

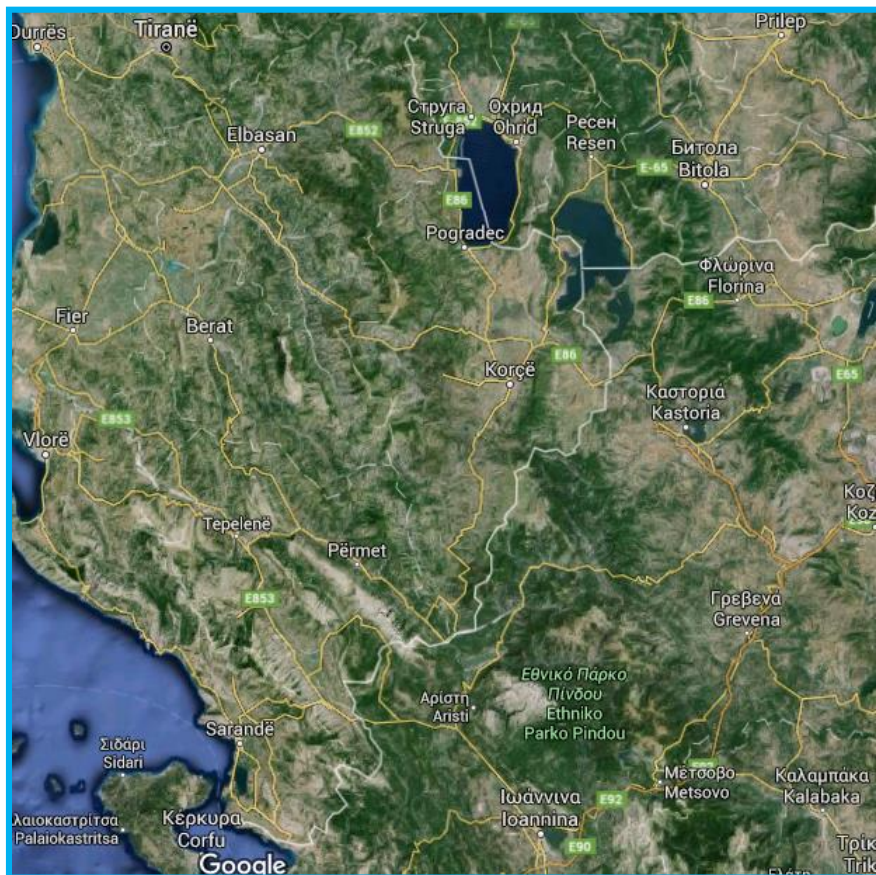
ARCHEOLOGIA DELLE PROVINCE ROMANA

AA 2022/2023

La Caonia e la valle del Drino

Prof. Roberto PERNA

Posizione dell'Epiro e della Caonia nei Balcani sud-orientali

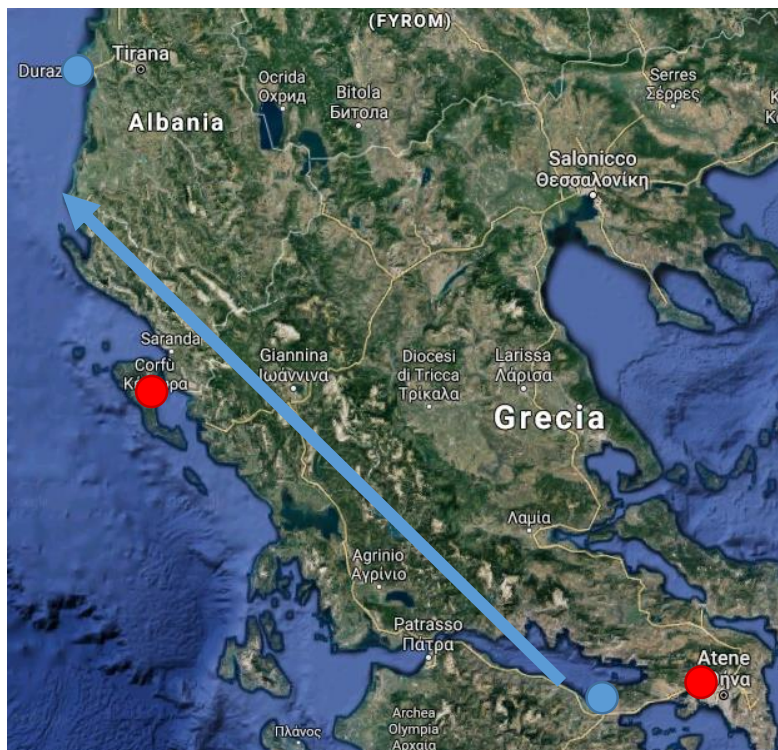


Albania centro-meridionale

THUC. II, 81: «I Greci avanzavano in ordine, con cautela, prima di trovare una posizione adatta a fermarsi; ma i Caoni, sicuri di sè e noti come i più coraggiosi tra i popoli di quella regione, senza aspettare di prendere posizione, si lanciarono con il resto dei barbari, pensando che conquistando la città (Stratos) con la forza, avrebbero goduto da soli della gloria dell'impresa».

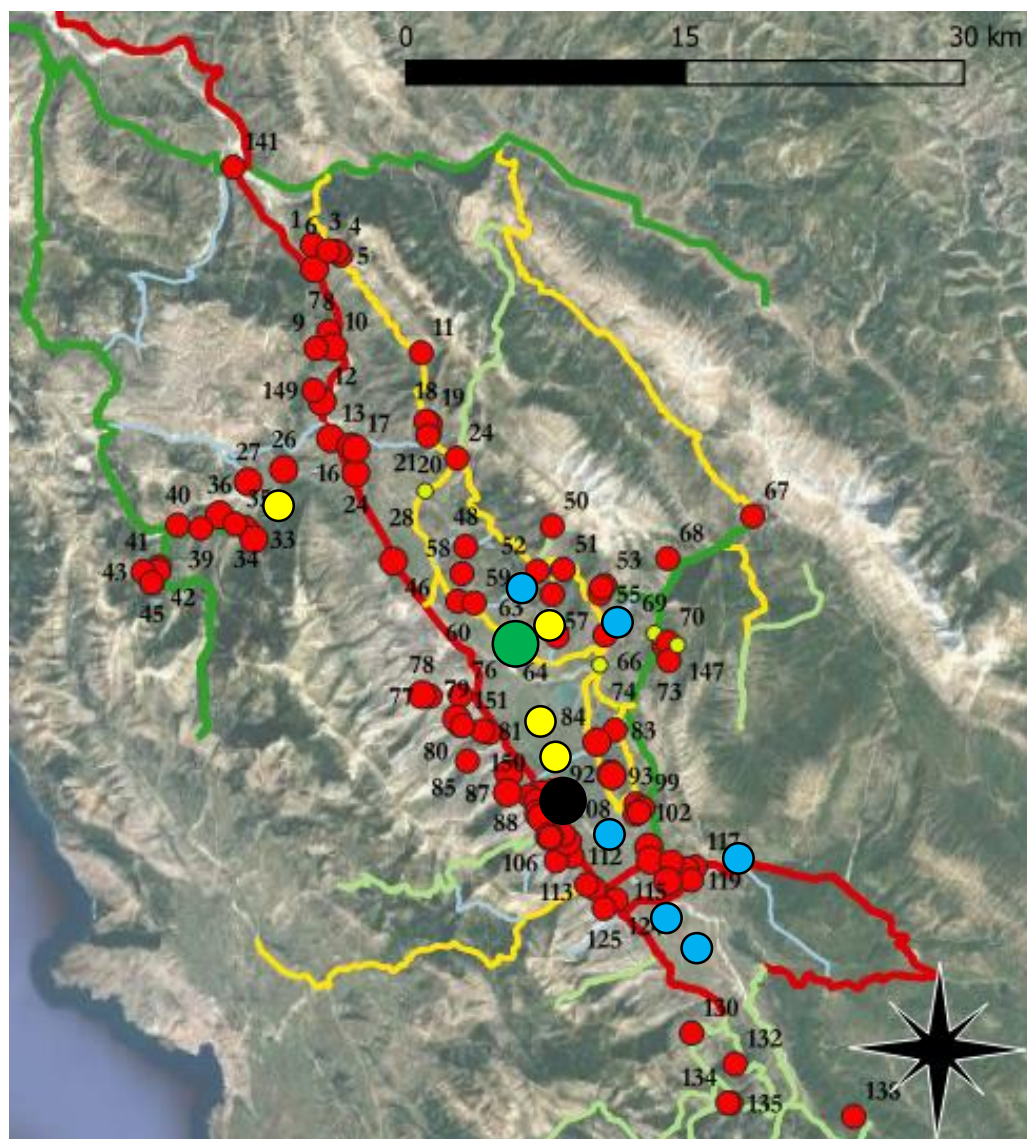
THUC. I, 26

435/4 a.C. Tucidide espone qui una delle cause scatenanti della Guerra del Peloponneso: la contesa tra Corcira ed Epidamno, che finirono per allearsi rispettivamente con Atene e Corinto. il passo si riferisce in particolare alla richiesta di aiuto degli Epidamni (partito dei democratici) ai Corinzi, i quali accorrono per vie di terra



τριῆρεις γὰρ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ὑπῆρχον αὐτοῖς ὅτε ἤρχοντο πολεμεῖν, πάντων οὖν τούτων ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἔπεμπον ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον ἄσμενοι τὴν ὠφελίαν, οἰκήτορά τε τὸν βουλόμενον ἰέναι κελεύοντες καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων καὶ ἑαυτῶν φρουροὺς. ἐπορεύθησαν δὲ πεζῇ ἐς Ἀπολλωνίαν, Κορινθίων οὖσαν ἀποικίαν, δέει τῶν Κερκυραίων μὴ κωλύωνται ὑπ' αὐτῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν περαιούμενοι.

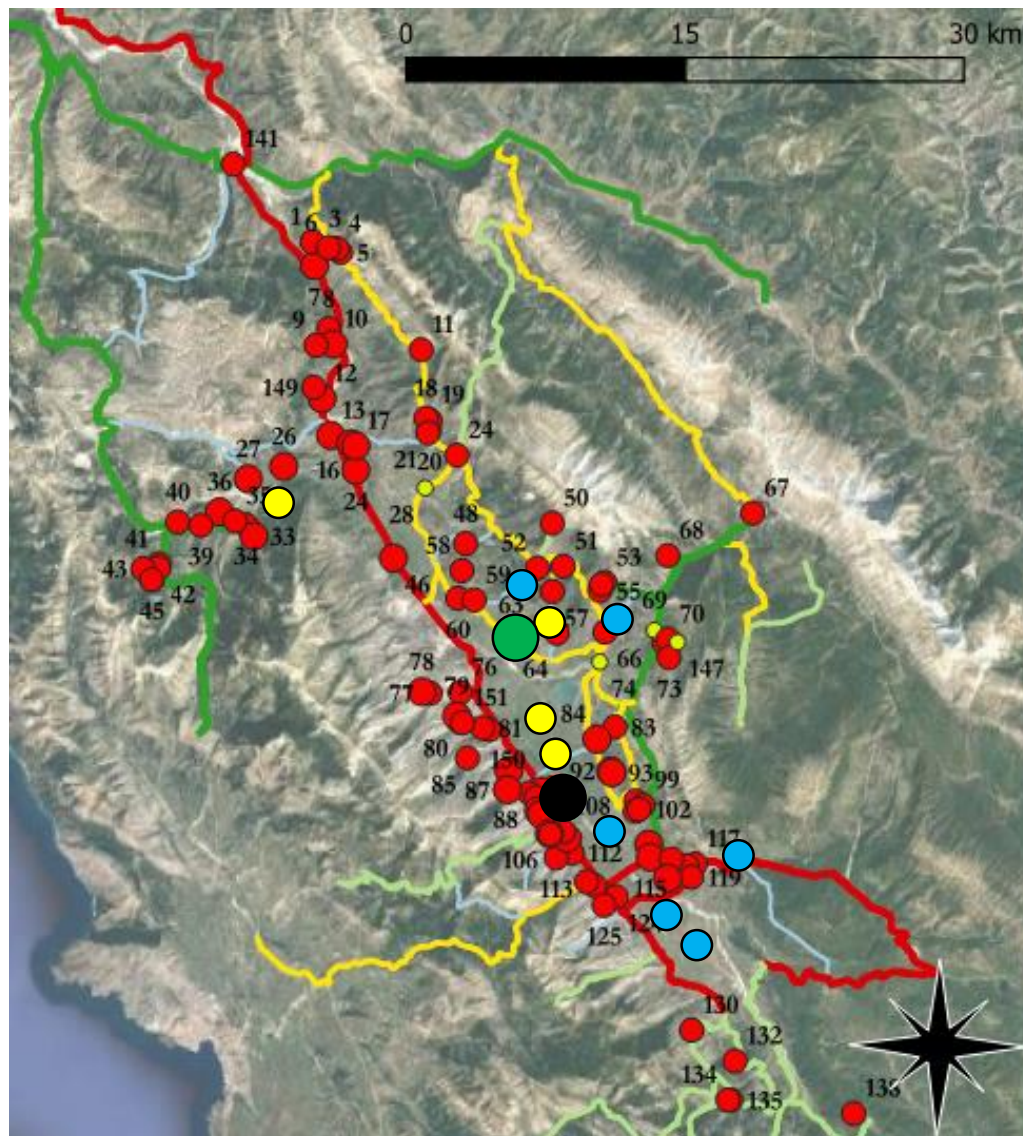
Bruciando dunque di risentimento per le suddette ragioni i Corinzi furono lieti di inviare il contingente di soccorso a Epidamno, incitando a recarvisi chiunque volesse, scortati da truppe di Ambracia, di Leucade e di Corinto Stessa . Questi andarono via terra fino ad Apollonia, colonia di Corinto, per timore che i Corciresi impedissero loro di compiere la traversata via mare



In the Roman time a substantial continuity of life of the settlements and a progressive occupation of the areas closest to the plain are attested.

