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FINE-WARE FROM *HADRIANOPOLIS*: FROM HELLENISTIC VILLAGE TO ROMAN *VICUS*

Introduction

Since 2005 the University of Macerata and the Archaeological Institute of Tirana have cooperated in the first archaeological excavations of the Roman settlement of *Hadrianopolis* (**fig. 1**), near the modern village of Sofratikë¹. The town, in northern Epirus, lies in the broadest section of the valley of the river Drin, in Chaonia.

Recent investigations have shown that the Roman town developed over a previous settlement. The earliest occupation of the site, according to the available data – a fragment of painted architectural cornice and sherds of black slip pottery are considered the main index of human presence – dates to the 4th century BC.

Some tiles with the stamp ΔΗ (**fig. 2**), dating from the last phase of Hellenistic period, moreover, prove the monumental development of the settlement (**fig. 3**), shown both by the construction of public buildings and by the find of abundant pottery and materials from the excavation. This development is certainly linked with the geographic location of the site, which lies along a secondary byway of the *via Egnatia*, going from *Apollonia* to *Nikopolis*.

The main phase of development of *Hadrianopolis* dates to Hadrianic time, as the toponym, sign of a (re)foundation, suggests. (R. P.)

The Black Slip Pottery

As for the more ancient phase of the site, starting from the 4th century BC, the black slip pottery, attested in a very small quantity in Sofratikë, seems to show a link with Attica: among the evidence found, a small group of scant fragments, with reddish-pink clay, and glossy and thick black slip, might be considered as an Attic production.²

In particular, a very small bowl with incurved rim, ascribed to the type of the deep Echinus Bowl of the Athenian Agora,³ belongs to this cluster of evidence. This instance (**fig. 4,1**), is not a miniature⁴ but seems to be very small (diam. 5.5 cm) to have had an effective use and reflects the shape of larger vases. It was perhaps a votive object.⁵

A second group of evidence belongs to a more advanced phase, dating between the end of the 4th and the 3rd century BC. The features of the grey/brown clay, the black-brown slip and the decorations show close similarity to some regional productions, especially in *Apollonia*⁶: a fragmentary *kantharos* with vegetal decorations is a clear example.⁷ The *kantharos* is of grey-brown clay and brown glossy slip; a groove, under the rim, outlines the decorative field with incised branches and occasional traces of painted white leaves, the wall is decorated with thin vertical ribs (**fig. 4,2; 5**). The type of decoration recalls the features of the so-called “West Slope” technique⁸ and in the area we are investigating is attested on different vase

¹ PERNA/ÇONDI 2012.

² Only petrographic analyses of clay will determine the origin of the black slip ware of characteristic Attic features, such as the reddish-pink clay without impurities and very fine, glossy, thick quality slip, and, having in several instances a metallic texture. However, it should be pointed out that from the first half of the 4th century BC imitations of Attic black-glazed ware were attested in the north-eastern Mediterranean. Research progress and archaeometric analysis, e.g. on Macedonian regional pottery, help in recognizing black-glazed ware, previously considered as genuinely Attic, as local imitations of Attic pottery. As for the Attic imitations in Macedonia as early as the end of the 4th century BC, see KALLINI 2012, 163–167.

³ ROTROFF 1997, 161–162 fig. 64; 1026. The reserved band marking the junction of the ring foot and the body in this item is a typical feature of the more ancient version of the shallow Echinus bowl of the Athenian Agora, very common in the 4th century BC (ROTROFF 1997, 161).

⁴ It imitates closely the canonical shape of the deep echinus bowl (ROTROFF 1997 figs. 63–64; 993–1033).

⁵ As S. I. Rotroff underlines, “The distinction between these two categories (that is between the canonical and the miniaturistic shape, A/N.) is somewhat arbitrary [...]” (ROTROFF 1997, 203).

⁶ CINGOLANI 2012, 148–149, with previous bibliography.

⁷ The shape is one of the most popular in the Hellenistic world and is widespread in the eastern part of the Mediterranean basin, in southern Italy and in northern Epirus, where it is also attested in Phoinike (A. GAMBERINI, *Le prime fasi di vita della città di Phoinike (Albania Meridionale): La stratigrafia del vano L nella “Casa dei due peristili”*. *Ελληνιστική κεραμική* 2009, 87–96 fig. 7,8).

⁸ The technique appears in Attica at the end of the 4th–first quarter of the 3rd century BC: it is a new way of decorating the black slip vases, probably due to foreign models, as the Italian Gnathia ware (S. I. ROTROFF, *Attic West Slope Vase Painting*. *Hesperia* 60, 1991, 59–102 pls. 14–46; *id.* 1997, 13). Its main features are the application of added diluted clay and white colour and incision on the black slip surface of the pots to render decorative themes. The latter usually includes ivy, olive and myrtle garlands, floral designs and geometric patterns, although they differ from region to region and between workshops, which imitate Attic prototypes (see KALLINI 2012, 165).



Fig. 1. Map of the main sites in Chaonia and in the neighbouring regions.

shapes in northern Epirus⁹, in Macedonia¹⁰ and in Illyria¹¹.

