The Cultural Landscape of the Livadopotamos Gorge.
Hints of the Recent Past

Introduction

The archaeological survey of the Livadopotamos gorge and the trial trenches\(^1\) at the larger cave –known as Piges\(^2\) Koromilias– and at a smaller cavity with a modified facade –the IV–, situated both at

\* D. Bouliou, Athens University, took part in the excavation of the larger cave, studied the pottery and wrote the paragraphs concerning “The picture of the monastic and ascetic life in the gorge, the Pottery wares” and the “Appendix.”

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K. Trantalidou, Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology–Speleology was the director of the project, wrote the paragraphs related with the “Introduction,” the “Transport geography and settlement network,” “The spatial arrangement,” the “Quantitative features of the pastoralism” and “The episodes of the landscape topography” and edited the text.

\(^1\) The field work started in 2000 and was completed in 2008. It lasted some 50 days in total. Care was taken to maintain the main bulk of the sediments and the evidence of spatial arrangements for future researchers. Excavation trenches were covered with geo-textile and soil from the caves’ sediments to be again delivered to the cavities’ natural users such as sheepherders and hunters. The participants of the campaigns and their contribution are listed in Katerina Trantalidou et al., «Σπήλαιο σε μια σημαντική δίοδο της Δυτικής Μακεδονίας. Το φαράγγι του Λιβαδοπόταμου,» AEMTH 19 (2005, publ. 2007): 579-94; idem, «Ανασκαφή και επιτόπια έρευνα στο Φαράγγι του Λιβαδοπόταμου, παραποτάμου του Αλιάκμονα», Arch. Deltion 63/B.2 (2008, publ. 2015): 1381-3. The Ministry of Culture, the Community of Koromilia and the society Ποντιακός Σύλλογος Κορομηλίας – η Τραπεζούντα– provide the basic equipment and the localities for the research. Many thanks to the inhabitants of Koromilia (especially the village mayor of that period and the Halyvopoulos family) as well as to all the contributors (excavators, photographers, designers etc.).

\(^2\) The area is famous in the region for its natural springs. Water flows to Livadopotamos some dozens of meters below the caves.
the right bank of the river (Fig. 1), gives us evidence of the occasional human use of the caverns, beginning in the mid of the 6th millennium BC and extending to the present.³ The research questions concerned the use⁴ of those caves (occupation of space, organisation of activities, potential changes in function), the interaction with the nearest sites/settlements, the economic or ritual behaviour of their inhabitants (which rarely appears to be simultaneous) in their social context and the presumable archaeological/historical significance of this human experience.

Transport Geography and Settlement Network

The west Macedonian depressions⁵ demonstrate few lines of communication over passes (e.g., Kleidi-on, Pisoderi-on,⁶ Vatohori-on, Tsagon) and through valleys. Livadopotamos (Ladopotamos/Jelova), one of the two main branches of the Haliakmon river, flows from the Varnous–Peristeri (Neretska) ridge, runs on an axis from north to south, descents into the basin of Kastoria/Orestis and constitutes a serviceable passage because it connects four watershed basins: the basin of the Prespa lakes to Kastoria and the basin of Pelagonia (Florina–Bitola/Monastir) to Koritsa, the crossroads situated by the Trigonon village (bisect to Prespa) and by Vatohorion (Roulia) where the route diverges towards Korçë/ Koritsa⁷ (Fig. 2).

⁵ The basins are situated at an average altitude 500-850m and they are entirely closed by mountain ranges less abrupt however than those that rise in Epirus.
Those drainage areas\(^8\) and, especially Prespa with two fresh water lakes,\(^9\) embody the biodiversity of some of the richest wetlands of the Balkan area.\(^{10}\) Besides that, they house, among other cultural remains, several byzantine and post-byzantine monuments.\(^{11}\) Per-

Trantalidou et al., «Σπήλαιο». The road Kastoria–Pisoderi–Florina was used by the Turkish authorities to transfer Greek personalities at the Monastir prisons in 1887, see Konstantinos A. Vakalopoulos, Ο βόρειος ελληνισμός κατά την πρώιμη φάση του μακεδονικού αγώνα (1878-1894) (Thessaloniki: Institute for Balkan Studies, 1983), 228.

\(^8\) The west-Macedonian basins were supplied with water from seven lakes and marches, rivers and steams.

\(^9\) Due to its valued landscapes, which bear the symbolic capital of an unspoiled “Natura” site the Prespa basin has been declared as a Greek National Park in 1974 and as a “Transboundary Park” in 2000.


\(^11\) On Kastoria and Prespa an extensive corpus, descriptions and excavation accounts referring to the chief monuments have been prepared as early as the 19\(^{th}\) century, e.g., Margaritis Dimitras, Η Μακεδονία εν λίθοις φθεγγομένοις και μνημείοις σωζομένοις (Athens: 1896); Anastasios K. Orlandos, «Βυζαντινά μνημεία Καστορίας», ABME Δ’ (1938); Stylianos Pelekanidis, Βυζαντινά και Μεταβυζαντινά Μνημεία της Πρέσπας (Thessaloniki: Society for Macedonian Studies, 1960); Nikolaos Moutsopoulos, Εκκλησίες του Νομού Φλώρινης (Thessaloniki: Society for Macedonian Studies, 1964); Nikolaos Moutsopoulos, «Καστοριά, Ιστορία, Μνημεία, Λαογραφία από την ιδρυσή μέχρι τον 10ο μ.Χ. αι. Προϊστορική, ιστορική και παλαιοχριστιανική εποχή», Επιστημονική Επετηρίς Πολυτεχνικής Σχολής Θεσσαλονίκης 6 (1974): 261-474; Nikolaos Moutsopoulos, Η βασιλική του
ceived, nowadays, as isolated areas, due to the imposition of boundaries in 1913 and the political situation after the Greek civil war, it seems that they were conceived as prominent places by their byzantine contemporaries during relatively peaceful periods. At the

12 After the treaty of Berlin in 1878 the situation in the area was extremely problematic and the conflicts which would lead to the armed Macedonian struggle 1904-8 (indicative bibliography: Vakalopoulos, Ο βόρειος ελληνισμός) were inevitable. The west Macedonia mountains would be the arena of several conflicts which would continue until the middle of the 20th century (e.g., on the Orlovo/Mali Madi mountain that raise on the right/west bank of the Livadopotamos valley, one of the battles of the Greek Civil War took place. It was defined between 30.08 and 11.09.1948).

13 By the end of the 10th century, the city of Prespa on the St. Achill islet, conquered by Samuel, become the capital of his kingdom. The city continued to be mentioned in the sources until the end of the 14th century, Samuel palace had, however, been destroyed in the early 11th century (Kravari, Villes, 35, 371-2; she also refers on the different military expeditions in that mountainous region, with previous bibliography). During the 17-19th centuries Prespa was established as diocese, Kastoria was a metropolitan region and Achris/Orchid hold the headquarter of the Archbishop (see Leandros Vranousis and Dimitrios Z. Sophianos, eds, «Κώδικες Μετεώρων, Μονή Μεταμορφώσεως 110, φ. 120-1», in Τα χειρόγραφα των Μετεώρων: Κατάλογος περιγραφικός των χειρογράφων κωδίκον των αποκειμένων εις τας μονάς των Μετεώρων, εκδίδονται εκ των καταλόγων Νίκου Α. Βέη (Athens: Academy of Athens, Center of Research for Medieval and Modern Helenism, 1998), vol. I; William M. Leake, Travels in Northern Greece (London: J. Rodwell, 1835), vol. III, 273. Vakalopoulos, O βόρειος ελληνισμός, 116; Evgenia Drakopoulou, Η πόλη της Καστοριάς τη βυζαντινή και μεταβυζαντινή εποχή (12ος-16ος αι.). Ιστορία–Τέχνη–Επιγραφές (Athens: Christian Archaeological Society,
same time, the plains were watched over by several fortified sites founded on the top of projected hills, at the foot of the chain of mountains and usually complementary in a pre-existing residential network. Moreover, at least during the second half of the 15th century an important number of settlements were above the 800m altitude, even if villages were constituted –thanks to the geomorphology– with less than 100 houses. Besides that, the west Macedonia geographical region presents important economic and cultural centers (such as Kastoria or Monastir) which flourish during the Ottoman period and especially over its last centuries.