Progressive occupation of the plain areas

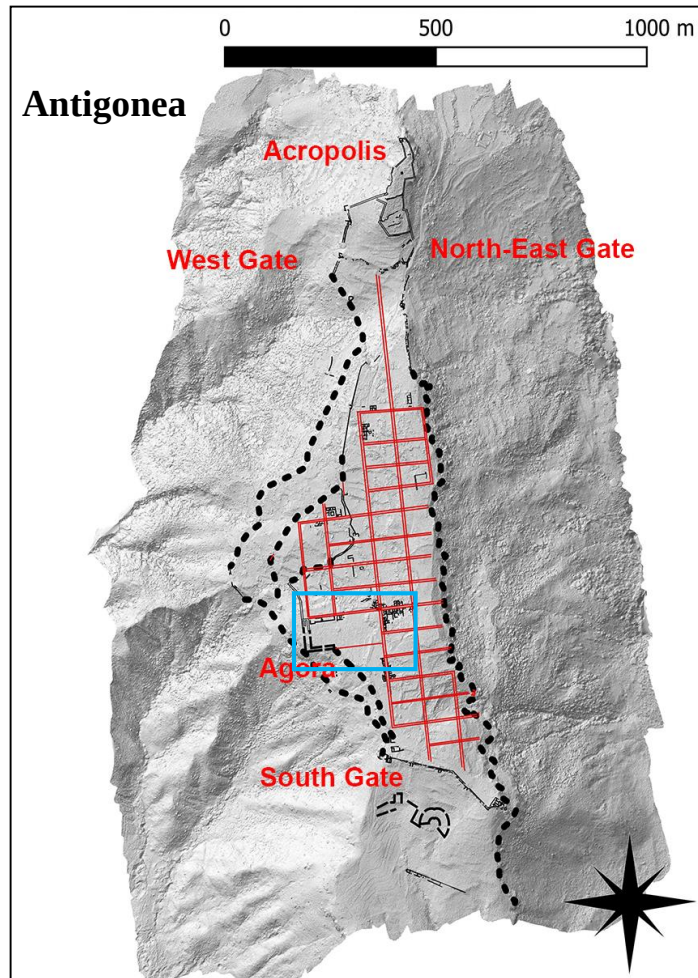
- Rural settlements**
Kardhiq (no.35)
Asim Zeneli (no.64),
Dholani at Derviçian (n.81),
Libohve (no.84),
- Necropolis:**
Stegopull (no. 56),
Arshi Lengo (no. 59, 60),
Peshkopi and Poshtme n. 118),
Bodrishte (no.126)
Gorica (no. 109)
Jerguçat (No. 124).
- Antigonea**
- Sofratike (Hadrianopolis)**



In order to detail the times and the ways in which the above processes were carried out, the research conducted in the two "hegemonic" sites Antigonea and Sofratike (Hadrianopolis) are fundamental.

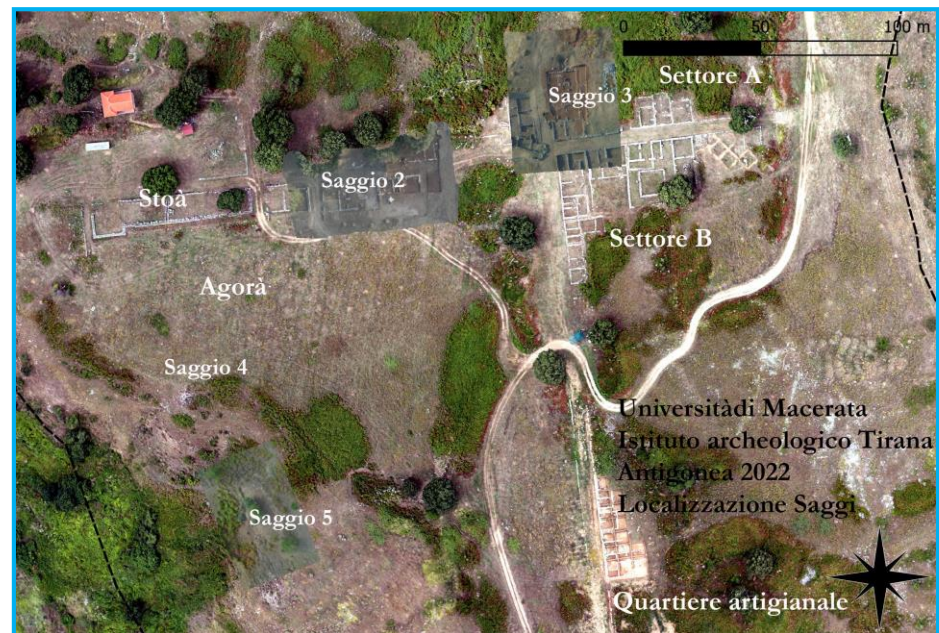
● Sofratike (*Hadrianopolis*)

● Antigonea



The excavations started in 2021 in Antigonea by the Archaeological Institute of Tirana and the University of Macerata have several objectives, including:

- define the planimetric characteristics of the urban center with particular reference to the agora and the B district.
- studying the life phases of the center focusing on relations with the transformations in the territory and with the development of Sofratike





Trench 3 at was aimed at studying the Building of the House 4 (C4) partially investigated by D. Budina.

Although the excavation is still in an initial phase, it has allowed us to add some useful data for understanding the evolution of the city. It is emphasized:

- absence of significant levels linked to violent destruction to be connected to 168 a.C.
- Levels of use to be connected to the Roman and Byzantine periods.



In the Room A III, two quadrangular pits have been identified, 325 to E, and 326 to W.

They are linked together and connected to an intentional deposit of materials (UUSS 323 and 327)



The materials dating back to the Roman age document a significant presence in the area.

The pit covered with tiles...

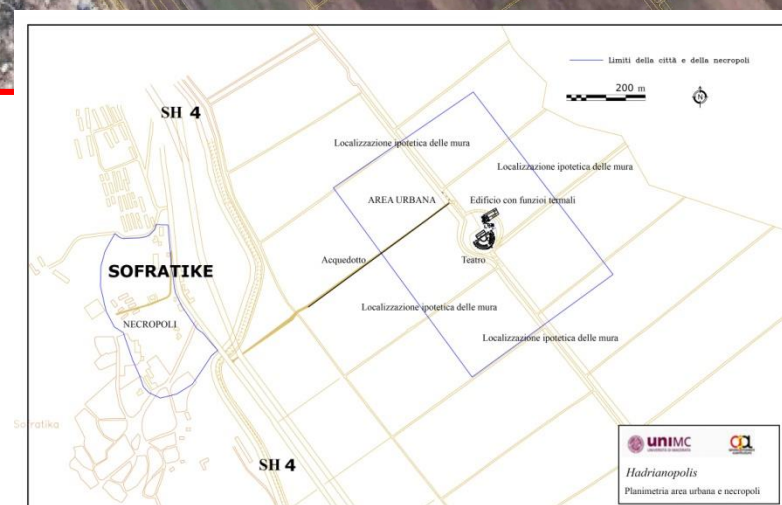
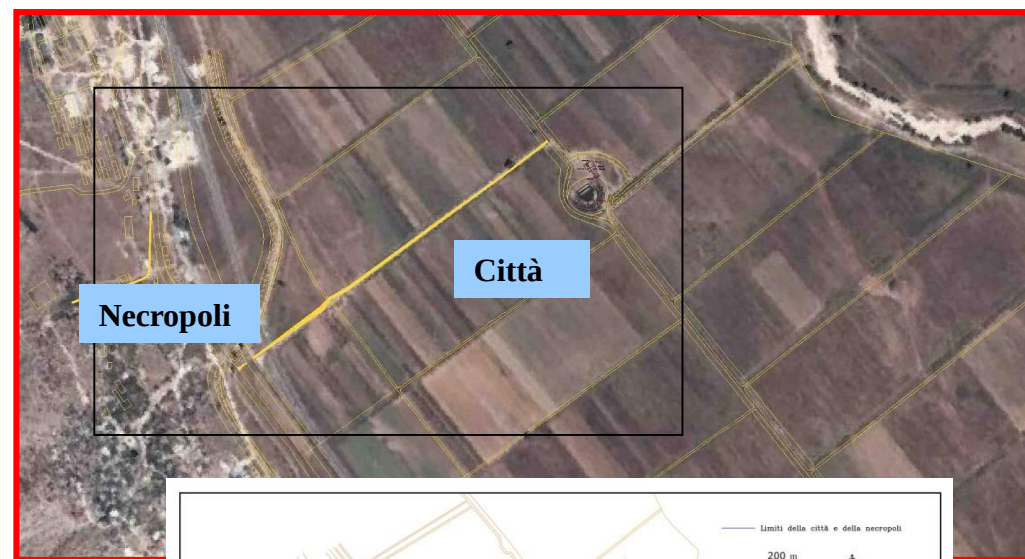
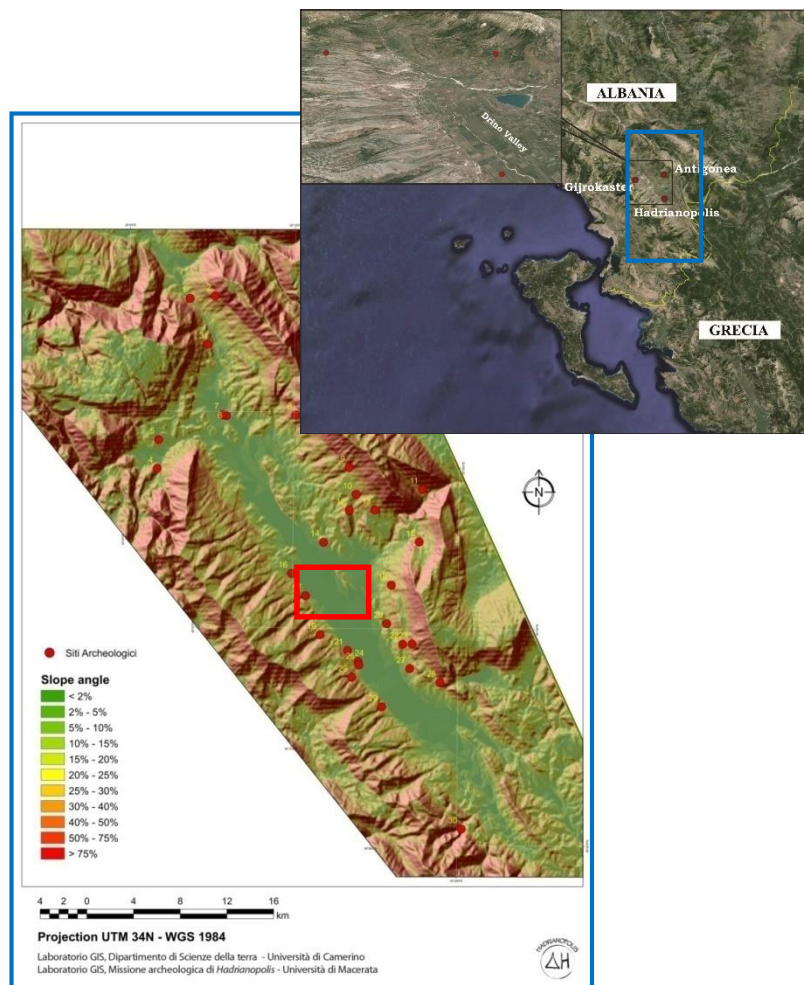


...the filling of the pit (US 323) with its emerging materials



Some of the finds in the pit





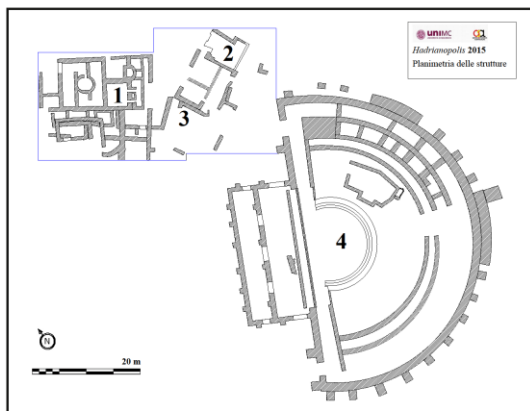
L'avvio della missione archeologica ad *Hadrianopolis* e nella valle del Drino: il 2006



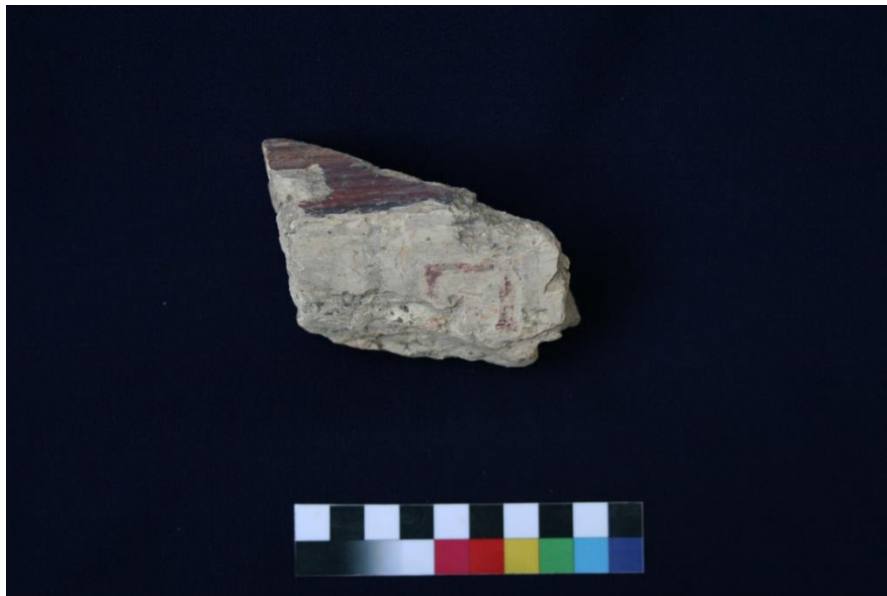
Cabanes Recherche archeologiques en Albanie 1945-1985, in Revue Archeologique, 1986, 1, pp. 107-142., p. 119

Cabanes Remarques sur la geographie historique des villes epirotes et sur la notion politique d'epire dans l'antiquite, in Melanges Hammond, Salonicco 1997, pp. 95-104., p. 99.

