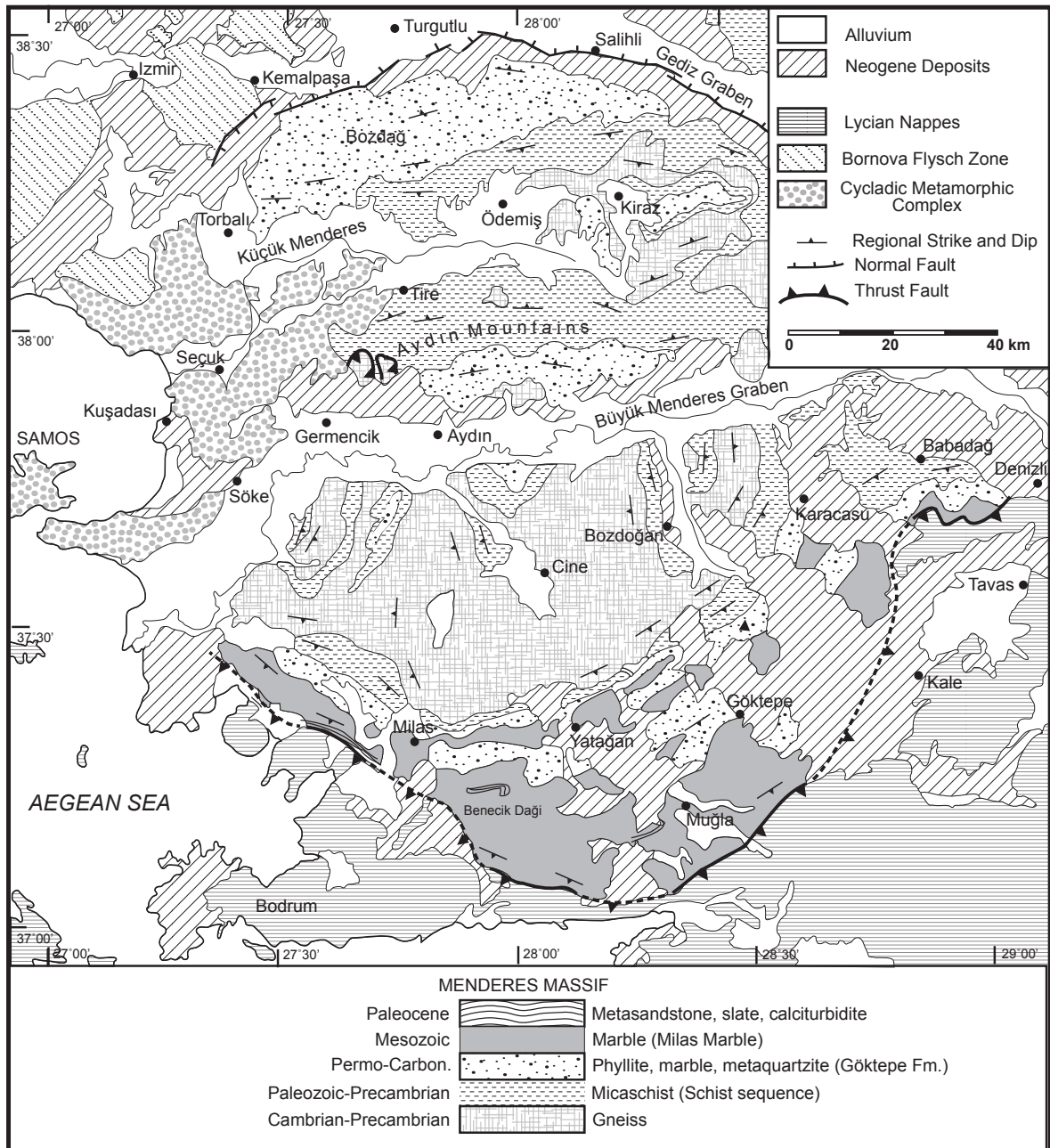


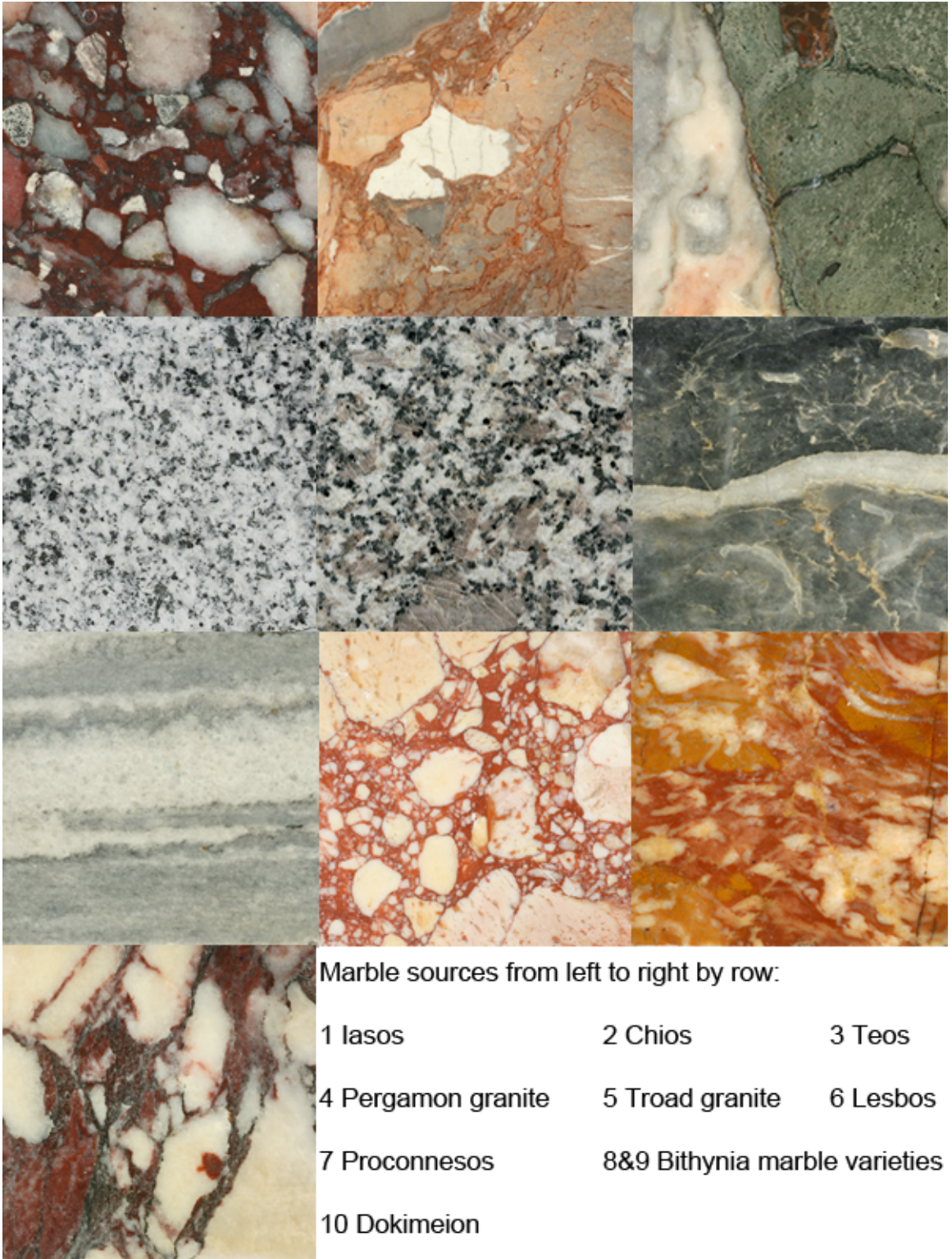
- Cities with extensive marble resources (labeled)
- Smaller cities with marble resources
- Major exporting quarries



