

Riza and Agia Pelagia:

# Two Architectural Assemblages of the Roman Era along the Coast of Southern Epirus\*

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The focus of our research has been the southern part of the west coast of Epirus, namely Riza and Agia Pelagia. The area contains different kinds of environments, notably the coastal zone and the large alluvial plain formed by the river Acheron. Above Acheron, a limestone range with elevations of 500–700 m possesses a more complex and precipitous grade, characterized by an almost rhythmical alternation of cliff coasts and pocket beaches. Only smaller bays like those of Parga, Ammoudia and Kerentza break the rather steep coastline. Farther south the coastline

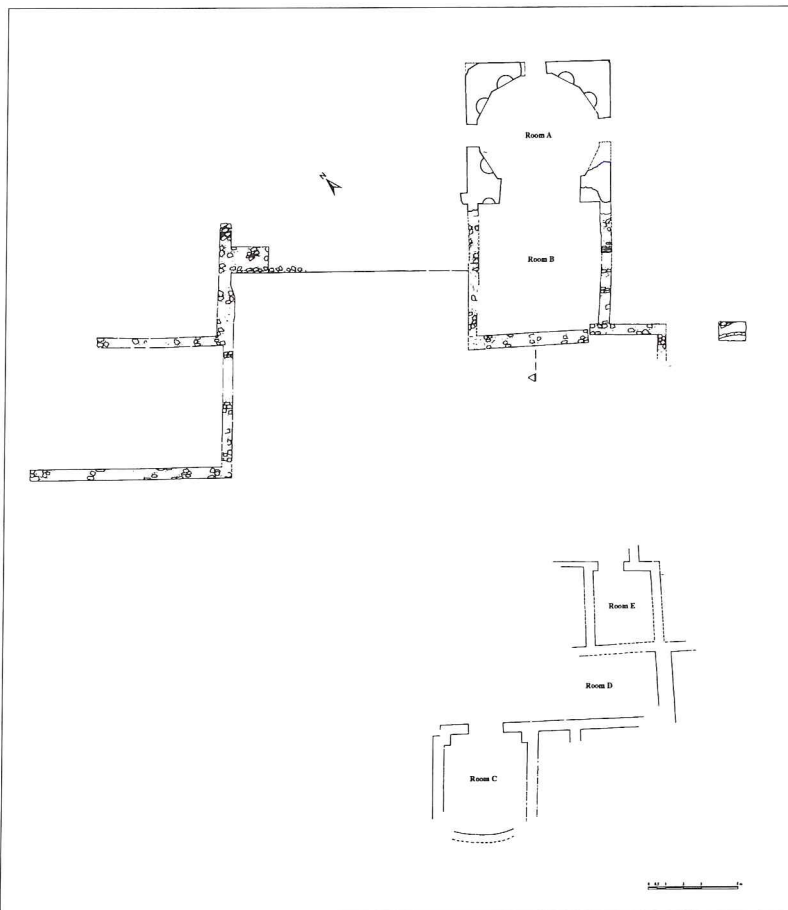
loses its sharpness and becomes gentler with broad open bays like the ones at Loutsia, Kastrosykia and Monolithi and small inlets like Artolithia and Mytikas. The coastal area consists mainly of rounded hills with maximum elevations just above 100 m and it is dissected by small longitudinal valleys covered with alluvium and incised by small ephemeral streams. The gentle grade gives way farther south to the large coastal plain of Preveza peninsula. The peninsula, barred in the north by the low limestone range of Michalitzhi hills, lies between the Ionian Sea to the west and the Ambracian Gulf to the east. Nikopolis, the victory city of Augustus, is situated there.

Strabo, who visited Epirus in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, gives one of the most interesting descriptions of the Epirotic coasts.<sup>2</sup> Information about the area in the Roman period is provided by the Peutinger Table (Tabula Peutingeriana), a medieval copy of a map showing a stylized layout of the empire with rivers, seas, and names of areas.<sup>3</sup> According to this map there was a road linking Apollonia to Nikopolis. On this route, Roman sites ranging from settlements through more modest architectural assemblages to isolated graves and scattered pottery sherds are recorded. Two of these sites are Riza and Agia Pelagia.

## Riza

The architectural complex at Riza lies on the southern fringes of a limestone terrace on the south side of the road that leads from Preveza to Igoumenitsa, at an altitude of 60m a.s.l. It is situated near a stream, among olive trees, about 500 m from the natural harbor of Artolithia.

Fig. 1. Riza. The architectural complex. General plan.



Chrysostomou gives the first account of the monument in a report, published in AAA, in 1982.<sup>4</sup> At that time the only visible part of the monument was the decagonal building, covered partly by the vegetation. In 1993, however, human intervention caused serious damage to the architectural remains. The local Ephoreia had subsequently to conduct a salvage excavation.<sup>5</sup> According to the first results of that brief investigation, the decagonal building (room A) forms part of a larger architectural complex, extending over an area of about 1800 sqm (Fig.1). During the excavations a new rectangular room (room B) was revealed at the south of the existing decagonal building. The room, measuring 7.40 x 6.90 m, is built on the same axis as its decagonal counterpart. No traces of doorways are visible, except for the one that leads to room A. The room's south wall continues to the east where it meets another wall forming a third room. Apart from a trial excavation farther east that revealed traces of a brick pavement and a fragment of a clay pipe in its northern section, this section was not farther investigated.

Similar investigations carried out to the west brought to light pieces of other brick and rubble walls, belonging probably to other rooms of the complex (rooms C, D, E). The façade of one of these walls gives evidence of the existence of at least two arched openings. Smaller rooms were also excavated in the southern part of the complex, where scattered remains of white tesserae indicate the existence of a mosaic pavement. Furthermore fragments of marble decoration, found in room C, give witness to a finely made construction.

