

April 1st – October 31st: daily (except Tuesdays) 8.00–20.00
November 1st–March 31st: daily (except Tuesdays) 8.00–15.00

Visitors are permitted to enter the museum up to twenty minutes (20') before closing time.

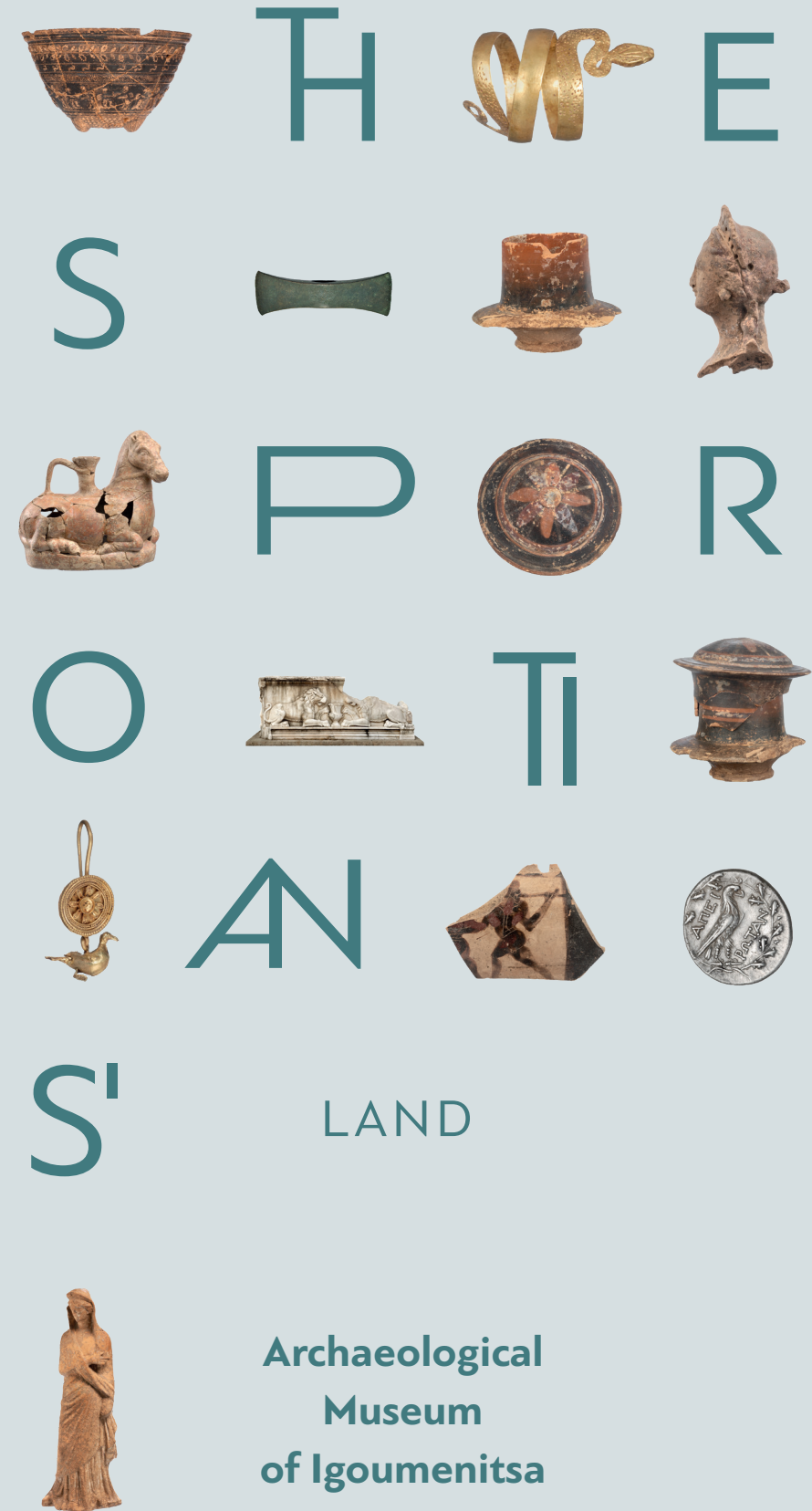
January 1st, March 25th, Easter Sunday, May 1st, December 25th & 26th

- March 6th – In memory of Melina Merkouri
- April 18th – International Monument Day
- May 18th – International Museum Day
- The last weekend of September – European Days of Cultural Heritage
- October 28th – National Holiday
- Every first Sunday from November 1st to March 31st

April 1st – October 31st: general admission fee €4, reduced fee €2
November 1st – March 31st: general admission fee €2
For confirmation of current admission fee:
t: +30 2665 0 28539, 24733
w: igoumenitsamuseum.gr

- Stairlift at the main entrance and vertical lift for wheelchair users
- Elevator and toilets for people with disabilities
- Manual wheelchair
- Baby changing station in ladies' toilets
- Short Braille museum guide in Greek and English
- Website with accessibility specifications for visually impaired people
- Free Wi-Fi in all areas
- Free brochures
- Free educational programmes upon prior communication with the programme coordinators: +30 2665 0 28539, 21417
- Gift shop with printed publications, copies and other souvenirs of H.O.C.RE.D (Hellenic Organisation of Cultural Resources Development)

t.: +30 2665 0 28539, 24733
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In addition to the permanent exhibition, the museum provides improved facilities and services for the visitors, including a multi-purpose hall («Sotiris Dakaris Hall»), a screening room, a small amphitheatre on the ground floor yard and an open terrace on the first floor. These are used to organise and host temporary exhibitions, cultural events and educational programmes throughout the year, enhancing the relationship between the museum and the public and offering alternative forms of learning and entertainment.