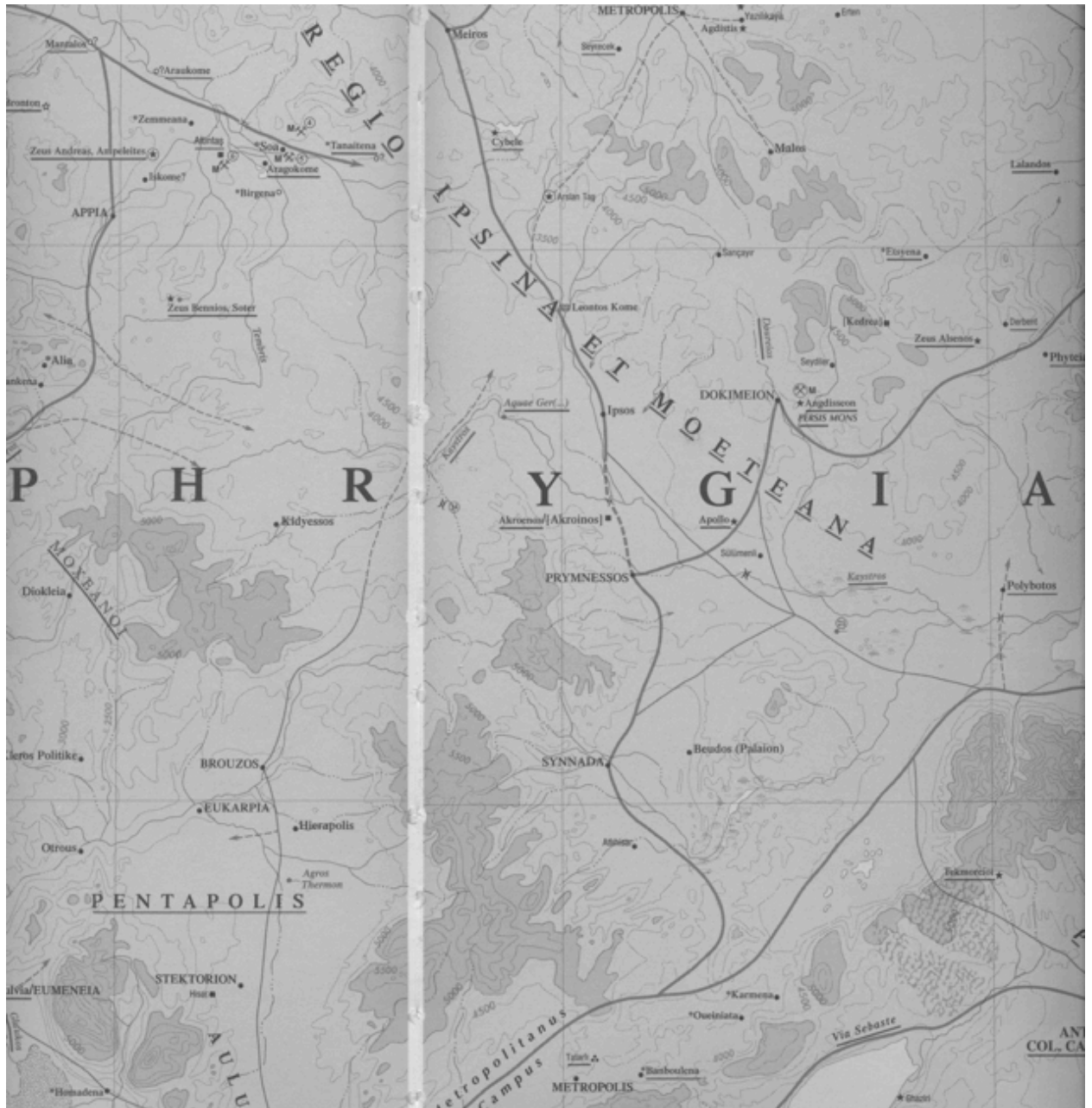
4.1. Marble quarries in Roman Asia Minor.



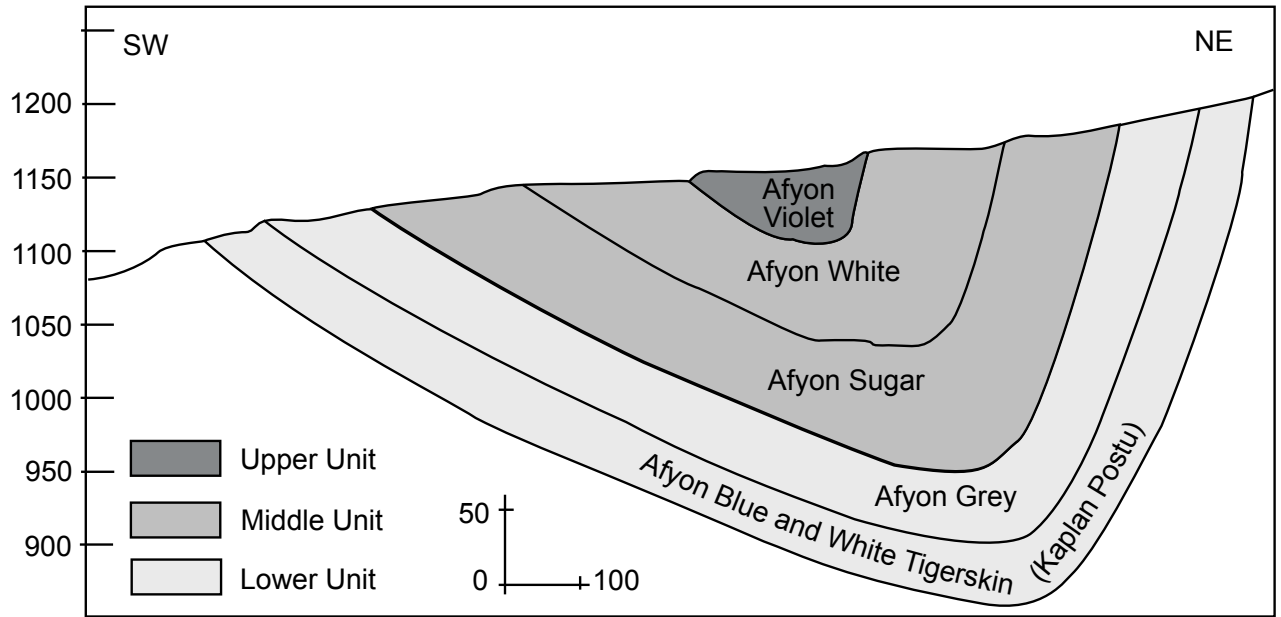
4.2. Menderes massif formation. After Okay 2001.