Until the beginning of the 20th century, narrow tracks followed the general line of the ravines seldom using the foothills. In the course of millennia, inhabitants (and moving shepherders) used a foot passenger’s beaten tracks, usually slippery in the rainy season, to get from one place to another. It is somehow the same for the

14 Kravari, Villes.
15 Trantalidou, “Evolution de l’habitat.” A synopsis on the dry-stone enclosures surrounding summits of hills dated, mainly, between 1500-500 BC and located in strategic points covering the regions from the western part of the lakes Prespa to the Adriatic-Ionian Sea and the Ambracian gulf is given at Petrika Lera et al., “Settlement Organisation and Social Context in the SW Balkan Peninsula (Epirotic and Albanian coasts) and northern Italy during the Transitional Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age (c. 13th-9th BC),” in From the Aegean to the Adriatic: Social Organisations, Modes of Exchange and Interaction in the Post-palatial Times (12th-11th BC), ed. Elisabetta Borgna and Paola Cássola-Guida (Rome: Quasar, 2009), 325-43.
17 The mountain areas were fully settled, see ibid.
18 Main routes (e.g., Durazzo–Monastir–Thessaloniki; Berat–Koritsa–Pisoderi–Thessaloniki) large of 5 to 6m, paths and mule tracks have been occasionally noted by the 19-early 20th century travelers (e.g., Leak, Pouqueville) and meticulously recorded by army officers operating in the area during the Balkan and later wars. Indicative sources: John F. Frazer, Pictures from the Balkans (London: Cassell & Co, 1906), maps; Reginald Wyon, The Balkans from within (London: J. Finch & Co, 1904), 152; Ministry of Military Affairs, Hellenic Army General Staff, Ο ελληνικός στρατός κατά τους Βαλκανικούς πολέμους 1912-1913 (Athens: 1997), 27-56. Anastasia Tourta, ed., Icons from the Orthodox communities in Albania. Collection of the National Museum of Medieval Art, Korçë (Thessaloniki: Ministry of Culture, 2006).
Livadopotamos corridor because the pre-existing path was still visible in the first decade of the 21st century approaching closely the water or ascending the valley. One of the path bifurcations leads to the right bank of the Livadopotamos gorge. Because the canyon is steep, the path runs in some places along the face of the actual precipice before reaching the small plateau situated in front of the Piges Koromilias cave.

Koromilia is the nearest village to the southern exit of the canyon and is situated on the left bank of the valley. At that location, the two banks of Livadopotamos are connected by a bridge of the 19th century. The village dates back to a 1445 Ottoman tax record trans-
cribed by Sokoloski. It is reported by the name of Slíveni possessing 32 hearths (Fig. 3) and it belongs to the same list with Gorno Sliv-
ënî/Ano Slíveni (a hamlet with 11 hearths, deserted by then)²¹ and Žoupanište/Zoupanitsa/ Lefki (20 hearths), the next nearby village.²² Sylviviani and Zoupanitsa were part of the place names catalogued in a 16th century ecclesiastic manuscript of Metamorphosis Monastery in Meteores.²³ Written observations drawn up in 1884 on the organization of the eight monasteries of the Kastoria province included the description of the monastery Agios Nikolaos northern of Slíveni.²⁴ More explicitly, the bishop of Kastoria²⁵ (and subsequently of Did-

Faculty of Engineering, 1998), 186. The bridge was built in 1865. Nikolaos Schi-
nas, [Οδοιπορικοί Σημειώσεις Μακεδονίας. Ηπείρος, Νέας Ορθοδοξικής γραμμής και Θεσσαλίας (Athens: Messager d’Athènes, 1886), 238] mentioned it.
²¹ The hamlet is not mentioned in the 1534-1692 code of the Zavorda monastery, a religious community which had a vast area of influence in the Aliakmon valley. The manuscript 201 was a list of nearby villages with offers to the monastery.
²² Those villages and most of the west Macedonia villages in the 15th century were inhabited by Christians. To evaluate the differences in population sizes and the differences between the (semi) mountain areas and the plains, it could be noted that the town of Kastoria was constituted of 922 and 22 Christian and Muslim houses respectively during the same century (Tsotsos, Το οικιστικό δίκτυο, 136-7, 143, 212). Kastoria was also inhabited by Jews.
²⁴ According to the Greek teacher Anastassios Picheon, the monastery of Ag. Nikolaos had 12 rooms and could host 90 persons. By the end of 19th century the Abbot had a stable yearly income but no monks lived at the convent (Vakalopoulos, Ο βόρειως ελληνικός, 192, 194-5). In early 19th century Pouqueville (Voyage) also visited the monastery and noted that the saint was depicted on horseback. During the Macedonian Struggle, the monastery played a prominent role in the Korestia area. The monastery has been burned on February 21, 1905, the abbot Anthimos Giovanopoulos and a monk have been massacred. Since then, the mon-

astery fell into decay for a period that lasts until today, as the monastery remained without monks and the restored church is a dependency of St. Anargyroi of Meliss-
sotopoulos, in the province of Kastoria.
ymoteichon) gave information on the chronology of its establishment which was 1716. The bishop added that west of the monastery, near the ruins of Ano Sliveni, another Monastery dedicated to Taxiarches (Archangels) was located. Its property had been confiscated by the Ottomans or owned by Ag. Nikolaos monastery.

Quite recently, a fortified settlement has been partly excavated at an elevation of 900m (Aρματολός) overlooking the right bank of the Livadopotamos gorge. According to the excavator, the fortress wall of a 1m thick was constructed with local limestone and plaster. The wall was built up on the northern and the southern ridge of the hill, the western side was probably equipped with the entrance and the towers and the eastern side, being steep and inaccessible down to the river bed, was naturally protected. Pottery fragments and coins pointed to the use of the castle from the Middle Byzantine period to the 14th century. It has been proposed that the fortified settlement coincides with Ano Sliveni, the hamlet of the Ottoman bureaucracy records, which was a place of strategic and commercial, at the same time protecting the Monastery of Taxiarches (Archangels).

26 Meletios, a monk from Grammodi founded the monastery on the west slopes of Mount Vitsi, near Sliveni, which is situated one hour NW of Kastoria: «Η κατά Σλήβενι (χωρίον ἀπέχον μίαν ὡραν βορειοδυτικῶς τῆς Καστορίας) ἱερά Μονή τοῦ ἁγίου Νικολάου· αὕτη ἱδρύθη τὸ 1716 ὑπὸ Μελετίου μοναχοῦ ἐκ Γραμμόδης, ἀναστήθην τοῦ χωρίου Σλήβενι ἀλβανοφώνου, νῦν Οθωμανικόν κειμένου εἰς τὸ δύτικον μέρος τοῦ ὄρους Βίτσης. Πρὸς δυσμὰς τῆς ἱερᾶς Μονῆς ἕκειστο τὸ πάλαι πλησίον τοῦ ἐρειπωμένου ἄνω Σλήβενι ἐτέρᾳ ἱερᾶ Μονή τῶν Ταξιαρχῶν, ἥς τὰ κτήματα τοῦ νῦν σώζονται, ἄλλα μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Ὀθωμανῶν κατεχόμενα, ἄλλα δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς ἱερᾶς μονῆς τοῦ Ἁγίου Νικολάου», see Filaretos Vafeidis, «Περί των εν τῇ επαρχίᾳ Καστοριας ἱερῶν μονῶν», Εκκλησιαστικὴ Αλήθεια 20 (1900): 316-20.


29 Tsotsos, Το οικιστικό δίκτυο, 143, 186. Ano Sliveni was considered by Alexiou (op. cit.) as a monastery settlement.
Having established that the 2/3 of the (semi) mountain settlements (of the Haliakmon drainage system) found in the beginning of the 20th century already existed in the 15th century,\(^\text{30}\) the research questions are if—and to which extend—the cave complex was connected to those settlements.

**Available Archeological Materials at the Livadopotamos Caves**

*The spatial arrangement.* In the limestone, vertical cliffs of the Livadopotamos gorge several caves, grottos and rock-shelters have been developed. A complex of consecutive hollow places (one cave and four small cavities plus one large rock-shelter in higher altitude) that have been formed on the right bank indicate inhabited spaces (Fig. 4) of historical interest.

The excavation of the large cave (Fig. 5; Table 1) provided some interesting, though typical, features concerning the deposits and the spatial arrangements. The deposits can be directly ascribed to a typical “pastoral” *facies*. Sequences of fine black and white layers as well as brownish sediments including herbivore dung—connected with the practice of keeping herds in the caves—\(^\text{31}\) and cultural remains have already been observed.\(^\text{32}\)

If the deposition of these sediments testifies to a rhythm of repeated activities (with seasonal movements), the presence of floors of beaten earth\(^\text{33}\) underlines the care for better living. Clay floors

\(^{30}\) Tsotsos, *op. cit.*


\(^{32}\) On the stratigraphical sequences, the burned droppings (perfect and imperfect combustion) and the practical reasons for burning the dung (reducing the volume of manure deposits, disinfection of caves and protection of animals from parasites) as described by the geologist Dr P. Karkanas see Trantalidou et al., «Σπήλαιο», 581.

\(^{33}\) On the use of clay floors in the southern Balkan caves during the Neolithic (and later periods) see Katerina Trantalidou et al., “Pastoral societies in the southern Balkan Peninsula: The evidence from caves occupied during the Neolithic and
have been officially recommended for barns in Greece to provide healthier conditions.\footnote{Αναστάσιος Γ. Καραντούνιας, \textit{Διατήρησις και σταυλισμός αγροτικών ζώων} (Athens: National Printing House, 1962).} In fact, they were a common practice in the whole Aegean area (e.g., floors of beaten earth, covered by dung, are still—or were until the last decades—in use at the rock-shelter Lientou on Leipsoi,\footnote{Λιεντού, ιδιωτική κατοικία, που βρίσκεται στον βόρειο τομέα του χωριού Λεπσοί, περίπου 700 μέτρα νοτιοανατολικά της περιοχής του χωριού, (ασκήθηκε στα μηνιαία Μπικέτο και Άρης Ρουσέλα και Άννα Μήλα, Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Κορίνθου, 2016).} at the caves Ag. Kioura or at Mega Spilaion on Leros,\footnote{Άγιος Κιούρα, που βρίσκεται στον ανατολικό άκρο του χωριού Αμυδού, περίπου 100 μέτρα δυτικά της παραλίας Αμυδού, (ασκήθηκε στα μηνιαία Μπικέτο και Άρης Ρουσέλα και Άννα Μήλα, Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο Κορίνθου, 2016).} all in the Dodecanese island complex).

