

# Catalogue of the Archaeologically Attested Workshops

## Introduction

A catalogue is included here in order to make available all the information gathered in the preparation of the main text of this work. This encompasses only those structures or finds considered to be »workshops« by their excavators. Grids of water pipes or other indications for such activity that could not be confirmed due to the salvage or rescue character of the excavations have not been included.

A special comment should be made on the nature of the archaeological work conducted in Thessaloniki. All excavations that take place in the city – apart from the research in the Galerius complex, the surviving part of the city walls and the still standing monuments – have a fragmentary character and are considered salvage or rescue excavations. They are conducted in a single private plot where a new building is due to be built. In order to get building permission the area to be built upon must be excavated and archaeologically investigated. Modern properties generally do not correspond to ancient or medieval ones and consequently antique buildings are almost always excavated only partially, and often their exact size, function and reconstruction phases remain obscure. This uncertainty might last forever or until the adjoining property is demolished and another rescue excavation is conducted to reveal the remainder of the building, possibly several years or even decades later. The summary reports that are presented in the *Archaiologikon Deltion*, in the *Archaiologiko Ergo stē Makedonia kai Thrakē* from 1987, and in the small catalogues published by the 9<sup>th</sup> Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities from 1999 to 2005, are the only information published on these complex, often obscure, but overall extremely important finds.

The 112 sites or rather different activities that were recorded have been arranged according to their nature (**supplement**). Therefore, all sites where indications of the use of open fire were detected, mainly kilns or wasters (production refuse), are presented in the following order (cat. nos 1-67, maps in **figs 379-382**, marked in red):

1. Lime kilns
2. Ceramic workshops according to their different products, which were usually produced in different sites, namely, the production of bricks and roof tiles; and those of vessels, lamps and figurines.
3. Metal production workshops
4. Glass workshops
5. Workshops of undetermined use that involved fire

The second group of workshops that follow in the catalogue are those that involved the use of water and therefore interconnected systems of water reservoirs and water pipes are always traceable and characterise these sites. This group comprises the following categories (cat. nos **68-100**, maps in **figs 383-385**, marked in blue):

1. Water mills
2. Wine presses
3. Metal refineries
4. Dyeworks
5. Tanneries
6. Workshops of undetermined use that involved water.

Finally, a group of less »eloquent« finds, i.e. those of activities that are more difficult to determine, but which have been detected nevertheless (cat. nos **101-112**, map in **fig. 386**, marked in green):

1. Bonecarving workshops
2. Weaving workshop
3. Marble workshops
4. Mosaic workshops
5. Undetermined »workshops«, i.e. those that were described as such by their excavators, but for which no other information was given that would allow their placement in one of the other groups.

## CATALOGUE

### Lime Kilns

**1**

**figs 59-62**

**Type:** Lime kilns

**City:** Platamōnas

**Area:** North of the Castle

**Address:** »Krania« site

**Date:** Early fourth century

**Description:** Two large, early fourth-century complexes of kilns found at Platamōnas assumed to be connected with the building activity of Galerius and Constantine I in Thessaloniki. Fifteen cylindrical lime kilns were cut into the soft rock of the hill, which, as it appears, were used at least twice. The diameter of the cylindrical chambers for the production of lime ranges from between 3 m and 4.5 m and its depth in some cases exceeds 5 m. On the floor of the chamber, an

axial, elongated channel was cut, on which a grid-like floor was based, consisting of two or three stone slabs. The vaulted fire-tunnel opened onto the hillside and was divided into two parts. The upper opening was at the level of the chamber's floor and the lower at the level of the dug-out channel. In front of the chamber a stoke-area was cut in the rock used for the collection of combustibles and for the workers to operate in.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2002, 5. – Loverdou-Tsigarida et al., Archaiologikes ereunes 436-459 illus. 1-2 figs 4-5. – Loverdou-Tsigarida, Paragōgikē monada asvestiou 89-183 esp. 101-102. – Sdrolia, Archaiologikes ereunes.

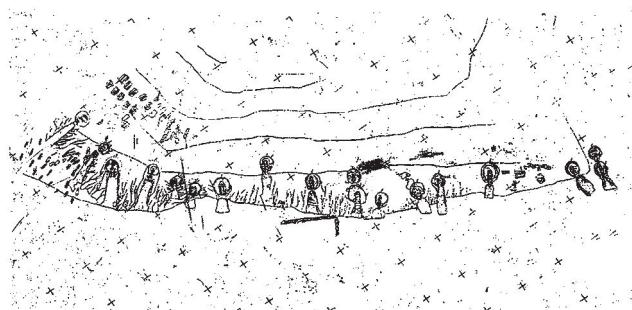


Fig. 59 Platamōnas, »Krania« site, plan of kilns on the cemetery's hill.

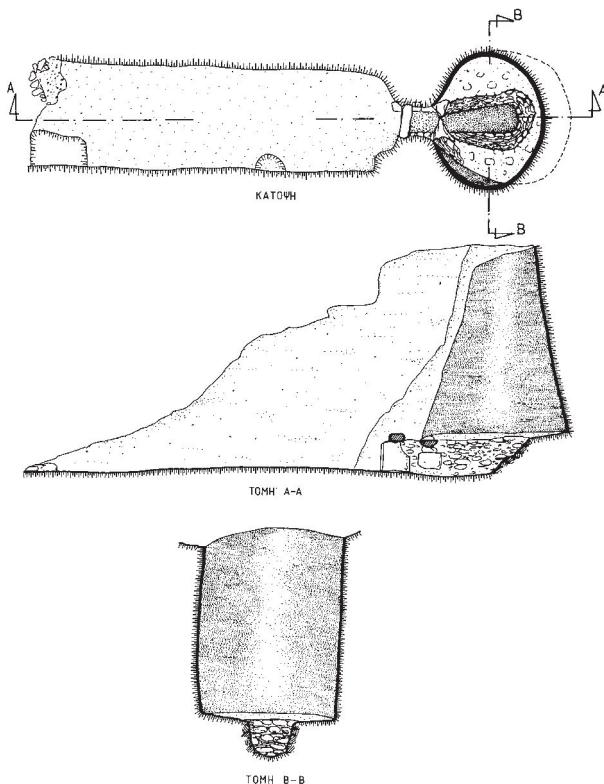


Fig. 60 Platamōnas, »Krania« site, plan of kiln 7.

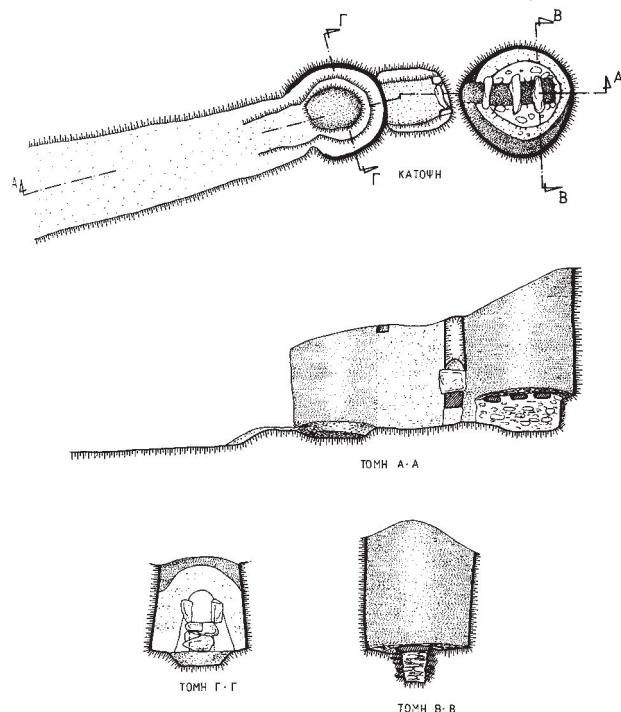


Fig. 61 Platamōnas, »Krania« site, plan of kilns 1 and 2.



Fig. 62 Platamōnas, »Krania« site, kiln 1, firing trench.

## 2

figs 63-64

**Type:** Lime kiln

**City:** Thessaloniki

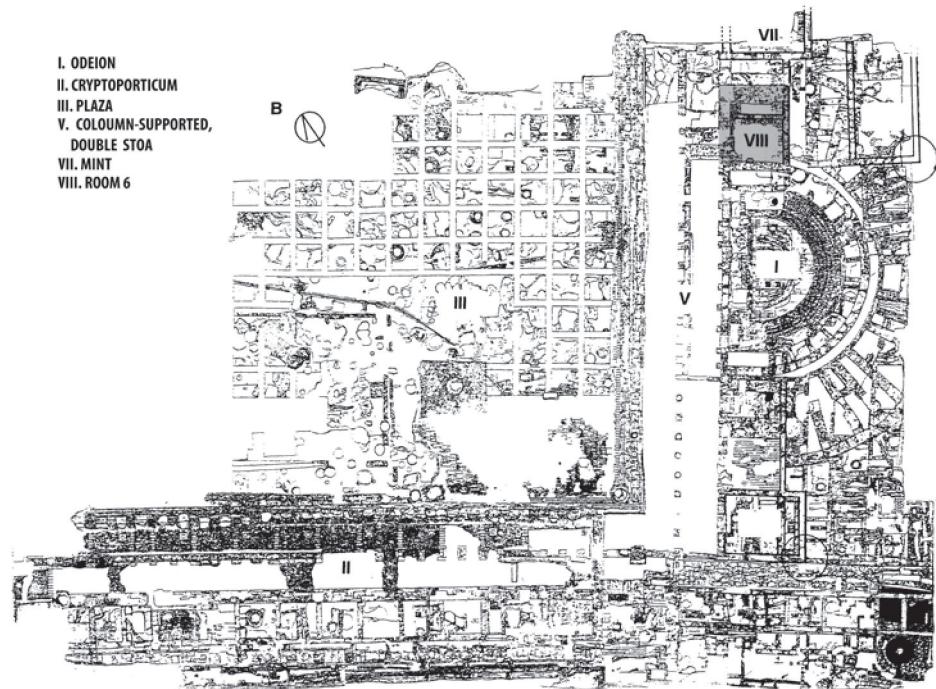
**Area:** City centre (map: 7i)

**Address:** Ancient Agora

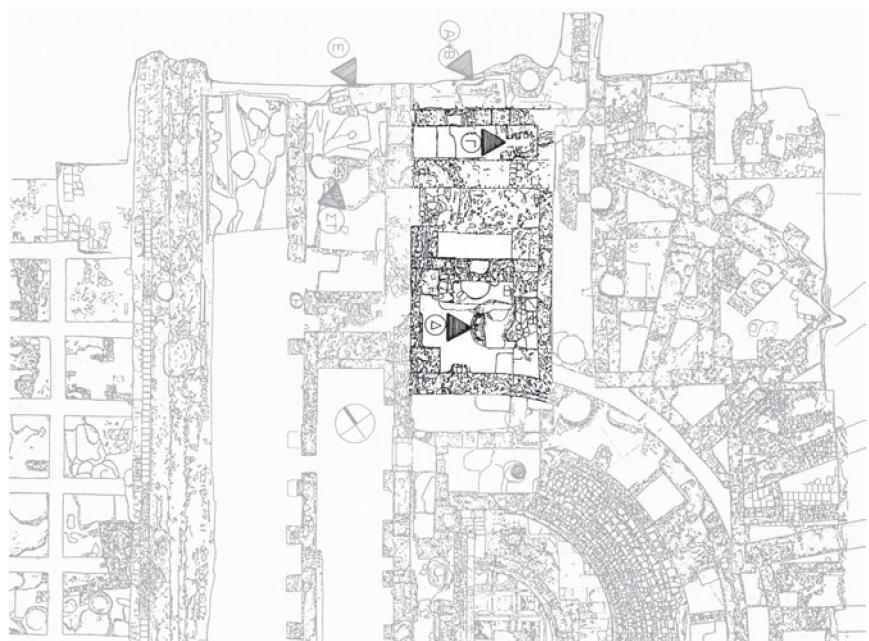
**Date:** Seventh century

**Description:** When the Ancient Agora lost its official character, probably sometime in the seventh century, the Odeion was transformed into a rainwater reservoir and the surrounding rooms into workshops. The square room no. 6 north of the scene (no. VIII in fig. 63) was used initially as a workshop for clay and metal vessels. Later the same room was used as a lime kiln – the only Early Christian one found in the city – apparently for burning marble from the ruined monuments of the Forum to make lime.

**Bibliography:** Velenēs et al., Programma Archaias Agoras 247-256 esp. 251.



**Fig. 63** Ancient Agora, plan. Room 6 highlighted.



**Fig. 64** Ancient Agora, NW corner of the Agora. The area north of the Odeion. Kilns are marked.

3

figs 65-66

**Type:** Lime kiln

**City:** Thessaloniki

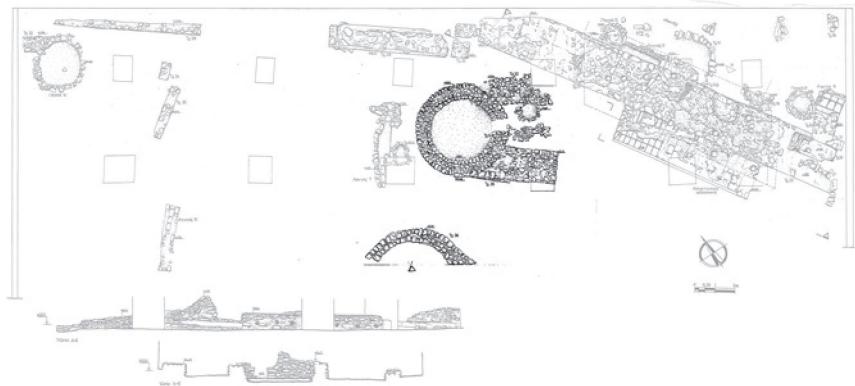
**Area:** City centre (map: 10j)

**Address:** 24 Tsimiskē Street, Stoa Hirsch

**Date:** Tenth to twelfth centuries

**Description:** Indications of a late Middle Byzantine lime kiln were discovered during the salvage excavation conducted on this site, lying close to the sea wall near the harbour.

**Bibliography:** Tsimpidou-Avlōnitē/Lykidou, Stoa Hirsch 281-288. – Tsimpidou-Avlōnitē/Lykidou/Euthymoglou, Nea stoicheia.



**Fig. 65** 24 Tsimiskē Street, Stoa Hirsch, plan of the excavation.



**Fig. 66** 24 Tsimiskē Street, Stoa Hirsch, general view of the workshop.

#### 4

**Type:** Lime kiln

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 9j)

**Address:** 45 Vasileōs Ērakleiou

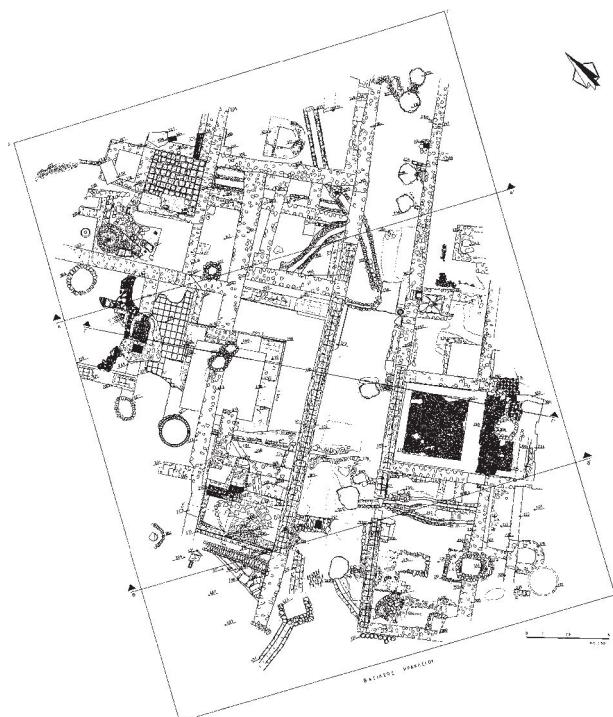
**Date:** Probably thirteenth to fifteenth centuries

**Description:** Parts of two blocks with luxurious fourth-century buildings that had undergone several changes in the Early Christian period were unearthed during the salvage excavation on this site, lying at the junction of two ancient streets. A sixth-century secondary glass workshop (cat. no. 64) was also discovered at the site, along with several water pipes and reservoirs datable to the Byzantine and Ottoman periods. Since the ninth century, the Monastery of Hagia Theodōra to the north of the plot was thriving and it is probable that the plot was part of it. Among the aforementioned finds, two large, dug-out, rectangular lime tanks were excavated, built with bricks connected with lime mortar, partly exploiting walls and the clay-tiled floor of an older construction. They retained a thick layer of lime on their walls. In the area adjacent to the west of the tanks, approximately 3m x 3m, an extended layer of shells comprising several sacks of shells was found. In the same area a strongly-built well, or possibly a narrow kiln, about 1m wide was also found. In the well, a thick layer of shells, sealed with a layer of fill containing Late Byzantine glazed pottery sherds and pottery stilts was found, indicating pottery production in the area and offering a relatively secure

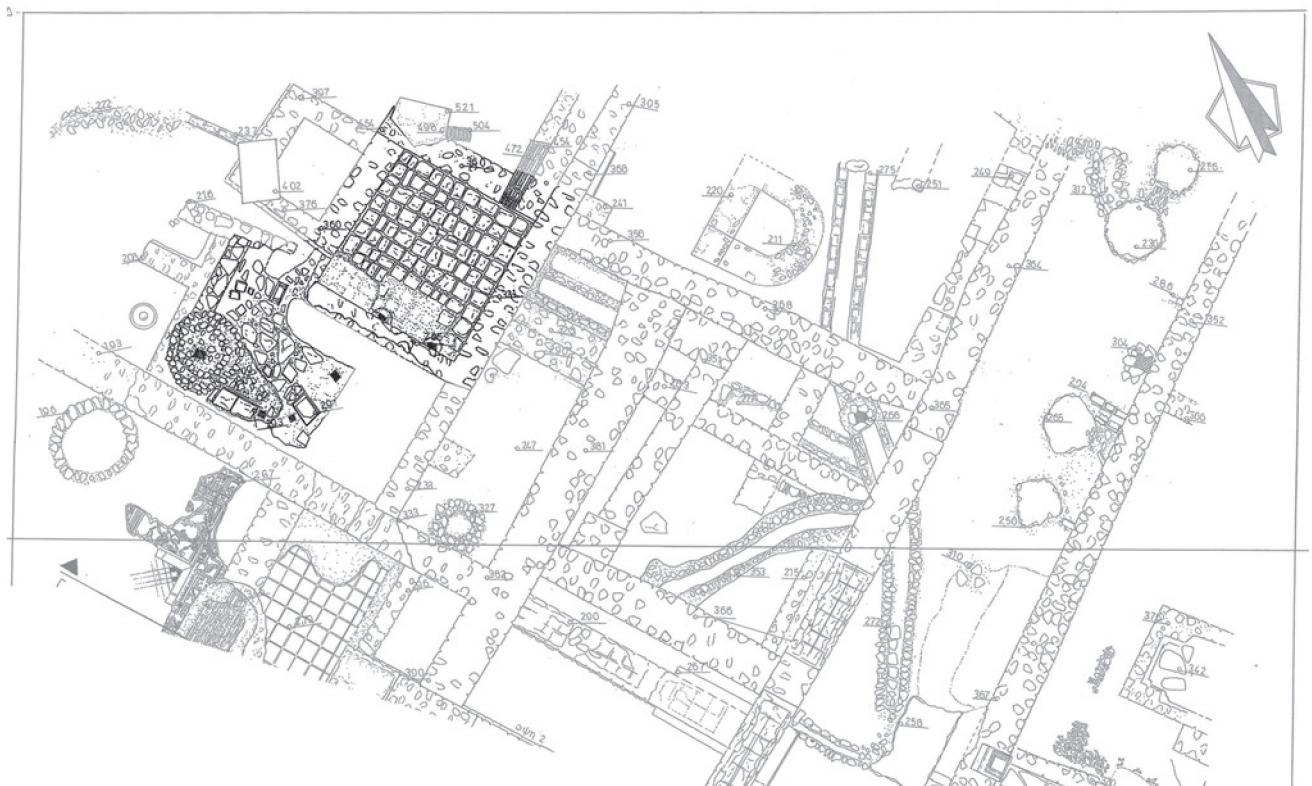
#### figs 67-70

*terminus ante quem* for the shell finds. Different species of shells were found (mainly oysters, some cockles and a few pectens) and it was evident that they were subjected to intensive firing which resulted in their calcination. From this it can be assumed that shells were used in Late Byzantine Thessaloniki, at least occasionally, for the production of lime, in a similar way to that which has been identified in Middle Byzantine Butrint, and in Late Roman Berenike, already known since the Bronze Age in the Eastern Mediterranean.

**Bibliography:** For the excavation, see Akrivopoulou, Vasileōs Ērakleiou 45, 255-262.



**Fig. 67** 45 Vasileōs Ērakleiou Street, plan of the excavation.



**Fig. 68** 45 Vasileōs Erakleou Street, plan of the lime production area.



**Fig. 69** 45 Vasileōs Erakleou Street, photo of the layer of calcinated shells as found in the well.



**Fig. 70** 45 Vasileōs Erakleou Street, photo of the area with the lime tank and the well that contained a layer of calcinated shells.

## Ceramic Workshops

5

figs 71-72

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (possibly for bricks and roof tiles)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Eastern Necropolis (map: 9p)

**Address:** 2 Leōphoros Stratou, Museum of Byzantine Culture plot

**Date:** Early Christian period

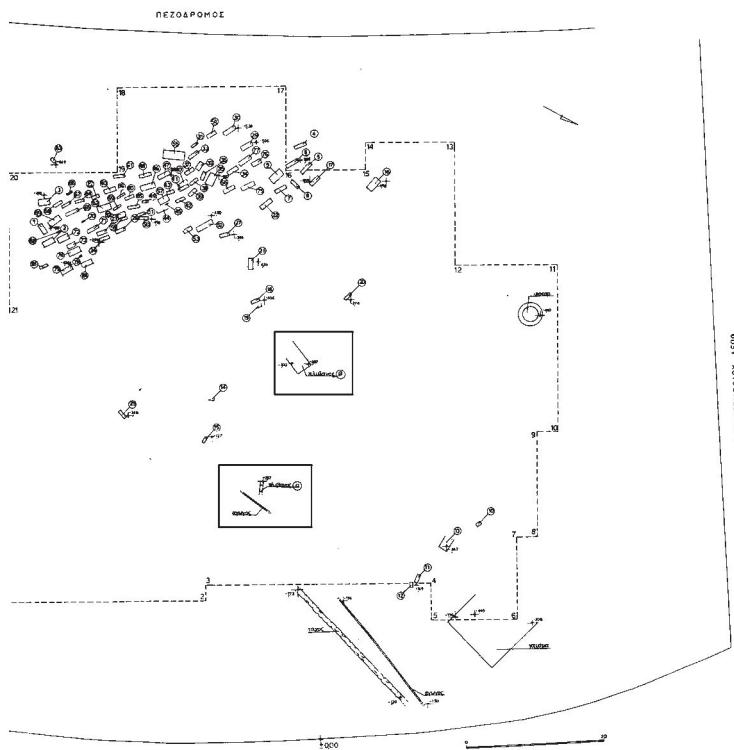
**Description:** Two rectangular pottery kilns with a central, elongated post and parallel arcades orientated vertically to the axis of the fire-tunnel, were uncovered among Late Roman tombs. They have been dated to the Early Christian period on the basis of their construction technique, although the depth to which they were cut and built might indicate a much later date.

The first kiln preserves the largest part of its combustion chamber (4.7 m × 2.3 m; max. preserved height 0.65 m), which is dug into the ground and its sides are coated with

mud, reinforced with pieces of roof tiles. The combustion chamber is divided into two parts by a brick wall (2 m × 0.45 m), parallel to the mouth of the fire-tunnel. On this wall and on the brick pilasters, which are formed on the external long sides of the chamber, arches were based, bridging the opening of the combustion chamber and supporting the floor of the firing chamber. The niches (0.20 m wide) that were formed between the arches on the side walls and the openings (0.16 m wide) on the central wall facilitated the circulation of air in the combustion chamber. Two pieces of the firing chamber floor were found in the fill of the kiln.

The second kiln is almost totally destroyed. Only part of the south-eastern side of the combustion chamber is preserved (length 1.5 m, preserved height 0.80 m) and four of the pilasters – which were built on the side walls – on which arches supporting the floor of the firing chamber were based.

**Bibliography:** Nalpantēs, Oikopedo 381. – Nalpantēs, Oikopedo Mouseiou 346.



6

figs 73-75

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (bricks and roof tiles)

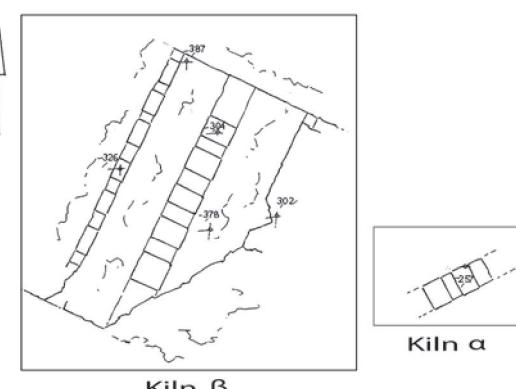
**Village:** Vasilika

**Area:** SW of the Grammoustikeia watercourse

**Address:** Lot no. 127

**Date:** Early Christian to Late Byzantine or Ottoman period

**Description:** A semicircular brick-firing kiln built in the late Early Christian period, discovered in the village of Vasilika close to the Grammoustikeia watercourse where Byzantine



**Fig. 72** 2 Leōphoros Stratou, Museum of Byzantine Culture plot, detail of the plan with the kilns.

**Fig. 71** 2 Leōphoros Stratou, Museum of Byzantine Culture plot, plan of the excavation.

water mills have also been found. The kiln (2.60 m × 2.96 m) was excavated at the northern part of an excavated field. The partly preserved floor of the firing chamber was supported by four parallel posts built with bricks and placed at intervals of 0.40 m. East of the kiln and adjoining the floor of the firing chamber, the second floor of a firing chamber was discovered, built with vertically placed bricks to form small irregular spaces for the firing of smaller objects. South of the kiln, a floor of hydraulic mortar was uncovered and a water reservoir

to supply the workshop's needs ( $1.55\text{ m} \times 2\text{ m}$ ). This was connected to a second reservoir that was only traced on the edge of the dig. From pottery sherds found on the site, dating from the Late Roman to the Ottoman period, it is evident that the

workshop remained in use, undergoing consequent repairs, from the late Early Christian period until the Late Byzantine and early Ottoman period.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2005, 11.

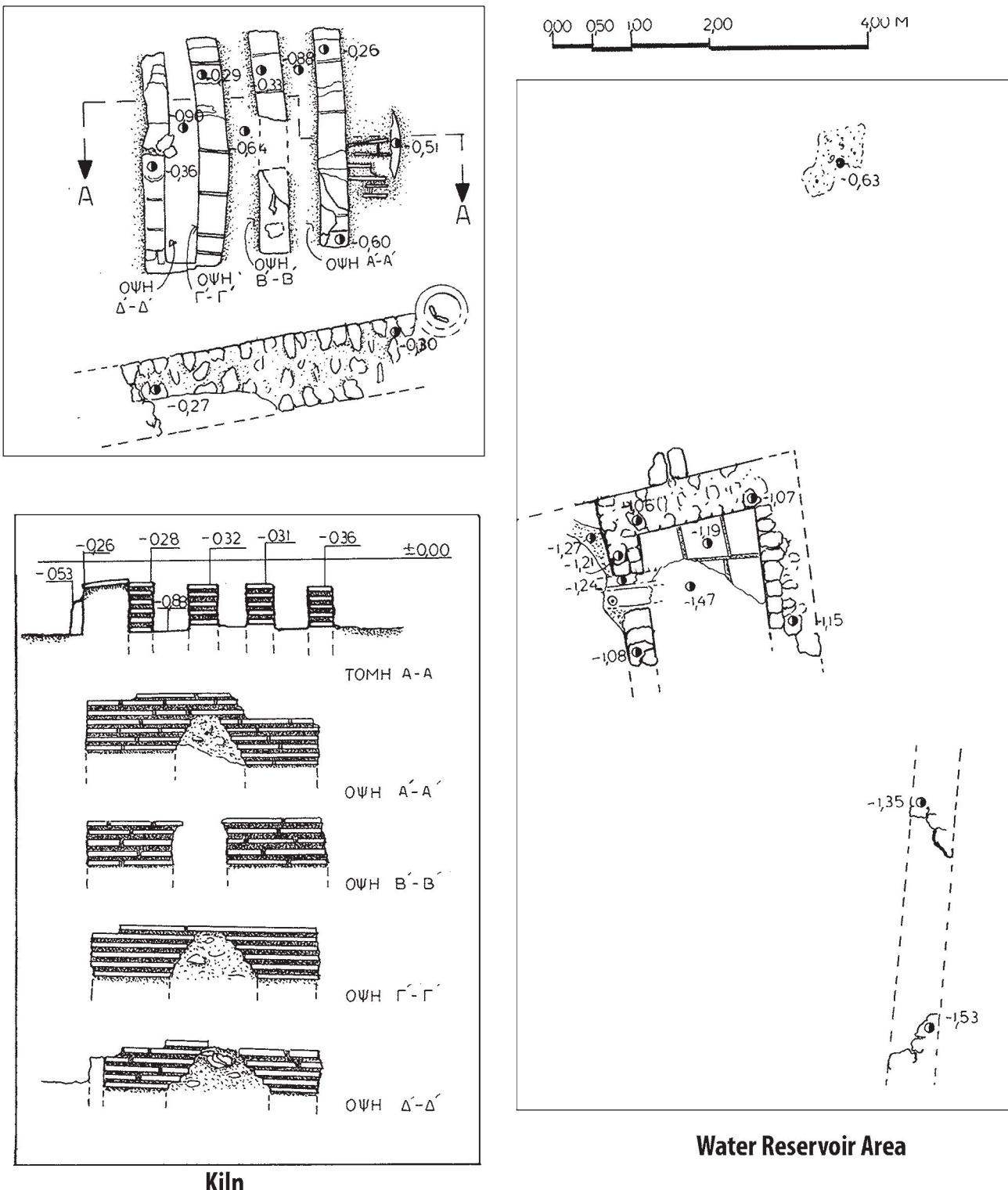


Fig. 73 Vasilika, plot 127, plan of the excavation, and sections of the kiln.



Fig. 74 Vasilika, plot 127, view of the kiln.



Fig. 75 Vasilika, plot 127, part of a workshop's cistern.

7

figs 76-86

Type: Ceramic workshop (bricks and roof tiles)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Eastern Necropolis (map: 9n)

Address: 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field

Date: Ninth to fifteenth centuries

Description: The site was outside but very close to the eastern city walls, and very close to the sea where a small, protected cove was formed on the shore. Remains of a pottery and brickyard operating in the Byzantine and Ottoman era were excavated, comprising four rectangular kilns, wells and pits for digging out and washing clay.

Kiln I (2.67 m x 3.16m) was used during the Middle Byzantine period for the production of roof tiles. It is preserved in relatively good condition. The combustion chamber, which was dug in the ground, is intact, with three brick-made arches forming the central corridor of the combustion chamber. Equally well-preserved is the floor of the firing chamber. The above ground firing chamber is only slightly preserved. The brick-made fire-tunnel is placed in the middle of the southern side of the chamber. The most ancient well of the site was located north of the kiln and has been dated to the seventh century.

Kiln II (2.70m x 2.50 m) was used for the production of roof tiles. A small wall had been constructed at the centre of the combustion chamber to hold three twin-arches and form a double combustion corridor. The kiln had two fire-tunnels. Kiln III (4.70 m x 3.45m), here only the lower part of the combustion chamber is preserved. When it stopped being used as a kiln, the floor was paved with bricks and turned into a clay-washing tank.

Kiln IV (5.30m x 2.20 m) is in a state of relatively good preservation and can be dated to the early Ottoman period. Two fire-tunnels are preserved in the middle of each long side of the kiln.

Several other features were also found at this site: basins dug in the ground with sides made of burned clay, containing ashes from the kilns; a well; and pits for digging out clay in the area of kiln III. A later rectangular building (5.4 m x 3.6 m) with a well attached to it was uncovered; the well had been sunk in a Late Byzantine layer.

Bibliography: Cat. Thessaloniki 2003a, 11. – Bakirtzis, Imports, Exports and Autarchy 108-109.

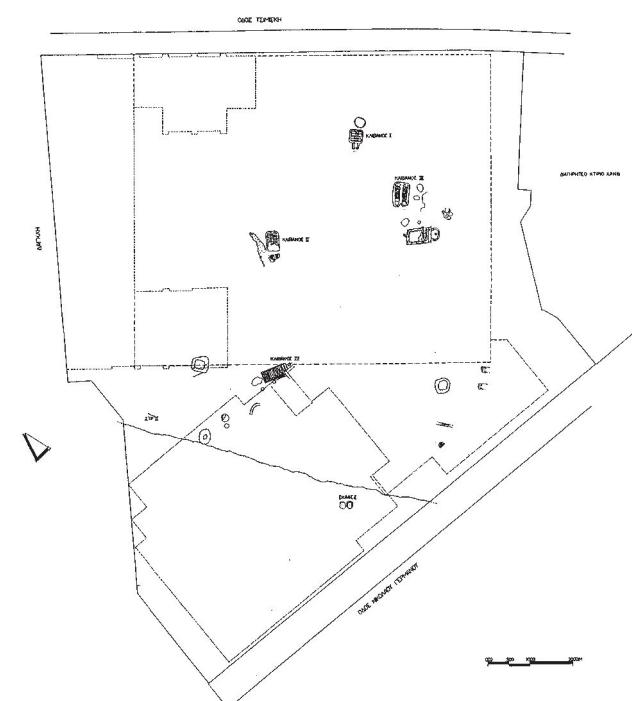


Fig. 76 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field, plan of the excavation.



Fig. 77 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 78 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field, view of kiln I.



Fig. 80 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field, view of kiln II.

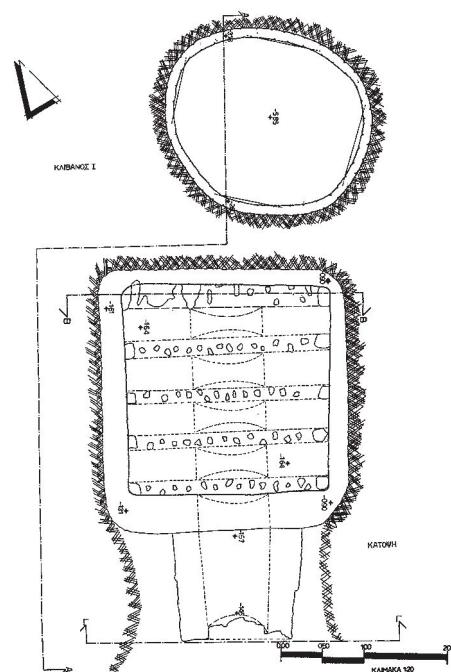


Fig. 79 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field, plan of kiln I.

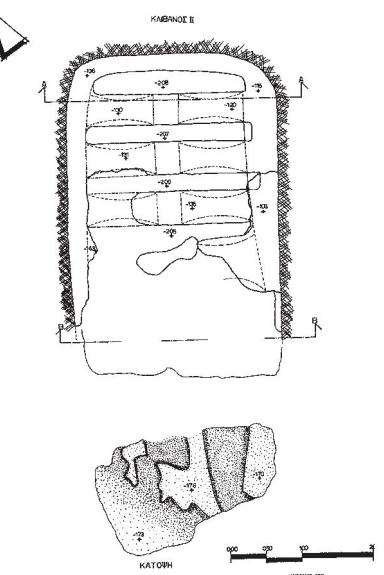


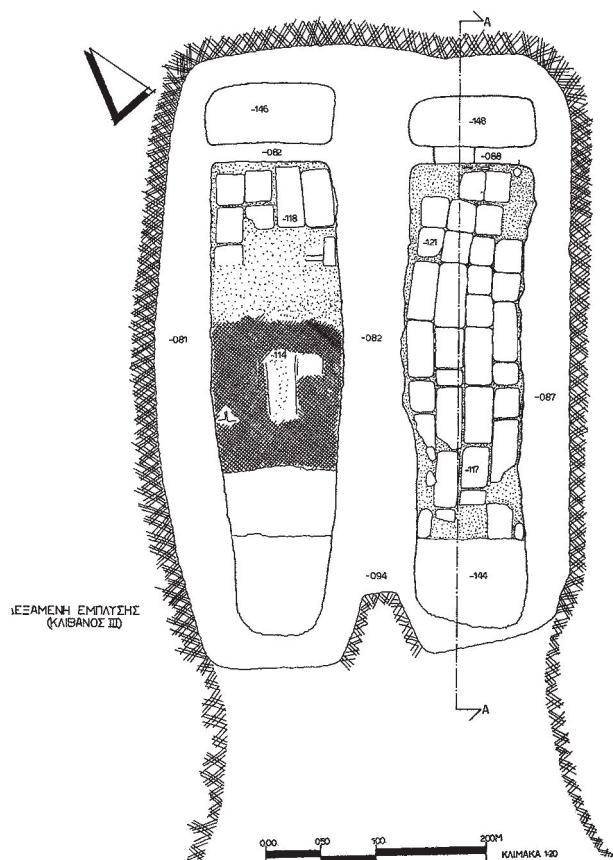
Fig. 81 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field, plan of kiln II.



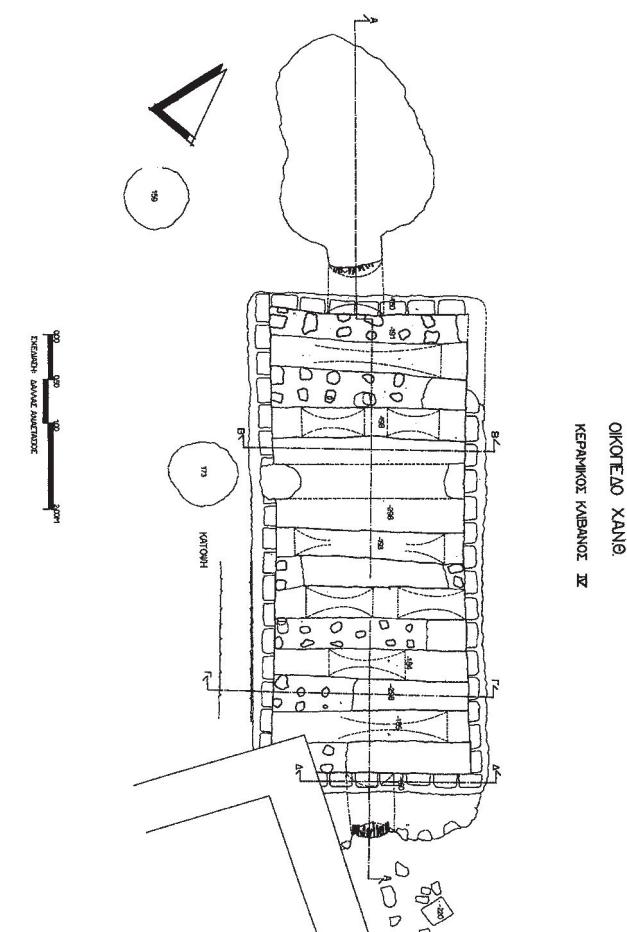
**Fig. 82** 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field, view of kiln/reservoir for clay washing III.



**Fig. 84** 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field, view of kiln IV.



**Fig. 83** 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field, plan of kiln/reservoir for clay washing III.



**Fig. 85** 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field, plan of kiln IV.



**Fig. 86** 134 Tsimiskē Street, CHANTH/YMCA playing field, kiln I, potteries and kilns for firing building materials.

Type: Ceramic workshop (bricks and roof tiles)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Western Necropolis (map: 9c)

Address: G. Kolōniarē, Galanakē and V. Papathanasiou Street

Date: Early Christian

**Description:** Two rectangular kilns for the production of bricks and tiles at the south-western side of the site, discovered above a stratum of Late Roman (fourth century AD) tombs. The first one is relatively well preserved, while the second is only barely preserved. Of the first kiln (3.80 m x 2.45 m; preserved height 1 m), the rectangular combustion chamber and its bell-shaped fire-tunnel at the southern side of it remain. It is a plain pit dug in the ground, whose sides are not built, but simply coated with mud and reinforced with sherds of roof tiles. The chamber is divided into two parts by a vertical brick wall (length 2 m; width 0.40 m) at the middle of its northern side, and the two compartments communicate only from the fire-tunnel side. At the western side of the chamber three niches (0.33 m deep and 0.27 m wide) open at 0.62 m from the floor. At the eastern side four niches (0.30 m deep and 0.24-0.29 m wide) open at 0.54 m from the floor. The walls between the niches are built with bricks that are radially arranged from a certain height up in order to form the transversal, arcaded structure that supported the floor of the firing chamber. These arcades also seem to have rested on the brick wall of the chamber. Lines of parallel intersecting grooves made by the artisan's fingers are still visible on one place of the coating of the western side of the chamber. Traces of a minimum height of a second kiln (preserved dimensions are 1.30 m x 1.30 m) are preserved over a vaulted tomb. In this kiln the niches stand on the floor of the chamber. The fact that the kilns were found in the same layer as the Early Christian graves leads us to accept the date suggested by the excavator of the site and reject a much later date that has been proposed.

**Bibliography:** Nalpantēs, Kolōniarē – Galanakē – Papathanasiou 403-406 esp. 405 illus. 9 pl. 226β, dated to the Early Christian period. – For the dating of the workshop in Late Byzantine or Ottoman period see Makropoulou, Taphoi kai taphes 373 nt. 240.



Fig. 89 G. Kolōniarē, Galanakē and V. Papathanasiou Street, view of the kiln.

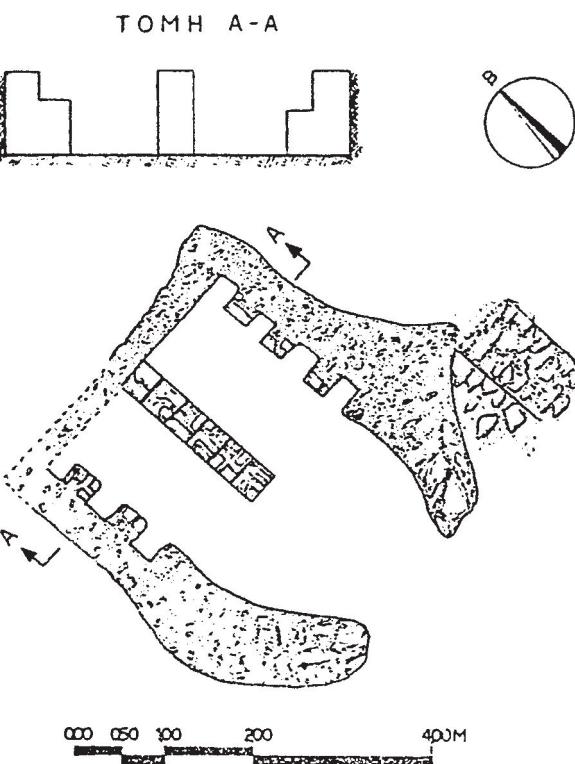


Fig. 87 G. Kolōniarē, Galanakē and V. Papathanasiou Street, plan and section of the kiln.



Fig. 88 G. Kolōniarē, Galanakē and V. Papathanasiou Street, view of the kiln.

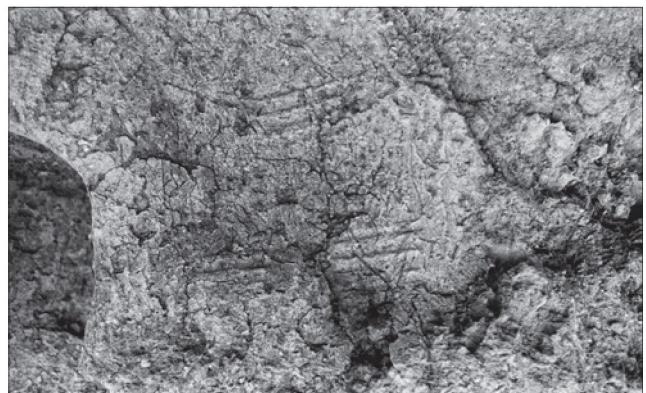


Fig. 90 G. Kolōniarē, Galanakē and V. Papathanasiou Street, detail from the interior of the kiln, fingerprints on the wall coating of the firing chamber.

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (bricks and roof tiles)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Western Necropolis

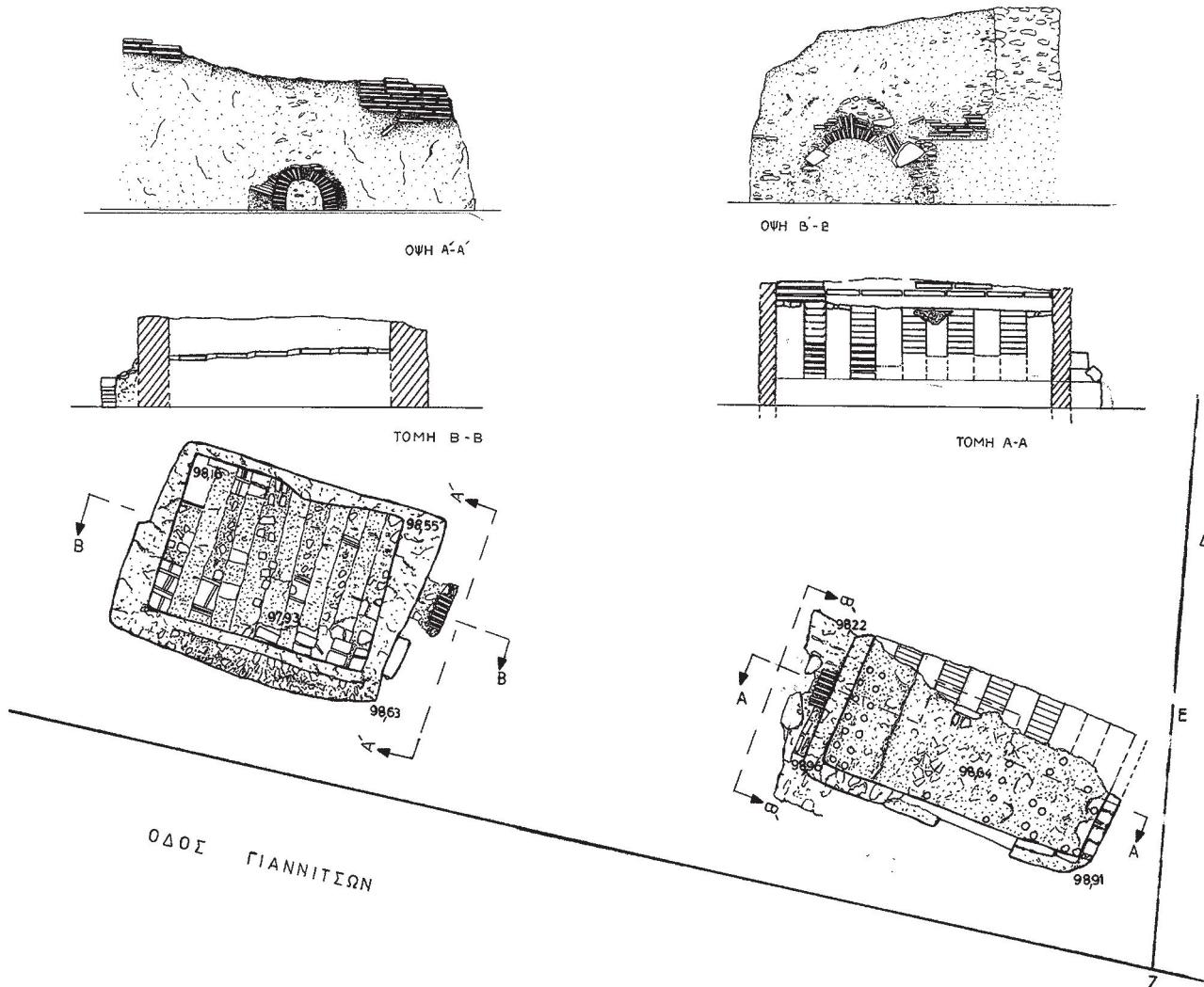
**Address:** 48 Giannitsōn Street (map: 11b)

**Date:** Late Byzantine to Ottoman

**Description:** Workshop for roof tiles and bricks discovered during the salvage excavation conducted on the plot prior to the construction of a multi-storey building. Two kilns dated to the Byzantine period were unearthed. The kilns are two-storey rectangular constructions with the firing chamber above a combustion chamber. The western one (3.60 m × 2.60 m) is dug 0.30 m deeper than the eastern one (4.35 m × 2.2 m).

The floors of the firing chambers are supported by five parallel brick arches, while the fire-tunnels of their stoke-holes are approximately on the level of the firing chamber. No movable finds were found in the kilns and their dating to the Byzantine era is based on the reference in the *Miracles of Saint Dēmētrios* to the site as the *keramēsios kampos* (κεραμήσιος κάμπος, pottery plain). It adjoins those at the 91 and 93 Monastēriou Street plots (cat. nos 10-11).

**Bibliography:** Makropoulou, Giannitsōn 48, 618. – For the dating of the workshop to the Late Byzantine or Ottoman period, see Makropoulou, Taphoi kai taphes 371 nt. 238, and 373 nt. 240. – Markē, Sōstikes anaskaphes 217-218.



**Fig. 91** 48 Giannitsōn Street, plan, sections and views of the kilns.



Fig. 92 48 Giannitsōn Street, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 93 48 Giannitsōn Street, eastern kiln 1.



Fig. 94 48 Giannitsōn Street, western kiln 2.



Fig. 95 48 Giannitsōn Street, eastern kiln 1.



Fig. 96 48 Giannitsōn Street, western kiln 2.

10

figs 97-98

Type: Ceramic workshop (bricks and roof tiles)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Western Necropolis

Address: 91 Monastēriou Street (map: 11b)

Date: Thirteenth to fifteenth centuries

Description: Remains of a ceramic workshop were discovered during salvage excavations prior to the construction of a new building. At the north-western part of the plot, two kilns were found that had been used for the production of clay roof tiles and bricks. The workshop probably operated in the fifteenth century and comprised part of the same workshop, of which the other kiln was uncovered to the west in

the adjoining plot at 93 Monastēriou Street (cat. no. 11). To the south, it neighboured the workshop excavated at 48 Giannitsōn Street (cat. no. 9).

Both kilns are rectangular with their long axis orientated north-south. Kiln A has external dimensions of 4.10 m × 2.90 m; and kiln B of 4.20 m × 3.50 m. They are preserved standing a few centimeters higher than the floor of the firing chamber. Five arches supported the floor of the firing chamber in both kilns. The arches of kiln A were 0.90 m wide and those of kiln B ranged from 1.57 m at the southern end, up to 2 m at the northern end. Due to their large size, the northern arches were reinforced with a supporting post in the middle of the opening.

After their destruction, the pits of the kilns were used for discarded wasters from the remaining kilns of the workshop. The excavator accurately believes that these two kilns were abandoned prior to the one that has been excavated at 93 Monastēriou Street (cat. no. 1). Remains of fired roof tiles and bricks, parts of unfired roof tiles, some sherds of fifteenth century glazed bowls and a few sherds of large plain vessels, probably from the same period, were collected from the surroundings of the kilns. The better preserved kiln B remains visible and accessible in the basement of the new building.

Bibliography: Makropoulou, Monastēriou 91, 503-504. – For the dating of the workshop to the Late Byzantine or Ottoman period, see Makropoulou, *Taphoi kai taphes* 371 nt. 238 and 373 nt. 240.

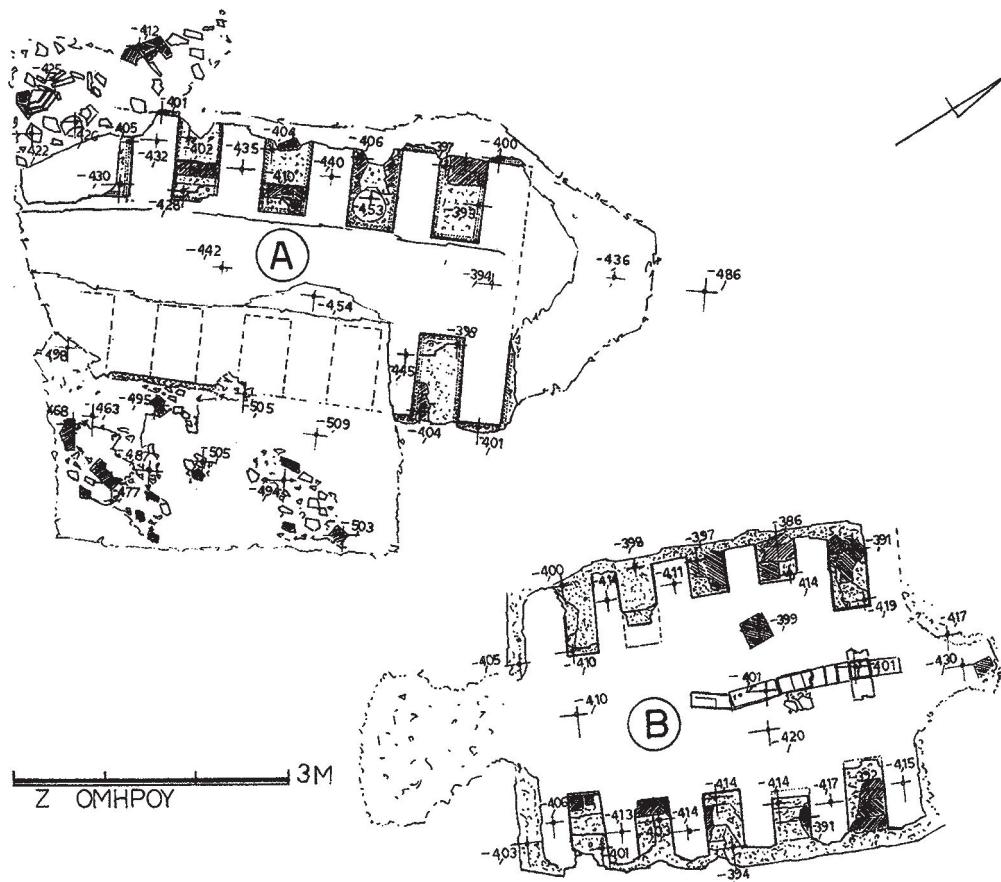


Fig. 97 91 Monastēriou Street, plan of the kilns.

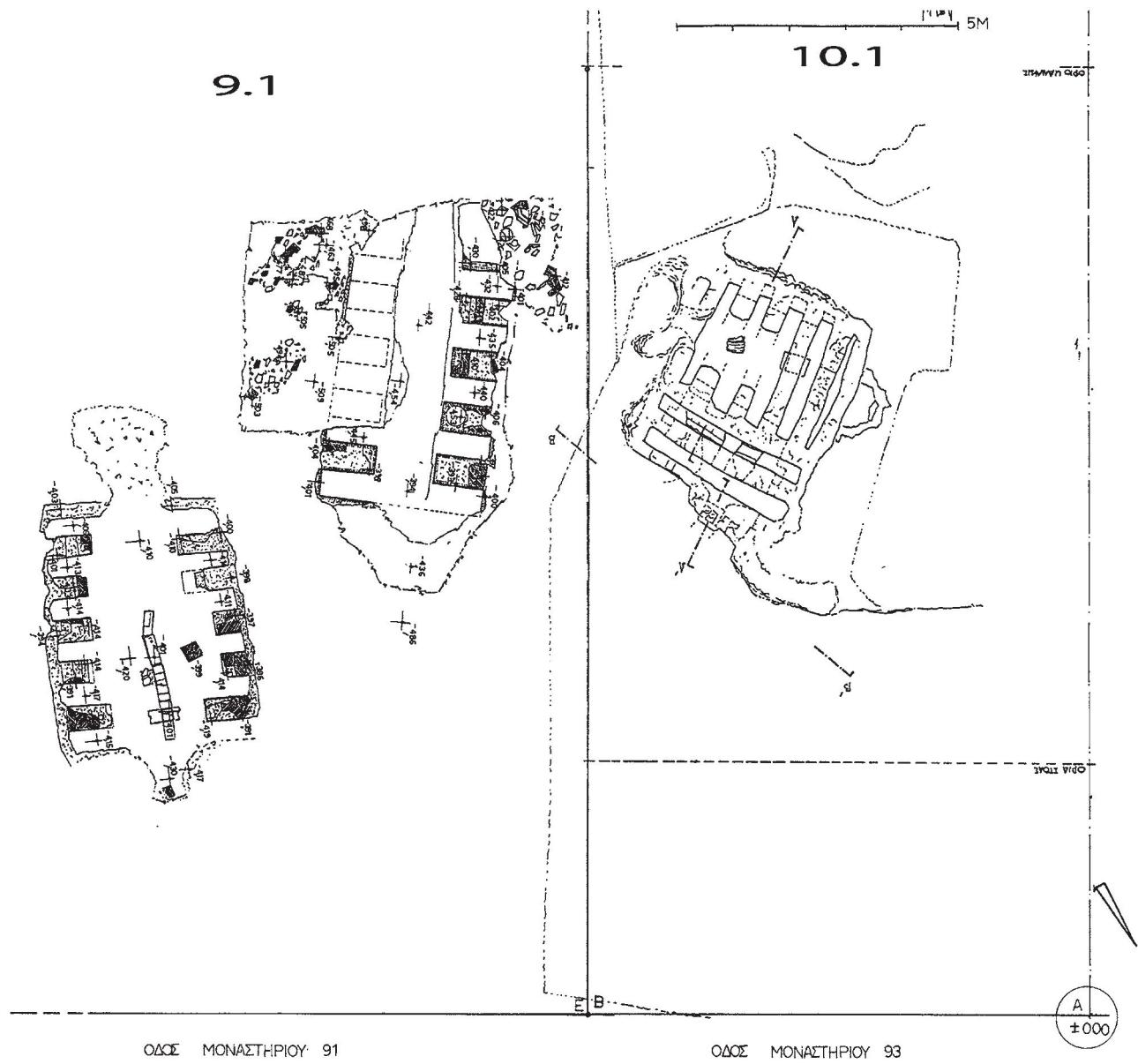


Fig. 98 91 and 93 Monastēriou Street, plan of the plots with the kilns.