4.3. Major sources of colored marbles exported from Asia Minor.



4.4. Map of the environs of Dokimeion, Phrygia. Barrington Atlas 2000.



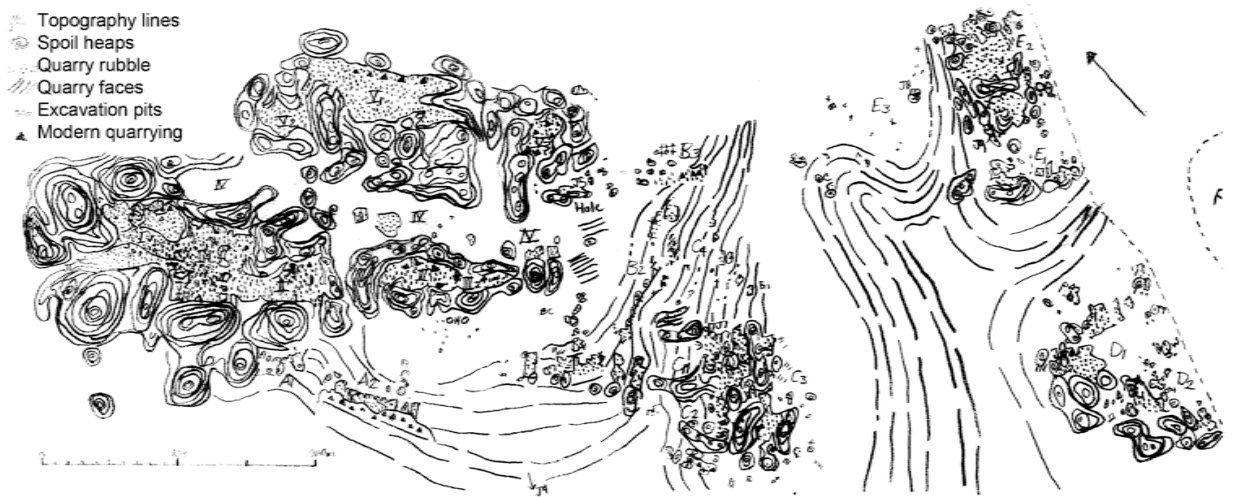
4.5. Stratigraphy of Dokimeion marble. After Çelik and Sabah 2008.



4.6. Scaenae frons of theater at Hierapolis. Photo: author.



4.7. General view of modern quarries at Iscehisar. Photo: author.



4.8. Map of Dokimeion quarries. After Röder 1971.



4.9. Detail of preserved portion of Roman quarries at Dokimeion. Photo: author.



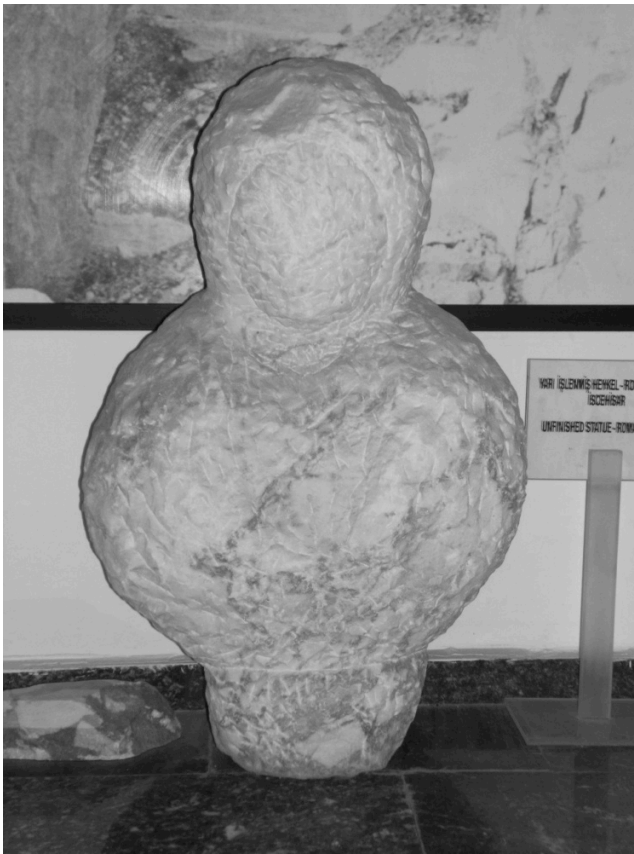
4.10. Label on Dokimeion quarry block. Photo: author.



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



4.12. Unfinished statue of a boy. Photo: author.



4.13. Unfinished portrait bust of woman, bust rendered in pavonazetto. Photo: author.



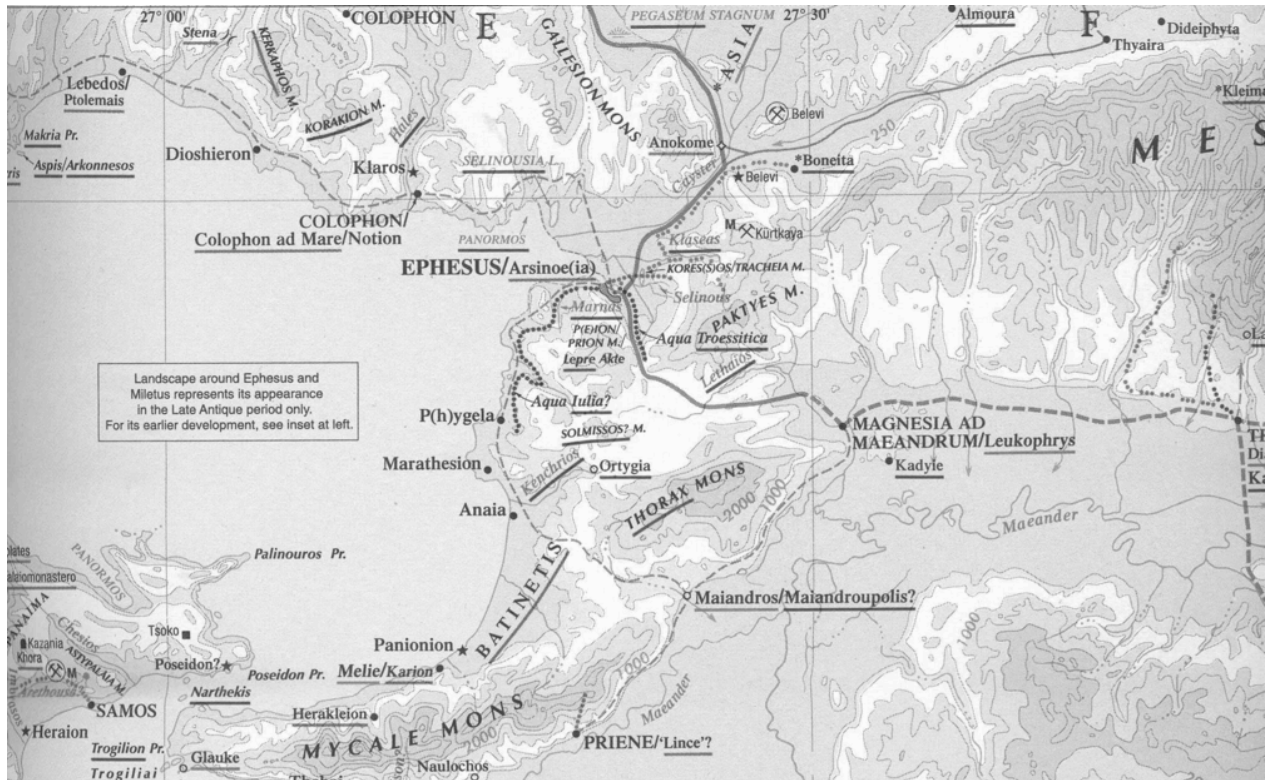
4.14. Bundled monolithic columns in quarry state. Photo: author.



