Introduction

Evaluations in the ancient urban center of Butrint from 2004 to 2012, undertaken by the Butrint Archaeological Research Project, have documented an extraordinary archaeological sequence of habitation from the late 5th century BC to the 5th century AD. Beginning in the late 4th century BC, the site was occupied by the Illyrioi, who afforded a setting for the development of a colony of the Roman Empire. Evidence of the Illyrioi is evident in the site’s monumental architecture, the well-preserved remains of a Roman forum, and the remains of a Roman bathhouse. In the late 3rd century BC, the site was subject to a major earthquake, which signaled the end of the Illyrian occupation and marked the beginning of the Roman period. The Roman period is characterized by a series of monumental buildings, including a temple, a theater, and a basilica. The site was occupied by the Romans until the 5th century AD, when it was abandoned and left to the elements.

The site of Butrint is known for its monumental architecture, including a temple, a theater, and a basilica. The site was occupied by the Romans until the 5th century AD, when it was abandoned and left to the elements. The site is known for its well-preserved remains, which provide valuable insights into the daily life of the inhabitants.

Materials and Methods

Despite environmental complexity, systematic sampling and recording of remains for archeological purposes were made possible by the presence of Roman roads and the Roman city of Butrint, which are separated by a narrow and shallow area of the river. The area was selected for the study, as it is one of the most important archaeological sites in the region.

A minimum of 1000 liters was taken for each context and up to 200 liters when deep soil was present. The remains of household finds such as tiles, pottery, and glass were also recorded, as well as the specific context of the finds. During the two seasons of excavation (June and July) 2004 and (September and October) 2005, where the finds were recorded and typed with the systematic recording of each find.

The area of the forum continued in active use until the late 4th century AD, when it was abandoned. However, the remains of the forum were not completely destroyed by the earthquake of 292 AD, which signaled the end of the Illyrian occupation and marked the beginning of the Roman period. The site was occupied by the Romans until the 5th century AD, when it was abandoned and left to the elements.

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