

# **BYZANTINE PORTS**

## **Central Greece as a link between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea**

**Vol. II.: Illustrations, Plates, Catalogue of finds,  
Maps, Permission**



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**Submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Archaeology  
Hilary Term 2014**

# VOL II: ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES, CATALOGUE OF FINDS, MAPS, PERMISSION

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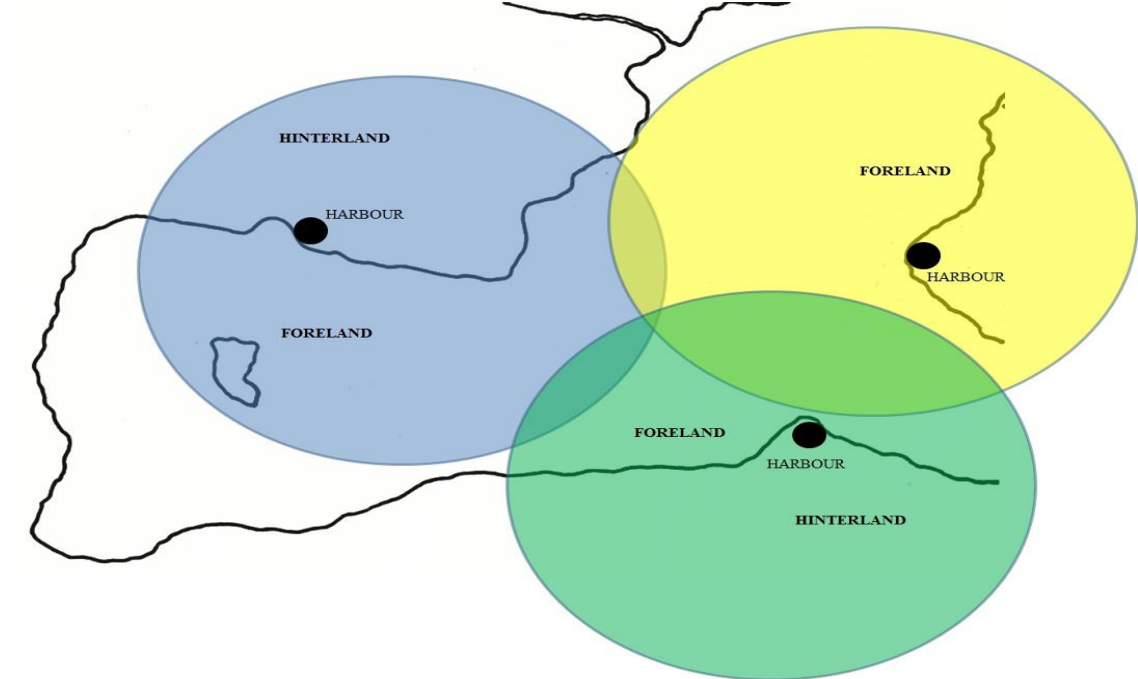
# VOL II: ILLUSTRATIONS, PLATES & CATALOGUE OF FINDS

## ILLUSTRATIONS

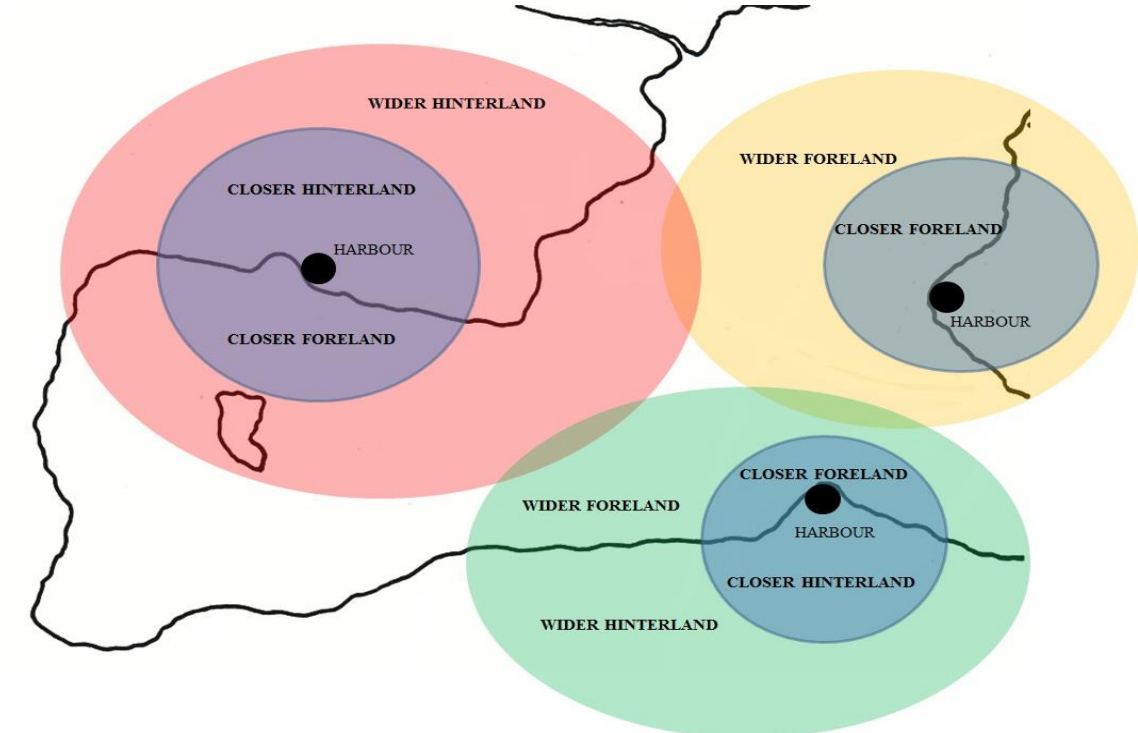
### SECTION I: BYZANTINE PORTS – TRADITION OR INNOVATION

#### 1: Concept of Hinterland and Foreland

a.

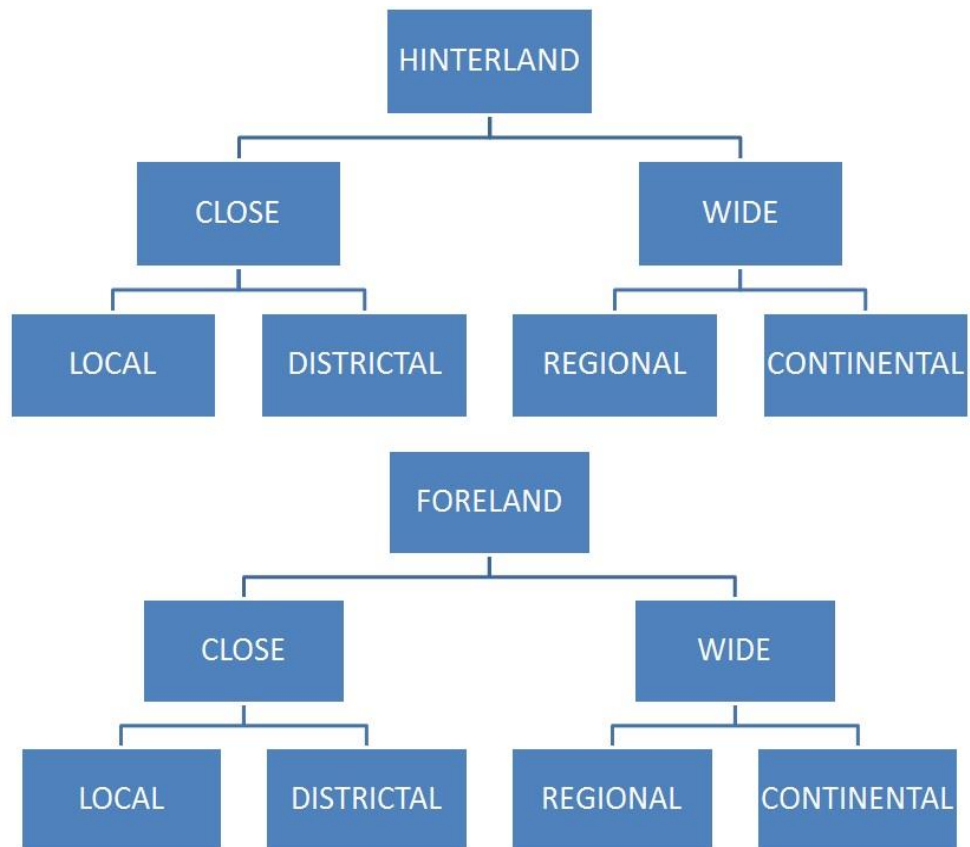


b.



## 2: Concept of Hinterland and Foreland

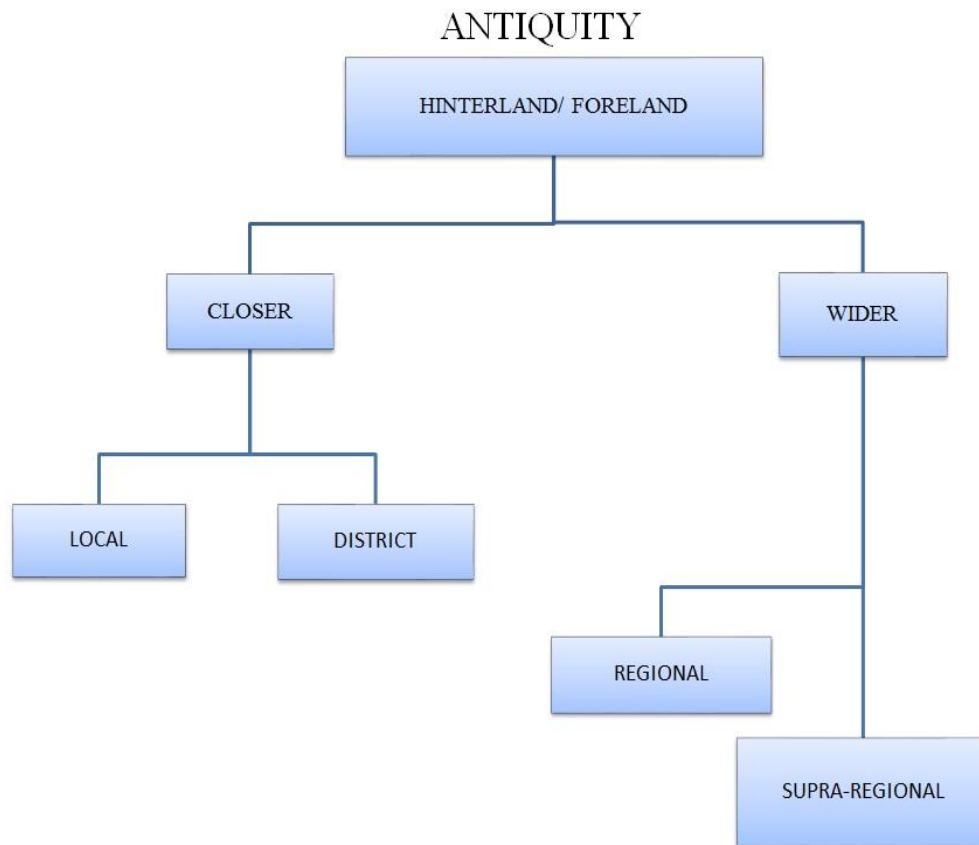
a.



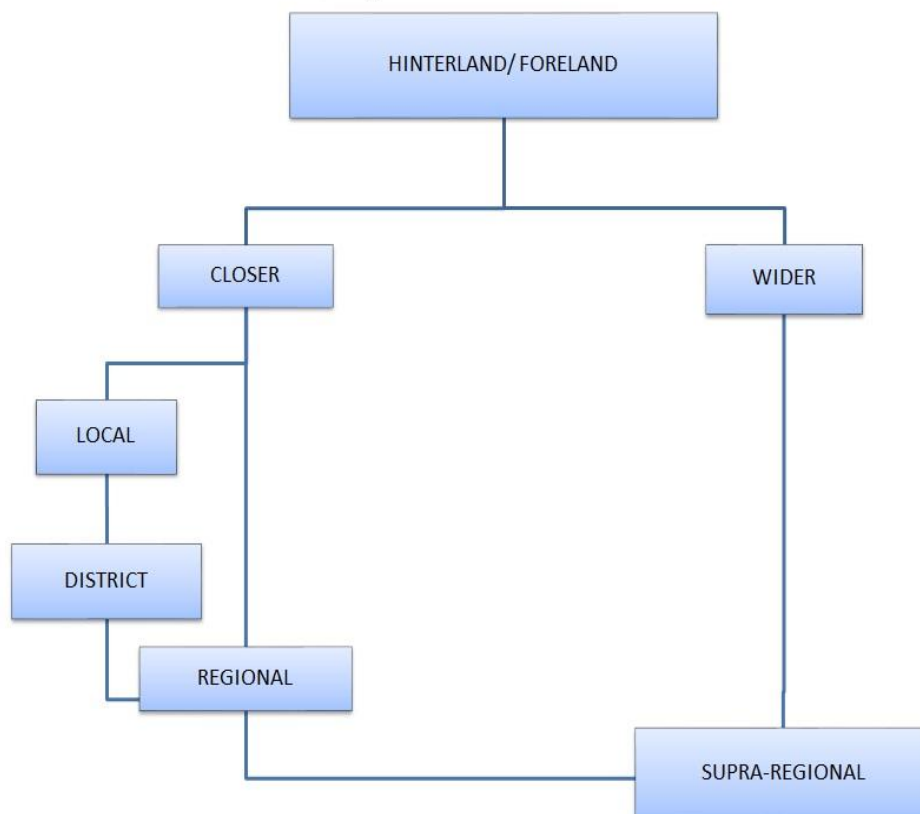
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c.



### LATE ANTIQUITY & MEDIEVAL PERIOD

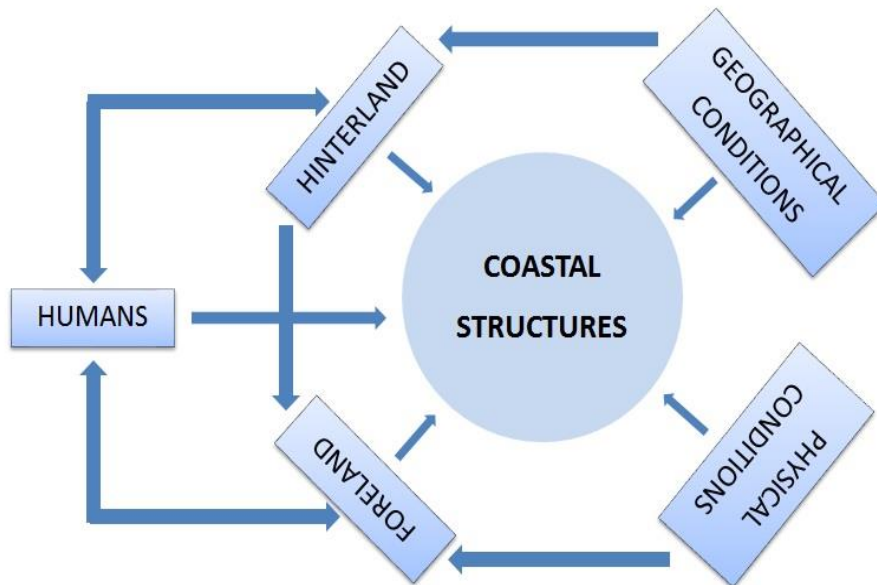




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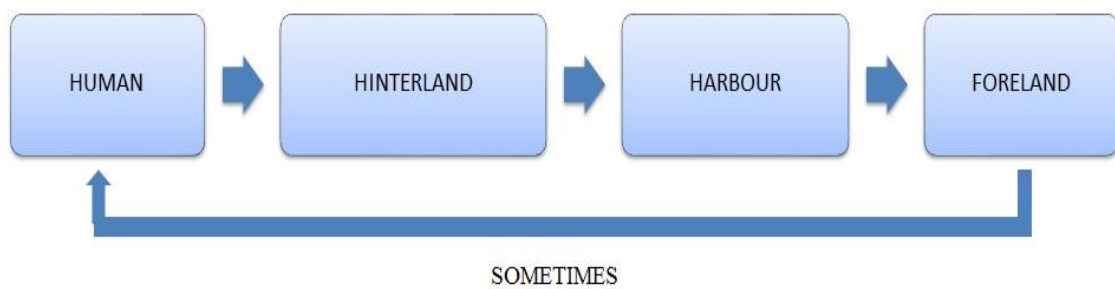
a.

### THE CYCLUS OF INFLUENCING COMPONENTS



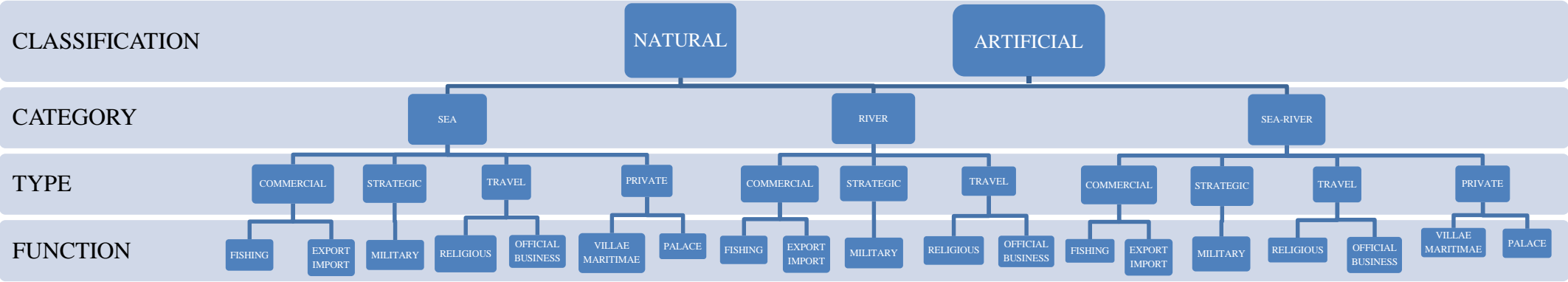
b.

### INFLUENCE SCALA



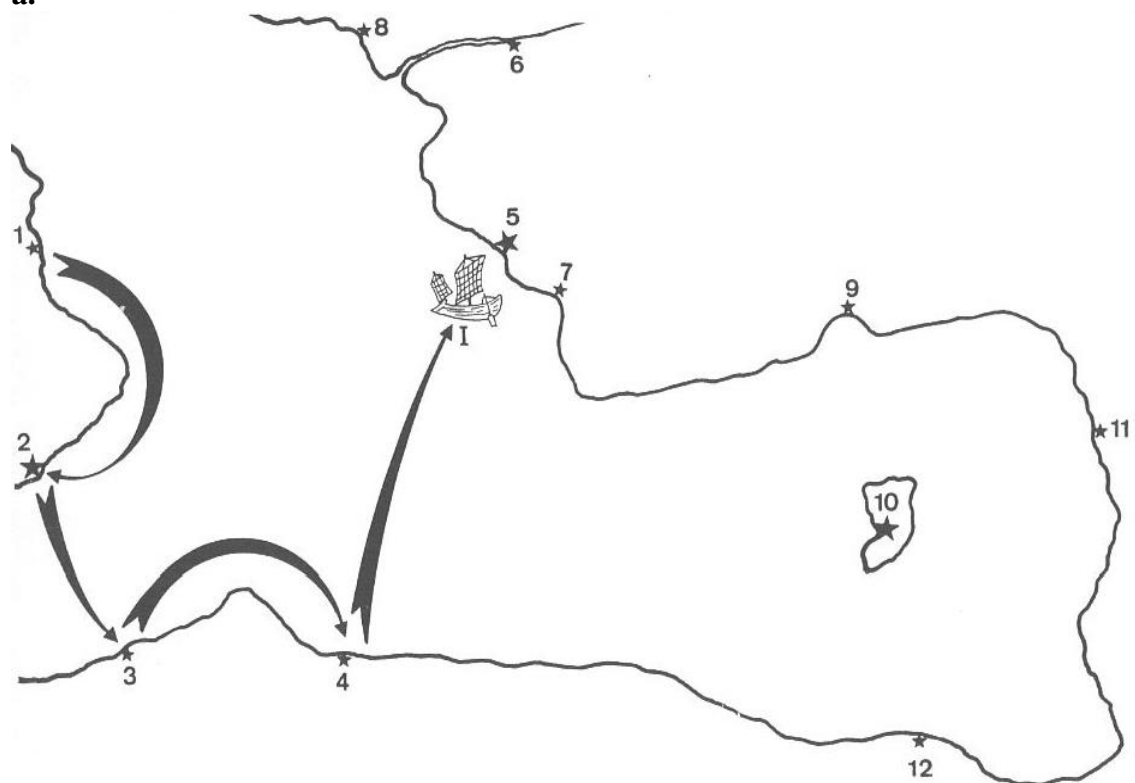
4: The hierarchy of coastal structures

HARBOURS



## 5: Nieto's concept of cargo distribution

a.



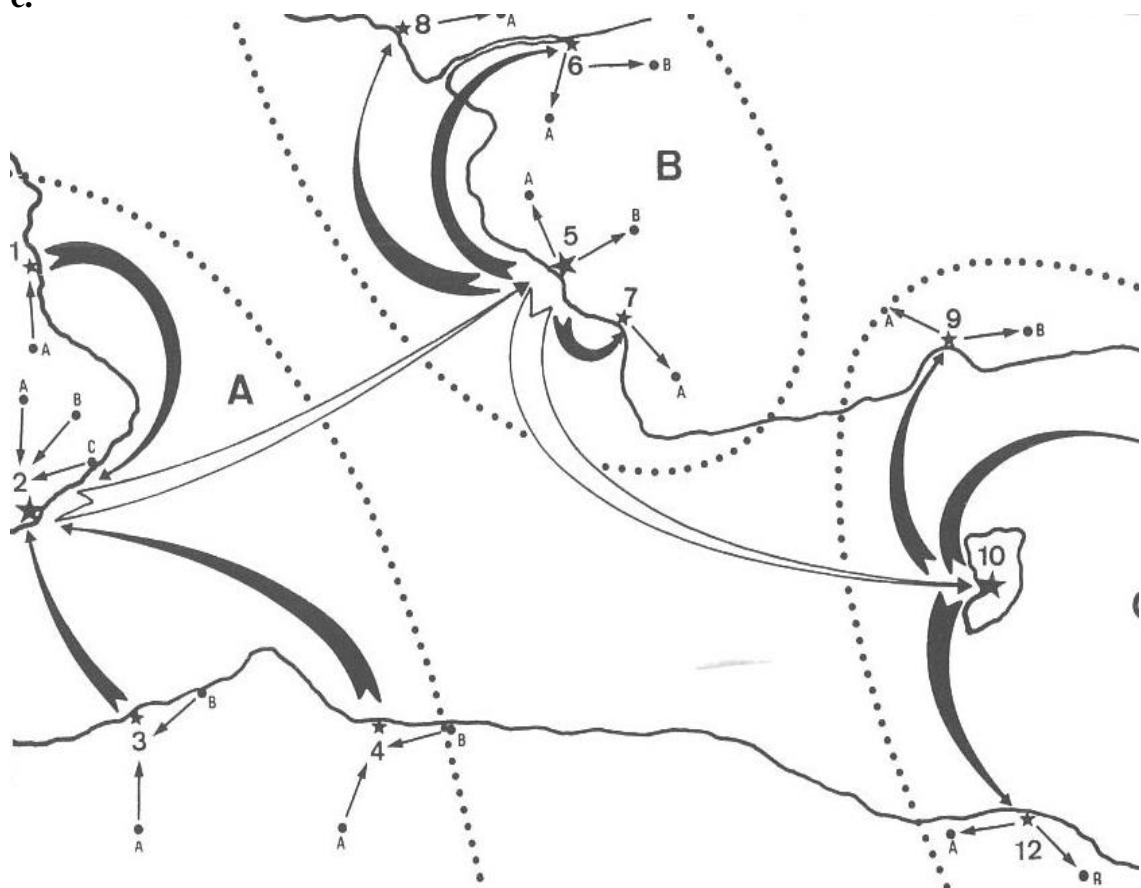
Classical coastal cabotage

b.



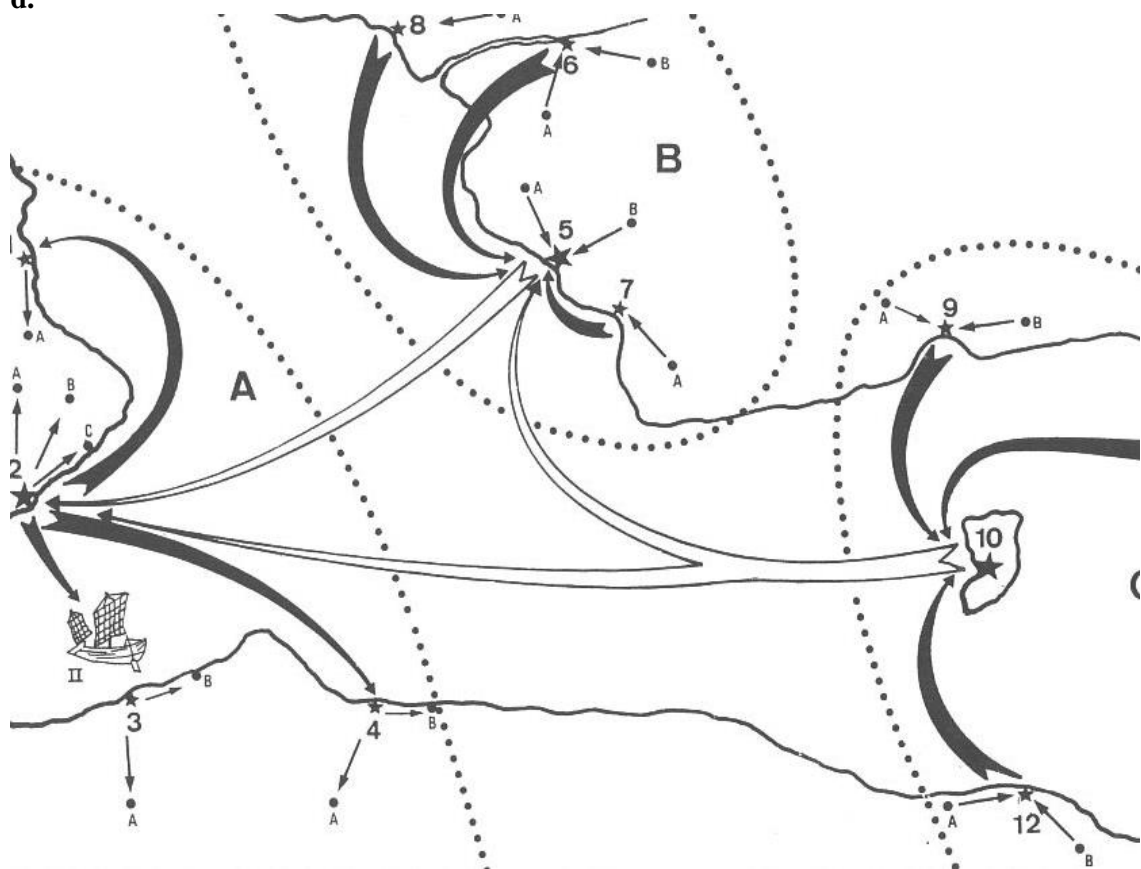
First step of a distinguished trade between primary (2, 5) and secondary harbours (1, 3, 4)

c.



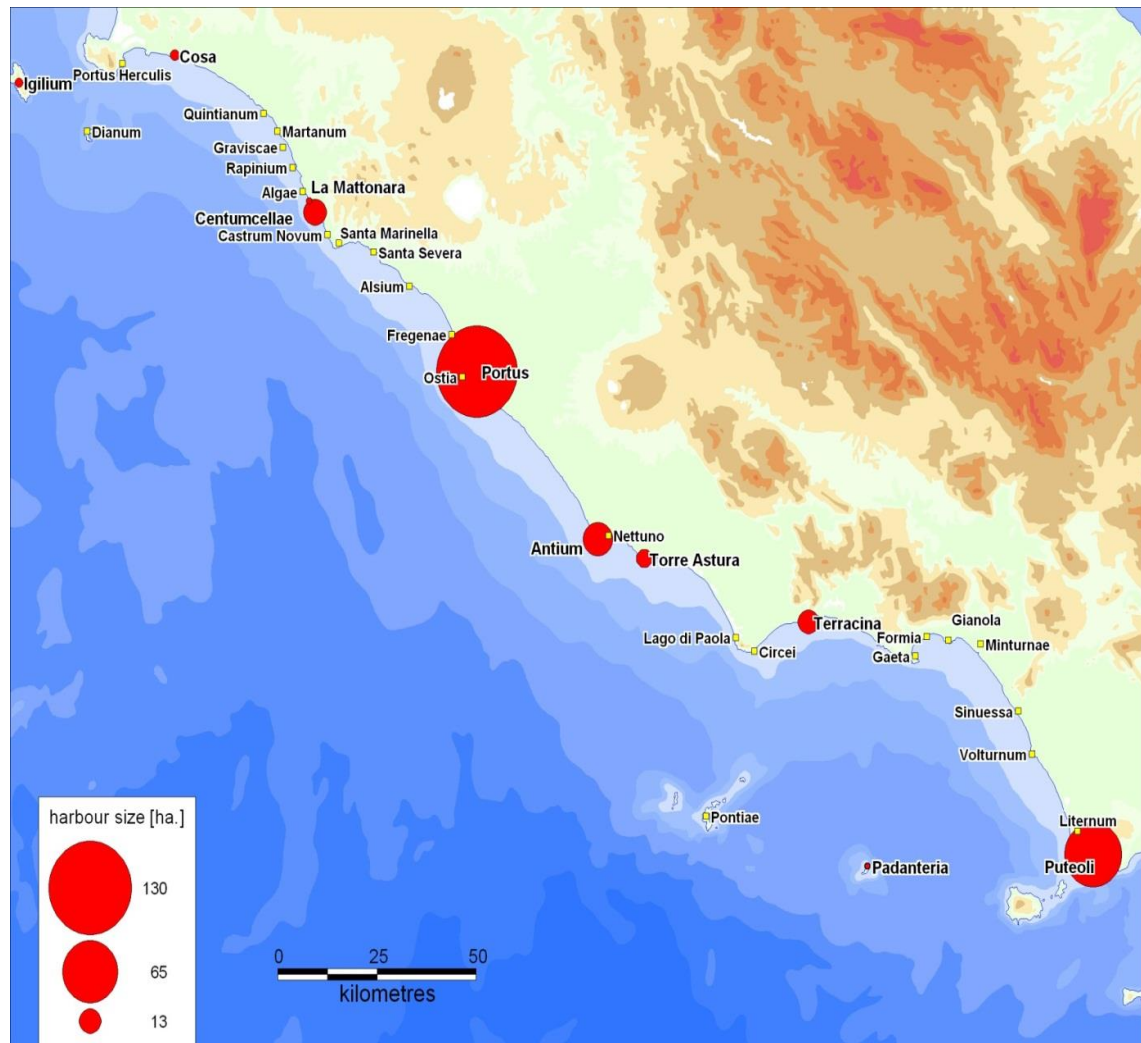
First development of economic zones including direct distribution and coastal cabotage

d.



Direct distribution between different economic zones  
After Gianfrotta-Nieto-Pomey-Tchernia, Navigation

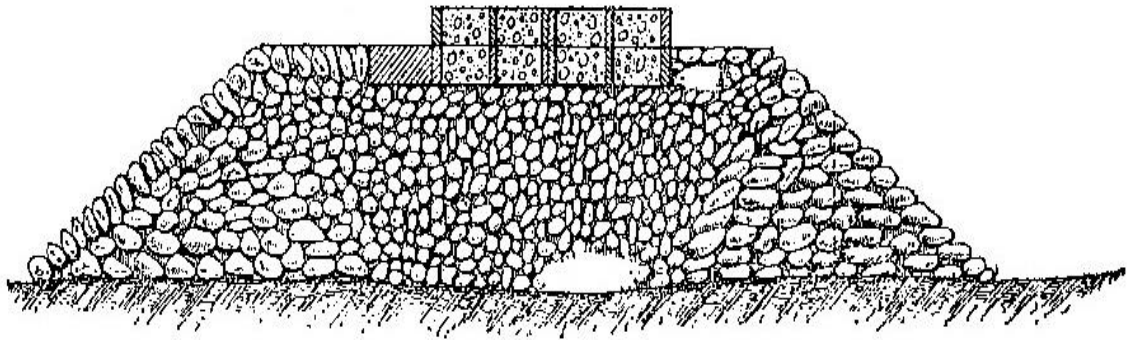
## 6: Schörle's hierarchical pattern by size data



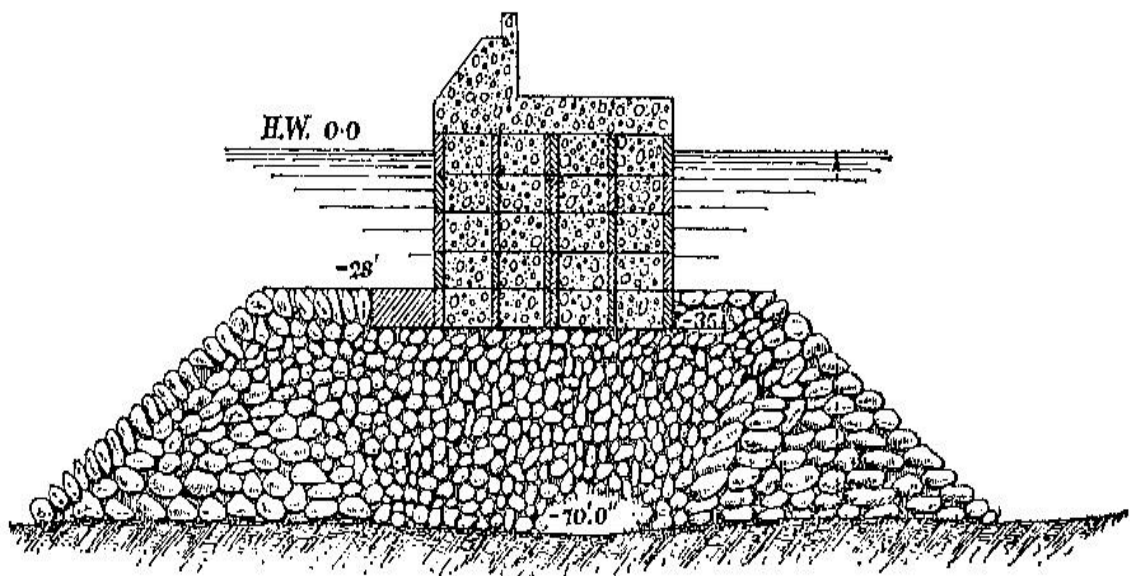
After Schörle, Port Hierarchies, 97; Fig. 5.1.

## 7: Breakwater

a.



b.

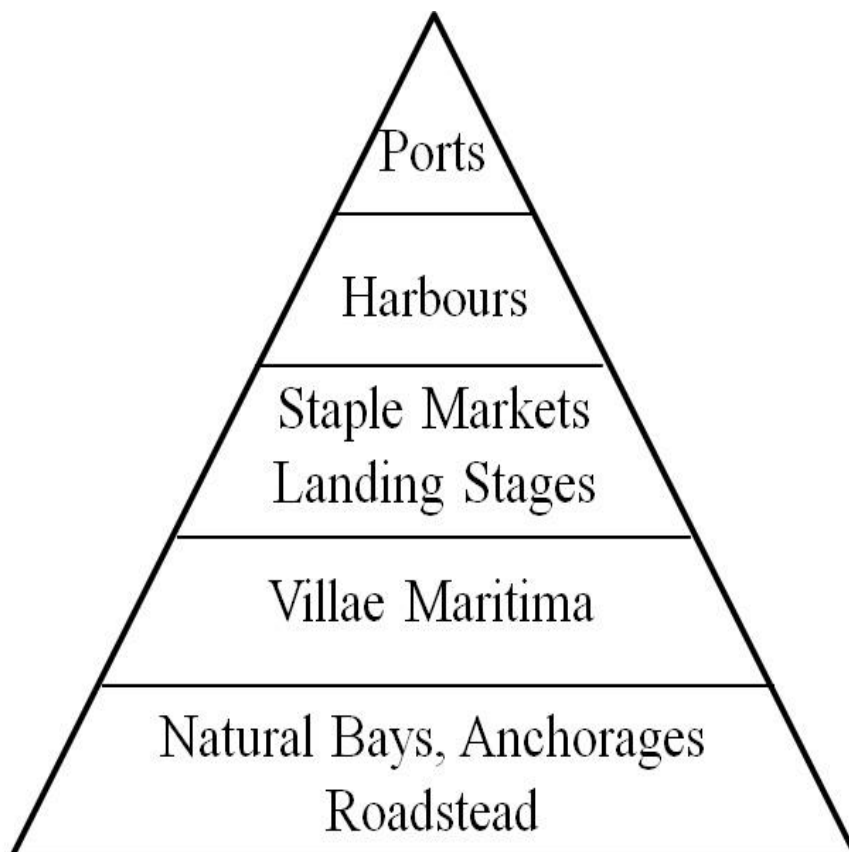




8: 6<sup>th</sup> century Mosaic at the Basilica Sant' Apollinare in Classe in Ravenna



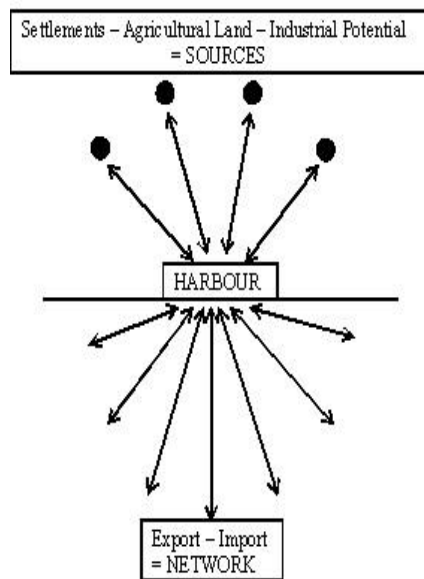
9: The hierarchy of coastal infrastructures



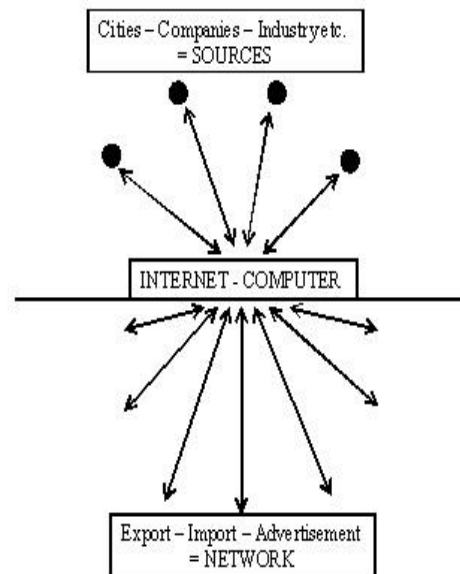
## 10: Network System

### NETWORK SYSTEM

#### ANCIENT TIMES



#### MODERN TIMES





## SECTION II: THE COASTAL INFRASTRUCTURES OF THESSALY

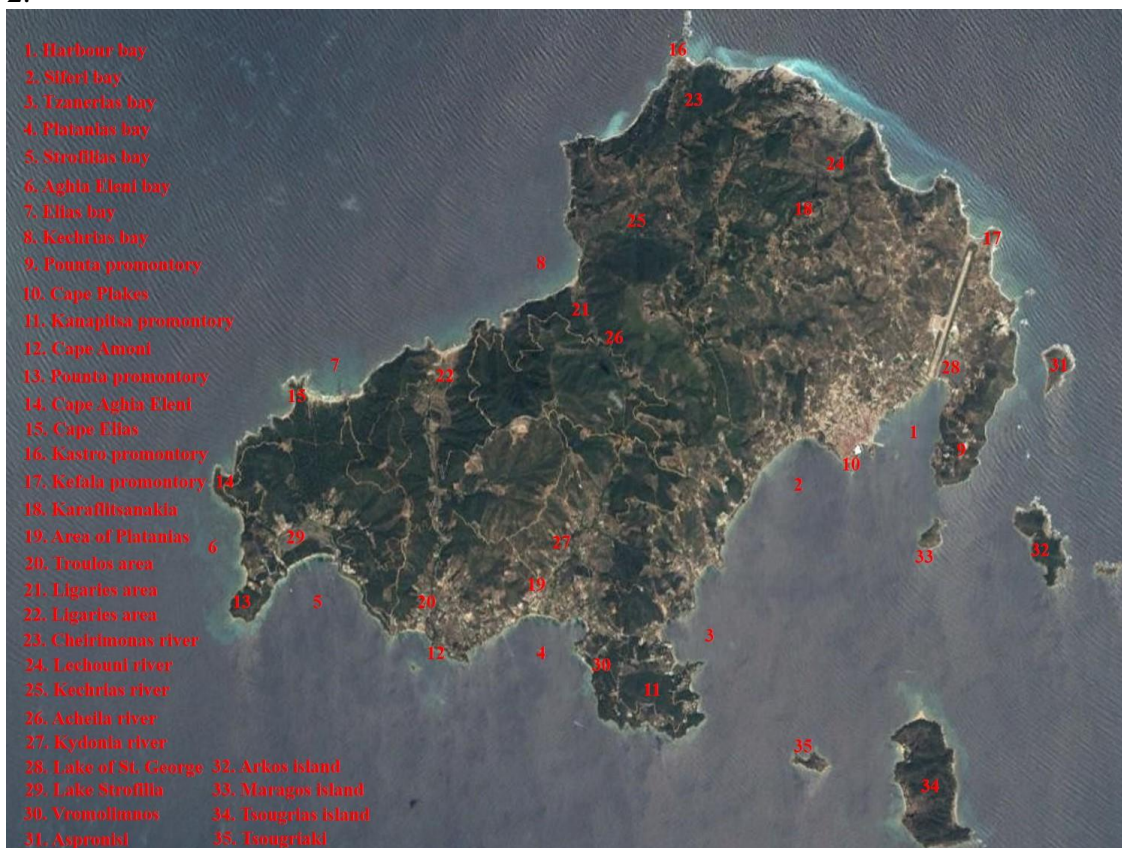
### I. The coastal infrastructures of Roman and Byzantine Skiathos – A joint Survey project

1:



The Archaeological Sites of the Survey Area

2.





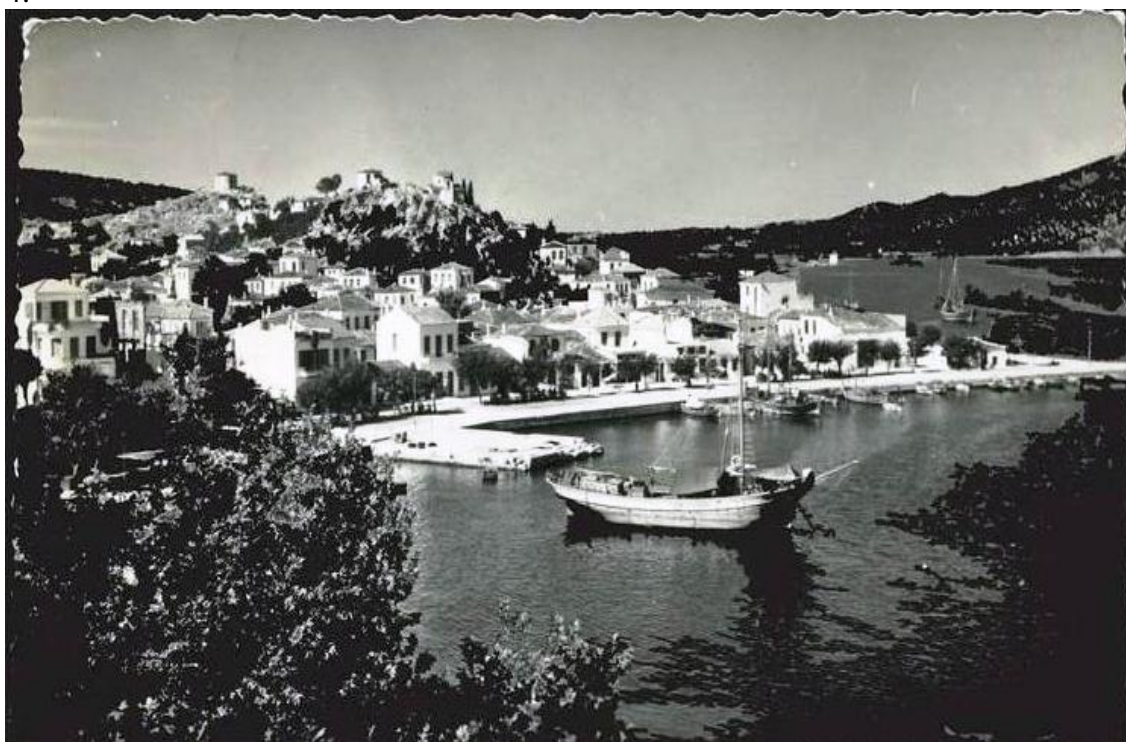
## EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS

3:



Aerial view of the southern harbour from the southeast

4:



View of the southern harbour's central jetty and eastern quay line from the southwest

5:



View of the southern harbour's eastern quay line from the entrance of the Bourtzi

6:



View of the southern harbour's central jetty and eastern quay line from the southeast



7:



View of the southern harbour's eastern quay line from the footbridge to Bourtzi

8:



View of the southern harbour's western quay line from the east and the repair and extension of the central jetty

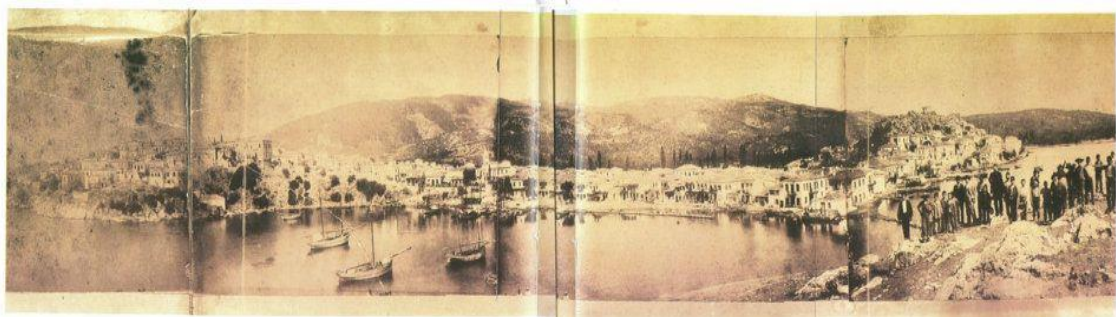


9:



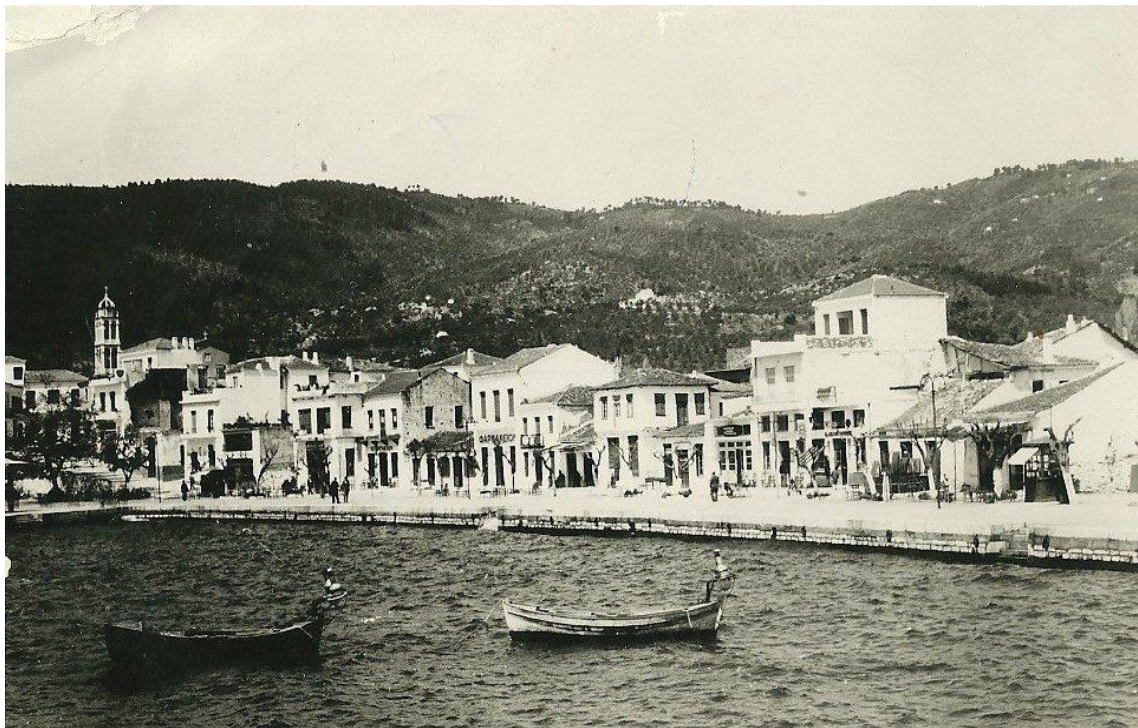
View of the rocks and the western end of the quay from the southeast

10:



Early view of the southern harbour from the Bourtzi

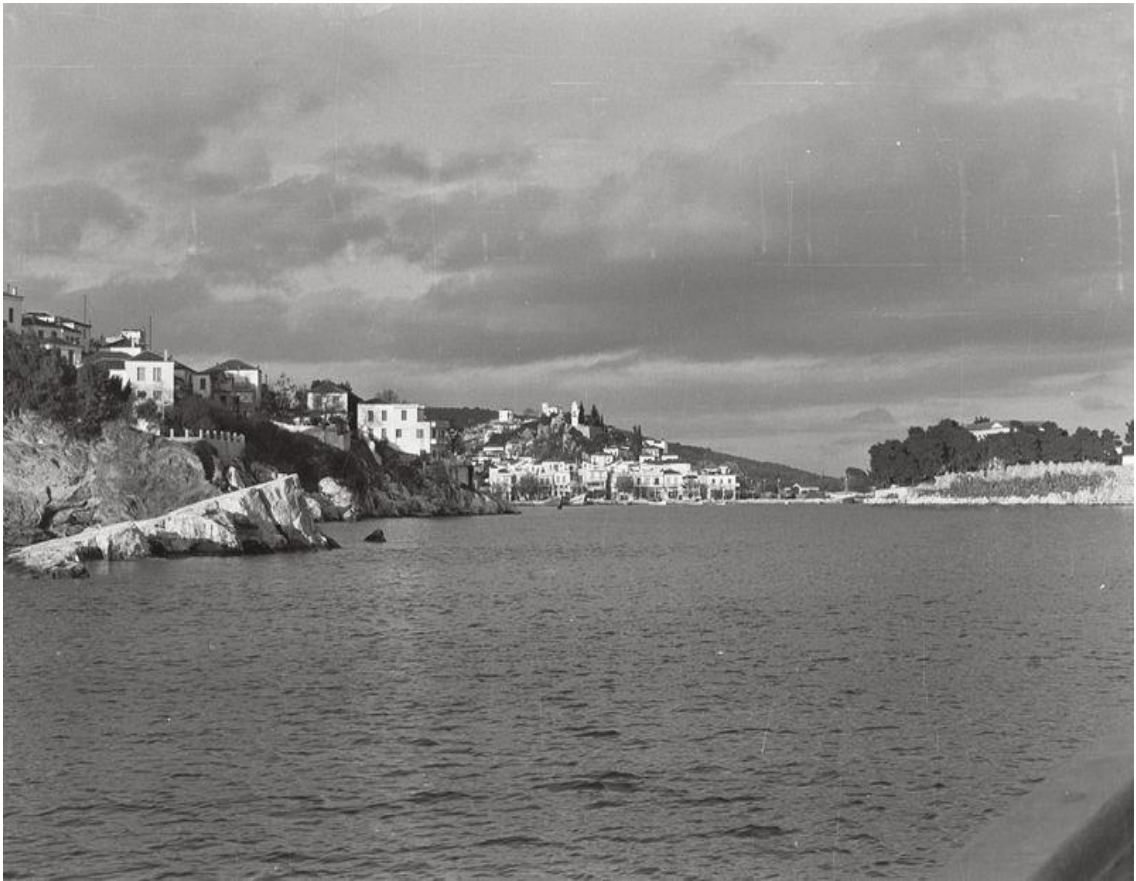
11:



View of the central jetty and eastern quay line from the southeast

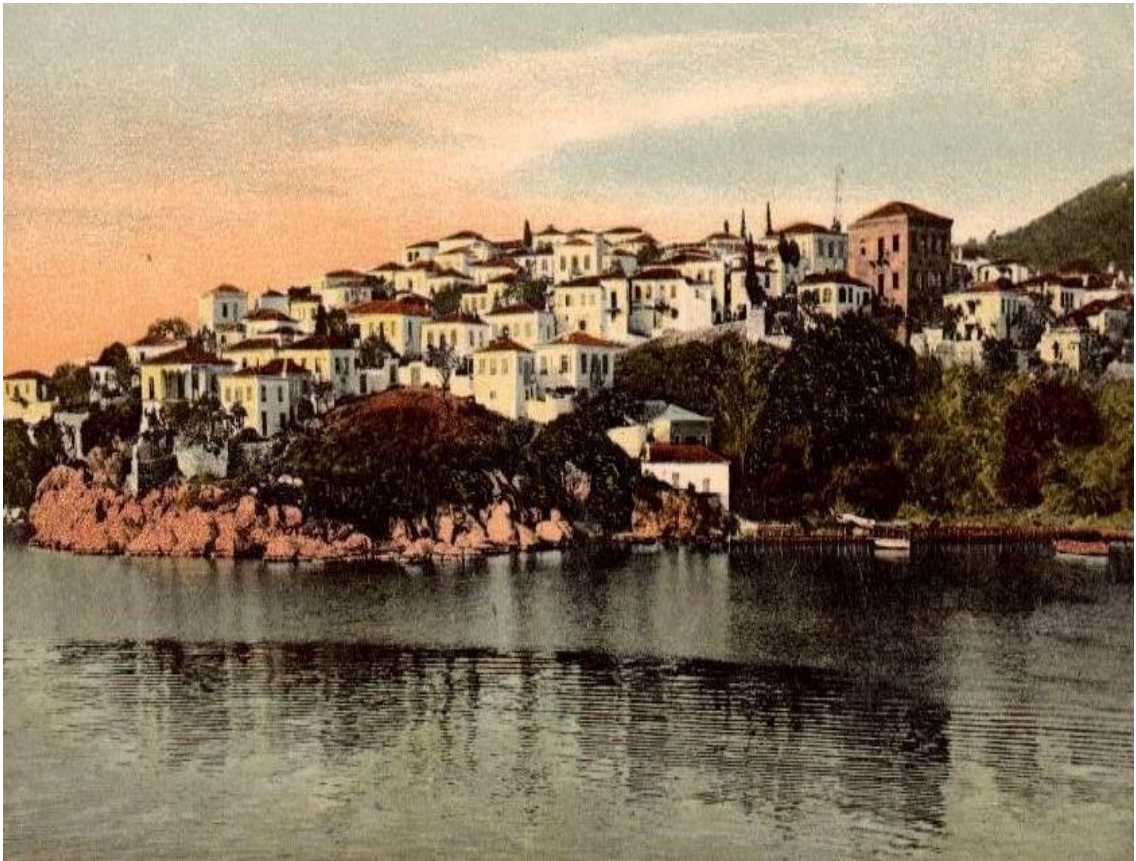


12:



View of Cape Plakes and the entrance to the southern harbour from the south

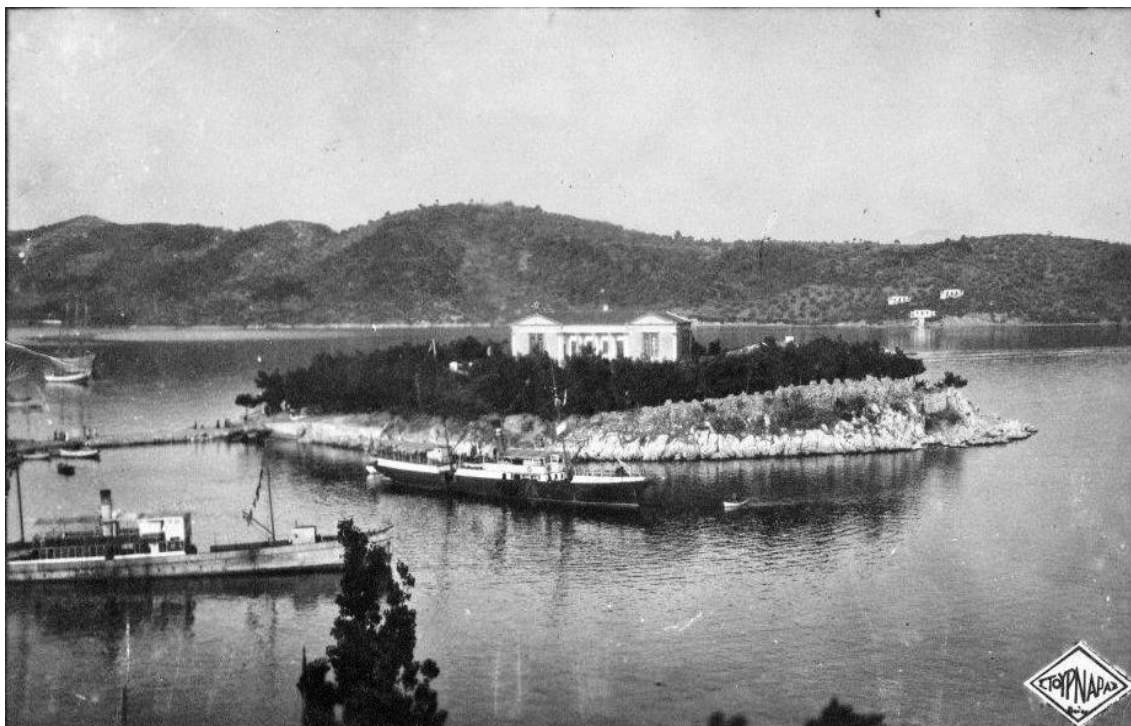
13:



Early view of the rocks and the western end of the quay from the southeast



14:



View of the Bourtzi and the southern harbour's eastern basin from the west

15:



Use of the western end of the quay for maintenance of fishing boats and the fishing equipment

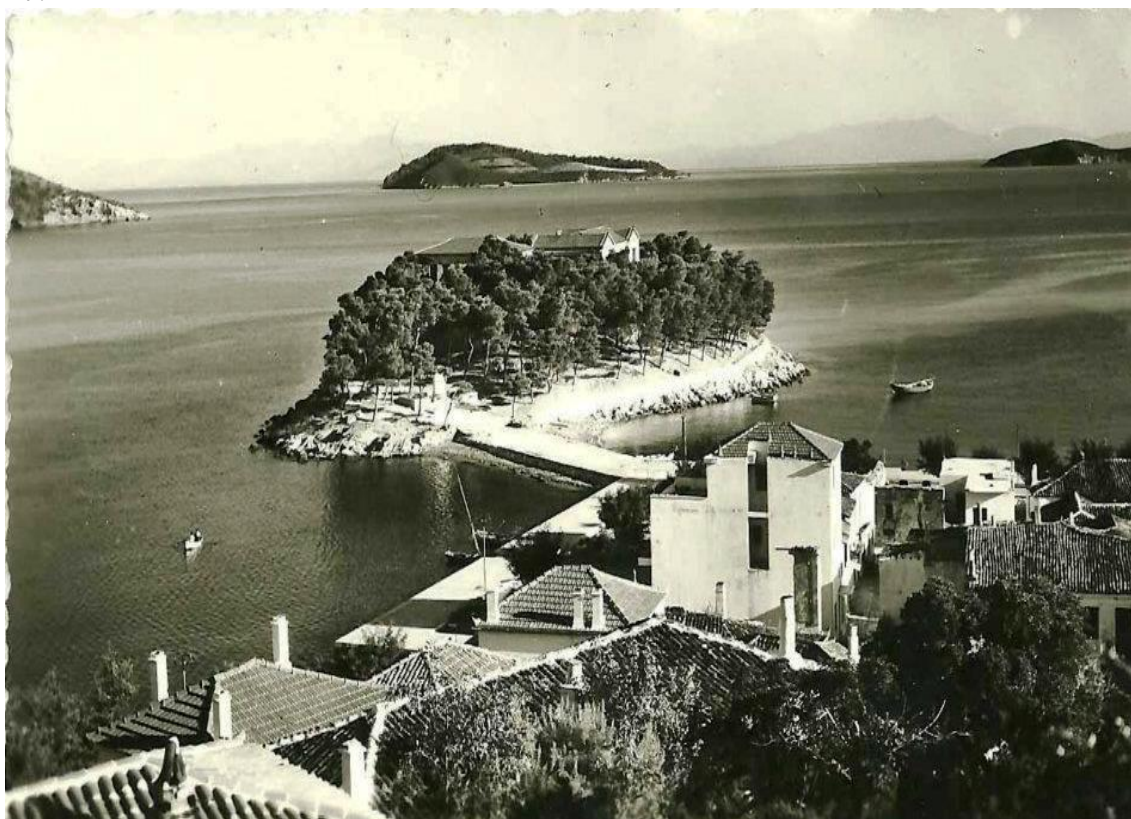


16:



View of the Tarsanas at Tarsanas bay from the south

17:



View of the Bourtzi from the northwest with the eastern harbour on the left and the southern harbour on the right

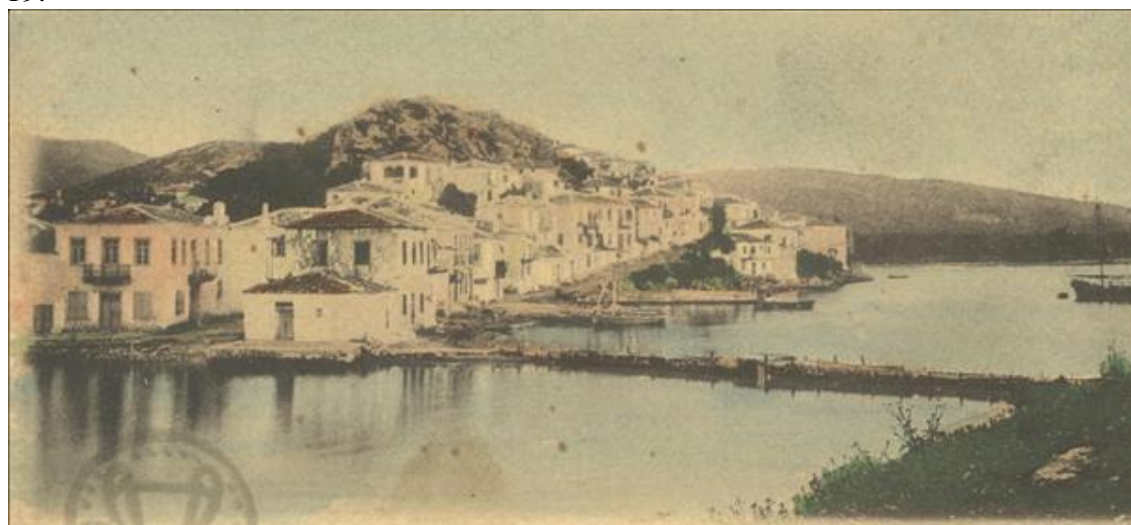


18:



View of the quay line of the eastern harbour from Bourtzi

19:



Early view of the eastern harbour from the Bourtzi with the eastern harbour basin of the southern harbour and the footbridge to Bourtzi in front



20:



Early view of the eastern harbour from the Bourtzi

21:



View of the southern entrance to the harbour bay used as anchorage for the eastern harbour

22:



View of the eastern harbour and its anchorage at the entrance from the east

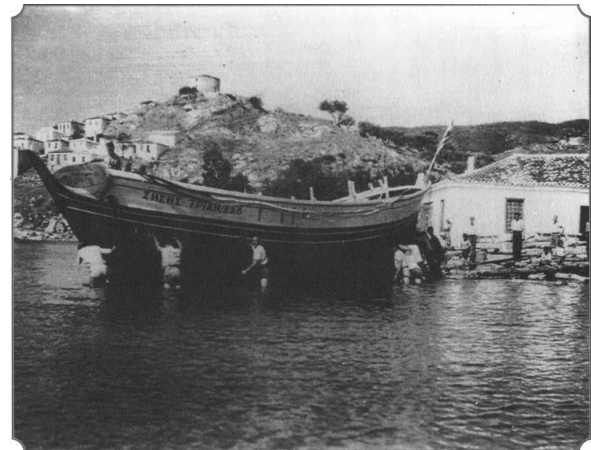
23:



View of the eastern harbour's northern side



24:



a-c Stages of shipbuilding activities at the shipyard "Karnagio"

25:



View of the shipyard "Karnagio" from the northeast



26:



View of the site of Mylos from the northeast

27:



View of the site of Mylos from the southwest



## MODERN PHOTOGRAPHS

28:



Aerial view of the southern harbour



View of the southern harbour from the west

29:



Panorama view of the southern harbour towards east

30:



View of the southern harbour's western quay line from the northeast and the south



31:



View of the southern harbour's western quay line and the central jetty from the southwest

32:



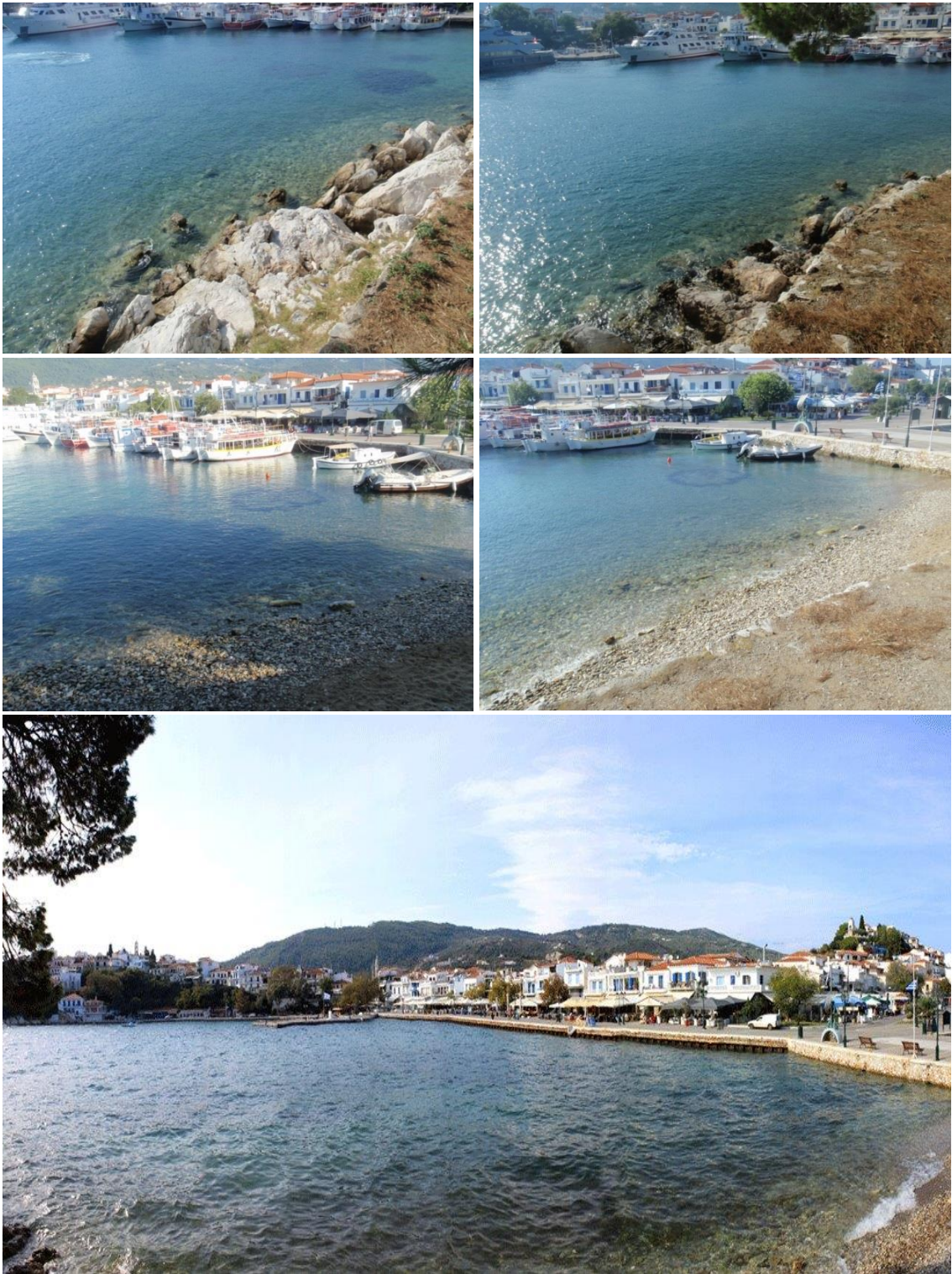
a-b View of the western breakwater from the southwest with the Bourtzi in the back



c-d View of the western breakwater from the southwest with the central jetty and the quay line in the back



33:



a-d View of the eastern harbour basin from the Bourtzi with the eastern quay line and the walkway to Bourtzi



34:



View of the Tarsanas bay from the southeast and southwest with the entrance to the southern harbour in the back

35:



View of the Tarsanas at Tarsanas bay from the south and southeast



36:



Panorama view of the Tarsanas bay from southwest

37:



Aerial view of the eastern harbour and its modern facilities from the east the southwest with the Tarsanas and the northern coastline of the harbour bay in the back



38:



Area between the northern side of Bourtzi and the modern breakwater (southern end of eastern harbour)

39:



View of the northern coastline of the harbour bay used as roadstead with individual small landing stages



40:



View of the shipyard at the site of Karnagio from the west and the north with the roadstead of the harbour bay and the modern facilities of the eastern harbour in the back

41:



View of the site of Mylos from the northeast



42:



View of the site of St. George used as anchorage with individual landing stages from the northeast

43:



View of the lake of St. George from the beginning of the Pounta promontory in the south and from the north

44:



View of the Villa site of Lazareta from the northwest with a. uncleaned b. cleaned beach line



45:



46:



View of Plataniás bay from the west with the site of Aghia Paraskevi in front

47:



View of Plataniás bay and the site of Aghia Paraskevi from the west and the northeast

48:



a-b View of the Troulonisia (Tourades) islets from the north



c-d View of Cape Amoni from the northeast

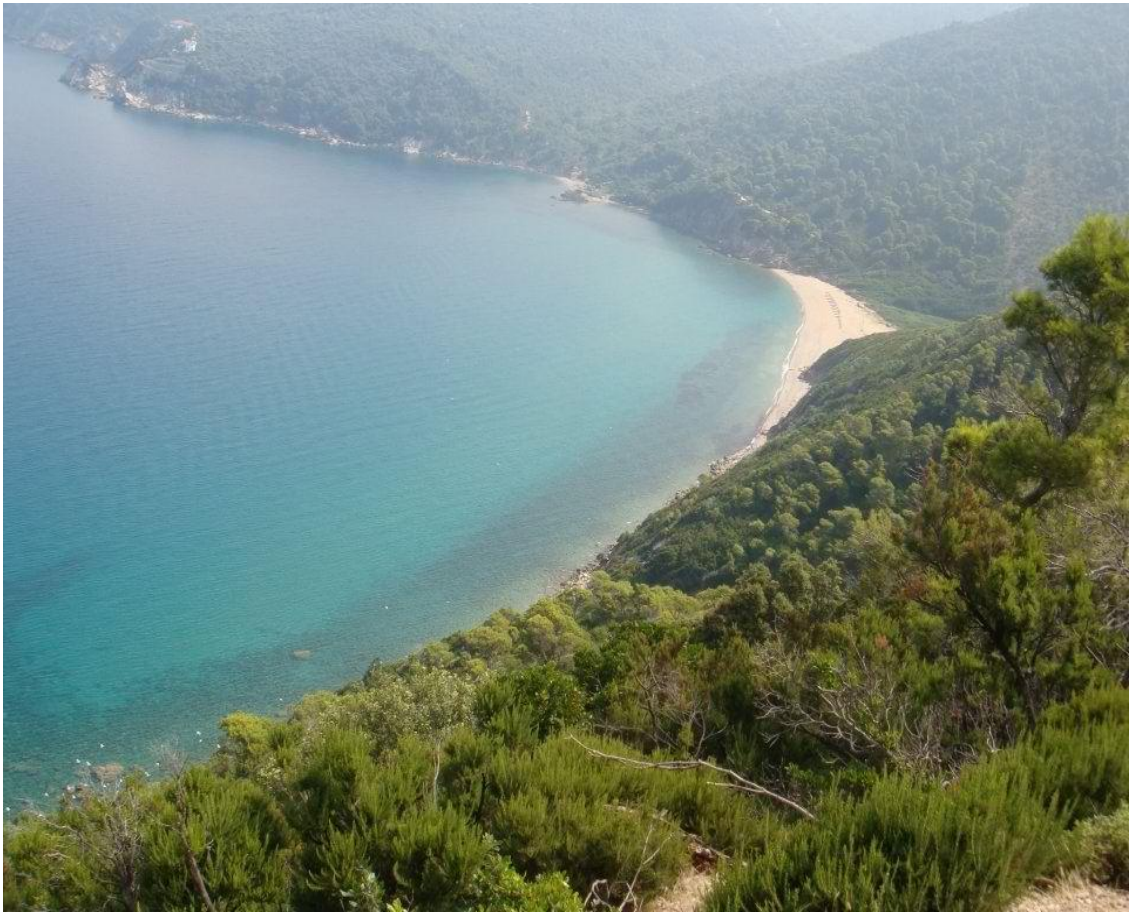
49:



View of the river from the church of St. Sophia ending into the bay of Troulos from the south



50:



View of Kechria bay with the site of Tarsanas at the back from the southwest

51:



Aerial view of the site of Tarsanas at Kechria bay from the southwest



52:



View of the site of Tarsanas from the north

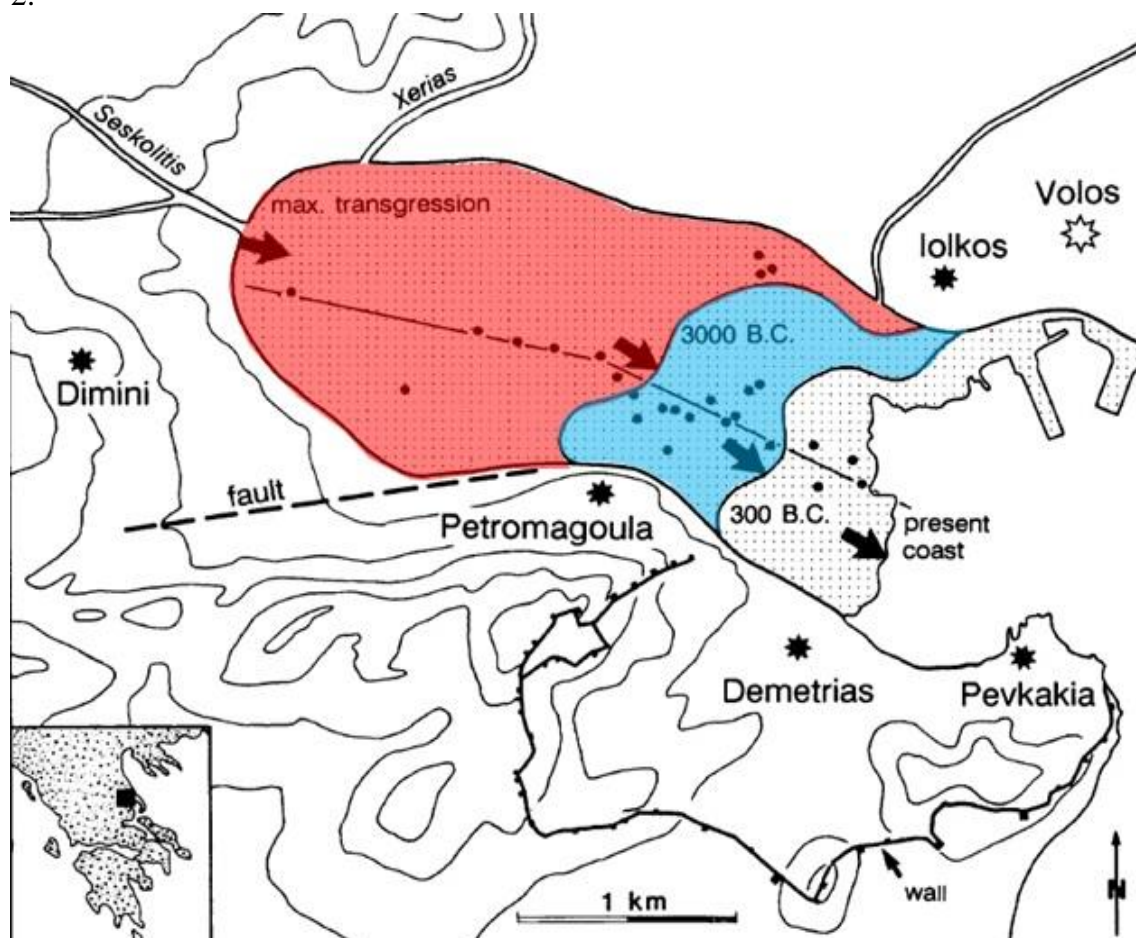
## II. The ports & primary harbour sites of Thessaly

### DEMETRIAS

1:

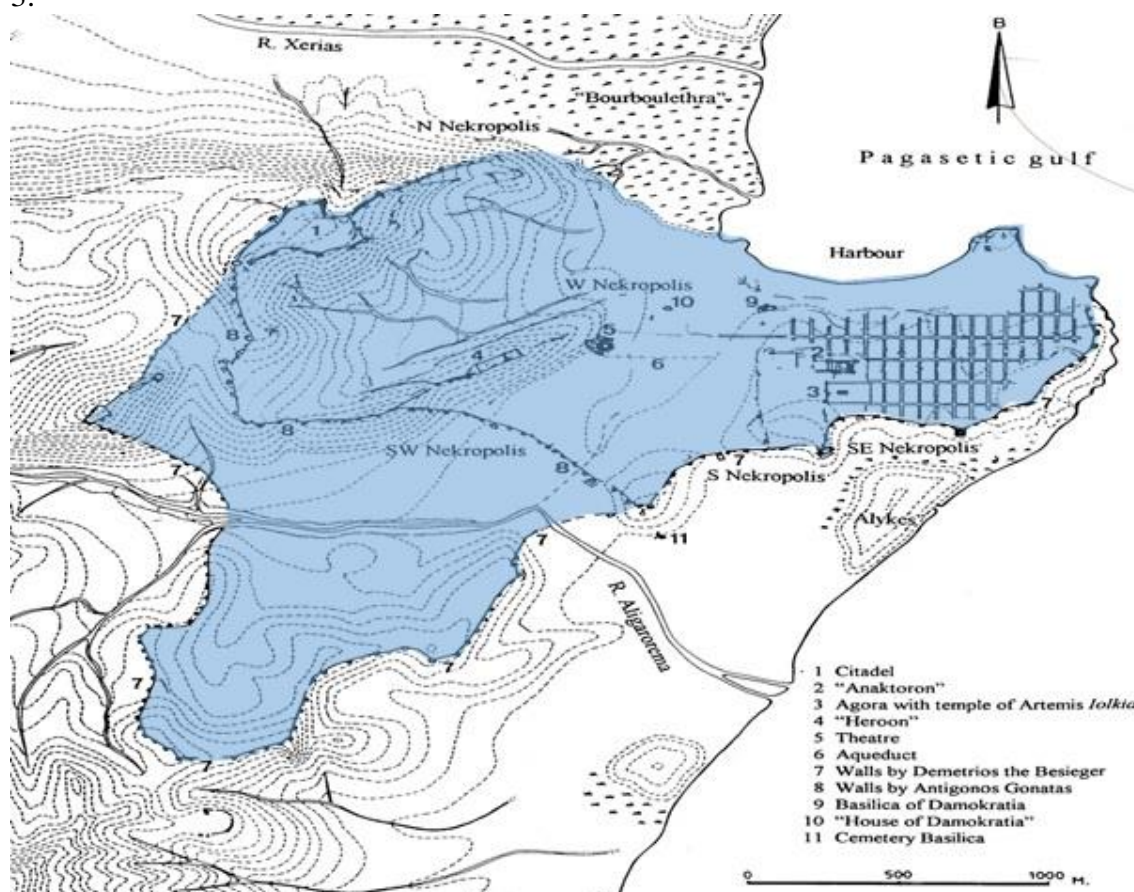


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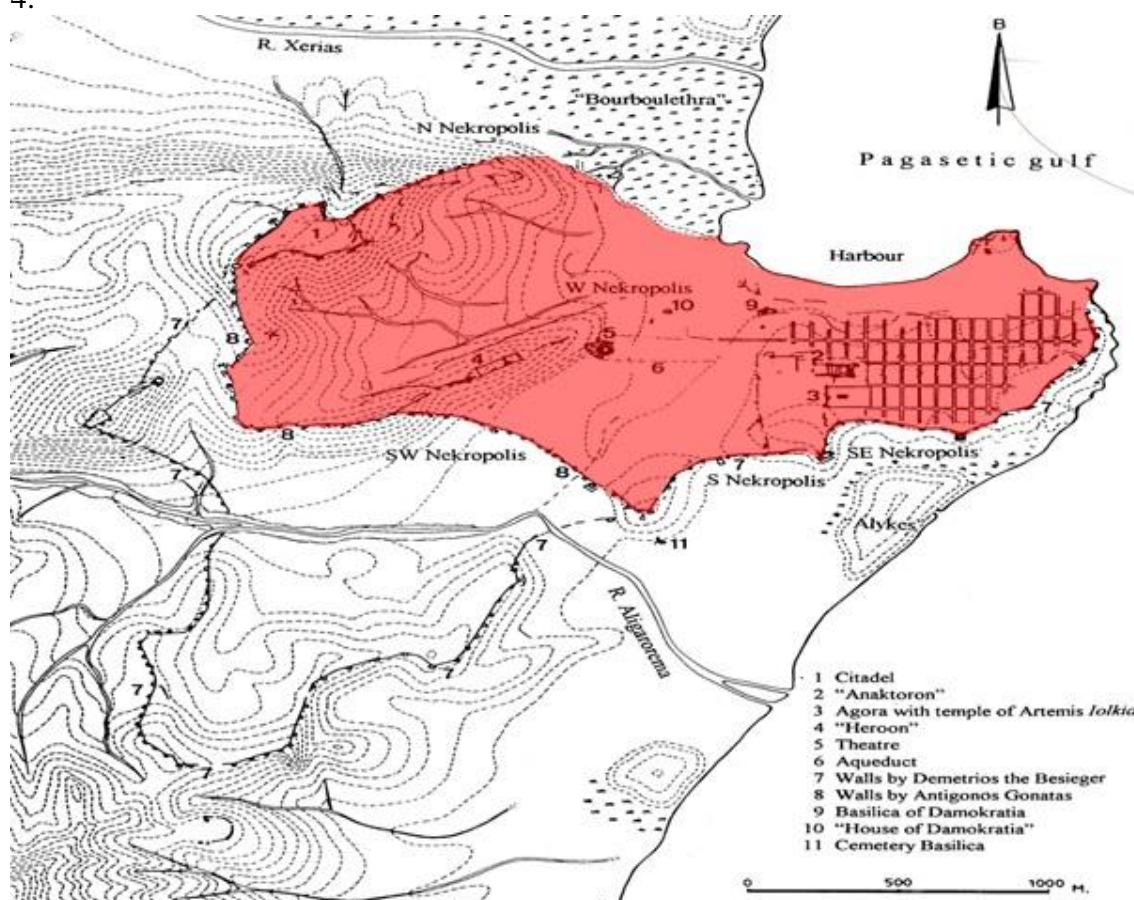




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4:



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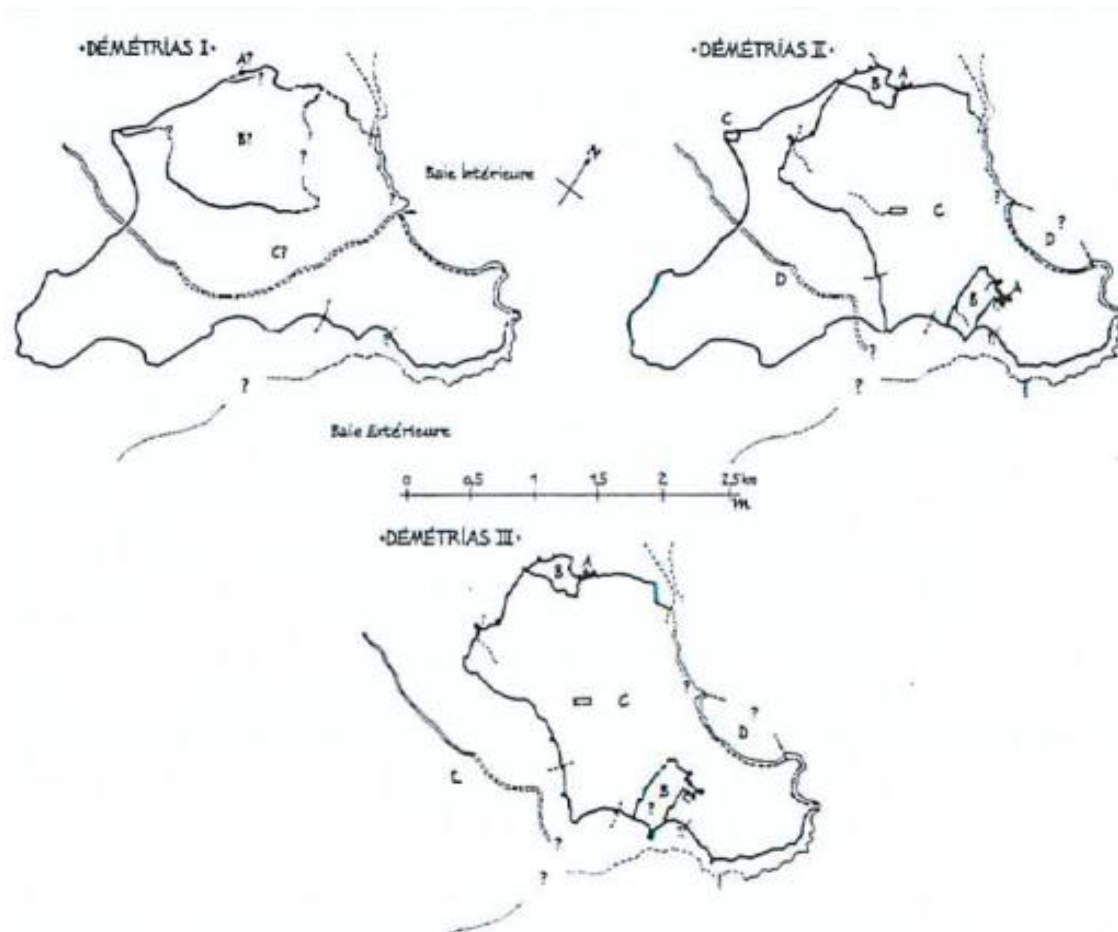


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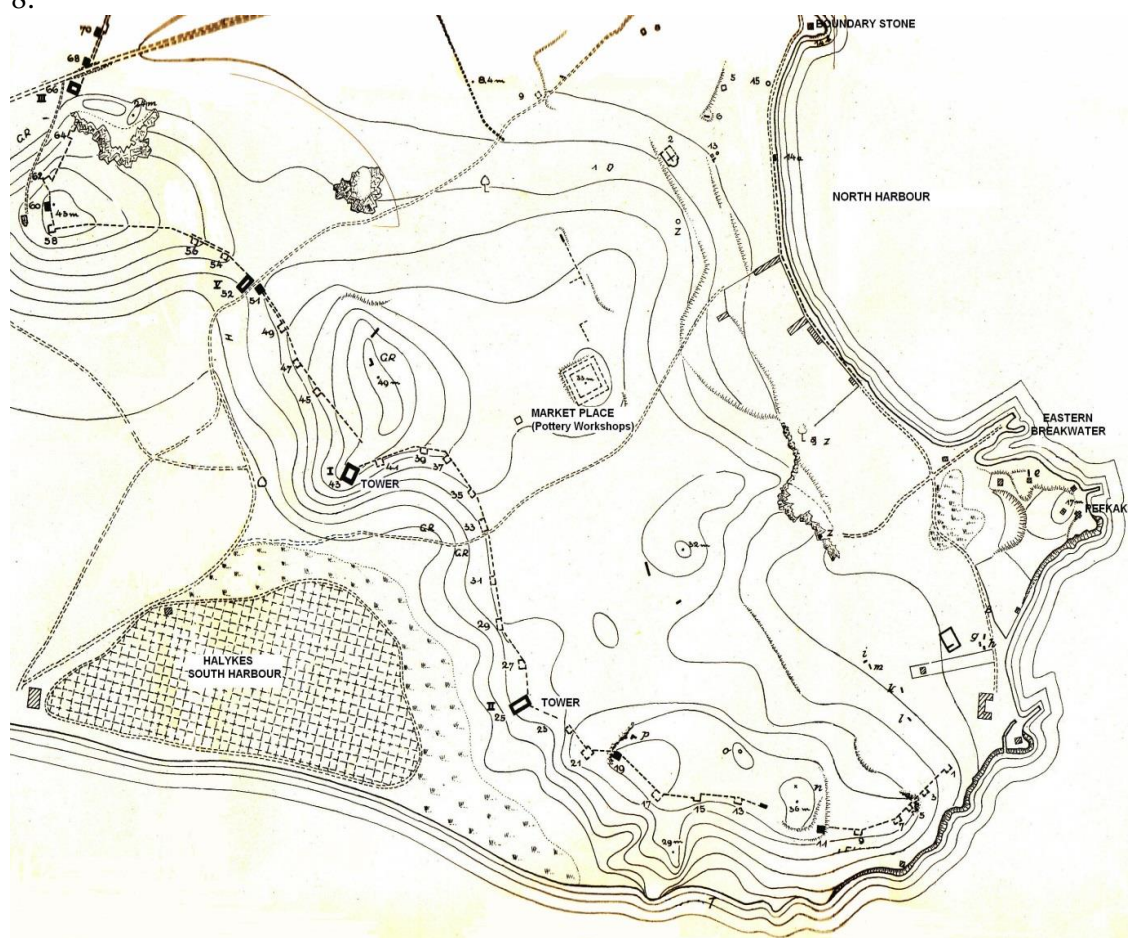




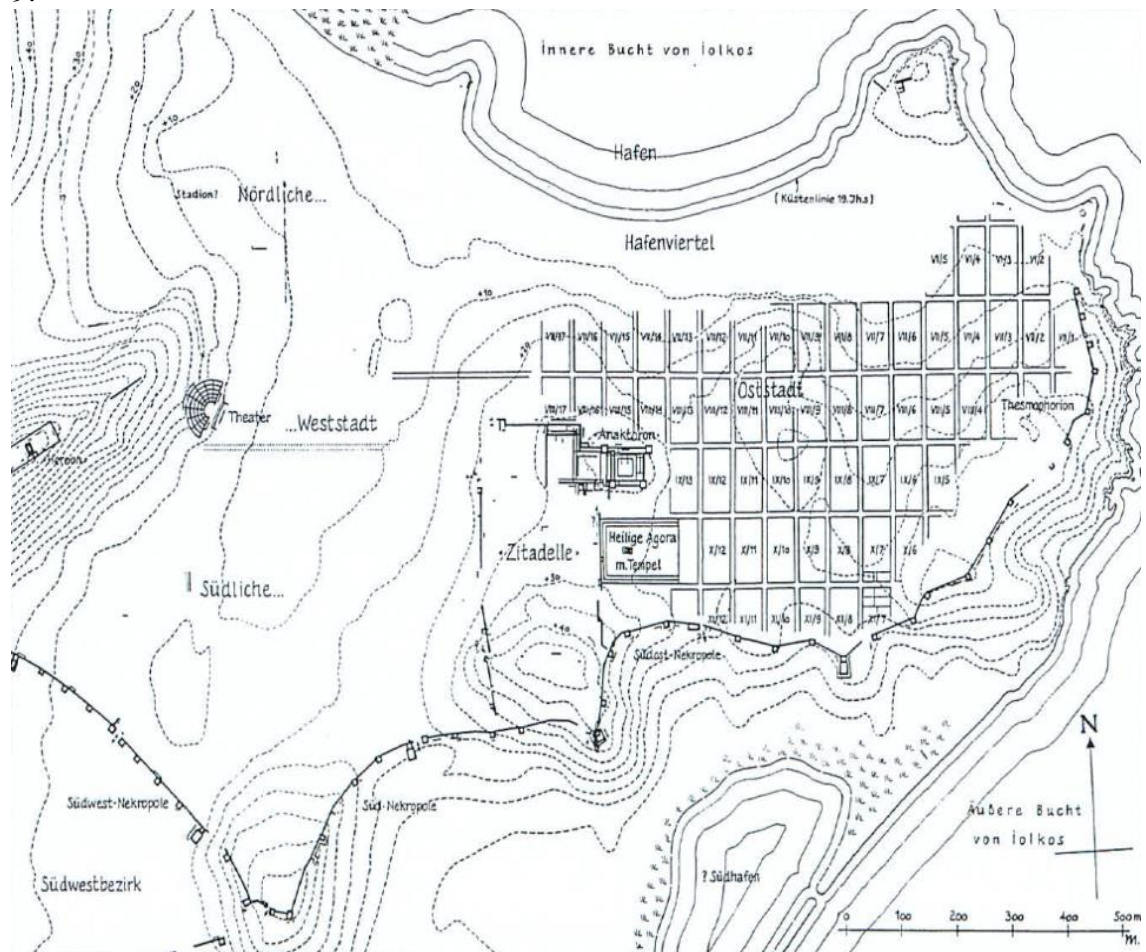
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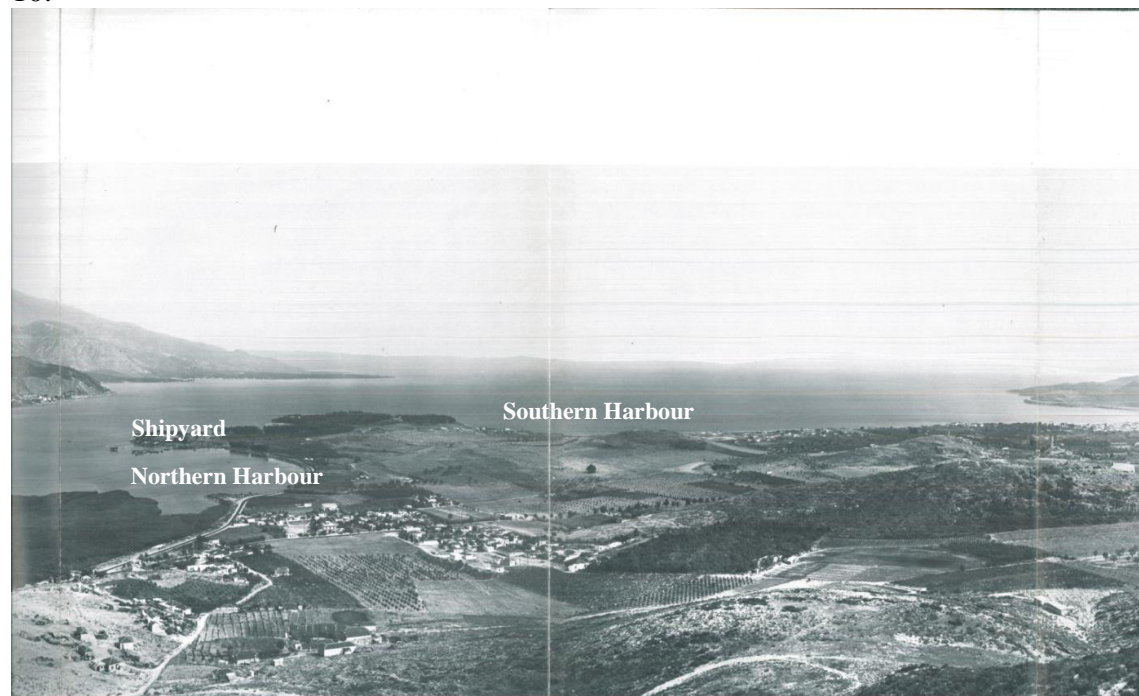
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9:



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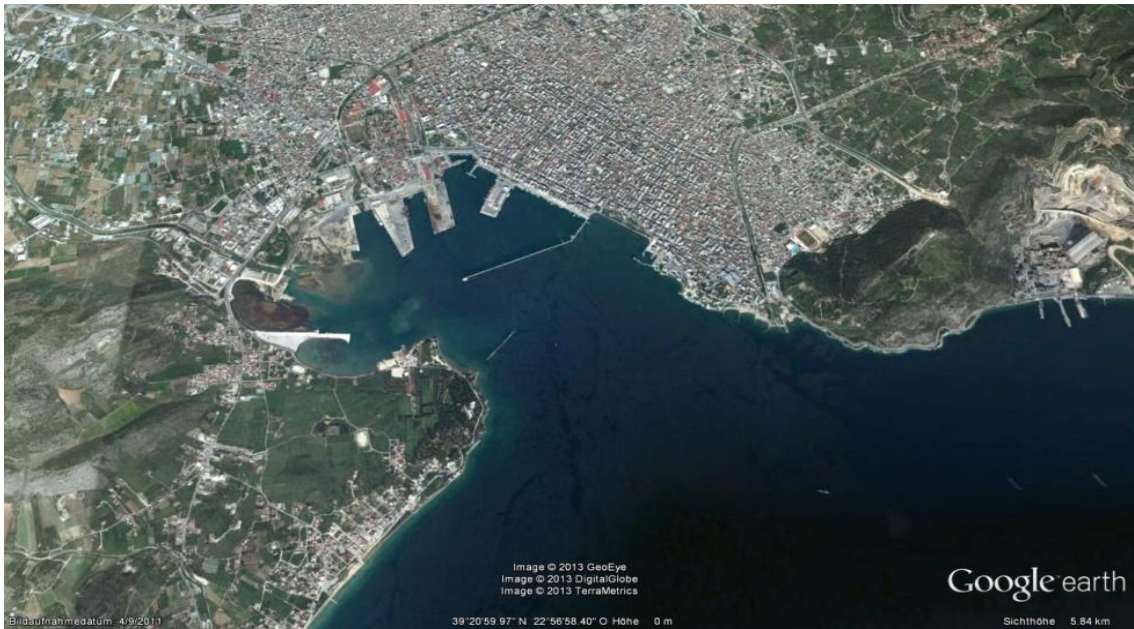




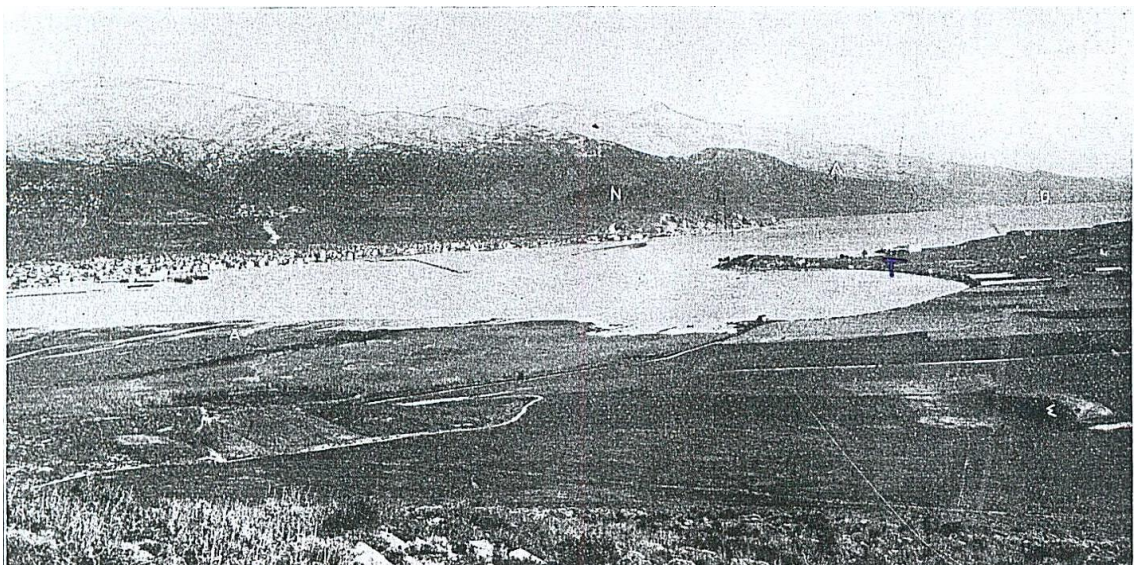
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12:

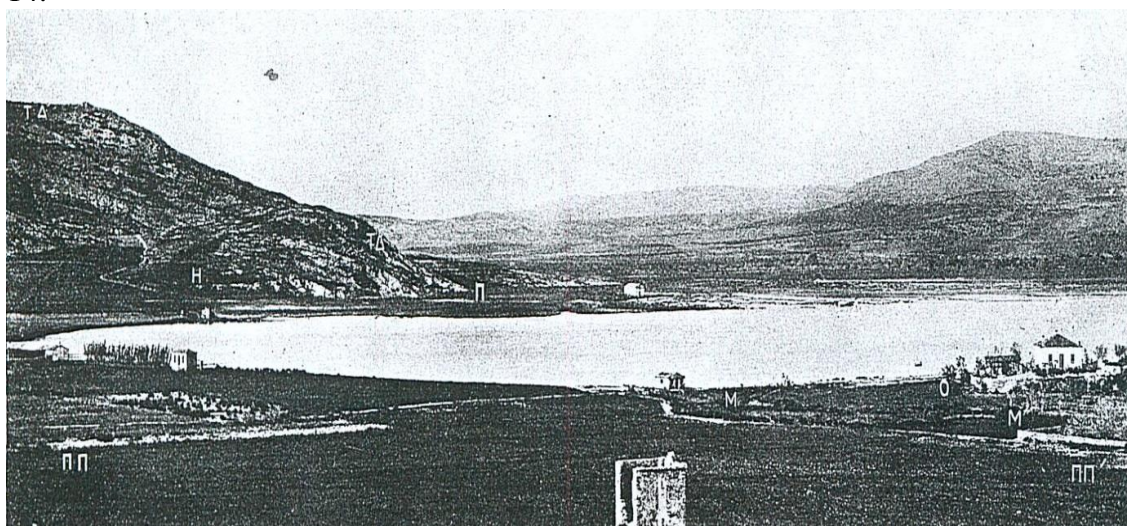


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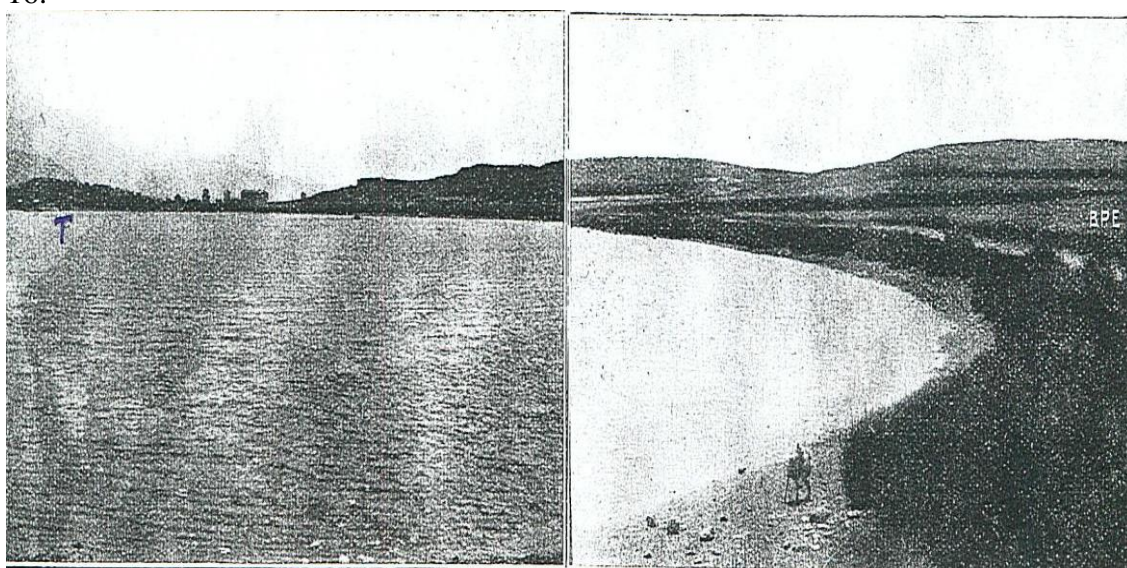
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15:



16:

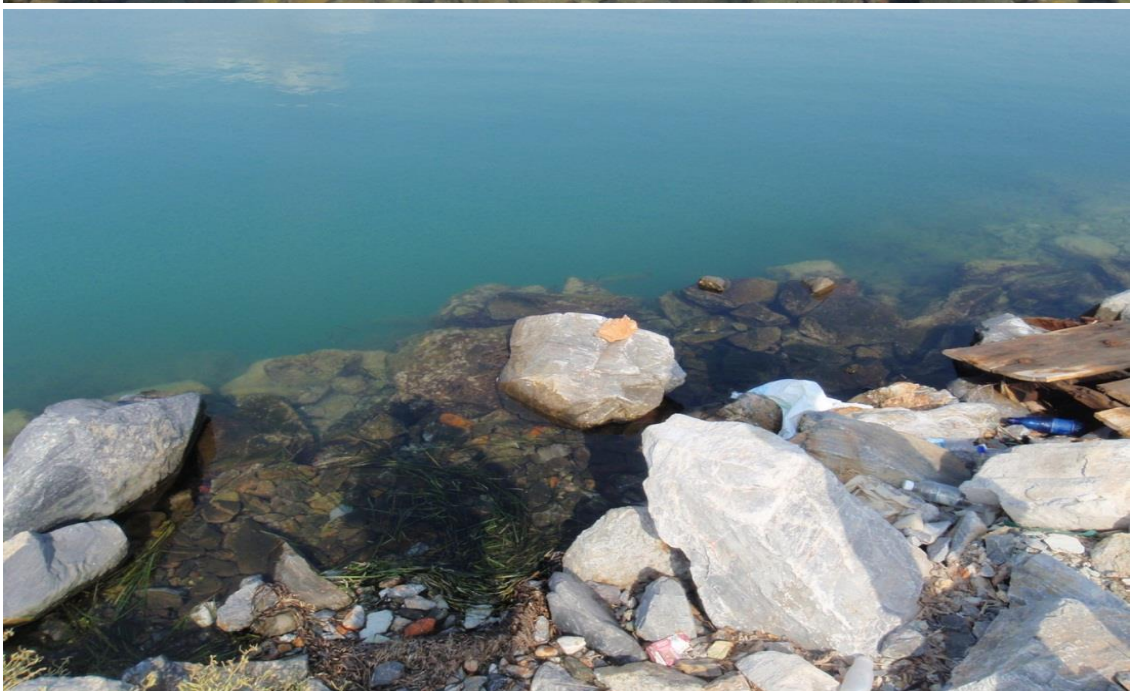




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18:

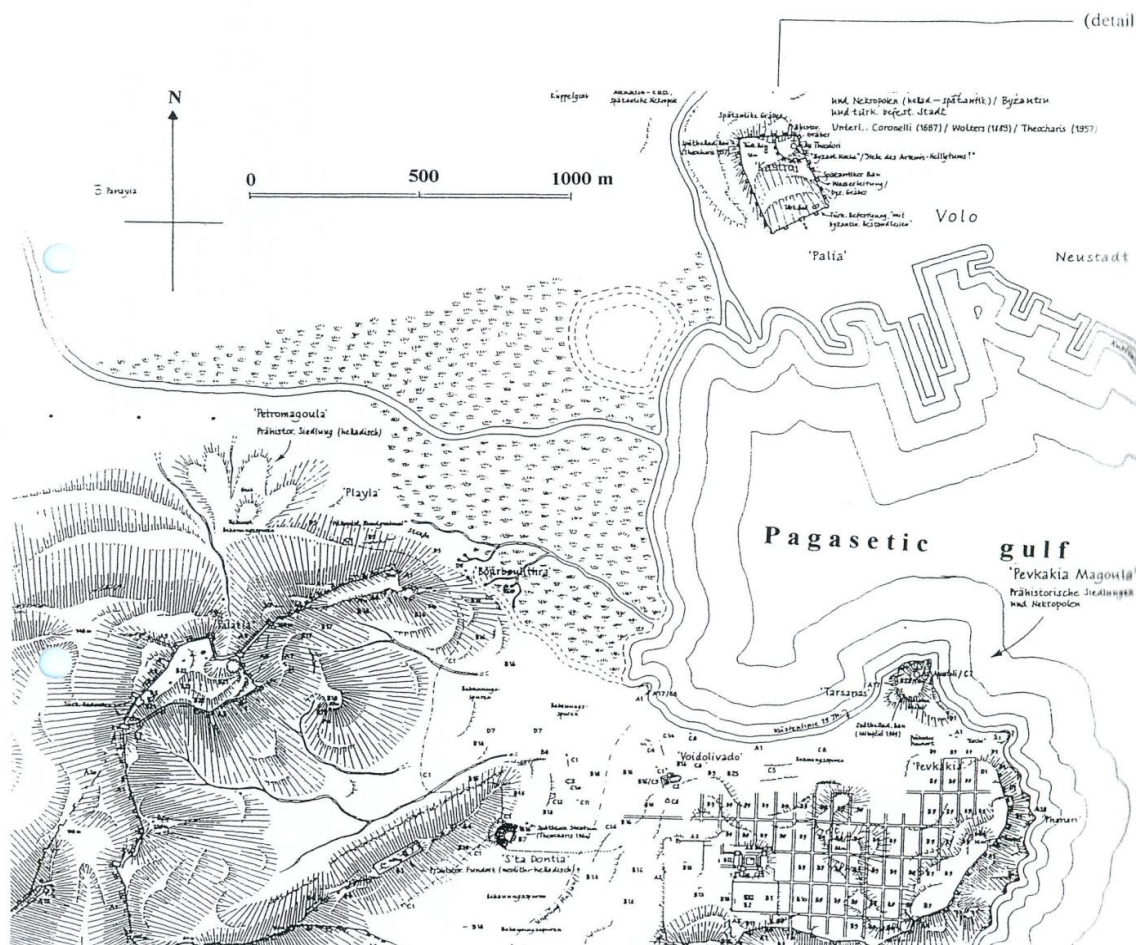




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20:

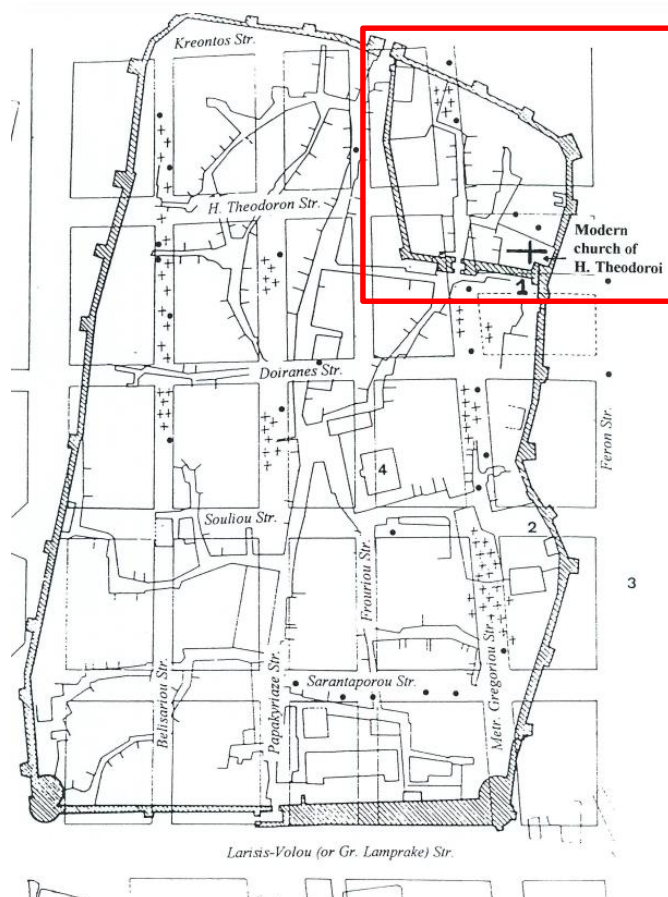




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22:

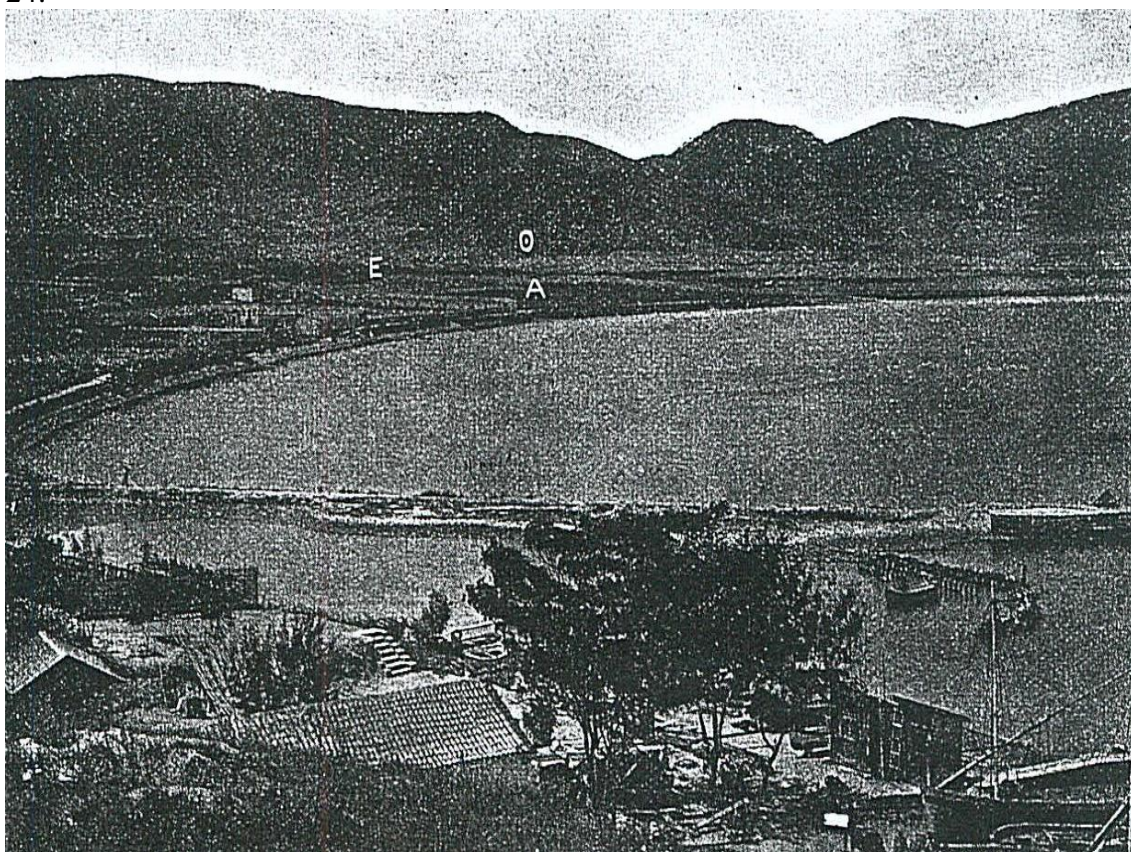




23:



24:





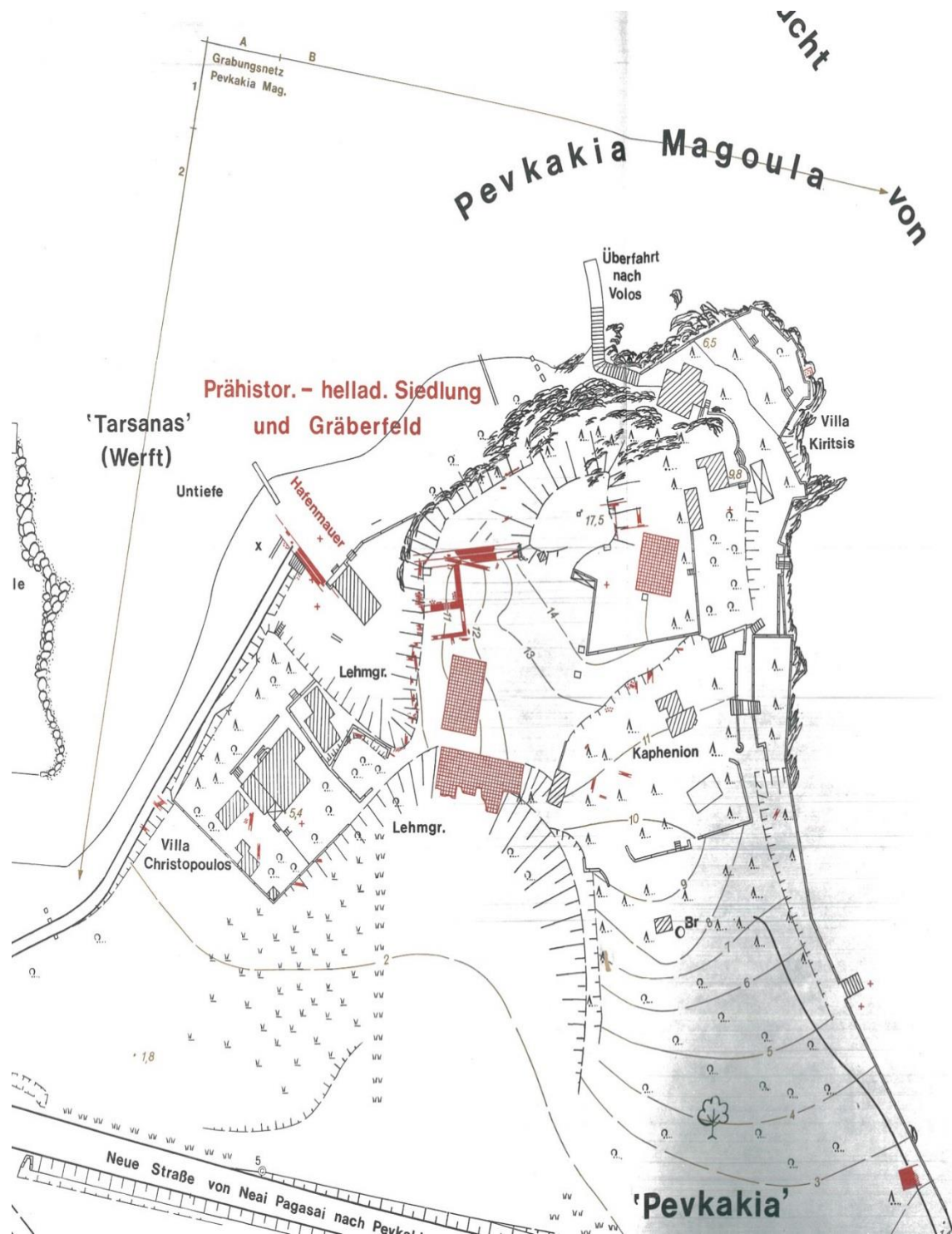
25:



26:











27:

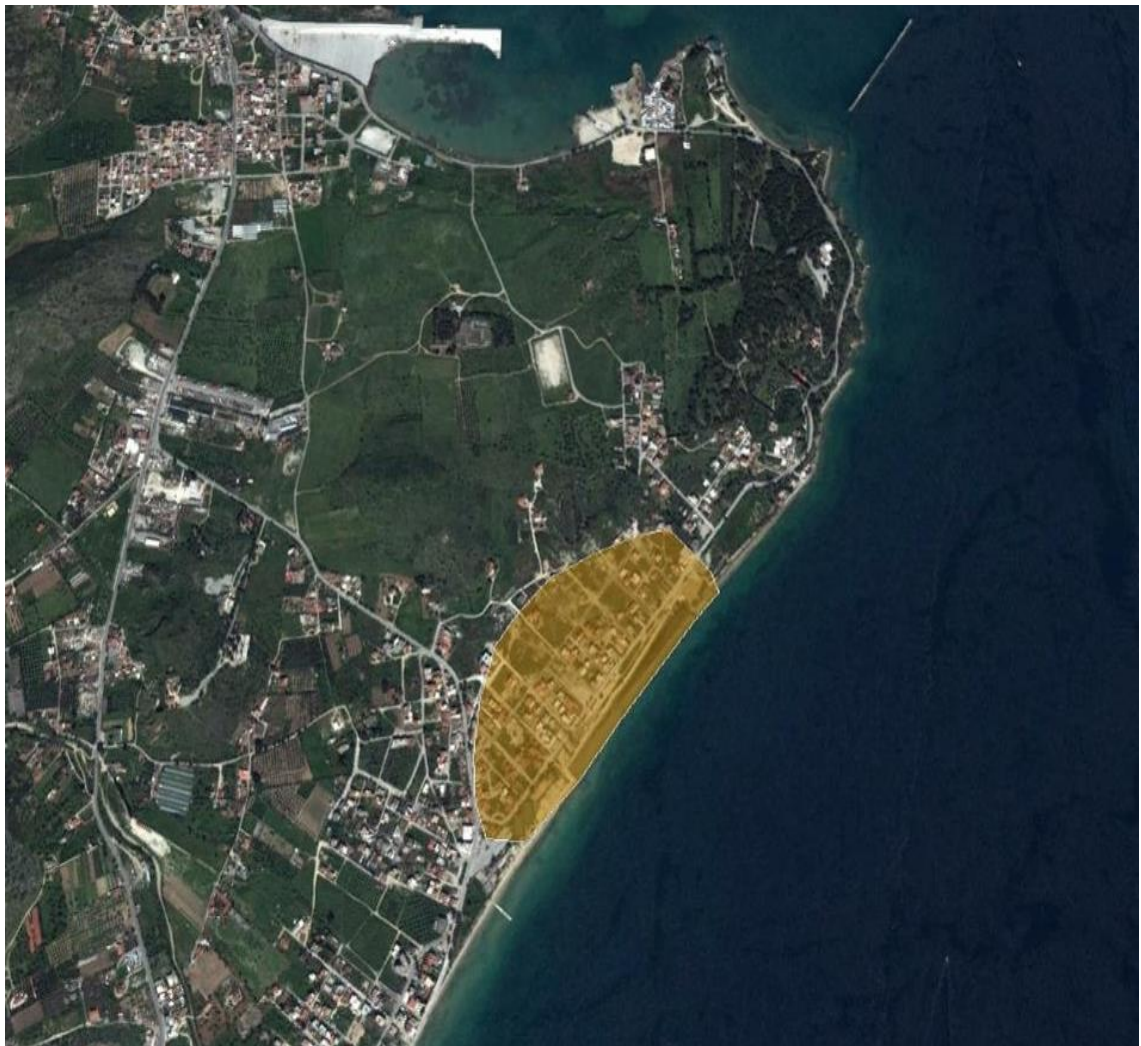




28:



29:

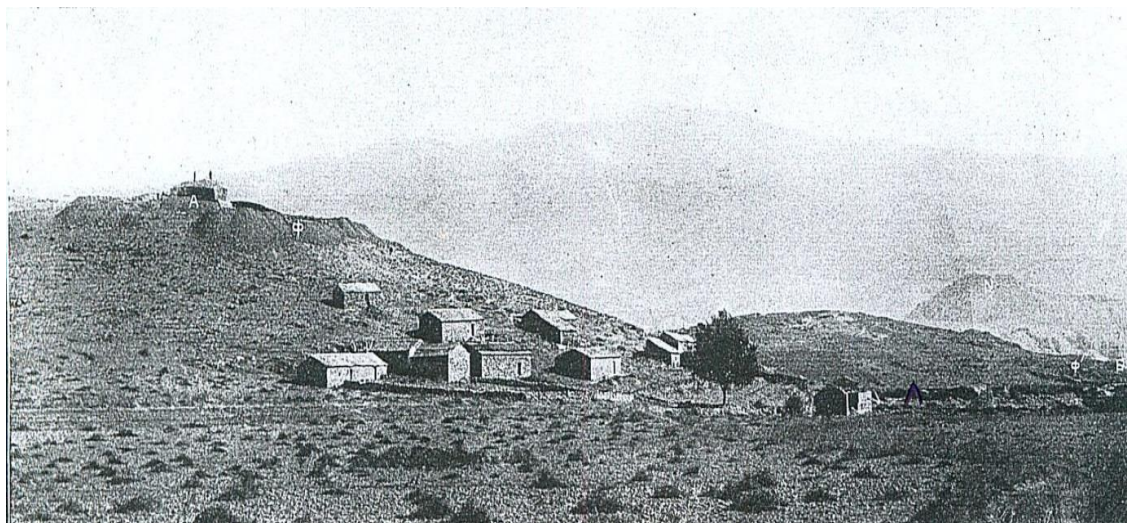




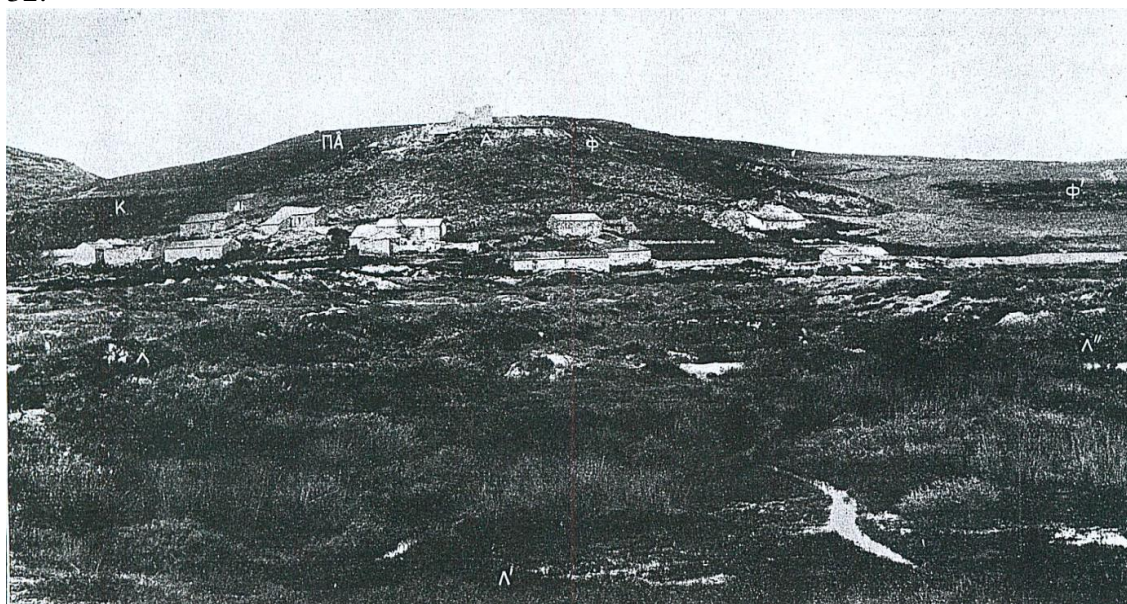
30:



31:

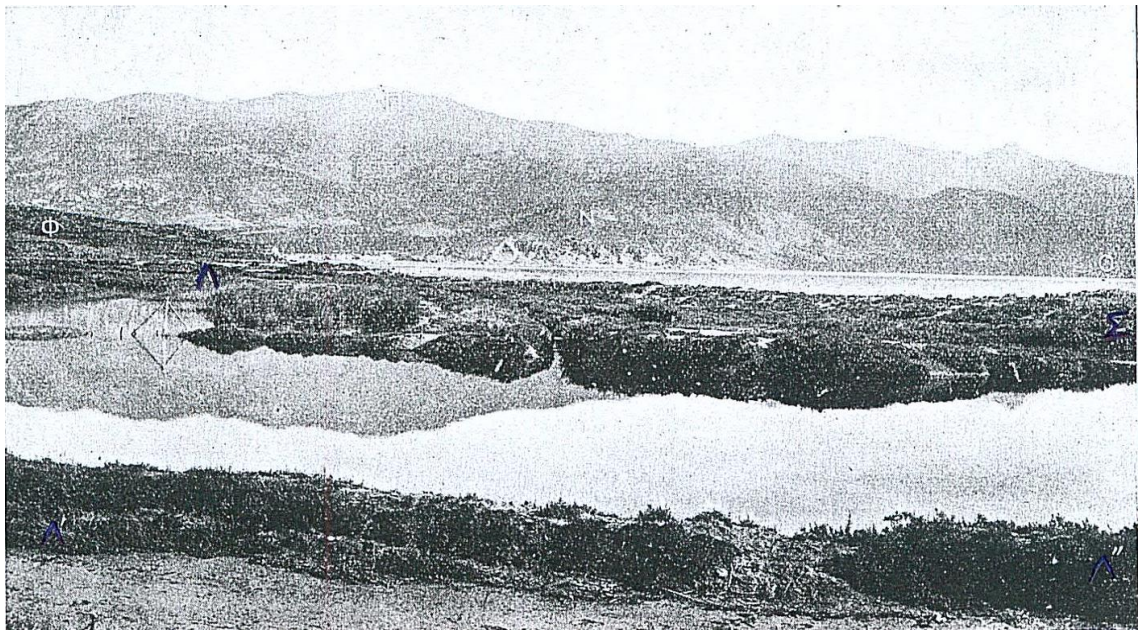


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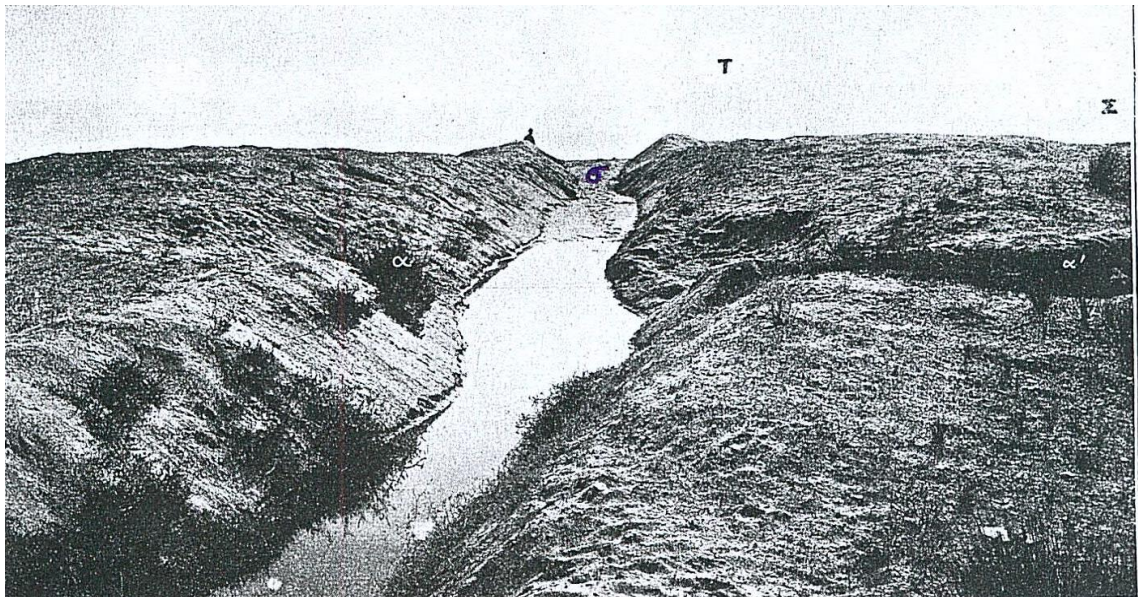




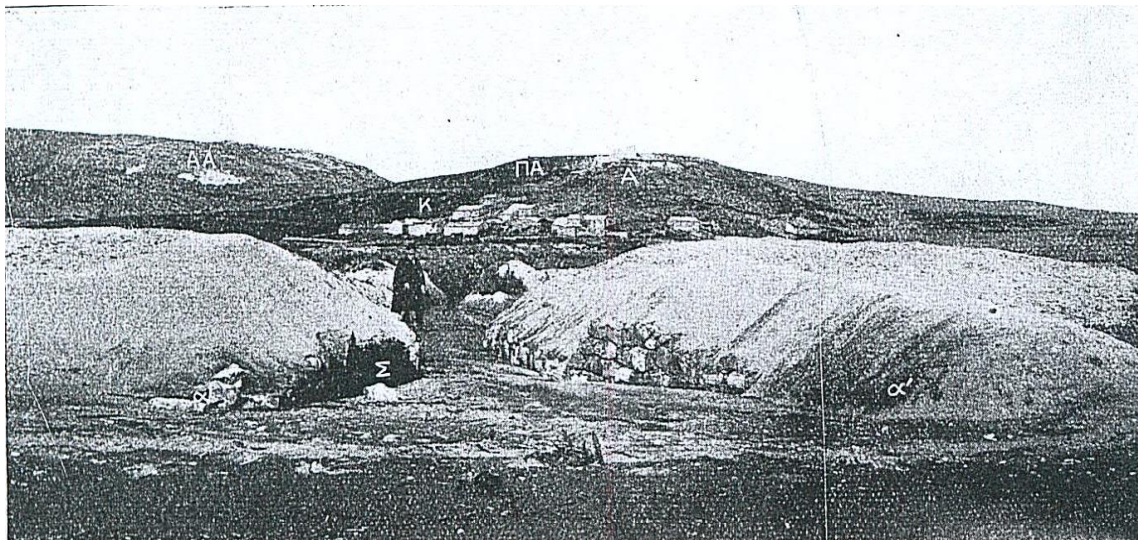
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34:



35:





36:

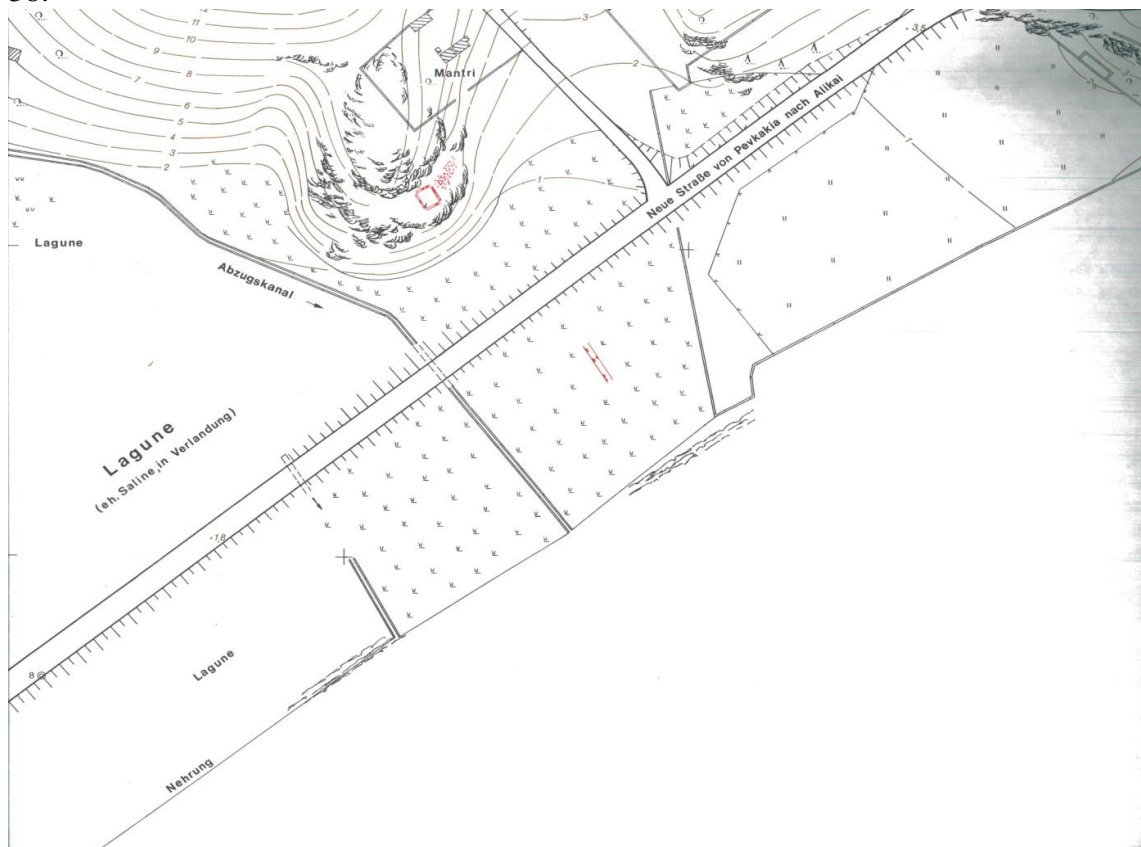


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38:



39:



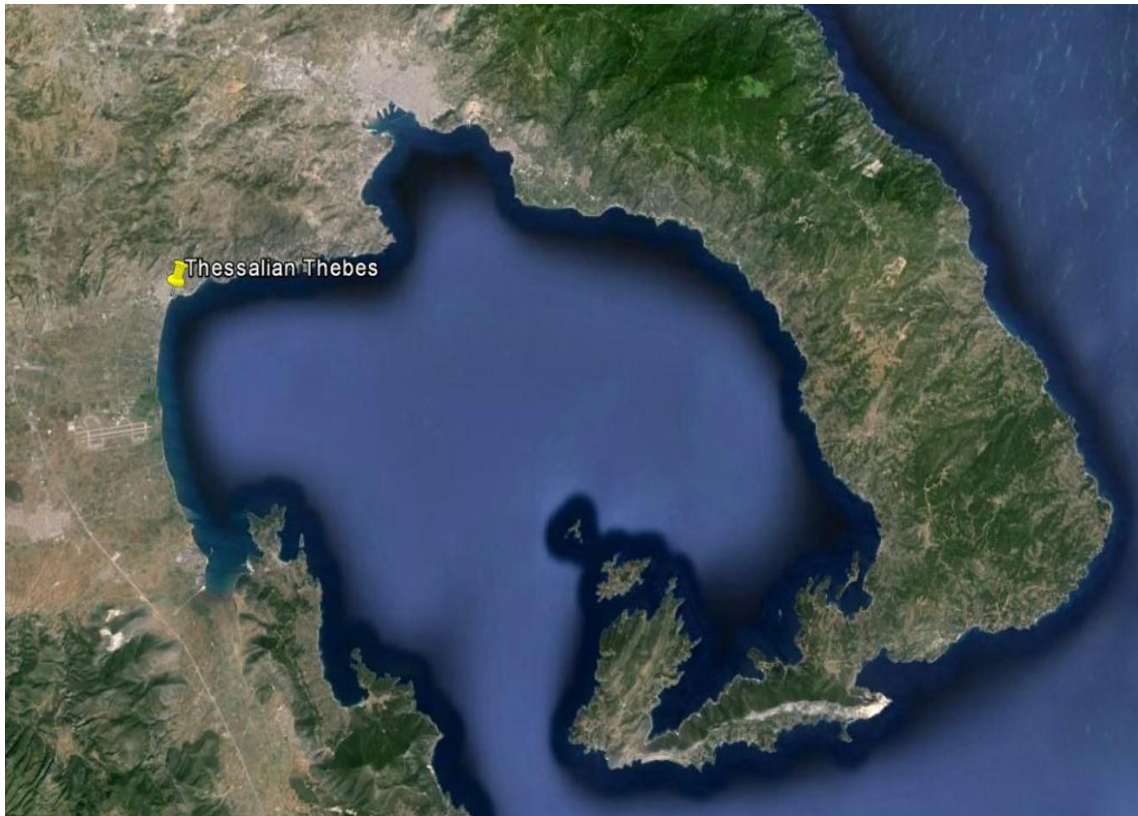


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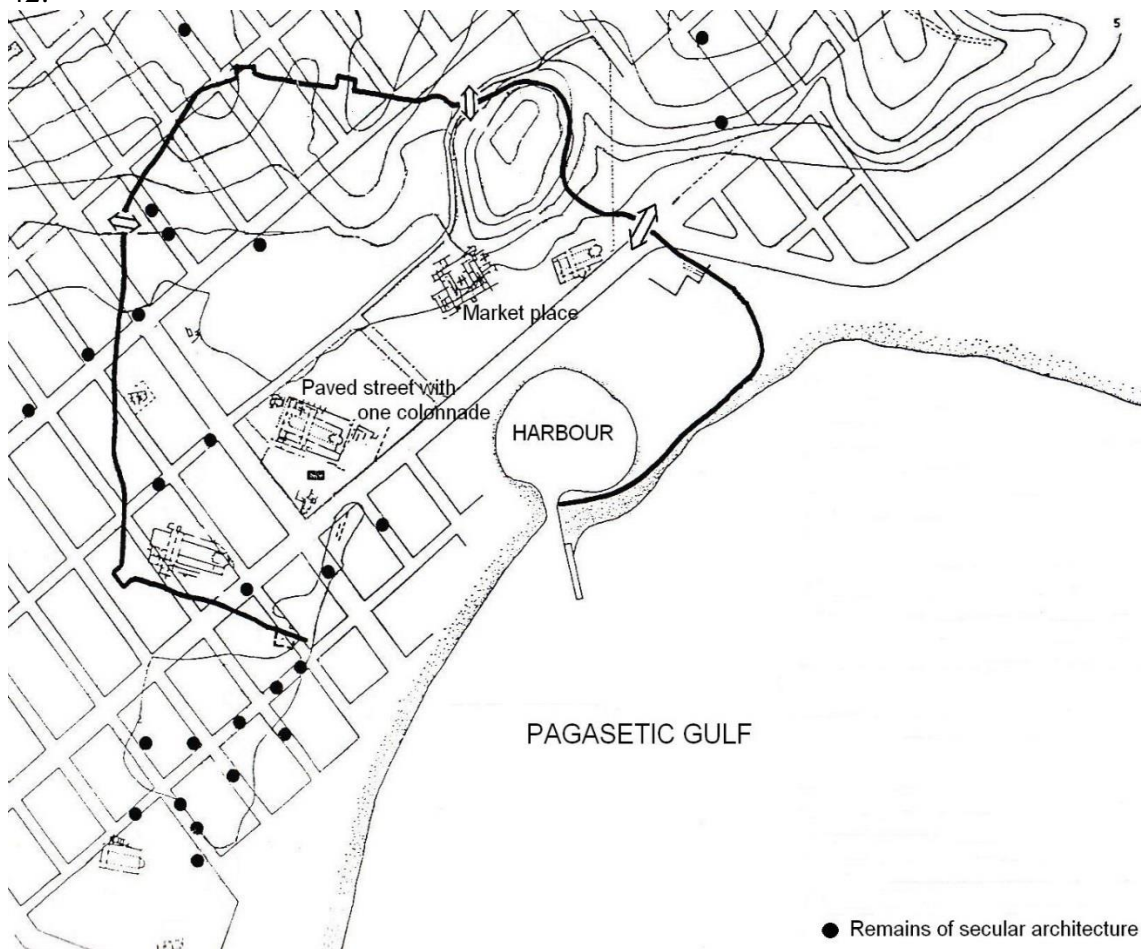


## THESSALIAN THEBES

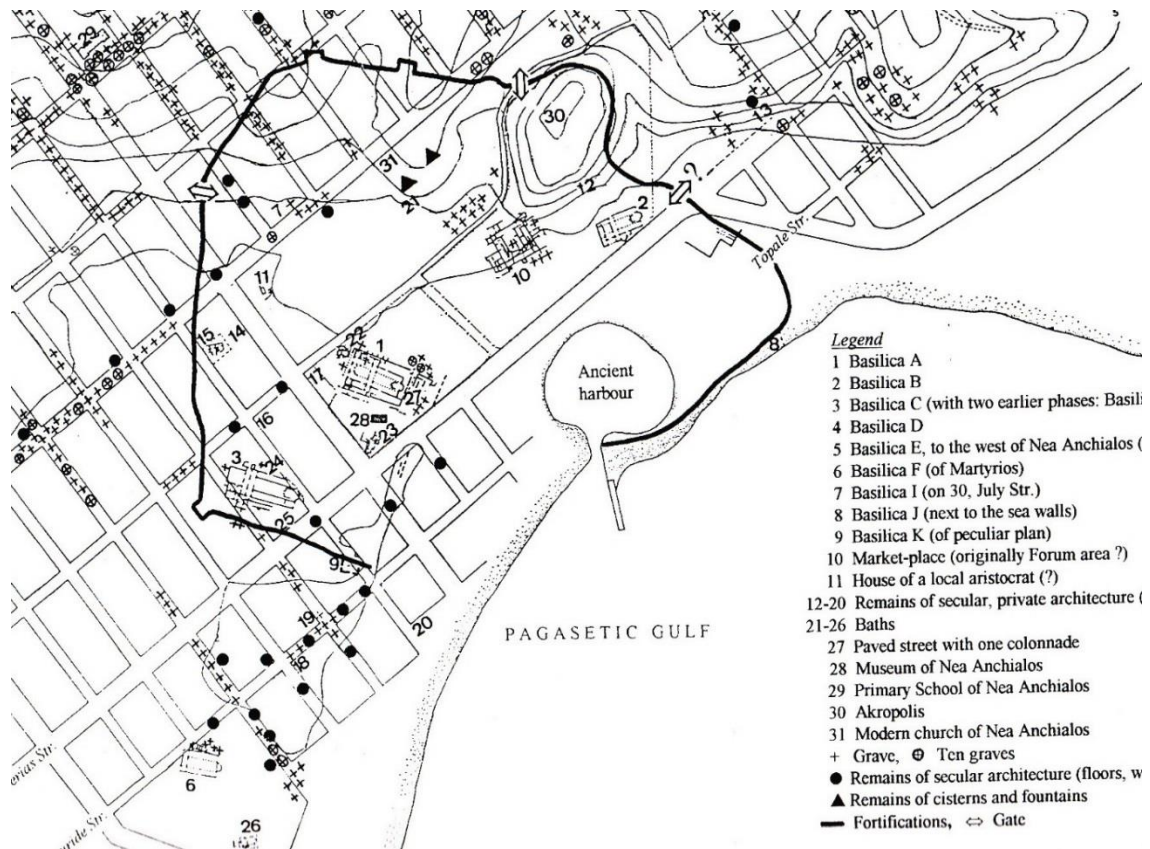
41:



42:







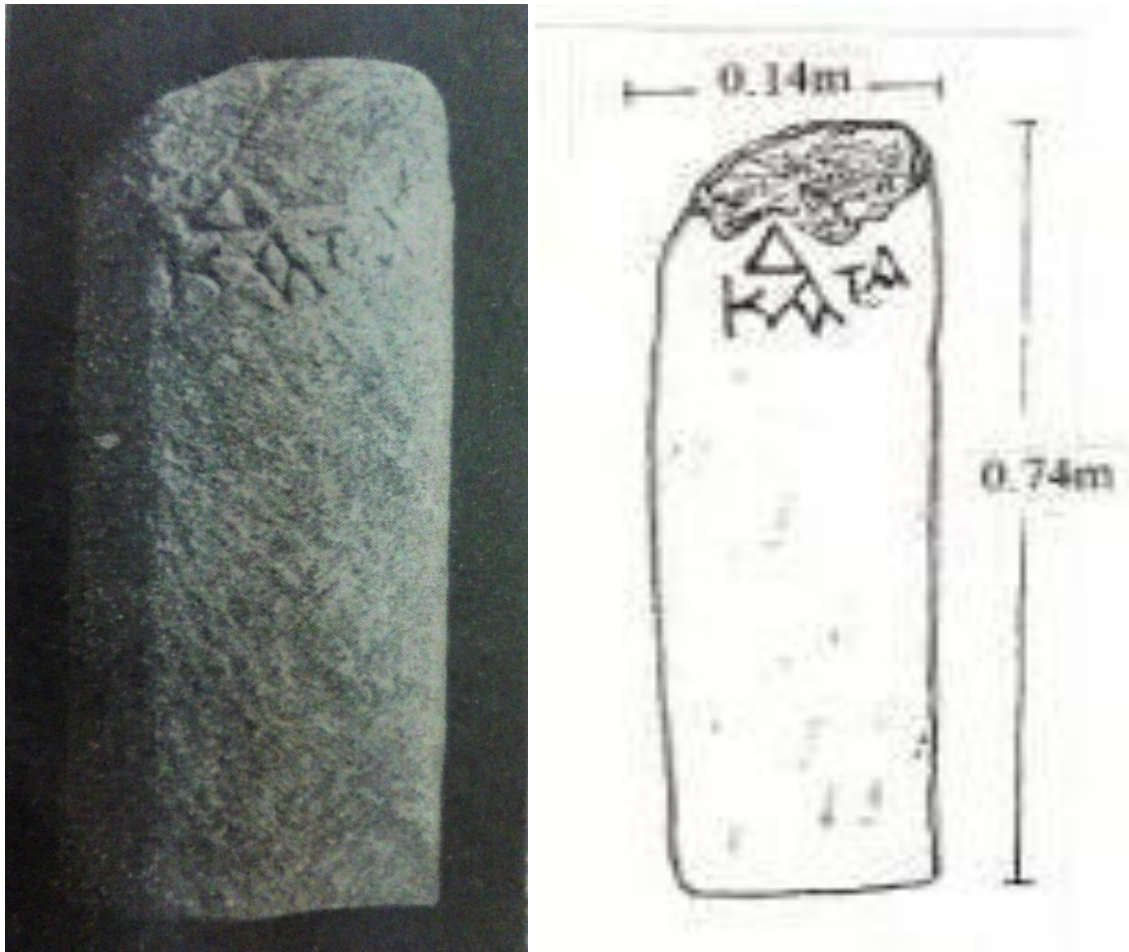
After Karagiorgou, Demetrias and Thebes, 186.

43:





44:



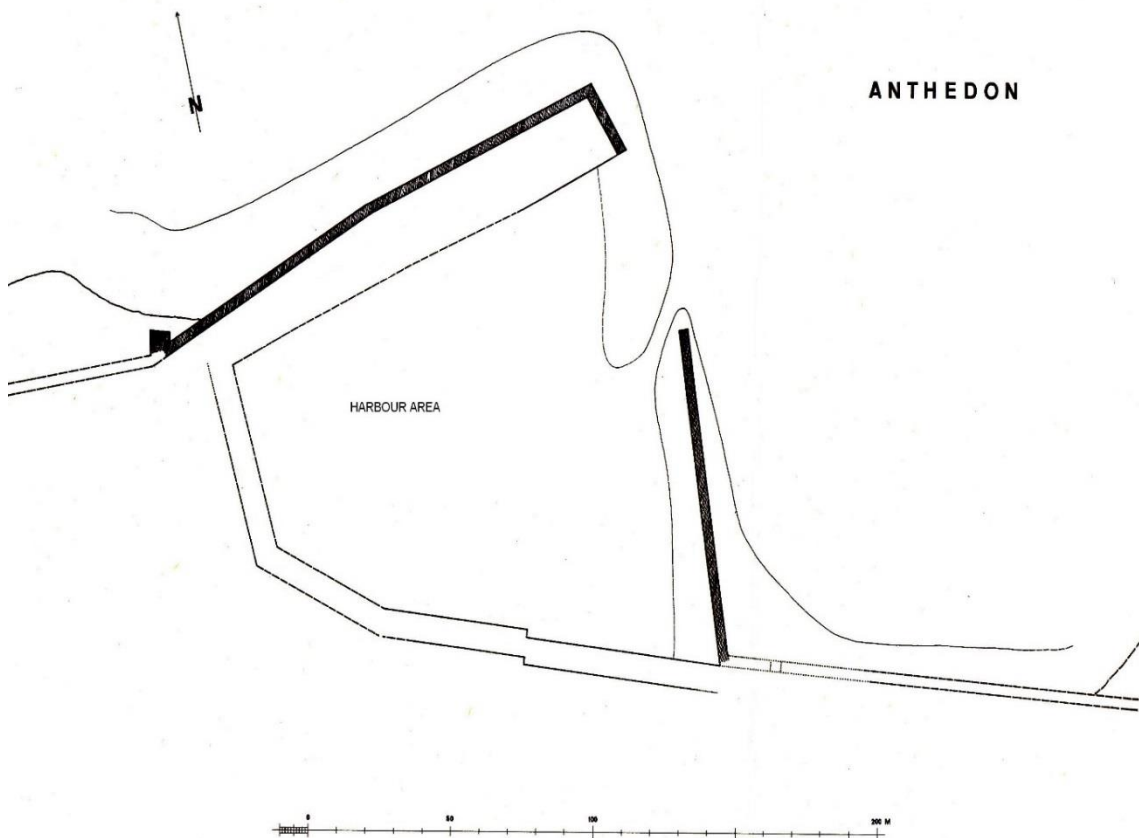
45:







46:



After Schläger-Blackman et alii, Anthedon



47:



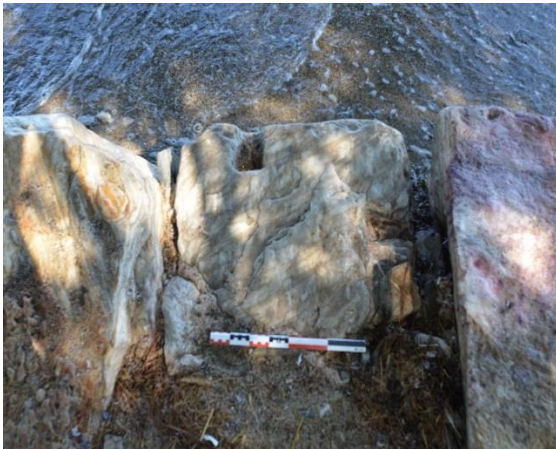


48:

a



b





49:



After Y. Dalanay, Late antique and medieval harbours of Ephesos

50:





51:



52:





53:





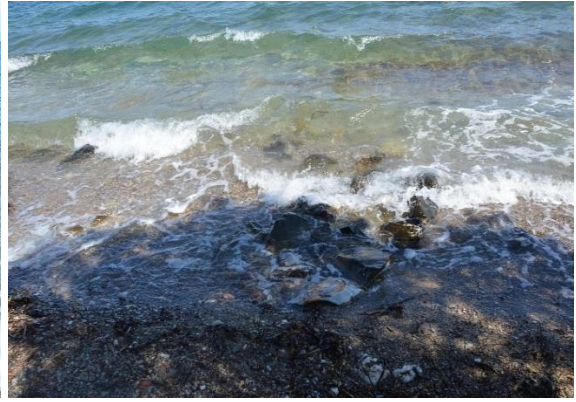
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55:







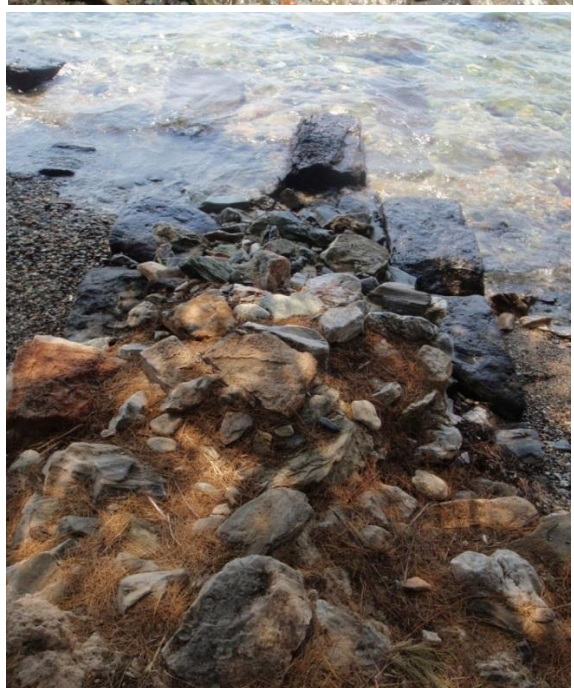
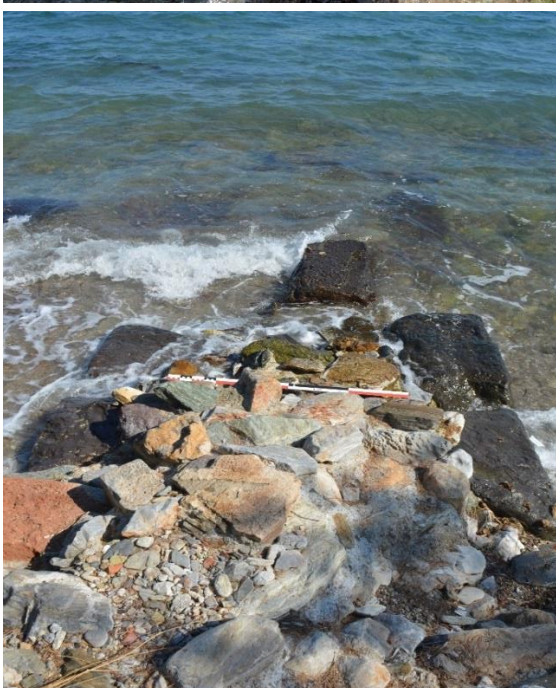
56:



After Schläger-Blackman et alii, Anthedon, Fig. 39



57:







58:



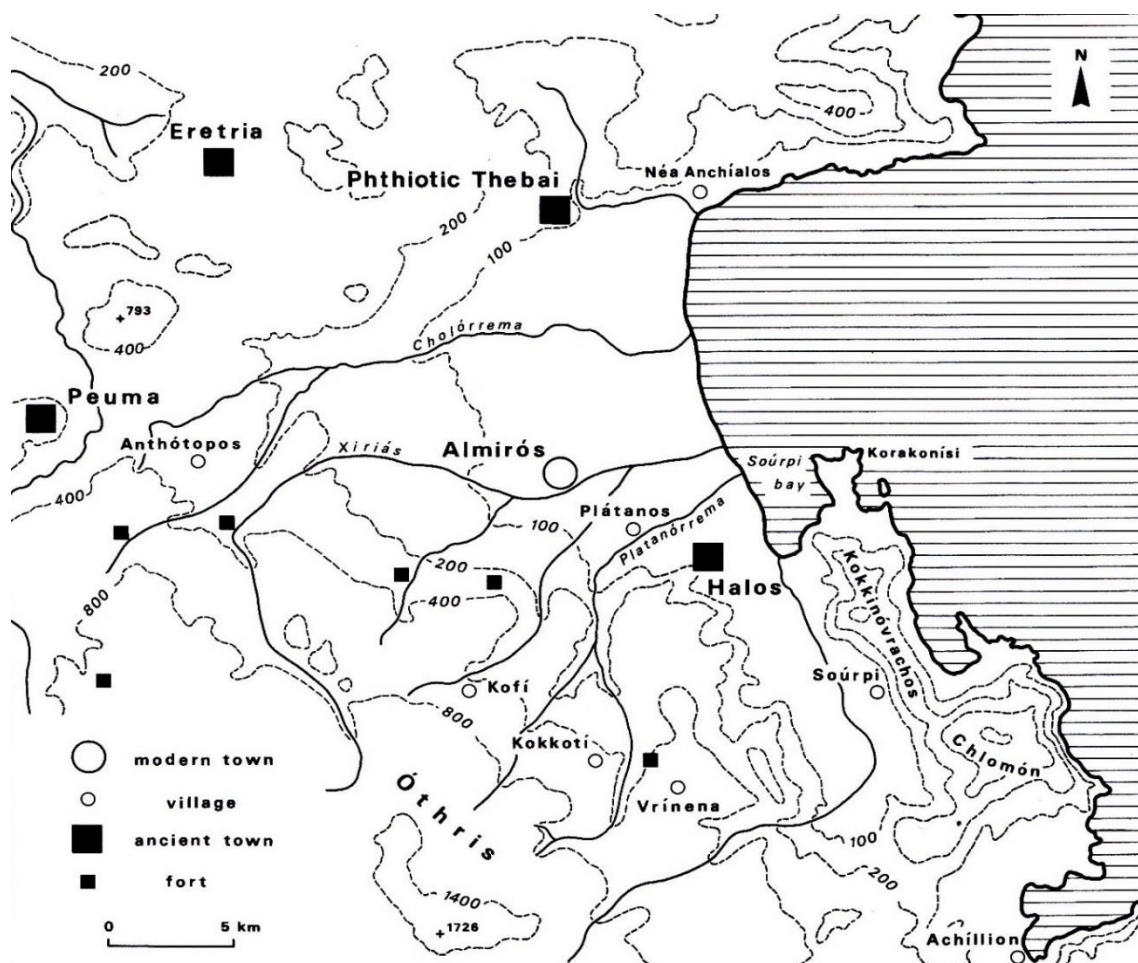
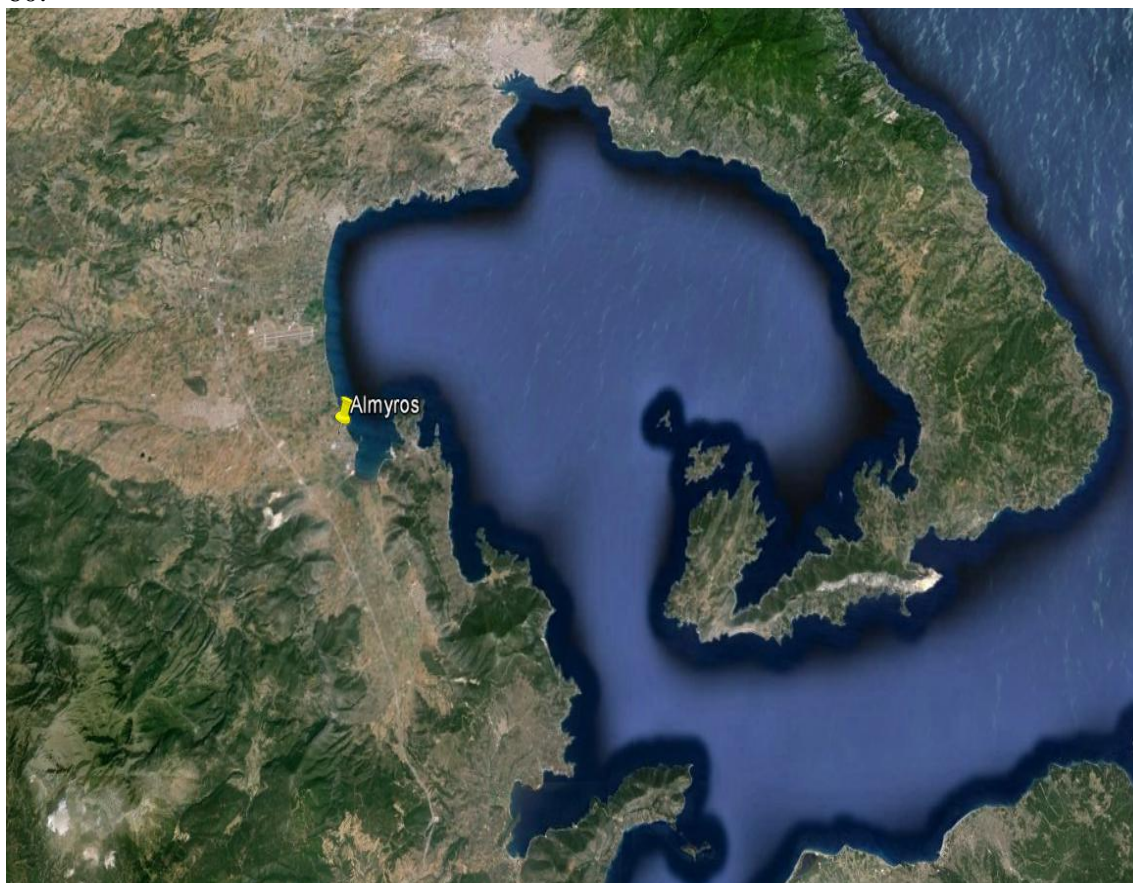
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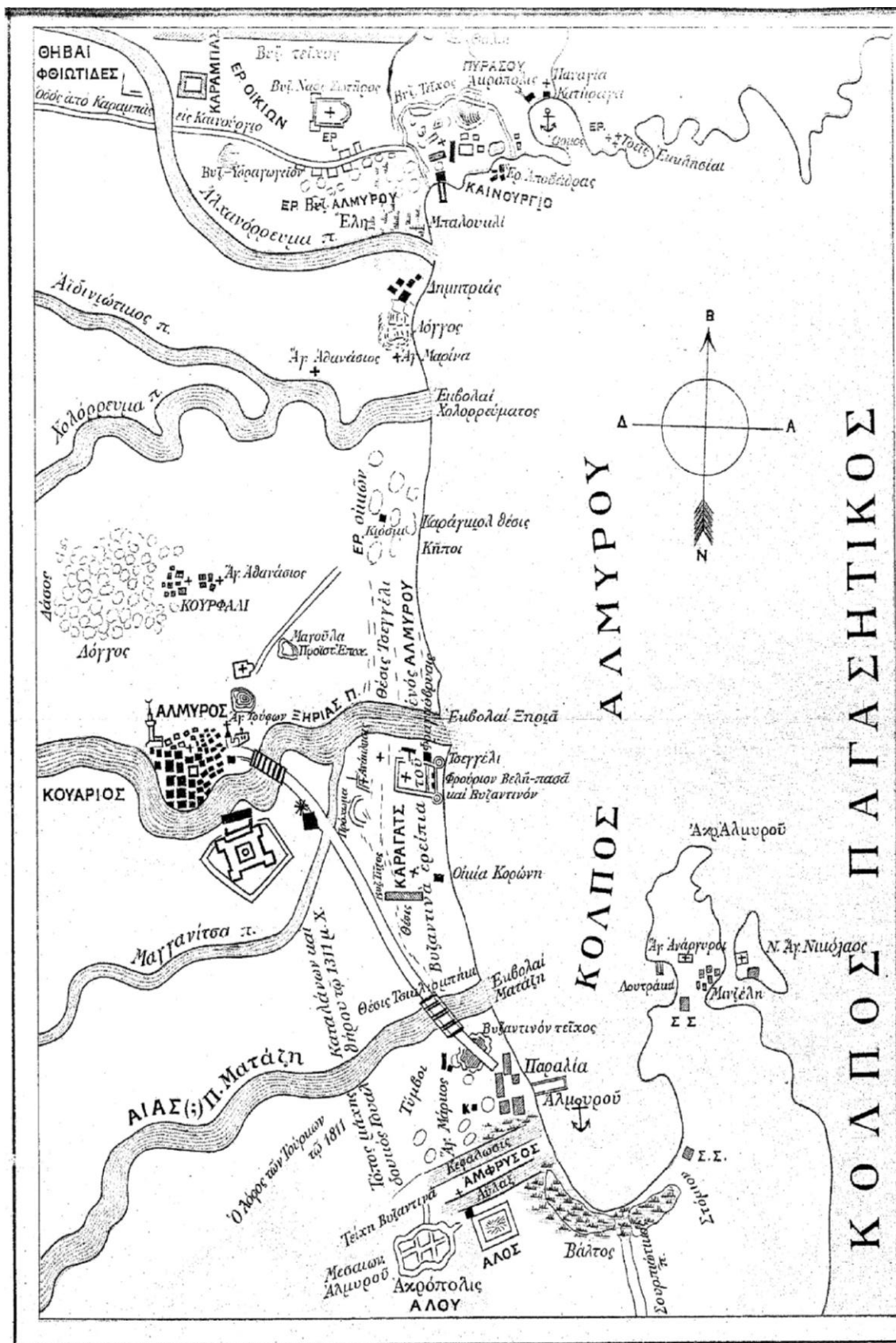




# ALMYROS

60:





Λιθ. Β. Παπαγεωργίου - Εν Αθήναις

## ΧΑΡΤΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΥΟ ΜΕΣΑΙΩΝΙΚΩΝ ΑΛΜΥΡΩΝ

Συνταχθείς ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει τοῦ κάρτου τοῦ Μ.Θ. ΧΡΥΣΟΧΟΥ

ὑπὸ διπλασίαν ὑψίωμα ὑπὸ Ν.Ι. ΓΙΑΝΝΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ



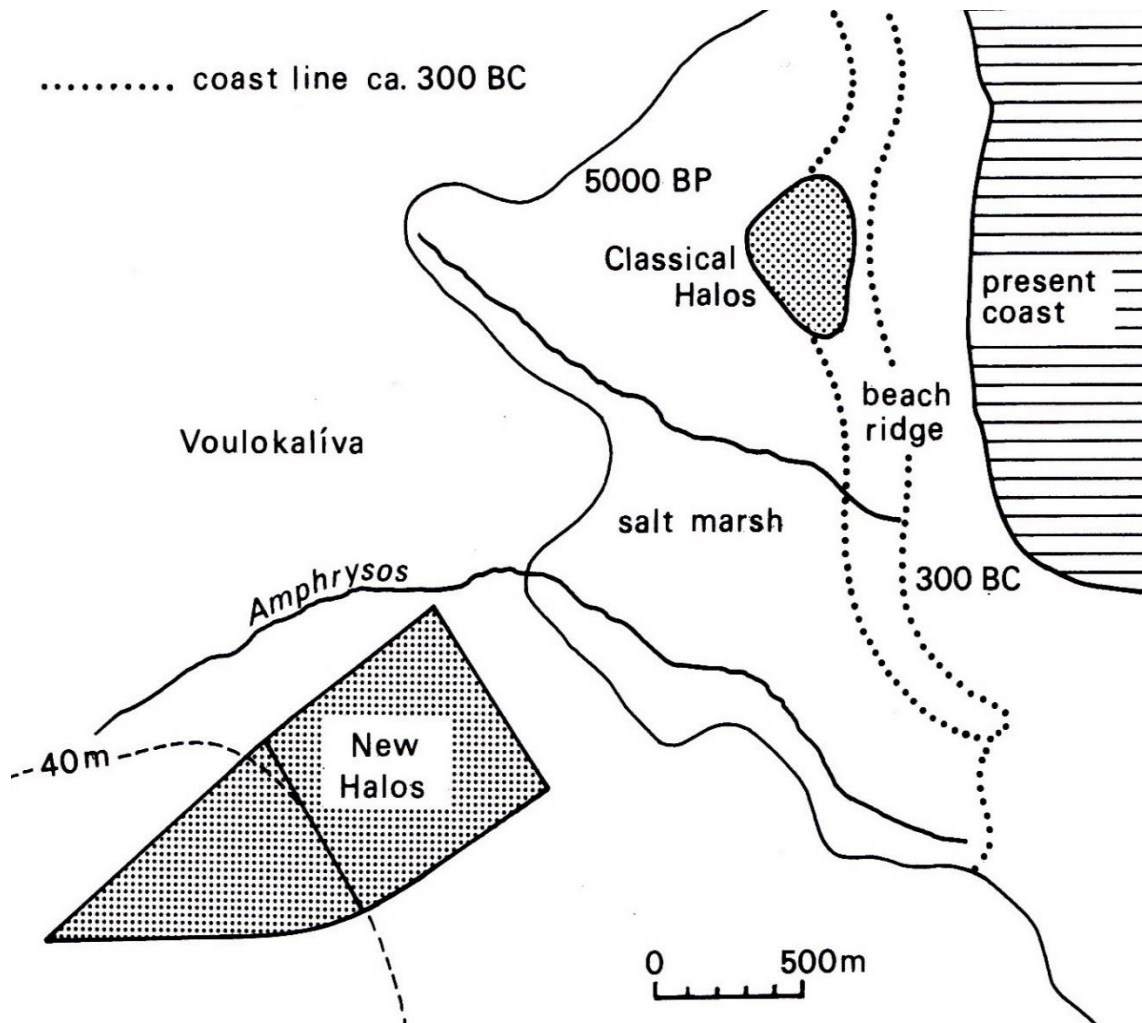
61:



62:





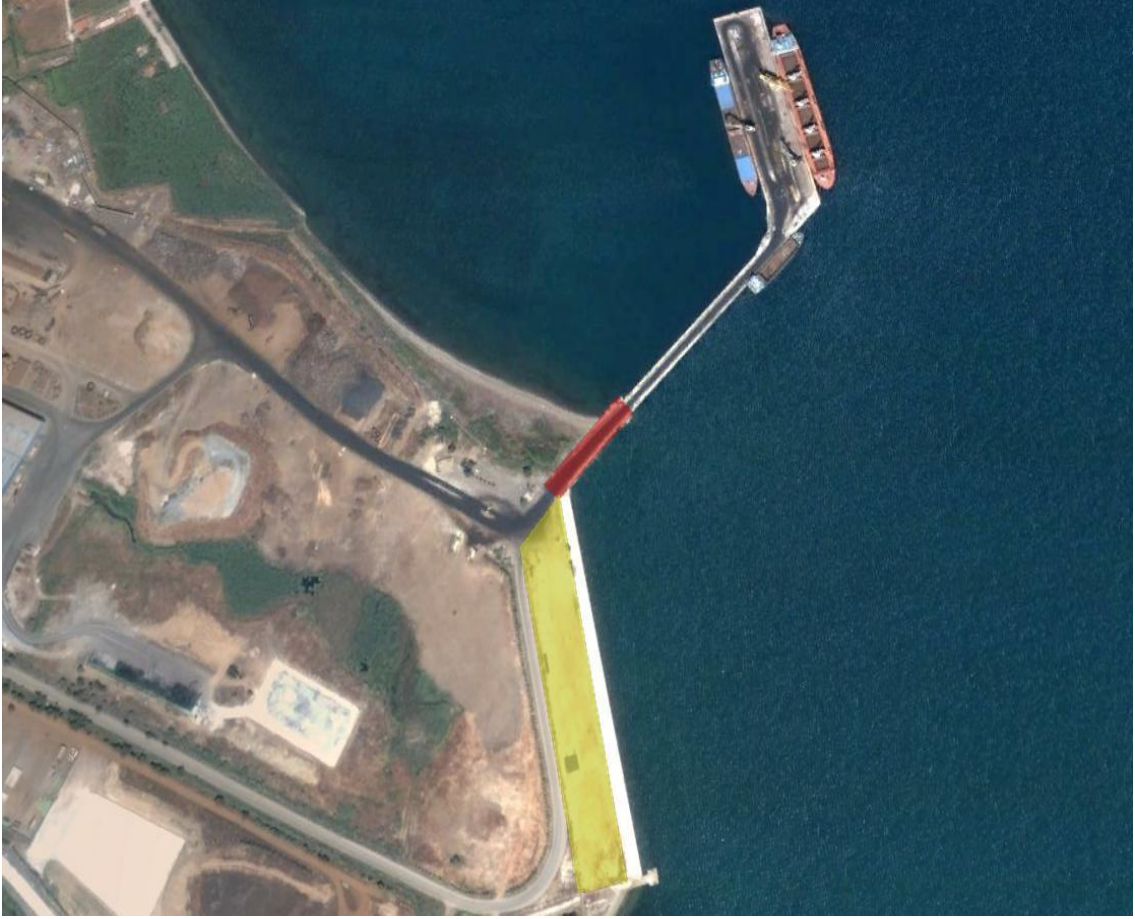


63:





64:



65:



66:





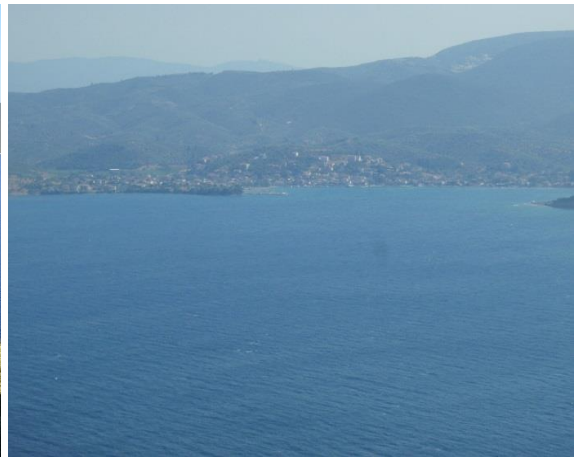
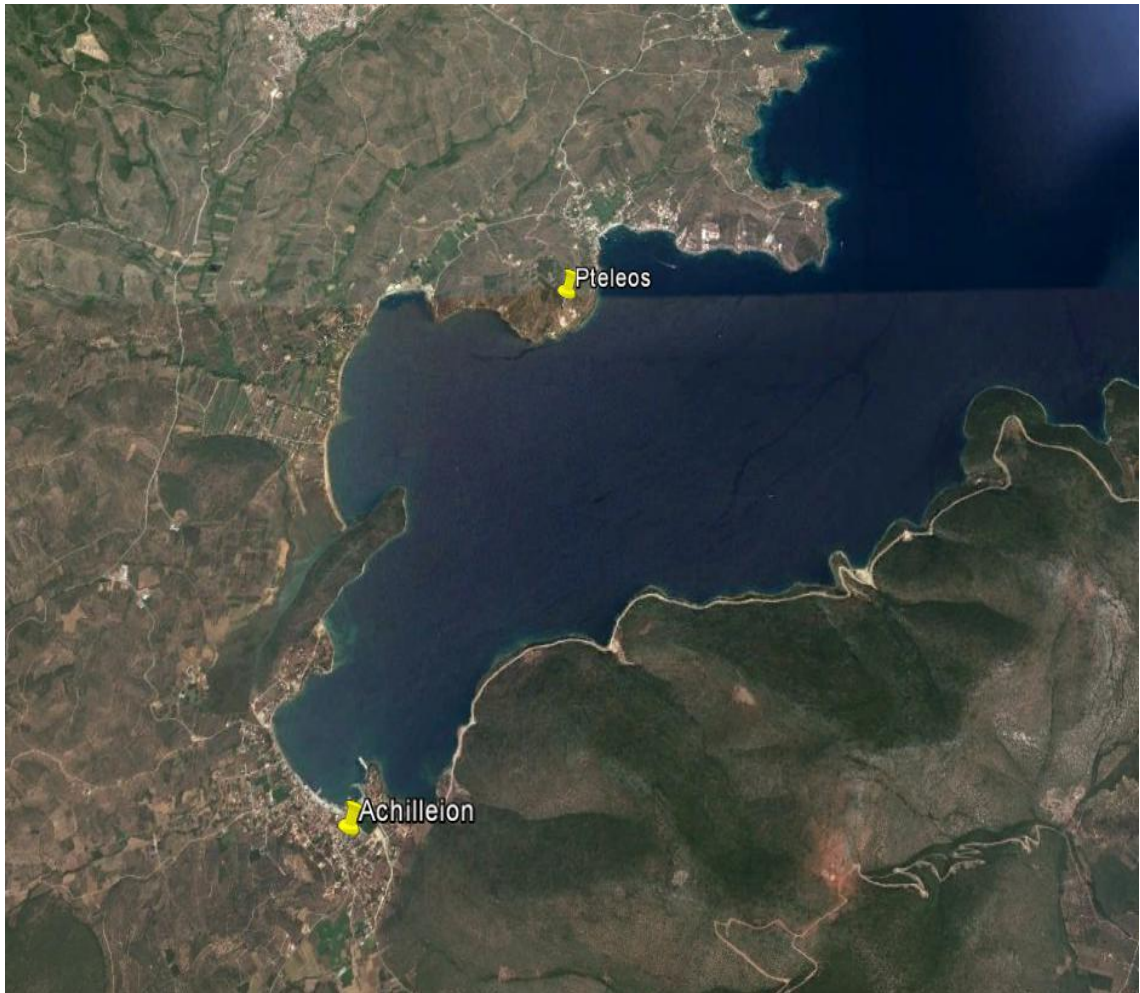


## PTELEOS

67:









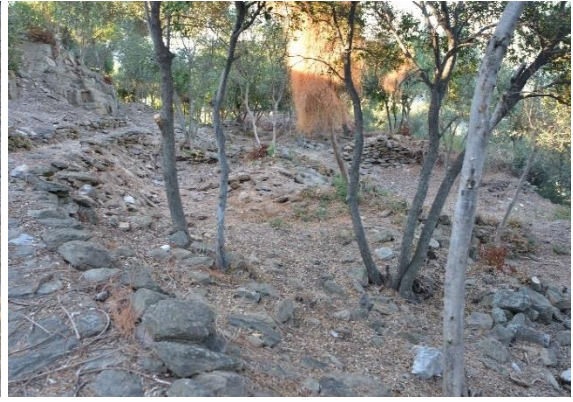
68:



69:







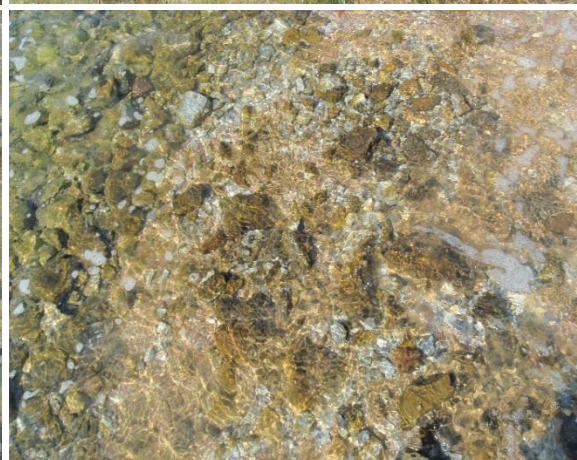
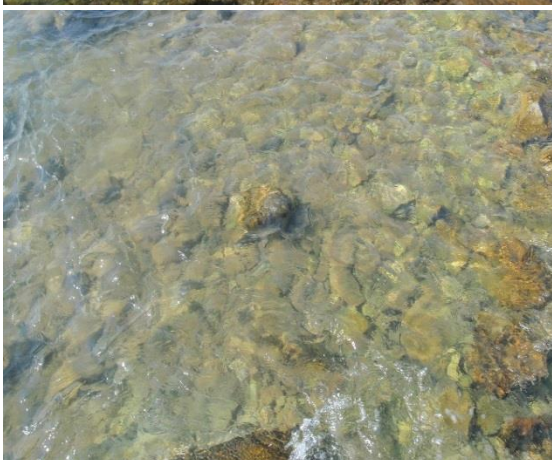
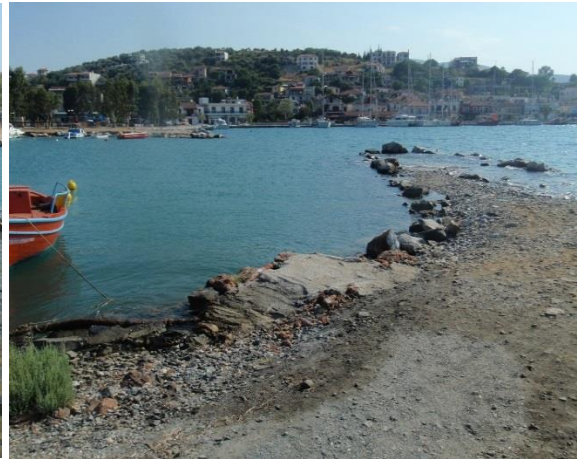




70:

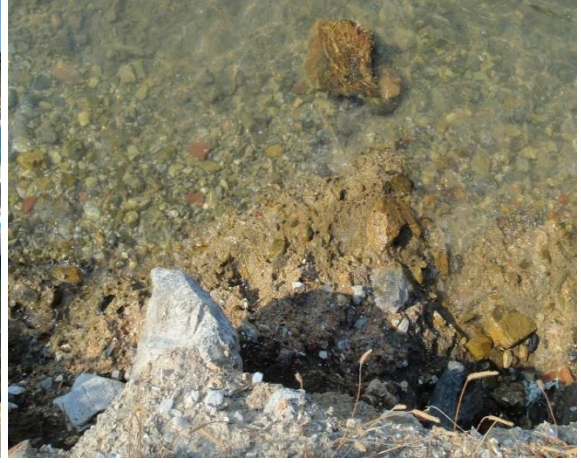






Northern breakwater





Southern breakwater







Quay



71:



72:







73:





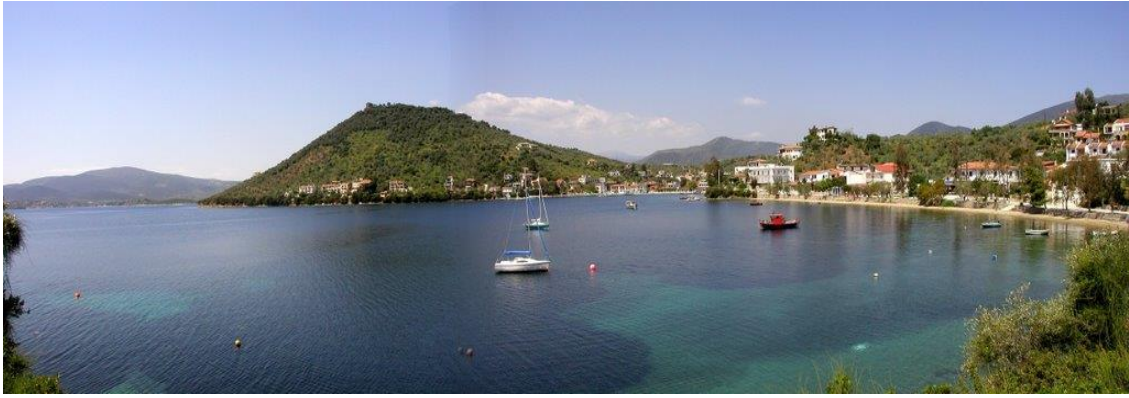
74:



75:







76:





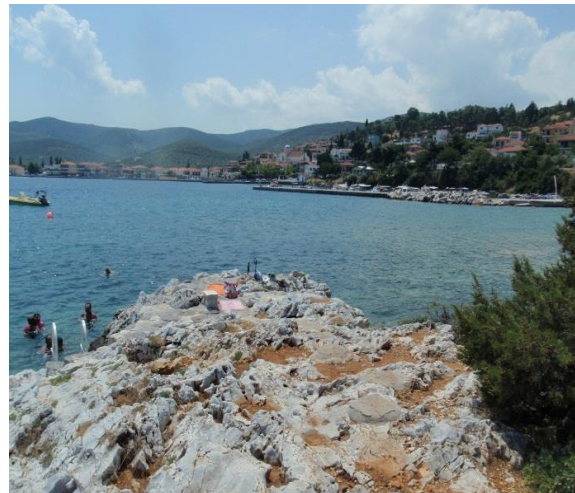




### III. Secondary harbour sites & Staple markets of Thessaly

#### AMALIAPOLIS

1:

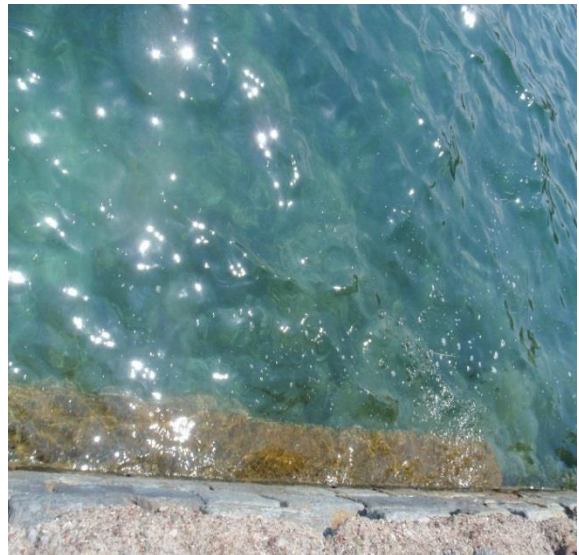




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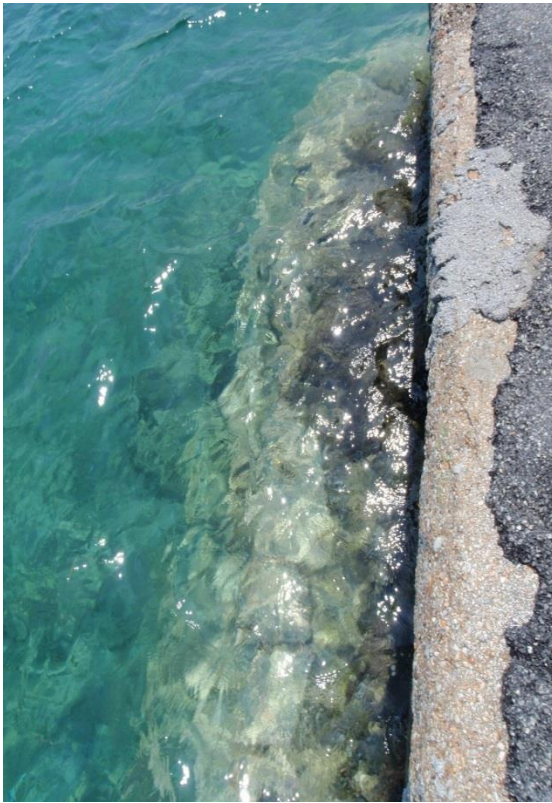


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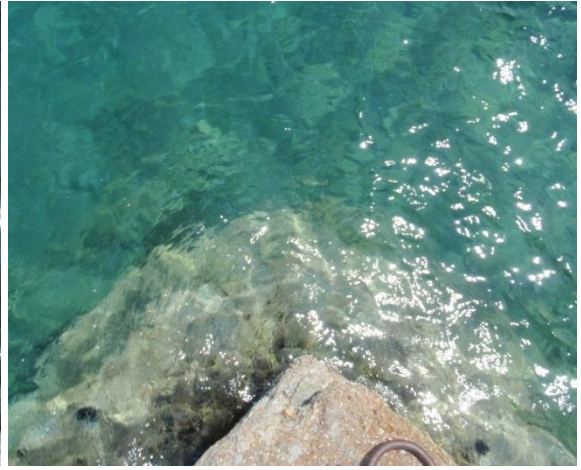




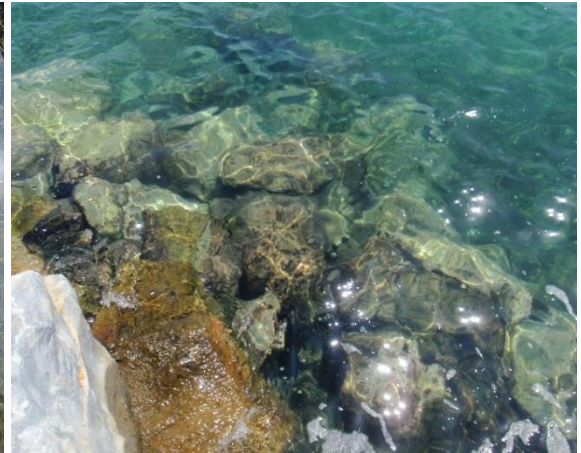
4:







5:





6:



7:





## NIES

8:



9:





10:



11:





12:





13:



14:



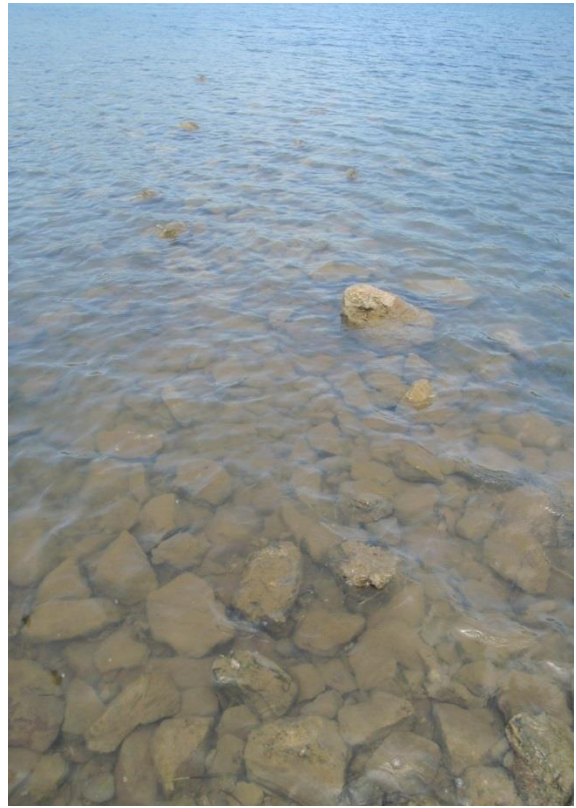


15:





16:



17:





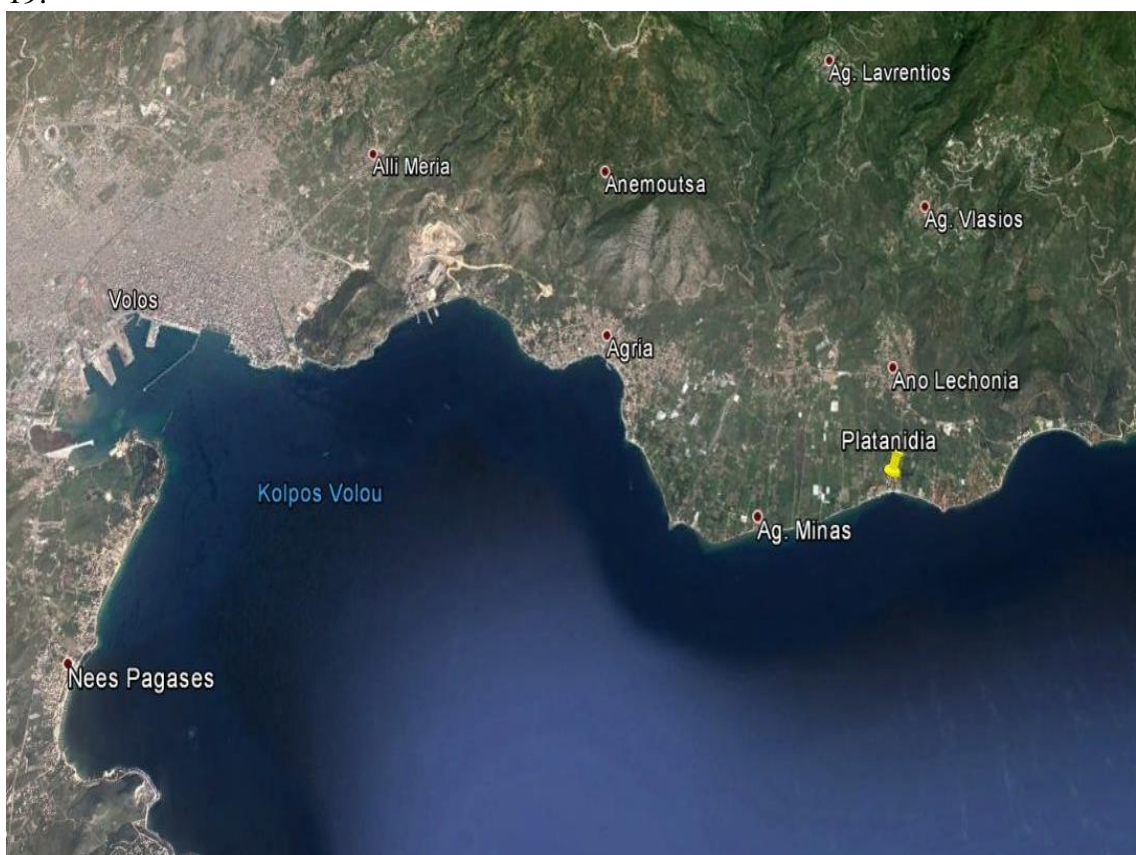
18:



Pelion peninsula

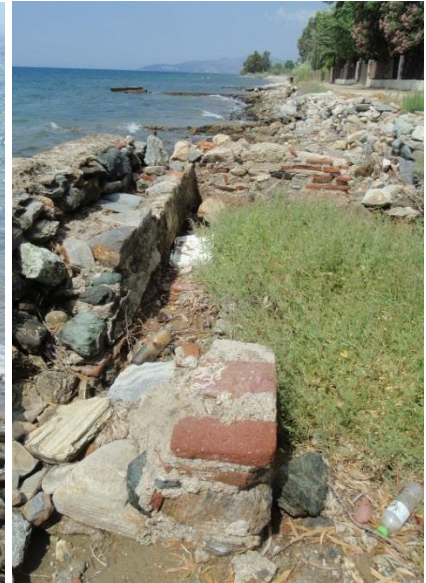
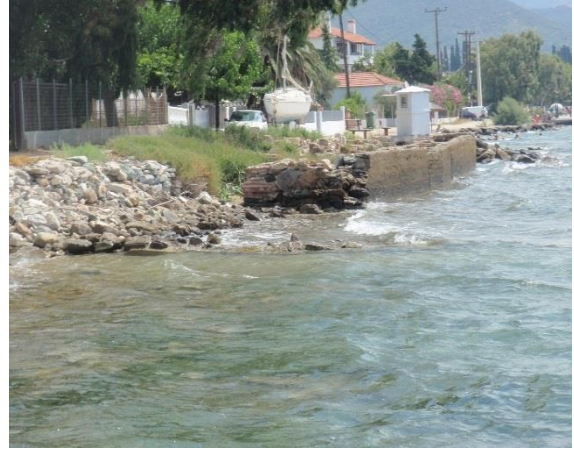
## PLATANIDIA

19:

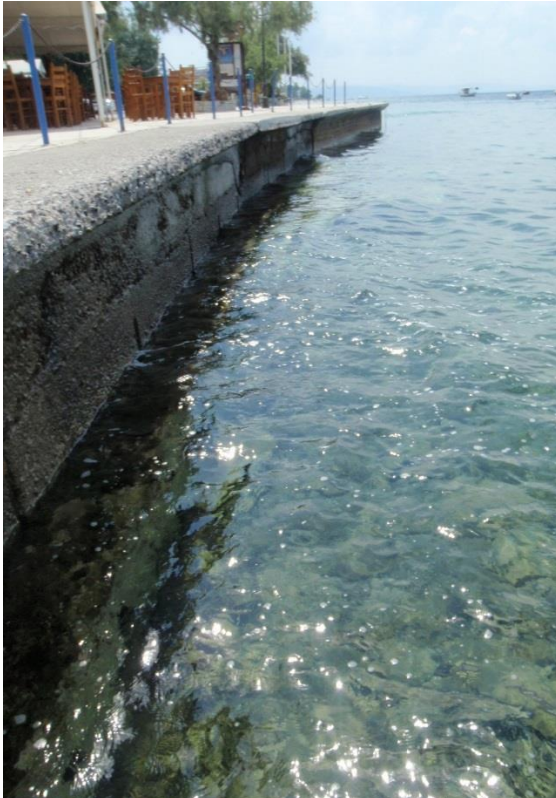




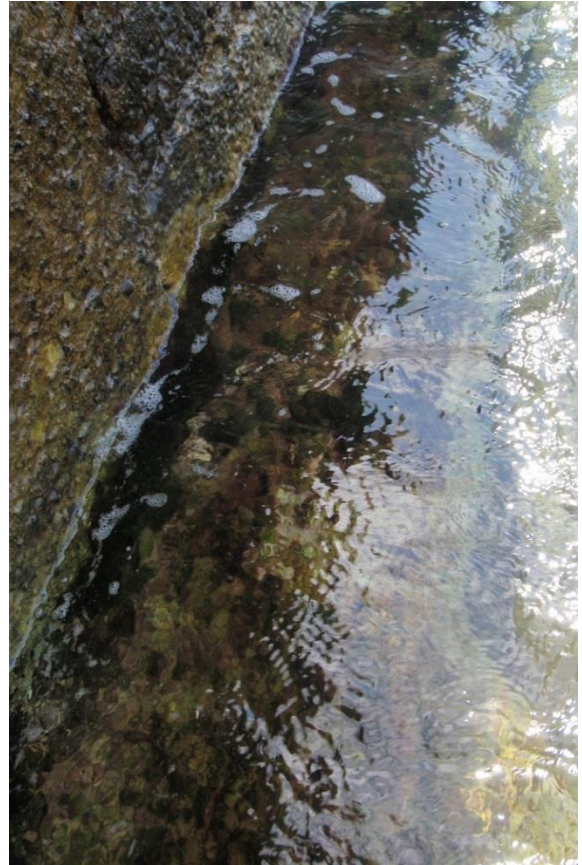
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21:

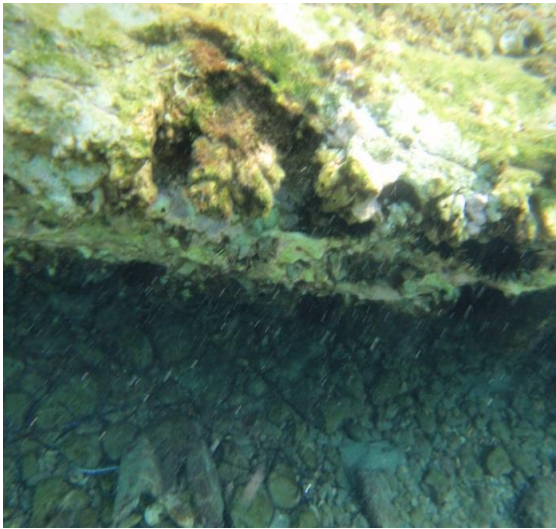








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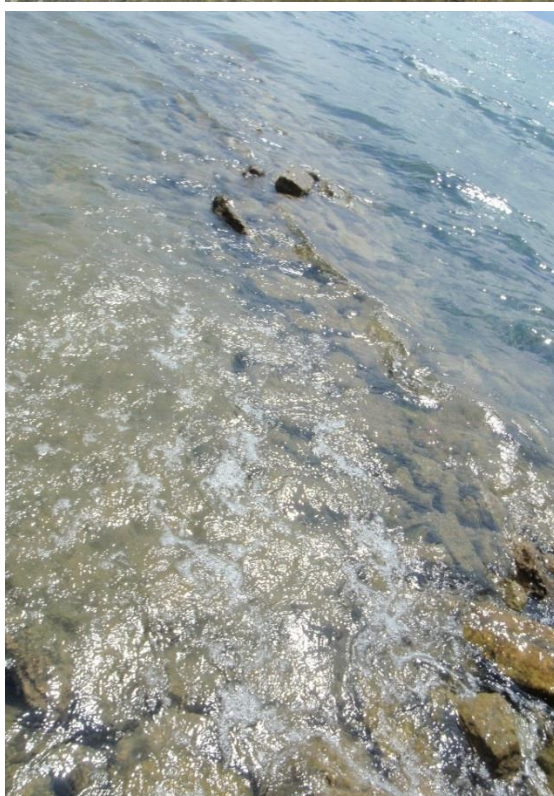


23:





24:

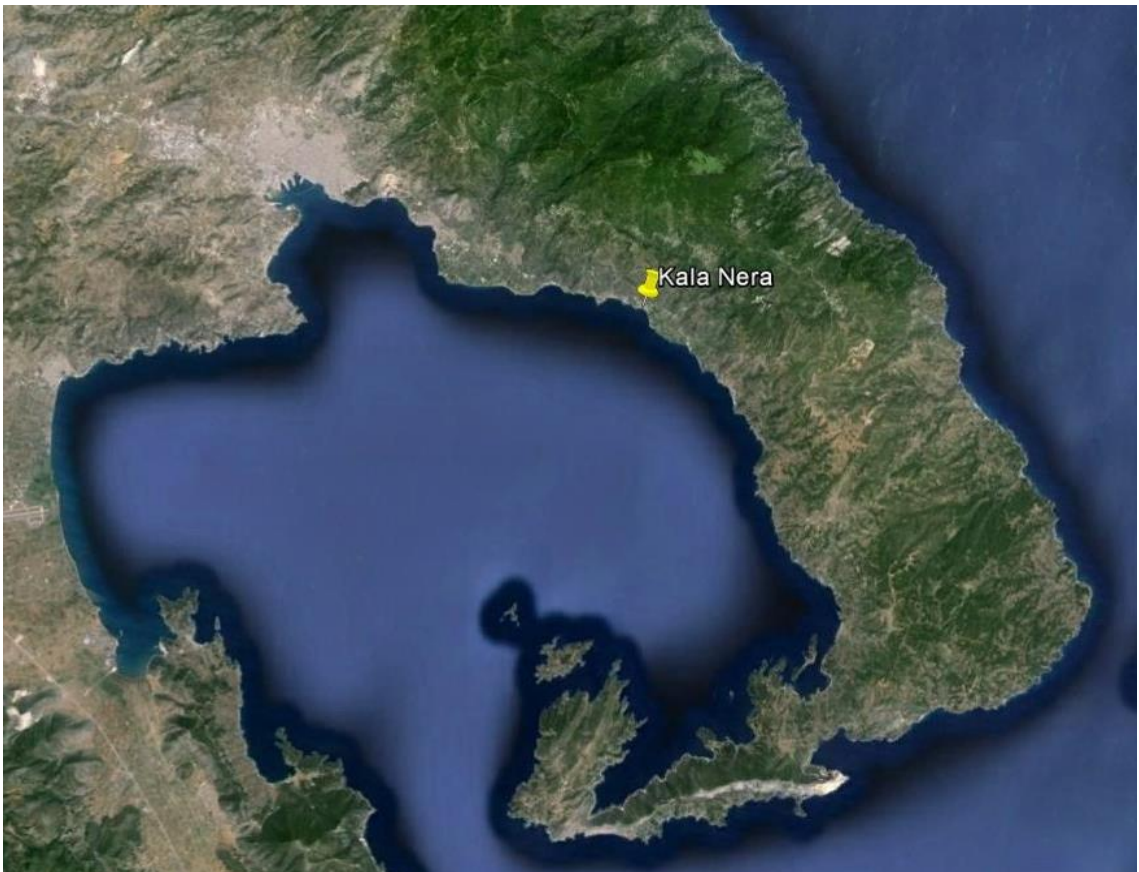




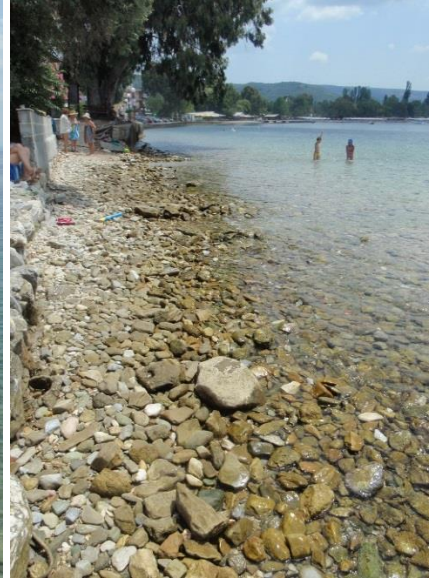


## KALA NERA

25:







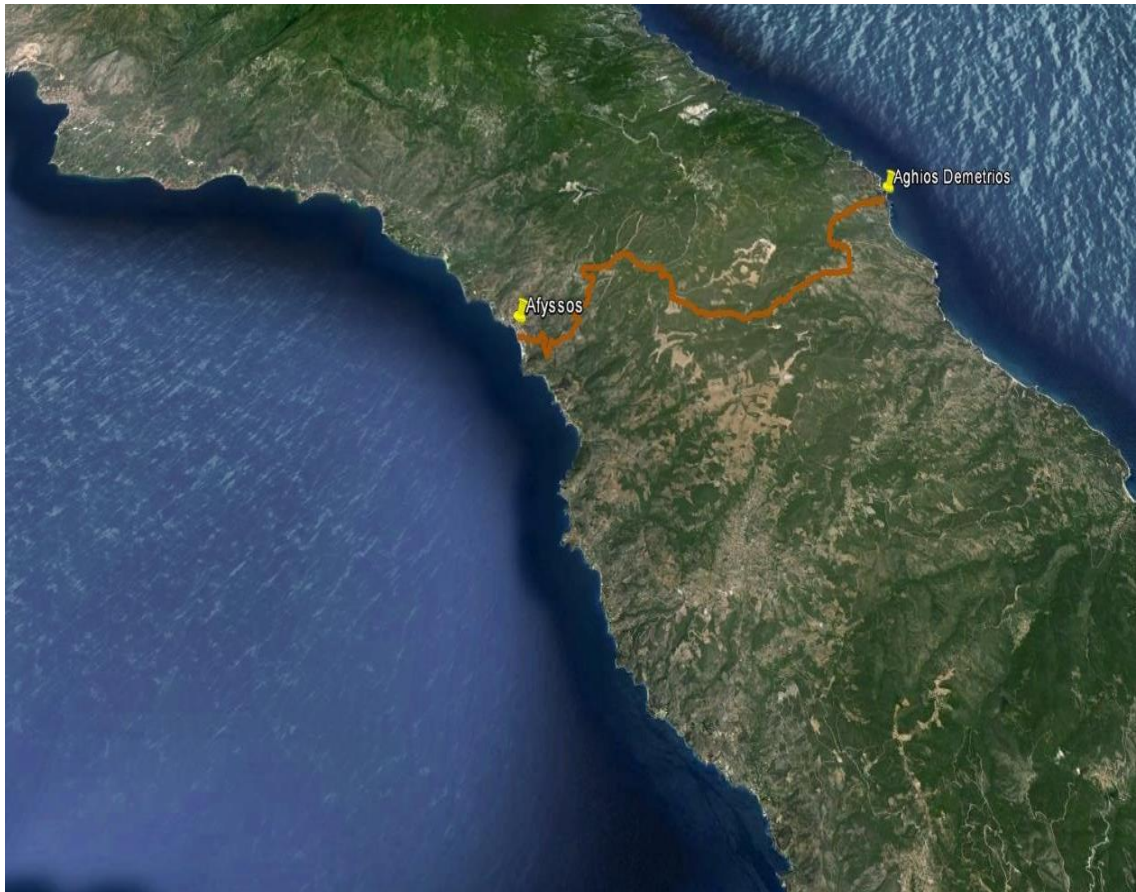
26:



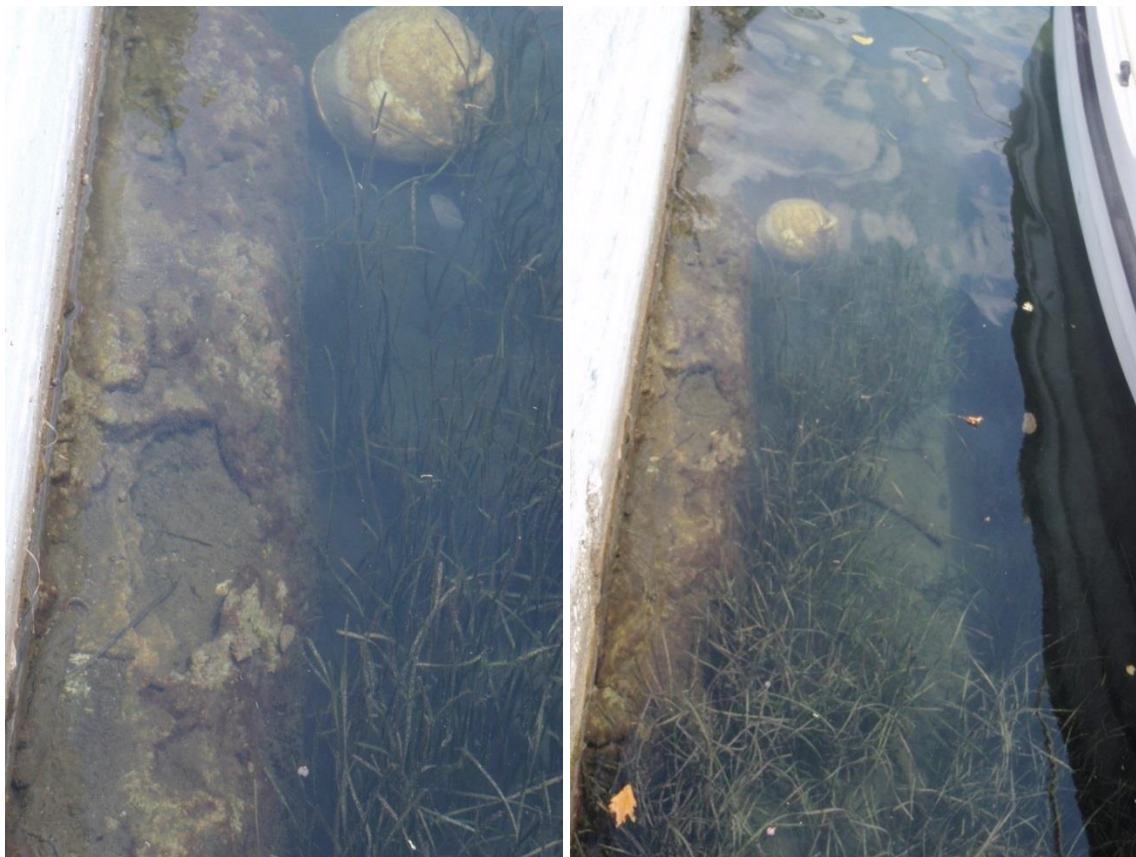


## AFYSSOS

27:



28:





29:



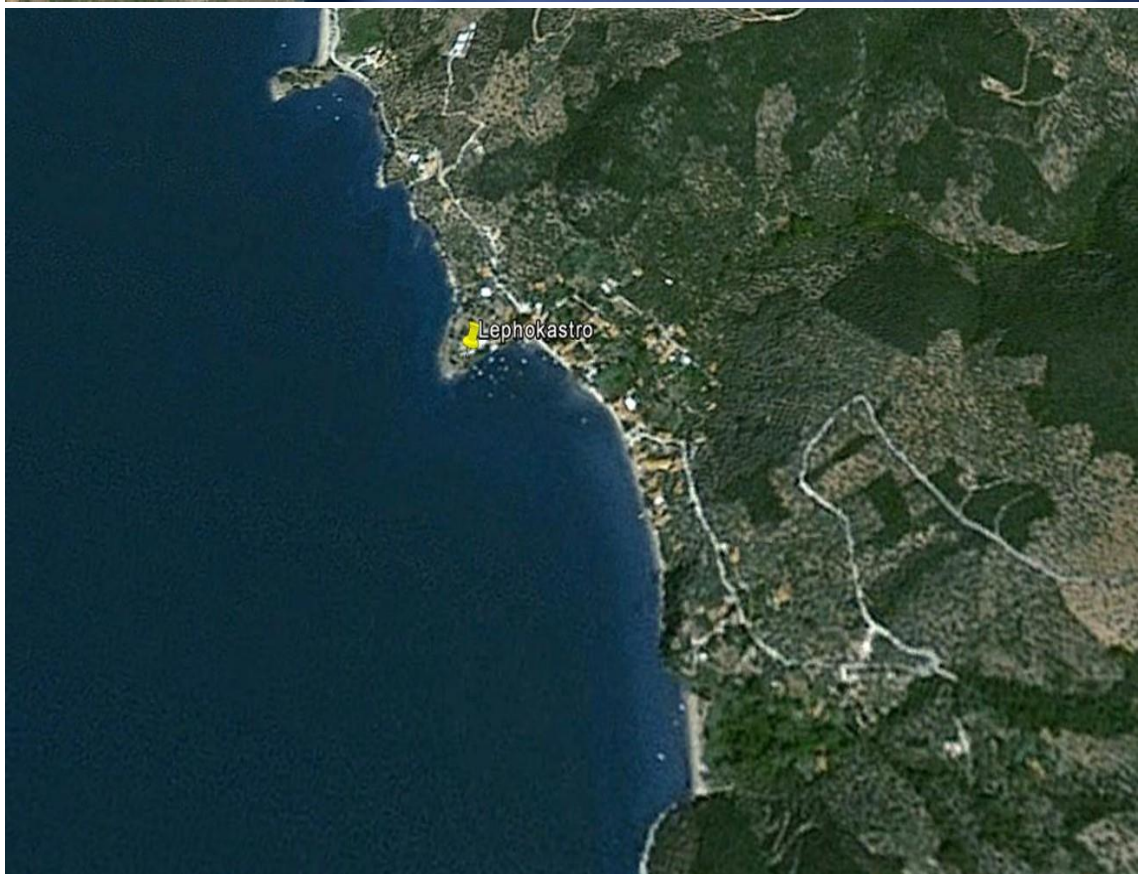
30:





## LEPHOKASTRO

31:







32:





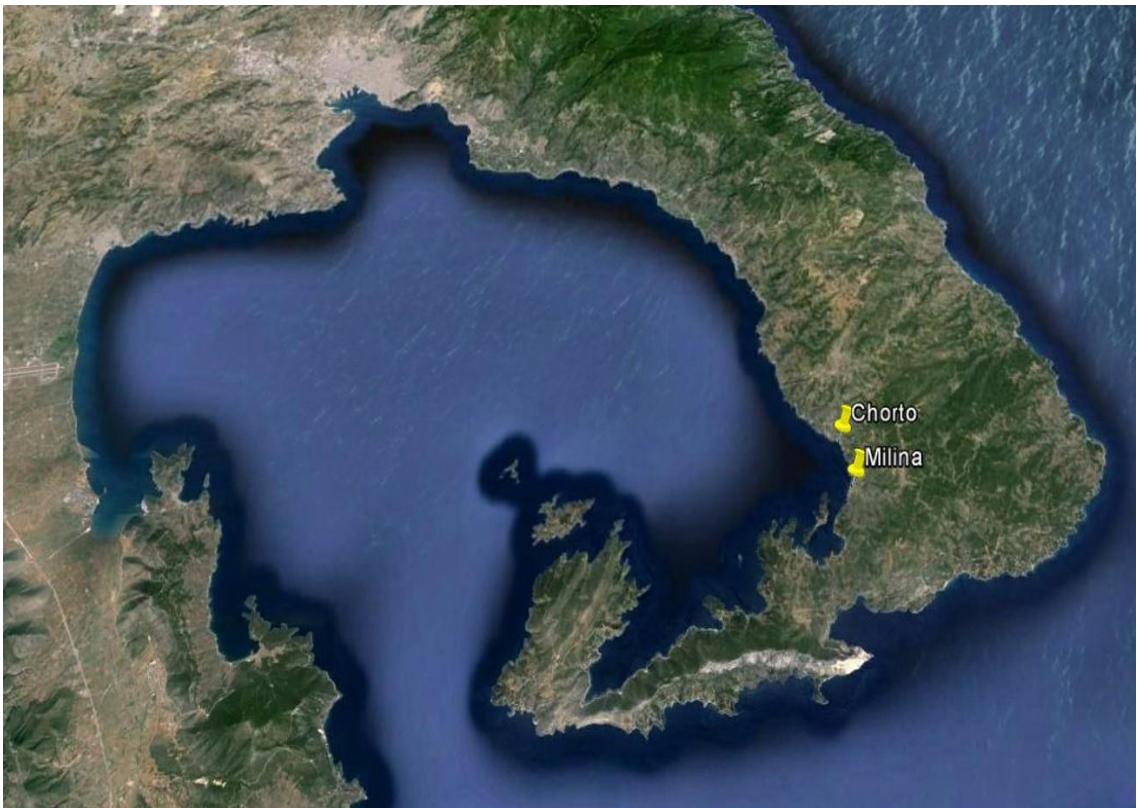


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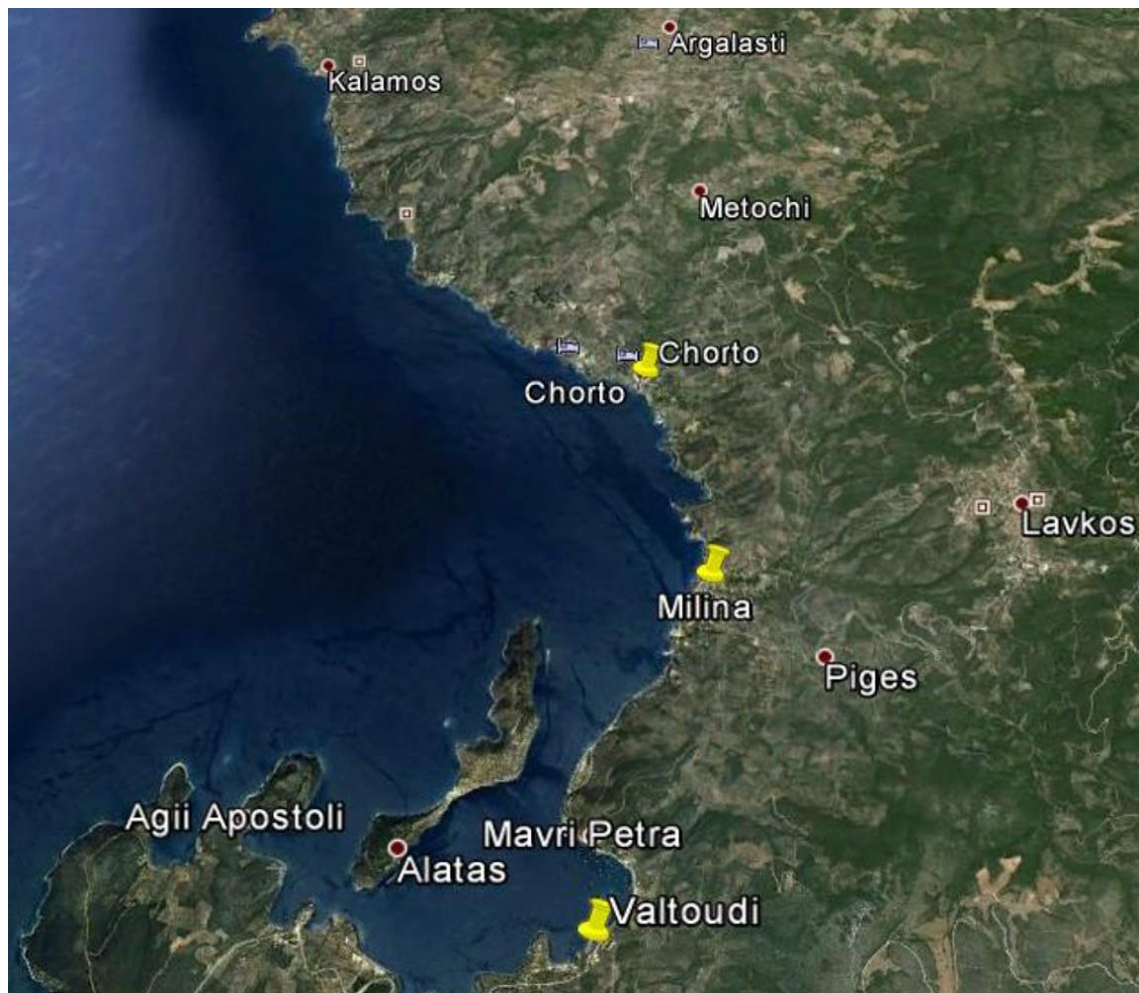


# CHORTO & MILINA

34:







35:



36:



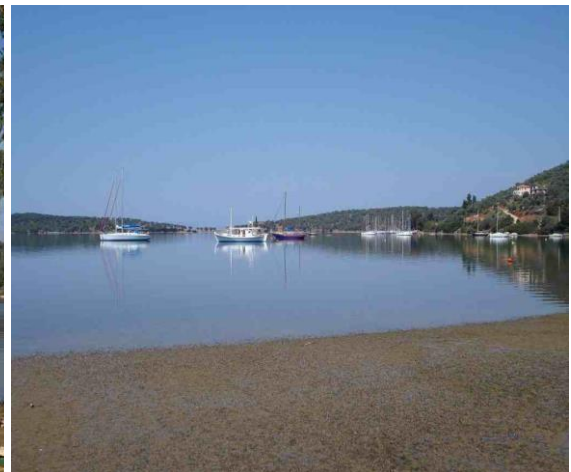
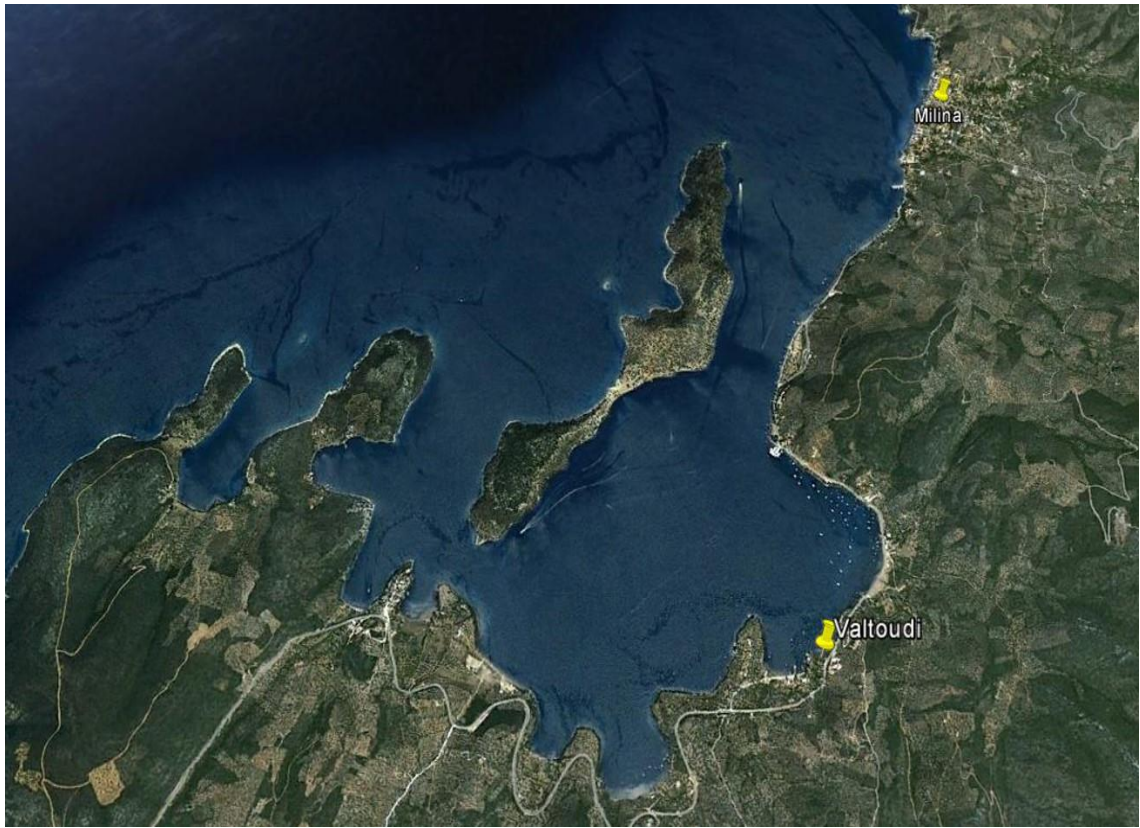




37:



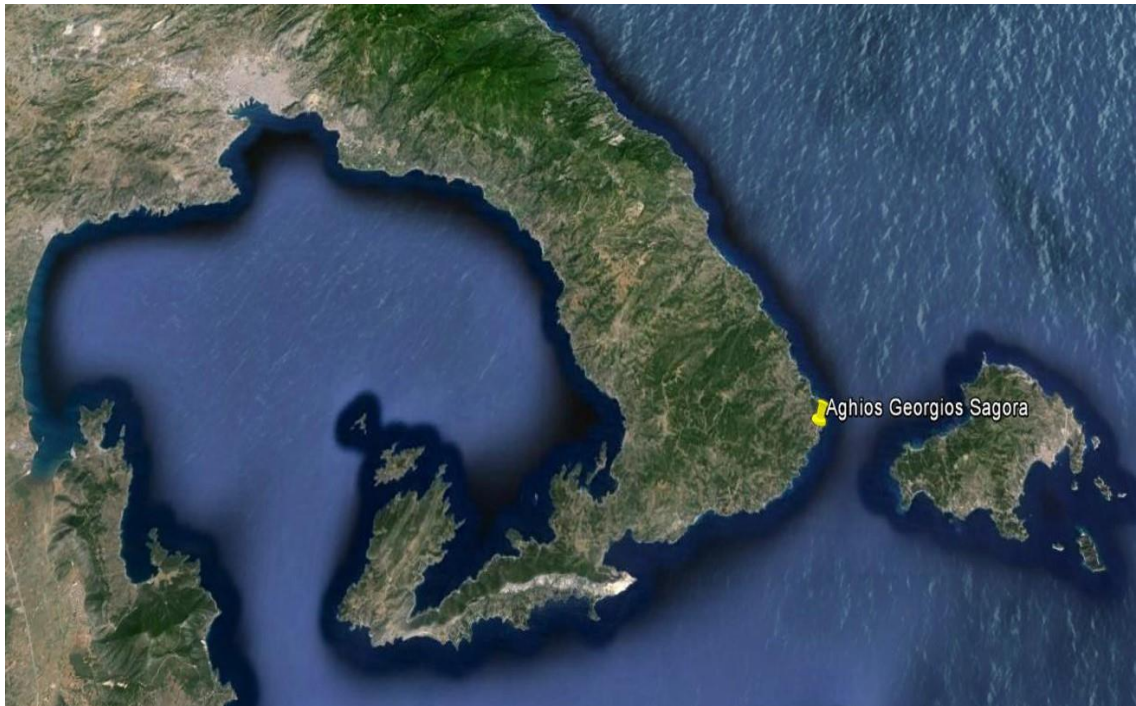






## AGHIOS GEORGIOS SAGORA

38:



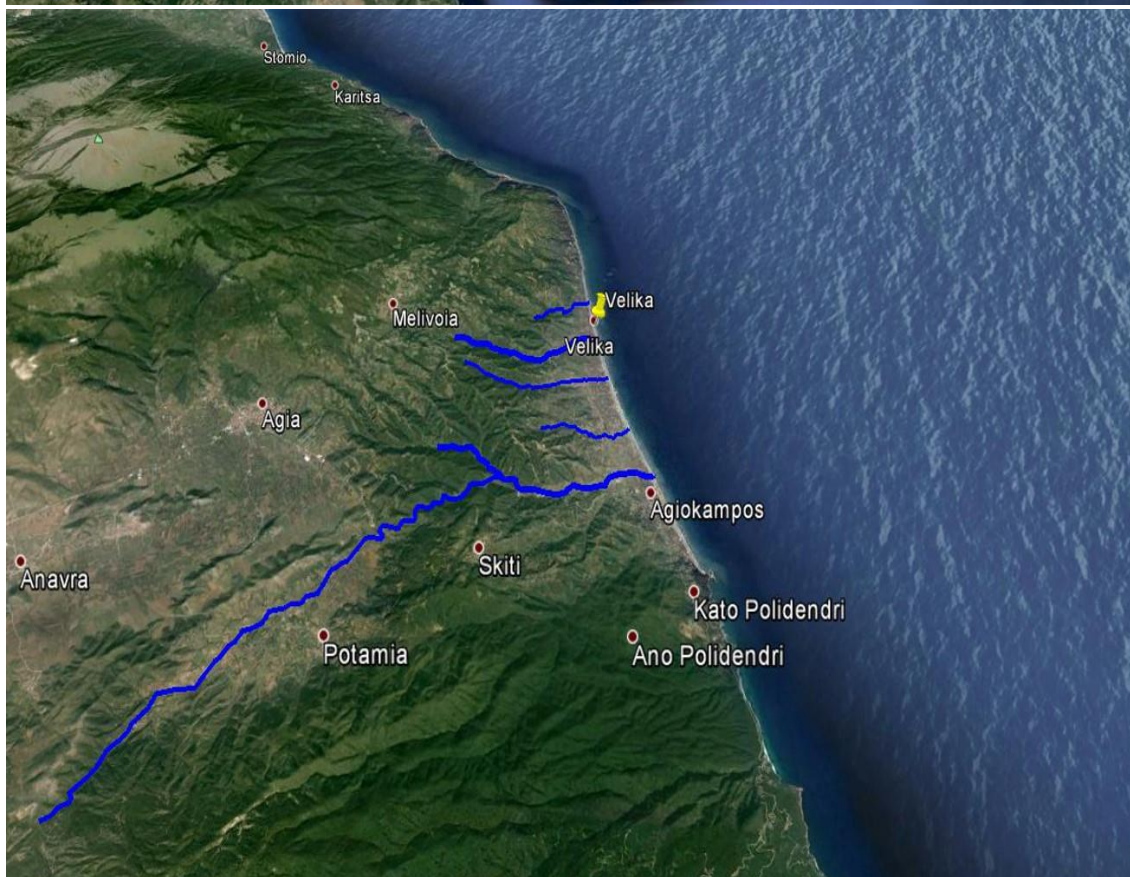
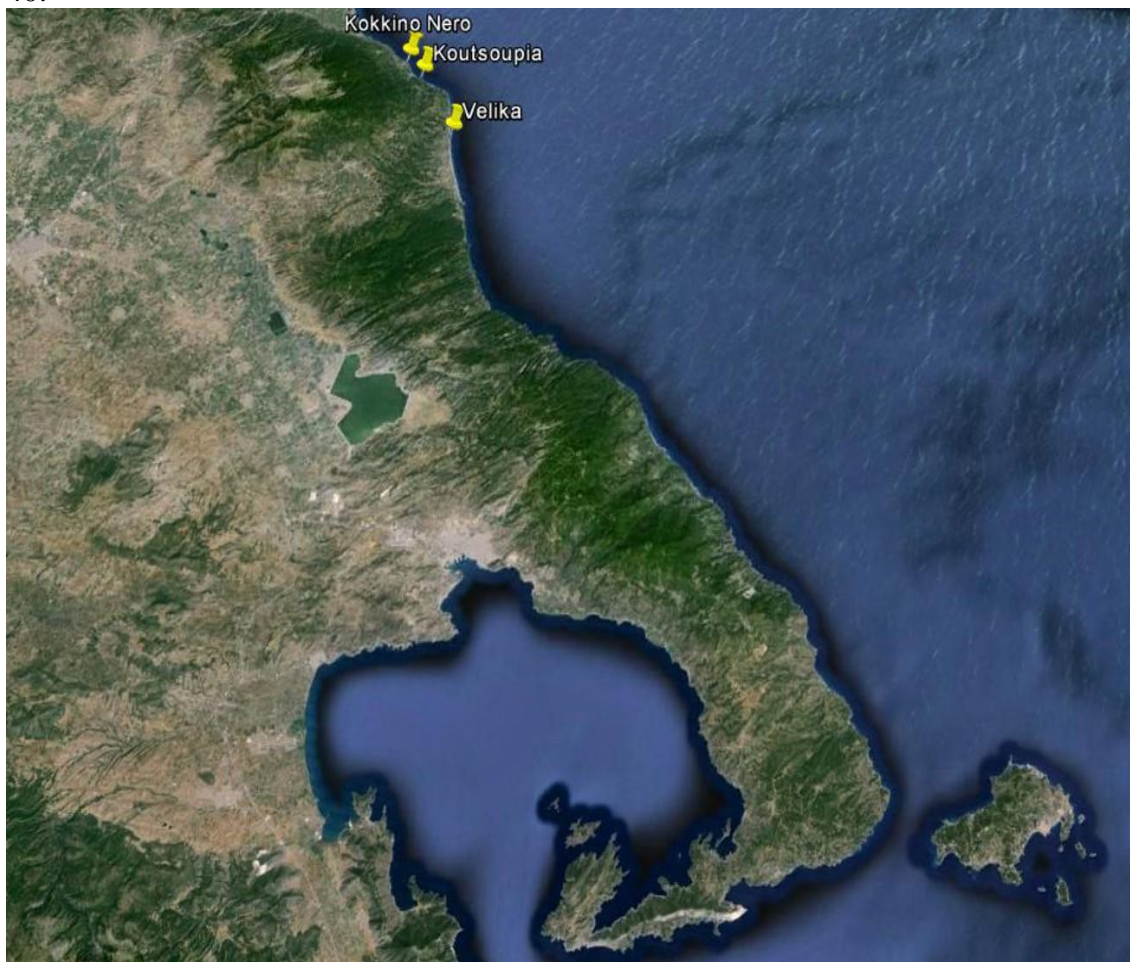
39:





## VELIKA & KOUTSOUPIA

40:



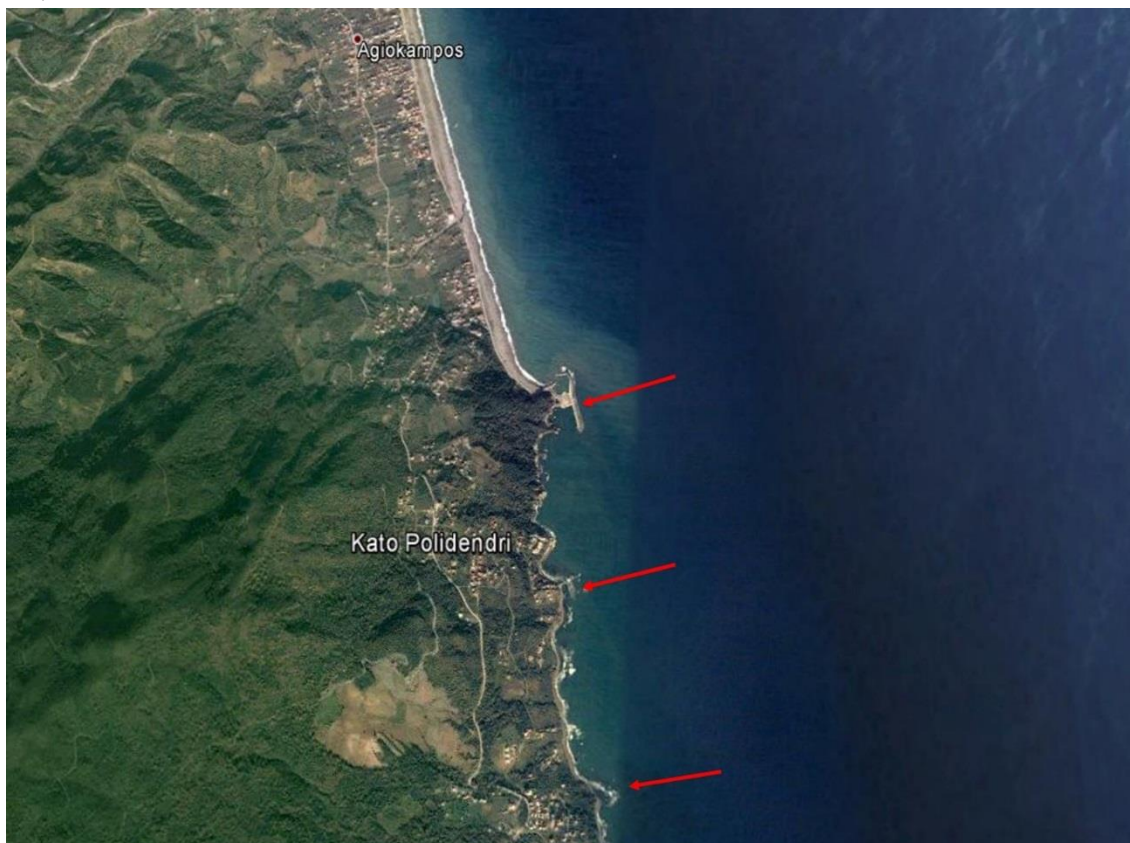


41:



A. Tziafalias, ΤΟ ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ ΜΕΛΙΒΟΙΑΣ, in: Αναζητώντας την αρχαία Μελίβοια, A. D. Zoukas (ed.). Melivoia 2010, 16-17.

42:



43:







The estuary of the river at Velika

44:



45:



Stavroula Sdrolia, ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΑΛΑΙΟΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΥ ΣΤΗ ΒΕΛΙΚΑ. Συμβολή στην έρευνα για την Μελίβοια των πρώτων βυζαντινών χρόνων, in: Αναζητώντας την αρχαία Μελίβοια, A. D. Zoukas (ed.). Melivoia 2010, 72 & 80.