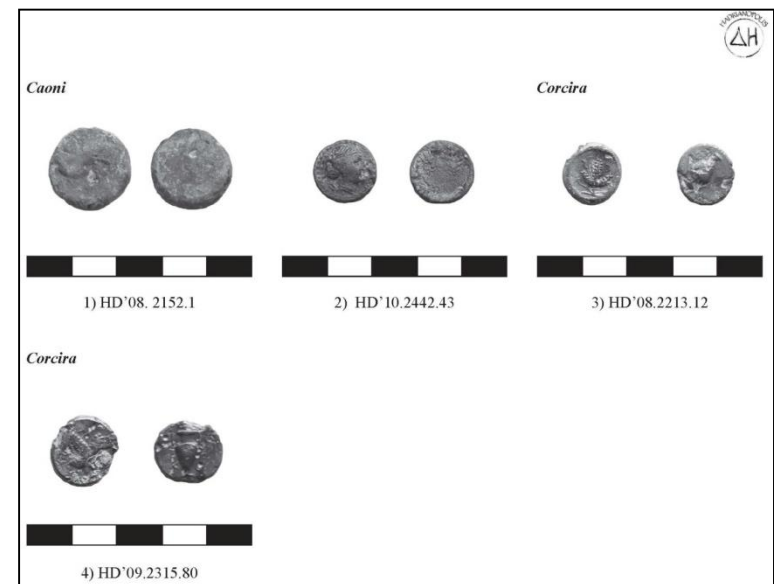
Hadrianopolis: lo scavo



La valle del Drino: il sito presso *Hadrianopolis* (Sofratike)

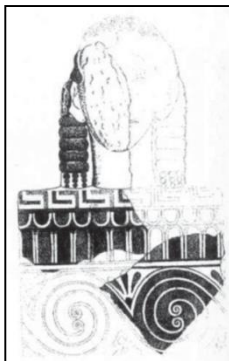
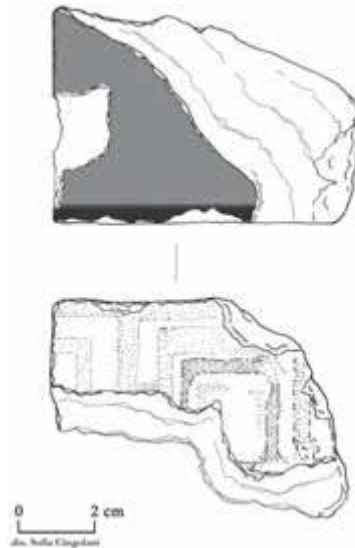


Sofratike: frammento di cornice architettonica corinzia

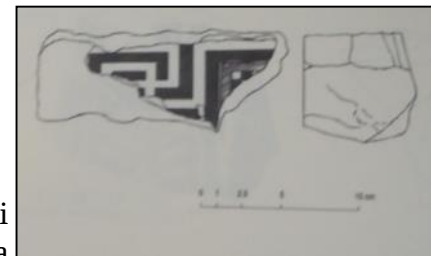


Monete databili al IV sec. a.C. dal sito di Sofratike

La valle del Drino: il sito presso *Hadrianopolis* (Sofratike)

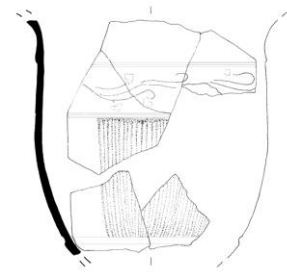


Durrës. Antefissa con protome femminile a polos, dal santuario A



Nikopolis. Frammenti di antefissa in terracotta

Sofratike. 3rd cent. bc. The continuity of settlement dynamics observed at sites in the territory, such as Kardiç, is also confirmed by Sofratike that shows a progressive structuring in a monumental sense. In this phase the emergence of the first regional productions documents the growth in importance also of the road network through which products from the Aegean area, first Corinthian and then Attic, were already arriving from the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C.



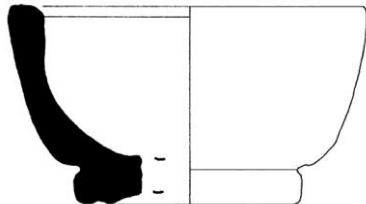
Kantharos with ribbons - (IV-III cent. BC)



Lekythos (IV-III cent. BC)



Frg. of Lekhytoi



Small bowl of attic pr.



45

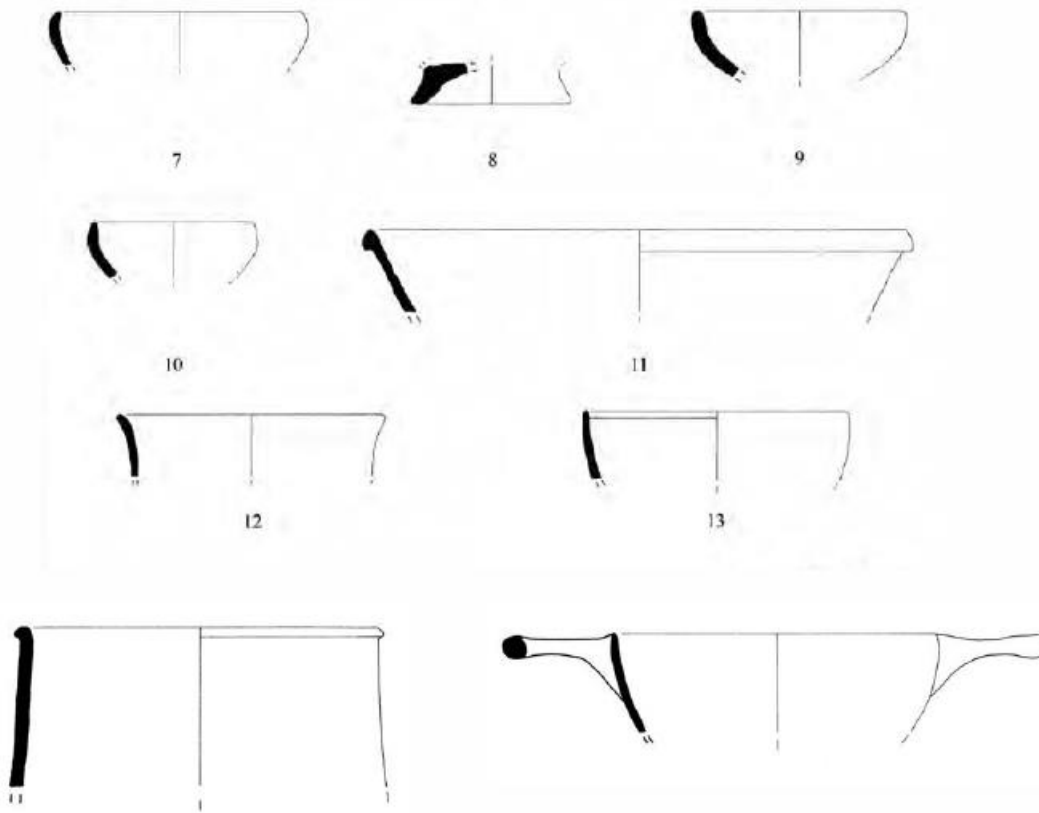


46

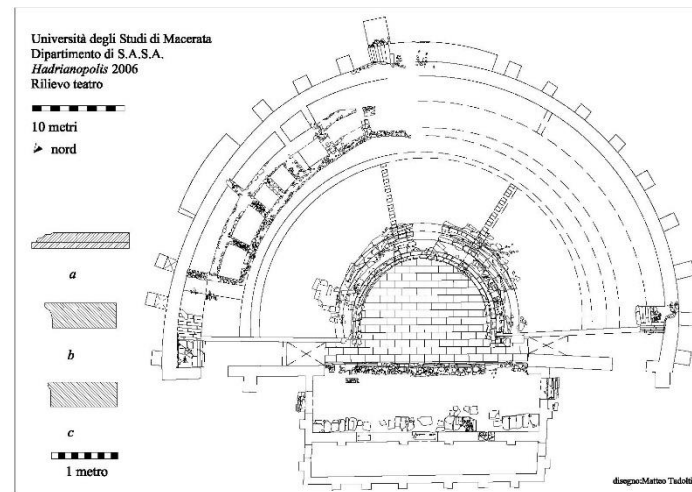


3th-2nd cent. BC. Production increases and diversifies, finding comparisons in several centers of Caonia including Butrinthe, Phoinike, Antigonea.

Between the 3rd and 2nd centuries, this settlement is also already somewhat structured economically and commercially and, perhaps as a service center for the nearby city of Antigonea, is at the centre of trade and exchange of regional productions. We do not have significant variations on the type of material we find compared to the previous period so we have black-glazed pottery productions of types attributable to regional productions, although in much larger quantities than in the previous phase,



Materiali attici e strutture da Sofratike



Affioramento dei materiali
legati ad una
frequentazione antropica



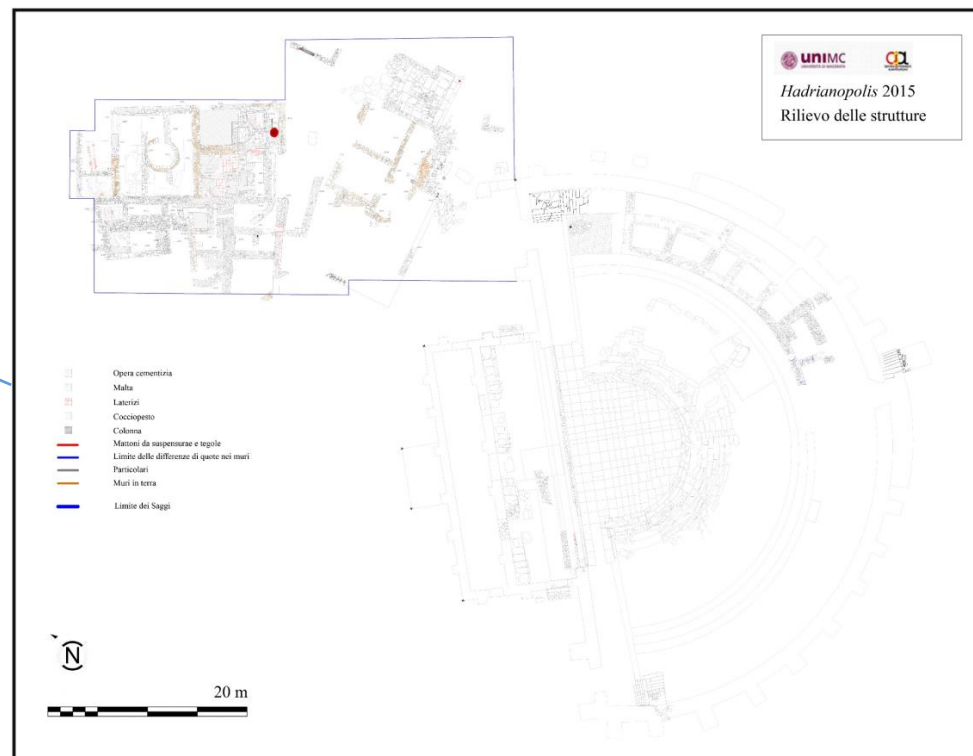
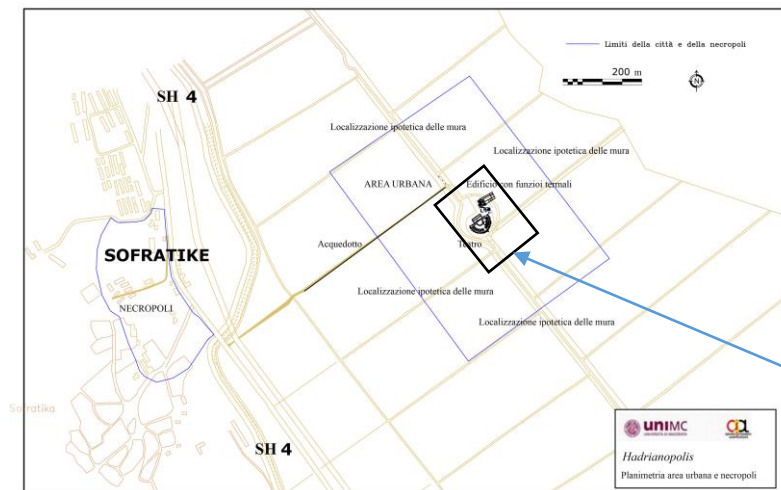
Frammento di
Lekythos (IV-III
sec. a.C.)