The most impressive part of the whole architectural complex is room A. Situated in the north section of the complex, it dominates the whole area, as it is preserved to a height of over 4 meters (Fig. 2). It has a decagonal plan inscribed in a rectangular one. The rectangle measures 8 x 8.20 m, while the decagon's diameter is 7 m. Four doors open one on each side; the one on the south forms an opening of ca.5 m width. The three others are small-



Fig. 2. Riza. Decagon (RoomA). The west side.

er, with openings ranging from 1.20 to 1.25 m. Two niches, built in each one of the outer walls, flank the south entrance. The one on the left, surmounted by a horizontal band of vertical bricks, is preserved in good condition, while the one on the right is almost completely destroyed.

Double arches, opened on the top of each doorway carrying the vaulted roof are now gone. The only things that survive are the marks of the beginnings of these arches. Windows topped with arches are opened above each one of the other entrances. The interior is decorated with six niches (Fig. 3), two on the northwest corner, two on the northeast and one on each of the southern corners of the decagon.

Fig. 4. Riza. Decagon. Building technique (opus mixtum).



Fig. 3. Riza. Decagon.  
Niche at the interior.



Decorative results are also provided by the specific technique for the construction of the walls. The walls are built with rectangular bricks (*opus testaceum*) combined with unworked stones mixed with mortar and enclosed in panels (*opus mixtum*) (Fig. 4).

Evidence for the superstructure of at least two adjacent rooms, one on the west and one on the south side respectively, can be traced on the two side walls that emerge from the southwest corner of the decagon.

It is difficult to determine the actual

function of the decagon. Chrysostomou interpreted it as a Nymphaeum with architectural particularities, comparing it with the Nymphaeum of Domus Augustana and the so-called Minerva Medica at Rome.<sup>6</sup> The Nymphaea in the form of polygonal rooms are very few, namely five, and they are all found in Italy.<sup>7</sup> Still in light of the findings of 1993, we think that we should look for another interpretation of the building.

It is quite obvious that the decagon follows in its basic lines the type of the octagon, enriching it by the addition of two more niches, in its northern part. As many examples from the Mediterranean region indicate, this type of architecture had a wide distribution under the late Roman Empire. Most of these examples belong to bath complexes. We should mention here for example the Hunting Baths at Lepcis Magna<sup>8</sup> and at Bulla Regia<sup>9</sup> in northern Africa, the South Baths at Bosra in southern Syria<sup>10</sup> or the Bath C at Antioch.<sup>11</sup> Even in the Greek mainland the same type is to be observed in the Olympeion Baths.<sup>12</sup> There is a similar bath complex located at Buthrotum in southern Albania as well.<sup>13</sup>

The examples cited above provide us with a relatively firm base for the identification of the function of room A. We contend that it is part of a bath complex. Adequate springs are near. The river, in spite of the fact that it is rather unimpressive with a very reduced flow in the summer, would have provided a steady base for the function of the bath complex. The existence of a fragment of a *hypokauston* collected from the area strengthens this interpretation.

According to the sequence of the usual rooms to be found in a bath building, namely *apodyterium*, *caldarium*, *tepidarium*, and *frigidarium*, the plan and the architectural features of this room correspond mainly to that of the *frigidarium*. The *frigidarium* could take many forms, but a common one, especially in late Antiquity, is the polygon. It was nearly always vaulted. Normally it had large windows and it was very rarely heated. It was the most deco-

rated hall in the baths, with statues often placed in the niches.<sup>14</sup>

Chrysostomou objected to the building being baths, saying that a bath room could not have four entrances and windows and should have clay pipes in the walls to heat them with hot air. But, as has already been mentioned, it is obvious that these arguments cannot be accepted.

The building belongs to a special category of bathing accommodations identified as *balnea*. These relatively small (of an average size of c. 500 sqm.) non-monumental asymmetrical baths were quite common in the eastern provinces of the Roman Empire. They had a hygienic function and they could also serve social purposes. As Nielsen has pointed out, “the *balnea* were normally one of the smaller baths in a town which also had *thermae*, or could be placed in villages”.<sup>15</sup> In the case of Strongyli near the Ambracian Gulf such a *balneum* belongs to a *villa rustica* that is placed 230 m north of it.<sup>16</sup> It is very possible that we are dealing with a similar case at Riza, where the rooms to the south seem to have had a residential character.

As far as the chronology of the complex is concerned, the pottery that comes from the excavation of 1993 indicates a dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.<sup>17</sup> Furthermore the construction technique using panels is very common during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.<sup>18</sup>

