

This book explores archaeological excavations and investigations into the history of the Lykos valley, Turkey. The contributions discuss the latest discoveries at the Ploutonion of Hierapolis; the excavations of the tabernae in Tripolis; the Lykos Valley in prehistory and the second millennium BC; the origins of the marble used in Hierapolis; and archaeo-botanic studies in Hierapolis, among others. Taken together, all the articles gathered here reveal the strong connections between the cities of the valley.

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Landscape and History
in the Lykos Valley

Celal Şimşek and
Francesco D'Andria

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Landscape and History in the Lykos Valley *Laodikeia and Hierapolis in Phrygia*



Edited by
Celal ŞİMŞEK
Francesco D'ANDRIA

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PREFACE

The Upper Maeander basin in southwestern Anatolia stands out with its unusual, colorful, rich and vivid character. The River Maeander rises near Dinar (Kelainai / Apameia) and is joined by the Işıklı (Eumeneia) tributary. It flows, having nourished many ancient civilizations on both banks for millennia, until it reaches the Aegean near Miletos. This geography steps forth, rich with archaeological remains.

The Kocabaş (or Denizli) Man, a *Homo erectus* from the northeast of the Lykos Valley, is dated to 1.2 million years ago, which is important evidence of continuous human life in the Lykos landscape. This evidence is further verified by the recent surveys by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kadriye Özçelik of Ankara University, which have recovered numerous hand axes dating from 750,000 to 250,000 BC. The density of settlements in the concerned region accelerated in the Bronze Age. In the Upper Maeander Valley, Beycesultan, where the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara (BIAA) started excavations in the 1950s, currently continued by Prof. Dr. Eşref Abay, is an important prehistoric site.

Kolossai, in the Lykos Valley, was an important settlement in the Classical period and earlier but Hierapolis, Laodikeia and Tripolis appeared on the stage in the Hellenistic period. Laodikeia, located in the middle of the valley, was particularly active during the Roman Imperial period as a metropolis in trade, arts, culture and sports.

The Lykos Valley is also located at the crossroads of routes connecting Southern, Western and Central Anatolia. Within the valley, Laodikeia is situated as the main junction. This geographical location, fertile land, favorable climate, and the Lykos River, which is connected to a lake in the middle of the plain and which flows into the Maeander River near Sarayköy in the west, all facilitated and contributed to the overseas trade of the region's cities.

With Christianity spreading rapidly in the early Christian period, Laodikeia, Kolossai and Hierapolis assumed a leading position. Laodikeia was one of the "Seven Churches" cited in the book of Revelation, and Hierapolis was the city where the Apostle Philip was martyred. It was also in this period that the Church of the Archangel Michael was built at Kolossai. The cities of the Lykos Valley lost their importance due to

seismic activity in the region, its location as a route for marching armies, and epidemics of plague from the seventh century AD onwards.

Excavations of Hellenistic and Roman periods have been undertaken at Hierapolis by the Italian Archaeological Mission, uninterrupted since 1957. Currently the head of excavations is Prof. Dr. Francesco D'Andria. Excavations at Laodikeia have been conducted by Prof. Dr. Celal Şimşek of Pamukkale University since 2003. A brand new excavation in the valley is the site of Tripolis, undertaken by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bahadır Duman since 2012. Excavations and research conducted at these three leading cities have made a great contribution to the archaeology of the region.

Excavations and restorations conducted at Hierapolis, Laodikeia and Tripolis, the cities in the Lykos Valley, have paved the way for an enormous amount of new data to be obtained, interpreted and presented to academia. In this book, *Landscape and History in the Lykos Valley: Laodikeia and Hierapolis in Phrygia*, published by Cambridge Scholars Press, Celal Şimşek presents the work and progress in Laodikeia, while Francesco D'Andria presents the latest discoveries at the *Ploutonion* of Hierapolis. Bahadır Duman presents the data from the excavations of the tabernae in Tripolis; Tamer Koralay, Kıymet Deniz and Yusuf Kaan Kadioğlu present their analyses of the polychrome travertine quarries near Tripolis and their use in the city; Erim Konakçı, Ali Ozan and Fulya Dedeoğlu focus on the Lykos Valley in prehistory and the second millennium BC; Giuseppe Scardozzi explores the origins of the marble used in Hierapolis through analyses conducted within the frame work of the Marble Quarries in Phrygia Project; and Girolamo Fiorentino presents the archaeo-botanic studies in Hierapolis. Each article here is equally important, and they reveal the strong connections between the cities of the valley.

I would like to thank the contributing scholars as well as archaeologist Ayşegül Arıĝ and the Cambridge Scholars Press team for their efforts in the publishing process.

Prof. Dr. Celal ŞİMŞEK
Laodikeia Excavation House
Denizli, TR 2016

TABERNAE IN TRIPOLIS

BAHADIR DUMAN*

Tripolis is located today in the Buldan District of the Denizli Province, Turkey. In antiquity, it was significant for being at the convergence of the Lydian, Carian, and Phrygian territories (Fig. 1). According to ancient sources, a major trade route from Pergamon via Germe passed through Thyateira, Sardeis, and Philadelphia, before heading towards Tripolis, Hierapolis and Laodikeia¹. This major trade route guaranteed Tripolis its significance for centuries² and, from archaeological materials discovered at the site, the commercial and social relations Tripolis established with other ancient cities situated along this route is becoming increasingly evident. In Tripolis, the archaeological excavations have been conducted jointly since 2012 by the Directorate for Museums in Denizli and the Department of Archaeology of Pamukkale University³. During the four-year process, studies have been carried out in various areas of the city and it has been noted that the 5-meter-thick soil deposit served as a protective cover in all of these areas, meaning that the remains of antiquity have survived with very little damage.

The three excavated tabernae, along with the rare and precious frescoes on their walls, were preserved, thanks to the protection of the soil deposit. The word “taberna” in this article refers to a partially habitable room located on the ground floor and open to the street, which served as a small workshop and may also have been used for local sales. The excavations of two of the tabernae, which are located along the north side of the Colonnaded Street, began in 2013 and enabled us to obtain important data on the commercial life of the Roman Period. These excavations have been

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¹ Ramsay 1890, 49.

² Tabula Peutingeriana indicates Tripolis between Philadelphia and Hierapolis (Stuart 1991). In addition, the milestone proven by Anderson to the northwest of Kadıköy, suggests the ancient road was close to the modern day Alaşehir-Yenicekent road (Anderson 1898, 85).

³ Duman 2013, 179 ff.; Duman – Baysal 2014, 633 ff.

completed. Through the use of geo-radar scanning, a third taberna has been detected on the same axis (Fig. 2). During the excavations carried out in the area concerned, a total of three tabernae were discovered, one of which consists of two rooms (Fig. 3).