A fragment with lattice over-painted in black (fig. 6)¹², very frequent namely on *lekythoi* and *aryballoi*, a neck of a *lekythos* (fig. 4,3) and, finally, some fragments with a reserved band¹³ (fig. 7) and over-painted details¹⁴ are also close to regional productions of Apollonia (fig. 8). From the second half of the 4th century BC Apollonia and Durrës became the main centres of production and redistribution of local

goods: their abundant productions invaded regional markets, reaching the smaller urban and rural centres of the territory through the main roads of communications, i.e. the valley of the Vjosa and Drinos rivers¹⁵. The distribution map of these goods encompasses the village in Sofratikë too.

The largest amount of black slip pottery belongs to a third group, which consists of fragments of grey-beige clay and very thin and diluted slip. They seem to be of lower quality, having close comparisons with other regional productions, such as that from Phoinike. This group includes *skyphoi* of Attic type with horizontal handles¹⁶ (fig. 4,4), *kantharoi*¹⁷ (fig. 4,5) and saltcellars¹⁸ (fig. 4,6–8), which represent important markers for their large diffusion in regional contexts.

⁹ I. Ανδρευ, Κεραμική από το νεκροταφείο Δουρούτης Ιωαννίνων. Ελληνιστική κεραμική 2009, 135 figs. 25–26; Α. Αγγελή, Ελληνιστική κεραμική από το δυτικό νεκροταφείο της Αμβρακίας (Ελληνιστική κεραμική 2009) 168 fig. 11; Γ. Πλιάκου, Δύο ελληνιστικοί τάφοι στο λεκανοπέδιο των Ιωαννίνων. Ελληνιστική κεραμική 2009, 147 fig. 2.

¹⁰ Κ. ΤΖΑΝΑΒΑΡΙ, Pottery production in Macedonia during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC. From the influence of Athenian Kerameikos towards local creations. In: S. Drougou/I. Touratsoglou, Topics on hellenistic pottery in ancient Macedonia (Athens 2012) 133–136.

¹¹ For comparisons in Apollonia: BERETI ET AL. 2007 fig. 65,3–4.

¹² For comparisons in Apollonia: BERETI ET AL. 2007, 135 fig. 58,45–46.

¹³ For comparisons in Apollonia: BERETI ET AL. 2007 fig. 65,2.

¹⁴ For comparisons in Apollonia: BERETI ET AL. 2007, 133–135 fig. 57,35–36.

¹⁵ See CINGOLANI 2012 with previous bibliography.

¹⁶ ROTROFF 1997, 94 fig. 12 nn. 150–154.

¹⁷ Ibid. 102–103, nn. 219–229.

¹⁸ Ibid. 167, fig. 65,1075–1089. See also: HAYES 2003, 110 fig. 69; 71 for a Corinthian instance (3rd century BC) from the necropolis of Durrës, and HAYES 2003, 110–112 for later series of local products (mid-end of the 3rd century BC).