## 11

### figs 99-104

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (bricks and roof tiles)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Western Necropolis (map: 11b)

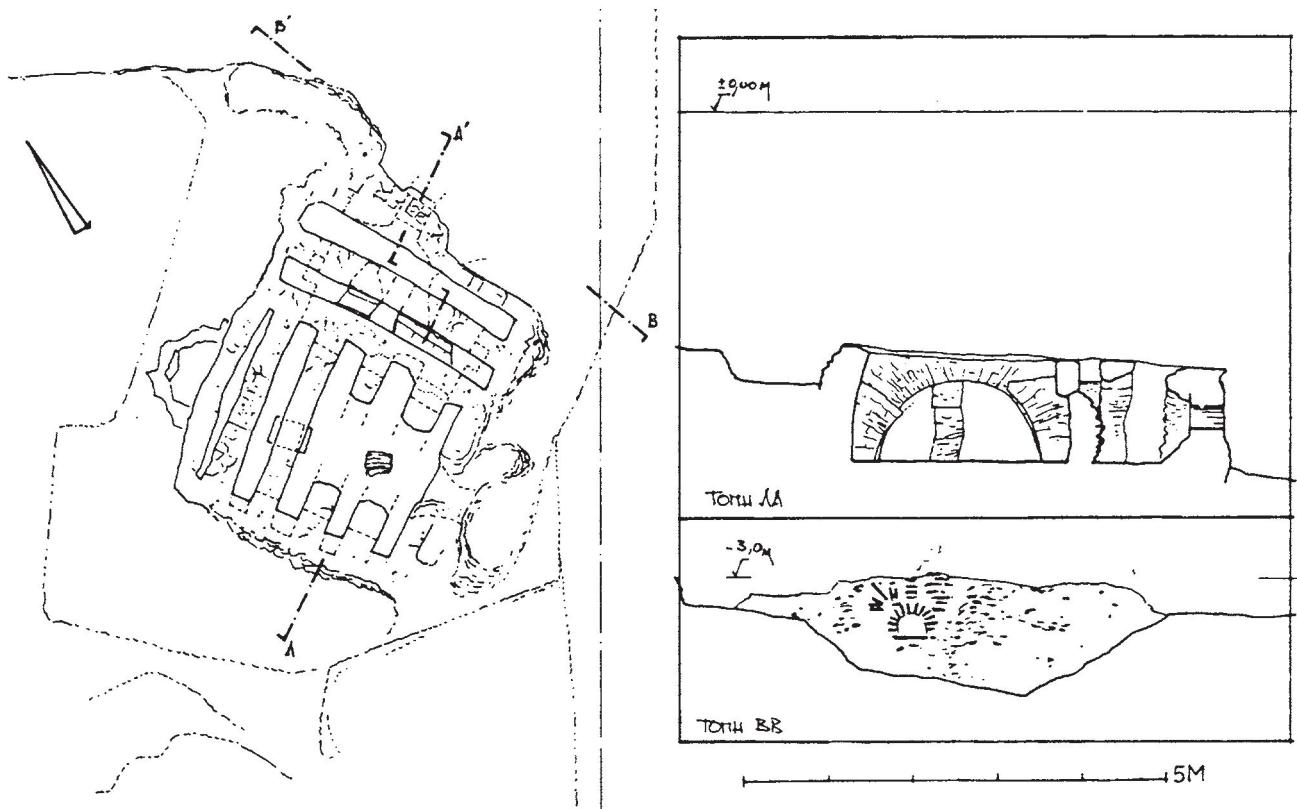
**Address:** 93 Monastēriou Street

**Date:** Fifteenth century

**Description:** Structural remains of a workshop for roof tiles and bricks that had been established in a previously unused, free space on the clay ground of the area. It operated for a long period of time before being abandoned when a nearby seasonal watercourse flooded the area, covering it with a thick layer of gravel that made the further extraction of clay impossible. The kiln (3m x 3m) is a two-storey rectangular construction. The floor of the firing chamber was supported

by parallel brick arcades orientated vertically to the axis of the stoke-hole. The combustion chamber and the supporting brick arches (in plain, closely arranged brickwork) of the floor of the firing chamber are reasonably well-preserved. The floor itself is not preserved because the entire structure sits somewhat lower than its level. This workshop belonged to the same unit with kilns found at 91 Monastēriou Street (cat. no. 10) and they were in an adjoining plot with the kilns at 48 Giannitsōn Street (cat. no. 9).

**Bibliography:** Makropoulou, Monastēriou 93, 379-380. – Eleutheriadou et al., Sōstikes anaskaphes Thessalonikēs 274-275 fig. 10. – For the dating of the workshop to the Late Byzantine or Ottoman period, see Makropoulou, Taphoi kai taphes 371 nt. 238 and 373 nt. 240.



**Fig. 99** 93 Monastēriou Street, plan and sections of the kiln.



**Fig. 100** 93 Monastēriou Street, view of the kiln.



**Fig. 101** 93 Monastēriou Street, view and details of the kiln.



**Fig. 102** 93 Monastēriou Street, view and details of the kiln.



Fig. 103 93 Monastēriou Street, view and details of the kiln.



Fig. 104 93 Monastēriou Street, view and details of the kiln.

## 12

### figs 105-106

**Type: Ceramic workshop (bricks and roof tiles)**

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Western Necropolis (map: 11c)

**Address:** Monastēriou Street, in front of the New Railway Station, metro station dig

**Date:** Some parts Roman, others probably Late Byzantine

**Description:** Among other finds, several new pottery kilns were unearthed during salvage excavations conducted over an extended area of more than 1,900 m<sup>2</sup> in front of the New Railway Station, necessitated by the construction of the shaft of the metro station. These had been tentatively dated to the medieval period.

Two rectangular ones and two ellipsoidal kilns were excavated, along with a large (19m x 8.50m) refuse pit for the workshops. Parts of roof tiles, deformed masses of burnt clay and masses of clay were found in the pit. Pottery sherds ranging from the Hellenistic to Late Byzantine era along with Roman and Ottoman coins were also found.

Kiln 1 is rectangular (4.90m x 2.10m) and orientated NE-SW. The combustion chamber is partly preserved. Its outer walls were made of clay, reinforced in some areas with bricks and roof tiles. Its floor, sloping considerably towards the centre, was also formed with clay and bears the marks of intensive firing. The pit of the stoke-hole is on its NE-side. Coal, ashes, roof tiles and plain sherds were found in it.

Kiln 2, to the east of Kiln 1, is rectangular (6m x 3.5m) and orientated NW-SE. It is in a relatively good state of preservation. The outer walls of the combustion chamber are made

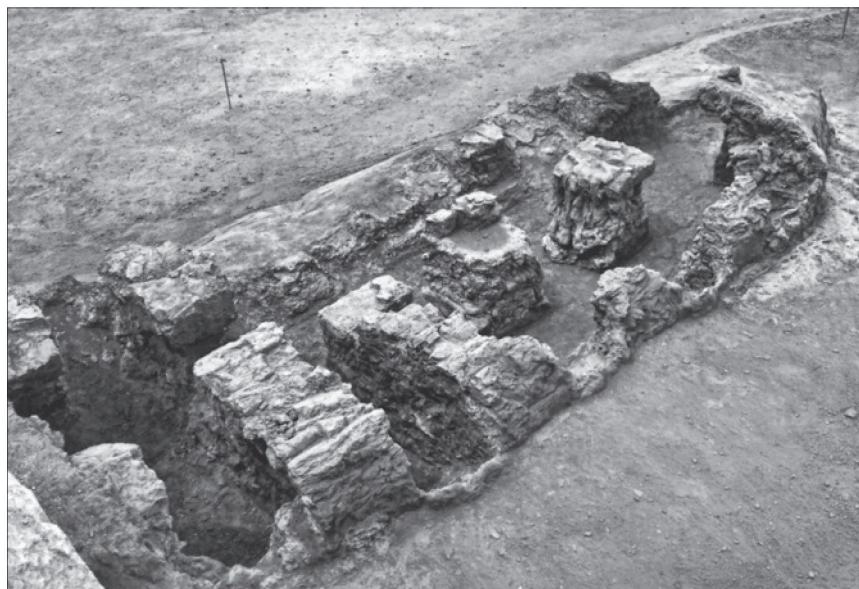
of clay and on their upper surface bricks and roof tiles are added. Internally, it is divided into seven oblong compartments with six parallel walls built along a NE-SW axis. The floor of the firing chamber is made of clay and preserves three of the originally seven parallel double series of holes. Two arched stoke-holes were found, one on each narrow side, SE and NW. In a second phase of use these openings were reinforced and elongated, with one of them taking on the shape of a funnel-like corridor that partly occupied the stoke-pit. In the pits of both stoke-holes remains of firing – deformed masses of burnt clay and masses of raw clay – were found, along with remains of constructions that were connected with the techniques of using the kiln.

Kilns 3 and 4 are built next to each other, to the north of kiln 2. They are smaller, ellipsoidal ones (diam. c. 1-1.5m). Their walls were made of clay. Broken pieces of roof tiles were collected from their interior.

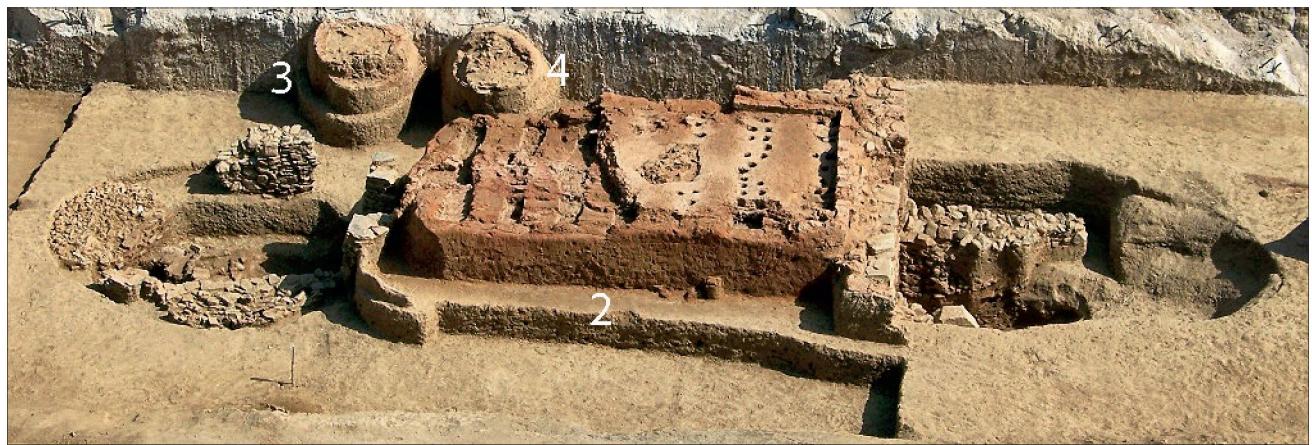
The date of the kilns cannot be established precisely because their typology remains identical over a long period of time and the movable finds from them cover a span of time stretching from the Roman to the Ottoman periods.

Two more rectangular kilns, with square supports of the firing chamber, both of them with double stoke-holes one on either short side, were found in the site, dated to the Roman period. In total, six kilns and six water reservoirs along with workshop refuse have been unearthed in an area of 3,800 m<sup>2</sup>.

**Bibliography:** Acheilara, METRO Thessalonikis 2008, 265-272 esp. 266-267. – Acheilara, METRO Thessalonikēs 2009. – Acheilara, METRO Thessalonikēs 2011.



**Fig. 105** Monastēriou Street, in front of the New Railway Station, metro station dig, view of kiln 1.



**Fig. 106** Monastēriou Street, in front of the New Railway Station, metro station dig, view of kilns 2-4.

**13**

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (bricks and roof tiles)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Western Necropolis (**map:** 13a)

**Address:** Giannitsōn, K. Mazarakē and Kavalas Street

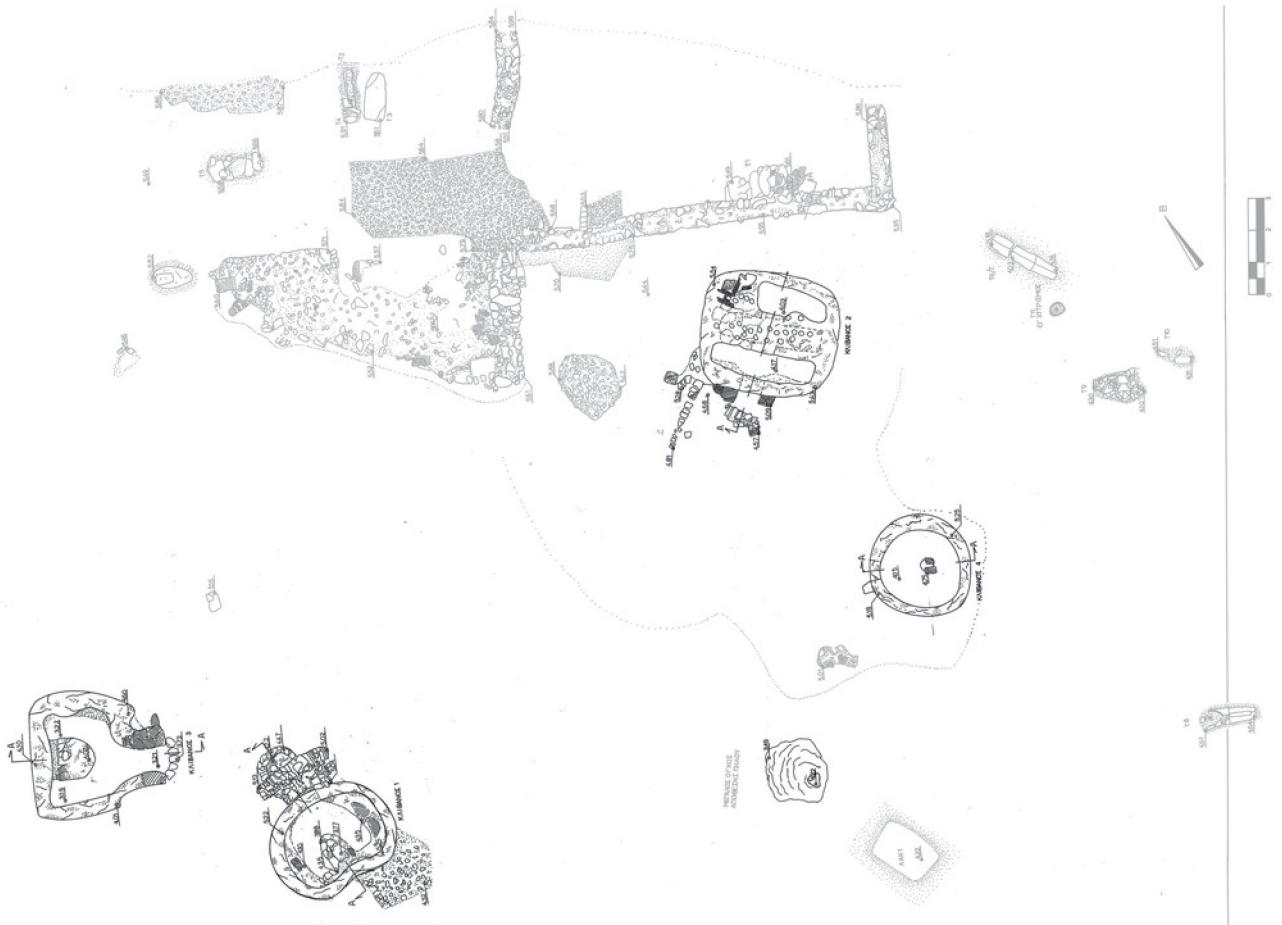
**Date:** Mid-fifth to early sixth centuries; some possibly Late Byzantine

**Description:** Five oblong pottery kilns and what may have been a clay-washing basin were discovered during the salvage

**fig. 107**

excavation (2010-2011) conducted over an extended plot covering parts of the Hellenistic and Roman necropolis. The last firing of one of the kilns has been dated, using archaeomagnetism and thermoluminescence, to 475 AD ( $\pm 54$ ).

**Bibliography:** Lamprothanasē-Korantzē/Antōniadou, Odos Giannitsōn. – Iōannidēs et al., Chronologēseis romaiκōn klivanōn. – Raptis, Brick and Tile Producing Workshops.



**Fig. 107** Giannitsón, K. Mazaraké, Kavalas Street, plan of the excavation.

**14**

**fig. 108**

**Type: Ceramic workshop (bricks and roof tiles)**

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Western Necropolis (**map:** 9e)

**Address:** 58 Prométheós Street

**Date:** Late Byzantine period

**Description:** A Middle Byzantine cemetery was discovered above the ancient Roman necropolis during salvage excavations. At the north-western corner of the plot, part of the fire-tunnel and the combustion chamber of a seemingly rectangular pottery kiln were identified. The construction of the kiln had disturbed two Middle Byzantine graves, giving a *terminus post quem* for its construction date. The kiln was found filled with large bricks and roof tiles that were identified by the excavator as part of its superstructure.

**Bibliography:** Sampanopoulou, Prométheós 58.



**Fig. 108** 58 Prométheós Street, view of the kiln.

**15**

**figs 109-115**

**Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels and moulds)**

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (**map:** 8i)

**Address:** Nauarinou Square, Galerius' complex

**Date:** Second or first century BC to the first century AD

**Description:** During the salvage excavation conducted on the site, it was discovered that a pottery once operated in the artisanal complex that was found under the palace of Galerius in the period between the second or first century BC and the first century AD. A horseshoe-shaped clay kiln was found under the mosaic floor of the north *stoa* of the com-

plex. The kiln had been built with stone plastered with clay and had a clay floor. It was used for firing moulds for metal objects, probably statues. Fragments of many moulds were found in the combustion chamber and in the fire-tunnel. Several of them were found with copper and slag residues. The presence of a potter at the site is also indicated by uniform clay finds that have been located in the space between the Octagonon and the Nymphaion of the palace (so-called Room Δ). All these finds are dated to the period between the second or first century BC and the first century AD. Another, horseshoe-shaped pottery kiln was found under a

Roman villa located under the southern stoa of the palace. The same, or a neighbouring pottery was also discovered in a nearby plot (26 Pavlou Mela Street) to the south of Nauarinou Square. A pottery kiln was excavated here and also dated to the second or first century BC and the first century AD (cat. no. 27).

**Bibliography:** Karamperē/Christodoulidou/Kaïfa, *To anaskaphiko ergo* 533-534. – Karamperē/Christodoulidou, *Galeriano Syngrotēma* 427 pl. 114β, γ. – Karamperē/Christodoulidou, *Diachronikotēta* 393-400. – Karamperē, *Metallagē* 227-232.

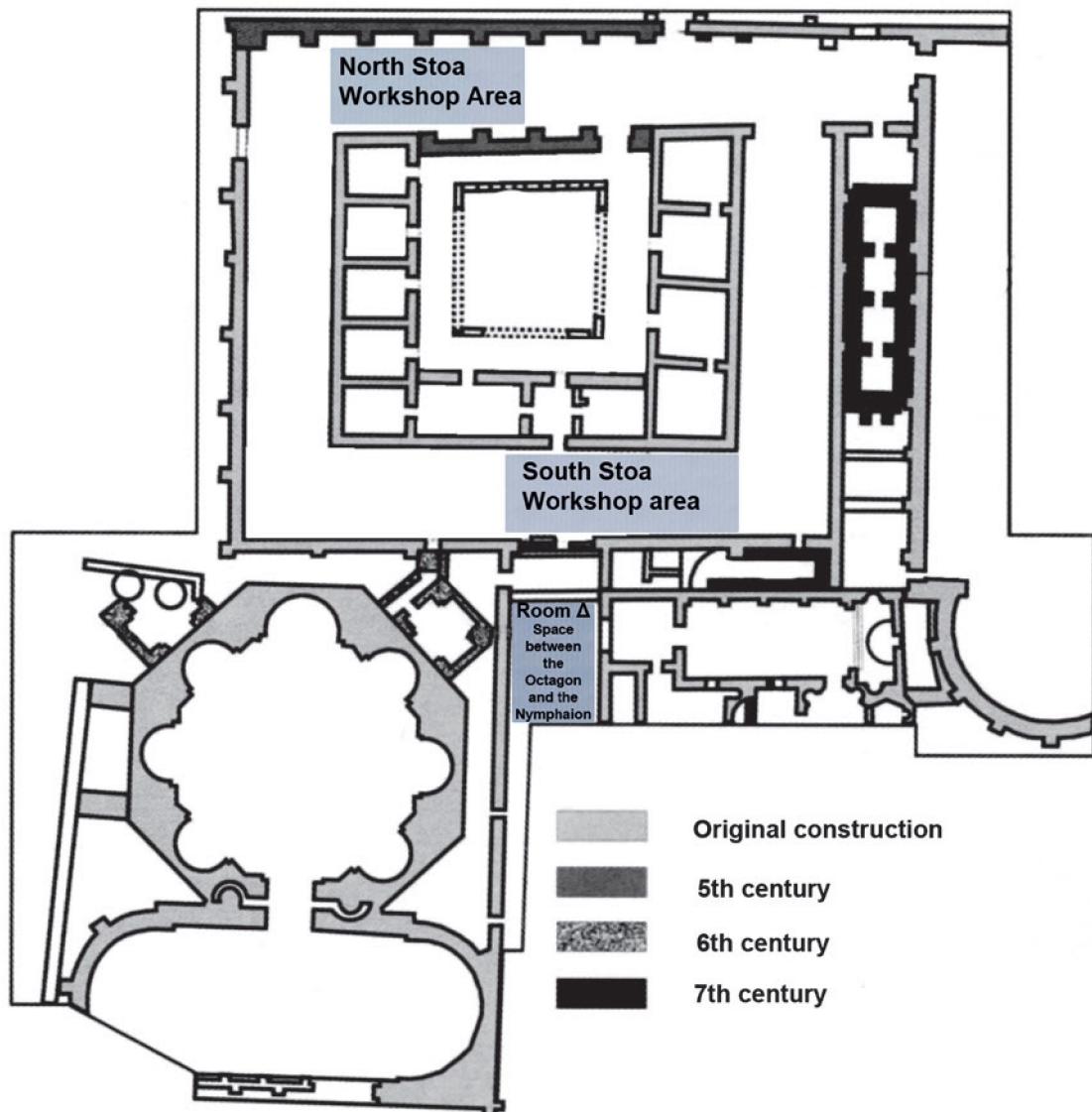


Fig. 109 Nauarinou Square, Galerius' Palace, plan with the designated areas of the workshops.



Fig. 110 Nauarinou Square, Galerius' Palace, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 111 Nauarinou Square, Galerius' Palace, view from the north of the kiln on the northern stoa.



**Fig. 112** Nauarinou Square, Galerius' Palace, view from the west of the kiln on the northern stoa.



**Fig. 113** Nauarinou Square, Galerius' Palace, view of the kiln on the southern stoa.



**Fig. 114** Nauarinou Square, Galerius' Palace, view of the kiln at 26 Pavlou Mela Street, at the southern part of the Galerian complex.



**Fig. 115** Nauarinou Square, Galerius' Palace, view of »Room Δ« east of Octagonon with pottery's remains.

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (vessels)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 7k)

**Address:** 18 K. Palaiologou Street

**Date:** Probably third century

**Description:** The remains of a large architectural complex, probably a bath house that had been also discovered at 37 Palaiōn Patrōn Germanou Street, and a large cesspit were unearthed in a salvage excavation conducted on the plot.

fig. 116

Two construction phases were identified: the first one dated to the third century AD; and the second to the reign of Constantine I. It continued to be used throughout the Early Christian period. Four rectangular rooms built with schist plaques and mud are dated to the first phase. A pit with clay vessels, possibly indicating the presence of a pottery kiln on the site, is dated to the same phase.

**Bibliography:** Kourkoutidou-Nikolaïdou, K. Palaiologou 18, 281-289 esp. 285. – On the excavation generally see Vitti, Poleodomikē exelixē 220-221 no. 103 fig. XXXII.

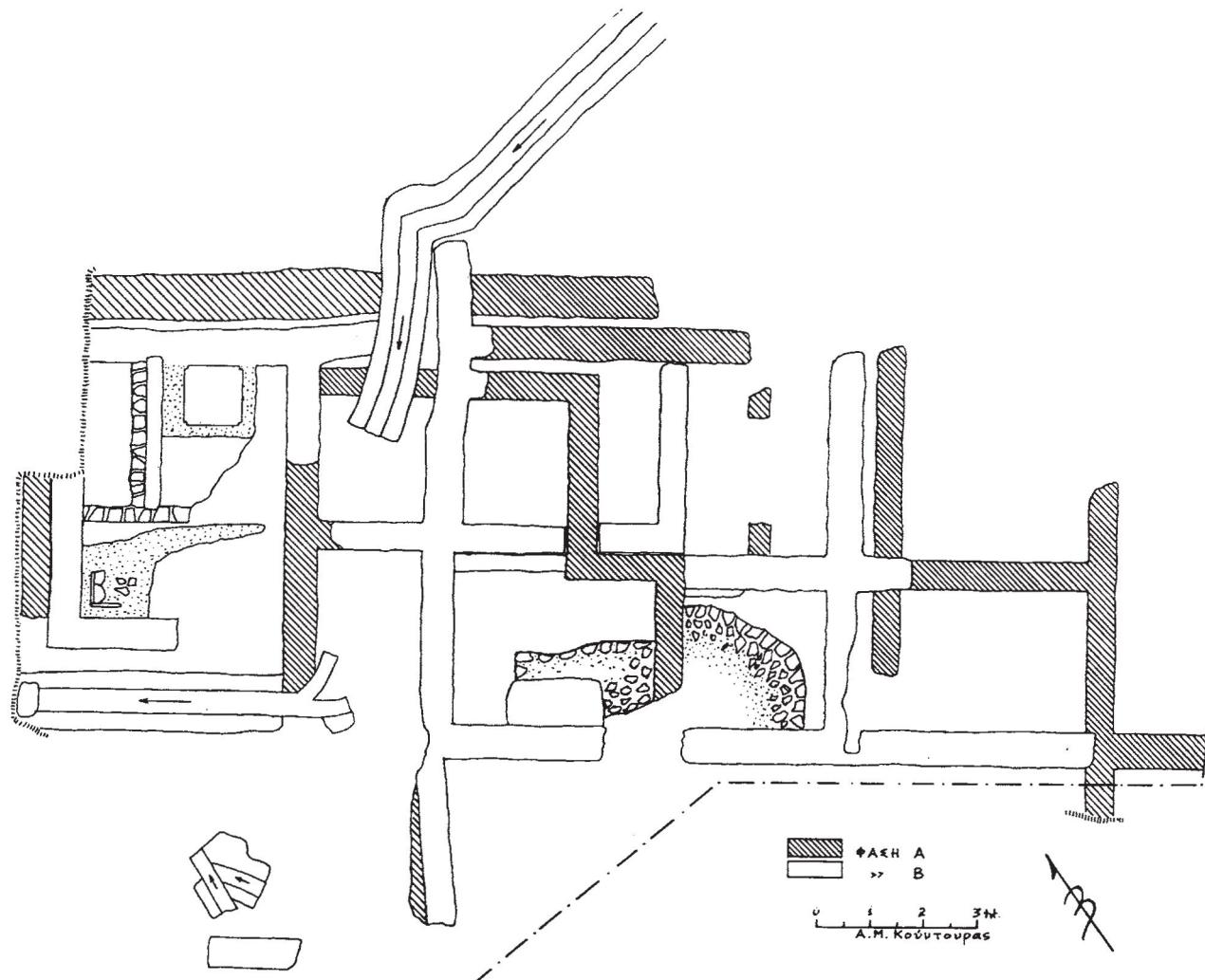


Fig. 116 18 K. Palaiologou Street, plan of the excavation.

**Type:** Ceramic workshop

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** West end (map: 9f)

**Address:** 17 Mavilē Street

**Date:** Early Christian period

**Description:** The remains of the inner side of the city wall and one tower were uncovered during the salvage excavation

fig. 117

conducted on the site. Two Roman pottery kilns were unearthed near the wall. On the adjoining plot on 15-17 Mavilē Street (cat. no. 108) remains of a workshop were unearthed, possibly connected with these finds.

**Bibliography:** Vavritsas, Anaskaphai kentrikēs Makedonias 505.

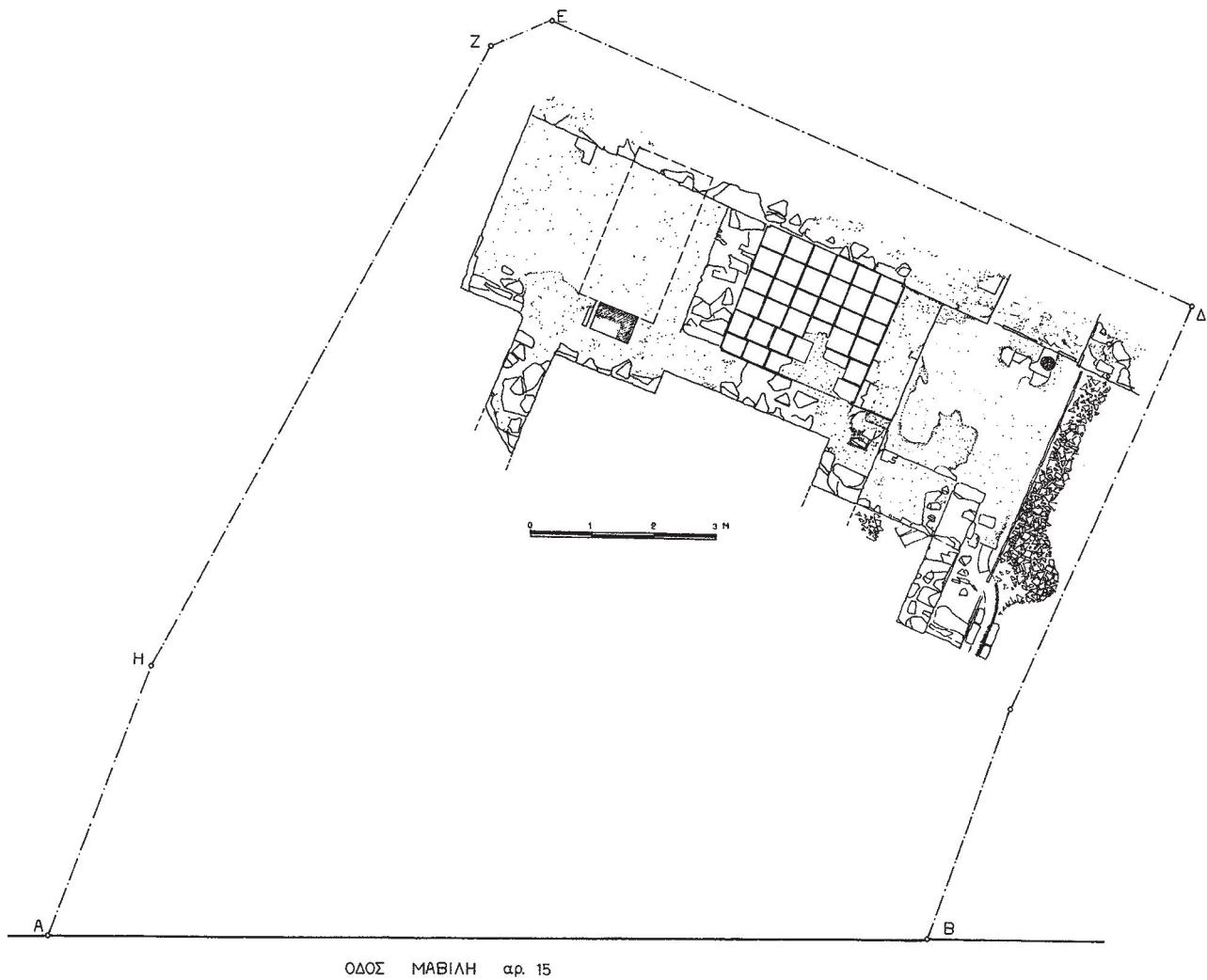


Fig. 117 17 Mavilē Street, plan of the excavation.

18

figs 118-119

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels, bricks and roof tiles)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: East end (map: 61)

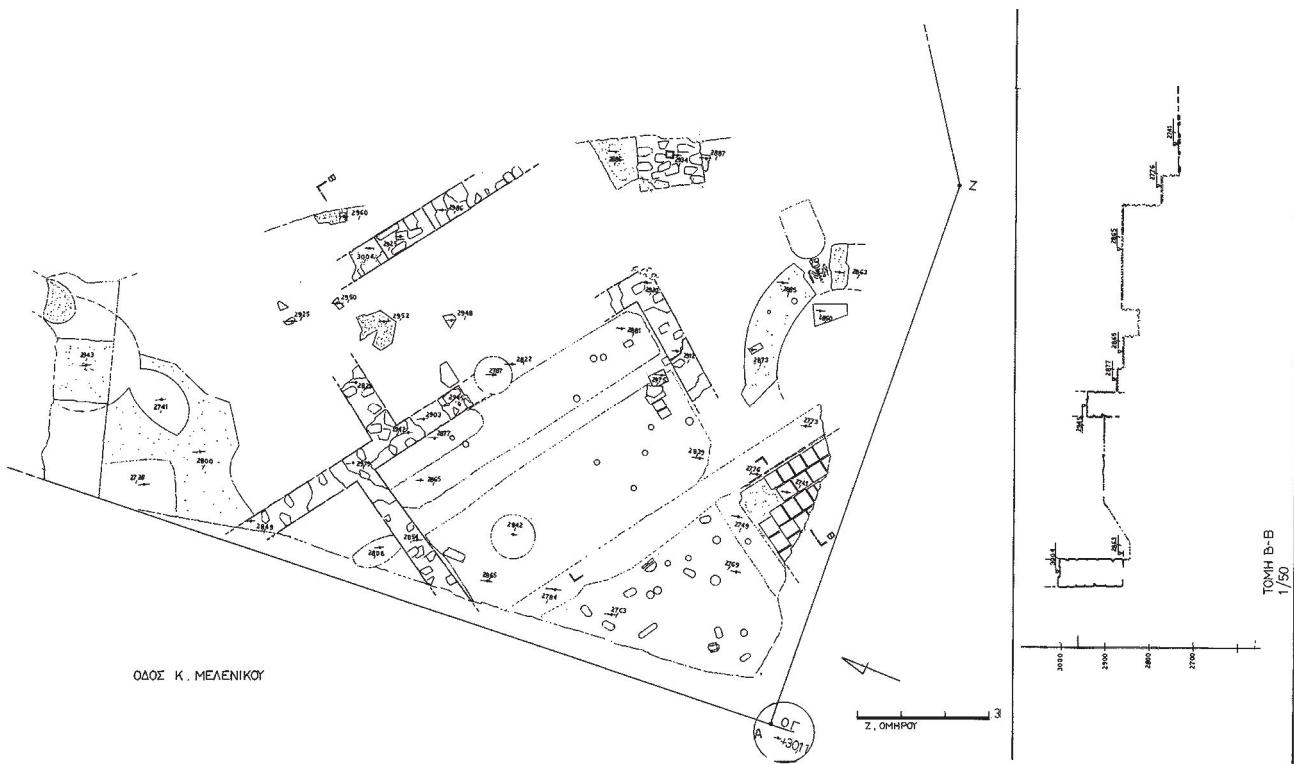
Address: 30A K. Melenikou Street

Date: Early Christian period

Description: A pottery built on the site of the early Roman cemetery incorporated within the Early Christian city wall, utilising the water of a nearby stream, was discovered during sal-

vage excavations inside and adjacent to the eastern city walls. The following are preserved: a reservoir for washing clay; two pits; and a partly closed room made of wooden planks. Firing chambers of two large rectangular kilns for firing vessels and building material (roof tiles and bricks) were also discovered. The workshop underwent several reconstruction phases and continued operating until the Byzantine period.

Bibliography: Cat. Thessaloniki 2005, 6. – Markē, Sōstikes anaskaphes 216-217.



**Fig. 118** 30a K. Melenikou Street, plan and section of the excavation.



**Fig. 119** 30a K. Melenikou Street, reservoir or basin for clay washing.

19

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

**City:** Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 7i, 8i)

**Address:** Ancient Agora

**Date:** Third century BC to early second century BC; first century BC to first century AD; fifth to seventh centuries AD

**Description:** The size of the site and the complexity of its successive uses over a very long period of time coupled with

figs 120-129

a paucity of available information makes it impossible to present the findings as individual workshops. It is more preferable, therefore, to present these activities as four groupings of industries, arranged according to their spatial distribution and chronological sequence (**figs 120-121**).

a) North end of the east wing. Pits for extraction of clay were dug during the period from the last quarter of the third century BC to the early second century BC. These were filled relatively soon afterwards and private dwellings were built over them<sup>555</sup>. A refuse pit was located at the northern end of the western part of the eastern *stoa* of the Agora, and adjoining a complex of two kilns, which was sealed by a mid-fourth-century mosaic floor (**fig. 122**). Grinding-stones from hand-mills were found in the pit. From marks visible on the grinding-stones it can be reconstructed that they were re-used as parts of pottery wheels (flywheels) and they can be divided into two different groups: i) those with nicks arranged triangularly (**fig. 124**), which were used in hand-turned wheels; and ii) those with an ellipsoidal widening of their central whole (**fig. 123**), which were used in foot-driven wheels (kick wheels). It is datable to before the fourth century, evidently before the end of the first century AD when the use of the space became official, and may possibly be from the third to second-century BC period of artisanal activity on the site. The digging of pits for the extraction of clay and the building of

555 Adam-Velenē, Dekachronē poreia 29.

workshop rooms in the fifth century destroyed parts of the mid-fourth-century mosaic floors<sup>556</sup>.

A kiln was found under the floor of the central aisle of the city's mint at the edge of its southern wall. It is an irregular oval in shape (max. diam. 1.50m). Three of the originally six makeshift pilasters that supported the floor of the firing chamber are preserved. The construction of this kiln destroyed another, earlier and similar kiln. Its firing mouth was orientated towards the west. Nothing of the upper part of the kiln is preserved (figs 125-126). This find obviously predates the fourth-century mint and is probably from before the first century AD when the site gradually acquired its official character. It is possible that it is from the period of the third or second century BC.

A complex of two kilns was discovered at the northern end of the western part of the eastern stoa of the Agora. Its construction had destroyed a mid-fourth-century mosaic floor. The kilns ceased to operate in the sixth century (fig. 122).

A brick-built, horseshoe-shaped kiln (0.80m x 0.70m) was discovered north of the Odeion, at the southern end of the north-eastern part of the eastern stoa of the Agora. The opening of the kiln was orientated northwards. Three surviving pilaster supports of a firing chamber floor (fig. 127) indicate that another kiln was later built on top of this one. Both kilns are datable probably to later than the fifth century.

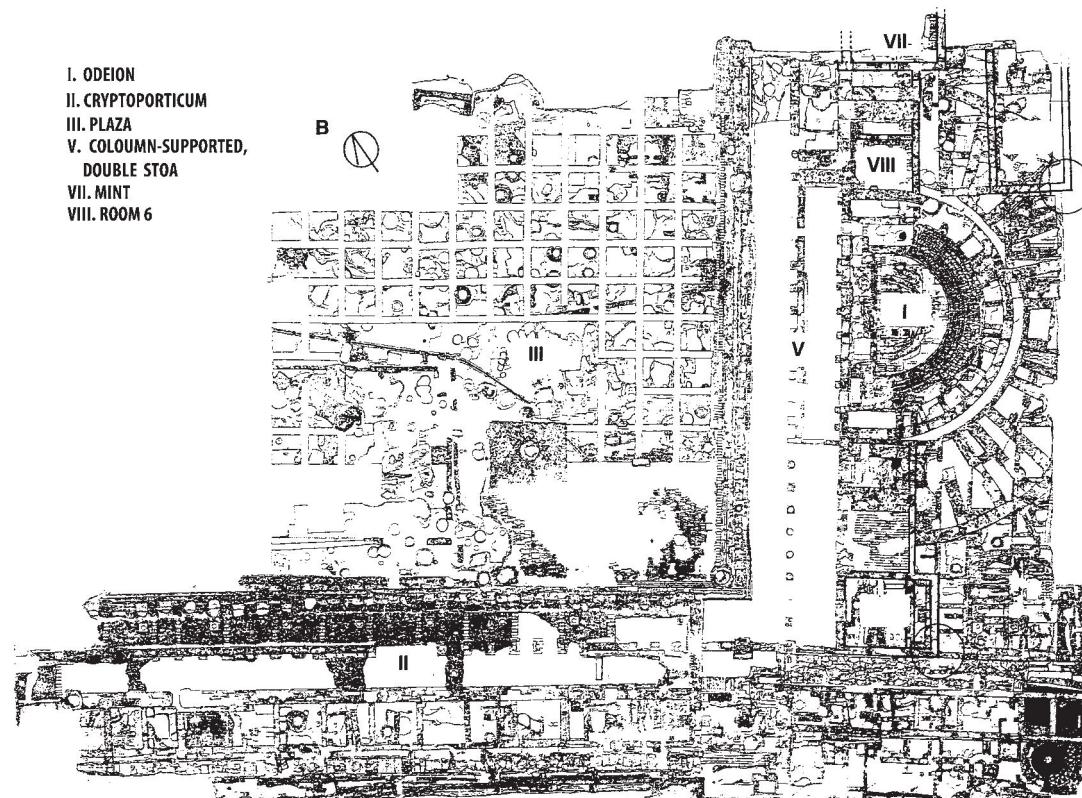
b) South side of the square. Pits for clay extraction were dug sometime in the last quarter of the third century or the early

second century BC and remained in use until the first century AD. Early workshops consisting of makeshift pole-supported constructions were found at the southern and western ends of the square (fig. 128). These are dated to sometime before the end of the first century AD, when the shops were built, but may date from the late third to second-century BC period of artisanal use of the site. After the abandonment of the Agora in the middle of the fifth century, pits for the extraction of clay were re-opened (fig. 129). Other pits were also found. From their size and differing levels, these communicating pits were evidently used for cleaning the clay by precipitation.

c) South-eastern sector of the excavation (outside the Ancient Agora at its southern edge). During the last quarter of the third to early second century BC, pits for clay extraction were dug and re-filled shortly after.

d) East wing, Odeion. Sometime in the fifth century AD, the area of the Odeion was used for artisanal activities, where e. g. large pits were dug (fig. 125).

**Bibliography:** Adam-Velenē, Dekachronē poreia 29. – Kalavria/Bolē, Strōmatographia 48. – Valavanidou, Ergastēriakes chrēseis 119-120, 123-127. – Velenēs et al., Programma Archaias Agoras 251. – Velenēs, Archaiā Agora 129-141. – Velenēs/Adam-Velenē, Anaskaphes kai anstēlōtikes ergasies 159-160. – Geōrgakē/Zōgraphou, Strōmatographia 66-67.



**Fig. 120** Ancient Agora, general plan of the excavation.

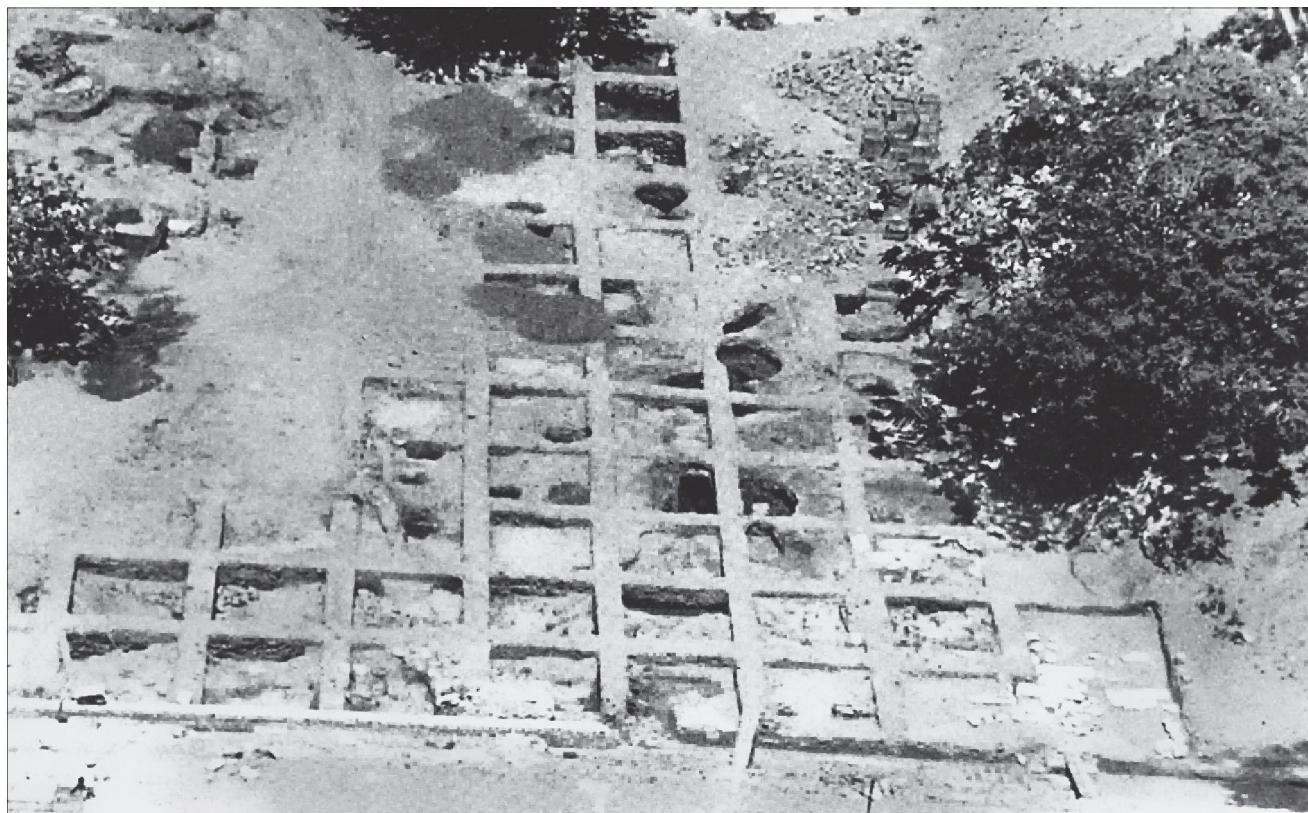


Fig. 121 Ancient Agora, general view of the excavation.

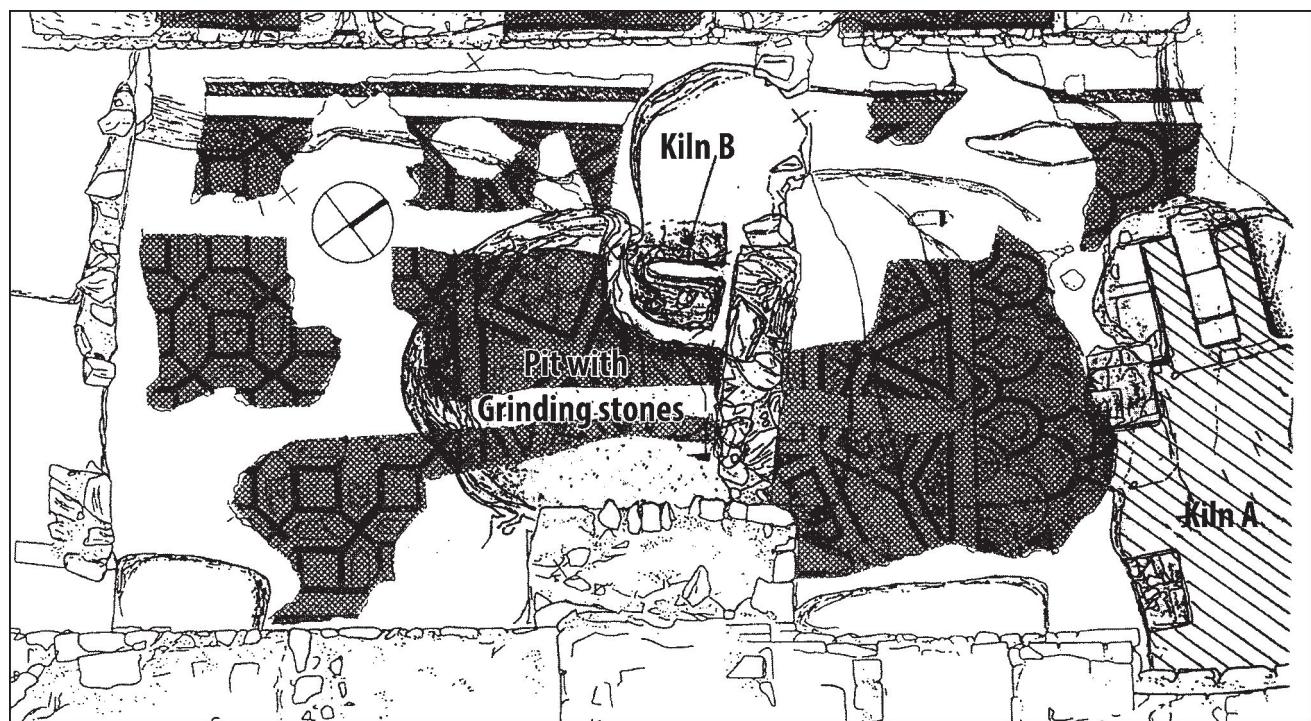
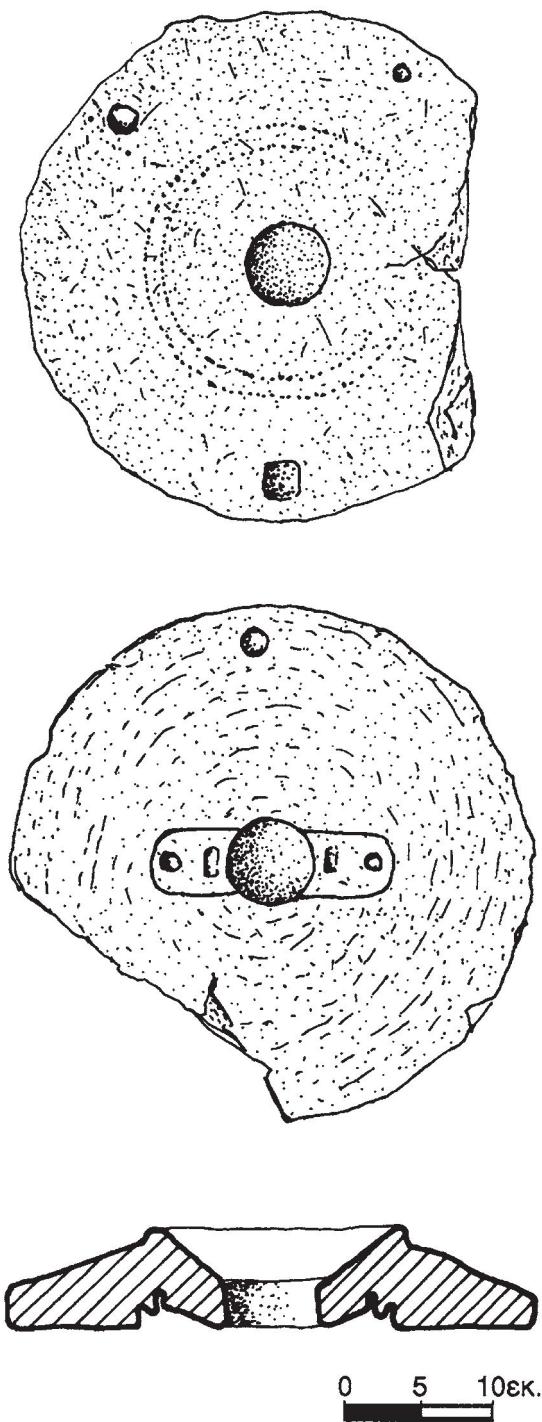
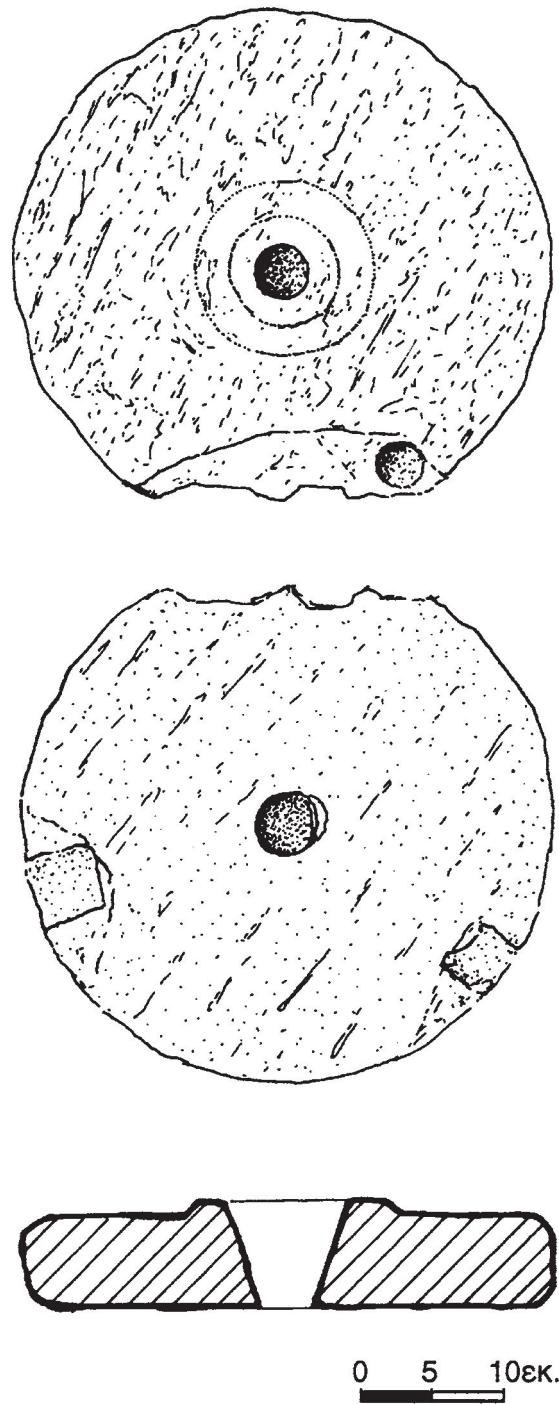


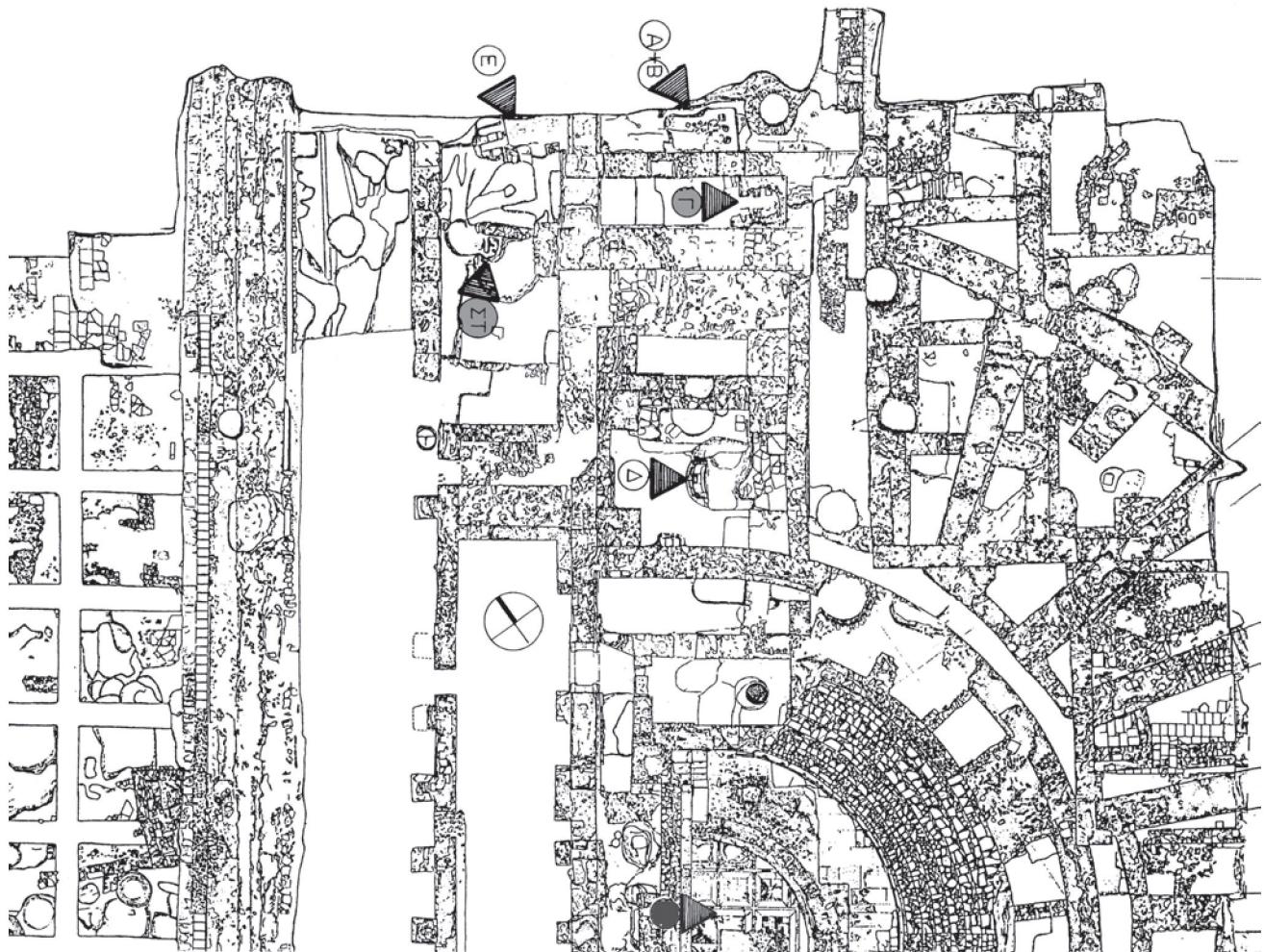
Fig. 122 Ancient Agora, NE end of the eastern stoa. Plan of the area of the Kilns and the pit with grinding stones.



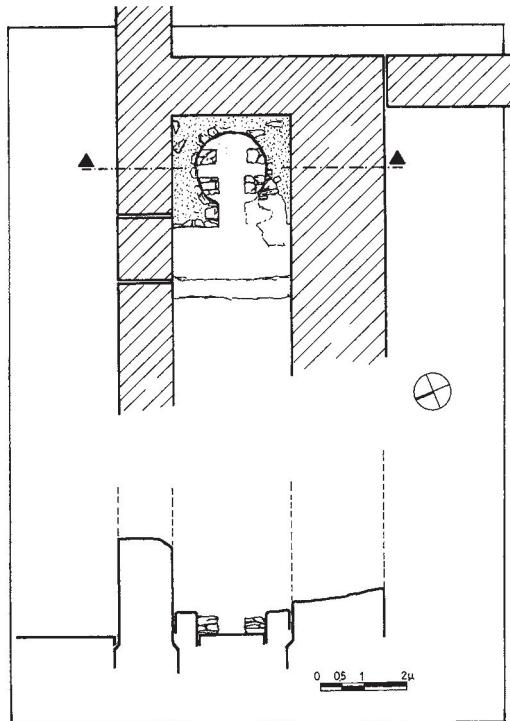
**Fig. 123** Ancient Agora, grinding stone with a central mark of a secondary use in the form of an elongated ellipse.



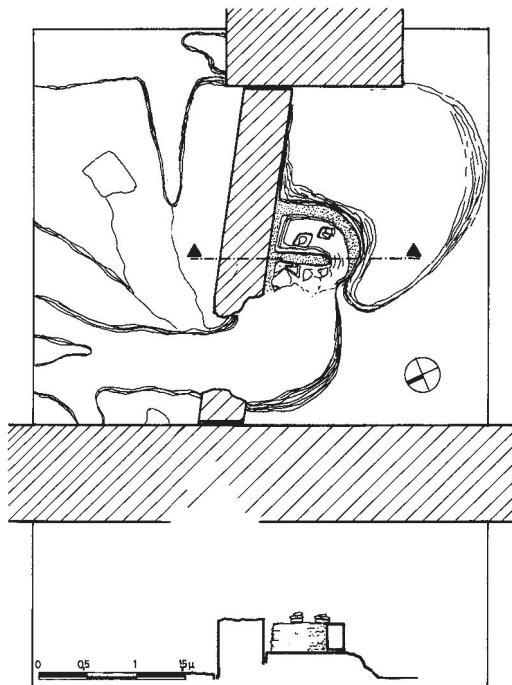
**Fig. 124** Ancient Agora, grinding stone with marks of a secondary use arranged in the form of an equilateral triangle.