46:





47:





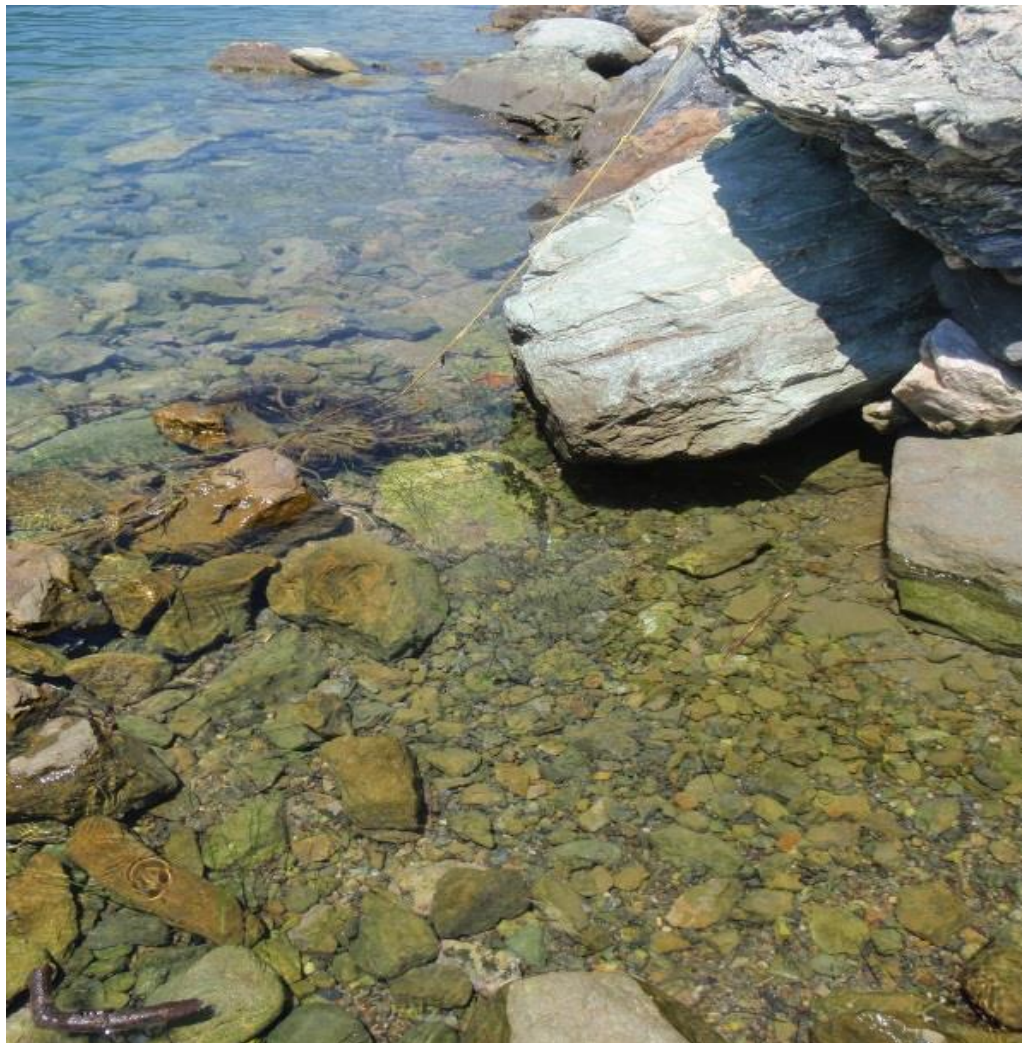
48:



49:









50:



51:





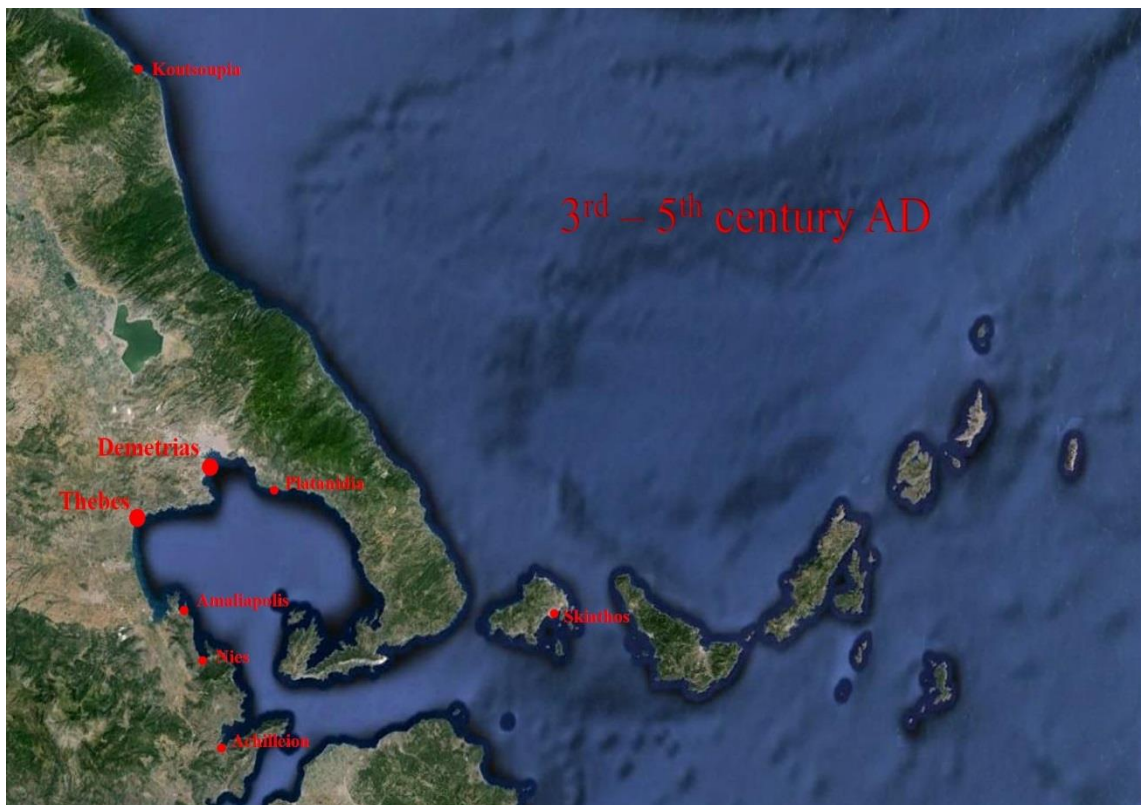
52:





## CONCLUSIONS

1:

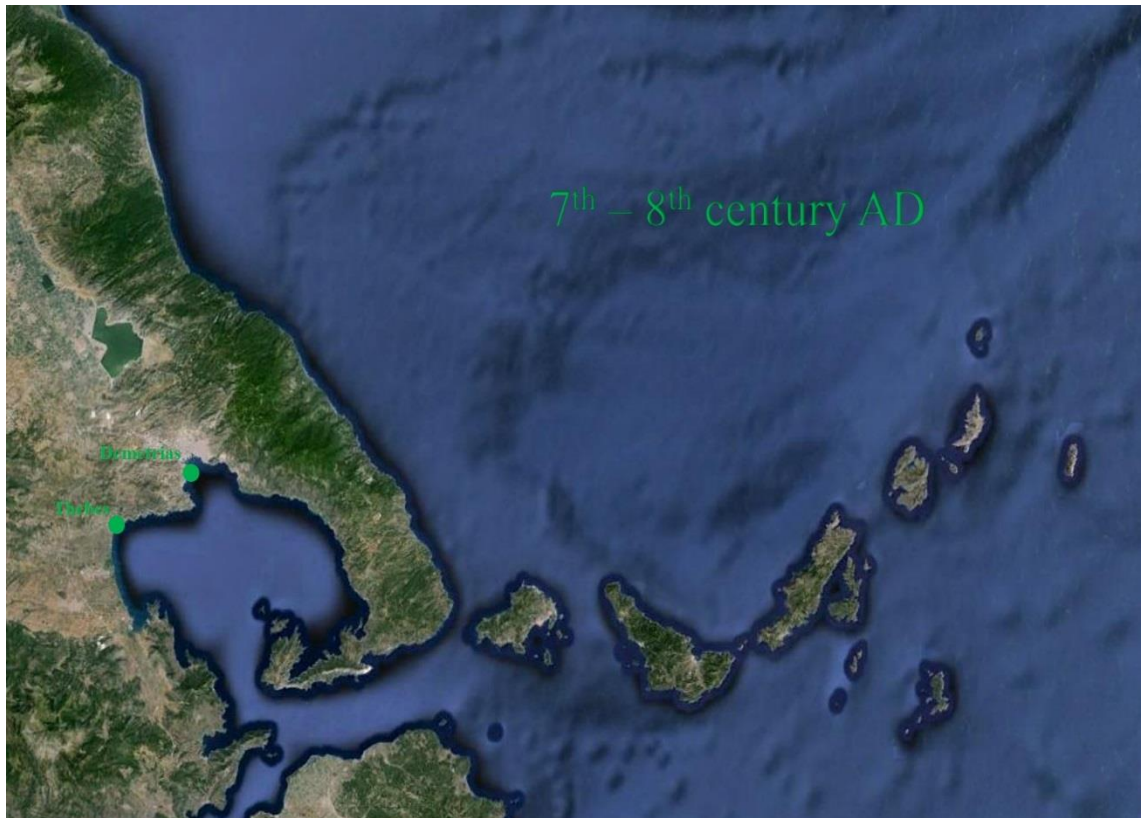


2:





3:

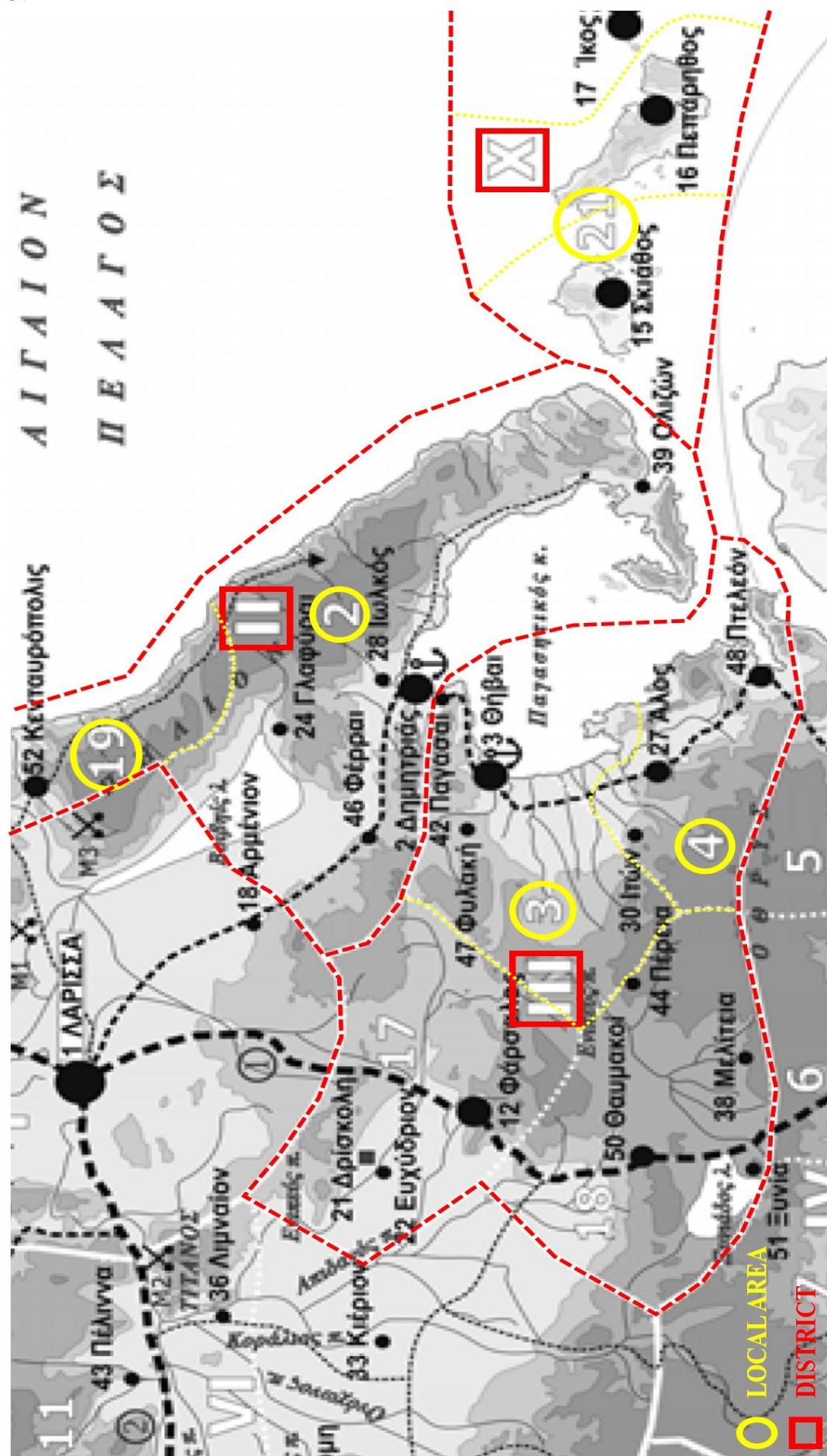


4:





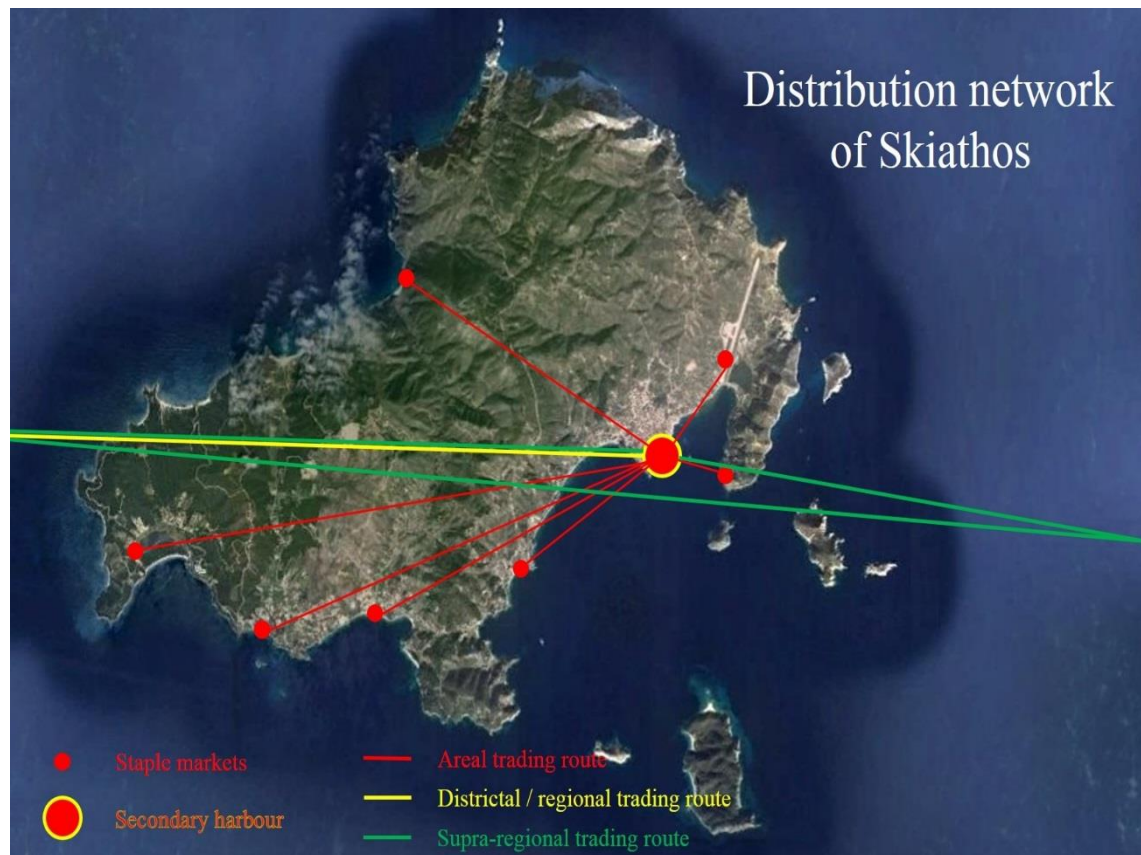
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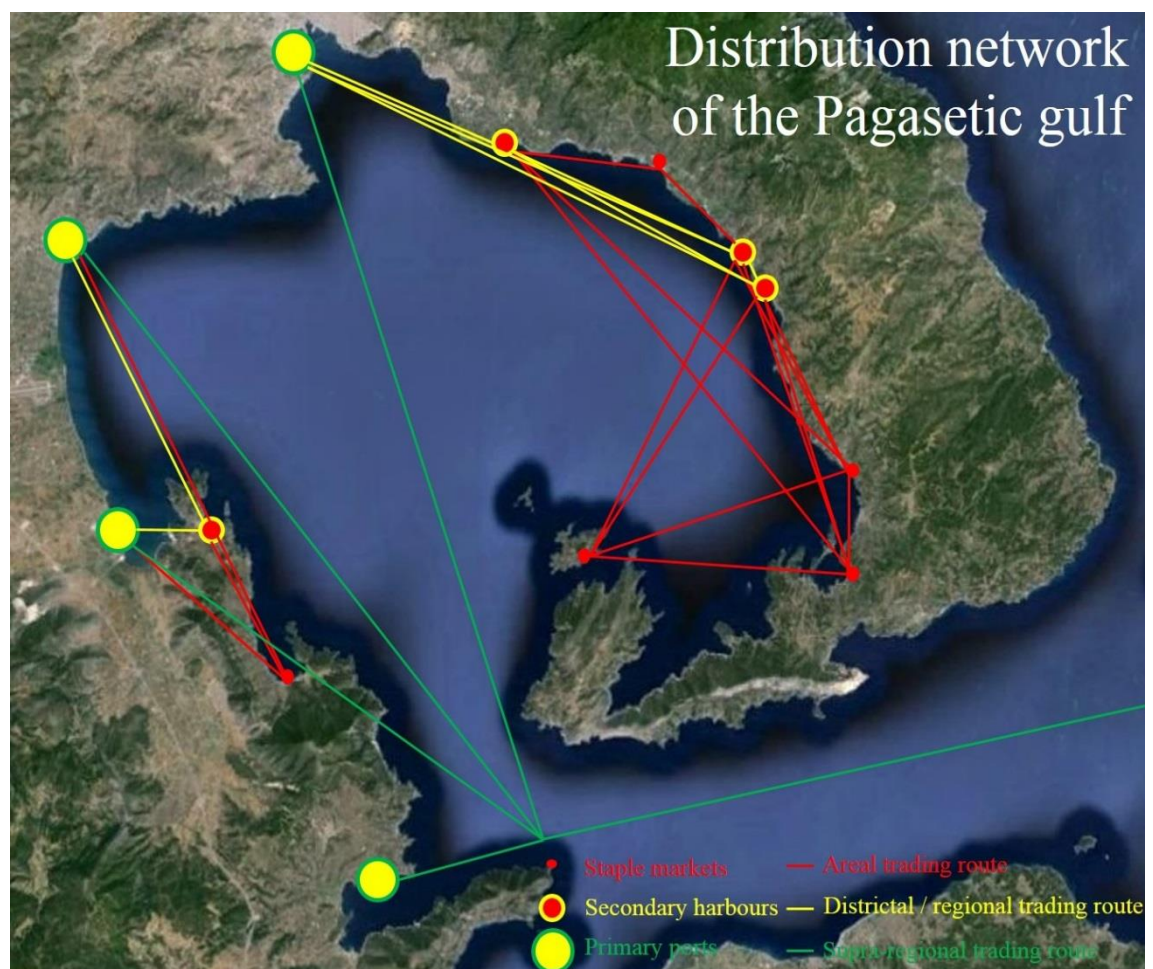
After Drakoulis, Settlements Network, 14; Map 1



6:



7:



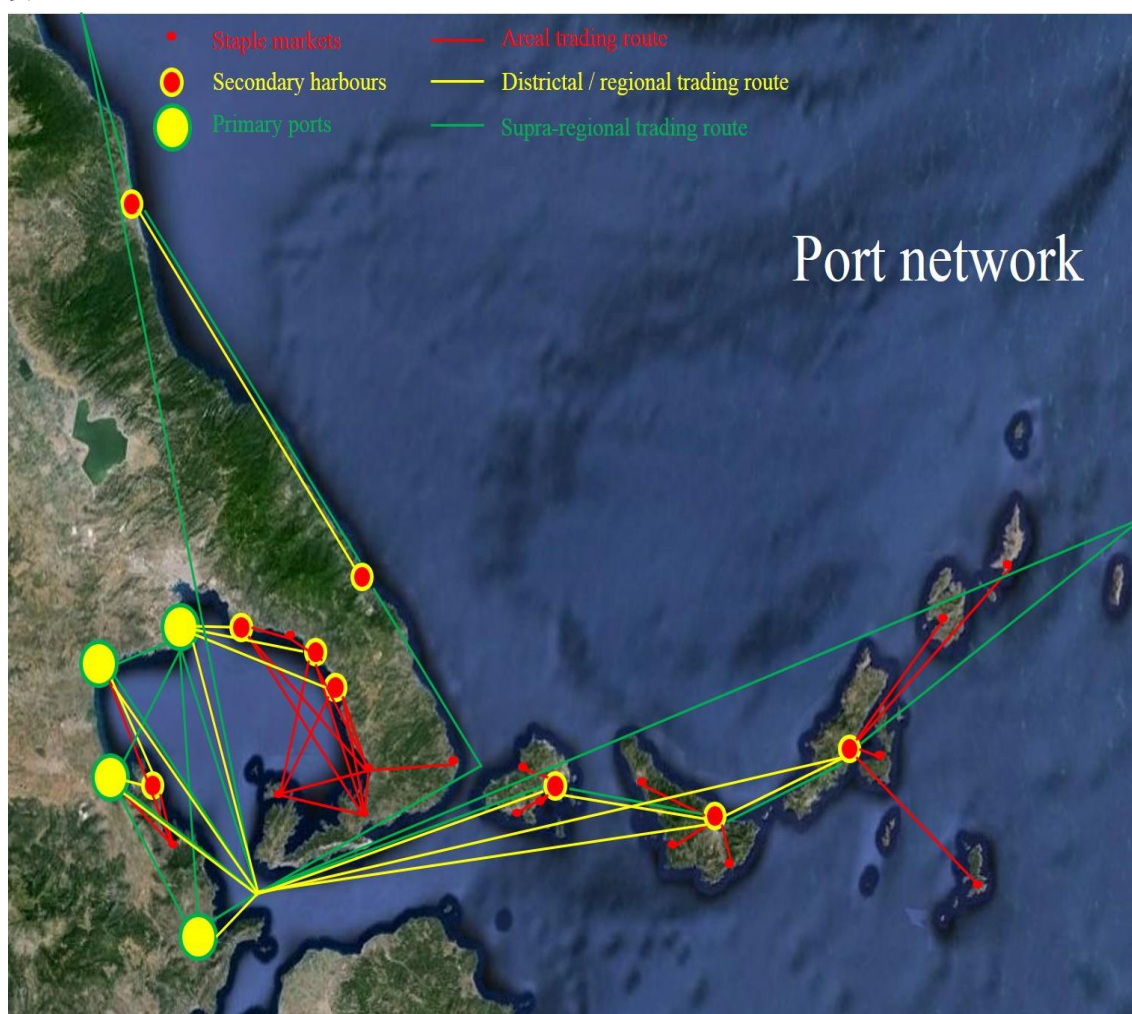


8:



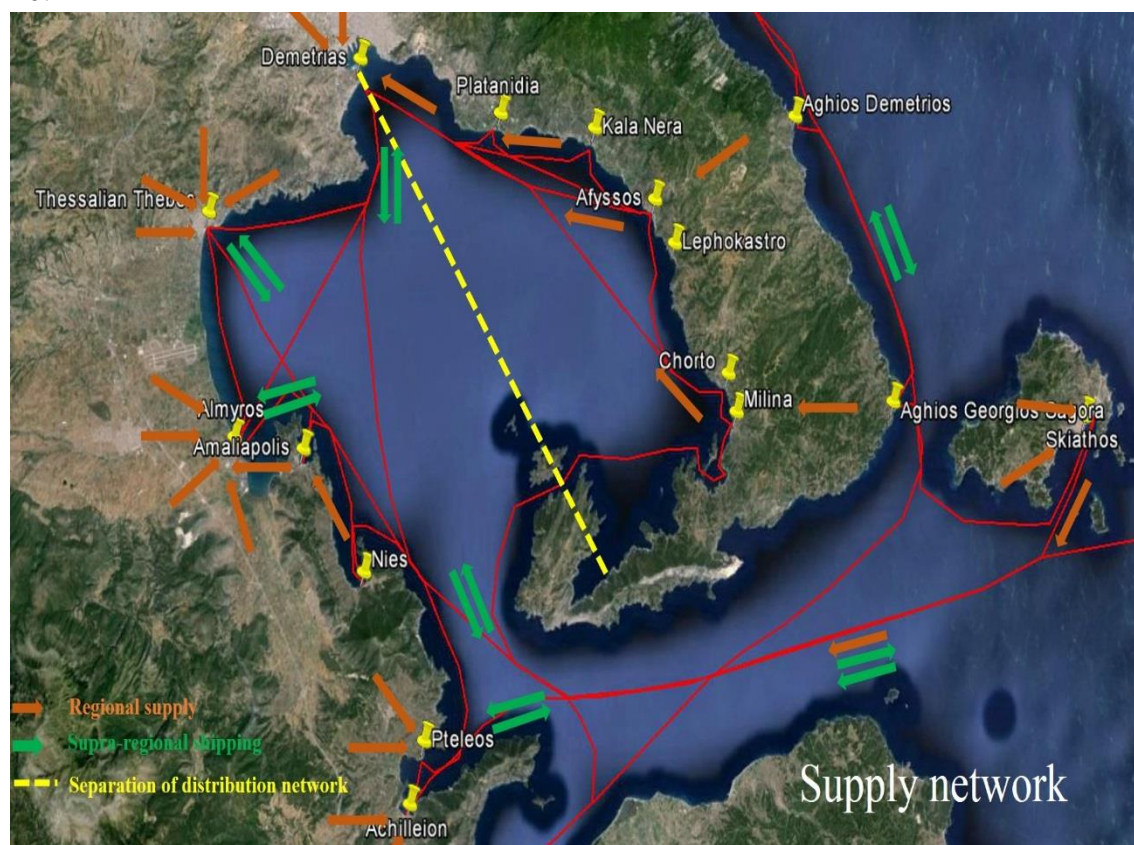
After J. Preiser-Kapeller, Mapping maritime networks (Working paper 2013)

9:



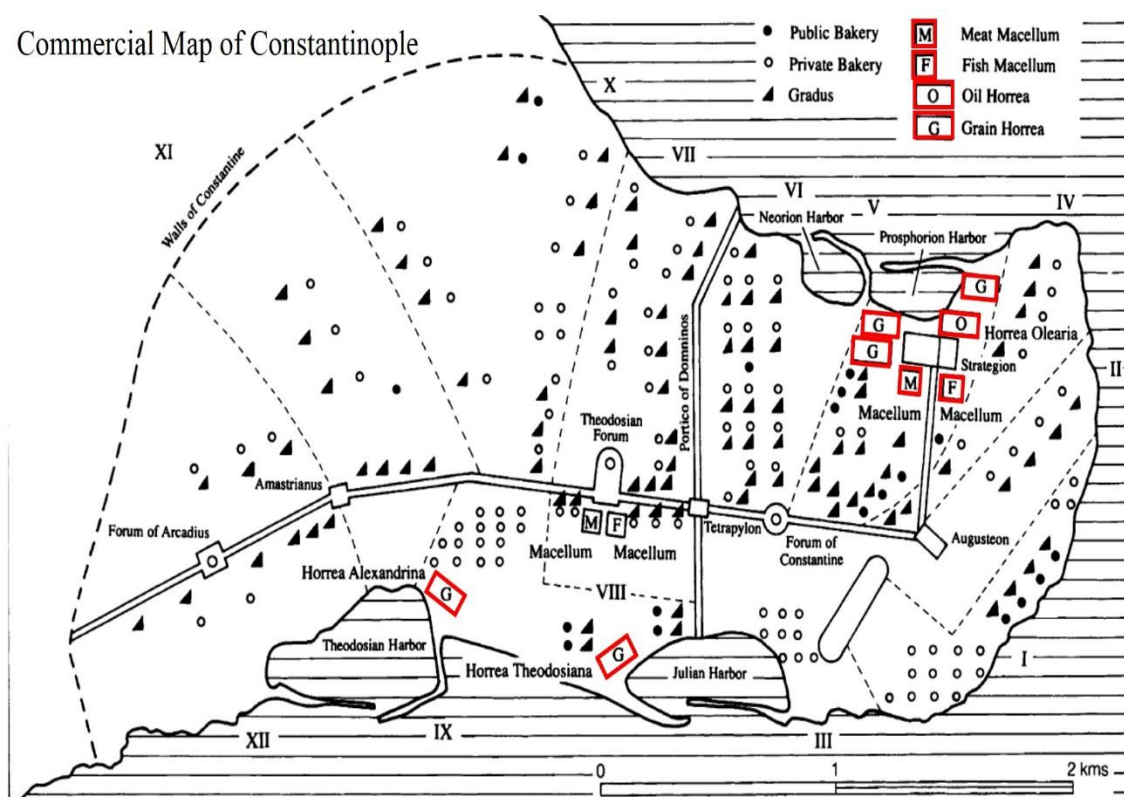


10:



11:

Commercial Map of Constantinople



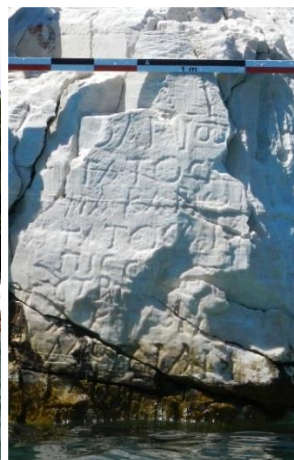
After Marlia Mundell-Mango, Commercial Map, Fig. 4



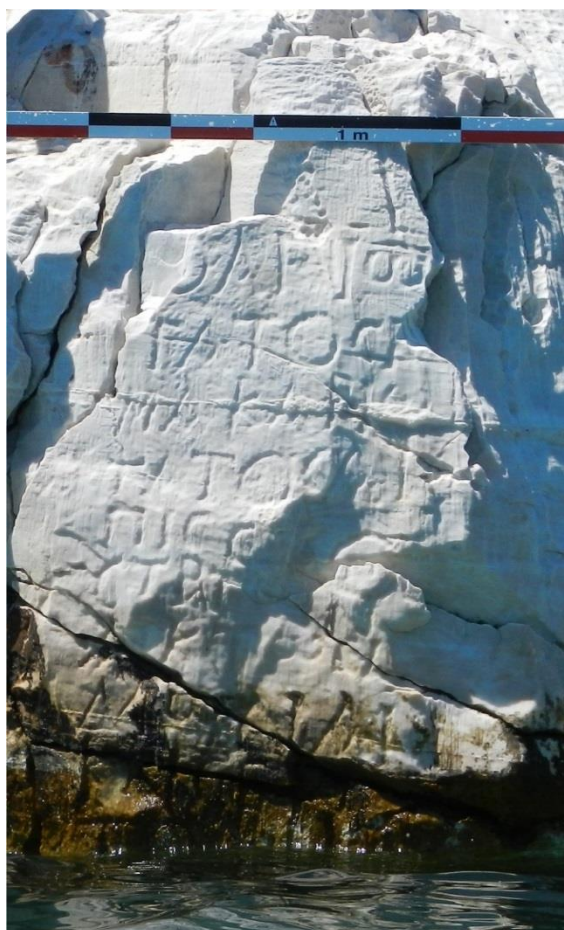
# PLATES

## I

### Rock Inscription



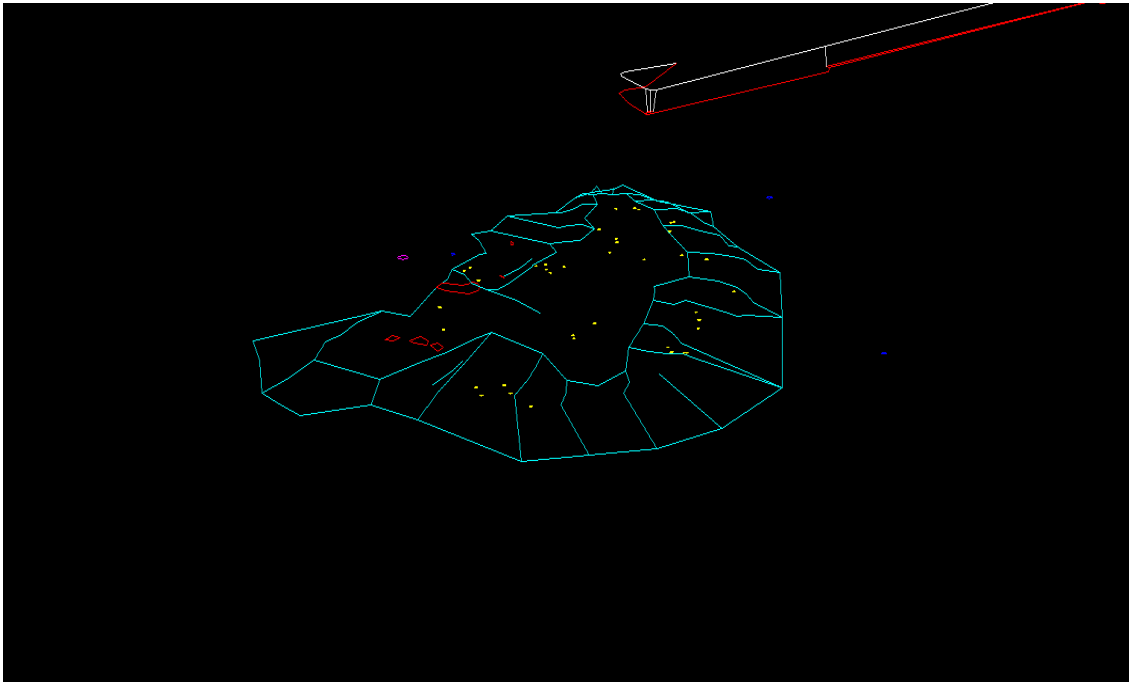
ϞΑΓϞΩ  
 ΓΑΤΟϞ  
 ΜΑ ΚΑΡϞ  
 ΤΑΤΟΚΑΙ  
 ΠΙϞϞ Ϟ  
 ϞΤΡΑ  
 Α Ϟ ωϞ  
 ΜΩΝΑΙ  
 ΤΟΝ





## II

### Western Breakwater



Northern side



1



2

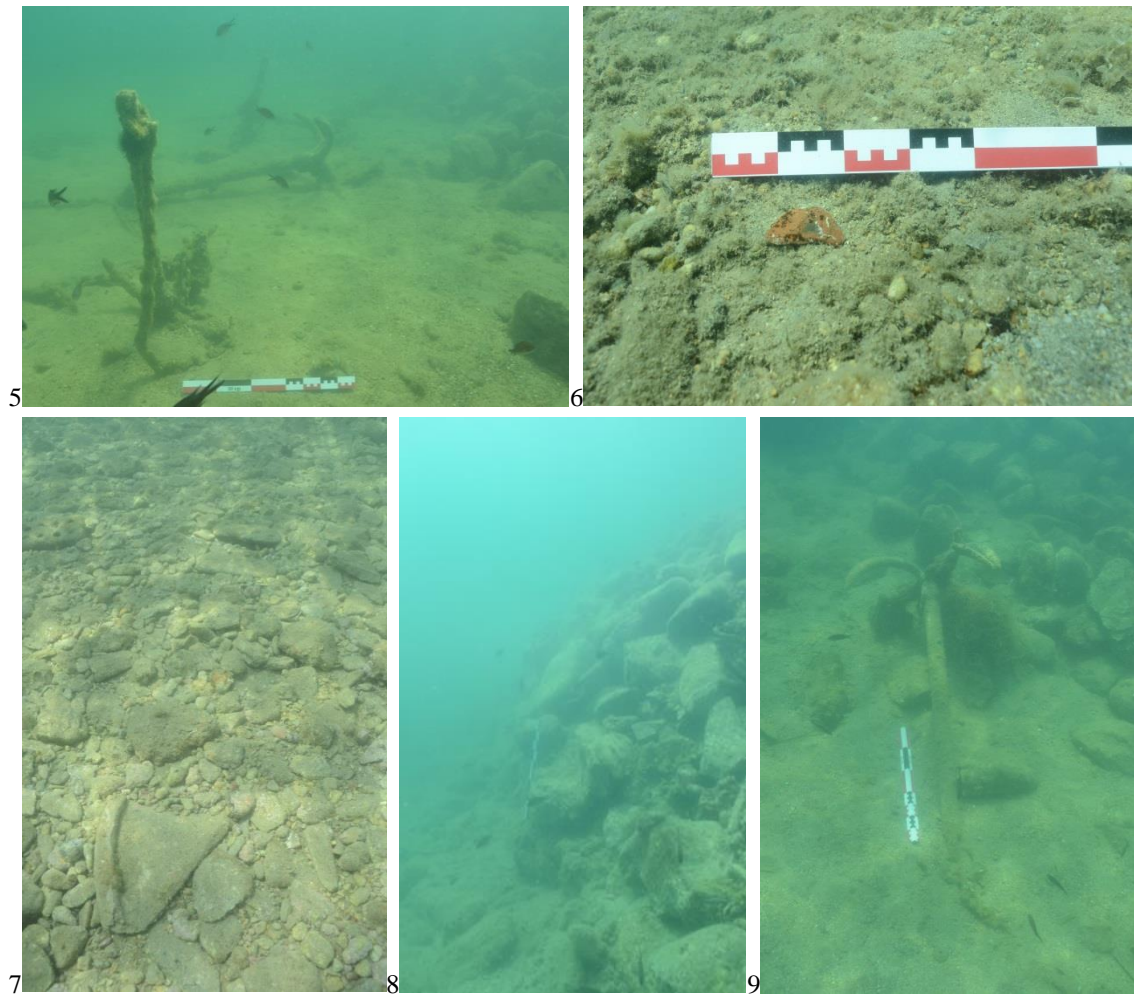


3

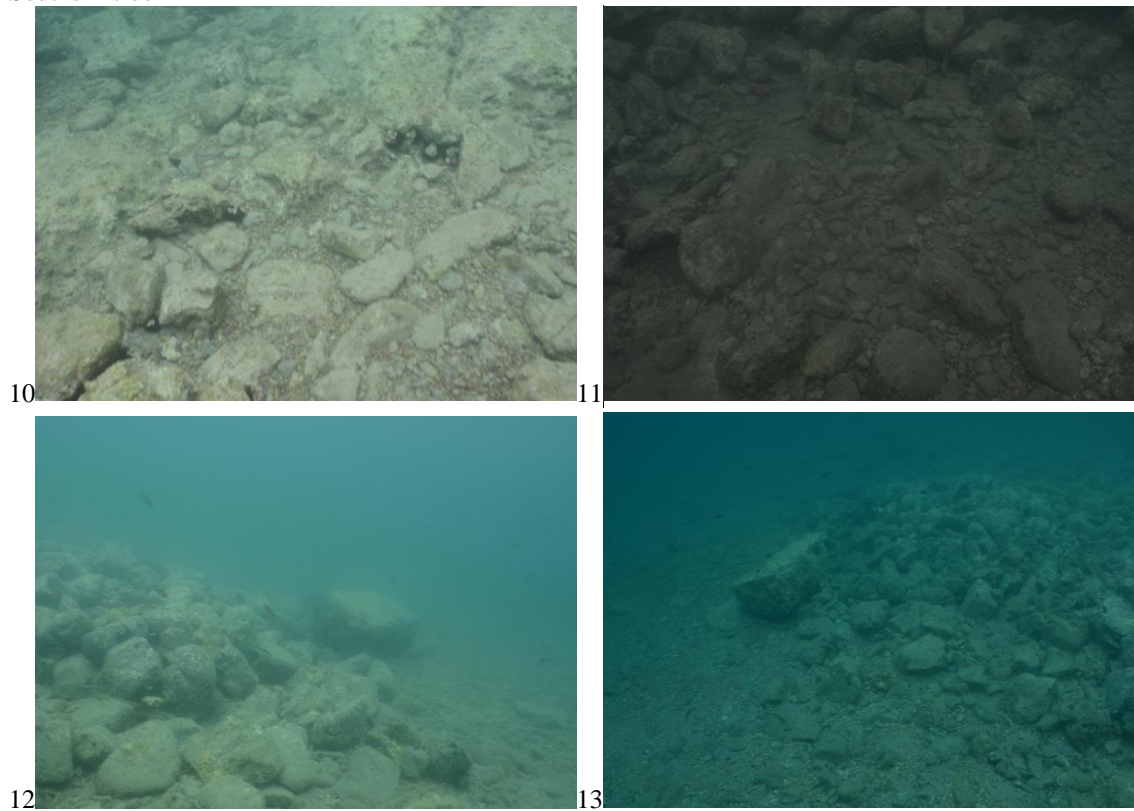


4





Southern side





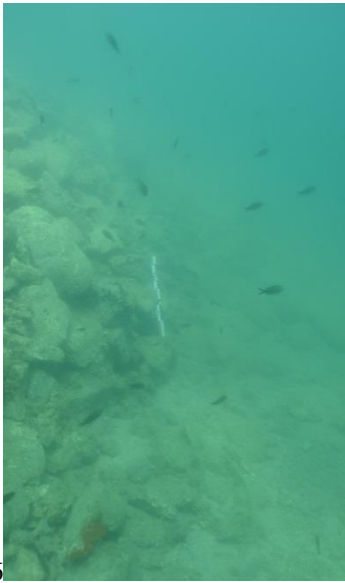


14



15

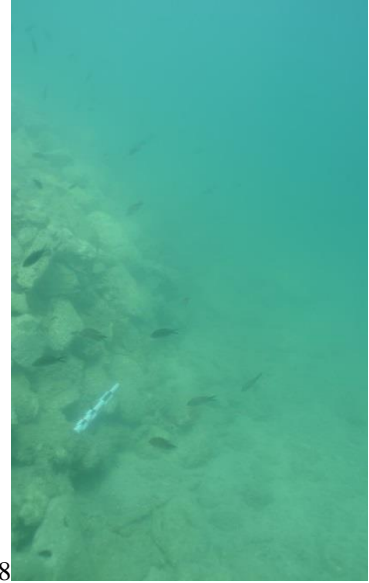
Eastern end



16



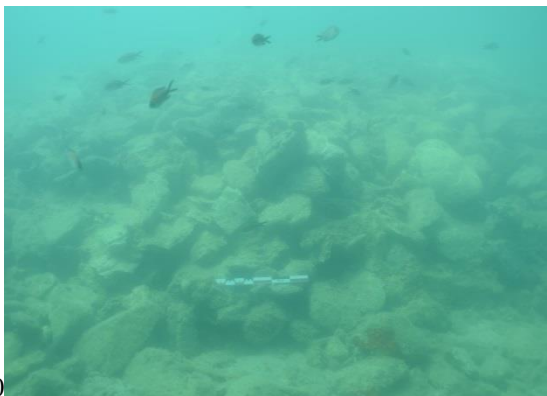
17



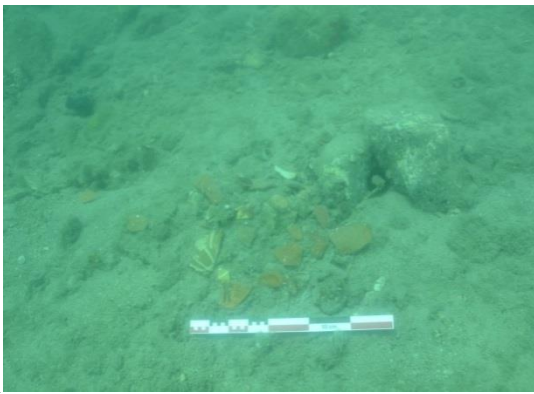
18



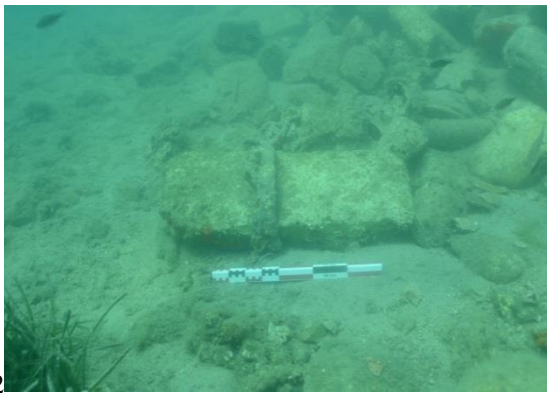
19



20

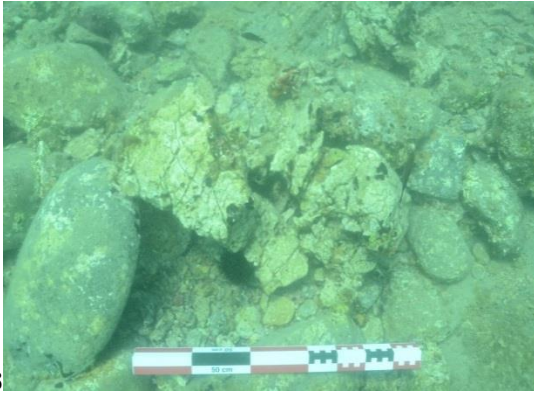


21

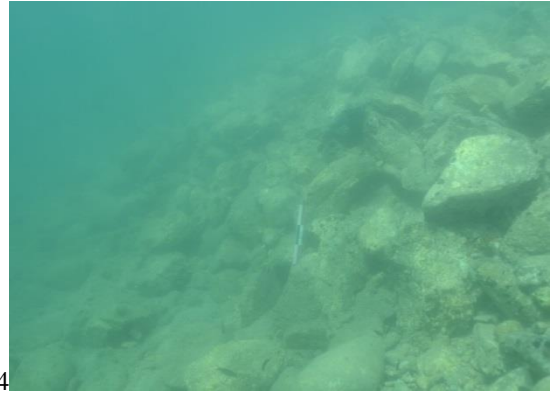


22

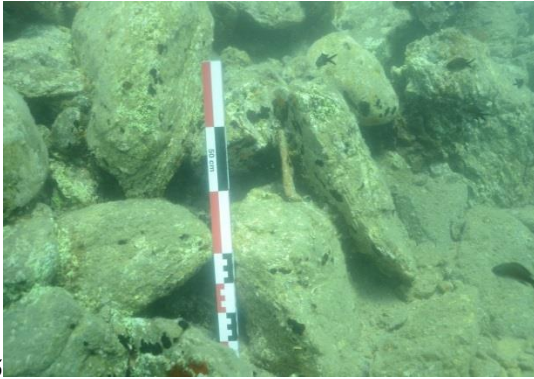




23



24



25



26



27

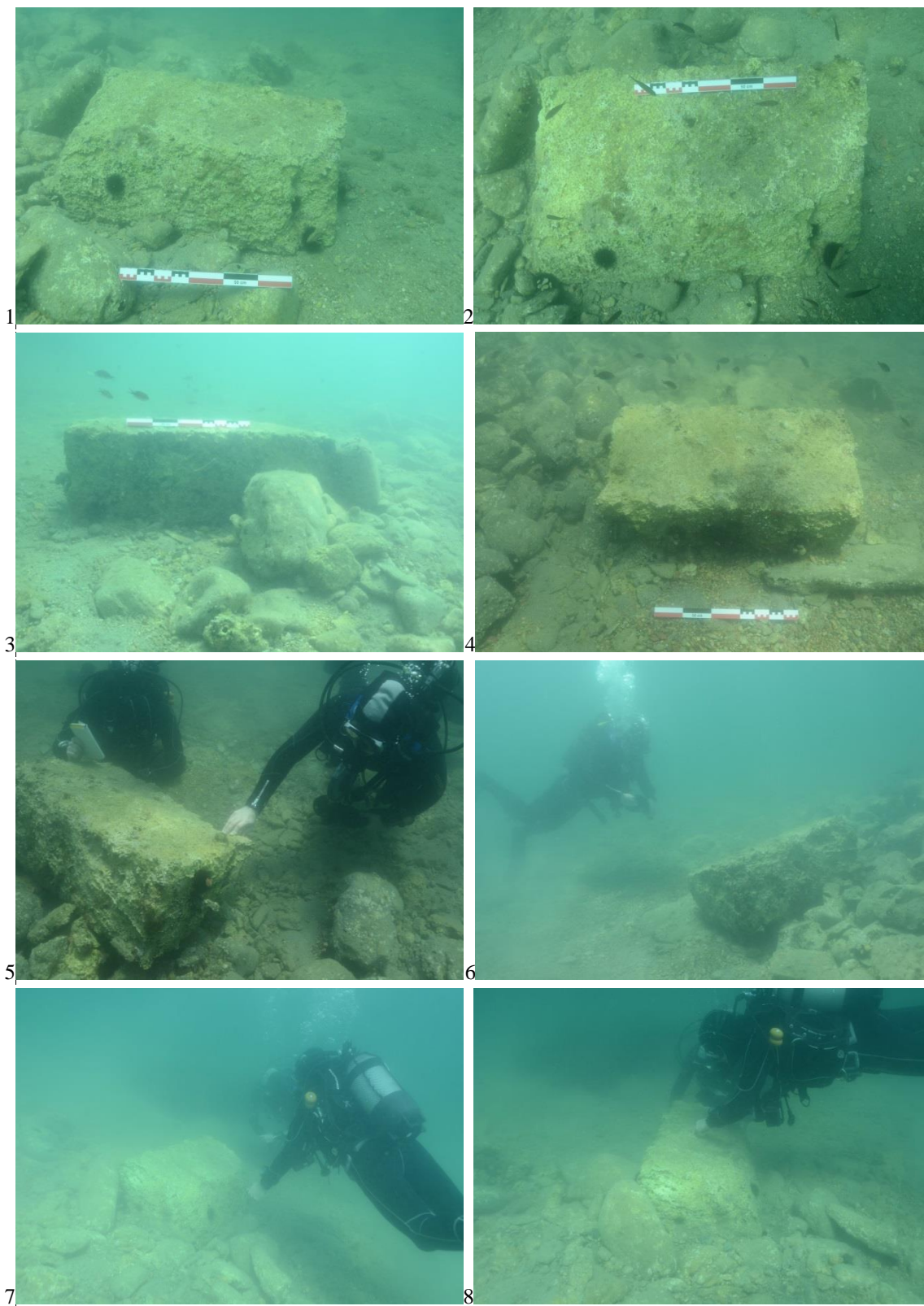


28



### III

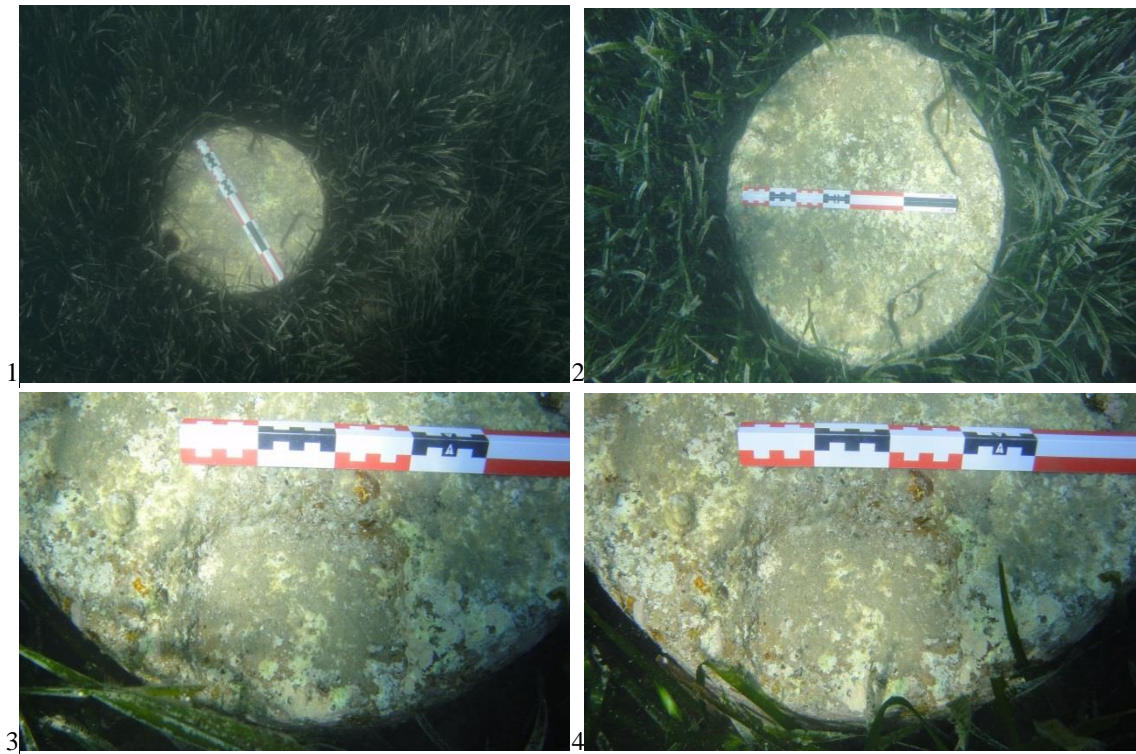
#### Blocks of concrete





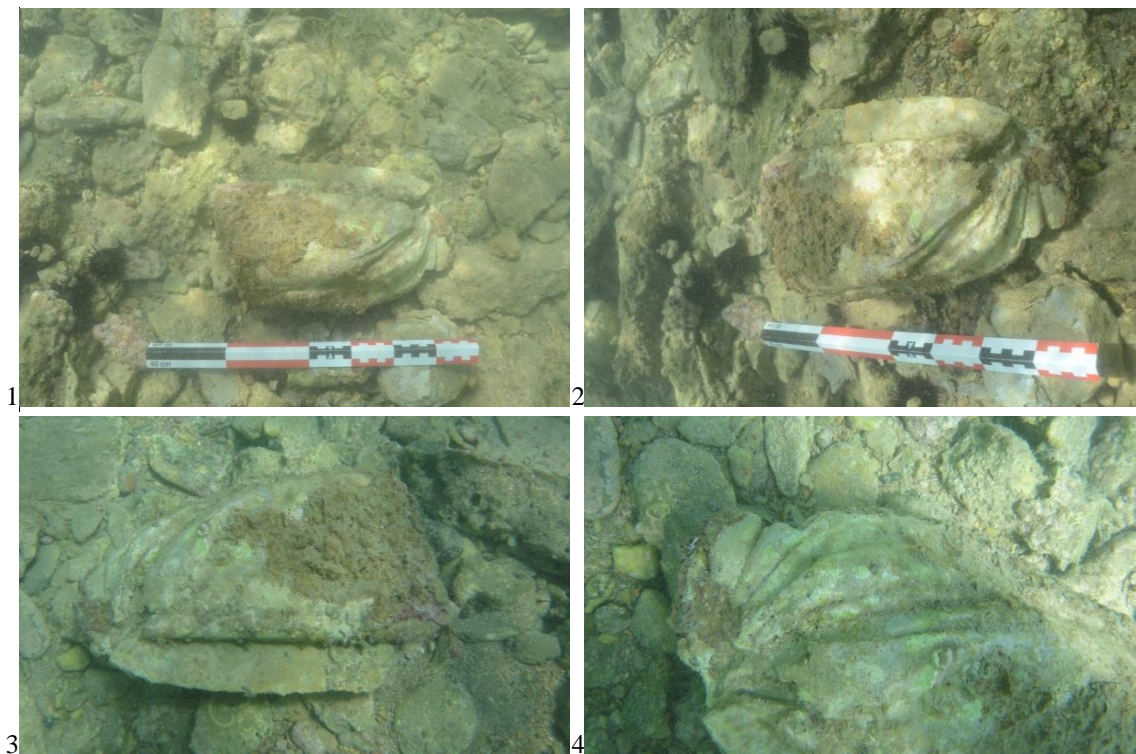
#### IV

Round stone object



#### V

Fragmentary marble ornament

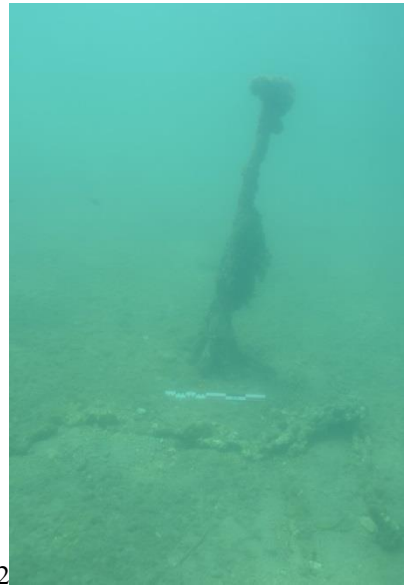




## Medieval Grapnel Anchor



1



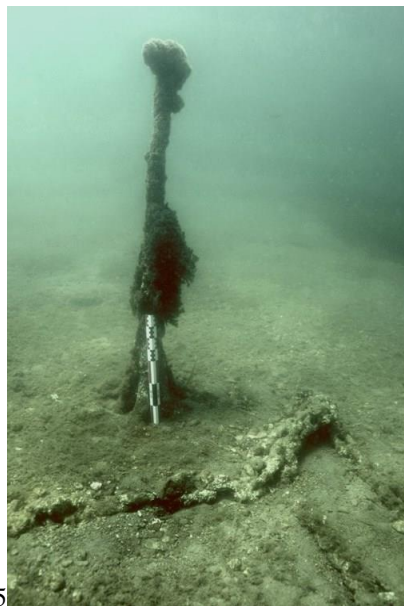
2



3



4



5



Fig. 6 – Cesarea, grande ancora ritenuta romana, ma probabilmente di galea



VII

Late Roman/Early Byzantine cross-anchor





# VIII

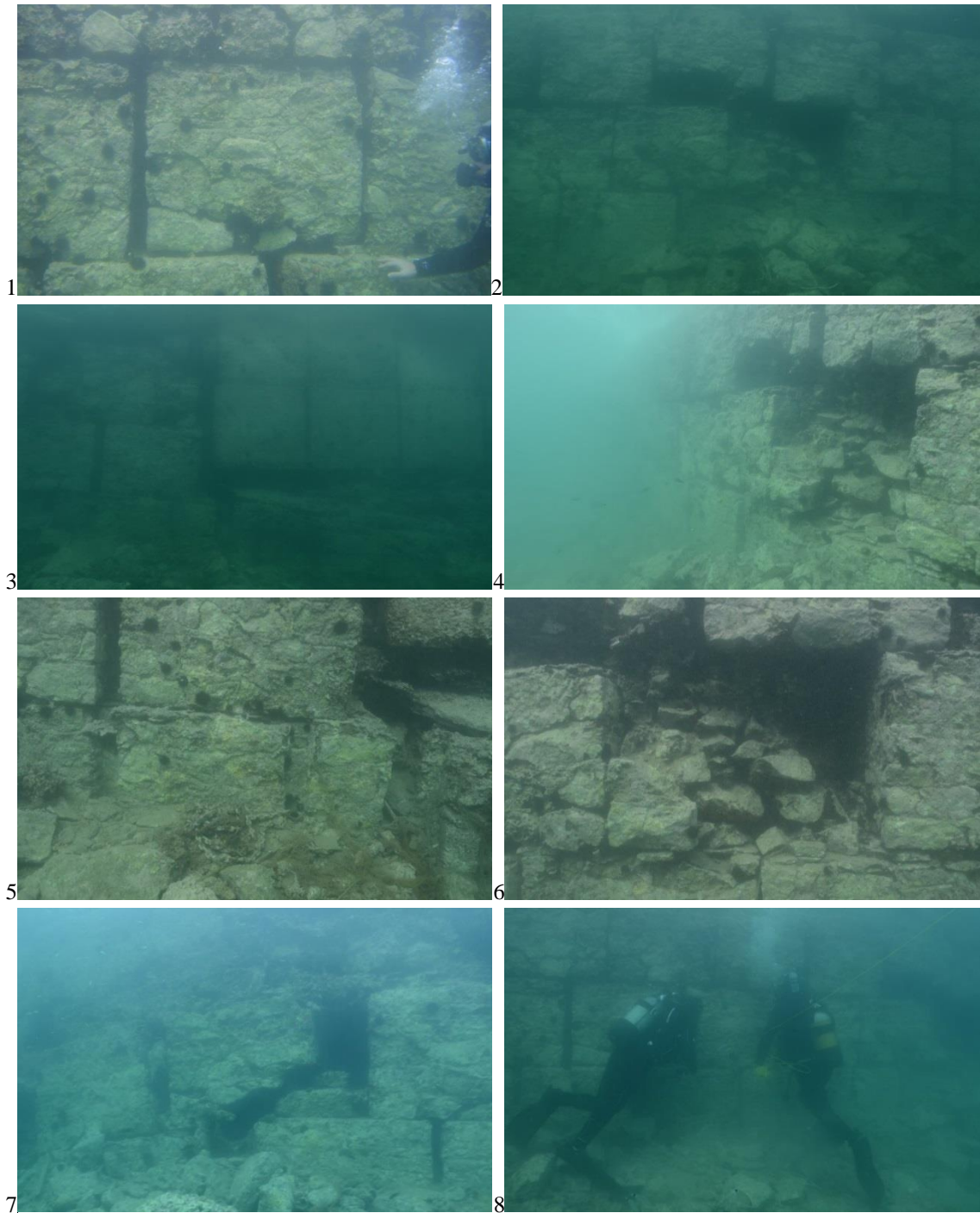
## Quay





IX

Jetty



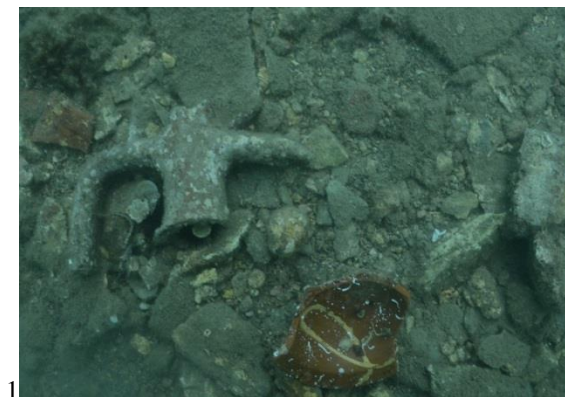
Dr. David Blackman visiting the site and investigating the jetty