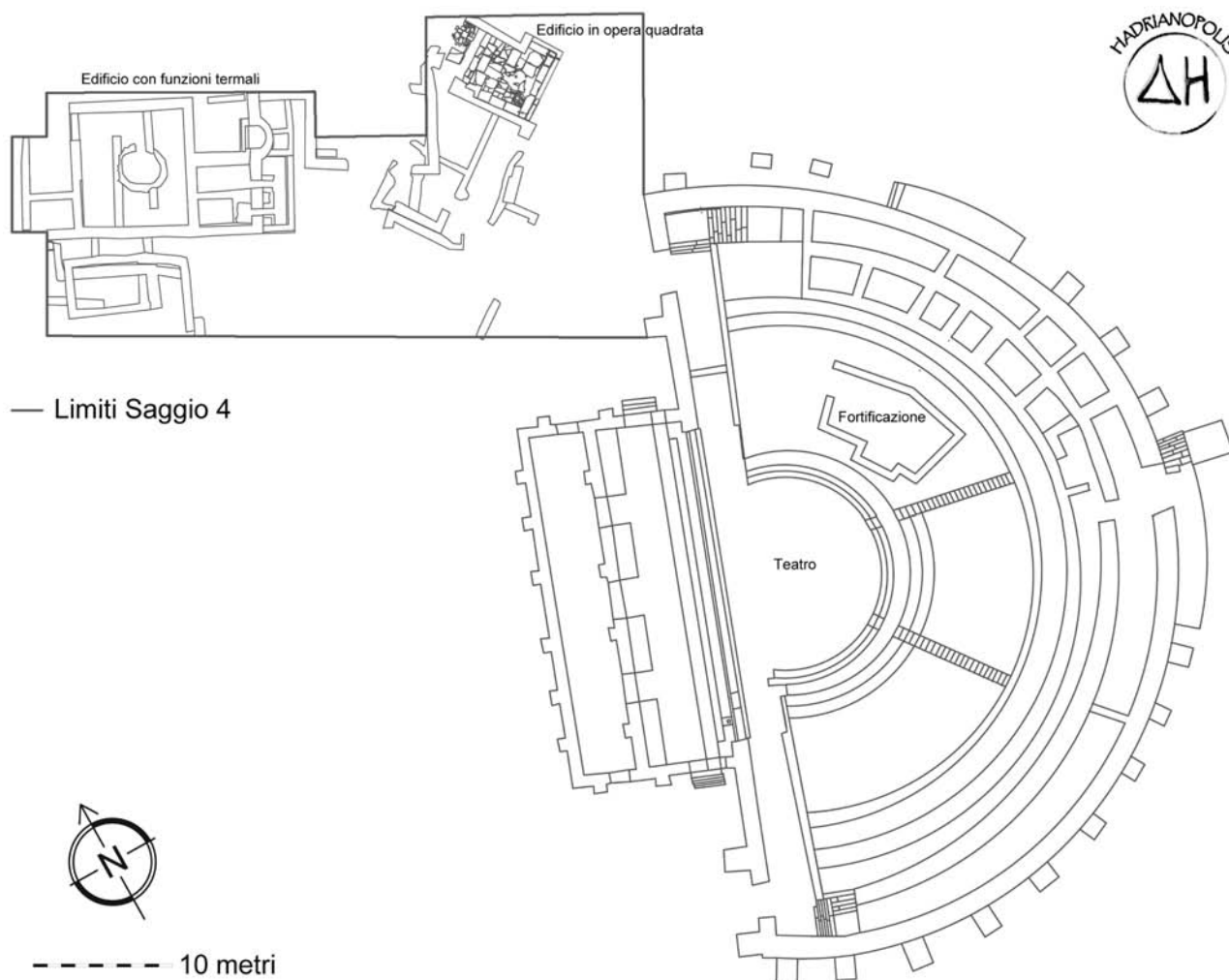


Fig. 2. *Hadrianopolis* (Sofratikë). Plan of the area of archaeological investigation.

Worthy of mention are the plates characterized by a flaring rim with a groove in the upper part¹⁹ (fig. 4,9), those with upturned rim, on which the Italian inspiration is more evident²⁰ (fig. 4,10), and a fragment of rim belonging to the type of the handleless *lekane* of the Agora²¹ (fig. 4,11).

It is likely that, between 3rd and 2nd century BC, a local production from the nearest sites in the Drinos valley reached the village of Sofratikë; although at the moment it is not possible to be more precise in the localization of this centre it is reasonable to look at *Phoinike* and *Antigonea*, the two hegemonic centres of the Bistriça and of the Drinos valley respectively. In *Phoinike* a local production is assumed²², however the role of *Antigonea* should not be discounted: due to its political and economical relevance it is highly plausible that the city and the territory around it were self-sufficient productively. The location and proximity of Sofratikë might suggest that the village was easily reached by products and goods from *Antigonea*.

A survey of the available evidence confirms the existence of different groups of materials, which leads to the conclusion that different ways and means of contact existed, both with the eastern Mediterranean area and Attica – either via *Apollonia* or directly – and with the territory of northern Epirus and the Greek colonies in the 4th–beginning of 3rd century BC and, perhaps, with the nearest territory nearby the modern village of Sofratikë in the 3rd–2nd centuries BC. Only future investigations and archaeometric analysis of a selected sample of materials – in part already in progress –, will define better the productive and economic system of northern Epirus and its commercial connections with external areas. (S.C.)

The Thin Walled Pottery

In the early imperial period the presence of Thin Walled Pottery and Italian Red Slip Ware documents the arrival in Sofratikë and in the surrounding territory of imports from Italy and, in particular, the existence of a commercial link with the north and the centre of the Peninsula²³.

¹⁹ This shape is similar to the late-Hellenistic type of the rilled-rim plate of the Athenian Agora (ROTROFF 1997, 152 fig. 55 and fig. 56, 820 in part.). Plates with similar features were locally produced in *Phoinike* (GAMBERINI 2008, 50 fig. 7,26).

²⁰ MOREL 1981, 2252 a1.

²¹ ROTROFF 1997, 192 fig. 78,1258.

²² GAMBERINI 2008, 45–53.

²³ PERNA 2012b, 242.



Fig. 3. Tile with the stamp ΔH from *Hadrianopolis*.

As for the Thin Walled Ware,²⁴ it is noteworthy to point at the small quantity of the most ancient productions, while the typical productions of the northern and central Adriatic area, which have a wide distribution in the whole Mediterranean basin from the Tiberian to the Flavian period, are attested more widely: among these, in particular, are color-coated fragments with barbotine and rouletted decoration, such as the fragment of a bowl with leaf pattern²⁵ (fig. 9,1; 10), the wall with flat flakes with vertical ribbings²⁶ (fig. 9,2), the carinated bowl with rouletting on the body²⁷ (fig. 11). A bowl, perhaps carinated, with high grooved vertical rim and rouletting on the wall²⁸ might be close to north-Italian productions (fig. 9,3; 12).

Only starting from the later Flavian period two types of mugs, widely distributed over a large area of the central and eastern Mediterranean in late 1st to 3rd century contexts, are attested: the first type, with high mouth, is attested in *Hadrianopolis* only by one specimen while the second type is the well-known collared mug (the so-called “boccalino a collarino”) corresponding to the shape Atlante II/122 (fig. 9,4–5)²⁹. (S. C.)

²⁴ See S. CINGOLANI, La ceramica a pareti sottili. In: Perna/Çondi 2012, 152–155.

²⁵ Atlante II pl. 110,15. The shape typical of the Augustan period continues to be produced also in the Flavian period when, indicatively, the north Italic products reach a wider distribution, with more elaborate decorations.