**Fig. 125** Ancient Agora, NW corner of the Agora. The area north of the Odeion. Kilns are marked with grey circles.



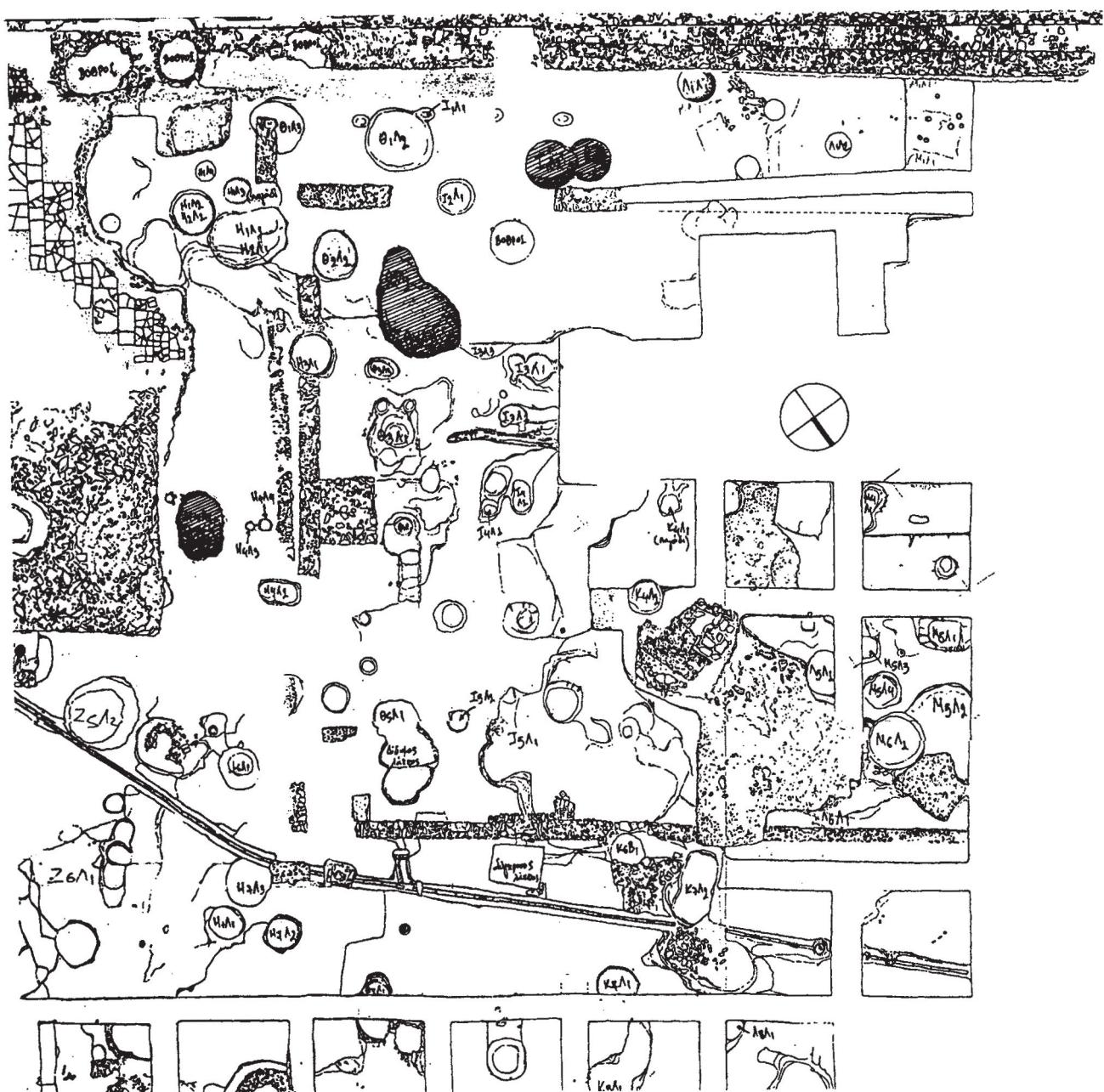
**Fig. 126** Ancient Agora, kiln 3.



**Fig. 127** Ancient Agora, kiln 6.



**Fig. 128** Ancient Agora, makeshift pole-supported workshops at the SW end of the plaza.



**Fig. 129** Ancient Agora, plan of the SE corner of the Agora's plaza.

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (probably for vessels)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Western Necropolis (map: 8c)

**Address:** N. Kapatou, G. Ivanōph and Galanakē Streets, at the plot of the 66<sup>th</sup> Primary School

**Date:** Possibly Early Christian

**Description:** In 2004, two cisterns were discovered at the site of the Hellenistic and Roman cemetery. One was Early Christian and the other of a much later date. Four hearths were also located. Two were semicircular ones (diam. 1.40m and 1.20m) with walls and floors made of brick that had been distorted or partly molten by the high temperatures. The other two were ellipsoidal (1.5 m x 1 m and 2.5 m x 1.40 m) makeshift constructions made with stone rubble and mud mortar.

**Bibliography:** Makropoulou, Taphoi kai taphes 373 nt. 240, identifies the finds as two Early Christian clay vessel kilns. – E. Lamprothanasi (site excavator), personal communication.



**Fig. 131** N. Kapatou, G. Ivanōph and Galanakē Street, at the plot of the 66<sup>th</sup> Elementary School, view of the kiln.

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (vessels)

**City:** Thessaloniki

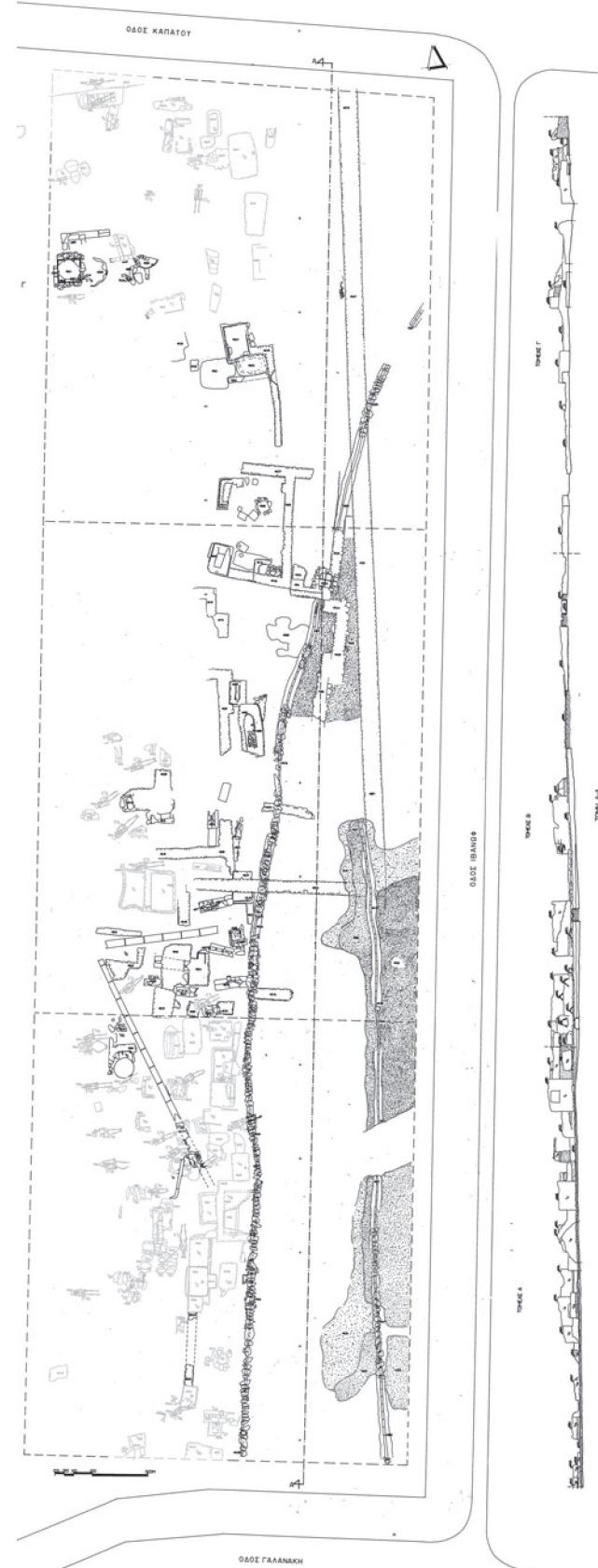
**Area:** West end (map: 7f)

**Address:** 27-29 Stratēgou Doumīpiōtē plot and 37 Agiou Dēmētrou and 2 Philōta plot

**Date:** Eighth century

**Description:** The remains of an eighth-century pottery were discovered above the ruins of Early Christian architectural layers close to the western city walls. It was datable by an early eighth-century coin found in its walls. In addition to partial remains of mud-built walls, masses of raw clay and fragments of defective, plain vessels, some of them probably for transportation, were also found.

**Bibliography:** Kousoula/Kōnstantinidou/Tourtas, Agiou Dēmētrou kai Philōta. – Makropoulou, To ergo.



**Fig. 130** N. Kapatou, G. Ivanōph and Galanakē Street, at the plot of the 66<sup>th</sup> Elementary School, general plan and section of the excavation.



Fig. 132 27-29 Stratēgou Doumpīoti Street, general view of the excavation.

22

Type: Ceramic workshop (probably for vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: West end (map: 10f)

fig. 133

Address: 18 Moskōph Street

Date: Ninth to tenth centuries

Description: Four large, probably vaulted, oblong commercial storehouses were found next to the south-western part of the city wall. These were identical to the one discovered in excavations conducted in the adjoining plot at 2 Dōdekanēsou Street. The commercial nature of the structures is indicated by the large number of storage and transportation vessels found there and due to their proximity to the city's Constantinian harbour. Within the enclosure of the later, eleventh-century cemetery found on the site, a kiln and a large section of a water pipe were unearthed. The kiln is circular (diam. 2.77 m) and built with rubble and mud. An intact combustion chamber and a small part of the firing chamber were discovered during the excavations. It has been assumed that it was a pottery kiln.

Bibliography: Cat. Thessaloniki 2002, 15. – Markē, Epicheirēmatikotēta 232, 238-239.

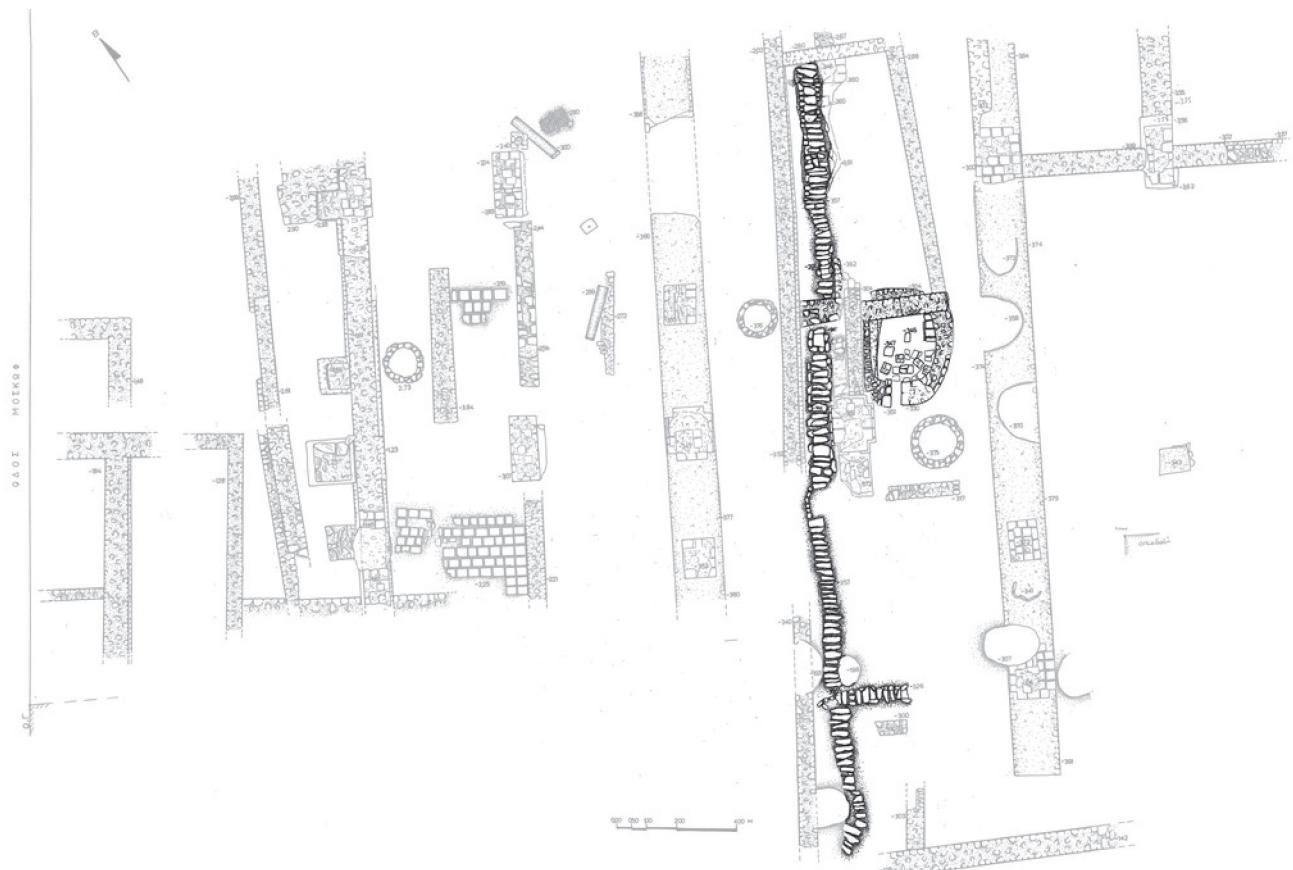


Fig. 133 18 Moskōph Street, plan of the excavation.

23

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: West end. Vardariou Fortress (Top Hane) (map: 11f)

Address: Phrangōn and Moskōph Street

Date: Probably tenth century

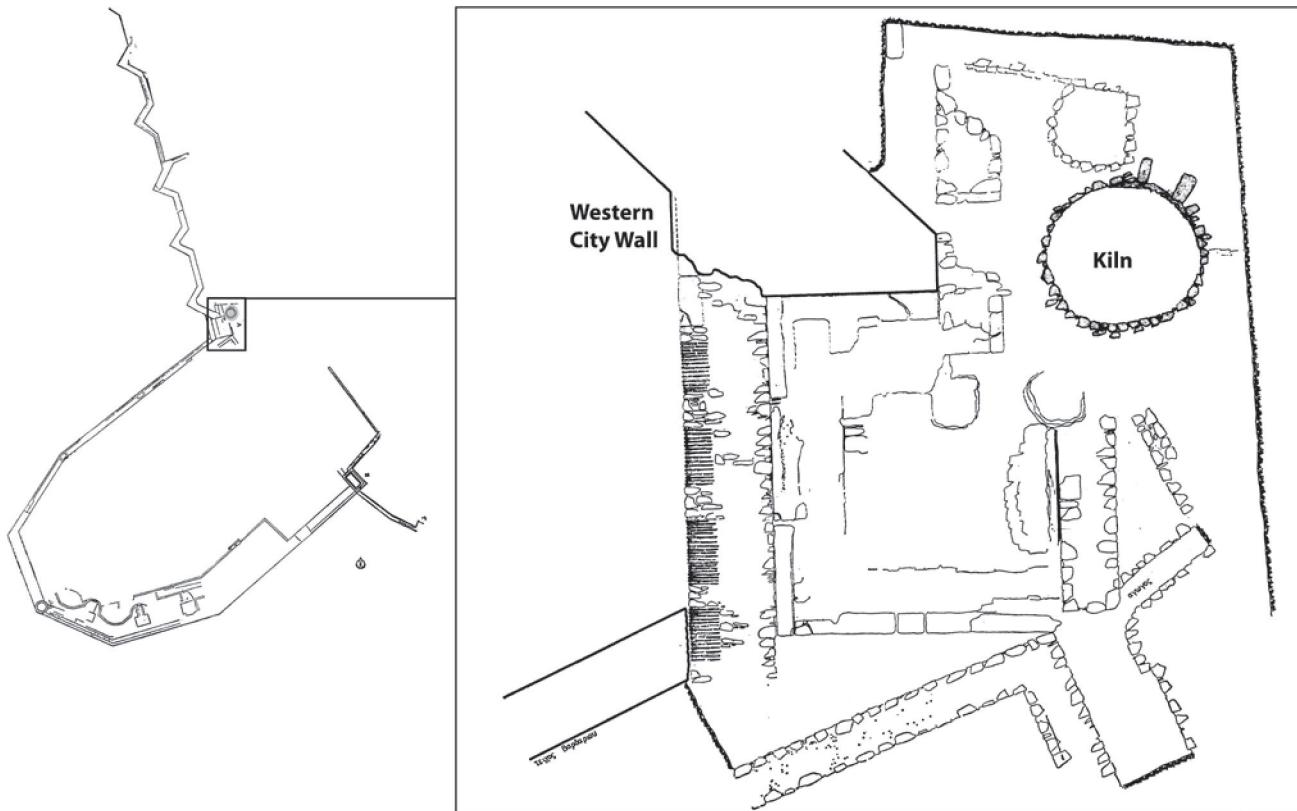
figs 134-135

Description: A pottery kiln was located to the east of and very close to the rectangular tower at the junction of the western city wall and the fortress of Top Hane, or Frourio Vardariou. It is a circular kiln (diam. 3.3 m) and the floor of the firing room was probably supported by a central post. The combustion chamber is preserved, made from rubble, bricks

and clay mortar. Two large cut stones north-east of the kiln form the fire-tunnel. Traces of the firing chamber floor are visible at its south-east side, traceable on the groove which is preserved on the internal face of the walls of the kiln. Remains of vitrified clay were noticed on the circumference of the kiln. A wall supporting the firing chamber was found at the east side of the kiln, indicating the instability of the kiln.

At the same layer, some Byzantine and Post-Byzantine sherds were found. In the fill of the kiln a coin of Leo VI (886-912) was found, offering a general chronological indication for the kiln.

**Bibliography:** Kourkoutidou-Nikolaïdou/Tsioumē, Phrourio Vardariou 239-240. – Markē, *Symplēromatika archaiologika stoicheia* 139, 148 illus. 1 fig. 7.



**Fig. 134** Phrangōn and Moskōph Street, plan of the Top Hane fortress. The position of the kiln is marked. Details with plan of the tower and the kiln.



**Fig. 135** Phrangōn and Moskōph Street, view of the kiln.

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Centre. (map: 9h)

Address: Egnatia Street, Venizelou Metro Station excavation

Date: Eleventh to early twelfth centuries

Description: Remains of a pottery kiln in layers dated to the eleventh or early twelfth century were discovered during the

figs 136-138

excavations conducted for the Venizelou Metro Station. Clay bars of a pottery kiln were found. Originally, they were partly embedded in the walls of the kiln and formed the shelves on which the vessels were arranged for firing.

**Bibliography:** Makropoulou et al., METRO kata to 2011.

– Makropoulou, To ergo. – Konstantinidou/Raptis, Archaeological Evidence of an 11<sup>th</sup> Century Kiln.

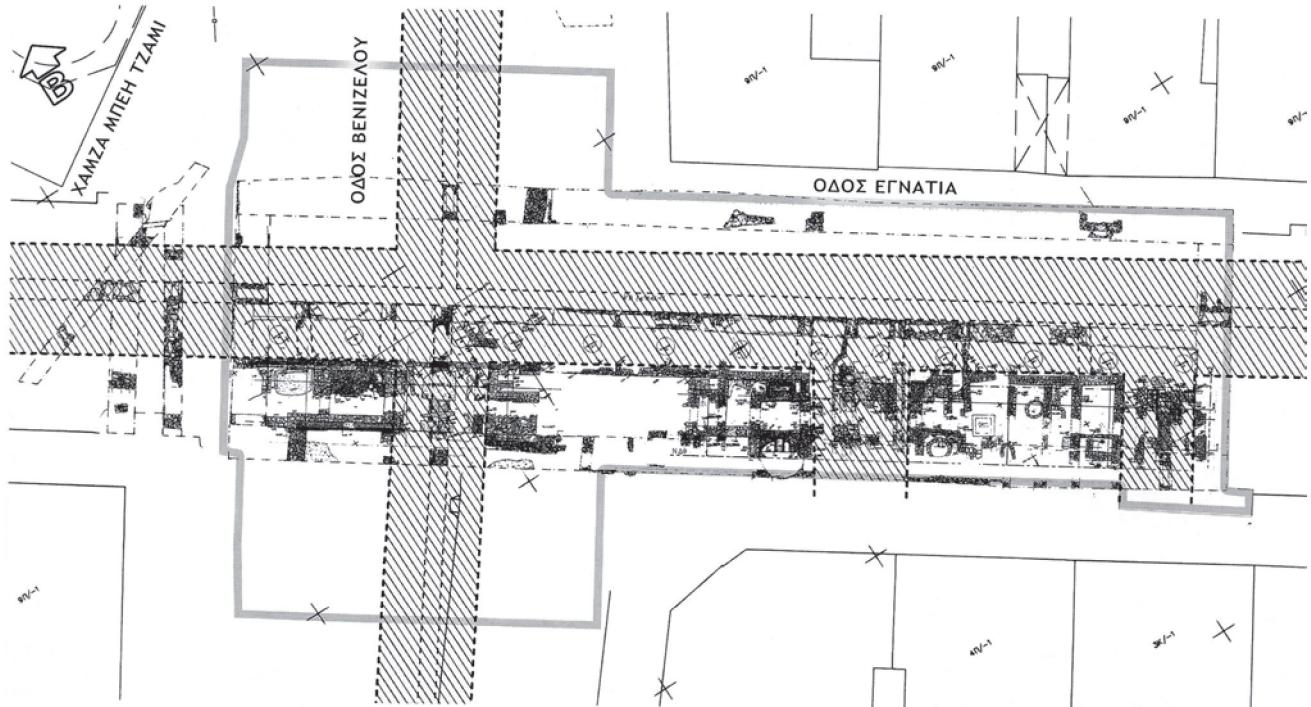


Fig. 136 Egnatia Street, Venizelou Metro Station excavation, general plan of the excavation.



Fig. 137 Egnatia Street, Venizelou Metro Station excavation, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 138 Egnatia Street, Venizelou Metro Station excavation, view of the workshop from above.

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: West end. Vardariou Fortress (Top Hane) (map: 11g)

Address: East of the Anaglyphou Tower (Olympiou Diamantē Street)

Date: Byzantine

fig. 139

**Description:** Remains of a circular kiln, possibly with a central post that supported the floor of the firing chamber, were found east of the Anaglyphou Tower, Vardariou Fortress sector, at the junction of the western wall and the sea wall.

**Bibliography:** Markē, *Symplerōmatika archaiologika stoicheia* 139, 148, illus. 3.

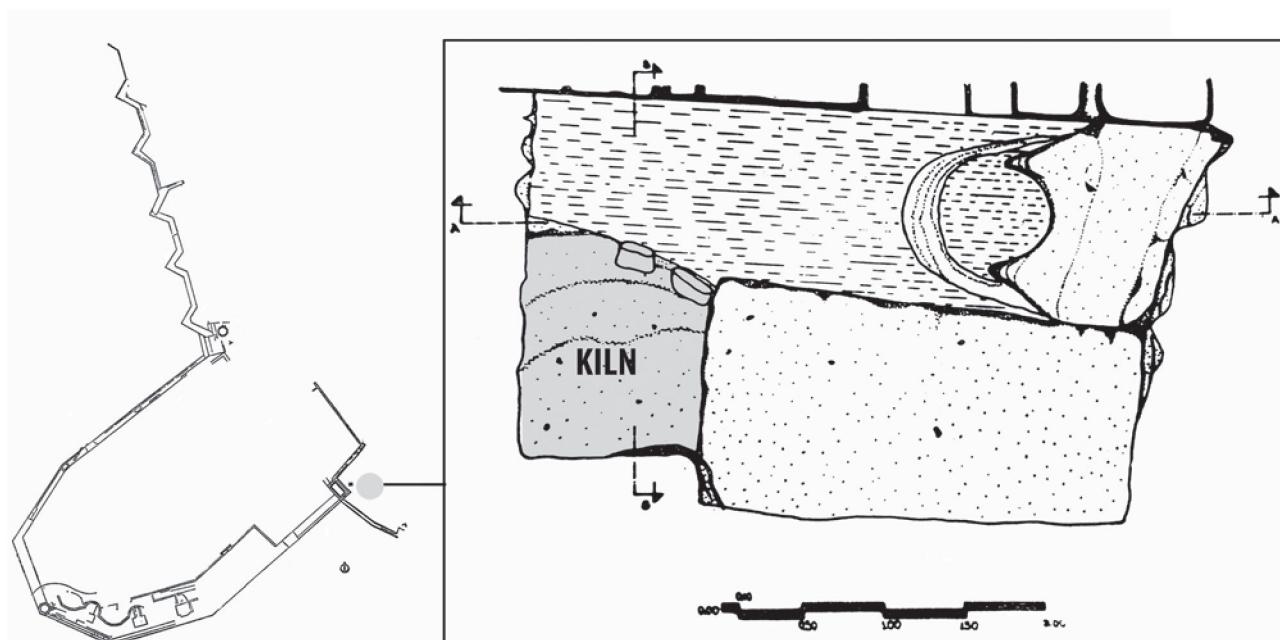


Fig. 139 East of the Anaglyphon Tower (Olympiou Diamantē Street), plan of the Top Hane fortress. The position of the kiln is marked. Detail with the excavated part of the pottery kiln highlighted.



Fig. 140 Ancient Agora, unfinished clay vessels.

26

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 8i)

Address: Ancient Agora

Date: Late thirteenth to early fourteenth centuries

**Description:** The Ancient Agora gradually lost its official character after the fifth century AD and several workshops and houses were built on the site. The shops along the street on the south side of the Agora continued to operate at least until the end of the Byzantine period. Since the 1960s, large quantities of glazed pottery sherds have been found during excavations conducted on the site. Among other finds, a large number of pottery stilts and unfinished bowls that were prepared for glazing have been found, indicating that there was a pottery in this area engaged in the production of glazed tableware vessels. The well-known motifs of a bird in profile, concentric circles and schematised rinceau have been recognised among the products of this area.

**Bibliography:** Adam-Velenē, *Archaia Agora* 517-521 esp. 519. – Cat. Bonn 2010, 344 nos. 488, 489 (D. Papanikola-Bakirtzi). – Unpublished glazed ceramic material in the Museum of Byzantine Culture (inv. no. BK 4614).

figs 140-143



Fig. 141 Ancient Agora, unfinished clay vessel.



Fig. 142 Ancient Agora, unfinished clay vessel.



Fig. 143 Ancient Agora, deformed and unfinished vessels.

27

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 9)

Address: Nauarinou Square, Galerius' complex

Date: Thirteenth to fifteenth centuries

**fig. 109** **Description:** Among the finds from the excavations conducted on the site in the 1960s and 1970s, there are several glazed bowls and pottery stilts, indicating the presence of a pottery that produced glazed tableware vessels.

**Bibliography:** Unpublished. Personal observation and research of material from unpublished excavations.

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (vessels)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 9j)

**Address:** 45 Vasileōs Ērakleiou Street

**Date:** Late Byzantine to possibly Ottoman

**Description:** The junction of two ancient streets and parts of two blocks with luxurious fourth-century buildings were discovered during salvage excavations at the site. These had undergone several changes in the Early Christian period. Also on the site, a sixth-century secondary glass workshop (cat. no. 64) was unearthed, as well as several water pipes and reservoirs datable to the Byzantine and Ottoman periods. A number of pottery stilts and parts of a floor connected with artisanal activity were also found. The Monastery of Hagia Theodōra, lying to the north of the plot, flourished from the ninth century onwards and it is probable that the plot was part of it.

**Bibliography:** For the excavation, see Akrivopoulou, Vasileōs Ērakleiou 45, 255-262. – The finds are currently studied by Prof. Melina Paisidou.

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (vessels)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 9i)

**Address:** 19-21 Aristotelous Street

**Date:** Thirteenth to fourteenth centuries

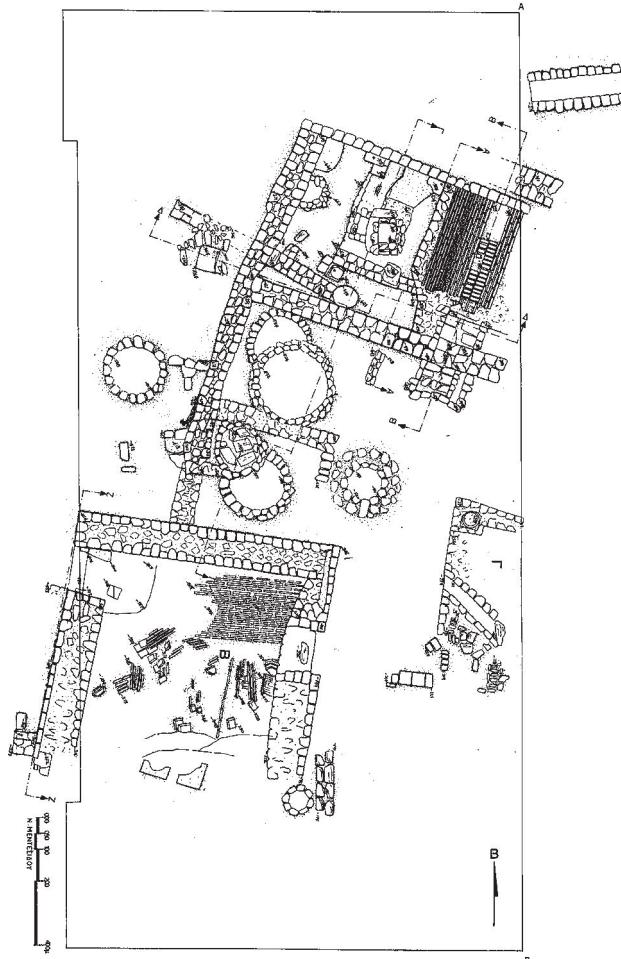
**Description:** Mainly Ottoman and modern structures have been discovered during the salvage excavations conducted on the site. The oldest finds have been dated to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, and among them many pottery stilts have been found, indicating the presence of a pottery here. At the same site, remains of a possibly nineteenth century workshop, probably an olive press, were also discovered.

**Bibliography:** Makropoulou, Aristotelous 19-21, 501-503.

Fig. 144 19-21 Aristotelous Street, plan of the excavation.



Fig. 145 19-21 Aristotelous Street, pottery stilts.



**Type:** Ceramic workshop (vessels)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** West end (**map:** 10h)

**Address:** 28 Phrangōn Street

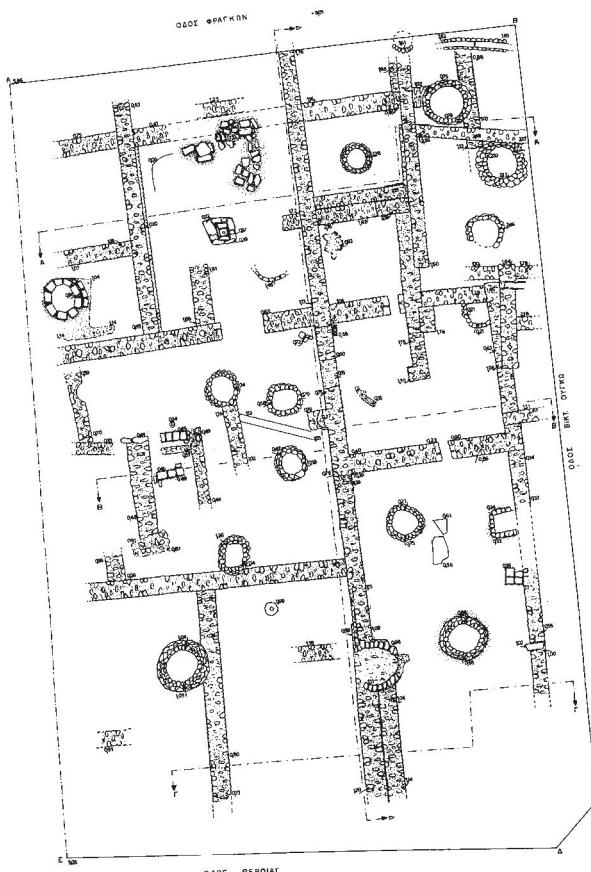
**Date:** Thirteenth to fifteenth centuries

**Description:** Remains of a Late Byzantine pottery producing glazed bowls were found during salvage excavations at the site. Also found were, what appear to be, unfinished white protomajolica vessels. Ruins of a Late Byzantine pottery were unearthed at the north-eastern corner of the excavation. They are constructed with flat, partly chiseled stones, bricks and mud as mortar (preserved length of 3.10m to 7.70m, width 0.60m). A large number of Late, Early and Post-Byzantine glazed pottery sherds were collected from the area of the workshop. These were mainly glazed bowls and dishes, but also included some utilitarian and cooking vessels.

South-west of the workshop, a rubbish pit (10m x 12 m x 0.60m) filled with pottery sherds was discovered. Only a few plain sherds were found, almost all of them were

defective glazed examples. Some of them bore engraved decoration on white slip without glazing, others had been overburnt and still had the stilts attached to them. More than 300 fragments with overburnt glazing were discovered. They comprise small and larger bowls, dishes and jugs. The following groups of decoration can be discerned: 1) those without engraved decoration, bearing shades of yellowish, greenish and brown-yellowish glaze; 2) those with engraved decoration executed with both narrow and wide strokes in the form of concentric circles, spirals, tendrils and rosettes; 3) a few fragments bearing painted decoration, consisting of spirals and tendrils. Fragments of finished vessels bearing the same decoration were located in the pit and all over the area of the workshop and have been identified as products of the workshop. According to the excavators, the fact that the workshop was located so close to the city's port is an indication of its importance and that its products were mainly intended for export.

**Bibliography:** Markē/Chatzēiōannidēs, Phrangōn 28, 273-280 esp. 277-280.



**Fig. 146** 28 Phrangōn Street, plan of the excavation.



**Fig. 147** 28 Phrangōn Street, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 148 28 Phrangōn Street, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 149 28 Phrangōn Street, groups of Late Byzantine glazed vessels.

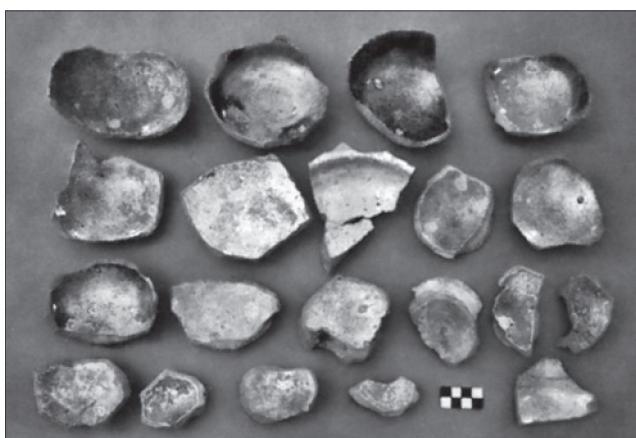


Fig. 150 28 Phrangōn Street, groups of Late Byzantine glazed vessels.

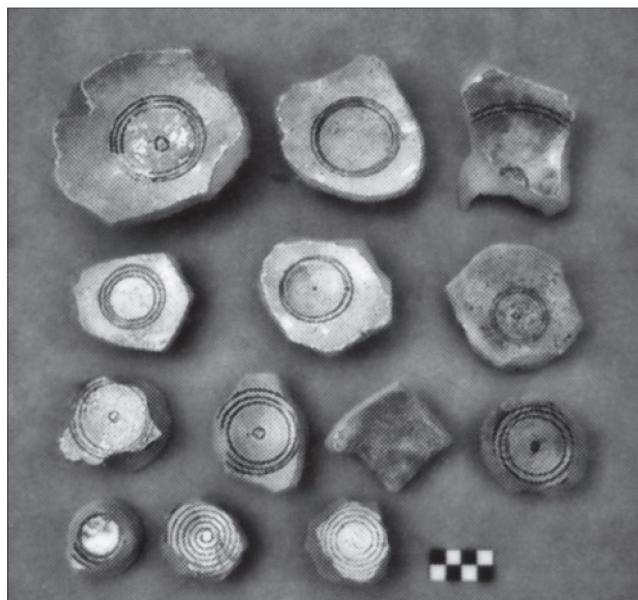


Fig. 151 28 Phrangōn Street, groups of Late Byzantine glazed vessels.

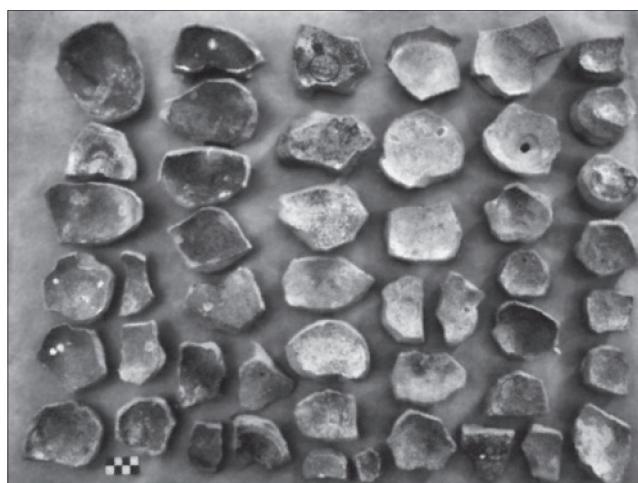


Fig. 152 28 Phrangōn Street, groups of Late Byzantine glazed vessels.



Fig. 153 28 Phrangōn Street, groups of Late Byzantine glazed vessels.



Fig. 154 28 Phrangōn Street, groups of Late Byzantine glazed vessels.



Fig. 155 28 Phrangōn Street, groups of Late Byzantine glazed vessels.

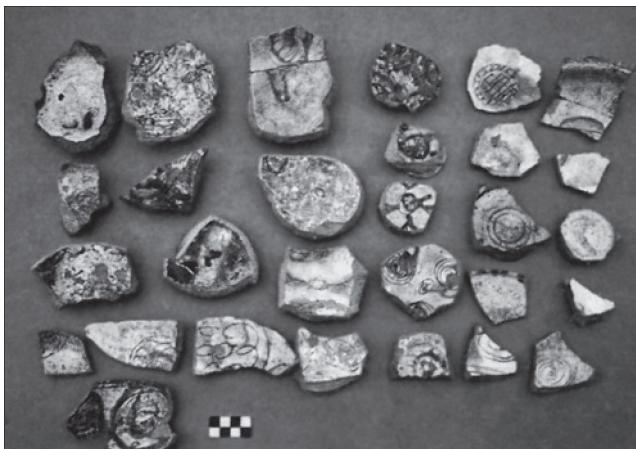


Fig. 156 28 Phrangōn Street, groups of Late Byzantine glazed vessels.

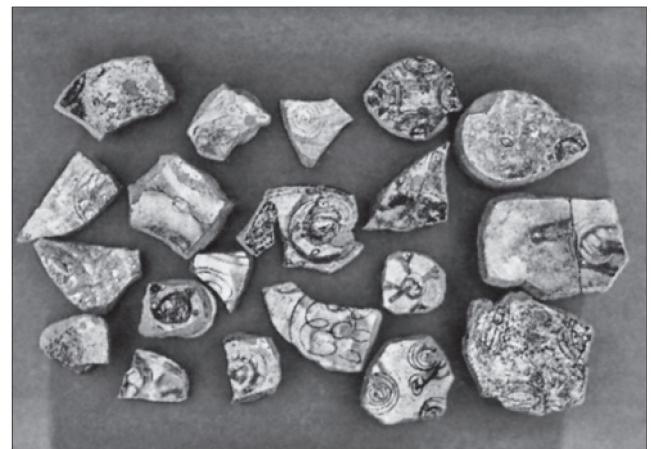


Fig. 157 28 Phrangōn Street, groups of Late Byzantine glazed vessels.



Fig. 158 28 Phrangōn Street, defective glazed vessels from the refuse pit.



Fig. 159 28 Phrangōn Street, defective glazed vessels from the refuse pit.



Fig. 160 28 Phrangōn Street, defective glazed vessels from the refuse pit.

31

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Upper city, near the north-western city wall (map: 5h)

Address: 3 Eurymedontos Street

Date: Late Byzantine to Ottoman period

fig. 161

**Description:** A Middle Byzantine wall was attached to the enclosure of an Early Christian villa or monastery and was partly carved and covered with plaster in order to be used as part of a Middle or Late Byzantine workshop. Judging from the large number of pottery stilts that have been found on the site this was most likely a pottery.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2006, 5.

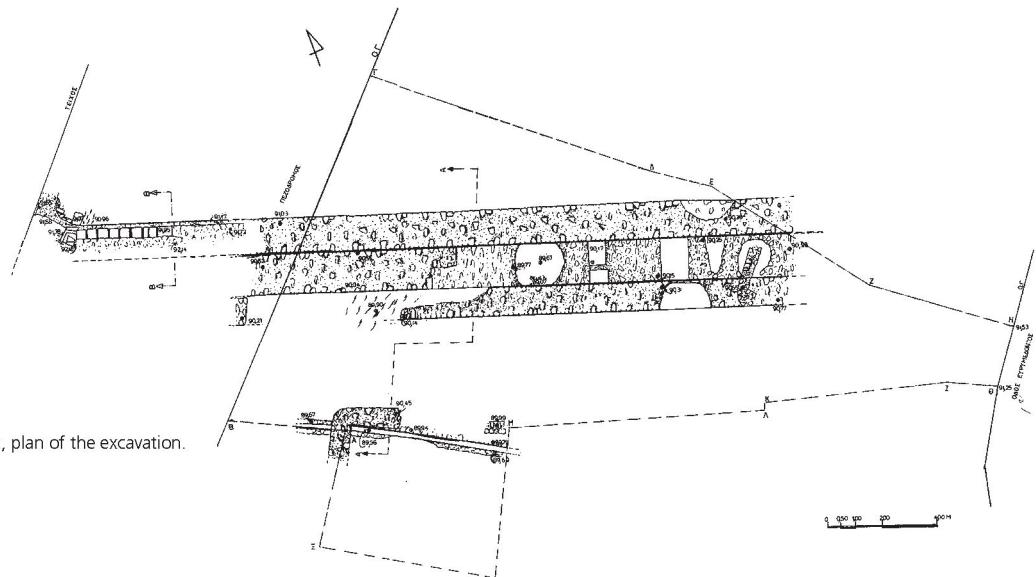


Fig. 161 3 Eurymedontos Street, plan of the excavation.

32

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 8j)

Address: 67 Egnatia and G. Bakatselou Street

Date: Thirteenth century

**Description:** Sometime in the Middle Byzantine era, an open-air metallurgical workshop operated here in the ruins of

fig. 162

a sixth-century public building. Discarded refuse and stilts from a Byzantine pottery, along with important twelfth to thirteenth-century pottery sherds, were found in a Byzantine period pit at this location, indicating the operation of the workshop in the area.

**Bibliography:** Markē, Provlēma anagnōsēs 455-462 esp. 457.

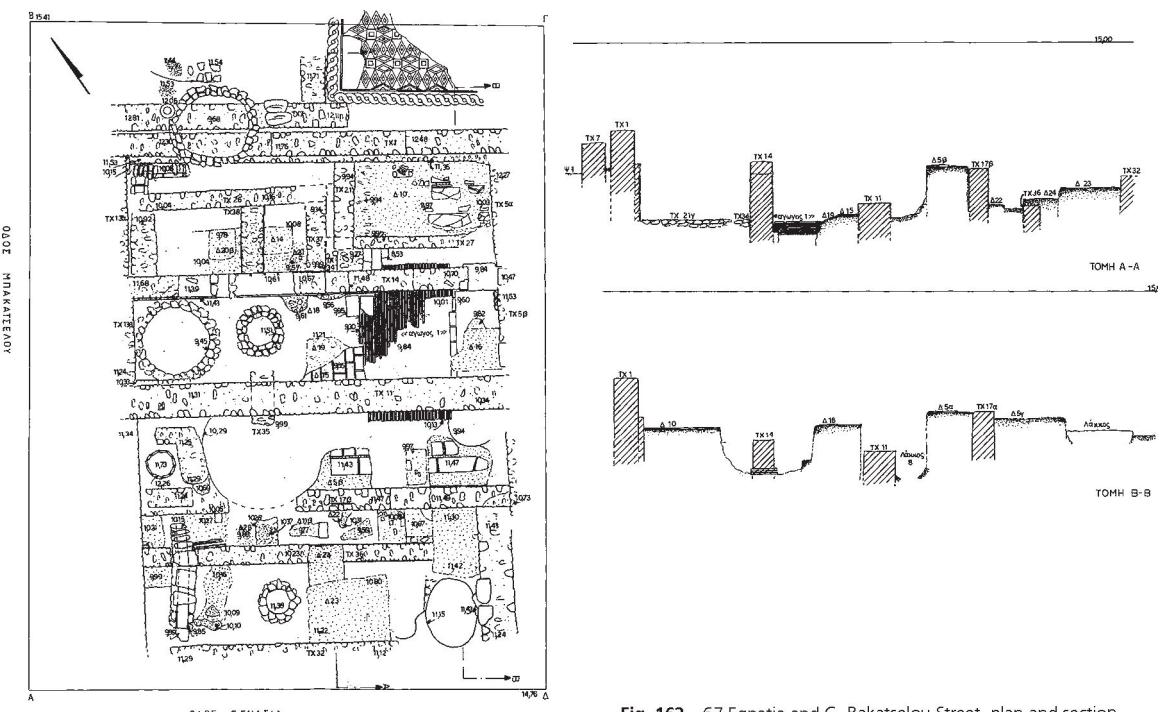


Fig. 162 67 Egnatia and G. Bakatselou Street, plan and section.

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** East end (map: 6l)

**Address:** 30A K. Melenikou Street

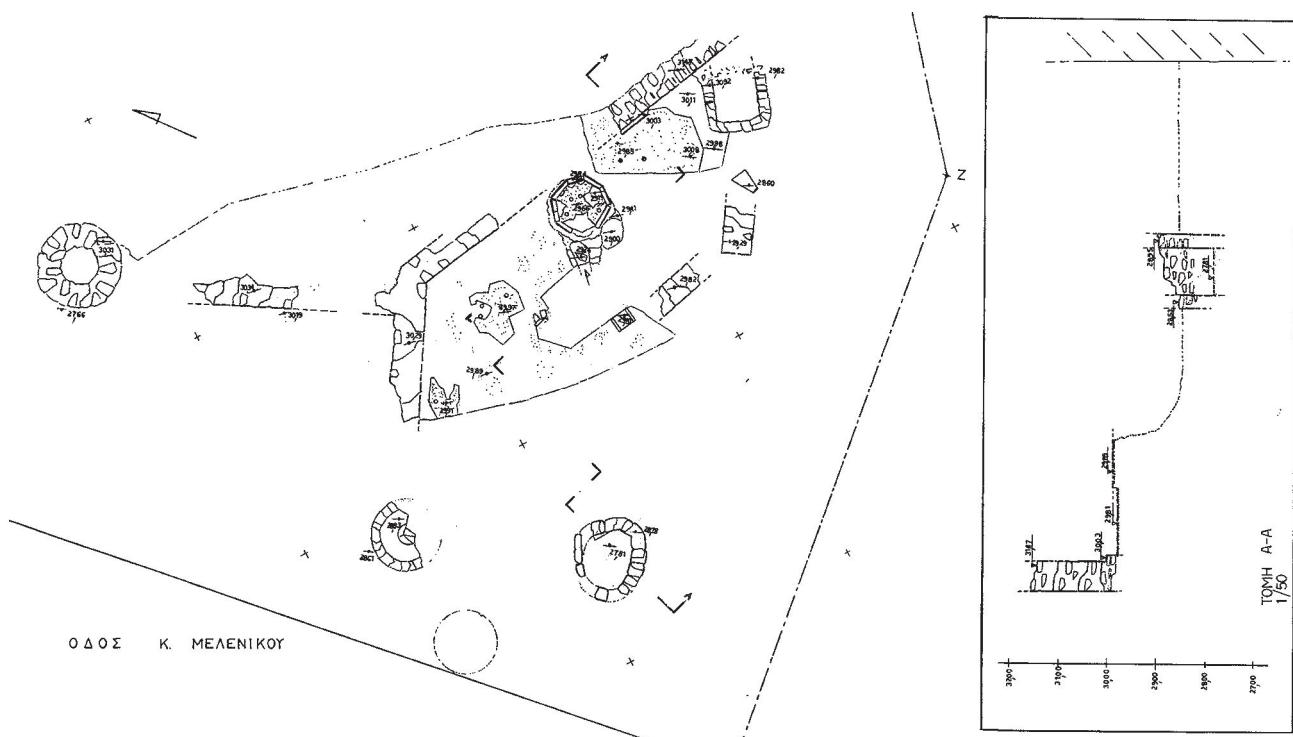
**Date:** Late thirteenth to early fourteenth centuries

**Description:** Salvage excavations conducted at 30A K. Melenikou Street indicate that a Late Byzantine pottery was established here. It comprised two small, two-storey kilns with a central post for the support of the floor of the firing chamber, two circular pits and a mudbrick wall. One of the kilns is preserved almost completely (height 1.27 m, diam. 1.24 m), even five of the holes on the floor of the firing chamber.

figs 163-167

ber survive. Around the kilns, a considerable quantity of stilted and unfinished vessels, bearing white coating but no glazing, was found. Among them, bowls inscribed with a bird pecking a tree were found, which are characteristic for late thirteenth to early-fourteenth-century Thessalonian crafts. The workshop continued to operate during the Ottoman period as seen from a hearth, a pavement coated with lime mortar, two shafts, a cesspit and two rubbish pits surviving from this phase. One of the kilns remains preserved in the basement of the new building. The site is adjacent to the eastern city wall where an Early Christian pottery operated.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2005, 6. – Markē, Sōstikes anaskaphes 216-217.



**Fig. 163** 30A K. Melenikou Street, plan and section of the excavation.



**Fig. 164** 30A K. Melenikou Street, view of the kiln.



**Fig. 165** 30A K. Melenikou Street, view of the kiln.



Fig. 166 30A K. Melenikou Street, general view of the excavation.

34

figs 168-169

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: East end (map: 5)

Address: Olympiados Street, former Third Male Gymnasium's plot

Date: Thirteenth to fifteenth centuries

Description: Several immovable finds were discovered during salvage excavations conducted at the junction of Agiou Dēmētrou and Olympiados Streets, close to the eastern city wall. The finds are mainly a few Late Roman, Middle and Late Byzantine pottery sherds. In addition, three pottery stilts along with Late Byzantine glazed pottery sherds found here indicate the presence of a pottery in the area.

Bibliography: Cat. Thessaloniki 2002, 10.

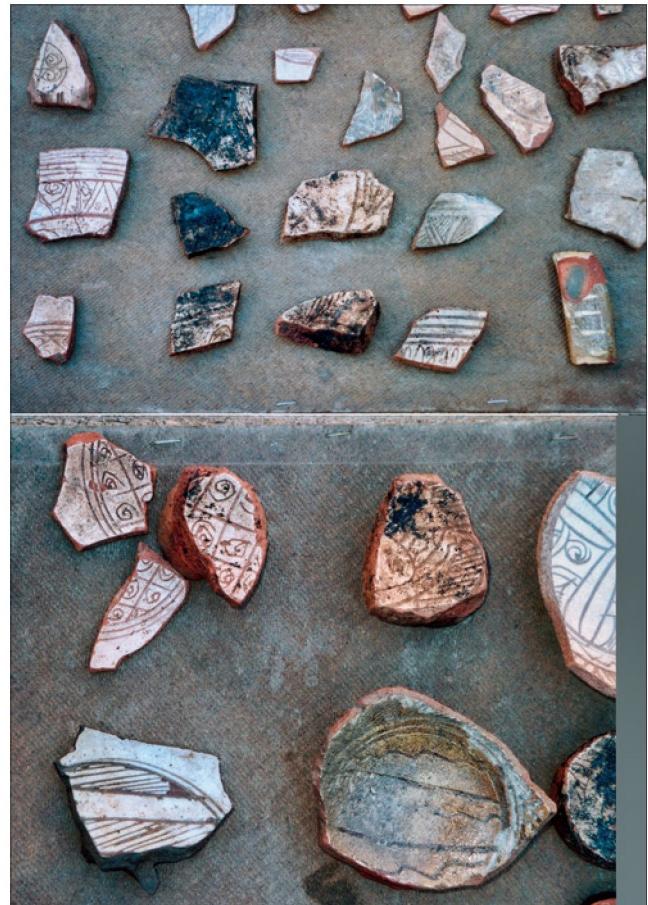


Fig. 167 30a K. Melenikou Street, unfinished clay vessels.



Fig. 168 Olympiados, former Third Male Gymnasium's plot, general view of the excavation.

35

figs 170-177

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: East end (map: 7I)

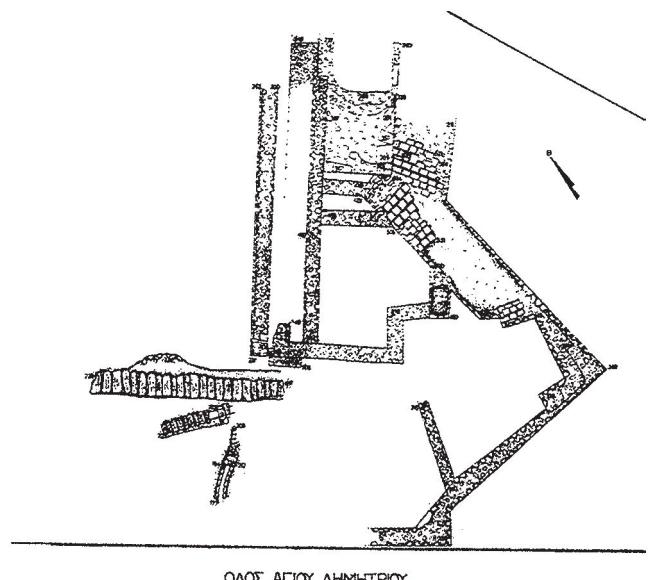


Fig. 169 Olympiados, former Third Male Gymnasium's plot, plan.

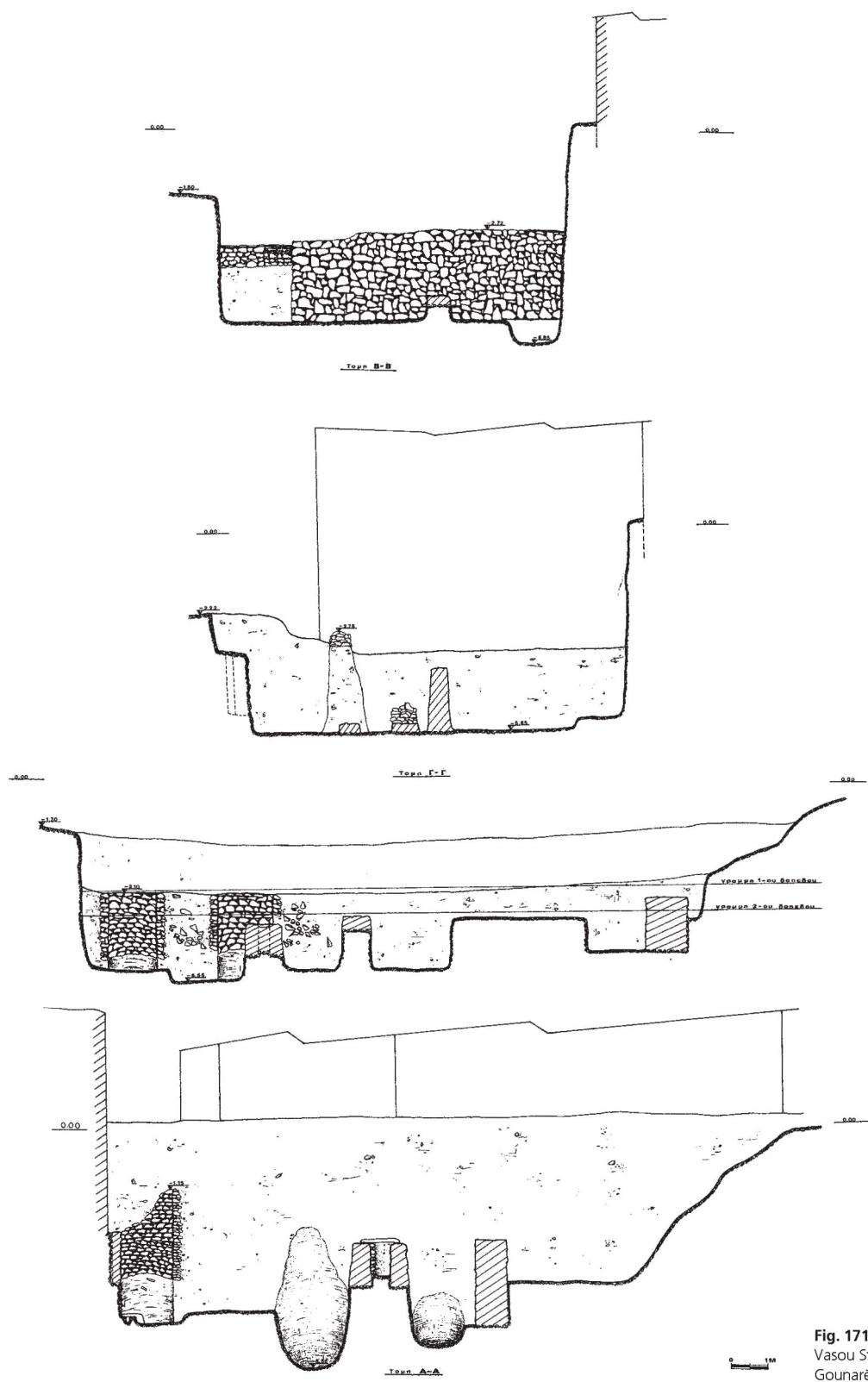
Address: D. Gounarē and Vasou Street (today 47 D. Gounarē Street)

Date: Late Byzantine to Ottoman

**Description:** On the site of a large, probably public, Roman building, on top of which Byzantine walls were found, an Ottoman workshop producing glazed pottery was found. The relevant finds comprise nine pits, five of which were lined

with stone masonry, used for the disposal of the workshop's refuse. One of the pits, in the south-western part of the site, was assumed to be a kiln due to its special typology.