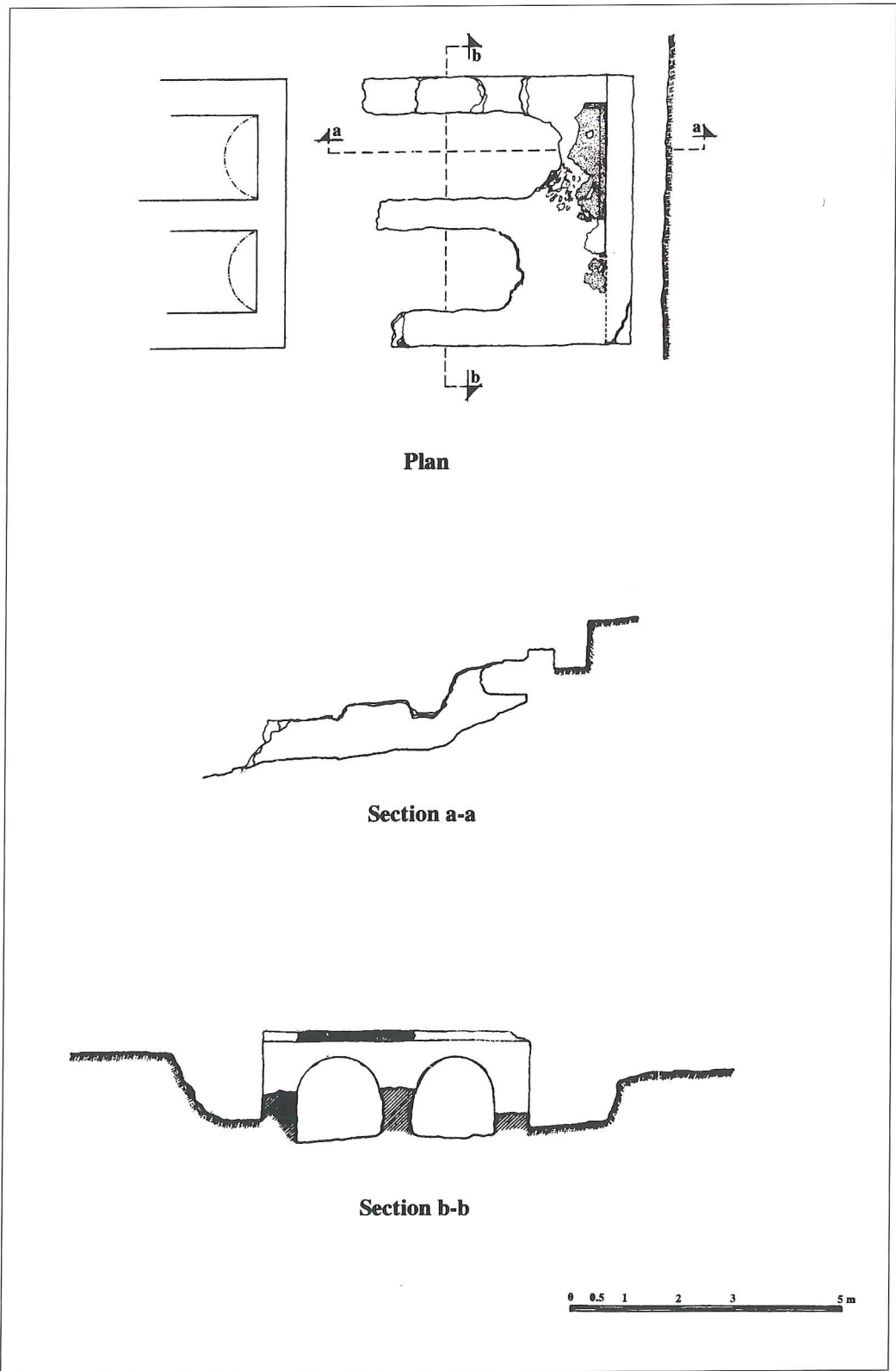
## Agia Pelagia

### *The Water reservoir*

The remains of what in all probability might have been a water reservoir have been recorded 3 km south of Riza. The architectural complex was excavated by Chrysostomou in 1980 and has subsequently vanished due to the construction of the new Igoumenitsa – Preveza highway.<sup>19</sup>

What was partly revealed then was the substructure of a pi-shaped building measuring 5 x 4.90 m, facing towards the south (Fig. 5). The north side of the building was preserved to a height of 0.40 m.

Fig. 5. *Agia Pelagia*.  
The water-reservoir.  
Plan and sections.



Three parallel walls emerged from there, carrying two arches. The walls were laid directly on the ground following its inclination. They had a rubble and mortar core with a substantial facing of very thin cement. Both arches bore traces of wooden scaffolding on their inner surface, which was used during their construction.

Parts of the upper structure survived to a height of 0.10 m on the north side while on the west the indications were quite meager. A fragment of thick, two-layered concrete on the southwest corner indicate the existence of a pavement, coming from what might have been the water-tank. The lower layer was composed of coarse mortar with rubble and an aggregate of terracotta while the upper one was of well-compacted mortar. Traces of cement were found along the sidewalls as well.<sup>20</sup>

The pottery found in the construction indicates that the water reservoir was in use from the mid-first century AD to the Byzantine times.<sup>20</sup>

Another construction, whose ruins have been known to Ephoreia since 1980, lies less than 50 m south of the former water reservoir, on the west side of the precinct of the monastery of Agia Pelagia. The ruins belong to a wall, never recorded in the literature. The wall runs along the north-south axis with a total length of 6.25m but it is obvious that it continues in both directions (Fig. 6). It is preserved to a height of 1.30m and has three battlements on its west side, each at a distance of about 1.60m. from the other. The south battlement has a length of 1.03, a height of 1.17 and a depth of 1.05m. The one in the middle measures 1.03 x 1.02 x 1.06m. while the north measures 1.04 x 0.75 x 1.06m. Both the wall and the battlements are constructed of unworked stones and bricks, mixed with mortar and covered by thin cement.

Not far from the wall, south of the monastery there is a natural spring, where a destroyed Roman construction was recently detected. This construction together with the above mentioned wall and the water reservoir probably formed part of a



Fig. 6. Agia Pelagia. The wall on the west side of the monastery.