Section I: Archaeological – historical retrospect

- The first achievements
- From the genus to the city
- The Roman rule and the advent of Christianity

The first section presents briefly the most important milestones in the history of the Thesprotian region. Using an archaeological-historical map, a timeline, extracts of ancient written sources and representative objects, the exhibition charts the human presence in Thesprotia from the Middle Palaeolithic (c. 100,000 years before present) until the Byzantine times. Flint chipped stone tools of the first hunter-gatherers, handmade vases, bronze weapons and tools from the Bronze Age, painted pottery which testifies to contacts with Corinth and its colonies in the region (8th–6th century BC), gold jewellery and marble statuettes all document the prosperity of the Thesprotian cities and settlements (4th–2nd century BC). Also on display are imported products from the Italian Peninsula, all of which bring to life the long history of the area through time.



Section II: Settlements of the historical period

- Elea: the first political centre
- Gitana: the organised city
- Doliani: a case of intertemporal inhabitation
- Ladochori: a lively harbour

The settlements of Elea, Gitana and Doliani developed roughly in parallel during the 4th century BC. Built in key geographical locations, they gradually evolved into political, economic and administrative centres serving the surrounding areas. In this section the focus is on the urban planning of the three settlements, their duration of use and the individual characteristics of each, as well as the prosperity of their inhabitants. These aspects are documented through the architectural remains of public buildings, ritual vessels, vases with relief and painted decoration, sealings, and a mould with a mythological scene. The final part of this section is dedicated to the Roman colony of Photike in the area of Paramythia, as well as to its harbour at the coastal settlement of Ladochori, in the modern town of Igoumenitsa, both related to the arrival of Roman settlers in the area.



Section III: Public life

- Political organisation
- Economic organisation
- Public buildings
- War and weapons
- Shrines and cults

The third section on the mezzanine floor of the museum is devoted to the public life of the Thesprotians, presenting in the individual thematic subsections the political and social organisation of the Thesprotian *ethne* and cities, their external contacts and commercial relationships, as well as their official cults and religious beliefs. The exhibits comprise inscriptions, sealings for the validation of public documents, coins, as well as means for the standardisation and quality assurance of the products (sealings on commercial amphorae, weights and measures). The mezzanine floor also includes inscribed tiles, luxurious decorative objects from the furnishing of public buildings, votive offerings and ritual vessels, along with spears, swords and daggers, and the impressive armature of a warrior – hero.



Section IV: Private life

- Professions and occupations
- Houses and life at home
- Beautification and clothing

The fourth section highlights aspects of the everyday life of the anonymous inhabitants of ancient Thesprotia. Work, entertainment and leisure, household and related activities, embellishment and personal hygiene are traced through objects relevant to specific occupations or to one's personal life: the farmer's sickles, the fisherman's hooks, the physician's tools, the weaver's spindle whorls, the musician's aulos, children's toys, household utensils, as well as jewellery and other items associated with women's grooming.



Section V: The archaeology of death

The fifth section deals with the sensitive issue of death, presenting a chronological evolution of burial customs and practices in Thesprotia from the Mycenaean to the Byzantine era. On display are objects which connect the rich mythological past of the rivers of Thesprotia with the underworld and those which document the evolution of funerary architecture and burial practices, along with personal objects (grave goods) that accompanied the deceased on their eternal journey. Burials also provide invaluable evidence regarding the economic and social status of the dead, as well as their perceptions of the afterlife.



Section VI

The courtyard hosts the final part of the exhibition, with objects from ancient Photike, the Roman colony probably dated to the Augustan era (27 BC–14 AD) and its harbour, the coastal settlement of Ladochori in Igoumenitsa, confirming the heyday of the residential centers of Thesprotia in Roman and early Christian times. The two settlements were located on the ancient route between the Roman colony of Bouthrotos and Nikopolis. The exhibits include two marble sarcophagi of the 2nd century AD, made of Pentelic marble in an Attic workshop and decorated with relief Dionysian scenes, and an inscribed pedestal, probably supporting an honorary statue, which was dedicated by the Roman commander Coranius Titianus to the emperor Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximinus Daia (309–313 AD). Also on display is a mosaic floor of the 4th century AD with plant, animal, and linear motifs. Produced by a local workshop, it adorned the floor of a luxurious building.



HALL 1

HALL 2

HALL 3

HALL 4

HALL 1

THE COURTYARD

