Archaeology and Urban Settlement in Late Roman and Byzantine Anatolia

The site of medieval Euchaïta, on the northern edge of the central Anatolian plateau, was the centre of the cult of St Theodore Tiro ('the Recruit'). Unlike most excavated or surveyed urban centres of the Byzantine period, Euchaïta was never a major metropolis, cultural centre or extensive urban site, although it had a military function from the seventh–ninth centuries. Its significance lies precisely in the fact that as a small provincial town, something of a backwater, it was probably more typical of the 'average' provincial Anatolian urban settlement, yet almost nothing is known about such sites. This volume represents the results of a collaborative project that integrates archaeological survey work with other disciplines in a unified approach to the region both to enhance understanding of the history of Byzantine provincial society and to illustrate the application of innovative approaches to field survey.

JOHN HALDON is Shelby Cullom Davis ’30 Professor of European History and Professor of Byzantine History and Hellenic Studies at Princeton University and the overall director of the Avkat Archaeological Project. His research focuses on the social-economic, institutional and cultural history of the medieval Eastern Roman Empire in the seventh–twelfth centuries; on state systems across the Eurasian world from late ancient to early modern times; on environmental stress and societal resilience in pre-modern societies; and on the production, distribution and consumption of resources in the late ancient and medieval world. He is the author of many articles, monographs and edited volumes, including, with Leslie Brubaker, Byzantium in the Iconoclast Era (Cambridge, 2011) and The Empire That Would Not Die: The Paradox of Byzantine Survival, 640–740 (Harvard, 2016).

HUGH ELTON is a Professor in Ancient Greek and Roman Studies at Trent University and served as permit holder for the Avkat Archaeological Project. He has been Director of the British Institute at Ankara and also directed the Gökşu Archaeological Project. His research focuses on the ways in which the Roman state worked in Late Antiquity. He has published numerous works examining the practicalities of ruling the empire, the impact that the Roman state had on Anatolia, especially on rural areas and the effectiveness of the Roman army. His most recent book...
is The Roman Empire in Late Antiquity: A Political and Military History (Cambridge, 2018).

JAMES NEWHARD is a Professor of Classics at the College of Charleston and served as the field director for the Avkat Archaeological Project. His fieldwork experiences include excavations and survey projects in Turkey, Greece, Albania, and the United States. His research focuses on the development of geospatial methods within landscape archaeology, the emergence of complex state systems, archaeological informatics and ancient economic processes.
Archaeology and Urban Settlement in Late Roman and Byzantine Anatolia

Euchaïta-Avak-Beyözü and Its Environment

Edited by

JOHN HALDON
Princeton University, New Jersey

HUGH ELTON
Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario

JAMES NEWHARD
College of Charleston, South Carolina
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Contributors

**Olivia Adams** holds bachelor's degrees from the College of Charleston in Anthropology and Archaeology. She has worked on archaeological projects in France, Romania, and the Carolina Lowcountry, and conducted several in-depth investigations involving the use of environmental and archaeological data within geospatial modeling systems.

**Peter Bikoulis** is currently a doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto. His research uses Geographical Information Science methods to investigate prehistoric settlement and exchange patterns of the Black Sea region. His publications have appeared in the peer-reviewed journals *Anatolian Studies* and *World Archaeology*, and a number of edited volumes.

**Sarah Craft** is Visiting Assistant Professor at Carleton College, having completed her PhD at the Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World at Brown University in 2015. She has worked extensively in Turkey at a number of archaeological projects, where her research interests lie in the Late Roman and Byzantine landscapes, particularly in regional patterns of devotional movement, and how those patterns relate to topography, patterns of settlement, monuments of early Christianity and the wider travel infrastructure. She is currently working on the sacred landscapes of Byzantine Greece in the Mazi Archaeological Project and on digital initiatives to integrate and expand access to Roman sites across political boundaries in the Southeastern Europe Digital Documentation Project.

**Warren J. Eastwood** is a biogeographer and palaeoecologist who researches past environmental and landscape change in the eastern Mediterranean region over the past 25,000 years or so, focusing mainly on the elucidation of natural versus human-induced vegetation change via the analysis of pollen, spores, non-siliceous fungal and algal microfossils (palynology) and charcoal recovered from peat and lake sites in the eastern Mediterranean. He also investigates east Mediterranean climate change through the analysis of stable isotopes ($^{18}$O/$^{16}$O, $^{13}$C/$^{12}$C) on authigenic carbonates recovered from lake sediments. His research interests extend
Contributors

to the impacts of major volcanic eruptions in effecting environmental and landscape change (tephrology) together with the dating of volcanic ash layers preserved in sediment cores (tephrochronology). Current projects include Past Climate Change and Human Impact in Cappadocia over the last 15,000 years: Modern Pollen-Vegetation Modelling in SW Turkey and Living with the Big River: Environment-Human Interactions along the Büyük Menderes Nehri, SW Turkey.