At the Piges Koromilias cave the substratum of those floors (mainly of the third one which consisted of several protecting coats) was composed from rough stones and pebbles and disposed in a circular or trapezoidal way to provide drier conditions for animals and people who used the cave as shelter. The use of stones as substratum or pavement to prevent from moisture is also common in wet locations (e.g., at the Melitzia cave on the Mani peninsula,\footnote{The Melitzia cave, overlooking the Oitylon bay in the southern Peloponnese (22x20m) was a cave paved with flat stones and below it dung, clay, glazed pottery and other residues medieval and modern era were found (Andreas Darlas, «Σπήλαιο Μέλιτζιά Μάνης», \textit{Arch. Deltion} 64 (2009, publ. 2015): 1040-2, fig. 22).} at the Dendrillas rock-shelters on the western foothills of Pantocrator on Corfu
island, Fig. 6)\(^\text{38}\) but in the case of Koromilia, the technique was rather applied by the earlier LN users of the cave.

The spatial structures were completed using a dry-stone wall, stakes and lighter constructions inside the cave (Fig. 4). Dry-stone walls are an architectural element often used to separate areas inside the caves but, notably to bar on either side the biggest part of caves’ entrances and to enclosure the terraces on which the caves are situated (e.g., most caves located on the Dodecanese islands and used as animal pens have dry-stone enclosures—sometimes with dead wood and branches from bushes on their top—to block the way of animal escape). On the contrary, wooden hedges and other less robust constructions (branches and straw coated with clay) are to be seen in caves where slow precipitation is significant and timber available.\(^\text{39}\)

The smaller cavities\(^\text{40}\) (Fig. 4) are to be seen on the same terrace towards the entry into the Kastoria plain. Remnants of a paved path in front of the cavities and failing masonry from a dry-stone wall (Fig. 7) running parallel to the vertical cliffs have delimited the zone of the human activities. From the few surviving traces of the pathway (Table 1), it seems that there was a route from the right bank of Livadopotamos to the rock-shelter on a noticeable upward gradient. Although the access to the rock-shelter, presumably an asceterion\(^\text{41}\)

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\(^\text{38}\) The consecutive rock shelters (the largest of them measures some 10x6x12m) are situated at the Ag. Mathaïos/Gardiki area, on the southern part of the island, at the edge of an olive grove. There is an open sheepfold near the cliffs (area inspected in 2015 by X. Bougadis and K. Trantalidou). Sordinas [Augustus Sordinas, «Η προϊστορική έρευνα στην Κέρκυρα το 1966», Κέρκυραϊκά Χρονικά ΙΔ (1968): 77-80] places the earliest occupation of the rock shelters in the Bronze Age.

\(^\text{39}\) Trantalidou et al., “Pastoral Societies.”

\(^\text{40}\) The survey was attended by D. Karoutis (speleologist), K. Trimmis (student then in archaeology), P. Gkioni (restaurateur) and K. Trantalidou. The same team participated in the excavation of the rock shelter IV, consolidated the beaten earth floor with Primal dissolved in water, covered it with geo-textile and soil from the excavations’ sediments bringing back the surface soil to its initial state.

\(^\text{41}\) Asceteria/hermitages are usually defined as chapels carved out in caves, used as dependencies of the central churches of monasteries. Anna Lambropoulou et al., «Ο μοναχισμός στην Πελοπόννησο κατά τη Μέση Βυζαντινή περίοδο», in Trends in Orthodox Monasticism 9th-20th centuries, ed. Katerina Nikolaou (Athens: National Hellenic Research Foundation, 1996), 79-103.
(Fig. 1), was not possible without climbing equipment, a small portion of the passage and a few steps are visible, carved on the vertical rock, higher than the cavities. The access to the plateau in front of the cave is achieved with steps set on the limestone.

The rock shelter IV (2.5x5m), located at the westernmost edge of the narrow terrace, has a carved entrance onto the cliff (Fig. 8) comprising a “lintel” (2.10x0.60m) and the upper part of the side walls forming a Π. Four grooves in pairs with a diameter of 0.20m were cut and smoothed on the lower surface of the lintel.

The thickness of the sediments reduced considerably the height of the cave and no one can stand in an upright position. The surface was covered with herbivore dung, a potsherd from a recent recipient and two sheep bones. A trial trench revealed three floors of beaten earth, two post-hollows made up in the first floor and baked clay fragments bearing the negative prints of straws. The latest floor covered the whole surface of the shelter. No other equipment was found.

The past materiality of the landscape (Fig. 9) is completed by an art of religious significance. In the proximity of the cavities, quite above the two consecutive charcoal paintings – sketched on the eastern (hardly visible) and northern sides of an angular aperture of the cliff- and the third rocky engraving (Table 1), two distinct round format dark red sign (Fig. 10) have been noticed but no further analyses concerning the material used for the drawing was carried out.

The picture of the monastic and ascetic life in the gorge. The asceterion situated at the third terrace, the drawings depicted on the cliffs and possibly all the rock shelters at the second terrace reflect the wave of monasticism in the region.

An imposing wall built out of locally quarried stones rises in a fair state of preservation in front of the rock-shelter. (Fig. 11). The irregularly placed stones are bound together by mortar, which seems

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42 The inner west groove had a diameter of 0.30m.
43 The grid net (1x1m) covered the whole surface.
44 The diameter of each red sign is about 0.25m.
to lack at places, especially on the upper left side. Six small narrow openings attest the use of wood reinforcement. The wall is pierced with six small openings and a wider one; a wooden beam was placed on the upper side of the latter. Two more wooden beams framed what must have formerly been a second-wide opening, later sealed with stones, perhaps for safety reasons.

That wall along with the cliffs probably constituted the external walls of a asceterion. Its left (west) side, semi-circularly shaped and preserved in a lower height, must have formed the niche of the Bema. Due to its fortified character, one can assume that the entrance to the interior was placed at a considerable height above the ground, accessed by way of a wooden ladder. No precise dating of the building can be put forward as we lack any other material evidence.

Equally notable is the parietal art on the cliff walls. The incised representation –γ– is that of two figures (Fig. 12), both in bust form: the figure on the left is depicted frontally, bearing a halo, upon which letters have also been incised, unfortunately too unclear to read. As no signs of beard are discerned, it should be identified as a female or a young male saint. The second figure, a bearded man, in a three-quarter pose, turns towards the saint holding out his hands in a gesture of supplication. Above his hands one can read the date Αграничение оchn руку

45 Rubble masonry, as is the case for the Koromilia asceterion, is a typical form of masonry found quite often in the western part of northern Greece, stretching chronologically from the Middle Byzantine period to the previous century, see Moutsopoulos, Εκκλησίες του Νομού Φλωρίνης, 75. Evyenidou et al., Τα μνημεία των Πρεπών, 68, 73.

46 A similar example is the Asceterion of the Ascension (Μικρή Ανάληψη) at the Prespa lake with its frescoes dated to the 15th c., see Evyenidou et al., op. cit., 62-5. Melina Paissidou, «Ασκητικό της Μικρής Ανάληψης στη Μεγάλη Πρέσπα», in Μοναστήρια της Εγνατίας οδού. Πολιτιστικός–Τουριστικός Οδηγός, 1. Ήπειρος–Λυκόπολη Μακεδονία–Νότια Αλβανία, ed. Zoe Kazazaki (Athens: Ministry of Culture, 1999), 119.

47 Similar representations are found in abundance in the churches of Kastoria and the adjacent areas, see Drakopoulou, Καστοριά, figs 28, 50; Melina Paissidou, «Η κηποτική παράσταση και η χρονολόγηση των εξωτερικών τοιχογραφιών του Αγίου Γεωργίου Ομορφοκλησίας», Deltion ChAE 24 (2003): 223-30; Sašo Cvetkovski, “Notes from the Church of the Virgin at the island of Mali Grad,” Zograf
Although not clear, the first⁴⁸ and the last letters must be an α (A). Next to the figure, on its left, there are the letters of the rest of the inscription. Only Π and Δ can be read with certainty, while the middle letter could be a Μ. This part of the inscription remains illegible.

