

# THE DURRËS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE TERRITORY OF EPIDAMNUS/ DYRRACHIUM IN ALBANIA

### ABSTRACT

In the spring of 2001 the hilly uplands immediately northwest of the modern city of Durrës were for the first time investigated using the techniques of intensive surface survey. In total, an area of six square kilometers was explored and twenty-nine sites were defined, most of them new. Remains of Greek antiquity were plentiful and include unpublished inscriptions and graves. One site may be the location of a previously unknown Archaic temple. Included in this article are descriptions of the areas investigated, a list of sites, and a catalogue of the most diagnostic artifacts recovered. Patterns of settlement and land use are discussed and compared to those recorded by other surveys in Albania.

Modern Durrës in central Albania is today the largest seaport in the country and is linked by a superhighway to the capital, Tirana, 35 km to the east (Figs. 1–2).<sup>1</sup> Durrës is the location of Epidamnus/Dyrrachium, a Greek colony that was founded in the later 7th century B.C. by Corcyra with support from Corinth and other Dorian cities.<sup>2</sup> The ancient polis center has long been the object of archaeological research, and is particularly well known to ancient historians both as the site of a revolution that constituted one of the proximate causes for the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War (Thuc. 1.24–29) and as the site of a major battle between

1. Davis, Hoti, Pojani, Stocker, and Wolpert are jointly responsible for the overall authorship of this paper. Acheson contributed a report on the results of survey by Team B. Appendix 2 and most of the catalogued descriptions of artifacts are the work of Hayes. Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are from the project archives.

We are grateful to Richard Hodges (University of East Anglia), Henry Hurst (Cambridge University), and

especially to Maria Grazia Amore and Lorenc Bejko for their assistance in planning fieldwork. We also thank the University of Cincinnati for its support of our research. We thank Ols Lafe and Maria Grazia Amore for help in proofreading this report and Lida Miraj for her hospitality in Durrës on many occasions. Fieldwork was conducted with permission from the Institute of Archaeology in Tirana; Muzafer Korkuti, its director, facilitated

our mission in every possible way.

2. Thuc. 1.24. On the date of the colony, see Eusebius (Schoene 1866, p. 89, line 1392). Jerome's continuation of Eusebius places the foundation in 627 B.C., slightly earlier than the text of Eusebius itself (Helm 1956, p. 97b). In the remainder of this article, Epidamnus/Dyrrachium is referred to more simply by the name of the modern city, Durrës.



Figure 1. Map of Albania showing principal centers of Greek culture.  
R. J. Robertson

Julius Caesar and Pompey (Caes. *B Civ.* 3.35–61) at Petra in 48 B.C.<sup>3</sup> A steep ridge forms a backdrop for the modern port. The top of the southernmost hill is today occupied by the palace of the former monarch of Albania, Ahmed Zogu (Fig. 3). It is clear that much of the present city has been built over ancient remains.

A history of modern research in Durrës might properly begin in 1861 with the explorations of Leon Heuzey, one component in a French Mission to Macedonia, and with the description of the Late Roman circuit of

3. Heuzey 1886, pp. 35–88. Ancient sources for the history of Durrës are reproduced, translated, and discussed in Cabanes and Drini 1995, pp. 19–33, and are listed in Myrto 1998, pp. 76–86.



Figure 2. City and port of the modern city of Durrës. From Tower F, looking southeast.



Figure 3. Palace of Ahmed Zogu. Looking north-northwest from the new Archaeological Museum of Durrës.

fortifications published by Heuzey and Daumet in 1876 (Fig. 4).<sup>4</sup> The next systematic attempt to inventory the antiquities of the ancient city was that of the Austrians Camillo Praschniker and Arnold Schober.<sup>5</sup> Soon after, a French expedition in 1925 conducted soundings in various loca-

4. Heuzey 1886, chap. 2, pp. 43–55; Heuzey and Daumet 1876, pp. 349–392. It remains odd that as yet no traces of Hellenistic or earlier Roman

fortifications have been identified (Gutteridge, Hoti, and Hurst 2001, pp. 395, 406, n. 23). For the most comprehensive discussion of archaeo-

logical research in Durrës (complete through 1993), see the annotated bibliography of Myrto (1998, pp. 76–103).

5. Praschniker and Schober 1919.



Figure 4. Detail from map of the Durrës area. After Heuzey 1886, plan 4

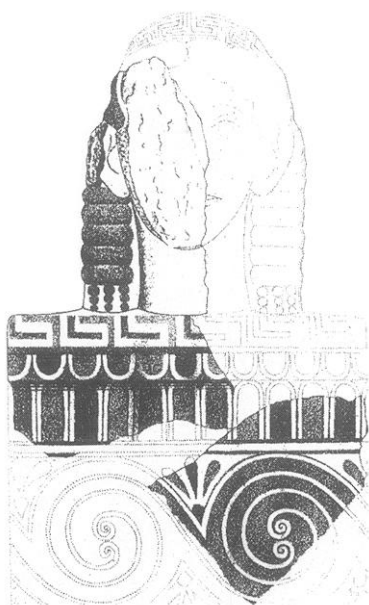


Figure 5. Architectural terracotta found in the modern cemetery of Durrës. Courtesy Institute of Archaeology, Tirana

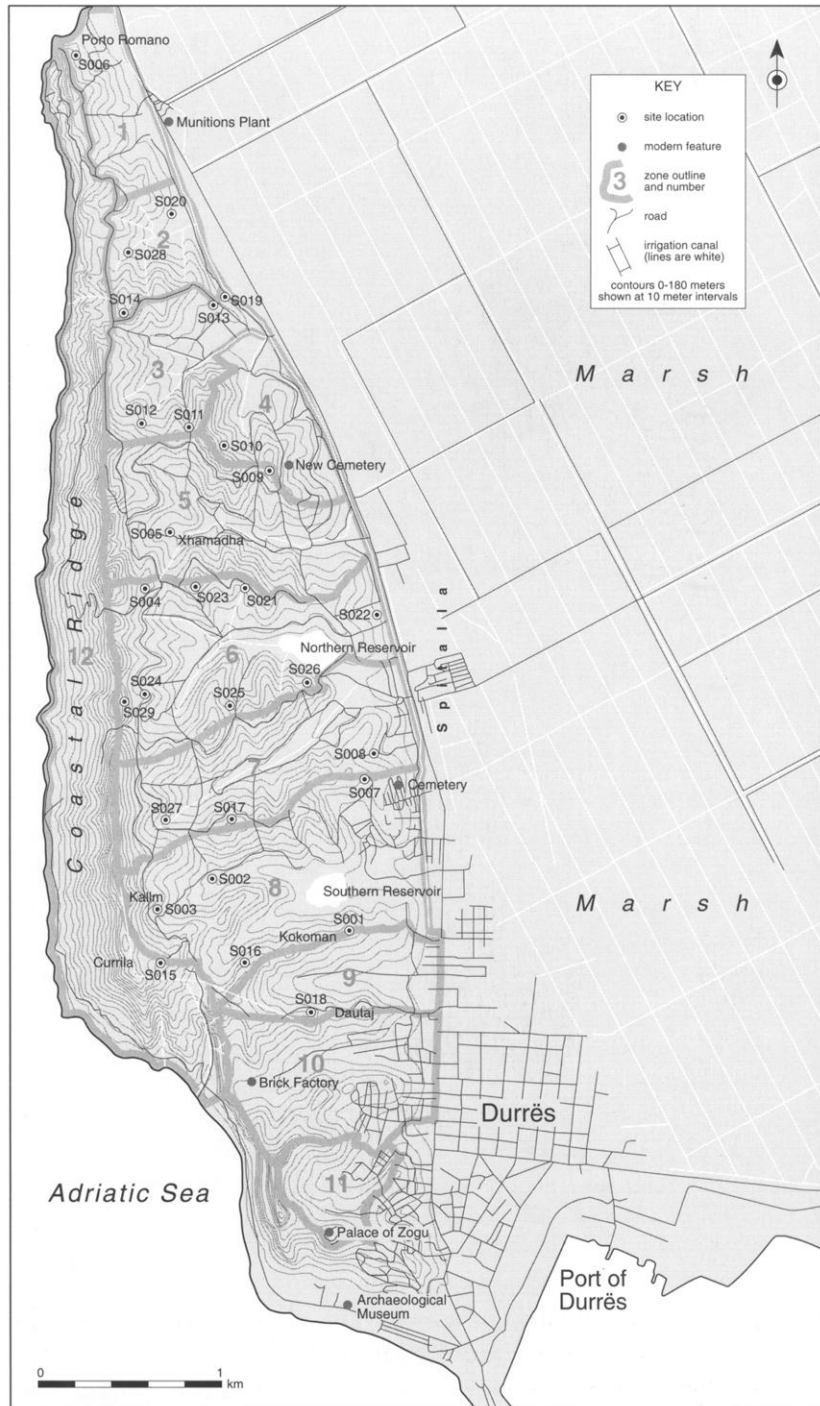
tions and determined that, in the central zone of the modern city, levels of Greek date lie some 5 m beneath the current street.<sup>6</sup>

Since World War II, remains of a Roman bath, a macellum, and an amphitheater have been excavated, and the course of an aqueduct of Trajanic date has been documented. Evidence for the Greek city is more exiguous and virtually nothing is known about the size and precise location of the original colony.<sup>7</sup> Pre-Roman remains include only a Hellenistic house; an altar of the 4th century B.C. discovered northeast of the port in drained marshland; and architectural terracottas of Western Greek Archaic style found in the area of the modern cemetery of the city (Fig. 5).<sup>8</sup> Large num-

6. Rey 1925.

7. See Hammond 1967, pp. 425–426, 469–470, for the foundation of the original colony, the uncertainty of its location, and what little is known of its early history.

8. See, with earlier references, Miraj 1994 (bath); Hoti 1989b, 1996 (macellum); Toçi 1971 and Miraj 1990 (amphitheater); Miraj and Myrto 1982 (aqueduct); Tartari 1988 (Hellenistic



house); Myrto 1989 (altar); and Zeqo 1989 (architectural terracottas).

9. Villa is the hill of the palace of Ahmed Zogu.

10. Toçi 1976; Hidri 1983, 1997; Tartari 1987; Myrto 1998, p. 99.

bers of graves and grave markers of Archaic through Early Roman date have been located in the valleys north and northwest of the city on the slopes of the hills of Dautaj, Kokoman, and Villa (Fig. 6).<sup>9</sup> Other graves have been found closer to the marsh in the area between Spitalla and Porto Romano.<sup>10</sup>

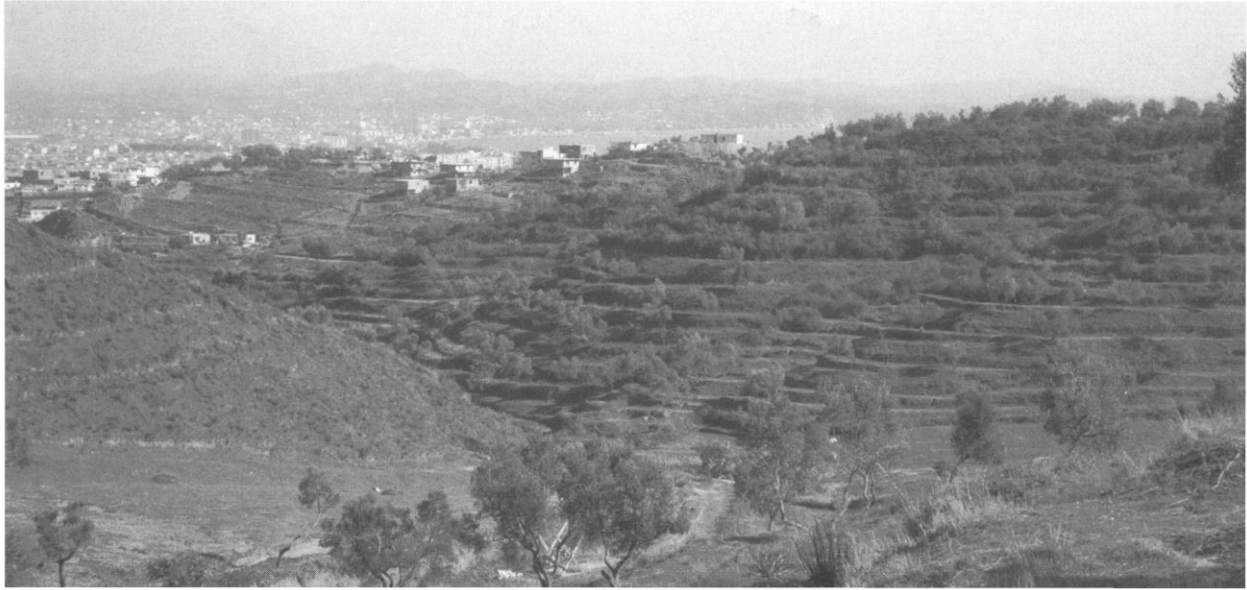


Figure 7. View of the city of Durrës from tract A077. Petra at far right in the distance. Looking southeast.

## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

To the northwest of the port of Durrës, between the city and the modern village of Porto Romano, are uplands, ca. 10 km<sup>2</sup> in extent. These formed the immediate hinterland of the ancient polis and include the ancient cemeteries on the hills of Dautaj, Kokoman, and Villa (Fig. 7). Until recently the area was sparsely settled and, although frequently the target of visits, extensive investigation, and excavation by personnel based at the Durrës museum, it had never been systematically explored. In 1999 it was clear, however, that antiquities in these uplands were being destroyed at an accelerated rate as the result of illegal settlement of immigrants from northern Albania. The idea of organizing an intensive archaeological survey here first began to be discussed among members of the International Center of Albanian Archaeology in Tirana in the fall of that year, and preliminary reconnaissance was carried out in a small area near the modern cemetery of the city.<sup>11</sup> Several concentrations of pottery and tile were found there by Lorenc Bejko and Maria Grazia Amore of the Albanian Rescue Archaeology Unit, as well as a much-disturbed burial containing the neck of a red-figured amphora and two small black-glaze oinochoai (Fig. 8).<sup>12</sup>

From this auspicious beginning arose the Durrës Regional Archaeological Project (DRAP), a rescue mission intended to serve as a prelude to

11. Bejko and Amore 2000, pp. 45–46.

12. Robert F. Sutton has examined photographs of these finds and comments that the fabric of the amphora appears to be Corinthian (or a related fabric), like that of a small chous-type oinochoe found during our survey (see

below, A048-02 from S007). Added miltos seems to have been employed to imitate the color of Attic red-figure pottery, and a thin, dull black glaze was used for the partly fugitive background. Eros is illustrated on both sides of the neck: on one side he is shooting a bow, and on the other he is seated on a chair.

The scenes are framed above and below by a band of egg motifs. On the shoulder a band of tongue motifs is preserved. The amphora appears to date to the last third of the 5th century B.C. The date of the oinochoai found by Bejko and Amore is consistent with that of the amphora.

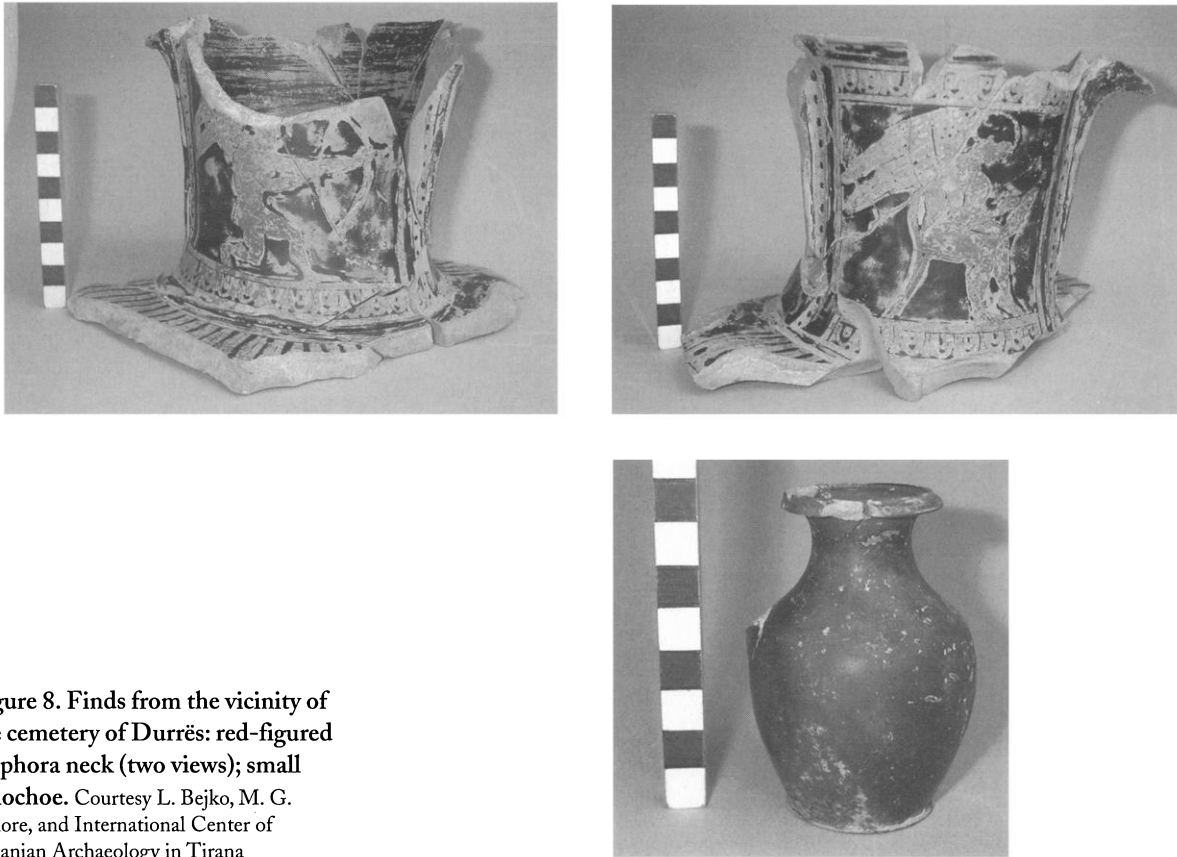


Figure 8. Finds from the vicinity of the cemetery of Durrës: red-figured amphora neck (two views); small oinochoe. Courtesy L. Bejko, M. G. Amore, and International Center of Albanian Archaeology in Tirana

a long-term program of research in the Durrës area. The project is sponsored by the International Center of Albanian Archaeology in Tirana, an institute established in 1999 and funded by the Packard Humanities Institute (PHI).<sup>13</sup> In August 2000, Davis, Stocker, and Pojani, together with Adam Gutteridge of Cambridge University, visited the area to be examined. Fieldwork was conducted between March 10 and April 5, 2001.<sup>14</sup> A total area of ca. 600 ha was investigated by two teams, generally consisting of five fieldwalkers and a team leader, in thirteen and a half days of fieldwork.<sup>15</sup>

13. PHI is particularly concerned to ensure the preservation of Albania's significant archaeological heritage.

14. Members of the project included Phoebe E. Acheson (team leader, University of Cincinnati), Valbona Çoko (fieldwalker, University of Tirana), Siriol Davies (fieldwalker, University of Cincinnati), Jack L. Davis (codirector, University of Cincinnati), Rodney D. Fitzsimons (fieldwalker, University of Cincinnati), Adam Gutteridge (fieldwalker, Cambridge University), John W. Hayes (ceramic analyst, Oxford University),

Afrim Hoti (codirector, Institute of Archaeology), Genci Kotepano (driver, International Center of Albanian Archaeology), Rovena Kurti (fieldwalker, University of Tirana), Ols Lafi (fieldwalker, University of Cincinnati), Elvana Metalla (fieldwalker, Institute of Archaeology), Iris Pojani (codirector, International Center of Albanian Archaeology), Eduard Shehi (fieldwalker, Institute of Archaeology), Brikena Shkodra (fieldwalker, Institute of Archaeology), Sharon R. Stocker (codirector, University of Cincinnati), John L. Wallrodt (computer operations, University of Cin-

cinnati), and Aaron D. Wolpert (field director, University of Cincinnati).

15. Team A was led by Wolpert, Team B by Acheson. The total area investigated was calculated in two different ways with nearly identical results. Using the first method, we calculated that 598.75 ha were surveyed: the area was computed as  $[(\text{the total length walked in the course of the project by all team members}) \times 15 \text{ [space between fieldwalkers]}] / 10,000$ . The second method, which summed the areas of all polygons defined as tracts, yields a total surveyed area of 600 ha.



In the following sections of this article we first describe the methods employed by the survey and, in retrospect, briefly evaluate their effectiveness.<sup>16</sup> We discuss in geographical order from north to south the watersheds or catchment areas investigated by the project and our discoveries in each, particularly the major concentrations of artifacts (sites) that have been identified. Next, the nature of the artifacts collected by our teams is examined, as are overall patterns in the distribution of materials of specific dates. Finally, we attach two lengthy appendices in which sites and other findspots are described in detail and where a selection of artifacts from them is presented. Extensive deposits of ceramics from excavations in the city of Durrës and from its cemeteries have already been published in Albanian journals, but these are not readily available to foreign scholars. A relatively full description of finds from the hinterland of Durrës will, therefore, be of value both to ceramic specialists and to those who may in the future pursue the study of landscape archaeology along the eastern littoral of the Adriatic Sea.

## FIELD METHODS AND SURVEY STRATEGY

In formulating the research strategy for DRAP, we did not make any prior assumptions about the location of ancient remains; our goal was to cover the entirety of the targeted area so that large-scale patterns in the distribution of artifacts would be most intelligible. Although it was our intention to collect remains of all periods of the past, we hoped in particular that our results would supplement the archaeological record for the Graeco-Roman period, and in particular the history of the Greek city. The highest priority for fieldwork was the construction of a Geographical Information System (GIS) that would permit a comprehensive map of surface remains of past human activity to be drawn.<sup>17</sup>

A high coastal ridge (187 masl at its highest elevation) runs north-south from the modern city of Durrës to Porto Romano, paralleled by an earthen track high on its eastern slopes (Fig. 9). Today the southern parts of this area are called Spitalla, the northern parts, Porto Romano. There are two modern reservoirs in the Spitalla area. The present cemetery of the city is also located here and, farther to the north, there is a larger new cemetery that will soon begin operation. The survey area was defined by the sea on the west, by the Durrës-Porto Romano road and the Durrës-Porto Romano irrigation canal on the east, by the palace of Ahmed Zogu on the south, and by the end of the coastal ridge at Porto Romano on the north. This area is, of course, only a fraction of the total hinterland of Durrës, other parts of which may profitably be investigated in the future.<sup>18</sup>

The survey area is underlain by sedimentary rocks of Pliocene and Miocene age and by alluvial fan deposits dating to the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. Most extensive are Pliocene-aged Helmesi Suite deposits that consist of mudrocks, siltstones, and sandstones. The steeply sloping ridge in the western part of the survey area marks a geological contact between the younger Pliocene sediments and an older Miocene-aged deposit that consists of reduced, gray, deep-water marine sediments

16. Field and museum procedures used were broadly similar to those employed by the Nemea Valley Archaeological Project (Wright et al. 1990), the Pylos Regional Archaeological Project (Davis et al. 1997), and the Mallakstra Regional Archaeological Project (Korkuti et al. 1998).

17. The Digital Elevation Model (DEM) used for the project's GIS was produced by Christopher Dore of Archaeological Mapping Specialists (Berkeley) at a scale of 1:10,000 from Albanian army maps. Wallrodt managed the computer systems employed by the project.

18. See the discussion at the end of this report where possibilities for future research are discussed. In 2001 we did not survey areas of dense settlement near the Durrës-Porto Romano road or the drained marsh east of the road. For antiquities from the marsh, see Myrto 1989.