The Colonnaded Street is dated to the era of the Early Roman Empire⁴. The fortification wall, situated on the northern portico of this street, was constructed in the late fourth century AD and retained the columns and Doric architectural elements within it⁵. After this period, the fortification wall constituted the southern wall of the tabernae. The southern wall of the Arched Building, which was constructed with travertine blocks in the Late Hellenistic – Early Roman period, constitutes the northern wall of the tabernae. The walls of the tabernae contain panels that were formed with red, black, and yellow bands on a cream background, and were made in a similar style. Some of these panels also contain figurative frescoes.

⁴ For a comparison of the Doric street façades in the cities of Hierapolis, Tripolis and Blaundos, see Ismaelli 2009, 404-407. Based on a comparison of the Doric façades in these three cities, as well as on common features of architectural solutions and the local stones used, Ismaelli proposes the existence of a local workshop that was active in the region. For the street in Laodikeia built during the consulship of S. Iulius Frontinus in AD 84-85, see Şimşek 2013, 114. For the Doric arrangement of the Colonnaded Street in Tripolis brought to light in the campaign of 1993, see Gider 2007, 25 ff. For the model inspiration of these Doric façades built with local stones such as travertine and onyx, D'Andria suggests the Sebasteion in Aphrodisias (D'Andria 2001, 101-103).

⁵ The southern doorways of the tabernae were closed off by the fortification wall; the voussoirs of the Arched Building adjoining the tabernae were dismantled, and a supporting wall was built in the form of a buttress for the existing fortification wall. The construction of the wall can be dated to the second half of the fourth century AD, based on coins and other finds made in the area. This date also casts light on the construction date of the fortification wall surrounding Tripolis. The materials that were used for this include marble architrave blocks, geisons, statue pedestals, and postaments which were dismantled from the buildings of the Roman period and reused in the defensive wall. Fortification walls built in a similar fashion can be found in many cities in Asia Minor (Jacobs 2012, 118 Table 1). Jacobs states that peace prevailed in Asia Minor in the period concerned, and that the dates in question are debatable as there was no extrinsic threat at this time (See Jacobs 2012, 117). In addition to the fortification walls seen in Sardis, Blaundos, Laodikeia, Hierapolis, Aphrodisias, Sagalassos, Perge, Selge, and Side, similar fortifications can be found in cities such as Tripolis and Herakleia Salbake (for Tripolis, see Duman 2013, 183, figs. 2 and 184).

Taberna 1 / Room A

This is adjacent to the east wall of the Early Byzantine Church and to the west of the taberna called Room C. It measures 7x1.80 m. Following the construction of the church to the west in the fifth century AD, the western wall was removed and the majority of the wall containing the church apse penetrated into the western section of the room, thereby leading to its destruction. Due to considerable damage on the northern wall of the room, only some of the frescoes in the lower section have remained in good condition. The section which has remained in good condition is one-fourth of the first room of Taberna 1. The eastern wall of the taberna is also the western wall of Taberna 1, Room B. The wall is 80 cm thick and is 7 m long. Its upper 1.40 m was built with mud bricks (Fig. 4) that were 5 cm thick. The lower part features stone masonry with marble, pebble, and travertine fragments. On the wall are vegetal and geometric frescoes arranged in panels, and borders rendered with red and black on a cream background (Fig. 5). The panels have suffered considerable damage and, as a result, the plant and geometric depictions are crumbling and falling apart.

On the southern end of the eastern wall is a doorway which is 70 cm wide and 1.40 m high. This leads to the second room of Taberna 1 (Fig. 6). The main entrance door of the room must have led to the Colonnaded Street but, even so, the door was obliterated upon the construction of the fortification wall. Furthermore, the area where the door was located cannot be seen, due to the construction of the church which is adjacent to the west of the room. The floors of the taberna were made with lime mortar-tempered compacted earth and, in a small area in front of the western wall of the first room in Taberna 1, this floor has been preserved. The frescoes on the northern and eastern walls also end at this level. A brick floor was unearthed 24 cm beneath the compacted earth floor. The floor's terracotta bricks, which were unearthed in the south of the building, must have been related to the church's phase of use in the fifth century AD. A pipe laid in a northwest-southeast direction was unearthed in the north of the brick flooring (Fig. 7). This pipe starts from the western wall and proceeds under the eastern wall towards the area beneath the ground level of Room A.

Two rows of bricks, comprising of ten bricks, one on top of the other at 1.80-meter intervals, were unearthed in the northeast of the first room. A dense layer of burnt earth was found in almost the same levels as the bricks, which must have been part of the hypocaust system. Concave terracotta pieces, reminiscent of longitudinally cut pipes, were found in the

same area. Because they had been exposed to high temperatures, these slabs lost their original properties and acquired a marble-like character. Numerous pottery items, figurine fragments, bone objects and bowls were found during the studies carried out in the first room of Taberna 1 (Fig. 8), and are a significant find. In addition to forty-eight coins, thirty-four of which are made of bronze and fourteen of silver, a marble statue base fragment was found. All the silver coins are dated to a period between AD 222-268 (Fig. 9), whereas the bronze coins are dated to a time-span from the Late Hellenistic-Early Roman period to the fourth century AD (Fig. 10).

When the hypostyle, strigils, and other archaeological materials discovered during the excavations are evaluated collectively, it may suggest that Room A of Taberna 1 was used as a small baths, affiliated to Room B of the same taberna (Fig. 11). The discovery of pottery and two coins dated to the Late Hellenistic-Early Roman period, indicates that the room was used during these periods. However, the fourteen silver coins dated to AD 222-268, and the complete bowls dated to the middle of the third century AD, that were discovered on the brick floor level of Room A, indicate that the most intensive use was approximately the mid-third century AD (according to the coins of Emperor Severus Alexander and Valerianus, especially AD 230-260), and that its use probably ended because of an earthquake which occurred in the last quarter of the third century AD.

Taberna 1 / Room B

Measuring 7x4.50 m inside, the two-storey Room B is located to the east of Room A and to the west of Taberna 2. One doorway leads into Room A on its western side, while the main entrance leads to the Colonnaded Street to its south. Nevertheless, the main entrance door was closed upon the construction of the fortification wall, as in Taberna 1, Room A.

In the middle of the room, there are traces of two walls that extend in a north-south direction, and a supporting pillar is located in front of the eastern wall of the room. This pillar was erected using stone, brick, and travertine materials. Its purpose was to support the room's eastern wall, which is 80 cm thick, 7 m long, and 3.85 m high. It is also the western wall of Taberna 2. The upper 1.55 meter of the wall was built with mud bricks that were 5 cm thick, whereas its lower section was built with stones. The surfaces of the wall are covered with a thin layer of lime plaster, decorated with colored frescoes.

