

**Urbanism and Economy in Late Antique Thessaly
(3rd - 7th century A.D.)
The Archaeological Evidence**

**A thesis in three volumes
(vol. 1: Text, vol. 2: Appendices and tables, vol. 3: Illustrations)
submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

VOL. 3: ILLUSTRATIONS

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List of illustrations

(One map, 217 plates and a folded plan)

Map: The cities of Thessaly in Late Antiquity.

Modern map of Thessaly, indicating the position of the twelve Thessalian cities in Late Antiquity, studied in this thesis.

[Carte routière et touristique MICHELIN 980: Grèce, scale 1/700000, Athens 1994].

The tracing paper highlights Thessaly's mountains and water systems, mentioned in the text.

..... Approximate boundaries of Thessaly under Diocletian

□□□□□ Approximate boundaries of Thessaly around the beginning of the 6th c.

CHAPTER II: The province of Thessaly in Late Antiquity

1

Relief map of Thessaly [*Mnême Theocharê* (1992), 75, Map I].

2

The dried Voivêida Lake in 1962. [*Mnême Theocharê* (1992), 42; photo: D. Tloupas].

3

The principal Thessalian road network [Mottas and Decourt, *Voies* (1997), fig. 17].

4

Thessaly on the *Tabula Peutingeriana* (*Tab. Peut.* segm. VII5).

5

Milestone of Hadrian, recording the distance of 8 miles (ca. 12km), possibly to Pharsalos. Reused as part of the W column of the N colonnade in the church of Zôodochos Pêgê, in the homonymous village, ca. 11km N of Pharsalos. The church was built in 1710, according to an inscription above its S entrance (today lost) [fieldwork 27/9/1998].

CHAPTER III: The urban centres of Late Antique Thessaly

LARISA

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Larisa through time

Of the four maps presented here, only Stählin's map (map c) has a scale. Using this as an indicator, I have tried to put all four maps at approximately the same scale.

a. Plan of Classical, Hellenistic and Roman Larisa [Rakatsanês and Tziafalias, *Latreies* (1997), fig. 1]. For a detailed legend of this map, cf. Pl. 9.

The thick black line shows the course of the Ottoman fortifications of Larisa with their main gates, named after the destinations of the roads going through them. The main gates were those of Trikala, Karditsa, Pharsalos, Volos and Agia (also known as "the gate of Tempê or of Constantinople"). It is worth noting that these main arteries of communication have remained unchanged in the layout of modern Larisa [cf. Pl. 35].

b. Larisa in 1880 [Pharmakidês, *Larisa* (1925)]

c. Larisa around 1924 [Stählin, *Thessalien* (1924), 96], indicating the location of some of its mosques. According to Th. Paliougkas [*Η Λάρισα κατά την Τουρκοκρατία (1423-1881)*, Larisa 1996, 277-82], Ottoman Larisa had 73 mosques.

- 1 Yeni Cami (today serving as the Archaeological Museum of Larisa). Stählin erroneously identifies it with Bayrakli Camii (cf. below no. 5)
 - 2 Omar Bey Camii (the main mosque of Ottoman Larisa).
 - 3 Hassan Bey Camii
 - 4 Bourmali Camii
 - 5 Bayrakli Camii [excavated in 1995; cf. *AD* 48 (1995), B1, 395]
- The Metzitie St., one of the main streets of Ottoman Larisa (cf. also map b), which coincides - more or less - with the modern Rousvelt St. (cf. map d) is marked in blue. The green and the yellow colour indicate the position within Ottoman Larisa of the modern Ethnarchou Makariou and M. Sapka Squares, respectively (also indicated on map d).

d. Part of modern Larisa [Map printed in 1995 by “Ορραμ” (advertising company) in Larisa]

- 1 The modern church of St. Achilleios [cf. Pl. 38]
 - 2 First Ancient Theatre
 - 3 Second Ancient Theatre
 - 4 Museum (f. Yeni Camii)
- (Green) Ethnarchou Makariou Sq. (f. Post-Office Sq.)
 (Yellow) M. Sapka Sq.
 (Blue) Rousvelt St.

The Ottoman fortifications of Larisa (their course shown on maps a and b) followed (more or less) the course of the modern Ērôon Polytechneiou St., marked brown.

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View of the Pêneios River in the 17th c. The illustrated mosque is probably that of Hassan-Bey [Copperplate, published in Brown, *Account* (1673), opposite p. 134].

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View of the Pêneios River and Larisa in the 19th c. In the background, Mount Ossa; the minaret on the right-hand side belongs, most probably, to the Hassan Bey mosque [Copperplate, published in Holland, *Travels* (1815), after p. 284].

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Plan of ancient Larisa [Rakatsanês and Tziafalias, *Latreies* (1997), fig. 1].

Note: The map of ancient Larisa shown here has not been accompanied by a key before. The following key is based almost entirely on information provided in Tziafalias, *Larisa* (1994). No. 15 (my addition) indicates finds that came to light after the publication of Tziafalias's article. The sections of ancient roads discovered in trenches indicated by a *, do not seem to belong to the Hippodamian, but to the old Attic system of town planning (i.e. they radiate from the acropolis).

- I First Ancient Theatre (end of 3rd c. BC)
- II Second Ancient Theatre (1st c. BC)
- III Temple of Pylaios Poseidon, 100 m to the N of excavation trench no. 1* (cf. below)
- IV Temple of Apollôn Kerdôos (beg. of 4th c. BC)
- V Temple of Zeus Eleutherios (2nd c. BC)
- VI Temple of Athêna Polias (Archaic)
- VIIa Agora (Classical)
- VIIb Agora (Hellenistic)
- VIII Odeion

Axis A = the Roman *cardo maximus*

Axes B, C, D (and possibly, E?, F?, G?) = secondary N-S road arteries, parallel to the *cardo*

Axes a, b, c = road arteries, perpendicular to the *cardo*

- 1* Scanty architectural remains of Archaic and Classical houses; part of a gravelled road (w: 3.40 m, l: 4.10 m), which was in use between the 6th and 4th c. BC

- 2* Architectural remains of Archaic and Classical houses (stone foundations and walls made of mud bricks); part of a gravelled road (w: 6 m, l: 17.50 m) of the Archaic period, which was widened in the Hellenistic period and became parallel to the *cardo* of the city (Axis D; cf. also below, nos. 3-8); to the W of this road, successive layers of architectural remains (houses), dated between the 6th c. BC and the 1st c.
- 3-6 Remains of the main N-S road artery of Roman Larisa, which linked the religious centre of the city (area with the main ancient temples) to the acropolis. This was, in all probability, the *cardo maximus* of the city (Axis A) and when first constructed (around the mid-2nd c. BC), it was laid with river pebbles, gravel and tile fragments.
Trench no. 3 = part of the *cardo* (w: 6.75 m, l: 27.40 m), mid-2nd c. BC, and part of its built sewer (pres. l: 24 m), 2nd c.
Trench no. 4 = part of the *cardo* (w: 7.50 m, l: 13.70 m), mid-2nd c. BC
Trench no. 4a = part of the marble paved Classical agora of Larisa with bases of honourific statues, excavated in 1955 by N. Verdelès (intersection of Papakyriazê and Rousvelt Sts., opposite the NW corner of the Post-Office Sq.); cf. also Pl. 37.
Trench no. 5 = part of the old *cardo* (mid-2nd c. BC; w: 5.95 m, l: 16.50 m), paved with marble slabs in the reign of Augustus (w: 6.60 m, l: 12 m)
Trench no. 6 = part of the marble paved *cardo* of the Roman city (w: 1.67 m, l: 2 m.)
- 7 Part of a gravelled road parallel to the *cardo* = Axis B (w: 7.80 m, l: 9.30 m), mid. 2nd c. BC
- 8 Part of a gravelled road parallel to the *cardo* = Axis C (w: 3.50 m, l: 7.50 m), mid. 2nd c. BC
- 9 Part of a gravelled road perpendicular to the *cardo* = Axis a (w: ca. 5 m, l: 19.15 m). This road was in use from the mid-2nd c. BC to the 1st c.
- 10 Part of gravelled road perpendicular to the *cardo* = Axis b (w: 4.60 m, l: 7.50 m), mid. 2nd c. BC to 1st c.
- 11 Part of a gravelled road perpendicular to the *cardo* = Axis c, second half of 2nd c. BC, and part of a built sewer (pres. l: 17.20 m, w: 0.80 m, h: 1 m) of the 2nd c.
- 12 Another part of Axis c and remains of two built sewage pipes of the 2nd c.
- 13 Roman house with mosaic floor (end of 3rd c. BC)
- 14 Roman bath on 4, Megalou Alexandrou St. [AD 34 (1979), 212]
- 15 Roman house with mosaic floor, found under the road surface of 31st Augoustou St. (at the corner with L. Mavilê St.)
- 16 Roman bath on 55, Asklêpiou St. [AD 43 (1988), 263-6, BL: A. Psychoulê]
- 17 Êpeirou and Rousvelt St.: Possible remains of a Classical house (5th c. BC)
----- Possible line of Classical and Hellenistic circuit walls.
□□□ Course of the Ottoman circuit walls

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Larisa: **(a)** First Ancient Theatre, view from NW; **(b)** Second Ancient Theatre, view from SE [fieldwork 30/9/1999].