Figure 9. West end of zone 8 with east side of coastal ridge in the background. Looking southwest.

composed of mudrocks, siltstones, and sandstones. Deep outcrops of clay are commonly found in the Miocene deposit. The gypsum also contained in this older Miocene-aged deposit was formed in a period of low sea level when seawater in the Mediterranean became sufficiently concentrated to precipitate such a mineral. The small valleys on the eastern side of the survey area are underlain by Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene alluvial fan deposits, largely formed from local reworking of the older Pliocene bedrock. The fans consist of coarse colluvium and finer slope-wash deposits.<sup>19</sup>

Before the start of fieldwork twelve topographic zones were defined (Fig. 6). The definition of the zones did not reflect ancient settlement patterns or modern land use. Zones 1–11 are catchments that for the most part run from the high coastal ridge down to the drained marsh east of the Durrës–Porto Romano road. Zone 12 comprises the entirety of the steep western slopes of the coastal ridge. The basic unit of analysis within each zone was the “tract,” a polygon defined on the spot by the leader of the survey team, who took into account natural topography, man-made boundaries, soil conditions, and current vegetation. Vegetation and modern land use were held uniform, and standardized categorical values were used to

19. We thank Michael E. Timpson for the geological description included in this paragraph.

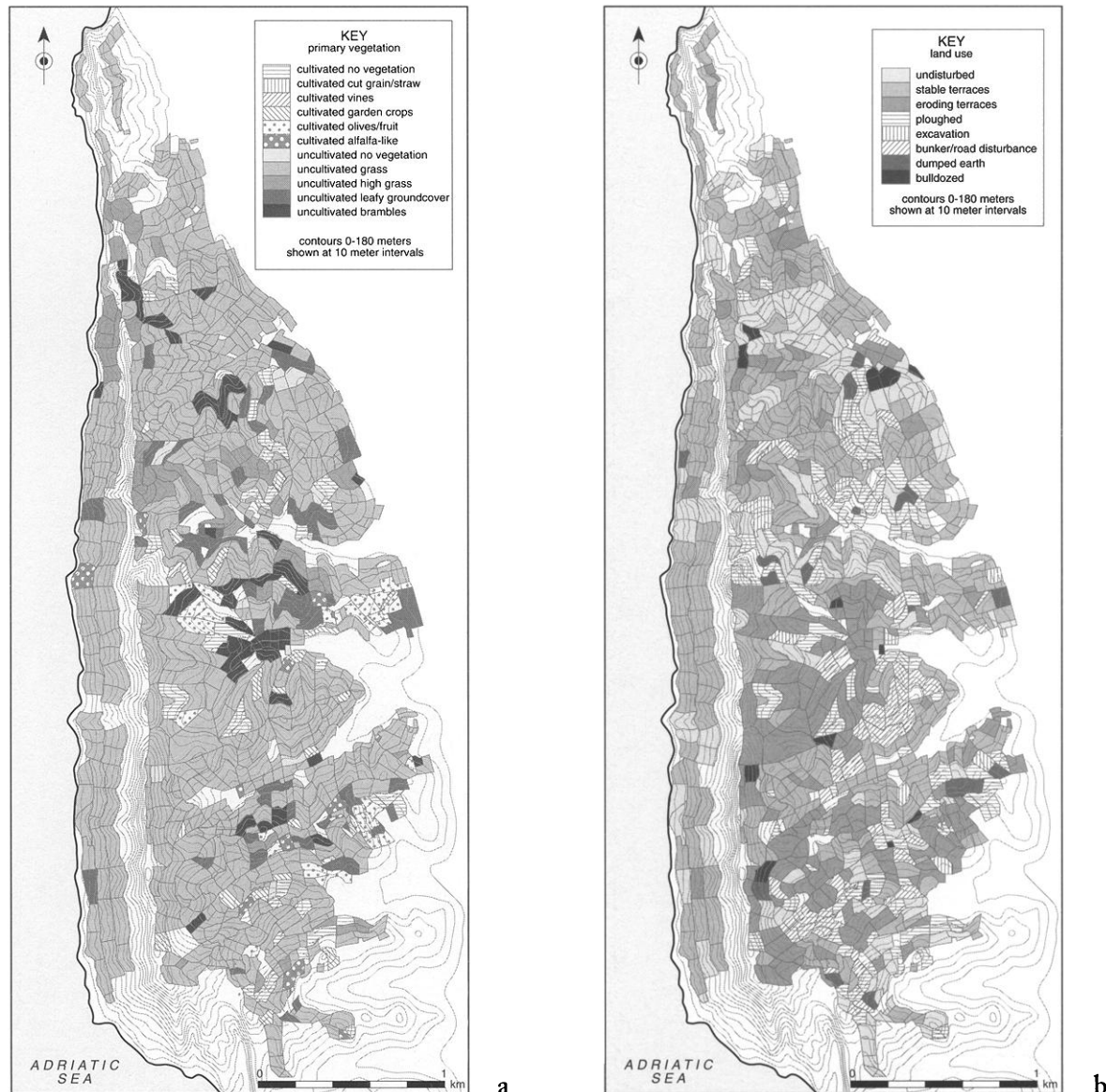


Figure 10. a) Vegetation in the survey area; b) land use in the survey area. R. J. Robertson

measure attributes within each tract (Fig. 10). Tracts were also kept consistently small so that subsequently it would be possible to produce a fine-grained picture of the relationship between vegetation, land use, and artifact density, and to map the findspots of specific artifacts with considerable precision.<sup>20</sup>

Once boundaries were defined, each tract was traversed by five to six fieldwalkers spaced 15 m apart. Close spacing proved particularly important since the landscape is very stable and often only small erosional exposures offered windows of visibility through which the existence of large artifact scatters could be surmised. Team members counted artifacts that they observed and then reported those counts to the team leader at the end of each tract, when they were recorded in a common notebook; this information was entered in a data base each evening. Team members were instructed to collect all sherds of pottery that preserved part of a rim, handle, base, traces of decoration, or that had an otherwise distinctive feature or fabric; and all small finds, including all examples of chipped and ground

20. Tracts were almost never larger than 2.0 ha (99% < 2.0 ha; 96% < 1.5 ha; and 84% < 1.0 ha).



**Figure 11. Overall premodern artifact density in the survey area.**  
R. J. Robertson

21. Artifact density was calculated as (the sum of all premodern artifacts observed in a tract)/(the sum of the distances covered by all walkers in the tract). In this report sites are identified by a three-digit number preceded by the letter "S." In most instances sites were revisited, but severe time constraints made it impossible in 2001 to collect surface artifacts according to any systematic procedure.

stone. Only those artifacts that were obviously modern (i.e., post-World War II) were to be left in the field. The exact position of notable artifacts and features such as graves was documented in field notes, for example, "walker 04 observed a tile scatter at 25 m." The team leader also sketched each tract and recorded the direction that walkers walked, as well as their order. The outlines of tracts were digitized at the end of each day of fieldwork. Artifact densities were then mapped for each tract by dividing the number of premodern artifacts reported by fieldwalkers by the distance that they walked (Fig. 11). In total, 938 tracts were defined. Twenty-nine anomalously dense concentrations of premodern artifacts were labeled as sites.<sup>21</sup>

Fieldwalking began in zones 6 and 8, the largest catchments in the survey area; these now feed the two reservoirs in Spitalla. By beginning in these broad valleys it was possible for team leaders to estimate how long it would take to survey the entire area and accordingly to set subsequent daily work schedules. These zones were also relatively easy to survey and

allowed inexperienced fieldwalkers to be trained adequately before teams tackled the more difficult urban fringes and the area of the ancient cemeteries known to exist in zone 9 and farther south.

After surveying zones 6–8 and those parts of zones 9 and 10 not covered by modern constructions, the teams moved into zones 1–5, working from the pass of Xhamadha north to Porto Romano. The two teams for the most part walked alternating zones and worked in tandem in zones 5 and 7, thus ensuring that any differences in aptitudes and abilities between fieldwalkers would not bias results. Survey of the primary catchments (zones 1–10) was finished in the second week of fieldwork, and sufficient time remained to examine the entirety of the seaward side of the coastal ridge (zone 12), with the exception of dangerously steep slopes at the highest elevations.<sup>22</sup>

## EVALUATION OF FIELD DATA

There were very few areas that could not be examined owing to precipitous slopes or impassable vegetation. Even the steepest slopes were terraced, and only cliffs near the crest of the coastal ridge and rockslides on its west face showed no evidence of recent modification for agricultural purposes. We were concerned, however, about the extent to which grass and clover in meadows and on abandoned terraces would obscure surface artifact concentrations. In comparison with more arid Aegean landscapes for which the survey techniques applied to the Durrës hinterland were developed, conditions were indeed much worse, and no doubt aggravated by the fact that the survey took place when spring growth was at its height. Average ground visibility was just 33% in the survey area on the whole and was 30% or less in 73% of all defined tracts (683 of 938 tracts) (Fig. 12).

Despite the generally poor visibility, premodern artifacts were recorded in 645 tracts. There is, however, a strong positive correlation between good visibility and elevated artifact densities, both between and within tracts. We conclude that variability in the visibility of artifacts is largely determined by current patterns of land use and by patterns of erosion. Almost every plowed field yielded at least a modest peak in premodern artifact density. On the other hand, erosion only infrequently occurs on a scale large enough to expose extensive scatters of premodern artifacts. Indeed, there is relatively little active erosion in the Durrës region compared to southern Greece, probably because the faces of most agricultural terraces have been stabilized by plants and the humid environment supports relatively lush vegetation. It is thus unlikely that observed artifacts have been transported long distances.

Continuous disturbance of sediments is found only on the highest parts of the coastal ridge, where, because of the overall steepness of the terrain, even terraced slopes are heavily eroded. Elsewhere, active erosion is generally localized, resulting from several activities: recent bulldozing, extensive in the valleys of Spitalla; bunker construction in the 1970s, which triggered substantial downslope erosion (Fig. 13); the building of field roads; and the digging of drainage gullies, some of which are incised to a depth of nearly a meter. In areas heavily browsed by livestock, erosion also

22. Zone 11 is entirely urban and no survey was possible in it.



Figure 12. Overall ground visibility in the survey area. R. J. Robertson

occurs along animal paths, many of which, like the gullies, have become deeply incised and serve as channels for rainwater. On stable terraces often the only artifacts collected came from gullies, roads, or paths (Fig. 14).

These conditions of the contemporary landscape have serious consequences for the interpretation of the results of survey. In particular, it is difficult to be certain that a lack of surface artifacts reflects the absence of subsurface remains. It seems likely that we have not been successful in finding artifacts in many places because they are covered by stable sediments, and gaps in surface distributions may not reflect any underlying pattern in the location of premodern remains. Artifact concentrations at Durrës do not have a distinct center surrounded by “halos” of decreasing artifact density. Densities in most tracts are either very high or very low; the median “halo” tracts recognized by many surveys in the Aegean are missing.<sup>23</sup>

23. On artifact “halos” in the southern Aegean and their interpretation, see Alcock, Cherry, and Davis 1994, pp. 141–142; Snodgrass 1987, pp. 113–117.



Figure 13. Collapsing bunkers at the east edge of tract A228. Looking west.

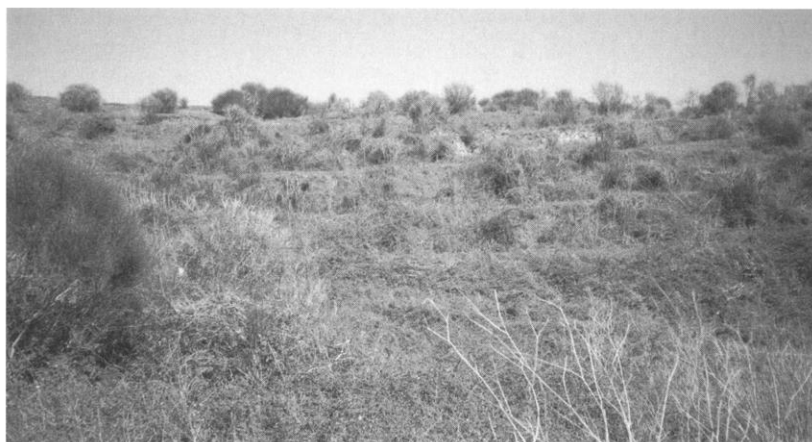


Figure 14. Terraces covered with heavy vegetation. Tracts B036 and B037, looking northeast.

Since counts reported by fieldwalkers were recorded separately it is also possible to assess the extent to which an individual's skill and experience may have affected our perceptions of patterning in the distribution of artifacts. Such "walker effects" have been studied by other surveys.<sup>24</sup> Our own conclusion is that they have had a negligible effect on our interpretation of results. For each team member in each tract raw counts of premodern artifacts were standardized by dividing them by the distance walked. The artifact density thus calculated for each individual was compared to the averaged density for all those who walked that tract. Finally for each individual the sum total of such differences in all tracts was averaged to produce a statistic that represents the extent to which any individual was out of step with other team members. The statistic for five of a total of fifteen individuals deviated from the average by more than one standard deviation, but only in one instance differed by more than two standard deviations. Two of these five individuals also recorded fewer post-World War I artifacts than their colleagues, perhaps in part explaining why their counts of premodern artifacts were higher than those of their teammates.

A second proportional statistic, calculated by dividing the average density for each team member in each tract by the average density calculated for the entire team that examined that tract, can be employed to correct for situations where a walker worked only in places where more premodern

24. See Cherry, Davis, and Mantzourani 1991, pp. 37–53; Shennan 1985, p. 35.

artifacts than the average were found. In such cases simple subtraction of the number of premodern artifacts counted by the walker from the average recorded by his teammates tends to yield a higher absolute difference than in areas that are lower in density, although the percentage of the difference may be less significant. The range of variation when individuals are scored on this statistic leaves only three of the five outliers.

The sample size for two of these team members is small (80 and 73 tracts walked, compared to an average of 271 tracts per walker). These individuals appear to have deviated from the mean to this degree because they walked more tracts in areas where premodern artifact densities were genuinely higher or lower than the average. Counts of only one walker appear genuinely aberrant. The fact that this individual found more artifacts than other walkers might be a concern except that his artifact counts are generally correlated with those of his teammates and there is no instance in which a site was defined on the basis of his observations alone.

## DESCRIPTION OF ZONES AND THE RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

### ZONE 1

Two distinct areas in zone 1 were intensively surveyed (Fig. 15:a), one adjacent to zone 2, the other consisting of the northernmost parts of the coastal ridge (83.3 masl maximum height).<sup>25</sup> Houses, many of them recently built, now cover the lower half of the slope of the ridge and much of the remainder of zone 1 is occupied by a naval base to which it was not possible to gain access. Terraces on the eastern slopes of the ridge are mostly stable and grassy. The crest has been heavily bulldozed and scrub brush is dominant on eroding outcrops. At its northernmost edge the ridge is exposed to strong winds and storms, and steep cliffs containing thick deposits of fine clay fall to the sea. A segment of a mortared brick wall of Roman style was found here (S006) (Fig. 16).<sup>26</sup> Elsewhere finds were concentrated in and near bottomland, especially in plowed fields.

25. Figures 15:a and 15:b should be consulted throughout this section. The following abbreviations are used to describe periods: Prehistoric (PH); Neolithic (N); Bronze Age (BA); Archaic (A) 700–480 B.C.; Classical (CL) 480–323 B.C.; Hellenistic (HL) 323–31 B.C.; Roman (R) 31 B.C.–A.D. 610; Dark Ages (DA) A.D. 600–850; Byzantine (B) 850–1450; Medieval (MED) 600–1450; Ottoman (O) 1450–1912; Modern (M) 1912–2000; and unknown (UNKN). All of these periods may be further subdivided into Early (E), Middle (M), and Late (L) phases: e.g., LCL is the abbreviation for Late Classical.

26. S006: Periods represented: MR?, R; ranges represented: A–HL, A–R, CL–HL, R–MED, MR–LR, LR–DA, LR–EB. This wall segment is high above the remains of the well-known long Roman wall at Porto Romano (Karaïskaj and Baçe 1975; see Gutteridge, Hoti, and Hurst 2001, p. 394, where it is assigned a date in the 4th century A.C.), and both must have been part of the same defensive system. Hayes suggests that the system is likely to date to the 3rd–4th century, probably near the beginning of this period; he also observed that part of an original gateway through the wall is preserved. This gateway was complete at the

beginning of the last century and was described and illustrated by Praschniker and Schober (1919, p. 46 and fig. 58). According to them, the wall entirely blocked entry to the uplands north of Durrës. It ran north from the crest of the coastal ridge downhill to a small bay, then continued east for another 200 m before disappearing into the marsh. Heuzey (1886, p. 46) described the wall as “encore percée d’une grande porte en arcade.” Underwater exploration in the 1980s in the small bay revealed extensive remains of the 4th–2nd century B.C. (Čeka and Zeqo 1984). See also Hammond 1967, p. 470, n. 2.





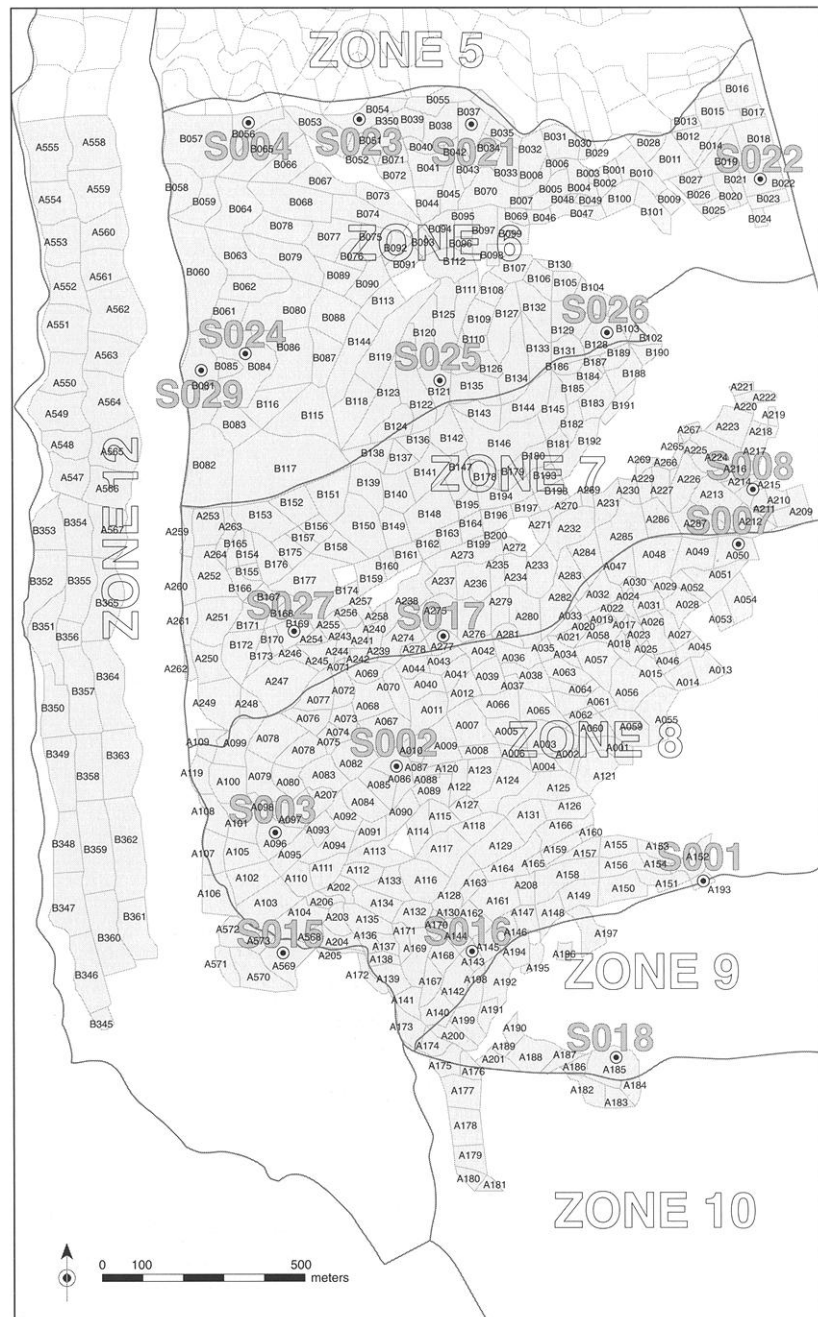


Figure 15.b. Tracts and sites in the southern part of the survey area.  
R. J. Robertson

27. S028: Ranges represented: N-BA?, A-CL, A-HL, A-MED, CL-HL, R-O, MED-M, O-M, MO-M, LO-M.

S020: Period represented: M; ranges represented: A-CL, A-HL, A-R, CL-HL, CL-R, O-M, MO-M.

28. S014: Range represented: A-HL.

valley appears to be grazed more extensively but there is little evidence that that activity is promoting erosion. Many artifacts are, however, clearly associated with disturbed and eroded areas. These places include the main east-west access road into the valley (S028) and various locations at the east end of the northern ridge, in particular a dirt road between tracts B307 and B308 (S020).<sup>27</sup> Finally on a low knoll northeast of the pass in zone 3 that leads over the coastal ridge (see below), another low-density scatter was noted where steep terraces had been disturbed (S014).<sup>28</sup>



Figure 16. Bulldozed scarp and wall fragment in tract B342 at Porto Romano. Looking west.

### ZONE 3

Zone 3 is bounded on the south by a steep-sided terraced ridge (98.3 masl) that branches into the crescent-shaped ridge enclosing zone 4. The northern arm of this crescent runs northeast toward the northern limit of Spitalla, just south of a large Hoxha-era munitions plant at Porto Romano; it is deeply incised by erosion. The ridge that borders zone 3 on the north is largely unterraced, with broad lower slopes descending gradually into the valley bottom. These grassy slopes are divided into separate parcels by barbed wire and appear to have been plowed in the recent past; they are lightly eroded. The slope of this ridge becomes steeper near the northwestern corner of the zone, where a pass leads over the coastal ridge. South of a grassy track leading to this pass a few new farmsteads have been established. The area above these is terraced. In the southwestern part of the zone another farmstead is nestled in a fold and is largely hidden from view. Above it is the northernmost significant peak of the coastal ridge (142 masl), a terraced triangular eminence, the top of which has been disturbed by the construction of bunkers.

Artifacts were observed on the eroding slopes of the coastal ridge and in plowed fields around the southwestern farmstead (S012); finds from this site were also found in the northwestern quadrant of zone 5 where they had been redeposited through erosion.<sup>29</sup> A concentrated scatter farther to the east (S011) was exposed in an eroding animal track near a bunker.<sup>30</sup> A diffuse distribution of artifacts was found in the lower fields on the northern side of the catchment (S013).<sup>31</sup> S019 is located in the northeasternmost part of the zone near the Durrës–Porto Romano road.<sup>32</sup>

29. S012: Period represented: M; ranges represented: A–CL, A–HL, A–R.

30. S011: Range represented: A–HL.

31. S013: Periods represented: MHL, M; ranges represented: A–HL, CL–HL, R–M.

32. S019: Period represented: M; range represented: A–HL.

## ZONE 4

The crescent formed by low ridges branching northeast and southeast from the higher ridge that constitutes the boundary between zones 3 and 5 encloses bottomland west of the Durrës–Porto Romano road. This is the most extensive unoccupied lowland in the survey area. Alfalfa fields stretch for over 300 m to the west of canal-side housing, and there is a large grassy meadow at the southwest. The ridges defining the crescent are completely terraced and largely stable except in several places near their crests. Localized erosion there has exposed scatters in tracts A324 and A325 and has possibly transported artifacts a short distance into tracts A403 and A404 (S010).<sup>33</sup> The terraces were otherwise devoid of finds except in tract A317, where there was a high density of artifacts on the surface of a field road and in the scarp above it.

## ZONE 5

A road paved with limestone cobbles runs east–west through zone 5. There are abandoned chicken- and fish-processing plants near its eastern end and derelict military barracks farther west where the valley broadens. Scattered houses have been built along the road and squatters are beginning to occupy the barracks. There is little evidence for pasturage, which may explain why terraces on the southern ridge bordering the zone are so overgrown. A terraced interfluvium divides the western end of the valley into two parts. North of it the lowest terraces are shallow and grassy; farther uphill they are a meter high, fairly broad, and covered with maquis, especially on their faces. At the highest elevations (74–97 masl) there is active erosion, and the soil is very sandy. South of the interfluvium slopes are less steep, and hilltops tend to be grassy and unterraced. Lower slopes are for the most part overgrown with brambles, except to the east where there are olives and open grassy fields.

S009 covers terraces in zone 5 to the southwest of the new cemetery of Durrës, as well as that part of zone 4 that includes the cemetery and terraces to the northwest of it.<sup>34</sup> The cemetery is located in a natural amphitheater, a formation that funnels slumping soil toward a central basin. The construction in the amphitheater of semicircular concentric paved roads and three grand concrete staircases is promoting substantial erosion. At the top of the amphitheater, the digging of a trench for the foundations of the concrete block wall that encloses the cemetery brought particularly large quantities of artifacts to the surface (Fig. 17). Artifacts are eroding from bulldozed terraces in tract A399 and are embedded as much as a meter within their matrix, suggesting that intact subsurface deposits remain and that these were buried by soils eroded when a massive tunnel bunker was built higher on the slope. In fieldwalking and subsequent revisitation, we discerned two principal components of S009 that appear to be spatially distinct: Archaic–Hellenistic artifacts are more plentiful in the north and Medieval–Ottoman finds are concentrated in the south.

Farther west, there is another concentration of artifacts (S005) among farm buildings next to the cobbled road.<sup>35</sup> Parts of the farmyard that were

33. S010: Ranges represented: A–CL, A–HL, A–R, CL–HL, O–M, MO–LO.

34. S009: Periods represented: PH?, CL, O, M; ranges represented: A–CL, A–HL, A–R, CL–HL, CL–R, CL–B, LCL–HL, HL–B, B–O, B–M, LB–O, LB–M, O–M, LO–M.

35. S005: Periods represented: HL, MHL, LR?, M; ranges represented: CL–R, MHL–LHL, LHL or LR.



Figure 17. Site 009, with enclosure wall of modern cemetery in the background. From tract A331, looking east.



Figure 18. Mortared brick wall at site 005

plowed produced artifact densities that were higher than normal. Two segments of an ancient mortared brick wall were found in tracts B267 and B268 (Fig. 18). Immediately east of these, in tract B270, large pieces of three amphoras and tile were collected.

## ZONE 6

The northernmost of the two reservoirs at Spitalla lies at the east end of zone 6. The entire area south of the reservoir and west of the Durrës–Porto Romano road is now filled with recently built houses. In the valley bottom are farms and plowed fields, although the soil is poorly drained. Tunnel bunkers in tracts B112 and B113 render slopes impassable in places and earth from their construction appears to have been dumped in tracts B090 and B091. Buildings are beginning to be constructed at the eastern end of the ridge that constitutes the northern border of the valley, and there are several farms higher on this ridge. Terraces, even at the highest elevations (95–104 masl), are generally in good repair. The southern ridge

Figure 19. Site 004, with possible Archaic temple on the border of zones 5 and 6. From tract B053, looking west.



(86.4–117.6 masl) is more overgrown than the northern, which has scattered grassy fields on top. At the western end of the valley below the coastal ridge road are heavily grazed terraces on which some olives are planted.

**S004** is located on a low knoll that projects east from a high peak in the coastal ridge (Fig. 19).<sup>36</sup> Artifacts found in tracts B213, B214, and B223 may have been eroded downslope from the major concentration. Finds from the site included cover tiles and large pan tiles (many of them red-slipped), ridge tiles, a few Classical–Hellenistic black-glaze sherds, and two fragments of an ashlar block. We suspect that an Archaic temple may be located at this site. Some 600 m east of S004 a single fragment of an Archaic architectural terracotta was collected. Many terracottas in an identical style and fabric were found some years ago in the area of the modern Durrës cemetery in zone 8, and may have been carried there from S004.<sup>37</sup>

**S021** is well defined: artifacts are most plentiful in a scarp of a terrace in tract B036 and on the uppermost terraces of tract B037.<sup>38</sup> Between S021 and S004 a less dense scatter (**S023**) was recognized on two hill-tops.<sup>39</sup> At **S029**, high on the coastal ridge to the south, a few lithics were collected; these may be Neolithic in date and may represent the earliest human activity yet identified in the immediate environs of Durrës.<sup>40</sup> Lower on the coastal ridge to the east is a low-density scatter of pottery (**S024**).<sup>41</sup> Near the Durrës–Porto Romano road at the eastern end of the zone there is a dense scatter of artifacts in plowed fields (**S022**).<sup>42</sup> Two additional sites (**S025** and **S026**) were found on the ridge that divides zone 6 from zone 7.<sup>43</sup>

36. S004: Period represented: CL; ranges represented: A–ECL, A–CL, A–HL, A–R, CL–HL.

37. See below, n. 88.

38. S021: Periods represented: CL, M; ranges represented: A–CL, A–HL, A–R, CL–HL.

39. S023: Period represented: HL?;

ranges represented: A–HL, A–R, CL–HL, R–M.