Archaeological material in the western harbour basin of the old harbour

X<sub>I</sub>

Between breakwater and jetty



1

LR 1

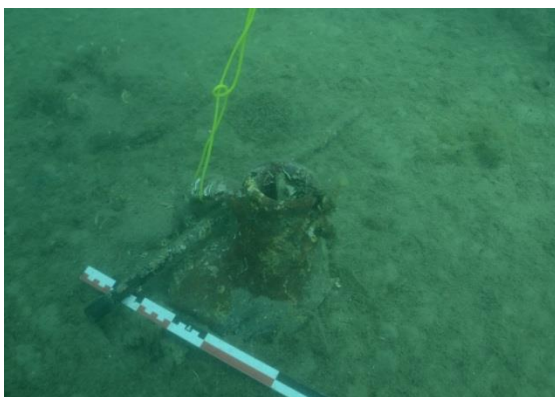


2

LR 2



LR 2



LR 2/13 (Globular Amphora)



3

Pourer



4

Spatheion



X<sub>II</sub>

Ceramic accumulation along the western side of the jetty



LR 2



Globular Amphora



Globular Amphora & Plate



Keay 25



LR 3



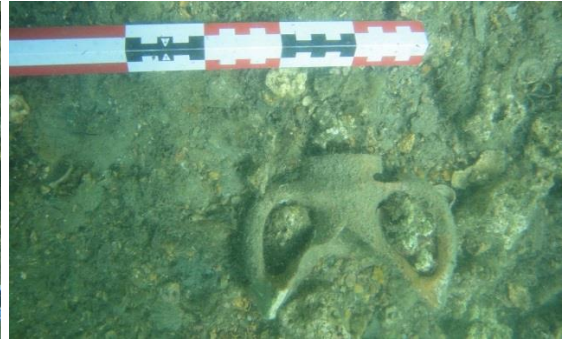
Askos







7  
Flask



8  
Slip-painted Ware



10  
LR body sherd & Ottoman plate sherd



11  
LR body sherd

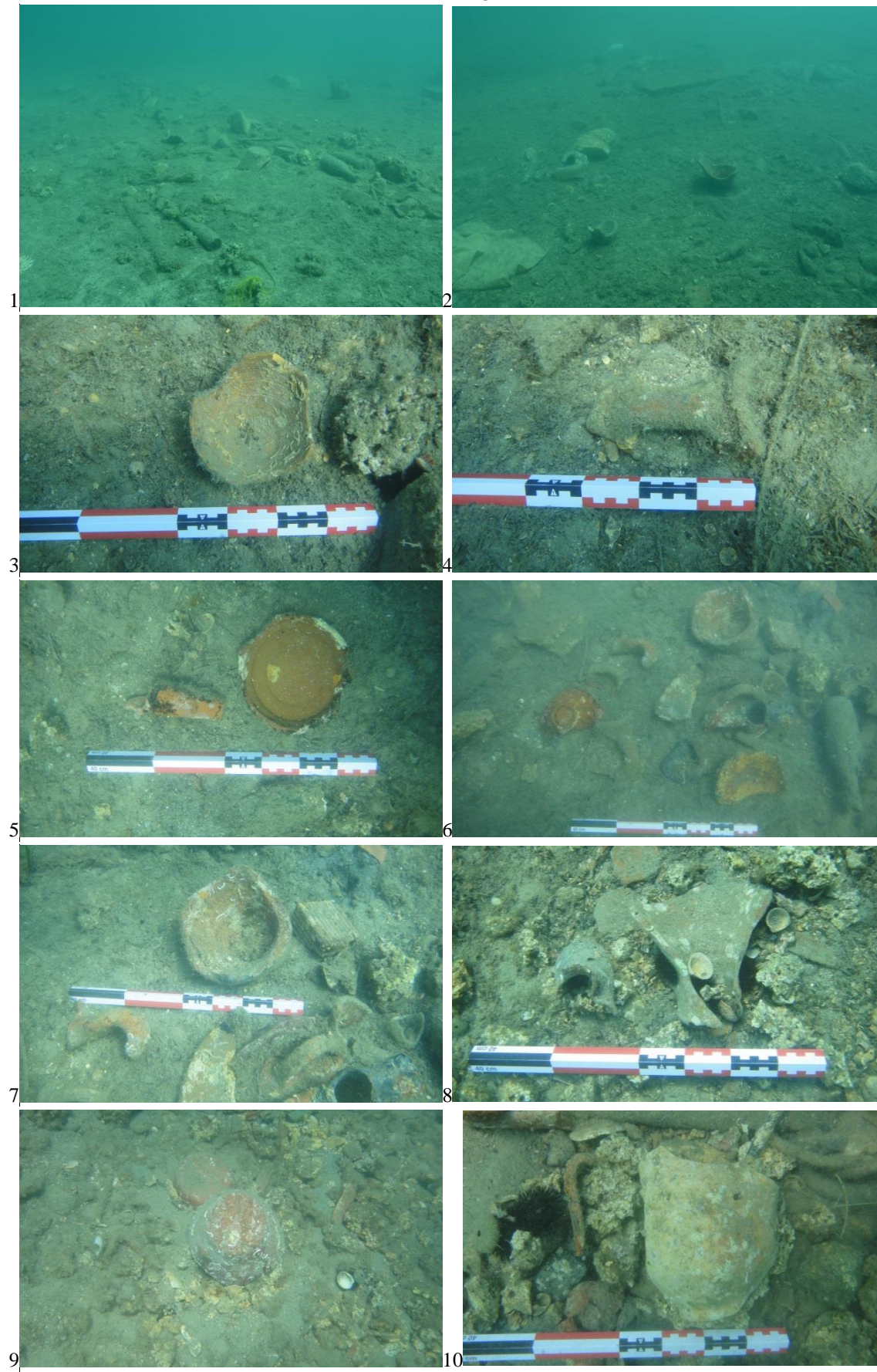


12  
Incised body sherd





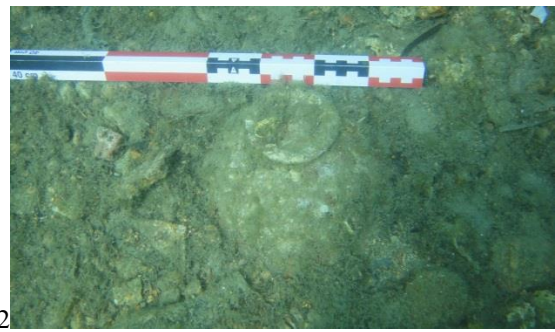
## Indefinable fragments







11



12



13



14



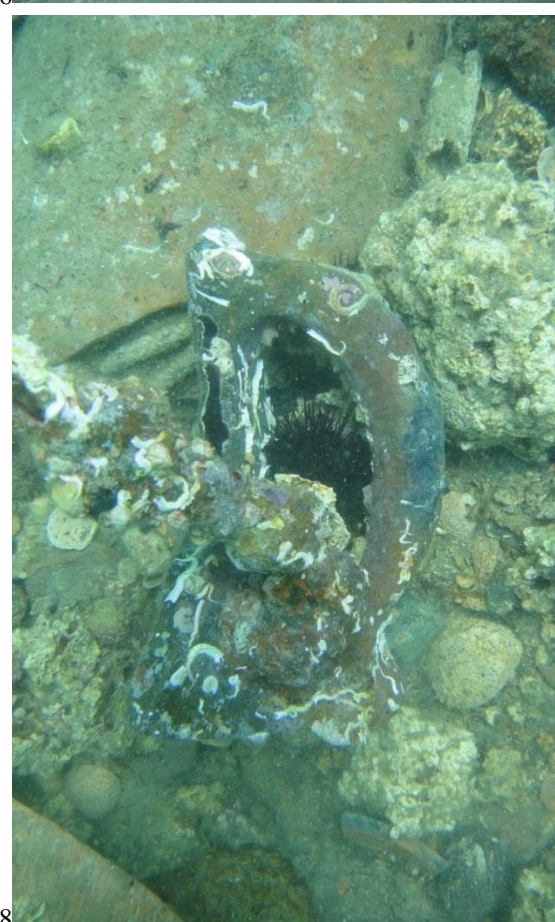
15



16



17

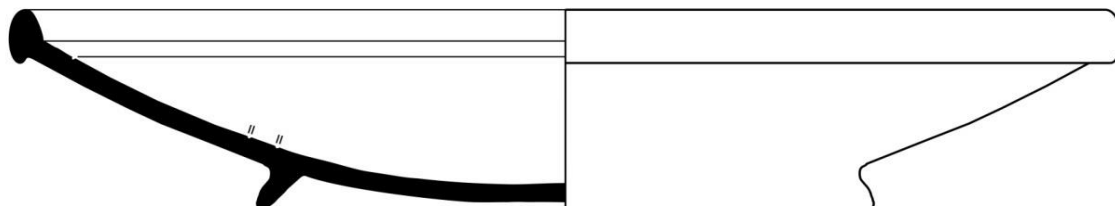
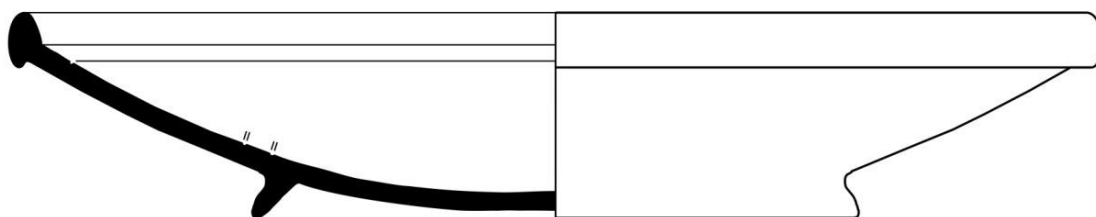


18



Plate of African Red Slip Ware (ARSW)

1







2



3



4



5





## XI

### Archaeological material in the eastern harbour basin of the old harbour

XI<sub>I</sub>

#### Ceramic accumulation along the eastern side of the jetty



1

Bailer



2

Dressel 1B





3  
Dolium



4  
Globular Amphora



5



LR 2



6  
LR Body sherd

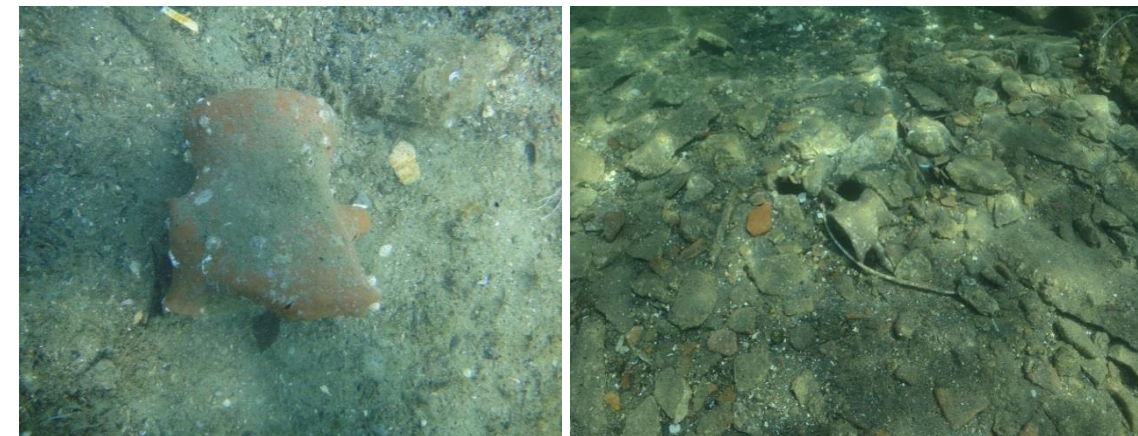


7  
Late Byzantine jug (?)





Dolium







LR 2



3  
Globular Amphora



4  
Günsenin handle





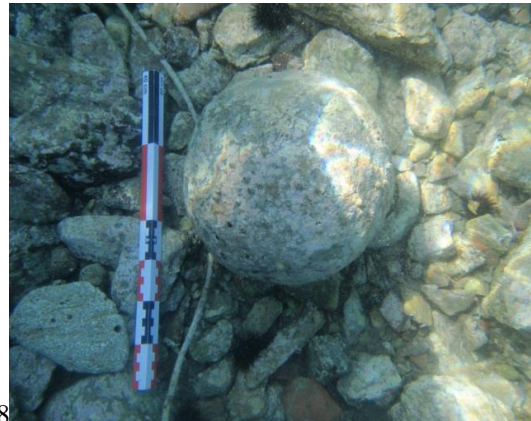
5  
LR 4/5 handle



6  
LR body



7  
Late Byzantine Slip-painted plate fragment



8  
Cannon ball

XI<sub>III</sub>

Indefinable material



1



2





3



4



5



6



7



8



9

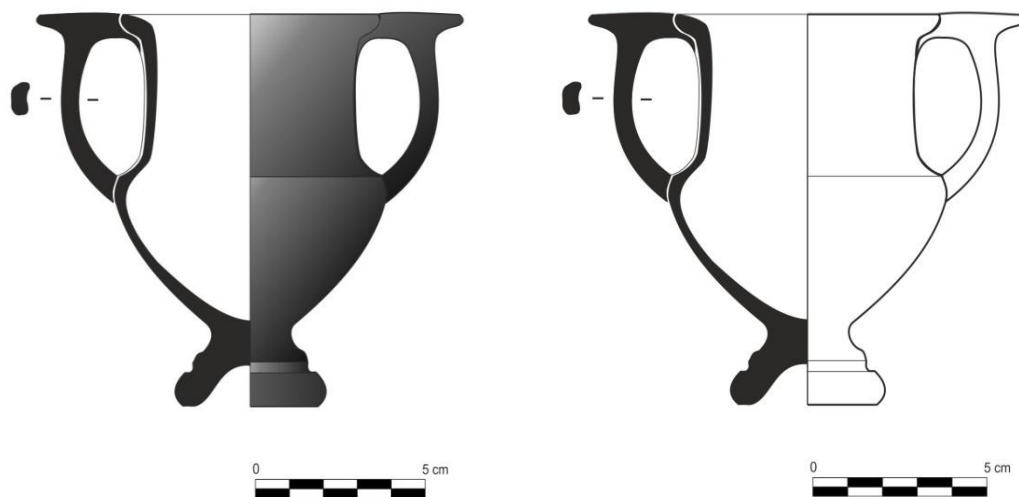


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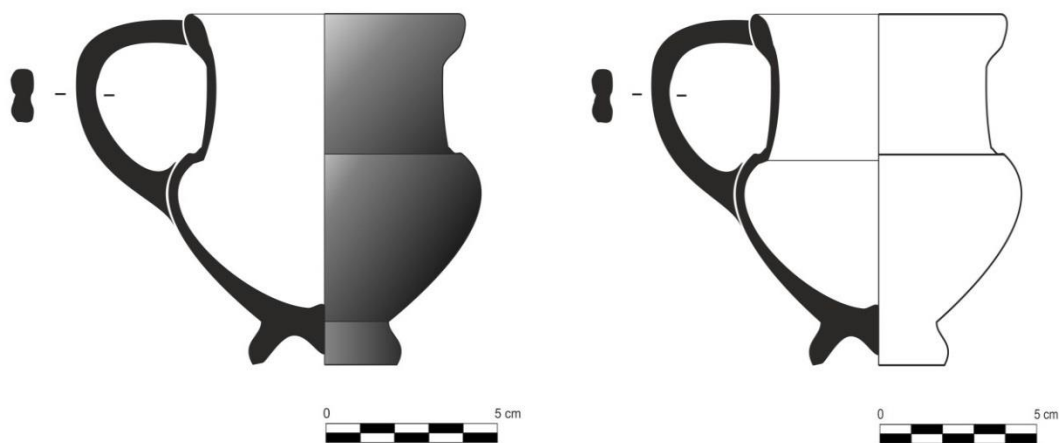




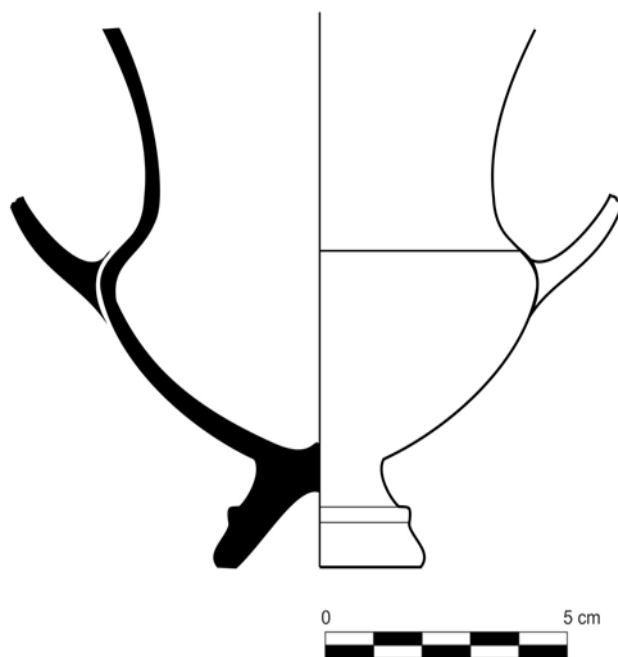




1



2



3





4  
Classical jars

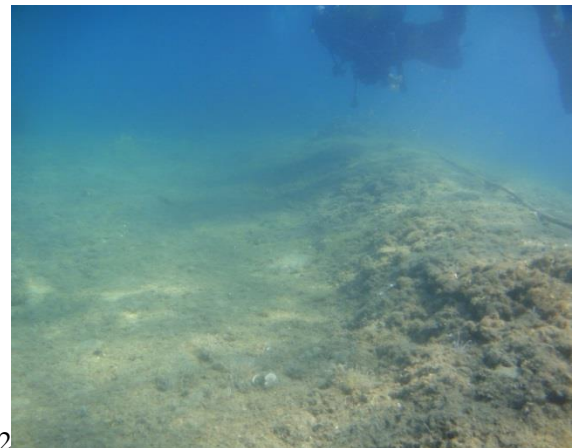


5  
XIV

#### Traces of dredging



1

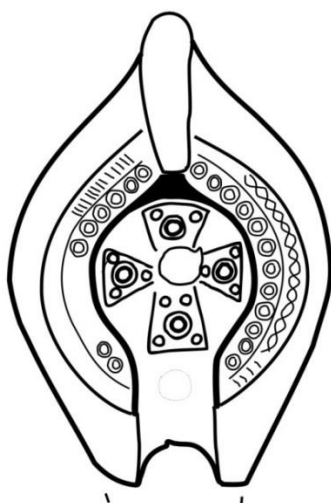
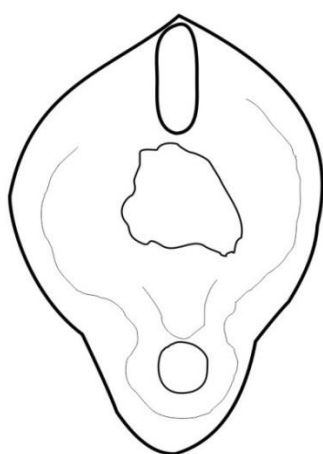
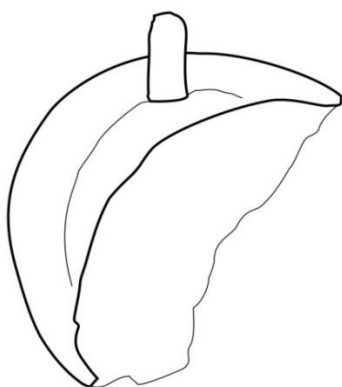


2

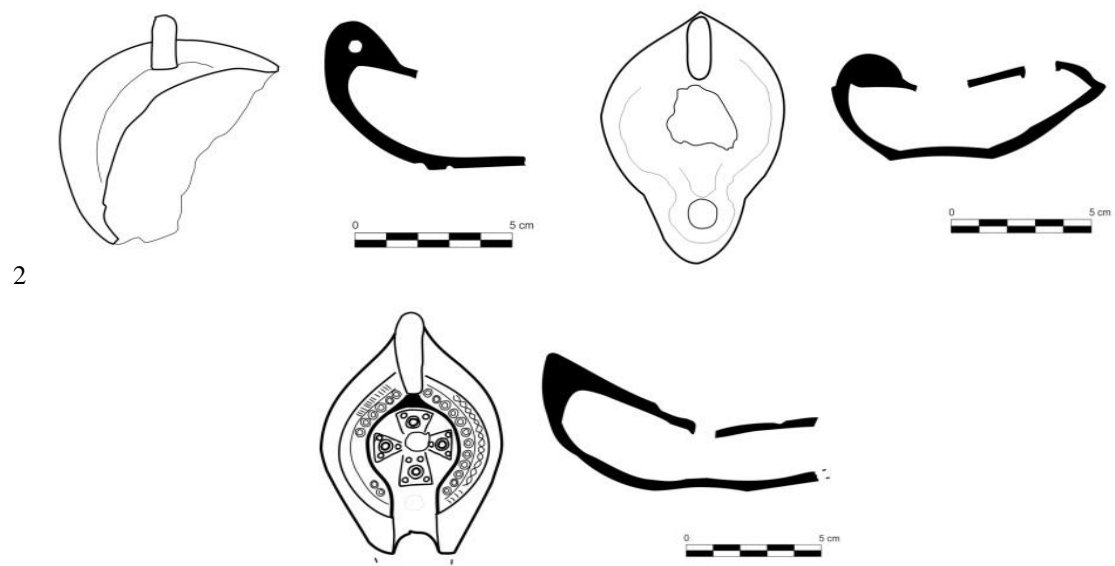


## XII

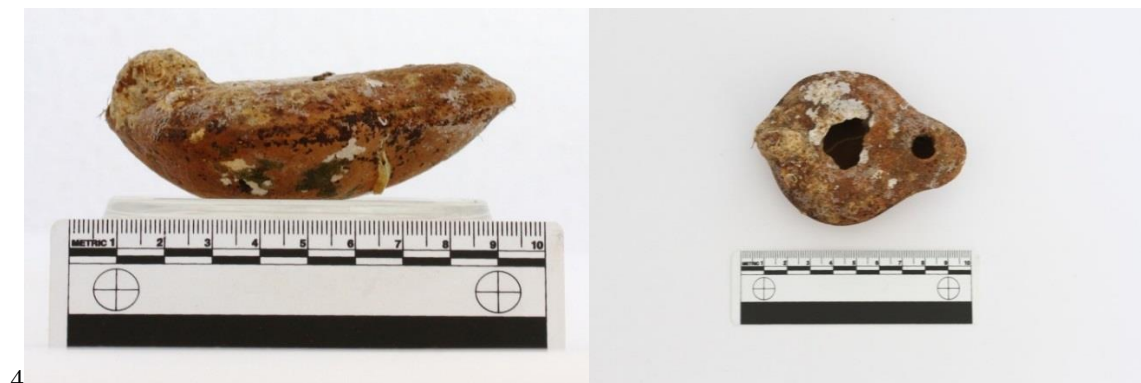
### Ceramic lamps







North African 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD



North African imitation (?) 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century AD



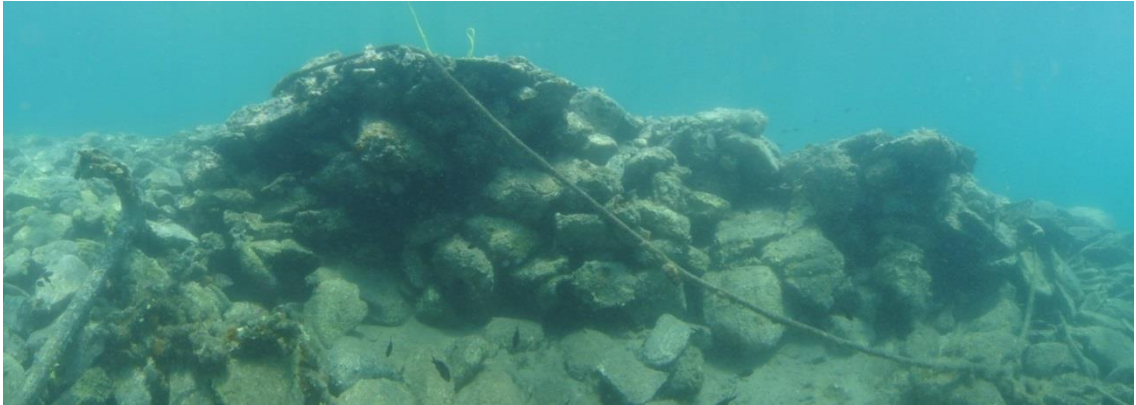
North African 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century AD



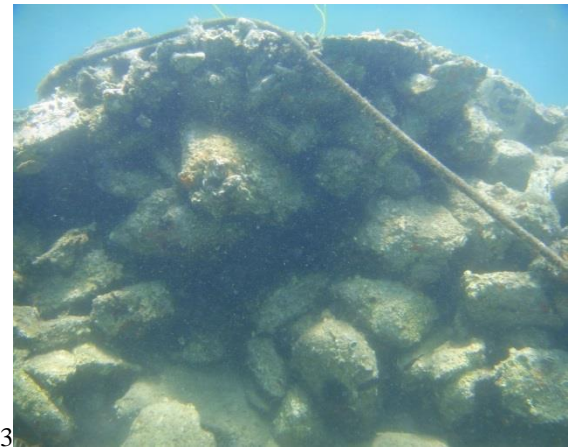
### XIII

#### Eastern Breakwater

1



2



3



4



5





6



7



8



9



10



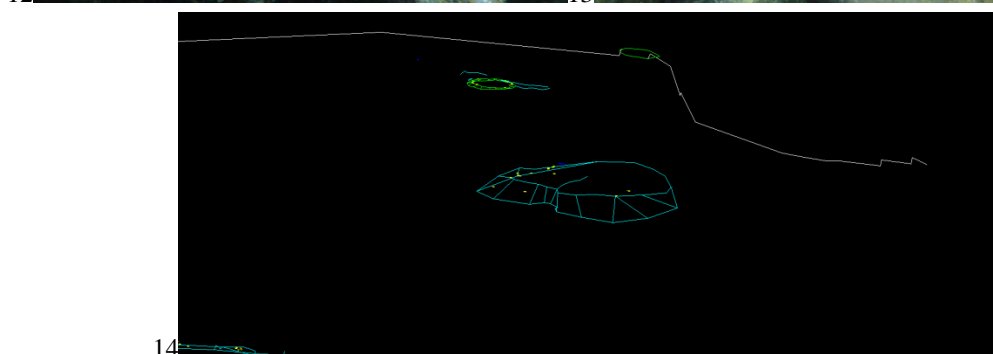
11



12



13



14



XIII<sub>1</sub>

Column-like object



1  
3

2

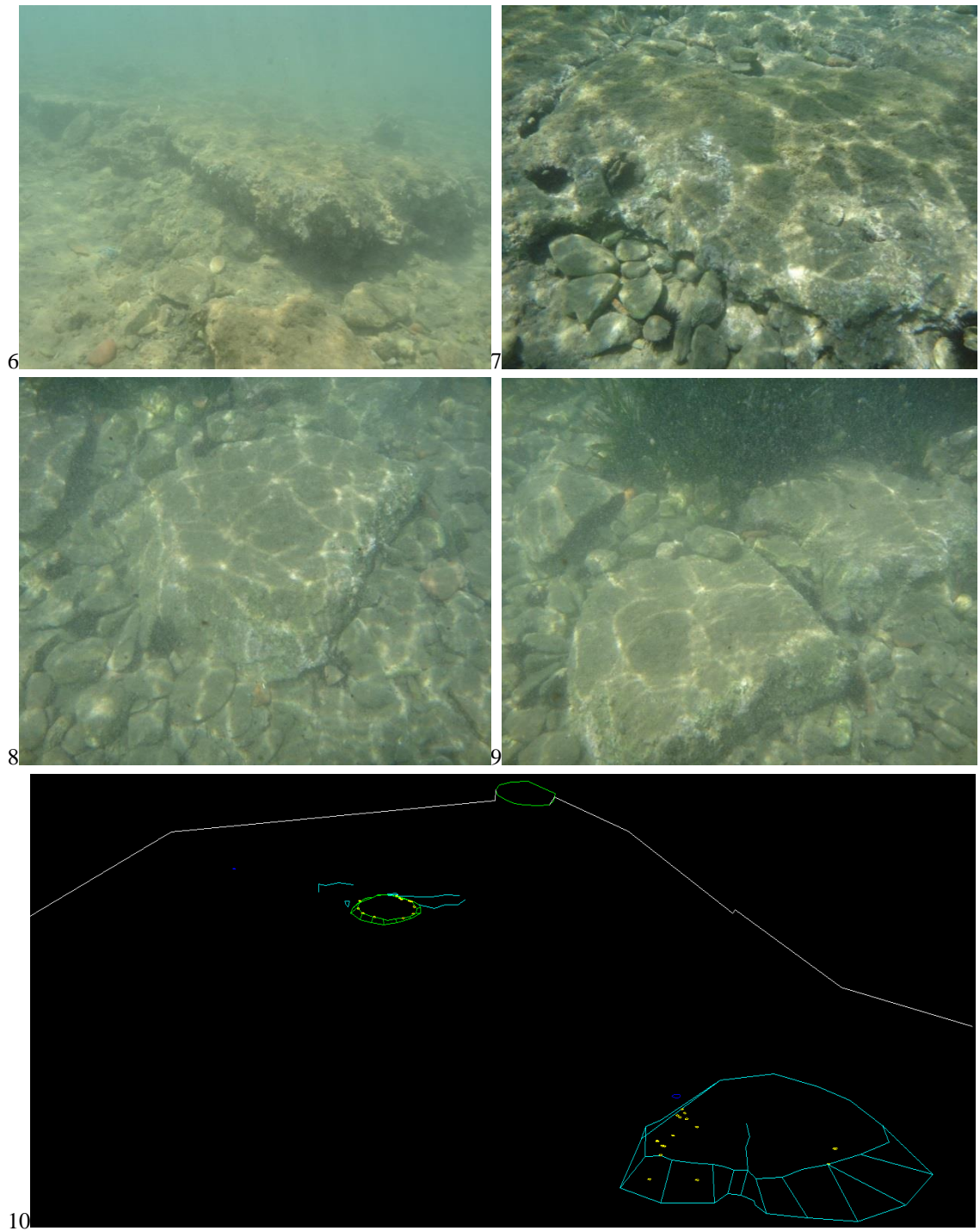




Circular construction base



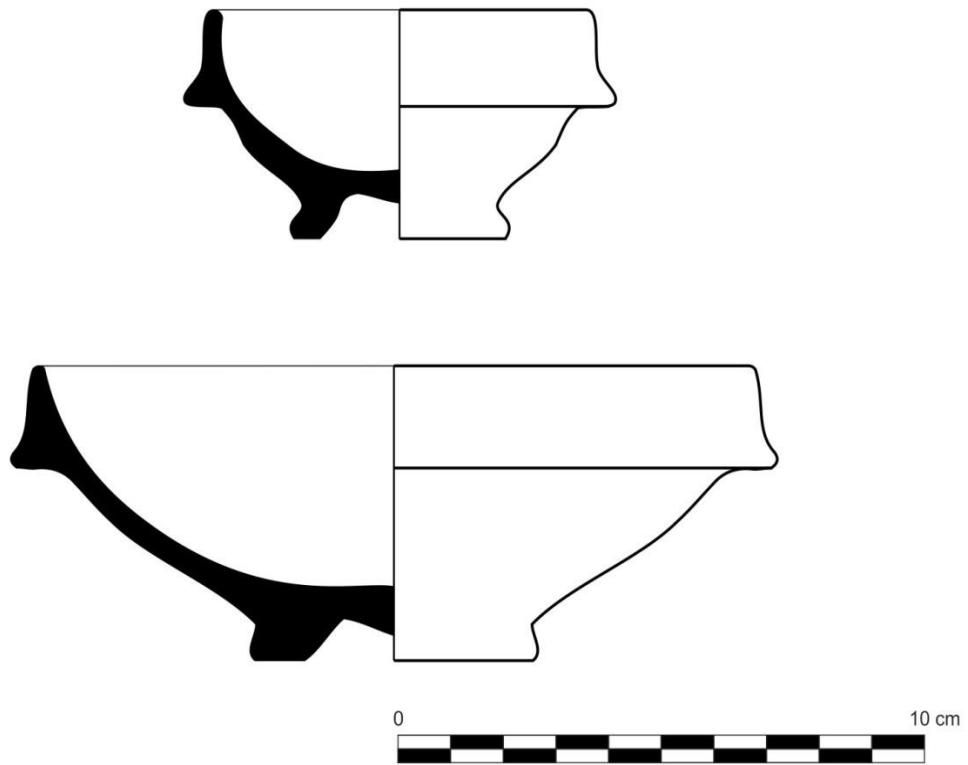






Flanged Bowls of Çandarlı Ware (ESCW)

1



2







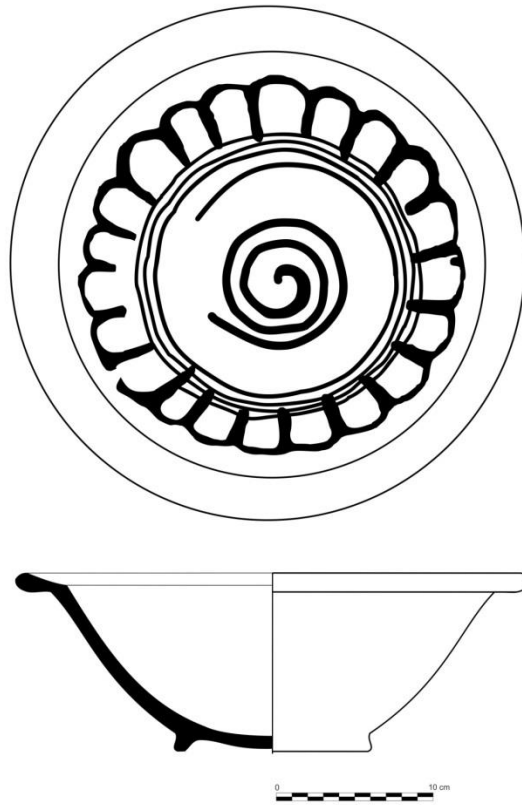
3



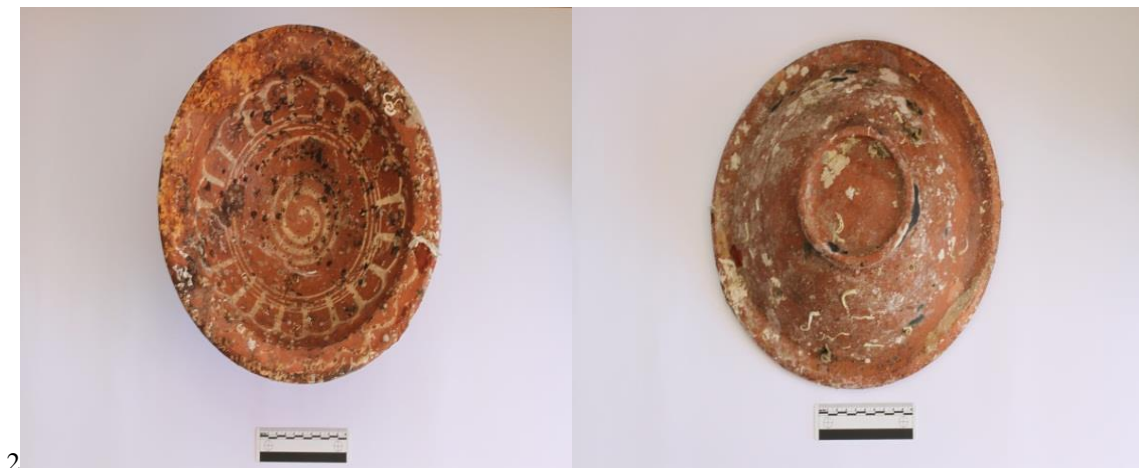


XVI

Bowl of Middle Byzantine Slip-painted Ware



1



2

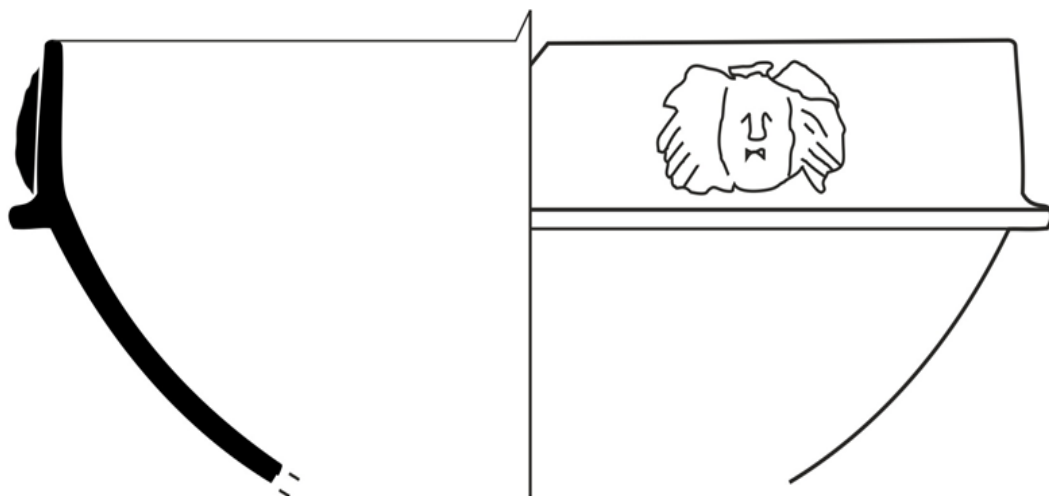




XVII

Terra Sigillata bowl

1



2



3



4

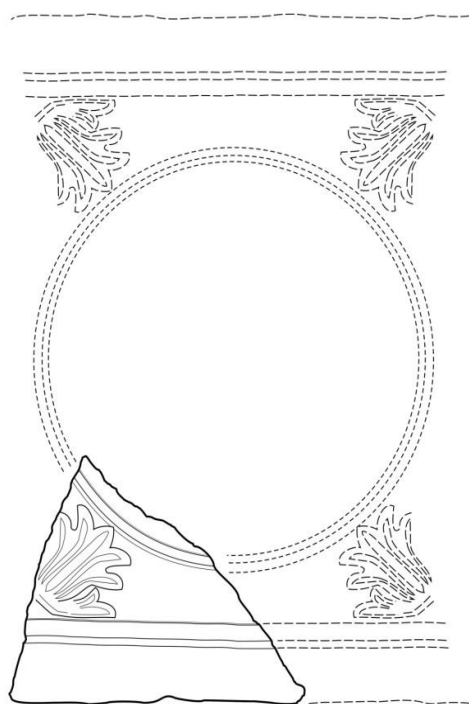


5



# XVIII

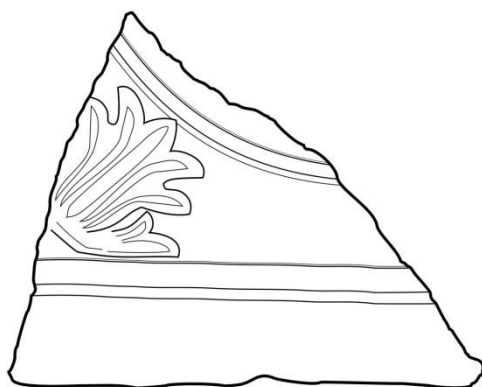
## Architectural decoration fragment



1



0 50 cm



2



3



4



5



Archaeological material of wreck site 1 in the bay of Tarsanas



1



2

Globular jug



2



3

Jug fragment





4 Tripod jug (Ottoman ?)



5 Pot

XIX<sub>I</sub>

Inscribed jug



1



2

XIX<sub>II</sub>

Slanted jug



1



2



XIX<sub>III</sub>

Greenish slipped jug



XIX<sub>IV</sub>

Small containers





Indefinable material

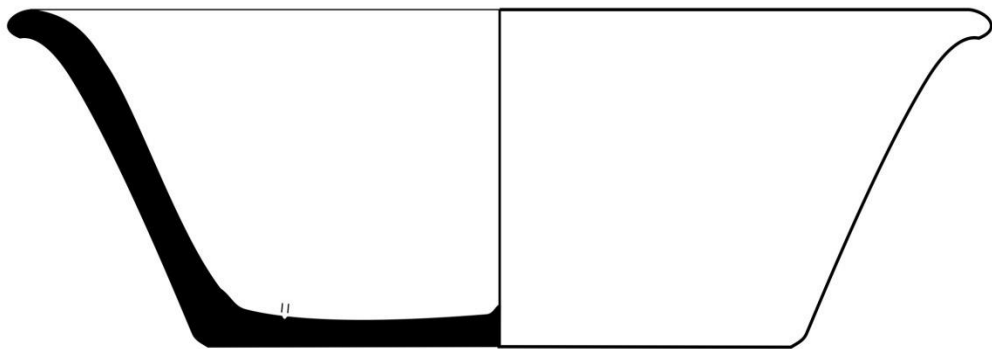




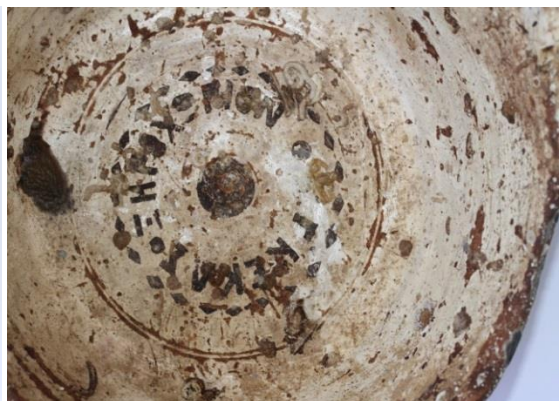
XX

Inscribed pot

1



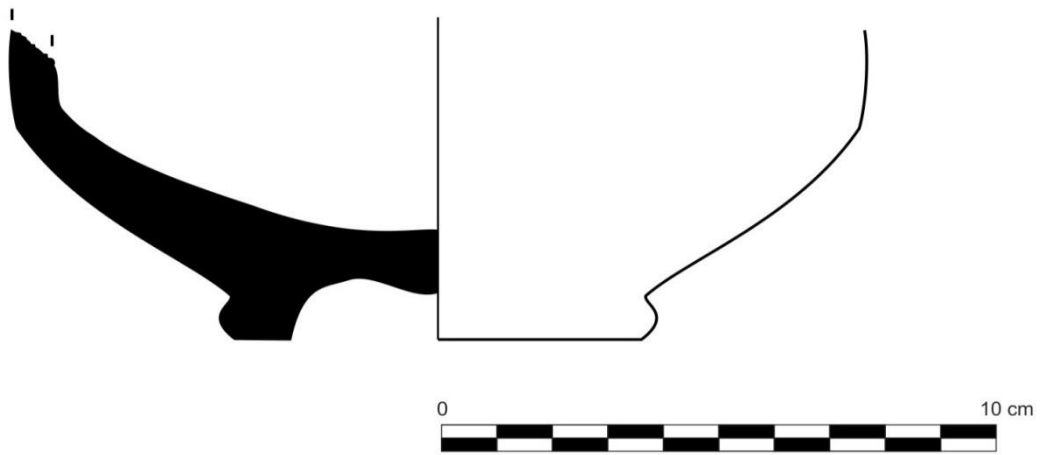
2



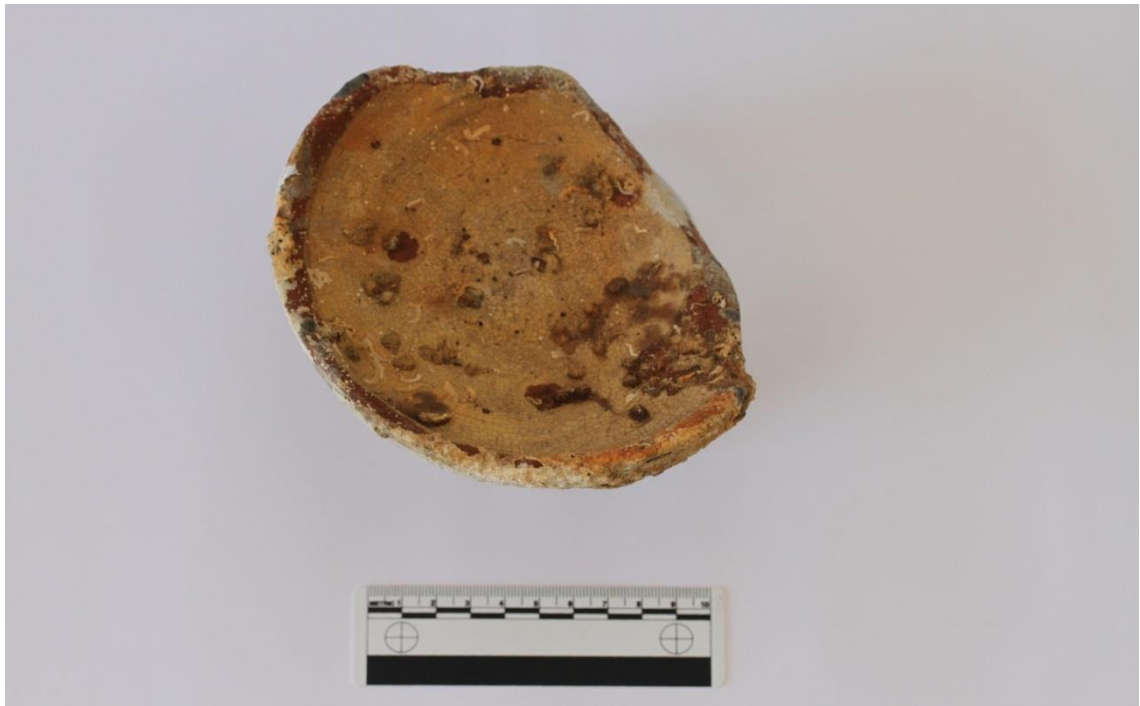


Bowl of Constantinopolitan White Ware Imitation (CWW)

1



2

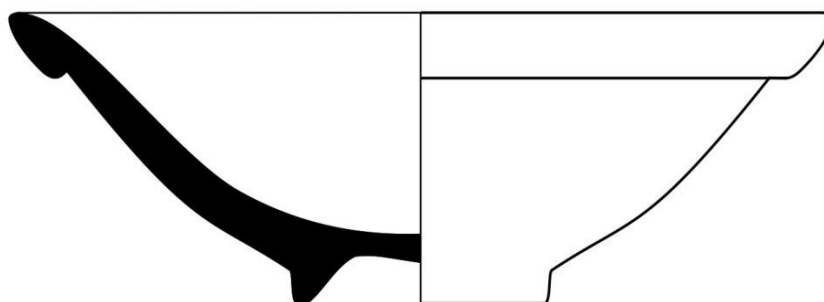


3



## Bowl of Polychrome Ware

1



2



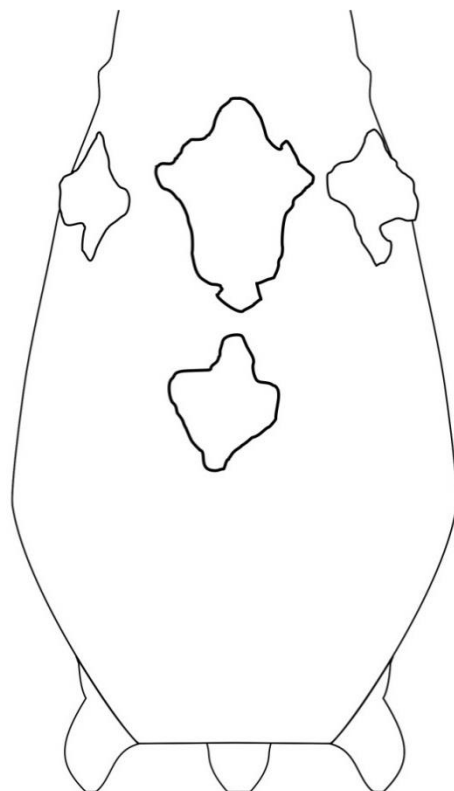
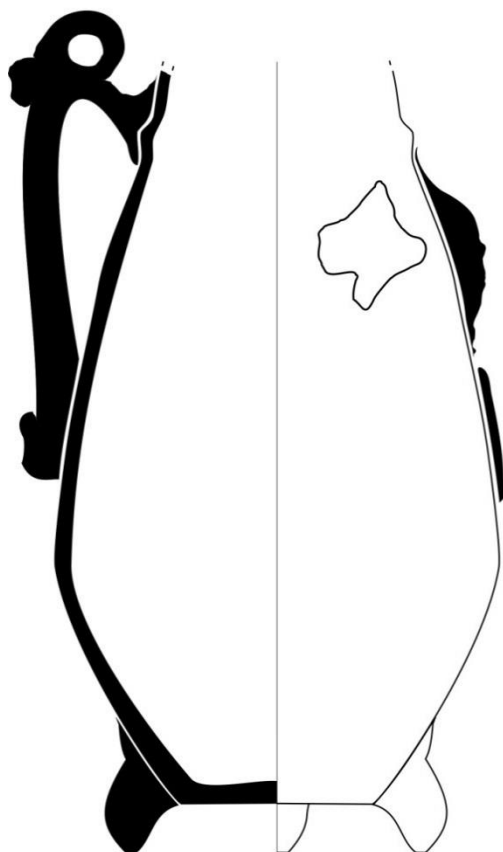
3



XXIII  
Tripod jug

1

frontal view

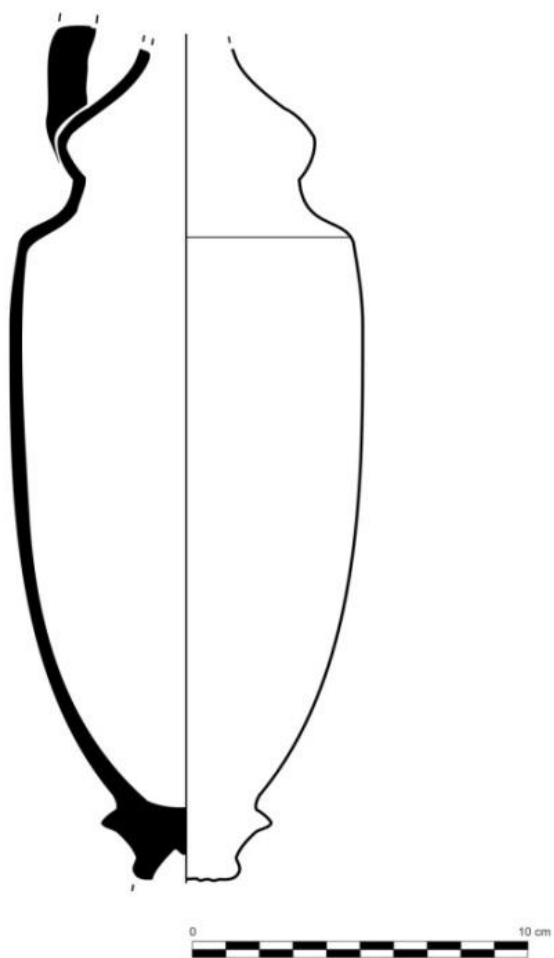


2



XXIV

Conical jug



1



2



## Archaeological material of wreck site 2 in the bay of Tarsanas

Ballast stones







2  
Günsenin 3



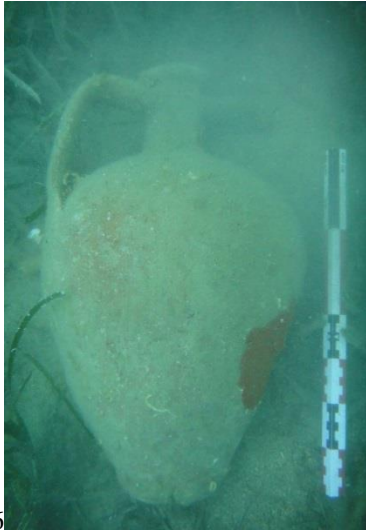
3  
Jug

4  
Jug



5  
Late Byzantine Jug





6  
Late Byzantine Jug



7  
Late Byzantine Jar



8  
Late Byzantine cooking Ware



8  
Small Pot



9  
Small red-bodied Pot





XXVI

Roof tile



1



2



3



4



5



6



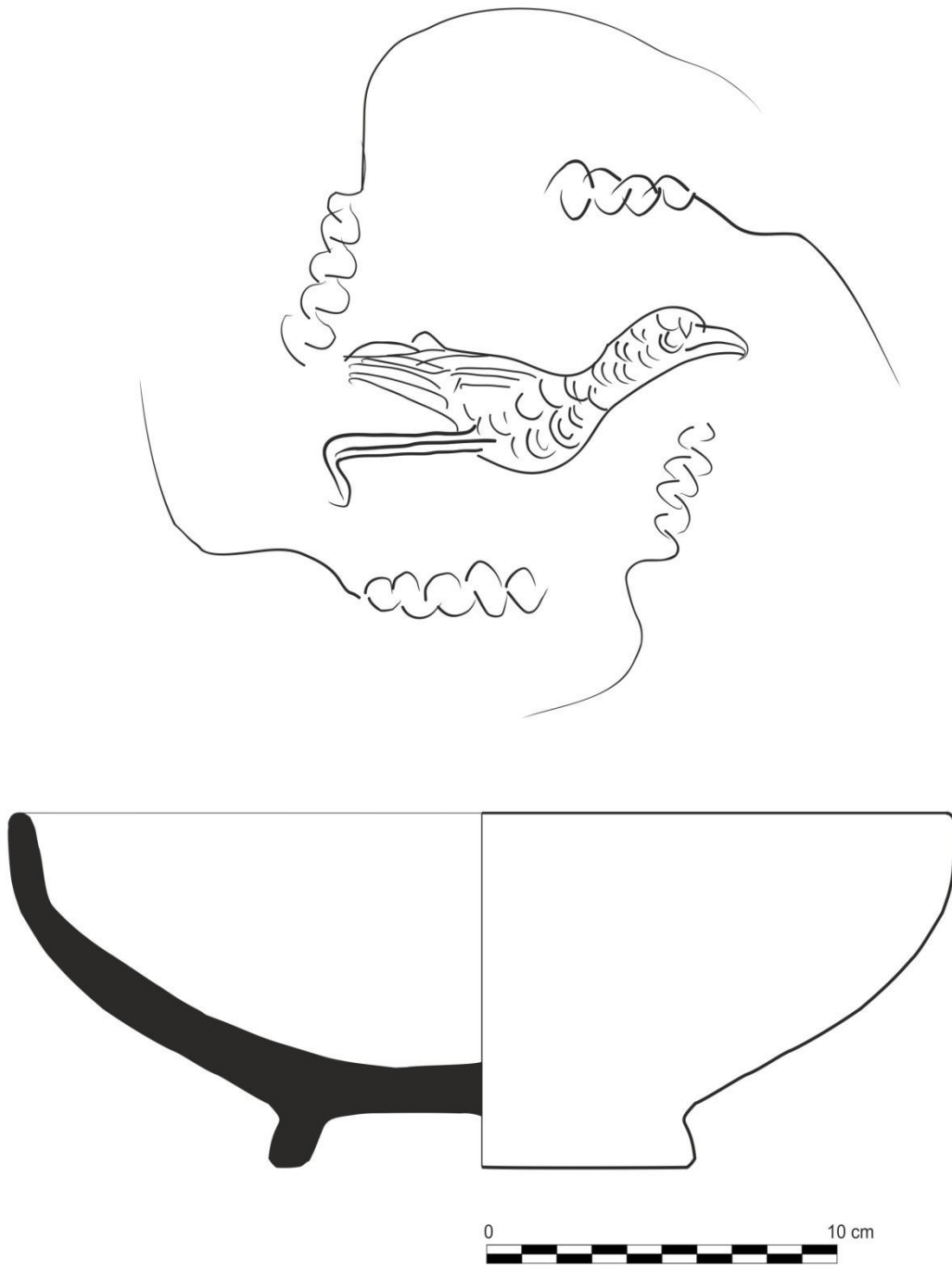
7



8

## Byzantine Incised Sgraffito Ware

1



2

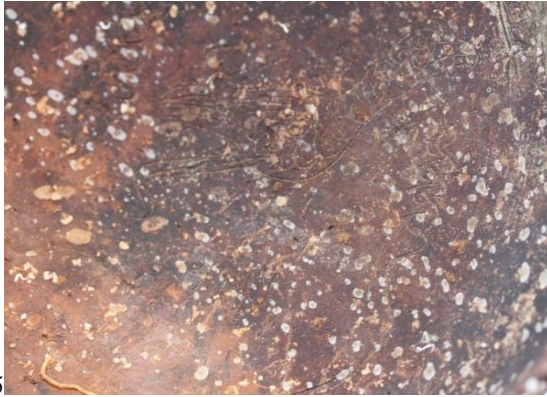




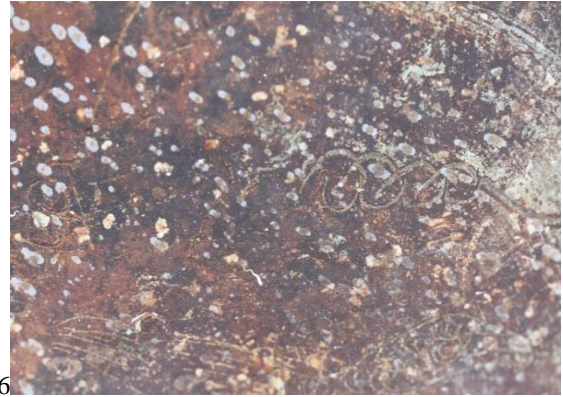
3



4



5



6



7



8



Archaeological material around the breakwater of the new harbour



1  
Globular Amphora



2  
Bailer



3  
Late Byzantine amphora fragment



4

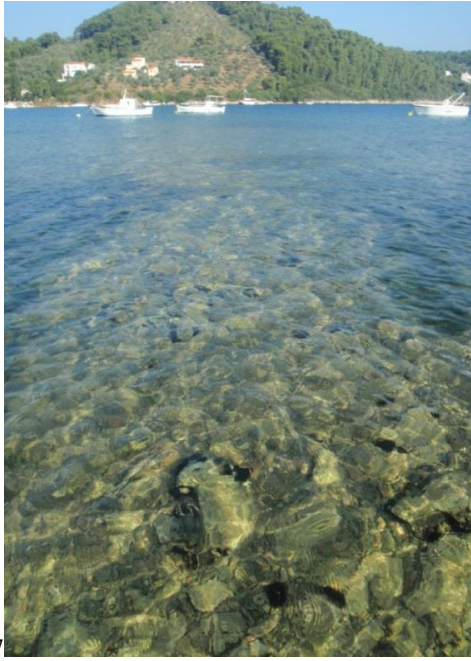


## Jetty (at Mylos)

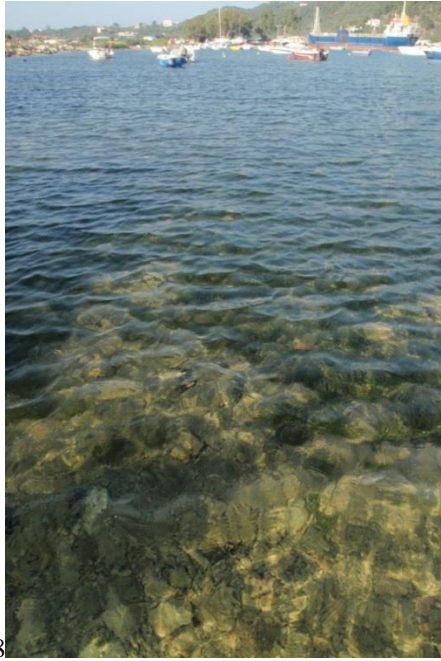
a.