The rock painting –b– is an assemblage of presumably three scenes (Figs 13, 14), painted in charcoal. The lower part of the wall is occupied by three figures. The first two form a unity; it is probably the Virgin Mary who holds the Christ Child in her arms. She is slightly turned towards another figure, larger in scale, haloed and bearded. The scene could be identified as the Presentation of Christ in the Temple (Luke 2:21-40)⁴⁹ and the bearded man as the prophet Symeon,⁵⁰ who approaches to receive the Child in his arms.⁵¹

The complex on the left could be identified as the Resurrection of Lazarus or other scenes from the Passion of Christ; for example, the assumption that a Crucifixion scene is represented seems plausible – the figure on the left (Christ?) is placed higher (on the Cross?) than the second (John?)– but other scenes, like the Descent into hell, should not be ruled out. On the upper right, there is a figure, perhaps haloed, in a tree-quarter pose; it seems to be rising the right hand, holding

34 (2010): 111-8. It must be noted that the above-mentioned representations are dated up to the 17th century.

⁴⁸ From the 17th century onwards the letter α is often used instead of Α, see Ieronymos Liapis, Μεσαιωνικά μνημεία Ευβοίας (Athens, 1971), 59.


⁵⁰ Examples of the Presentation scene in which only three figures are present are not unusual. See for example the well-known mosaic from the Kalenderhane Camii [Cecil L. Striker and Dogan Y. Kuban, “Work at Kalenderhane Camii in Istanbul: Third and Fourth Preliminary Reports,” DOP 25 (1971): 255-7, fig. 11] and a 10th– or 11th– century ivory plaque in Leningrad (Schorr, “The Representation in the Temple,” 21). However, the omission of both the figures of Joseph and the prophetess Anna could be explained by the lack of space or the painter’s intention to give the main points of the scene.

⁵¹ It is of no certainty whether Christ clings to his mother or leans forward toward Symeon.
something that could be identified as a cross, a sword or a spear, suggesting that it could be either a martyr or a warrior saint. However, placing an individual saint figure above the narrative (Christological?) scenes is not usual, therefore it is likely that this figure was part of a scene left unfinished.

The paintings on the Livadopotamos’ cliffs must be added to the short catalogue of the well-known rock paintings found in the area of the Megali Prespa lake. The representations of the Virgin Eleousa (1373) and the Virgin Vlachernitissa (1455/6), as well as that of Saint Nicholas (1827) – each followed by a dedicatory inscription-formed part of decorations executed on the walls of small hermitages.52

Movable finds. Pottery wares. The excavation conducted at the larger cave brought to light several objects of everyday life53 (Fig. 15) as well as 350 potsherds,54 informative material on the various phases of use of the cave during the Byzantine and Post-Byzantine periods. Though few, they are of significance, as they contribute to the enrichment of our knowledge of ceramic wares found in the broader area of Kastoria.55

The different categories of sherds (bodies, rims, handles, bases),56 are preserved in an extremely fragmentary condition. Complete profiles are absent, except for one case of an unglazed small basin (or bowl). The ceramic wares fall into the two distinct categories of glazed

52 Evyenidou et al., Τα μνημεία των Πρεσπών, 50-3.
53 Trantalidou and Andreasen, “Pastoralists’ Equipment.”
54 During the excavations, an amount of ca. 5570 ceramic finds provided evidence for a long use of the site from the Middle Neolithic period onwards (see Trantalidou et al., «Σπήλαιο»,; Trantalidou et al., “Pastoral societies.” Trantalidou and Andreasen, “Pastoralists’ Equipment,” 42).
56 The parts of the vessels classified as following: bodies (224 fr) 64%; rims (65 fr) 18.57%, handles (32 fr) 9.14%; bases (20 fr) 5.71%.
(Figs 16, 19) and unglazed (Fig. 17) pottery. Both groups are represented by closed and open vessels (Table 2).

The overwhelming majority of the pottery sherds was retrieved from the sediments' surface, while the remaining came mainly from disturbed strata. The fragments were spread almost throughout the entire length of the cave. More than the half were recovered towards the west wall of the cave and in front of the dry-stone wall; this is also where a great number of cooking wares was unearthed. About a hundred sherds came from the middle zone of the cave, while the rest was found around the entrance or a few meters towards the interior (Fig. 18). Finally, a negligible amount of three fragments from behind the dry-stone wall was added to the rest.

**Glazed Wares**

A small number of glazed rims and body fragments of vessels (Appendix) were unearthed. Open vessels are generally of fine fabric. Their clay varies in color from a dull orange to red, and a reddish brown to grayish brown. Lime inclusions can sometimes be found. Closed-vessel fragments are of relatively coarse fabric and of dark brown or dark reddish brown clay, fired to a darker hue; particles are occasionally included. Both the interior and exterior are usually altered by sediments, salts, and fungi, while half of the findings present only a few detectable traces of glaze.

**Shapes.** Bowls are the predominant shape among the glazed wares. Three types can be discerned: Type A (ΠΚ 4128) with straight walls and a straight, rounded rim, forming a hemispherical shape; type B

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57 For example, fragments of different centuries, such as ΠΚ 4128 and ΠΚ 3420, 2753, 278 (Appendix) were all recovered from the surface layer.
58 The material came from the squares 22F-K to 26F-J.
59 Glazed sherds were retrieved from the entrance up to the middle zone of the cave. None of the datable glazed fragments was found along with coarse wares.
60 There were found only 12 fragments of glazed pottery, accounting for 3.7% of the assemblage.
61 Type A can be compared with findings from excavations in Veroia (cf. Dimitra Papanikola–Bakirtzi, ed., *Byzantine Glazed Ceramics. The Art of Sgraffito* (Athens: Archaeological Receipts Fund, 1999), 257 (entry by Katia Loverdou–Tsirgirda), in
(ΠΚ 3420 and ΠΚ 640) with an oblique, everted rim, two corrugations under it, and a slightly concave body.\textsuperscript{62} and type C (PK 2753 and ΠΚ 278, Fig. 19) with an oblique, everted rim bearing one corrugation under the rim, and a slightly angular body.\textsuperscript{63} Types B and C seem to be encountered less commonly.

\textit{Decoration.} The Polychrome (green, brown, and yellow) Sgraffito ware type\textsuperscript{64} is represented by one single fragment (ΠΚ 4128, Fig. 16). The vessel was treated with a transparent thin glaze over a white slip, and blotches of green, brown, and yellow on both sides. Incised spiral and rhombus motifs decorate the exterior, while three incised lines are engraved right under the rim, both externally and internally. The main distribution area of this specific combination of shape, decoration technique, and incised motifs is northern Greece; parallels come from Veroia and Thessaloniki.\textsuperscript{66} They are dated to the


\textsuperscript{62} Compare with a bowl from Chania, see Hahn et al., \textit{op. cit.}, pl. 49, no. 84-P 0136.

\textsuperscript{63} Cf. bowls from Chania (Hahn et al., \textit{op. cit.}: “Post-War deposits. Deposits over Southwest Building,” 79-86, especially, pl. 48, no. 84-P 0215) and Đurđevi Stupovi (see Emina Zečević and Dejan Radičević, “The ceramic of Đurđevi Stupovi,” \textit{NovopazarSKI Zbornik} 25 (2001): 43, 62, fig. 11.7 (16\textsuperscript{th}-17\textsuperscript{th} c.).

\textsuperscript{64} For a brief overview of this type of decoration see Joanita Vroom, \textit{Byzantine to modern pottery in the Aegean-7th to 20th century. An Introduction and Field Guide} (Utrecht: Parnassus Press, 2005), 144-5.

\textsuperscript{65} Incised lines under the rim are found quite often during the Post-Byzantine period, as it has already been noted by Angeliki Charitonidou («Αθηναϊκά εργαστήρια», 61).

\textsuperscript{66} Veroia: \textit{Byzantine Glazed Ceramics}, 256-7 (entry by Katia Loverdou–Tsi- garida); Thessaloniki: Despina Makropoulou, \textit{Συλλογή Δημήτριου Οικονομόπουλου, Βυζαντινή και Μεταβυζαντινή Κεραμεική, Μεταλλικά Αντικείμενα, Νομίσματα
late 15th or 16th century. The bowl fragment from Koromilia should be connected to the Veroia workshop, where excavations revealed the remains of a pottery kiln.\textsuperscript{67}

\textit{Monochrome (green) Glazed Slip-painted (or drip-painted) ware} type prevails among the glazed ceramic finds from the Piges Koromilia cave. This technique proved highly preferable during the late Ottoman period until the early 20th century.\textsuperscript{68} The Koromilia fragments ΠΚ 3420 and 2753 (Fig. 19) resemble vessels that are believed to have been an original production of the Didymoteichon or the Ganos pottery workshops.\textsuperscript{69} However, the decoration continuing externally under the rim and in broader, than usual, haphazard splashes differentiate them from the common wares of this type. ΠΚ 278 (Fig. 19) is closer to the well-known drip-painted bowls with its thin slipped stripes on the interior, though not directly connected to it due to its fully—or at least to a considerable extent– covered in a thick whitish slip and green glaze exterior.

The main production centers of this type were located in Thrace and Dardanelles, but the existence of other workshops in the eastern

(Athens: Archaeological Receipts Fund, 1995), 19, pl. 31.55; see also George Skiadaresis, «Ἀνασκαφικά καὶ αναστηλωτικά Γιαννιτσών», \textit{AEMTH} 22 (2008, publ. 2011): 91, fig. 3 for fragments of similarly decorated vessels from Yannitsa, dated to the 15th or 16th century.