4.15. Block with stepped surface, intended as revetment. Photo: author.



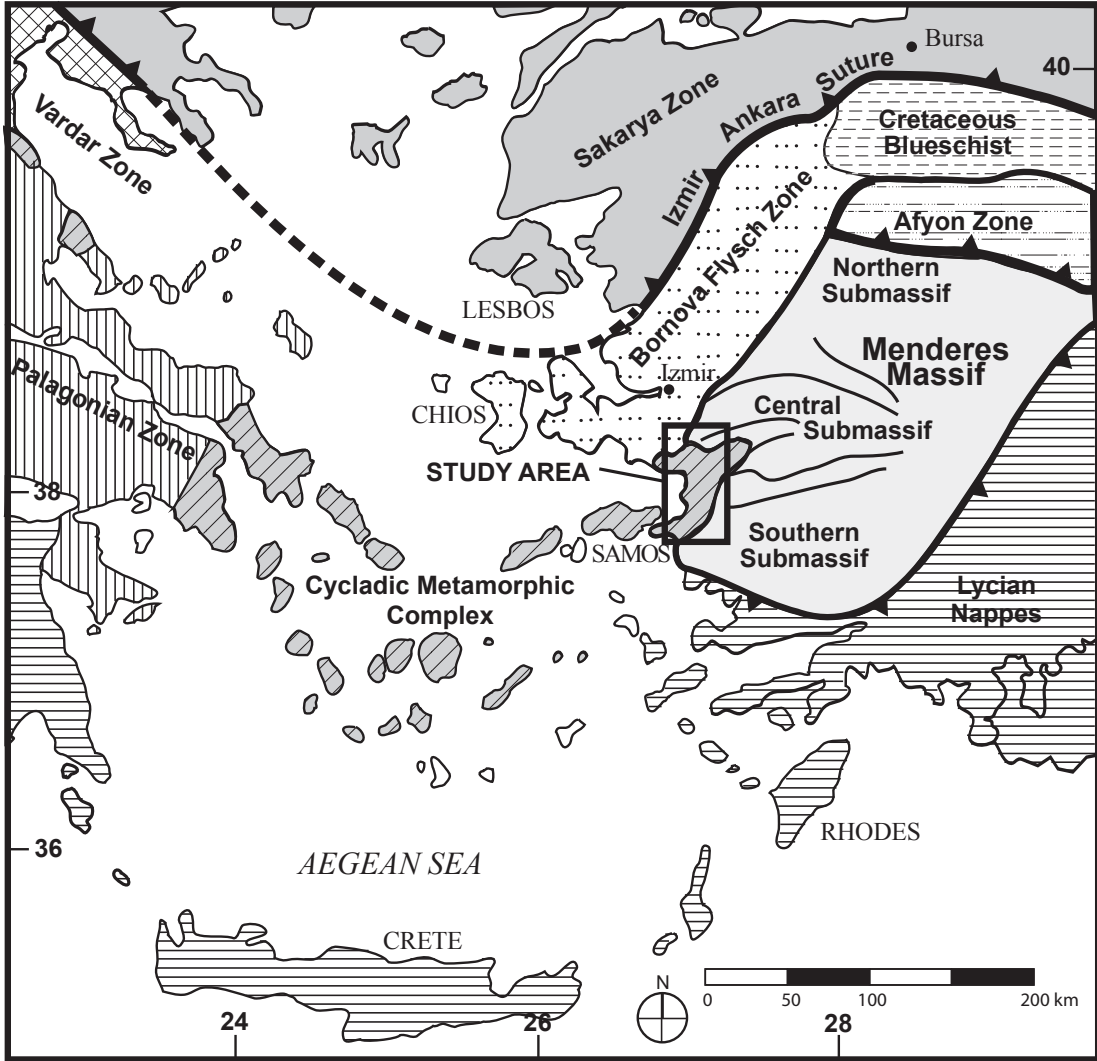
4.16. Türstein in Afyon Museum. Photo: author.