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Map of modern Larisa, showing the findspots of Late Antique remains.

Trenches (A-E) with remains of the Late Antique fortifications (the possible course of the Late Antique circuit walls is marked with a thick red line).

- A 8, Panagoulê St.
- B 9, Panagoulê St.
- C 18, Lapithôn St.
- D 87-88, Philellênôn St.
- E Georgiadou St., near the modern Pêneios bridge
- F 28, Kouma St.

- I First Ancient Theatre
- II Second Ancient Theatre

- 1 Basilica on 22, Kyprou St. (beg. of 5th c.)
- 2 Basilica on the acropolis (ca. 540's or earlier?)
- 3 Bath at the intersection of Olympou and Garivaldê St. (4th c.)
- 4 Bath (?) on 5, Neophytou St. (end of 4th c.?). The emblem of the floor mosaic in one of the rooms depicts the bust of Dionysos.
- 5 Cistern on 4, Manolakê St. (*ante* 4th c.)
- 6 Cistern on 12, Nirvana St. (2nd-3rd c.)
- 7 Triclinium (?), decorated with a mosaic of Dionysos, at the corner of 31st Augoustou and Papadiamantê Sts. (end of 4th c.)
- 8 House on 7, Rousvelt St. (end of 2nd or beg. of 3rd c.)
- 9 House near the "Post Office Sq." (7th c.)
- 10 House on 8, Garivaldê St. (8th c.)
- 11 Late Antique road and architectural remains at the intersection of Mavilê and Nirvana Sts.
- 12 Building of unknown function on 95, Kyprou St. (2nd or 3rd c.)
- 13 Building of unknown function at the intersection of Patroklou and Rousvelt Sts. (3rd c.)
- 14 Building of unknown function on 6 Ogl and Pheidiou Sts. (beg. of 5th c.)
- 15 Building of unknown function on 10, Lapithôn St. (6th c.)
- 16 Building of unknown function on 3, Papakyriazê St. (5th-7th c.)
- 17 Dionysiac mosaic floor (over 150 m²), at the intersection of Kyprou and Al. Panagoulê St., destroyed during the construction of a modern block of flats
- 18 Dionysiac mosaic floor on Gr. Palama and Neophytou St.
- 19 Trench on Papakyriazê and Rousvelt Sts. (part of the Classical agora superimposed by later architectural remains)
- * Modern Synagogue of Larisa, on 89, Kyprou St.

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THE PORTS OF THEBES AND DEMETRIAS

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Nea Anchialos (Thebes). **(a)** View of the port from the acropolis and **(b)** detail [fieldwork September 1996]; **(c)** boundary stone, found during excavation works near the harbour [Sôtêriou, *Thêvai* (1929), 12, fig. 9].

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The excavated remains of Thessalian Thebes, shown in relation to the grid-plan of the modern town of Nea Anchialos [after *PAE* 1979, plate C].

Note: almost all graves were discovered during construction works on the modern sewage system, hence their position along the streets of the town; naturally, we should assume that more graves are found in the orthogonal building plots surrounded by these streets, which are today occupied by modern houses and therefore, impossible to excavate.

Legend

- 1 Basilica A
- 2 Basilica B
- 3 Basilica C (with two earlier phases: Basilicas G and H)
- 4 Basilica D
- 5 Basilica E, to the west of Nea Anchialos (off the map)
- 6 Basilica F (of Martyrios)
- 7 Basilica I (on 30, July Str.)
- 8 Basilica J (next to the sea walls)
- 9 Basilica K (of peculiar plan)
- 10 Market-place (originally Forum area ?)
- 11 House of a local aristocrat (?)
- 12-19 Remains of secular, private architecture (houses)
- 20 Hospice(?)
- 21-26 Baths
- 27 Paved street with one colonnade and shops, to the E of Basilica A
- 28 Museum of Nea Anchialos
- 29 First Primary School of Nea Anchialos
- 30 Akropolis
- 31 Modern church of Nea Anchialos
- + Grave, O Ten graves
- Remains of secular architecture (floors, walls, sewers)
- ▣ Remains of cisterns and fountains
- Remains of aqueduct(?)
- ▣ Fortifications
- ↔ Gate (G1-G5)

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Nea Anchialos (Thebes). **(a)** View of the modern city from the acropolis; to the right, the site of Basilica A; **(b)** view of Basilica A from SE [fieldwork September 1996].

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Nea Anchialos (Thebes). Plan of Basilica A (middle or last quarter of 5th c.) with its enclosure, the commercial street to the E and the annexes: the NE cemetery and the bath to the NW [Asêmakopoulou-Atzaka, Magnesia (1984), 118, fig. 11].

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Demetrias. Topographical plan [after Eustathiou-Batsiou, Dêmêtriada (1990), 65, fig. 1]

- 1 Citadel
- 2 "Anakoron"
- 3 Agora with temple of Artemis *Iolkia*
- 4 "Herôon"
- 5 Theatre
- 6 Aqueduct
- 7 Walls by Dêmêtrios the Besieger
- 8 Walls by Antigonos Gonatas
- 9 Basilica of Damokratia
- 10 "House of Damokratia"
- 11 Cemetery Basilica

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Museum of Almyros. Late Antique funerary inscriptions from Nea Anchialos (Thebes)

(a) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 = AP3, DB: nos. 59, unpublished, unpublished and 163, respectively [fieldwork, October 1998]; **(b)** Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 = AP3, DB: nos. 163, 164, unpublished,

unpublished? [or possibly Feissel, *Inscriptions* (1987), 387, no. 7] and 59, respectively [fieldwork, Septemebr 1996]

82

Museum of Almyros. Late Antique funerary inscriptions from Nea Anchialos (Thebes)

(a) Nos. 1, 2 = AP3, DB: nos. 56 and 46, respectively [fieldwork, October 1998]; (b) Nos. 1, 2 = AP3, DB: nos. 59 and unpublished, respectively [fieldwork, September 1996]

83

(a-b) Demetrias. Slavic pottery (scale 1:4) and a bronze Slavic fibula (scale 1:1) found during the excavation of the Basilica of Damokratia [*Demetrias* IV.2 (1981), Tafel 1 (I.1-12)]; (c-d) Nea Anchialos (Thebes). A bronze fibula and a bronze brooch found in the burial chamber next to the S aisle of Basilica D (scale 1:1) [*PAE* 1935, 63, fig. 13-14].

84

Twenty-one bronze plates with human or animal figures of alleged Thessalian provenance [Werner, *Bronzefiguren* (1953), Tafeln 1-3]. Sometime after Ch. Vignier published them (*Arethuse* 1925, 60ff.), they were later lost and their current location is unknown. The plates were cast and then hammered for additional decoration, with their reverse flat and undecorated. They have a rather primitive character. Identification of their decorative motifs is not always easy (in brackets the identification of motifs proposed by Werner, who studied this material using Vignier's photographs). Werner suggests that this group of plates, which is uniform on the basis of its technique and decoration, may come from the Ukraine. Their use is uncertain. Byzantine equivalents, used for the decoration of saddles, are always found in pairs. All of the Thessalian specimens are single and their motifs are not suitable for the decoration of saddles. Due to their size they could not have been used as dress ornaments, either. Werner believes that they had a "magical - repulsive" purpose and regards them as evidence for the religious beliefs of the Slavs, who invaded the territory between the Danube and the Adriatic Sea in the early Middle Ages.