On the wall is a circular groove which is without plaster. This groove extends diagonally upwards from the floor, at an angle of 60 degrees, to the south of the supporting pillar. This trough must have been the seating for the lateral leg of the wooden staircase leading to the upper floor of the taberna (Figs. 12-13). The western wall of the room, built with mud bricks on stone foundations, is 80 cm wide and 7 m long. It is also the eastern wall of Room A. On the southern end of this wall is a door measuring 64x140 cm, which leads to Room A. Immediately to the north of this is a niche, which is 95 cm high, 60 cm wide, and 30 cm deep. A niche with similar dimensions is also found on the upstairs wall of the section which is above this niche and the door (Fig. 14). The interiors of both niches were plastered over with lime mortar. In the middle of the wall is a recess which is 13-cm wide and which is without plastering. This divides the wall vertically into two.

The northern wall, which was built using stone, brick, and travertine fragments, is 75 cm thick and is also the southern wall of the Arched Building. There are ten rectangular holes in its upper section, intended for holding the wooden beams that carried the upper floor of the taberna. Some thin plaster of lime mortar is partially visible above them, while colored frescoes start right beneath them.

Two columns of the northern portico of the Colonnaded Street are located in the room's southern wall, which is also the fortification wall. The main entrance door of the room must have been between these two columns. In the southwestern corner of the room, a vertical pipe with a diameter of 18 cm was unearthed, adjacent to the column in the west.

The polychrome frescoes on a cream background that are on the eastern, northern, and western walls of the room, were arranged as successive panels and bands (Figs. 15-17). All the rectangular panels observable on all three walls have stylized volute stems terminating in arrowheads⁶. However, there are some differences in dimensions and motifs on the southern half of both the eastern and western walls, although they are in the same style.

A distinction was indicated in the middle of the western wall by means of a wooden post, which was 13 cm wide and stood vertically at the same height as the wall. It is possible to think of a similar implementation on the symmetrical eastern wall. Nevertheless, it probably corresponded to the recess on the western wall. This shows that the northern and southern

⁶ For a comparison of the stylized volute stems witnessed in the wall paintings of Zeugma, Ephesos and some other cities, see Barbet 2005, 203, Fig. 113. Among these, the volute stems of Tripolis are comparable to examples 6-7 in Ephesos, given in Barbet 2005, 203, Fig. 113.

halves of Room B were probably either different parts or sections of the same room. There are main panels situated 55 cm above the floor, and which are 80-88 cm wide and 1.17-1.21 m in length. These are framed by one black, one yellow, and two red lines, which start from the outermost part of the three walls. Between the main panels are narrow panels which are an average of 20 cm wide, and which contain green and red floral motifs. The panels are topped by a horizontal border. On the northern wall and on the northern halves of the eastern and western walls this border is 13 cm thick; on the southern halves of the eastern and western walls this border is 25 cm thick (Fig. 18).

There is a stylized Lesbian cymation (*cyma reversa*) ornamentation on the border. This is contoured with two black lines on the northern wall and on the northern halves of the eastern and western walls, whereas on the southern halves of the walls there are green and red flower motifs in the form of a frieze. A border in the form of a frieze extends along the three walls over the main panels. This frieze is 80 cm tall on the northern wall, 75 cm tall on the northern half of the eastern wall, 61 cm tall on the southern half of the eastern wall, 55-65 cm tall on the northern half of the western wall, and 43-47 cm tall on the southern half of the western wall. While this horizontal frieze contains green and pink flower motifs and figures – generally birds – on the northern wall and on the northern halves of the eastern and western walls, the panel was left blank on their southern halves.

The frieze is bordered at the top by a band: a yellow, a black and a thin red line run from the top to the bottom. This border slopes down along the groove of the staircase which is immediately to its north, creating a trapezoidal panel. However, it is impossible to see how the fresco ended in the south of the western wall, since the frescoes have been substantially damaged. Below each of the main rectangular panels are very stylized black foliates which extend down to the floor. Of the main rectangular panels, there are five each on the eastern and western walls of the room, and four on its northern wall. Only part of each panel is visible in the north and south of the eastern wall, as they remain behind the supporting pillar. In the first panel on the north of the northern half of the eastern wall, a south-facing pheasant was depicted. The second panel contained two pomegranate depictions (Figs. 19-20). Since only part of the third panel is visible, due to the supporting pillar in front of the wall, the depiction on it cannot be identified. The same is true for the first large panel on the southern half of the wall. A running leopard is depicted in the last panel of the wall, located to the south of this panel. The outer contours of the leopard, which is running towards the left, are black, and its yellow body

contains black spots. The wide panel that proceeds over the main panels in the northern half of the western wall of the room, contains parrot and pigeon depictions. These are painted in yellow, green and red, amid flowers from north to south. On the same wall is a depiction of a bowl which is full of a red liquid, possibly wine. In the northern half of the wall there is a yellow squash (*Cucurbita pepo*), in the first panel from the north.

The second panel contains a partridge with a yellow, brown, and black body, a red beak, and red feet. The third panel contains a depiction of three yellow fruits, perhaps apricots. On the red frame line above the fruits there is a Greek inscription with a letter height of 1.5 cm. Not all the letters are legible as they are poorly preserved. Of the panels in the southern half of the wall, the first panel from the north contains a mask depiction in yellow and red⁷. A partridge amid flowers is depicted in the frieze that extends all over the main panels on the northern wall⁸. Two dark green zucchinis (*Recens cucurbita*) with yellow flowers on their tips are depicted in the easternmost panel. Since the other panels are highly damaged, the depictions in them cannot be discerned (Fig. 21). In the studies carried out in the northwestern corner of the room, a fresco fragment was unearthed in front of the northern wall, on which it probably originally belonged. Part of the neck and face of a figure, possibly thought to be Ariadne, has been preserved⁹. A crown of olive leaves is visible on the left edge of the figure's head (Fig. 22). The linear style panels with decorative motifs in their centers, seen on the walls of the Tripolitan tabernae, reflect the fourth style of Pompeii, after which no development of importance is known in the art of wall painting. Examples of this style dating to the last quarter of the second to the early third century AD are known in Ostia, Rome, Tivoli¹⁰, Ephesos¹¹ and lesser places¹².

Conservation work was carried out on the damaged frescoes on the northern wall of the room, and on the southern halves of the eastern and western walls. The terracotta thymiaterion, with the exposed depiction of Eros and Psyche hugging and kissing, takes an essential place (Fig. 23). Of

⁷ For a similar mask in the frieze of vault 36a of house no. 6 in Ephesos, see Zimmermann – Ladstätter, 2011, 105, Figs. 176- 177.

⁸ For similar examples in Ephesos, see Zimmermann – Ladstätter, 2011, 91, Fig. 140; 134, Figs. 252- 254.

⁹ Borhy 2011, Fig. 12.

¹⁰ Ling 1991, 175.

¹¹ The wall painting in the fourth phase house unit on Terrace 2 in Ephesos is similar to those of Tripolis. For the fourth phase wall painting in Ephesos, see Zimmermann – Ladstätter, 2011, 94-120.