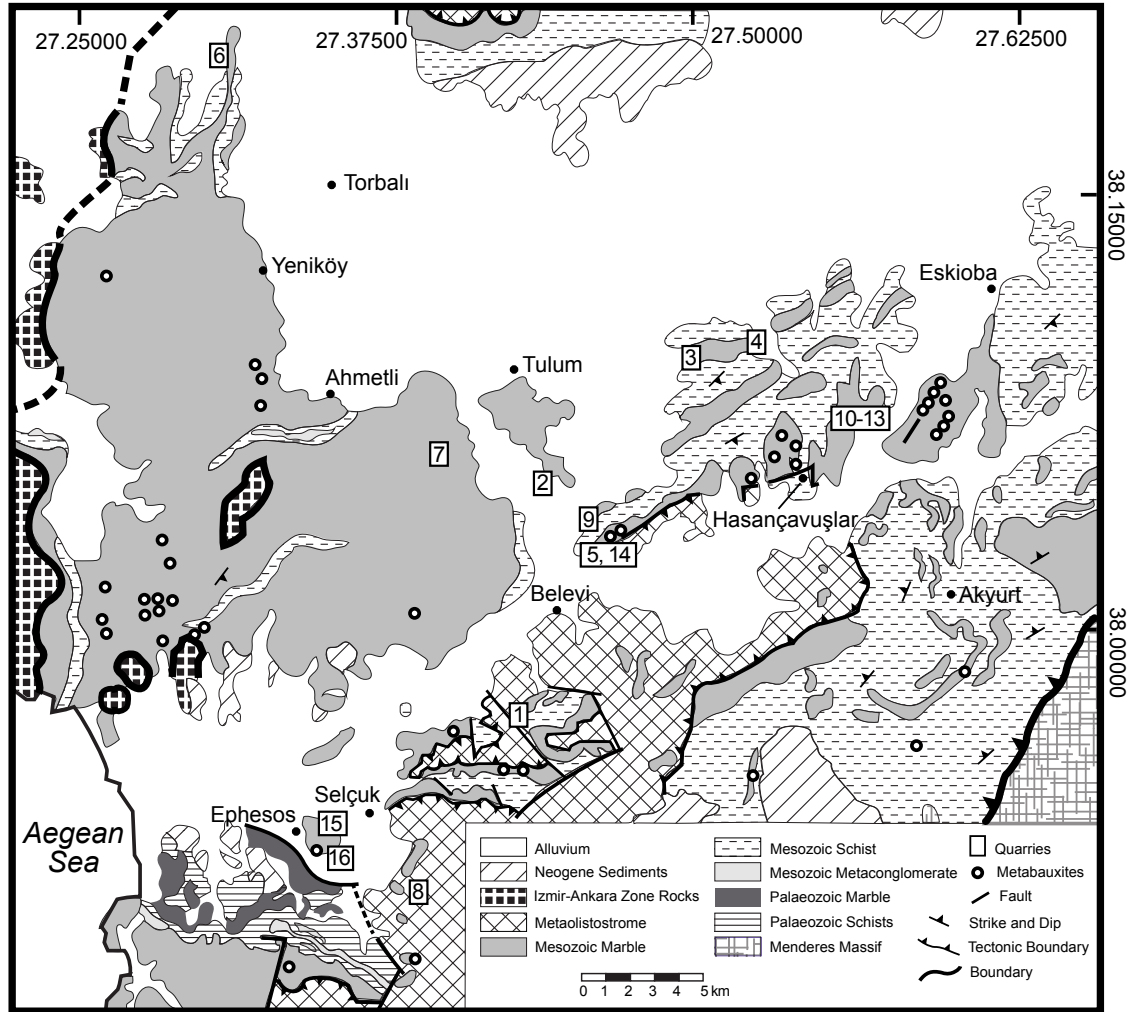


5.1. Map of Ephesus environs. Barrington Atlas 2000.

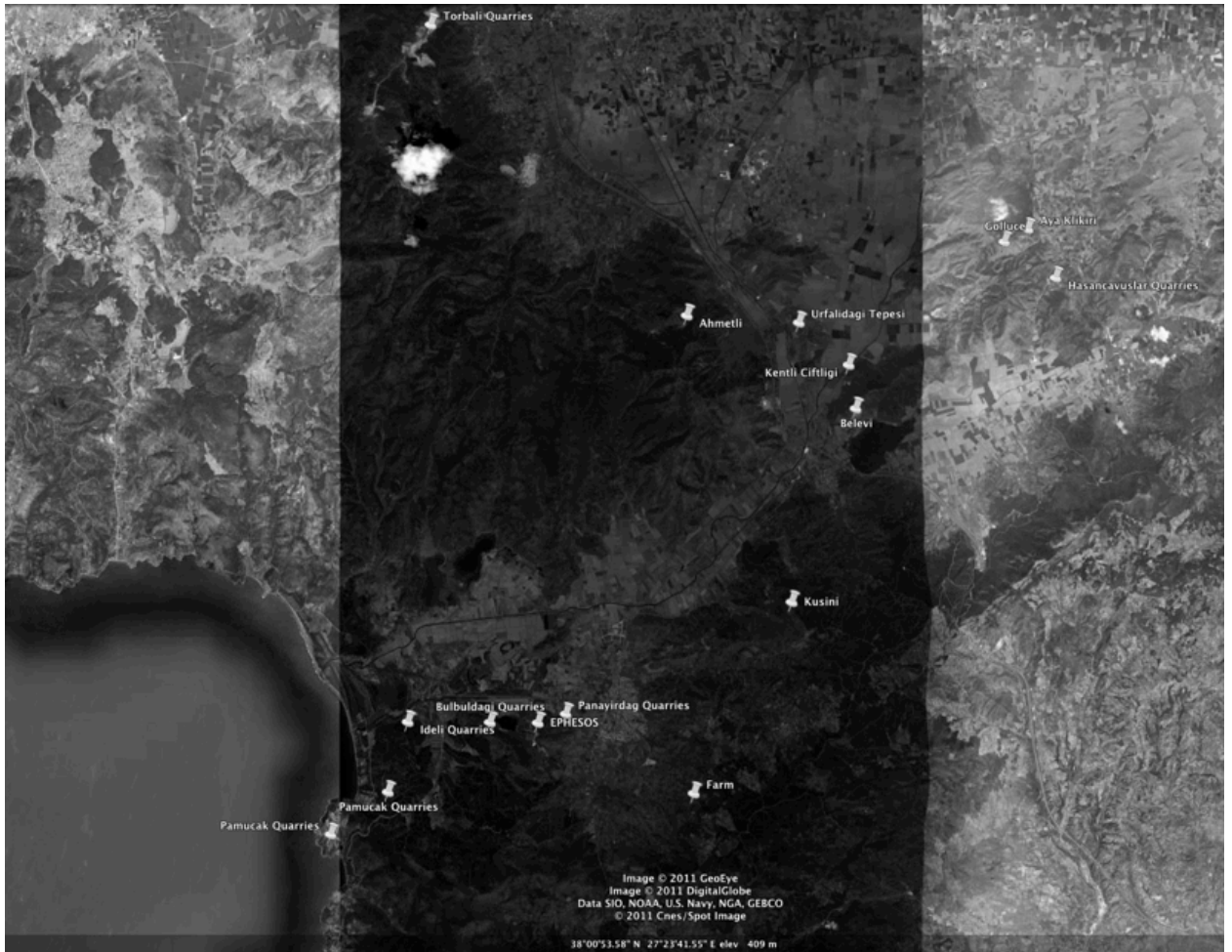


5.2. Ephesus urban plan. After Austrian Archaeological Institute Ephesus excavations.





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.



5.6. Kuşını Tepe quarries. Photo: author.



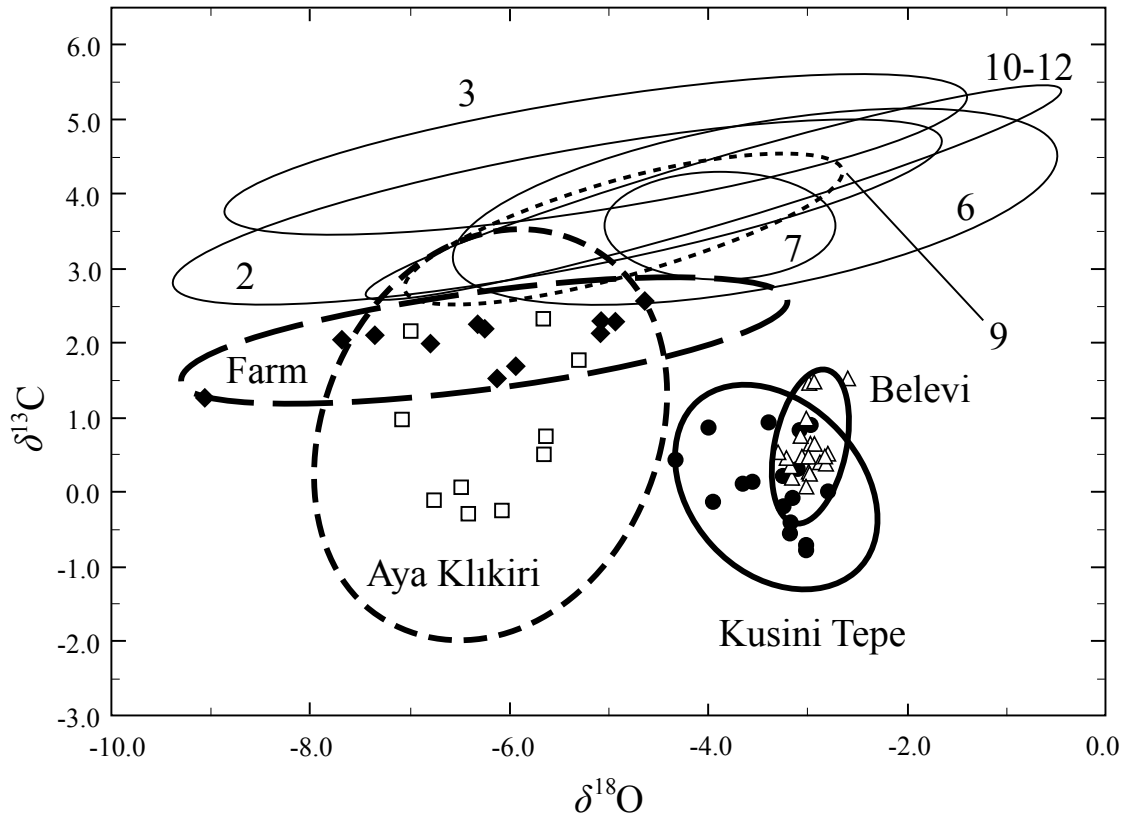
5.7. Belevi quarries. Photo: author.