7



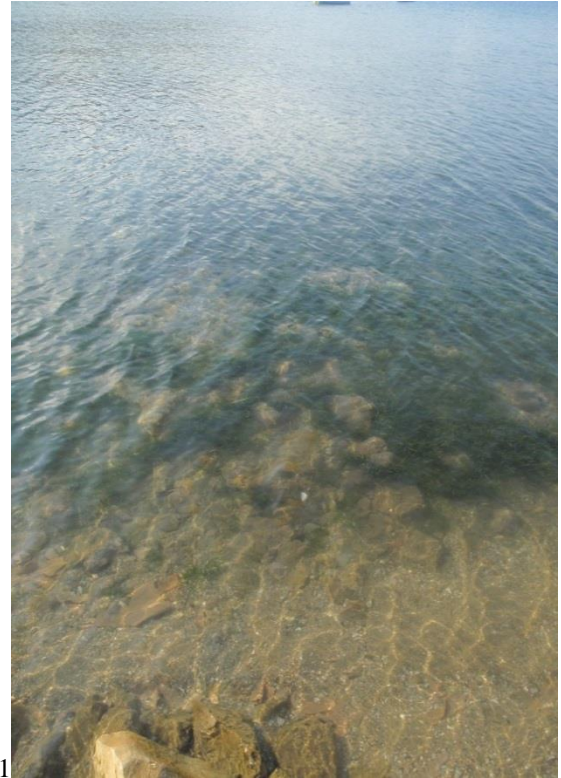
8



9



10

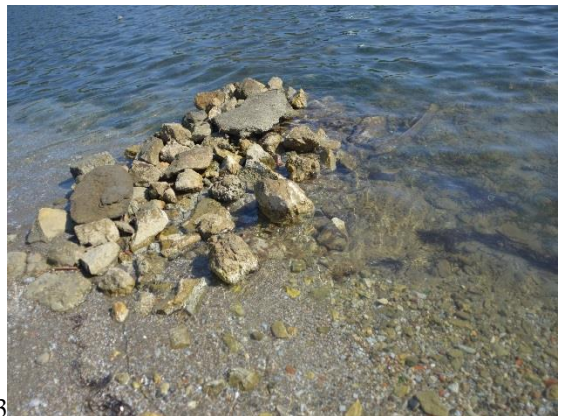


11

**b.**



12



13





14



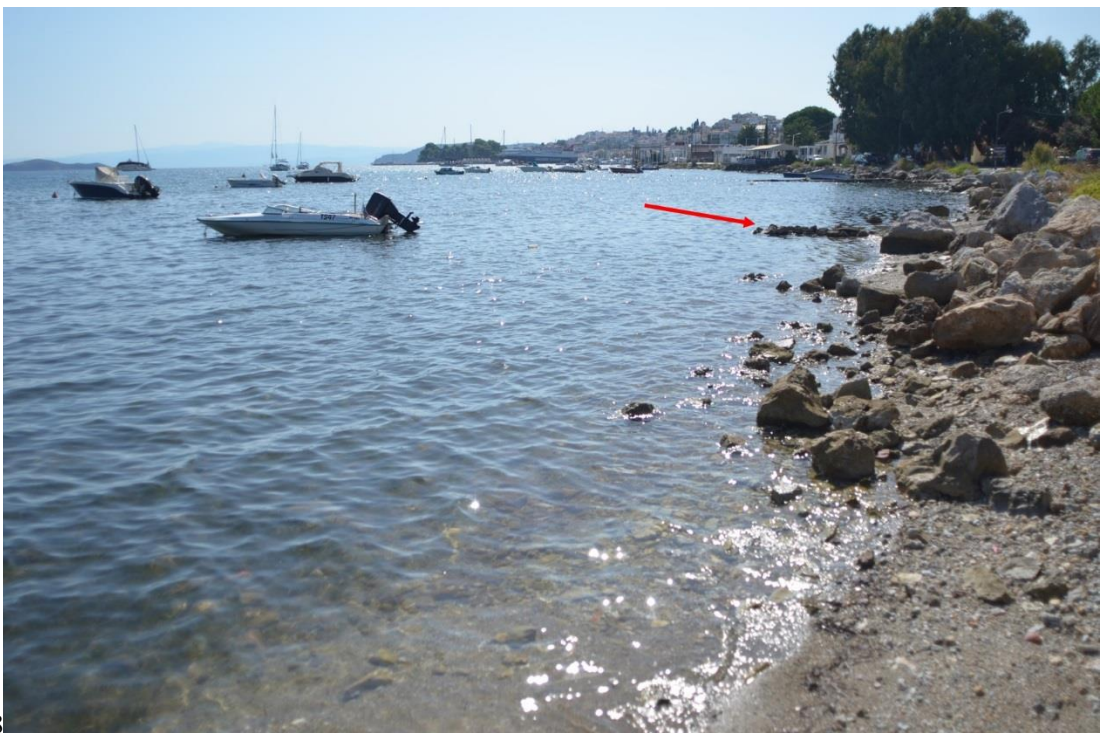
15



16



17



18



Hydraulic concrete Jetty

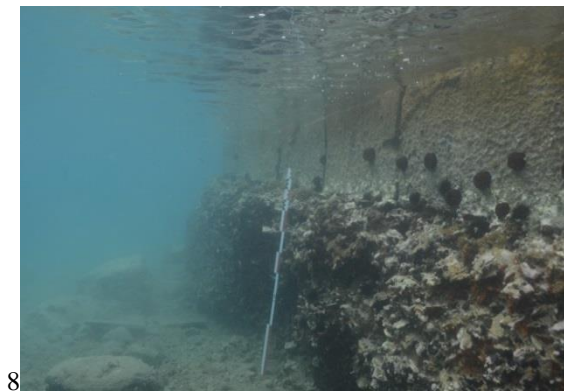
Northern side



Southern side







8



9



10



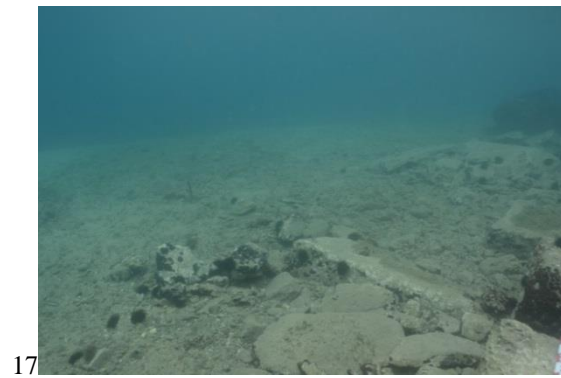
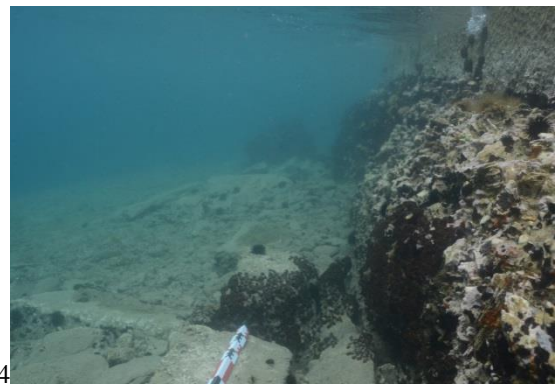
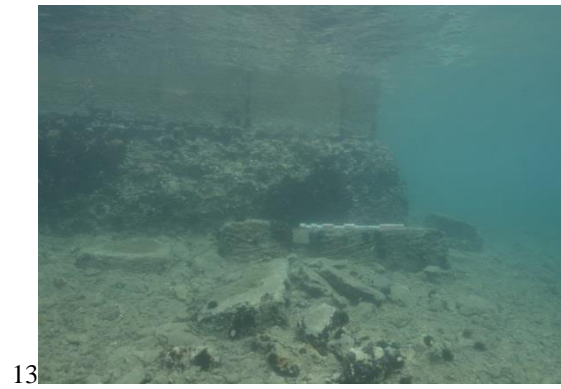
11



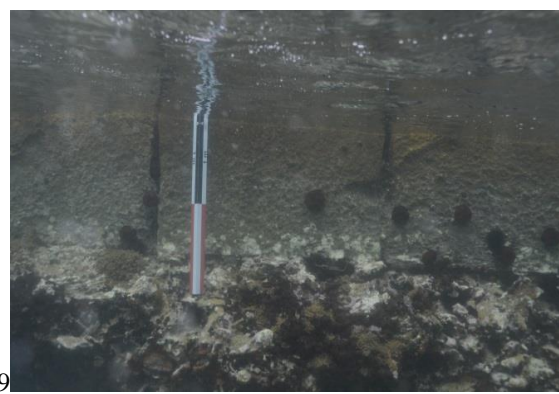
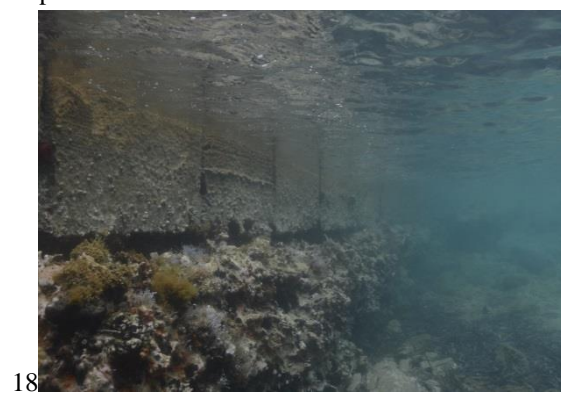
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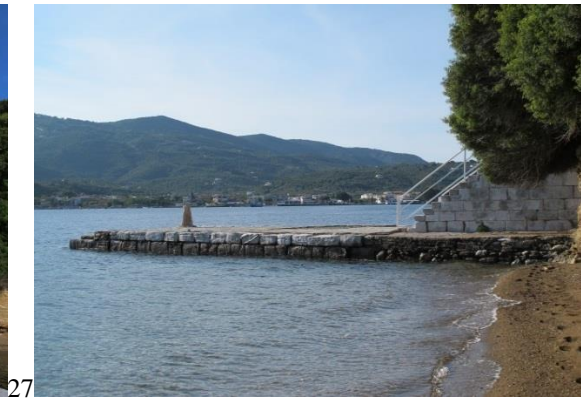
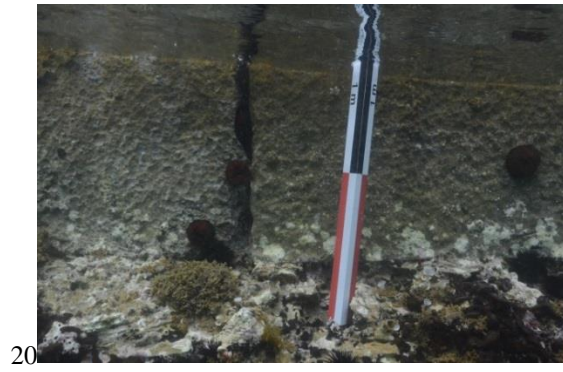
Western end



Superstructure

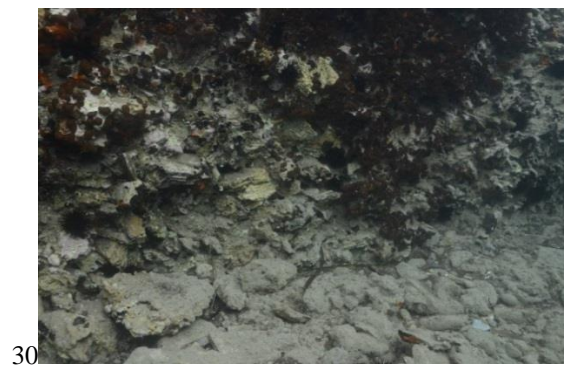
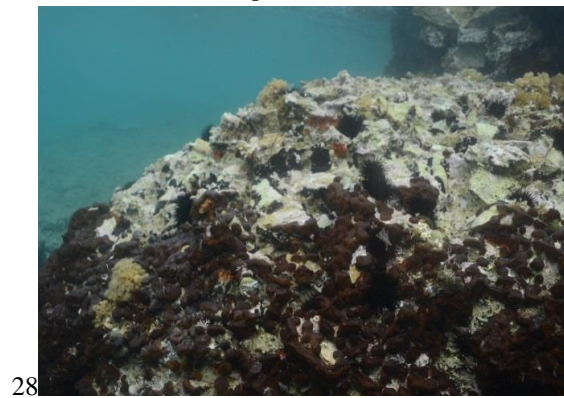






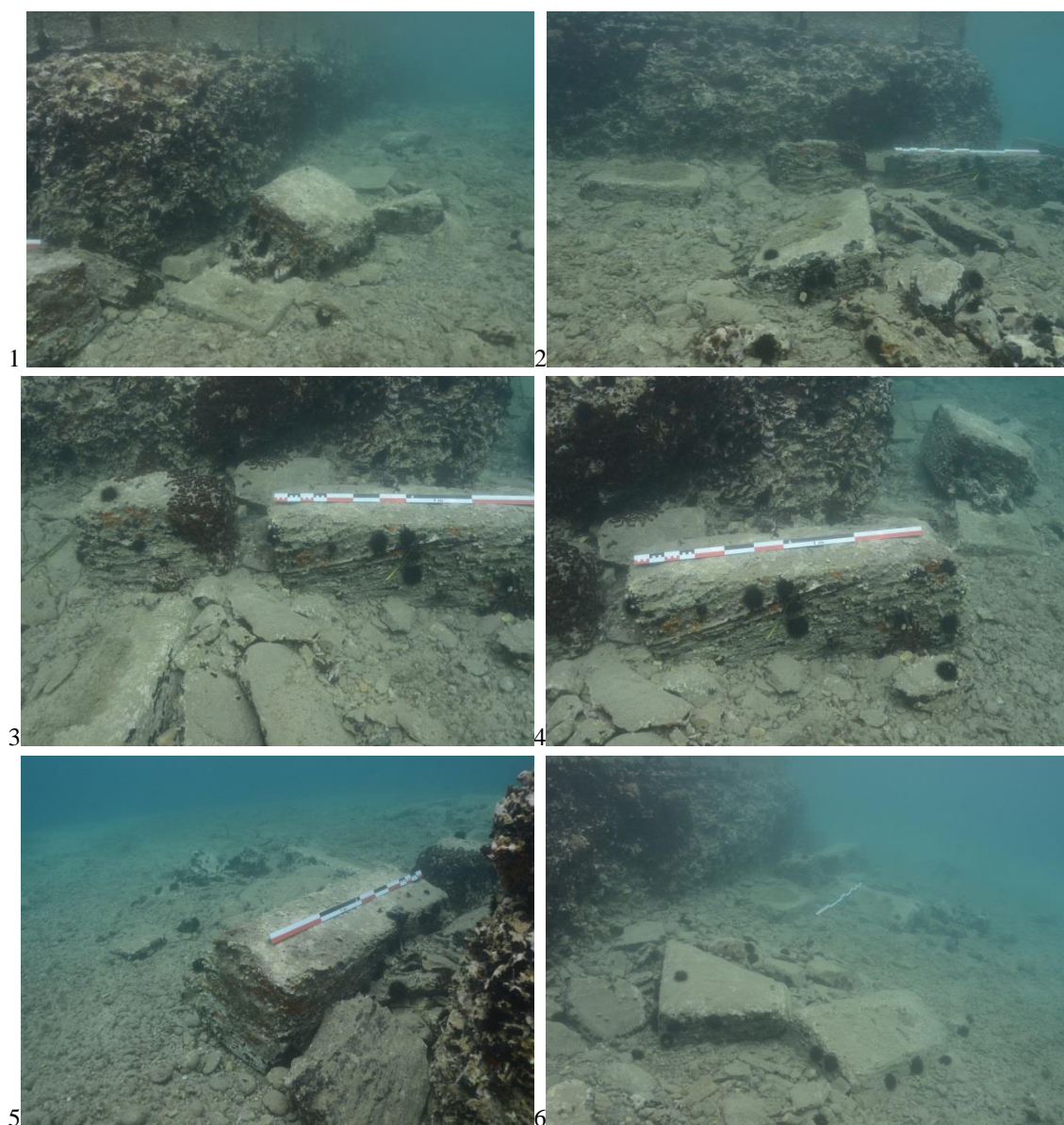


Detail of material composition





Ashlar blocks







1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8





9



10

XXXII<sub>I</sub>

### Wall remains



1



2



3



4



5



6



Staircase



The author together with Dr David Blackman investigating the site



### XXXIII

#### Circular kilns



1

Kiln 1



Rock formation in front of kiln 1 (channel ?)



2

Kiln 2 & 3



3

Kiln 3



Dr David Blackman visiting the site



Kiln 1





Kiln 2





The Lazareta wreck sites

1



2

ARSW



3

Column



4

LR 2 neck



5

LR 2 fragment





6  
Jar fragment



7  
Late Byzantine Jug fragment



8  
LR 2



9  
LR 2 neck fragment





10  
LR body sherds



11  
LR 1

12  
Spatheion type body (?)



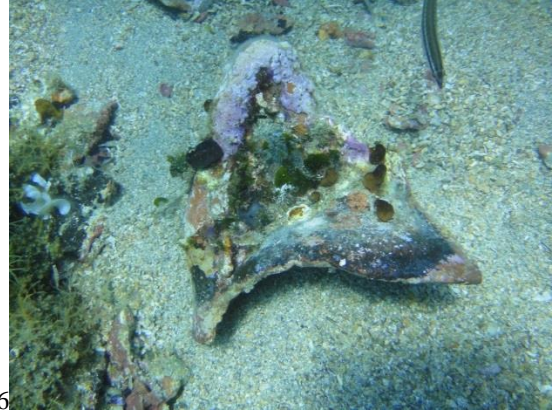
13  
Günsenin 3 amphora fragments

14





15



16

Günsenin 3 type containers



17

Globular amphora



18



19

Late Byzantine jug fragment



20



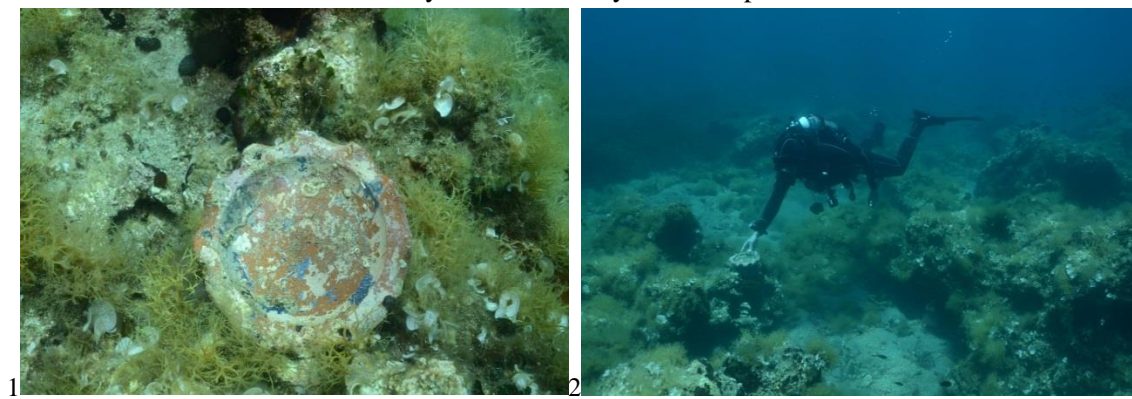
XXXIV<sub>I</sub>

Plate fragment of African Sigillata Ware



XXXIV<sub>II</sub>

Late Byzantine or Early Ottoman plate





XXXV

Aghia Paraskevi



XXXV<sub>1</sub>

Kiln





Geological platform





Roof tiles

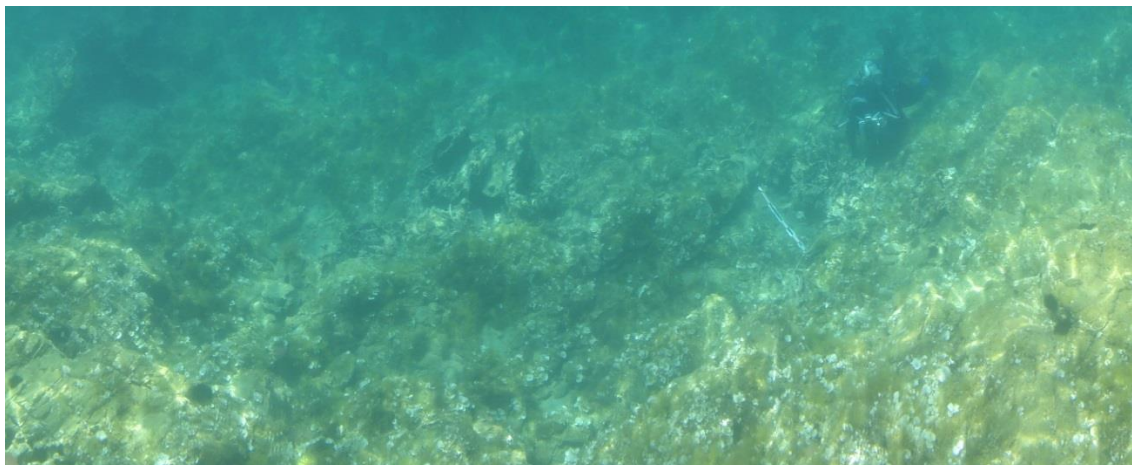




XXXVI

Troulos bay

1



XXXVI<sub>I</sub>

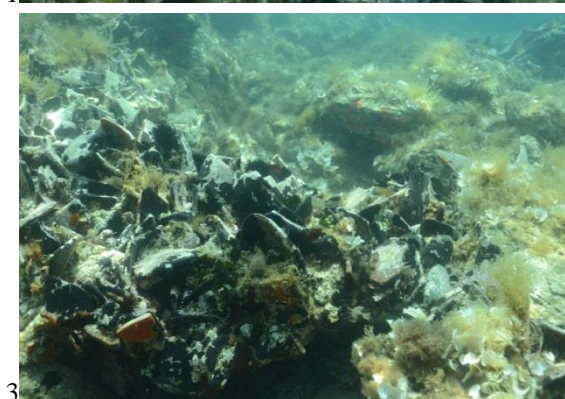
Cape Amoni wreck site



1



2

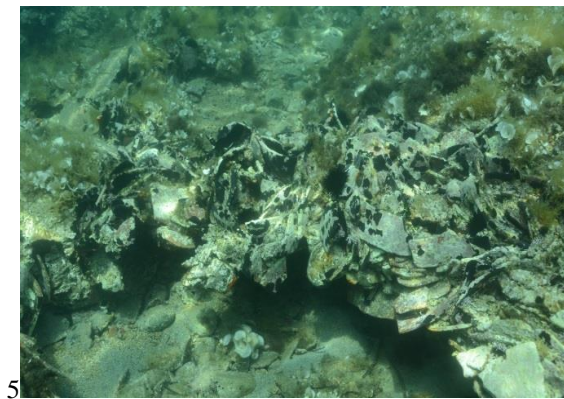


3



4





5



6



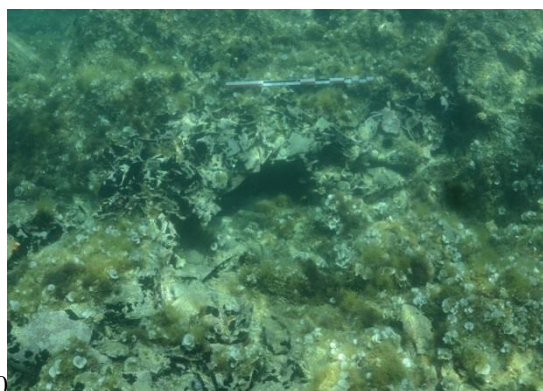
7



8



9



10

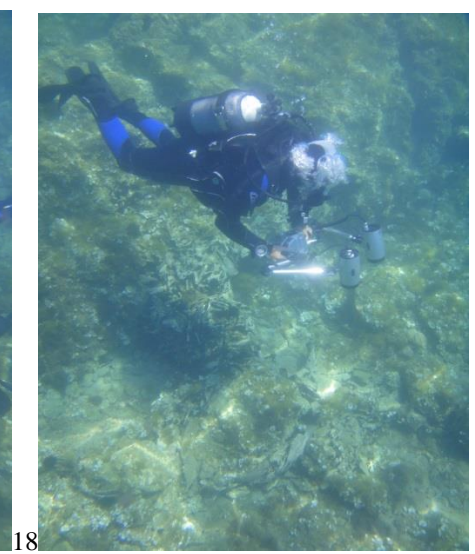
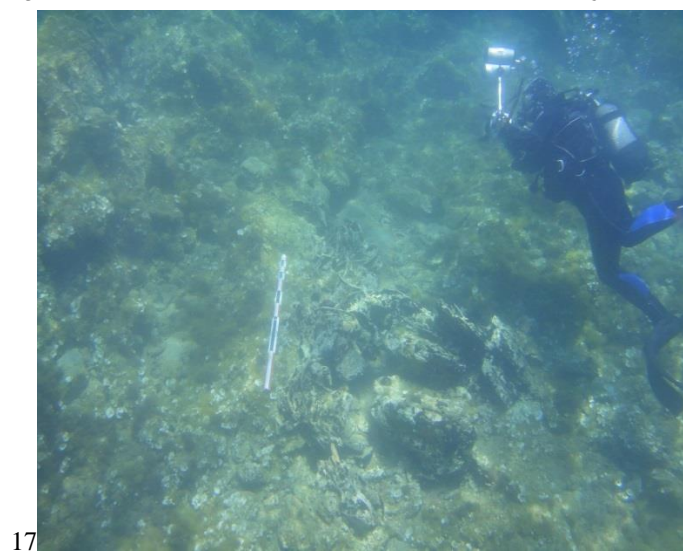
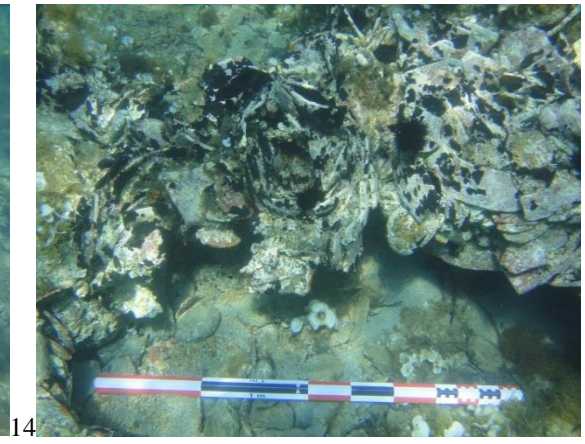


11



12







Small containers



1



2



3



## Archaeological material at the site of Tarsanas in the bay of Kechria







9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16





17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24





Stratigraphy

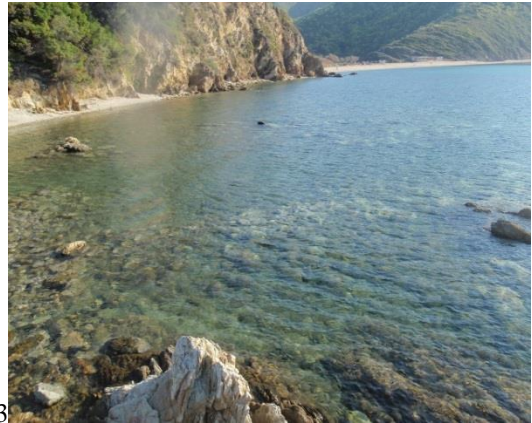




1



2



3



4

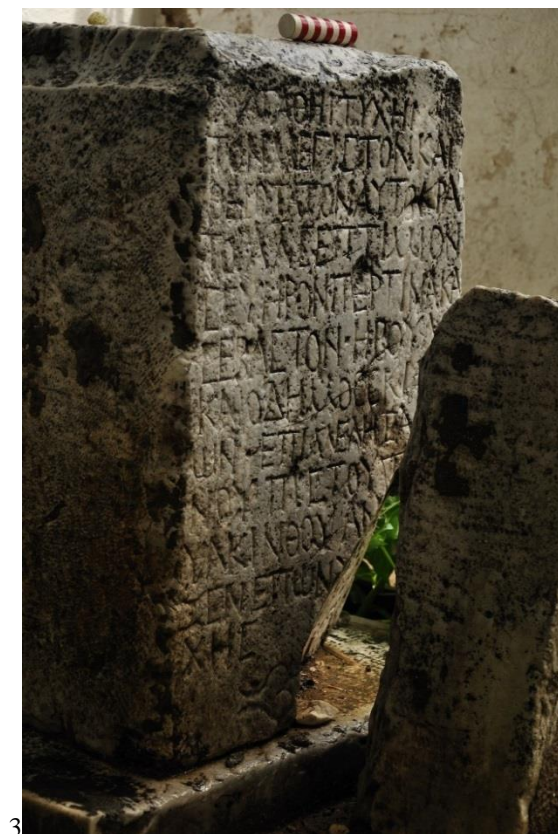


5



# XXXVIII

## The town of Skiathos











11



12



13



14





15

XXXVIII<sub>I</sub>

Bourtzi



1

Southern entrance tower







3  
Northern entrance tower



4  
Western wall towards the southern harbour



4



5

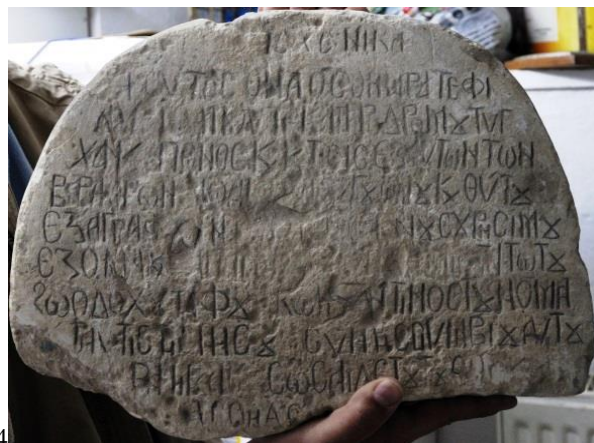
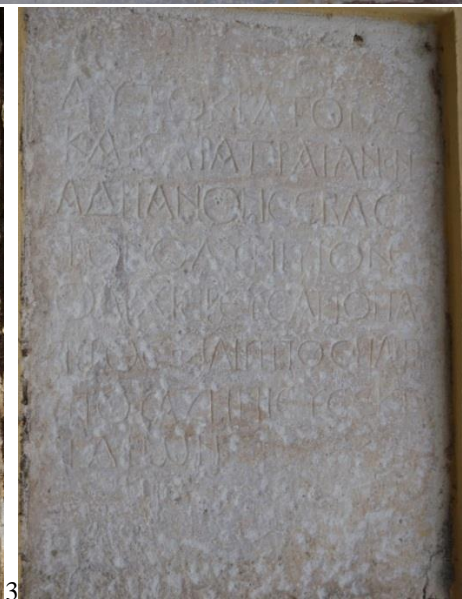


6



## The church of “Panagia i Limnia” and “Aghia Triada”

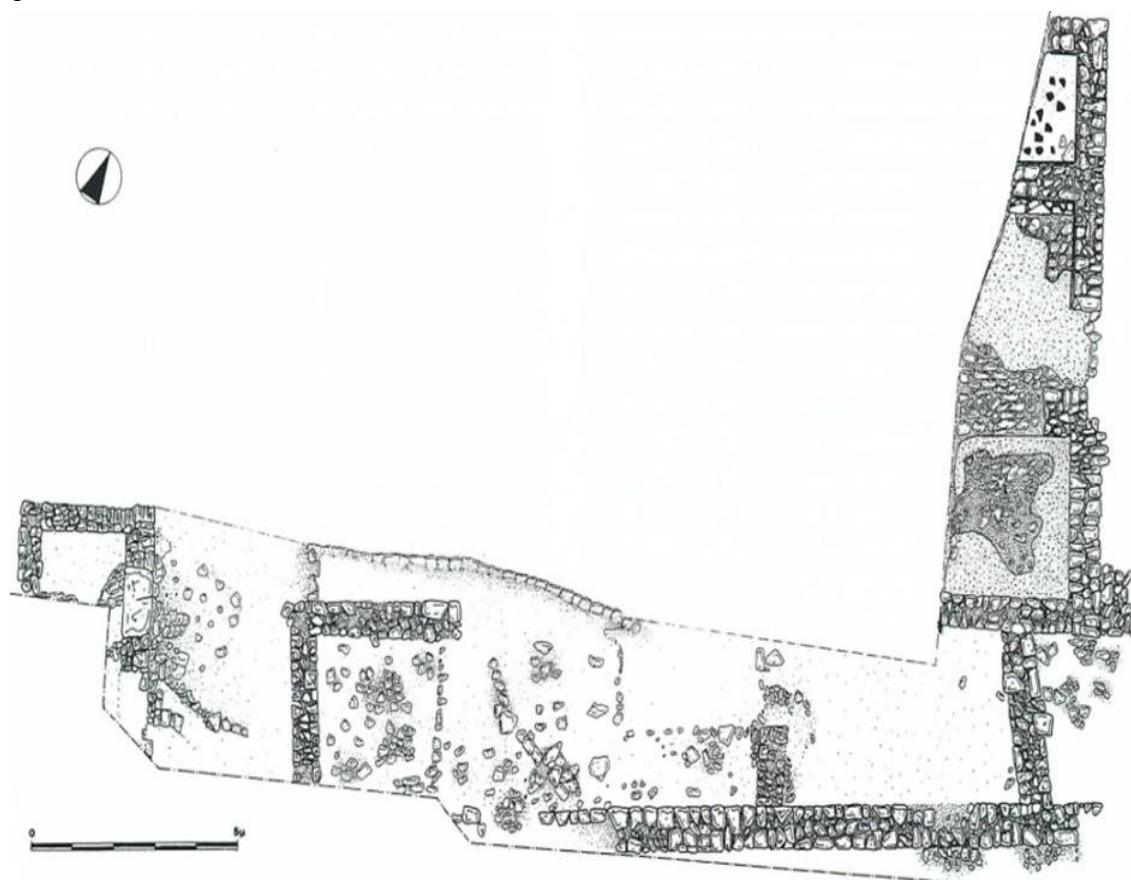
1





## Archaeological material at the site of Vasiliás

1







6

7



8

9



10

11

XXXIX<sub>i</sub>

Tank or reservoir with water supply channel



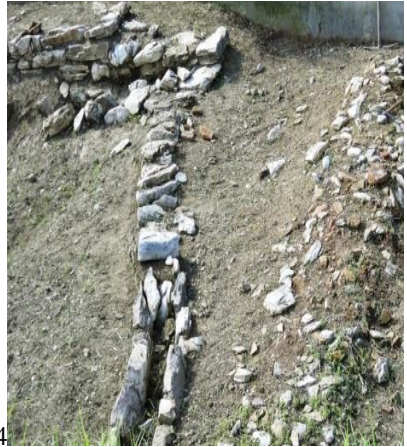
1

2





3



4

XXXIX<sub>II</sub>

Masonry

1



2



3

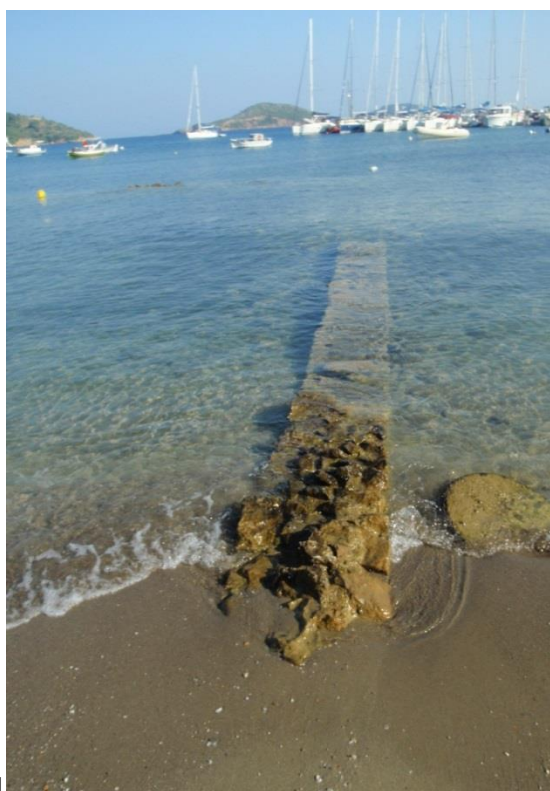


Wall section

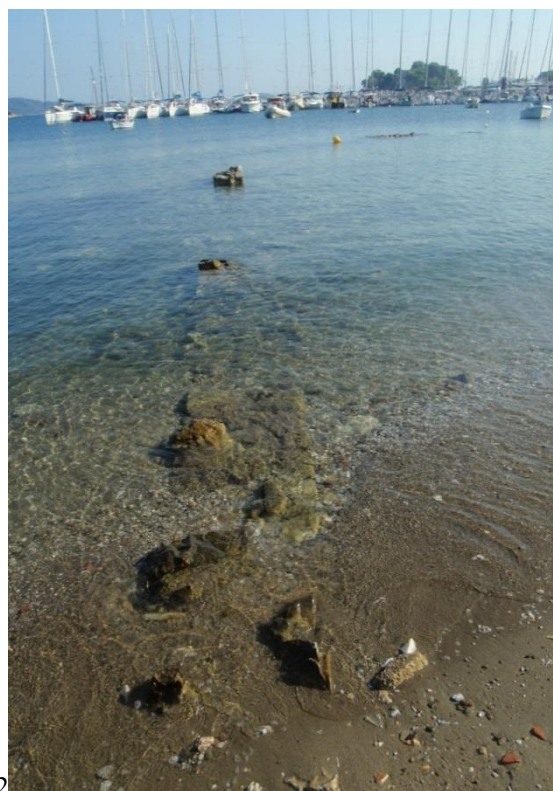




Architectural remains of the shipyard “Karnagio”



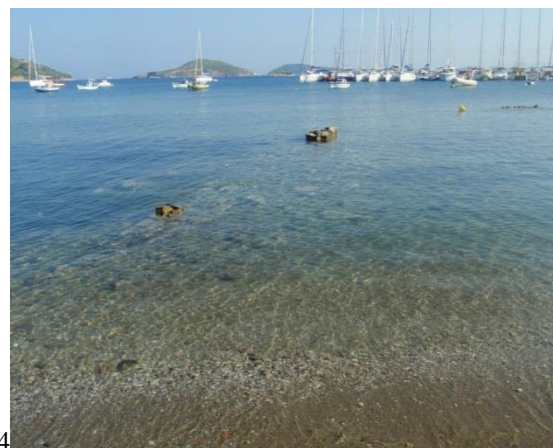
1



2



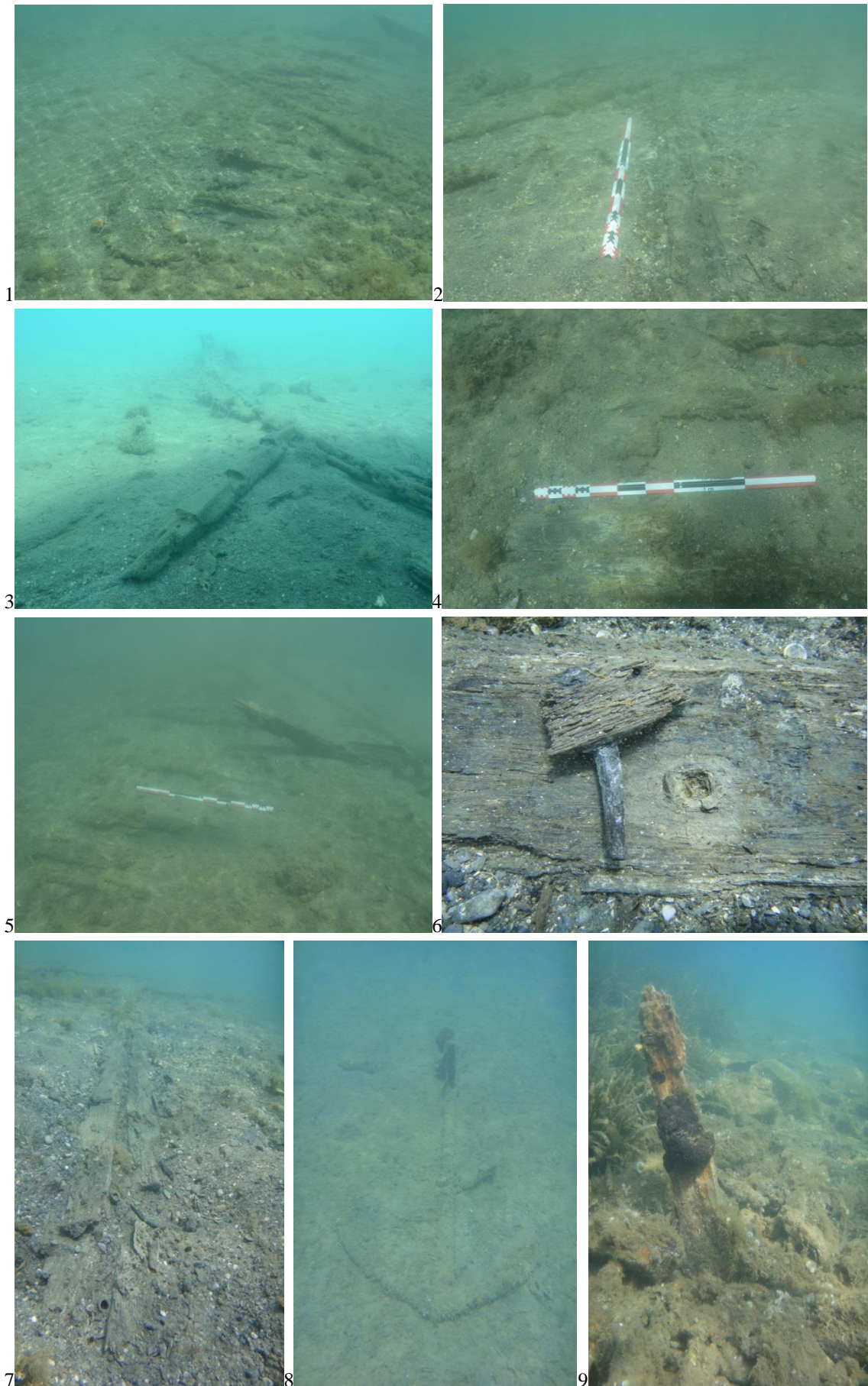
3



4



The site of St. George







10



11



12



13



14



15



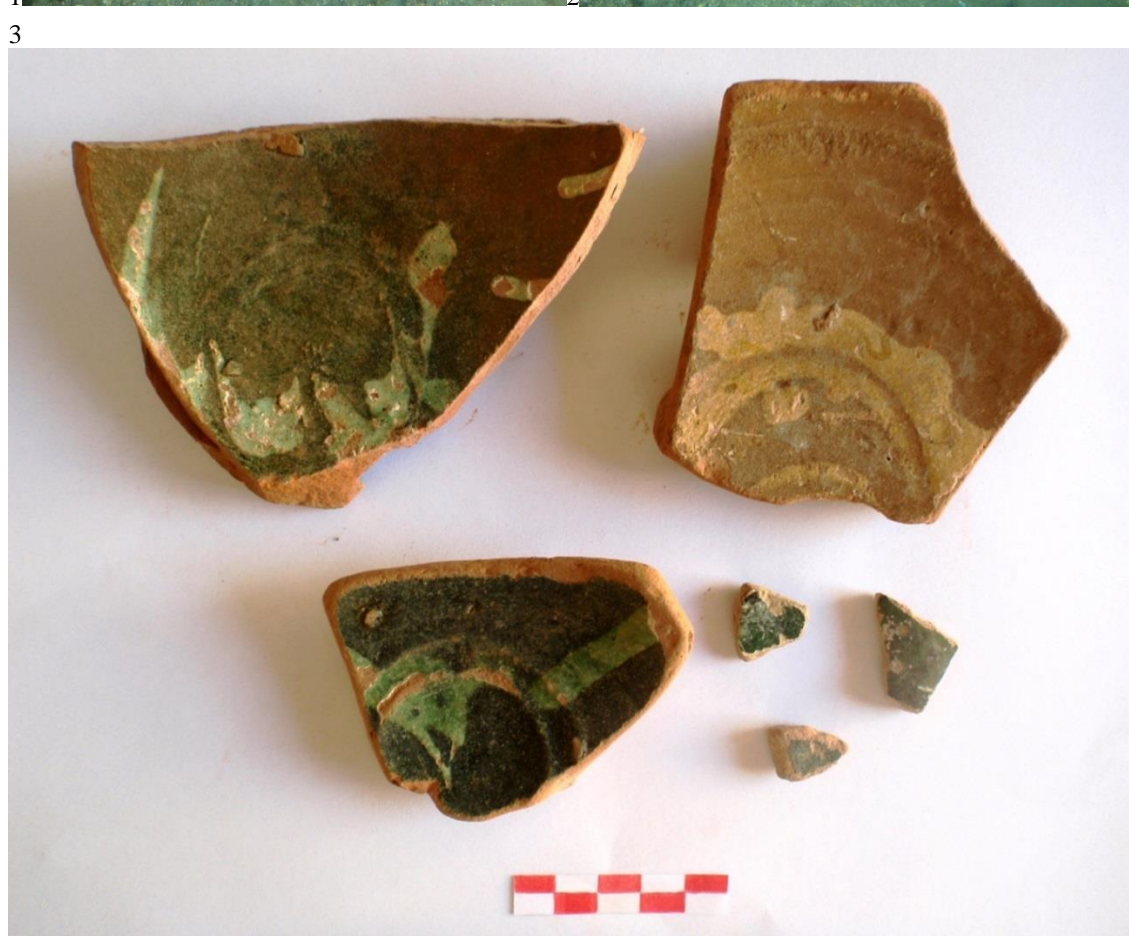
16



17



Slip-painted Ware from Didymoteicho





# CATALOGUE OF FINDS & ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

1

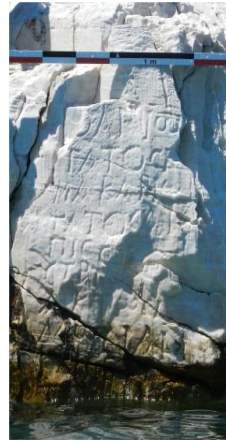
## Rock Inscription (PL. I)

(2<sup>nd</sup> half of 6<sup>th</sup> century AD to 1<sup>st</sup> half of 8<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, at the beginning  
of the western breakwater

Height of the rock\*: 0.12 m      Width of rock: 2.10 m  
Height of space\*: 0.10 m      Width of space: 0.50 m  
Height of writing\*: 0.80 m      Width of writing: 0.47 m  
Height of letters: 0.050-0.10 m  
Width of letters: 0.020-0.080 m

\* from the water surface



Ο ΑΓΙΩ  
ΤΑΤΟΣ ΚΕ  
ΜΑΚΑΡΙΩ  
ΤΑΤΟΣ ΑΙ  
ΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ  
ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ  
ΑΙΚ ΤΩΝ Ι  
ΔΙΩΝ ΑΙΚΤΙΣΕ  
ΤΟΝ ΜΩ  
ΛΟΝ

The inscription is located on a natural rock at the western end of the harbour bay. Its fairly eroded front face has probably been partly cut and roughly polished, just to leave enough space for the writing. However, anomalies of the surface suggest that either the space has not been calculated well or the work had initially been planned differently and finally finished by using the rough available space.

The writing starts from the present water surface and contains 9 surviving of at least 10 initial lines, written in capital letters. The letters are written in Greek and read as following:

Transl.: *The saint and blessed bishop Straton (who) himself built the mole*

## Literature:

T. E. Evangelides, Η ΝΗΣΟΣ ΣΚΙΑΘΟΣ και αι περί αυτήν νησίδες. Μελέτη τοπογραφικό-ιστορική μετά χάρτου τῆς Νήσου καί εικόνων. Athens 1913, 36.

I. N. Fragkoulas, ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΕΣ ΤΟΠΟΘΕΣΙΕΣ ΣΤΟ ΝΗΣΙ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΠΑΔΙΑΜΑΝΤΗ. Skiathos 1995, 13-14.

C. Fredrich – A. J. B. Wace, Skiathos und Peparethos, (*Mitteilungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung* 31). Athens 1906, 106.

H. Ulrichs, Reisen und Forschungen in Griechenland, Bd. 11. Berlin 1863, 239.



**Western Breakwater (PL. II)**  
(Early Byzantine)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, western end

Total length: 47 m	Total width: 50 m
Total length of surface: 33 m	Total width of surface: 28 m
Length northern end: 29 m	Length southern end: 22 m
Length centre: 40 m	Maximal height: 5 m
Length of surface centre: 30 m	Minimal height: 1.40 m
Depth from the water surface: 0.50 m	
Length of surface northern end: 24 m	



Parallels: Achilleion (ILL II.II.70-71) / Koutsoupia (ILL II.III.47-51) / Nies (ILL II.III.15-16)

It has an east-west orientation and the total length of around 47 m and total width of 50 m lends the structure a more uniform symmetric optic. The breakwater has a current height of 1.40 m at its western starting point and reaches a height of 5 m at its eastern end. It consists of two different construction parts; an internal and an external part. While the internal part or core section is built of a mixture of quarry rubbish and small stones, its external part consists mainly of huge raw rock boulders. The breakwater is currently situated 0.50 m below the present water level. The breakwater can be identified as of type "Mound Breakwater". The grade of the slope differs between its northern, southern and eastern end. While the northern end drops quite abruptly with a steep angle, the angle of the slope becomes slightly flatter at the eastern end and increasingly towards its southern end, which thus gives the construction a high stability against the strong southern winds. The whole inner side of the breakwater from the central area up to its northern end possesses an approximately 35-40 m long and 28-30 m wide flat surface. Big parts of that surface show residues of mortar encrusted with the rubble filling of the breakwater's core, which acted as binding material for blocks.

Literature:

I. N. Fragkoulas, ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΕΣ ΤΟΠΟΘΕΣΙΕΣ ΣΤΟ ΝΗΣΙ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΠΑΔΙΑΜΑΝΤΗ. Skiathos 1995, 13.

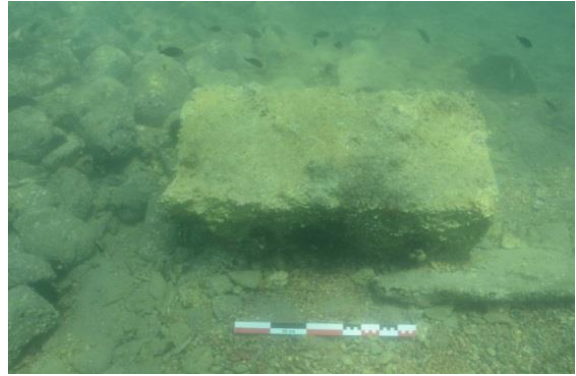
H. Ulrichs, Reisen und Forschungen in Griechenland, Bd. 11. Berlin 1863, 239.



**Blocks of concrete (PL. III)**  
(Early Byzantine)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, eastern end  
of the western breakwater

Length: 0.90-1 m (2), 0.70 m (1)  
Width: 0.33-0.40 m (2), 0.20 m (1)  
Height: 0.20-0.35 m (2)

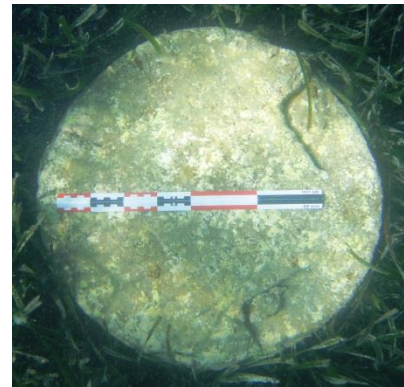


The concreted blocks of the mole were bound to the breakwater by the use of mortar as well as additionally fixed with metal rods, pierced through the blocks. The blocks are mostly rectangular and evenly shaped.

**Round stone object (PL. IV)**  
(Early Byzantine)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, off the northern  
end of the western breakwater

Diameter: 0.54 m  
Height: 0.15 m  
Width of notches: 0.09-0.12 m  
Length of notches: 0.12-0.20 m  
Depth of notches: 0.030 m



The object seems to be of limestone due to its colour and relatively smooth surface. It has an elaborate shape and possesses 4 rectangular notches at the edge evenly spaced on the stone.

Literature:

S. A. Kingsley (ed.), *Barbarian Seas. Late Rome to Islam (Encyclopedia of Underwater Archaeology 4)*. London 2004, 16-17.

S. A. Kingsley, *Shipwreck Archaeology of the Holy Land. Processes and Parameters*. London 2004, 86-92.



**Fragmentary marble ornament (PL. V)**  
(?)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, beginning  
of the western breakwater

Length: 0.30 m

Width: 0.15 m

Height: 0.10 m



Parallels: Marzamemi wreck

The object is of white marble. It shows a 0.02 m thick border line, running along the upper side. Other lines are folding to a point.

Literature:

Anke Bohne, Das Kirchenwrack von Marzamemi. Handel mit Architekturteilen in frühbyzantinischer Zeit. *Skyllis* 1/1 (1998) 6-17

G. Kapitän, Schiffsfrachten antiker Bausteine und Architekturteile vor den Küsten Ostsiziliens. *Klio* 39 (1961) 300-302



**Medieval Grapnel Anchor (PL. VI)**(12<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> (?) century AD)

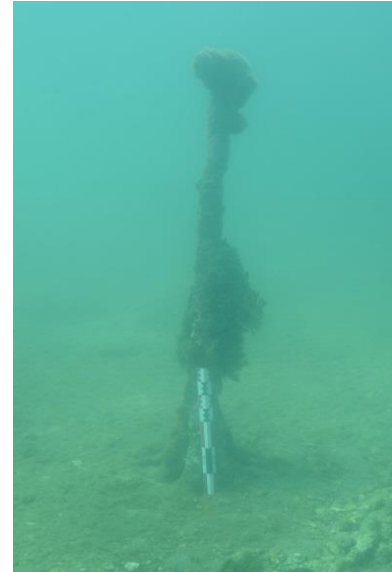
Skiathos, Old Harbour, north-east of the western breakwater

Visible length of shaft: 1.70 m

Diameter of shaft: 0.058-0.065 m

Estimated original length of shaft: 2.20 m

Estimated original length of arms: 1.30 m



The visible remains of the iron anchor consist exclusively of the anchor's shaft. Taking into account the grade of incrustation, the visible part of the shaft has a height of around 1.70 m and a cylindrical section with a diameter of approximately 0.058-0.065 m. A 0.25 m big incrustation at the top of the anchor shaft allows the assumption that the anchor still possesses an anchor ring with an estimated diameter of approximately 0.20 m.

## Literature:

V. Christides, Two parallel naval guides of the tenth century. *Graeco-Arabica* 1 (1982) 64-66; fig. 17-18, 23.

D. Nicolle, Shipping in Islamic Art: Seventh Through Sixteenth Century AD. *American Neptune* 49 (1989) 168-197.



**Roman Imperial/Early Byzantine cross-anchor (PL. VII)**  
(2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> (?) century AD)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, east of the western breakwater

Visible length of shaft: 0.55 m  
Estimated original length of shaft: 1.10 m  
Diameter of shaft: 0.060 m  
Visible length of arms: 0.17 m & 0.34 m (total 0.51 m)  
Estimated span of flukes: 0.68 m  
Diameter of arms: 0.45-0.50 m



Parallels: Dramont F wreck / Tantura A wreck / Dor

Literature:

A. Ginalis, *Materielle Zeugnisse der byzantinischen Seefahrt unter besonderer Beachtung der Unterwasserarchäologie*, Vienna 2008, 74-77. (unpublished Master thesis)

J. N. Green, *An underwater archaeological survey of Cape Andreas, Cyprus, 1969-70: a preliminary report. Colston Papers* 23 (1973) 168-177.

F. M. Hocker – M. P. Scafuri, *The Bozburun Shipwreck Excavation: 1996 Campaign. INA Quarterly* 23 (1996) 3-9.

J. P. Joncheray, *Mediterranean hull types compared 2. Wreck F from Cape Dramont (Var), France. IJNA* 6/1 (1977) 7.

S. A. Kingsley, *Barbarian Seas. Late Rome to Islam (Encyclopedia of Underwater Archaeology 4)*. London 2004, 81, 83.

S. A. Kingsley – K. Raveh, *The Status of Dor in Late Antiquity: A Maritime Perspective. Biblical Archaeologist* 54/4 (1991) 200-201.



**Quay (PL. VIII)**(6<sup>th</sup> century AD (?), Byzantine)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, western harbour basin

Length of total quay line: 277 m

Length of original phases along western part: 137 m

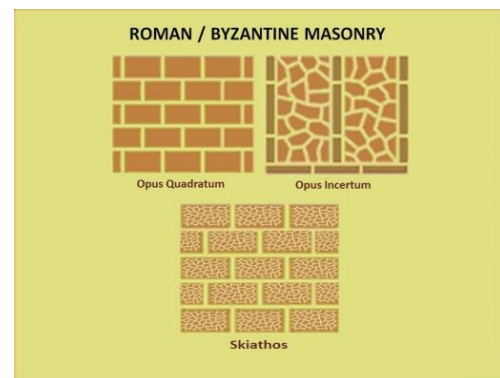
Width of quay: 5.50 m in average

Height (depth) of quay: 0.50-3.50 m (western part)  
1-5 m (eastern part)

Length of rubble stone blocks: 1 m in average

Height of rubble stone blocks: 0.60 m in average

Width of rubble stone blocks: ?



Parallels: Pigadi (ILL II.II.76) / Afyssos (ILL II.III.30)

The quay is built of huge blocks of broken rubble stones. The blocks seem to have been produced individually in uniform formworks on land and subsequently used for the construction of the quay. Finally, the frontal façade of the regular shaped blocks were covered with a concrete plasterwork.

The architecture combines two different masonry techniques: the *Opus quadratum* as a basic form, added by blocks of *Opus incertum*.



**Jetty (PL. IX)**

(6<sup>th</sup> century AD (?), Byzantine)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, northern end, centre

Length of modern jetty: 38-40 m

Length of entirely preserved original phase: 15 m

Total length of original jetty: 30 m

Width of modern jetty: 16-17 m

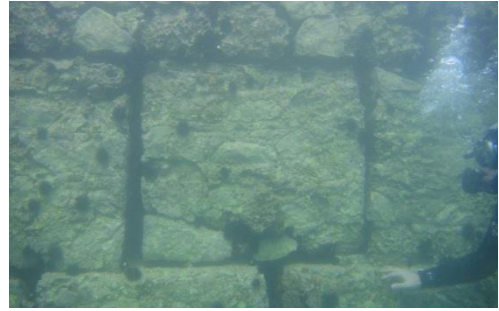
Width of original jetty: 12 m

Height (depth) of jetty: 1-5.70 m

Length of rubble stone blocks: 0.90 m in average

Height of rubble stone blocks: 0.75 m in average

Width of rubble stone blocks: ?



Identical with quay construction with the only difference that the blocks are of square shape.



**Plate of African Red Slip Ware (ARSW) (PL. X<sub>IV</sub>)**  
(6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, western end of the jetty

Typological form based on shape: Hayes 104.A14.252

Total diameter: 0.42 m

Diameter of ring foot: 0.24 m

Diameter of inner grooved circles: 0.22 and 0.24 m

Diameter of outer grooved circle: 0.38 m

Height: 0.080 m

Height of ring foot: 0.015 m

Thickness of rim: 0.010 m



The plate fragment has a fairly hard fabric, which has the same bricklike reddish-brown colour as the absorbed slip of the surface. While the interior base and its foot are entirely preserved, only a small part of the rim is still existent. The plate shows an outer grooved circle at the edge of the base and two grooved circles around the centre, surrounding a large stamped medallion.