40. S029: Period represented: N?

41. S024: Periods represented: A, HL, M; ranges represented: A–CL, A–HL, A–R, LO–M.

42. S022: Periods represented: CL, HL, M; ranges represented: A–CL,

A–HL, CL–HL, LCL–HL, MO–LO, LO–M.

43. S025: Period represented: CL; ranges represented: A–HL, A–R, CL–HL.

S026: Periods represented: CL, HL, M; ranges represented: CL–HL, CL–R.

## ZONE 7

Zone 7 consists of a symmetrical and steep-sided valley that ascends to the second-highest peak in the coastal ridge (182 masl). Modern housing continues a long way up the valley floor from the Durrës–Porto Romano road, and there are several farms on the lowest slopes of the ridge bordering zone 7 on the south. Other isolated farmsteads are located at the western end of the valley at higher elevations in tracts B153–B155 and B174. Most terraces in this zone are used only for pasturage, with the result that many are reverting to scrub and maquis; exceptions include a well-tended olive grove in tract A233. Tunnel bunkers cut into the eastern slopes of the coastal ridge have precipitated some erosion but no artifacts were found there. However, localized erosion has exposed artifact scatters in a series of tracts on a steeply sloping knoll beneath the coastal ridge road (S027).<sup>44</sup> Farther east, S017 is a dense and well-bounded scatter of tiles.<sup>45</sup> Another significant concentration of artifacts exists at the eastern end of the ridge that forms the zone's southern boundary (S008).<sup>46</sup> Byzantine and Medieval–Ottoman pottery is dense there in a partly plowed field and on slopes immediately northwest of the modern cemetery of Durrës. This site appears to be spatially distinct from the Classical–Hellenistic remains (S007) found on the south side of the same ridge in zone 8, although the two components overlap in tracts on the crest of the ridge (e.g., A050).

## ZONE 8

Zone 8 is the second-largest catchment in the survey area (Fig. 20). It extends west from the southernmost of the two reservoirs at Spitalla and is divided by a low spur that projects from the coastal ridge. The ridge (63.9–116 masl) that bounds this catchment on the north is only sporadically terraced. Terraces bulldozed to control erosion in tract A048 cut through at least one intact Classical–Late Classical grave, where human cranial fragments and a nearly complete oinochoe were found (S007).<sup>47</sup> During revisitation a large architectural block was observed not far to the west.

Artifacts have been eroded from S007 and redeposited downslope in fields that are currently planted in alfalfa. There are also artifacts eroding from the scarps of terraces in tract A030. Other finds that are probably from graves were retrieved from a shallow drainage ditch in tract A025. On the north side of the stream that runs through the valley bottom is a notable concentration of artifacts in tracts A009, A010, A084–A086, and A092 (S002).<sup>48</sup> The highest densities were associated with a recently plowed field and the intersection of agricultural roads.

In the northwestern corner of zone 8 olives grow on well-maintained terraces on the lower slopes of the coastal ridge. S003 is located at the southern edge of the olive groves, centered on a low knoll cut by the coastal ridge road.<sup>49</sup> Farmers knew that there were the remnants of an old church here and the area is called “Kisha e Kallmit,” i.e., “Church of the Reeds” (Fig. 21). At the western end of the knoll are foundations of walls and a marble slab *in situ*. Tiles and bricks were recovered from a broader area that included tracts A079, A096, and A097. Immediately above the coastal ridge road a substantial number of tiles are scattered in tract A101 and

44. S027: Ranges represented: A–CL, A–EHL, A–HL, CL–HL, CL–R, LCL–EHL.

45. S017: Ranges represented: A–HL, CL–HL.

46. S008: Periods represented: O, M; ranges represented: A–HL, A–R, B–O, B–M, LB–O, MED–M, O–M, MO–LO.

47. S007: Periods represented: A, CL, O, M; ranges represented: A–CL, A–HL, A–R, A–B, CL–LCL, CL–HL, CL–R, CL–EM, O–M, LO–M.

48. S002: Periods represented: CL, M; ranges represented: A–CL, A–HL, A–R, LO–M.

49. S003: Periods represented: MED, M; ranges represented: A–R, R–M, MR–LR.



Figure 20. Coastal ridge and southern reservoir at Spitalla. From A152, looking northwest.



Figure 21. Zone 8. Looking southwest toward head of valley and site 003 from tract A070.



several diagnostic sherds dating to the 4th–6th century A.C. were found in the scarp of the road itself. A column of paleo-Christian type that now lies nearby in tract A095 is likely also to be of that date.

Above S003 is the steep eastern face of the coastal ridge. On its highest peak (187 masl), at the northern end of the hill of Currila, is a naval reconnaissance station. High and sometimes bramble-covered terraces on the ridge are primarily used for grazing. At lower elevations there are military trenches.

The ridge (65.1–98 masl) that forms the southern boundary of zone 8 is completely terraced but only sporadically cultivated. Two significant artifact scatters were detected, one in a place where a narrow strip of terraces (40 m wide) has been converted into a fenced garden (S016), the other at the eastern end of the ridge (S001) on the outskirts of the heavily urbanized area of Durrës.<sup>50</sup> Adem Roda, the owner of the garden, showed us an inscribed grave stele that he supposedly found in the area of the hill of Dautaj (Figs. 22–23). He also pointed out an ashlar block of uncertain function that he discovered while digging a pit for water in tract A143 (Fig. 24). On the plowed terraces within the garden we found a substantial quantity of diagnostic Greek artifacts, but the tracts on either side of Roda's fence did not yield comparable material.

50. S016: Period represented: LCL; ranges represented: A–CL, A–HL, LCL–EHL, LCL–MHL.

S001: Periods represented: CL, HL, R?, M; ranges represented: A–CL, A–HL, A–R, CL–HL, LCL–EHL, LHL–R, MO–LO, LO–M.

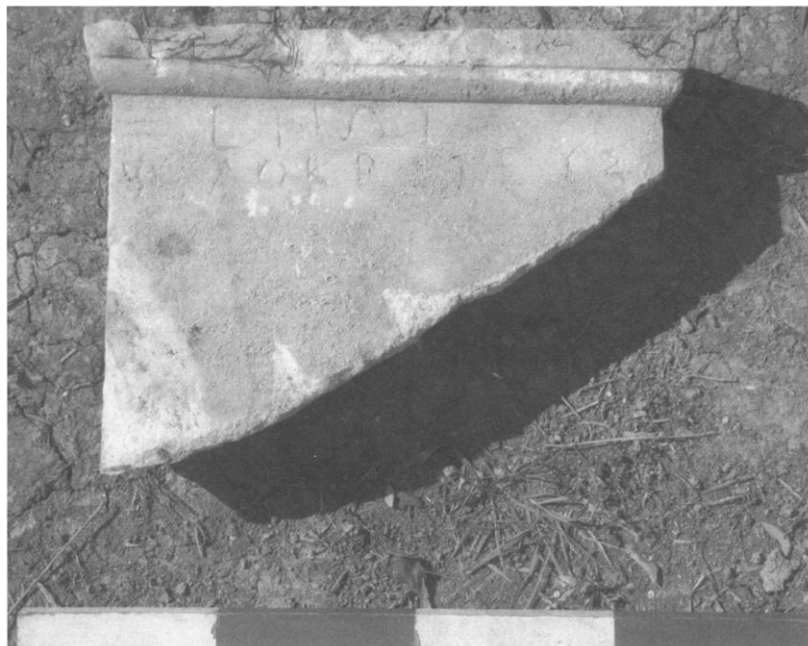


Figure 22. Grave stele S016-SF01.  
Obverse.

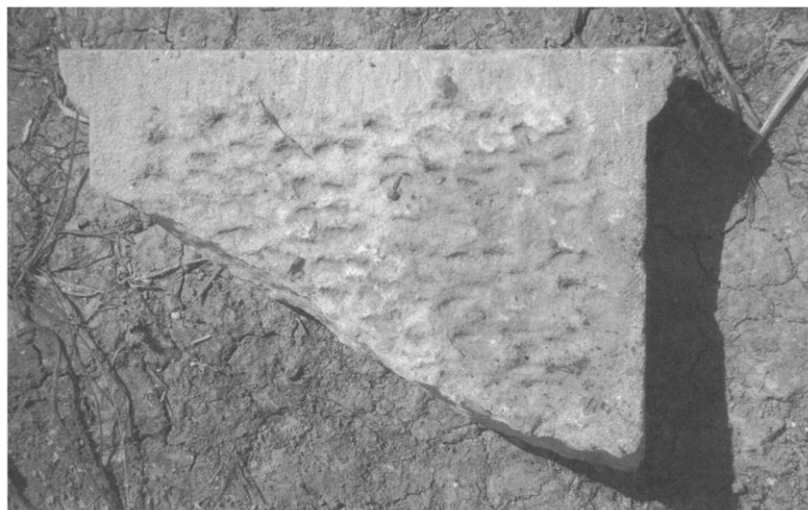


Figure 23. Grave stele S016-SF01.  
Reverse.



Figure 24. Cut block from site 016

S001 extends from the crest of the ridge down to a bulldozed road south of the reservoir. Artifacts are concentrated in places where erosion has been accelerated by recent construction projects. In tract A193, a plowed field on the crest of the ridge, a significant concentration of artifacts is likely to be in situ, but in fields below it and on slopes farther west artifacts have been redeposited from higher upslope.

A long central spur (96 masl) extends from the hill of Currila eastward to the edge of the reservoir, dividing zone 8 in half. Under communism this area was dedicated to olive cultivation, but the northern face of the ridge is now so overgrown that in places it is unwalkable and terraces are collapsing. The more gentle southern face is grassier; olives appear healthy and well tended.

## ZONE 9

Zone 9 is a narrow hairpin-shaped valley with a modern clay quarry at its western end. It is likely that zone 9 lay outside the limits of the ancient Greek city. Many ancient graves have been excavated there. Today newly built houses occupy the entire valley bottom, the lower terraces around it, and the tops of the eastern ends of the northern (45 masl) and southern (33 masl) ridges that border the zone. Only a small area could be surveyed: 15 tracts were defined in 4.7 ha, arrayed in a crescent-shaped band that included rubbish-strewn slopes between houses at the head of the valley and terraces recently cleared of olives.



Figure 25. Tile grave in tract A185, looking west

51. S018: Period represented: HL; ranges represented: A–HL, A–R, LB–MO.

At least one intact Hellenistic tile grave (S018) is eroding out of a terrace scarp (tract A185) in the southeastern part of the hill of Dautaj, on a low knoll that has been partly destroyed by bunker construction and is surrounded on three sides by houses (Fig. 25).<sup>51</sup> Other graves (M00) were shown to members of the project but lay outside the part of zone 9 that was systematically surveyed (see Appendix 2) (Fig. 26).



Figure 26. Tile grave in scarp behind house of Anastas Arrse

### ZONE 10

Zone 10 is even more heavily urbanized than zone 9 and still less of it could be systematically examined. Apartment blocks line city streets that lead to a brick and tile factory exploiting the clay quarry in zone 9. A band of tracts was walked on the western side of the narrow ridge that separates the city from the factory and quarry to the west. It is impossible to be certain if the few artifacts found in tracts A177–A181 are in situ or to know the original context of a large cortical flake of chert found in tract A180.

### ZONE 11

Zone 11 was not surveyed.<sup>52</sup>

### ZONE 12

Zone 12 constitutes the entirety of the western seaward side of the coastal ridge and is the largest of our catchments. Steep rockslides make the terrain impassable at higher elevations, but there are more gentle slopes by the shore (Fig. 27). Much of the southern part of the zone is terraced and was once planted with olives, almost all of which have been cut down since 1991. Most of the terraces were built by communist agricultural collectives. There is little evidence for settlement, ancient or modern, in any part of zone 12. The land at present does not appear to be extensively used for agricultural purposes; the terraces are covered with tall grasses and sometimes also with brambles. Some evidence of cultivation exists, however, including a well-tended grove of mature olive trees.

In the north, slopes are more gentle. Goat paths are extensive, suggesting that the area is frequently grazed. Terraces at the highest elevations are covered by sparse vegetation and are eroding. It is clear that sheep and goats enter the coastal zone from the valleys to the east and are pas-

52. See above, n. 22.

Figure 27. Eroded west face of coastal ridge. Looking south from west of tract B342.



tured here. Flocks move through several passes, most commonly one in the northwestern part of zone 3. In the northernmost part of zone 12 there has been massive recent disturbance from the quarrying of clay-rich slopes in the vicinity of Porto Romano.

In a flat saddle south of an extensive house complex on the border of zones 8 and 12 is a significant artifact concentration (S015).<sup>53</sup>

## ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF ARTIFACTS

Approximately 2,100 artifacts were collected from 430 of the 938 tracts defined by the two survey teams.<sup>54</sup> All finds brought in from the field were washed, counted, and described daily.<sup>55</sup> Nonceramic objects as well as loomweights and architectural terracottas were entered in a database of small finds.<sup>56</sup> Ceramics from each tract were sorted by date, and the quantity in each chronological group was recorded on preprinted forms. Diagnostic artifacts with preserved profiles or noteworthy decoration were photographed and drawn.

Among the lithics there is no obvious Palaeolithic or Mesolithic material.<sup>57</sup> Several pieces could be Neolithic or of later prehistoric date, but it is not impossible that others are more recent (e.g., from relatively modern

53. S015: Period represented: R; ranges represented: A–HL, CL–HL.

54. Team A collected 1,122 artifacts, and Team B collected 962 artifacts.

55. Finds were processed in the new museum of Durrës and analyzed by Hayes and Stocker. Davis photographed artifacts. Myrvete Dajlani drew B065-01, B234-SF01, and

A048-02, including the ink and watercolor reproduction of its decoration (Fig. 48). Drawings of other finds are by Hayes.

56. Fifty-eight artifacts were collected and catalogued as small finds, including a coin that was cleaned in Tirana under the supervision of Shpresa Gjongecaj, a bronze ring, two

architectural terracottas, one terracotta loomweight, fifteen lithics, and two stone architectural members. Other small finds include glass, slag, and geological samples.

57. We are grateful to Curtis N. Runnels and Muzafer Korkuti for notes on lithics. These have in part been incorporated into our text.

threshing sleds). Notable are the overall scarcity of lithic finds and the rarity of prehistoric artifacts in general.<sup>58</sup>

Over half (1,166) of the artifacts are tiles. Eighty-eight (7.5%) of the tiles have at least one slipped surface, a higher percentage than has been recognized in the hinterland of Apollonia.<sup>59</sup> We are as yet uncertain if this variation reflects differing regional styles or variable states of preservation.

Potsherds (860) were generally small and relatively few could be closely dated. Sixty-one sherds (7%) preserved traces of black glaze on at least one surface. Shapes represented in this ware include the skyphos, pyxis, oinochoe, jug, amphora, and krater. Forty (65%) of the black-glaze sherds were too fragmentary to be associated with a specific shape. Plain wares are more plentiful, although a specific form can only be determined for a small percentage of the total. Amphoras are most common, but they constitute only 7% of the total number of sherds, a much lower percentage than in the hinterland of Apollonia. Pithoi are less well represented than amphoras (2.5%).

Artifacts from the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods are most prevalent (608; 30% of all sherds and tiles).<sup>60</sup> Material from the Roman period is noticeably underrepresented (21 sherds and tiles; 1%). Another period that is poorly represented is the Late Hellenistic. One would expect to find standard Italian and Aegean fine wares, cooking wares, and amphoras from these periods, but these were rarely found.<sup>61</sup> In addition, Medieval pottery is not plentiful, even though 12th–14th-century wares are present in the town of Durrës itself.<sup>62</sup> Some 226 artifacts (11% of all artifacts) could not be dated at all. Another 783 (38% of all artifacts) may be modern, but at least some of these are probably earlier in date (e.g., Byzantine or Ottoman).

## TOWARD A HISTORY OF THE HINTERLAND OF DURRËS

Survey in the uplands northwest of Durrës, as noted at the beginning of this article, is only a first contribution toward a comprehensive examination of the entire territory of the city. In drawing general conclusions about the history of Durrës or its relationship with its hinterland, this fact should be borne in mind. Nevertheless, it is worthwhile summarizing what

58. This observation mirrors the results of extensive survey and excavation. Virtually no prehistoric finds have been reported other than sherds and a hammerstone from the new port of Durrës that are said to be of Late Bronze Age date (Toçi 1976, p. 301). For the scarcity of lithic finds in the hinterland of Durrës and differences between our results and those of other surveys in Albania and Greece, see Davis, *in press*.

59. The results are as yet unpublished. On this project see J. L. Davis, M. Korkuti, L. Bejko, M. L. Galaty, S. Muçaj, and S. R. Stocker, "The Mallakastra Regional Archaeological Project," <http://river.blg.uc.edu/mrap/MRAP.html>; see also Korkuti et al. 1998.

60. Material of these periods is well represented in the modern city of Durrës and has been extensively published. See Hidri 1986a (local

Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic pottery), 1988 (Megarian bowls), 1990 (Archaic wares), and 1994 (Attic imports of the 6th–5th century B.C.).

61. Wares of these periods are found in the city of Durrës and in its cemeteries. For example, see Hidri 1988; Tartari 1987, 1991.

62. See Hoti 1989a for an extensive review of ceramics of the Middle and Late Byzantine periods.

we think our work has contributed to an understanding of the history of the area.

Both Strabo (7.5.8) and Eratosthenes (in Stephanus of Byzantium s.v. Δυρράχιον) described Epidamnus as a city on a peninsula named Dyrrachium. Thucydides (1.25) called it an isthmus.<sup>63</sup> It seems likely that the peninsula of Strabo and Eratosthenes consisted of the uplands that we have examined, an area that has until recently been almost completely separated from the mainland by a marsh.<sup>64</sup> Therefore, we conclude that we have examined a central part of the hinterland of the ancient polis. But antiquities have also been found in the area of the marsh (kënetë in Albanian) and it is likely that in Graeco-Roman times tongues of dry land projected into it from the uplands, as was still the case in the 19th century (Fig. 4).<sup>65</sup>

For the first time we have a comprehensive overview of settlement and land use in the uplands. Whereas Hammond walked the extent of the coastal ridge to Porto Romano and back without finding pre-Roman remains, we now suggest that the entire area was fully within the orbit of the Greek polis (Figs. 28–29). Although few artifacts that can definitively be assigned to the Archaic period were found, Classical and Archaic–Classical finds were more widespread.<sup>66</sup> Moreover, it seems likely that by Early Hellenistic times all of the area east of the coastal ridge between Durrës and Porto Romano was being used for agricultural purposes. At this time a substantial settlement also appears to have existed at Porto Romano.<sup>67</sup> But since we have not been able to study sites in detail it is as yet impossible to know what types of agricultural exploitation (e.g., permanent farmsteads, temporary shelters) were characteristic of this area in the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods, particularly in light of the substantial problems in visibility faced by our teams. We hope that future research will allow us to define with greater accuracy the nature of these sites.

We may offer a few tentative observations about the early history of the city on the basis of our fieldwork. Did the early city of Durrës originally consist of two separate settlements? Appian (*B Civ.* 2.39) described Dyrrachium as a port and Epidamnus as located on a height. We have found no evidence that any pre-Hellenistic village or town existed in the area that we examined. If the tradition of two distinct foci of settlement is true, we wonder if they were not so close together that both lay within the urban area of modern Durrës. We might then imagine that the cluster of cemeteries that has been excavated at Kokoman and Dautaj our zones 9 and 10 marked the edge of the ancient urbanized area.

Finally, if we are correct in supposing that there was a temple at S004, the distribution of Archaic pottery found by our teams (Fig. 28) suggests

63. See Heuzey 1886, p. 44, regarding the interpretation of this passage of Thucydides in light of the geography of the Durrës area.

64. In 1393 Venice decided to turn Durrës into an island by digging canals through sandbars at both the northern and southern ends of the marsh

(Šufflay 1924, pp. 20–21). See also Ducellier 1981, pp. 500, 507, 525; Schmitt 2001, pp. 537–542.

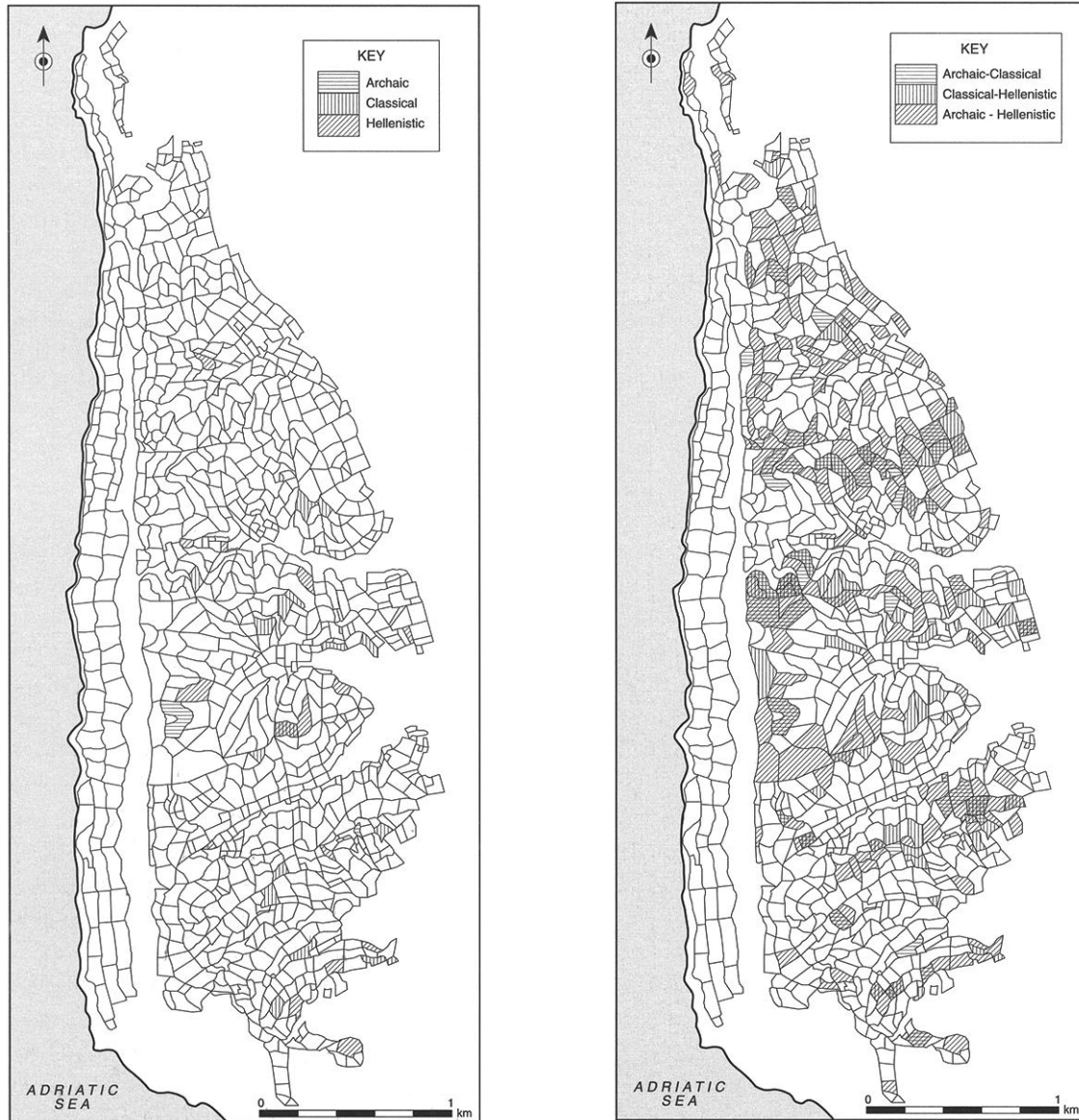
65. See also Praschniker and Schober 1919, fig. 43.

66. We found no evidence that the uplands had been settled by Illyrian tribes prior to the foundation of

the Greek colony, despite the fact that Thucydides is clear that the colony was established in Illyrian territory (1.24) and Appian (*B Civ.* 2.39) speaks of a mingling in the colony of Corcyraeans and native Taulantians.

67. Its remains are now submerged. See above, n. 26.





Figures 28–29. Distributions of Archaic–Hellenistic (*left*) and pre-Roman artifacts. R. J. Robertson

that this sanctuary, when it was first built, stood near the limits of the territory exploited by the colony.<sup>68</sup> It is possible, therefore, that its position marked the border of the Archaic city-state. In any case, such an extraurban sanctuary at a high elevation in the midst of agricultural lands would have been a visible symbol of the secular and religious authority of the polis over the uplands northwest of the city.

The history of Durrës in the last three centuries B.C. is complicated

68. Potentially relevant here are Polignac's arguments (1994) concerning extraurban temples as markers of sovereignty in the countryside (see also Polignac 1995, chap. 3). Temples situated in the *chora* were often a

"deliberate statement of possession" (Polignac 1995, p. 103). A border sanctuary could mark the frontier of the original territory claimed by a colony at its foundation, e.g., the sanctuary of San Biagio at Metapontum, or mark its

expansion at a later date, e.g., the sanctuaries of Santa Anna and Apollo Aleos at Croton (1995, p. 100). Edlund (1987) also discusses the extraurban sanctuaries of a number of colonies in Magna Graecia.