5.8. Hasançavuslar 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.



5.13. Harbor-Bath Gymnasium complex at Ephesus. Photo: author.



5.14. Embolos at Ephesus. Photo: author.



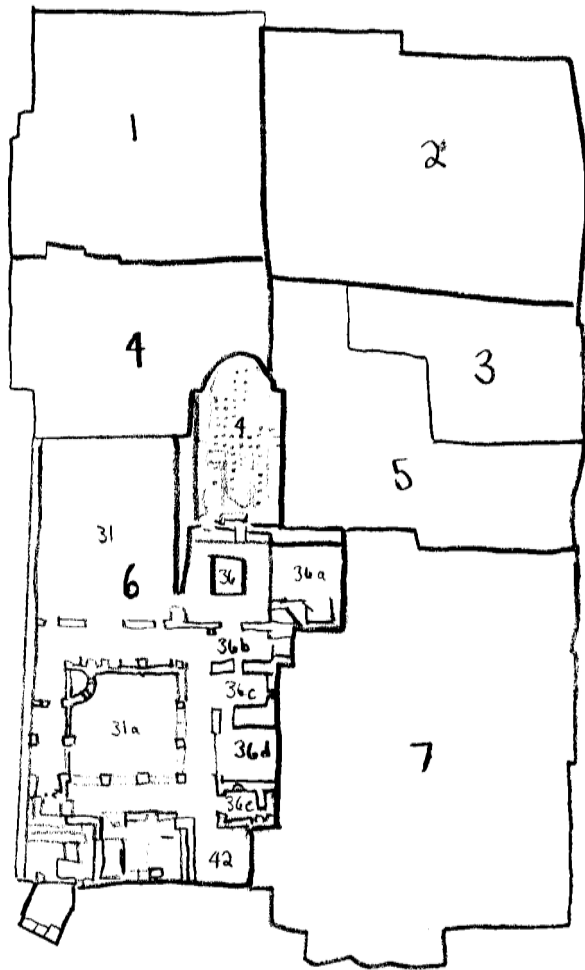
5.15. Dokimeion columns in the façade of Celsus library at Ephesus. Photo: author.



5.16. Marble hall reconstruction project in Terrace House 2. Photo: author.



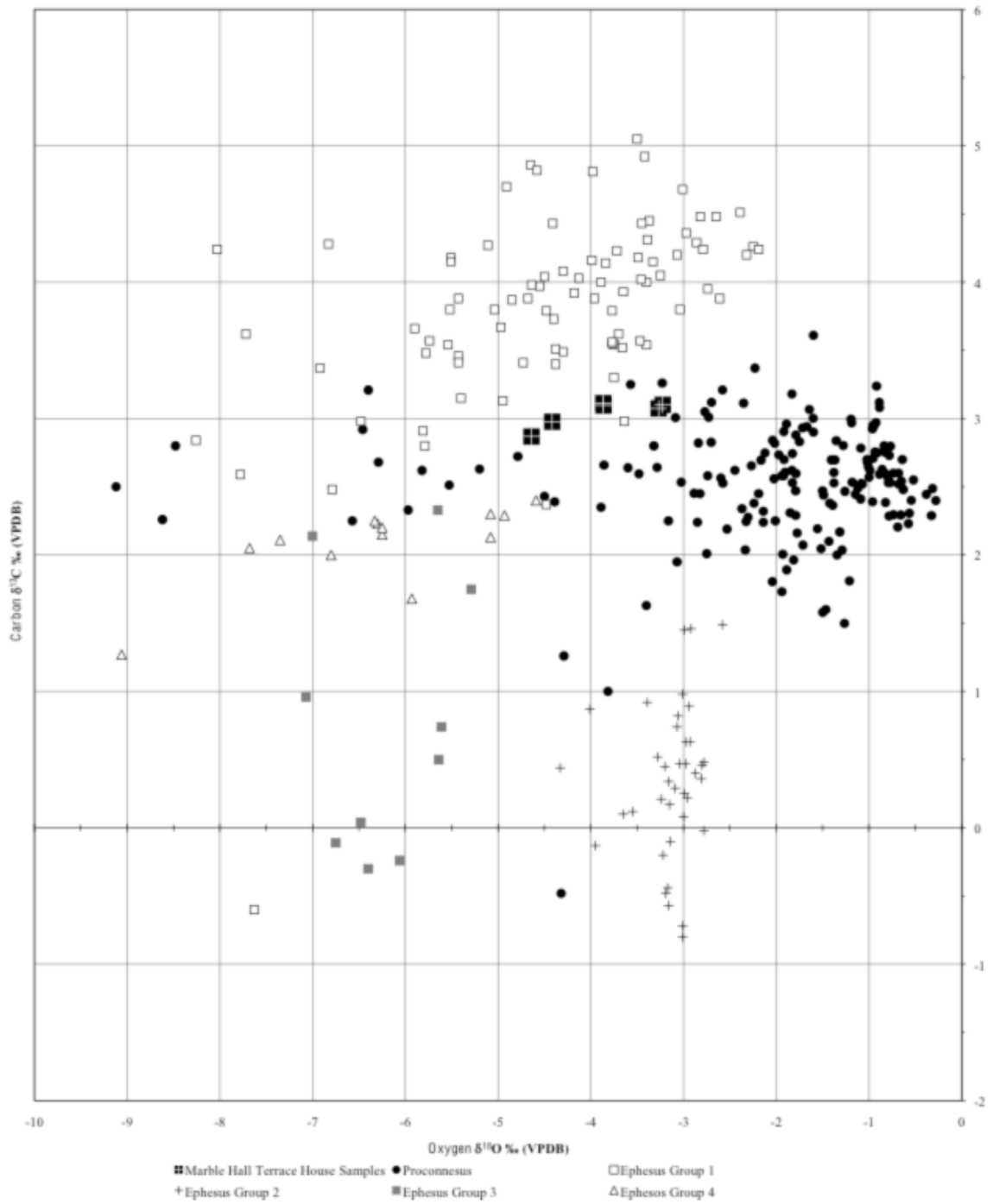
5.17. Opus sectile decoration from Terrace House 2 marble hall. Photo: author.