ECHINOS

85

Echinos. (a) view of the acropolis from the S; on the left side, the belfry of the cemeterial church of the Dormition of the Virgin, hidden behind its enclosure wall; (b) the SE corner of the wall built of *spolia*, which encloses the church of the Dormition of the Virgin and the cemetery of Echinos on the acropolis; (c) view to the E-SE from the acropolis of Echinos (altitude: 40 m); in the centre of the background, the island of Euboea; B indicates the location of the free-standing tower of Echinos [compare with Pl. 86a-b: B, 87 (in blue circle) and 88]; the large arrow indicates the top of the low hill to the SW of Echinos, where the cemetery of the ancient city extended [compare with Pl. 86b]; the smaller arrows indicate the Lamia-Volos highway [fieldwork 24/09/98].

86

Echinos: (a) topographical plan, published in 1937 [Béquignon, *Spercheios* (1937), fig. 12]; (b) topographical map showing the location of rescue excavations on the site, drawn in 1989 [cf. *AD* 44 (1989), B1, 163] by members of the XIVth EPKA [Papakônstantinou, Phthiotida (1994), 232, fig. 7]

87

Echinos. "I have seldom beheld a scene ... which combined so many charms with so much classical interest". "The "Ruins of Echinos of Thessaly" as drawn by E. Dodwell in the afternoon of May 27, 1806 [Dodwell, *Tour* (1819), plate 58]

88

Echinos. (a) the free-standing tower (ca. 6x6 m) from NW; (b) the free-standing tower from SW [fieldwork 24/09/98]

89

Echinos. **(a)** remains of the fortifications(?), belonging to the second enclosure of the ancient city(?); **(b)** fragment of a mullion (pres. dim: 0.42x0.25x0.09 m.), lying to the W of the church of the Dormition of the Virgin on the acropolis [fieldwork 24/09/98]

90

Echinos. **(a)** the SE tower of the acropolis [Papakōnstantinou, Phthiotida (1994), 232, fig. 6]; **(b)** remains of a tower(?) of the second enclosure(?) [AD 34 (1979), B1, pl. 62a; BL: D. Alexiou]; **(c)** section of the E city walls [AD 43 (1988), B1, pl. 122b; BL: V. Synacherês]

91

Echinos. Pieces of sculpture found during the excavation of the single-nave basilica of St. Athanasios: **(a)** the stone cubic base (0.455x0.45x0.32 m) of a bronze statue (the cavities for its support are visible on the upper surface of the base); the front is decorated with a cross flanked by two colonettes in low relief, supporting a rectangle with the inscription: "Ο ΑΓΙΟC ΑΘΑΝΑCΙ / ΟC ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑC" (= Saint Athanasios of Alexandria); **(b)** a Roman capital and the upper part of a Hellenistic grave slab [AD 16 (1960), pl. 147c-d]

92

Echinos. **(a)** the remains of two rooms (N room: 5.70x3.50 m; S room: 5x5 m) in the BL of Sp. Syropoulou; **(b)** view of the excavation from NW [AD 43 (1988), B1, 214, fig. 5 and pl. 120b]

93

Echinos. The Roman *heroon* and later (Late Roman?) constructions in the BL of G. Alexiou [AD 43 (1988), B1, 218, fig. 9]

94

Echinos. Remains of a Hellenistic building turned (in Roman times?) into a foundry in the BL of A. Kanavos [AD 36 (1981), B1, 223, fig. 10 and pl. 138d]

95

Echinos. **(a)** Plan and drawing of the façade of the two rock-cut, vaulted tombs (I-II), which contained lamps of the 5th-7th c. (dim: 2.15x0.70x1.16 m and 2.70x1.20x1.15 m, respectively); **(b)** the entrance of tomb II [AD 49 (1994), B1, 313, fig. 7, pl. 100b].

LAMIA

96

Lamia. Aerial view of Akrolamia from the S [Papakōnstantinou, *Kastro* (1994), fig. 3]

The acropolis walls are preserved in good condition, due to the continuous use of the site throughout the centuries and the restoration that took place in 1984. The N and S walls are founded on solid rock, while the E and the W sides are built on steep slopes. The circumference of the walls is ca. 600 m and their height varies according to the layout of the land: the highest parts in the NW and E corner reach up to 13 and 11.7 m, respectively. The average width of the masonry is 1.35 m and the walls are topped with bastions and a corridor (w: ca.0.90-1.20 m), which runs behind them. The large, oblong building in the centre of the fortified acropolis was constructed in the middle of the 19th c. as military quarters. After its restoration in 1985-9, it now houses the Archaeological collection of Lamia and the offices of the XIVth EPKA.

97

Plan of ancient Lamia, showing Akrolamia (A), the course of the Lower City walls with the SE gate (G1) and the approximate location and extent of the city's Hellenistic cemeteries (Nekropoleis 1-3). In brackets the altitude of the two hills that flank the city of Lamia [Papakōnstantinou, *Kastro* (1994), fig. 5].

98

Lamia. Plan of Akrolamia with excavation trenches [Papakōnstantinou, *Kastro* (1994), fig. 7]

99

Lamia. **(a)** View of the NW corner of Akrolamia, showing the various masonry systems used in the construction of the walls: the polygonal and the trapezoid system (at the base) and the later phases of small unworked stones, tiles and mortar (further up); **(b)** detail of the polygonal and the trapezoid masonry system at the base of the NW corner of Akrolamia [fieldwork 24/9/98]

100

Lamia. **(a)** View of the SE gate of Akrolamia and the ramp leading to it [fieldwork 24/9/98]. The square niche above the gate once held a dedicatory inscription, or a decorative relief [possibly depicting Centaur Cheirôn and Achilles; cf. Lucas, *Voyage* (1714), I, 218 and Vortselas, *Phthiotis* (1907), 4], or the coat of arms; **(b)** the SE tower and part of the *opus isodomum* masonry system on the E side of the acropolis wall. The lowest rows of the rectangular blocks (ca. 1.20x0.60 m) seem to be in their original position; the upper rows, however, consist of material in second use [Papakônstantinou, *Kastro* (1994), fig. 12]

101

Lamia. Stählin's plan of Lamia, showing the course of the inner wall (marked blue) and the outer wall (marked with a crooked blue line) of the Lower City. The green line marks Béquignon's proposed course of the outer wall [Stählin, *Thessalien* (1924), 214, fig. 28]

102

Lamia. Plan of modern Lamia, showing proposed courses of the Lower City fortifications [Papanagiôtou, *Mnêmeia* (1971), plan 2]

Description of the revised course of the inner city wall (red line), based on the excavation results of the XIVth EPKA

The inner city wall started at the SE corner of the acropolis and went down the S slope of the hill, past the church of Ag. Theodôroi, where it turned slightly to the E, in order to follow the Leivadeitou St., up to the point where this meets the Kapodistriou St. [nos. 1-4]. Then, it followed a SW direction along the whole length of Palaiologou St. [nos. 5-7]. At the end of Palaiologou St., it turned to the W, along Averôf St. [no. 8], and at the corner with Drosopoulou St. it changed its course to the N [no. 9]. Soon afterwards, it crossed Venizelou St. [no. 10], turned to the W, along Eslin St. [no. 11] and then to the NW, along Giannakoura St. [nos. 12-14]. After crossing the Makropoulou St., it went past the corner of Vasakarê and Kallidromou St. [no. 15] and then followed a NW course, up to the church of Ag. Loukas [no. 16]. There, it turned to the N and ran almost parallel to the E foot of the Ag. Loukas hill until it met Tsirimôkou St., where it turned to the E, running almost parallel, but slightly to the N, of Tsirimôkou St. [nos. 17-18]. After crossing the Makropoulou and Ypsêlantou Sts. [nos. 19-20], it followed Kazoulê St. [no. 21], went past the corner of Lachana and Ekklêsion St., climbed up the W side of the acropolis hill and ended at its NW corner.