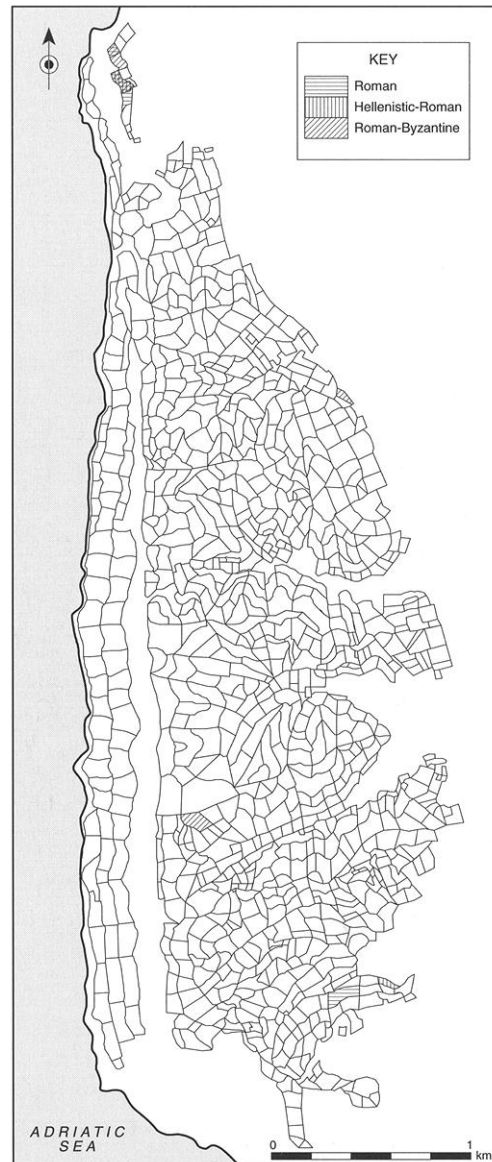


Figure 30. Distribution of Roman artifacts. R.J. Robertson

and a review of the scanty information preserved in ancient texts does not explain why later Hellenistic and Roman remains are so rare in most of the area that we investigated (Fig. 30). In 317 B.C. Glaucias, king of the Illyrian Taulantii tribe that inhabited the area around Durrës, offered asylum to young Pyrrhus of Epirus after his father, Aeacides, was expelled as king of the Molossians (Plut. *Pyrrh.* 3).<sup>69</sup> Glaucias had marital ties to the Epirote throne through his wife, Borocea, who herself was a Molossian

69. On the area inhabited by the Taulantii, see Wilkes 1992, map 3. This is the same Glaucias who, allied with Cleitus, son of Bardylis, fought against Alexander the Great at Pelion in 335 B.C. (Arr. *Anab.* 1.5–6). For

detailed discussions of the Hellenistic history of coastal Albania, see Hammond 1966; Cabanes 1976; Hammond and Walbank 1988, pp. 154–155; Hammond 1989, p. 264; and Wilkes 1992, pp. 122–125.

princess.<sup>70</sup> In 314 B.C. Cassander marched north from Aetolia into Illyria and defeated Glaucias and his allied cities, Durrës and Apollonia. Cassander installed a garrison at Durrës and made a treaty with Glaucias in which the Illyrian king pledged not to attack any allies of Macedonia; he then returned home (Diod. Sic. 19.67.6–7). Soon afterward, in 313/312 B.C., the Corcyraeans went to the aid of both Apollonia and Durrës. They dismissed Cassander's soldiers, freed Apollonia, and gave Durrës to Glaucias (Diod. Sic. 19.78.1). Several years later, in 307 B.C., Glaucias secured Pyrrhus on the Epirote throne. It is likely that Pyrrhus later held the city of Durrës as part of his Epirote empire and perhaps even extended his rule in Illyria as far north as Shkodra. Anna Comnena records that Pyrrhus lived in and used Durrës as the point of departure for his expedition to aid Tarentum (*Alexiad* 3.12.8).<sup>71</sup>

In the mid-3rd century B.C. a king Monunius issued coinage with an ethnic that includes various abbreviations for the name of the city, but it is not clear if Durrës was actually part of his kingdom.<sup>72</sup> In 229 B.C. Durrës sought the support of Rome when it was besieged by the armies of the Illyrian queen Teuta (Polyb. 2.9–10) and was awarded the status of *amicus*.<sup>73</sup> In 148 B.C. it was formally incorporated into the newly created Roman province of Macedonia. Soon afterward the Via Egnatia was constructed to link the city with Thessaloniki.<sup>74</sup> By the end of the reign of Augustus it had become a Roman colony.<sup>75</sup> At the time of Diocletian it became the capital of Epirus Nova.

Elsewhere, in Greece, it has been suggested that radical changes in the countryside following the Roman conquest reflected a redistribution of land.<sup>76</sup> The only significant Roman remains in the uplands north of Durrës are at Porto Romano where it is clear that the well-known wall had been built by the 4th century A.C. The areas immediately adjacent to it, now part of a military installation, could not be examined, but surface distributions in zone 1 where it was possible to survey suggest that there was a focus of Roman activity there.

Although the city clearly remained a valuable possession for Medieval empires, as in the Roman period we found few archaeological remains of this phase in those parts of the countryside that we examined. The city

70. Plutarch tells how the infant Pyrrhus grabbed Glaucias's knees and won his support in spite of his fear of angering Cassander, who viewed Aeacides as an enemy.

71. See Cabanes 1988, pp. 147–153, and Hammond 1966, pp. 246–247 and n. 30, on the northern extent of the kingdom of Pyrrhus.

72. Cabanes 1988, pp. 147–152; Picard 1986. Generally, the wide distribution of the Hellenistic coins of Durrës in southeastern Europe is worth noting; see Crawford 1985, pp. 224–245.

73. On relations between Rome and Durrës in the Republic and under the Empire, see Cabanes and Drini 1995, pp. 33–47. On the siege of Durrës and Rome's early involvement in Illyria, see Errington 1989, pp. 81–94.

74. Wilkes 1992, p. 212; Fasolo 2003.

75. The name of the Roman colony is now known to be *Julia Augusta* from inscriptions on lead pipes belonging to an aqueduct of the Hadrianic period and restored by Alexander Severus (Miraj and Myrto 1982, pp. 132–133,

figs. 1–3; see also *CIL* III 1 709; *AEpigr* 1984, nos. 811–813). Brunt (1971, p. 236) would like to consider Durrës a Caesarian colony. Octavian certainly permitted displaced supporters of Antony to settle there (Dio Cass. 51.4.6). See Grant 1946, pp. 275–280, where the status of Durrës under Roman rule is considered at length. His treatment is now superseded by that of Burnett, Amandry, and Ripolles (1992, p. 289), who discuss coinage incorrectly attributed by Grant to Durrës.

76. Alcock 1993a, chap. 2.

was besieged by Theodoric the Great in A.D. 478.<sup>77</sup> Anastasius I (491–518), the Byzantine emperor and a native of Durrës, is known to have supported building projects in the city, but perhaps not the construction of the fortifications generally attributed to him.<sup>78</sup> Under his successor, Justin I (518–527), the city was destroyed by an earthquake. In the 7th–12th centuries Durrës was the principal Byzantine stronghold on the Adriatic, but it has been calculated that the city underwent a total of thirty-two changes in overlordship between 992 and 1392.

In the 10th and 11th centuries Durrës was the scene of struggles between the tsars of Ohrid and the Byzantines. Samuel took the city in 989, it was retaken by the Byzantines, then fell again to John Vladislav, the last tsar of Ohrid, in 1017. The Norman Robert Guiscard captured Durrës in 1081 and held it briefly. The city was besieged by the Norman Bohemond in 1107–1108, then captured by William II of Sicily in 1185. After the Fourth Crusade in 1204, Durrës was occupied for a short time by Venice, but subsequently fell under the jurisdiction of the Despotate of Epirus. It was received as a dowry by Manfred of Sicily in 1258, but recovered for the Despotate after his death in 1266. The city surrendered to Charles I of Anjou in 1272, who declared himself king of Albania. A devastating earthquake wrecked havoc in 1273. Durrës was captured and briefly held by King Stefan Uroš II Milutin of Serbia in 1296. Charles Thopia took the city in 1368, probably losing it in 1376 to Louis of Evreux and regaining it in 1383. Finally the city became a possession of Venice in 1392, which held it until 1501.

There is little evidence for occupation in the uplands between Durrës and Porto Romano until sometime after the Turkish conquest in 1501 (Figs. 31–32). Artifacts of the Ottoman period are concentrated on the eastern edges of the uplands near the Durrës–Porto Romano road, and it is not until the 20th century that they are found in the entire area. At the end of the 15th century Durrës could be described as “a large destroyed city” by the pilgrim Arnold Harff. The entire population in 1610 consisted of 300 houses, and fifty years later Evliya Çelebi found only 150 huts.<sup>79</sup> In the first modern census of Albania, conducted by the Austro-Hungarian army in the second decade of the 20th century, only 147 individuals were reported as resident in the uplands (recorded under the entry Spitalli and including Kazanaj, Mahalla e portës [*sic*], and Xhamallaj), although the population of the town of Durrës had increased to 4,175 individuals living in 955 dwellings.<sup>80</sup>

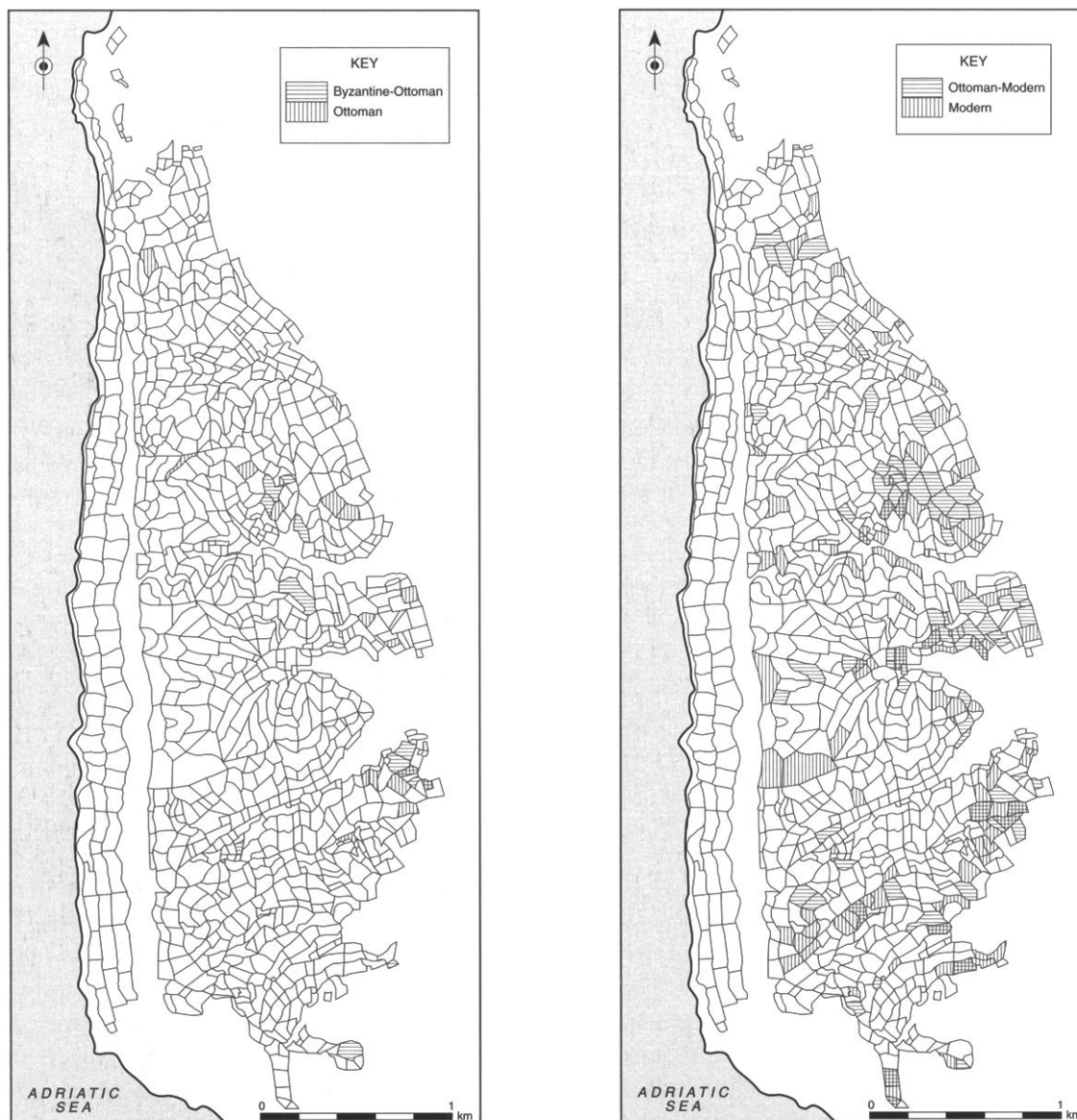
77. On the later history of Durrës, see Ducellier 1981; Fine 1983; Jireček 1916; Kiel 1990; Schmitt 2001; and Stephenson 2000.

78. See Gutteridge, Hoti, and Hurst 2001, pp. 397–398.

79. See Harff 1860, p. 65. For Evliya Çelebi’s description of Durrës, see Dankoff and Elsie 2000, pp. 148–151.

80. Seiner 1922, p. 33. Spitalli is

clearly Spitalla, Xhamallaj may be modern Xhamadha (see Fig. 6), and Mahalla e portës, “the neighborhood of the gate,” is certainly Porto Romano, which was called Porta in the 19th century, presumably after the arched gate in the Roman wall; see Heuzey 1886, p. 46, and, later, Praschniker and Schober 1919, p. 46, where the place is called “Porthes.”



Figures 31–32. Distributions of Ottoman (*left*) and modern artifacts.  
R. J. Robertson

## THE DURRËS HINTERLAND IN CONTEXT

In addition to examining purely local trends in settlement and land use, it is important to compare the results of surveys within Albania with each other as well as with those of projects in adjacent parts of the Adriatic to see if larger patterns can be discerned. Such comparative survey will no doubt prove useful in the study of ancient Illyria and Epirus, as it has elsewhere.<sup>81</sup> At the same time the problems in visibility discussed above, together with the fact that we have examined only part of the hinterland of Durrës, should warn us not to push interpretation of the data too far.

81. E.g., Alcock 1993a, 1993b; Bintliff 1997; Cherry and Davis 1998.

Our results at Durrës differ strikingly from those in the hinterland of Apollonia, another Corcyraean colony only 60 km to the south, and from those around Butrint near the modern Greek–Albanian border. Most obvious is the lack of evidence for extensive early prehistoric land use, both at Durrës and Butrint. At Apollonia intensive survey has produced thousands of lithics that represent a nearly unbroken sequence dating from the Lower Palaeolithic through the Mesolithic.<sup>82</sup> Such a picture may prove to be more typical than exceptional in southern Albania.<sup>83</sup> At Durrës, Apollonia, and Butrint there is only slight evidence for settlement in the Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Early Iron Age, suggesting that the human impact on the landscape of coastal Albania at the time of Greek colonization was slight.

At Apollonia there is much less evidence for activities in the countryside than at Durrës before the Hellenistic period, except in its necropolis. Is it possible that the peninsular setting of Durrës afforded security to the inhabitants of the colony and that this sense of safety permitted more intensive exploitation of the countryside at an earlier date? In both places, there is a surprising lack of Roman and Byzantine finds outside the immediate area of the city center. Such a picture is radically different from that revealed by intensive survey around Butrint, where Early Roman, Late Roman, and Byzantine ceramics were the dominant wares collected.<sup>84</sup> It remains for us to determine the extent to which differences between Durrës and Apollonia, on the one hand, and Butrint, on the other, reflect the variable histories of these three major centers of Greek culture in the territory of modern Albania.<sup>85</sup> It is not impossible that much of the earlier history of rural settlement at Butrint is obscured by deep alluvial deposition.

## THE FUTURE

Fieldwork in 2001 accomplished its preliminary objectives. All open ground in the uplands between the city of Durrës and Porto Romano was systematically examined. Much remains that could be done in a second campaign. Obviously a more systematic definition of sites and their gridded collection are needed. There also remain significant areas within the urban sprawl that have not yet been investigated, especially in zones south of the modern cemetery and in places near the Durrës–Porto Romano road. We did not examine these densely settled areas and, in any case, our field procedures would not have been effective. More suitable tactics would be those employed in similar circumstances in the village of Heraklion in the Nemea Valley (1984–1986, 1989).<sup>86</sup> There teams of two individuals (one a native speaker) visited each house in the village, asking for permission to inspect its yard and gardens, obviously a very labor-intensive procedure, but one that could and should be followed at Durrës. In addition there are locations east of the Durrës–Porto Romano road that might be profitably surveyed, especially if, prior to fieldwork, geomorphological investigations and remote sensing can pinpoint areas that may have been above water at various times in the past.

82. See Korkuti et al. 1998. A fuller report by Runnels is available at <http://river.blg.uc.edu/mrap/lithics01.html>.

83. Compare, for example, the recent reexamination of the results of survey by Luigi Cardini in the 1930s: Francis 2001a, 2001b.

84. Hodges et al. 1997; Pluciennick 1996.

85. For differences between the history of Durrës and that of Apollonia, see Wilkes 1992, pp. 111–113; for Butrint, see Hammond 1967, pp. 385, 474, 499; Cabanes 1976, s.v. Buthrotos.

86. Wright et al. 1990.

## APPENDIX 1

### GAZETTEER OF SITES

In the following gazetteer, we list for each site the zone in which its center is located, all tracts that fall within its borders, and the number of sherds that can be assigned to a single period or, less specifically, to a range of periods. All measurements of catalogued artifacts are given in meters. Under the heading “Associated Ceramics” we list only those artifacts for which Hayes provided a full catalogue description.

#### SITE 001

*Area:* Zone 8

*Associated tracts:* A148, A149, A150, A151, A152, A153, A154, A155, A156, A157, A158, A164, A193

*Periods represented:* CL (3); HL (2); R? (1); M (12)

*Ranges represented:* A–CL (3); A–HL (17); A–R (3); CL–HL (1); LCL–EHL (1); LHL–R (1); MO–LO (1); LO–M (1)

*Description:* Located on the northern face of the ridge that separates zones 8 and 9, immediately to the south of the southern reservoir of Spitalla. The site covers two knolls, and the heaviest concentration of artifacts is on top of the easternmost one. There are also artifacts downslope to the north in grassy pasture and around new houses. Downslope erosion is active and substantial. A revisit to the site yielded more Archaic–Classical and Medieval–Ottoman pottery.

#### *Associated Ceramics*

**A148-01** Basin or pithos rim, Corinthian coarse ware      Figs. 33, 44

P.Diam. est. 0.43 (originally ca. 0.05 more?). Edge of hanging lip worn away. Core fired light gray, surface layer fired orange-brown, wet-smoothed. Normal brown mudstone grits, medium to small. Flat rim with high hanging lip, tilted outward.

Archaic–Classical.



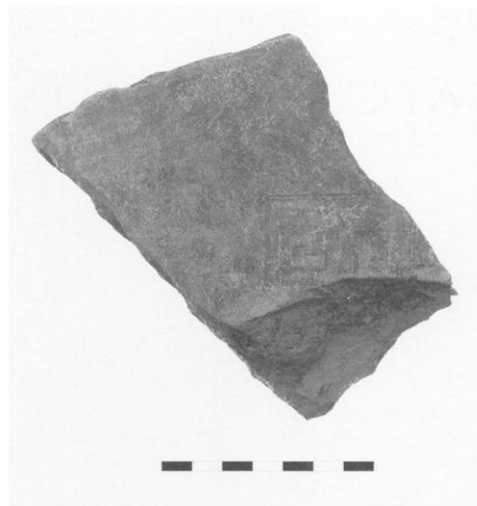


Figure 33. Basin or pithos rim  
A148-01 (*above*); tile fragment  
A149-01 (*right*)



Figure 34. Bowl rim A193-01

A193-01 Bowl rim

Figs. 34, 44

Diam. est. 0.20. "Local" orange ware. Thin glaze covering inside, appearing light yellow over the slip. Remains of light yellow wash covering exterior. Medium-thin. Slightly incurved rim.

Middle–Late Ottoman.

#### *Other Catalogued Ceramics*

A148-02 Corinthian Type A amphora handle

Plain coarse fabric. Corinthian import.  
Archaic–Classical.

A149-01 Tile fragment

Fig. 33, 44

Three letters preserved in a rectangular frame: ΕΠΙ[. Compare Hidri 1986b, pp. 110, 127, pl. XIV; Tartari and Hidri 1992; Myrto 1998, p. 87; and Cabanes and Drini 1995, pp. 159–162, for tiles from Durrës stamped with the name of an eponymous magistrate in the genitive case following the preposition ἐπί.

Hellenistic.

A151-01 Black-glaze amphora neck with red-figure decoration

Possible Attic import.  
5th century B.C., Archaic–Classical.

A153-01 Plain coarse amphora sherd

Fabric with volcanic grits. Italian import.  
Late Hellenistic–Roman.

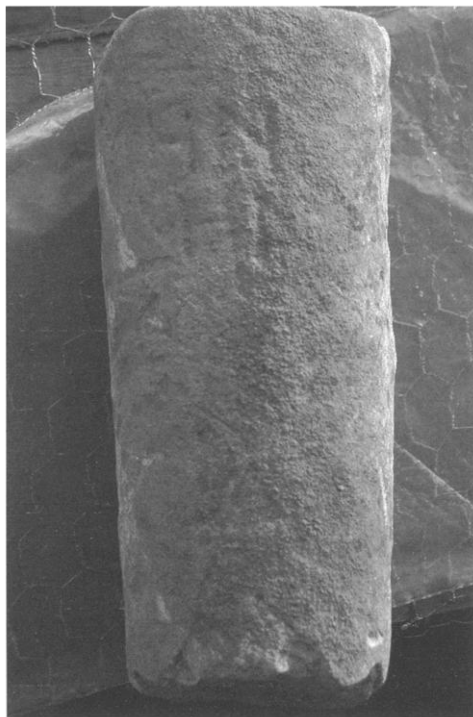


Figure 35. Kioniskos A164-SF01

**A154-01 Plain medium coarse amphora handle**

Possible Corinthian Type B, Corinthian import?  
Classical–Hellenistic.

**A193-02 Medium coarse cooking ware rim**

Late Classical–Early Hellenistic.

***Uncatalogued Ceramics***

Three fine black-glaze sherds, two of which are possible Attic imports.  
Classical.

***Small Finds*****A164-SF01 White marble kioniskos**

Fig. 35

Oblong,  $0.108 \times 0.094$ . P.H. 0.21. Unbroken at top; broken at bottom. Surfaces very badly damaged by plow. On form and type, see Cabanes and Drini 1995, pp. 50–52. Letter forms include a broken-bar alpha. The characteristic formula in three lines gives name of the deceased, patronymic,  $\chi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\rho\epsilon$ . Three lines inscribed:

$\mu\eta\nu$   
 $\eta\nu$   
 $\chi\alpha\tilde{\iota}[\rho]\epsilon$

3rd–1st century B.C. Hellenistic.

## SITE 002

*Area:* Zone 8

*Associated tracts:* A009, A010, A084, A085, A086, A092

*Periods represented:* CL (3); M (33)

*Ranges represented:* A–CL (1); A–HL (16); A–R (1); LO–M (1)

*Description:* Located on a low rise in the valley bottom in the northwestern part of zone 8. Finds were concentrated on the north side of a stream in two discrete locations; visibility was very low in a field of leafy groundcover that separated them (tract A086). The site overlooks extensive arable bottomland and seems a suitable location for an ancient farmstead; gentle slopes nearby could sustain olives without terracing.

### *Catalogued Ceramics*

A084-01 Black-glaze foot of closed shape

Imported, Attic?

Archaic–Classical.

### *Small Finds*

A010-SF01 Metal gun shell

Modern.

## SITE 003

*Area:* Zone 8

*Associated tracts:* A079, A095, A096, A097, A098, A101

*Periods represented:* MED (1); M (4)

*Ranges represented:* A–R (2); R–M (10); MR–LR (3); UNKN (5)

*Description:* Situated on a spur that descends from the coastal ridge in the northwestern part of zone 8. The area is known as Kisha e Kallmit (“Church of the Reeds”). It does not, however, appear that the building was standing at any time in the 20th century. On the other hand, it does seem that architectural blocks have been recently removed from the site. At present the foundations of walls are visible, and bricks and a piece of marble veneer were found. Nearby in tract A095 is a marble column. Potsherds of the 4th–6th century A.C. were noted next to the site in a road scarp in the course of revisitation.

### *Small Finds*

S003-SF01 Marble column

Fig. 36

Diam. at top 0.29; Diam. at broken end 0.27. Not found in situ.

Middle–Late Roman.

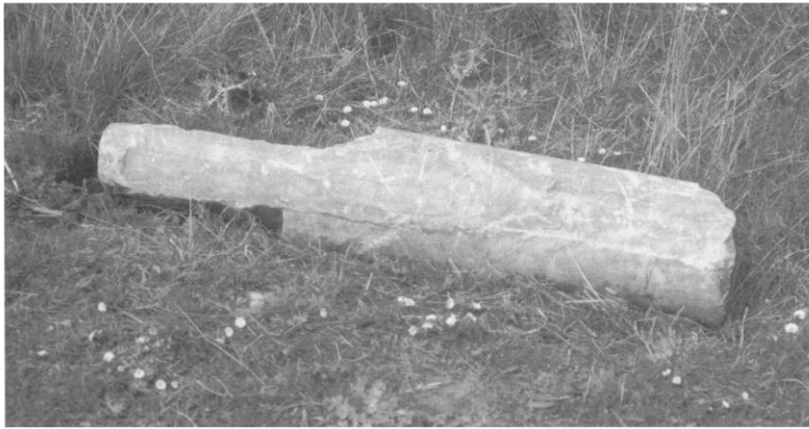


Figure 36. Marble column  
S003-SF01

**A095R-SF01 Bronze finger ring**

Fig. 37

W. band 0.0043; W. bezel 0.0075. Made from a thin bronze sheet, ca. 0.007 thick. Flat inside, convex outside. Lightly incised lines on bezel.

Komani or Arbëror culture, 6th–7th century A.C.<sup>87</sup> Medieval.