Mediterranean should not be ruled out. The Koromilia fragments may have originated from such popular workshops, although the possibility of having been produced in the broader area of Kastoria or Florina should not be excluded, as a number of pottery workshops are mentioned by the Turkish traveler Evliya Çelebi of being active in the 17th century in the area, continuing their production throughout the late Ottoman period, up to the early 20th century. As no such parallels are known, the fragments could be dated to the late 18th or 19th century, based on technique criteria (thick slip almost creating a relief decoration, running down from the rim).

**Unglazed Wares**

The unglazed wares comprise a variety of wheel-made closed vessels, mostly cooking pots and jugs/juglets or stamnia, utilized for cooking and serving food and water (Appendix, Figs 17, 20-27). A small basin (or bowl) has also been found, as well as a small number of body fragments belonging to vessels that could possibly be identified as storage. They constitute the majority of the sherds and they are mostly of coarse fabric, presenting inclusions and golden mica. Many bear traces of burning, because of over-firing, to darker than the core hues. Far less common are clouding marks. Whitish gray sediments and salts appear occasionally on their surface. Finally, a few number of body fragments covered with a thin layer of some kind of bitumen internally (Fig. 17) were also unearthed.

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70 Marie-Louise von Wartburg, based on her study of many vessels found at Kouklia, Cyprus, imitating the Didymoteichon production, has already suggested the possible existence of a local workshop there, see “Types of imported table ware at Kouklia in the Ottoman period,” *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus* 2001: 376, no. 51. On the origins of this decoration technique see Vroom, *op. cit.*, 187.


72 For the practice of covering the internal surface of vessels with bitumen, see Charalambos Bakirtzis, *Βυζαντινά τσουκαλολάγηνα. Σύμβολη στη μελέτη ονομασιών, σχημάτων και χρήσεων πυρίμαχων σκευών, μεταφορικών και αποθηκευτικών δοχείων* (Athens: Archaeological Receipts Fund, 1989), 24, 117.
Shapes. Special remarks on typology cannot be made, as almost no complete profiles are preserved and most sherds are body fragments. On the whole, many of the classifications are uncertain. In addition to the above, no significant observations can be made on the morphological evolution of each type of vessel, in part due to the limited number of sherds, but mostly due to the inability to date them based on contextual data.

Cooking pots (Figs 20-22) were found in abundance during the excavation. They present a limited variety of shapes, almost exclusively identified by rim fragments. Most of the sherds belong to pots of small or medium size. They usually have an everted rim, a short neck and an elongated body with thin or medium walls. Examples of cooking wares with rounded bodies were also found. Handle fragments attached to rims are very few; they must have made parts of two-handed pots. A small number of flat base fragments probably belongs to cooking pots, too.

Three types of jugs and juglets (Figs 22-23) are distinguishable: open-mouthed jugs (one of the findings preserves its vertical handle), juglets with ribbed funnel necks, and probably a trefoil one.

73 Cooking pots of small size have been associated by Charalambos Bakirtzis with a rural way of life as they could be easily transferred to places of outside work, see *ibid.*, 41.

74 Pots with small rim diameters might have been used for storage purposes as well; Charalambos Bakirtzis has already suggested that cooking pots were not only used for preparing food, see *ibid.*, 42.

75 Thin walls were more suitable for cooking as they allowed heat to pass through them more effectively, see Athanasios K. Vionis et al., “A Middle-Late Byzantine Pottery Assemblage from Sagalassos. Typo-Chronology and Sociocultural Interpretation,” *Hesperia* 79 (2010): 433.

76 Cooking pots with flat bases, placed directly on fire, are also indicative of a rural way of life, according to Charalambos Bakirtzis (*op. cit.*, 41).

Stamnia, fewer in number than jugs, constitute the second type of vessels for carrying water. They are identified with certainty by two base fragments, flat and narrow in shape, but there are also a few body fragments that could be related to them. In general, it can be said that the shapes presented repeat, more or less, common types. Of interest is the uncommon shape of ПIK 5119/2146 (Fig. 25), belonging to an open vessel, with its T-shaped rim, comparable with similar findings of the 6th century from modern Albania.

Decoration. Three types of decoration are discerned among the unglazed ceramics from Koromilia. The first could be described as “finger-impressed” and it is strictly applied on rims; the effect is that of twist-decorated rims. Three fragments belong to this group (ПIK 4581, 678, and 4161). ПIK 4581, in particular, resembles both in shape and decoration vessels found in Belgrade and Chrudim, Eastern Bohemia, dated between 1427-1521 and 1540-1547 respectively. Incised decoration constitutes the second type, divided into two sub-groups: 1. wheel-impressed incisions form a decorative band around the shoulder (this motif is best represented by the fragment ПIK 4434, but it is also encountered in one more vessel of coarse fabric), and 2. linear incisions. Horizontal or wavy linear incisions are the most popular decoration motif used in post-roman pottery with a long-life span; for example, the deeply engraved zig-zag line of oblique summits and horizontal incisions of the body.

415, fig. 7.2; Yael Amon, *Caesarea maritima, the Late periods (700-1291)* (Oxford: Archaeopress, BAR International Series 1771, 2008), 129 – Type 521b, (late 7th c.-early 9th), 202 – Type 531b (mid 9th-mid 10th c.).


79 Cf. Belgrade: Vesna Bikić, *Shrednjovekovna keramika Beograda* (Belgrade: Arheološki Institut, Posebna izdanja 25, 1994), 76, fig. 27; Prague: Jan Musil, “An assemblage of Late Middle Age and Early Modern period ceramics from Rabštejn Castle in the cadastral territory of Smrkový Týnc in the district of Chrudim,” in *Studies in Post-Medieval Archaeology. 3. Post-medieval ceramics. Production, assortment, usage*, ed. Jaromír Žegklitz (Prague: Archia, 2009), 52-3, figs 12, 16. During the 15th and 16th c. trading contacts between Kastoria and Serbia, Romania, or even Austria and Hungary, were restored or intensified (see Drakopoulou, *Kastoriá, 155*. 


fragment ΠΚ 4699 can be compared with vessels dated from the 7th to the 15th century.  

Combed technique constitutes the predominant type among unglazed decorated fragments from the Piges Koromilia cave. The most interesting pieces of this category are the rim fragments ΠΚ 4384 and ΠΚ 3951. They belong to simply-shaped cooking pots, of coarse fabric with particles, thick walls, and badly fired to a black-gray color. Their decoration with bands of wavy and/or horizontal lines finds its parallels throughout the Balkan peninsula. Thus, they seem identical to a number of vessels usually designated as products of a “Slavic” traditional repertoire, better known for its handmade wares. As wheel-made vessels of this type appear in the 9th century and continue into the 15th century, the two fragments from Koromilia could be generally attributed to this period. Their place of origin is uncertain; it seems less likely to have been locally produced,

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81 See suggestively, Tivadar Vida and Thomas Völlig, Das slawische Brandgräberfeld von Olympia (Rahden/Westf: Verlag Marie Leidorf, 2000), 52 (8th c.); Bikić, Shrednjovekovna keramika Beograda, figs. 6-8 (12th c.); Petre Diaconu and Dimitru Vilceanu, Pacuial lui Soare. 2. Așezarea Medievală (seculele XIII-XV) (Bucurest: Ed. Academiei R. S. România, 1977), fig. 35 (late 12th-early 13th c.).

82 For a brief overview on this type of decoration, connected with a “Slavic” tradition, see Vroom, Byzantine to Modern Pottery, 48-9 (where previous bibliography).

as they were not found in great quantities\(^8\) and not many other similar examples are known from the broader area.\(^9\) Combed technique is more elaborately applied on other findings of relatively fine fabric (ΠΚ 5395, Fig. 27), perhaps of a later date.

**Discussion.** As stratigraphy proved of little assistance, the study was based on comparisons with ceramic wares from other excavated sites, located mostly in Macedonia-Thrace and other areas of the Balkan peninsula. Numbers of absolute chronologies, given on the base of caprid coprolites’ radiocarbon analysis,\(^10\) are generally in accordance with the above results. Two periods of usage are attested with relative certainty and they coincide with the Ottoman rule over western Macedonia. The first belongs to the late 15\(^{th}\) or 16\(^{th}\) c., while the second to the late Ottoman period, i.e., the late 18\(^{th}\) or 19\(^{th}\) c. Indications of earlier phases around the 6\(^{th}\) c. and the Middle/Late Byzantine period can also be found. It should be noted, in general, that the pottery from Koromilia reflects the affiliations of the broader area of Kastoria with the adjacent or more distant areas because of its geographic position.

Most of the fragments were generally identified as cooking and transporting wares. Storage vessels, some of which bear a layer of bitumen on the interior, were far less, although cooking pots could have been used for storage purposes, too. The limited number of fragments of storage vessels, as well as the total number of the fragments, could be interpreted as indications of a temporary use of the cave, most probably by shepherds, for pastoral activities or an overnight habitation.

