

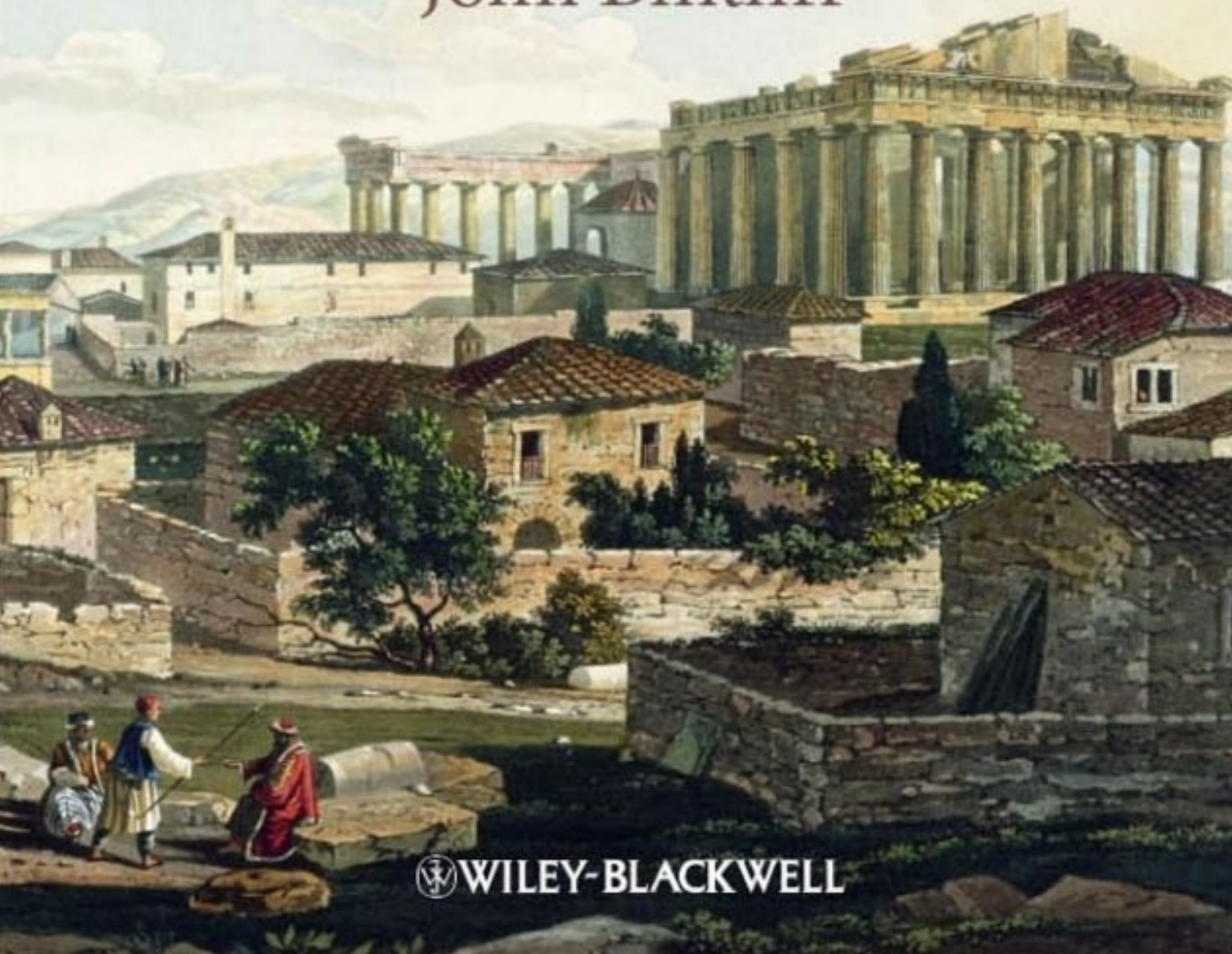
THE COMPLETE

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ARCHAEOLOGY *of*  
GREECE

From Hunter-Gatherers to the 20th Century A.D.

John Bintliff



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# The Complete Archaeology of Greece

*From Hunter-Gatherers to the 20th Century AD*

John Bintliff

 **WILEY-BLACKWELL**

A John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Publication

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*Registered Office*

John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, UK

*Editorial Offices*

350 Main Street, Malden, MA 02148-5020, USA

9600 Garsington Road, Oxford, OX4 2DQ, UK

The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, UK

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*Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data*

Bintliff, J. L. ( John L.)