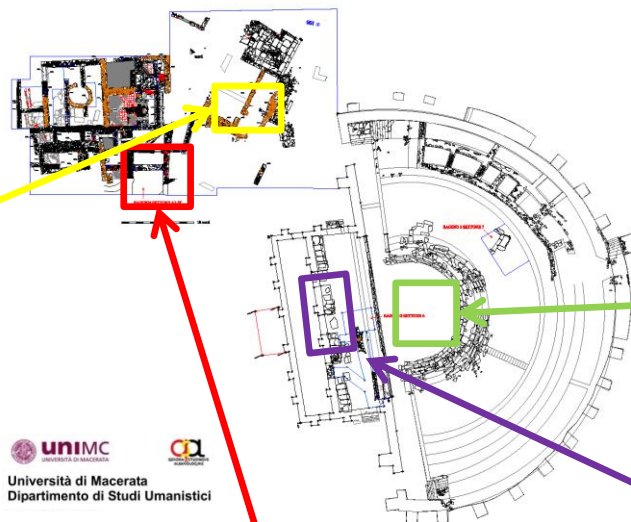
Hadrianopolis presso Sofratikë



Hadrianopolis presso Sofratikë



SOFRATIKĒ : la monumentalizzazione di un vicus sistemazione dell'area



Frammento di fondo di Terra
Sigillata Italica



Il riempimento limoso

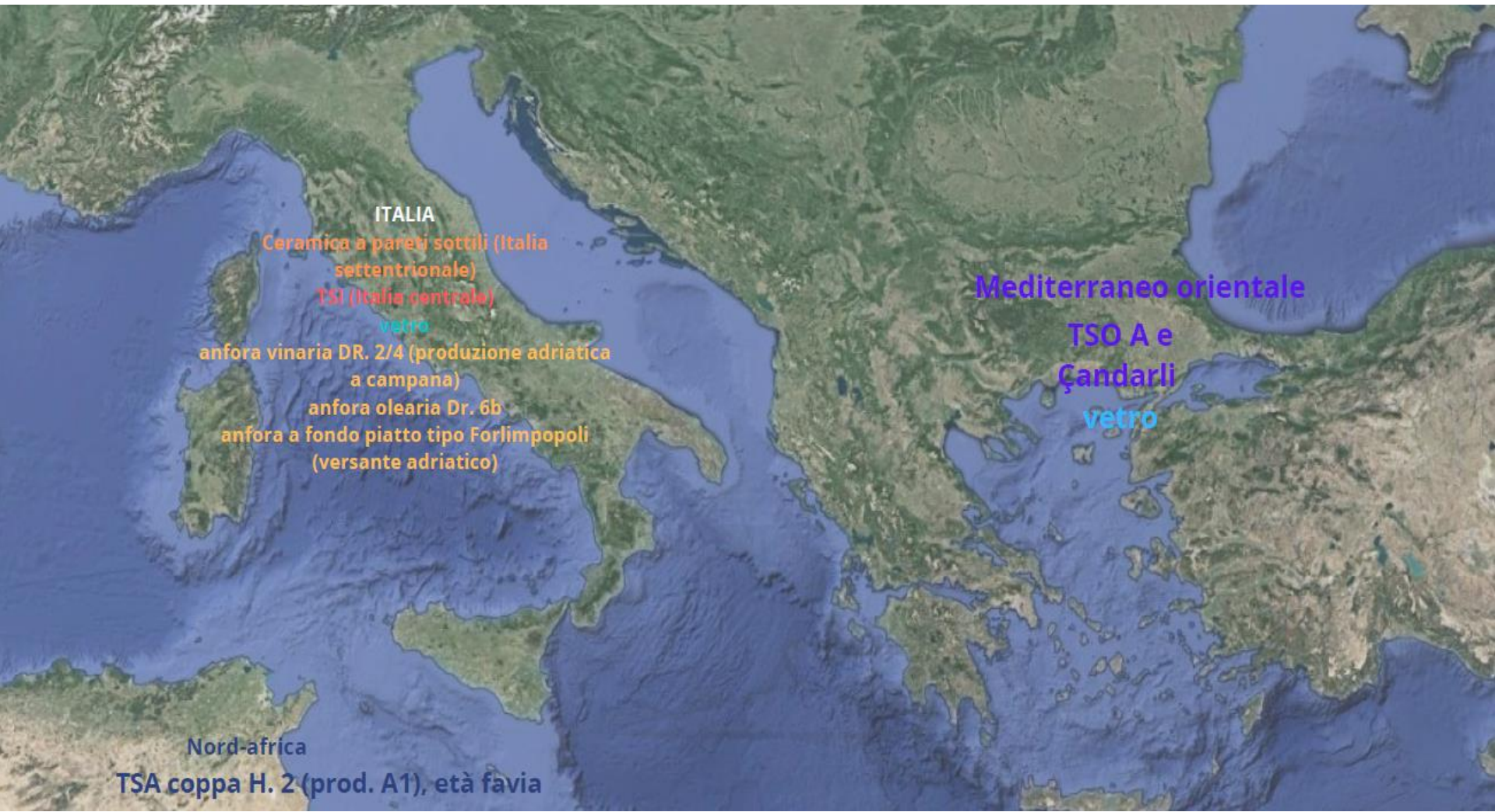




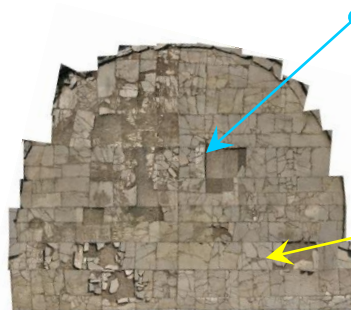
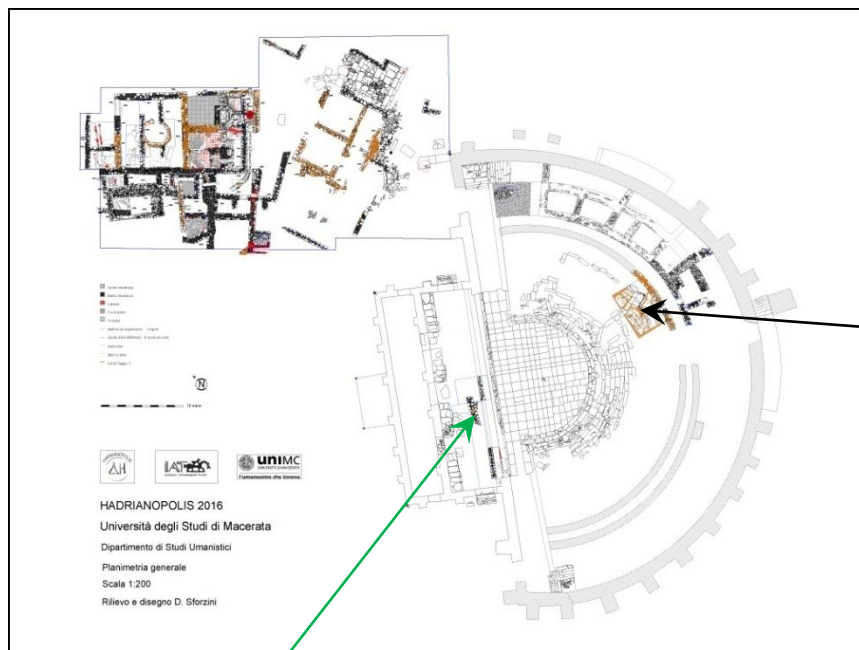
fillings for leveling the area.
Road organization.
Levels of attendance.
Presence of structures



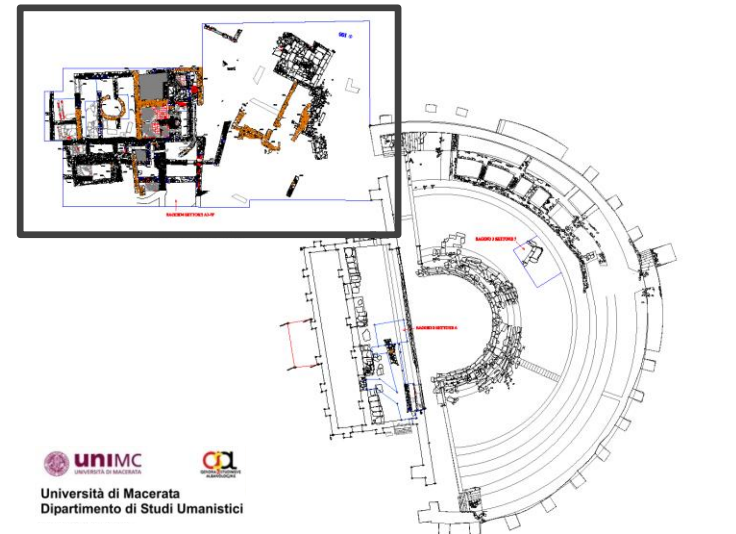
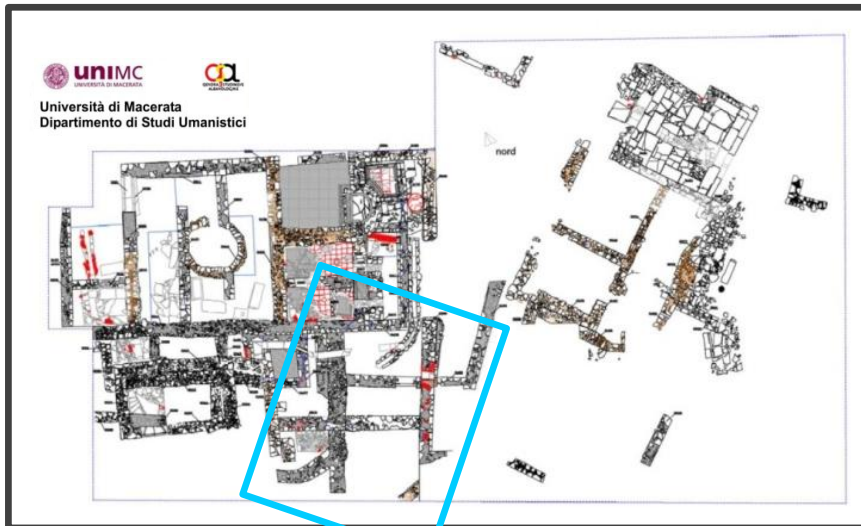
First half 1st cent. AD. Sofratike began to organize itself from an urban point of view. The materials denote at an early stage trade flows with Italy and in a still discontinuous manner with the eastern Mediterranean and North African



SOFRATIKĒ : la monumentalizzazione di un vicus

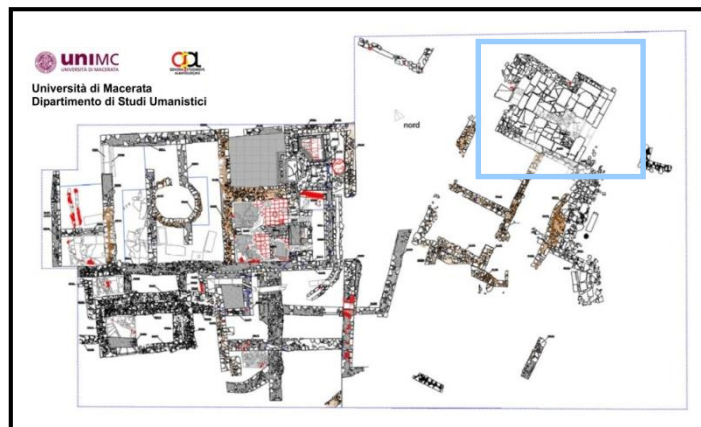


Sofratikë: la monumentalizzazione di un vicus



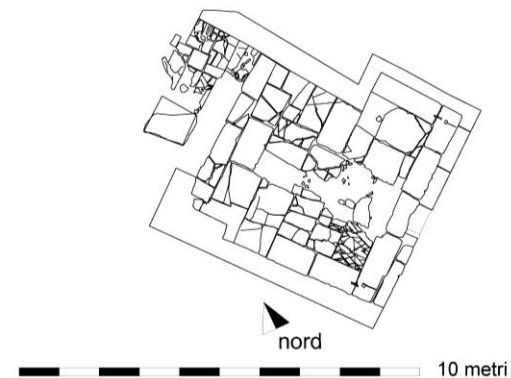
Area del Saggio 4

Sofratikë: la monumentalizzazione di un vicus

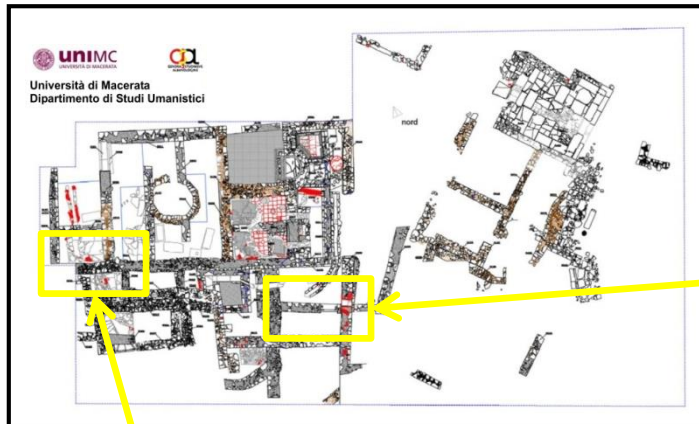


Università degli Studi di Macerata
Dipartimento di Scienze umane
Hadrianopolis 2010
Pianta dell'edificio in opera quadrata

Rilievo e disegni: Severini S., Storchel D.