**Bibliography:** Souereph, Gounaré-Vassou 350-354 esp. 354.



**Fig. 171** D. Gounaré and Vasou Streets (today 47 D. Gounaré Street), section drawings of the excavations.

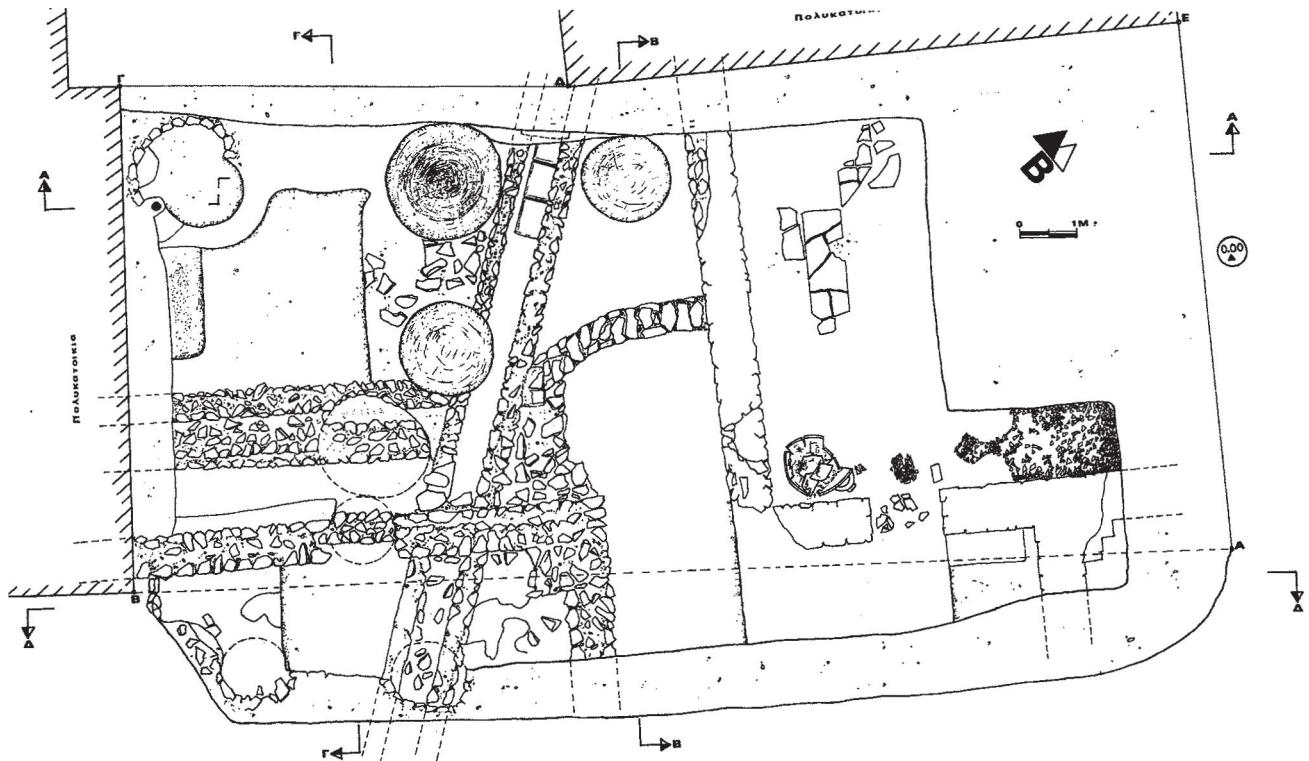


Fig. 170 D. Gounarē and Vasou Streets (today 47 D. Gounarē Street), plan of the excavation.



Fig. 172 D. Gounarē and Vasou Streets (today 47 D. Gounarē Street), general view of the excavation.



Fig. 173 D. Gounarē and Vasou Streets (today 47 D. Gounarē Street), general view of the excavation.



**Fig. 174** D. Gounarē and Vasou Streets (today 47 D. Gounarē Street), deformed, unfinished vessel.



**Fig. 175** D. Gounarē and Vasou Streets (today 47 D. Gounarē Street), deformed, unfinished vessel.



**Fig. 176** D. Gounarē and Vasou Streets (today 47 D. Gounarē Street), deformed, unfinished vessel.



**Fig. 177** D. Gounarē and Vasou Streets (today 47 D. Gounarē Street), deformed, unfinished vessel.

36

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: West end (map: 9f)

Address: 7 Zephyrōn Street

Date: Late Byzantine

Description: A fifth-century metal workshop, the base of a fifth-century monumental octagonal church and some pottery stilts were found during salvage excavations above a Roman or Early Christian house. The stilts indicate the operation of a Late Byzantine pottery in the area.

Bibliography: Markē, Zephyrōn 7, 586-587 figs 11-12. – Cat. Thessaloniki 2001, 7.

fig. 178



**Fig. 178** 7 Zephyrōn Street, clay stilts.

37

figs 179-182

Type: Ceramic workshop (vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: East end (map: 8m)

Address: 1 Ippodromiou and Manousogiannakē. Plateia Ippodromiou, on the plot of Agiōn Kōnstantinou kai Elenēs Church

Date: Late Byzantine

Description: Salvage excavations were conducted in 1972 prior to the building of the Church of Hagioi Kōnstantinos and Elenē at the south-east section of the Roman Hippodrome at the junction of Ippodromiou Street and Manous-

sogiannakē Street. Here, a Late Byzantine or Early Ottoman cemetery was discovered and dated to sometime between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. Among the finds from the site were a few pottery stilts, indicating the operation of a Late Byzantine pottery in the area.

**Bibliography:** On the excavation of the site, see Alexandrē, Ippodromiou 1 kai Manousogiannakē 656-658. – On the clay finds from the site, see Vavlopoulou-Charitonidou, Céram-

ique d'offrande 209-226. – On some of the glass finds from the site, see Antonaras, Two Venetian Vessels 37-40. – Antonaras, Venetian Glass Pilgrim Vessels 199-202.

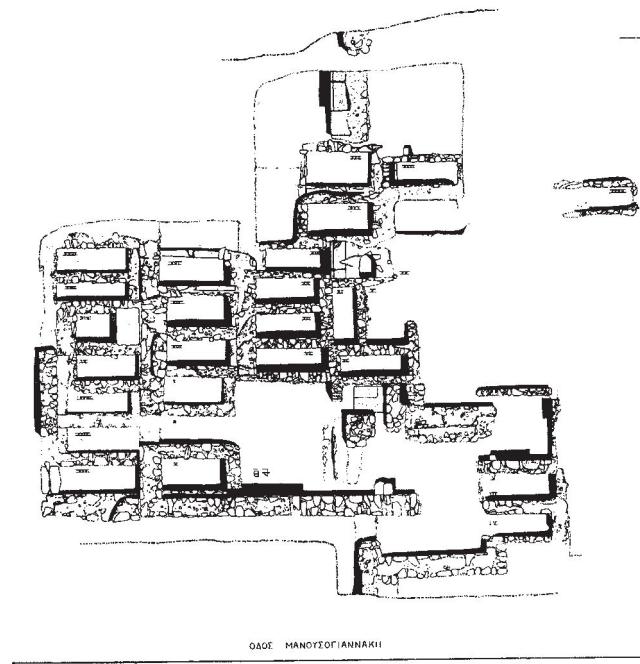


Fig. 179 1 Ippodromiou and Manousogiannakē Street, plan of the excavation.



Fig. 181 1 Ippodromiou and Manousogiannakē Street, pottery stilts.



Fig. 180 1 Ippodromiou and Manousogiannakē Street, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 182 1 Ippodromiou and Manousogiannakē Street, pottery stilts.

38

fig. 183

Type: Ceramic workshop (probably for vessels)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre, seafront (map: 101)

Address: 59 Leōphoros Nikēs – Chrysostomou Smyrnēs – Proxenou Koromēla

Date: Modern, probably nineteenth century

Description: After the demolition of the city wall in 1876, the site was covered with mortar and on the west profile of the dig remains of a pottery kiln were visible; copper oxides and refuse from the pottery were found in the fill.

Bibliography: Cat. Thessaloniki 2002, 14.

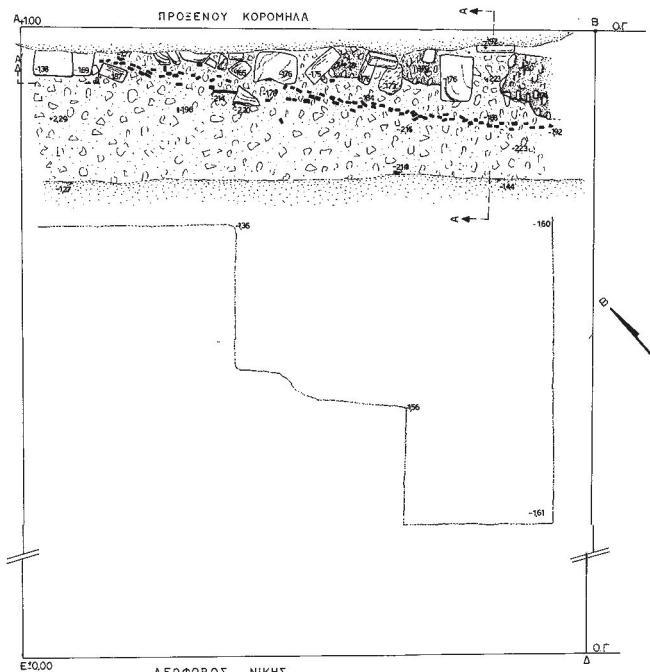


Fig. 183 59 Leōphoros Nikēs – Chrysostomou Smyrnēs – Proxenou Koromēla Street, plan and section of the excavation.

Type: Ceramic workshop (lamps)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Eastern Necropolis (map: 7m)

Address: Department of Theology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Date: Third to fourth centuries

Description: A rectangular building was excavated above and among burial sites during excavations preceding the building of the Aristotle University Theological Department in 1965. This was identified by the excavator as a »warehouse«. Several construction phases of the building have been established. It was dated, at least partly, to the Early Byzantine era, as its walls rested on graves largely datable to the tetrarchic

figs 184-186

period and a few of them to the reign of Justinian I. Clay moulds for clay lamps, which can be dated to between the second half of the third century and the end of the fourth century, were found embedded in the warehouse walls. In conjunction with the clay vessels and clay water pipes found on-site, the excavator was led to the assumption that it was a commercial building situated near or on the site of a clay lamp workshop. From the eastern necropolis, possibly from the same excavation, comes another clay mould for a clay lamp that can be dated to the end of the fourth century<sup>557</sup>.

Bibliography: Petsas, *Theologikē Scholē* 336-339 pl. 347β, 356α, γ, ε. – Antōnaras, *Rōmaikē kai palaiochristianikē yalourgia* 72, nt. 67 on the moulds and their parallels.

557 Cat. Thessaloniki 1986b, 22 no. 7.

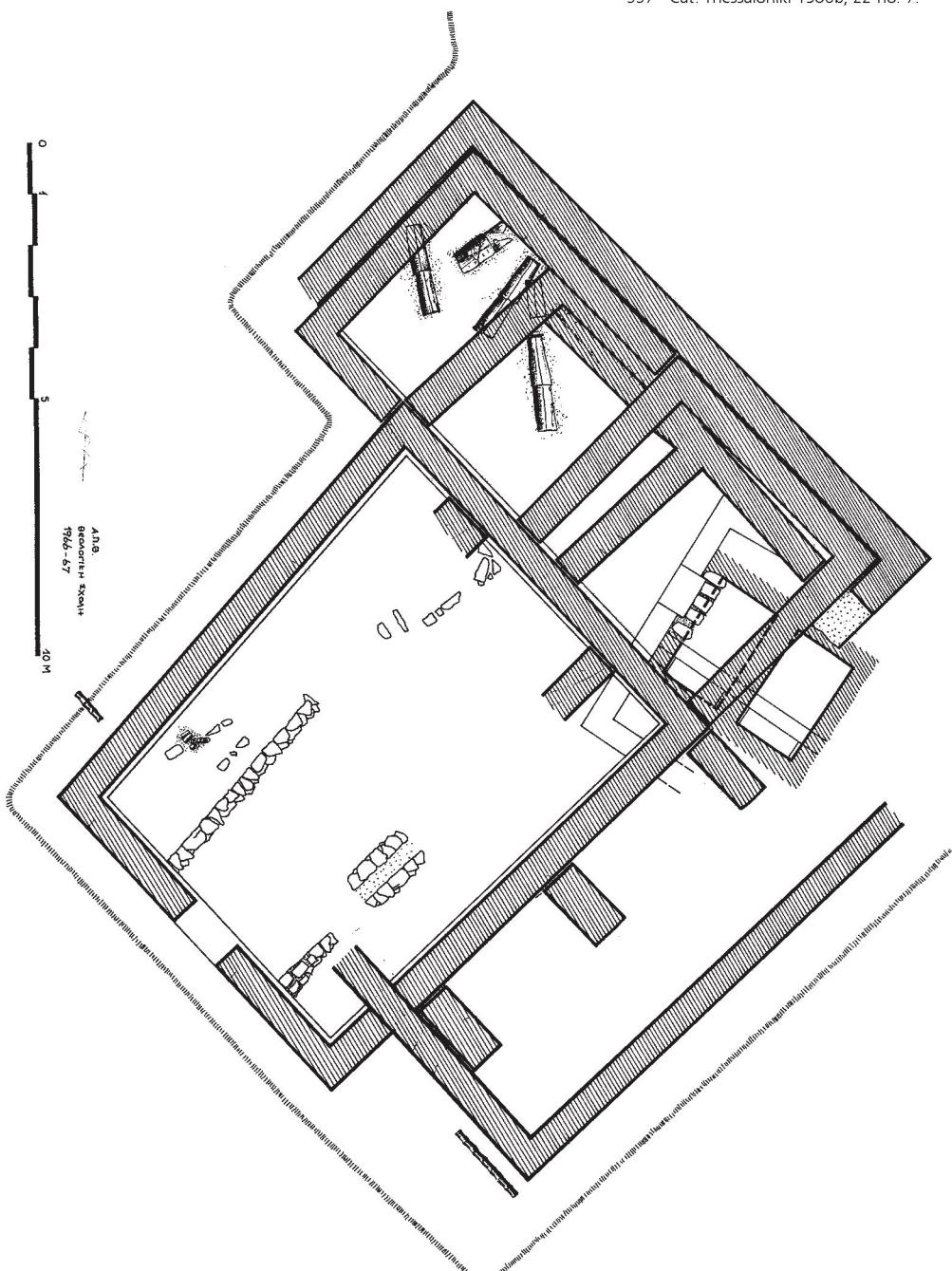


Fig. 184 Theological Department of AUTH, plan.



**Fig. 185** Theological Department of AUTH, general view of the excavation.



**Fig. 186** Theological Department of AUTH, clay moulds and fragments of clay lamps.

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (lamps)

**City:** Thessaloniki, Χεροκρήνη

**Area:** Western necropolis (map: 11a)

**Address:** Chrysospathē and Monachou Samouēl Street

**Date:** Fourth to sixth centuries

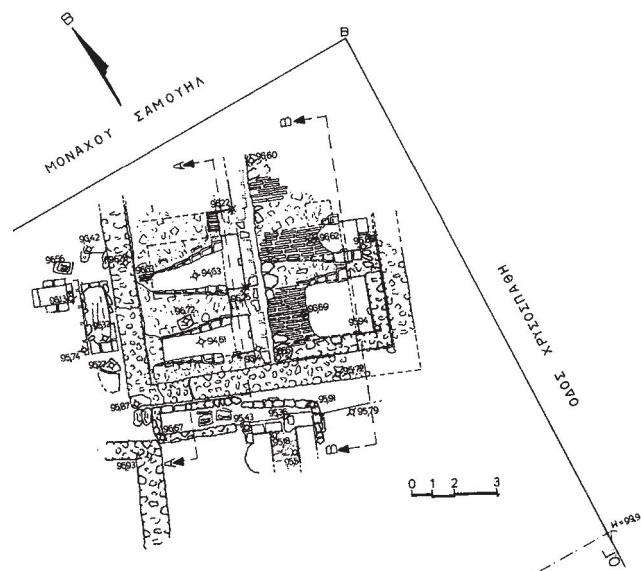
**Description:** In the city's western necropolis, on a site with burial complexes and individual graves dated to between the



**Fig. 188** Chrysospathē and Monachou Samouēl Street, general view of the excavation.

fourth and the sixth centuries, excavations at the north-western corner of a complex revealed clay lamp sherds, one mould for clay lamps and a clay sherd with a Christogram.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2002, 13.



**Fig. 187** Chrysospathē and Monachou Samouēl Street, plan of the excavation.

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (lamps)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 8i)

**Address:** Ancient Agora

**Date:** Late first century BC to first century AD; late third to early fourth centuries

**Description:** More than 3,000 clay lamps were found during excavation of the Agora, dating from the Hellenistic period to the sixth or seventh centuries AD. Five large lamps – all identical and unused – and a mould found in the Agora's plaza are taken as evidence of late first-century BC local production. Fragments of lamps made in the same mould were found in the southern part of the square in a late first-century BC to first-century AD layer. This layer included workshop detritus, e.g. moulds for clay figurines, and so may suggest that the lamps were produced locally, possibly using imported moulds. At least three clay-lamp moulds were unearthed in the area of the Odeion in the Agora, dating from between the late third

century to the fifth century: 1) the rim of the disc from an almond-shaped lamp and the mould of its upper part, originally dated to the third century AD. This is identical to a lamp that was found in the Agora of Athens and it is indicative either of the trade in moulds or of the faithful replication of Athenian prototypes by a local workshop (figs 189, 190); 2) part of the mould of a lamp's upper part decorated with a raised rosette with pointed leaves (fig. 191); and 3) part of the mould of a lamp's upper part decorated with relief ribs between grooves and raised dots (figs 192-193).

**Bibliography:** Adam-Velenē, Lychnoi 192-193, 202 no. 85 fig. 2. – Adam-Velenē et al., Archaia Agora, 501-531 esp. 505-510 figs 9a-y-10a-y. – Geōrgakē/Zōgraphou, Strōmatographia 65-86 esp. 65-66. – Kalavria/Bolē, Strōmatographia 39-64 esp. 59. – Adam-Velenē, Lychnoi, 185-207 esp. 192-193, 202 no. 85 fig. 2. – Velenēs/Poulou-Papadēmētrou/Zachariadēs, Lychnaria. – Velenis/Zachariadis, Lamps from Thessaloniki's Agora 185-210.



**Fig. 189** Ancient Agora, clay mould for a clay lamp.

**Fig. 190** Ancient Agora, clay mould for a clay lamp.





Fig. 191 Ancient Agora, clay mould for a clay lamp.

42

figs 194-195

Type: Ceramic workshop (figurines)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Eastern Necropolis (map: 7n)

Address: North Gate of HELEXPO

Date: First century

Description: Architectural remains relating to artisanal activity were found among several third and fourth-century graves, namely: 1) a rectangular medieval cistern (7.5 m x 5.5 m, max. preserved height 1 m) and part of the clay pipe that supplied the cistern with water – fourth and fifth-century bronze coins were found in the cistern; 2) a lime pit (diam. 1 m) containing lime residue; 3) remains of a possibly first-century clay-figurine workshop, comprising a room (2 m x 1 m) covered with a thick layer of the remains of the workshop's destruction by fire. A large number of identical clay figurines of animals, such as dogs, bulls and a cockerel, along with a first-century clay lamp were discovered.

Bibliography: Trakosopoulou, Chōros DETH 555-556 pl. 213. – Trakosopoulou, Anaskaphē DETH 208 illus. 1 fig. 2. – On the pottery of the plot, see Pantē, Keramikē 466-485.



Fig. 192 Ancient Agora, clay lamps and a clay mould.



Fig. 193 Ancient Agora, clay mould for a clay lamp.



**Fig. 194** North Gate of HELEXPO, plan of the excavation. The cistern is highlighted.



**Fig. 195** North Gate of HELEXPO, general view of the excavation.

**Type:** Ceramic workshop (figurines)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 8i)

**Address:** Ancient Agora

**Date:** Third, second and first centuries BC; first century AD

**Description:** More than 1,500 figurines, almost all of them in a fragmentary condition, were found in the Agora, predominantly in the area of the open plaza. They mostly depict female figures with only a few male ones. The most numerous group among the figurines are those of goddesses and gods, with fewer representations of mythological beasts, animals and buildings. Parts of moulds representative of all types and especially of the Mother of the Gods are preserved. Their fragmentary condition complicates their dating, especially as similar types appear from Hellenistic to Roman times. However, some do bear clearly Augustan characteristics (fig. 196). Furthermore, at the southern end of the square, in a layer datable to the transition from the first century BC to the first century AD, clay moulds for clay figurines were discovered, along with clay lamps made in the same mould.

A considerable number of clay figurines were found in the area of the eighth shop of the commercial street on the southern side of the Agora. Furthermore, the presence of a large number of clay moulds for the production of clay figurines, in conjunction with the pits and post holes opened in sterile soil, along with a large quantity of raw clay remains, indicates artisanal activity in this area at the end of the middle Hellenistic period. These early artisanal facilities were housed in makeshift pole-supported structures. Finally, many fragments of clay figurines along with their clay moulds were found in a workshop pit dug in sterile soil outside the Agora in the *insula* south of the southern commercial street.

**Bibliography:** Adam-Velenē, Lychnoi 185-207 esp. 192-193. – Adam-Velenē et al., Archaia Agora 501-531 esp. 519-521 figs 16α-β-17α-β. – Bolē/Skiadaressēs, Strōmatographia 87-104 esp. 90 fig. 9, 10 nt. 11 in p. 104. – Valavanidou, Ergastēriakes chrēseis 119-130 esp. 120. – Geōrgakē/Zōgraphou, Strōmatographia 65-86 esp. 65. – Zōgraphou, Megalē Mētera esp. 81-83. – A wide selection of moulds is exhibited in the Museum of the Ancient Agora.



Fig. 196 Ancient Agora, Hellenistic and Roman clay figurines.



Fig. 197 Ancient Agora, Hellenistic and Roman clay figurines.



Fig. 198 Ancient Agora, Hellenistic female figurine from the southern wing.

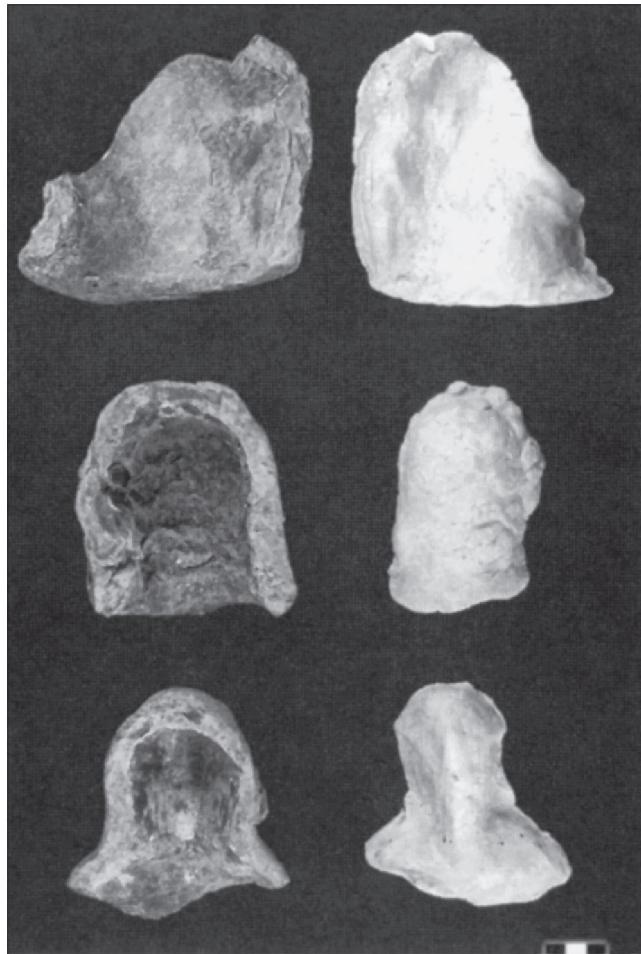


Fig. 199 Ancient Agora, moulds for figurines from the southern wing.

## Metalworking

44

Type: Metalworking

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 7k)

Address: 91 Philippou Street

Date: Hellenistic

Description: A large and luxurious house and a *nymphaion* with mosaic floors were unearthed in the *insula* surrounded by the streets Philippou, Dragoumē, Iordanidē and Arrianou. Two structural phases have been identified: the first one dated between the mid-third and mid-fourth century AD after the house's decorative murals; and the second one dated to

figs 200-201

between the middle of the fourth century and the early fifth century after numismatic evidence.

Many Hellenistic pottery sherds and the remains of a Hellenistic metallurgical workshop were found in deeper strata to the west of the *nymphaion*, at the eastern part of the site. At the north-western part, other remains of artisanal activity were also found, indicating the artisanal use of this area, a long time before the house was built on the site.

Bibliography: Pazaras, Nees toichographies 155-162. – Vokotopoulou, Nea Philippou 91, 362-364 illus. 2 pl. 213β, 214α-γ. – Vitti, Poleodomikē exelixē 229-232 nt. 115.

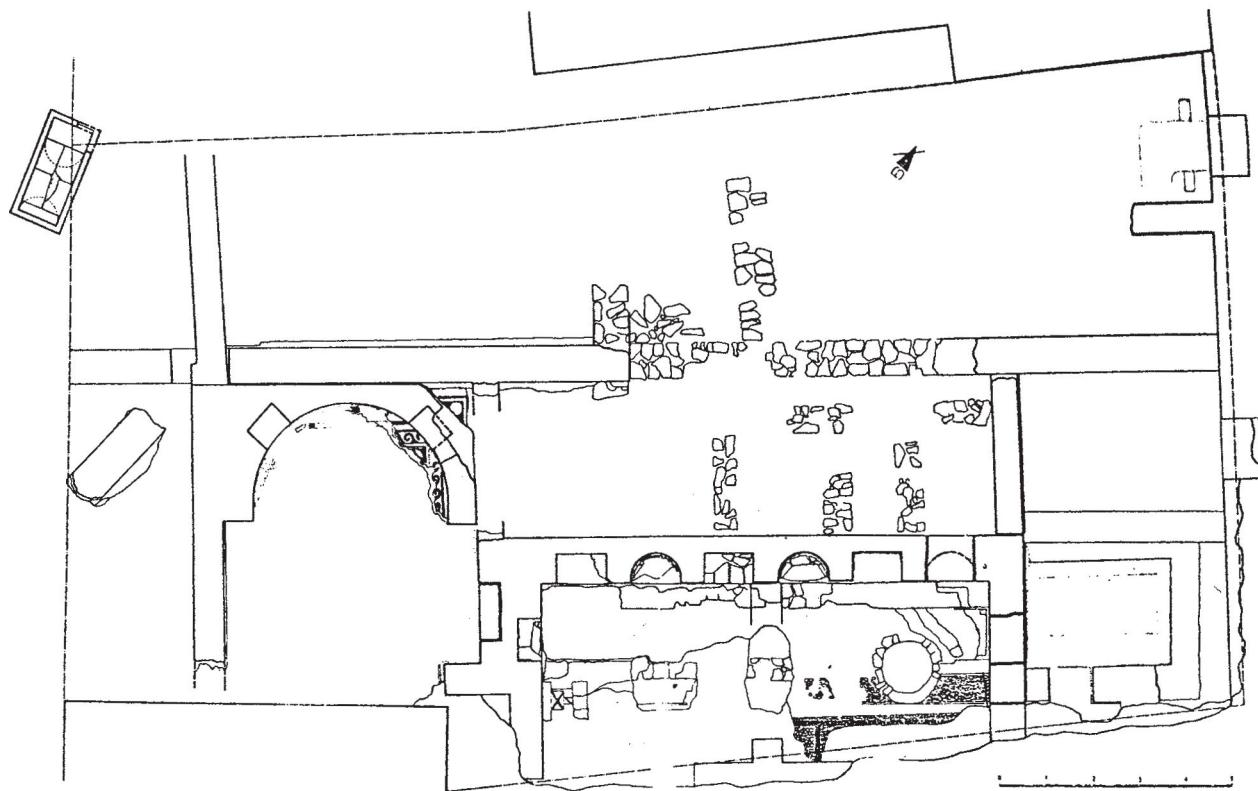


Fig. 200 91 Philippou Street, plan.

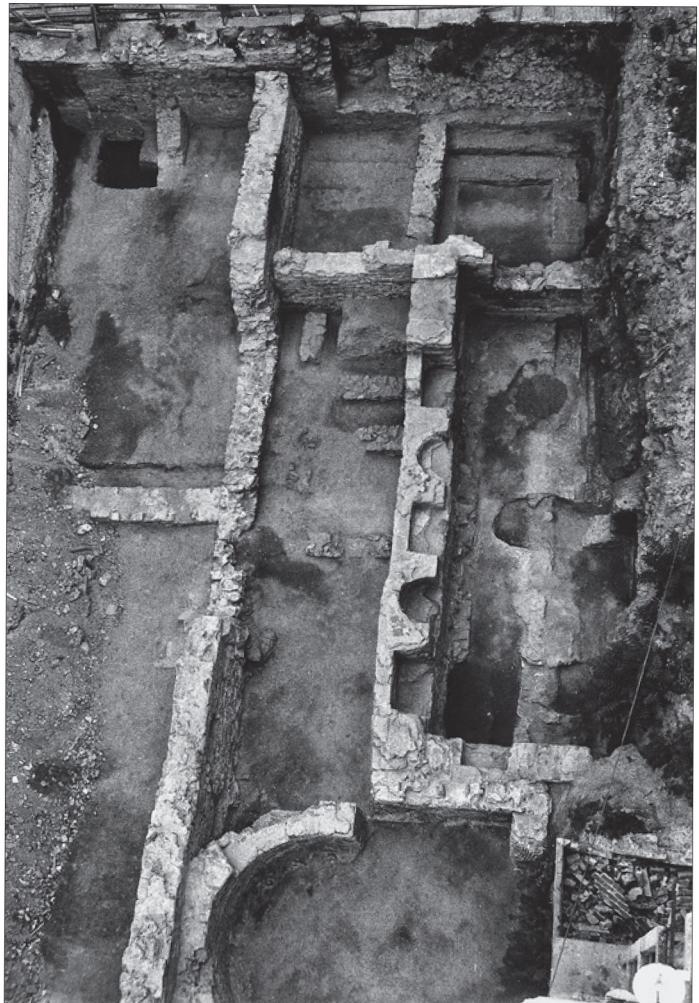


Fig. 201 91 Philippou Street, general view.

**Type:** Metalworking

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 9i)

**Address:** Nauarinou Square, Galerius' complex

**Date:** Second or first century BC to the first century AD

**Description:** A metallurgical workshop operated in the period between the second or first century BC and the first century AD in the artisanal complex that was discovered under the palace of Galerius. A horseshoe-shaped clay kiln (cat. no. 15) found under the mosaic floor of the north stoa

of the complex was used for firing moulds for metal objects. Successive layers of moulds for casting statues were found in the firing chamber, the fire-tunnel and the wider area. Bronze residue was found within them. A considerable number of glazed bronze masses were also found in the same place. This kiln was the heart of an extended artisanal complex that included a workshop for processing metals, a pottery and a dyeworks. All these are dated to between the second or first century BC and the first century AD.

**Bibliography:** Karamperē/Christodoulidou/Kaïfa, *To anaskaphiko ergo* 533-534 fig. 3.



Fig. 202 Nauarinou Square, Galerius' palace, view of the kiln on the northern stoa.

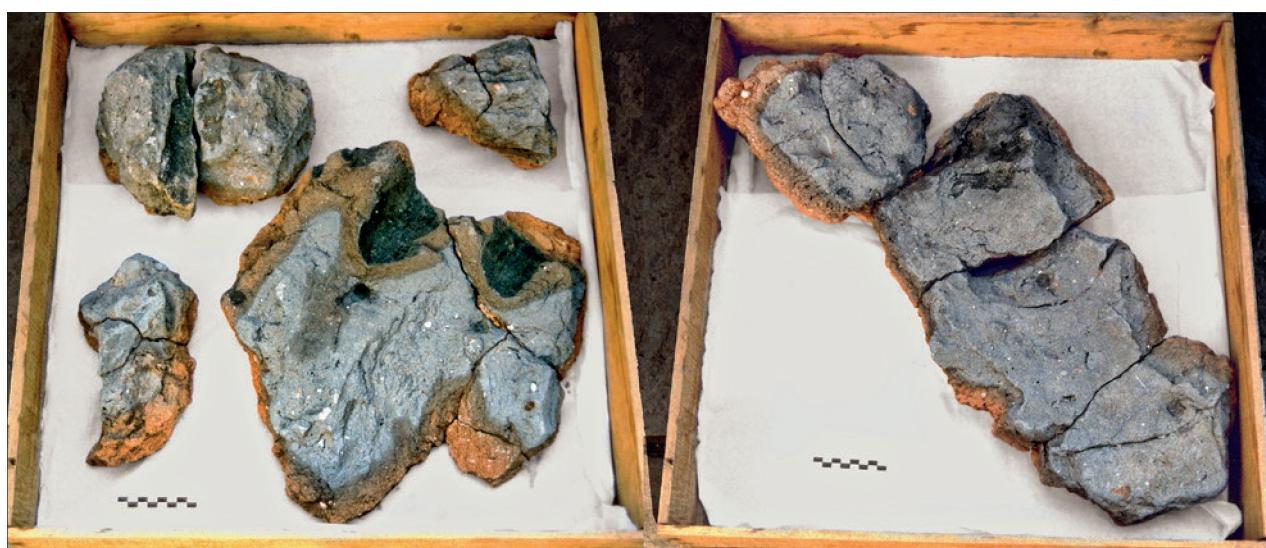


Fig. 203 Nauarinou Square, Galerius' Palace, clay moulds for metal objects, probably statues.



**Fig. 204** Nauarinou Square, Galerius' Palace, clay moulds for metal objects, probably statues.

**46**

**Type: Metalworking**

**City: Thessaloniki**

**Area: East end (map: 7I)**

**Address: 2 L. Iasonidou Street**

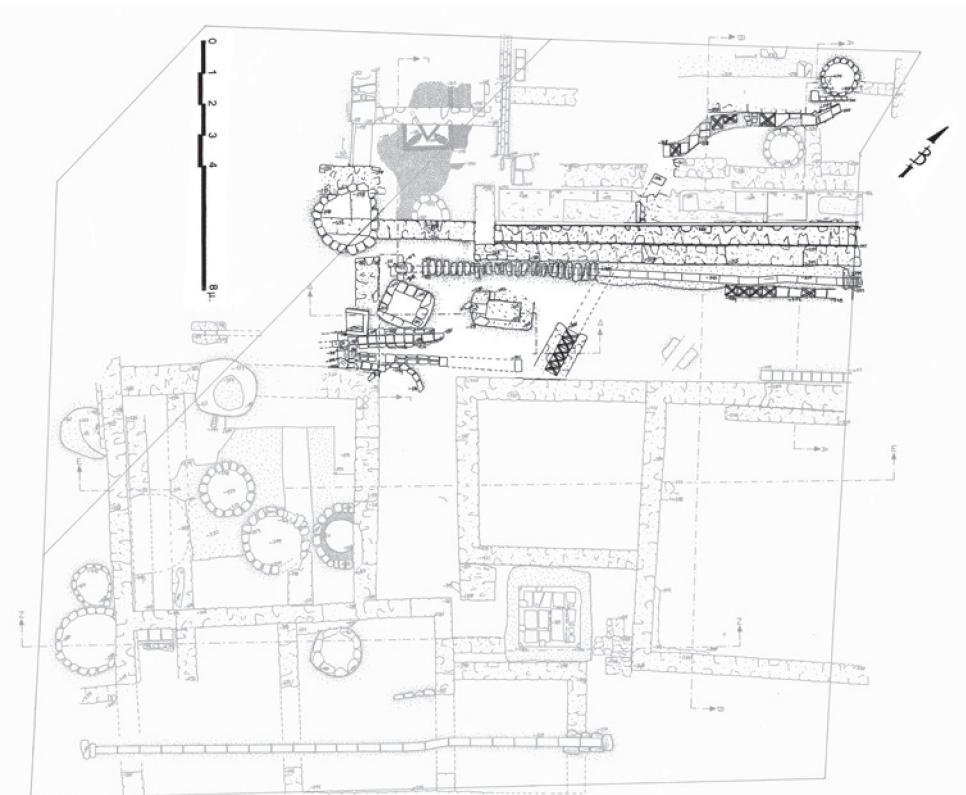
**Date: Early fourth century**

**Description:** Remains of a workshop, probably for processing metals, were found in the north-western part of the site. The finds comprise a kiln and two water pipes made with rubble and stone that traverse the site from N-W to S-E. Their floor is made of bricks marked with »X«-shaped lines

**fig. 205**

of fingerprints, characteristic for the period of the Tetrarchs. Some mud-mortar walls preserved on the site also belong to the workshop. The workshop was found in an early fourth century layer, and it operated apparently until the late fourth or early fifth century. In the fifth century, one public and one private building, sharing the same courtyard, were built on the site. At the site, a workshop with water installations of undetermined use operated sometime between the tenth and the fifteenth centuries (cat. no. 96).

**Bibliography:** Markē, Iasonidou 2, 515-517.



**Fig. 205** 2 L. Iasonidou Street, plan of the excavation.

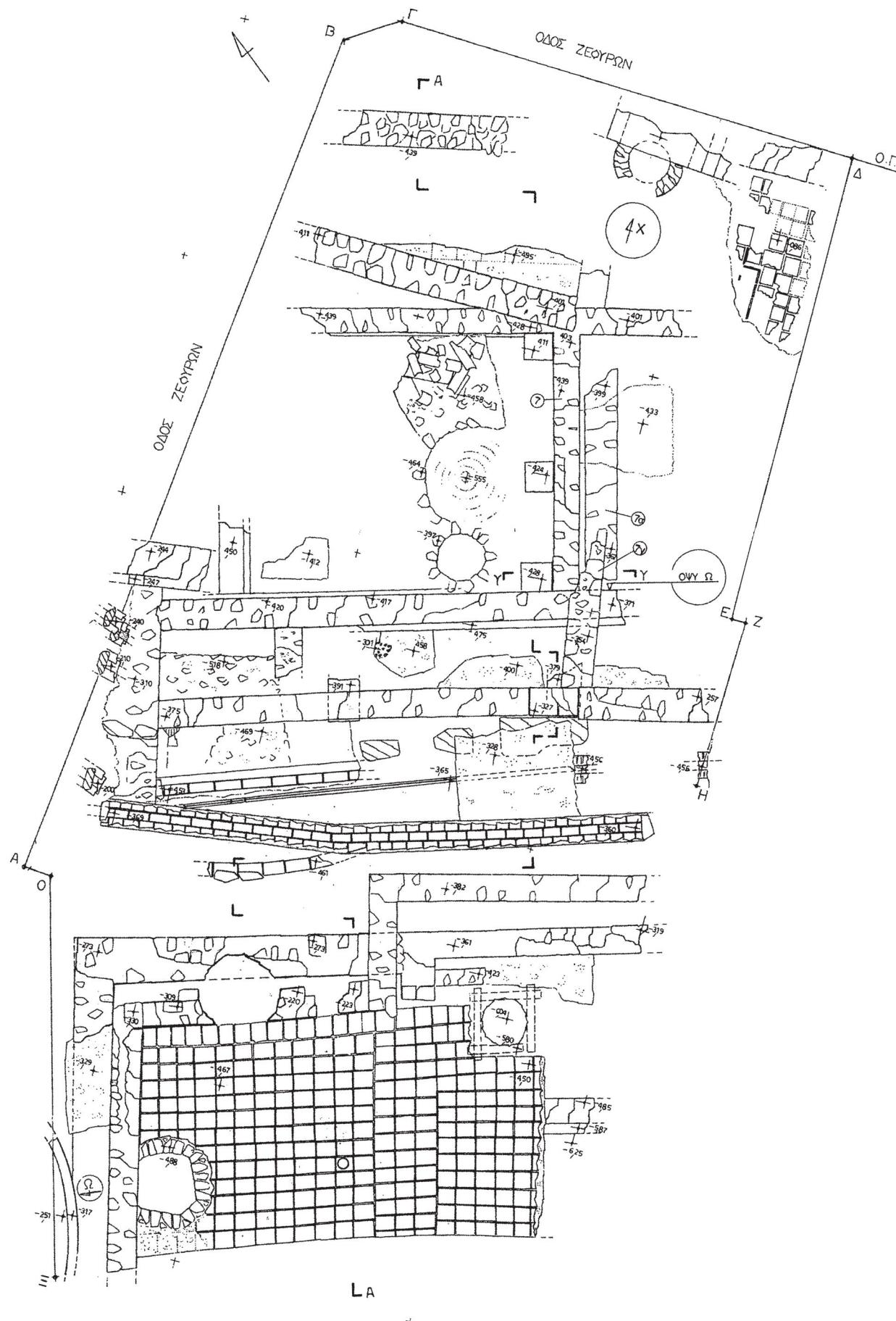


Fig. 206 7 Zéphyrôn Street, plan of the excavation.

**Type: Metalworking**

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** West end (map: 9f)

**Address:** 7 Zephyrōn Street

**Date:** First half of the fifth century

**Description:** Several finds were made during salvage excavations at this site, lying north of the Chrysē Gate and close to the western city wall in the first *insula* on the first *decumanus* street to the north of the *Decumanus Maximus*. 1) A house built in the Roman Imperial period, comprising at least three large rooms opening onto a central square atrium. The eastern room was decorated with wall paintings imitating marble incrustations, and had a mosaic floor. After the destruction of the house at the end of the fourth century, the ruins were

used during the fifth century as a workshop for smelting and metal refining, and probably also for the production of metal objects. A clay well-like kiln for smelting metals was found here. Flat, stone grinders and metalworking tools were also found on the site. 2) An Early Christian lead water pipe with the stamped inscription ΦΙΛΟΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΥ was found under the street on which the Roman house was built (fig. 11). 3) Several murex shells were found in a part of the street which was used along with the court of the workshop for depositing building materials. The ruins of the house and workshop were buried by the foundations of the monumental octagonal church that was built adjacent to the site (N-W corner) in the fifth century.

**Bibliography:** Markē, Zephyrōn 7, 586-587 figs 11-12. – Cat. Thessaloniki 2001, 7. – Raptēs, Ergastēria 82, 223.



**Fig. 207** 7 Zephyrōn Street, general view of the workshop.



**Fig. 208** 7 Zephyrōn Street, general view of the workshop.

**Type:** Metalworking

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 8j)

**Address:** Egnatia Street, Agias Sophias Metro Station excavation

**Date:** Late Roman/Early Christian period

**Description:** A circular kiln (diam. 1.25 m), built with bricks, was unearthed during the salvage excavations at the site of Agias Sophias Metro Station. In the kiln, slag and some stone and metal tools were found.

**Bibliography:** Paisidou/Vasiliadou/Tzvrenē, METRO 260-262.



**Fig. 209** Egnatia Street, Agias Sophias Metro Station excavation, the Roman and Early Byzantine *Via Regia*.



**Fig. 210** Egnatia Street, Agias Sophias Metro Station excavation, view of a Late Roman kiln.



**Fig. 211** Egnatia Street, Agias Sophias Metro Station excavation, view of a Late Roman building, probably a workshop.

**49**

**Type:** Metalworking (state mint)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 7i)

**Address:** Ancient Agora

**Date:** Fourth to fifth centuries

**Description:** Among the other public and official activities located in the Agora, e.g. the city's archives, it has been proven that the city's mint was also here, at the northernmost part of the Agora's eastern wing. The evidence for this comes from

**figs 212-216**

four metal kilns found north of the Odeion on the forum's eastern wing. In one of the kilns, parts of at least sixteen moulds for coin blanks were found.

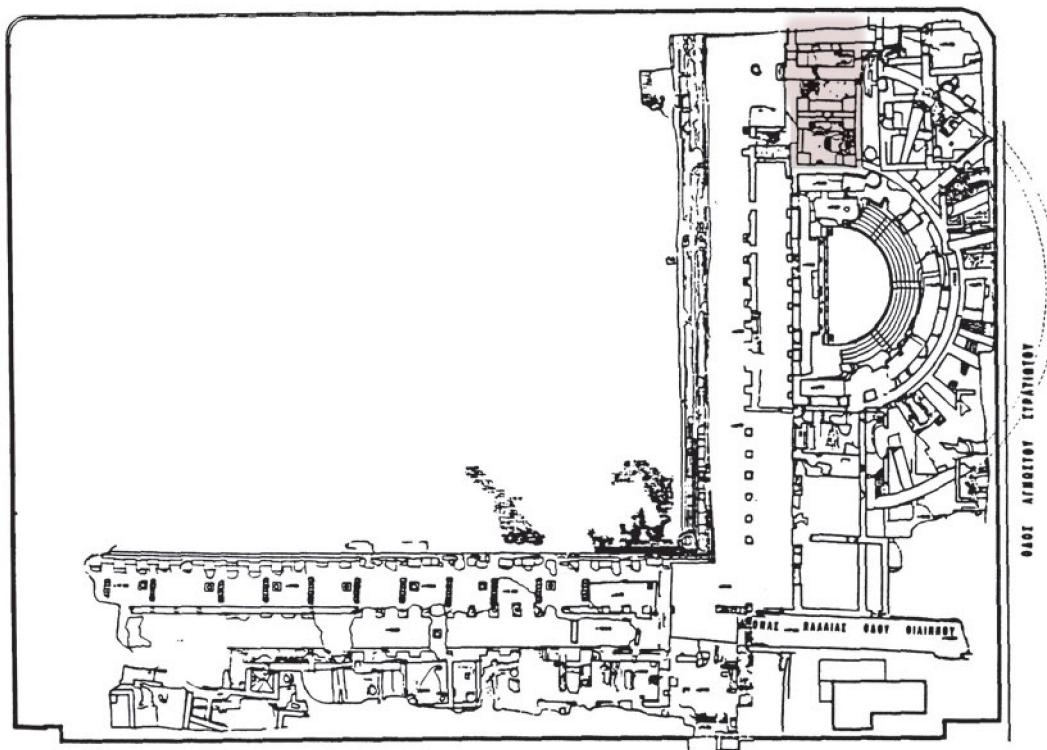
One of the kilns (kiln A) was found on the eastern side of the southern walkway of the mint and only its base is preserved. It was rubble-built on a square ground plan and circular inside (diam. 1.20 m). The fire-tunnel was orientated to the west. Only four of the pilasters that supported the floor of the firing chamber survive, being those adjacent to the walls of the kiln.

Mid-fourth-century bronze coins were found in front of the kiln indicating its period of use.

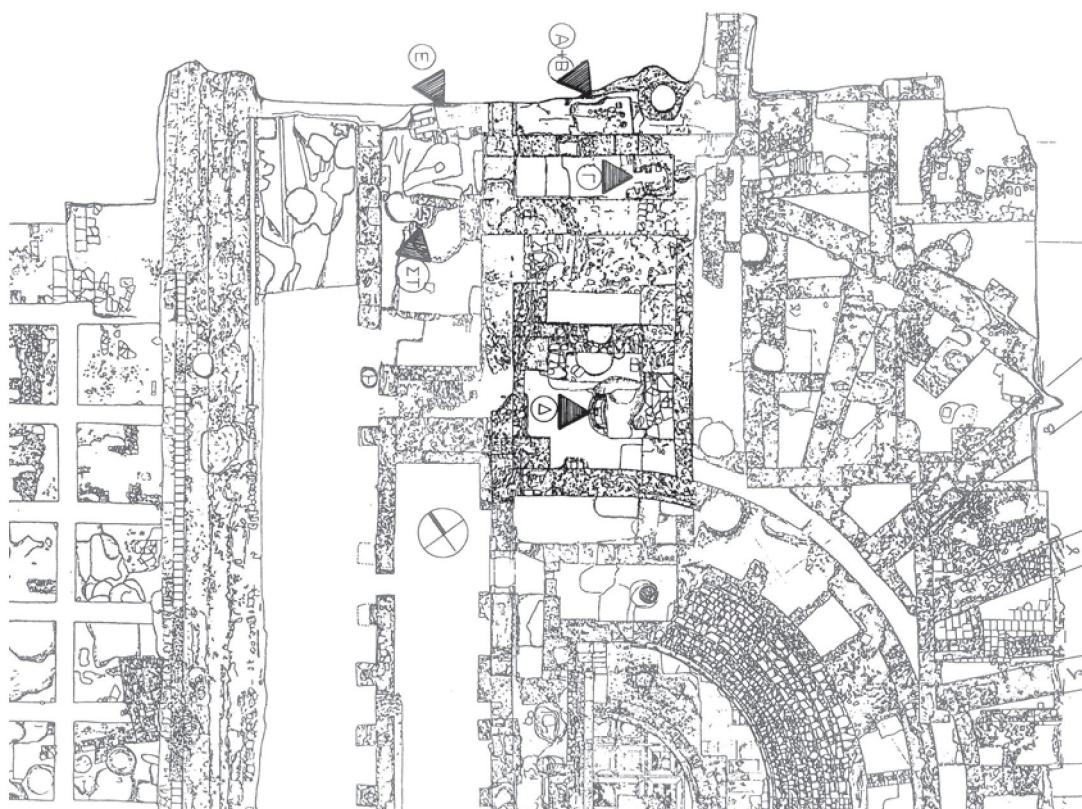
The second kiln (kiln B) was found in the first room north of the Odeion. It was brick-built with two straight sides and an elliptical wall facing the opening, which was most probably placed on the east side. This part of the kiln was later de-

stroyed during the construction of a lime pit. Traces of bronze smelting were detected in this kiln, probably remains of the casting of the coin blanks for the mint.

**Bibliography:** Velenēs, *To nomismatokopeio* 49-60. – Valavanidou, *Ergastēriakes chrēseis* 119-130. – Phōtiadou, *Pēlines mētēs kopēs nomismatōn* 183-194.



**Fig. 212** Ancient Agora, plan with the mint marked.



**Fig. 213** Ancient Agora, the mint, plan of the area north of the Odeion.

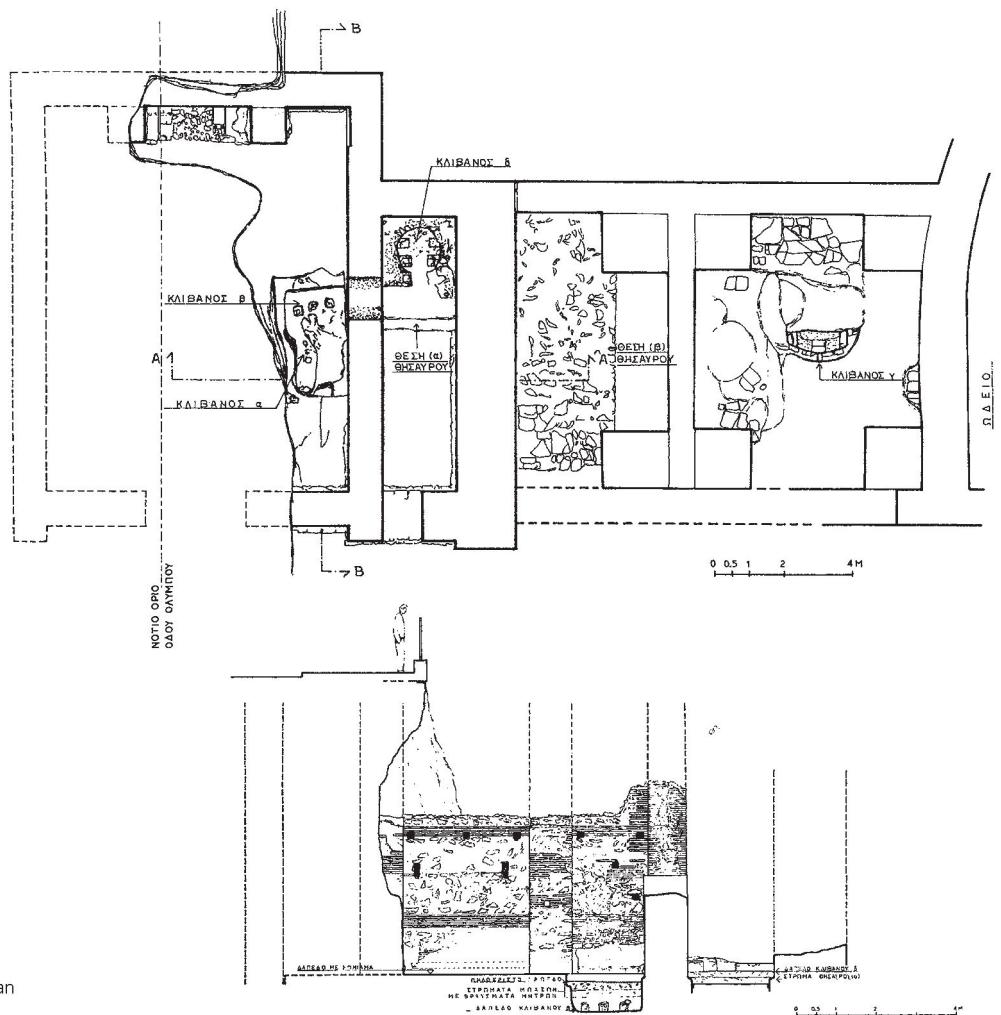


Fig. 214 Ancient Agora, the mint, plan and section of the mint.

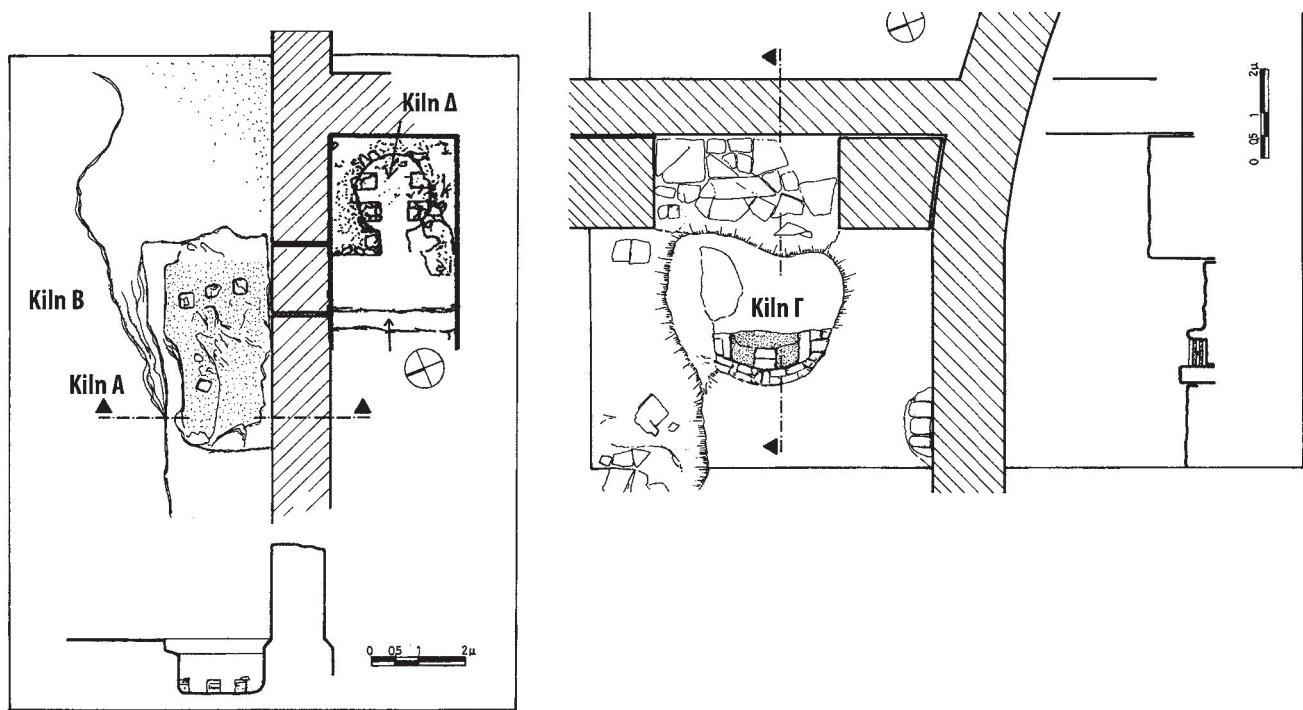
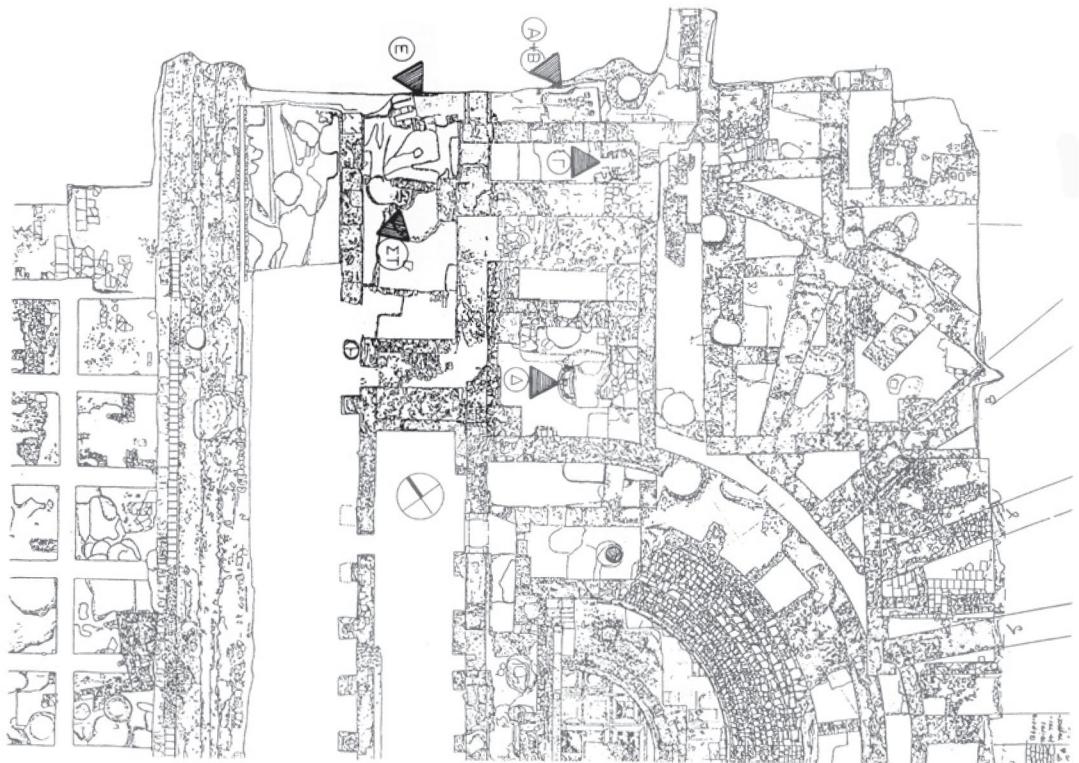
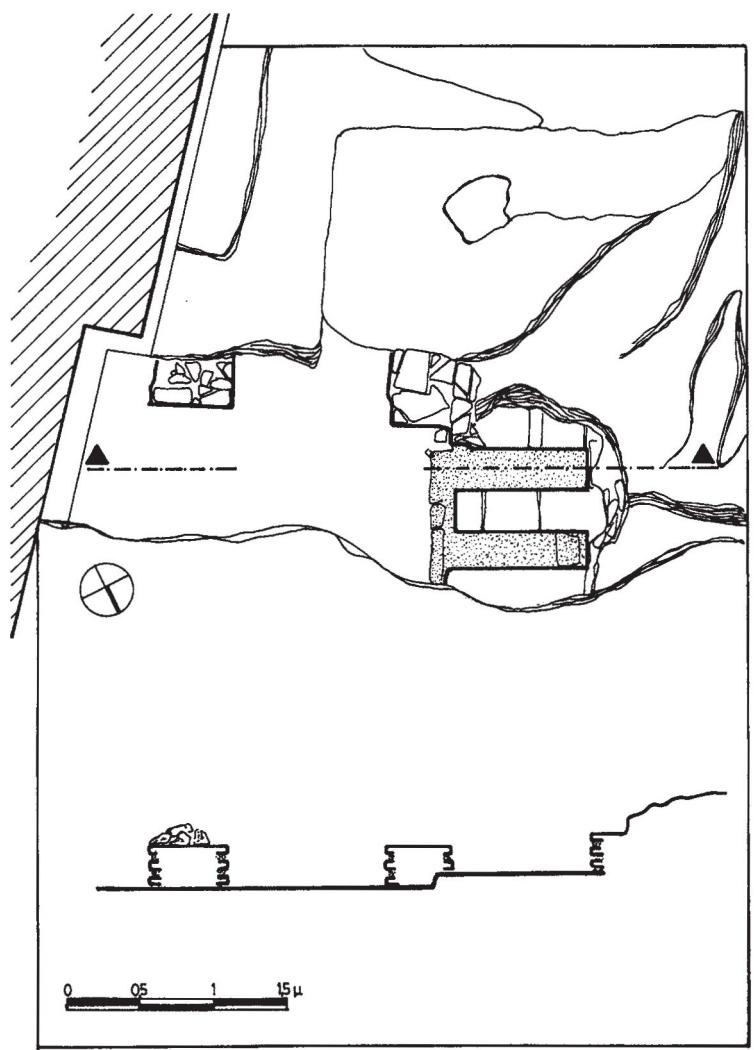


Fig. 215 Ancient Agora, the mint, plan of the kilns A, B, C, D.