¹² For the finds at Brigetio in Pannonia, see Borhy 2011, Fig. 15, 23.

the seashells found in the south western corner, *Hexaplex trunculus* was traditionally crushed to obtain paint. Five bronze coins were also found in this room (Fig. 24).

Taberna 2

The room adjacent to the east of Room C measures 7x4.50 m. On its northern wall is an arched doorway of travertine blocks. This is 1.65 m wide and 2.45 m high and leads into the Arched Building. The western wall, which is 80 cm thick and 7 m long, is also the eastern wall of Room B of Taberna 1. The wall constructed from mud bricks on top of stone foundations has shifted eastwards and become deformed, probably owing to earthquakes and external impacts. The eastern wall of the room was built with double rows of bricks and travertine blocks at 50 cm intervals, using lime mortar. The northern façade of the fortification wall is its southern wall, as in the other tabernae.

On the walls are partially preserved frescoes in two layers, which were applied in different phases (Figs. 25-27). There are panels with vegetal and geometric motifs, formed with bands and borders on a cream background. The panels from the layer beneath were drawn with red, black, and yellow, and decorated with floral and geometric motifs on the inside. However, the wall is divided into panels ranging from 53 to 71 cm in width, and which use black on the upper layer. While no decoration is seen in the panels, a depiction of floral decorations, which start from the floor and give the impression that there is a base under the panel, is present under each panel. Both fresco layers contain graffiti with floral, figurative and symbolic content, as well as graffiti with ancient Greek letters, words, and sentences, later made with incised lines (Fig. 28).

A bench built with stones, bricks and lime mortar, and which measures 50 cm high and 50 cm deep, runs along the eastern, western, and southern walls of the room, as well as some of its northern wall (Fig. 29). The mortar marks have been partially preserved in the section where the 5.5x5.5 cm baseboards were situated, at the point where the bench and the walls intersect. Upon the construction of the fortification wall in the late fourth century AD, rearrangements were made in the room. After the fortification wall and a new fresco layer over a former one blocked the main south entrance, a new bench was constructed. This indicates that the building remained in use for a while after the fourth century AD. Moreover, it was observed that the door leading into the adjacent Arched Building had not been closed. This shows that Room B was also used, together with the Arched Building, during the Late Roman period. Roof

tiles, baseboard fragments and marble veneer fragments in white, blue, grey, brown, green, and red were discovered during the excavations (Fig. 30). Furthermore, the other finds include a variety of pottery and seashells, a total of 54 bronze coins dated to the period between the first century and the fourth century AD (Fig. 31), marble veneer pieces with depictions of Serapis (Fig. 32a), Tyche (Fig. 32b) and Heracles–Hippolyte (Fig. 32c), a fragment of the right foot of a bronze statue (Fig. 33), bone hairpins, and bone spoons and fragments (Fig. 8). According to the data from the coins and pottery forms, it is thought that the building was first constructed in the early third century AD.

The use of these tabernae ended upon the closure of their doorways to the Colonnaded Street – the only entrance doors to Rooms A and B – in the late fourth century AD. This is supported by the pottery and coin findings (Fig. 34). However, as the Room B taberna had one more door to its north, leading to the Arched Building, it remained in use until the fifth century AD, despite the closure of its main entrance in the late fourth century AD. Having said this, the presence of windows at certain intervals on the southern interior façade of the Arched Building, which is dated to the Late Hellenistic – Early Roman period, suggests there may have been a portico adjacent to the Arched Building in the phase preceding the tabernae with which we are dealing today (Fig. 35). Maybe after the portico lost its function after an earthquake, a row of tabernae was constructed in the same area (Fig. 36). The rooms, which must have been constructed in the late second and early third centuries AD, collapsed because of an earthquake that occurred in the third quarter of the same century. Some of them were then abandoned, while others continued being used with renewed activity until the fourth-fifth centuries AD (Fig. 37). The chronological data, detected in the excavations of the first three tabernae along the north side of the Colonnaded Street, will enable us to obtain clearer results in the excavations scheduled to be carried out in this area in the coming years.

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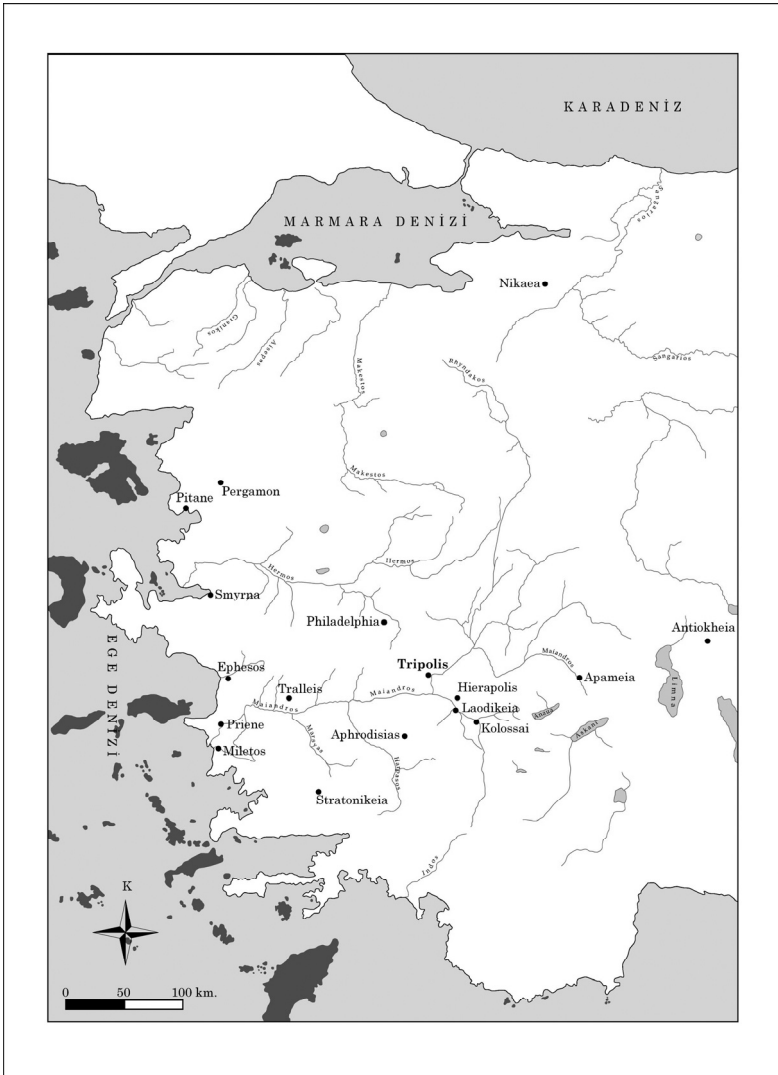