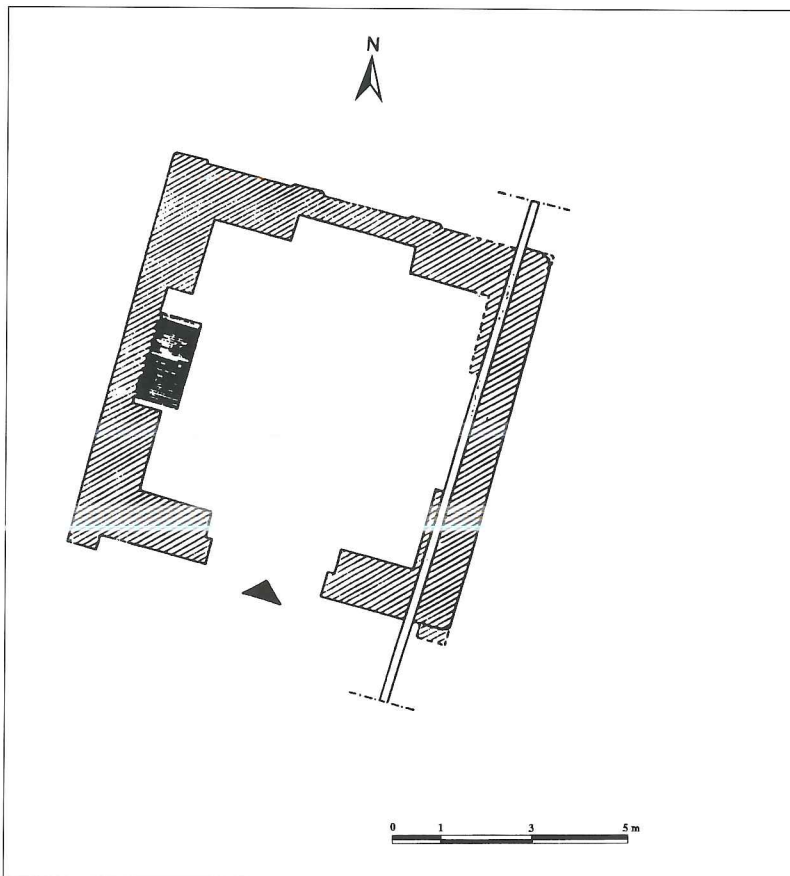


Fig. 7. Agia Pelagia. The mausoleum. Plan.



Fig. 8. Agia Pelagia. The mausoleum. General view from the NW corner.

system that supplied water to a garden presumably associated with the nearby mausoleum. These *cepotaphia* were common in the Greek-speaking provinces during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. They were surrounded by an enclosure wall and they often served as places “for the eating of funerary meals, for keeping provisions and for other forms of social activities”.<sup>22</sup> Furthermore a mortar for the crushing of the olives was found within the precinct of the monastery.

#### *The Mausoleum*

On the south side of the modern road that leads from Preveza to Igoumenitsa, another monument was partly excavated by Chrysostomou at about the same time as the water reservoir.<sup>23</sup> The monument is located within the precinct of the Monastery of Agia Pelagia, 80 m south of the village of Kastrosykia at an altitude of 85 m a.s.l. J. Vokotopoulou first recorded

the monument in 1969.<sup>24</sup> In 1971 during the renovations of the monastery the construction of the modern precinct destroyed part of the east niche and the pilasters on the southeast and northeast corners. Nine years later P. Chrysostomou conducted a short excavation. The construction measuring ca. 8.60 x 8.50m (Fig. 7), is comprised mainly of concrete (*opus caementicium*) faced by rectangular bricks (*opus testaceum*) (Fig. 8). The monument has a concrete podium, which on the south side has a total length of 2.58m while on the west side has been revealed to a length of 1.60m. Its façade has a doorway of 2.65m width, facing to the south and flanked by two flat brick pilasters. Two decorative pilasters are formed on the edges of the façade while four others decorate the outer surface of the north wall. The door must have had two leaves with jambs and a lintel, providing access to the almost square burial chamber (6.20

x 6.15m). Paved with concrete, the chamber has three rectangular niches built into the rear and the sidewalls (Fig. 9). Each of these had an arched recess, while the roof, which has now completely collapsed, consisted of a cross vault, as a part fallen into the chamber indicates. A few fragments of the stuccoed decoration of the interior remain in place on the walls, while traces of red vertical bands are to be found at the corners of the niches.

Furthermore, *tesserae* of blue glass found in the north niche indicate the existence of a mosaic decoration, that probably covered part of the arched recess. From the three niches, of which the one on the east side is partly destroyed, the niche at the west opens down to a cist grave (Fig. 10). The grave, measuring 1.92 L., 0.76 W. and 0.77m H., is paved with marble slabs and tiles. It contained five inhumations, but no grave offerings. No traces of graves were found in the other two niches, which probably contained sarcophagi.

This hypothesis is strengthened by the fact that at least four fragments of sarcophagi were found in the vicinity. Two of them were used as building material in the church of Agia Pelagia. The first one is part of a lid and bears a sculptured representation of a cupid holding garlands and ribbons.<sup>25</sup> (Fig. 11). The other two are smaller and are now embedded in the jambs of the two side doors that lead to the Holy Altar in the church.<sup>26</sup> They preserve part of a Lesbian cyma as well as garlands and ribbons. The fourth fragment, however, was recently found among the debris of the above-mentioned construction at the nearby spring.<sup>27</sup> It comes from the lower part of the sarcophagus and preserves part of the sculptured decoration, depicting the upper body of a dead male figure approached by a draped one (Fig. 12). The male figure is depicted lying on the ground, with the back of his head turned to the spectator, resting on his extended left arm. Just behind this figure the hoofs of a horse are discerned. The scene suggests iconography inspired by the Trojan circle, even though no exact parallels have been detected so far.<sup>28</sup> This kind of

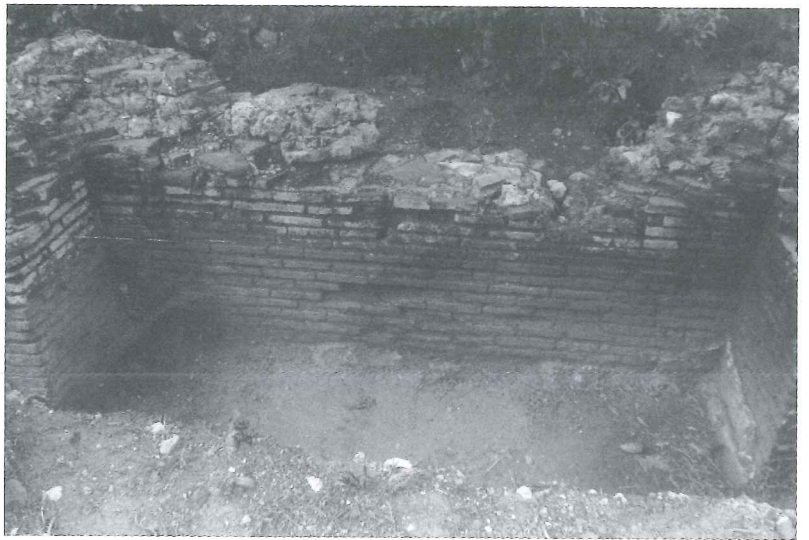


Fig. 9. Agia Pelagia. The north niche of the mausoleum.