\(^8\) There are examples of analogous vessels from Butrint and Durrës (13/14\(^{th}\) c.) that seem to have been produced locally. These were found in great quantities, see *ibid*.

\(^9\) A body fragment of gray, coarse fabric with a decoration of incised wavy lines was found in the basilica of Saint Achilleios in the Prespa lake and was compared by Nikolaos Moutsopoulos with examples of the 9\(^{th}\) and 10\(^{th}\) centuries. It is not mentioned, however, if it is handmade or wheel-made, see Moutsopoulos, *H βασιλική του Αγίου Αχιλλείου*, 167, fig. 6.

Quantitative features of the pastoralism. The 526 bone fragments (Table 3) reveal consumption of domestic\textsuperscript{87} (and a few wild)\textsuperscript{88} animals. The main point, however, is that the deposits of burnt dung (Figs 18, 28) –as well as the important percentage of the sheep and goat mandible fragments with deciduous teeth– testified that the Piges Koromilias cave was used for stabling (sheepfold cave) and was therefore integrated in the complex systems of agricultural and pastoral\textsuperscript{89} land exploitation. The research question is what was the role that those cavities played in the economy of past medieval societies that lived in the region of Kastoria, the Korestia mountains, the village of Ano Sliveni or the monastery of Taxiarches and the hermitage.

Although some lenses have benefit absolute dates (Table 4) and the potsherds reveal the 15-16\textsuperscript{th} and 18-19\textsuperscript{th} as the main periods in the recent use of the Piges Koromilias cave, the image remain unclear because the samples were too small to be allocated in specific periods and bones have been treated together. To overcome those

\textsuperscript{87} The 1914 agricultural inventory on livestock revealed that in the Kastoria basin (and the surrounding mountains) 101,955 sheep, 36,303 goats and 4,100 pigs were raised [Ministère de l’Economie Nationale, Statistique Annuelle du Rendement Agricole et Effectif du Bétail, des Oiseaux de basse-cour et des Ruches des nouvelles provinces de la Grèce, Année 1914 (Athens: 1916)].

\textsuperscript{88} Left deciduous mandibular and maxillary teeth (D\textsubscript{2}, D\textsubscript{3}, D\textsubscript{4}, D\textsubscript{4}, M\textsubscript{1}), a tibia fragment, a second phalanx and some parts of the pectoral grid of at least one red deer have been uncovered. Parts (14 fragments in total of a thoracic, a lumbar vertebra, a left humerus, two innominate frgs, a proximal femur, four tibia frgs, a metapodium) of at least one lagomorph animal as well as 22 bird bones were also found. A left distal humerus, skeleton of turtles and rodents could be remains of intrusive animals. Only 3 bones of the artiodactyls order remnants bear traces of fire.

\textsuperscript{89} According to Georgios Tsotsos (Το οικιστικό δίκτυο, 438) the population growth in the Macedonian mountain regions and the available resources contributed to the development of livestock during the 15\textsuperscript{th} century. Perhaps, this economic development was a common feature in the southern Balkan peninsula with some fluctuations, however. Severe reduce of husbandry seems to occur after a certain expansion of the agriculture. By the end of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century, in mountain areas of the Peloponnese (integrated in the young Greek state) a 18% of the population deals with husbandry (see Stavroula A. Verrarou, «Από τον κτηματία στον αγρότη. Οικονομικοί και κοινωνικοί μετασχηματισμοί στην επαρχία Τριφυλία το 19ο αιώνα», PhD diss., University of Crete, 2014, 315).
hurdles, ethnographic fieldwork based on oral interviews has been hold on the subject. It has been testified that shepherds’ movements from Pindus or the Korytsa area to the Livadopotamos and vice versa took place under the Ottoman rule until the end of the 19th century,90 from Thessaly to Prespa (between the decades 1950-1980).91 The prairies of the Livadopotamos and have been used for pasture.92 It is however unease to resolve the question if during the operation of the monastery, the cave was a monastery’s barn.93

Episodes of the Landscape Topography

In the Livadopotamos gorge area a deserted, byzantine fortified village (Ano Sliveni ?), a cave hermitage (probably linked to a ruined monastery), the spatial arrangements, the potsherds (of Byzantine and, mainly post-Byzantine/Ottoman era) and the bio-archaeological remains found inside cavities located on the steep limestone cliffs as well as the rock paintings and engravings (which could be related to

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90 A young resident of Koromilia assured “that his great-grandfather brought his flocks from Grammos mountain, using the Haliakmon route, and wintered in the area –and the cave– for 4-5 months.” Other shepherds remembered journeys through the Malik area (Narrations given to Katerina Trantalidou). As described, those seasonal movements could have taken place in the late 19th-early years of the 20th century. Tsotsos assign similar merchant and workers movements in the Pindos mountain ridge during the 18-19th century (Tsotsos, «Ορεινοί δρόμοι στη βόρεια Πίνδο», pl. 1). Migration of flocks in long distances has been progressively dismantled following the political division of the Balkan peninsula (Kostas Kostis, Αγροτική οικονομία και γεωργική τράπεζα. Όψεις της ελληνικής οικονομίας στο μεσαπόλεμο 1919-1928: Τα τεκμήρια (Athens: National Bank of Greece Cultural Foundation, 1990).

91 Interviews taken in Prespa, Krystallopigi and Koromilia by Katerina Trantalidou during the 1980 decennial. According to the inhabitants, during the WWII a family with 9 members used as a refuge place and a sheepherder from Koromilia used the cave(s) as a pen some 50-60 years ago.

92 Coalmen camped on the restricted grassland areas in the northern part of the valley and used the surrounding trees for an in situ preparation of charcoal.

the neighbour monastery of the left bank) formed an inhabited, mnemonic scene, a heritage landscape, all integrated into a strong scenery.

Several accumulated episodes on the landscape’s biography could be traced based in materialities such as the stratigraphy of the Piges Koromlias cave which evidenced that it has hosted shepherders with their small flocks, the absolute dates on sheep/goats coprolites (giving a long time series from 14/15th-17/20th centuries), the sherds (most of them dated back to the late 15/16th to late 18/19th centuries), the written testimonia associated with sacredness and monastic life (dating back to the 15th –if not earlier–, 18/19th and early 20th centuries), the rock engraving panel dated to 1931 and the oral sources dealing with the use of the Piges Koromilia Cave during the 20th century. Different patterns in the spatial use (fold, asceterion) and ongoing practices (diverse animal and people trajectories) have also been observed.

That preliminary note on the Livadopotamos recent and contemporary archaeology underlines the necessity of a further study and protection of the area both for the physical environment and its contribution to the historical topography of the area.

Appendix

List of selected pottery sherds

Glazed sherds

ΠΚ 4128 (Fig. 16). Rim/body frgm. of a bowl. Rim diam.: 18 cm. Straight rim with a rounded edge, and straight walls. A dull orange clay (5YR 6/4) fired to reddish brown, with a few lime particles. On the exterior a transparent thin glaze is applied over a white slip, through which an incised decoration is engraved forming a band of continuous rhombus motifs that enclose spirals.

94 Abbreviations: ΠΚ = Piges Koromilias (followed by the registration number), frgm. = fragment, Diam. = diameter.
95 The fragments examined are preserved in an adequate size that allows inference on shapes and decoration.
Splashes and blotches of green, brown, and yellow enhance the incised motifs. The interior is covered by a white slip and a transparent thin glaze. Splashes of green, brown, and yellow are also applied. Three incised parallel lines run around the rim. Glaze and slip are partly flaked off on the exterior. Fungi developed internally and sediments on the section.

ΠΚ 3420 (Fig. 19). Rim/body frgm. of a bowl. Rim diam.: 15 cm. An oblique, everted rim and a slightly concave body. Two grooves under rim. The clay is pure and has a reddish-brown color (5YR 5/4). An olive-green glossy glaze is applied over a thick whitish slip forming broad, irregular patterns that run down from the rim on the inside. Externally, whitish slip is also applied at random, not running down from rim, but under the grooves. The decorative effect is that of a striking contrast between the bright green color, covering the slip, and the dark green olive, applied directly on the clay.

ΠΚ 2753 (Fig. 19). Rim/body frgm. of a bowl. Rim diam.: 15 cm. An oblique, everted rim and a slightly angular body. Fabric and clay as described above, with one corrugation under the rim. An olive-green glossy glaze is applied over a thick whitish slip of broad, irregular patterns running down from the rim to the center on the interior, and right under the corrugation on the exterior.

ΠΚ 278 (Fig. 19). Rim/body frgm. of a bowl. Rim diam.: 19 cm. An oblique, everted rim and a slightly angular body. A broad corrugation is formed under the rim. Pure clay, of a dull orange color (5YR 6/4). A thick, whitish slip is applied externally, covering the preserved surface, and on the rim. Stripes of white slip run down from the rim on the interior. The decorative effect of a striking contrast between bright and dark green is repeated here internally.

ΠΚ 640. Rim/body frgm. of a bowl. Rim diam.: 15 cm. Shape as described in PK 3420. Traces of (green?) glaze can hardly be seen, as the surface is flaked off and a great amount of sediments and salts are developed on both sides.