103

Lamia. Remains of the Lower City wall on Ypsêlantou & Kazoulê Sts.; cf. Pl. 102: 20 [AD 43 (1988), B1, 209, fig. 3]

104

Lamia. **(a)** Excavated section of the underground vaulted tunnel (h of vault: 1-1.10 m), on 2, Valaôritou St., BL: E. Karanasou [AD 26 (1971), B1, 230, pl. 201e]; **(b)** fragment of a closure slab or ambo, found during restoration works on the S side of Akrolamia's fortifications [AD 16 (1960), B1, 146c]; **(c)** *Spolia* at the church of St. Despoina [AD 16 (1960), B1, 146a]

105

Lamia. 21, Othônos St., BL: Girls' Orphanage: various architectural remains, including part of the defence wall of the Classical city, repaired in the 2nd or 3rd c., a cistern, and a system of water pipes; most of the excavated sherds indicate that the area was mainly used between the last quarter of the 5th c. BC until the Roman times (end of 2nd or beg. of 3rd c.) [AD 36 (1981), B1, 207, fig. 1]

106

Lamia. Papanagiôtou's plan of modern Lamia, showing the revised course of the Lower City wall (as established on Pl. 102; marked red) and the position of some of the architectural remains of ancient Lamia (for a more detailed description of these remains and a key to the colour code, cf. the following two pages, nos. 1-56).

107

Lamia. Remains of the *Palaestra* or the *Gymnasium* of Hellenistic Lamia [this plate is a collage of the following figures: *AD* 27 (1972), B1, 327, fig. 3 (= BL: A. Chalvatzês) and *AD* 40 (1985), B1, 156, fig. 1 (= BL of the Municipality of Lamia)]

108

Lamia. **(a)** Drawing of the remains of a Roman *Nymphaeum* or cistern, at the SW foot of Akrolamia [Papanagiôtou, *Mnêmeia* (1971), fig. 71]; Cf. above, Pl. 106: A; **(b)** remains of a Hellenistic temple(?), on Palaiologou St. [Papanagiôtou, *Mnêmeia* (1971), fig. 72]. Cf. above, Pl. 106: 1

109

Lamia. Remains of an olive oil or wine press(?), on Rozakê Aggelê St. (BL: Petropoulou bros) [Papanagiôtou, *Mnêmeia* (1971), figs. 73-74]

110

Lamia. Excavation at Diakou Sq. [BL: Samara bros]: **(a)** building remains dating from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman period; **(b)** part of an inscribed mosaic (from the narthex of a Christian basilica?) [*AD* 26 (1971), B1, 229-30, 286, pl. 201a-b]

111

Lamia. Map of modern Lamia (ed. *PolyOdêgos*, 29 Alkiviadou St., 104 39 Athens), showing the approximate location of trenches, where graves of ancient Lamia were excavated (for a more detailed description of these trenches and a key to the colour code, cf. the following three pages, nos. 1-85). The red line indicates the Lower City wall, as established on Pl. 102 (Note: Although this is the best and most recent map of modern Lamia, it has a serious fault: the orientation of all the churches is wrong, i.e. the apses look to the N instead of the E).

112

Lamia. **(a)** 4, Argyrokastrou St., BL: Tr. Tsadima: 2 rock-cut, vaulted graves of the Hellenistic period, which were used from the 2nd c. BC until early Christian times [*AD* 38 (1983), B1, 165, fig. 4]; cf. Pl. 111: 64; **(b)** Karagiannopoulou St., BL: E. Douva: Three Byzantine graves; two were found inside, and one outside a room of the Hellenistic period [*AD* 42 (1987), B1, 220, fig. 3]; cf. Pl. 111: 67.

113

Lamia. Malieôn St., BL: P. Sdralê: 4 vaulted graves, cut in the rock of the NW side of Akrolamia. They all belong to the W cemetery of the city, which includes vaulted and cist graves of Hellenistic times that were used until the early Christian period [*AD* 42 (1987), B1, 216, fig. 1, pl. 127]; cf. Pl. 111: 65.

114

Lamia. Vyrônos, Diakou, Rozakê Aggelê & Kolokytha St. [BL: D. Elassôna]: Fragmentary remains of unidentified buildings of the Roman period, dated between the 1st-2nd c. (phase A) and the Late Roman period (phases B and C). [*AD* 37 (1982), B1, 193-5, fig. 4, pl. 117c]; cf. Pl. 106: 23.

HYPATA**115**

Hypata. View of the Spercheios valley, from the church of St. Nikolaos. The distance between Hypata and the banks of the Spercheios River is ca. 7km. The building on the far left (no. 1) is the High School of modern Hypata and the one next to it (no. 2) the newly-built Archaeological Museum [fieldwork 25/09/98]

116

Hypata: **(a)** View of the acropolis hill from the main square of the modern town. The small church under construction in the centre of the photo (no. 3) is dedicated to St. Athanasios of Meteôra; **(b)** View of the acropolis hill from NW (from the High School). On the far left (no. 3), the church of St. Athanasios of Meteôra and further to the right (no. 4) the church of St. Nikolaos, with its four-storied belfry [fieldwork 25/09/98]; **(c)** Plan of the acropolis [Béquignon, *Spercheios* (1937), fig. 13]; **(d)** Plan of modern Hypata, showing the location of rescue excavations in the town until 1989. The accompanying key includes a brief description of the excavated remains: their type, date (in brackets), the name of the owner of the excavated building lot (BL) and the year of the excavation (in square brackets) [after Pantos, *Spercheios* (1994), fig. 2]. Note: The orientation of plans (c) and (d) has been reversed intentionally (i.e. N points to the bottom of the page, instead to the top, as usual), in order to facilitate comparison between these plans and the accompanying photos (a) and (b), which have been taken from SSW.

117

Hypata: **(a)** The filling of a section of the Hellenistic walls of Hypata, excavated in the BL of E. Katsimpra [AD 40 (1985), B, 159, pl. 52b]; **(b)** plan of the remains of a basilica (dedicated to St. Êrôdiôn?; not preserved today) near the modern High School, as drawn by N. Giannopoulos in 1918 [Sôtêiou, *Basilikai* (1929), 187, fig. 19]; **(c)** view from SE of the *phôtêstêrio* of the baptistery excavated to the S of St. Sophia (pres. h of walls: ca. 0.50 m) [AD 34 (1979), A, pl. 34a].

118

Hypata. Plan of the *phôtêstêrio* (ca. 13x13 m) of the baptistery excavated to the S of St. Sophia [AD 34 (1979), A, 102, fig.1].

The four apses of the baptismal font in the centre of the room were covered with marble, rectangular slabs (0.52x0.10 m) and the floor of its main square with clay ones. The corners of the inner square, where the font is inscribed, are defined by four, Γ-shaped piers, which must have supported an elevated, wooden (probably, pyramidal) roof. The threshold on the W side of the inner square denotes the entrance to the font and suggests that, a low wall or a row of closure slabs between the corner piers blocked the access from all other sides. The interior façades of the preserved E, N and S walls of the room are decorated with frescoes, which imitate marble revetment.

The mosaic floors of the baptistery are among the finer examples of the art (ca. 55-60 tesserae per 0.1 m²) and consist of marble tesserae in white, yellow, dark and light blue. In the inner square, the free space above the junction of the font's apses is decorated with two concentric circles, flanked by floral motifs and filled with a star composed of lozenges and squares [Pl. 119]. The area between the inner square and the outer walls of the *phôtêstêrio* are decorated mainly by large, rectangular panels, one on each of the four sides. The large, rectangular panel of the S side [Pl. 120] consists of a row of five (originally six) octagons, filled with a variety of motifs (Solomon's knot, rosettes, etc.) and framed by eight squares and eight lozenges. That of the E side depicts small, intersecting circles. The one on the N side presents a combination of two motifs: large, intersecting circles, forming concave-sided squares, in the background, and large, intersecting squares forming smaller squares in their corners, in the foreground. Finally, the large, rectangular panel of the W side [Pl. 121b] is decorated with a row of stars composed of lozenges and squares filled with smaller squares, rosettes or circles.

