

Abstract

The roman *villa rustica* is a fundamental arrangement for the provincial economy. Gradually this countryside villa – an agricultural satellite of the Roman cities – was introduced in Greece. As a result of the Roman migration to the East and later the foundation of the city Nikopolis and the establishment of the *Pax Romana*, these Roman villas appear in the countryside of Epirus between the 2nd c. BC and the 3rd c. AD. In this thesis, we seek to classify Roman traces through the prism of architectural remains and building technologies used for constructing *villae rusticae*, as a means of identification of Roman presence in the area of Epirus. Specific architectural characteristics are presented with the case studies of the villas at Masklinitza and Strongyli.