HUGH ELTON is a Professor in Ancient Greek and Roman Studies at Trent University and served as permit holder for the Avkat Archaeological Project. He has been Director of the British Institute at Ankara and also directed the Göksu Archaeological Project. His research focuses on the ways in which the Roman state worked in Late Antiquity. He has published numerous works examining the practicalities of ruling the empire, the impact that the Roman state had on Anatolia, especially on rural areas, and the effectiveness of the Roman army. His most recent book is The Roman Empire in Late Antiquity. A Political and Military History (Cambridge, 2018).

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NORMAN S. LEVINE is an Associate Professor of Geology and Environmental Geosciences at the College of Charleston. Dr. Levine is an environmental and engineering geologist with a focus on natural and environmental systems modelling, geomorphology, geophysics. He serves as the director of the Santee-Cooper GIS and Remote Sensing Laboratory and the Lowcountry Hazards Center at the College of Charleston. He is a contributing faculty member in the College of Charleston's Data Science, Archaeology, Environmental Science and Geology programmes and has served as the chair for over fifty masters students. Dr. Levine is currently the senior
editor of South Carolina Journal of Geology and serves on several governors’ advisory committees for the states of South Carolina and Georgia.

James Newhard is a Professor of Classics at the College of Charleston and served as the field director for the Avkat Archaeological Project. His fieldwork experiences include excavations and survey projects in Turkey, Greece, Albania and the United States. His research focuses on the development of geospatial methods within landscape archaeology; the emergence of complex state systems; archaeological informatics and ancient economic processes.

Paweł Nowakowski is currently a post-doctorate research associate on the ERC-funded project ‘The Cult of Saints: a Christendom-Wide Study of Its Origins, Spread and Development’ at the University of Oxford. He completed his PhD in ancient history at the University of Warsaw in 2015, having held a number of grants and scholarships for PhD candidates from the Polish National Science Centre, the Foundation for Polish Science and the Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach Stiftung (Cologne, Germany). He specialises in Greek epigraphy of the Roman and Late Antique periods. His first book Inscribing the Saints in Late Antique Anatolia: A Corpus of Early Christian Inscriptions is now in print.

Alan Stahl is Curator of Numismatics at Princeton University and a lecturer in its Departments of Art and Archaeology, Classics, and History. Among the excavations for which he has studied and published coin finds are that of La Isabela, Dominican Republic (the first European settlement in the New World), Princeton’s excavation at Polis Chrysochous in Cyprus, and the ongoing re-examination of the finds at the Princeton-led excavations of Antioch-on-the-Orontes in the 1930s. He is a recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship, the Jameson Award of the American Historical Association and the 2010 Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society.

Frank Trombley was, until his death in 2015, Professor of Byzantine and Near Eastern History at Cardiff University. His many publications on Late Roman and Byzantine history ranged from his now classic work, Hellenic Religion and Christianization, c. 370-529 (Leiden, 1993–1994, reprinted in 1995 and again with an updated introduction in 2001) to detailed analyses of Late Roman epigraphy, of Late Roman and Byzantine military strategy and to critical commentaries on Greek and Syriac texts. His enthusiasm along with his epigraphical expertise were a major contribution to the AAP and he is sadly missed.
Contributors

JOANITA VROOM is Professor in Archaeology of Medieval and Early Modern Eurasia at the Faculty of Archaeology of Leiden University, specialising in Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeology in the eastern Mediterranean and Near East. Much of her research is focused on the social-economic (production and distribution) and cultural aspects (cuisine and dining habits) of ceramics. Until now, she has been working for excavations and surveys in Albania, Greece, Turkey, Crimea, Cyprus, Jordan and Oman. She has published *After Antiquity. Ceramics and Society in the Aegean from the 7th to the 20th century A.C.* (Leiden, 2003), *Byzantine to Modern Pottery in the Aegean. An Introduction and Field Guide* (Turnhout, Belgium, 2005; 2nd ed. 2014), as well as numerous chapters and articles in books and journals.