**Fig. 218** Ancient Agora, plan of the area north of the Odeion.



**Fig. 219** Ancient Agora, kiln E.

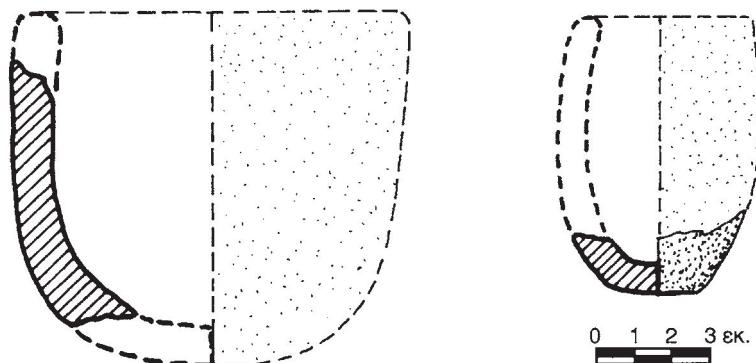


Fig. 220 Ancient Agora, melting pots.

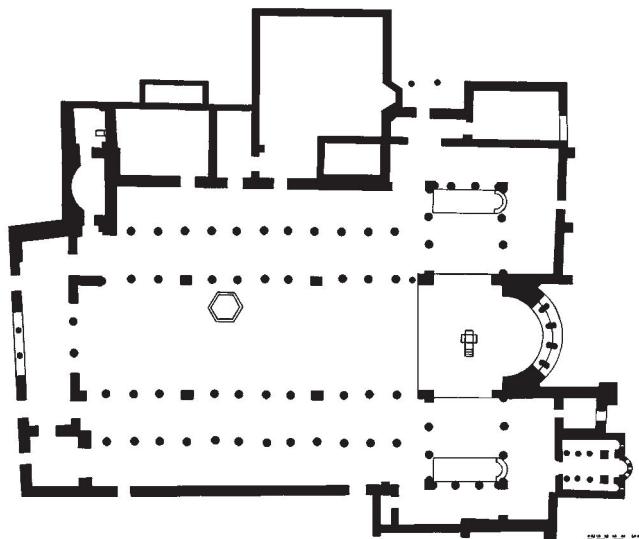


Fig. 221 Surroundings of the Agios Dēmētrios Basilica, plan of the basilica.



Fig. 222 Surroundings of the Agios Dēmētrios Basilica, melting pots.

## 51

figs 221-223

Type: Metalworking

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 7i)

Address: Surroundings of Hagios Dēmētrios Basilica

Period: Probably Early Christian

Description: A set of five small conical melting pots made of micaceous clay (heights ranging from 3cm to 6.5cm and rim diameters from 2cm to 5cm) were found during the excavations conducted in the area of the complex of Hagios Dēmētrios. Two of them are the size of a thimble, one of them containing 3.8 ml and the other one 4.5 ml. The other three pots have the size of small cups, one of them containing 37 ml and the other two 42.5 ml each. These would indicate some metallurgical activity that was also probably connected with the role of this church as a famous pilgrimage centre, or, less probably, indicates the presence of a goldsmith on the site. Only one of the smaller pots retains a layer of smelted metal, while the remaining four are entirely without residue, seemingly unused, although there are signs of burning on their exterior.

Although the volume of the melting pots is well-defined, the weight of different metals that they could contain varies considerably. Figures for the most probable metals are given for each one of the melting pots in the following table:

| Reg. no.  | Vessel's Volume | Gold   | Silver | Copper | Lead   |
|-----------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| BK 4474/7 | 3.8 ml          | 73.4g  | 39.8g  | 34g    | 43.3g  |
| BK 4474/8 | 4.5 ml          | 86.9g  | 47.2g  | 40.3g  | 51g    |
| BK 4474/6 | 37 ml           | 714.8g | 388.1g | 331.5g | 419.9g |
| BK 4474/5 | 42.5 ml         | 821.1g | 445.8g | 380.8g | 482.3g |
| BK 4474/4 | 42.5 ml         | 821.1g | 445.8g | 380.8g | 482.3g |

A stone mould, probably for metal *eulogiae*, was also found in the same basilica (fig. 30), providing yet more evidence for artisanal activity connected to pilgrimage within the architectural complex of Hagios Dēmētrios.

Bibliography: Cat. Athens 2002, 101 no. 87 (P. Kampanis).

**Type: Metalworking**

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Upper city, Koule Kafe (map: 6j)

**Address:** 5 Gyzē Street

**Date:** Dark Ages or Middle Byzantine period (seventh to ninth centuries)

**Description:** A metal workshop was discovered in the north-western part of an area that had been used for the building of houses since the Roman period up until the reign of Justinian I. It comprises a room (5 m x 4 m) with a small reservoir (1.70 m x 1.70 m) and connecting water pipe. The room is floored with marble *spolia*. The entrance to the workshop is in the middle of the western wall and a massive marble threshold is preserved. The amount of iron slag found indicates that the workshop was a forge. A hearth (40 cm x 40 cm) to the left of the entrance is connected with the workshop. Forging also took place towards the southern part of the site, where an Early Christian wall was demolished and a second melting kiln was constructed in its place. Parts of the workshop seem to include a well (diam. 1.2 m), which is hewn from the rock outside the building and a drainage pipe found outside the thick walls (width 0.8 m) that enclose the whole site.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2002, 11. – Karydas, Anaskaphes Agias Sophias kai Gyzē 340-342.



Fig. 225 5 Gyzē Street, view of the cistern and water pipe.



Fig. 223 Surroundings of the Agios Dēmētrios Basilica, stone seal, rear side.

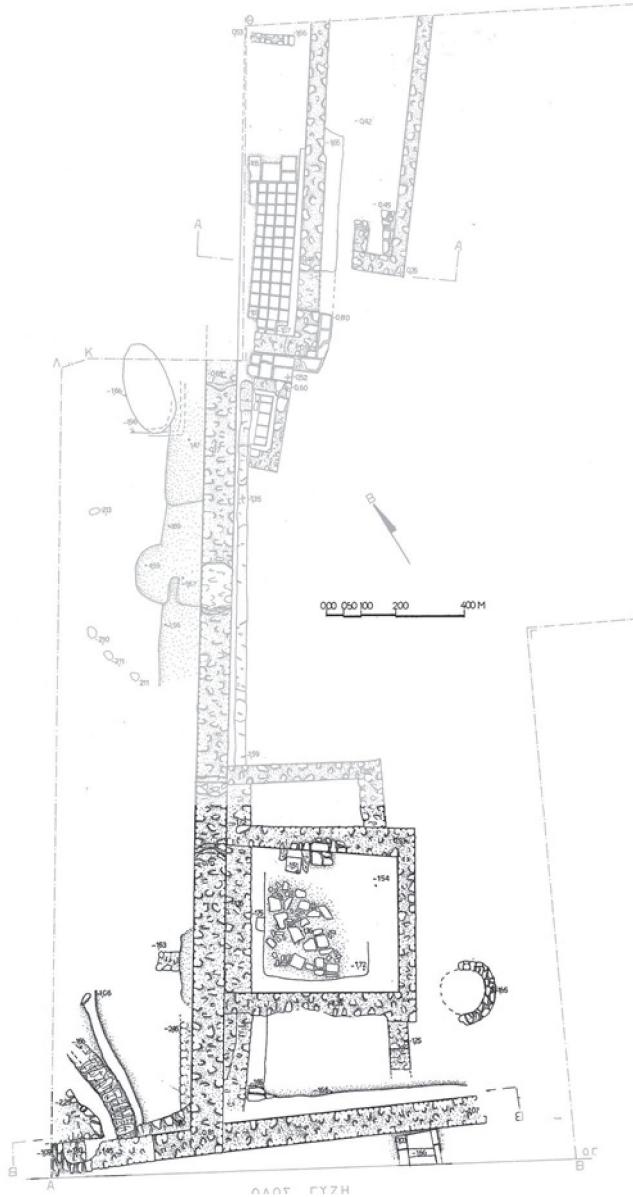


Fig. 224 5 Gyzē Street, plan of the excavation.



Fig. 226 5 Gyzē Street, view of the pavement of the cistern.

53

Type: Metalworking?

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 8I)

figs 227-228

**Address:** 3 Agapēs Street

**Date:** Middle Byzantine (probably eleventh century)

**Description:** In the Middle Byzantine period, at least two houses were built on the site of an Early Christian house with mosaic floors and a small bath. Found in the fill from this period were several coins, much Middle Byzantine white-clay glazed pottery tableware (vessels) and cooking pots dated to the last decade of the eleventh century. The site was turned into a cemetery in the Late Byzantine period. A Middle Byzantine glass workshop also operated here. Among the workshop's detritus, two black, polished touchstones were found, possibly indicating the presence of a jeweller or goldsmith as well. Microscopic traces of gold have been found on the touchstones.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Athens 2002, 107 no. 97 (I. Kanonidēs).

– On the excavation see Kanonidēs, Agapēs 3, 490-493. – On Middle Byzantine clay finds, see Kanonidēs, Mesovyzantinē ephalōmenē keramikē 71-80. – On the finds of the glass workshop, see Antonaras, Production and Uses of Glass 193 pl. 15.

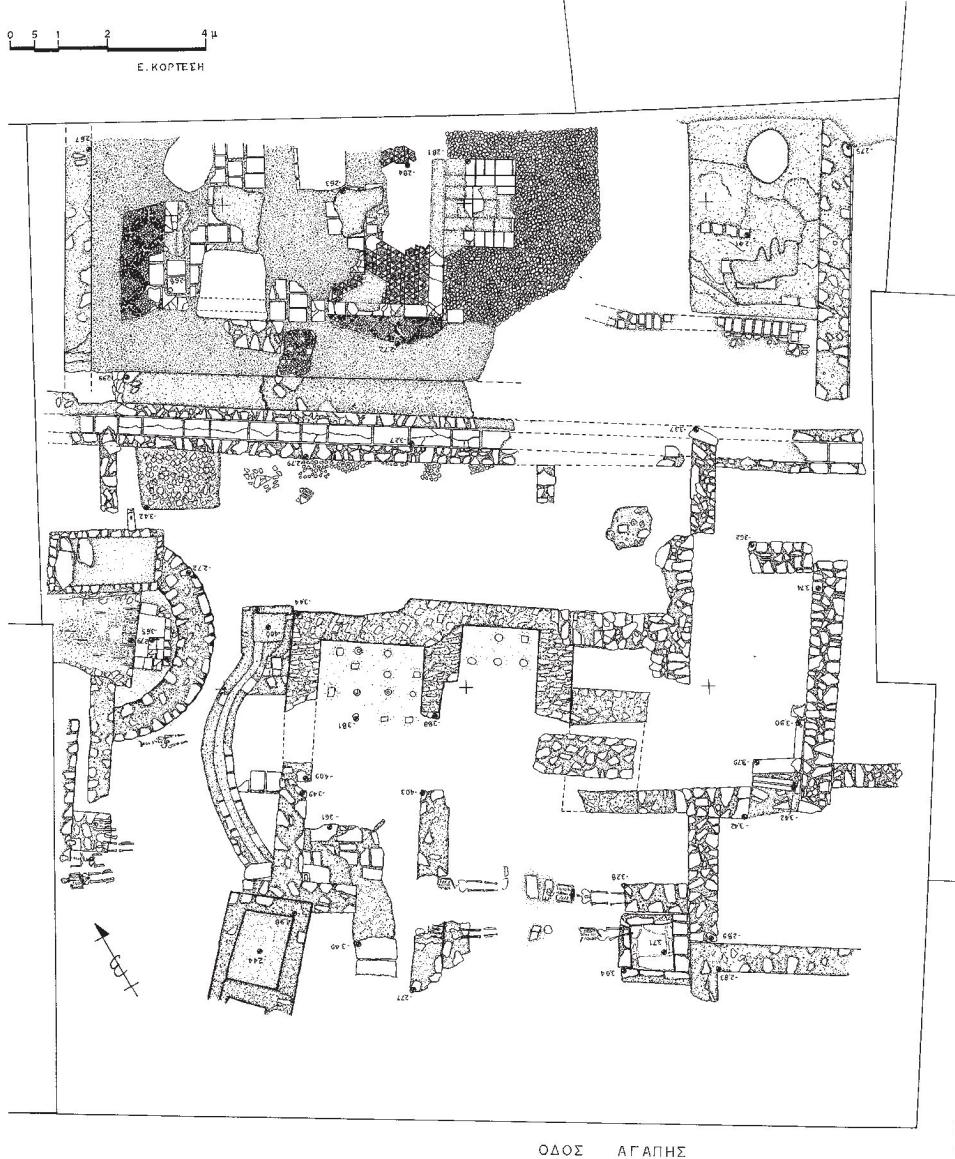


Fig. 227 3 Agapēs Street, plan of the excavation.

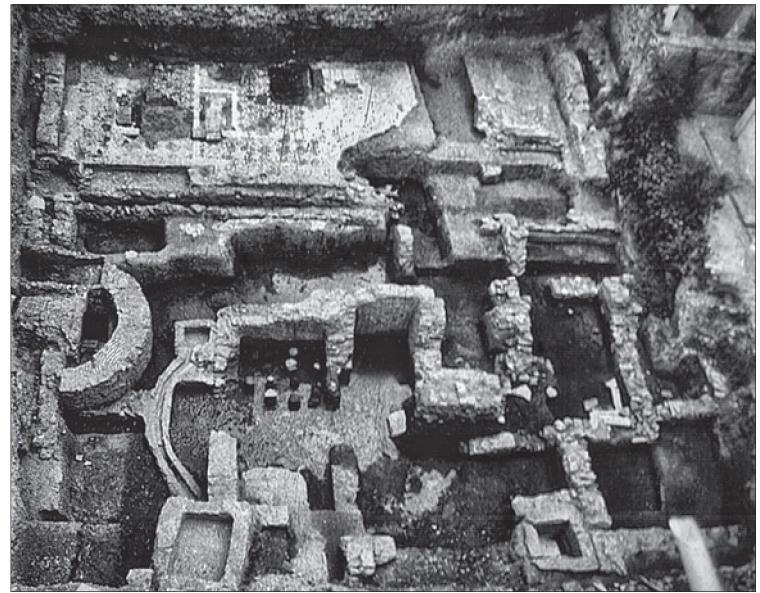


Fig. 228 3 Agapēs Street, general view of the excavation.

54

Type: Metalworking

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 6i)

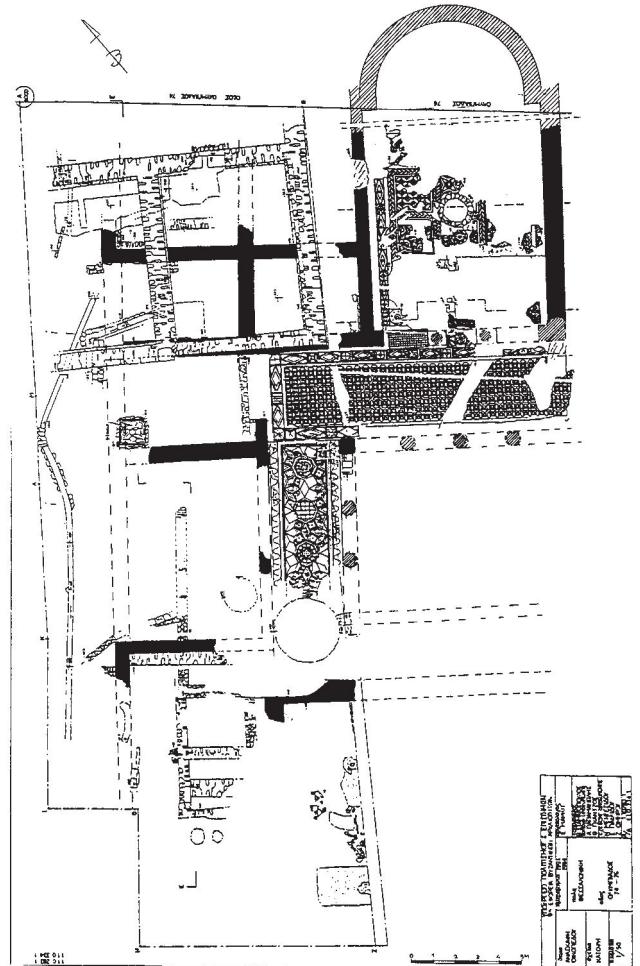
Address: 74 Olympiados Street

Date: Probably Middle Byzantine

Description: A metal-smelting workshop was discovered in the backyard of a fourth or fifth-century villa with a *triclinium* and colonnaded atrium during salvage excavations. It consists of makeshift rubble constructions, containing built furnaces, thick clay melting pots, water pipes and rock-cut cisterns. A rectangular built water reservoir ( $1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}$ ), with a central cleaning hole, probably belonged to a thread dyeworks.

Bibliography: Markē, Olympiados 74, 430-432.

fig. 229



55

figs 230-231

Type: Metalworking

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Acropolis (map: 2j)

Address: 3 D. Tzacheila Street

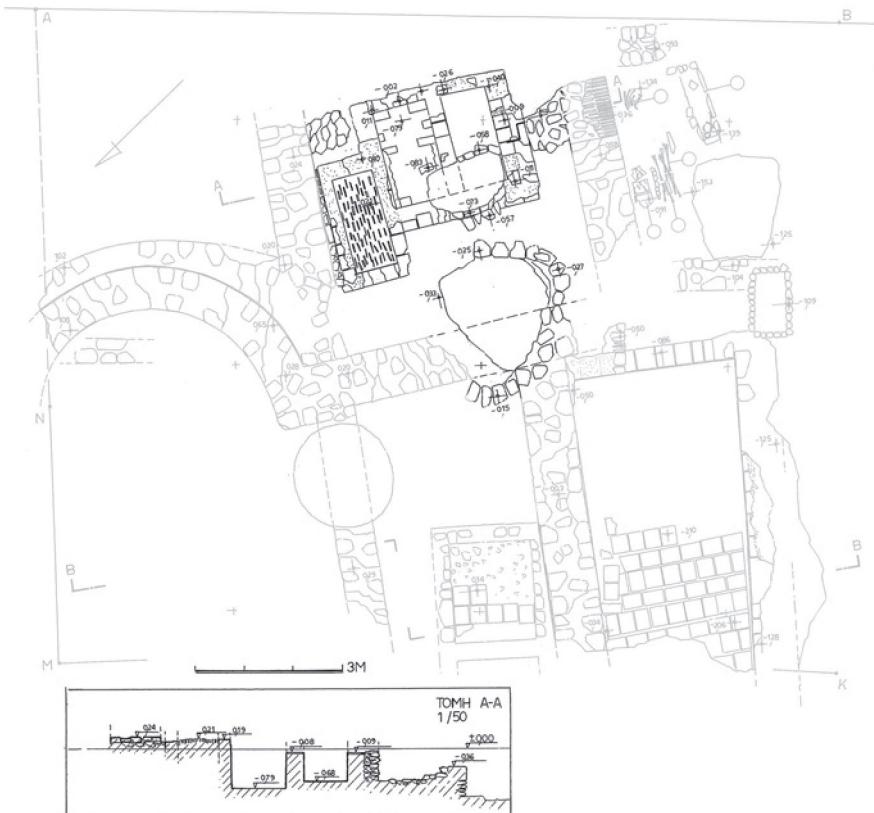
Date: Ninth to tenth centuries

Description: Three rectangular reservoirs ( $2 \text{ m} \times 0.80 \text{ m}$ ;  $2 \text{ m} \times 1.10 \text{ m}$ ; and  $2 \text{ m} \times 0.90 \text{ m}$ , respectively) coated with hydraulic mortar were found in the ruins of the diaconicon of an Early Christian basilica that was reconstructed at the end of the sixth or in the seventh century. Sometime in the eighth to ninth centuries, one of them was abandoned and filled with rubble. The other two were turned into what appear to be metal-smelting kilns as the conical iron masses and other traces of burning in their interior would indicate. They were coated with whitish plaster during their transformation and their mortar floors were transformed into a firing chamber's perforated floor, which was supported by  $0.10 \text{ m}$  high posts. Five posts on the northern wall and four on the southern wall

Fig. 229 74 Olympiados Street, plan of the excavation.

are preserved. At a later date, another floor of stones and bricks was added on top of the initial one.

Bibliography: Markē, Tzacheila 3, 584-586 figs 11-12. – Kōnstantinidou, Neotera stoicheia 239-248 esp. 245-246, where the workshop is dated to the Ottoman period.



**Fig. 230** 3 D. Tzacheila Street, plan and section of the excavation.



**Fig. 231** 3 D. Tzacheila Street, general view of the excavation.

56

**Type:** Metalworking

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 8h)

**Address:** 74 Venizelou Street

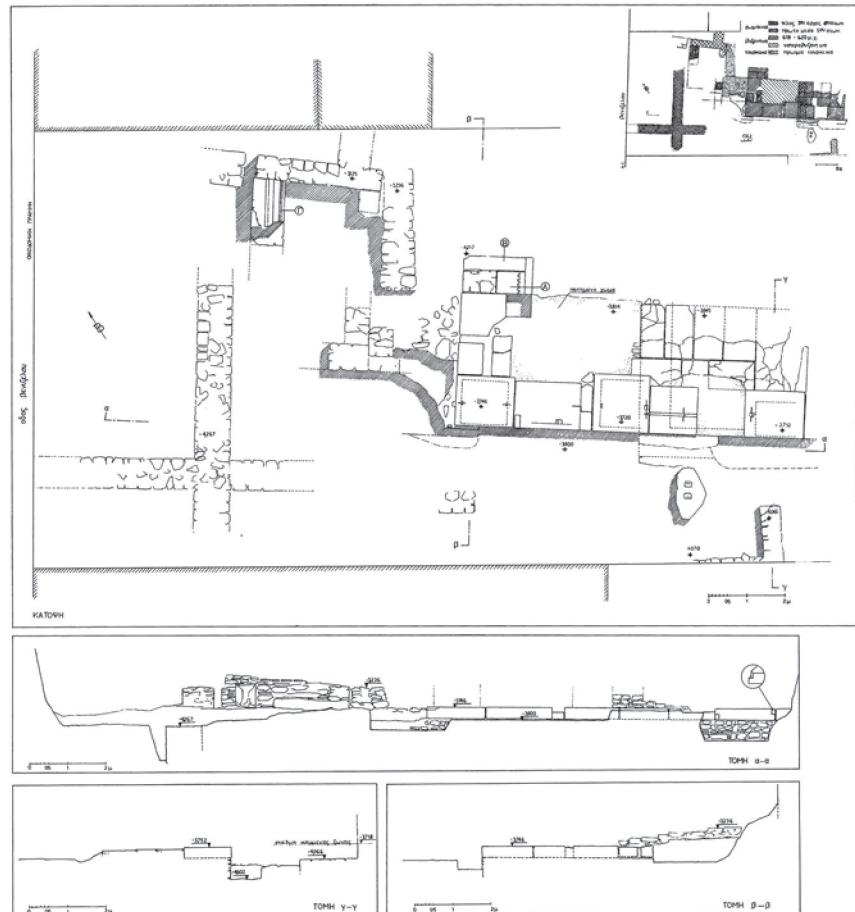
**Date:** Middle Byzantine period

**Description:** Byzantine workshops operated on the site of an important and luxurious Early Christian building, which

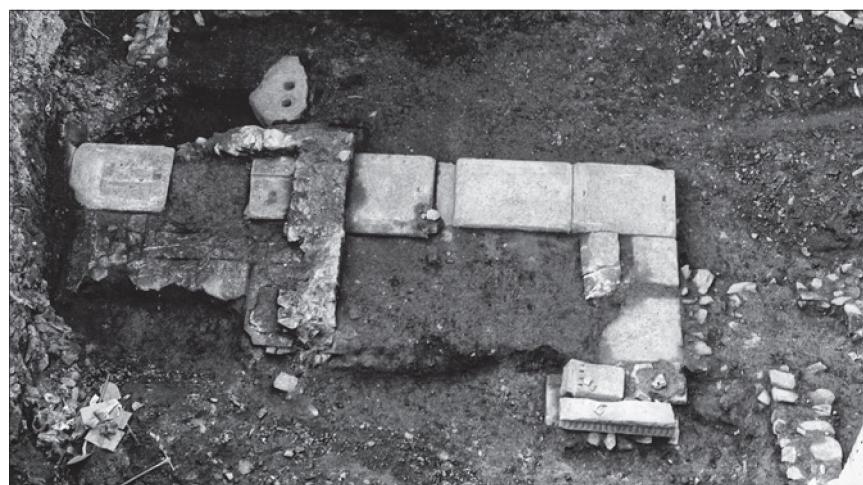
**figs 232-233**

was probably destroyed by fire in the seventh century. The evidence for this comes from the stone base of a press and burnt masses of metal that were found on the site, indicating a forge or some workshop relevant to the production or processing of metal products.

**Bibliography:** Kissas, Venizelou 74, 238-242 esp. 242.



**Fig. 232** 74 Venizelou Street, plan and section of the excavation.



**Fig. 233** 74 Venizelou Street, general view of the excavation.

57

**Type: Metalworking**

**City: Thessaloniki**

**Area: City centre (map: 8j)**

**Address: 67 Egnatia and G. Bakatselou Street**

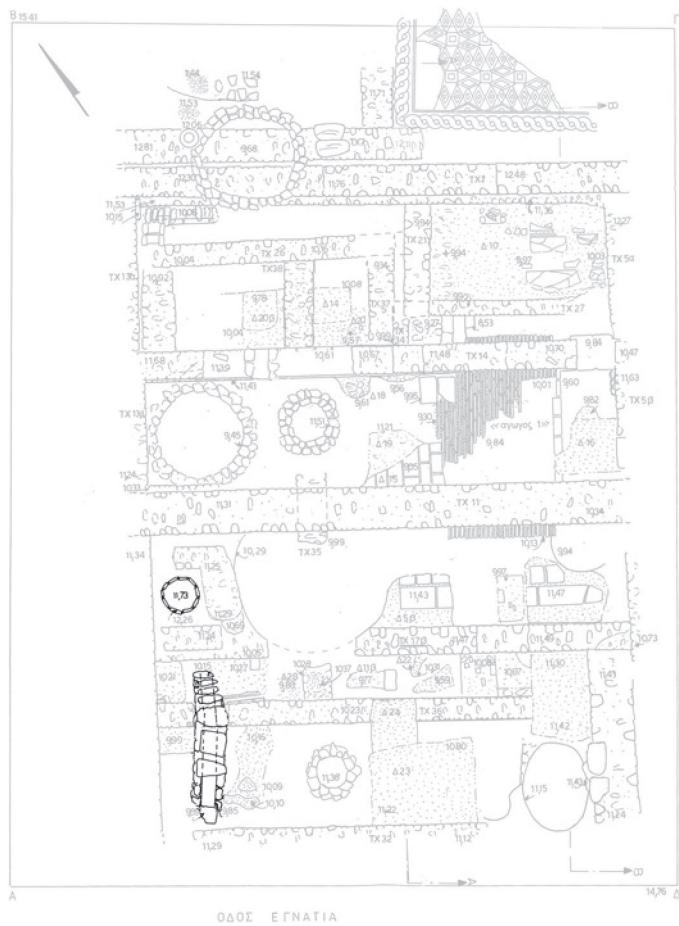
**Date: Seventh to twelfth centuries**

**Description:** Three water pipes and a clay kiln for metal smelting indicate the operation of an open-air workshop on

**figs 234-235**

the ruins of a sixth-century public building. The walls of the kiln (diam. 0.80m, height 0.55 m) comprise six large *tegulae* roof tiles placed vertically. An extensive layer of ash was found around the kiln.

**Bibliography:** Markē, Provlēma anagnōsēs 457-458 fig. 9 illus. 5.



**Fig. 234** 67 Egnatia and G. Bakatselou Street, plan.



**Fig. 235** 67 Egnatia and G. Bakatselou Street, view of the kiln.

**Type:** Metalworking

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 10h)

**Address:** 28 Phrangōn Street

**Date:** Tenth to thirteenth centuries

**Description:** Remains of Middle Byzantine chambers, dated sometime after the sack of the city in 904, were discovered above the ruins of a sixth-century public building. These chambers comprise makeshift walls and floors covering the entire area of the excavation. The nature of the artisanal activities that took place here is identifiable from the metallurgical refuse discovered in two pits. A water pipe and a well are also ascribed to the same period.

**Bibliography:** Markē/Chatzēiōannidēs, Phrangōn 28, 273-280 esp. 277.

locally is shown by finds of a small, pointed, clay melting pot; moulds for the production of metal jewellery, apparently of bronze; and a large number of identical examples of bronze crosses, rings and bracelets. Glass bracelets, some of them with painted decoration, were also found in these shops. Among the metal objects produced on the site, according to the moulds unearthed there, the following types can be identified:

1. crosses: larger, seemingly Latin ones and a smaller type of a Greek cross with rounded dotted arms, with several bronze examples known from Late Byzantine cemeteries of the city;
2. crescent-shaped earrings: a) one type with two-lobed upper part being accentuated at the ends with globular beads; the surface of the body is decorated with rows of interchanging dotted squares and circles. In the middle of the body's lower part the suspension system for two movable elements is visible; b) the second type is distinguished by a four-lobed upper part, and each end is also accentuated by a globular bead. On the body, within a beaded, band is inscribed an obscure motive, possibly two birds facing one another. In the middle of the body's lower part the suspension system for two movable elements is visible;
3. ribbed buttons;
4. discoid clasps bearing the figure of a bird;
5. beaded rings;
6. dotted discoid elements, possibly meant to be used as applied rosettes.

**Bibliography:** Makropoulou et al., METRO kata to 2011.

– Makropoulou, To ergo. – Makropoulou/Kōnstantinidou, METRO Thessalonikēs – Stathmos Venizelou.

**Type:** Metalworking

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 8j)

**Address:** Egnatia Street, Venizelou Metro Station excavations

**Date:** Middle Byzantine period (eleventh to twelfth centuries)

**Description:** Excavations in Egnatia Street at the Venizelou Metro Station site uncovered finds indicating that several shops and workshops operated along the main street of the city, known to the Romans as the *Decumanus Maximus* and the Byzantines as the *Leōphoros*. This was, at least during the Early Christian period, flanked by colonnades and wide pavements. The wide variety of goods being produced and/or sold



**Fig. 236** Egnatia Street, Venizelou Metro Station excavation, Middle Byzantine bronze cross.



**Fig. 237** Egnatia Street, Venizelou Metro Station excavation, Middle Byzantine glass bracelet.

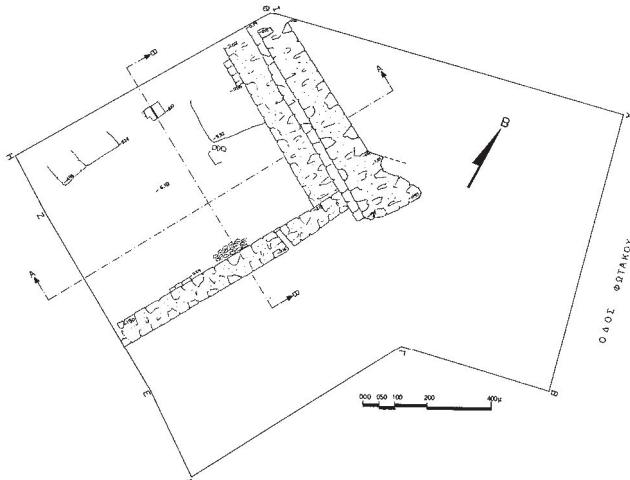


Fig. 238 3 Phōtakou Street, plan of the excavation.

fig. 238

60

Type: Metalworking

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 6k)

Address: 3 Phōtakou Street

Date: Ottoman

Description: A ruined twelfth century water reservoir that had been partly filled during the Ottoman period was discovered during salvage excavations conducted here prior to the construction of a new building. In the same layer, signs of a forge – a firing pit and a well – were also found, indicating the workshop's period of operation.

Bibliography: Markē, Phōtakou 3, 520-521.



Fig. 239 Ancient Agora, small part of glass furnace covered with molten glass and deformed masses of glass.

figs 239-242

### Glass Workshops

61

Type: Glass workshop

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 8i)

Address: Ancient Agora

Date: Early Christian, probably fifth to sixth centuries

Description: Some evidence of secondary glassworking was discovered during the earliest excavations of 1962 and 1966 at the site of the Ancient Agora. This comprised small fragments of raw glass and a small part of the furnace, i.e. lime-mortar covered with a fine layer of greenish glass, as well as deformed masses of glass.

Bibliography: Antōnaras, Rōmaikē kai palaiochristianikē yalourgia 70-72. – Antōnaras, Yalopoiia kai yalourgia 249-250. – Antonaras, Glass Working Activities 94.

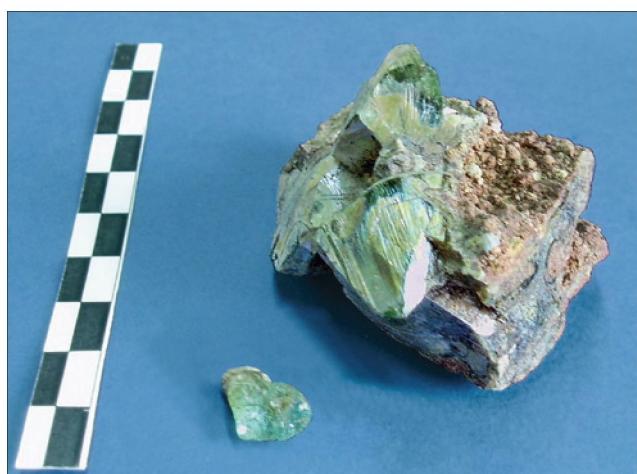


Fig. 240 Ancient Agora, mass of glass attached to a clay mass, probably part of a furnace.



Fig. 241 Ancient Agora, mass of glass attached to a clay mass, probably part of a furnace.

Type: Glass workshop

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 8k)

Address: Acheiropoiētos, east of the basilica

Date: Early Christian, probably fifth century

Description: Remains of a Roman public bath house were found during the excavation of the site, east of the apse of the Acheiropoiētos Basilica. Among the movable finds, several dislocated objects found in rubble indicate glassworking activity: 1) dislocated small parts of the circular furnace (internal diam. c. 0.30 m to 0.40 m); 2) fragments of a roughly semicircular melting pot reinforced at least twice with layers of clay and covered with molten glass (diam. 13cm, preserved height 3.5cm, thickness 0.6cm); 3) an iron scraper; 4) the conical base of a fourth or fifth-century vessel<sup>558</sup>; 5) a small part of a glass moil (diam. c. 2.5 cm), indicating the diameter of the glassblower's pipe.

Bibliography: For the excavation see Petsas, Oikopedo Geōrigiadē 393-396. – For the glass finds see Antōnaras, Rōmaikē kai palaiochristianikē yalourgia 66-69. – Antōnaras, Yalopoiia kai yalourgia 246-248. – Antonaras, Glass Working Activities 93-94.

558 Antōnaras, Rōmaikē kai palaiochristianikē yalourgia 220 form 70.



Fig. 242 Ancient Agora, chunk of raw glass.

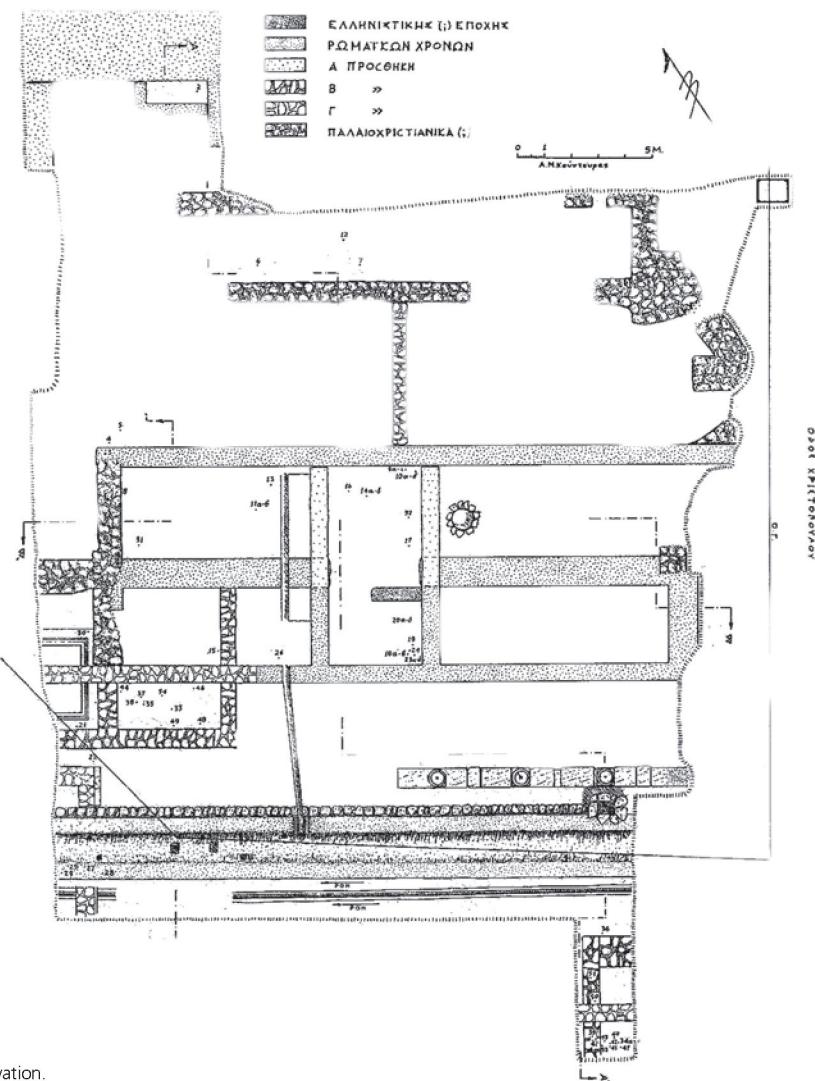


Fig. 243 East of the Acheiropoiētos Basilica, plan of the excavation.



**Fig. 244** East of the Acheiropoietos Basilica, views of the excavation.



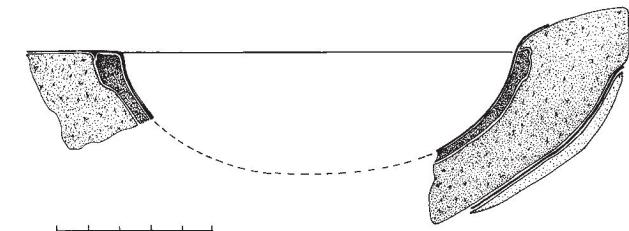
**Fig. 245** East of the Acheiropoietos Basilica, part of glass furnace covered with molten glass, an iron tool and fragments of glass vessels.



**Fig. 247** East of the Acheiropoietos Basilica, parts of the furnace.



**Fig. 246** East of the Acheiropoietos Basilica, parts of the furnace.



**Fig. 248** East of the Acheiropoietos Basilica, drawing of melting pot.



Fig. 249 East of the Acheiropoietos Basilica, part of a clay melting pot.

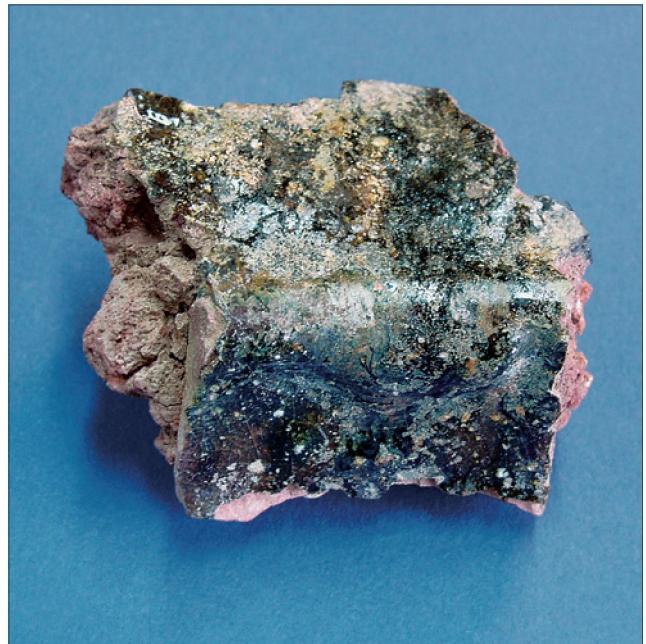


Fig. 250 East of the Acheiropoietos Basilica, part of a clay melting pot.



Fig. 252 East of the Acheiropoietos Basilica, deformed glass fragments.



Fig. 251 East of the Acheiropoietos Basilica, glass moi.

63

figs 184-185, 253-262

Type: Glass workshop

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Eastern Necropolis (map: 7m)

Address: Department of Theology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Period: Probably sixth century

Description: A rectangular building, identified by the excavator as a »warehouse«, was discovered during excavations prior to the building of the Department of Theology of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki in 1965. Several construction phases were observed. It was dated, at least partly, to the Early Byzantine era, because its walls were built on graves, mostly dating from the Tetrarchy and few of them to the reign of Justinian I. Clay moulds for clay lamps that can be dated between the second half of the third century and the end of the fourth century were found embedded in the walls.

Taking these in conjunction with the clay vessels and the clay water pipes also found here, the excavator concluded that it was a commercial building situated nearby or on the site of a clay lamp workshop (cat. no. 39). Movable finds from glassworking were also discovered: 1) masses of clay covered with a layer of greenish glass, probably parts of a furnace; 2) test droplets and cut pieces of greenish glass; 3) moils of greenish glass; 4) fragments of different forms of glass vessels (stemmed beakers, stemmed lamps, hemispherical bowls and ovoidal flasks) collected on site probably for re-melting. Many of them are identified as fifth to sixth-century products.

Bibliography: For the excavation see Petsas, Theologikē Scholē 334-339 pl. 345-359 esp. 336-339 pl. 347β, 356α, γ, ε. – For the glass finds see Antōnaras, Rōmaikē kai palaiochristianikē yalourgia 72-75. – Antōnaras, Yalopoiia kai yalourgia 250-253. – Antōnaras, Glass Working Activities 94-95.



Fig. 253 Theological Department of AUTH, workshop refuse.

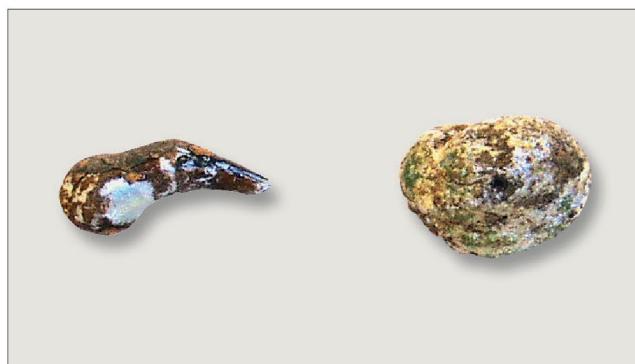


Fig. 254 Theological Department of AUTH, deformed glass fragments.



Fig. 255 Theological Department of AUTH, glass moil.



Fig. 256 Theological Department of AUTH, fragments of glass stemmed beakers found in the workshop.



**Fig. 257** Theological Department of AUTH, fragments of glass stemmed beakers found in the workshop.



**Fig. 258** Theological Department of AUTH, fragments of glass bowls and flasks found in the workshop.



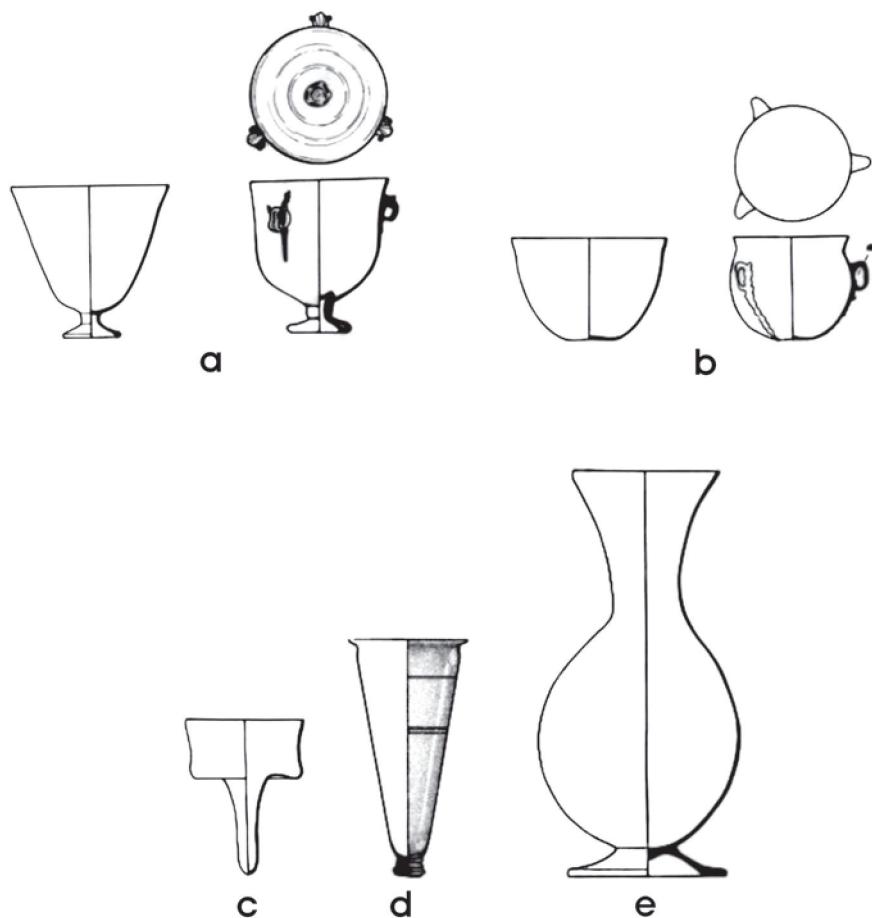
**Fig. 259** Theological Department of AUTH, fragments of glass stemmed lamps found in the workshop.



**Fig. 260** Theological Department of AUTH, fragments of glass vessels found in the workshop.



**Fig. 261** Theological Department of AUTH, fragments of glass flasks found in the workshop.



**Fig. 262** Theological Department of AUTH, drawings of vessels probably made in the workshop.

## 64

**Type:** Glass workshop

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 9j)

**Address:** 45 Vasileōs Ērakleiou Street

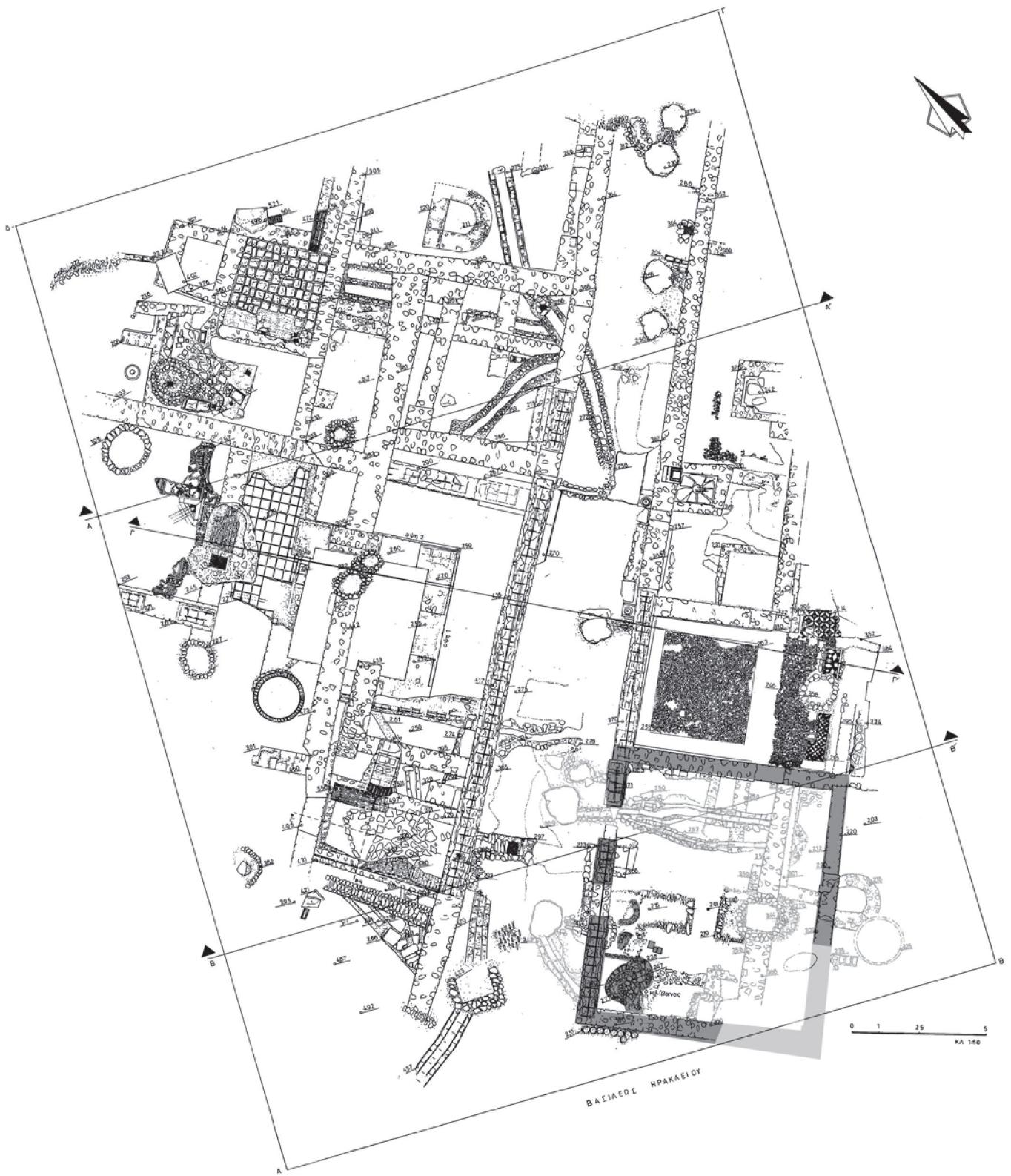
**Date:** Late sixth century

**Description:** Parts of two intersecting ancient streets and parts of two blocks with luxurious third to fourth-centuries buildings were discovered during salvage excavations. The buildings showed evidence of having undergone several changes in the Early Christian period. At the south end of the eastern block, a corner shop was formed in a later, fifth or sixth-century construction phase, and was used as a glass workshop sometime between the sixth and seventh centuries. Several water pipes and reservoirs datable to the Byzantine and Ottoman periods, along with some indications of a pottery (cat. no. 28) and lime kiln (cat. no. 4) were also found on the site. In the shop that housed the workshop, three circular glass furnaces (c. 1 m wide) were found: one, with five consequent phases of use and repair; and two older ones, only partly preserved.

## figs 263-276

More than 5 kg of glass finds have been found discarded mainly in the north-eastern corner of the workshop: 1) chunks and larger pieces of pale green, dark green and dark blue raw glass; 2) deformed masses, test droplets, and many moils; 3) fragments of different forms of glass vessels, some of them distorted and discarded products of the workshop and others probably collected on-site for re-melting. The latter included dozens of stemmed beakers, some with a pressed ligature »Ms«, »Πς« or capital letter »K« on their base; funnel-mouthed flasks; stemmed lamps; a few hemispherical bowls; lamps with massive bases; tiny lamp handles; large gems, and fragments of window panes. Most of the vessels are free blown, while only few are dip-mould-blown.

**Bibliography:** Antōnaras, Vasileōs Ērakleiou 263-272. – Antonaras, An Early Christian Glass Workshop 95-113. – Antonaras, Production of Glass Lamps in Early Christian Thessaloniki 126-128. – Antonaras, A Special Group 9-10. – Antōnaras, Mia idiaiterē omada. – For the excavation see Akrivopoulou, Vasileōs Ērakleiou 45, 255-262.



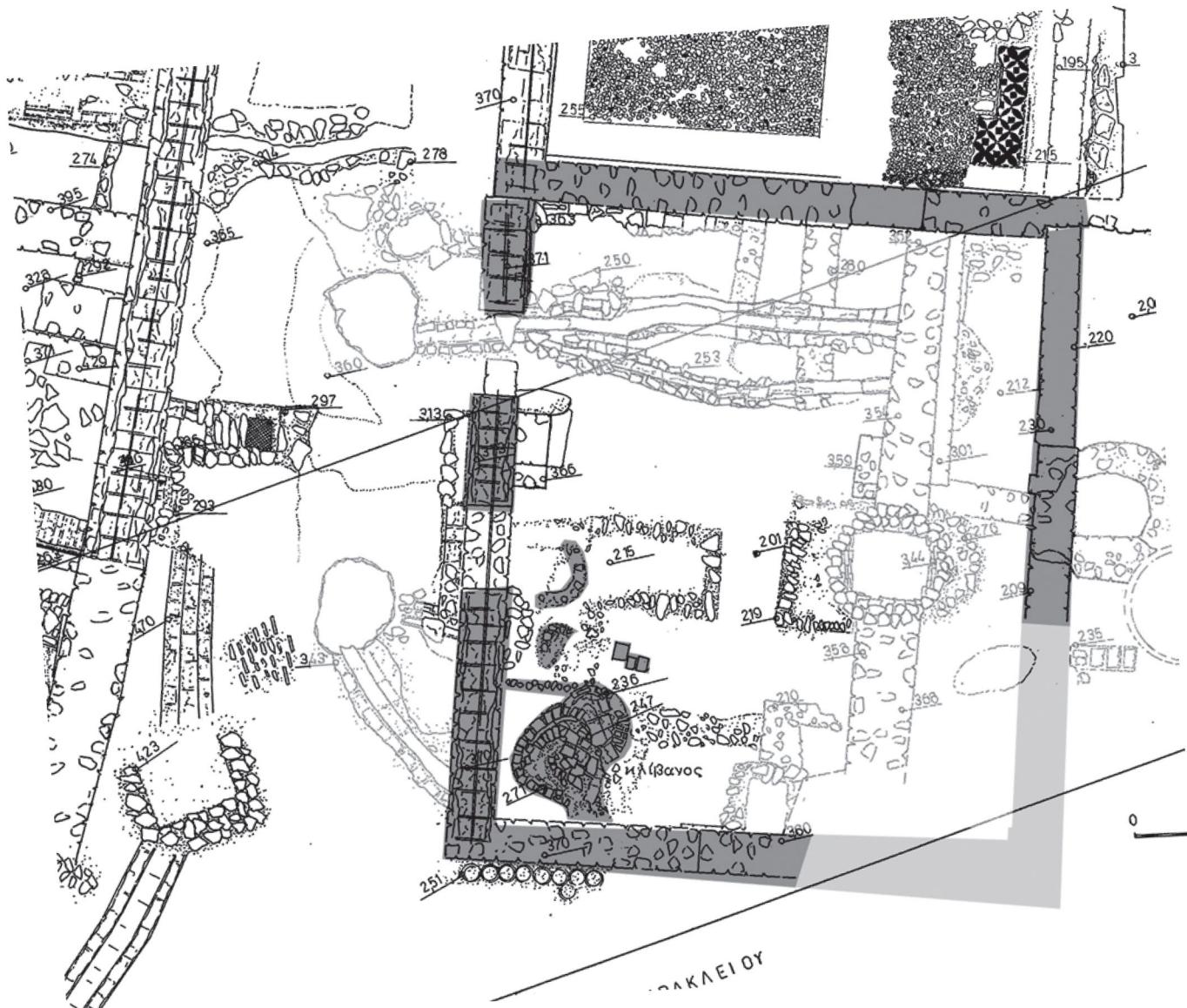


Fig. 264 45 Vasileōs Ērakleiou Street, plan of the workshop.



Fig. 265 45 Vasileōs Erakleiou Street, general view of the excavation.



**Fig. 266** 45 Vasileōs Ērakleiou Street, view of the glass workshop from the north.



**Fig. 267** 45 Vasileōs Ērakleiou Street, view of the glass workshop's interior from the east.



**Fig. 268** 45 Vasileōs Ērakleiou Street, glass furnaces.



Fig. 269 45 Vasileōs Erakleou Street, glass furnaces.



Fig. 270 45 Vasileōs Erakleou Street, chunks of raw glass and deformed masses.

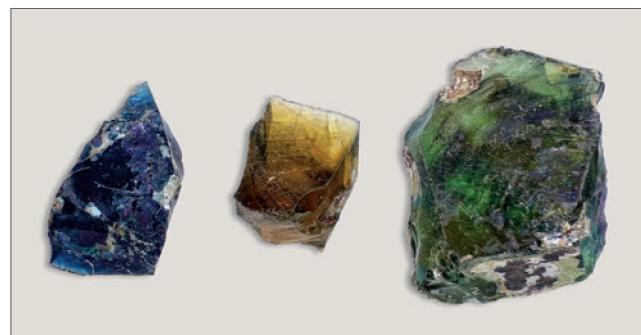


Fig. 271 45 Vasileōs Erakleou Street, chunks of raw glass.



Fig. 272 45 Vasileōs Erakleou Street, glass moils.



Fig. 273 45 Vasileōs Ērakleiou Street, raw glass chunks and workshop refuse.



Fig. 274 45 Vasileōs Ērakleou Street, workshop refuse.



Fig. 275 45 Vasileōs Ērakleou Street, deformed fragments of stemmed beakers.