Fig. 1. Map of Western Anatolia

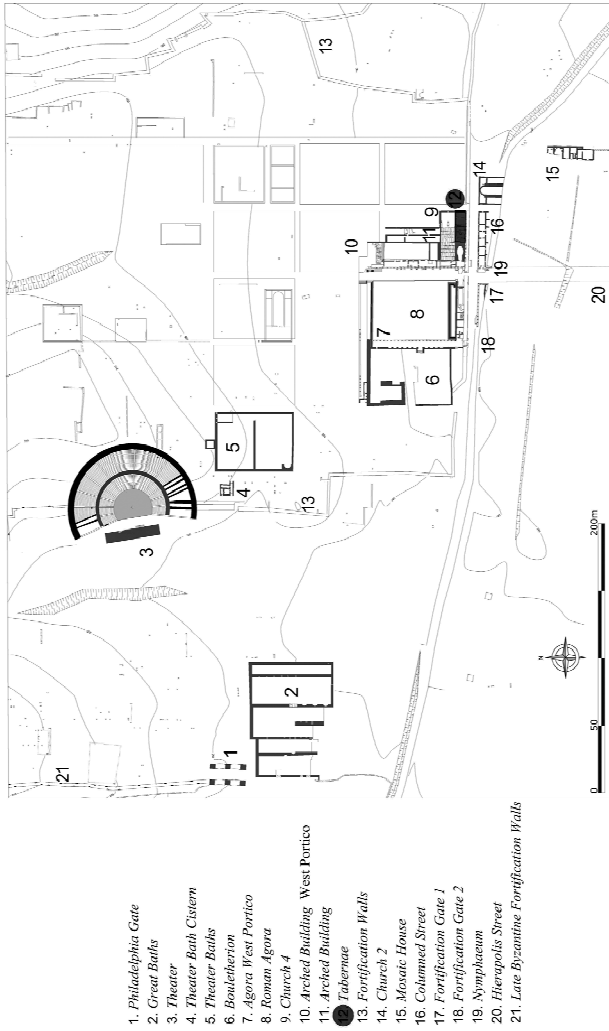


Fig. 2. Plan of city center

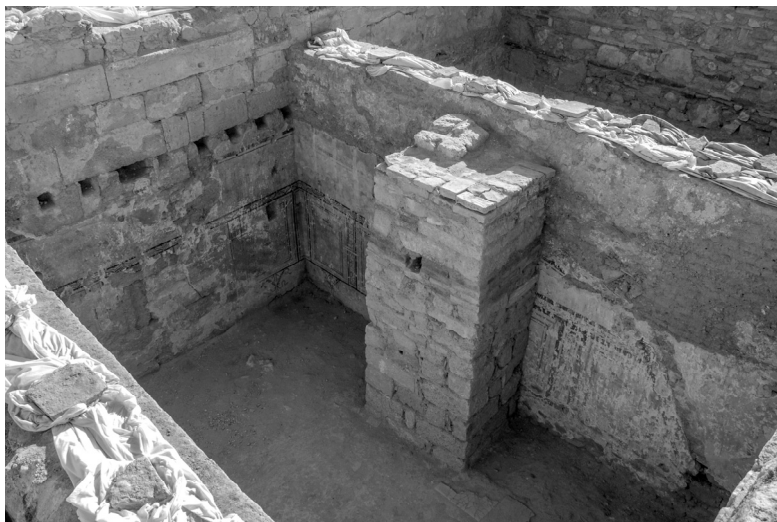


Fig. 3. Tabernae



Fig. 4. Mud-brick walls



Fig. 5. Taberna 1B, wall painting



Fig. 6. Taberna 1, the doorway between Rooms A and B.



Fig. 7. Taberna 1B, terracotta pipeline



Fig. 8. Taberna 1A, bone findings (third century AD).

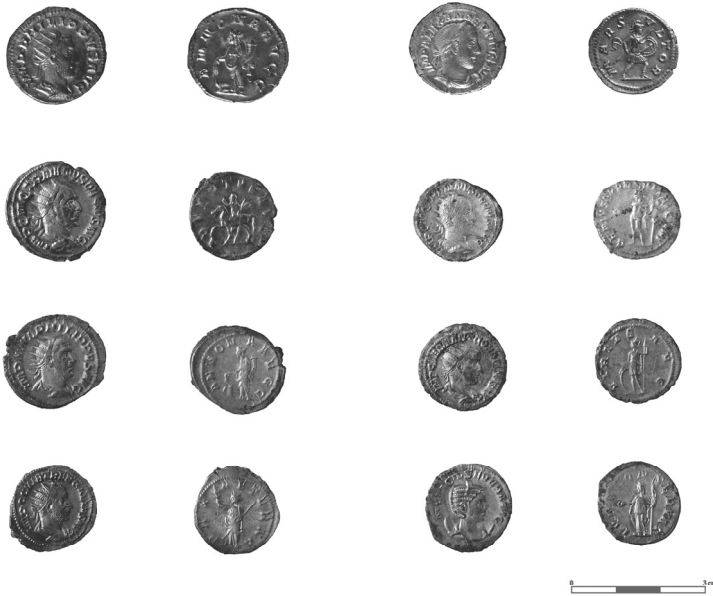


Fig. 9. Taberna 1A, silver coins.

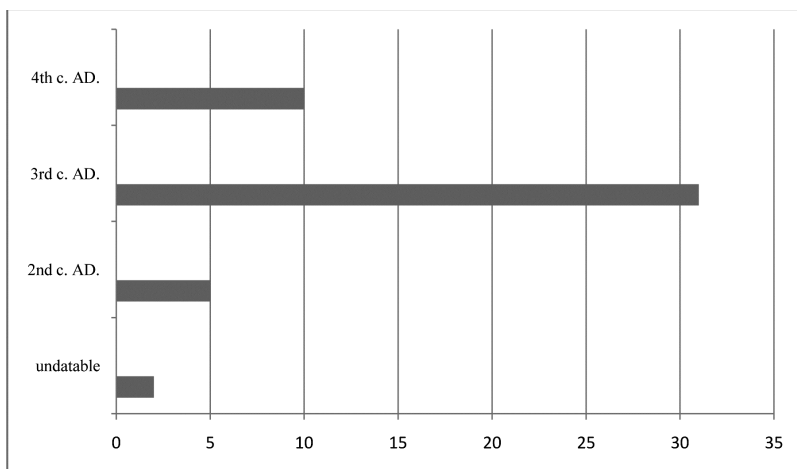


Fig. 10. Taberna 1A, the distribution of the coins.



Fig. 11. Taberna 1A, hypostyle and strigilis.



Fig. 12. Taberna 1B, traces of wooden stairs.