Sofratikë: la monumentalizzazione di un vicus

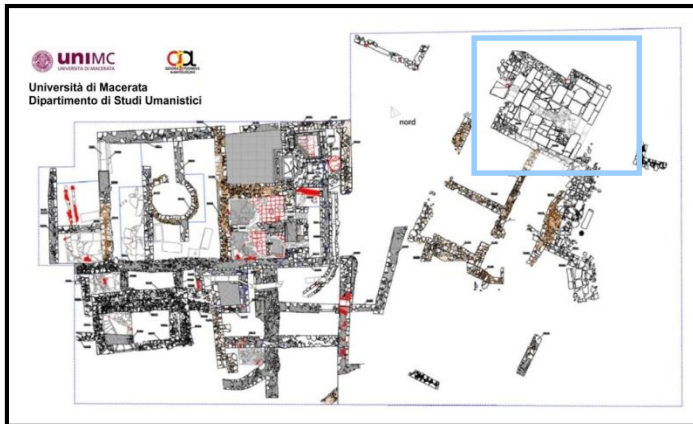


Saggio A-W: le terme fase flavio traianea?



US 2618: TSOB forme H80 e H70

Sofratikë: la monumentalizzazione di un vicus

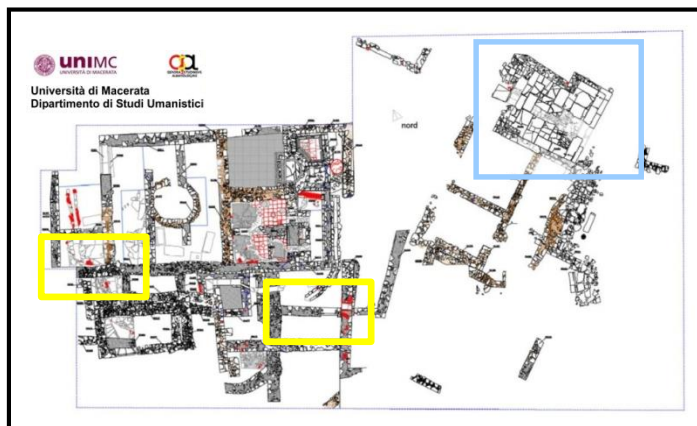


TSO di produzione B
dai livelli relativi alla
viabilità

Viabilità



Sofratikë: la monumentalizzazione di un vicus



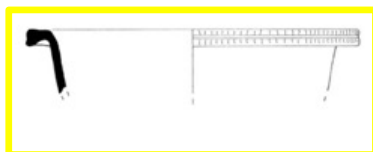
TSO B2: Hayes 60
(80-150 d.C.)



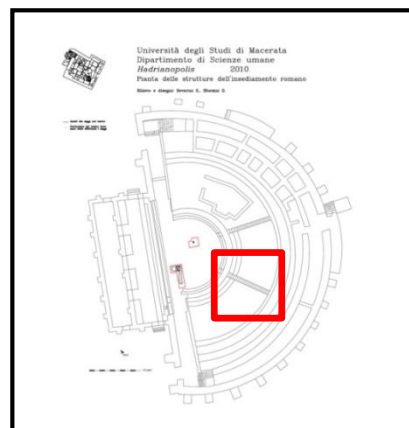
T.S.Orientale A con bollo



HD '13 2602.2 Piatto in TSA B tipo
H60 (50-90 d.C.)



HD '13 2614.19 Piatto in TSA B tipo
H74/B (70-120 d.C.)

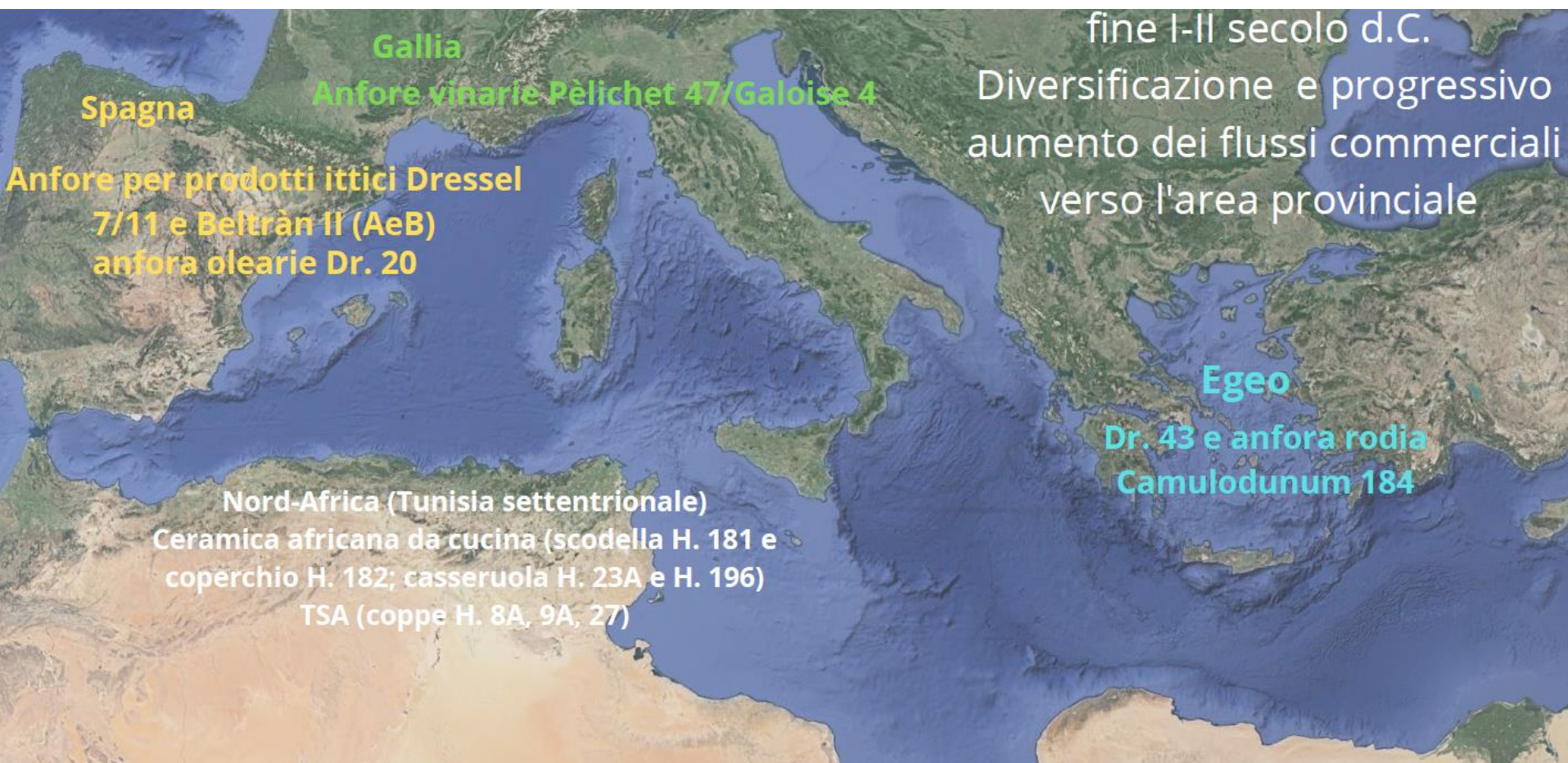


Materiali



TSI: Pucci X, 18 (10 a.C. - II sec. .d.C)

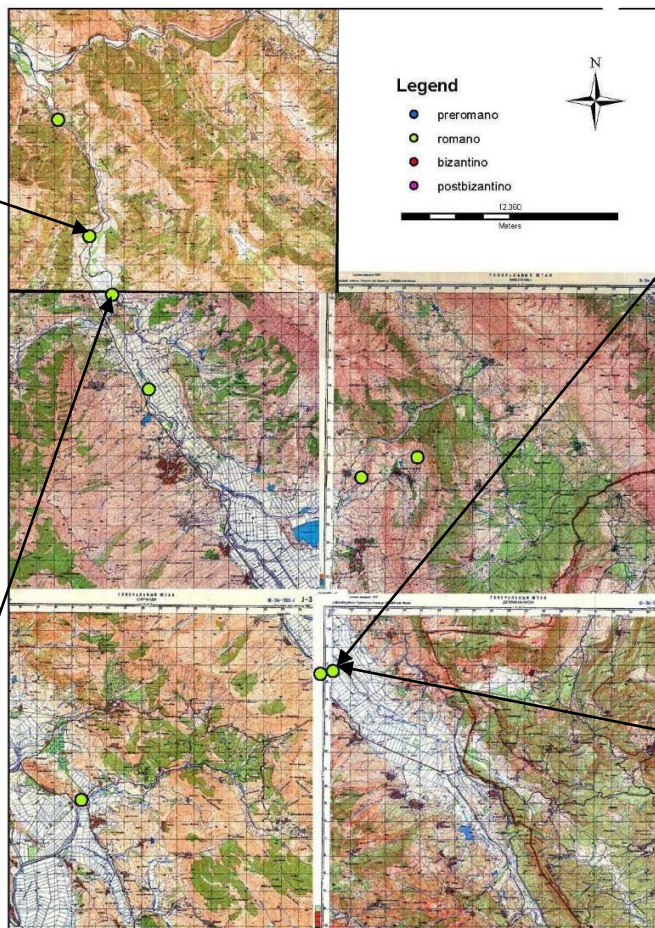
End of the 1st-2nd cent. AD. The relationships of our settlement changed somewhat. Relations with Italy seem to decrease to the point of disappearance while there is an increase in a probably more structured form of relations with the provincial area.



La valle del Drino in età romana



Tomb near Stegopul



Roman Villa near Glina

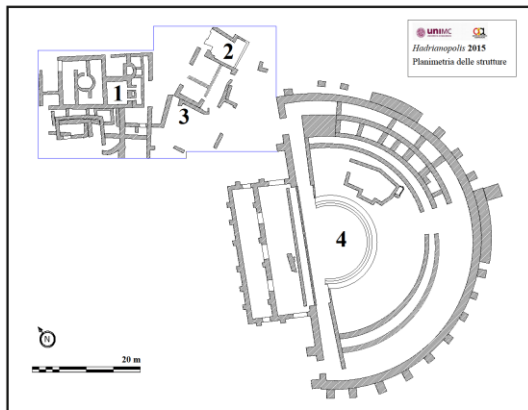


Necropolis near Palokaster

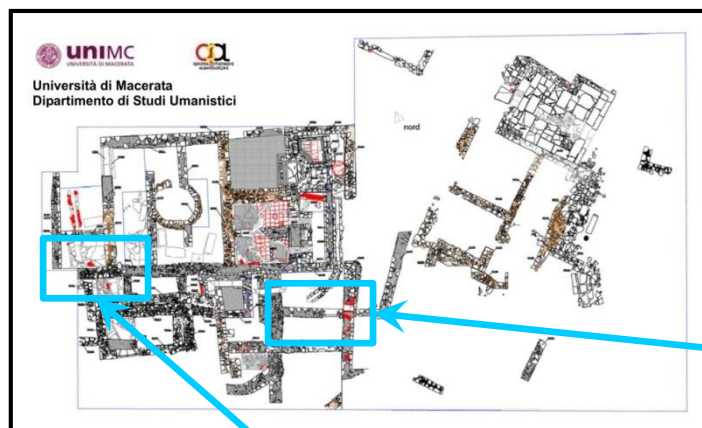
RIORGANIZZAZIONE DELLE PROVINCE – TRAIANO?



Hadrianopolis: la città di Adriano



Hadrianopolis: la città di Adriano

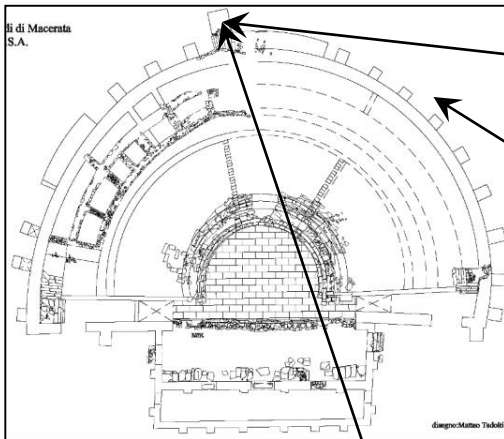


Saggi A-W: le terme Fase traianea o adrianea?