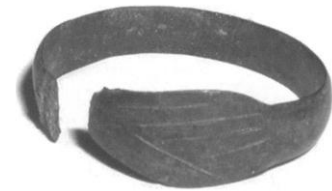


Figure 37. Bronze finger ring  
A095R-SF01. Scale 2:1

**SITE 004**

*Area:* Zone 6

*Associated tracts:* B056, B065, B201, B202, B203, B213, B214, B223

*Period represented:* CL (1)

*Ranges represented:* A–ECL (1); A–CL (6); A–HL (21); A–R (15); CL–HL (19)

*Description:* Located on a low knoll that projects east from a high peak in the coastal ridge between zones 5 and 6. Finds include cover tiles and large pan tiles (many of them red-slipped), ridge tiles, and a few CL–HL black-glaze fragments. We suspect that this place may have been the location of an Archaic temple, from which derive architectural terracottas found in the vicinity of the modern Durrës cemetery.<sup>88</sup>

***Catalogued Ceramics***

**B065-01 Tile with dark red painted band**

Fig. 38

Archaic–Early Classical.

87. For the significance of these cultures as transitional phases in Albanian civilization between antiquity and modern times, see Wilkes 1992, pp. 273–278. We thank Etleva Nallbani for her assessment of this artifact based

on inspection of photographs.

88. Zeqo 1986, pp. 181–182. Cf. Winter 1993, pl. 48, from the “Blass-gelbes Dach” at Calydon and fig. 131 from the Treasury of Epidamnus at Olympia.

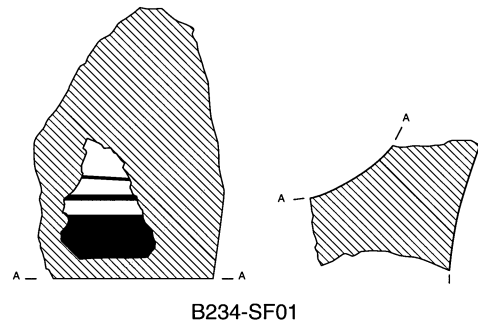
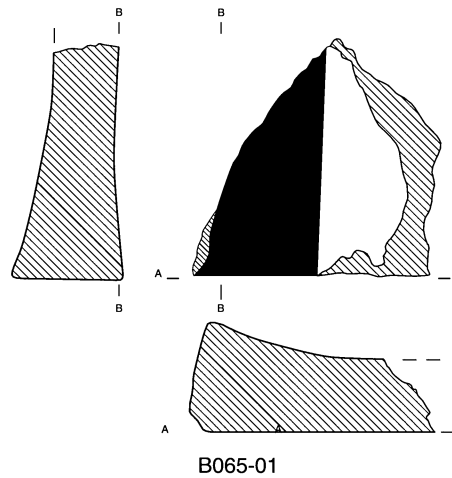
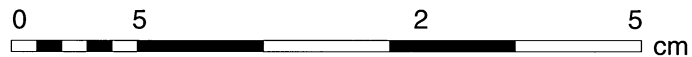


Figure 38. Tile B065-01 and cornice or pediment fragment B234-SF01.  
Drawing M. Dajlani



### *Small Finds*

#### **B201-SF01** Architectural fragment

Piece of cut limestone block.

#### **B203-SF01** Architectural fragment

Large limestone block.

Fig. 39

#### **B213-SF01** Slag

Some 600 m farther east in an isolated tract a single fragment of an Archaic architectural terracotta was found:

#### **B234-SF01** Part of cornice or pediment of a temple roof

Fig. 38

Finished surfaces slipped yellow with decoration of black bands.  
6th–5th century B.C.



Figure 39. Architectural fragment  
B203-SF01

## SITE 005

*Area:* Zone 5

*Associated tracts:* B267, B268, B270

*Periods represented:* HL (1); MHL (2); LR? (2); M (1)

*Ranges represented:* CL-R (2); MHL-LHL (2); LHL or LR (1); UNKN (4)

*Description:* Situated at the western end of the valley, near the main limestone-paved road. Two ancient mortared brick wall fragments (probably of LR date), each about a meter wide, were observed in tracts B267 and B268. Bricks are ca. 0.07 m in thickness. Tract B270 nearby may also be associated with the site. Several large amphora fragments, datable to the Hellenistic period, were recovered there, as was a fragment of an ancient drainpipe.



Figure 40. Cooking pot rim B267-01

### *Associated Ceramics*

**B267-01** Cooking pot rim, with imprint of a missing handle

Figs. 40, 44

Diam. est. rim 0.162; p.H. 0.04. Ware probably not local: dark gray, fairly fine-textured; fine lime inclusions, traces of mica. Fairly thin-walled. Oblique rim with small rising lip and a small ledge at lower edge on inside. Traces of a handle on underside of rim.

Treatment of the rim suggests a Late Hellenistic or Late Roman (4th–6th century A.C.) date. Missing handle presumably looped vertically down to the body; this is more likely to be a Roman/Late Roman feature.

**B270-01** Amphora, Graeco-Italic

Fig. 44

Diam. est. of outer lip 0.20; p.H. 0.10. Two large rim fragments (not joining), each with a handle-top, apparently from opposite sides of the same vessel. Pinkish-red, hard-fired, clean-breaking, fired buff at surfaces. Scatter of small to medium-sized brownish grits (traces of lime, no mica). Handles of oval-lentoid section (W. at top ca. 0.06? Full

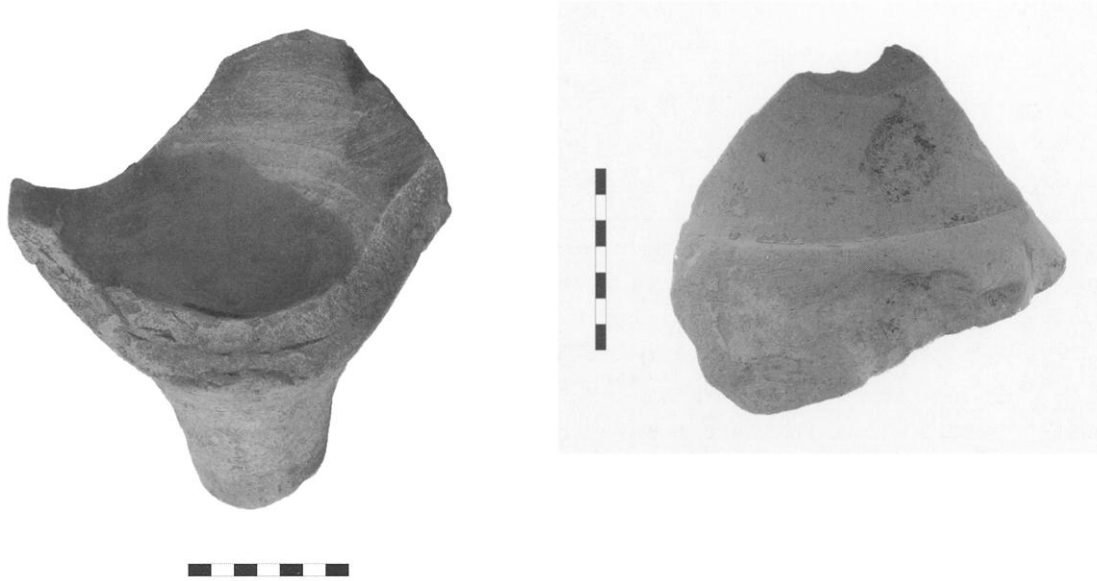


Figure 41. Amphora toe B270-02  
(left) and amphora shoulder B270-03  
(right)

width not preserved). Source uncertain (South Italian? Italian Adriatic coast? Even Sicilian?).  
Ca. 250–150 B.C.

**B270-02** Amphora toe, perhaps Lamboglia type 2 Figs. 41, 44

P.H. ca. 0.155; Diam. of toe at bottom 0.06. Close-grained buff ware, clean-breaking; some fine brown-gray specks. Thick-walled. Short, thick, solid toe (tip damaged, perhaps rounded). Shallow lower body-curve.

2nd–1st century B.C. (presumably).

**B270-03** Amphora shoulder, Graeco-Italic or related type Figs. 41, 44

Diam. est. of shoulder angle 0.25; p.H. ca 0.115? Single fragment. Light orange, rather clean-breaking; small red-brown grits. Thick-walled. Sloping shoulder with small ridge at edge and slightly bulging belly. Ware uncertain, possibly from an Adriatic source.

Around 3rd century B.C.

### *Small Finds*

**B267-SF01** Ceramic brick from wall

Ca. 0.071 thick, mortared.  
Late Roman?

**B267-SF02** Mortar sample from wall

Late Roman?

## SITE 006

*Area:* Zone 1

*Associated tracts:* B338, B341, B342, B343, B344

*Periods represented:* MR? (1); R (4); R? (1)

*Ranges represented:* A-HL (7); A-R (2); CL-HL (2); R-MED (4);  
MR-LR (4); LR-DA (1); LR-EB (1); LR-EB? (1); UNKN (2)

*Description:* Located at the northern end of the coastal ridge at Porto Romano. The ridge top here consists of bare earth, and it is clear that the site has been disturbed both by long-term erosion and recent bulldozing. Foundations of a mortar and brick wall are preserved, similar in technique to the well-known wall at Porto Romano. CL-HL sherds are primarily in tracts B338 and B344.

### *Associated Ceramics*

**B338-01** Amphora rim, with a handle,  
Early Christian–Early Byzantine(?) type

Figs. 42, 44

Diam. est. rim 0.039. Second handle not preserved (restored on drawing). Clean light yellow-brown ware (slight brown specks). Local fine ware? Small narrow neck, lightly ribbed; rather high-arched oval-sectioned handle(s), with slight median arris. Remains of a graffito on neck, to left of the preserved handle (transposed in drawing to opposite face of vessel).

A date around the 6th–8th century A.C. may be suggested on general form. Late Roman to Dark Ages.



Figure 42. Amphora rim and handle B338-01



Figure 43. Tile fragment B338-02

**B338-02** Tile fragment

Figs. 43, 44

H. at edge 0.061. One corner preserved. Medium orange-brown fabric: fine white and brown grits, a few larger white lumps, sparse glinting specks (calcite?); fine grits on surface (especially upper face). Fairly smooth breaks. Plain rounded-off end face. Tilted straight rim, rounded off. Underside uneven. Not a normal type from the survey area.

Roman Imperial(?) to Late Roman?



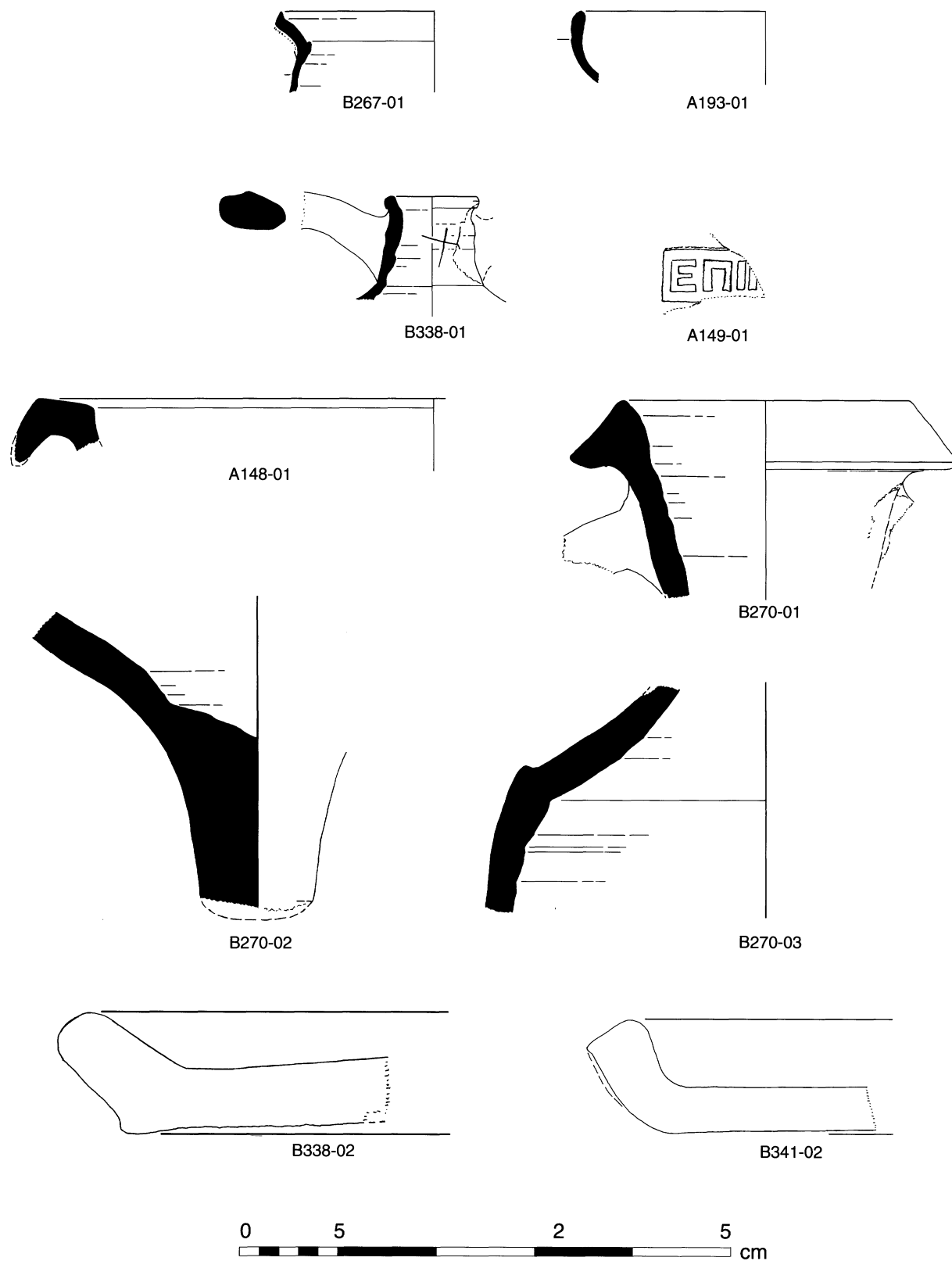


Figure 44. Pottery and tile fragments  
from sites 001, 005, and 006.  
J. W. Hayes



Figure 45. Ribbed amphora fragment B342-01

**B341-02** Flat tile

Fig. 44

H. at edge 0.057. One corner. Thickish, upturned at edge, with beveled (tilted) lip. Edge at side rounded off; a slight thickening at the end. Light buff ware (more or less the “local” fabric), rather clean (slight brown specks). Type uncommon here, and not treated in the normal manner.

Late Roman or Early Byzantine?

**B342-01** Amphora, later Roman ribbed type (unclassified) Figs. 45, 52

Diam. est. belly 0.215; Diam. est. neck (at break) 0.07; p.H. ca. 0.085. One side of shoulder, with lower stump of a handle; mended from seven pieces (one or two more, loose, may belong). Fairly deep brown ware, smooth-textured; clean breaks with fine lime specks and mica traces. Slender ribbed body; medium thickness. Straplike handle, sharply splayed at lower attachment (max. W. 0.075). Type perhaps two-handled. From an unknown Aegean(?) source (Argolid? Asia Minor coast? Or similar).

Apparently a copy of Mid-Late Roman Amphora 3 (cf. Robinson’s “micaceous water-jars” in *Agora* V, pl. 41), with similar handle treatment but thicker walls, which would suggest a 2nd–5th/6th century A.C. date.

Middle–Late Roman.

*Other Catalogued Ceramics*

**B341-01** Tile with mortar on surface

Roman–Early Byzantine.

*Small Finds*

**B342-SF01** Mortar sample taken from Roman wall

Middle Roman?

## SITE 007

*Area:* Zone 8

*Associated tracts:* A024, A026, A028, A029, A030, A031, A047, A048, A049, A050, A051, A052

*Periods represented:* A (1); CL (1); O (4); M (14)

*Ranges represented:* A-CL (4); A-HL (11); A-R (20); A-B (1); CL-LCL (1); CL-HL (11); CL-R (1); CL-EM (6); O-M (36); LO-M (4); UNKN (31)

*Description:* A dense surface scatter immediately west of the modern cemetery of Durrës on high, recently bulldozed terraces. Human bone fragments associated with an oinochoe, A048-02, probably represent the remnants of a disturbed grave. The Ottoman component is concentrated in tracts A050, A051, and A052. A monumental cut block (0.46 × 0.42 × 1.15 m) was found in tract A047 in the course of revisitation.



Figure 46. Skyphos rim A024-01  
(above) and basin rim A047-01  
(right)



*Associated Ceramics*

A024-01 Black-glaze miniature skyphos rim

Figs. 46, 52

Diam. est. rim 0.065. Smooth light brown with polished surface; remains of dull black all over. "Local" fabric? Votive size?  
6th century B.C.

A047-01 Rim of large basin

Figs. 46, 52

Diam. est. rim 0.43; p.H. 0.064. Very thick buff fabric with slight brown-black specks. Thickened rim, rounded on top; series of grooves below (three preserved). Under rim, an arched lug-handle applied (right end missing; presumably one of a pair on opposite sides of the vessel). A more regional counterpart of the Corinthian coarse-ware fabric, less gritty.

Archaic-Classical.



Figure 47. Red-figure oinochoe  
A048-02

A048-02 Red-figure small oinochoe (chous type) Figs. 47, 48, 52

P.H. 0.132 (originally ca. 0.16?); Diam. body 0.119; Diam. foot 0.088; Diam. min. of neck ca. 0.055; H. of main frieze ca. 0.105. Unbroken until recently. Corinthian or related fabric: smooth light yellow clay (slight tan-brown tint at surface) with a dull red wash. Slight traces of red wash on unpainted bottom. Munsell: on break 7.5YR 8/4, polished surface to 5YR 7.5/6; red wash ca. 10R 6.5/8.

Good-quality black gloss (somewhat dull), fired dark brown on inside of neck. Most of inner surface of body not visible because of lime deposit. Gloss covers all visible parts of inner surface. Gloss ends at outer edge of foot, extending partway over resting surface on one side of the vessel. Small triangular unpainted patch behind lower handle attachment. Red-figure frieze bordered below by a continuous narrow reserved band (undecorated), and above by a strip on neck (opposite handle) bearing black painted ornament. Added cream/gold paint details on the figure, poorly preserved.

Near-globular body, wide-based, with wide neck (originally trefoil-mouthed, markedly pinched). Evidence of rim-pinching visible on preserved part of neck. Lower stump of a round-sectioned(?) handle preserved on shoulder (originally ending on top of rim, which would have been pinched in at this point, with a knobbed terminal). Low squarish footring.



Figure 48. Red-figure oinochoe  
AO48-02. M. Dajlani

Red-figure frieze in two panels, separated at sides by vertical reserved bands, “columnar,” with slight cross-stripes marking off tops and bottoms. All reserved areas of the decoration bear red wash. Front panel: seated woman, winged, draped, to left, holding a patera/large phiale. Some reserved blobs under the figure indicating rocks. Woman: fine drapery lines (some thicker hems); top part of wing once overpainted in gold, pair of white/gold bangles on each wrist, white/gold dot-necklace on neck. At back, large upright palmette (nine-lobed, fleshy, not recurved), flanked by volute tendrils (horizontal pair and vertical pair flanking handle; no white/gold additions). On reserved neck-strip, remains of a black egg/ovolo band (eggs with thick and thin outlines); a black dot below and between each element. Remains of two egg-motifs preserved.

Vessel type (chous, not the taller, late version) and decorative style basically Attic of ca. 420–370 B.C., but the fabric is Corinthian or colonial Corinthian. Probably not an early South Italian product of similar date.

Middle–Late Classical.

*Other Catalogued Ceramics*

A050-01 Plain base fragment with drill hole in bottom

Ottoman–Modern.

*Small Finds*

A026-SF01 Possible stone pounder

A029-SF01 Glass fragment

A048-SF01, SF02 Glass fragments

A048-SF03 Sample of earth from inside oinochoe (A048-02)

A048-SF04 Bones associated with oinochoe (A048-02)

A049-SF01 Stone

A050-SF01, SF02, SF03 Glass fragments

**SITE 008**

*Area:* Zone 7

*Associated tracts:* A210, A211, A212, A213, A214, A215, A216, A217, A223, A224, A226

*Periods represented:* O (4); M (1)

*Ranges represented:* A–HL (1); A–R (1); B–O (16); B–M (13); LB–O (2); MED–M (9); O–M (6); MO–LO (2)

*Description:* High-density scatters of artifacts on the crest and northern face of the ridge that divides zone 7 from zone 8. This sprawling scatter of sherds is nearly adjacent to S007 and extends almost to the edge of the urbanized area of the city. Artifacts are most dense immediately north of the modern cemetery of Durrës.

*Associated Ceramics*

A215-01 Bowl rim

Figs. 49, 52

Diam. est. rim 0.21. “Local” ware, light yellow-brown. Medium thickness. Brush-smoothed interior with yellowish wash, extending over rippled exterior of rim. Originally glazed on inside? No glaze remains. Upcurved rim with slight rippling on exterior. A later version of A193-01 (from S001)? See B283-01 (unassociated with a site) for possible later development.

18th–beginning of the 20th century A.C.



Figure 49. Bowl rim A215-01 (*left*)  
and jar rim A215-02 (*right*)

#### A215-02 Jar rim

Figs. 49, 52

Diam. est. rim 0.19–0.20. “Local” ware (as A215-01), light brown. Glassy light yellow glaze (over slip) on inside, covering top of the rim. Part of stump of a straplike(?) handle, attached at rim. Top of rim flattened, with a slight groove below lip.

Middle–Late Ottoman.

#### *Small Finds*

A210-SF01 Lithic

#### SITE 009

*Area:* Zone 5

*Associated tracts:* A297, A298, A317, A329, A330, A331, A332, A333, A334, A336, A339, A340, A341, A342, A343, A344, A355, A356, A359, A360, A362, A363, A364, A372, A397, A398, A399, A400

*Periods represented:* PH? (1); CL (2); O (8); M (16)

*Ranges represented:* A–CL (14); A–HL (14); A–R (8); CL–HL (9); CL–R (3); CL–B (1); LCL–HL (1); HL–B (2); B–O (1); B–M (15); LB–O (1); LB–M (3); O–M (92); LO–M (4)

*Description:* Dense scatter of artifacts in and around the large natural east-facing amphitheater that is being constructed to serve as the new cemetery of Durrës. The building of paved access roads has greatly disturbed sub-surface deposits.

#### *Associated Ceramics*

A362-01 Amphora rim

Figs. 50, 52

Diam. est. rim 0.15–0.16. “Local” ware, apparently; yellow-buff, fired orange-buff at core. Fairly clean breaks; fine brownish specks. A local variant of the earlier “Corinthian B” (i.e., Corfu) series? Definitely different from the rim B135-02 (from S026).

Presumably 5th–4th century B.C.



Figure 50. Amphora rim A362-01

*Other Catalogued Ceramics*

A362-02 Amphora toe

Classical–Hellenistic.

*Small Finds*

A359-SF01 Retouched flake

Probably prehistoric.

A399-SF01 Marble fragment

Possible architectural fragment.

**SITE 010***Area:* Zone 4*Associated tracts:* A324, A325, A403, A404*Ranges represented:* A–CL (2); A–HL (19); A–R (1); CL–HL (1); O–M (2); MO–LO (2)*Description:* A moderately dense scatter of artifacts in a low saddle just southeast of the point where the boundaries of zones 3, 4, and 5 meet. Artifacts were also found in minor drainages beneath the saddle on the eastern face of the ridge. Finds were most widespread in zone 5.

Figure 51. Rim of water jug A325-01  
(left) and bowl rim A403-01 (right).  
Scale 1:2

*Associated Ceramics*

A325-01 Rim of narrow-mouthed water jug(?) Figs. 51, 52

Diam. est. rim 0.039. Only one handle preserved. Not much eroded. “Local” ware (plain counterpart of the glazed items above): brown, clean-textured, with red tint at handle-core. Handle of flattened section, rising a little above rim level, slightly ridged.

Middle–Late Ottoman.

A403-01 Bowl rim Figs. 51, 52

Diam. est. rim 0.27. “Local” ware, light orange-brown. Cream-yellow glaze over slip on interior, continued as a thinner (light yellow) glaze over exterior; standard added colors. Wide tilted rim with slightly thickened lip, grooved on outside. Decoration on top of rim: dark green and dark yellow splashes.

18th–beginning of the 20th century A.C. Middle–Late Ottoman.