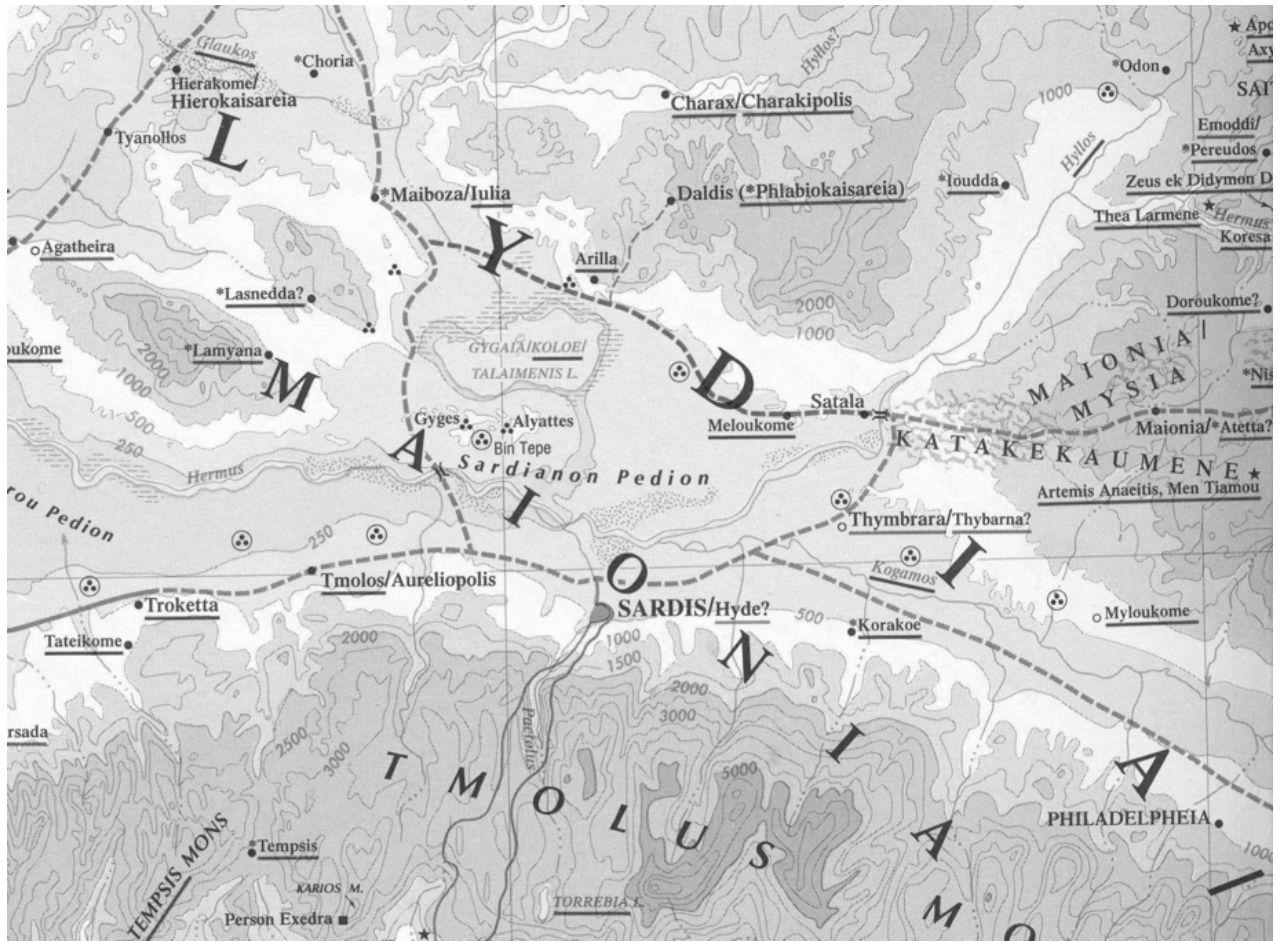
5.18. Plan of Terrace House 2 at Ephesus. After Scherrer 2000.



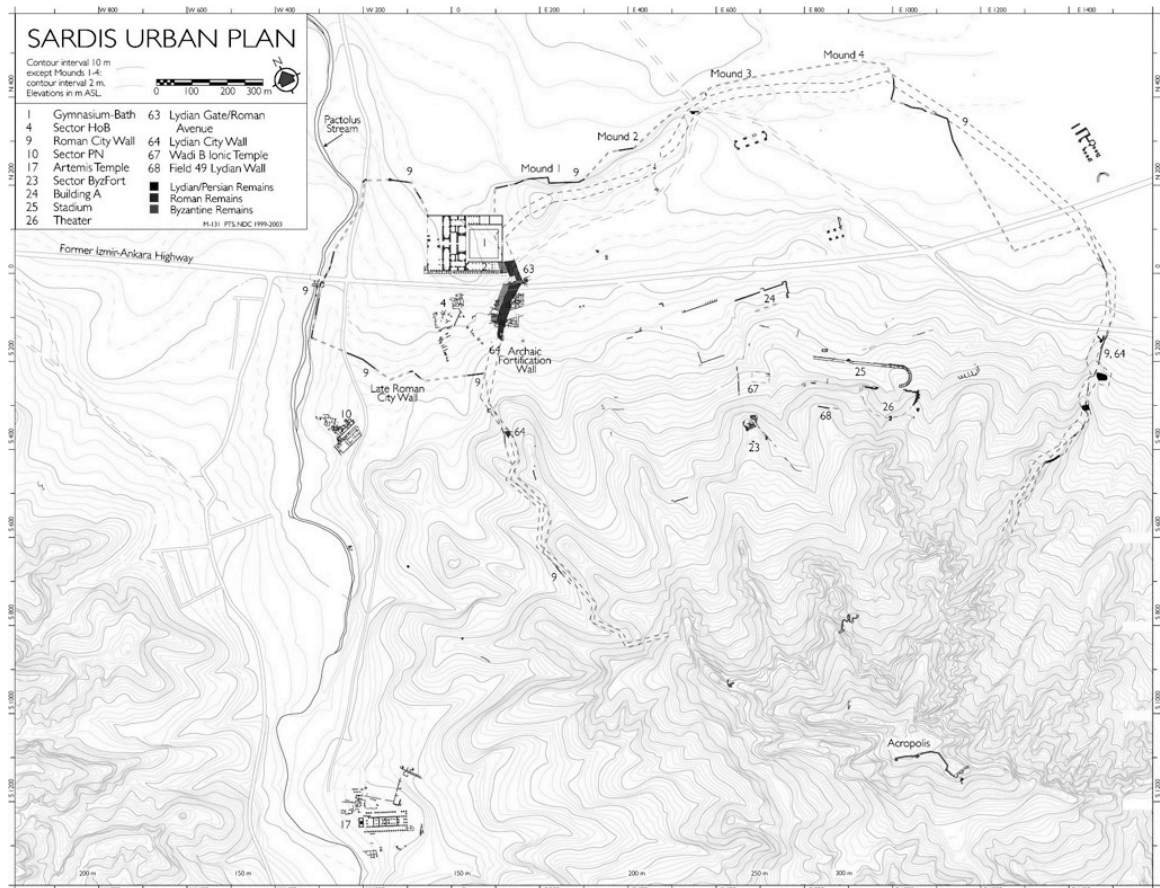
5.19. Detail of capital from pilaster zone in marble hall 2/31. Photo: author.