Hadrianopolis: la città di Adriano, il teatro



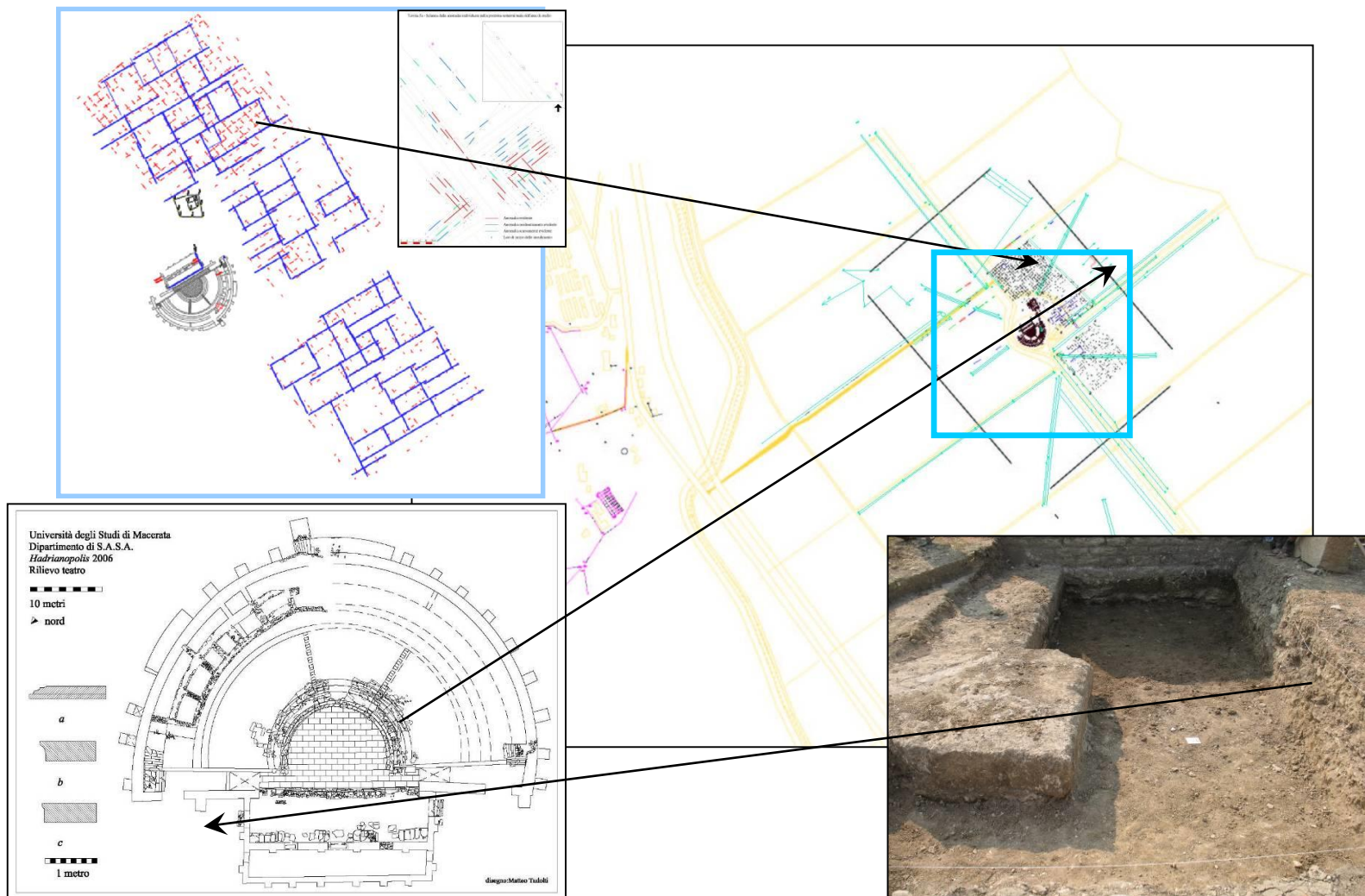
Hadrianopolis: la città di Adriano, il teatro



TSO B2: 60
(Atlante II, Tav.
XIV, 7)
(80-150 AD).



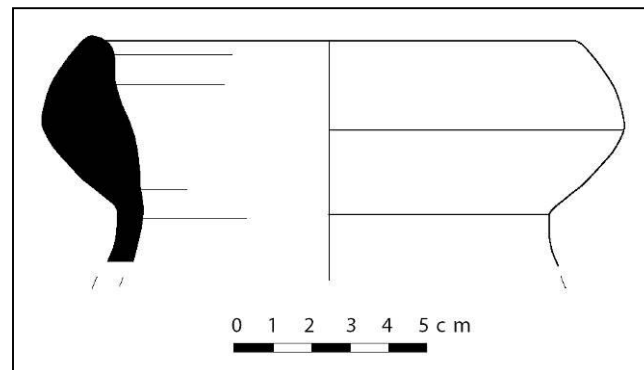
Hadrianopolis: la città di Adriano



Materiali dalla città romana



TSA A: Hayes 3 B = Lamboglia 4/36 A



Amphora Africana I, type A

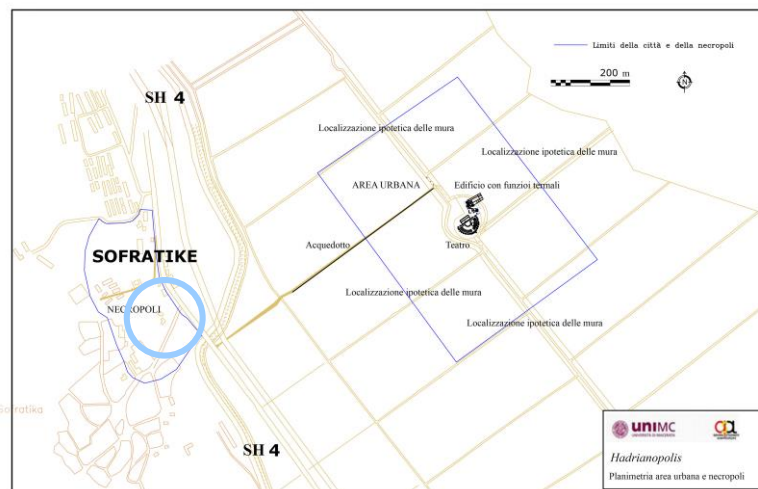


TSA A/D: Hayes 171 = Salomonson I



Spatheion

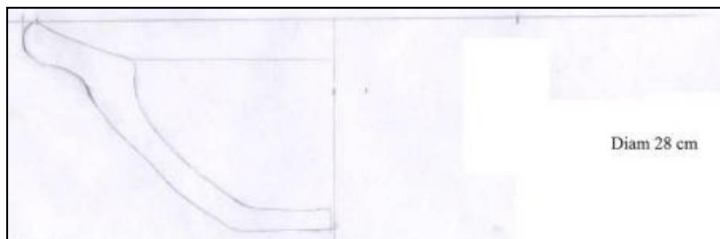
Hadrianopolis: la necropoli



Coppa corinzia a rilievo (II-III AD)



Materiali dalla città romana



Ceramica da cucina di produzione egea



Frammento di ceramica da cucina di produzione egea

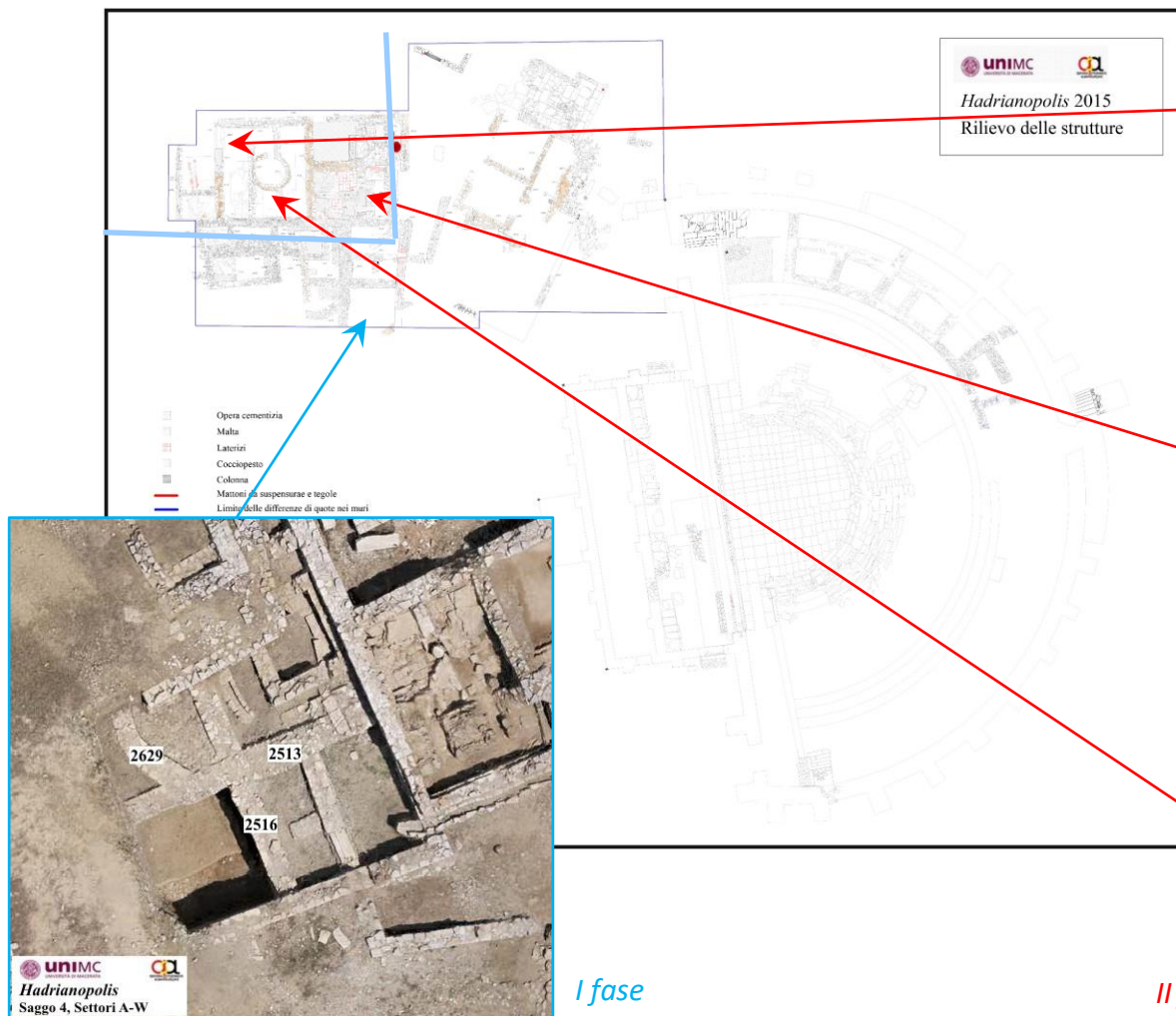


Anfora Gaulois 4/5

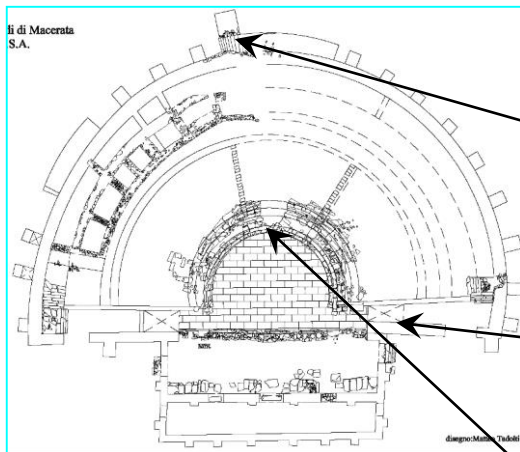


Tazza Atlante 1/122 (produzione egea)

Hadrianopolis III-IV sec. d.C.: Edificio termale



Hadrianopolis III-IV sec. d.C.: il teatro



Materiali tardi dalla città romana



Ceramica focea



anfora Kapitan II



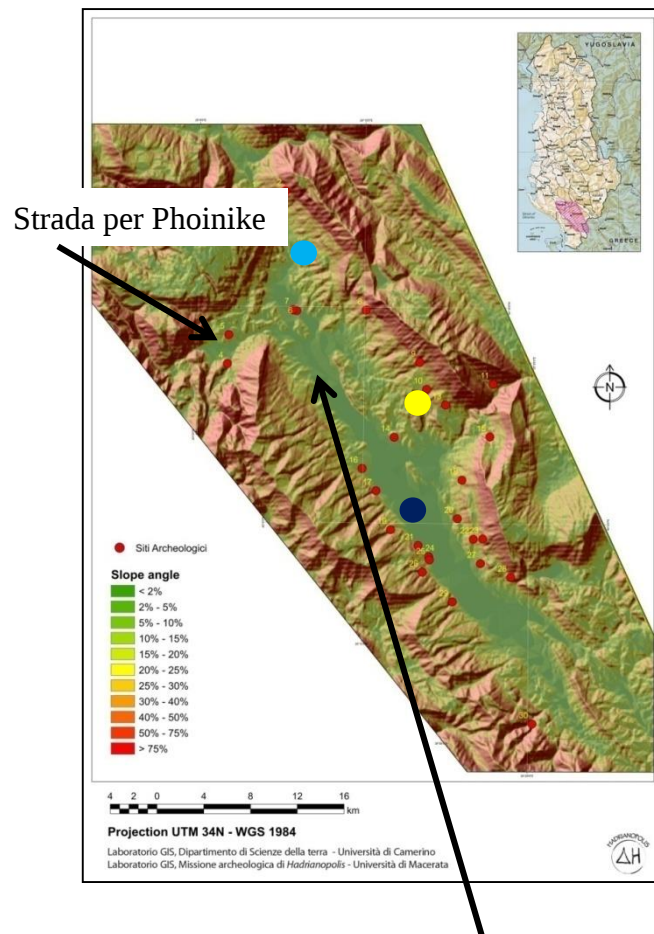
Coppa in vetro, (IV-V cent. AD)



Base di coppa in vetro, (IV-V cent. AD)