Fig. 276 45 Vasileōs Ērakleou Street, stamped bases of stemmed beakers.

**Type:** Glass workshop

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 8i)

**Address:** 3 Agapēs Street

**Date:** Middle Byzantine, probably eleventh century

**Description:** In the Middle Byzantine period, at least two houses were built on the site of an Early Christian house with mosaic floors and a small bath. The infill from this period contained several coins and much Middle Byzantine white-clay glazed tableware pottery vessels, and cooking pots dated to the last decade of the eleventh century. The site was turned into a cemetery during the Late Byzantine period. The workshop was located near the church of Hagia Sophia, at its north-east, and only movable finds connected with its activities have been unearthed. Apart from deformed glass masses, the more important and interesting finds are: loose glass tesserae; parts of a dark blue, discoid glass »cake« for the production of mosaic tesserae, made of low-temperature bubbly glass; and square and circular dark blue tiles decorated

with pale white and red festoons, made of a high quality glass that is free of bubbles and other inclusions. These tiles can and probably should be connected with marble sculpture *intarsia*, like the ones in Constantinopolitan tenth century monuments, e.g. the Boukoleōn Palace, and probably already present in sixth century monuments, such as the churches of Saint Polyeuktos and Saint Euphemia. Furthermore, the same decorative motives appear on polychrome ware type I fragments found at the same site and in the same context. These products of the late tenth century were discarded in the last decade of the eleventh century.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Athens 2002, 119-120 no. 115a, dated generally to the Middle Byzantine period. – On the glass finds, see Antonaras, Production and Uses of Glass 189-198. – On the excavation see Kanonidēs, Agapēs 3, 490-493. – On the Middle Byzantine clay finds, see Kanonidēs, Mesovyzantinē ephyalōmenē keramikē 71-80. – For the decorative motive on clay tiles and its identification as a product of the Nikomedean workshops active from the early tenth to mid-eleventh centuries, see Gerstel, The Nikomedia Workshop *passim* esp. 49.



**Fig. 277** 3 Agapēs Street, deformed masses of glass.



Fig. 278 3 Agapēs Street, deformed masses of glass.

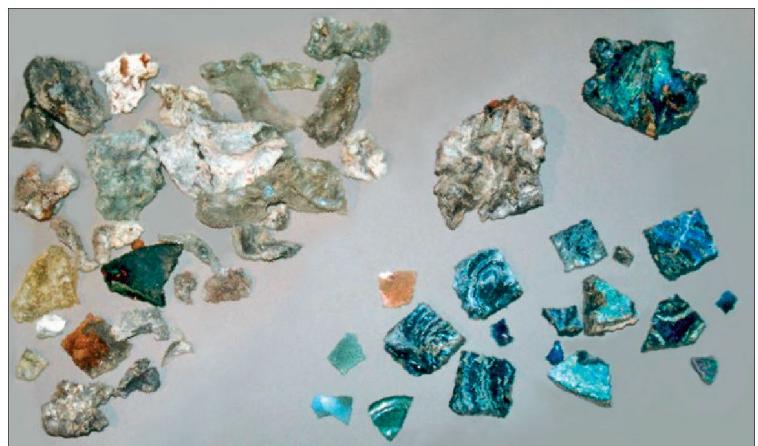


Fig. 279 3 Agapēs Street, deformed masses and plaques of glass.

## 66

Type: Glass workshop

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 8h)

Address: Dioikētēriou Square, now Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square

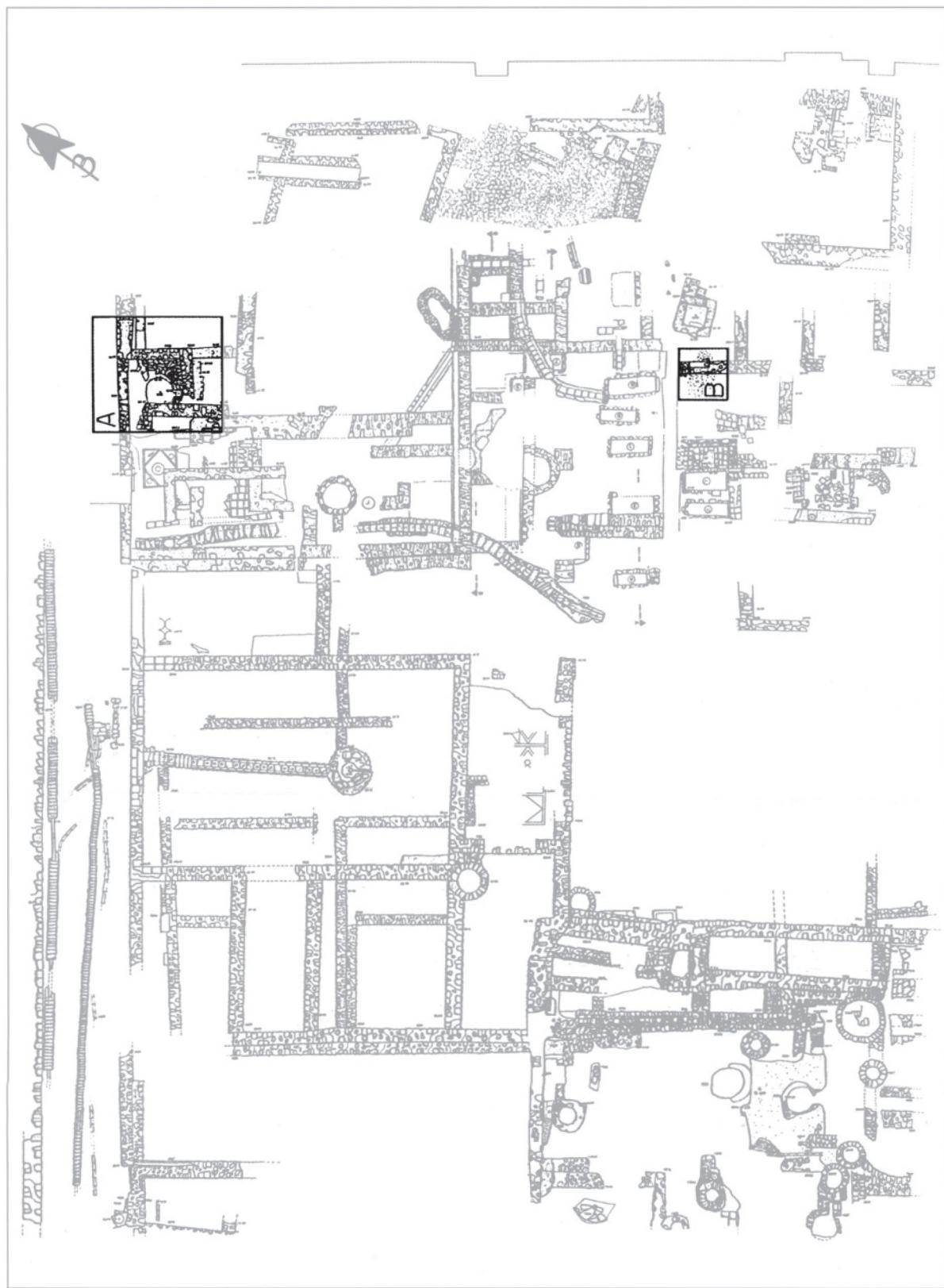
Date: Mid-ninth century, or sixth to mid-seventh centuries

Description: Salvage excavations conducted in the square uncovered an entire Byzantine neighbourhood with a glass workshop (marked A in the plan) at the north-western part of the dig. Its main entrance opened on a secondary vertical road, one of the city's *cardines*, onto which opened its main entrance. The exact size of the area that it covered has not been archaeologically defined. The workshop was built on the ruins of a secular fifth-century building that had been destroyed in the middle of the sixth century. The archaeological evidence, including coins, indicates that it operated in the middle of the ninth century, although the archaeomagnetic signature of the furnace shows that it operated in the period between 517-659 AD. The most important find comprises

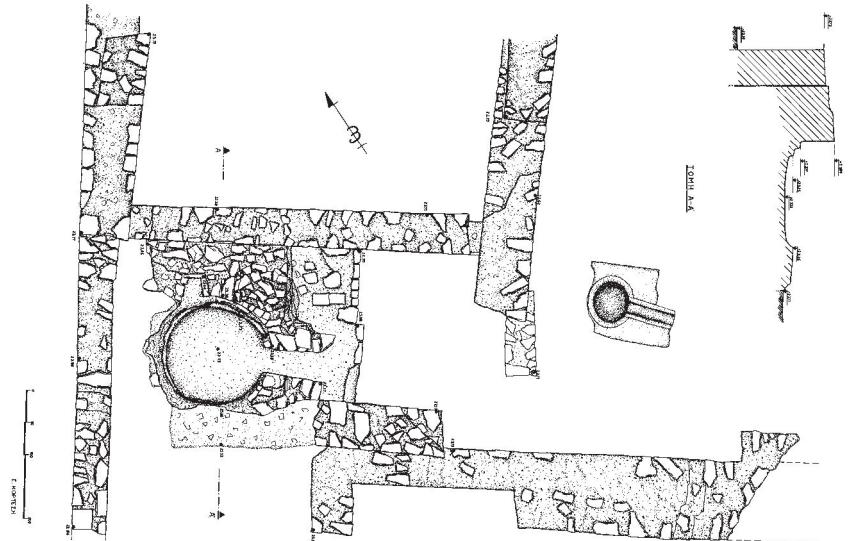
## figs 280-291

the partly preserved, circular furnace (diam. 1.5 m, max. preserved height 0.90 m) with a central post supporting the floor of the firing chamber. It was built with rubble stone and lime mortar. The floor of the combustion chamber was covered with lime plaster, as was the one-metre-long fire-tunnel of the furnace. The floor was concave and the base of the single post that supported the floor of the firing chamber was partly preserved at its centre. The walls of the combustion chamber were covered with a dark green layer of glaze. Parts of the walls of the upper part of the structure were found in the fill of the furnace, these were parts of bricks with a layer of glazing, amorphous glass masses, fragments of glass vessels, and two parts of an iron rod, possibly representing remains of a glassworking tool. A small water reservoir, found 3.5 m to the east of the furnace, was also part of the workshop. A pit, 22 m to the east of the western end of the workshop, contained glass masses and fragments of deformed vessels (marked B in the plan). This detritus is assumed to come from the furnace; stemmed beakers and hanging lamps can be identified tentatively amongst the remains.

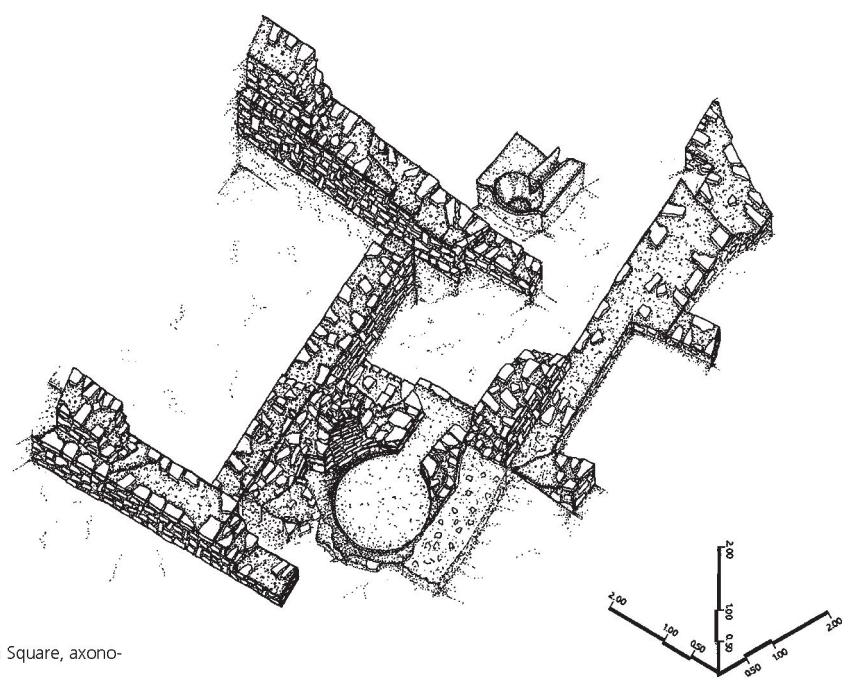
**Bibliography:** Kanonidēs, Plateia Dioikētēriou 518-520 illus. 7. – Kanonidēs, Periochē Dioikētēriou 567 illus. 2. – Kanoni- dēs, Anaskaphē ergastēriou yalourgias 143-153. – Spatharas et al., New Magnetic 134.



**Fig. 280** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, plan of the excavation where the glass workshop and the pit are marked as A and B.



**Fig. 281** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, plan of the workshop.



**Fig. 282** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, axonometric projection of the workshop.



**Fig. 283** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, view of the furnace.



**Fig. 284** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, view of the furnace.



**Fig. 285** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, parts of the furnace and masses of glass.



**Fig. 286** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, deformed glass masses.



**Fig. 289** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, wasters and masses of glass from the fill of the furnace.



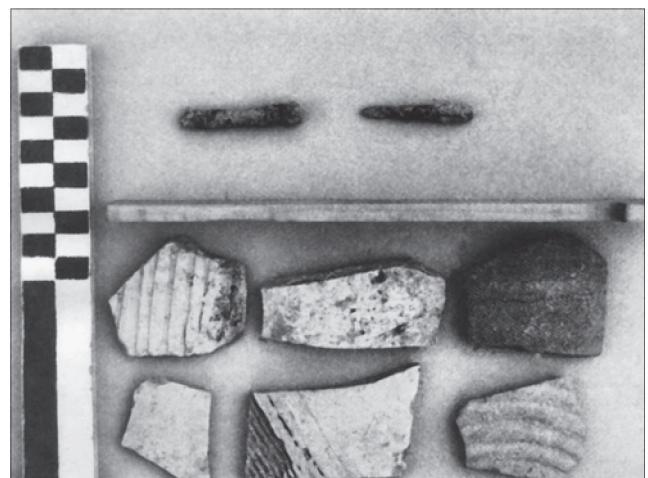
**Fig. 287** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, deformed glass masses.



**Fig. 290** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, wasters and masses of glass from the fill of the furnace.



**Fig. 288** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, deformed glass masses.



**Fig. 291** Dioikētēriou Square, currently Kypriōn Agōnistōn Square, clay vessels from furnace's fill and sections of an iron bar, interpreted as a possible blowpipe.

## Workshops of Undetermined Use with Kiln

|   |            |   |              |
|---|------------|---|--------------|
| 67  | figs 65-66 | 68  | figs 292-295 |
| Type: Workshop of undetermined use including use of fire  |            | Type: Water mills   |              |
| City: Thessaloniki  |            | Village: Between Peristera, Vasilika and Lakkia   |              |
| Area: City centre (map: 10j)  |            | Area: Near the Grammoustikeia watercourse   |              |
| Address: 24 Tsimiskē Street, Stoa Hirsch  |            | Address: Ropalaia site  |              |
| Date: Middle Byzantine (seventh to twelfth centuries)   |            | Date: Sixth to fifteenth centuries  |              |
| Description: At least two, double-roomed workshops with kilns and wells, dated after the seventh century and prior to the twelfth century, have been excavated on this site near the waterfront and sea wall in the direction of the port. One of the kilns was also used as a lime kiln. The area between the Early Christian sea wall, which was in use until 620-630, and the wall built on Proxenou Koromēla Street dated after the earthquakes of the mid-seventh century or even after the sack of the city in 904 AD, was used for the construction of the workshops with their kilns and wells. |            | Description: The Bishopric of Thessaloniki, among its other possessions, owned a number of water mills and large tracts of land from the sixth or seventh centuries onwards at the site of the Ropalaia (Ροπαλαία) near the Byzantine village of Hagia Euphēmia (Άγια Εύφημια) (modern Lakkia), east of Thessaloniki. |              |
| Bibliography: Tsimpidou-Avlōnitē/Lykidou/Euthymoglou, Nea stoicheia 262-272. – On the sea walls and the topography of the site, see also Bakirtzēs, Thalassia ochyrōsē 329. – Velenēs, Ta teichē 132-133.   |            | Bibliography: Theodōridēs, To ktēmatologio 417-418. – On the site see Lefort, Villages de Macedoine 136-38. – On the mills, see Sampanopoulou, Katalogos 91-92, where all prior bibliography and the economy of the site are commented upon.  |              |

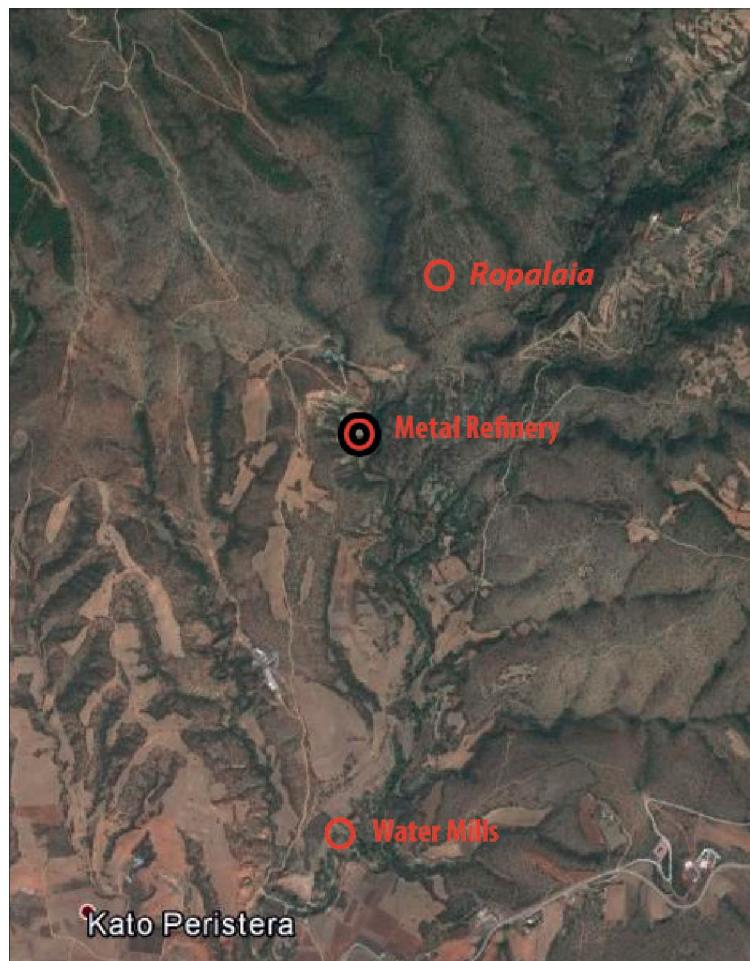


Fig. 292 Vasilika, Ropalaia site, map of the area with the archaeological sites marked (from: Googlemaps).



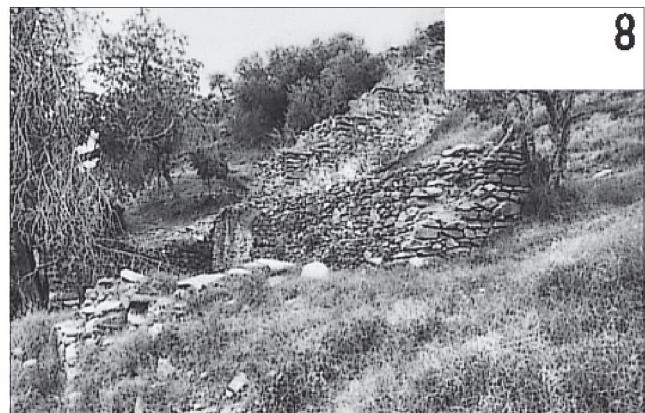
Fig. 293 Vasilika, Ropalaia site, views of the mill's ruins.



Fig. 295 Vasilika, Ropalaia site, views of the mill's ruins.



Fig. 294 Vasilika, Ropalaia site, views of the mill's ruins.



69

Type: Water mills

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Retziki-Polichnē watercourse

Address: Meteōra site

Period: Middle and Late Byzantine period, probably eleventh to thirteenth centuries

Description: Twelve water mills were discovered on the banks of this watercourse. Five of them were concentrated at the site of Meteōra where minor confluentes met the main stream, therefore, supplying them with two different water sources. Originally, they were all dated to the fourteenth century, but have been subsequently re-dated more precisely. Three of them are dated to the Byzantine period and have vertical water towers and horizontal wheels. These are mills

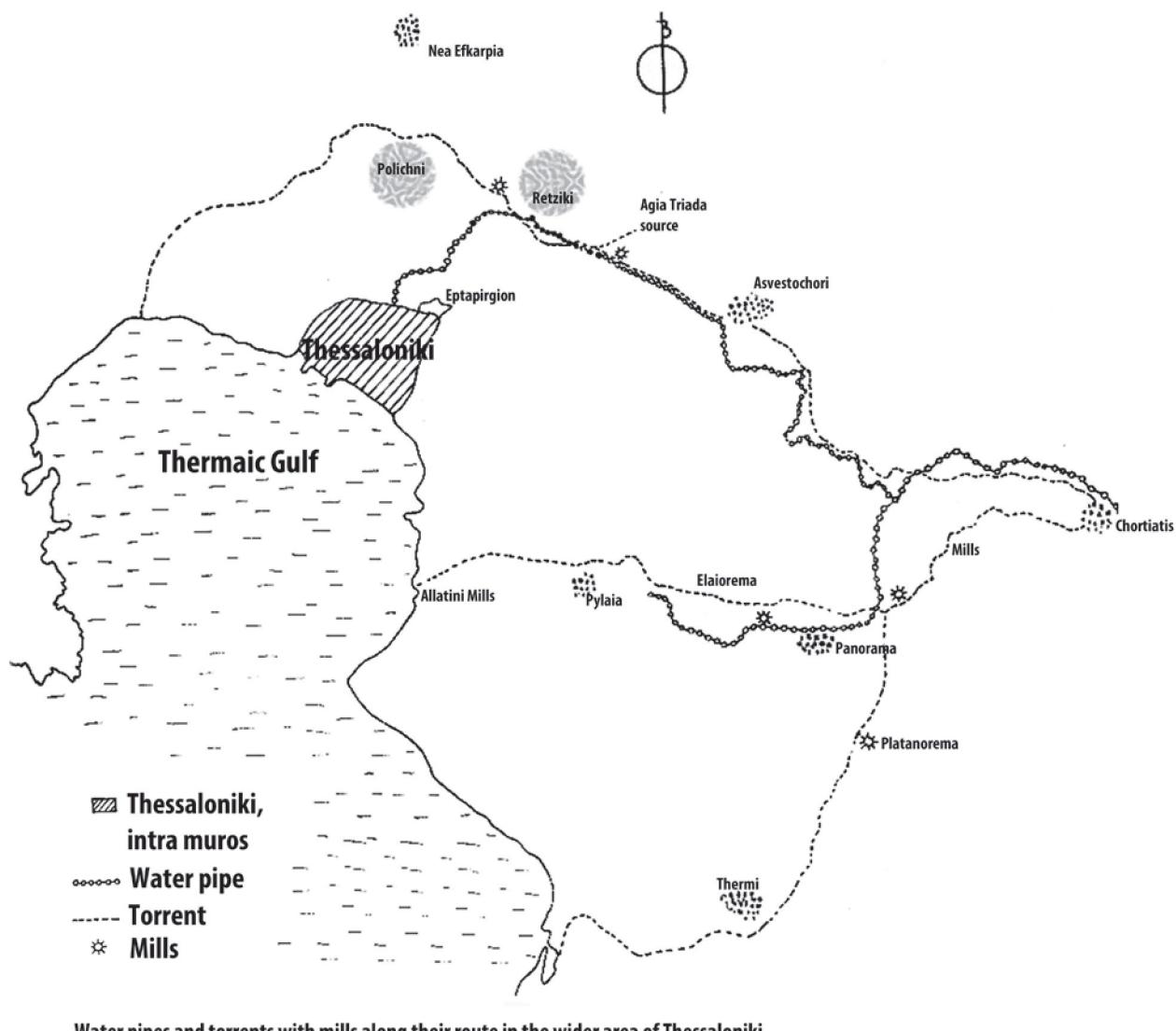
figs 296-300

no. 6 and no. 7, dated to the twelfth to thirteenth centuries; and no. 5, dated to the end of the eleventh century or the beginning of the twelfth century. Two are Post-Byzantine and their water towers have stepped façades. Mills no. 2 and no. 3 bear Post-Byzantine technological characteristics, although they also preserve traces of an older phase of construction. The remains of mill no. 5 comprise parts of a built water reservoir; a triangular-shaped pipe taking water to the tower; a water tower (4m x 4m, height 8m) with an internal, vertical, circular, wedge-shaped pipe; and remains of the wheel room. The remains of mill no. 6 comprise parts of a built water reservoir coated internally with hydraulic plaster; a triangular-shaped pipe taking water to the tower; a water tower (3.7m x 6.5m, height 8m) with a vertical, internal circular pipe; and remains of a room with the mech-

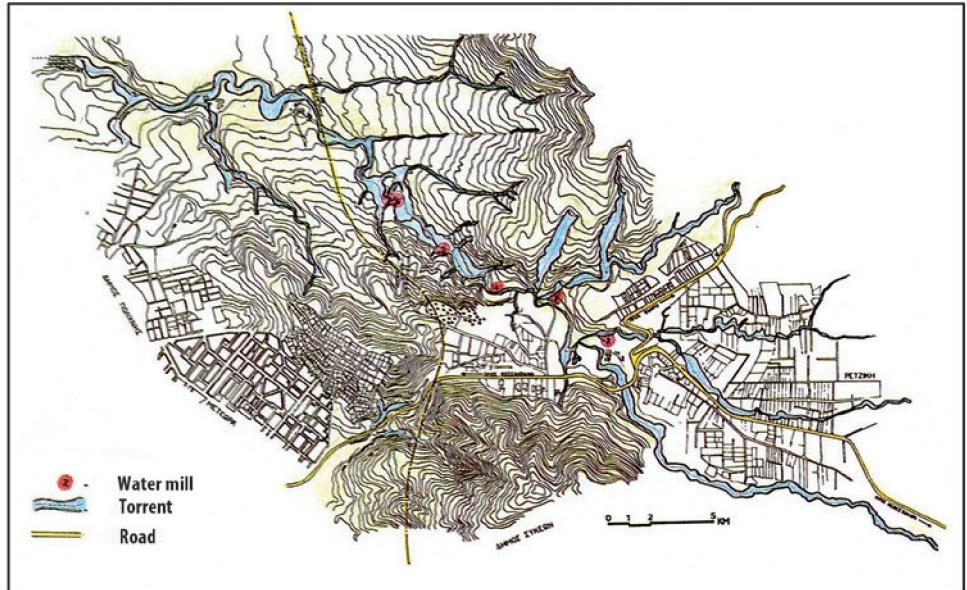
anism and grinding rooms. Mill no. 7 was supplied with the water from mill no. 6 and it did not have its own reservoir. The water tower (3 m × 3 m, max. preserved height 6 m), the wheel room and the grinding rooms are preserved. Two more fourteenth-century water mills stand on the banks of the Retziki watercourse. They are located at places where minor confluentes met the main stream, providing two different water sources. They have vertical water towers flanked at the

edges of their façade with supporting pilasters and a vertical, internal circular pipe.

**Bibliography:** Siaxampanē, Vyzantina ichnē 86. – Siaxampanē, Neromyloī 116-120. – Siaxambani, Watermills from Polichnī 338-341. – Symalidou, Vyzantinoi neromyloī Polichnēs 19-31 figs 1-8. – Toska, Polichnī 505-508. – Raptēs, Er gastēria 95-96, where they are described in detail with a discussion of their dating.



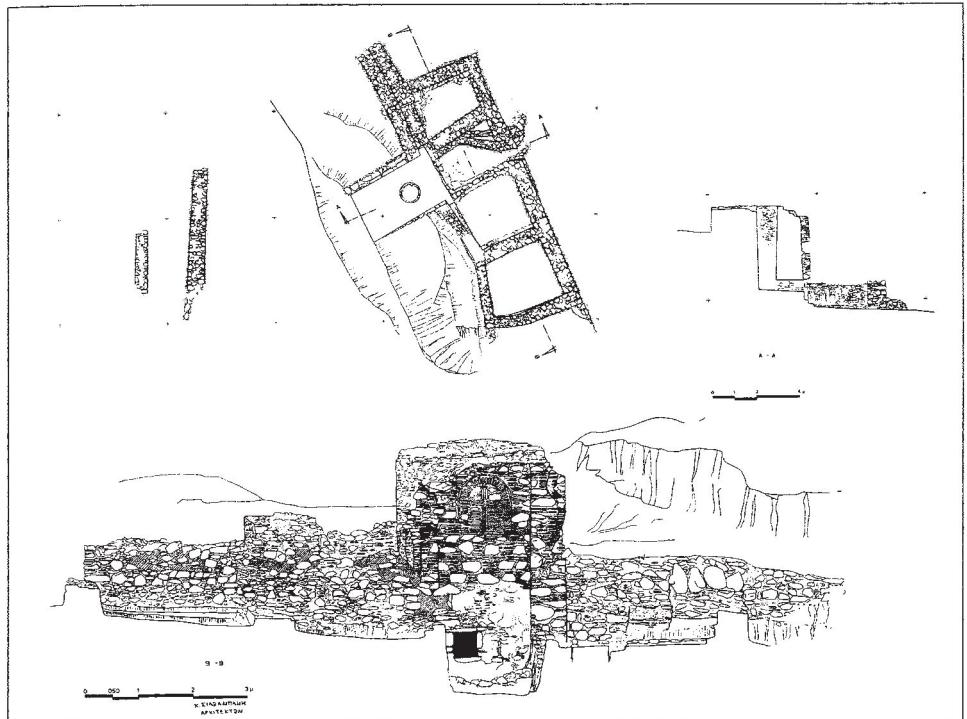
**Fig. 296** Retziki-Polichnē watercourse, Meteōra site, map of the area around Thessaloniki with the sites of the water mills marked.



**Fig. 297** Retziki-Polichnē watercourse, Meteōra site, topographic plan of the Polichnē watercourse with the sites of the water mills marked.



**Fig. 298** Retziki-Polichnē watercourse, Meteōra site, view of the water tower.



**Fig. 299** Retziki-Polichnē watercourse, Meteōra site, plan and section of the water mill.

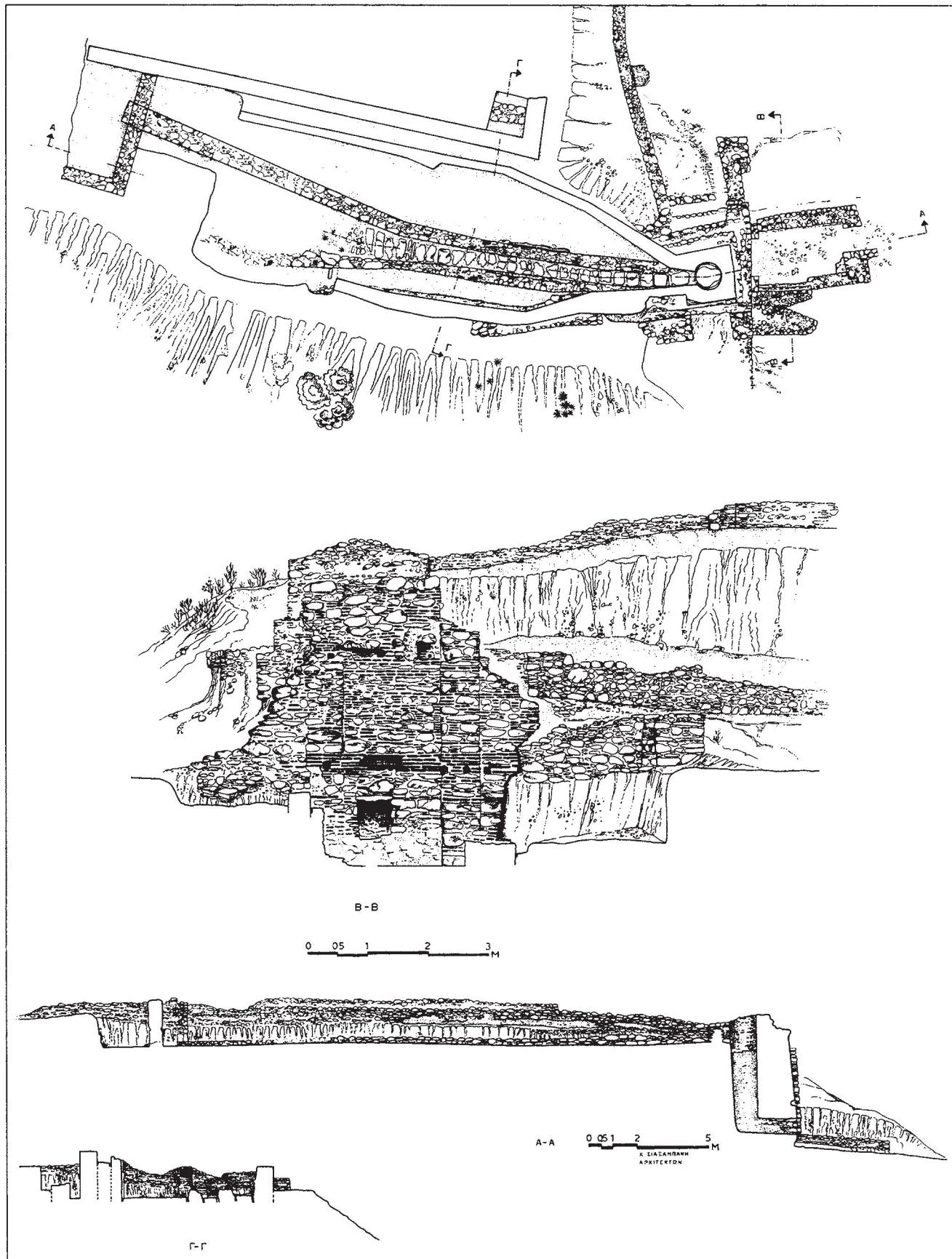


Fig. 300 Retziki-Polichnē watercourse, Meteōra site, plan, section and axonometric projection of the water mill.

Type: Water mills

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Panorama, Platanorema

Address: Platanakia site

Date: Fourteenth to fifteenth centuries

Description: Twenty-five water mills, organised in groups, existed on the banks of Platanorema and Elaiorema streams that flank Panorama, to the north-east of Thessaloniki. Three mills were found at the Platanakia site. They have a triangular water channel, a water tower with external reinforcing pilas-

fig. 301

ters at the corners of their façade and a circular, vertical pipe of variable diameter. Only one of them has been excavated (3m x 3m, height c. 5m), which was supplied with water that came from a nearby water mill that had its own water reservoir.

**Bibliography:** Kordomenidēs, Neromyloī Makedonias 59-62 esp. 60. – Siaxampanē, Neromyloī 117-120 illus. p. 114-115. – Siaxambani, Watermills from Polichni 338-340. – Raptēs, Ergastēria 96-97, where the finds are described in detail with further bibliography.

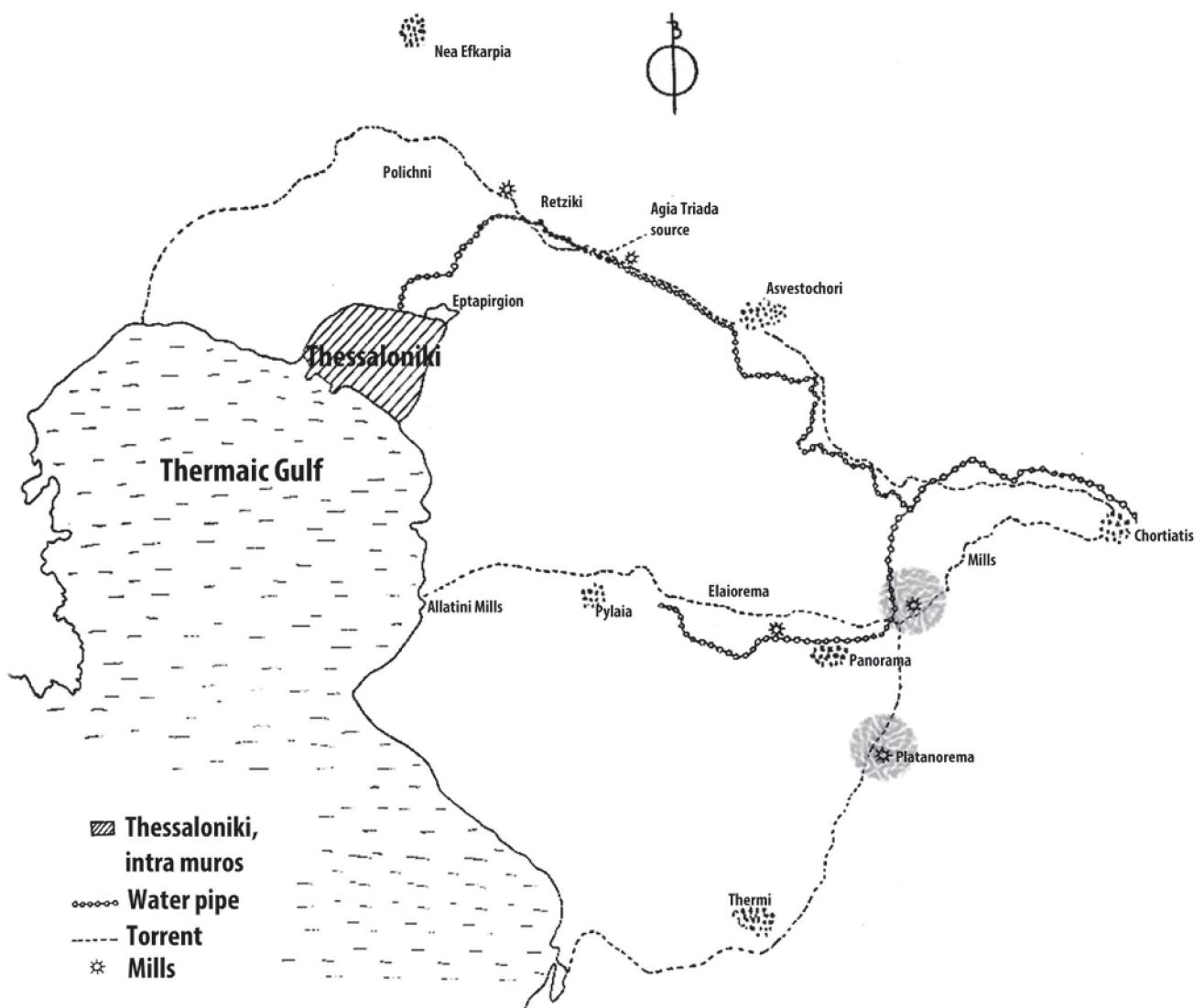


Fig. 301 Panorama, Platanorema, Platanakia site, map of the area around Thessaloniki with the sites of the water mills marked.



**Fig. 303** 8 Vlachava Street, view of the water tower.

**71**

**Type: Water mills**

**City: Thessaloniki**

**Area: Upper city, Koule Kafe (map: 6j)**

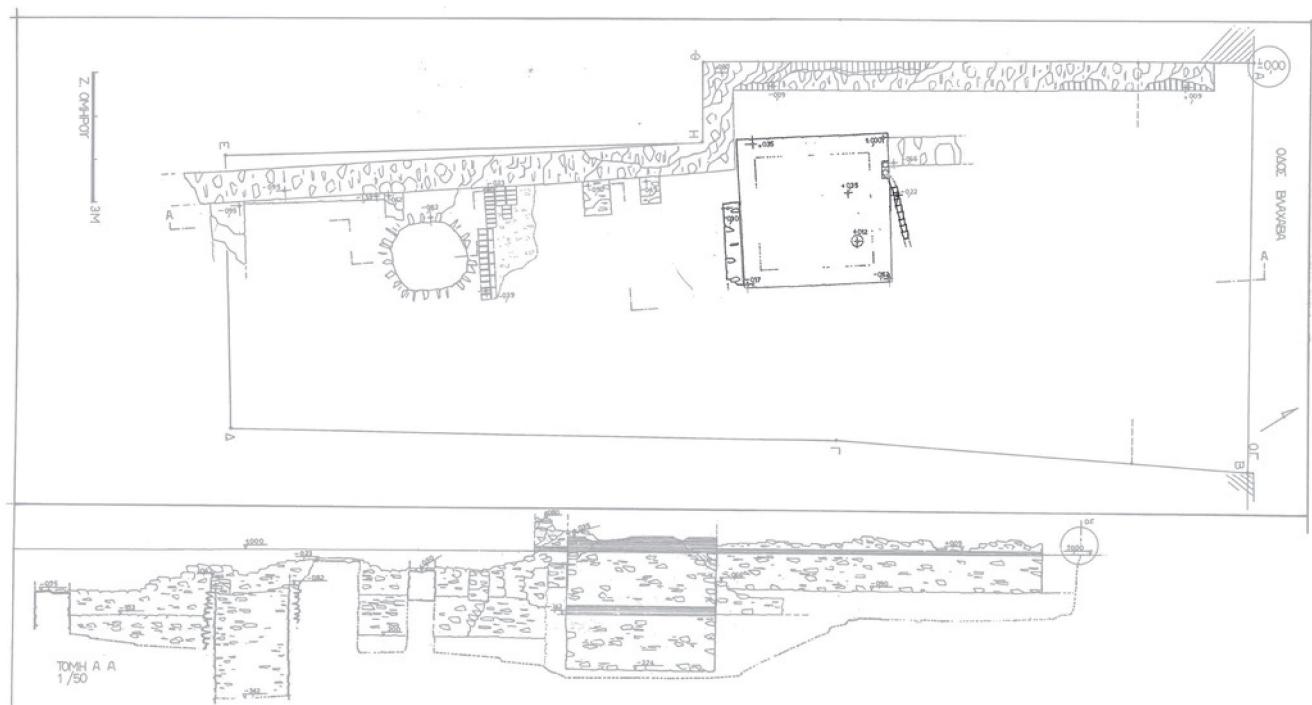
**Address: 8 Vlachava Street**

**Date: Late Byzantine period**

**Description:** A cubical water tower ( $3.50\text{m} \times 3.60\text{m} \times 2.80\text{m}$ ) was unearthed during the salvage excavation conducted on this site in the upper part of the city. It was built with rubble stones and mortar, and occasionally roof tiles were inserted between the rubble, decorated with a register of three rows of bricks. The interior walls of the tower and its floor were covered with hydraulic mortar and it was connected with a system of pipes, one of lead and several of clay. The tower was part of a larger workshop of which an external enclosure wall (preserved length 22 m, preserved height 1.50m, width 0.80 m), part of a clay pavement and a built well have been excavated.

**Bibliography:** Markē, Anaskaphōn eranismata 249 fig. 7.

**figs 302-303**



**Fig. 302** 8 Vlachava Street, plan of the excavation.

## Wine Presses

**72**

**Type: Wine press**

**City: Óraiokastro**

**Area: Palaiokastro**

**Address: Zakynthou and Stanisē Street**

**Date: Late sixth to early seventh centuries**

**Description:** In the warehouse of a fortified, fifth-century *villa rustica* at Palaiokastro, west of Thessaloniki, a reservoir

**figs 304-306**

( $2.60\text{m} \times 2\text{m} \times 1.15\text{m}$ ) and part of a wine press were discovered and dated to the late sixth century or early seventh century. Still surviving are stairs and a clearing hole in the floor that was covered with a late-sixth-century marble panel and hydraulic mortar.

**Bibliography:** Markē/Akrivopoulou, Anaskaphē agrepaulēs 283-298. – Cat. Thessaloniki 2003, 8-9.

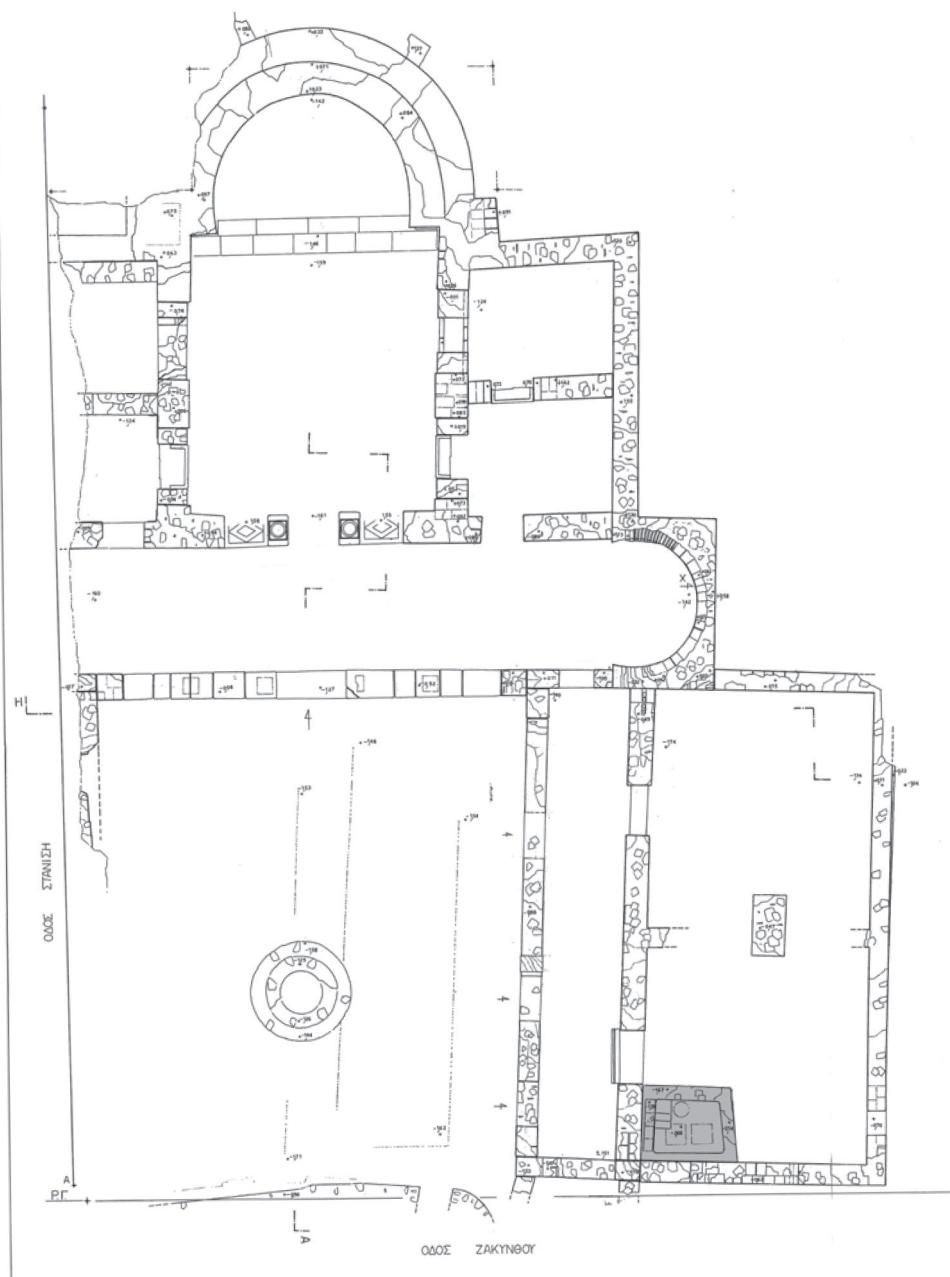


Fig. 304 Zakynthou and Stanis Street, Oraiokastro, plan.

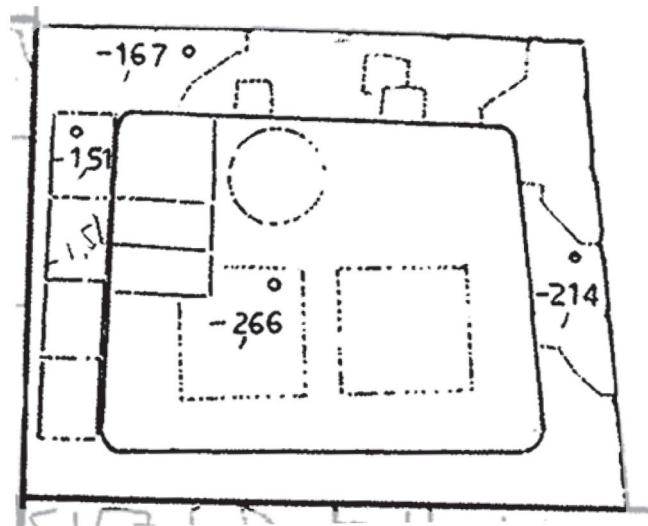


Fig. 305 Zakynthou and Stanis Street, Oraiokastro, plan of the wine press.



Fig. 306 Zakynthou and Stanis Street, Oraiokastro, marble closure-slab embedded in the floor of the wine press.



**Fig. 308** Evangelistrias Cemetery, formerly Lyssiatreion Clinic, view of the burial building that was transformed into a wine press.



**Fig. 309** Evangelistrias Cemetery, formerly Lyssiatreion Clinic, detail of the wine press.

73

figs 307-309

**Type:** Wine press

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Eastern Necropolis (map: 51)

**Address:** Evangelistrias Cemetery, formerly the Lyssiatreion Clinic

**Date:** Early Byzantine

**Description:** After its destruction in the Early Byzantine period, a square burial monument (12 m × 8.40 m) in the eastern necropolis, was partly transformed into an installation for the production of wine. The eastern leg of the cross-shaped building was enclosed with a small wall, coated with hydraulic mortar and turned into a reservoir. The contents of the reservoir could be drained through a hole on its west side via a short pipe (length 0.70 m, diam. 0.15 m × 0.10 m) fed into a well-shaped pit (0.90 m × 0.80 m; depth 0.90 m), dug in the central chamber of the building. In the centre of this pit there is a hemispherical depression to collect the sediment, allowing the contents of the reservoir to be drawn off it. Traces of a similar reservoir are visible in the compartment in the western leg of the cross-shaped building. It seems that the transformation of the use of the building occurred after the destruction of the eastern necropolis during the Early Byzantine period.

**Bibliography:** For the excavation, see Pelekanidou, Euangelistria 534-535. – For the identification of its later use in wine making, see Raptēs, Ergastēria 111-112. – Also Raptēs et al., Skepseis kai paratērēseis 472 fig. 5.



**Fig. 307** Evangelistrias Cemetery, formerly Lyssiatreion Clinic, plan of the excavation.

Type: Wine press

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Retziki-Polichnē watercourse

Address: Meteōra site

Date: Middle to Late Byzantine, probably twelfth to thirteenth centuries

Description: A reservoir assumed to belong to an installation for the production of wine was discovered at the site of the water mills in the Meteōra area. On the other finds of the site, see **cat. no. 69**.

Bibliography: Siaxampanē, Vyzantina ichnē 86. – Siaxampanē, Watermills from Polichnē 338-341 esp. 341. – Raptēs, Ergastēria 113.



Fig. 310 Kastrōn Street, plan of the area.

Type: Wine press

City: Thessaloniki

Area: East end (map: 51)

Address: Kastrōn Street

Date: Probably Byzantine period

Description: A wine press (1.95 m x 1.40 m), internally coated with hydraulic mortar, was discovered during salvage excavations on Kastrōn Street, north of the Olympiados and running up to Achilleōs Street. A 200-metre-long section of the eastern city wall and two of its square towers were revealed. From the archaeological evidence, the press was constructed at a later time on the east side of the wall by the northern tower.

Bibliography: Cat. Thessaloniki 2003a, 5.

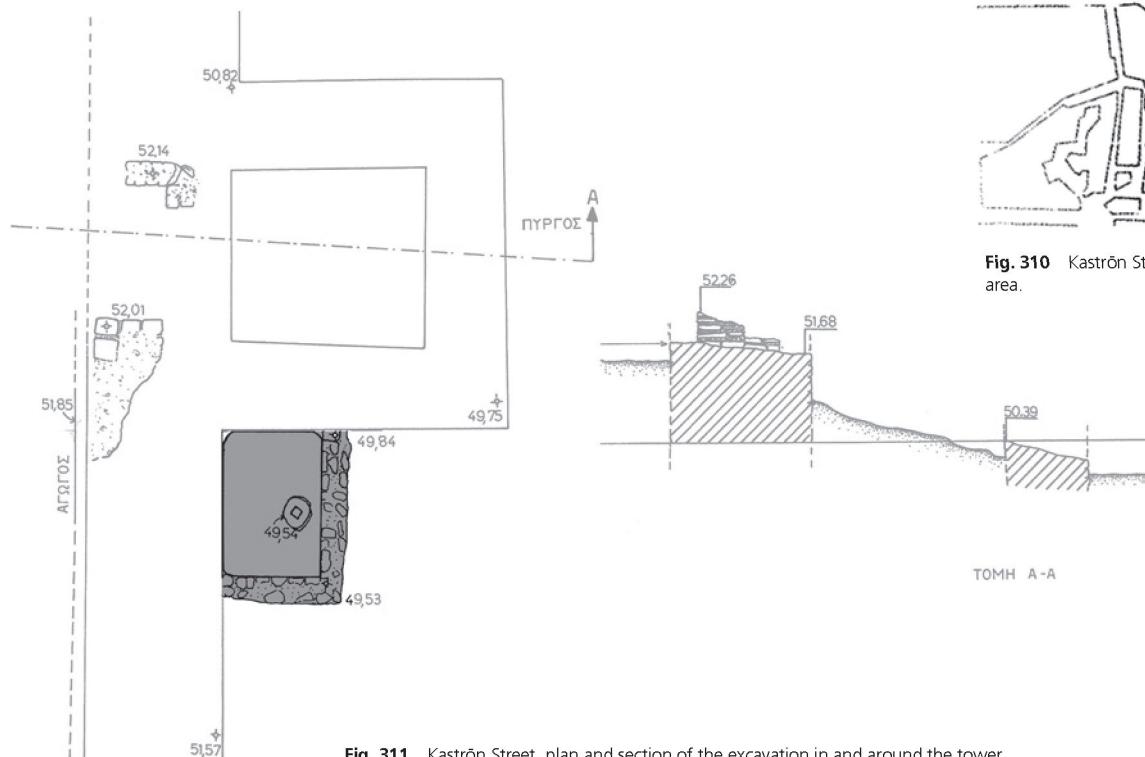


Fig. 311 Kastrōn Street, plan and section of the excavation in and around the tower.

## Metal Refineries

76

figs 292, 312-315

Type: Mining/metallurgy/metal refinery

City/Village: Peristera

Area: South of Peristera, near the Grammoustikeia watercourse

Address: Asēmomylos, probably corresponding to the *Tzechianē* or *Ropalaia* site

Date: Sixth to fifteenth centuries

Description: The Bishopric of Thessaloniki owned a metal refinery, possibly for gold, from the sixth or seventh centuries onwards at the site of the Ropalaia (Ροπαλαία) near the Byzantine village of Hagia Euphēmia (Άγια Εὐφημία) (modern Lakkia), east of Thessaloniki. A group of artisanal installations exploiting the abundance of water along the watercourse west of Peristera can be dated to the Early to Late Byzantine periods. Important ruins have been found on the eastern bank on the site of the *Asēmomylos* (Ασημόμυλος), i.e. »silver mill«, close to a water mill. These ruins have been interpreted as the central part of an ore refinery, most probably for washing alluvial gold. Enormous piles of stones in the area are evidence of the mining activity that took place here. Pottery

finds from the excavation define the construction period of the installation between the fifth and sixth century, and its abandonment after the fifteenth or sixteenth century. The main building is trapezoid (30m long and 8m wide at the smaller base). Its floor was of compacted earth and it has been assumed that it was not entirely roofed. A built water pipe (16cm wide), floored with *tegulae* (flat roof tiles), traverses the building diagonally and ends in a built manhole (45cm x 50cm) at the south-east. The last two metres of the pipe are constructed with clay pipes, as are the pipes that begin from the manhole and flow from a considerable height into two external reservoirs. The southern and smaller of the two reservoirs (1.50m x 1.10m) is a simple one. The eastern, larger one (4.30m x 3.20m) is a heated water reservoir with a system of hypocausts under its floor and in the middle of its long northern side. Over the fire-tunnel, a base for a metal cauldron had been constructed.

Bibliography: Theocharidou, Enkatasē 27-28. – Theocharidou, Orycheio Peristeras 408. – Theodōridēs, To ktēmatolοgio 417. – For an overview of the finds, the economy and topography of the site, see Sampanopoulou, Katalogos 91-92.

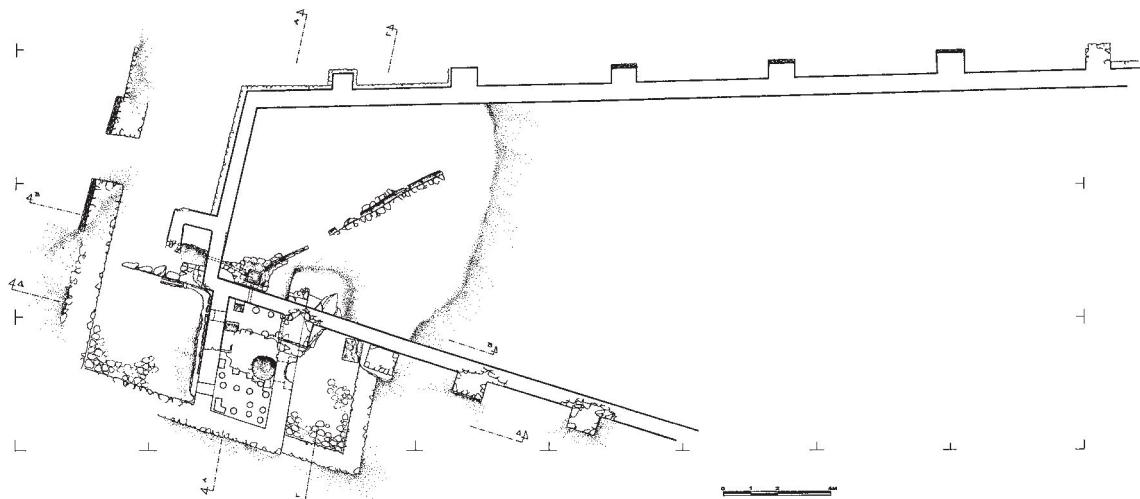


Fig. 312 Peristera, Grammoustikeia watercourse, plan of the metal refinery excavation.



Fig. 313 Peristera, Grammoustikeia watercourse, views of the metal refinery.



Fig. 314 Peristera, Grammoustikeia watercourse, views of the metal refinery.

## Dyeworks

77

Type: Dyeworks, purple dyeing

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 9i)

Address: Nauarinou Square, Galerius' complex

Date: Second or first century BC to first century AD

Description: An artisanal complex was found during the excavations conducted under the palace of Galerius (cat. nos 15, 27, 45). Among the other industries, it appears that also a dyeworks existed. Its presence is indicated by the large number of murex shells and the remains of dyeing substances in clay sherds that were found on the site. The finds are dated to the period between the second or first century BC and the first century AD.

Bibliography: Karamperē/Christodoulidou/Kaiāfa, To anaskaphiko ergo 533-534.

fig. 109



Fig. 315 Peristera, Grammoustikeia watercourse, views of the metal refinery.