²⁶ Atlante II, 331 pl. 108,15.

²⁷ Close to the shape Atlante II/231.

²⁸ Its closest comparison is an item from Phoinike (A. GAMBERINI, Dati sulla cultura materiale. In: S. De Maria/S. Gjonecay (eds.), Phoinike I, [Firenze 2002] 87–88 fig. 80,8), which is considered as a local production. The item from *Hadrianopolis* is, however, different from that of Phoinike, which has no type of slip or coating.

²⁹ See J. W. HAYES, Roman Pottery: Fine Ware Imports. Athenian Agora 32 (Princeton 2008) 101–104.

The Italian Red Slip Ware

From the mid 1st century BC onwards the Italian red-slipped ware is attested in a relative small quantity with a few imports from northern and central Italy. The technical features of the materials are homogeneous: beige-pinkish clay, hard and very fine-grained, (Munsell 2.5YR 5/8) with thick and brilliant red slip (Munsell 10R 6/8–4/8).

So far, the most ancient shape attested is the plate *Conspectus* 4, var. 6, dating between the Augustan and Neronian period (fig. 9,6).

The presence of the later types as the fragment of the foot *Conspectus* B.1.12, plates *Conspectus* 20 and 21 and bowls *Conspectus* 23 is preponderant: the plate *Conspectus* 20.4, very common in the Mediterranean basin and in the northern-eastern provinces, is widely attested in modern Albania³⁰ and in Sofratikë, where several variants of big dimensions are attested, both plain and appliqué-decorated with a ram head (fig. 9,8) or with a lily (fig. 9,9)³¹.

The shapes *Conspectus* 21³² (fig. 9,10), 23³³ (fig. 9,11) and B.4.13³⁴ are also attested.

Some of the fragments have stamps *in planta pedis*, as A.AV.G.³⁵ (fig. 13). (C. C.)

Conclusions

The analysis of fine-ware pottery from *Hadrianopolis* allows one to outline the growth of the settlement and, more generally, the development of the Drinos valley from the Hellenistic to the early Roman period and to the foundation of the urban centre. The latest investigations show that during the 4th century BC Hellenistic settlements, often fortified (fig. 1), concentrate on the top of hills and the highest areas with an economy based on sheep breeding and other activities related to the communication network of the valley, such as agriculture and trade³⁶.

The extension of the archaeological excavation – still limited for the Hellenistic period – and the scant evidence from the pottery create difficulties in speculating on the existence of a settlement as early as the Hellenistic phase. The presence of few Attic products and a fragment of painted architectural

³⁰ Phoinike (SHEHI 2007, 160–163), Durrës (HOTI/METALLA/SHEHI 2004, 488 n. 2), Diaporit (W. BOWDEN/W. HODGES/K. LAKO, Roman and late-antique Butrint: excavation and survey 2000–2002. *Journal Roman Arch.* 15, 2002, 224 fig. 23; 26), Shkodra (LAHI 2006, 185–186 pl. 6,44–52; 7,53–57).

³¹ Typical decoration of the Arretine ware: A. STENICO, Matrici a placca per applicazioni di vasi aretini del Museo Civico di Arezzo. *Arch. Class.* 6, 1954, 86.

³² In Albania the plate was found in Phoinike (SHEHI 2007, 160–163) and Shkodra (LAHI 2006, 183–184 pl. 5,43).

³³ E. ETTLINGER ET AL., *Conspectus formarum terrae sigillatae Italico modo confectae*. *Mat. röm.-germ. Keramik* 10 (Bonn 1990) 88 pl. 21 f. 23.2.2.

³⁴ The tronco-conic bowl is widely distributed in the Mediterranean basin and is attested in Durrës (HOTI/METALLA/SHEHI 2004, 488 n. 2).

³⁵ The stamp is related to a central Italy production (see: A. OXÉ/H. COMFORT/P. KENRICK, *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum*² [Bonn 2000] n. 359; A. OXÉ/H. COMFORT, *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum* [Bonn 1968] n. 216). It is attested in Rome, Solunto, Aquileia, Arezzo, Suasa and Perugia, on plain plates with stamp on the inner surface. It is also common on the shape Ritterling I: see Atlante II, 200.

³⁶ PERNA 2012b, 235–238.

