

Chalandritsa has been inhabited since Palaeolithic Era. During excavations for the construction of a health centre, in 1985, there were found remnants of a pre-historic settlement.

The houses are around the hill and at the center it is believed that there was a public building or a temple. Within a short distance, there was found a Mycenaean cemetery, claimed to be the cemetery of the village. The houses have foundations that could hold a second floor, while under the floor of four of them there were found children burials.

The walls of the residences were built with unfired bricks on stone foundations, which are now the only surviving building elements. The discovery of clay roof tiles is a particularly interesting element because such housing is very rare in the Mycenaean period. The existence of built benches and fireplace in the corners of rooms is typical of both the architectural design of the houses and the household occupations of the inhabitants.

The majority of the findings having come to light include trapezoid and useful storage pottery, stone, bone and bronze tools, animal bones, spindle whorls and loom-weights, offer insights to the inhabitants' activities, which appear to be of a primarily agricultural character.

Source: http://el.wikipedia.org, http://monuments.hpclab.ceid.upatras.gr

Photos: www.tdpeae.gr