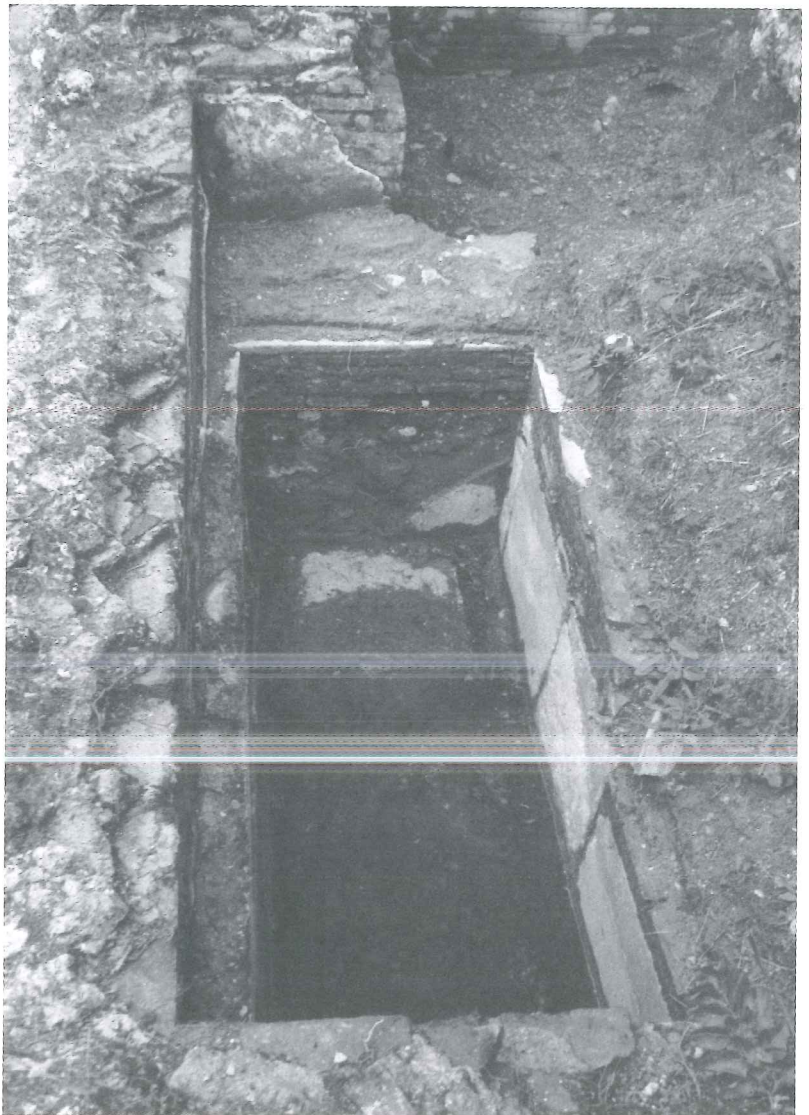


Fig. 10. Agia Pelagia. The cist grave.