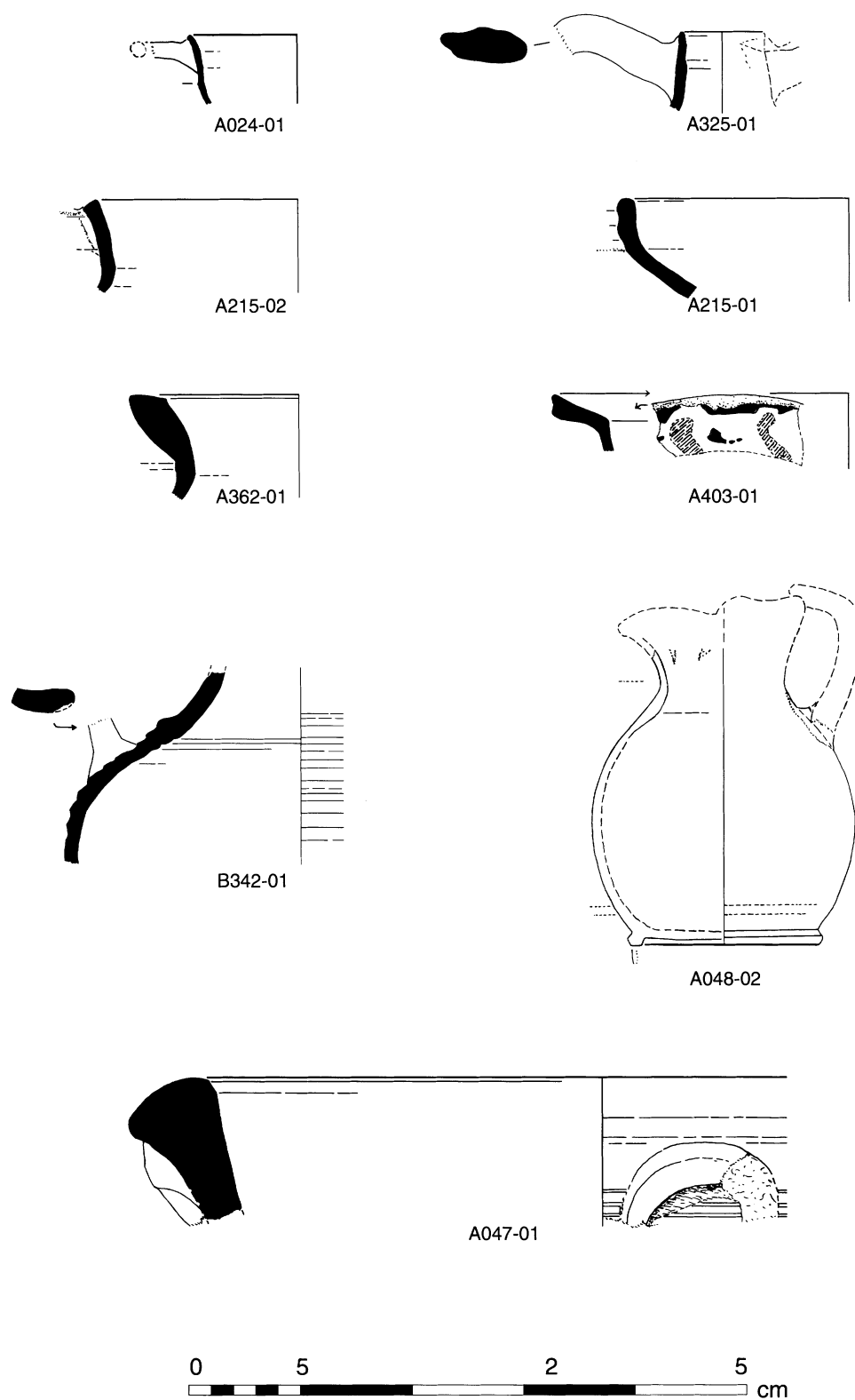


Figure 52. Pottery from sites  
006-010. J. W. Hayes

## SITE 011

*Area:* Zone 3

*Associated tract:* A410

*Range represented:* A–HL (5)

*Description:* Moderate quantities of artifacts in a saddle of the ridge that divides zone 3 from zone 5. Artifacts were mostly found in an eroding animal track.

## SITE 012

*Area:* Zone 3

*Associated tracts:* A390, A391, A413, A414, A416, A432, A433, A434, B261

*Period represented:* M (1)

*Ranges represented:* A–CL (8); A–HL (30); A–R (1)

*Description:* Near the junction of the coastal ridge and the ridge that forms the boundary between zone 3 and zone 5. The most substantial concentrations were on the face of the coastal ridge in the vicinity of a fenced house and garden complex. Plowed fields there yielded a moderate quantity of Archaic–Hellenistic tile. Tile was also recovered from a grassy slope between the fenced property and brambles under the coastal ridge road.

### *Small Finds*

**B261-SF01** Marble fragment

## SITE 013

*Area:* Zone 3

*Associated tracts:* A445, A467, A471, A476, A477, A479, A480, A498

*Periods represented:* MHL (1); M (4)

*Ranges represented:* A–HL (11); CL–HL (1); R–M (1); UNKN (3)

*Description:* Associated tracts on the northern side of the main road that runs through zone 3. There is a low-density scatter of artifacts over a large area and it is not obvious that they are concentrated in any particular tract.

### *Catalogued Ceramics*

**A445R-01** Medium-coarse plain amphora rim

Fabric with reddish brown grits.  
3rd–2nd century B.C.

## SITE 014

*Area:* Zone 2

*Associated tracts:* A493, A495

*Range represented:* A–HL (2)

*Description:* Low-density scatter on a low knoll immediately north of a pass in the coastal ridge in the northwestern corner of zone 3. A road leads through the pass, then down into a sand and clay quarry.

## SITE 015

*Area:* Zone 12

*Associated tracts:* A569, A204, A205

*Period represented:* R (1)

*Ranges represented:* A–HL (18); CL–HL (4)

*Description:* High-density concentrations of artifacts eroding from terrace scarps at the southern side of a field road at the edge of a sheer drop into a modern clay quarry.

## SITE 016

*Area:* Zone 8

*Associated tracts:* A142, A143, A144, A145

*Period represented:* LCL (1)

*Ranges represented:* A–CL (1); A–HL (13); LCL–EHL (2); LCL–MHL (1); UNKN (2)

*Description:* A narrow fenced garden (recently established in a former olive grove) on the northern face of the ridge that divides zone 8 from zone 9. The site stretches from the crest of the ridge to the valley bottom. Finds seem concentrated on the upper terraces where the owner, Adem Roda, unearthed an ashlar block in the course of digging a pit. He showed us various artifacts he had recently collected, including a pithos rim said to have been found nearby and an inscribed grave stele said to have been found ca. 300 m to the south.

### *Associated Ceramics*

**A142-01** Red-figure (or patterned) lekanis lid

Figs. 53, 60

Diam. of stem 0.036; p.H. 0.023. Whole of stem of knob and part of top of lid proper (two joining pieces). Smooth clean light brown ware with orange tint, nonmicaceous (as “local” fine ware); red wash on outer (top) surface, with decoration added over this in black. Lower surface brush-smoothed, with traces of a thin dark slip.

Standard late red-figure type (as in Apulian red-figure, etc.): shallow domed top (downturned vertical rim at bottom not preserved), short thick stem, recessed top, tilted, around a small central well (the squarish projecting rim of the knob is lost). On top, sepia wash inside well, probably two black circles on tilted top (poorly preserved); row of black blobs, continuing (traces of radial stripes?) on body of lid proper. Below/around these, remains of black bands/blobs (could be a red-figure frieze, poorly preserved). Derivative of an Attic type; could be either Apulian or a local/regional product.

4th century B.C. Late Classical.

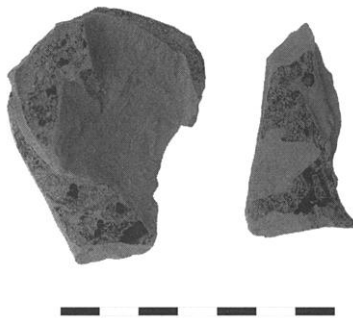


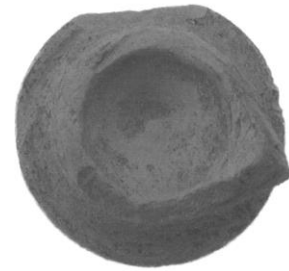
Figure 53. Red-figure lekanis lid  
A142-01

**A143R-01** Lid knob (banded?)

Figs. 54, 60

Diam. knob 0.037. Smooth yellowish-tan “local” fine ware. Red slip covering the exterior, polished. Discoid top, raised a little. Traces of possible black banding on the slipped surface outside, below the disc, and on body at the lower break. Technique perhaps to be compared with that of the lekythoi M00-16 and M00-17 (see Appendix 2). Type unknown.

Archaic–Classical.



**Figure 54.** Lid knob A143R-01.  
Scale 1:1

*Other Catalogued Ceramics***A145-01** Fine black-glaze body sherd

Shallow vertical ribbing on exterior.

4th–3rd century B.C. Late Classical–Hellenistic.

*Small Finds***S016-SF01** Fragment of inscribed stele

Figs. 22, 23

Fine white crystalline marble. Flat top; quarter-round molding beneath. W. 0.30. Still in possession of Roda. On the form, see Cabanes and Drini 1995, no. 12 (5th–4th century B.C.). On front near top:

ΞΕΝΩΙ  
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ

The normal formula for epitaphs at Durrës employs the nominative or vocative case for the deceased followed by a patronymic in the genitive. In the case of this inscription the sequence appears to be nominative followed by genitive, with ΞΕΝΩΙ being feminine nominative and ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ being masculine genitive. The feminine name Ξενώ is attested at Durrës (Cabanes and Drini 1995, p. 125, no. 336) and the masculine name Φιλοκράτης appears in an inscription from Odessa honoring an Epidamnian (Cabanes and Drini 1995, p. 154, no. 516). A nominative form Ξενώ would be paralleled in the literary Doric dialect (Thumb 1932, p. 140, no. 4; Sihler 1995, p. 333, n. 1). There are no masculine nouns known at Durrës that end in -εως, nor any example anywhere in the Greek world of the nominative Philokrateus (*LGPN* I). For the masculine genitive form Φιλοκράτεως, compare Cabanes and Drini 1995, p. 82, no. 62 (for genitive -εος > -εως by raising, see Buck 1955, pp. 40, 92; for -εο > -εω in Corinthian, p. 164; in Megarian, p. 165). Reading ΞΕΝΩΙ as a masculine dative from the nominative Xenos seems less likely; this name is possibly attested as a proper name at Butrint (*SEG* XXXVIII 476; Cabanes 1974, p. 124, no. VI, 9), but not at Durrës. Forms of letters: E with parallel bars; Σ with splaying bars; Ξ without vertical bar. Missing are any of the late forms of letters characteristic of Epidamnian epitaphs of the 3rd–1st century B.C. (e.g., lunate sigma and epsilon; minuscule omega; and broken-bar alpha); see Cabanes and Drini 1995, p. 51.<sup>89</sup>

Classical–Early Hellenistic.

89. We are grateful to Merle Langdon and to Holt Parker for reading and commenting on a preliminary version of this catalogue entry.

## SITE 017

*Area:* Zone 7

*Associated tract:* A277

*Ranges represented:* A–HL (1); CL–HL (3)

*Description:* Dense and highly localized concentration of tiles on the northern face of a knoll in the ridge that divides zone 7 from zone 8.

## SITE 018

*Area:* Zone 9

*Associated tract:* A185

*Period represented:* HL (5)

*Ranges represented:* A–HL (1); A–R (2); LB–MO (1)

*Description:* A partially intact tile grave in the scarp of a terrace on the northern slope of the hill of Dautaj. Cover tiles protrude from the scarp and form an arch over several diagnostic Hellenistic sherds not collected. More tiles were found nearby.

*Associated Ceramics*

A185-01 Handle and body sherd of a fine closed shape

Fig. 55

Incised decoration on exterior.

15th–17th century A.C. Late Byzantine–Middle Ottoman.



Figure 55. Handle and body sherd  
A185-01

## SITE 019

*Area:* Zone 3

*Associated tracts:* B297, B298

*Period represented:* M (1)

*Ranges represented:* A–HL (4); UNKN (1)

*Description:* Low-density scatter, mostly of tile. Much of the site is terraced and the landscape appears to be stable.

## SITE 020

*Area:* Zone 2

*Associated tracts:* B304, B305, B307, B308, B309, B310, B311, B313

*Period represented:* M (1)

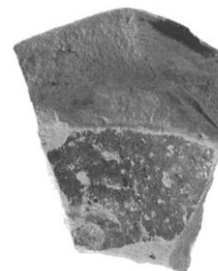
*Ranges represented:* A-CL (5); A-HL (16); A-R (2); CL-HL (1); CL-R (1); O-M (5); MO-M (1); UNKN (5)

*Description:* A moderately dense scatter of artifacts on slopes at the eastern end of the ridge that borders zone 2 to the north. These slopes are mostly terraced and are not very steep. There does not appear to be a significant amount of erosion at present and the landscape seems to be relatively stable. Finds from the site include those typical of an ancient household assemblage: several ancient amphora fragments, fine black-glaze fragments, a few plain wares, a cooking ware fragment, and tiles.

### *Associated Ceramics*

**B313-01** Base fragment of small skyphos(?), decorated Figs. 56, 60

Diam. est. foot 0.042. One side restored. "Local" fine ware, light yellow-tan. Sepia slip on inside. Small splayed foot, offset from center of bottom. Bottom reserved (plain?), red-brown painted band on rounded underside of foot, dull black band on edge of foot, possible remains of a red band on top of foot. A derivative of Corinthian and similar skyphoi. 6th-5th century B.C.



## SITE 021

*Area:* Zone 6

*Associated tracts:* B032, B034, B036, B037, B070

*Periods represented:* CL (24); M (2)

*Ranges represented:* A-CL (7); A-HL (2); A-R (6); CL-HL (11); UNKN (1)

*Description:* Located on terraced slopes just below the flattened top of a hill in the ridge that divides zone 5 from zone 6. Highest concentrations of artifacts were observed in eroding scarps of terraces and in the bank of a field road.

### *Associated Ceramics*

**B036-01** Black-glaze pedestal(?) foot fragment, Figs. 57, 60  
probably from a closed form

Diam. est. base 0.095. Part of one side only. "Local" fine ware: light tan-orange; worn black-glaze on exterior (down to edge of resting surface). Bottom plain. Low splayed foot with moldings on exterior and a small step on underside. Broken away at junction with narrow lower body.

Classical.

Figure 56. Skyphos base fragment B313-01



Figure 57. Black-glaze pedestal(?) fragment B036-01 (*left*) and krater fragments B037-01, B036-02 (*right*)

B037-01, B036-02 Black-glaze krater, shoulder and handle-end

Figs. 57, 60

Probably a column-krater. Four joining pieces, plus one additional joining sherd (B036-02). P.W. shoulder 0.155; Diam. est. at belly 0.37. Smooth yellow- to orange-brown ware; no obvious inclusions. Polished black gloss ("worn" appearance) on exterior, over a smooth surface with slight red tint (cf. appearance of M00-01; see Appendix 2). No slip on interior. Wide-bellied with rounded shoulder. A rectangular-sectioned applied strip, rising at steep angle, with outcurved lower end, preserved above the belly, presumably part of lower terminal of a handle (e.g., a transverse arched element from which rises a vertical handle-strap, as on Laconian black-glaze kraters). A variant of late 6th–5th century B.C. Corinthian/Laconian/Attic types, with distinctive treatment of the handle-ends (based on a metal type?). (Alternatively, if inverted, this could be interpreted as a dinos base with attached feet.)

Archaic–Classical.

### *Small Finds*

B032-SF01 Metal fragment

## SITE 022

*Area:* Zone 6

*Associated tracts:* B011, B016, B019, B021, B022, B101

*Periods represented:* CL (1); HL (3); M (19)

*Ranges represented:* A–CL (2); A–HL (26); CL–HL (14); LCL–HL (3); MO–LO (1); LO–M (38); UNKN (3)

*Description:* Dense scatters of artifacts in tracts at the eastern end of the ridge bordering zone 6 on the north. Several fields had been plowed when this area was examined. There is little active erosion. The modern artifacts appear to be associated with contemporary farms and new houses.

### *Uncatalogued Ceramics*

Fine, black-glaze body sherd from a closed shape. Possible red-figure decoration.

Classical.

## SITE 023

*Area:* Zone 6

*Associated tracts:* B053?, B054, B055, B220

*Period represented:* HL?

*Ranges represented:* A–HL (4); A–R (10); CL–HL (4); R–M (3); UNKN (1)

*Description:* A low-density scatter of artifacts on two hilltops in the ridge dividing zones 5 and 6. Artifacts were most dense in a gully near the crest of one of the hills and in a plowed field nearby.

### *Associated Ceramics*

B055-01 Tile fragment

Fig. 60

H. of edge 0.065. Rectangular chamfered inset under corner ( $0.11 \times 0.08$ – $0.09$ ). Normal “local” light yellow-brown fabric (like that of “local” fine wares).

Hellenistic?

## SITE 024

*Area:* Zone 6

*Associated tracts:* B060, B061, B062, B064, B080, B081, B082, B084, B115, B117

*Periods represented:* A (1); HL (1); HL? (1); M (3)

*Ranges represented:* A–CL (1); A–HL (12); A–R (8); LO–M (2); UNKN (7)

*Description:* Low-density scatter of artifacts on the lower slopes of the coastal ridge at the western end of the valley. The site has no clear center.

### *Associated Ceramics*

B084-01 Bowl with horizontal handles below rim

Figs. 58, 60

Shallow “skyphos”? Diam. est. rim ca. 0.23; p.H. 0.039. “Local”(?) ware: light (brownish?) yellow ware, medium-soft, with fine specks only. Traces of dull sepia paint preserved in the rim grooves, possible sepia bands on the handle. Bowl upcurved toward rim; top of rim flattened. Part of a round-sectioned handle (presumably one of a pair) on upper wall, set horizontally, rather wide-looped (W. est. ca. 0.075). Three(?) fine shallow grooves below the rim. Possible pattern of thin vertical stripes (four per cm) around outside of handle.

Shape and decorative treatment suggest a date of ca. 650–550 B.C.



Figure 58. Bowl with horizontal handles B084-01



**B060-01** Tile fragment

Fig. 60

H. of edge 0.062. Piece of rim; no corners preserved. “Local”(?) ware: light (brownish?) yellow ware, medium-soft, with fine specks only. Some diagonal scratches on rim slope, possibly ancient?  
Hellenistic?

*Small Finds***B061-SF01** Bitumen?**B084-SF01** Bitumen?**SITE 025***Area:* Zone 6*Associated tracts:* B121, B122, B136, B138*Period represented:* CL (1)*Ranges represented:* A–HL (7); A–R (3); CL–HL (4); UNKN (2)*Description:* Located on a hilltop in the ridge that divides zone 6 from zone 7. Terraces on the hill are stable and planted with well-tended olives.**SITE 026***Area:* Zone 6*Associated tracts:* B128, B129, B134, B135*Periods represented:* CL (1); HL (6); M (10)*Ranges represented:* CL–HL (5); CL–R (1); UNKN (1)*Description:* Perhaps two separate concentrations. All of the tracts included in the site consist of relatively stable terraced fields, and artifacts were observed only in areas where the soil had been disturbed, e.g., in ditches, a gully, and an eroding terrace scarp. S026 and S025 may be parts of a single large site.*Associated Ceramics***B135-02** Amphora rim

Figs. 59, 60

Diam. est. rim 0.15. Brown ware (yellowish tint), rather rough-textured. Fine calcite lumps, fine brown specks. Not local: from a karstic environment of a Western Greek or Illyrian region? Tapered rim, tilted upward; a slight groove and offset at junction with neck.

Probably 5th–4th century B.C.

*Other Catalogued Ceramics***B135-01** Tile, burnished on interior

Hellenistic.

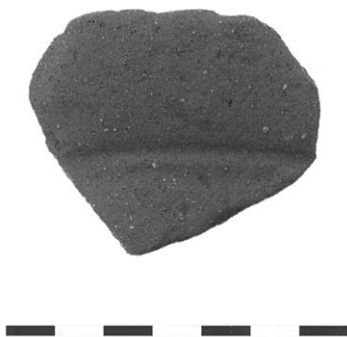


Figure 59. Amphora rim B135-02

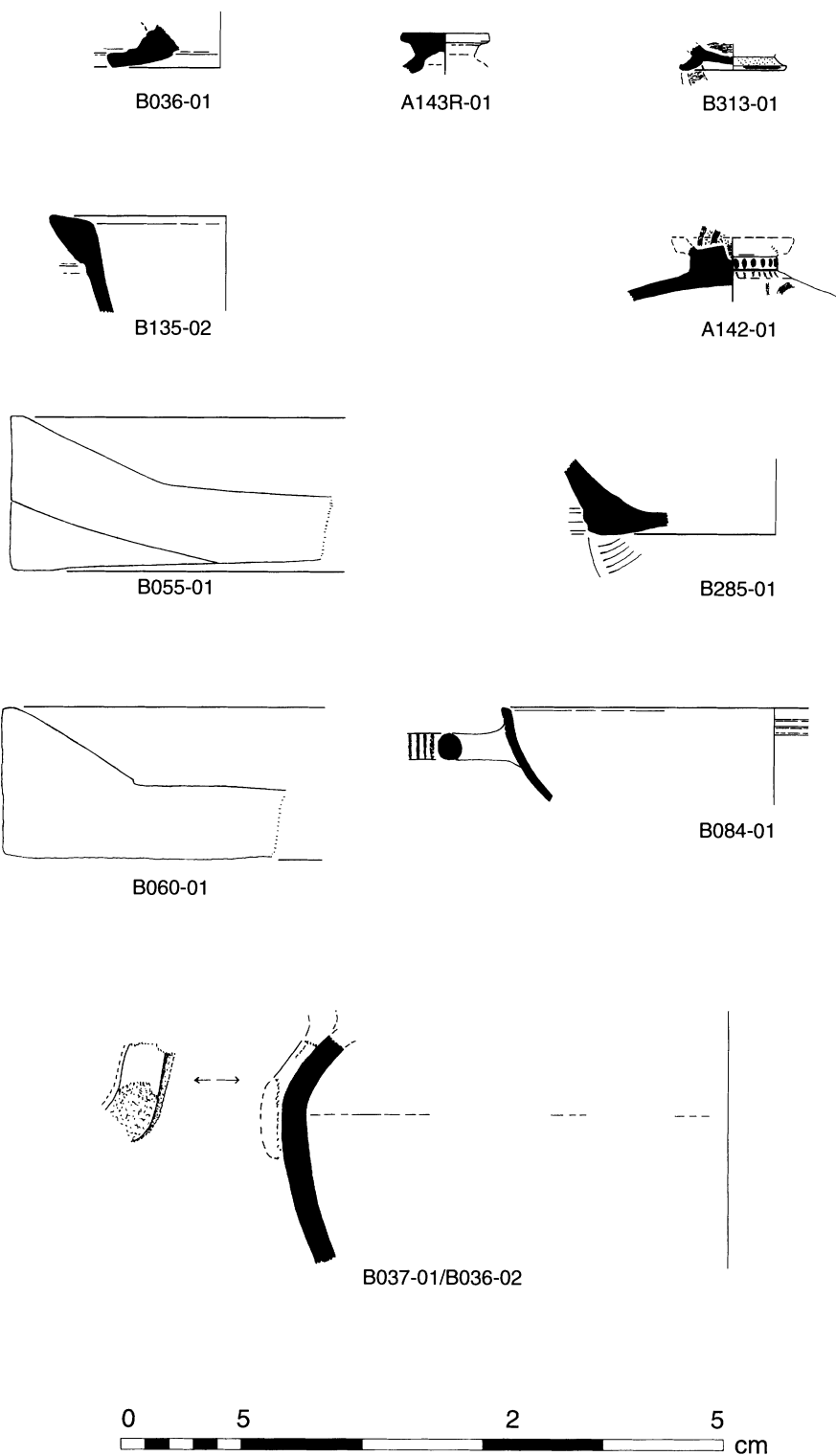


Figure 60. Pottery from sites 016, 020, 021, 023, 024, 026, and 028.  
J. W. Hayes

## SITE 027

*Area:* Zone 7

*Associated tracts:* B166, B167, B169, B170, B171

*Ranges represented:* A-CL (2); A-EHL (1); A-HL (12); CL-HL (3); CL-R (5); LCL-EHL (2)

*Description:* A low-density scatter of artifacts at a high elevation at the western end of the valley, below the coastal ridge road. Slopes are in part steep and prone to erosion. The extent and focus of subsurface deposits are unclear.

## SITE 028

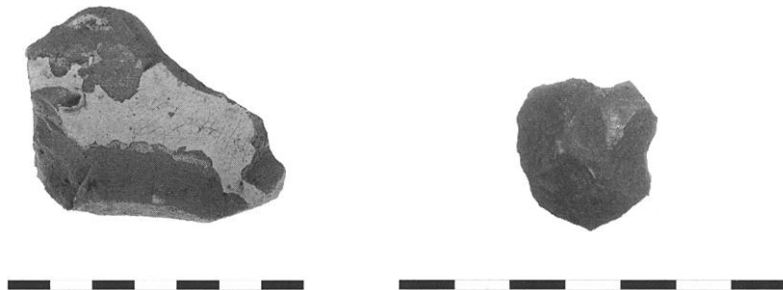
*Area:* Zone 2

*Associated tracts:* B282, B284, B285, B286

*Ranges represented:* N-BA? (1); A-CL (1); A-HL (11); A-MED (1); CL-HL (2); R-O (1); MED-M (8); O-M (11); MO-M (3); LO-M (1)

*Description:* Moderately dense scatter of artifacts in a modern roadbed and adjacent fields. The source from which sherds are being eroded has not been determined.

Figure 61. Bowl or jar base B285-01  
(left) and core with end scraper  
B284-SF01 (right)



*Associated Ceramics*

**B285-01** Bowl or jar base

Figs. 60, 61

Diam. est. base 0.16. Ware and treatment as B283-01 (possibly same form, but that sherd is unassociated with a site). White glaze on interior. Flat base, slightly hollowed; slight external molding. Chattering marks on bottom.

Late Ottoman–Modern.

*Small Finds*

**B284-SF01** Core with end scraper

Fig. 61

Neolithic–Bronze Age?



Figure 62. Lithics B081-SF01 (notched flake), B081-SF02 (flake), and B081-SF04 (notched flake). Scale 1:1

## SITE 029

*Area:* Zone 6

*Associated tract:* B081

*Period represented:* N? (8)

*Description:* Localized cluster of chipped stone (chert) artifacts, all found within about 20 m of one another on the steep slopes of a hill. The soil at the site is sandy and there is active erosion.

### *Small Finds*

B081-SF01-SF08 Lithics

Fig. 62

Five flakes and three notched flakes.  
Neolithic.

## CATALOGUED ARTIFACTS UNASSOCIATED WITH SITES

### POTTERY

A192-01 Rim of large jar or basin (type uncertain)

Figs. 63, 64

Diam. est. rim 0.36. Dull brown, fairly hard-fired; white and brown/black specks, trace of glinting specks. More or less cooking fabric. Flat rim with faint groove above edge, vertical lip bearing two grooves; near-vertical “neck.”

Date and source unknown (perhaps Hellenistic?).

A428-01 Base of large bowl(?)

Fig. 64

Diam. est. of base-molding 0.155. Smooth-textured light yellow clay; no paint or slip visible (but could perhaps have flaked off). Flat-based, with heavy external molding and somewhat hollowed bottom. Inner surface very smooth, so presumably an open form. Ware close to Corinthian, but the form is not a very obvious Corinthian one, so perhaps of colonial origin.

Looks early (Archaic–Classical).