The complete archaeology of Greece : from hunter-gatherers to the 20th century AD / John Bintliff.

1st ed.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-1-4051-5418-5 (hardback) – ISBN 978-1-4051-5419-2 (paperback) 1. Greece—Antiquities 2. Greece—Civilization. 3. Architecture, Ancient—Greece. 4. Art, Ancient—Greece. 5. Excavations (Archaeology)—Greece. I. Title.

DF77.B626 2012

949.5—dc23

2011049091



*This book is dedicated to*

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*THE PEOPLE OF GREECE*

*for whom 'Philoxenia' (kindness to strangers)  
has always been an essential quality  
of Aegean life*

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- [13.1a](#) The Empire of Alexander the Great, 336–323 BC. A. A. M. van der Heyden, *Atlas van de antieke wereld*. Amsterdam 1958, Map 7.
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- [14.1a](#) “The Deer Hunt”: mosaic floor from the andron of the House of the Abduction of Helen, Pella, fourth century BC. © World History Archive/Alamy.
- [14.1b](#) “Tomb of Philip” at Vergina, Greece (ancient Aigai, principal city of the Macedonian kings), discovered in 1978, if not for Philip II then possibly the grave of Alexander IV, murdered in 311 BC. View from the outside. © akg-images/Hervé Champollion.
- [15.1](#) The conquests of Justinian. F. Delouche (ed.), *Illustrated History of Europe*. London 1993, Figure 2, p. 96.
- [16.1a](#) The later fifth-century AD basilica church of Acheiropiitos, Thessaloniki, view and plan. E. Kourkoutidou-Nicolaidou and A. Tourta, *Wandering in Byzantine Thessaloniki*. Athens 1997, Figures 219 and 220. © Kapon Editions.
- [16.1b](#) The Acheiropiitos church, interior photo: it retains its original marble floors, pillars, and mosaics. E. Kourkoutidou-Nicolaidou and A. Tourta, *Wandering in Byzantine Thessaloniki*. Athens 1997, Figure 223. © Kapon Editions.
- [16.2](#) A military saint from the fifth-century AD mosaics of the Rotunda, Thessaloniki. E. Kourkoutidou-Nicolaidou and A. Tourta, *Wandering in Byzantine Thessaloniki*. Athens 1997, Figure 59. © Kapon Editions.

- [17.1](#) Early to Middle Byzantine ceramic forms. From left to right: Slav ware from the Olympia cemetery; Cretan painted ware; Green-and-Brown Painted Ware; Fine Sgraffito Painted Ware; Slip-Painted Ware. Courtesy of A. Vionis.
- [18.1](#) Plan of the Middle Byzantine double-churches at the monastery of Osios Loukas, Central Greece. Upper: the Panaghia. Lower: the Katholikon. The Katholikon has two entrance halls, the outer numbered 135–137. The crossing of the cross plan with the main dome is marked in the two churches by numbers 139 and 134. The most exclusive sacred areas are the two apse groups to the east (right of the image) shielded by screens. J. Lowden, *Early Christian & Byzantine Art*. London 1997, Figure 133. Courtesy of Professor J. Lowden.
- [18.2](#) The domed centre of the Katholikon of Osios Loukas, ca. 1011–1030 AD, interior view looking east toward the screened apse. © akg-images/Paul Ancenay.
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- [19.2](#) Late Byzantine-Frankish ceramics. (a) Zeuxippos ware bowl and fragment of Green and Brown Sgraffito. (b) Proto-Majolica dish. Courtesy of A. Vionis.
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- [21.1a](#) Distribution of vernacular house types in Greece based on a survey of published surviving historic buildings. Note the dominance of the longhouse-style (Agricultural) for the southern Mainland, Frankish-Venetian styles (Aegean-Venetian) on the islands and Ottoman for the northern Mainland. E. Sigalos, *Housing in Medieval and Post-Medieval Greece*. Oxford 2004, Figure 82.
- [21.1b](#) The traditional single-story or one-and-a-half-story longhouse is the commonest form within the category Agricultural of the distribution map. A seventeenth-century example is illustrated here from Boeotia. N. Stedman, “Land-use and settlement in post-medieval central Greece: An interim discussion,” in P. Lock and G.D.R. Sanders (eds.), *The Archaeology of Medieval Greece*. Oxford: Oxbow, 1996, p. 189, Figure 2. Courtesy of the author.
- [22.1](#) The growth of the Modern Greek State. Wikipedia image.
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