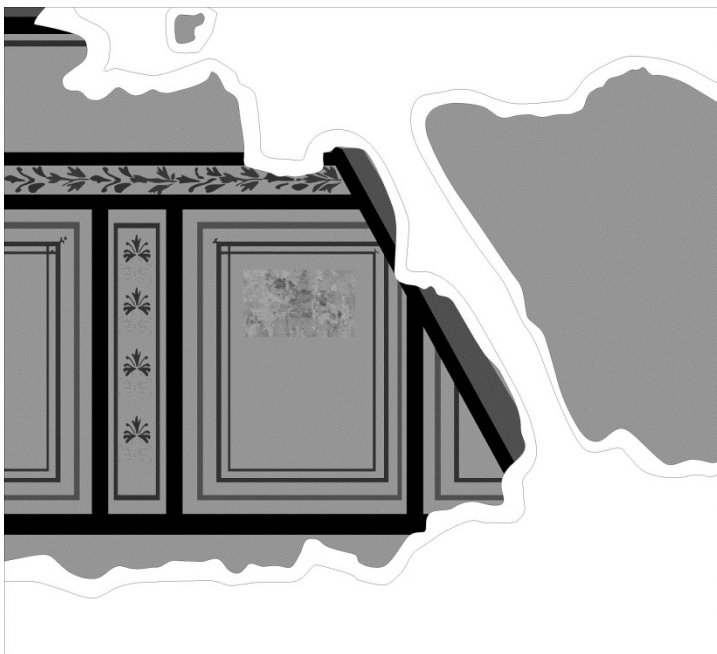


Fig. 13. Taberna 1B, traces of wooden stairs on drawing.



Fig. 14. Taberna 1B, niches of the upper and lower floors.

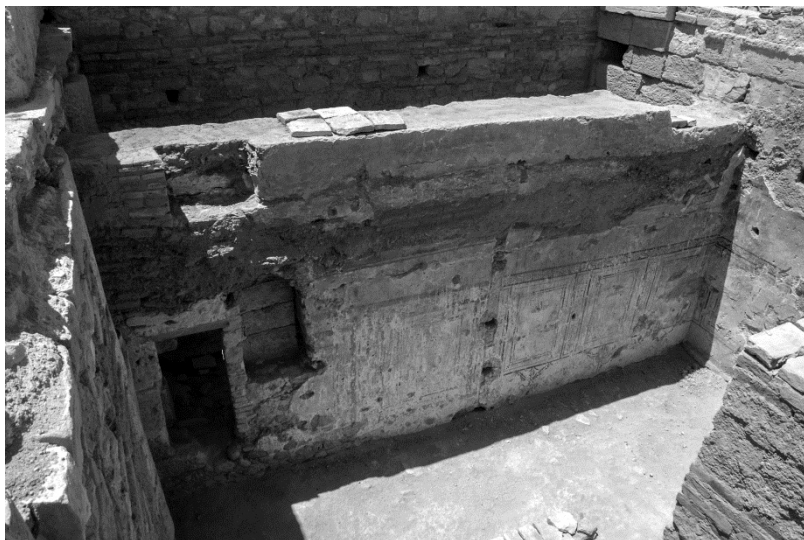


Fig. 15. Taberna 1B, wall painting.

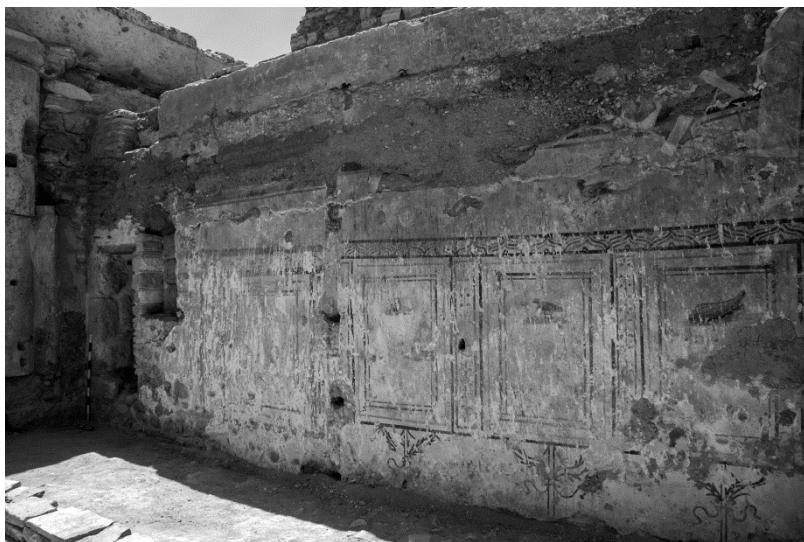


Fig. 16. Taberna 1B, paintings on the west wall.



Fig. 17. Taberna 1B, paintings on the north wall.



Fig. 18. Taberna 1B, drawing of paintings on the west wall.



Fig. 19. Taberna 1B, paintings on the east wall.



Fig. 20. Taberna 1B, drawing of paintings on the east wall.

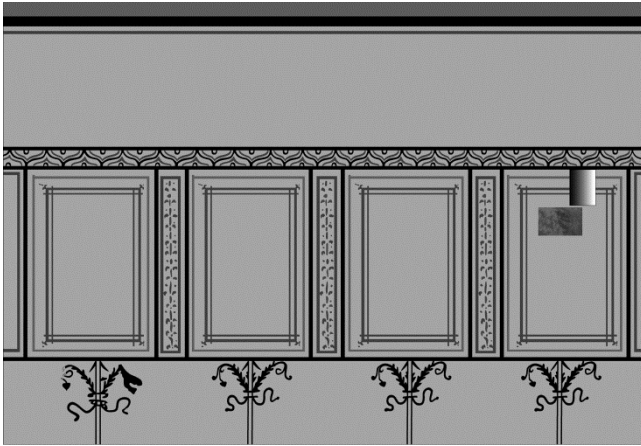


Fig. 21. Taberna 1B, drawing of paintings on the north wall.



Fig. 22. Taberna 1B, fragment of figurative painting (Ariadne?) on north wall.



Fig. 23. Taberna 1B, terracotta thymiaterion (third century AD).

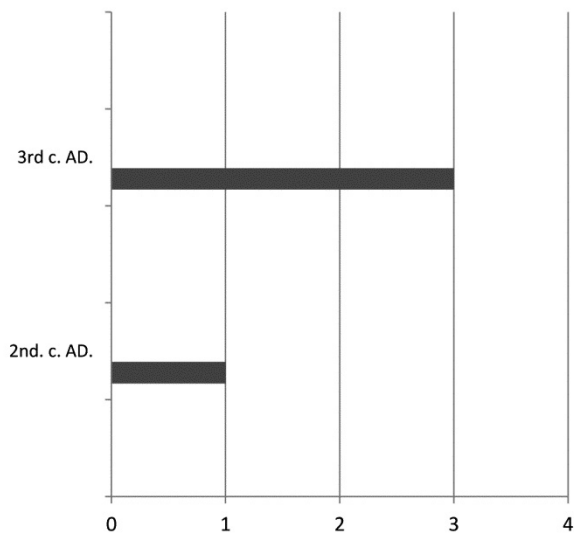


Fig. 24. Taberna 1B, distribution of the coins.