Literature:

M. Bonifay, *Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique (BAR Int. Series 1301)*. Oxford 2004, 181-183.

J. W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*. London 1972.

Joanita Vroom, *Byzantine to modern Pottery in the Aegean – 7<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Century. An Introduction and Field Guide*. Utrecht 2005, 32-35.



**Early Byzantine ceramic lamps (PL. XII)**  
(3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD & 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> (?) century AD)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, south of the end of the jetty

Typology: both North African type, first identified as type Deneauve VIII.1 or VIII.4

Total length: ?	Total length: 0.090 m
Estimated total length: 0.11-0.12 m	
Length of corpus: 0.080 m	Length of corpus: 0.06 m
Width: 0.080 m	Width: 0.060 m
Total height: 0.050 m	Total height: 0.040 m
Height of body: 0.035 m	Height of body: 0.030 m



1. The body is of bricklike reddish-brown fabric and suggests a circular form with a diameter of 0.08m. It has a round base with two grooved circles, which surround possible carvings of an incised inscription. A pierced handle starts from the base, projecting in the shape of a simple swallowtail. According to the characteristics it is comparable with lamps of the so-called (Roman) North African type.

2. Similar reddish-brown fabric, the dimensions and the handle are quite different. It has no decoration and a rather tiny swallowtail-shaped handle starts from the edge of the body. Both, the back and the front part possess an even inclination upwards, leaving just a fairly small simple rounded shaped base.

Literature:

M. Bonifay, *Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique (BAR Int. Series 1301)*. Oxford 2004, 312-430 (317-337) and in particular 328-329, Fig. 184.9.

J. Bussière, *Lamps antiques d'Algérie (Monographies Instrumentum 16)*. Montagnac 2000, 147, Pl. 92, No. 3322.

J. W. Hayes – R. M. Harrison, *Excavations at Sarāḫane in Istanbul, I-II*. Princeton 1986-1992, 80-83, Fig. 29, Pl. 18.

H. R. Hurst – M. G. Fulford – D. P. S. Peacock, *Excavations at Carthage: the British mission, II*. Sheffield 1994, Fig. 2.3, No. 64.



**Early Byzantine ceramic lamp (PL. XII)**(6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, south of the end of the jetty

Typology: North African Red-Ware type, later Atlante X type/linear decorated type 70 after Bonifay

Total estimated length: 0.14 m    Width: 0.070 m

Preserved length: 0.11-0.12 m    Total height: 0.060 m

Length of corpus: 0.070 m    Height of body: 0.030 m

Length of base: 0.040 m



Elaborate and artistic lamp type. Despite a similar reddish-brown fabric, it has a much flatter section. The simple swallowtail is converging to a sharp point, starting from the back part of the body, which in turn shows an even inclination on both sides, leaving just a small round base. The lamp is highly decorated, both around the single hole in the centre of the body and the ridge around the whole body, forming a rim. While the central part shows a cross, decorated inside with circle ornaments, the ridge or rim is decorated with two rows, the inner one with circles and the outer one with a line- and intertwined pattern.

## Literature:

M. Bonifay, *Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique (BAR Int. Series 1301)*. Oxford 2004, 413-415, Fig. 231.9.

J. W. Hayes – R. M. Harrison, *Excavations at Saraçhane in Istanbul, I-II*. Princeton 1986-1992, 80-83, Fig. 29, Pl. 25 (Group 4).

J. W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*. London 1972.



13

**Eastern Breakwater (PL. XIII)**

(Venetian (?)) – beginning of 13<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, eastern end,  
western shore of Bourtzi

Total surviving length: 18.3 m  
Total surviving length of surface: 13 m  
Total width: 24 m  
Total length of surface: 17 m  
Total width of surface: 19 m  
Length northern end: 10 m  
Height: 2.90 m  
Depth from the water surface: 1.50 m



The eastern breakwater possesses a symmetric uniform shape. While its width of 24 m is entirely preserved, the length is broken and currently measuring a distance of just 21 m. It can be identified as “Composite breakwater”.

Parts of the surface show residues of mortar, heavily encrusted with the rubble filling of the core section. Latter shows a thick and rough concrete composition.

14

**Circular construction base (PL. XIV)**

(?)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, eastern end,  
south of walkway to Bourtzi

Diameter: 5.50 m  
Surviving height: 0.85 m  
Surviving length of connected structure: 4.30-6.40 m  
Surviving width of connected structure: 1 m  
Depth from the water surface: 1.50 m



The circular structure measures a diameter of 5.50 m and a height of 0.85 m. The surface is covered with small rubble stones and scattered ceramics. A roughly 1m wide and 4.30 m long concrete platform leads from the structure eastwards to Bourtzi. This platform also extends around the northern side of the structure, providing a length of 6.40 m and a length of around 11 m (including the total length of concrete dispersion east and north of the round structure).



**Flanged Bowls of Çandarli Ware (ESCW) (PL. XV)**  
(2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> (?) century AD)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, eastern part of the quay

Typology: also called “Eastern Sigillata C Ware”; Type 3 /  
Knipovich type 13/14 / Loeschke type 19

Total diameter: 0.125 m  
Diameter of ring foot: 0.055 m  
Height: 0.053 m  
Height of ring foot: 0.0070 m  
Thickness of rim: 0.0040-0.0080 m

Total diameter: 0.070 m  
Diameter of ring foot: 0.037 m  
Height: 0.0390 m  
Height of ring foot: 0.0060 m  
Thickness of rim: 0.0040 m



Parallels: Athenian Agora (P2005 & P18418) / Goritsa (Archaeological Museum at Volos K1268)  
/ Olbia region

Both pieces are characterized by a hemispherical flanged shape with low heavy feet and rather thick walls. While the bigger one has an orange or light red fabric with a lustrous reddish slip, the gloss coating of the small bowl is thin, much darker - more maroon or purplish in colour – and lacking in lustre. The pieces show inclusions of lime and darker bits, as well as mica on the surface.

Literature:

*Arch. Pamatki* 11 (1962) 68-69, Pl. III.1

J. W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*. London 1972, 316-322.

S. Loeschke, *Sigillata-Töpfereien in Tschandarli. Mittheilungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abtheilung* 37 (1912) 344-407.



**Bowl of Slip-painted Ware (PL. XVI)**  
(11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Tarsanas, Wreck site 1

Typology: Middle Byzantine Slip-painted Ware

Diameter: 0.26 m (interior), 0.325 m (total)

Height: 0.12 m

Diameter of foot: 0.115 m

Height of foot: 0.013 m

Width of rim: 0.030 m



The bowl shows a white slip painting on reddish-brown fabric. The decoration is divided between a central bottom painting in the shape of a three-lined spiral and another four-lined spiral around the interior wall, followed by loops or four circles with an attached vault pattern almost reaching the rim. Latter also shows a wave pattern on the outwards inverted rim.

Literature:

Joanita Vroom, Byzantine to modern Pottery in the Aegean – 7<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Century. An Introduction and Field Guide. Utrecht 2005, 80-81.

**Terra Sigillata bowl (PL. XVII)**  
(1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, eastern part of the quay

Typology: Italian Sigillata

Preserved length: 0.13 m      Length of head: 0.035 m  
Preserved height: 0.0825 m      Height of head: 0.025 m  
Height of rim: 0.030 m  
Estimated original diameter: 0.165 m  
Estimated original height: 0.085 m  
Characteristics: Medusa head decoration



Parallels: Athenian Agora bowls form 34 type 631 (P8143) & 635 (P22296) / Pompeii

The body of the bowl is curved, while its rim has a straight shape, starting with a horizontally projecting outer rim line (keel) and a high vertical ending lip. It is decorated on the exterior side with the head of a Medusa. The bricklike reddish-brown fabric shows fine limestone inclusions

Literature:

J. W. Hayes, Late Roman Pottery. London 1972, 183, Fig. 21, Pl. 36.



**Fragment of an architectural stone decoration (PL. XVIII)**  
(?)

Skiathos, Old Harbour, eastern part of the quay

Preserved length: 0.43 m

Preserved height: 0.32 m

Thickness: 0.050 m



The stone fragment of marble shows a floral ornamentation, consisting of an acanthus leaf in between one horizontal and one circular decoration line.

Literature:

M. Bonifay, *Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique (BAR Int. Series 1301)*. Oxford 2004, 181-183.

J. W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*. London 1972.

Joanita Vroom, *Byzantine to modern Pottery in the Aegean – 7<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Century. An Introduction and Field Guide*. Utrecht 2005, 32-35.

**Bowl of Constantinopolitan White Ware (CWW) (PL. XXI)**  
(11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Tarsanas, Wreck site 1

Typology: White Ware Imitation, GWW (after Hayes)

Preserved diameter: 0.12 m

Original diameter: 0.15 m

Height: 0.060 m

Diameter of foot: 0.065 m

Height of foot: 0.010 m



The bowl possesses a dark-brown bricklike fabric and the open hemispherical body ends in a straight vertical rim. Unlike the exterior, its interior side is covered with a white slip and still shows parts of a yellowish glaze. It does not provide any decoration.

Literature:

K. Dark, *Byzantine Pottery*. Gloucestershire 2001, 125-126.

Joanita Vroom, *Byzantine to modern Pottery in the Aegean – 7<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Century. An Introduction and Field Guide*. Utrecht 2005, 74-77.

**Bowl of Polychrome Ware (PL. XXII)**  
(10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Tarsanas, Wreck site 1

Typology: Middle Byzantine Polychrome Ware, Hayes 1-3

Diameter: 0.165 m

Height: 0.055-0.060 m

Diameter of foot: 0.045-0.050 m

Height of foot: 0.0050 m



Parallels: Serce Liman wreck

Literature:

G. F. Bass – Sheila D. Matthews – J. R. Steffy – F. H. Van Doorninck Jr., *Serce Limani: An Eleventh-Century Shipwreck. The Ship and Its Anchorage, Crew, and Passengers*, I. Austin, Texas 2004, 269 (Fig. 15.4).

Joanita Vroom, *Byzantine to modern Pottery in the Aegean – 7<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Century. An Introduction and Field Guide*. Utrecht 2005, 78-79.



21

**Inscribed pot (PL. XX)**

(Late Byzantine – Early Ottoman(?))  
15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Tarsanas, Wreck site 1

Typology: Local imitation of CWW

Inscription: «ΓΚΕΚΑΣ·ΞΗΡΟΧΩΡΙΟΝ»

Origin: Euboea (Xirochori – Histiaia)

Diameter: 0.29 m

Height: 0.10 m

Diameter of base: 0.17 m

Thickness: 0.010 m

Diameter of Medallion: 0.085 m

Diameter of surrounding circle lines: 0.012 m



The pot has a diameter of 0.29 m and a height of 0.10 m, a flat base with a diameter of 0.17 m and a slightly outwards slanted body.

The inscription is encircled by a painted diamond-shaped decoration, as well as two close circles, originally incised beneath the slip coating. Further circles could be recognized running around the body.

22

**Tripod jug (PL. XXIII)**

(Middle-Late Byzantine (?), 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Tarsanas, Wreck site 1

Maximal diameter: 0.16 m

Height: 0.27 m

Length of tripod legs: 0.020 m

Width of figure: 0.030 m

Height of figure: 0.045 m



**Conical jug (PL. XXIV)**  
(Middle-Late Byzantine (?) )

Skiathos, Tarsanas, Wreck site 1

Maximal diameter: 0.11 m  
Maximal diameter of neck: 0.080 m  
Preserved height: 0.28 m  
Height of body: 0.19 m  
Preserved height of neck: 0.060 m  
Diameter of hole: 0.015 m  
Height of preserved foot: 0.015 m



**Roof tile (PL. XXVI)**  
(12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century AD (?), Middle-Late Byzantine)

Skiathos, Tarsanas, Wreck site 2

Typology: Cover tile of Laconian type

Preserved length: 0.415 m  
Preserved width: 0.095-0.16 m  
Length-Width ratio: 1:2.6 – 1:4.4



The roof tile possesses a conical shape, with a preserved length of around 0.415 m and a width of around 0.16 m at one end, narrowing down to a width of around 0.095 m at the other end.

Literature:

Claudiu Munteanu – Andrei Vochițu, Roof Tiles from the Ancient Greek Shipwreck ‘Mangalia B’, Black Sea Coast, Romania. *IJNA* 39.2 (2010) 408-410, Tab. 1, Fig. 5.

V. I. Kac et alii, Tiles and ceramic containers, in: Panskoye I, Volume I, The Monumental Building U6, Text, Lise Hannestad – V. F. Stolba – A. N. Scegllov (eds.), I. Aarhus 2002, 101.

Nergis Günsenin, Récentes découvertes sur l’île de Marmara (Proconnèse) à l’Époque Byzantine. Épaves et Lieux de Chargement. *Archaeonautica* 14 (1998) 312, 314 (Fig. 7).



**Byzantine Incised Sgraffito Ware (PL. XXVII)**  
(12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Tarsanas, Wreck site 2

Typology: Aegean Ware,

Diameter: 0.285 m

Height: 0.10 m

Diameter of foot: 0.125 m

Height of foot: 0.015 m



Parallels: Skopelos wreck / Çamalti Burnu I wreck / Kastellorizo wreck

The plate consists of an orange-red coloured fabric with the remains of a fine white slip on the interior. The interior slip is sharply incised with an eagle at the bottom, encircled by four wavy lined spirals, probably representing tailed vegetal motifs.

Literature:

Pamela Armstrong, A group of Byzantine bowls from Skopelos. *OJA* 10/3 (1991) 335-347.

Maria Michailidou – G. Philotheou, Βυζαντινά πινάκια από το φορτίο ναυαγισμένου πλοίου κοντά στο Καστελλόριζο. *AD* 41 (1986) 271-330.

Ch. H. Morgan, *The Byzantine Pottery (Corinth XI)*. Harvard 1942.

Demetra Papanikola-Bakirtzi, *Byzantine Glazed Ceramics. The Art of Sgraffito*. Athen 1999.

A. H. S. Shaw, An early thirteenth-century Aegean glazed ware, in: *Studies in Memory of David Talbot Rice*, G. Henderson – G. Robertson – D. T. Rice (eds.). Edinburgh 1975, 34-45.

**(a) Jetty (PL. XXIX, 1-11)**  
(?)

Skiathos, Harbour bay, Site of Mylos

Total preserved length: 41 m  
Visible length: 33.5 m  
Total preserved width: 2-5 m  
Visible width: 4 m

Total preserved length: 6.50 m  
Total preserved width: 1 m

Depth from the water surface: 0.20 m  
(small) & 0.50 m (big)



Parallels: Nies (ILL II.III.15-16)

**(b) Further Jetties (PL. XXIX, 12-18)**  
(?)

Skiathos, Harbour bay, Site of Mylos

Total preserved length: 40 m  
Visible length: 5 m  
Total preserved width: 2-3 m  
Visible width: 3 m

Total preserved length: 2 m  
Total preserved width: 1 m



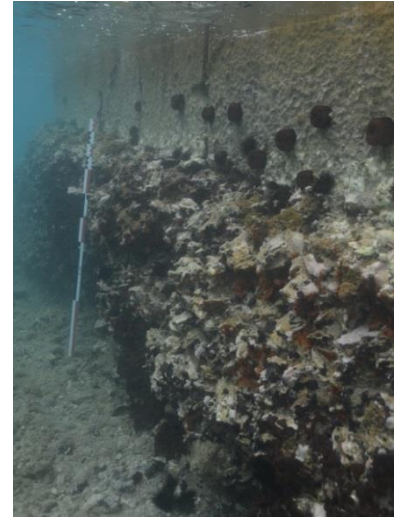
Parallels: Nies (ILL II.III.15-16)



**Hydraulic concrete Jetty (PL. XXX)**  
(3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> century AD (?), Early Byzantine)

Skiathos, Harbour bay, Lazareta

Length of modern jetty: 14 m  
Visible total length of original jetty: 15 m  
Width of modern jetty: 7 m  
Approximate width of original jetty: 8 m  
Maximum visible height of jetty: 1.10 m  
Current depth of jetty: 0.30-0.50 m



Parallels: Constantinople, Theodosian Harbour / Caesarea Maritima / Amaliapolis (ILL II.III.4) / Platanidia (ILL II.III.21-22)

The jetty is built of hydraulic concrete, consisting of a compact, symmetrical uniform and linear shaped composition of mortar, mixed with rubble stones and ceramics. No remains of a wooden formwork could be detected.

Literature:

Ayşe Ercan, Yenikapı, A late antique and Byzantine harbor in Constantinople: A historical, archaeological and architectural study of the newly discovered remains. Istanbul 2010, 121-124 (Fig. III.10-11), 163-164 (Fig. III. 46, 48).

A. Raban, The Harbours of Caesarea Maritima. Results of the Caesarea Ancient Harbour Excavation Project, 1980-1985, I (*BAR Int. Series* 491). Oxford 1989, 69ff.

Procopius Caesariensis, *De aedificiis*, I. 11. V.410.

Vitruvius Pollio, *De Architectura*, V. 12. 3.

**Ashlar blocks (PL. XXXI)**

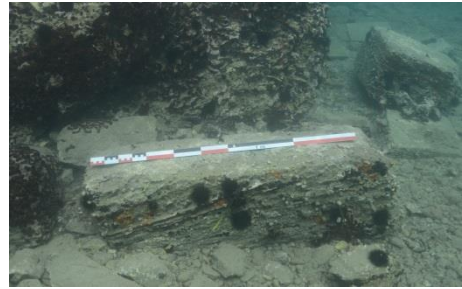
(3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> century AD (?), Early Byzantine)

Skiathos, Harbour bay, Lazareta, in front of  
western end of concrete substructure

Maximum length of ashlar blocks: 1.10 m

Maximum width of ashlar blocks: 0.35 m

Maximum height of ashlar blocks: 0.50 m



The concrete blocks of the mole were bound to the breakwater by the use of mortar, probably hydraulic concrete. The blocks are mostly rectangular and evenly shaped.



**Villa Maritima (PL. XXXII)**

(3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> century AD (?), Roman Imperial/Early Byzantine)

Skiathos, Harbour bay, Lazareta, along the beachfront

Typology: Peristyle type pars urbana and pars rustica (?)

Orientation: southwest

Visible total length of the remains & archaeological traces: 60 m

Visible total length of pars urbana: 16 m

Original estimated length of pars urbana: 22 m

Visible maximum height of the remains: 1 m

Maximum length of walls sections: 3 m (1)/ 2.95 m (2)

Maximum height of wall sections: 0.70 m (1) / 0.50 m (2)

Preserved length of staircase: 1 m

Preserved width of staircase: 3.20 m



Parallels: Villa del Discobolo (Portus) / Wall-painting at the Villa “Casa della Fontana Piccola” (Pompeii) / Vasilias (PL XXXIX) / Nies (ILL II.III.10-11)

The archaeological traces of the Villa site, including both parts of the building complex, stretch over a total distance of approximately 60 m with a northeast-southwest orientation. It consists of wall remains and a central staircase at the living area, as well as kilns at the working area.

#### Literature:

A. G. McKay, *Houses, Villas, and Palaces in the Roman World*. Baltimore<sup>3</sup> 1998, Fig. 47.

X. Lafon, *Villa Maritima. Recherches sur les Villas Littorales de l'Italie Romaine*. Rome 2001, 356, 358 (Fig. 83).

A. Marzano, *Roman Villas in Central Italy. A social and economic history*. Leiden 2007, 63-65.

AD 52 (1997), 470-472.

**Circular kilns (PL. XXXIII)**

(3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century AD, Roman Imperial (?) )

Skiathos, Harbour bay, Lazareta  
(southern end of the beachfront)

Number: 3 (of which 2 are well preserved)

Outer maximum diameter of preserved vaulted dome: 2.50 m

Inner maximum diameter of preserved vaulted dome: 1.70 m

Minimum preserved height of vaulted dome: 1.50 m

Total preserved height of kilns: 2-2.50 m

Width of fire pit: 0.55 m

Height of fire pit: 0.40 m



Only kiln 1 can be reconstructed entirely, showing an inside diameter of 1.70m, an outside diameter of 2.50m and an approximate height of 1.50m as well as a 0.55m wide and 0.40m high entrance from the fire pit to the lower chamber.

Literature:

Ch. H. Morgan, Excavations at Corinth, 1935-1936. *AJA* 40/4 (1936) 467-470.



**Plate fragment of African Sigillata Ware (PL. XXXIV<sub>1</sub>)**  
(4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Skiathos, Harbour bay, Lazareta, off Cape Pounta (Mirmingia Reef)

Typological form based on decoration: Form 60, Type 24  
after Hayes; African Sigillata D type 70 after Bonifay

Total diameter: ?

Estimated total diameter: 0.35 m

Reconstructed diameter of ring foot: 0.11 m

Total height: ?

Estimated total height: max. 0.05 m

Height of ring foot: 0.006 m



Parallels: Heraklion / Leptis Magna / Sidi Jadidi

The plate shows a stamped decoration of two palm leaves with a double circle between their tips.

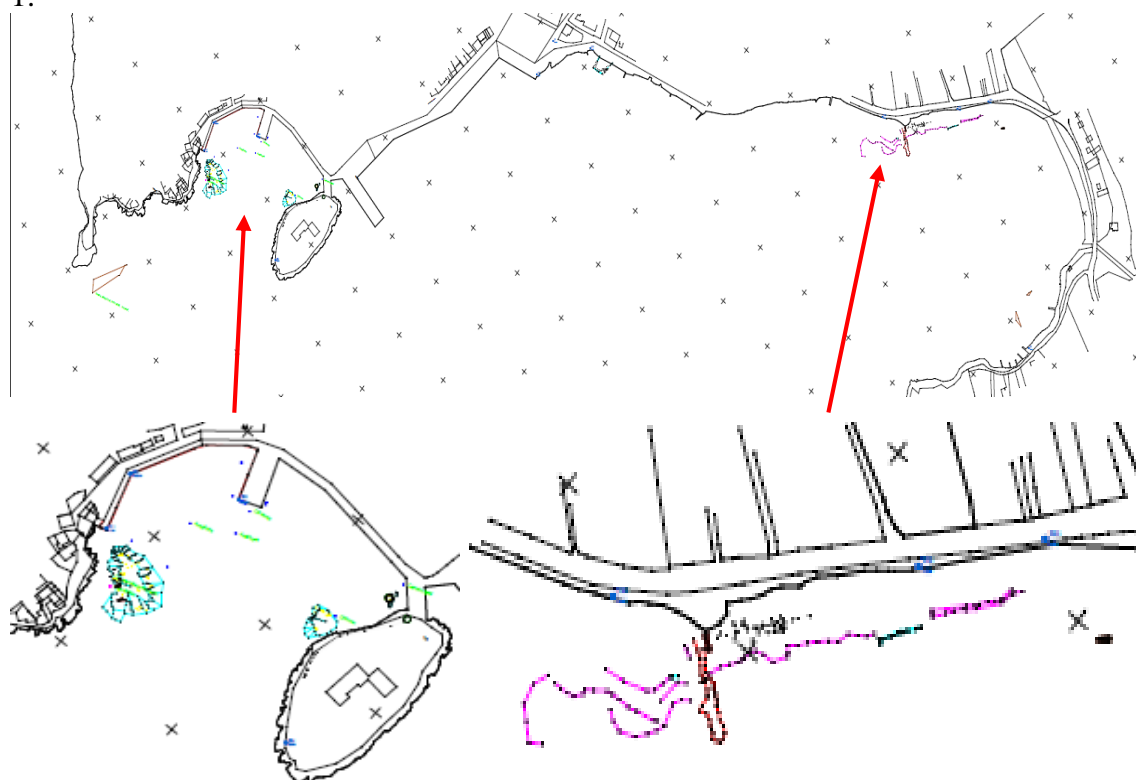
Literature:

M. Bonifay, *Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique (BAR Int. Series 1301)*. Oxford 2004, 199-200, Fig. 106.

J. W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*. London 1972, 100.

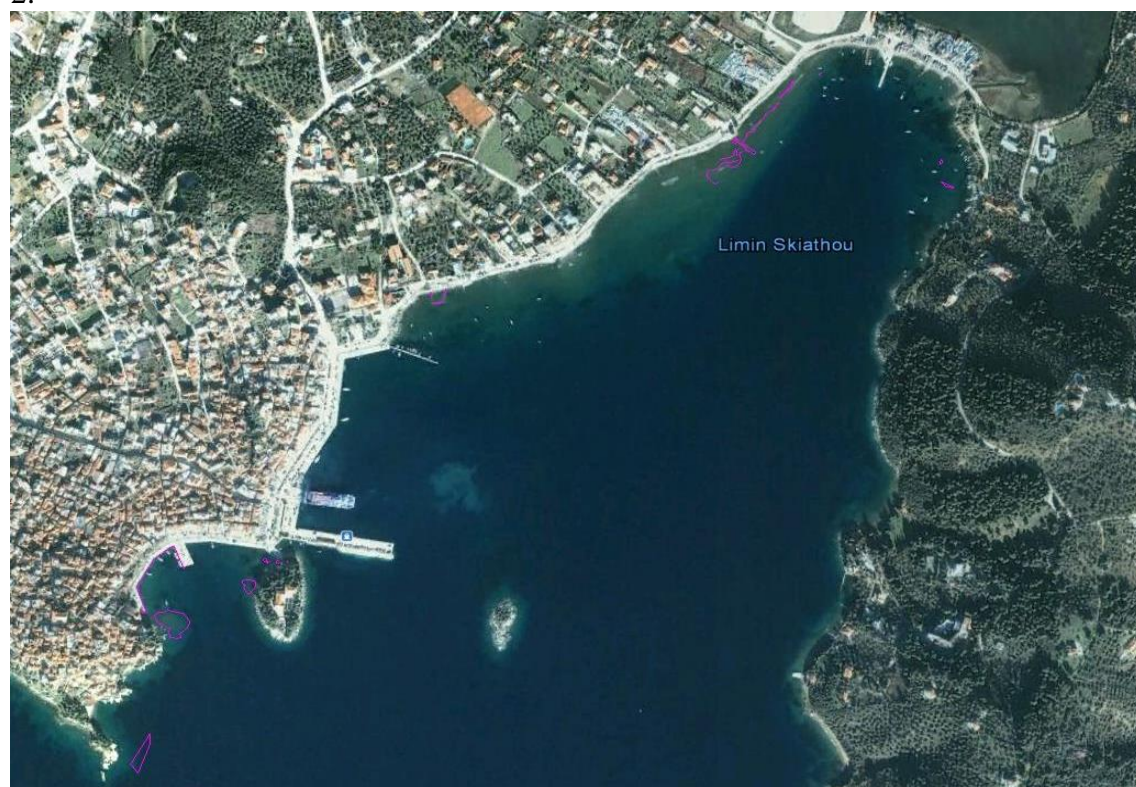
# KTIMATOLOGIO OF SKIATHOS – MAPS OF THE SURVEY AREAS

1:

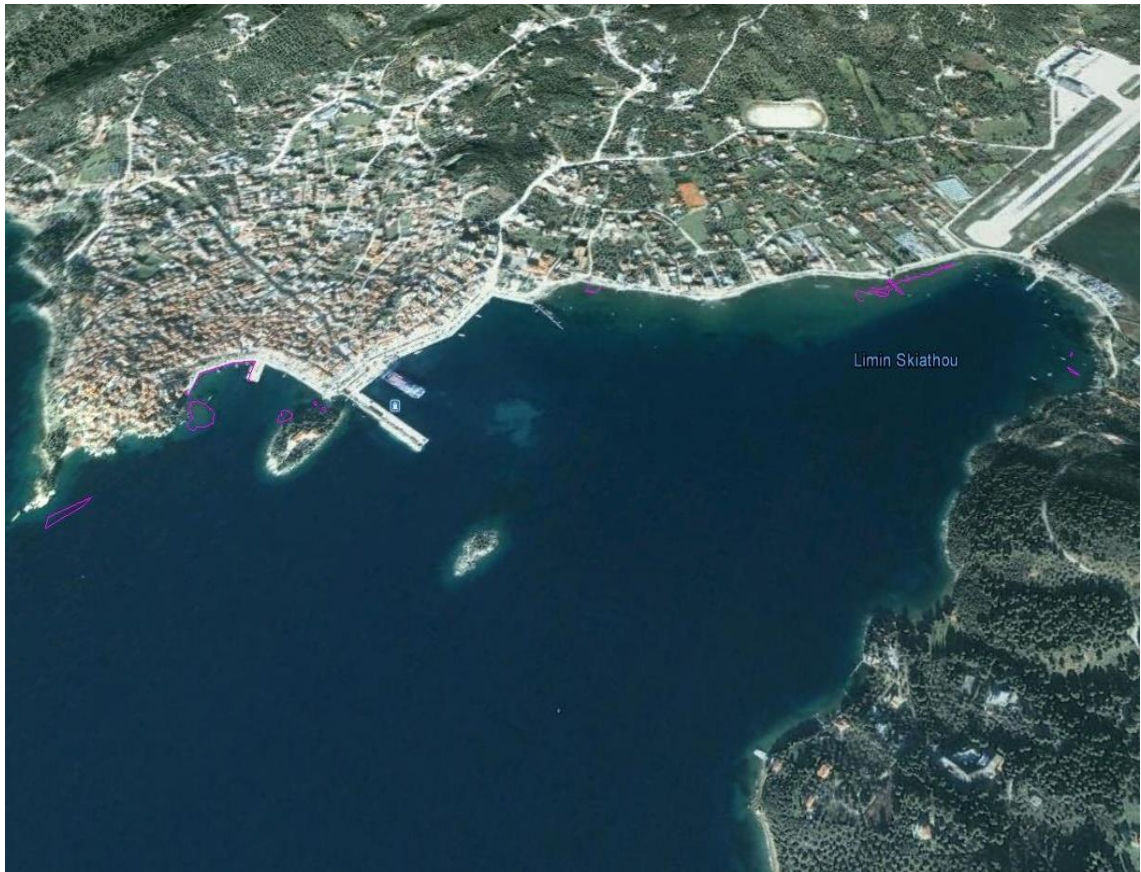


The entire harbour area, including the harbour bay and the old “southern” harbour

2:





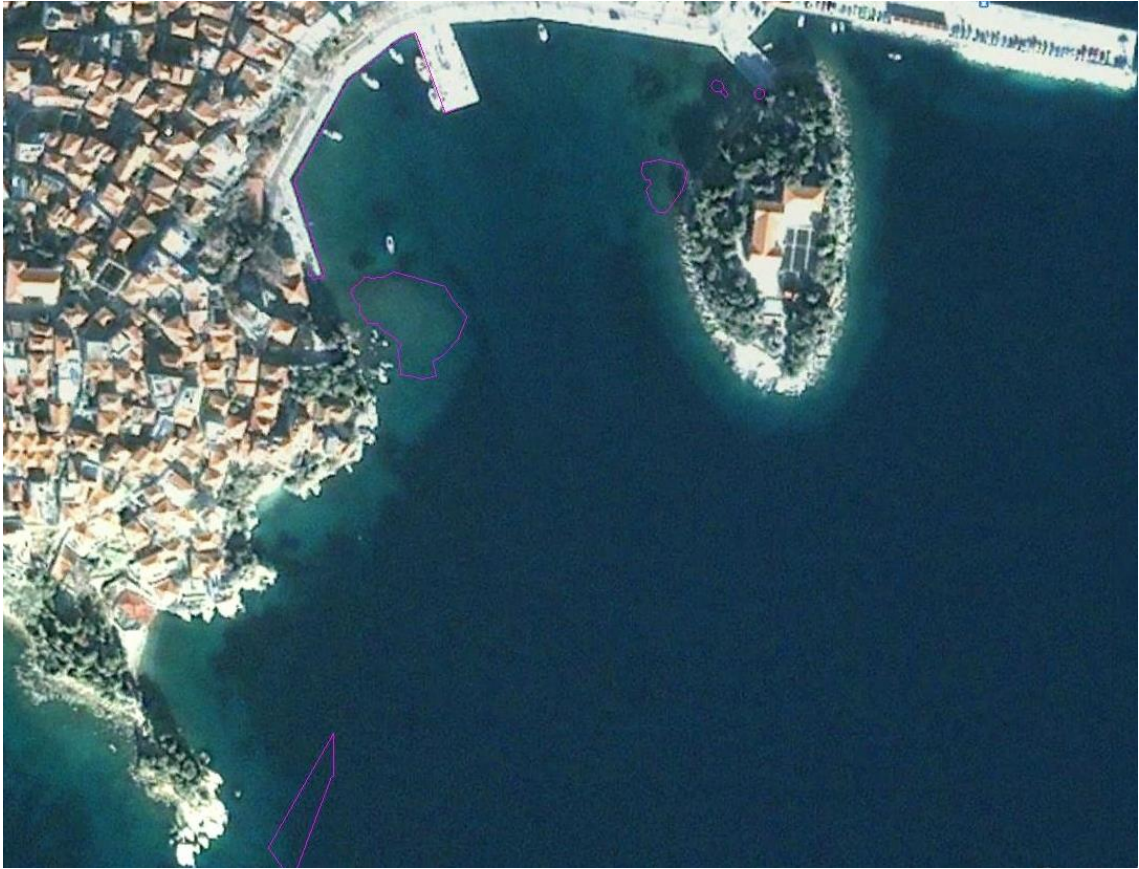


The entire harbour area

3:

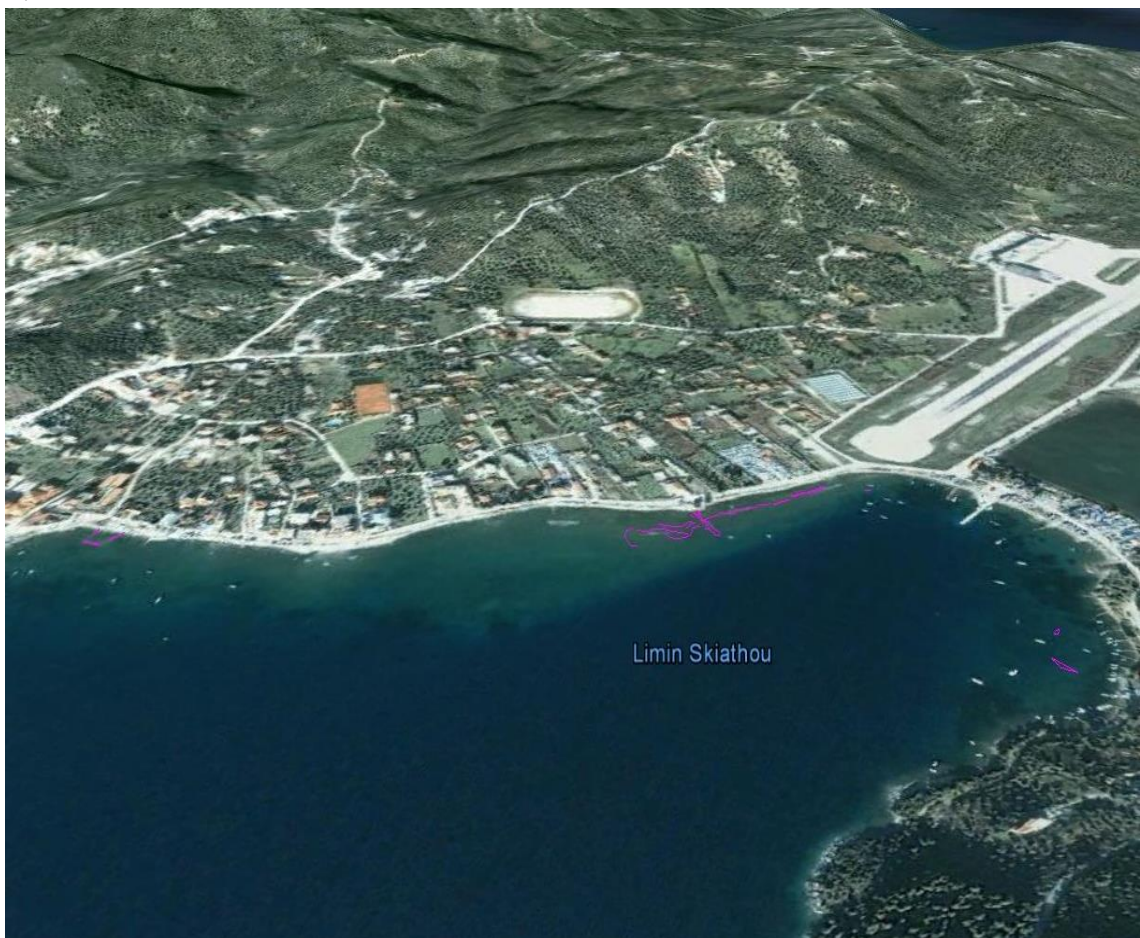




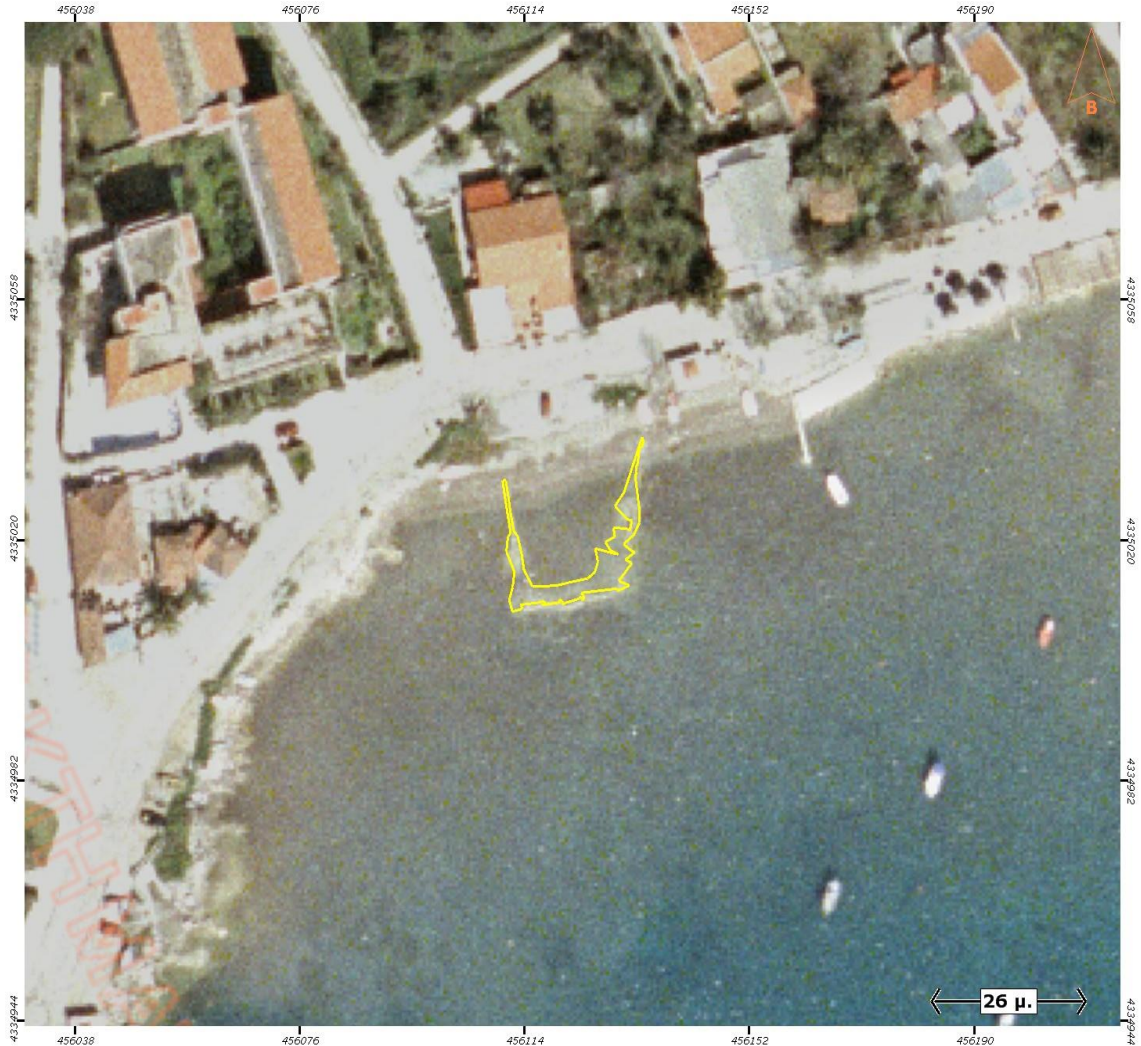
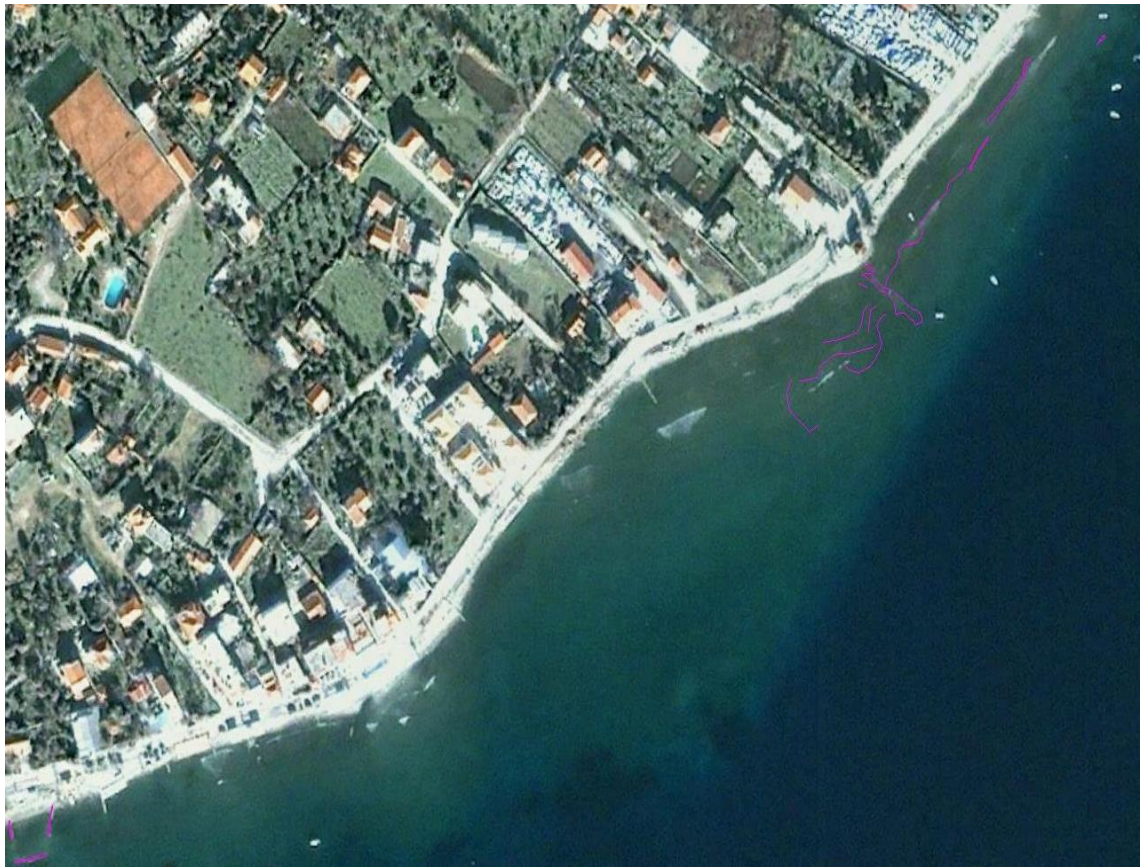


The old “southern” harbour

4:







The sites of “Karnagio” and “Milos” at the harbour bay



## SURVEY PERMISSION & OTHER LEGAL DOCUMENTS

### DOC 1: Request for the study and publication of the Skiathos survey material

#### ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙΣ:

Αλκιβιάδης Γκινάλης του Μιχαήλ  
Υποψήφιος Διδάκτορας της Αρχαιολογίας στο  
Πανεπιστήμιο της Οξφόρδης

Merton College  
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Τηλ.: Ελλάδα 00306986157663  
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[alkiviadisginalis@archaeologist.com](mailto:alkiviadisginalis@archaeologist.com)

1. **Εφορεία Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων**  
Τμήμα Εναλίων Αρχαιολογικών  
Χώρων, Μνημείων και Ερευνών  
Καλλισπέρη 30  
Τ.Κ. 11742 ΑΘΗΝΑ
2. **7<sup>η</sup> Εφορεία Βυζαντινών Αρχαιοτήτων**  
Διαχρονικό Μουσείο Λάρισας  
Περιφερειακός Λάρισας,  
Μεζούρλο  
Τ. Κ. 41500 ΛΑΡΙΣΑ
3. **ΙΓ' Εφορεία Προϊστορικών και  
Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων**  
Αθανασάκη 1  
Τ.Κ. 38001 ΒΟΛΟΣ

**ΘΕΜΑ:** Αίτηση για τη μελέτη και τη δημοσίευση υλικού από την επιφανειακή, παραθαλάσσια και υποθαλάσσια έρευνα στη Σκιάθο, με τίτλο “Οι παραθαλάσσιες υποδομές της Ρωμαϊκής και Βυζαντινής Σκιάθου”, υπό την εποπτεία της Εφορείας Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων σε συνεργασία με την ΙΓ' ΕΠΚΑ και την 7<sup>η</sup> ΕΒΑ.

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Κύριοι,

Μετά από τη γραπτή, ηλεκτρονική και προφορική επικοινωνία που είχα με τους διευθυντές των ανωτέρω Εφορειών Αρχαιοτήτων, κ.κ. Α. Γ. Σίμωσι, Α. Ιντζεσίλογλου και Σ. Σδρόλια και την από 18/08/11 με Αρ. Πρωτ. Φ9/2/3935/6-10-2011 ερευνητική μου πρόταση, σας υποβάλλω το αίτημά μου όπως μου επιτραπεί να χρησιμοποιήσω το υλικό και τα αποτελέσματα της παραθαλάσσιας και υποθαλάσσιας έρευνας, που πραγματοποιήθηκε στη Σκιάθο, ως αντικείμενο της διδακτορικής διατριβής μου, που θα ολοκληρωθεί και θα δημοσιευθεί στο Πανεπιστήμιο της Οξφόρδης, με θέμα:

**“Οι παραθαλάσσιες υποδομές της Ρωμαϊκής και Βυζαντινής Σκιάθου”.**

Οι διερευνητικές παραθαλάσσιες και υποβρύχιες αυτοψίες πραγματοποιήθηκαν από τις 14 έως 25 Μαΐου 2012 υπό την εποπτεία της Εφορείας Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων στις κάτωθι τέσσερις (4) θέσεις:



1. Στην ευρύτερη περιοχή του λιμένος της Σκιάθου στις θέσεις: “Παλαιό Λιμάνι”, “Μπούρτζι”, στον ορμίσκο “Ταρσανάς” στη θέση “Πλάκες”, στη θέση (παλιό) “Καρνάγιο”, στη θέση “Μύλος”, στη θέση όπου το σύγχρονο καρνάγιο, στον Άγιο Γεώργιο και στη θέση “Λαζαρέτα”.
2. Στον όρμο της Κεχριάς στη θέση “Ταρσανάς”.
3. Στον όρμο του Πλατανιά στην περιοχή του ναού της Αγίας Παρασκευής.
4. Στον όρμο του Τρούλου, όπου τα Τρουλονήσια (νησίδες Τουράδες) και το ακρωτήριο “Αμόνι”.

Με την άδεια των προαναφερωμένων Εφορειών Αρχαιοτήτων, προτίθεμαι να χρησιμοποιήσω τα εξής στοιχεία για τη διδακτορική διατριβή μου:

Στη ευρύτερη περιοχή του λιμένος της Σκιάθου

1. Την καταγραφή με φωτογραφικό υλικό και τις τοπογραφικές μετρήσεις του αρχαίου και μεσαιωνικού λιμανιού (με τους δύο (2) κυματοθραύστες με κομμάτια μώλων, την προβλήτα, το Ενετικό φρούριο Μπούρτζι και μια βάση πύργου) το οποίο συμπίπτει με το σύγχρονο (νότιο) λιμάνι και σώζεται εν μέρει κάτω από αυτό.
2. Την καταγραφή με φωτογραφικό υλικό και τις τοπογραφικές μετρήσεις των αρχαιολογικών ευρημάτων από το θαλάσσιο χώρο της λιμενολεκάνης, το οποίο υλικό περιλαμβάνει δύο (2) μεσαιωνικές άγκυρες, δύο (2) ακέραιους λύχνους του 4<sup>ου</sup> και 6<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα, δύο (2) μαρμάρινα τμήματα, από τα οποία το ένα (1) φέρει ταινία και άκανθα υστερορωμαϊκών χρόνων, δύο (2) ακέραια αγγεία ύστερων κλασικών χρόνων, καθώς επίσης και κεραμική που περιλαμβάνει κυρίως διάσπαρτα τμήματα αμφορέων, αγγείων και πινακίων διαφόρων εποχών.
3. Την καταγραφή με φωτογραφικό υλικό και τις τοπογραφικές μετρήσεις των παραθαλάσσιων και υποθαλάσσιων υποδομών και ναυαγίων από τη ρωμαϊκή έως και την οθωμανική περίοδο στην Πούντα και στους Ταρσανάδες. Στο ως άνω υλικό περιλαμβάνονται μια παραθαλάσσια έπαυλη (Villa Maritima) με προβλήτα

υστερορωμαϊκών/βυζαντινών χρόνων στη θέση “Λαζαρέτα”, ένας μώλος στη θέση “Μύλος/Ταρσανάς” και συστάδες από φορτία ναυαγίων υστερορωμαϊκών, βυζαντινών και οθωμανικών χρόνων με υλικό από καλυπτήρες και τμήματα κυρίως υστερορωμαϊκών και βυζαντινών αμφορέων, αγγείων, και πινακίων.

Στον όρμο της Κεχριάς στη θέση “Ταρσανάς” δεν εντοπίστηκαν ευρήματα

Στον όρμο του Πλατανιά στην περιοχή του ναού της Αγίας Παρασκευής

1. Την καταγραφή με φωτογραφικό υλικό και τις τοπογραφικές μετρήσεις από κατάλοιπα κλιβάνου ΝΑ του ναού της Αγίας Παρασκευής.

Στον όρμο του Τρούλου, όπου τα Τρουλονήσια (νησίδες Τουράδες) και το ακρωτήριο “Αμόνι”

1. Την καταγραφή με φωτογραφικό υλικό και τις τοπογραφικές μετρήσεις φορτίου από ναυάγιο υστερορωμαϊκών χρόνων με τμήματα αμφορέων που εντοπίστηκαν γύρω από τα Τρουλονήσια καθώς και τμήματα αμφορέων πακτωμένων στα βράχια στο ακρωτήριο “Αμόνι”.

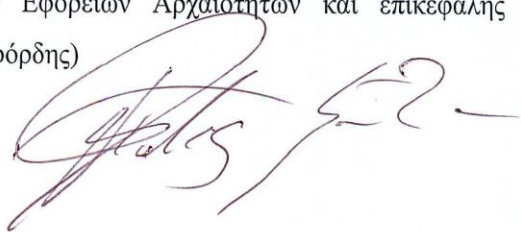
Σκιάθος, 11 Αυγούστου 2012

Ο Αιτών

**Αλκιβιάδης Γκινάλης**

DPhil. Candidate in Archaeology  
Centre for Maritime Archaeology (OCMA)  
Oxford University

(Επιστημονικός συνεργάτης εκ μέρους των Εφορειών Αρχαιοτήτων και επικεφαλής της ερευνητικής ομάδας του Πανεπιστημίου της Οξφόρδης)





4/05/2012 13:45 2421876495 MOYSEIO BOLOU TO 82421075495 PAGE 01/01 F.01/01

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ  
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ  
ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ & ΤΟΥΡΙΣΜΟΥ  
ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ  
ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΤΙΚΗΣ ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ

Διεύθυνση : Μπουμπουλινάς 20-22  
10682 Αθήνα  
Τηλέφωνο : 2131322306  
Fax : 210 8201420  
E-mail : gda@culture.gr  
Πληροφορίες: Εγγ. Μητρου-Γεωργίου

Αθήνα, 09.05.2012  
Αρ. Πρωτ.: 44712/7770

ΠΡΟΣ: 1) Εφορεία Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων  
2) ΓΓ ΕΠΚΑ  
3) 7<sup>η</sup> ΕΒΑ

ΘΕΜΑ: Πρόταση συνεργασίας στη Σκιάθο μεταξύ ΓΓ ΕΠΚΑ, της Εφορείας Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων και της 7<sup>ης</sup> ΕΒΑ

Σχετ.: α) Το με αρ. πρωτ. 1525/02-04-2012 έγγραφο της ΕΒΑ  
β) Το με αρ. πρωτ. 1844/02-05-2012 έγγραφο της ΓΓ ΕΠΚΑ  
γ) Το με αρ. πρωτ. Φ8/2480/09-05-2012 έγγραφο της ΕΒΑ

Σε συνέχεια των ανωτέρω σχετικών, σας ενημερώνουμε ότι δεν έχουμε αντίρρηση για την πραγματοποίηση, το έτος 2012, διερευνητικής αποψιάς των τριών συναρμόδιων Εφορειών (ΕΒΑ, ΓΓ ΕΠΚΑ, 7<sup>η</sup> ΕΒΑ), δεδομένου ότι η δράση αυτή έχει ήδη ενταχθεί στο Επιχειρησιακό Πρόγραμμα της ΓΓ ΕΠΚΑ, έτσι ώστε να εξεταστεί η δυνατότητα υλοποίησης της ερευνητικής πρότασης του κ. Α. Γκινάλη, με συστηματική έρευνα το έτος 2013.

Η Προϊσταμένη  
της Γενικής Διεύθυνσης Αρχαιοτήτων  
και Πολιτιστικής Κληρονομιάς  
Μαρία Ανδρεάδου - Βλαζάκη

Ακρόαση Αρχαιοτήτων  
Η προϊστάμενη της Αρχαιολογίας  
Νικόλαος Βασιλείου





ΑΡΧΕΙΟ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ  
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ  
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΡΙΣΜΟΥ  
ΙΓ' ΕΦΟΡΕΙΑ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΚΩΝ  
ΚΑΙ ΚΛΑΣΙΚΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ

Βόλος, 5 Μαρτίου 2012

Αρ. Πρωτ.: 4364 π.έ.

Ταχ. Δ/ση: Αθανασάκη 1  
38001 Βόλος  
Πληροφορίες: κ. Ε. Χρυσοπούλου  
Τηλέφωνο: 24210-25349 & 24210-76455  
Fax: 24210-76496

**ΠΡΟΣ:** Εφορεία Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων  
Τμήμα Εναλίων Αρχαιολογικών Χώρων,  
Μνημείων και Ερευνών  
Καλλισπέρη 30  
Τ.Κ. 11742 ΑΘΗΝΑ

**ΚΟΙΝ:** 7<sup>η</sup> Εφορεία Βυζαντινών Αρχαιοτήτων  
Διαχρονικό Μουσείο Λάρισας  
Περιφερειακός Λάρισας, Μεζούργιο  
Τ. Κ. 41500 ΛΑΡΙΣΑ

**ΘΕΜΑ:** Ερευνητική πρόταση του κ. Αλκιβιάδη Γκινάλη, για τη διενέργεια επιφανειακής παραθαλάσσιας και θαλάσσιας έρευνας στη Σκιάθο, με τίτλο «Οι παραθαλάσσιες υποδομές της Ρωμαϊκής και Βυζαντινής Σκιάθου»

**ΣΧΕΤ.:** 1. Το με Αρ. Πρωτ. Φ9/2/3935/6-10-2011 έγγραφό σας  
2. Η από 18/08/11 ερευνητική πρόταση του κ. Αλκιβιάδη Γκινάλη

Απαντώντας στο ανωτέρω σχετικό (1) έγγραφό σας, και κατόπιν τηλεφωνικής συνεννόησης μεταξύ των Προϊσταμένων της ΙΓ' ΕΠΚΑ κας Αργ. Δουλγέρη-Ιντζεσίλογλου και της ΕΕΑ κας. Αγγ. Σίμωσι, που αφορά στην ερευνητική πρόταση του κ. Αλκιβιάδη Γκινάλη, για τη διενέργεια επιφανειακής παραθαλάσσιας και θαλάσσιας έρευνας στη Σκιάθο, με τίτλο «Οι παραθαλάσσιες υποδομές της Ρωμαϊκής και Βυζαντινής Σκιάθου», σας γνωρίζουμε τα εξής:

Ο κ. Αλκιβιάδης Γκινάλης, ύστερα από επικοινωνία με την Υπηρεσία μας μέσω ηλεκτρονικού ταχυδρομείου, έχει περιορίσει την ερευνητική του πρόταση στις κάτωθι τρεις (3) θέσεις, για τις οποίες και συμφωνούμε:

1. Το λιμάνι της Σκιάθου (με το Μπούρτζι, τους λεγόμενους Ταρσανάδες και την Πούντα)
2. Την Κεχριά
3. Τον Όρμιο του Πλατανιά με τα Τρουλλονήσια στην Αγία Παρασκευή ή το λεγόμενο



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Αθήνα, 8 Ιουνίου 2012

### ΥΠΟΒΡΥΧΙΑ ΔΙΕΡΕΥΝΗΤΙΚΗ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΣΤΗ ΣΚΙΑΘΟ

Σημαντικά αποτελέσματα για την ανάδειξη του ενάλιου αρχαιολογικού πλούτου της Σκιάθου, απεκάλυψε η πρώτη συστηματική υποβρύχια διερεύνηση που πραγματοποιήθηκε στο νησί, υπό την εποπτεία της Εφορείας Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων, από τις 14 έως 25 Μαΐου

Το κλιμάκιο ερεύνησε σε μεγάλη έκταση τις θαλάσσιες περιοχές, του «παλαιού» λιμανιού της Σκιάθου, με το Ενετικό Φρούριο Μπούρτζι, τους Ταρσανάδες, τον όρμο Πλατανιά με τα Τρουλλονήσια την Αγία Παρασκευή και την περιοχή της Κεχριάς.

Στο «παλαιό» λιμάνι, η θέση του οποίου συμπίπτει με αυτή του αρχαίου λιμένα, εντοπίστηκε αρχαίος κυματοθραύστης επί του οποίου σώζεται τμήμα μώλου βυζαντινών χρόνων.

Μεγάλος αριθμός κεραμικών οστράκων κυρίως διάσπαρτα τμήματα αμφορέων, εντοπίστηκαν και στη θαλάσσια περιοχή περιμετρικά του Ενετικού Φρουρίου Μπούρτζι καθώς και στη λιμενολεκάνη του «παλαιού» λιμανιού. Τα σημαντικότερα ευρήματα, ανελκύστηκαν από το θαλάσσιο χώρο της λιμενολεκάνης (δύο ακέραιοι λύχνοι 4<sup>ου</sup> και 6<sup>ου</sup> αι. μαρμάρινο τμήμα που φέρει ταινία και άκανθα υστερορωμαϊκών χρόνων και δύο ακέραια αγγεία ύστερων κλασικών χρόνων).

Στη θέση Ταρσανάδες εντοπίστηκαν συστάδες από φορτίο ναυαγίου υστερορωμαϊκών χρόνων. (φωτ.1)

Σε μικρή απόσταση από το «παλαιό» λιμάνι εντοπίστηκε ναυάγιο βυζαντινών χρόνων με κύριο φορτίο καλυπτήρες (κεραμίδες) μαζί με τμήματα βυζαντινών αμφορέων. (φωτ. 2)

Στον όρμο Πλατανιά σε μικρή απόσταση από την ακτή εντοπίστηκε φορτίο ναυαγίου υστερορωμαϊκών χρόνων έντονα συλλημένο, το οποίο καταλαμβάνει μεγάλη έκταση από τμήματα αμφορέων πακτωμένα στα βράχια.

Οι διερευνητικές υποβρύχιες αυτοψίες πραγματοποιήθηκαν με τη συνεργασία των συναρμόδιων Εφορειών ΙΓ' ΕΠΚΑ και 7<sup>ης</sup> ΕΒΑ, καθώς και με τη συμμετοχή επιστημονικού συνεργάτη της ομάδας του Πανεπιστημίου της Οξφόρδης.