ΠΚ 2186. Rim/body frgm. of a bowl. Rim diam.: 19 cm. An everted rim and part of the body are badly preserved. Two corrugations
formed under the rim. Traces of (green?) glaze can hardly be seen, as the surface is flaked off and a great amount of sediments and salts are developed on both sides.

ΠΙ Κ 273. Body frgm. of an open vessel (bowl?). Traces of a yellowish-brown glaze on both sides. Surface greatly defected due to over-firing: the fragment shows a metallic glazing on the interior, while tiny “bubbles” cover parts of the exterior.

ΠΙ Κ 674. Body frgm with remnants of base(?). An open vessel of fine fabric and grayish brown clay (10YR 5/2). Flaked off internally, except for two tiny traces of green glaze on white slip preserved. Sediments developed on the exterior and section.

ΠΙ Κ 4243. Body frgm. of an open vessel. Light red clay (2.5YR 7/6) of fine fabric. Traces of a green, glassy color run down the external surface, covered by a transparent thin glaze. A green glaze is also applied over a white slip internally. Two concentric circles(?) of dark color; two more traces of unidentifiable motifs.


ΠΙ Κ 1930. Body frgm. of a closed vessel, most probably a jug. Brown clay (7.5 YR 5/6) fired to a darker hue, micaceous, with gritty inclusions and sediments developed on the exterior. Fungi internally. Splashes of green glassy glaze on the exterior.

ΠΙ Κ 2088. Body frgm. of a closed vessel, most probably a jug. Dark reddish brown clay (5YR 3/3) fired to a darker hue. Grits and mica included. Wheel marks are visible on the interior, where a transparent colorless glaze is applied.

Unglazed sherds

Cooking pots

ΠΙ Κ 295 (Fig. 20). Rim frgm. Diam. 12 cm. A slightly everted rim on a short neck. Yellowish brown clay (10YR 5/4) with gritty inclusions.
ΠΚ 3352. Rim frgm. Diam. 11 cm. The vessel consists of an everted, flat rim, a short neck and a rounded body. Pale brown clay (10YR 6/3), fired to black. A small quantity of sediments developed on the surface. ΠΚ 3951 (Fig. 21). Rim frgm. Diam. 19 cm. The vessel consists of an everted rim, a very short neck and a rounded body. A decorative band of horizontal lines is applied below the rim. Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4) fired to a grayish hue. Lime inclusions and mica. Traces of burning on rim and the exterior. Sediments developed on the interior.

ΠΚ 4173 (Fig. 20). Rim frgm. Diam. 14 cm. A beveled rim and a short neck are preserved. Light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/3) with a few lime inclusions and salts developed internally.

ΠΚ 4257 (Fig. 20). Rim frgm. Diam. 14 cm. The vessel consists of an everted rim, triangular in section, with sloping ribbed shoulders. Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Gritty inclusions and mica. Traces of burning on the exterior. The surface is partly flaked off externally. Salts developed on the surface and section.

ΠΚ 4287. Rim frgm. Diam. 15 cm. The vessel consists of a wide everted, flattened rim based on a short neck. Dark reddish gray clay (10R 3/1). Grits and mica included.

ΠΚ 4355 (Fig. 20). Rim frgm. Diam. 10 cm. The vessel consists of a flat rim and angular shoulders. Yellowish red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with occasional inclusions. Clouding marks externally.

ΠΚ 4384. Rim frgm. Diam. 16 cm. The vessel consists of a beveled rim, a short neck and a rounded body. A combed wavy band is applied below the rim, followed by a band of combed horizontal lines, carelessly rendered. Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Lime inclusions. Burnt externally. Traces of burning internally, where sediments are developed.

ΠΚ 4444 (Fig. 20). Rim frgm. Diam. 12 cm. The vessel consists of an everted, flat rim, short neck and sloping shoulders. Pale brown clay (10YR 7/4), gritty and micaceous. Traces of burning on the exterior. Salts developed on the surface and section.

96 Trantalidou et al., «Σπήλαιο», fig 7.3 (design by Telemachos Bailas).
ΠΚ 4581 (Fig. 21). Rim frgm. Diam. 18 cm. The vessel consists of an everted rim, triangular in section, with a finger-impressed motif along the outer ridge, and a slightly carinated body. Yellowish brown clay (10YR 5/4), generally of fine fabric. The exterior is partly flaked off. Sediments developed on the surface. The same decoration is found on fragments PK 678 and PK 4161.

ΠΚ 5030 (Fig. 22). Rim frgm. Diam. 14 cm. The vessel consists of a horizontal rim, short neck and sloping shoulders. Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6). Salts developed on the surface and section.

ΠΚ 5063. Rim frgm. and handle. Diam. 12 cm. The vessel consists of an everted, rounded in section, rim with a loop handle attached to it, short neck and a globular body of thin walls. Though poorly reserved, it must be considered of small size. Pale brown clay (10YR 6/3), gritty and micaceous. Traces of burning. Salts developed on the interior.

ΠΚ 5118 (Fig. 22). Rim frgm. Diam. 15 cm. The vessel consists of an everted rim, triangular in section, a short neck and sloping walls. Yellowish red clay (7.5YR 5/3). A small amount of inclusions. Salts developed on the surface and section.

ΠΚ 5448 (Fig. 22). Rim frgm. Diam. 15 cm. The vessel consists of an everted rim, a short neck and sloping walls. Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4) fired to a gray hue.


Jugs/juglets
ΠΚ 3841 (Fig. 22). Rim frgm. of a juglet. Diam. 7 cm. A ribbed, funnel neck that ends to a rounded rim. Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4) fired to a grayish hue. Traces of burning and salts developed.

ΠΚ 4265 (Fig. 22). Rim frgm. of a jug. A slightly everted, rounded rim on a high neck. Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4). Mica and grits included.

ΠΚ 4273 (Fig. 23). Rim/body frgm. of a jug. Diam. 12 cm. A rounded rim with a groove right under it, and a concave neck. Brown clay (7.5YR 5/4). Lime particles included.
ΠΚ 4565. Rim/handle frgm. A vertical, strap handle starts from a slightly everted rim, triangular in section. Probably part of a jug. Yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6) with a lot of sediments developed on the handle.

ΠΚ 5172 (Fig. 22). Rim frgm. of a juglet. Diam. 7 cm. A ribbed, funnel neck that ends to a plain rim. Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4); covered internally with a thin layer of some kind of bitumen.

ΠΚ 1615 and PK 1715. Spouts of the same trefoil(?) jug. Preserved height 5.3 and 4.7 cm. respectively. Dark gray clay (10YR 4/1), gritty and micaceous.

Stamnia
ΠΚ 4607 (Fig. 24). Base frgm.97 Diam. 8 cm. Preserved height 7.7 cm. A flat base, of coarse fabric with gritty inclusions; yellowish red clay (2.5YR 5/6). Surface highly flaked off.

Small basin (or bowl)
ΠΚ 638/22. Rim/body/base frgm. Rim diam. 20 cm. – Base diam. 8.5 cm. Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4), with gritty inclusions and mica. Wheel marks on the interior and traces of burning.

Unidentified vessels

ΠΚ 983 (Fig. 24). Base frgm. Diam. 9 cm. A flat base of a closed vessel. Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), gritty and micaceous. Flaked off underside; fungi developed.

ΠΚ 3113. Rim/handle frgm. An oval handle starting from a flat rim preserved, probably of a closed vessel. Yellowish red clay (2.5YR 5/6), gritty and micaceous; traces of burning externally.

ΠΚ 4247. Rim/body frgm. and handle attached of a closed vessel. A slightly everted, rounded rim with a groove right under it and an angular, strap handle extending from rim to shoulder. Yellowish red (5YR) of generally fine fabric. Sediments developed.

97 The shape of the base is usually flat (14 fragments), string-cut (2 sherds) ring, omphalus and pointed round.
ΠΚ 4297 (Fig. 26). Rim frgm. Diam. 13 cm. A flat rim on sloping shoulders is preserved. Its body must have been globular. It could belong either to a cooking or a storage ware. Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4); traces of burning.

ΠΚ 4434 (Fig. 25). Rim frgm. Diam. 24 cm. This well-potted vessel consists of a wide horizontal rim and a high neck that ends to the shoulder of a rounded body. It bears a decorative band of “nail” incisions on the shoulder, made on wheel. Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/3), generally of fine fabric; sediments developed on the surface.

ΠΚ 4901. Rim and handle frgm. A vertical, strap handle and a straight rim probably of a basket-handled vessel. Red clay (2.5YR 5/6), containing a few gritty inclusions, but generally of fine fabric. Sediments developed.

ΠΚ 5051 (Fig. 26). Rim frgm. of a closed vessel. Diam. 14 cm. A wide flat rim with a groove. Very thin walls. Reddish brown clay (5YR 5/3), gritty and micaceous. Wheel marks visible internally.