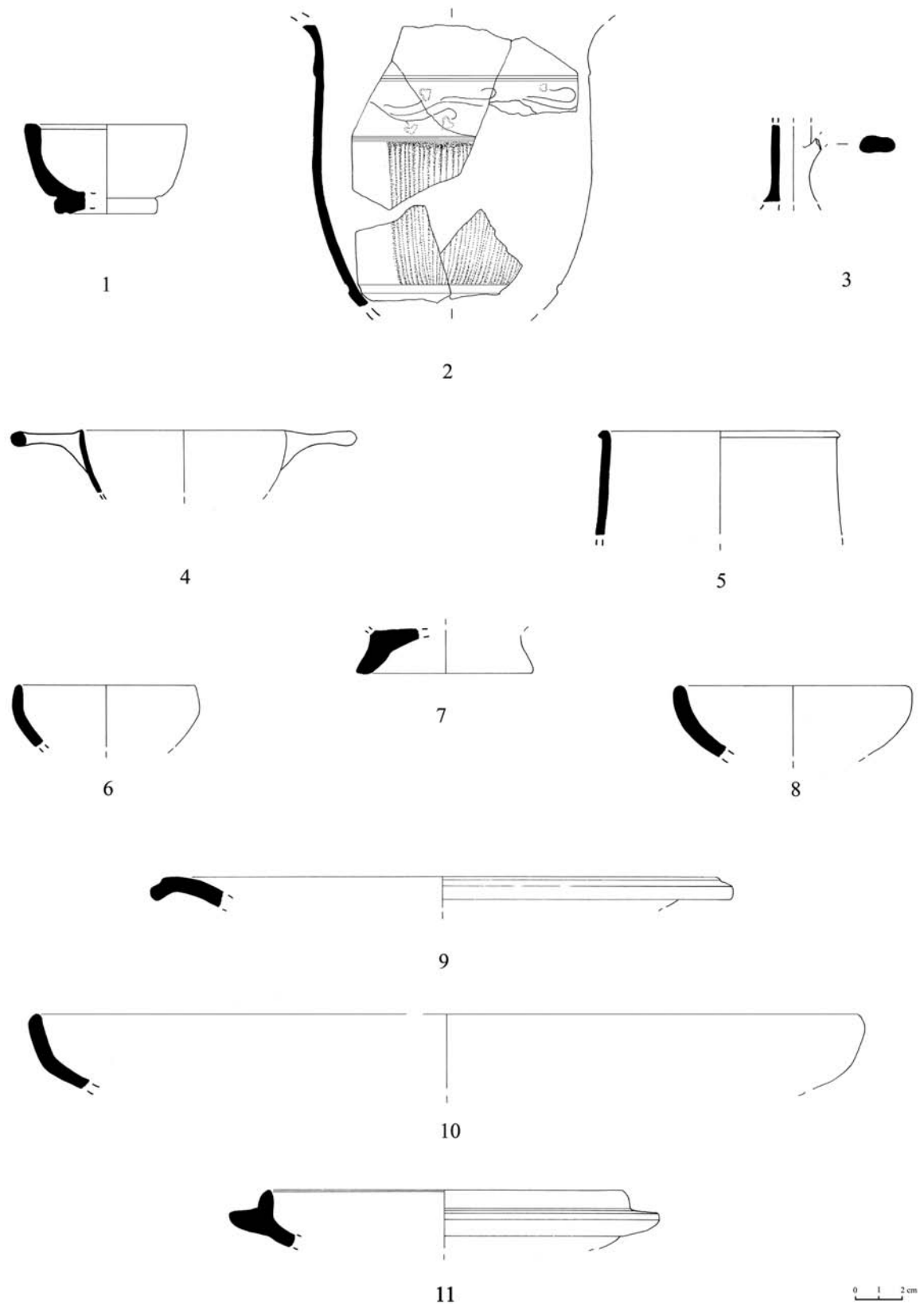


Fig. 4. Black Slip Pottery.



Fig. 5. Black Slip Pottery. *Kantharos* with vegetal decoration.



Fig. 6. Black Slip Pottery. Fragment of wall with overpainted lattice.



Fig. 7. Black Slip Pottery. Fragment of wall with reserved band.



Fig. 8. Black Slip Pottery. Wall with over-painted details.

cornice (fig. 15), dating to the 4th century.³⁷, along with a few coins of *Corcyra*³⁸, however, permits some conclusions. It is likely that before its development as an urban centre of service in the Drinos valley between the Roman and Byzantine period the settlement of the future *Hadrianopolis* had a role in the local urban system already from this time.

Between the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 3rd century BC, the increasing presence of regional productions coincides with the integration of the Chaones into the *symmachia* of *Epirotes* and the rising leadership of the *Aeacides*. A

different form of controlling the territory was then possible³⁹: the fertile plains and the roads crossing them could be systematically exploited. The road bisecting the Drinos valley, along which some of the black slip pottery productions of the second group came, perhaps from *Apollonia*, is an evident example. The re-organization of the territory gave rise to an economic prosperity as the new arrangement in villages and small rural settlements, such as at Saraquishte, proves⁴⁰. Farms were also located at Dervican (Sopoti) and Dholani, centres which were linked to necropolises such as those at

³⁷ ID. 2012a, 101–102.

³⁸ S. GJONGEÇAI, Le monete. In: Perna/Çondi 2012, 214–217.

³⁹ MELFI/PICININI 2012, n. 9.

⁴⁰ PERNA 2012b, 238.