119

Hypata. The preserved part of the mosaic decoration surrounding the four-lobed basin of the *phôtêstêrio*, excavated to the S of St. Sophia [this plate is a montage of plates 41a and 42b published in *AD* 34 (1979), A]

120

Hypata. The *phôtêstêrio* excavated to the S of St. Sophia: details of the mosaic decoration of the S corridor, as they appear from E to W [clockwise from top left: *AD* 34 (1979), A, pls. 36b, 36a, 37a, 37b]

121

Hypata. The *phôtêstêrio* excavated to the S of St. Sophia: **(a)** mosaic panel in the NE corner [*AD* 34 (1979), A, pl. 39a]; **(b)** detail of the floor mosaic in the W corridor [*AD* 34 (1979), A, pl. 40b]

122

Hypata. Sculptural decoration found (not *in situ*) during the excavation of the *phôtêstêrio* to the S of St. Sophia (clockwise from top left): the impost of a mullion, the impost of a column or mullion, a column base and fragment of a column [*AD* 34 (1979), A, pl. 44a, b and 45a, b]

123

Hypata. The W side of the church of St. Sophia with embedded *spolia* [fieldwork 25/09/98]

124

Hypata. Church of St. Sophia: **(a)** view from the SE; **(b)** a Late Antique impost capital embedded above the arch of the built-up entrance of the S side. [fieldwork 25/09/98]

125

Hypata. Church of St. Sophia: **(a)** marble *spolia* in the yard: fragment of a column of Karystian(?) marble (h: 0.60 m) (left), and fragment of an impost capital (w: 0.38/0.52 m; h: 0.30 m), found during the excavation of the baptistery (right); **(b)** fragment of an impost capital (w: 0.37 m; h: 0.18 m), embedded above the S door of the N chapel [fieldwork 25/09/98]

126

Hypata. Church of St. Sophia: **(a)** fragment of a *verde antico* colonette (circ: 0.72 m; pres. h: 0.42 m) in the yard of the church; **(b)** square clay slabs with adhesion grooves (0.29x0.29 m) embedded in the threshold of the W entrance of the N chapel [fieldwork 25/09/98]

127

Hypata. Marble *spolia* in the yard of St. Sophia: **(a)** part of the undecorated capital of a mullion (pres. dim: 0.33/0.52x0.30 m; h: 0.25 m); **(b)** part of another undecorated capital of a mullion (pres. dim: 0.43x0.31 m); (left) and fragment of an ambo? (pres. dim: 0.46x0.28x0.22 m) [fieldwork 25/09/98]

128

Hypata. Details of the two floor mosaic panels excavated to the S of St. Nikolaos [AD 16 (1960), pl. 148b and AD 28 (1973), B1, pl. 275c]

The first one measures 4.80x2.50 m and is decorated with rows of lozenges, framed by a two-strand guilloche, which contain circles with birds (partridges, pigeons, storks, etc.). The second one (6x0.80 m) has a wickerwork design, with squares whose sides consist of smaller squares formed by four tesserae.

129

Hypata. View of the church of St. Nikolaos from NW: **(a)** as it stood around 1910 (for this photo, I am grateful to Mr. K. Pagônês of the XIVth EPKA, Lamia); **(b)** as it stands today, after heavy restoration following its destruction during the Second World War (1944) [fieldwork 25/09/98]

130

Hypata. St. Nikolaos: **(a)** the S entrance of the church, where many *spolia* have been embedded, including a lintel with the 9th-c. inscription: "Dêmêtrios Katakâlôn, proedros and ktêtôr"; **(b)** detail of the W jamb of the S entrance, showing three capitals incorporated in the masonry [fieldwork 25/09/98].

131

Hypata. St. Nikolaos. Marble *spolia* in the yard of the church: **(a)** a *verde antico* column (l: 2.30 m; circ: 1.05 m; d: 0.35 m); **(b)** the impost of a Late Antique capital (0.40/0.80x0.56 m; h: 0.21 m) [fieldwork 25/09/98]

132

Hypata. St. Nikolaos. Marble *spolia* in the yard of the church: **(a)** a Theodosian capital, reused as a column base (h: 0.32 m); **(b)** a middle Byzantine(?) capital with stylised floral decoration and volutes (left), a composite capital, combining a Corinthian capital (lower part) with water-leaves (upper part) (right) [fieldwork 25/09/98].

133

Hypata. Remains of a Late Roman bath excavated on Leônidou St. [BL: A. Kariampas, Pl. 116: 1]. **(a)** detail of the mosaic floor in one of the rooms of the bath [AD 40 (1985), B, 165, fig. 7]; **(b)** plan of the excavation [AD 40 (1985), B, 164, fig. 6]. The bath had at least three rooms,

but none was fully excavated. The dimensions of the central room are 3x4.60 (exc. I) m. The walls of the bath (pres. h: 1.50 m; w: 0.48 m) are built of clay slabs covered with mortar.

134

Hypata: (a) remains excavated in the BL of A. Badra, Pl. 116d: 5 [AD 38 (1983), B1, 179, fig. 13]; (b) remains excavated in the BL of D. Kyritsês, Pl. 116d: 6 [AD 40 (1985), B, 163, fig. 5]; (c) remains excavated in the BL of E. Kyritsês, Pl. 116d: 10 [AD 38 (1983), B1, 177, fig. 11]

135

Hypata. The floor mosaic with the Three Graces excavated in the BL of A. Yphantês [Pl. 116d: 7] (now in the Archaeological Museum of Lamia) (a) drawing of the mosaic [Rozakê, Charites (1983), 133, fig. 1]; (b) detail [Postcard no. 413, published by the Greek Ministry of Culture].

136

Hypata. (a) remains of two rooms (exc. dim: 5.54x2.53 m and 5.95x4.50 m, respectively) from a large, Late Antique building (bath?) in the BL of K. Kaklea, Pl. 116d: 15 [AD 40 (1985), B, 165, fig. 8]; (b) detail of the colourful (white, grey, dark red, ochre, dark orange and black tesserae) floor mosaic in one of the rooms of the same building, excavated in the adjacent BL of G. Kontogeôrgou, Pl. 116d: 15 [AD 40 (1985), B, pl. 88c].

MÉTROPOLIS

137

Mêtropolis. Remains of a Roman bath excavated in 1990 in the E part of ancient Mêtropolis. The excavation trench measured 24.50x8 m. [drawing by O. Karagiorgou, based on the description and measurements given in AD 45 (1990), B1, 205-6; the position of the piers and the "sitz-bad" in room A, of the central panels of the mosaic floors in rooms B, C and F, and of the openings of the rooms is approximate].

TRIKKÊ

138

Trikkê. Town-planning of the modern city [S. Karapanidês and N. Photês, *Hellas: road-touristic maps*, Athens (no date), map no. 13]

= Approximate position of the 5th-c. narthex floor mosaic discovered in 1956, to the N of the castle.

139

Trikkê. The remains of the Gymnasium, the Hellenistic building, the Roman baths and the Byzantine church (cf. next plate), discovered to the E of the church of St. Nikolaos, as these stood in 1988. The transparency shows the parts of the Roman baths and the Hellenistic building discovered by D. Theocharês in 1964 [AD 20 (1965), B2, 314, fig. 1] and clarifies the position of the antiquities within the modern town-plan of Trikala.

140

Trikkê. Plan of the castle, showing also the position of the churches of the modern city, immediately to the E of the castle [Gouloulês, Naoi (1988), 308, fig. 1 and Nêmas, *Kastra* (1988), 281, fig. 18].

The walls of the castle, as they stand today, enclose an area of ca. 130x62 m., divided by internal walls in three sections (I-III); section I may have not been originally part of the acropolis [Theocharês, *Ereunai* (1958), 73]. The walls are reinforced at regular intervals by rectangular (mainly) or circular towers. A single gate (G) offers access to the fortified area. A smaller gate in section I (g1) leads to the largest, middle section (II), whose NE corner (III) is protected by a separate enclosure. The underground tunnel in section III leads, allegedly, to Kalambaka (22km NW of Trikala). Other features of interest within the castle are the Ottoman clock tower in section II, put up in 1648, and a circular well in section I, which may date as early as the original construction of the castle [Nêmas, *Kastra* (1988), 265-6, fig. 17-18].

141

Trikkê. Plan of the remains excavated to the E of the church of St. Nikolaos [Tziafalias, Asklêpieio (1988), 202, pl.1 and *AD*48 (1993), 250, fig. 1]

142

Trikkê. (a) one of the two mosaic floor panels in room VI of the Roman baths, measuring 4.80x4.80 m and depicting four petal rosettes within octagons, whose projected sides form meanders in black and white tesserae; the other, partially excavated panel (no published photo) has tesserae of four different colours and depicts more intricate geometric motifs [Theocharês, Ereunai (1958), 68, fig. 1]; (b-c) colourful (tesserae of ten different colours were used) mosaic panel (0.94xca. 1.80 m) with Dionysiac scene in area VIII of the Hellenistic building [Theocharês, Ereunai (1958), 68, pls. 52b and 53b].