B001-01 Black-glaze bowl base fragment

Figs. 63, 64

Diam. est. foot 0.049. “Local” fine ware: light brownish-yellow; poor thin worn black slip/gloss, attested down to lower edge of foot (and

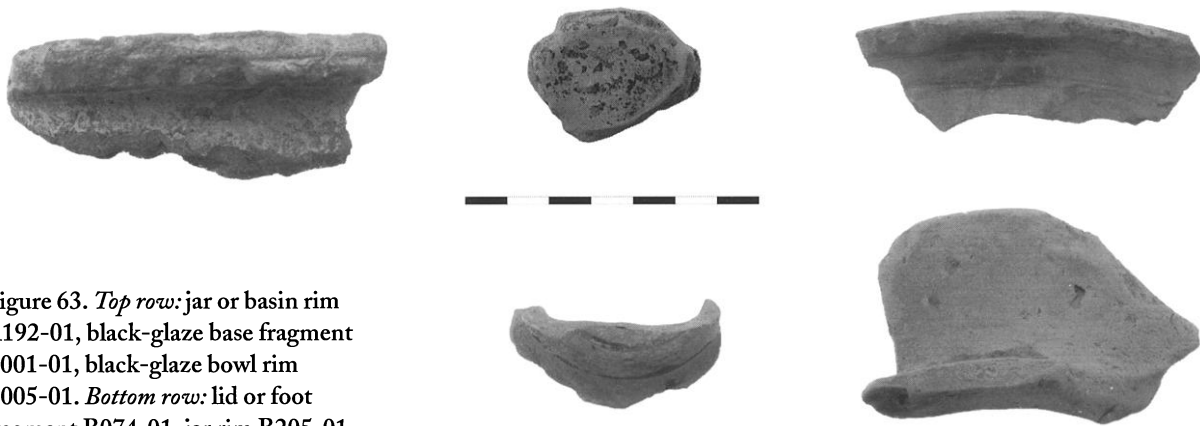


Figure 63. *Top row:* jar or basin rim A192-01, black-glaze base fragment B001-01, black-glaze bowl rim B005-01. *Bottom row:* lid or foot fragment B074-01, jar rim B205-01. Scale as shown for B001-01.

probably ending there; not on bottom). Tilted footring, rounded floor with slight cone under center. Probably from common Late Classical–Hellenistic bowl with incurved rim.

4th–2nd century B.C.

**B005-01** Black-glaze rim of large kraterlike bowl

Figs. 63, 64

Diam. est. rim 0.29. “Local” smooth fine ware: orange-red break, orange-brown surfaces. Remains of thin black slip inside and outside. Short outcurved rim with triangular lip.

4th–3rd century B.C.?

**B074-01** Lid (or pedestal foot?) fragment

Figs. 63, 64

Diam. est. at base 0.055; p.H. 0.016. One side (of rim?). One side of drawing restored. “Local” ware, light brown. Paint banding on exterior/top; interior plain, smoothed. Part of a flattish top, steep side, thin splayed lip. On wall, dull black painted band; possible traces of fugitive red painted band above. Remains of two black lines preserved on the top (surrounding a missing knob?). Variant of Corinthian pyxis lid shape?

Late Archaic/Classical?

**B205-01** Jar rim, Apulian Geometric

Figs. 63, 64

Diam. est. rim ca. 0.22; p.H. 0.034. Light yellow, rather soft and powdery; slightly creamier surface. Some fine brown/gray specks, rare faint glinting specks. Rim possibly polished on both faces, interior of body not polished. Rim of uneven width, perhaps finished on a turntable. Technique of body uncertain; handmade? Wide-flaring rim, sharply outturned, tapered at lip; top of a rounded(?) body. Possible remains of black paint on body: band at junction with rim, slanting lines below? More likely Apulian Geometric than local equivalent of Iapygian Geometric of the Salento. Jar related to Apulian/Lucanian Early Iron Age vessels with “a tenda” decoration.

8th–6th/5th century B.C.

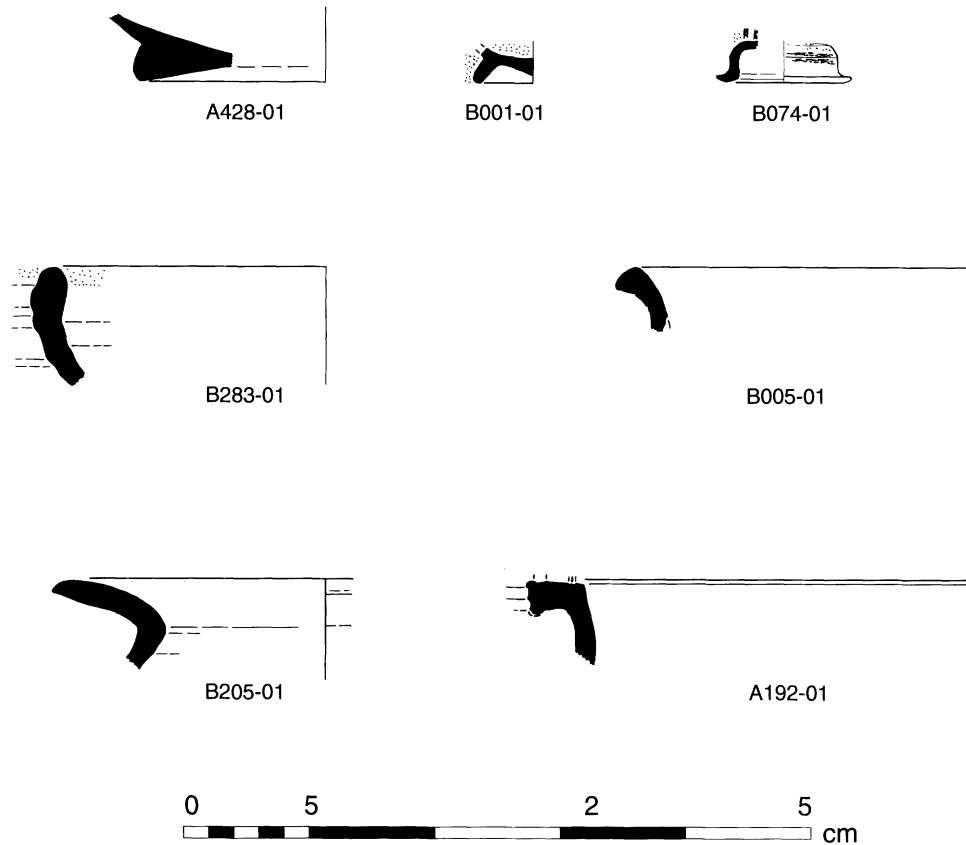


Figure 64. Pottery unassociated with sites. J. W. Hayes

#### B283-01 Bowl rim

Figs. 64, 65

Diam. est. body 0.236. "Local" ware, light brown, smooth-textured. White glaze on interior. A few patches of slip are visible under the glaze (otherwise not preserved). Thick-walled. Rounded form, slightly incurved at rim. Rounded rim, rippled exterior (four shallow hollows and three shallow ridges preserved). Possibly the final version of the series A193-01 (from S001), A215-01 (from S008). For a possible base-form, see B285-01 (from S028).

20th century? Late Ottoman–Modern?

#### METAL

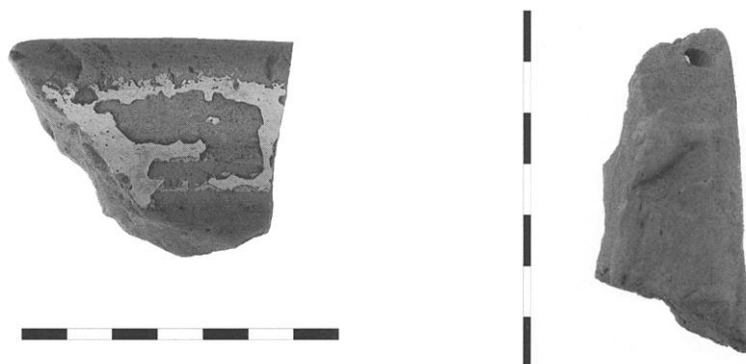
##### A496-SF01 Bronze coin<sup>90</sup>

Dyrrachium mint. 2.78 g. Diam. 0.14–0.16. Obverse: head of Herakles. Reverse: arms of Herakles. Legend: ΔΥΡ. See Ceka 1967, pp. 38–45, 132–134.

3rd century B.C. Hellenistic.

90. We are grateful to S. Gjongecaj for the identification of this coin.

Figure 65. Bowl rim B283-01 (*left*);  
conical loomweight A307-SF01 (*right*)



### TERRACOTTA

A307-SF01 Conical loomweight

Fig. 65

P.H. 0.065. Very badly worn. Pierced with single suspension hole at top. Cf. *Corinth* XII, pp. 148–161, 163–170.

Too badly damaged to be dated typologically.

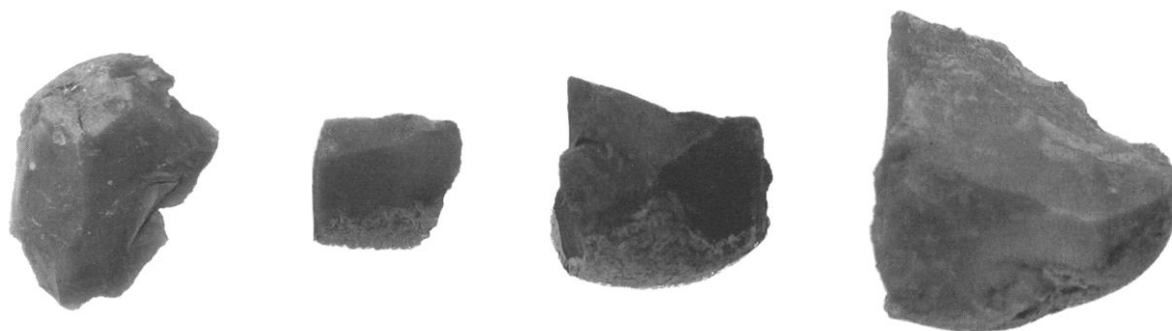


Figure 66. Lithics B175-01,  
B244-SF01, A483-SF01,  
B294-SF01. Scale 1:1

### LITHICS

B175-SF01 Notched flake

Fig. 66

B244-SF01 Blade segment, retouched?

Fig. 66

A483-SF01 Unidirectional core

Fig. 66

Formed on a pebble or a reduced core.

B294-SF01 Denticulate

Fig. 66

Probably late prehistoric.

## APPENDIX 2

### TWO GRAVE GROUPS FROM THE DURRËS CEMETERIES?

by *John W. Hayes*

The pottery described in this appendix was presented to the Museum of Durrës by Anastas Arrse (formerly of Dibra), who had previously shown the collection to Hoti and Davis in his house.<sup>91</sup> Arrse said that all the pots came from a single grave and pointed to what appeared to be the remains of a tile grave in the high earthen scarp to the side (north) of his house. He also indicated an area of burned soil in the earthen steps cut from the street down to his house.

I can imagine that the vessels were associated with two distinct burials, one of about 300 B.C., the other dating to the mid-late 3rd century. The postulated early group would include the small bowl M00-04, the lekythoi M00-16 and M00-17, and possibly the small jug M00-18. The “early” lekythoi M00-16 and M00-17, however, both have the rim cut down in the same way, suggesting ancient secondary use (reburial?), which might argue in favor of a single grave group. Is the fragmentary skyphos M00-13 part of the grave group or a chance find nearby? Presumed Corinthian Hellenistic products include M00-02, M00-04, the skyphos M00-12, and the ring-handled skyphos M00-13. The rest are presumably local (or regional) products. Wares with a polished/burnished slipped surface and poorly adhering added paint (as M00-16, M00-17) may be earlier in the local sequence, followed (not before the 3rd century?) by proper black-gloss vessels.

## CATALOGUE

**M00-01** Black-glaze plate with “local” stamped decoration Figs. 67, 71

Diam. 0.158; H. ca. 0.01. Nearly complete, in one piece (rim chipped). Clean-textured light orange ware (faint red tinge) with neatly smoothed surface; black gloss all over, flaking. Double-dipping streak to one side, visible on both upper and lower surfaces. Munsell 7.5YR 8/6 “reddish yellow” (tending to 6.25YR 7/8 when damp).

Flat floor, thick rounded raised rim with broad groove and offset on underside. Simple square-cut foot. Four unlinked palmette stamps radiating from a groove/circle at center; pair of encircling grooves (Diam. 0.05). Copy of Attic 4th–3rd century B.C. type, later version

91. Arrse’s house is located immediately south of tract A195 in an area that was not intensively surveyed.



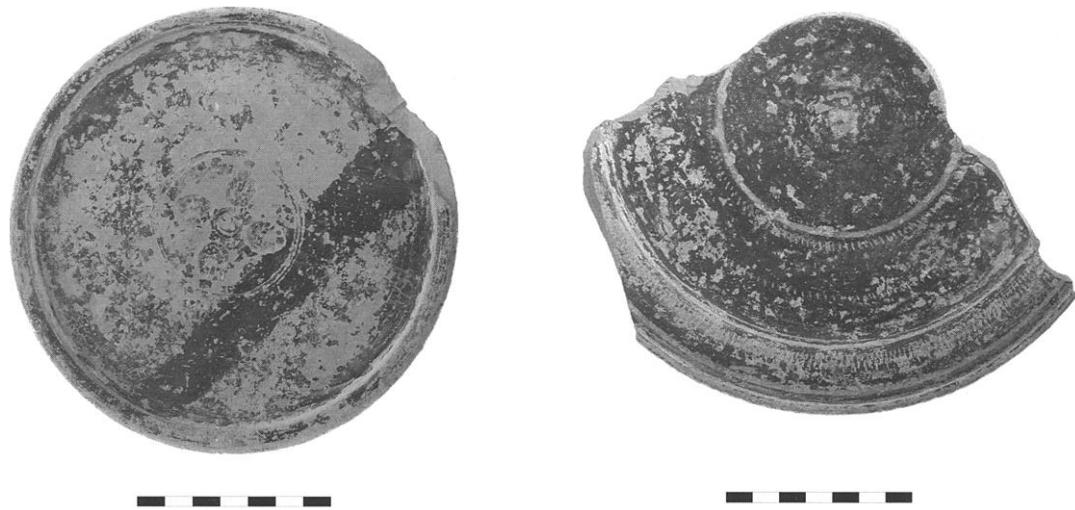


Figure 67. Black-glaze plate M00-01 (left) and black-glaze dish M00-02 (right)

(without incised arcs linking the stamps, and without scraped grooves). One of the earliest examples recorded of the double-dipping treatment. This is noted on Corinthian relief bowls of the earlier 2nd century B.C., but is generally a Roman (Imperial) feature. For another early example, see a specimen from Western Greece(?) now in the British Museum (Hayes 1997, p. 23, pl. 6).

Later 3rd century B.C., presumably (the shape seems not to survive any later).

**M00-02** Black-glaze dish, Corinthian(?), white-painted and rouletted

Figs. 67, 71

Diam. est. rim 0.216; Diam. base 0.08; H. 0.035. Whole of base, with one side of wide flaring rim (a single piece). Light grayish-buff, clean-textured. Munsell ca. 2.5YR 7/5–8/4, fired 10YR on exterior.

Dull grayish gloss-slip, ending at lower edge of foot. Black dot and reserved circle at center (crossed by a thin red arc), broad reserved line halfway out on floor (enclosing tondo); two single lines of rouletting on outer part of floor. Tondo: in added white, poorly preserved, a large eight-pointed (“Macedonian”) star pattern, with a three-stroke “arrow” motif between each ray (set halfway out from center, pointing outward, leaving a subsidiary unpainted disc around the central dot and circle). On top of rim, two or three lines of rouletting bordered by scraped/reserved broad lines. Lip hooked upward. Shallow groove around lower part of foot. Rouletting consists of short neat strokes (spacing 3–4 mm): cf. *Corinth* VII.3, pp. 39–40.

Mid-late 3rd century B.C.

**M00-03** Black-glaze plate/dish, stamped and rouletted decoration, ware unclassified

Figs. 68, 71

Diam. 0.195; Diam. foot 0.086; H. 0.031–0.035 (i.e., rim tilted). Nearly complete, mostly in one piece (one rim fragment mended, two more missing). Pale tan ware, smooth-textured; dull sepia to black slip,



Figure 68. Black-glaze plate/dish  
M00-03

ending halfway down outside (applied by dipping, with one or two dribbles). Medium thickness.

Narrow round-topped raised rim (top faceted, forming a sharp angle at inner edge). Heavy squarish foot. Two shallow grooves (Diam. 0.071) and a double band of rouletting (Diam. 0.099; rather long strokes) surrounding stamped tondo. Stamps: single large six-petal rosette (Diam. 0.016) at center, surrounded by four large radial palmettes (0.0017 × 0.0012). Stamps have internal relief details. Ware uncertain (probably not local, but hardly Corinthian). Stamps treated in an Italian/Asia Minor manner.

Mid 3rd–early 2nd century B.C., on form and style.

**M00-04** Black-glaze small bowl with incurved rim  
("salt-cellar"), Corinthian

Figs. 69, 71

Diam. 0.064; Diam. est. foot 3.1; H. est. 0.034. Unbroken, but edge of foot chipped, and slip worn. Clay light yellow-tan (Munsell 10YR 8/5), with slight surface wash; dull black slip, ending on outside of foot.

Fairly thick-walled; low foot, only partly hollowed underneath. Undecorated. Fairly early in the series, from postulated "early" grave group.

About 300 B.C.? Cf. *Corinth* VII.3, pp. 32–33.



Figure 69. Black-glaze small bowl  
M00-04. Scale 2:3

The following "saucers" (M00-05 to M00-11) are all in a smooth "local" fabric, with the black gloss mostly semilustrous or rather dull. They probably date to the mid–late 3rd century B.C. Their sequence (if they are not all the same date) is uncertain.

**M00-05** Black-glaze "saucer" (small plate), "local"

Figs. 70, 71

Diam. 0.113; H. 0.02–0.021. Complete. Mended from two pieces. Clay light yellow-brown (Munsell ca. 5YR 8/4).

Black glaze (partial) ends at resting surface. Almost flat; low upturned rim, footring. Incised circle at center.

Mid–late 3rd century B.C.



Figure 70. Black-glaze “saucers”  
M00-05 (*left*), M00-06 (*right*),  
and M00-07 (*bottom*). Scale as shown  
for M00-07

**M00-06** Black-glaze “saucer”

Fig. 70

Diam. 0.113; H. 0.027–0.029. Complete apart from abrasions at rim. Mended from three pieces.

Dull black glaze, tending brownish in parts; brown stacking disc on floor (off-center). Black glaze ends as on M00-05. Rather more rounded floor than on M00-05; one groove around center. Related to M00-05.

Mid-late 3rd century B.C.

**M00-07** Black-glaze “saucer”

Fig. 70

Diam. 0.111; H. ca. 0.026. Complete. One side mended. Black glaze all over, dull, with various brown patches (finger marks) on exterior. Form as M00-05; incised circle at center. Cf. M00-05.

Mid-late 3rd century B.C.

**M00-08** Black-glaze “saucer”

Fig. 71

Diam. 0.116; H. 0.03–0.032. Base and greater part in a single piece. Clay fired light yellow-tan, gloss streaky sepia-black. Black glaze ends around top of foot. Flattened conical form; incised circle at center. Cf. M00-05.

Mid-late 3rd century B.C.

**M00-09** Black-glaze “saucer”

Fig. 71

Diam. est. 0.112; H. ca. 0.03. Base and most of one side (four fragments, three joining). Sloping floor, rim inturned with internal lip; cone under base; incised circle at center. Cf. M00-05.

Mid-late 3rd century B.C.

**M00-10** Black-glaze “saucer”

Diam. est. ca. 0.115; H. est. 0.024. About half preserved: whole of base, joining rim sherd, loose rim sherd. Partial slip/black glaze, ending under outer part of floor. Flattish form, upturned rim; incised circle at center. Cf. M00-05.

Mid-late 3rd century B.C.

**M00-11** Fragment of black-glaze “saucer”

Diam. base ca. 0.048. Single piece: base and part of floor. Slip ends at resting surface. Small spike below center. Groove (Diam. 0.015) around center of floor. Type apparently the same as M00-05 to M00-10.

Mid-late 3rd century B.C.

**M00-12** Black-glaze small skyphos, Corinthian

Fig. 71

Diam. est. rim 0.072; Diam. body 0.072; H. 0.075. A rim fragment with handle broken, now mended. Parts of rim and one handle missing. Corinthian ware: light yellow, clean-textured; smooth black gloss, rather dull, ending on lower exterior. Some dilute black finger smears on unpainted area above foot.

Body markedly contracted in lower part, with small foot; outcurved lip; thin, nearly horizontal handles, only slightly contracted toward wall (W. max. 0.034, close to body 0.028). Standard Corinthian 4th–3rd century B.C. type, later version (see *Corinth* VII.3, pp. 66–71). Clay is normal, with black gloss better preserved than it would be at Corinth.

Mid-late 3rd century B.C.

**M00-13** Ring-handled skyphos, probably Corinthian  
(fragmentary)

Fig. 71

Diam. est. base 0.048; p.H. 0.074 (originally ca. 0.09–0.095?). Single fragment: about half of vessel preserved, with lower part of one thin straplike handle; base chipped around the edge. Restored as two-handled. Clean drab light gray ware (i.e., misfired?); remains of dull brownish gray slip all over, badly worn on inner surface.

Body more or less hemispherical; to be restored with two thin vertical ring handles, probably with flat spurs (finger rests) on tops. Pedestal foot with solid stem and hollow stepped-out base. Ware similar in appearance to that of M00-02. Cf. *Corinth* VII.3, pp. 74–76.

Later 3rd century B.C.?

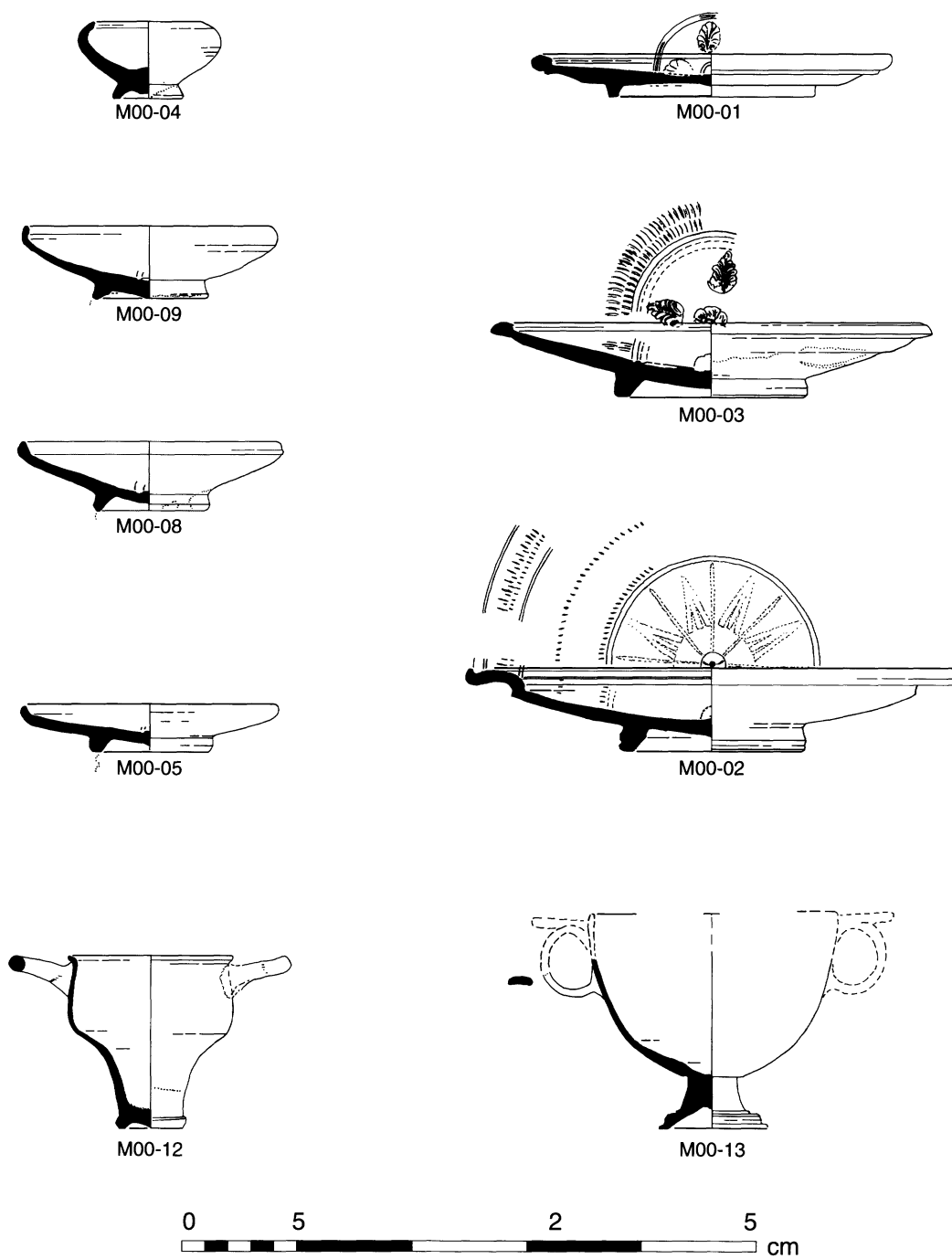


Figure 71. Pottery from the house of  
Anastas Arrse. J. W. Hayes

**M00-14** Miniature skyphos, “local” ware

Figs. 72, 75

Diam. rim 0.051; H. 0.051. Body unbroken. Handles missing. Buff ware, rather clean, fired light orange-brown under slip. Thin flaking sepia-black slip (dipped; partial coating). Finger marks visible around the stem.

Solid flat base (wire marks). Circular scars of two small horizontal handles visible immediately below rim. Presumably a miniature “local” copy of the type of M00-12.

Mid-late 3rd century B.C. or later.



Figure 72. Miniature skyphos M00-14

**M00-15** Miniature skyphos, “local” ware

Fig. 75

Diam. 0.049; H. 0.048. Handles missing (one lost recently). Clay orange, fairly fine; thin slip, red to brown to black, partly lost. Slip applied by dipping, ending on outside of toe.

Variant of type of M00-14, with solid peglike toe (wire-drawn). A small clay knob (accidental?) preserved flanking one handle.

Mid 3rd–early 2nd century B.C.?