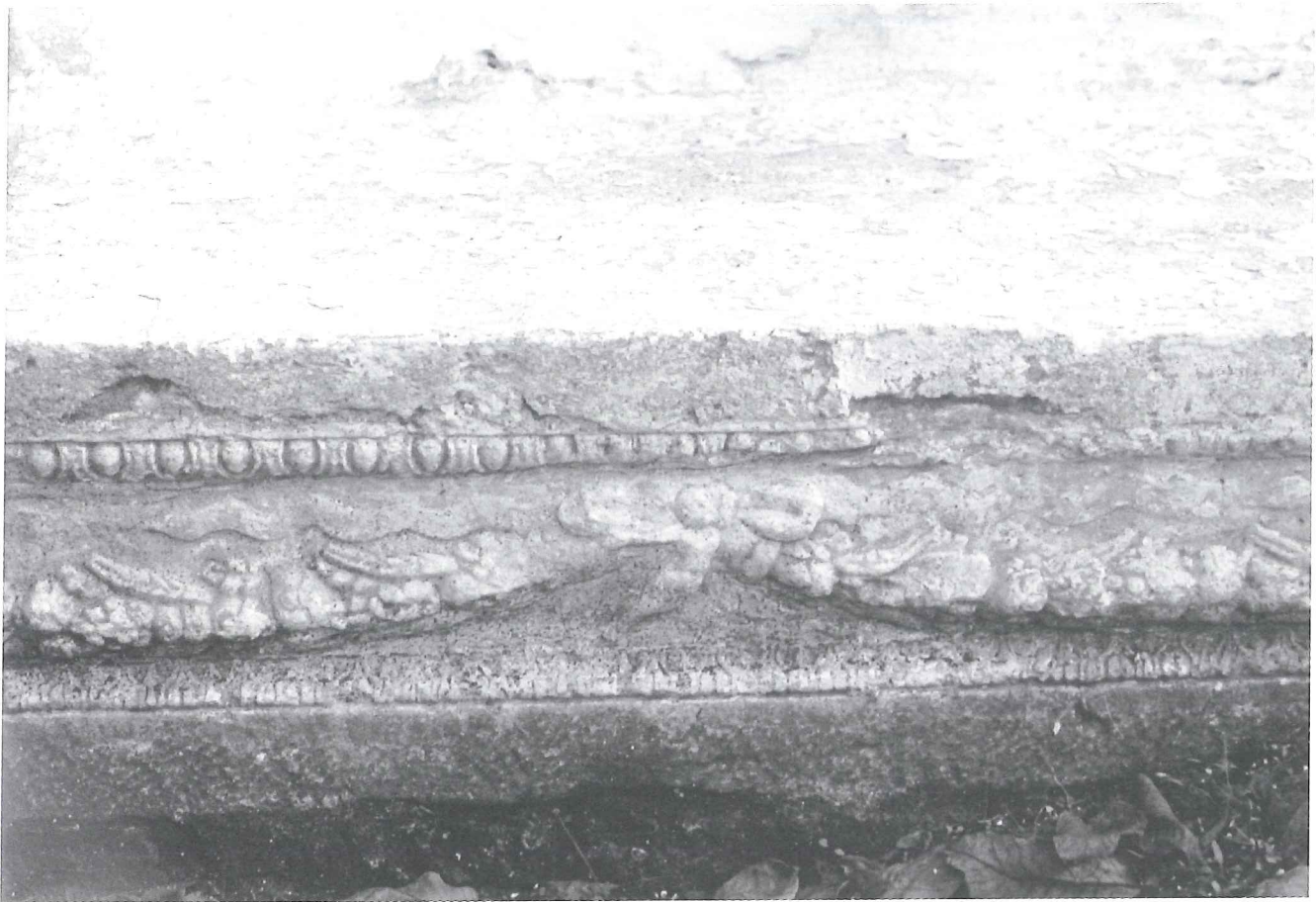


Fig. 11. *Agia Pelagia*.  
Coffer lid.

repertoire was favored by the Attic workshops from the late 2<sup>nd</sup> to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.<sup>29</sup> A sarcophagus found at Ladochori in Thesprotia, now at the Ioannina Museum, belongs to the same series.<sup>30</sup>

Sherds collected both from the interior of the monument and the area around it date from the mid-first to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD,<sup>31</sup> but the architectural elements found in the vicinity can be attributed to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Most of them have been used as building material for the construction of the nearby church. For example, the anta-capital found on the east side of the church, could well have been dated on the basis of typological and stylistic analysis to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>32</sup> (Fig. 13) As far as its function and initial position are concerned, it has been suggested that it probably surmounted one of the pilasters that flanked the doorway of the nearby monument.<sup>33</sup> This observation is confirmed by the fact that the anta-capital has exactly

the same width as the pilasters. A fragment of a second anta-capital is preserved embedded in the south wall of the church, bearing the same characteristics as the first one.<sup>34</sup> Furthermore, the cornice above the main entrance of the church suggests possibly a similar use in the architectural decoration of the monument.<sup>35</sup> (Fig. 14) An altar serving now as base for the Holy Altar of the church provides evidence for the tomb furnishing.<sup>36</sup> The altar might well have been placed in the burial chamber, as similar examples at Isola Sacra indicate.<sup>37</sup>

It is, however, very difficult to determine the position of two Corinthian capitals, one of which, together with a column base, now forms part of the inner colonnade of the church.<sup>38</sup> (Fig. 15) Both are dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, but their size and function do not seem to correspond to the architectural decoration of the monument.<sup>39</sup> It is very likely that they were brought from the nearby Nikopolis



Fig. 12. *Agia Pelagia*. Fragment of a marble sarcophagus. *Nikopolis Museum*.

at the time when the church was built.<sup>40</sup>

Pilasters topped by anta-capitals are to be found on a series of Roman sepulchral monuments, such as the so-called tomb of *Annia Regilla* on the *Via Appia* at Rome,<sup>41</sup> the *Mausoleum Psi* in the *St. Peter Necropolis*<sup>42</sup> or similar tombs in the *Isola Sacra* cemetery dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>43</sup> Furthermore, the stuccoed decoration of the chamber, despite its very poor state of preservation, finds parallels in two examples, one from *Isola Sacra*,<sup>44</sup> and the other from *St. Peter's Necropolis*,<sup>45</sup> both dated to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

The existence of rectangular niches has been considered as a typical characteristic of the *columbarium* type of tomb.<sup>46</sup> Tombs of this type have long been known in Greece.<sup>47</sup> Still, the rectangular burial building with four rectangular niches, one on each side, is closely connected to the *mausoleum*, a type of monument well attested in the region. Similar *mausoleia* have been excavated in the area of the south cemetery of *Nikopolis*.<sup>48</sup> Monuments of this type have been recorded in the district of *Troizen*, too.<sup>49</sup> Furthermore, the niches of *columbaria* in most cases contained cremations in funerary urns, and in

only a very few cases inhumations in graves and certainly never in sarcophagi.<sup>50</sup>

## Conclusions

The above mentioned monuments should be examined within the scope of the historic situation in Epirus in the Roman period.

At the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC Epirus presented a picture of complete deterioration. The Epirotic mainland experienced a population decline caused by a series of dramatic events, i.e. the destruction of seventy towns by *Aemilius Paullus* in 167 BC, the Civil Wars of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the synoecism of *Nikopolis* after the naval battle at *Actium* in 31 BC. Still the importance of Epirus with its westward position, which indicated a greater emphasis upon communications and contacts with Italy, demanded stabilization of this region. These circumstances favored the interference of Rome.<sup>51</sup> Of major importance was the colonial foundation of *Julius Caesar* at *Buthrotum*.<sup>52</sup> A few years later, according to *Strabo*, *Octavian* established Roman settlers (*epoikoi*), veteran warriors, at several points in Epirus.<sup>53</sup> Furthermore the region's plenti-



Fig. 13. Agia Pelagia. Anta capital. On site.

ful supply of livestock attracted the attention of financially successful Romans to the coast of Epirus. These were the *Synpirotae*, the *Epirotici homines* of Cicero's correspondence<sup>54</sup> and the second book of Varro's *De re rustica*,<sup>55</sup> men such as Cicero's friend Titus Pomponius Atticus, who kept herds of oxen at Buthrotum and at the mouth of river Thyamis. According to Dakaris similar enterprises had been established by the outlets of the rivers Acheron and Louros.<sup>56</sup> After the settlement of these Romans in Epirus in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC,<sup>57</sup> from the reign of Augustus to the Gothic invasion of 250 AD, Epirus as well as the rest of the Greece, enjoyed the *Pax Romana*, experiencing the benefits of long term peaceful coexistence.