143

Trikkê. The floor mosaic panel (4x2 m) of Lykourgos and Ambrosia [*AD* 20 (1965), B, pls. 371 and 372a]

The panel shows Lykourgos, the mythological king of Thrace, holding a double axe in his raised hands, ready to attack nymph Ambrosia, Dionysos's wet-nurse, who holds out her hands to him pleading for her life. Behind Lykourgos, a maenad with a torch is trying to stop him. An inscription identifies the other female figure in the left lower corner of the panel as the personification of Thrace, where the episode is taking place. The vine branches surrounding Ambrosia and Lykourgos allude to the tragic end of the episode, as given in Nonnos's *Dionysiaka*: Earth, feeling sorry for Ambrosia, transforms her to a vine, whose tendrils choke Lykourgos.

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Trikkê. (a) detail of the geometric background of the Dionysiac mosaic panels in the Hellenistic building [Tziafalias, Asklêpieio (1988), 214, pl. 23]; (b) the dividing walls (w: 0.60 m) that destroyed parts of the mosaic floors of the Hellenistic building during its third constructional phase [Theocharês, Ereunai (1958), pl. 51b].

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Trikkê. The mosaic floor in the narthex of the so-called "Basilica of Prophêtês Êlias" [Orlandos, Psêphidôto (1955-6), 118, fig. 2].

The mosaic floor [3.05x7.60(pres.l) m] is outlined by a wide band (0.43 m) of trailing branch, which encloses two rectangular panels, framed by a narrow band (0.18 m) of Vitruvian scroll. The N rectangular panel has a band (0.30 m) of ivy leaves on its N side; the remaining surface is decorated with eight circles, intersecting with rectangles with rounded corners. The circles contain squares with four-leaf rosettes. The S panel, which was originally the central panel of the entire floor mosaic of the narthex, depicts three apses, supported on four fluted colonettes. The space under the semi-circles of the side apses is filled with two pairs of birds, below which are amphorae with spiral handles and trailing vines emerging from their mouths. The central apse encloses a rectangular panel with an inscription in six lines, that reads: "To be blessed; Pardalas, the head-priest, decorated the narthex". The space above and below the inscribed panel is filled with two birds drinking water from an open vessel from which vine branches spring, and with a fish and a pomegranate, respectively. The pendentives between the apses are also filled with birds. The tesserae used in the N panel are dark green, dark red and white, while the tesserae of the middle panel offer a greater variety of colours: white, dark and light green, dark red, pink and yellow.

KAISAREIA

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Map of Kaisareia and the surrounding area. Scale 1:50,000 [Karamêtrou-Mentessidê, *Aianê* (1989), 31, map 2]

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Kaisareia. Plan of the fortification remains on the Palaiokastro hill (no scale provided, but the width of the hill is reported to be ca. 200 m) [Keramopoulos, Kaisareia (1935), 409, Abb. 13] According to Keramopoulos's observations, the walls, built of dressed, porous stones and mortar, were stronger on the W side, where the hill is less steep. Gates possibly existed on the W side (leading to the fertile plain, that must have belonged to the ancient city's territory), on the S side (leading to Aliakmonas River) and on the NE corner, which today serves also as the main access to the hill.

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Kaisareia. The inscription of Bishop Makedonios [Pelekanidês, *Epigraphê* (1960), 466, fig. 1; Touratsoglou and Rizakês, *Epigraphes* (1985), 74-5, no. 66]

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Kaisareia: **(a)** fragment of the marble base of the bronze statues of Valentinian and Valens (364-7), inscribed: "[Imp. Caess. dd. nn. Fl. Valentiniano et Fl. Valente victoriosissimis semper [Augg.]" [Touratsoglou and Rizakês, *Epigraphes* (1985), pl. 84]; **(b)** the same marble piece, reused as a closure slab with a relief cross, donated by an unknown *comes*; note the incised triangles, rectangles, lozenges and circle on the arms of the cross, imitating gems. [Touratsoglou and Rizakês, *Epigraphes* (1985), 84, pl. 30, no. 83]

DIOCLETIANOUPOLIS**150**

Kastoria. View from the W [Moutsopoulos, Polê (1997), 48].

Behind the town rises Mount Koritsa or Goritsa (h: 890 m). Its name is either of Slavic (Gorica = small forest) or Albanian origin (Goricë = wild pear; in folk Greek, gortsá) [cf. Moutsopoulos, Kastoria (1990), 9]. The peak of Mount Koritsa, Agios Athanasios, rises 270 m above the level of the lake, whose physical charms impressed both foreign travelers [Pouqueville, *Travels* (1998), 82-3; Leake, *Travels* (1835), I, 326] and the Ottoman rulers of Kastoria (between 1385-1912), who called it "Sah göl" (= royal/beautiful lake).

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Kastoria. **(a)** topographical plan, showing the location of Diocletianoupolis and Kastoria [Papazôtos, Diocletianoupolis (1988), fig. 1]; **(b)** Diocletianoupolis: general plan [Papazôtos, Diocletianoupolis (1988), fig. 4]

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Diocletianoupolis. **(a)** plan of Basilica A, first and second phases [Papazôtos, Diocletianoupolis (1988), 206, fig. 5]; **(b-c)** fresco decoration and detail of the floor mosaic of Basilica A [*AD* 32 (1977), B2, pl. 132b-c]

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Diocletianoupolis. Plan of Basilica B with phases A (top) and B (bottom) [Papazôtos, Diocletianoupolis (1988), figs. 6-7]

The large, barrel-vaulted tomb, under its central aisle consists of a corridor with staircase (1.80x0.95 m), an ante-room (1.90x1.90 m) and the main, cubic, burial chamber (1.90x1.90x1.90 m.), which is paved with bricks, bearing crosswise fingerprints.

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Diocletianoupolis. Plan of the excavated remains at the site of Paravela [Papazôtos, Diocletianoupolis (1988), fig. 2], including:

- a Roman building, probably a *heroon* or the temple of a mystic or rural deity, of the end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd c.. The building is orientated NW-SE and consists of a large atrium (52.40x33.20 m) and a smaller, rectangular room (17.60x12 m), adjacent to the NW side of the atrium [Pl. 155a]. This room has a semicircular apse in the centre of its NW side, where the statue of worship stood (the base of the statue and a fragment of its marble hand, holding a laurel branch, were found in the apse).
- a large (16.40x6.80 m) building, enclosing a vaulted tomb. According to a proposed reconstruction [Pl. 155b], the building had a tripartite arrangement (barrel-vaulted ante-room, main chamber with hipped roof, apse enclosing the vaulted tomb) reminiscent of that of a church (narthex, nave, apse). Access to the vaulted tomb was by five steps leading down to the main chamber.
- the three-aisled, wooden roof Basilica C, of general dimensions 34.50x18.50 m.
- a wine press of general dimensions 12x8.50 m.

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Diocletianoupolis. Site of Paravela: **(a)** reconstruction of the Roman building [Papazôtos, Diocletianoupolis (1988), fig. 3]; **(b)** plan (left) and reconstruction (right) of the tomb [Papazôtos, Diocletianoupolis (1988), figs. 8-9]

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Diocletianoupolis: **(a)** plan of House A; **(b)** plan of House B, first and second phases [Papazôtos, Diocletianoupolis (1988), figs. 10-11]

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Kastoria. Plan of the modern city, showing the Byzantine fortifications (marked red) and some of the main Byzantine churches [Moutsopoulos, *Kastoria* (1990), fig. 9]

- 1 St. Stephanos
- 2 Sts. Anargyroi
- 3 St. Nikolaos tou Kasnitzê
- 4 Panagia Mavriôtissa
- 5 Panagia Koumbelikê
- 6 Taxiarchês tês Mêtropolês
- 7 St. Athanasios tou Mouzakê

PHARSALOS**158**

View of the modern city of Pharsalos and part of the Thessalian plain from the acropolis, on top of the hill of Prophêtês Êlias, which rises 348 m above the plain [fieldwork, 27/09/98]

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Pharsalos. Plan of the fortifications [Katakouta and Toufexês, *Fortifications* (1990), 71]

The fortified area on the top of the hill of Prophêtês Êlias measures ca. 550x60 m and includes two rocky tabular summits united by a lower ridge. On this ridge, which is the narrowest point of the acropolis, the two acropolis's gates, nearly opposite to each other, open [G1-G2] [Pl. 160b, 161]. The S gate leads to the steep S slope of the hill, and the N one into the city. A rectangular tower protects the S gate [T1], and two more [T2, T5] rise on the NW and NE corners of the acropolis.