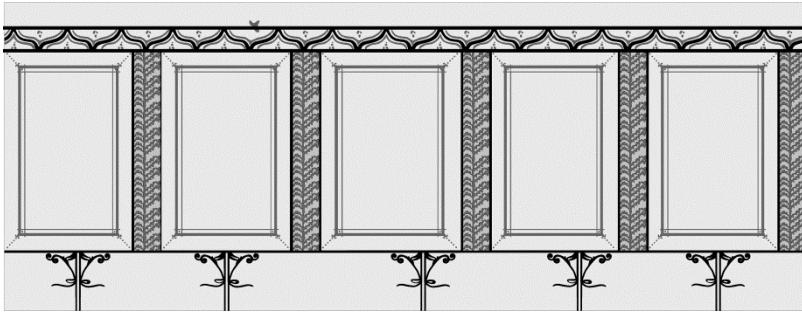


Fig. 25. Taberna 2, drawing of first layer.

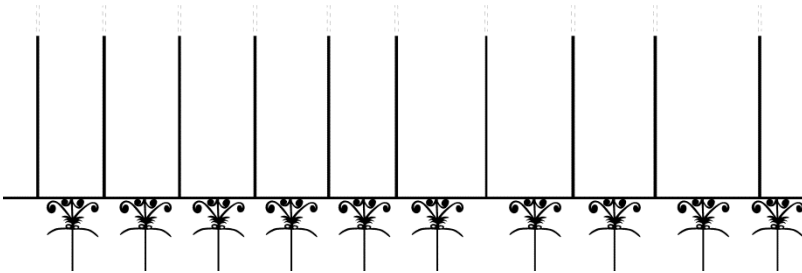


Fig. 26. Taberna 2, drawing of second layer.

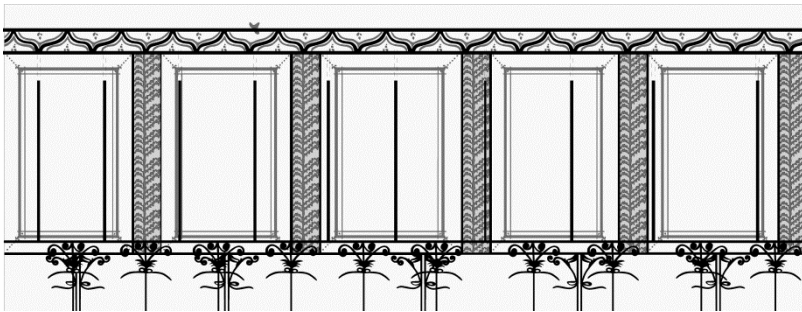


Fig. 27. Taberna 2, drawing of all layers.



Fig. 28. Taberna 2, drawing of graffito.



Fig. 29. Taberna 2, bench.

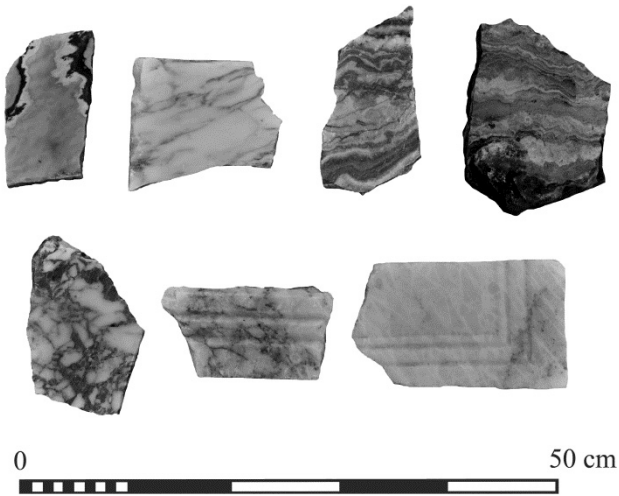


Fig. 30. Taberna 2, marble veneer in various colors.

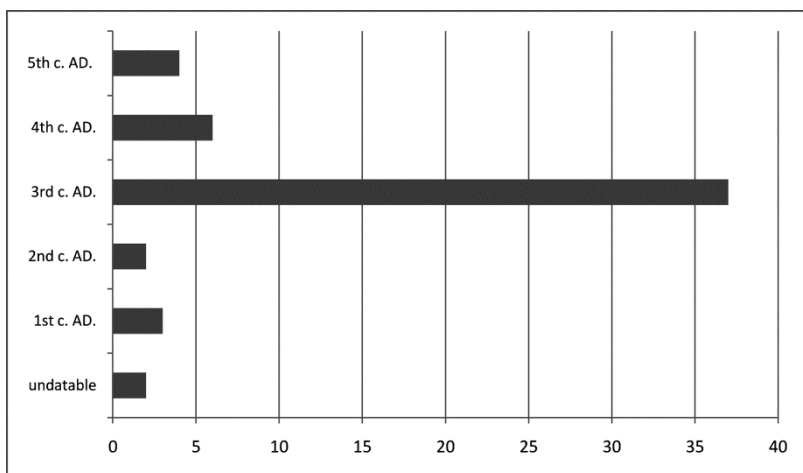


Fig. 31. Taberna 2, distribution of the coins.

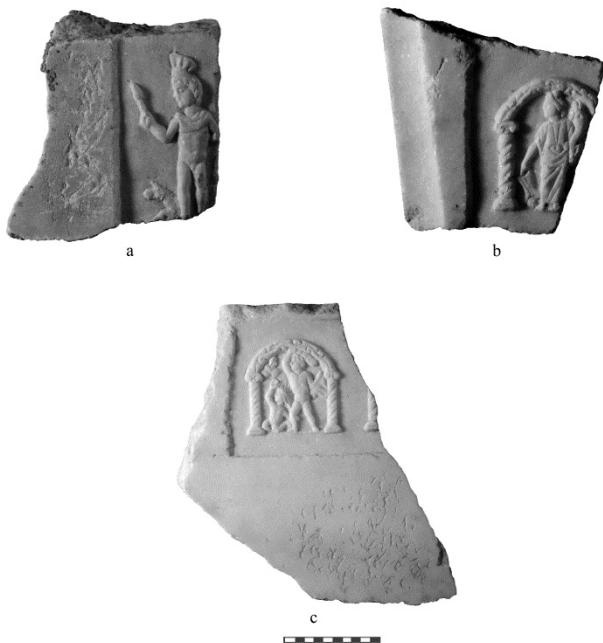


Fig. 32. Taberna 2, marble veneer: a- Serapis, b- Tyche, c- Heracles and Hippolyte (third century AD).



Fig. 33. Taberna 2, right foot of a bronze statue (third century AD).