The architectural remains in Riza and Agia Pelagia should be considered as signposts of the rural presence of wealthy and important individuals. Whether these individuals were descendants of the above-

mentioned Romans or of the pre-roman aristocracy whose status was enhanced by the adoptions of Italian upper class customs, is a matter that demands further investigation. Still, the appearance of distinctively Roman buildings in the countryside, such as the bath complex at Riza or the *mausoleum* at Agia Pelagia, need not indicate Roman owners. Epigraphic testimonies stemming mainly from funerary inscriptions found at nearby Nikopolis might indicate that the residents of Riza and Agia Pelagia were in fact Greeks.<sup>58</sup> If this is true, then the architecture and the everyday life of those Greeks were clearly affected by Roman customs.

The ornate sepulchral monument at Agia Pelagia was undoubtedly the family burial place of a landowner, whose residence would not have been far away. The monument might have stood out in the landscape as a visible claim to ownership and prestige. At Riza the impressive size of



*Fig. 14. Agia Pelagia. Cornice. On site.*



*Fig. 15. Agia Pelagia. Corinthian capital. Nikopolis Museum.*

the complex, its favorable location, the presence of baths, marble decoration and mosaics might indicate a villa of a well-to-do landowner and an affluent lifestyle.<sup>59</sup> Although, it should be noticed that these observations have a preliminary character and only the completion of the excavation will provide us with final answers about the actual function of the complex. The “villa” testifies to the existence of a sizable landed estate and represents a strong élite presence in the countryside.

Were these villas permanent or part-time residences? The examples from other Roman provinces show that owners would be at least part time absentee landlords, who would move on a regular basis. It is possible that the landlord of the villa at Riza had his permanent residence in Nikopolis, which lies only a few kilometers to the South.

The architectural assemblages at Riza and Agia Pelagia may reflect the prosperi-

ty of the inhabitants but do not yet reveal the basis of that wealth. The excavations at the villa at Strongyli might give an answer to this question. Located at the mouth of the Ambrakian Gulf, the villa had access to land suitable for intensive oil cultivation and for cereals as well as for the possibility of grazing livestock.<sup>60</sup> An olive oil production unit was found there with two presses and three mills.

Olive oil together with grain and wine were the three most important agricultural products traded in the Roman world.<sup>61</sup> The demands of a growing population

from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD<sup>62</sup> led to exploitation of tree and wine crops, which in turn led to the development of oecistic models like the case of the villa at Strongyli.

The Strongyli case can provide us with the most vivid picture of land exploitation near our place of interest. The study of the villa as well as the completion of the excavation at Riza and Agia Pelagia, will contribute to the understanding of the economic background to the social and political history of the examined area.

# Notes

## NOTE 1\*

Our thanks are due to Dr. K. Zachos, Director of the IB Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, and P. Chrysostomou of the IZ Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, for giving us the permission to study the two monuments and publish the plans of the water-reservoir and the mausoleum at Agia Pelagia, and Professor L. Marangou, of the University of Ioannina, for reading the manuscript.

## NOTE 2

Strabo 7. 7. 5.

## NOTE 3

Cunliffe 1978, 216-225.

## NOTE 4

Chrysostomou 1982, 10-21. Alcock 1993, 70-71, fig. 24.

## NOTE 5

Zachos 1993, 301.

## NOTE 6

Chrysostomou 1982, 16.

## NOTE 7

Letzner 1990, 135.

## NOTE 8

Ward-Perkins & Toynbee 1949, 191-195, pl. XLVII, XLVIII.

## NOTE 9

Hanoune et al. 1983, 87-91, fig. 3, 34, 35.

## NOTE 10

Krencker et al. 1929, 297, fig. 437.

## NOTE 11

Antioch on- the-Orontes I, 19-31, pl.V.

## NOTE 12

Travlos 1949, fig. 2.

## NOTE 13

Bace 1980, 51-87, fig. 15. Nielsen 1990, fig. 245.

## NOTE 14

Nielsen 1990, 153-154.

## NOTE 15

Nielsen 1990, 114.

## NOTE 16

Douzougli 1993, 282-285. Douzougli 1998 with bibliography, 74-78.

## NOTE 17

Hayes 1972, 218. Hayes 1983, 132, fig.15: 187. Agora V, 68, pl. 14: K106.

## NOTE 18

Aupert 1990, 626, fig. 14b.

## NOTE 19

Chrysostomou 1980, 320-321.

## NOTE 20

Hodge 1992, 124, fig. 77. Radt 1979, 331, fig. 21.

## NOTE 21

Corinth XVIII, part II, 65, pl. 9: 141. Agora V, 88, pl. 18: M39, M40.

## NOTE 22

Toynbee 1971, 94-100.

## NOTE 23

Chrysostomou 1980, 321.

## NOTE 24

Vokotopoulou 1969, 253-254.

## NOTE 25

The fragment has been recorded by Hammond as well: Hammond 1967, 49. For dimensions see: Chrysostomou 1980, 322, no. 4. This type of decoration is strikingly similar to that of several sarcophagi from Athens: Koch 1993, 106, 108, 109, fig. 62. However, the decoration from the Agia Pelagia fragment differs from the Attic series because it is restricted to the lid and not to the chest as in most of those cases.

## NOTE 26

Dim: max. L 0.80, H 0.10 m.