From the acropolis the two legs of the fortifications (E and W) run down the N side of the hill [Pl. 162a]. These must have met in the plain, at the foot of the hill, where, however, no remains of the fortifications are visible anymore. An additional rampart reinforced the southernmost section of the W leg of the fortifications [R]. Immediately after this rampart, eleven rectangular towers at intervals of ca. 30 m, reinforced another vulnerable section of the walls [T10-20]. Nine more rectangular towers of varying dimensions (l: 5.60-13 m; w: 5.50-8 m) have been located: six on the W leg [T21-26] and three on the E leg [T27-29].

The only gate visible today is the one in the NW section of the W leg of the fortifications, to the E of the springs of the Apidanos River [G3], which led to the extensive W cemetery of the Hellenistic city. Stählin saw one more gate on the W leg of the fortifications [G4?] and supposed that another one existed in the E leg [G5?]; no traces of either are visible today. Two posterns have also been located: the first, ca. 100 m to the S of gate G1 [P1] and the other ca. 50 m to the S of tower T27 [P2].

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Pharsalos. **(a)** view of the hill of Prophêtês Êlias from the N; **(b)** the N gate of the acropolis, from NE [fieldwork 27/09/98].

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Pharsalos. **(a)** the S gate of the acropolis, from NW; **(b)** the S gate of the acropolis, from SW [fieldwork 27/09/98].

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Pharsalos. **(a)** the southernmost section of the E leg of the fortifications, from the W; **(b)** part of the E wall of the Byzantine enclosure (arrows), from the S [fieldwork 27/09/98]

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Pharsalos. Byzantine cisterns on the acropolis [fieldwork 27/09/98].

CHAPTER IV: The economy of Late Antique Thessaly**164**

Nea Anchialos (Thebes). **(a)** View from W of the C-shaped cistern of the pottery workshop in the Marketplace [*PAE* 1963, pl. 33b], **(b)** detail of the cistern [*PAE* 1960, pl. 4b].

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Mikrothêves, site Lachanorema. **(a)** View of some of the storerooms of the wine factory [*AD* 29 (1973-4), B2, 546-7, pl. 370a], **(b)** possible plan of the excavated remains of the wine factory, based on the description offered in the relevant excavation report (drawing by O. Karagiorgou; no scale).

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Aidinio. **(a)** Plan of the excavated rooms of the olive-oil press [AD26 (1971), B2, 313, fig. 5], **(b)** view of the cistern [AD 26 (1971), B2, pl. 286c]

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Aidinio. **(a-b)** parts of a *trapetum*, columns, sherds, etc., discovered on site [AD 26 (1971), B2, pl. 286a-b], **(c)** a fragmentary *trapetum* kept in the Archaeological Museum of Halmyros [fieldwork, September 1996]

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Aspects of the 20th c. Thessalian economy, photographed by D. Tloupas: **(a)** sacks of wheat at Megalochôri Trikalôn in 1967, and **(b)** selling grapes at Rapsanê (Lower Olympos) in 1973 [Mnêmê Theocharê (1992), 142 and 138]

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Modern aspects of Thessalian economy, photographed by D. Tloupas: **(a)** pasture at Zarko in 1968, **(b)** village girls spinning on Olympos, in 1955 [Mnêmê Theocharê (1992), 256 and 276]

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Statistical information on, **(a)** the area occupied by the various products cultivated in Thessaly (year 1911), and **(b)** the extent of olive cultivation in various districts of Greece (year 1939) [Gourgiôtê, Elaiônes (1996), 390-1, tables 1-2]

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Traditional, manually operated appliances for the extraction of olive oil, suitable for small quantities of olives and for household economies, used at the village of Elaphos (Agias), 40km SE of Larisa [ETBA, *Olive* (1996), 367-8: photos by T. Tloupas (1980) and P. Magoulas (1994), respectively]

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Modern aspects of Thessalian economy: **(a)** a traditional shoe-maker's shop, at Glôssa on Skopelos, **(b)** weaving upon a horizontal loom at the village of Lafkos Magnêsias [Makrês, Magnesia (1982), figs. 73, 74]

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The marble quarry at Atrax [fieldwork September 1998]

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The Zasteni quarries at the foot of Mount Tissaion on the Pêlion peninsula [fieldwork, October 1998]

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Modern traces of workmanship for the extraction of marble blocks at the Zasteni quarries [fieldwork, October 1998]

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(a) Quarry at the site of "Kazania", in the vicinity of Nea Anchialos, **(b)** view of Nea Anchialos from the quarry [fieldwork, September 1996]

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Geographical and geological map of the *verde antico* quarries [geological map after Jung, Chasabali (1961), Abb. 1]

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Reconstruction of the pendular saw [Röder, Marmor Phrygium (1971), Abb. 64]

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Verde antico quarries: **(a)** view of the quarries from S, **(b)** fragment of a colonnette at the quarries [fieldwork, September 1996]

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Verde antico quarries: flat surfaces created during the quarrying of *verde antico* [fieldwork, September 1996]

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(a) Larisa, Archaeological Museum: statuette of a boy, made of *verde antico*, origin unknown [fieldwork, September 1998], **(b)** Rome, Basilica of San Sebastiano: *verde antico* veneer used in a funerary monument of 1711 [photo, M. Kouroumalis (July 2000)]

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Rome, San Giovanni in Laterano: *verde antico* columns of the Constantinian basilica, flanking the statues of the twelve apostles in the nave [photo, M. Kouroumalis (July 2000)]

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Ravenna, San Apollinare Nuovo: *verde antico* colonnette and veneer used in the decoration of the side chapels [photo, M. Kouroumalis (July 2000)]

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Ravenna, San Vitale: **(a)** the four *verde antico* colonnettes supporting the altar, **(b)** detail of one of the colonnettes [photo, M. Kouroumalis (July 2000)]

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(a) Constantinople, St. John Stoudios: *verde antico* columns on the N colonnade [fieldwork, March 1996], **(b)** Philippi, Basilica B: fragments of *verde antico* columns found during the excavation of the basilica [photo, Vaggelès Papathanasiou]

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Constantinople, St. Sophia: *verde antico* columns in the galleries [Mango, Architecture (1986), pl. IV]

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IAM (inv. no. 1627): the *verde antico* ambo of the church of St. Sophia at Thessalonica. **(a)** drawing [Mendel, *Catalogue* (1912-4), II, 406], **(b)** photo [Gnoli, *Marmora* (1988), fig. 183]

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(a) Reconstruction of the *verde antico* ambo from the Marzamemi shipwreck, scale 1:40 [Kapitän, *Elementi* (1980), fig. 18], **(b)** IAM (inv. no. 2463): *verde antico* slab from an ambo(?) [Mendel, *Catalogue* (1912-4), III, 537, no. 1329]

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Syria, Apamea: *verde antico* reliquary casket **(a)** drawings of the excavated fragments, **(b)** reconstruction [Napoleone-Lemaire and Balty, *Église* (1969), figs. 14-5]

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Syria, Apamea: *verde antico* C-shaped dining table [Donnay (G. and C.), "Maison du Cerf" (1984), pl. LII.2]

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IAM (inv. no. 823): *verde antico* sarcophagus **(a)** drawing [Mendel, *Catalogue* (1912-4), III, 417, no. 1174], **(b)** photo [Gnoli, *Marmora* (1988), fig. 38]

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(a) IAM (inv. no. 2994): *verde antico* sarcophagus [Müfit, *Erwerbungsbericht* (1931), 173, Abb. 1], **(b)** Istanbul, Topkapi Palace Museum, Baghdad Kiosk: *verde antico* sarcophagus [Gnoli, *Marmora* (1988), fig. 137]

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(a) Copy of Salzenberg's drawing [*Baudenkmale* (1854), 35, Blatt XXXVI: figs. 5-6] of the *verde antico* sarcophagus that used to be in front of the W entrance of Christ Pantokrator monastery (Zeyrek Kilise Camii), **(b)** the lid of the sarcophagus of Manuel I Komnenos [Mango, *Sarcophagi* (1962), fig. 1]

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(a) Volos, Archaeological museum: fragments of *verde antico* columns; origin uncertain, **(b)** Nea Anchialos, Basilica C: fragments of *verde antico* columns found during the excavation of the basilica [fieldwork, September 1996]

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Nea Anchialos, Basilica C. Plan of the 4th-c. baptistery, showing the position of the *verde antico* slab at the entrance of the *phôtêstêrio* [PAE 1984, pl. Δ']

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(a) IAM (inv. no. 4563): *verde antico* door lintel from the Lips Monastery (Fenari Isa Camii) [Macridy *et al.*, *Lips* (1964), figs. 14-15], **(b)** IAM (inv. no. 4313): *verde antico* icon of a military saint, found at the Lips Monastery (Fenari Isa Camii) [fieldwork, March 1996]

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Venice, San Marco. Plan of the church, showing the viewpoints of Pls. 199-203 [Giovani Musolino, *The Basilica of St. Mark in Venice*, Venice 1956].