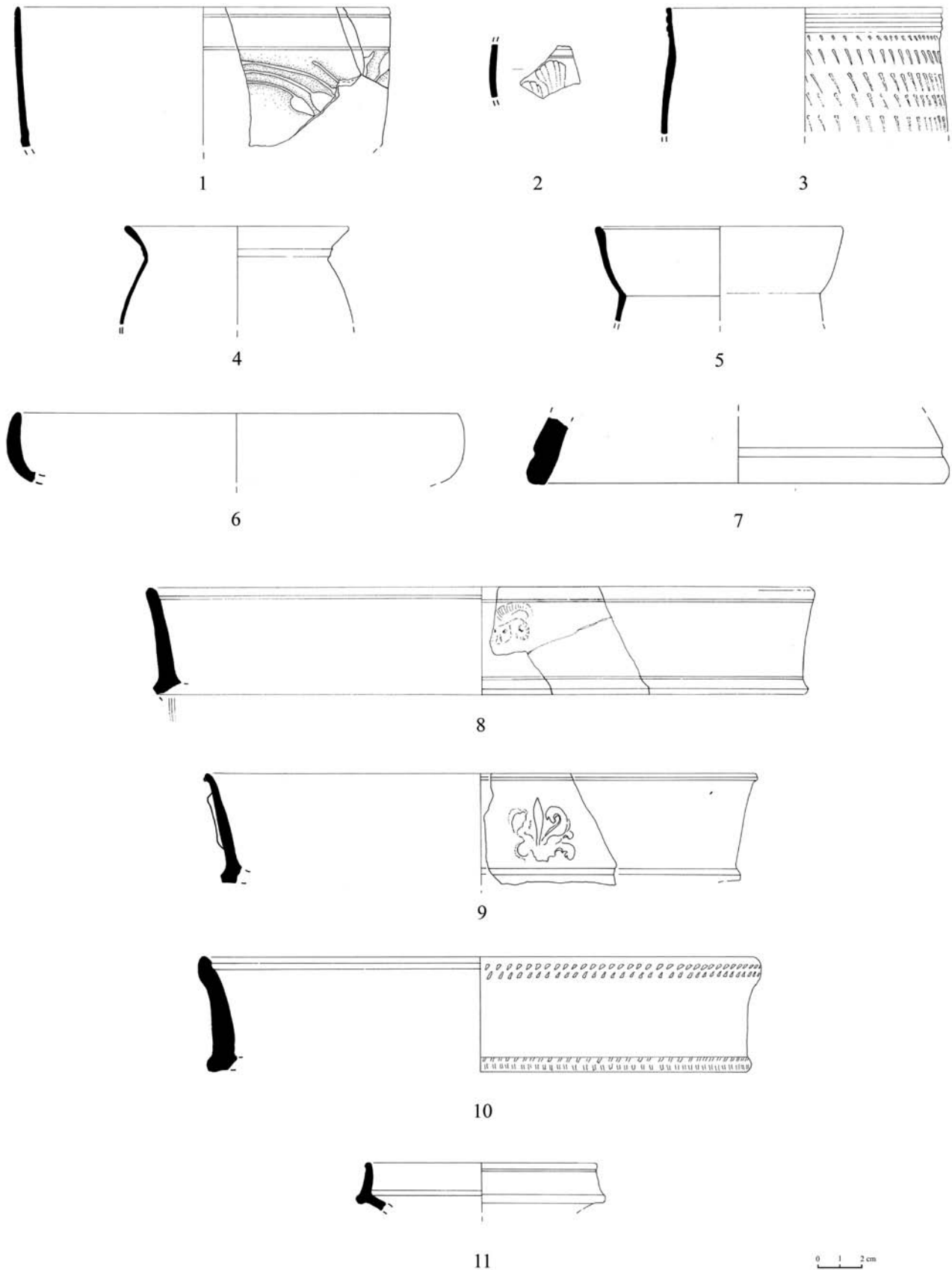


Fig. 9. Thin Walled Pottery (1–5); Italian Red Slip Ware (6–11).



Fig. 10. Thin Walled Pottery. Bowl with leaf pattern.



Fig. 11. Thin Walled Pottery. Carinated bowl with rouletted decoration.



Fig. 12. Thin Walled Pottery. Bowl with rouletted decoration.



Fig. 13. Italian Red Slip Ware. Fragment with stamp *in planta pedis*.

Bodrishte, Jerguçat, Peshkopi and Poshtme, Terihat. These represent traces of a widely spread settlement organization with villages gathered on the basis of federal centres too, within Chaonia⁴¹.

The settlement of Sofratikë developed according to this pattern and became progressively part of a local production and commercial network controlled by *Antigonea*, the hege-

⁴¹ P. CABANES, *Etats fédéraux et koina en Grèce du Nord et en Illyrie*

mériodionale. In: P. Cabanes (ed.), *L'Illyrie méridionale et l'épire dans l'Antiquité*. Actes du IIIe colloque international de Chantilly, 16-19 Octobre 1997 (Paris 1999) 373-377.