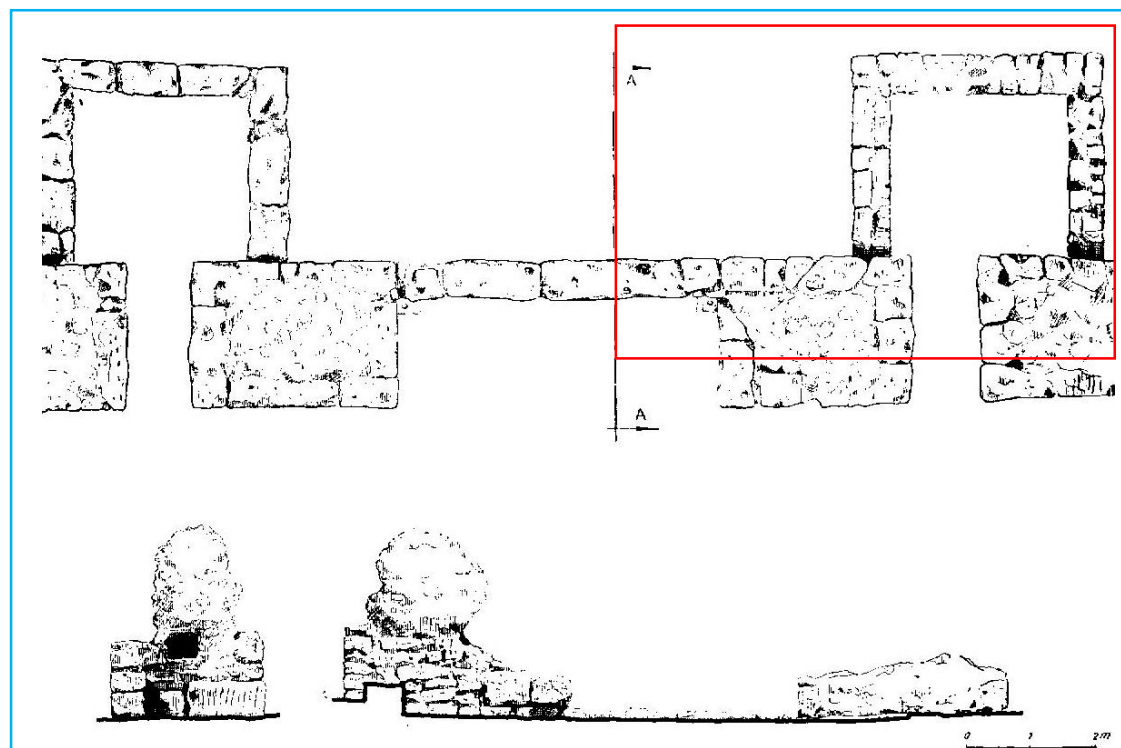
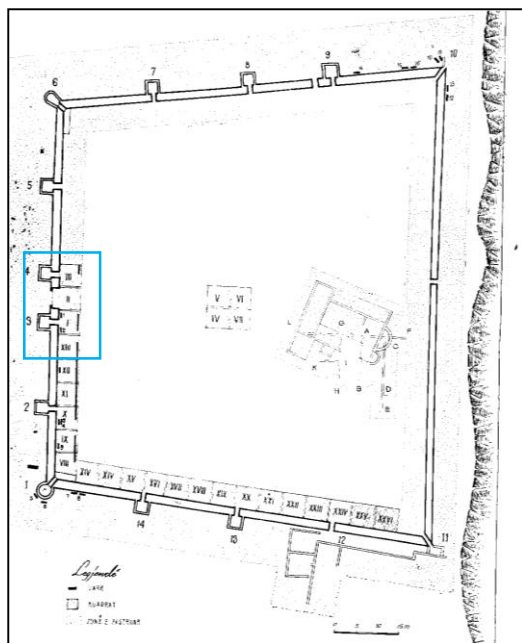
Paleokaster

- *Hadrianopolis*
- Antigonea
- Paleokaster



Strada Apollonia-Nikopolis

Paleokaster



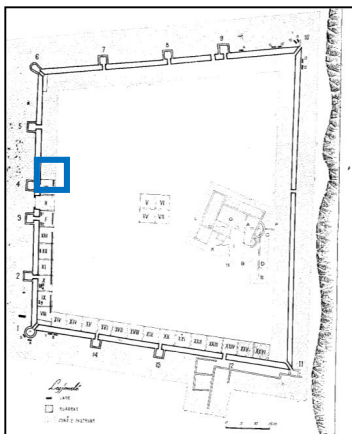
Lo scavo della Porta Ovest

Paleokaster



La porta Ovest

Paleokaster



Lo scavo della Porta Ovest

IV sec. d. C. Edificazione della fortificazione in una fase tra Costanzo Cloro (293 d.C.) e Licinio (308-324 d.C.).

*D(omino) n(ostro) Imp(eratori) Val(erio) Licinniano / Licinni(o)
P(io) F(elici) inu(iucto) A(ugusto) Val(erius) Cassianus u(ir) P(erfetissimus)
Praese / pr(o)u(inciae)[Epiri] ueter(is)*

*Nobilissimo pri[ncipi] / iuuentutis Constantino Cae/sari
Co(n)s<s>(uli) designato Iulius /Lepidus u(ir) p(erfectissimus)
Praeses prou(inciae) Epiri / numini eius dicatissimus*



Occupazione del VI sec. da parte di un edificio di culto dedicato ai SS. Cosma e Damiano e modifica degli orientamenti e dell'organizzazione interna.

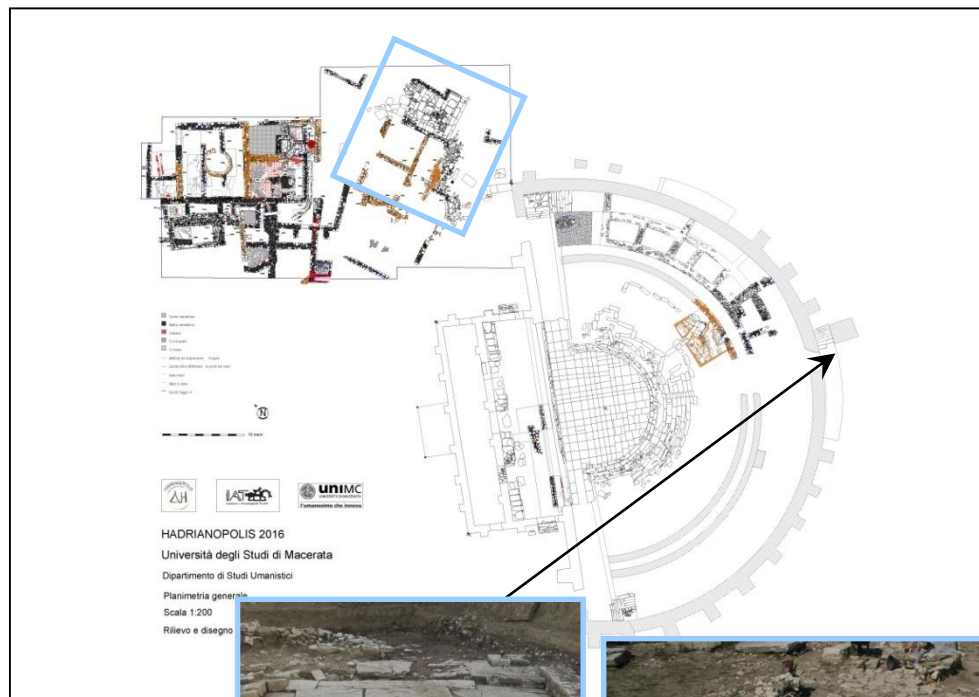
Hadrianopolis-Ioustinianoupolis: VI sec. d.C.



Hadrianopolis-Ioustinianoupolis: VI sec. d.C.



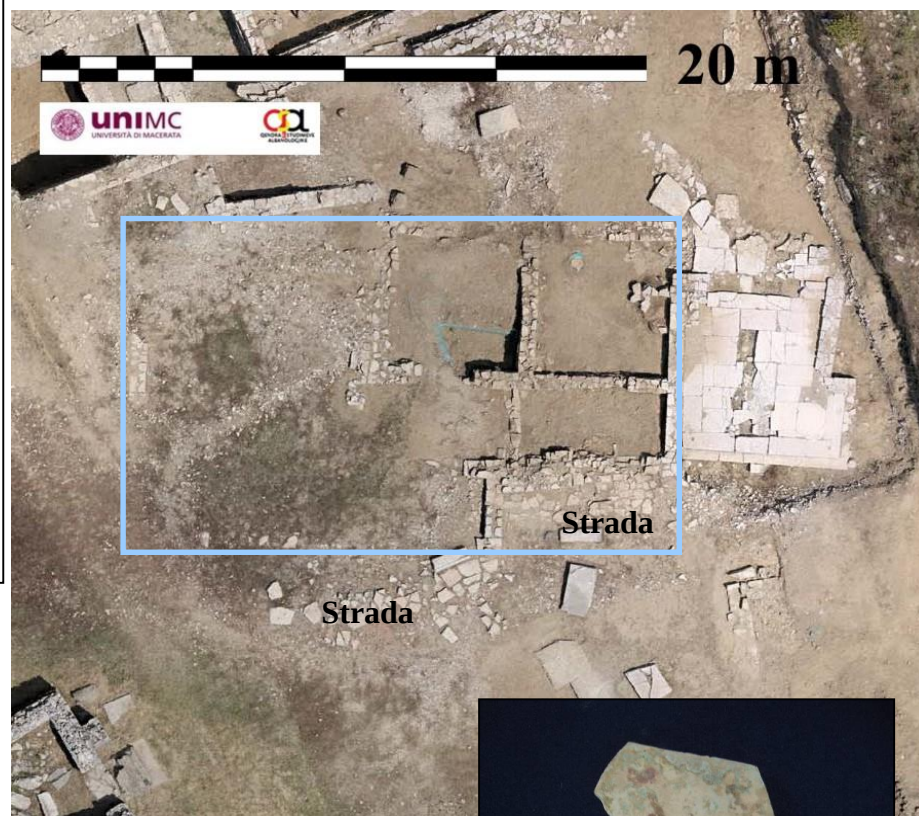
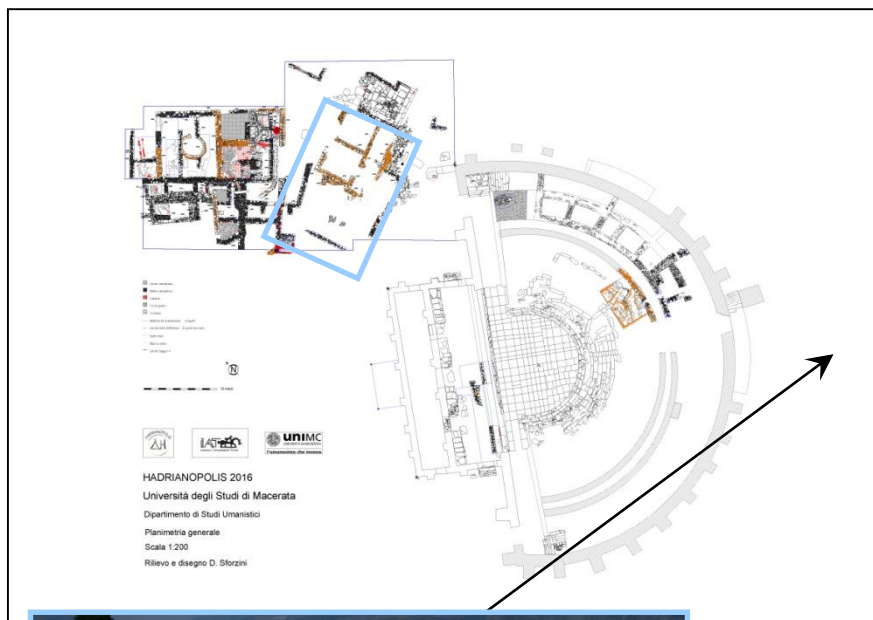
Hadrianopolis-Ioustinianoupolis: VI sec. d.C.



Nuovo ingresso
monumentale



Hadrianopolis-Ioustinianoupolis: VI sec. d.C.



Ceramica sovradipinta,
(IV-VI sec. d.C.)



Hadrianopolis-Ioustinianoupolis: VI sec. d.C.

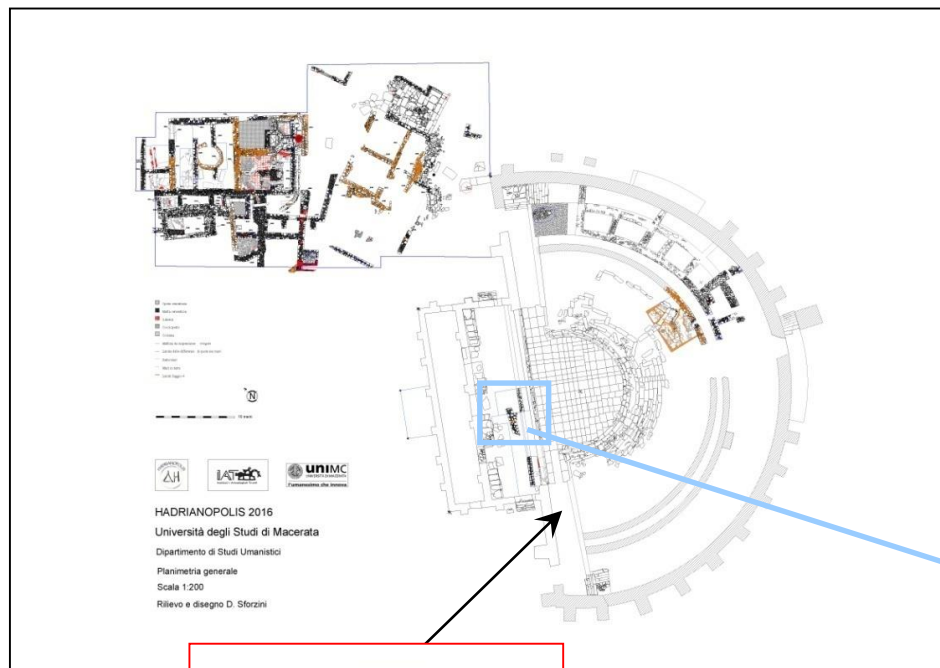


Fig. 253. - l'accia A del concio di imposta, da Est.



Fig. 254. - l'accia B del concio di imposta, da Sud.