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Venice, San Marco. **(a)** *Verde antico* pieces embedded on the N façade of the church, **(b)** *verde antico* veneer on the Porta di S. Alipio [photos Frederick Lauritzen (1998)]

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Venice, San Marco. *Verde antico* columns in the second tier of the portal niche to the N of the main W entrance [photos Frederick Lauritzen (1998)]

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Venice, San Marco. *Verde antico* columns and veneer slabs on the main W entrance of the church [photos Frederick Lauritzen (1998)]

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Venice, San Marco. *Verde antico* columns in the second tier of the portal niche to the S of the main W entrance [photos Frederick Lauritzen (1998)]

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Venice, San Marco. **(a)** *Verde antico* column in the first tier on the S façade of the narthex, **(b)** two *verde antico* column bases to the S of the central door leading from the narthex to the nave [photos Frederick Lauritzen (1998)]

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Phôkis (Greece), Hosios Loukas: *verde antico* uprights in the iconostasis [P. Lazaridês, *Το μοναστήρι του Οσίου Λουκά. Σύντομος εικονογραφημένος αρχαιολογικός οδηγός*, Athens (no date), fig. 29]

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Athos, Monastery of Great Lavra. **(a)** *Verde antico* floor revetment slabs in the *katholikon*, **(b)** *verde antico* columns (*spolia*), supporting the stoa in front of the refectory, and **(c)** a *verde antico* column at the gate of the monastery [photos S. Vogiatzês (1999)].

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(a) Preslav: *verde antico* columns at the "Symeon Palace", **(b)** Istanbul, St. Andrew at the Place of Judgement (Hagios Andreas en tê Krisei): two *verde antico* columns on the W side of the ambulatory [fieldwork, March 1996]

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Adrianople (Edirne) in Eastern Thrace. Bayezid II mosque: **(a)** *verde antico* screen uprights used in the construction of the imperial lodge (Hünkâr Mahfili) in the SE corner of the prayer hall (the upright in the foreground is no. 6 on the plan that follows) [photo Dr. Haluk Sezer (1999)], **(b)** plan of the imperial lodge showing distribution of materials and designs [Ötügen and Ousterhout, Thrace (1989), 126, fig. 2]

Green = *verde antico*, Yellow = Prokonnesian marble, Brown = brown marble of unidentified origin.

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Adrianople (Edirne) in Eastern Thrace. Bayezid II mosque: **(a)** view of the imperial lodge [Ötügen and Ousterhout, Thrace (1989), Pl. XXVII], **(b-c)** some of the screen uprights used in the construction of the imperial lodge; the upright on (b) is no. 1 on Pl. 207b and the *verde antico* upright in the foreground of (c) is no. 14 on Pl. 207b [photos Dr. Haluk Sezer (1999)]

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Adrianople (Edirne) in Eastern Thrace. Bayezid II mosque: **(a-b)** *verde antico* columns in the courtyard of the mosque, **(c)** *verde antico* veneer strips used in the decoration of the arch above the entrance to the mosque [photos Dr. Haluk Sezer (1999)]

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Distribution map of *verde antico*. (All sites are extensively discussed in AP6. Cf. also TBL10-11) [map: O. Karagiorgou].

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Riley's "standard 'package' of six main Roman amphora types from diverse origins ... common throughout the Roman Mediterranean during the later 5th and 6th c." [after Riley, *Relations* (1982), fig. 3; *id.*, *Red Sea* (1989), 151]. For a brief profile on each one of these amphorae, cf. Peacock and Williams, *Amphorae* (1986), class 44, 43, 49, 46, 45 and 52, respectively. I follow the classification of amphorae by Riley, Benghazi (1979)*.

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(a) Demetriada: Late Roman amphorae 2 rim fragments found during the excavation of the atrium of the Basilica of Damokratia, in a context dated by coins to the second half of the 4th c. [*Demetrias* IV.2 (1981), Tafel 60: III511-3, 517, 519], **(b)** Nea Anchialos: two whole examples of Late Roman amphorae 2 found during the excavation of an unidentified building next to Basilica C, which was in use until the end of the 6th c. [*AD* 31 (1976), B1, pl. 139c]

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Nea Anchialos: two whole examples of Late Roman amphorae 2, kept in the office of the excavation supervisor [fieldwork, October 1998]

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(a) Skopelos: a Late Roman amphora in the yard of the Episkopê church [fieldwork, September 1996], **(b)** the olive press ("taliagra") at the monastery of Evaggelistrìa on Skiathos (late 18th c.) [fieldwork, September 1999]

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Examples of Late Roman amphorae 2 from Balkan and Aegean sites.

1. Torone, used for an infant burial [Papadopoulos, *Torônê* (1989), fig. 11a]
2. Sucidava, 4th c. [Opait, *Beobachtungen* (1984), Tafel II.1]
3. Iatrus, amphora and three lids of the first half of the 5th c. [Böttger, *Gefässkeramik* (1982)*, Tafel 17: no. 220, Tafel 250: nos. 309-11]
4. Tomis, last quarter of the 5th or the 6th c. [Opait, *Beobachtungen* (1984), Tafel II.4]
5. Histria, 6th c. [*Histria I* (1954), 459, fig. 383]
6. Yassi Ada, dated to 625/6 [Baas and van Doorninck, Jr., *Yassi Ada* (1982), fig. 8-5, no. CA 14]
7. Chios, from the NW fortress tower at Emporio, dated 641-673/4 [Ballance *et al.*, *Emporio* (1989), fig. 36, no. 236]
8. Samos, from a 7th c. context in the cisterns near the Eupalinos tunnel [Hautumm, *Studien* (1981)*, Abb. 23]

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Map showing sites in North Balkans with Late Roman amphorae 2 finds [drawing, Dr. Sean Kingsley]

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Map showing sites in the Aegean Sea with Late Roman amphorae 2 finds [drawing, Dr. Sean Kingsley]

Folded plan

Available plans of Thessalian churches reproduced at the same scale (1 cm equals 5m)

- 1 Larisa: Basilica on 22, Kyprou St. (beginning of 5th c.)
- 2 Larisa: Basilica of St. Achilleios (around the 540's)
- 3 Demetrias: Basilica of Damokratia (beginning of the 5th c.)
- 4 Demetrias: Cemetery basilica (end of the 4th c.)
- 5 Nea Anchialos (Thebes): Basilica A (middle or last quarter of the 5th c., or middle of the 6th c.)
- 6 Nea Anchialos (Thebes): Basilica B (end of the 5th c.)
- 7 Nea Anchialos (Thebes): Basilica C (Three phases, dated to the 4th, middle of the 5th and 6th c.)
- 8 Nea Anchialos (Thebes): Basilica D (second half of the 5th c.?, middle of the 6th c.? or 7th c.?)
- 9 Nea Anchialos (Thebes): Basilica F (431)
- 10 Nea Anchialos (Thebes): Basilica I (date?)
- 11 Nea Anchialos (Thebes): Basilica K (beginning of the 4th c.?)
- 12 Hypata: Basilica near the modern High School
- 13 Diocletianoupolis: Basilica A (date?)
- 14 Diocletianoupolis: Basilica B (date?)
- 15 Diocletianoupolis: Basilica at Paravela (date?)