78

figs 316-318

Type: Dyeworks

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 6j)

Address: 75 Agias Sophias Street

Date: Fourth to fifth centuries

Description: A workshop complex was found in the area close to the Hagia Sophia, in the salvage excavation conducted at 75 Agias Sophias Street. The installation is dated

to the fourth century or the early fifth century. The complex was equipped with a system of water pipes and a circular well-like, vaulted structure (diam. 1.10m, preserved height 3m) that has a drain feeding into a pipe. The large number of loom weights found in the area of the workshop indicate that it was used for weaving and thread dyeing.

Bibliography: Karydas, Anaskaphes Agias Sophias 75, 251-262 esp. 252-254 figs 3-4.

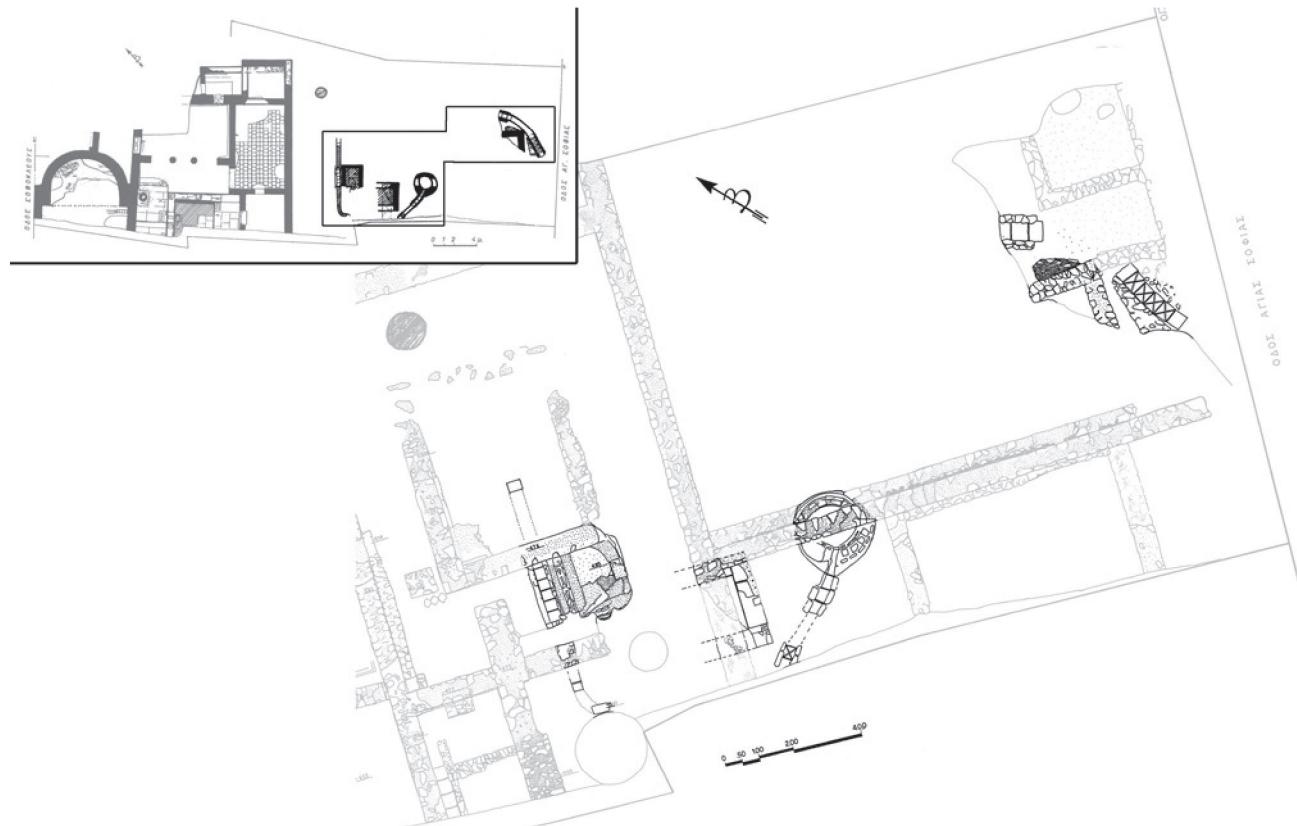
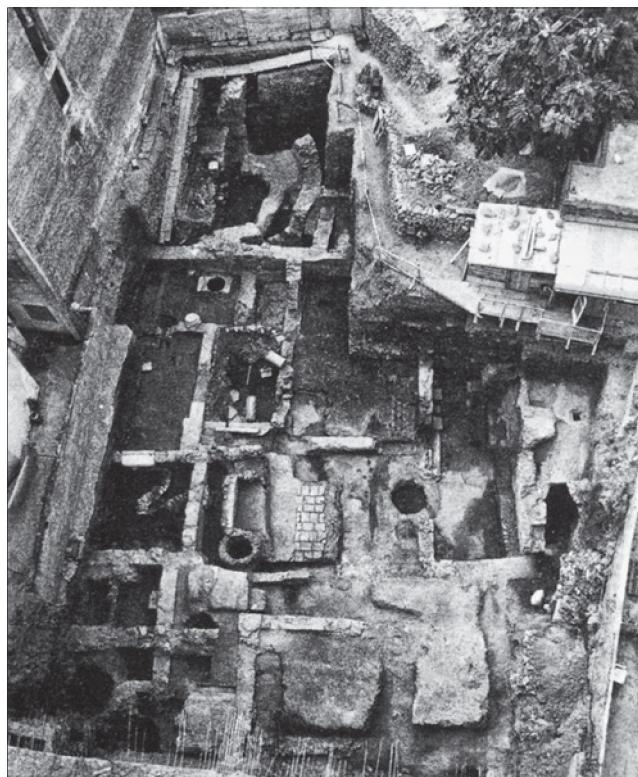


Fig. 316 75 Agias Sophias Street, plan.



**Fig. 317** 75 Agias Sophias Street, general view of the excavation.



**Fig. 318** 75 Agias Sophias Street, view of the western house from north.

## 79

**Type:** Dyeworks

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre ([map](#): 8i)

**Address:** Ancient Agora, south street

**Date:** Early Christian, probably fifth century

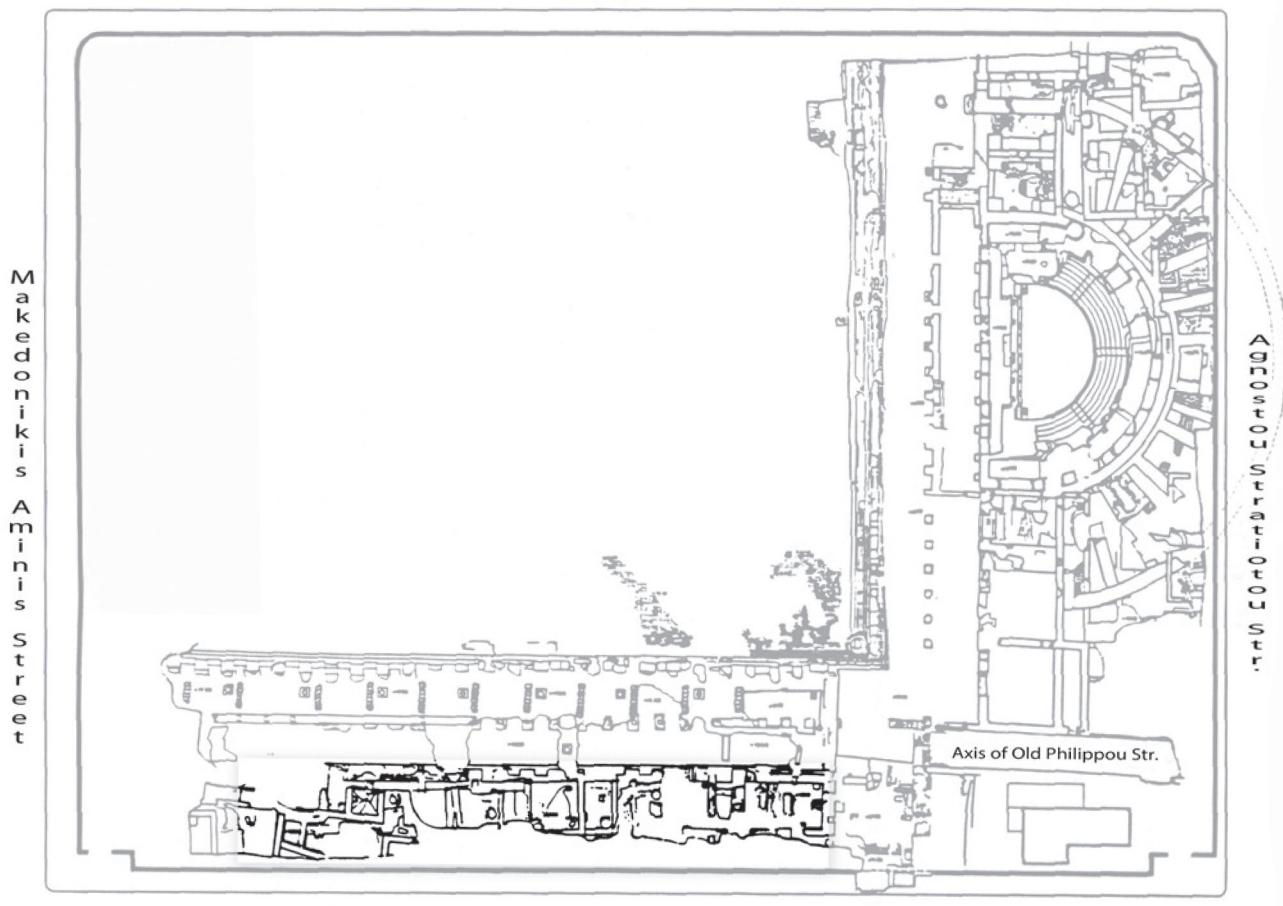
**Description:** The southern side of the Ancient Agora is delimited by a stone-paved *decumanus* street with a commercial character. A row of thirteen shops has been discovered here, attached to the southern wall of the *cryptoparticus* that supports the elevated southern part of the forum. These shops were designed simultaneously with the *cryptoparticus*, but were built sometime later. Workshops operated in some of them from the middle of the fourth century onwards. Pits meeting their relevant needs were dug in their floors and

## figs 319-322

finally filled in the sixth century. In the shops numbered 8, 9 and 12 (**fig. 333**), especially, reservoirs for processing were excavated that, according to the finds, operated until the end of the fifth century. These basins or reservoirs indicate most probably the operation of thread dyeworks. The shops on this southern commercial street of the forum continued to operate until the Late Byzantine period. They were cut off from the *cryptoparticus*, which was transformed into a water reservoir in the sixth century, and filled up to c. 1 m from their original floor, as was the entire southern street.

**Bibliography:** Bolē/Skiadaresēs, Strōmatographia stē notia pteryga 90, 94-97. – Valavanidou, Ergastēriakes chrēseis 128-129. – Vitti, Poleodomikē exelixē 185-186 no. 63 fig. XV pl. 50-51.

Olympou street



Philippou Street

**Fig. 319** Ancient Agora, plan where southern commercial street is marked in bold.

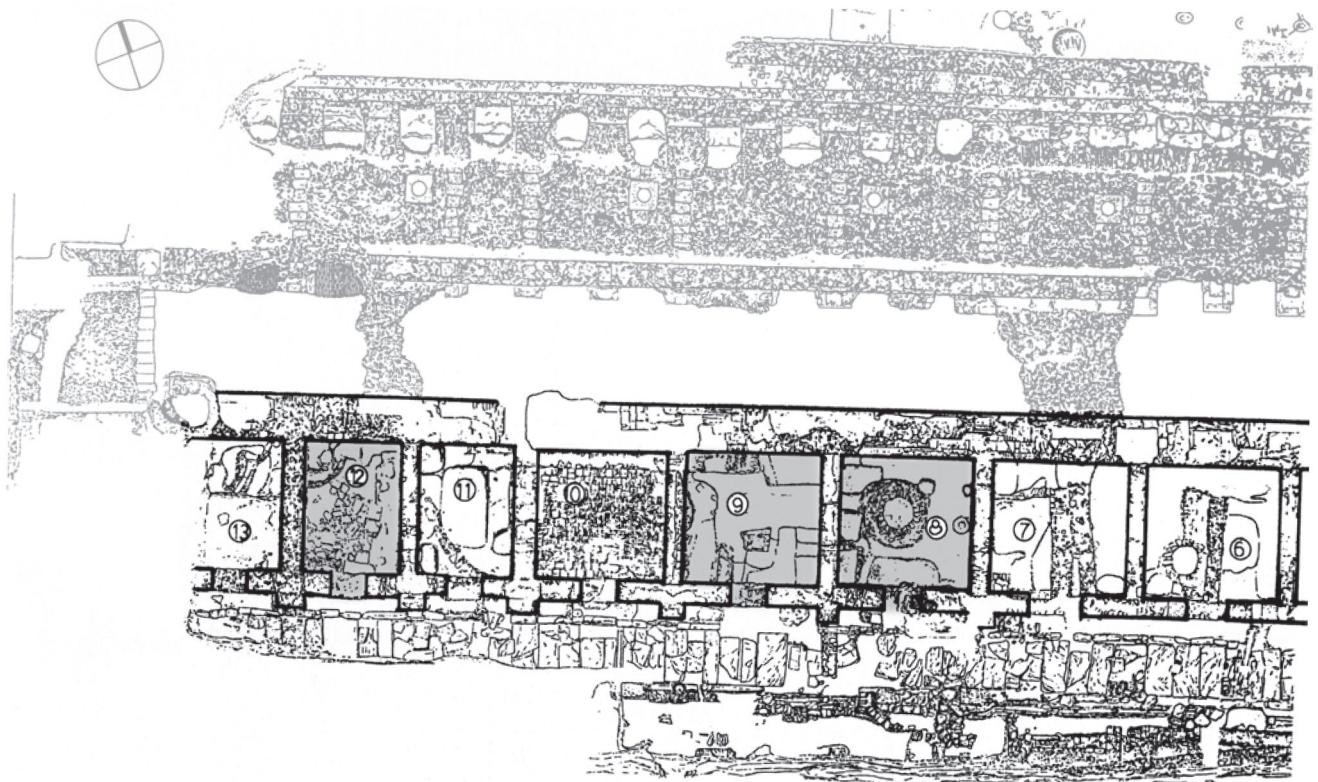




Fig. 321 Ancient Agora, general view of the southern commercial street from the west.



Fig. 322 Ancient Agora, view of shops nos 8 and 9.

Type: Dyeworks

City: Thessaloniki

Area: North-east end (map: 7h)

Address: 7 L. Paster and Mētropolitē Iōakeim Sgourou Street

Date: Middle Byzantine period (ninth to thirteenth centuries)

Description: A Middle Byzantine workshop was discovered at the south-western corner of the plot in a salvage excavation conducted near the city wall, north-east of Di-oikētēriou Square. It was built on the fill above a large fourth

or fifth-century house with a central atrium that had been reconstructed and remained in use until the Dark Ages (seventh to ninth centuries). The preserved elements of the workshop comprise a pavement formed with *spolia*, a built water pipe covered with schist plaques (max. preserved length 3.4m, 0.20 m wide, max. preserved height 0.15 m) that led to a manhole (diam. 0.60 m) and probably some older water pipes dating from the Roman phase of the site, as well as two more manholes (diam. 1.5 m and 1.6 m, respectively).

Bibliography: Cat. Thessaloniki 2002, 17.

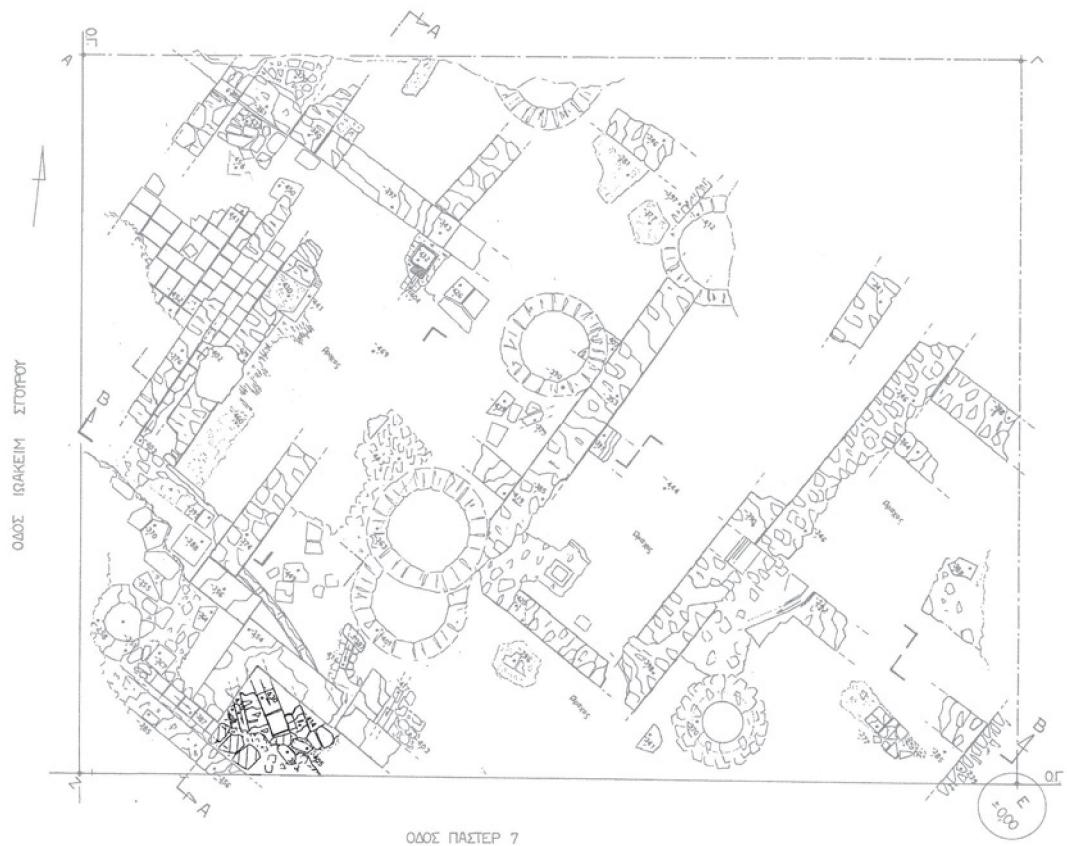


Fig. 323 7 Paster L. and Mētropolitē Iōakeim Sgourou Street, plan of the excavation.



Fig. 324 7 Paster L. and Mētropolitē Iōakeim Sgourou Street, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 325 7 Paster L. and Mētropolitē Iōakeim Sgourou Street, workshop water pipes.



**Fig. 326** 7 Paster L. and Métropolitē Iōakeim Sgourou Street, workshop water pipes.

81

Type: Dyeworks

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 7k)

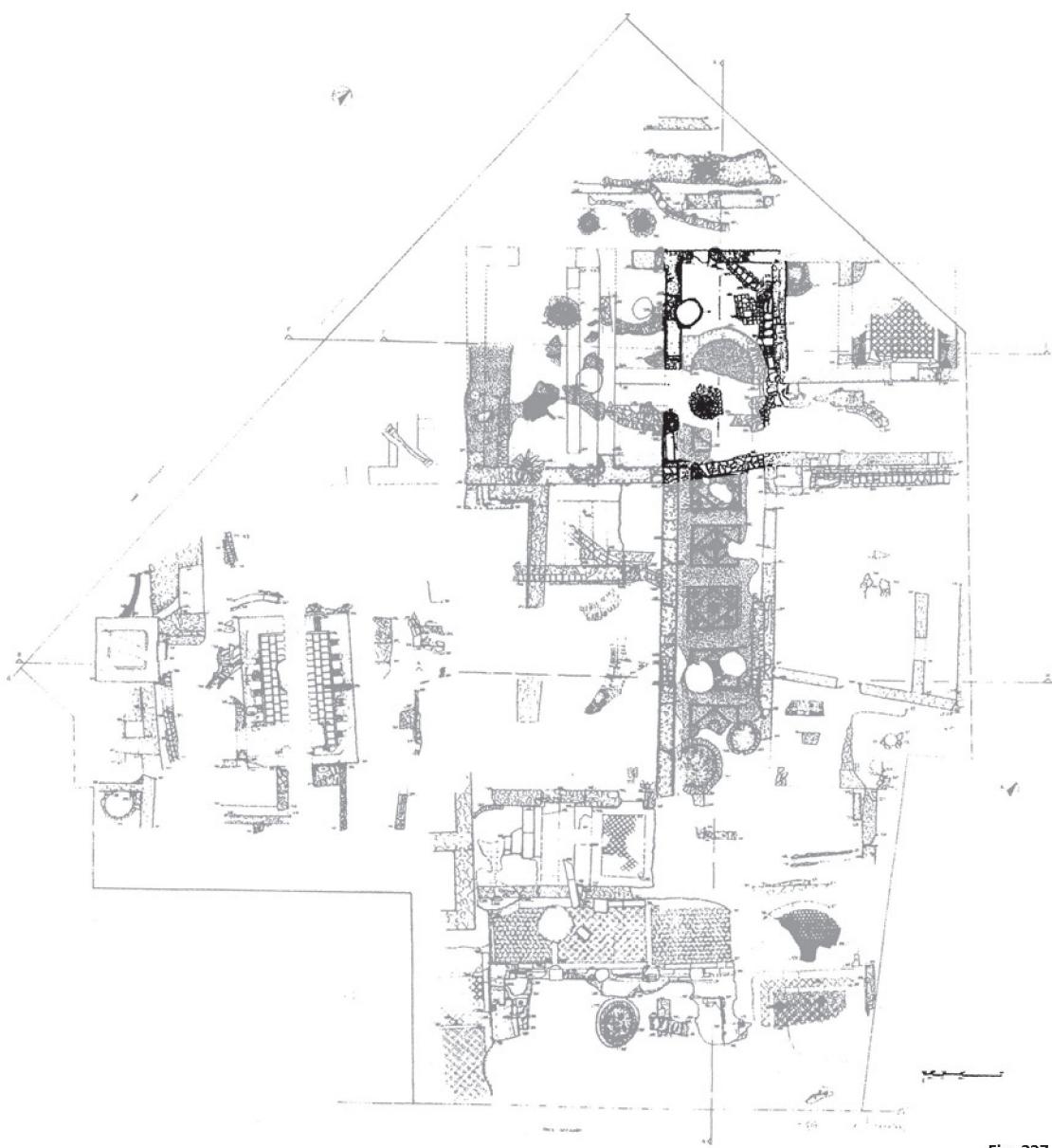
Address: 6 L. Iasonidou Street

Date: Late Byzantine period

Description: Luxurious fourth to sixth-century houses with opus sectile and mosaic pavements, wall mosaics and paintings were discovered during salvage excavations on this site. The houses were gradually partitioned into smaller properties during the Dark Ages, a process that continued into the Byzantine era, when a water-related artisanal use of the site can be detected (cat.no. 97). On the same site, in the Late Byzantine period, a thread and fabric dyeworks operated. It comprised wells and reservoirs that have been identified by the excavators as intended for dyeing.

Bibliography: Markē/Kommataς, Iasonidou 6, 333 illus. 1 fig. 12.

fig. 327



**Fig. 327** 6 L. Iasonidou Street, plan of the excavation.

Type: Dyeworks

**City:** Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 8k)

**Address:** 6 Prasakakē and Koukouphlē Street

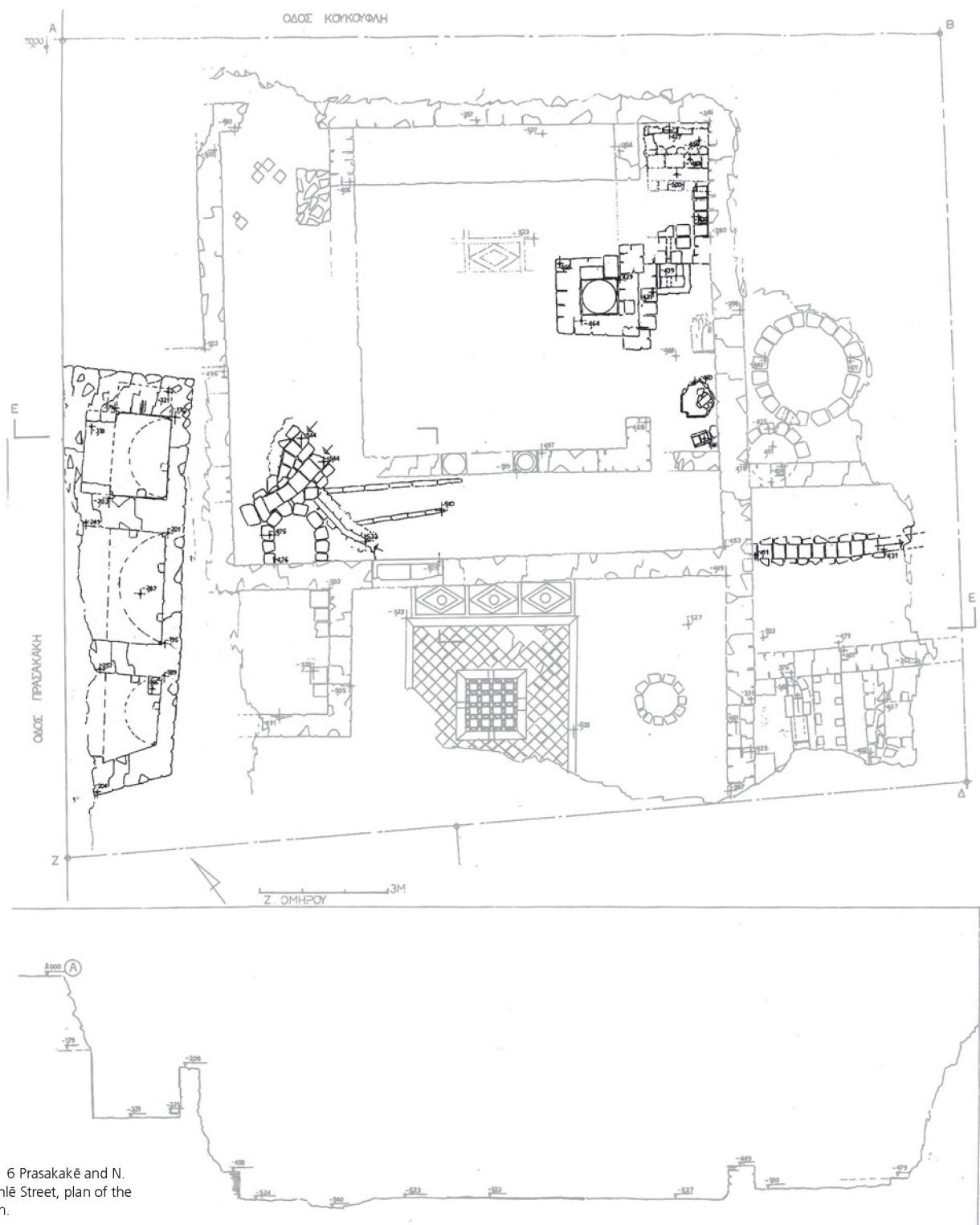
**Date:** Middle Byzantine period

**Description:** An Early Christian public building was discovered during salvage excavations above a Roman building with mosaic pavements, which was probably abandoned in the

fig. 328

early fourth century. It had mosaic and opus sectile floors and had been remodeled at least three times. In the Middle Byzantine era it was partitioned into smaller rooms, one of which became a workshop with several rectangular, built water reservoirs (one of them is 3.30 m x 1.60 m) and water pipes.

**Bibliography:** Markē, Prasakakē – Koukouphlē 337-340 pl. 152a. – Markē, Agia Sophia kai prosktismata 58-59.



**Fig. 328** 6 Prasakakē and N. Koukouphlē Street, plan of the excavation.

## Tanneries

83

figs 329-332

Type: Undetermined, including use of water

(possibly a tannery)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 7j)

Address: 2 Sophokleous Street

Date: Late Roman period, Tetrarchy

Description: Remains of two rooms, either shops or workshops, dating from Roman Imperial times, were discovered during salvage excavations. In the northern section, a rect-

angular structure was found that had a rock-hewn pipe coming from a rock-carved basin leading to it. This pipe, along with another rock-carved basin and a rectangular basin coated with lime at the southern end of the site, belonged to an open-air workshop. Remains of this workshop present a partly rock-hewn domed reservoir ( $2\text{ m} \times 2.40\text{ m} \times 1.80\text{ m}$ ), a carved basin coated with lime at the north-eastern part of the site, and possibly part of a water pipe floored with bricks dated to the time of the Tetrarchy.

Bibliography: Cat. Thessaloniki 2003a, 12.

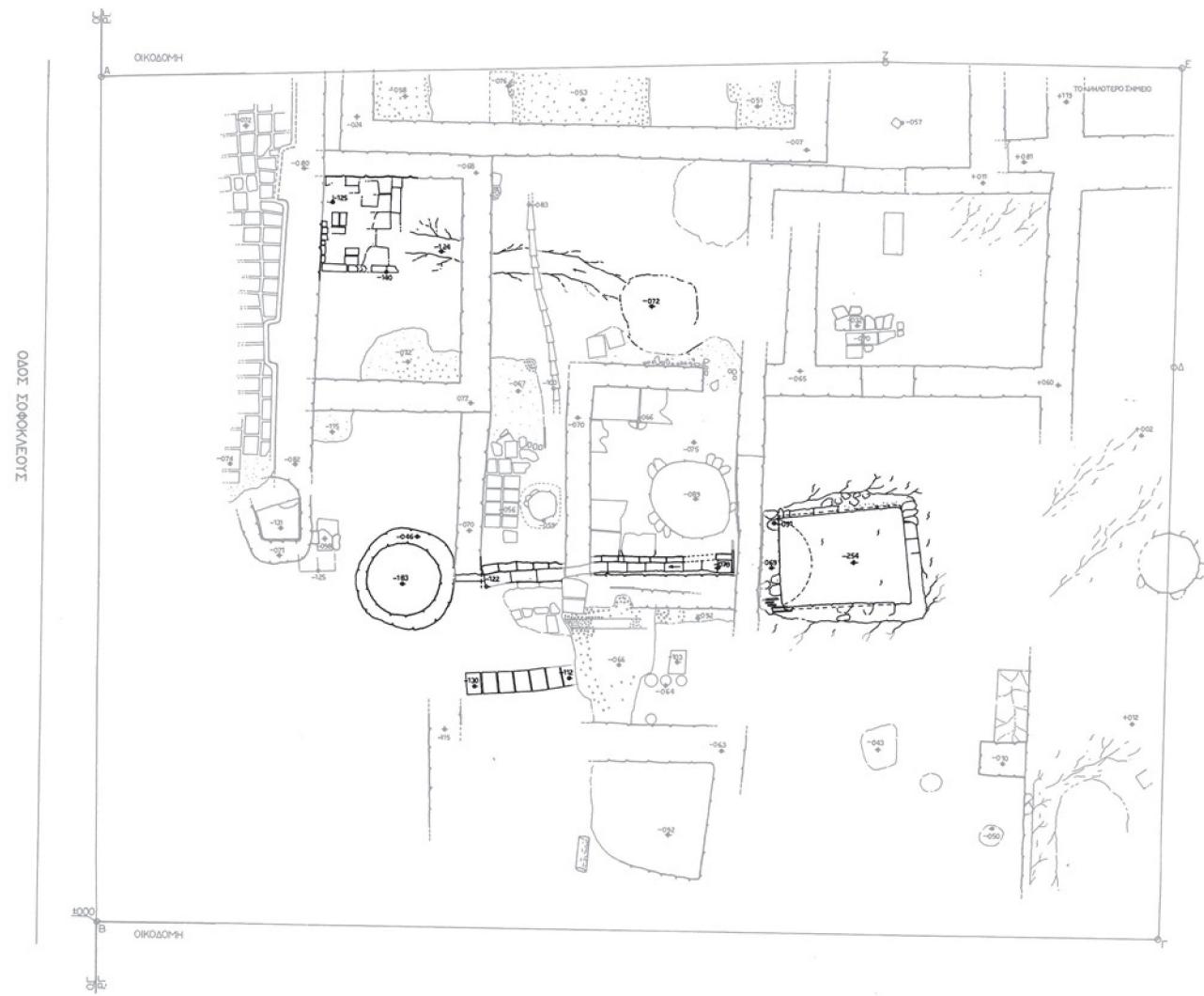




Fig. 330 2 Sophokleous Street, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 331 2 Sophokleous Street, workshop of the Imperial period.

84

figs 319, 321-322, 333-335

Type: Tannery

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 8i)

Address: Ancient Agora, *cryptoporticus*

Date: Early Christian period

Description: In the row of thirteen shops described above (cat. no. 79), evidence for a tannery or tanneries was discovered. Basins or reservoirs in the first shop, combined with traces of lime, suggest that it was a tannery, although a similar picture could be produced by a thread dyeworks. However, a curved knife, designed for the cleaning of skins during their processing in tanneries, found in the tenth shop confirms the hypothesis that at least one tannery operated here. The shops of this southern commercial street of the forum continued to operate until the Late Byzantine period. They were cut off from the *cryptoporticus*, which was transformed into a water reservoir in the sixth century, and filled up to c. 1 m from its original floor, as was the entire southern street.



Fig. 332 2 Sophokleous Street, rock-cut, vaulted cistern.

Bibliography: Adam-Velenē, Archaia Agora 520 fig. 3. – Valavanidou, Ergastēriakes chrēseis 128-129. – Bolē/Skia-daresēs, Strōmatographia stē notia pteryga 90, 94-97. – Vitti, Poleodomikē exelixē 185-186 no. 63 fig. XV pl. 50-51.

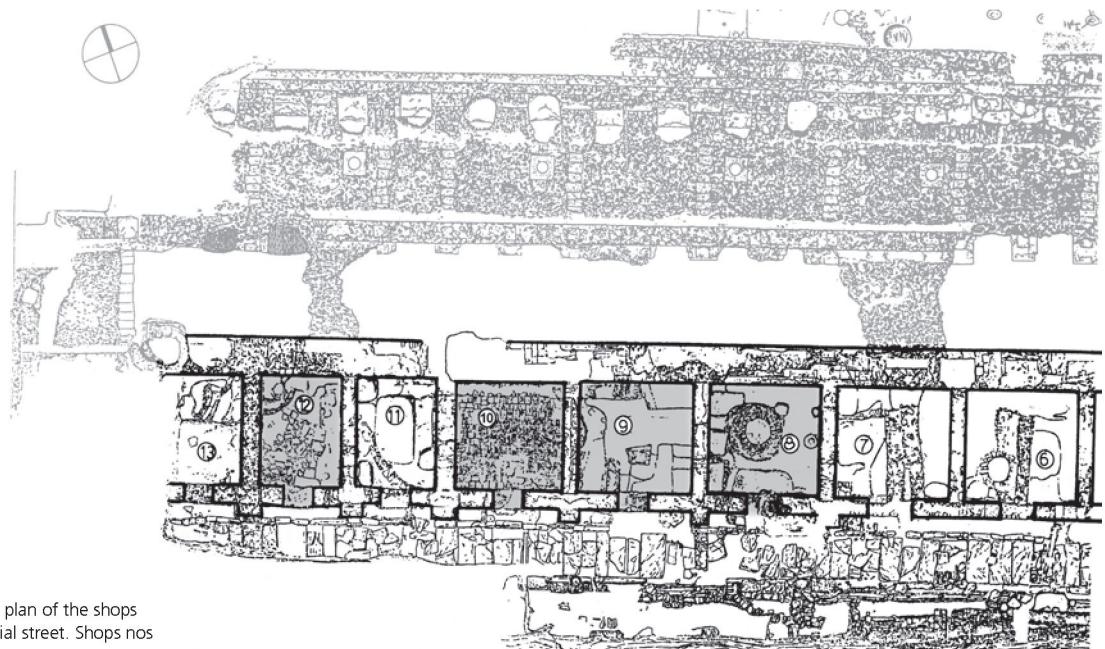


Fig. 333 Ancient Agora, plan of the shops on the southern commercial street. Shops nos 8, 9, 12 are highlighted.



Fig. 334 Ancient Agora, *cryptoporticus*. Pits, pipes and a lime-cist in the area of shop no. 13. View from the west.

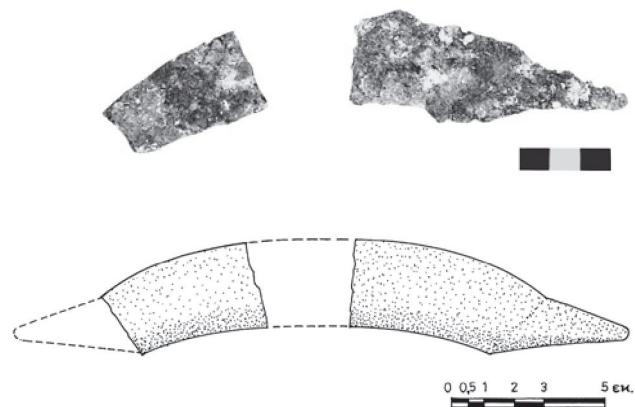


Fig. 335 Ancient Agora, curved blade of a tanner's knife found in shop no. 9.

85

figs 336-338

Type: Tannery

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 6i)

Address: 18 K. Melenikou Street

Date: Sixth to seventh centuries

Description: A sixth to seventh-century installation was unearthed on the site of the eastern Roman cemetery. The following elements of the workshop were found: at the west part of the plot a mud-built wall (max. preserved length 8.80 m, width 0.60 m); two lime pits (3.10 m x 1.75 m and 3.14 m x 1.82 m, respectively, 0.30 m deep); a carefully constructed circular shaft (1.27 m deep); and a floor made of lime mortar (5 m x 3.13 m) at the eastern part of the excavation. The installation has been identified as a tannery due to the presence of lime pits.

Bibliography: Cat. Thessaloniki 2005, 6.

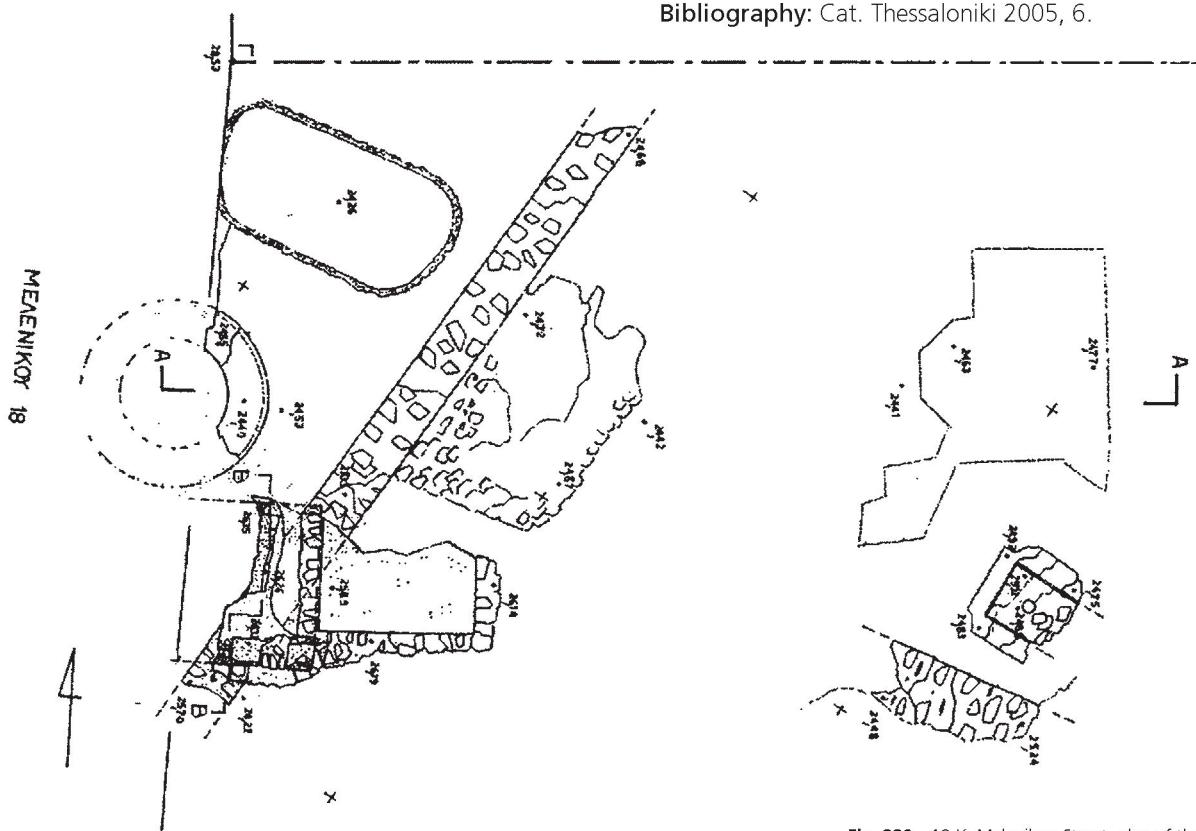


Fig. 336 18 K. Melenikou Street, plan of the excavation.



Fig. 338 18 K. Melenikou Street, view of the workshop's installation.

86

Type: Undetermined, including use of water  
(possibly a tannery)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 8j)

Address: 52 Agias Sophias Street

Date: Eighth to ninth centuries

Description: Remains of a workshop were found above the ruins of a fifth-century bath house, probably connected with the complex of Acheiropoietos. The bath was abandoned either in the Dark Ages (seventh to ninth centuries), or the early Middle Byzantine period. Its floors were elevated and the space was transformed into a workshop. A pipe was

fig. 339



Fig. 337 18 K. Melenikou Street, general view of the excavation.

constructed (orientated east-west) with water flowing westwards above the bath's fire-tunnel (*praefurnium*). Another pipe was found north-west of the site. A new structure and a square reservoir are dated to the same phase. Later in the same phase, the workshop underwent some modifications: a lime-coated reservoir was constructed to the west of the existing one, and a shaft was built, with two of its stone-and-brick walls preserved.

Bibliography: Markē, Agias Sophias 52, 511-515.

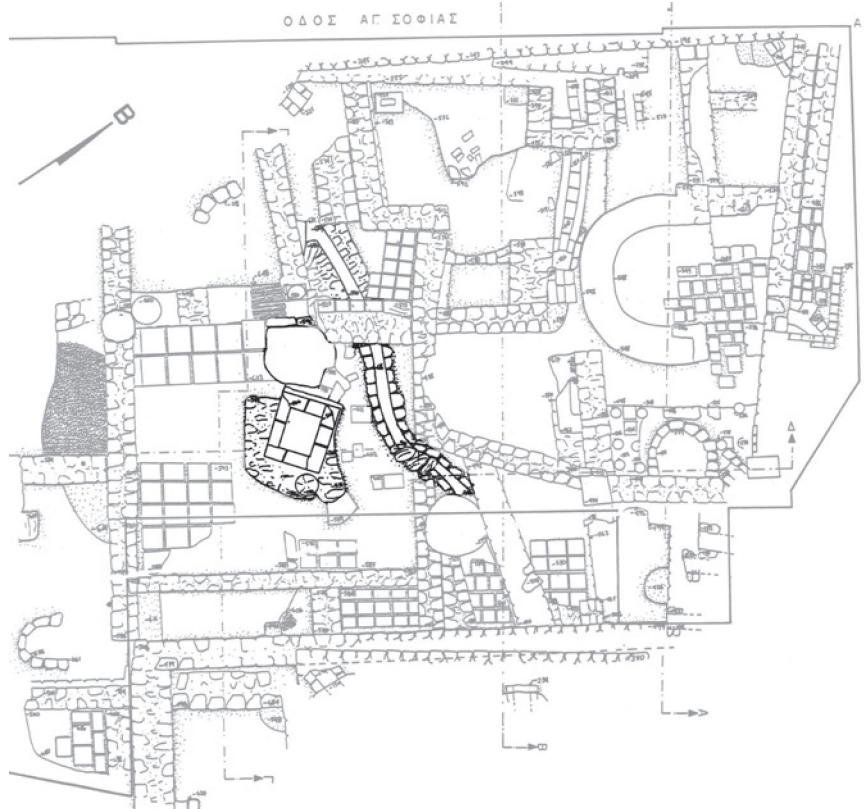


Fig. 339 52 Agias Sophias Street, plan of the excavation.

**Type: Tannery**

**City: Thessaloniki**

**Area: West end (map: 9f)**

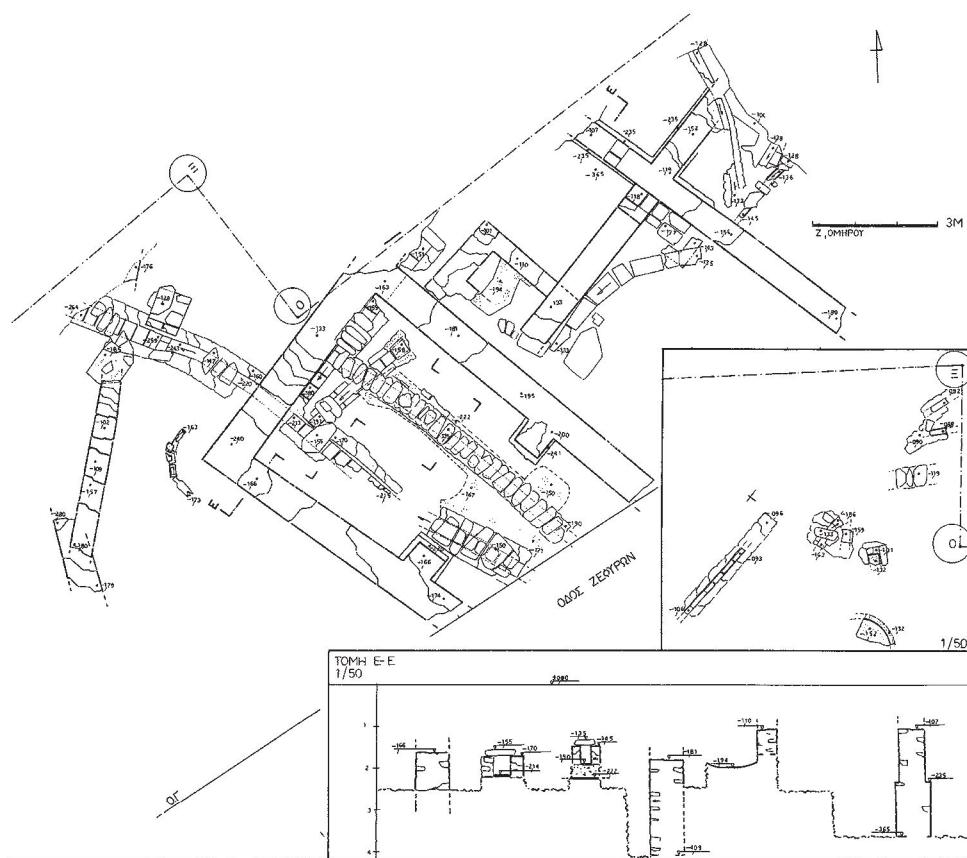
**Address: 12 Zephyrōn Street**

**Date: Thirteenth to fifteenth centuries**

**Description:** A Palaeologan workshop, identified as a tannery from archaeological finds, has been excavated, that was situated within and very close to the western city walls. It was built during the Late Byzantine period on the site of an Early Christian and Middle Byzantine house. The finds

comprise two small, rectangular reservoirs (1 m x 1.7 m and 0.55 m x 0.60 m, respectively), built with stones and lime mortar enriched with powdered brick, and a lime pit. Several pipes that were found all over the site are dated to the same phase. These are stone-built and floored with brick, having a square cross-section. The artisanal use of the site continued into the Ottoman period. Finds from this period comprise several water pipes, a shaft or manhole, a kiln, a pit and the covering of a shaft.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2006, 7.



## Workshops of Undetermined Use with Evidence of Water Usage (No Kiln)

88

figs 310. 342

Type: Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: East end (map: 51)

Address: Kastrōn Street

Date: Possibly Early Christian period, possibly be much later

Description: A workshop was discovered during salvage excavations on Kastrōn Street (north of the Olympiados to Achilleōs Street). It was located in the southern tower of two

square defensive towers of the eastern city walls. A 200-metre-long section of the wall was also excavated. Dating from a later period than the tower itself, remains included two twin water pipes made from bricks and covered with schist stones and marble slabs (max. preserved length 6.5 m and 7.15 m, 0.55 m wide), designed to carry water in a west to east direction. Fragments of an amphora and a mid-fourth-century bronze coin of Constans (337-350) or Constantius I (305-306) were found in the tower's infill.

Bibliography: Cat. Thessaloniki 2003a, 5.

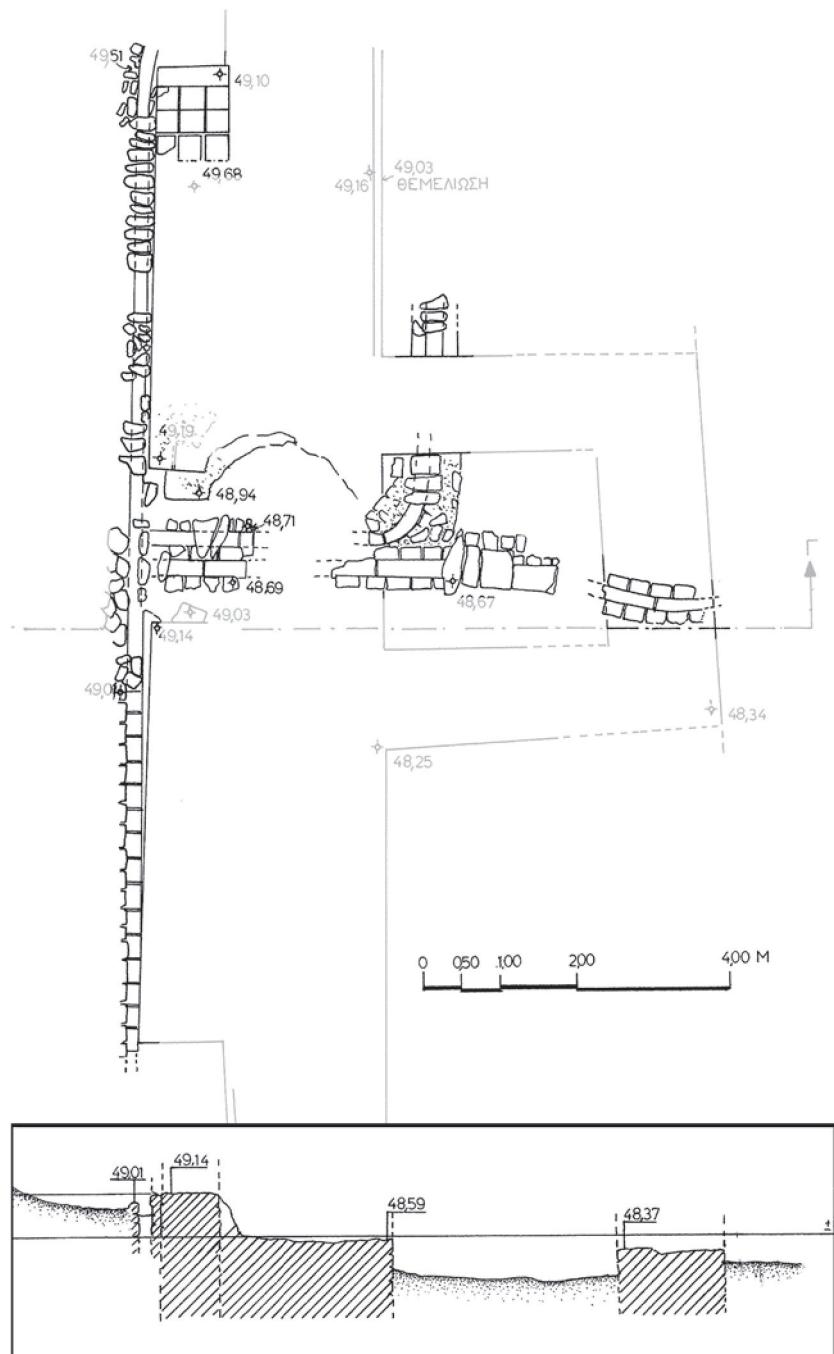


Fig. 342 Kastrōn Street, plan and section of the excavation.

**Type:** Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 9f)

**Address:** Pheidou and 12 Zephyrōn Street

**Date:** Late Roman period

**Description:** Parts of a Late Roman workshop were discovered during excavations conducted in this plot. Finds included five water pipes, two of them orientated east-west. They were plastered with hydraulic mortar and floored with clay bricks.

**Bibliography:** Single note in: Karamperē, Gladstōnos 9, 522. – Unpublished photographic material and excavation diaries, Archive of the 16<sup>th</sup> Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities.



Fig. 345 12 Zephyrōn and Feidou Street, general view of the excavation.

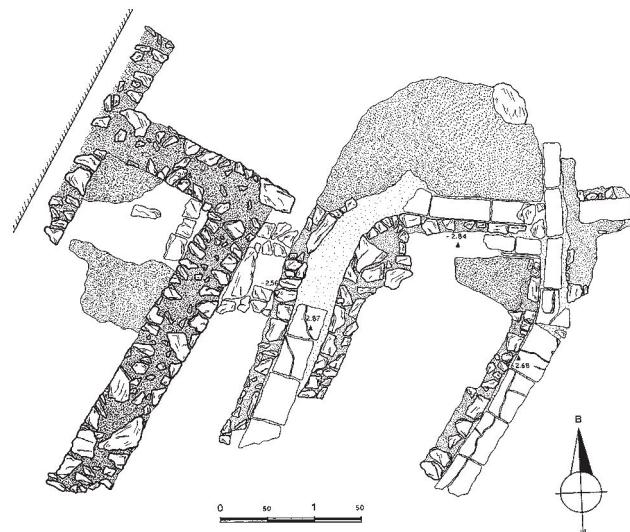
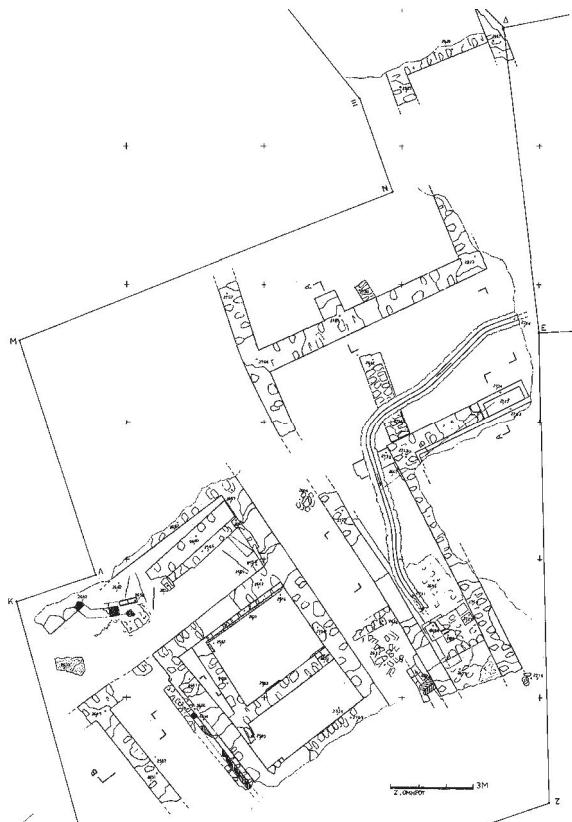


Fig. 343 12 Zephyrōn and Feidou Street, plan of the excavation.



Fig. 344 12 Zephyrōn and Feidou Street, general view of the excavation.



**Type:** Workshop of undetermined use, possibly water-dependant (no kiln)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** West end (map: 8f)

**Address:** 4A Eratous Street

**Date:** Early Christian

**Description:** An Early Christian artisanal complex was found on the site of an early Roman cemetery near the western city walls. Two phases of construction can be identified. The remains of the original building comprise two strong walls (0.50 m thick) made with stones and lime mortar. It was later enlarged with the addition of a larger room (internal dim. 5 m × 4.5 m), a long corridor (3 m × 7.5 m) and another room at the southern end of the site. This new building was constructed with thick walls (0.70 m to 0.80 m wide) made of schist stones and lime mortar, containing powdered brick. It was covered with roof tiles and also included a drainage or sewage pipe.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2006, 6.



Fig. 346 4A Eratous Street, plan of the excavation.



Fig. 347 4A Eratous Street, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 348 4A Eratous Street, water pipe of the workshop.

91

figs 350-352

Type: Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: East end (map: 7I)

Address: 28 Patriarchou Iōakeim Street and Agiou Geōrgiou Square

Date: Fourth century

Description: Late Roman remains comprising two rooms with several structural phases were found at the junction of 28 Patriarchou Iōakeim Street and Agiou Geōrgiou Square. One of the rooms was paved with hydraulic mortar, part of which was destroyed during the later construction of a workshop. Remains of a built pithos were also attributed to the workshop.

Bibliography: Alexandrē, Patriarchou Iōakeim 28, 670 illus. 11 pl. 484 a-γ. – Vitti, Poleodomikē exelixē 221-224 no. 105 fig. XXXIV.



Fig. 349 4A Eratous Street, entrance of the workshop.

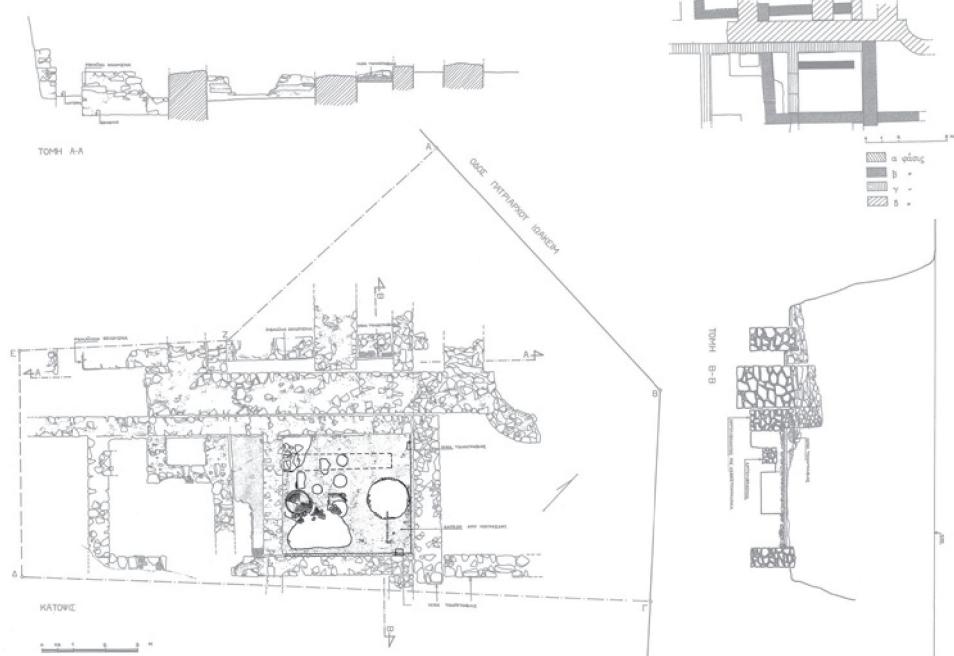


Fig. 350 28 Patriarchou Iōakeim Street & Agiou Geōrgiou Square, plan of the excavation.