MARGARET WATTERS WILKES is the Archaeological Site Management Information System Coordinator for the Northeast Region Archaeological Program of the National Park Service, specialising in 3D visualisation of remotely sensed and excavated archaeological data for a new perspective on non-invasive modelling and analysis of archaeological sites. She has worked with archaeological projects around the world including international research programmes Restoring the Ancient Stabiae in Italy, the Avkat Archaeological Project (Princeton University, Turkey) and Where Rivers Meet (University of Birmingham); and is co-principle investigator for the NSF-funded PBS television programme *Time Team America*. Her work currently focuses on assessing and managing the archaeological resources of the Northeast Region of the National Parks in respect of preservation, planning and interpretation.

STEPHEN WILKES is Vice President and Director of 3D Services for Feldman, a Boston-based remote-sensing, laser scanning and survey company, and specialises in airborne and terrestrial laser scanning, landscape survey and 3D visualisation with a focus on integration of new technologies. He has collaborated on a wide range of archaeological and landscape investigations, including the National Geographic funded Giza Plateau Mapping Project (University of Birmingham, Egypt), the Avkat Archaeological Project (Princeton University, Turkey), the Three Tier Survey for San Giovanni in Laterano (Newcastle University) and the Saint Croix Island International Historic Site Survey (National Park Service, USA), along with multiple preservation-focused survey and visualisation initiatives.

HAKAN YİĞİTBAŞIOĞLU is a geomorphologist who researches physical geography and palaeogeography particularly via geomatic (GIS) applications. His main research interests include environmental changes and
environment-human interactions associated with river catchments and lake basins (palaeogeography of past lake levels), volcanic provinces and semi-arid areas. He is an active collaborator on international projects including KOPAL (Late Quaternary environmental history of the Konya Plain, south-central Turkey), ENVNET (a multi-disciplinary research project investigating environmental change in north-east Turkey) and Environment and Landscape Change in Cappadocia, Turkey. His research interests also have a strong applied focus and include contemporary environmental problems and environmental protection. Current projects include Past Climate Change and Human Impact in Cappadocia over the Last 15,000 Years and Living with the Big River: Environment-Human Interactions along the Büyük Menderes Nehri, SW Turkey.
Preface

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1 **Specialist team members:** Kutlu Akalın (Historian/Resource manager, Mardin University), Atakan Akçay (Archaeologist, Tokat University), Will Anderson (Ceramics, University of Melbourne), Andy Baker (Birmingham), Peter Bikoulis (super-intensive survey/office manager, Trent University/Toronto), Sarah Craft (GIS/pathways analysis, Brown University), Richard Cuttler (Birmingham University), Andrea De Giorgi (GIS, Case Western University), Warren Eastwood (Palaeoenvironment, Birmingham University), Chris Gaffney (Geophysics, University of Bradford), Chris Goodmaster (Geophysics, University of Arkansas), Minna Heaton (Illustrations, College of Charleston), Mark Kincey (Geophysics, University of Birmingham), Fotini Kondyli (Ceramics assistance, University of Amsterdam), Sarah Legendre (GIS, College of Charleston), Norm Levine (GIS/satellite imagery, College of Charleston), Michael Lobb (Geophysics, University of Birmingham), Sean Lockwood (Archaeologist/Records manager, Trent University), Marie McMenamin (Illustrations, College of Charleston), Lale Özgenel (Extensive survey, METU), Arzu Özşavaşçı (Architect, Istanbul), Angelina Phebus (GIS/fieldwalker, College of Charleston), Alessandra Ricci (Village survey, Koç University), Shannan Stewart (Ceramics, University of Cincinnati), Frank Trombley† (Epigraphy, Cardiff University), Molly Van Ostran (GIS, College of Charleston), Joanita Vroom (Ceramics, Leiden University), Margaret Watters Wilkes (Geophysics, Birmingham University), Steve Wilkes (GIS/satellite imagery, Birmingham University), Hakan Yiğitbaşoğlu (Geomorphology, Ankara University).

1 Institutional affiliations are from the period of the survey.
Preface

Field Survey Team Leaders: Zachary Chitwood (Princeton University), Zach Knox (super-intensive survey, Trent University), Elijah McStotts (College of Charleston), Jordan Pickett (University of Pennsylvania), Jack Tannous (Princeton University).