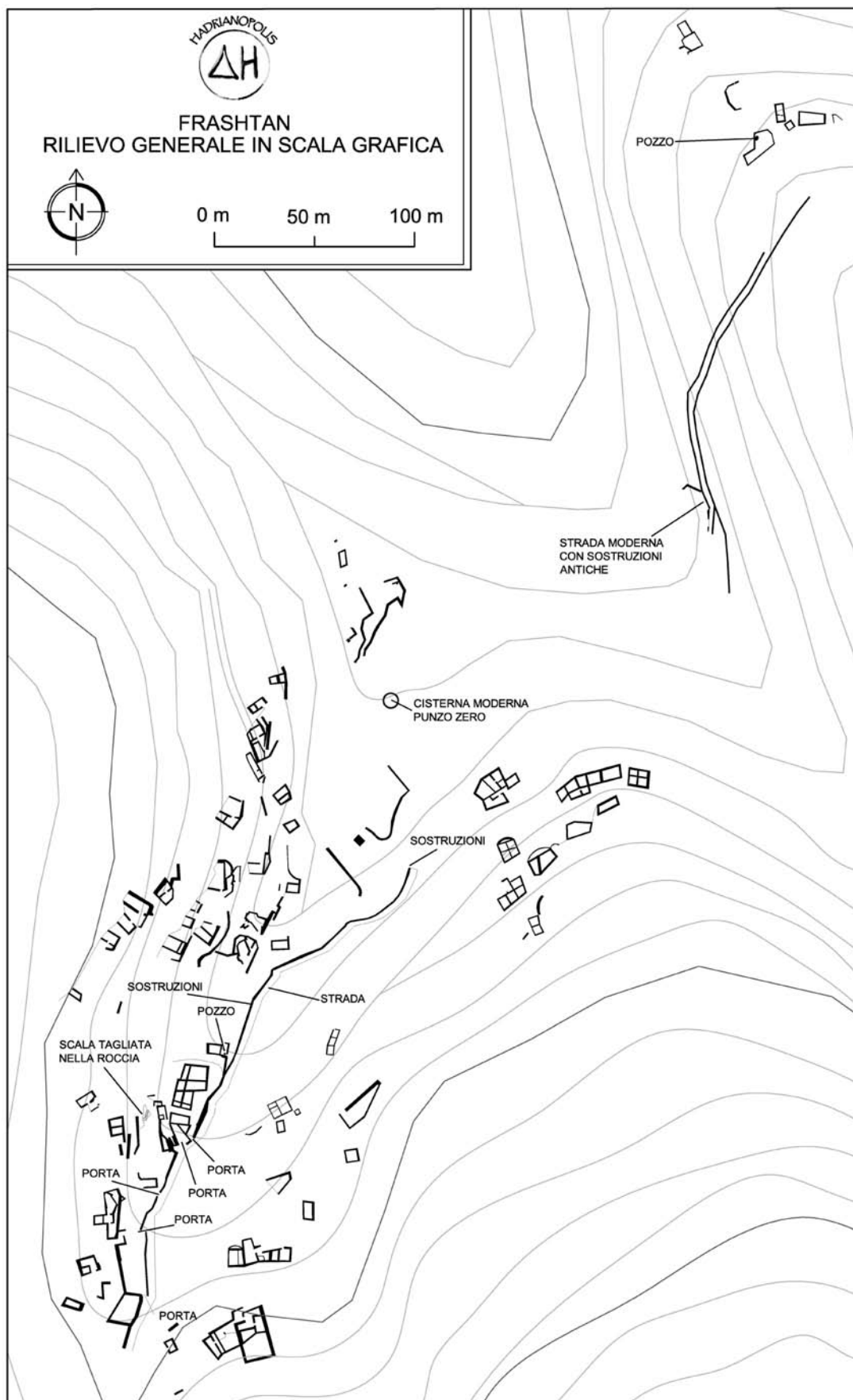


Fig. 14. Plan of the fortified site of Frashtan.



Fig. 15. Fragment of architectural cornice in terracotta from Sofratikë.

monic centre and a reference point for the entire valley. At the moment, it is not possible to know what role the future *Hadrianopolis* had in this territorial organization; its strategic position in the road system, the type and quantity of the material productions attested since the 4th century, the future development of the settlement in the Roman and Byzantine period suggest that the village played an hegemonic role in the territory, perhaps with specific social and economical function⁴². The analysis of the sources and the study of the material evidence confirm, for the next phases, the progressive occupation of the plains in the Drinos valley and the continuity and the growth of the economic system, at least since the 1st century BC⁴³. Between the 1st century BC and the 1st AD in the settlement of Sofratikë the Italian red slip ware began to replace the black slip pottery, and thin walled ware shows the development of trades with northern and central Italy⁴⁴. The arrival of Italian red slip ware seems to be early at *Nikopolis*⁴⁵, while Italian imports are limited both in Phoinike, where a significant quantity of ESA and a different typology of amphorae are found⁴⁶, and in Saranda⁴⁷. Likewise, material

⁴² PERNA 2012a, 235–240.

⁴³ In Sofratikë a large presence of coarse ware was also found (C. CAPPONI, La ceramica comune acroma e sovradiipinta. In: Perna/Çondi 2012, 171–173).

⁴⁴ This trade is also documented by volute lamps: S. SEVERINI/D. SFORZINI, Le lucerne. In: Perna/Çondi 2012, 190–192, while the total absence of Eastern Sigillata A should be pointed out (E. CICCARELLI, La terra sigillata orientale. In: Perna/Çondi 2012, 158–160).

⁴⁵ M. G. MOORE, Roman and Late Antique Pottery of Southern Epirus: Some Results of the Nikopolis Survey Project. In: J. Isager (ed.), Foundation and Destruction. Nikopolis and Northwestern Greece: The archaeological Evidence for the City Destruction, the Foundation of Nikopolis and the Synoecism (Athens 2001) 79–89.