**Fig. 351** 28 Patriarchou Iōakeim Street and Agiou Geōrgiou Square, general view of the excavation.

**92**

**figs 346-349**

**Type:** Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

**City:** Thessaloniki

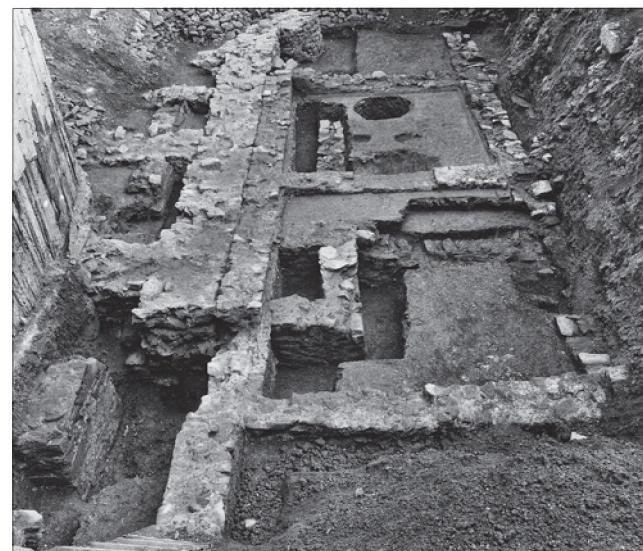
**Area:** West end (map: 8f)

**Address:** 4A Eratous Street

**Date:** Early Byzantine

**Description:** An Early Byzantine workshop with several rooms that are not entirely preserved was found to the north-east of an Early Christian workshop on the site of an early Roman cemetery near the western city walls. Between these two workshops was a narrow, two-metre-wide street. This new workshop was built with simple walls (0.70 m thick), constructed with stones and mud, and was intersected by a built water pipe (1.8 m preserved; 0.6 m wide).

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2006, 6.



**Fig. 352** 28 Patriarchou Iōakeim Street and Agiou Geōrgiou Square, general view of the excavation.

**Address:** 7 Glaukou Street

**Period:** Probably Middle Byzantine period

**Description:** Remains of a workshop were found above the ruins of an Early Christian building, which had probably been of public character. Part of the workshop's structure and a built rectangular water pipe, covered with two Early Christian marble columns, were found. The site was used as a cemetery in the Late Byzantine period.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2001, 12.



**93**

**figs 353-355**

**Type:** Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Upper city (map: 6i)



**Fig. 354** 7 Glaukou Street, general view of the excavation.

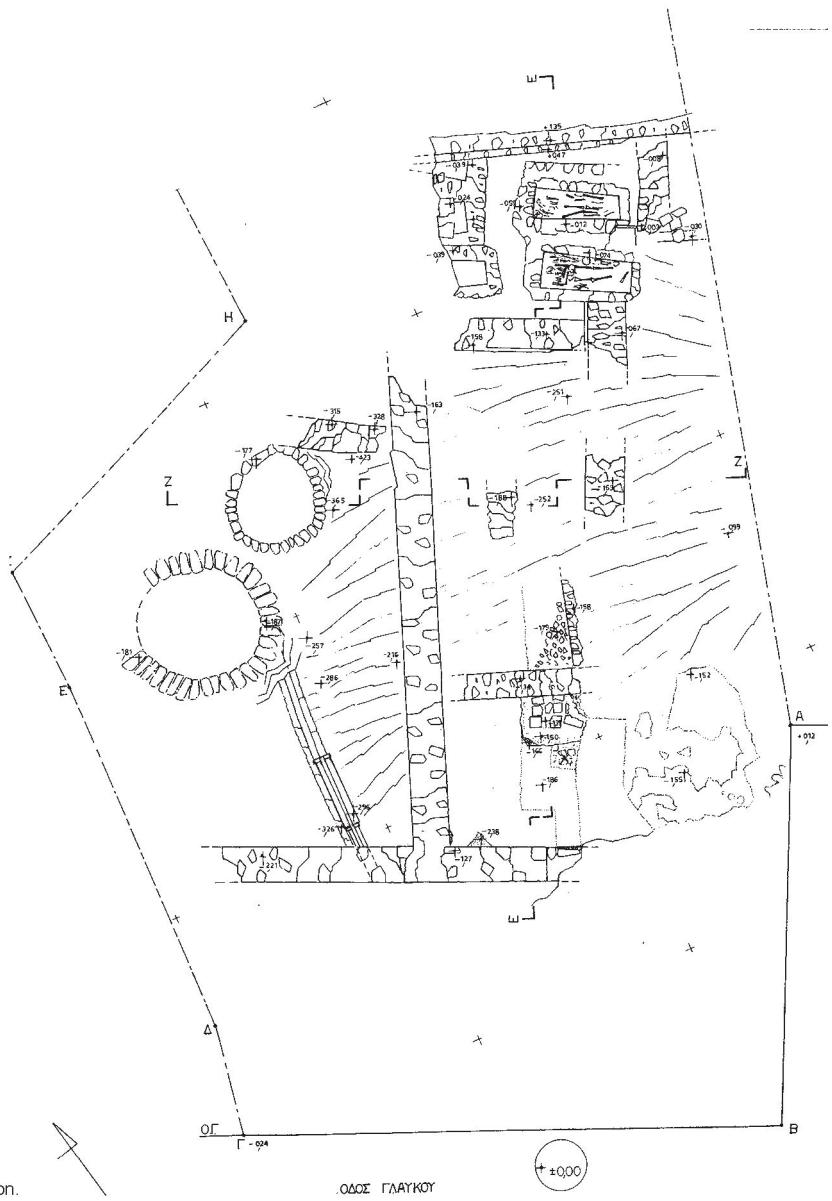


Fig. 353 7 Glaukou Street, plan of the excavation.

#### 94

**Type:** Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Upper city (map: 5j)

**Address:** 10-12 Aiolou Street

**Date:** Byzantine period

**Description:** An unidentified workshop was found during salvage excavations in an area where a Middle Byzantine reconstruction phase was detected above the ruins of a large *villa urbana* built in the second quarter of the fifth century. Structural elements connected with the workshop comprise two basins (one to the west, 1.20m x 0.30m; and one to the east, 0.70m x 0.30m; both of them 0.15m high) made of hydraulic mortar that cover the original pavement of the area. In addition, the fact that the western face of the western wall of the structure is covered with hydraulic mortar also indicates the same type of use of that area.

**Bibliography:** Markē, Sōstikes anaskaphes 205-218 esp. 215.

#### 95

**Type:** Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Upper city (map: 5j)

**Address:** Kōnstantakopoulou and 6 Thēseōs Street

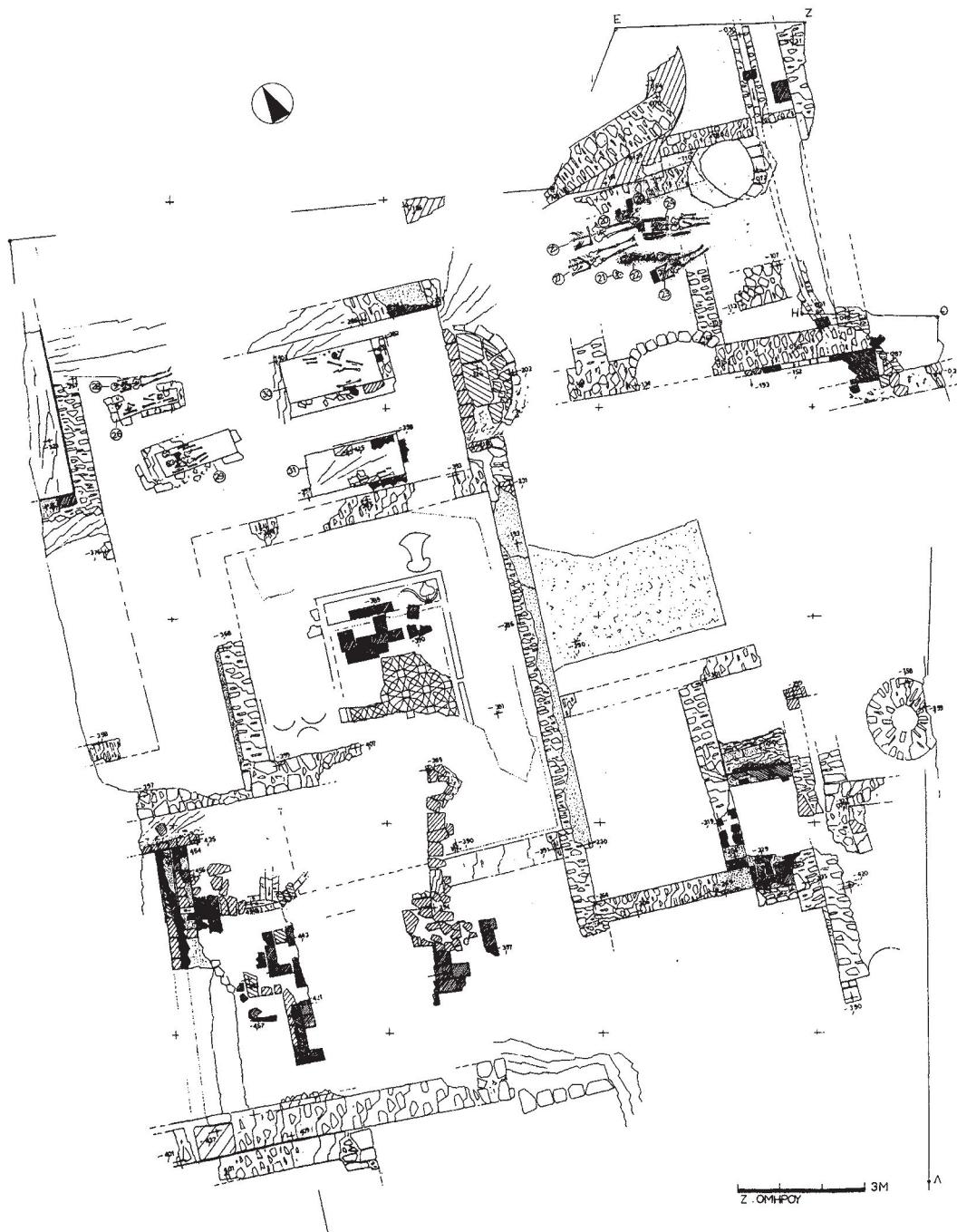
**Date:** Middle Byzantine or early Late Byzantine period

**Description:** An Early Christian house was re-used as a monastery from the seventh century onwards and fell into ruins by the early Late Byzantine period. The monastery was subsequently rebuilt and part of the area was used as a cemetery. During this period, a room was constructed (at the south-western section of the plot) with a clay or mud floor

#### fig. 356

for some kind of artisanal activity, judging from the remains of water pipes, a well, and the bases of built work benches which were unearthed in it.

**Bibliography:** Karydas, Kōnstantakopoulou kai Thēseōs 6, 613-615. – Karydas, Vyzantinē monē stēn odo Thēseōs 152-163.



**Fig. 356** Kōnstantakopoulou and 6 Thēseōs Street, plan of the excavation.

**96**

**Type:** Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 7I)

**Address:** 2 L. Iasonidou Street

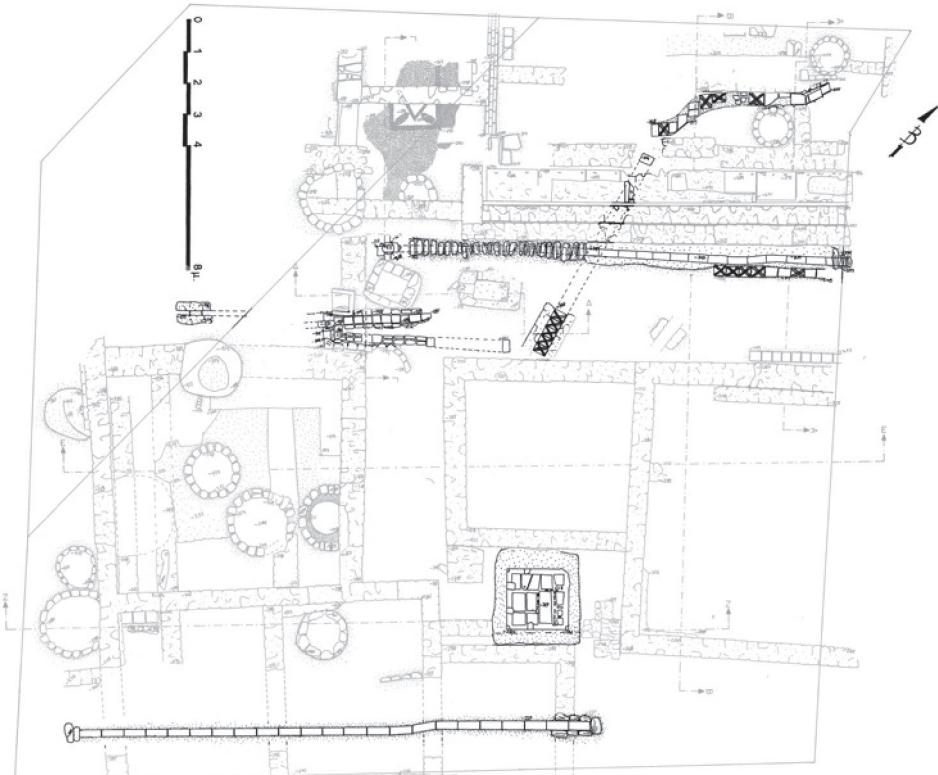
**Date:** Byzantine period, probably tenth to fifteenth centuries

**Description:** Remains of what was probably a Byzantine workshop were discovered during salvage excavations

**fig. 357**

above a layer containing a fourth-century metal workshop (cat. no. 46), two luxurious fifth to sixth-century buildings (one private and one public), and a modest house of the Dark Ages (seventh to ninth centuries). The workshop was connected to a network of contemporarily built water pipes and a rectangular reservoir (1.90m x 1.50m). Two wells, a circular one (diam. 1m) and a rectangular one (0.92 m x 0.77 m), may also belong to the same system.

**Bibliography:** Markē, Iasonidou 2, 515-517 illus. 28.



**Fig. 357** 2 L. Iasonidou Street, plan of the excavation.

**97**

**Type:** Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 7k)

**Address:** 6 L. Iasonidou Street

**Date:** Byzantine period, probably tenth to fifteenth centuries

**Description:** Luxurious fourth to sixth-century houses with opus sectile and mosaic pavements, wall mosaics and paintings were discovered during salvage excavations. The houses had been partitioned into smaller properties during the Dark Ages, a procedure that continued in the Byzantine era, when an artisanal use of the site can be determined. The central room of the western house was divided into two parts and a workshop operated in each part. In the northern part (5.60 m x 2.60 m), a built well (diameter 1 m) was found; and in the southern part (5.60 m x 4.80 m), a built water pipe was excavated, running parallelly to the north wall. A thread and fabric dyeworks (cat. no. 81) with built wells and reservoirs that have been identified by the excavators as intended for dyeing operated on the same site in the Late Byzantine period.

**Bibliography:** Markē/Kommatas, Iasonidou 6, 333 illus. 1 fig. 12.

**98**

**Type:** Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**fig. 327**

**Area:** City centre (map: 9h)

**Address:** Egnatia Street, Venizelou Metro Station excavations

**Date:** Late Byzantine period

**Description:** Parts of a Late Byzantine building comprising two rooms were excavated in the eastern part of the dig. The eastern room (max. visible dimensions 4.85 m x 3.65 m) was built in a pseudo-*plinthoperikleisto* style, i.e. with imperfect *cloisonné* masonry. The northern part of this room was partitioned by thinner walls into smaller rooms that were then used as workshops. This is indicated by the built well which was found in the western room.

**Bibliography:** Markē/Vasileiadou, Metro 2008, 301-302.

**fig. 136**

**fig. 327**

**99**

**Type:** Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 7h)

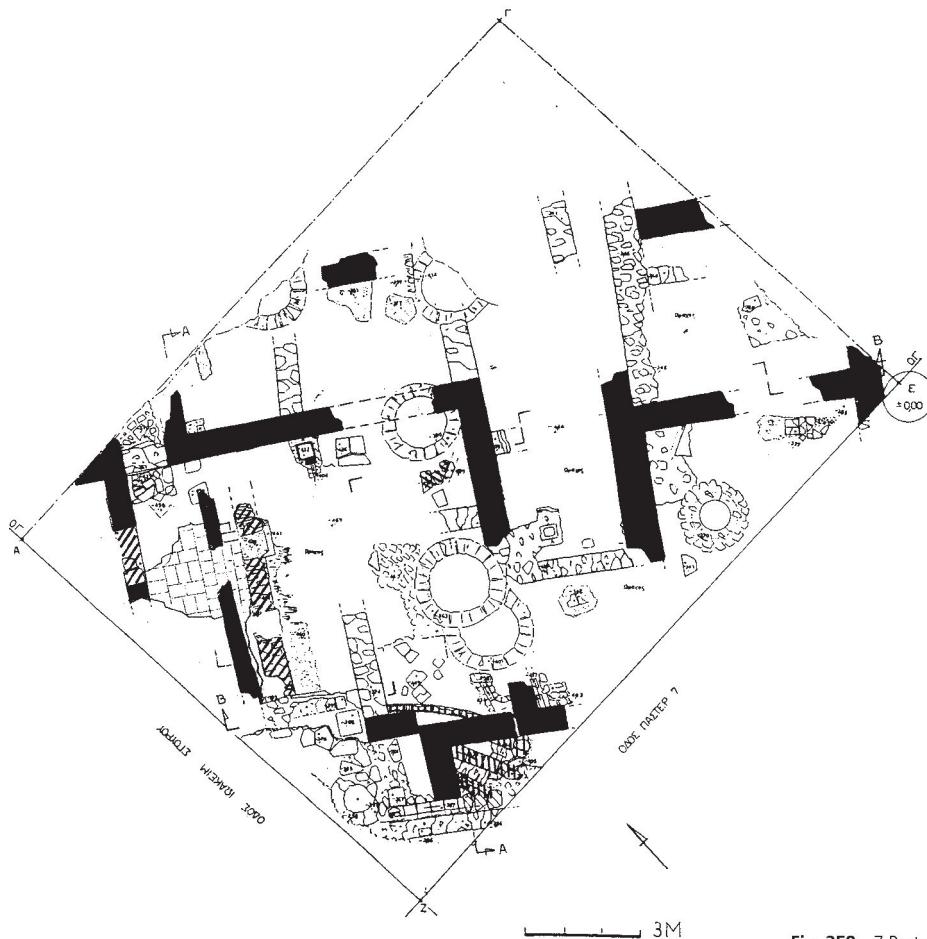
**Address:** 7 L. Paster and Mētropolitē lōakeim Sgourou Street

**Date:** Late Byzantine period

**Description:** Salvage excavations revealed an Early Christian house with a central courtyard built over a Roman house. In the Middle Byzantine period it was subdivided, and by the Late Byzantine period a workshop was operating in the southern part of the plot. Water pipes and a well from this workshop have been found.

**Bibliography:** Karydas, Anaskaphes Paster 311-312 illus. 4 fig. 3.

**fig. 358**



Σχ. 4. Οικόπεδο οδού Παστέρ 7 και Ι. Σγουρού.

100

Type: Workshop of undetermined use with evidence of water usage (no kiln)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 6)

Address: 18 K. Melenikou Street

Date: Modern period

figs 337, 359

**Description:** A sixth or seventh-century installation identified as a tannery was discovered on the site of the eastern Roman cemetery (cat. no. 85). On the same plot, a modern workshop was also found. It comprises remains of a reservoir coated with hydraulic mortar (2.45 m × 1.40 m) and a rectangular structure (2.14 m × 1.55 m) of unknown use.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2005, 6.

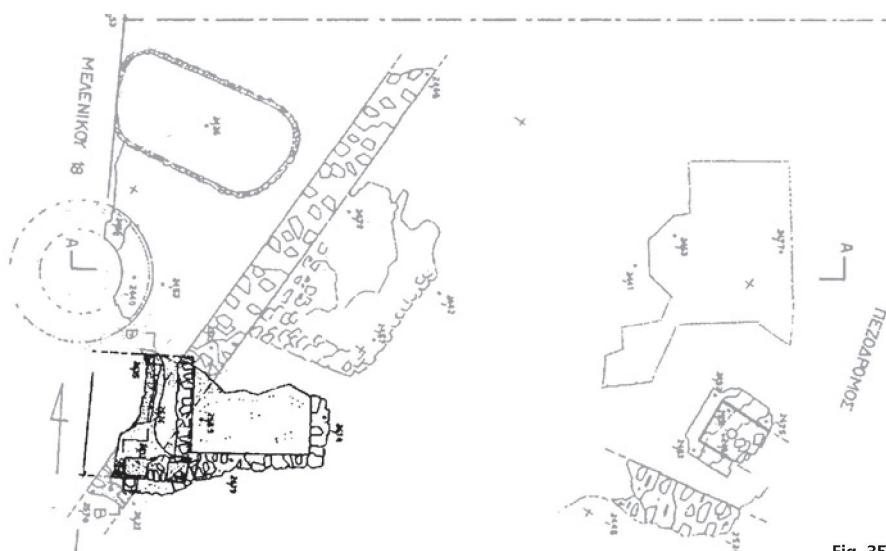


Fig. 359 18 K. Melenikou Street, plan of the excavation.

## Bonecarving Workshops

101

figs 360-361

Type: Bonecarving workshop

City: Thessaloniki

Area: City centre (map: 7i)

Address: Ancient Agora

Date: Prior to the fourth century, probably first century AD

Description: A large number of partly processed bones and several bone tools, mainly pins and handles, was discovered in a room at the north-western end of the eastern wing of the Agora. These objects were found in the fill that was used for levelling during the mid-fourth century transformation of the Odeion into an open theatre. Finds of bones and antlers in different stages of processing were also found in pits in the open square of the Ancient Agora, indicating the presence of a bone carving workshop on the site. Among the products of the Agora's bone workshop were tools, jewellery, decorative furniture-fittings, clothing accessories, bases, figurines, handles for knives and swords, musical instruments, needles, writing utensils, dice, knucklebones and game counters.



Fig. 360 Ancient Agora, unfinished bone tools.

**Bibliography:** Valavanidou, *Ergastēriakes chrēseis* 127 fig. 3. – Personal observation (16 August 2012) of the exhibits in the Museum of the Ancient Agora, filling an entire showcase and many more in the storage rooms.



Fig. 361 Ancient Agora, unfinished and finished bone tools.

**Type:** Bonecarving workshop

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Upper city (map: 5i)

**Address:** Antiochou, parodos

**Date:** Early Christian

**Description:** Parts of a very large *villa urbana* were uncovered in the north-eastern part of the city during the salvage excavation conducted on the plot in 1997. Parts of the same residential complex had been revealed in a number of neighbouring plots in earlier excavations. Its construction was dated to the late fourth century and its destruction before the early sixth century. The site was later abandoned and used

**fig. 362**

as cemetery. In this particular plot, a section of the villa's courtyard was unearthed that was used as a refuse pit by its inhabitants. Among other movable finds, the excavator noted a great quantity of clay sherds, clay lamps and figurines, glass vessel fragments, marble mortars, a bronze pin and six bronze buttons. In addition, fifteen bone pins (intact and in fragments), six bone needles and two bone spoons were unearthed. Some of the bone pins and spoons (*spatulae*) were found in different stages of preparation indicating that bone carving was carried out in the area.

**Bibliography:** Makropoulou, Antiochou 8-10, 695, with all earlier bibliography on this *villa urbana*, e.g. Makropoulou, *Palaiochristianikē oikia* 257-270.



**Fig. 362** Antiochou, parodos, unfinished and finished bone tools.

Type: Bonecarving

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Upper city (map: 6h)

Address: Olympiados and Sakellariou Street

Date: Possibly Roman or Early Christian

**Description:** Architectural remains of two phases were unearthed in a salvage excavation on a plot severely damaged by mechanical removal of the soil. The true nature of the buildings could not be established. The earlier phase was dated to the Late Roman period. No mention of bone finds can be found in the report, yet fifty-seven bone implements have been unearthed in the excavation. These are mostly pins, needles, one small cosmetic spoon and one broken spoon. Among the bone finds at least four of the pins, all of them with globular head, and nine shafts of needles (with ovoidal cross-section) and pins (with circular cross-section) are unfinished, indicating that they were made on-site or in a nearby workshop.

## figs 363-365

**Bibliography:** Eleutheriadou, Olympiados kai Sakellariou 387-391, where the only available information about the excavation is published.

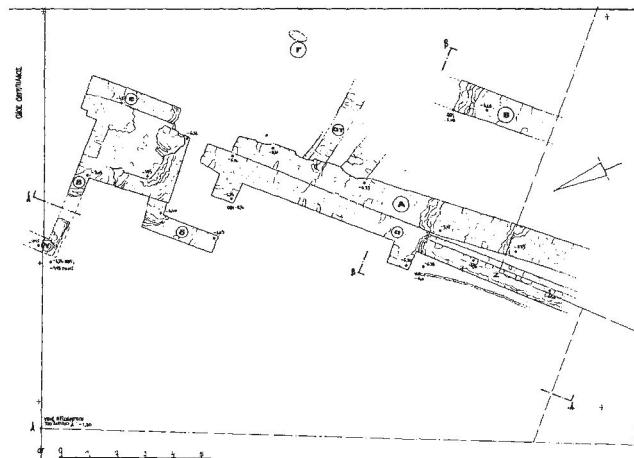


Fig. 363 Olympiados and Sakellariou Street, plan of the excavation.



Fig. 364 Olympiados and Sakellariou Street, bone tools.



**Fig. 365** Olympiados and Sakellariou Street, unfinished bone tools.

### Weaving Workshop

**104**

Type: Weaving workshop (?)

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Western Necropolis (map: 10f)

Address: Dēmokratias Square

Date: Sixth century

Description: A sixth-century workshop that had been destroyed in the late sixth century, was discovered during the Dēmokratias Square Metro Station excavation. Many loom weights were found here, probably indicating the workshop's nature. At the same site two more unidentifiable workshops were also found.

Bibliography: Paisidou/Vasiliadou/Kōnstantinidou, METRO 2010, 223-234.

### Marble Workshops

**105**

Type: Marble workshop

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Western Necropolis (map: 10c)

Address: 20 Margaropoulou Street

Date: Early Christian period

Description: An extended Roman and Early Christian cemetery (third to sixth centuries) and the eastern part of a fifth-century cemeterial basilica were discovered during salvage excavations at 20 Margaropoulou Street. One of the graves found on the site (grave no. 538) was floored with a considerable quantity of marble dust, indicating, according to the excavator, the sole evidence for the location of a marble workshop in Thessaloniki.

Bibliography: Makropoulou, Margaropoulou 20, 527-530. – Makropoulou, Taphoi kai taphes 225, 373 nt. 241.

**fig. 366**

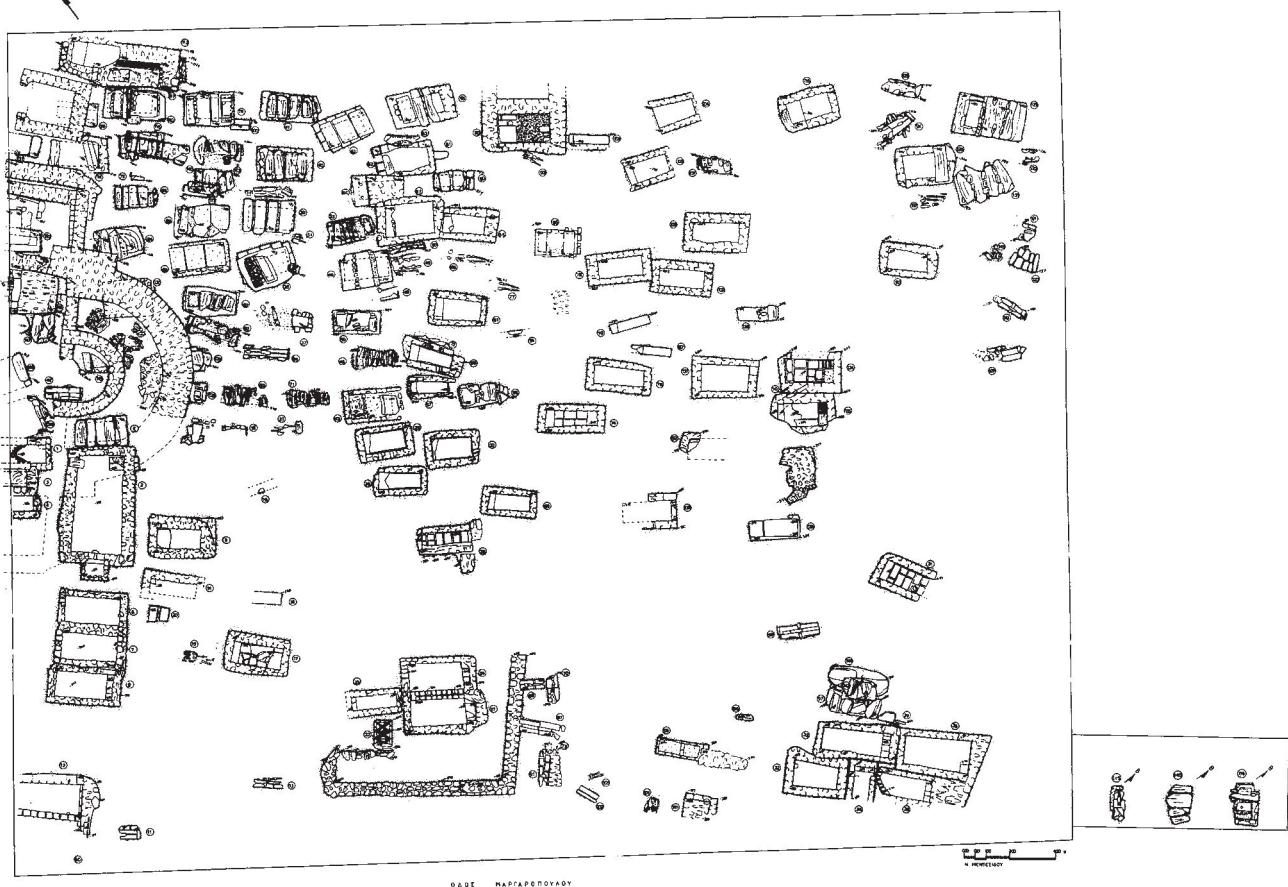


Fig. 366 20 Margaropoulou Street, plan of the excavation.

## 106

**Type:** Marble workshop

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** Eastern Necropolis (map: 3k)

**Address:** 72 Akropoleōs Street

**Date:** Early Christian period

**Description:** During a salvage excavation conducted at 72 Akropoleōs Street, remains of chiseling were discovered.

**Bibliography:** Makropoulou, To ergo.

## Mosaic Workshops

### 107

**Type:** Mosaic workshop

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 8l)

**Address:** 3 Agapēs Street

**Date:** Middle Byzantine period, ninth to twelfth centuries, probably eleventh century

**Description:** Glassworking remains were found in the ruins of what appear to be at least two houses from the Middle Byzantine period that were discovered during salvage excavations on the site of an Early Christian house (cat. no. 65). The Early Christian house had mosaic floors and a small bath.

### figs 227, 367-371

Several coins and a good deal of Middle Byzantine white-clay glazed tableware (vessels) as well as cooking pots were found in the fill of this period and dated to the last decade of the eleventh century. The site was turned into a cemetery in the Late Byzantine period. The glassworking remains included dark blue discoid glass »cakes« made of low-temperature bubbly glass that would have been cut for use as wall mosaic tesserae. In addition, rectangular and circular, flat glass tiles, possibly of some form of opus sectile decoration, and a few glass tesserae were also found. Given that the remains were found close to the mosaic-decorated church of Hagia Sophia, it is evident that there was a workshop, even if only a temporary one, of mosaicists in the city. The tiles can and probably should be connected with marble sculpture intarsia, similar to the ones in tenth-century Constantinopolitan monuments, e.g. the Boukoleōn palace, which were probably already present in sixth-century monuments, such as the churches of Saint Polyeuktos and Saint Euphemia. Furthermore, the same decorative motives appear on polychrome-ware type I fragments found at the same site in the same context. These products of the late tenth century were discarded in the last decade of the eleventh century.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Athens 2002, 119-120 no. 115a, dated generally to the Middle Byzantine period (I. Kanonidēs). – On the glass finds, see Antonaras, Production and Uses of Glass

193 fig. 15. – On the excavation, see Kanonidēs, Agapēs 3, 490-493. – For the decorative motif on clay tiles and its identification as a product of the Nikomedean workshops active from early tenth to mid-eleventh centuries, see Gerschtel, The Nikomedia Workshop, *passim* esp. 49. – On the Middle Byzantine clay finds, see Kanonidēs, Mesovyzantinē ephyalōmenē keramikē 71-80. – For a short overview of the finds and the technique, see Mundell Mango, Polychrome Tiles 24-25.

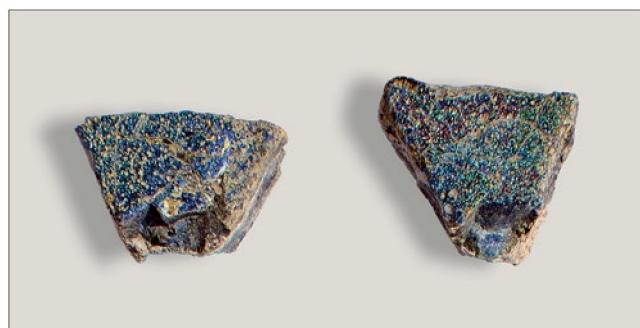


Fig. 367 3 Agapēs Street, glass tesserae »cake«, top side.



Fig. 368 3 Agapēs Street, glass tesserae »cake«, side view.



Fig. 369 3 Agapēs Street, glass tesserae.



Fig. 370 3 Agapēs Street, glass plaques for intarsia decoration.



Fig. 371 3 Agapēs Street, glass plaques for intarsia decoration.

## Other Unidentified Workshops

### 108

Type: Other unidentified workshop

City: Thessaloniki

Area: West end (map: 9f)

Address: 15-17 Mavilē Street

Date: Roman Imperial period

### figs 372-373

**Description:** Remains of the structure of a Roman workshop were discovered during salvage excavations conducted on the plot. In the fourth century a house was built here that was used up until the seventh century. Two Roman pottery kilns unearthed in the neighbouring plot (cat. no. 17) may be indicative of the nature of this workshop as well.

**Bibliography:** Cat. Thessaloniki 2003a, 6.

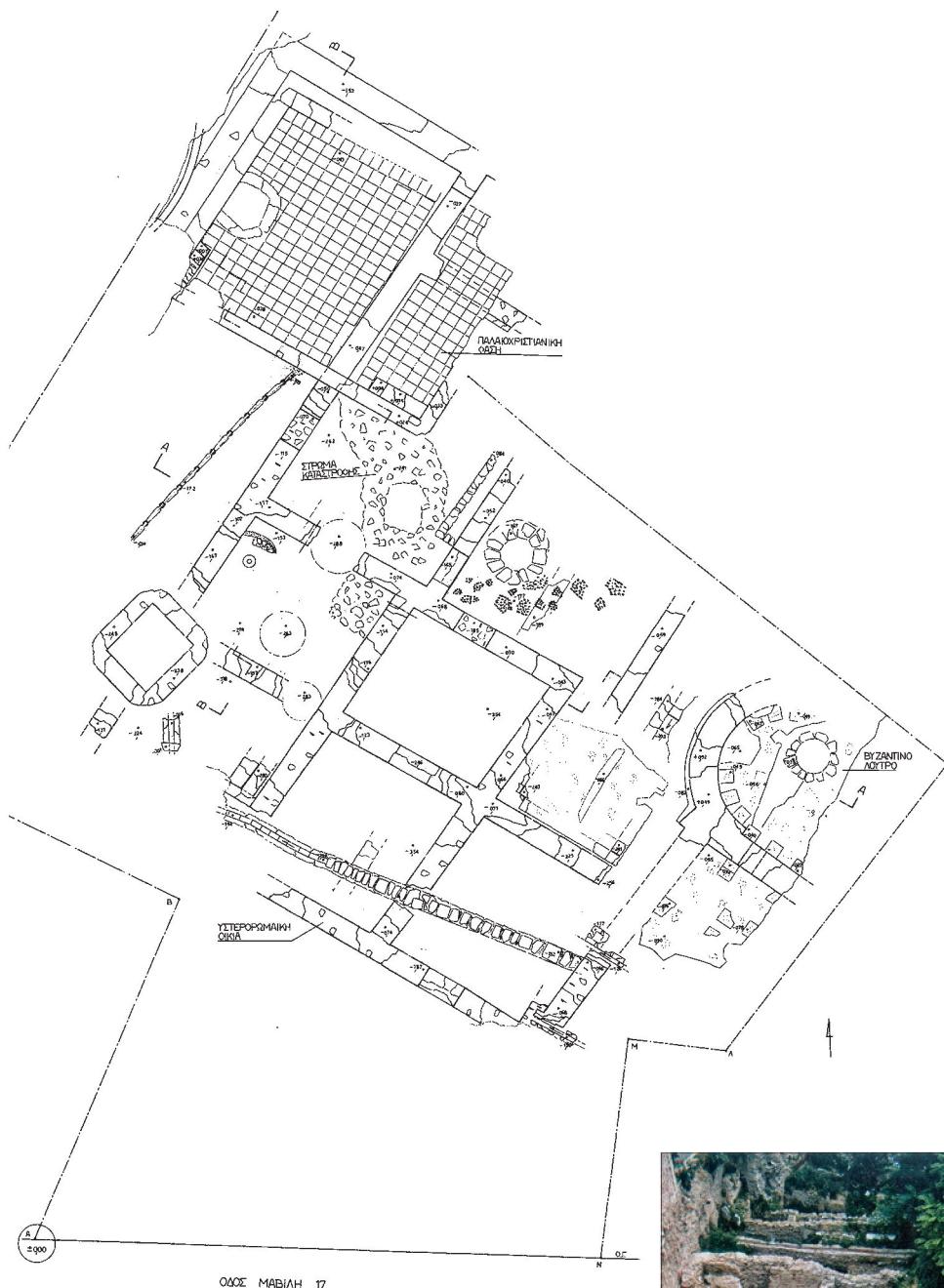


Fig. 372 15 Mavilē Street, plan of the excavation.



Fig. 373 15 Mavilē Street, general view of the excavation.

Type: Other unidentified workshop

City: Thessaloniki

Area: Centre (map: 5i)

Address: 73 Olympiados Street

Date: Early Christian period, probably fifth to sixth centuries

Description: Salvage excavations conducted on the site established that a villa with a bath was built on the site in the first half of the fourth century. The site had already been used in the Roman Imperial period. In the Early Christian period the bath was transformed into a workshop that ceased to operate in the late Early Christian period. In the Late Byzantine period part of the site was used as cemetery.

Bibliography: Cat. Thessaloniki 2004, 5.



Fig. 375 73 Olympiados Street, general view of the excavation.

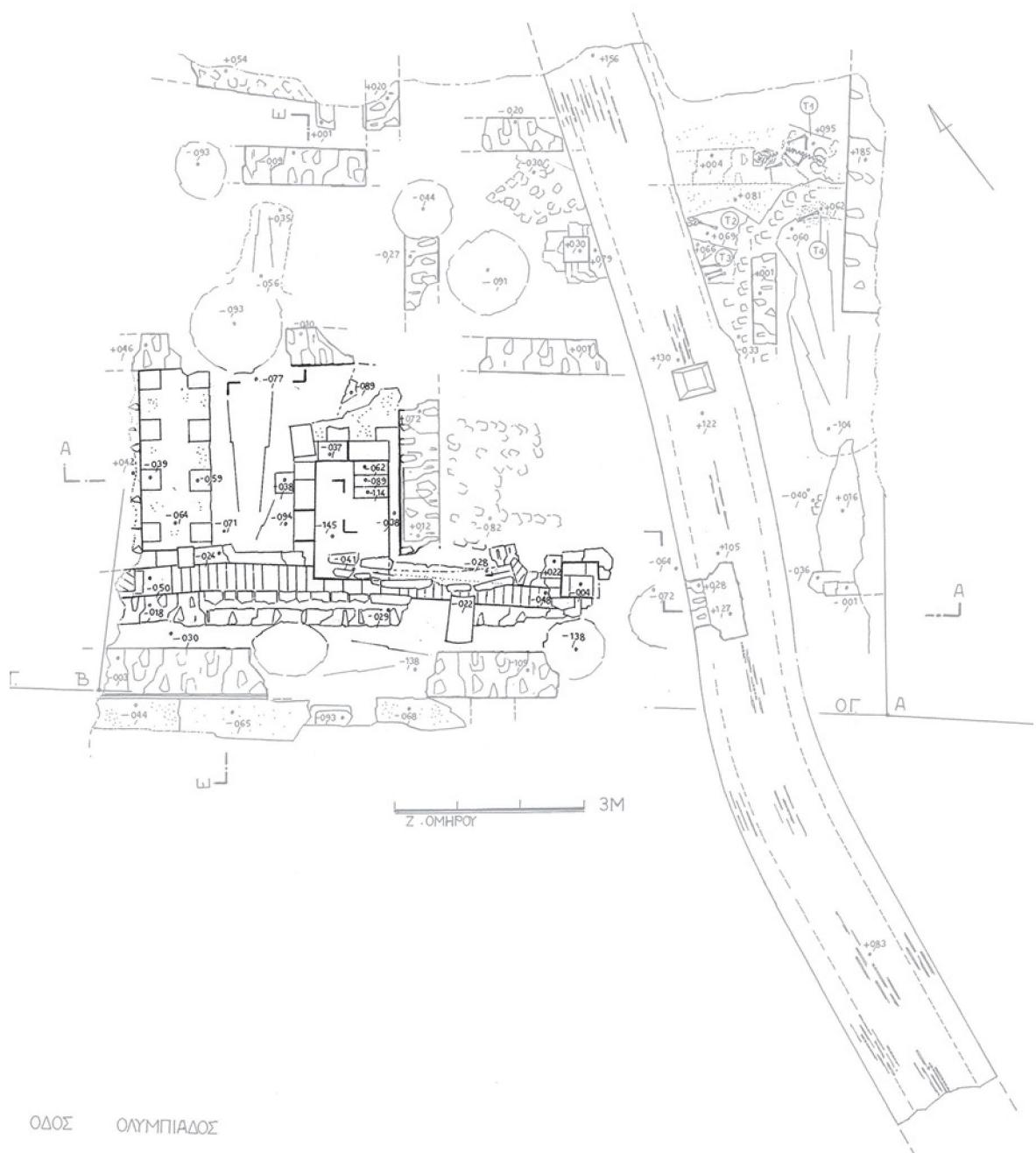


Fig. 374 73 Olympiados Street, plan of the excavation.

**Type:** Other unidentified workshop

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 8i)

**Address:** 18 K. Palaiologou Street

**Date:** Middle and Late Byzantine period (ninth to fifteenth centuries)

**Description:** Salvage excavations conducted on the site showed that the western part of a large Early Christian bath house was transformed into a workshop in the Middle Byzantine period and continued to operate as such until the fifteenth century.

**Bibliography:** Kourkoutidou-Nikolaïdou, K. Palaiologou 18, 285. – On the excavation generally, see Vitti, Poleodomikē exelixē 220-221 no. 103 fig. XXXII.

**Type:** Other unidentified workshop

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 7i)

**Address:** Agiou Dēmētrou Street, south-east of the basilica, excavation of natural gas pipeline

**Date:** After the seventh century

**Description:** Parts of a large public Early Christian building were discovered east of the basilica's apse at the southern part of Agiou Dēmētrou Street during the excavation conducted along the street. It was assumed to be an annex of the Hagios Dēmētrios Basilica, probably a guest house for pilgrims. After the seventh century the eastern part of the building, which had been abandoned by then, was transformed into a workshop.

**Bibliography:** YPPO, Epitropē parakolouthēsēs 327, 329.

**Type:** Other unidentified workshop

**City:** Thessaloniki

**Area:** City centre (map: 9f)

**Address:** 9 Gladstōnos Street

**Date:** Roman period, probably second century

**Description:** Two makeshift Roman walls that had probably been destroyed by fire in the second century were discovered under a Late Roman wall during the excavations conducted here. A system of water pipes connected to a well, indicating the artisanal character of the finds, belongs to the same phase.

**Bibliography:** Karamperē, Gladstōnos 9, 522 fig. 4.

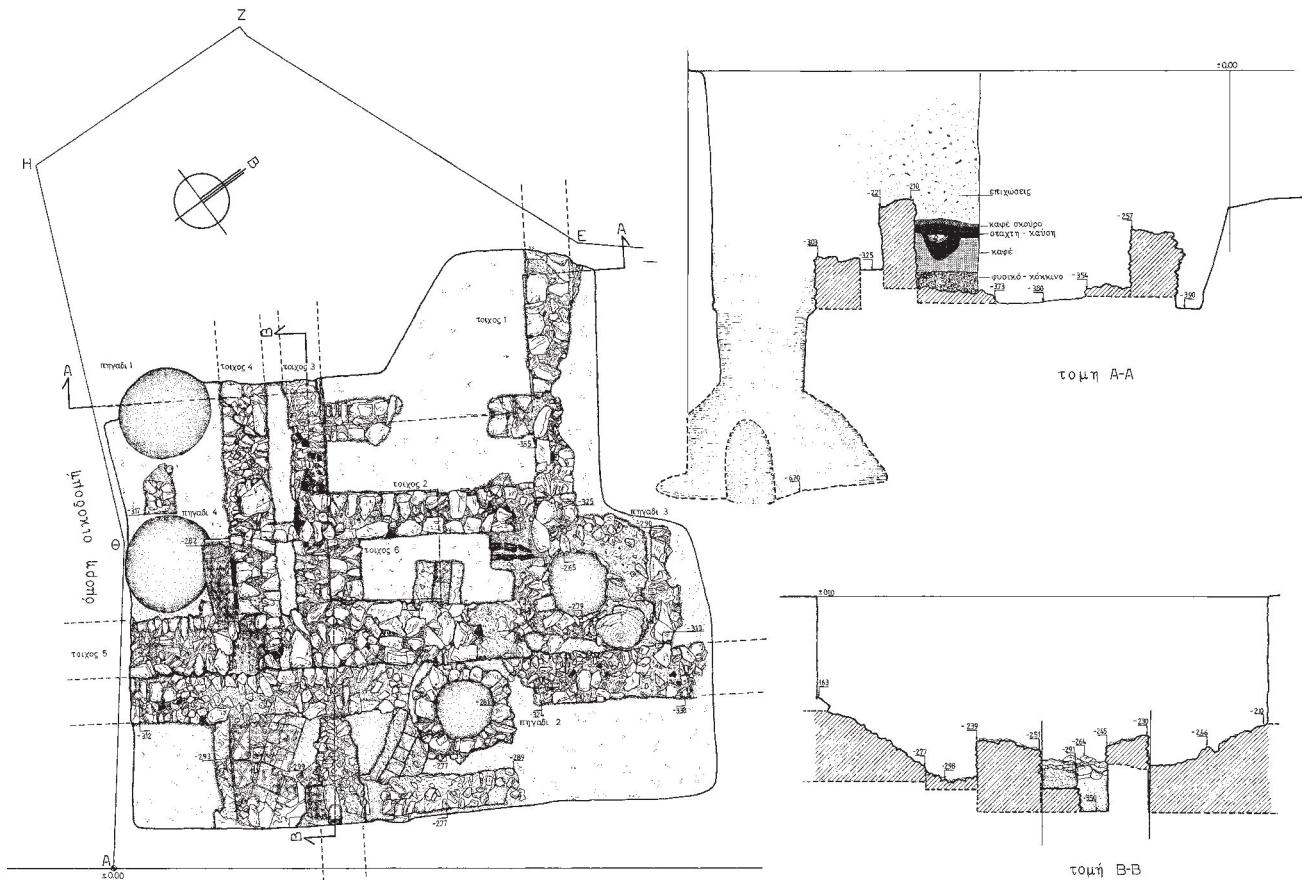




Fig. 377 9 Gladstōnos Street, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 378 9 Gladstōnos Street, general view of the excavation.



Fig. 379 Lime kilns.



Fig. 380 Ceramic workshops.



Fig. 381 Metal production workshops.



Fig. 382 Glass production workshops.



Fig. 383 Dyeworks.

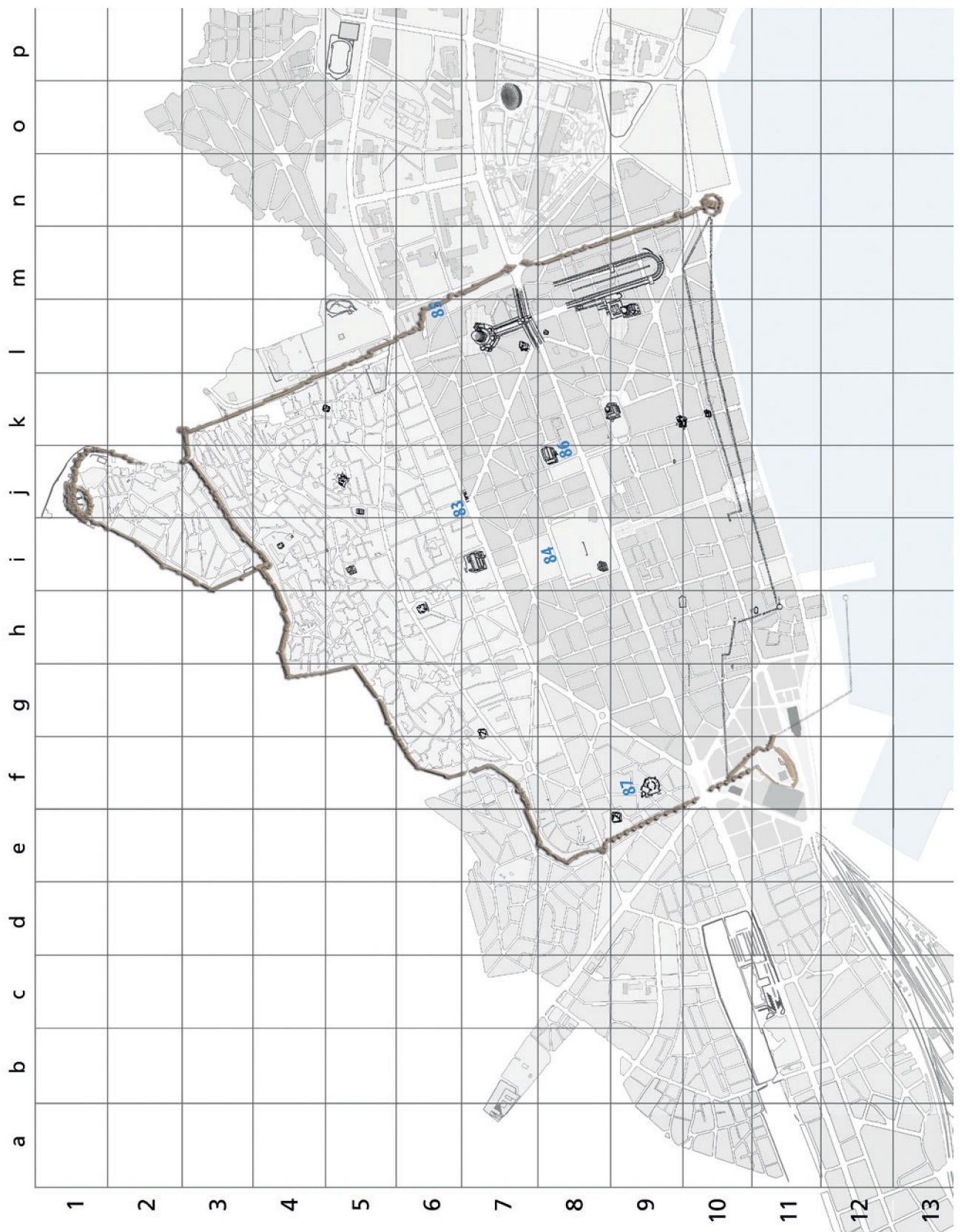


Fig. 384 Tanneries.

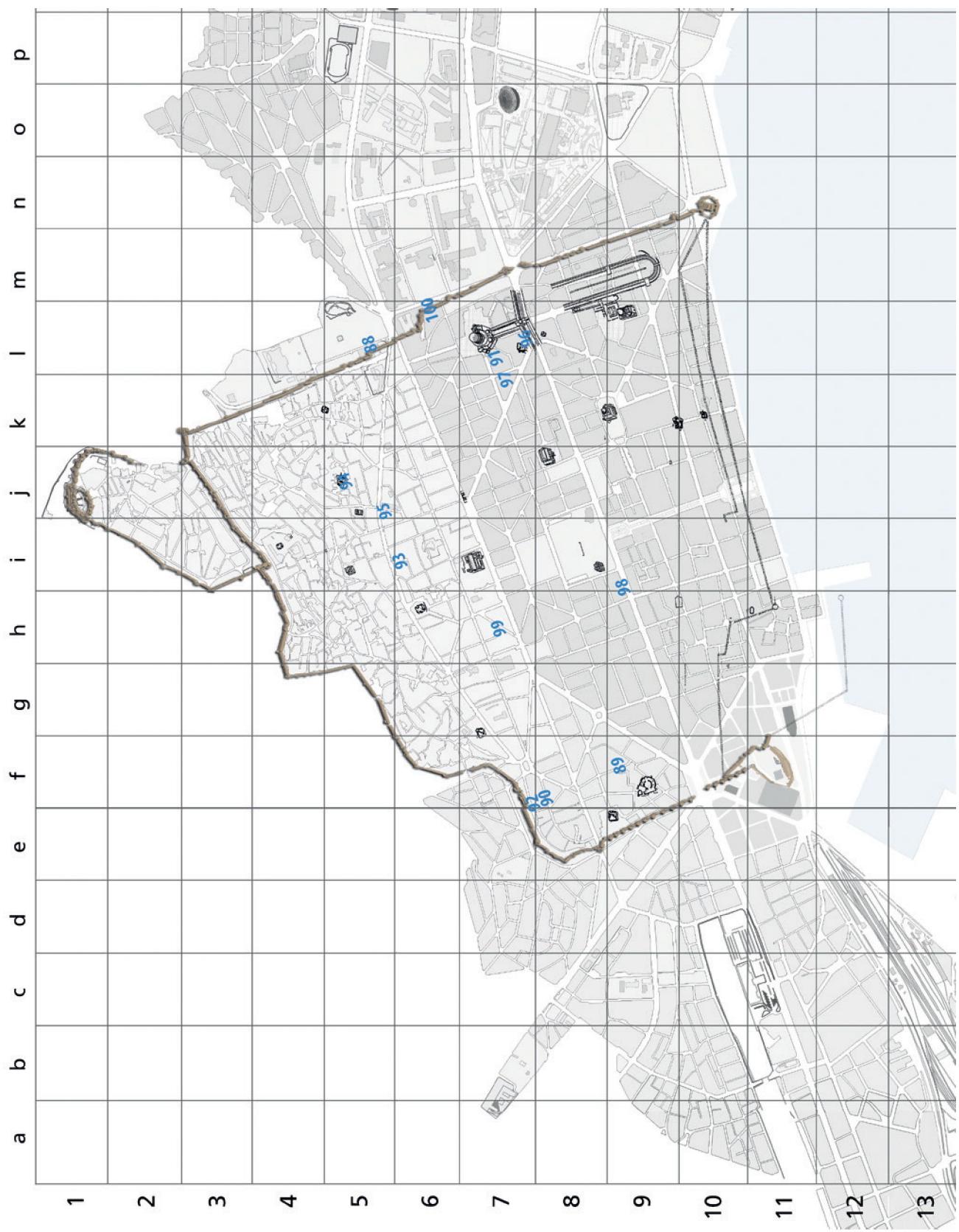
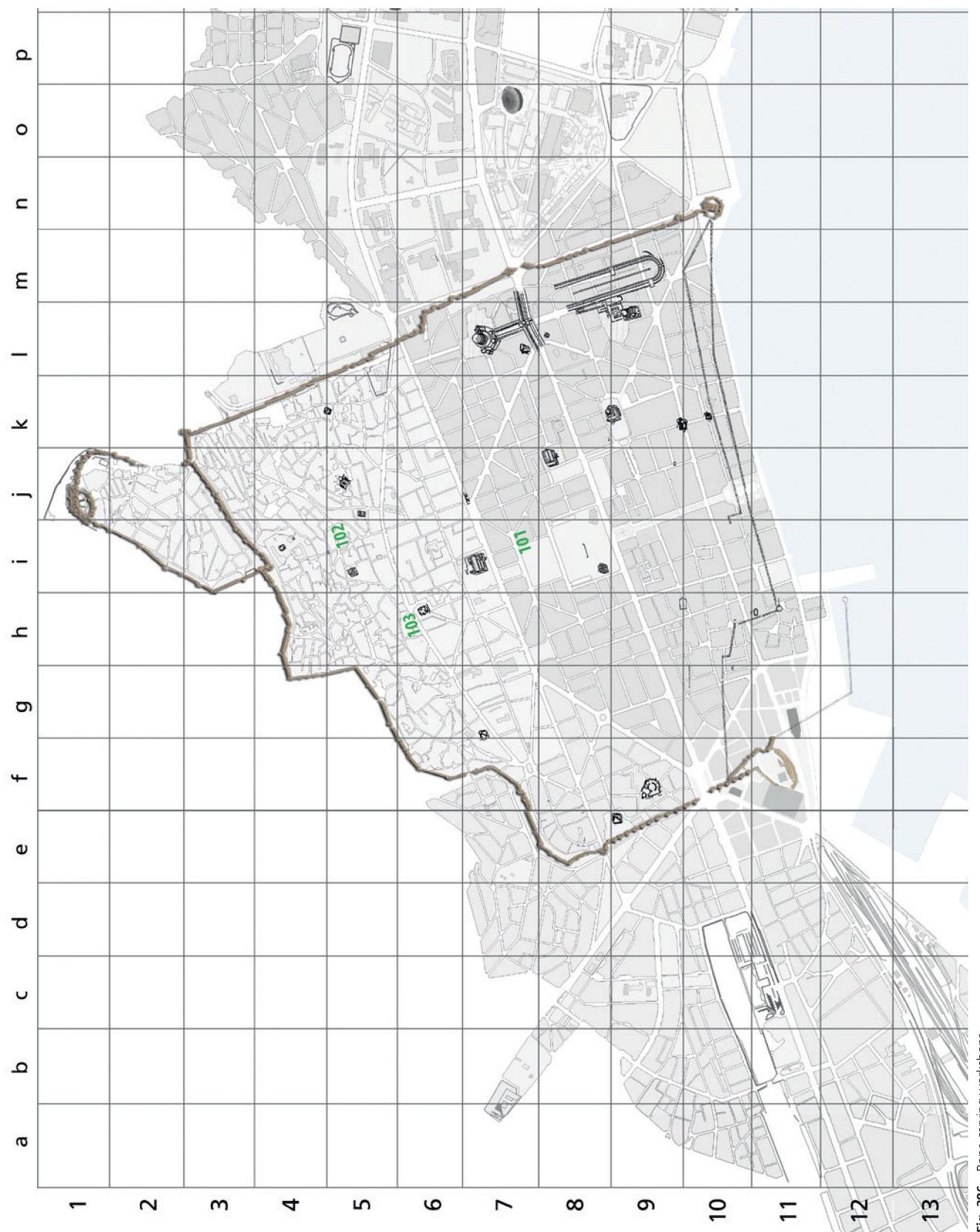


Fig. 385 Unidentified water-related workshops.



**Fig. 386** Bone carving workshops.