**M00-16** Tall lekythos (copying late Attic/Apulian shape) Figs. 73, 75

Diam. body 0.103; Diam. foot 0.07; p.H. 0.18. Body, handle, and most of neck in one piece. Rim cut off deliberately, with a slanting, ground-down upper edge (for secondary use?). “Local”(?) fabric: light yellow-orange, with polished (orange-brown) outer surface bearing painted decoration in fugitive dark purplish-red (iron oxide).

Low footring. Original rim outcurved, perhaps partly closed at top (i.e., mushroom-shaped, perhaps quite wide: see profile drawing). Painted decoration: outside of rim and most of handle coated, vertical stripes down handle; irregular pattern covering body, possibly to be restored as a large female head, facing left, with hair-covering (small chignon at upper right?), or conceivably two heads (confronted?). A paint band encircling the foot.

Motif at this date, on the analogy of late Attic or Apulian red-figure, most likely to be as described, spread out to cover the whole surface, or a large upright palmette (which cannot be restored from what remains on this vessel). This vessel type and the decorative motifs are hardly to be expected later than ca. 300–280 B.C.

Late 4th–early 3rd century B.C.



Figure 73. Tall lekythos M00-16

**M00-17** Tall lekythos

Diam. body 0.11; Diam. foot 0.07; p.H. 0.195. In one piece, with rim cut down in antiquity as on M00-16. Painted motifs perhaps similar (not yet cleaned). Same type and ware as M00-16, a little more slender.

Late 4th–early 3rd century B.C.

**M00-18** Small jug/olpe (type with high-swung handle)

Figs. 74, 75

Diam. body 0.076; H. to rim 0.115. Body complete (in one piece), except for rear part of rim; handle missing (restored on profile drawing).

Low-bellied form with short narrow neck, splayed hooked rim. Two

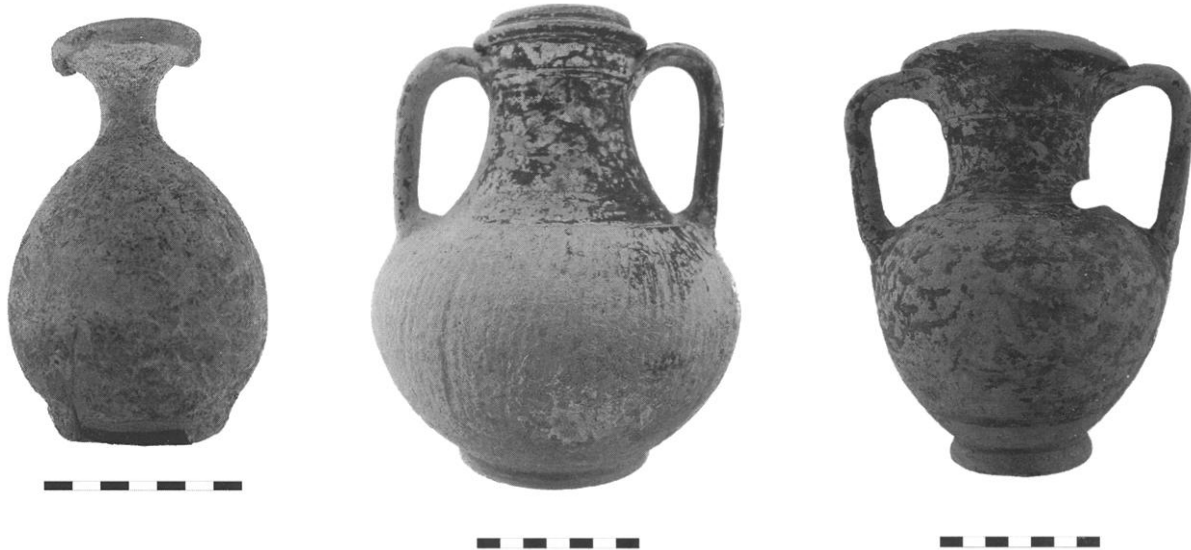


Figure 74. Small jug/olpe M00-18 (left), and black-glaze amphorae M00-19 (center) and M00-20 (right)

applied knobs on top of rim at sides, presumably flanking a handle rising from top of rim and curled downward. "Local" series; poor traces of a dull black slip.

Later 4th century (derived from a standard Greek type) or possibly 3rd century B.C., undefined.

**M00-19** Black-glaze small amphora

Figs. 74, 75

Diam. body 0.123; Diam. rim flange 0.06; Diam. foot 0.066; H. 0.148. Complete (whole of rim detached, recent damage?). Fabric presumed "local": clean light orange ware; dull black glaze (applied by dipping), partly flaked off, ending on lower body (above bottom of the fluting). Rim flange all black. No evidence of added colors. Inner surface of body completely coated with lime deposit. Bottom undecorated.

Tapering neck, with triangular rim flange (to support a lid not present). Flat-sectioned handles bearing two grooves each. Pair of fine grooves on upper neck, slight molding at junction of neck and body. Broad-bellied body, low molded footring. Body covered with fine, close-set vertical fluting, continuous below handles (i.e., applied first), slightly skewed to left at bottoms; a fine groove forms lower border.

Mid-late 3rd century B.C. (probably). Fluting on body parallels that on later Gnathia ware (ca. 300–240 B.C. or later); may or may not be earlier than M00-20 below.

**M00-20** Black-glaze small amphora

Figs. 74, 75

Diam. body 0.102; Diam. rim flange 0.082; Diam. foot 0.052; H. 0.146. Body preserved in one piece. New breaks at top; one handle mended. "Local" ware; clay as M00-19, thin dull sepia-black slip (applied by dipping), ending on lower body at level of groove. Interior of body coated with lime deposit. No evidence of added colors. Top of rim flange and outside of rim reserved, coated with thin red-brown wash. Horizontal brush marks from finishing.

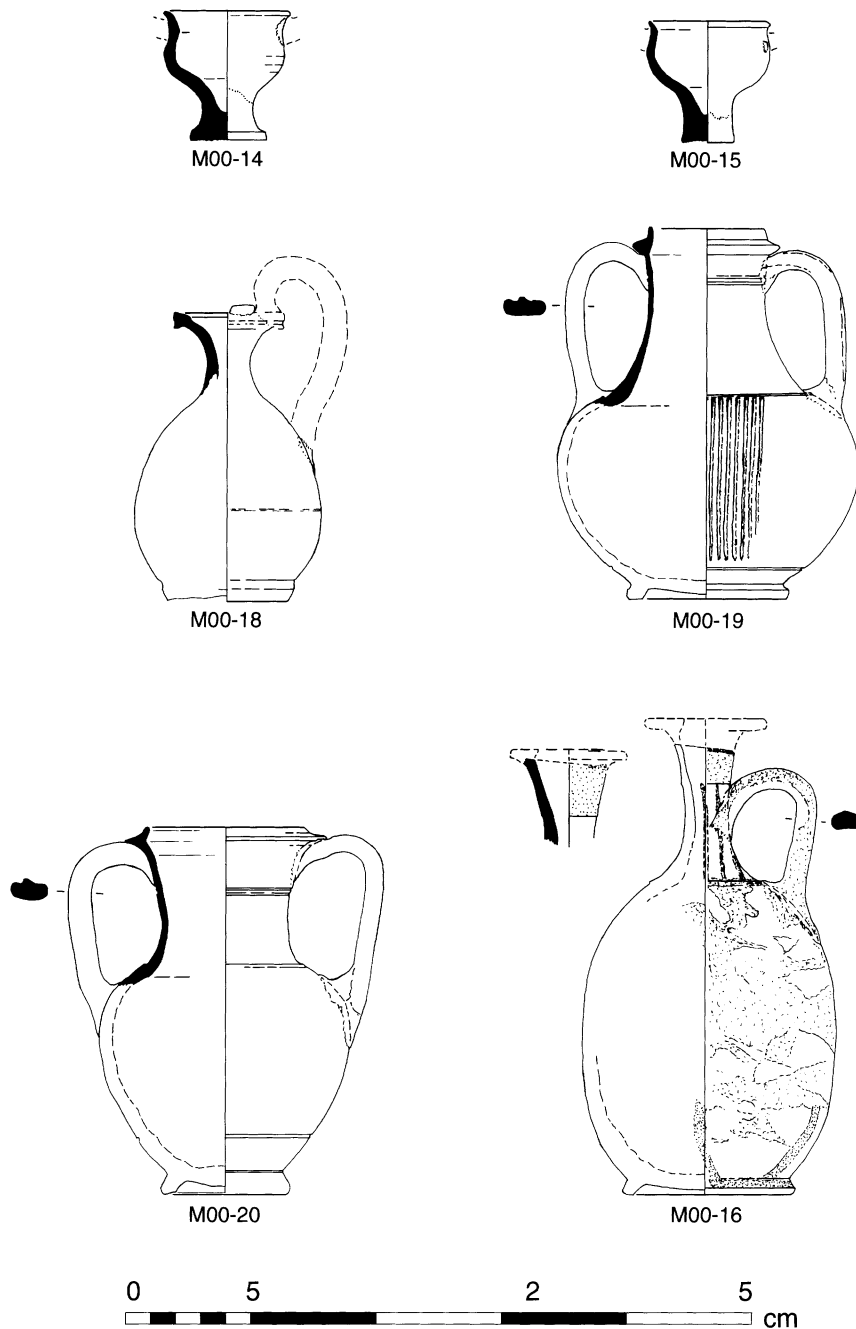


Figure 75. Pottery from the house of Anastas Arrse. J. W. Hayes

Type related to M00-19, but less baggy: wide, nearly cylindrical neck with thin rim flange; high-bellied rounded body, footring of small diameter. Handles from below rim flange to above belly, each bearing two grooves/median arris. Body undecorated (no fluting). Pair of fine grooves on neck, slight ridge at junction with body, groove on lower body.

Mid-late 3rd century B.C. (perhaps the latter). Later in series than M00-19.



## REFERENCES

- Agora V = H. S. Robinson, *Pottery of the Roman Period: Chronology (The Athenian Agora V)*, Princeton 1959.
- Alcock, S. E. 1993a. *Graecia Capta: The Landscapes of Roman Greece*, Cambridge.
- . 1993b. "Breaking Up the Hellenistic World: Survey and Society," in *Classical Greece: Ancient Histories and Modern Archaeologies*, I. Morris, ed., Cambridge, pp. 171–192.
- Alcock, S. E., J. F. Cherry, and J. L. Davis. 1994. "Intensive Survey, Agricultural Practice, and the Classical Landscape of Greece," in *Classical Greece: Ancient Histories and Modern Archaeologies*, I. Morris, ed., Cambridge, pp. 137–170.
- Bejko, L., and M. G. Amore. 2000. *Albanian Rescue Archaeological Unit, Annual Report 2000*, Tirana.
- Bintliff, J. 1997. "Regional Survey, Demography, and the Rise of Complex Societies in the Ancient Aegean: Core-Periphery, Neo-Malthusian, and Other Interpretive Models," *JFA* 24, pp. 1–38.
- Brunt, P. A. 1971. *Italian Manpower 225 B.C.–A.D. 14*, Oxford.
- Buck, C. D. 1955. *The Greek Dialects: Grammar, Selected Inscriptions, Glossary*, Chicago.
- Burnett, A., M. Amandry, and P. P. Ripolles. 1992. *Roman Provincial Coinage I: From the Death of Caesar to the Death of Vitellius (44 B.C.–A.D. 69)*. Pt. I: *Introduction and Catalogue*, London.
- Cabanes, P. 1974. "Les inscriptions du Théâtre de Bouthrôtos," in *Actes du Colloque 1972 sur l'esclavage*, Paris, pp. 105–209.
- . 1976. *L'Épire de la mort de Pyrrhos à la conquête romaine (272–167 av. J.C.)*, Paris.
- . 1988. *Les Illyriens de Bardylis à Genthios (IV<sup>e</sup>–II<sup>e</sup> siècles avant J.–C.)*, Paris.
- Cabanes, P., and F. Drini. 1995. *Corpus des inscriptions grecques d'Illyrie méridionale et d'Épire 1: Inscriptions d'Épidamne-Dyrrhachion et d'Apollonia (Études épigraphiques 2)*, Paris.
- Ceka, H. 1967. *Probleme të numismatikës ilire* [Problems in Illyrian numismatics], Tirana.
- Ceka, N., and M. Zeqo. 1984. "Kërkime nënujore në vijën bregdetare dhe ujrat e brendëshme të vendit tonë" [Underwater investigations along the coastlines and inland waters of our country], *Monumentet* 28, pp. 127–140.
- Cherry, J. F., and J. L. Davis. 1998. "Northern Keos in Context," in *Kea-Kythnos: History and Archaeology*, L. G. Mendoni and A. Mazarakis Ainian, eds., Paris, pp. 217–226.
- Cherry, J. F., J. L. Davis, and E. Mantzourani. 1991. *Landscape Archaeology as Long-Term History: Northern Keos in the Cycladic Islands*, Los Angeles.
- Corinth VII.3 = G. R. Edwards, *Corinthian Hellenistic Pottery (Corinth VII.3)*, Princeton 1975.
- Corinth XII = G. R. Davidson, *The Minor Objects (Corinth XII)*, Princeton 1952.
- Crawford, M. H. 1985. *Coinage and Money under the Roman Republic: Italy and the Mediterranean Economy*, Berkeley.
- Dankoff, R., and R. Elsie. 2000. *Evlia Çelebi in Albania and Adjacent Regions (Kosovo, Montenegro, Ohrid)*, Leiden.
- Davis, J. L. In press. "Are the Landscapes of Greek Prehistory Hidden? A Comparative Approach," in *Side-by-Side Survey: Comparative Regional Studies in the Mediterranean World*, S. E. Alcock and J. F. Cherry, eds., Oxford.
- Davis, J. L., S. E. Alcock, J. Bennet, Y. G. Lolos, and C. W. Shelmerdine. 1997. "The Pylos Regional Archaeological Project, Part I: Overview and the Archaeological Survey," *Hesperia* 66, pp. 391–494.
- Ducellier, A. 1981. *La façade maritime de l'Albanie au Moyen Age: Durazzo et Valona du XI<sup>e</sup> au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle*, Thessaloniki.
- Edlund, I. E. M. 1987. *The Gods and the Place: The Location and Function of Sanctuaries in the Countryside of Etruria and Magna Graecia (700–400 B.C.)*, Stockholm.
- Errington, R. M. 1989. "Rome and Greece to 205 B.C.," in *CAH<sup>2</sup> VIII: Rome and the Mediterranean to 133 B.C.*, A. E. Astin, F. W. Walbank, M. W. Frederiksen, and R. M. Ogilvie, eds., Cambridge, pp. 81–106.
- Fasolo, M. 2003. *La Via Egnatia I: Da Apollonia e Dyrrachium ad Herakleia Lynkestidos*, Rome.
- Fine, J. V. 1983. *The Early Medieval Balkans: A Critical Survey from the Sixth to the Late Twelfth Century*, Ann Arbor.
- Francis, K. 2001a. *Explorations in Albania: Relocating the Caves of Luigi Cardini*, Institute of World Archaeology, University of East Anglia, privately circulated.
- . 2001b. "The Lost Caves of Luigi Cardini: Explorations in Albania 1930–2001," *Cave Archaeology and Palaeontology Research Archive* 3, <http://www.shef.ac.uk/~capra/3/cardini.html>.
- Grant, M. 1946. *From Imperium to Auctoritas: A Historical Study of Aes Coinage in the Roman Empire, 49 B.C.–A.D. 14*, Cambridge.
- Gutteridge, A., A. Hoti, and H. R. Hurst. 2001. "The Walled Town of Dyrrachium (Durrës): Settlement and Dynamics," *JRA* 14, pp. 391–410.
- Hammond, N. G. L. 1966. "The Kingdoms in Illyria circa 400–167 B.C.," *BSA* 61, pp. 239–253.
- . 1967. *Epirus: The Geography, the Ancient Remains, the History, and the Topography of Epirus and Adjacent Areas*, Oxford.
- . 1989. *The Macedonian State: The Origins, Institutions and History*, Oxford.
- Hammond, N. G. L., and F. W. Walbank. 1988. *A History of Macedonia 3: 336–167 B.C.*, Oxford.
- Harff, A. von. 1860. *Die Pilgerfahr des Ritters Arnold von Harff*, E. V. Groote, ed., Cologne.
- Hayes, J. W. 1997. *Handbook of Mediterranean Roman Pottery*, London.

- Helm, R. 1956. *Die Chronik des Hieronymus* (Eusebius Werke 7), Berlin.
- Heuzey, L. 1886. *Les opérations militaires de Jules César*, Paris.
- Heuzey, L., and H. Daumet. 1876. *Mission archéologique de Macedoine*, Paris.
- Hidri, H. 1983. "Gërmime në nekropolin e Dyrrahut: Kodrat e Dautës (viti 1977)" [Excavations in the necropolis of Dyrrachium: The hill of Dautaj (1977)], *Iliria* 1983, 1, pp. 137–180.
- . 1986a. "Prodhimi i qeramikës vendëse të Dyrrahut në shek. VI–II p. e. sonë" [The production of local pottery at Dyrrachium in the 6th–2nd centuries B.C.], *Iliria* 1986, 1, pp. 187–195.
- . 1986b. "Nekropoli antik i Dyrrahut: Rezultatet e gërmimeve të viteve 1973 dhe 1980" [The ancient necropolis of Dyrrachium: Results of excavations in the years 1973 and 1980], *Iliria* 1986, 2, pp. 99–128.
- . 1988. "Kupa me dekor në relief të Dyrrahut" [A cup with relief decoration from Dyrrachium], *Iliria* 1988, 1, pp. 75–89.
- . 1990. "Qeramika arkaike e Dyrrahut" [The Archaic pottery of Dyrrachium], *Iliria* 1990, 2, pp. 161–206.
- . 1994. "Qeramika e stilit antik e zbuluar në Dyrrah, shek. VI–V p.e.s." [Pottery of Attic styles found at Dyrrachium, 6th–5th centuries B.C.], *Iliria* 1994, 1–2, pp. 151–163.
- . 1997. "Disa të dhëna mbi topografinë e nekropolit antik të Dyrrahut, shek. VI–I" [Some information concerning the topography of the ancient necropolis of Dyrrachium, 6th–1st centuries], *Iliria* 1997, 1–2, pp. 121–126.
- Hodges, R., G. Saraçi, W. Bowden, P. Chiles, O. Gilkes, K. Lako, A. Lane, S. Martin, J. Mitchell, J. Moreland, S. O'Hara, M. Pluciennik, and L. Watson. 1997. "Late Antique and Byzantine Butrint: Interim Report on the Port and Its Hinterland," *JRA* 10, pp. 207–234.
- Hoti, A. 1989a. "Enë me glazurë nga qyteti i Durrësit (shek. X–XV)" [Glazed vessels from the city of Durrës (10th–15th centuries)], *Iliria* 1989, 1, pp. 213–240.
- . 1989b. "Durrës: Qytet" [Durrës: The city], *Iliria* 1989, 2, pp. 293–294.
- . 1996. "Të dhëna arkeologjike për krishterimin e hershëm në Dyrrah (shek. IV–VII)" [Archaeological information concerning early Christianity in Dyrrachium (4th–7th centuries)], *Iliria* 1996, 1–2, pp. 173–181.
- Jireček, K. 1916. "Die Lage und Vergangenheit der Stadt Durazzo in Albanien," in *Illyrische-Albanische Forschungen* I, L. von Thallóczy, ed., Munich, pp. 152–167.
- Karaiskaj, G., and A. Baçe. 1975. "Kalaja e Durrësit dhe sistemi i fortifikimit përreth në kohën e vonë antike" [The fortress of Durrës and the system of surrounding fortifications in late antiquity], *Monumentet* 9, pp. 5–33.
- Kiel, M. 1990. *Ottoman Architecture in Albania, 1385–1912*, Istanbul.
- Korkuti, M., J. L. Davis, L. Bejko, M. L. Galaty, S. Muçaj, and S. R. Stocker. 1998. "The Mallakstra Regional Archaeological Project: First Season, 1998," *Iliria* 1998, 1–2, pp. 253–273.
- LGPN I = P. M. Fraser and E. Matthews, *A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names: The Aegean Islands, Cyprus, and Cyrenaica*, Oxford 1987.
- Miraj, L. 1990. "Durrës (Amfiteatrë e Terma)" [Durrës (The amphitheater and the baths)], *Iliria* 1990, 2, pp. 258–259.
- . 1994. "Termet e Dyrrahut" [The baths of Durrës], *Iliria* 1994, 1–2, pp. 207–224.
- Miraj, F., and H. Myrto. 1982. "Ujësjellësi i Dyrrahut" [The aqueduct of Dyrrachium], *Iliria* 1982, 1, pp. 131–156.
- Myrto, H. 1989. "Një sanktuar antik në periferi të Durrësit" [An ancient sanctuary in the vicinity of Durrës], *Iliria* 1989, 1, pp. 87–108.
- . 1998. *Albania archeologica: Bibliografia sistematica dei centri antichi*, Bari.
- Picard, O. 1986. "Illyriens, Thraces, et Grecs: La monnaie dans les rapports entre populations grecques et non grecques," *Iliria* 1986, 1, pp. 137–144.
- Pluciennik, M. 1996. "Interim Report on Survey in the Area of Butrint, Southern Albania (1996)," unpublished manuscript.
- Polignac, F. de. 1994. "Mediation, Competition, and Sovereignty: The Evolution of Rural Sanctuaries in Geometric Greece," in *Placing the Gods: Sanctuaries and Sacred Space in Ancient Greece*, S. E. Alcock and R. Osborne, eds., Oxford, pp. 3–18.
- . 1995. *Cults, Territory, and the Origins of the Greek City-State*, J. Lloyd, trans., Chicago.
- Praschniker, C., and A. Schober. 1919. *Archäologische Forschungen in Albanien und Montenegro*, Vienna.
- Rey, L. 1925. "Fouilles de la mission française à Apollonie d'Illyrie et à Durazzo (1923–1924)," *Albania* 1, pp. 26–48.
- Schmitt, O. J. 2001. *Das venezianische Albanien (1392–1479)*, Munich.
- Schoene, A. 1866. *Eusebi chronicon libri duo II: Chronicon canonum*, Berlin.
- Seiner, F., ed. 1922. *Ergebnisse der Volkszählung in Albanien in dem von den österr.-ungar. Truppen 1916–1918 besetzten Gebiete (Schriften der Balkankommission, Linguistische Abteilung 13)*, Vienna.
- Shennan, S. J. 1985. *Experiments in the Collection and Analysis of Archaeological Survey Data: The East Hampshire Survey*, Sheffield.
- Sihler, A. L. 1995. *New Comparative Grammar of Latin and Greek*, Oxford.
- Snodgrass, A. M. 1987. *An Archaeology of Greece: The Present State and Future Scope of a Discipline*, Berkeley.
- Stephenson, P. 2000. *Byzantium's Balkan Frontiers: A Political Study of the Northern Balkans*, Cambridge.
- Šufflay, M. von. 1924. *Städte und Burgen Albaniens hauptsächlich während des Mittelalters*, Vienna.
- Tartari, F. 1987. "Një grup varresh të shek. II–IV të e. sonë në zonën kodrinore të nekropolit të

- Dyrrahut" [A group of graves of the 2nd–4th century A.C. in the hilly area of the necropolis of Dyrrachium], *Iliria* 1987, 1, pp. 153–166.
- . 1988. "Godinë e lashtë banimi në sheshin e parkut 'Rinia,' Durrës" [A late domestic structure in the square of the park "Rinia" at Durrës], *Iliria* 1988, 1, pp. 91–117.
- . 1991. "Rite dhe forma varresh nga varreza e Dyrrahut e shek. I–V të e. sonë" [Rituals and types of graves from the cemetery of Dyrrachium of the 1st–5th centuries A.C.], *Iliria* 1991, 1–2, pp. 187–201.
- Tartari, F., and H. Hidri. 1992. "Vula antike mbi materialit e ndërtimit të përdorura në Dyrrah gjatë shekujve III–I p. e. sonë" [Ancient sealings on building materials used at Dyrrachium during the 3rd–1st centuries B.C.], *Iliria* 1992, 1–2, pp. 149–175.
- Thumb, A. 1932. *Handbuch der griechischen Dialekte* I, Heidelberg.
- Toçi, V. 1971. "Amfiteatri i Durrësit" [The amphitheater of Durrës], *Monumentet* 2, pp. 37–41.
- . 1976. "La population illyrienne de Dyrrhachion à la lumière des données historiques et archéologiques," *Iliria* 4, pp. 301–306.
- Wilkes, J. 1992. *The Illyrians*, Oxford.
- Winter, N. A. 1993. *Greek Architectural Terracottas from the Prehistoric to the End of the Archaic Period*, Oxford.
- Wright, J. C., J. F. Cherry, J. L. Davis, E. Mantzourani, and S. B. Sutton. 1990. "The Nemea Valley Archaeological Project: A Preliminary Report," *Hesperia* 59, pp. 579–659.
- Zeqo, M. 1986. "Dëshmi të artit të lashtë në Durrës" [Evidence for ancient art at Durrës], *Iliria* 1986, 1, pp. 179–185.
- . 1989. "Aspekte të artit të lashtë në Durrës" [Aspects of ancient art in Durrës], *Iliria* 1989, 2, pp. 87–102.

### Jack L. Davis

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI  
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS  
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45221-0226

jack.davis@uc.edu

### Afrim Hoti

INSTITUTI ARKEOLOGJIK  
DEPARTAMENTI DURRËS  
SHËTITORJA TAULANTIA  
DURRËS, ALBANIA

m\_a\_durres@yahoo.com

### Iris Pojani

QENDRA NDËRKOMBËTARE PËR  
ARKEOLOGJINË SHQIPTARE  
RRUGA LEK DUKAGJINI 9  
TIRANË, ALBANIA

ipojani@albaniaonline.net

### Sharon R. Stocker

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI  
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS  
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45221-0226

stockesr@email.uc.edu

### Aaron D. Wolpert

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI  
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS  
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45221-0226

aaron\_wolpert@hotmail.com

### Phoebe E. Acheson

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI  
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS  
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45221-0226

achesope@email.uc.edu

### John W. Hayes

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
36 BEAUMONT STREET  
OXFORD OX1 2PG  
ENGLAND