

SUMMARY

N. K. Moutsopoulos, *Oppidum Celetrum: Ο λιμναίος οικισμός του Δι-σπηλίου Καστοριάς*

The only reference to Celetrum is found in Livy (XXXI, 13–XL), in his account of the march of the Roman consul Sulpicius, who, via Eordaea and Elimia, invaded the land of the Orestae and headed for Celetrum, evidently following the road across the *Argestaeus Campus*.

Oppidum Celetrum was undoubtedly on the lake of Kastoria, according to Livy's testimony and description. All the scholars, travellers, archaeologists, and researchers who have dealt with the subject (including Pouqueville, Desdevizes-du-Dézert, Dimitsas, Hammond, and Papazoglou) unhesitatingly locate Celetrum at Kastoria.

Various opinions have been ventured with regard to the name. Some assert that it comes from *kello*. According to Hesychius, a *keletron* is an implement with which τοὺς ἰχθύας θυροῶσιν ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς.

There is a particularly interesting old fishing method whereby the fish are forced into enclosed spaces on the bottom of the lake near the shore, from which they cannot escape. The method is known as *katikia* today. In antiquity, it was probably known as *keletra*, and very closely resembled the defensive arrangement of the stakes around the lakeside settlement, which, because of its close resemblance to the fish trap, the *keletra*, was named *Keletron* or Celetrum.

The study then seeks to determine where the Paeonians came from and where they settled and also to locate their capital, Amydon.

The whole layout of the Neolithic lakeside settlement identified as Roman Celetrum was fortified as early as the 5th century B.C., probably in the reign of Archelaus of Macedon (414/13–399 B.C.).

Remnants of the wall have been excavated relatively recently near the Church of the Analipsi. At the beginning of the 20th century, the wall survived to a greater height at the E end of the precinct.