## NOTE 27

Dim: max. L 1.15, H 0.22, W 0.37 m.

## NOTE 28

The motif of the reclining figure might be a lively adaptation from similar scenes on Attic Amazonomachy sarcophagi; for the latest discussion of their dating: Kintrup 1998, 206-215.

## NOTE 29

For the Attic workshops in general: Koch-Sichtermann 1982, 366-475. Koch 1993, 97-112. Rogge 1993, 111-139.

## NOTE 30

Rogge 1995, 129, no 12, pl. 1,2.

## NOTE 31

Hayes 1983, 118, fig. 3: 27. Corinth XVIII, part II, 54, fig. 8: 108, 88, fig. 21: 190, 122, fig. 31: 266, 120, pl. 17: C-62-3.

## NOTE 32

Pergamon, Asklepieion, North Stoa (156 AD): Heilmeyer 1970, 93-95, pl. 28, 3.4. Mylasa, City Gate, Pilaster Capital: Vanderput 1997, pl. 98.1 (Hadrianic). Afrodiasias, Hadrianic Bath, Cornice: Vanderput 1997, pl. 75.3.

## NOTE 33

Dim: Chrysostomou 1980, 322, no.1.

## NOTE 34

Dim: Chrysostomou 1980, 322, no. 2.

## NOTE 35

Dim: Chrysostomou 1980, 322, no.3. The exact dating of the fragment seems problematic. The structure of the acanthus leaves lies closer to the Athenian tradition represented by examples such as the capitals of the Hadrian's Library, dating in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Heilmeyer goes even further and wishes to see in such works the influence of the School of Asia Minor,

namely Ephesos and Pergamon: Heilmeyer 1970, 74-76, pl. 29,1.2. Still one cannot overlook a certain dryness in the rendering, which is alien to the above mentioned examples.

NOTE 36

Chrysostomou 1980, 322, no. 9. Dim. H 0.98, max. W 0.70 m.

NOTE 37

Calza 1940, 110-111, grave no 3, fig. 45. See also Boschung 1987, 37-41.

NOTE 38

Chrysostomou 1980, 322, no. 5, 7, 8. Dimensions are given only for no. 5.

NOTE 39

The capital bears a strong resemblance, especially in the rendering of the acanthus leaves, to a capital from the Frigidarium of the Forum thermae in Ostia dating from 160 AD. This "Akanthusblatt" had been considered by Heilmeyer typical of the School of Aphrodisias, but according to Freyberger the capitals from Ostia reveal an Athenian craftsmanship, enriched in minor details, e.g. acanthus leaves, by the tradition of the big cultural centers of Asia Minor: Heilmeyer 1970, 168-171, pl. 31, 3.4. Freyberger 1990, 132, no 314, pl. 48b, 49c. Furthermore the arrangement of the acanthus on the calathos finds parallels on a capital from Euromos in Caria, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Heilmeyer 1970, 172, pl. 38.1) as well as on capitals from Hirbet Amrit in Palestine: Fisher 1990, 59, no 223a, pl. 40.

NOTE 40

The date 1776 is written with relief letters on the east side of the church.

NOTE 41

Toynbee 1971, 133, pl. 40. Colvin 1991, 79-80, fig. 70. For other sepulchral monuments on Via Appia, carrying brick pilasters

on the façade and on the rear wall: Rausa 1997, 104, no. 22 and 135, no. 31.

NOTE 42

Miensch-Hesberg 1995, 250, 252, pl. 29-31, 39.

NOTE 43

Calza 1940, 85-87, graves nos 20, 21 (Hadrian -Antonine period), grave no 29, fig. 18, 26 (2<sup>nd</sup> cent. AD).

NOTE 44

Calza 1940, 140, grave no 57, fig. 66, 69 (200 AD).

NOTE 45

Miensch-Hesberg 1995, Mausoleum I, 212, 221, figs. 255, 257 (160 AD).

NOTE 46

Morris 1994, 44-47 with bibliography.

NOTE 47

Patrai: Dekoulakou 1980, 556-575. Corinth: Morgan 1936, 484, fig. 25. Morgan 1938, 370, fig. 12. Wiseman 1978, 69, fig. 85-87.

NOTE 48

Zachos 1989, 268, fig. 10-12.

NOTE 49

Welter 1941, 41, pl.2, RG2, pl.23, 25a and b, 42, pl. 2, RG 5, pl. 26b.

NOTE 50

During recent renovations in the nearby cells of the monastery, another building was partly revealed. It will be investigated by the Ephoreia in the near future.

NOTE 51

Alcock 1993, 132-145.

NOTE 52

Alcock 1993, 133. Dakaris 1987, 21.

NOTE 53

Strabo 7. 7. 3.

NOTE 54

Cicero *Ad Atticum* 1. 5. 7, 7. 2 .3-4, 7. 5. 21, 14. 20. 2.

NOTE 55

Varro *De re rustica* 2. 15. 18 and 2. 3. 7.

NOTE 56

Dakaris 1971, 93. See also Reginos 1992, 347-348.

NOTE 57

Apart from the colonists and the *Synipirotai*, it is known that foreign *negotiatores* came to Greece as well. Alcock 1993, 75-77.

NOTE 58

Sarikakis 1970, 68.

NOTE 59

Another interpretation might be that the complex was an inn that provided accommodation and other facilities to people travelling from Apollonia to Nikopolis: Casson 1974. For an inn in Albania see Ceka 1976.

NOTE 60

Signs of a centuriated pattern have been detected in the territory as well. Doukellis 1988, 159-166. Doukellis 1990, 269-283. Alcock 1993, 139-140.

NOTE 61

Because of their ubiquity around the Mediterranean today, the plants that produced them are known as the "Mediterranean Triad" and the farming as "poly-culture". Green 1990, 72.

NOTE 62

Alcock 1993, 158.

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