



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF NICOPOLIS

Visiting hours

Winter: 08:30 - 15:30, daily
Summer: 08:00 - 20:00,
daily but Tuesday

Ticket price*

Full ticket: 8 Euros
Reduced ticket: 4 Euros
* Single ticket that includes the AMN and the
Archaeological Site of Nicopolis

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Ephorate of Antiquities of Preveza
Archaeological Museum of Nicopolis

Facilities

Accessible to people
with disabilities
Parking



The Archaeological Museum of Nicopolis (AMN) is located at the northern entrance of the city of Preveza, only two kilometers away from the archaeological site of the same name. It is dedicated exclusively to Nicopolis, the symbol-city of the glorious victory achieved by its founder and first Roman emperor, Octavian, over Marc Antony and Cleopatra (Sea battle of Actium, 31 BC).

It is this victory and its effect on the subsequent course of the Roman Empire and the known world of that period that determined the main theme of the museum's exhibition: "One Sea Battle - One City - One Empire". Five units and more than 1,000 exhibits reveal the evolution of Nicopolis into an imposing administrative urban center during the Roman times and its transformation into a religious metropolis during the Early Christian period (5th-6th century AD).

The narration begins with the events before the foundation of Nicopolis and reaches up to the opening of the AMN.



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EN

EPHORATE
OF ANTIQUITIES
OF PREVEZA

INTRODUCTION



The visit to the exhibition begins here, where means of informative material and digital media are used in order to present the history of the wider area as well as the connecting archaeological site of Nicopolis and its monuments. Moreover, a chronicle starting with the death of Alexander the Great (323 BC) presents the main events which preceded and led to the foundation of Nicopolis (27 BC).

BIRTH AND COURSE OF THE CITY

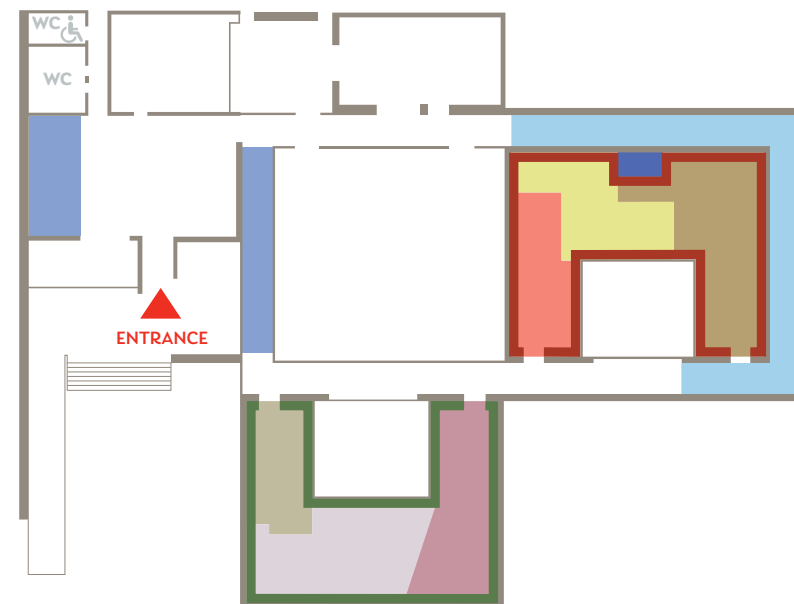
This exhibition unit presents the city of Nicopolis and its magnificence as an urban, administrative, financial and religious centre of Western Greece. It is divided into three thematic sub-units.



The birth of the city: the events related to the foundation of the city are displayed here. The narration starts with the sea battle of Actium, it continues with the presentation of the Victory Monument of Actium, a trophy dedicated by Octavian to Apollo, Ares and Poseidon, and ends with a reference to the city's foundation with the resettlement (*synoikismos*) of Greek residents from surrounding regions that were forced to abandon their homes and settle in Nicopolis.

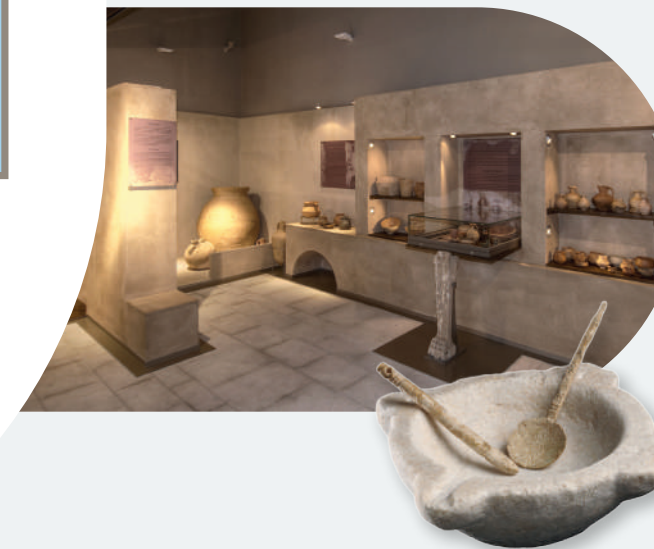
The Roman city: visions of public life in the roman city are described in this sub-unit. The urban planning and its public buildings, the Aqueduct, a major achievement of hydraulic engineering of the Imperial period in Greece, the local coinage, gods and worships and civic organization of Nicopolis are presented.

The Early Christian city: this sub-unit is devoted to the transition from idolatry to Christianity and the transformation of the city into a religious centre of the Byzantine Empire. A new fortification wall was built around Nicopolis, enclosing only 1/5 of the original urban area, while the focus of public life now shifts from the abandoned Forum, which is left out of the walled area, to the Early Christian Basilicas (churches).



LIFE IN THE CITY

This exhibition unit is dedicated to the everyday life in Nicopolis and it is organized into three theme based sub-units.



OPEN STORAGE

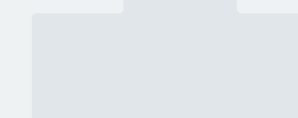
This small independent unit offers visual access to the museum's storerooms. The reconstruction of the way ancient findings are stored allowed the exhibition of a number of antiquities that otherwise would remain unseen. These findings, though impressive, could not be used in the main units due to space limitations or because their exact provenance is unknown. A great number of them comes from confiscations or was the result of illegal excavations and trafficking.



Commercial and industrial activities: in an attempt to highlight the urban character of a flourishing and independent city, this sub-unit presents Nicopolis commercial and economical transactions with all Mediterranean harbors along with the operation of various local workshops (for pottery, sculptures, mosaics).

Private life: aspects of Nicopolis inhabitants' private life are on display here, such as the architectural style and the equipment of their houses, occupations men and women had, children's toys, dress preferences, personal treatment and care of appearance (jewelry and make up).

The afterlife...: this sub-unit is devoted to the burial customs and the organization of Nicopolis cemeteries during the Roman as well as the Early Christian years. Funerary practices, ceremonies and grave types show a variety, which was directly dependent upon the social and financial status of the deceased and their family.



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NICOPOLIS AFTER ITS DESERTION

This unit, extended along the corridors that lead to the exit, displays the course of the ancient city from its final desertion and the destruction of its monuments (10th - 11th c. AD) up to modern years. Finally, the excavation research and the conservation and enhancement works undertaken at the archaeological site of Nicopolis from the beginning of the 20th century, immediately after the liberation of Preveza in 1913 until the opening of the AMN in 2009 are presented.