ΠΚ 5119/2146 (Fig. 25). Rim frgm. Diam. 18 cm. A horizontal, wide rim, T-shaped, of an open vessel. Light red clay (2.5YR 7/8) with a few gritty inclusions.
Table 1. Right bank of Livadopotamos. Cave complex. Principal dimensions recorded by Th. Hadzitheodorou and K. Trantalidou

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The material landscape</th>
<th>Standard measurements</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>The material landscape</th>
<th>Distances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Terrace B</td>
<td>Great Length</td>
<td>90m</td>
<td>Cave to Rock shelter V</td>
<td>20m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(min-max) Breath</td>
<td>3-7m</td>
<td>Rock shelters V to I</td>
<td>15m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Cave</td>
<td>Breadth x Depth x Height (average)</td>
<td>26.40x8x1.40-3.33m</td>
<td>Rock shelters I to II</td>
<td>4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock shelter V</td>
<td>Breadth x Depth (average)</td>
<td>1.70x5m</td>
<td>Rock shelters II to III</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock shelter II</td>
<td>Breadth x Depth (average)</td>
<td>2.30x3.50m</td>
<td>Rock shelters III to IV</td>
<td>3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock shelter III</td>
<td>Breadth x Depth (average)</td>
<td>2x2.30m</td>
<td>Rock shelters V to IV</td>
<td>70m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock shelter IV</td>
<td>Breadth x Depth (average)</td>
<td>2.5x5m</td>
<td>Panel γ to Rock shelter III</td>
<td>4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track (between Rock shelters I to III)</td>
<td>Length x Breadth</td>
<td>38x1m</td>
<td>Southern remaining edge of Armatolos Heights to the area of the caves</td>
<td>130-230 m (estimated linear distance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painted &amp; engraved panels</td>
<td>α (eastern wall), β-γ (northern walls): Breadth x Height</td>
<td>α: 0.70x0.60m, β: 1.50x1.20m, γ: 0.65x0.40m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Piges Koromilias cave. Groups of glazed and unglazed pottery: types of vessels, technological features, decoration and alterations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS OF POTTERY</th>
<th>MAIN TYPES OF VESSELS</th>
<th>TECHNOLOGICAL FEATURES</th>
<th>DECORATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Wall Thickness (in mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLAZED POTTERY</td>
<td>bowls (rim diameter in cm.: 15.0-19.0)</td>
<td>jugs (?)</td>
<td>6.0-9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Polychrome sgraffito ware</td>
<td>b. Slip-painted (drip-painted) ware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNGLAZED POTTERY</td>
<td>small basin (rim diameter in cm.: 20.0)</td>
<td>a. cooking pots b. jugs / juglets c. stamnoi d. others (rim diameter in cm.: 7.0-24.0)</td>
<td>3.0-21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. incised b. figure-pressed c. combed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Livadopotamos gorge. Piges Koromilias cave. Surface sediments, 14-19\textsuperscript{th} c. AD and Neolithic faunal material. Total NISP (Number of Identified Specimens): 917 bones. During the Neolithic period and the 14-19\textsuperscript{th} centuries AD 87\% and 91\% of the bones respectively came from domesticated animals. *Bones from bovids seem to have been transported. They came from at least one animal younger than 36 months. Bone from suids came from at least two animals younger than one year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxa</th>
<th>Surface sediments</th>
<th>14-19th centuries</th>
<th>Neolithic Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NISP</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>NISP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovidae</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>44.44</td>
<td>37*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprinae</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>41.67</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capra hircus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovis aries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sus scrofa</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>37**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canis familiaris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suidae/Bovidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal A</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.66</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovidae/Cervidae</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>83.33</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small artiodactyla</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnivora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustelidae</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursus arctos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagomorpha</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>27.08</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodentia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testudinidae</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.42</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aves</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29.16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal B</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4. Piges Koromilias cave. Chronological evidence of the upper strata.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excavated squares from the entrance to the depth of the Cave</th>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Description of the sediments, features</th>
<th>Absolute and Relative chronology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6D</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(dark carbonaceous) burned lens</td>
<td>15th-19th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>brown with coprolithes</td>
<td>1666-1953 AD (95.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>burned lens</td>
<td>15th-19th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>clay floor</td>
<td>1445-1631 AD (95.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>burned lens</td>
<td>1297-1408 AD (95.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14D</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>burned lens</td>
<td>Disturbed strata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14F</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>burned lens</td>
<td>15th-19th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>burned lens</td>
<td>Disturbed strata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>clay floor</td>
<td>1290-1460 AD (95.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>clay floor</td>
<td>1466-1641 AD (95.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16G</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>burned lens</td>
<td>15th-19th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>clay floor</td>
<td>Disturbed strata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17C</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>burned lens</td>
<td>15th-19th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17G</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>clay floor</td>
<td>15th-19th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17H</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>burned lens</td>
<td>15th-19th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21G</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>burned lens</td>
<td>15th-19th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>burned lens</td>
<td>15th-19th c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>burned lens</td>
<td>15th-19th c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURES LIVADOPOTAMOS

Fig. 1. *The right bank of the Livadopotamos gorge*. The cavities on the first terrace are not visible but, in any case, they do not provide significant archaeological findings. The entrance of the larger cave on the second terrace is visible, the smaller cavities are on the same rising level hidden by the trees. On a higher gradient, a rock-shelter has been turned into a hermitage. Photo by K. Trantalidou.
Fig. 2. Lines of communication in the early 20th century. Sketch from the French Military Archives.

Fig. 3. Agglomerations in the Haliakmon-Livadopotamos drainage system during the second half of the 15th century (section of a map produced by G. Tsotsos, Το οικιστικό δίκτυο, map. 13).
Fig. 4. Right bank of the Livadopotamos gorge. Topographical plan of the second terrace realised by Th. Hadzitheodorou.

Fig. 5. The Piges Koromilias larger cave. View from the entrance. Photo Y. Trasias.
Fig. 6. Dendrillas rock shelter on Corfu Island. The use of a kind of pavement to prevent moisture is visible. Photo K. Trantalidou.

Fig. 7. Livadopotamos gorge. Second terrace. Area west of the larger cave and the remnants of the masonry in front of the cliffs. Photo by K. Trimmis.
Fig. 8. Livadopotamos gorge. Rock shelter IV with a shaped entrance. Photo by K. Trimmis.

Fig. 9. Livadopotamos gorge. Rock shelter west of the larger cave. Photo by K. Trimmis.
Fig. 10. Livadopotamos gorge. Red sign above the rock painting b. Photo by K. Trimmis.

Fig. 11. Livadopotamos gorge. Third terrace. Ascetarion. View from left bank of Livadopotamos. Photo by K. Trantalidou.
Fig. 12. Livadopotamos gorge. Rock engraving near the rock-shelter IV. Incised representation of a saint and a supplicant figure. Photo by K. Trimmis.

Fig. 13. Livadopotamos gorge. Religious scenes painted in charcoal.

![Image of religious scenes](image)

Fig. 15. Piges Koromilias cave. Y-shaped antler, pendant-like object. It comes from the lower strata of the surface layer. Photo by A. Iliakopoulos.

![Image of Y-shaped antler](image)
Fig. 16. Piges Koromilias cave. Rim/body fragments of a glazed bowl. Photo by A. Iliakopoulos.

Fig. 17. Piges Koromilias cave. Base fragment covered with a thin layer of some kind of bitumen internally. Photo by A. Iliakopoulos.
Fig. 18. Piges Koromilias cave. Stratigraphy as presented in the first trenches of the entrance. West side of the trench 8B. No clay floor has been discovered in that area (sketch by O. Theodoroyianni, el. design by N. Deilaki).

Fig. 19. Piges Koromilias cave. Rim/body fragments of glazed bowls. Sketches by D. Bouliou, el. design by N. Deilaki.
Fig. 20. Piges Koromilias cave. Fragments of cooking pots. Sketches by D. Bouliou, el. design by N. Deilaki.

Fig. 21. Piges Koromilias cave. Fragments of cooking pots. Sketches by D. Bouliou, el. design by N. Deilaki.
Fig. 22. Piges Koromilias cave. Rim fragments of cooking pots (ΠΚ 5030, 5118, 5448) and fragments of jugs (ΠΚ 3841, 5172, 4265). Sketches by D. Bouliou, el. design by N. Deilaki.

Fig. 23. Piges Koromilias cave. Fragments of rim/body of a jug. Sketch by D. Bouliou, el. design by N. Deilaki.
Fig. 24. Piges Koromilias cave. Base of vessel covered internally with some kind of bitumen. Sketches by D. Bouliou, el. design by N. Deilaki.

Fig. 25. Piges Koromilias cave. Examples of unidentified vessels. Sketches by D. Bouliou, el. design by N. Deilaki.
Fig. 26. Piges Koromilias cave. Examples of unidentified vessels. Sketches by D. Bouliou, el. design by N. Deilaki.

Fig. 27. Piges Koromilias cave. Unglazed pottery; combed technique on relatively fine fabric. Sketch by D. Bouliou, el. design by N. Deilaki.
Fig. 28. Piges Koromilias cave. Stratigraphy as presented in the first trenches of the entrance. South side of the trench 16G (sketch by K. Trimmis, el. design by N. Deilaki).