Field Survey Team Members: Tuna Artun, Sara Brooks, Mark de Groh, Nebojša Stanković, Lain Wilson, Jonathan Winnerman (Princeton University); Daniel Burkard, Justin Carlson, Anna Duvall, Courtney Francis, Laura Grantham, Katherine Harden, Ross Holbrook, Elizabeth Laforgia, Leah Manatis, Christopher Mathewes, Brittany Nycum, Kelly Tomlinson, John Wall (College of Charleston); Heather Boyd, Baisel Collings, Jeffrey Curtis, Adam Foreman, Katie-Lynn Gushue, Gwilym Hayward, Danielle Hudson, William Innes, Colleen Johnston, Stevie Kew, Darryl Trautman, Sarah Werner (Trent University). Other universities: Ayşe Türkan Pilavcı (Boğaziçi University Museum), Benjamin Anderson (Rutgers), Ludovic Bender and Véronique Sletta (Fribourg University), Tülin Kaya (Tokat University/METU), Damla Arslan (Boğaziçi University), Filiz Tütüncü (University of Victoria), Cristina Carile (Bologna), Isobel Finkel (Cambridge University), Marilyne Schefer (Freiburg), Candace Weddle (University of Southern California).

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A Note on Figures, Maps and Tables

Archaeological reports traditionally and necessarily include a large number of figures, drawings, plans, maps and other illustrative material, which generally means that they appear only in specialist publication series and reach a limited readership. We were keen to reach a wider readership, to which end we decided to approach an academic publisher with a broader remit through which we believed we could achieve this aim. One of the disadvantages of this route, however, is that the commercial expense of reproducing all our visual material in the format that we preferred became prohibitive.

Rather than abandon our strategy, therefore, we have chosen to retain a minimum of illustrative material in the hard-copy publication, but to make all our material available online, and to direct readers to the location at which they will be able to access the imagery. The full locational reference is made in the notes for each and every individual image. While we are aware of some disadvantages attendant upon this system of referencing, we also believe that making our material available to a wider scholarly readership balances any such disadvantages.

Abbreviations

**AB**  
*Analecta Bollandiana*

**ACO**  

**AE**  
*L’Année Epigraphique*

**AS**  
*Anatolian Studies*

**AASS**  
*Acta Sanctorum* (Paris 1863–1940)

**BAR**  
*British Archaeological Reports*

**BCH**  
*Bulletin de correspondance Hellénique*

**BHG**  

**BHG, Auct.**  

**BHL**  
*Bibliotheca Hagiographica Latina* (Subsidia hagiographica 6. Brussels 1949)

**BIA**  
*British Institute (of Archaeology) at Ankara*

**BMGS**  
*Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies*

**BZ**  
*Byzantinische Zeitschrift*

**CIG**  
*Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, ed. A. Böckh (vols.1 and 2), I. Franz (vols. 3ff.) (Berlin 1828–)

**CIL**  
*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, edd. Th. Mommsen, O. Hirschfeld, A. von Domaszewski et al. (Berlin 1863–)

**CIRB**  
*Corpus Inscriptionum Regni Bosporani*, ed. V. Struve (Moscow 1965)

**CFHB**  
*Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae*

**CSEL**  
*Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum*

**CSHB**  
*Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae*
Abbreviations

DOC

DOP
Dumbarton Oaks Papers

DOS

DOT
Dumbarton Oaks Texts

EA
Epigraphica Anatolica

EEBS
Ἐπετηρὶς Ἑταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν

FiE IV 3

GNS 1950–2010
Abbreviations


I. ADRAMYTTEION

I. ALEXANDREIA TROAS
Ricl, M. 1997. The inscriptions of Alexanderia Troas (Bonn)

IAph2007

See also:
ala2004

I. CILICIA

I. von Ephesos

I. IZNIK/NIKAIA

I. Mus. Yozgat
Wallner, C. 2011. Die Inschriften des Museums in Yozgat (Vienna)

I. NORTH GALATIA

I. PRUSA AD OLYMPUM
xxvi  Abbreviations


ILS  *Inscriptiones latinae selectae*, ed. H. Dessau (Berlin 1892-191)


JHS  *Journal of Hellenic Studies*


JÖB  *Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinistik*

JThS  *Journal of Theological Studies*


Abbreviations

P., Günther, W., Ehrhardt, N., Feissel, D., and Weiss, P. 2006 (Berlin-New York)

ODB

Papyri

PCBE 3

PG

PGL

PLP

PLRE

PmbZ

REB
Revue des Études Byzantines

RIC
Roman imperial coinage, X: the divided empire and the fall of the western parts, AD 395–491, ed. J.P.C. Kent (London 1994)

RRMAM
Roman roads and milestones of Asia Minor. See French 2013, 1998a, 1980

SEG
Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum, ed. J.J.E. Hondius, A.G. Woodhead (Leiden 1927–)

SGO
Abbreviations

SP

Studia Pontica. See Anderson 1903; Anderson, Cumont, and Grégoire 1910

TIB


TM

Travaux et Mémoires
### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ZPE</td>
<td><em>Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik</em></td>
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