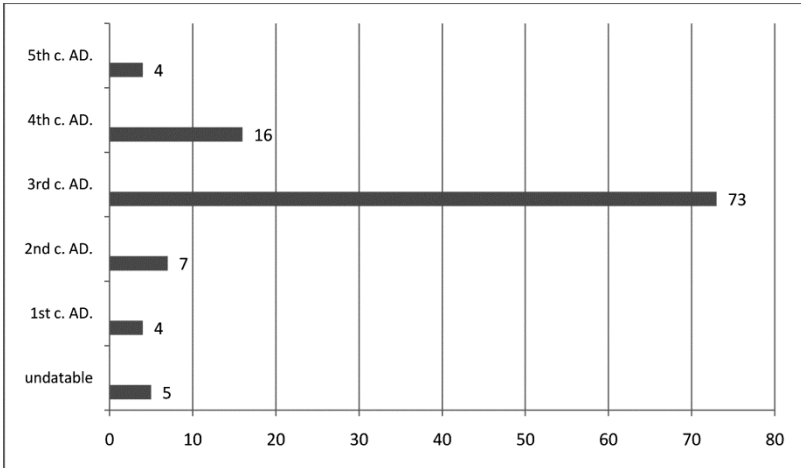


Fig. 34. Distribution of the coins found in the Tabernae.

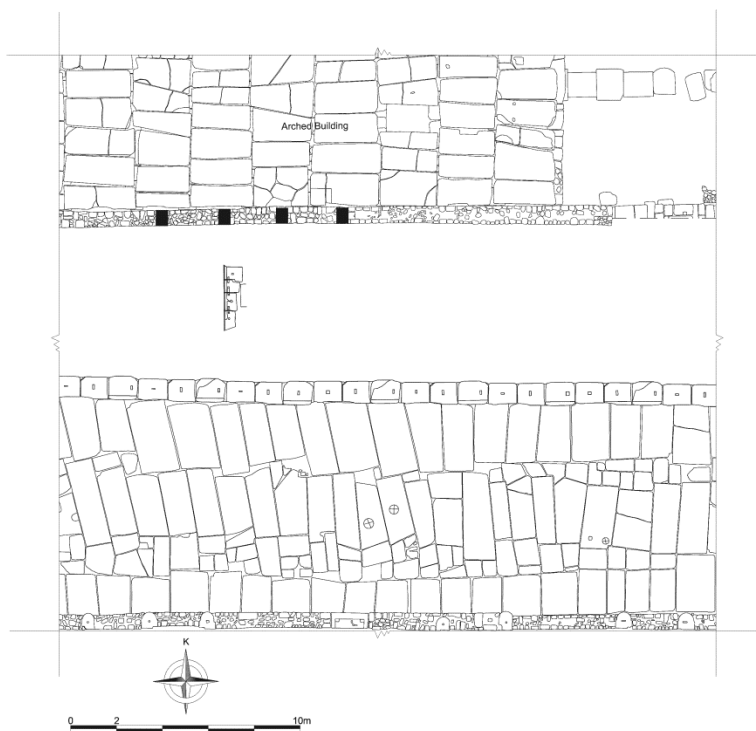


Fig. 35. Drawing showing the first phase of the Tabernae area.

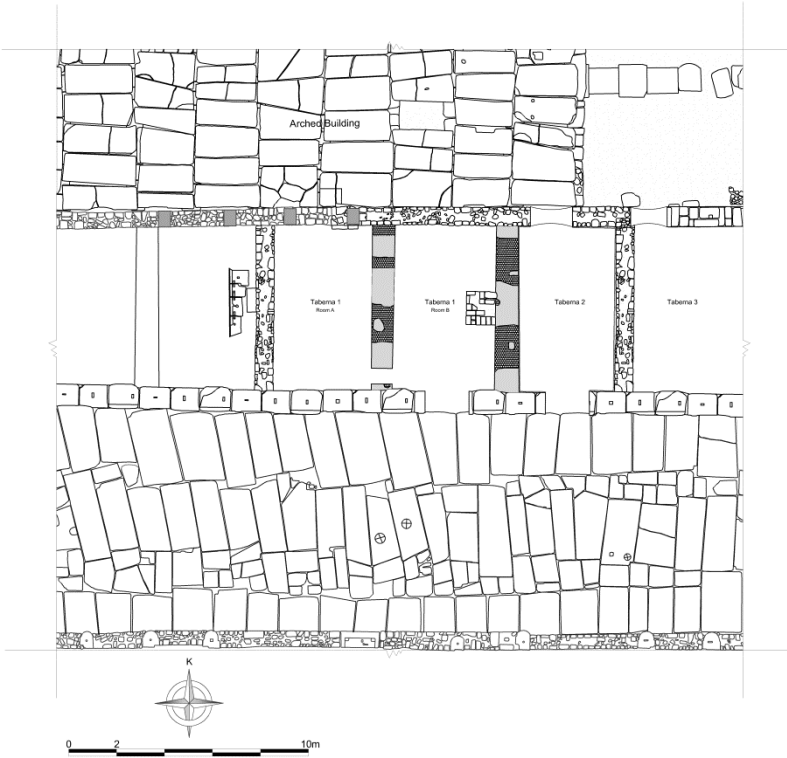


Fig. 36. Drawing showing the second phase of the Tabernae area.

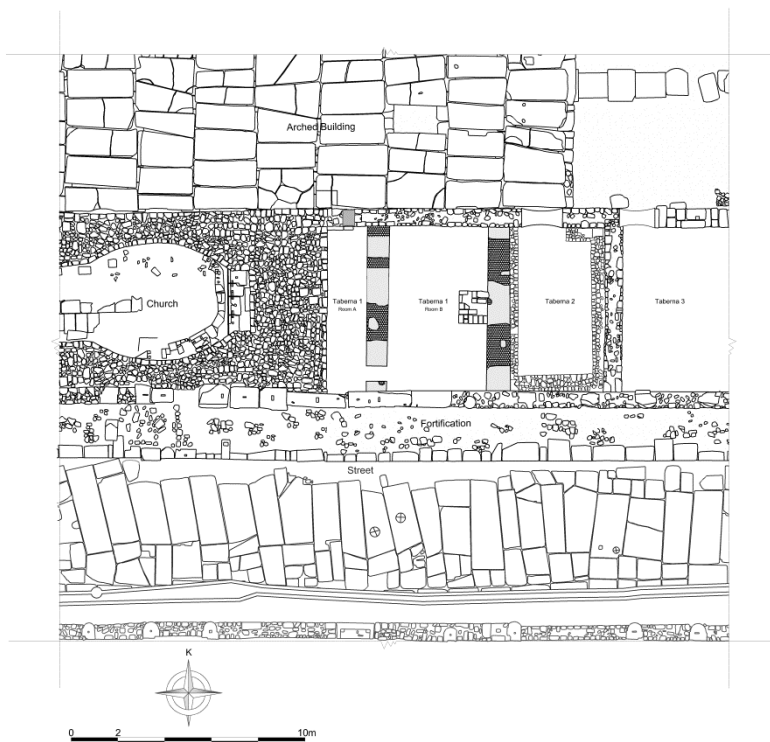


Fig. 37. Drawing showing the final phase of the Tabernae area.