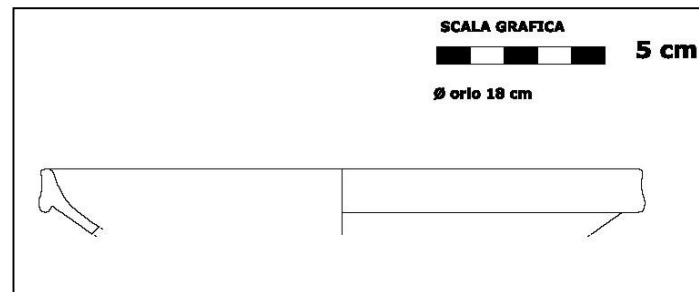


Fig. 255. - l'accia C' del concio di imposta, da Ovest.

Hadrianopolis-Ioustiniaoupolis : materiali dalla città di V-VI sec. d.C.



Orlo di TSA D2
(400/ 450-550 AD)



Ceramica da cucina: coppa
VI sec. d.C.

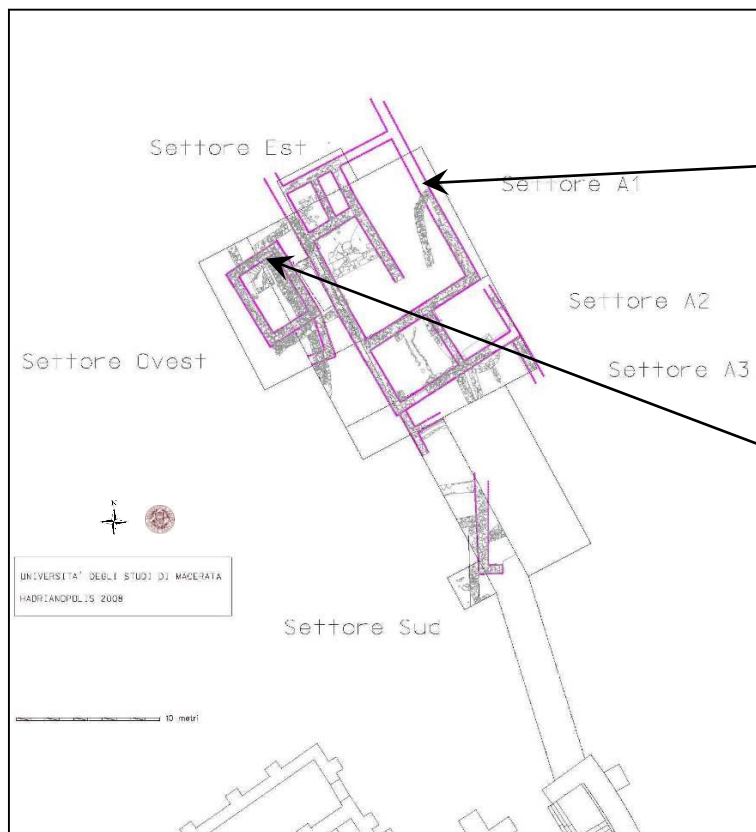


TSA D2: Piatto Michigan I, fig.3, VII, n.6,
(V - VII sec. d.C.)

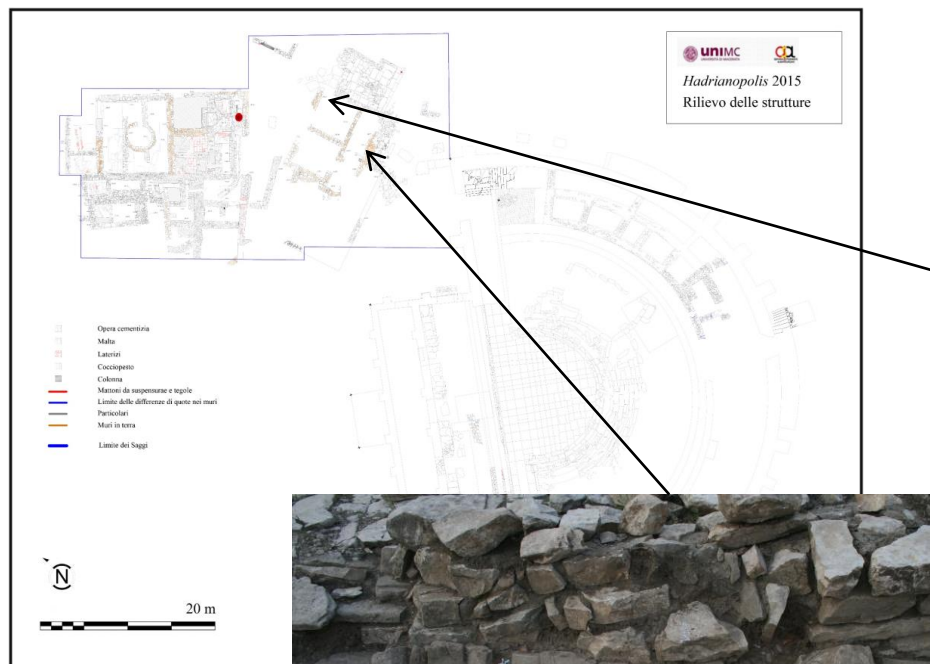


Olla in ceramica sovradipinta
(IV - VI sec. d.C.)

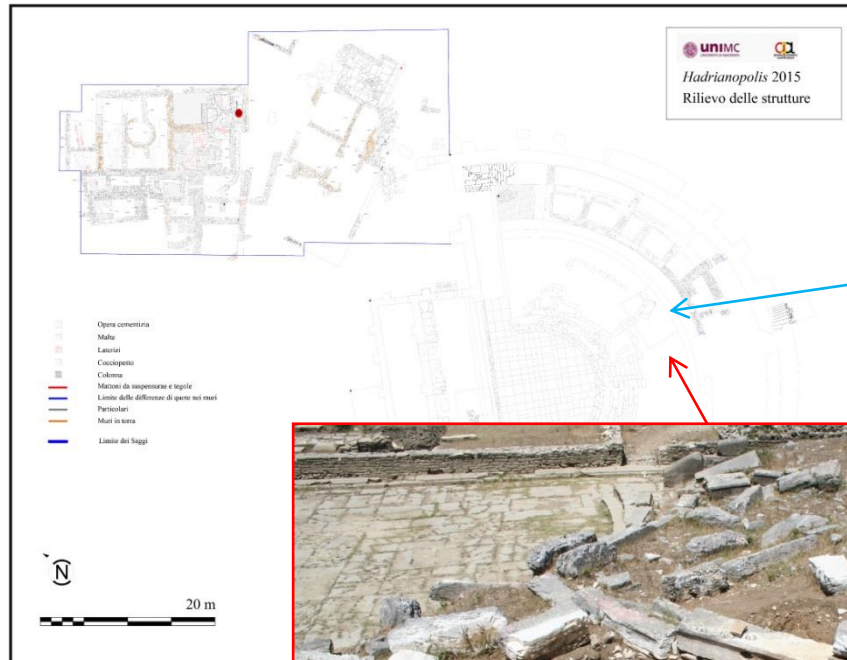
Hadrianopolis: VII sec. d.C.



Hadrianopolis: VII sec. d.C.



Hadrianopolis: VII sec. d.C.

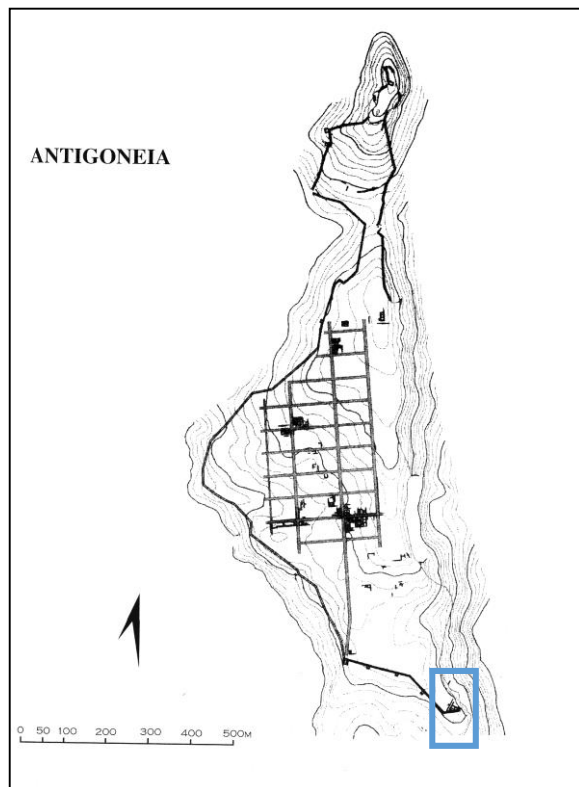


Tombe



Torrione

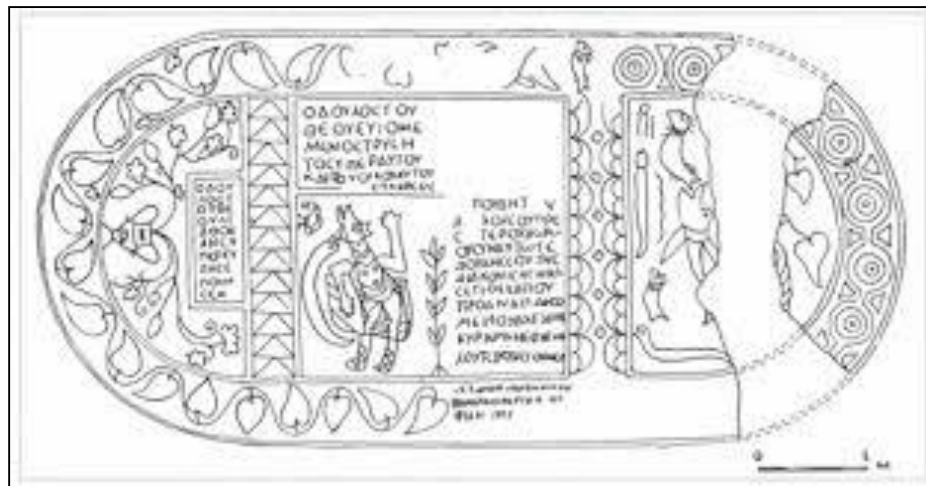
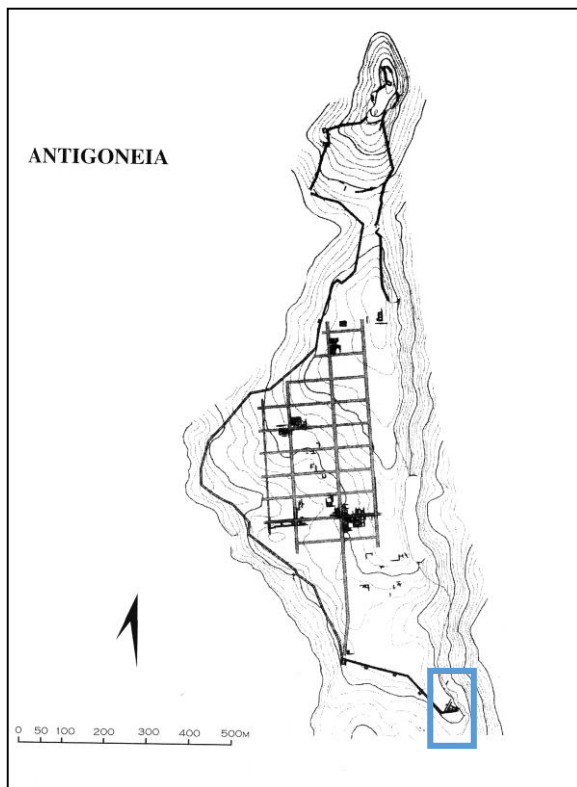
Antigonea- VI sec. d.C.



Presa dell'area della chiesa bizantina



Antigonea- VI sec. d.C.



Antigonea, mosaico dell'edificio Triconco raffigurante un demone antropomorfo

Melan: l'età bizantina

Fine scavo da Est



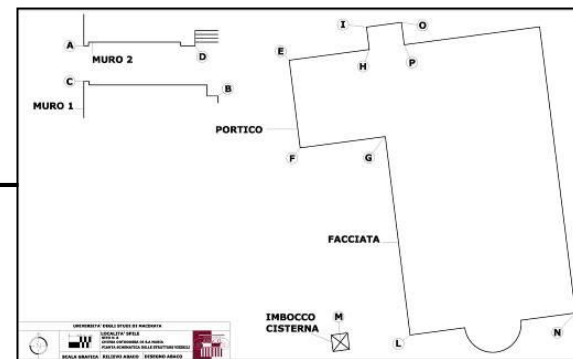
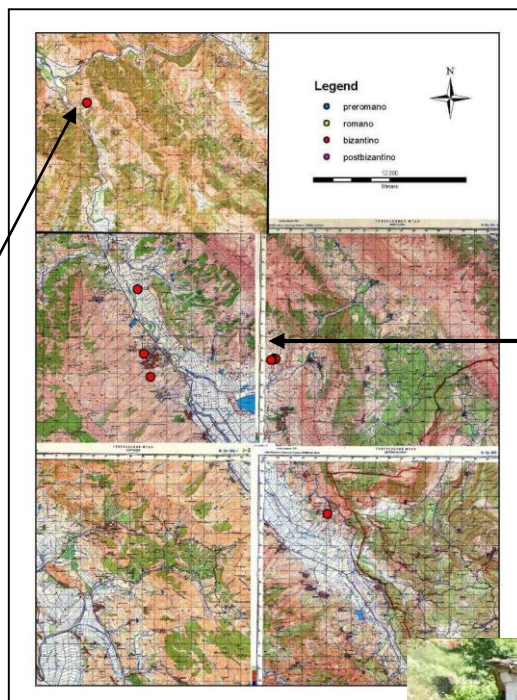
Fine scavo da Sud



Valle del Drino: VI sec. d.C.



Chiesa presso Lekel



Monastero vicino Qestorati



Frashtan: lo scavo, le fasi tarde

