4.1. Marble quarries in Roman Asia Minor.
4.3. Major sources of colored marbles exported from Asia Minor.

Marble sources from left to right by row:

1 Lasos  
2 Chios  
3 Teos  
4 Pergamon granite  
5 Troad granite  
6 Lesbos  
7 Proconnesos  
8&9 Bithynia marble varieties  
10 Dokimeion


4.9. Detail of preserved portion of Roman quarries at Dokimeion. Photo: author.
4.10. Label on Dokimeion quarry block. Photo: author.

4.11. Unfinished statue of Hanging Marsyas or Tyrannicide. Photo: author.


4.15. Block with stepped surface, intended as revetment. Photo: author.
5.2. Ephesus urban plan. After Austrian Archaeological Institute Ephesus excavations.
5.3. Tectonic map of Western Anatolia and geological of Ephesus quarries: (a) geology of Aegean region; (b) geological map of the study area and the approximate locations of the 16 sampled quarries. After Yavuz, Bruno, and Attanasio 2011.
5.4. Map of Ephesus quarries.

5.5. Panayırdağ quarries. Photo: author.

5.7. Belevi quarries. Photo: author.

5.9. Detail of streaky blue and white marble from Hasançavuslar quarries. Photo: author.
5.10. Isotopic distribution of 12 white marble sources sampled in region around Ephesus – the numbers assigned to the statistical ellipses correspond to geological map of Ephesus quarries listed in Figure 5.2. After Yavuz, Bruno, and Attanasio 2011.
5.11. Tetragonos agora at Ephesus. Photo: author.
5.12. Monolithic columns from theater scaenae frons at Ephesus. Photo: author.

5.15. Dokimeion columns in the façade of Celsus library at Ephesus. Photo: author.

5.17. Opus sectile decoration from Terrace House 2 marble hall. Photo: author.
5.20. Carbon and oxygen isotopic results from Terrace House 2 samples as plotted against Ephesian and Proconnesian quarries. Author.

5.27. Geological map of Tmolus region. After Hanffmann 1983.

5.30. Selection of marble revetment excavated from Wadi B temple at Sardis. Photo: author.

5.31. Detail of Chemtou columns in Bath-Gymnasium complex at Sardis. Photo: author.
5.32. Dokimeion columns in Bath-Gymnasium complex at Sardis. Photo: author.

5.33. Reused Mysian granite columns in south wall of synagogue at Sardis. Photo: author.
5.34. Pedimented shrines in synagogue at Sardis. Photo: author.

5.35. Marble revetment excavated from Synagogue. Photo: author.
5.36. Late Roman colonnades behind Bath-Gymnasium complex at Sardis. Photo: author.

5.37. Faux-marble panels (room 6) in urban townhouses at Sardis. Photo: author.

6.3. Quarries near southern necropolis. Photo: author.
6.6. Marble revetment from Sagalassos Bath complex, as identified by M. Corremans. Photo: author.
6.7. Hera statue from Nymphaeum in lower agora at Sagalassos. Photo: author.
6.8. Satyr, identified as Dokimeion marble, from Hadrianic nymphaeum at Sagalassos. Photo: author.
6.9. Dionysos and Satyr (1), identified as Aphrodisian marble, from Antonine nymphaeum at Sagalassos. Photo: author.
6.10. Dionysos and Satyr (2), identified as Aphrodisian marble, from Antonine nymphaeum at Sagalassos. Photo: author.
6.11. Nemesis, identified as Dokimeion marble, from Antonine nymphaeum at Sagalassos. Photo: author.