⁴⁶ SHEHI 2007, 157–166; A. GAMBERINI/E. VECCHIETTI, Aspetti economico-produttivi di Phoinike e del suo territorio in età ellenistica attraverso lo studio dei reperti ceramici. In: J.-L. Lamboley/M. P. Castiglioni (eds.), L'Illyrie méridionale et l'Épire dans l'antiquité. Ve colloque international de Grenoble, Grenoble 10–12 octobre 2008 (Grenoble 2010) 524–527. As for the amphorae from Hadrianopolis see: B. LAHI/B. SHKODRA, Le anfore da trasporto. In: Perna/Çondi 2012, 185–190.

⁴⁷ S. MUÇAJ ET AL., Sigilata nga qyteti i Onhezëm-Ankiazmit (Sarandë). Candavia 2, 2005, 41–104.

evidence from Butrint shows that, from the mid-1st century AD⁴⁸, the commercial trades of the city are more active towards the eastern part of the Mediterranean basin. The byway of *via Egnatia* connecting *Apollonia* to the Augustan colony of *Nikopolis* had a fundamental role for the policies of territorial organization and the commercial network within which is Sofratikë, as shown also by the foundation of the colonies of Durrës and Byllis along its route⁴⁹.

The Drinos valley, which was probably part of the *koinon* of the Prasaiboi in Butrint⁵⁰, started to play a role in Roman geopolitics due to the development of the new northern ports; the partial closure of the territory in regard to the traditional Aegean markets, linked to the Corinthian-Corcyrean colonies, might be also connected to the presence of Roman *mercatores*⁵¹.

For the Roman period, Cicero writes about the significant commercial activity between the two sides of the Adriatic basin⁵², but there is no evidence of the settlement model use. The available data might point to settlement models already existing from the end of the Hellenistic time. The large number of ethnics in the inscriptions from the Sanctuary of Asklepios in Butrint might correspond to very small units like villages or extended family groups⁵³, which based their subsistence on an agricultural economy⁵⁴. Very likely, the settlement nearby the modern village of Sofratikë got a monumental form, which became evident from the early imperial period, with the construction of a small temple, a structure which is now underneath the theatre and a waterway in the area occupied later by the thermal buildings⁵⁵ (fig. 16). In the light of the Roman trend of applying administrative models borrowed from the Italian world⁵⁶, it is plausible to consider the village of Sofratikë at this stage as a *vicus* connected to a wider pagan/vicanic system organized by Rome during the conquest in order to control the territory⁵⁷.

⁴⁸ A substantial absence of Eastern Sigillata A should be also pointed out (P. REYNOLDS, The roman pottery from the Triconch Palace. In: R. Hodges/W. Bowden/K. Lako (eds.), Byzantine Butrint: Excavations and Surveys 1994–1999 (Oxford 2004) 225; P. REYNOLDS/D.R. HERNANDEZ/D. ÇONDI, Excavations in the roman forum of Buthrotum (Butrint): first to third century pottery assemblages and trade. RCRF Acta 40, 2008, 71–74.

⁴⁹ On these foundations, see: J. WILKES, The Roman Colonial Settlements at Dyrrachium, Byllis and Buthrotum. In: J.-L. Lamboley/M. P. Castiglioni (eds.), L'Illyrie méridionale et l'Épire dans l'antiquité. Ve colloque international de Grenoble, Grenoble 10–12 octobre 2008 (Grenoble 2010) 93–97.

⁵⁰ MELFI/PICININI 2012, n. 24.

⁵¹ S. SHPUZA, Importimi dhe prodhimi I verës dhe vajit në Ilirinë e Jugut (shekujt III–I p.e.s.). Iliria 33, 2007–2008, 219–232; PERNA 2012b, 242.

⁵² É. DENIAUX, Cicéron et les hommes d'affaires romains d'Illyrie et d'Épire. In: P. Cabanes (ed.), L'Illyrie méridionale et l'Épire dans l'antiquité II, Actes du IIe colloque international de Clermont-Ferrand, 25–27 Octobre 1990 (Paris 1993) 263–270; KARATZENI 2001, 171.

⁵³ MELFI/PICININI 2012, 46–50.

⁵⁴ On the production systems and economy in the Epirote region, ancient sources are quite clear: VARRO, R.R. II,2,9; 2,18–20; 5,7; CAES., De bello civile III,47; VERG., Geor. I,59; PLIN., N.H. VIII,48,7.

⁵⁵ R. PERNA, Nascita di Un insediamento romano nella valle del Drino, I dati dallo scavo dell'insediamento presso Sofratikë. In: Perna/Çondi 2012, 104–108.

⁵⁶ PERNA 2012b, 243.

⁵⁷ For the territory, viritate assignments are attested already at the time of Caesar (see: MELFI/PICININI 2012, n. 29).

The later birth of *Hadrianopolis*, following the creation of the new province of Epirus in the Trajanic period, will result in a different model of urban organization of the agricultural territory⁵⁸.
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⁵⁸ Probably in 108 A.D., or soon after: see P. CABANES, Epirus in the Roman Period (146 B.C.–250 A.D.). In: M. B. Sakellariou (ed.), *Epirus. 4000 Years of Greek history and civilization* (Athens 1997) 120; D. STRAUCH, *Römische Politik und griechische Tradition: die Umgestaltung*

Nordwest-Griechenland unter römischer Herrschaft (München 1996) 203; KARATZENI 2001, 164. In general see also PERNA 2012b, 244.

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