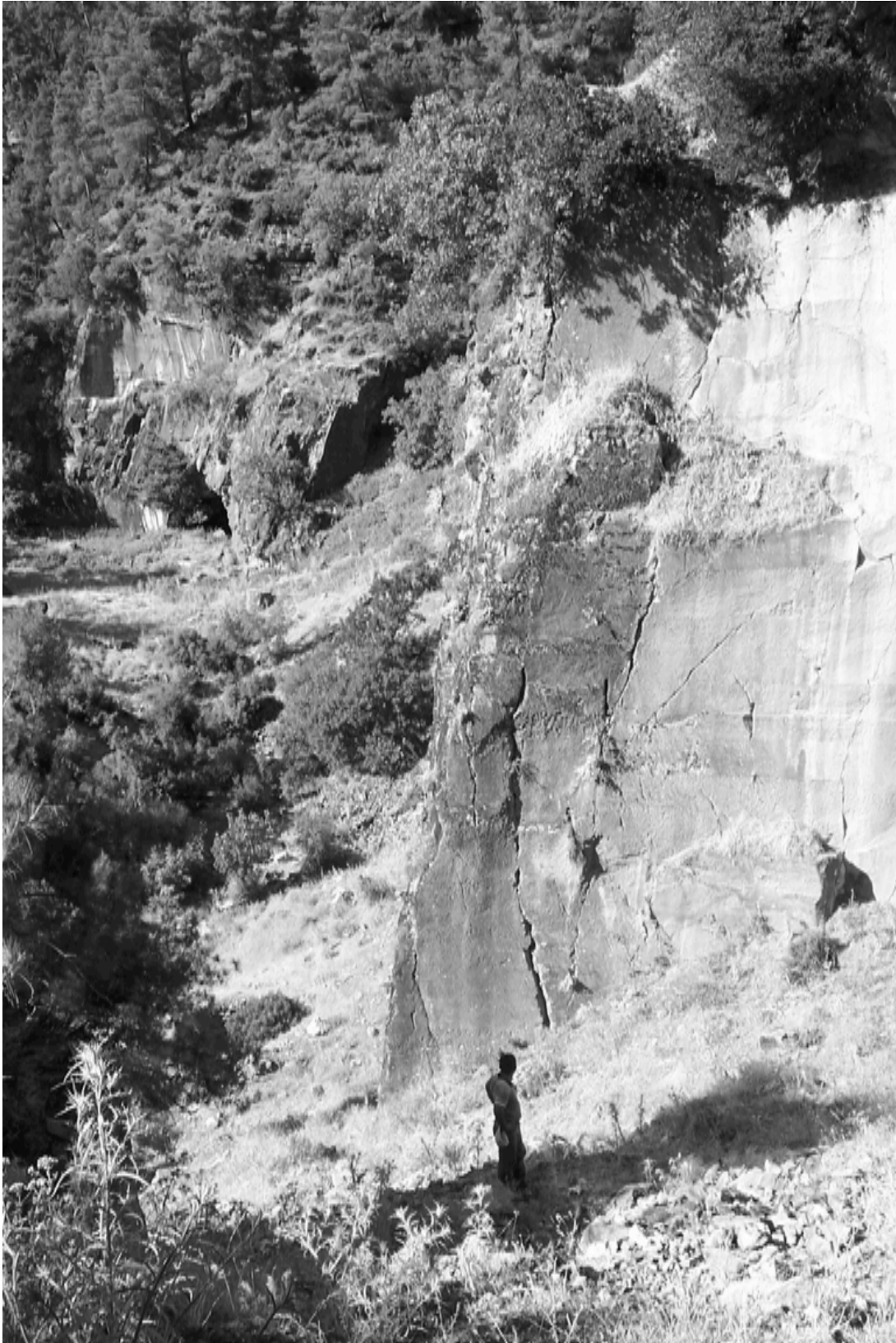
5.20. Carbon and oxygen isotopic results from Terrace House 2 samples as plotted against Ephesian and Proconnesian quarries. Author.



5.21. Map of Sardis environs. Barrington Atlas.



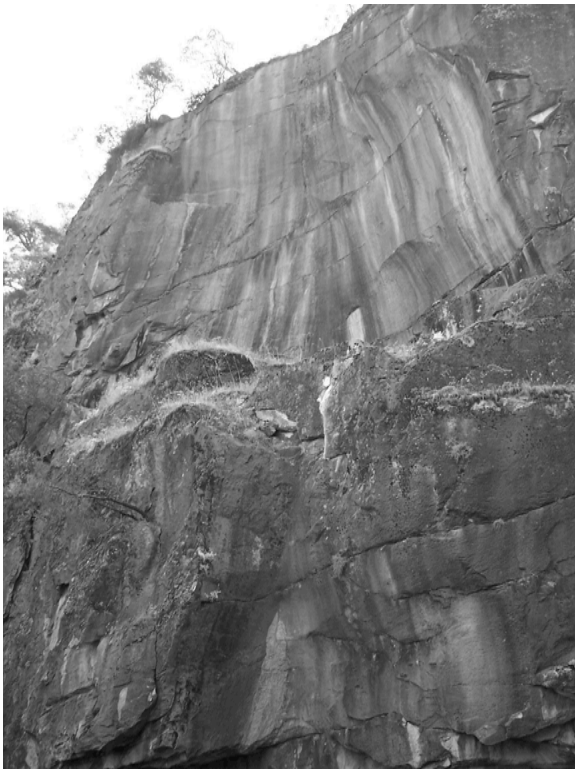
5.22. Sardis urban plan. After Harvard and Cornell University Archaeological Exploration of Sardis.



5.23. View of Mağara Deresi quarries. Photo: author.



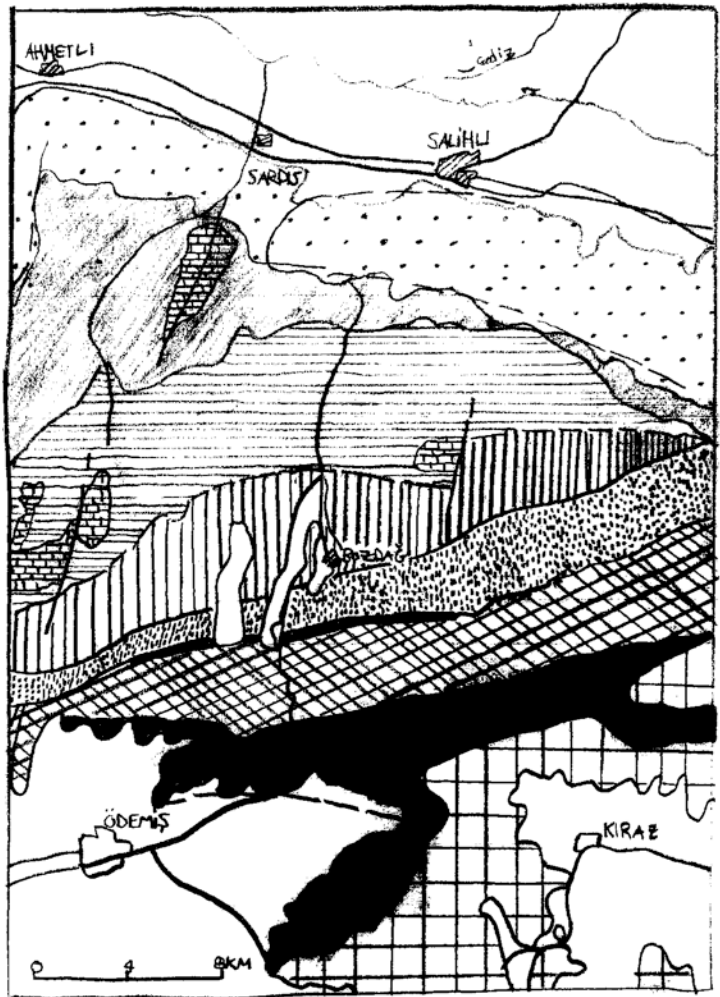
5.24. View of Mağara Deresi quarries. Photo: author.



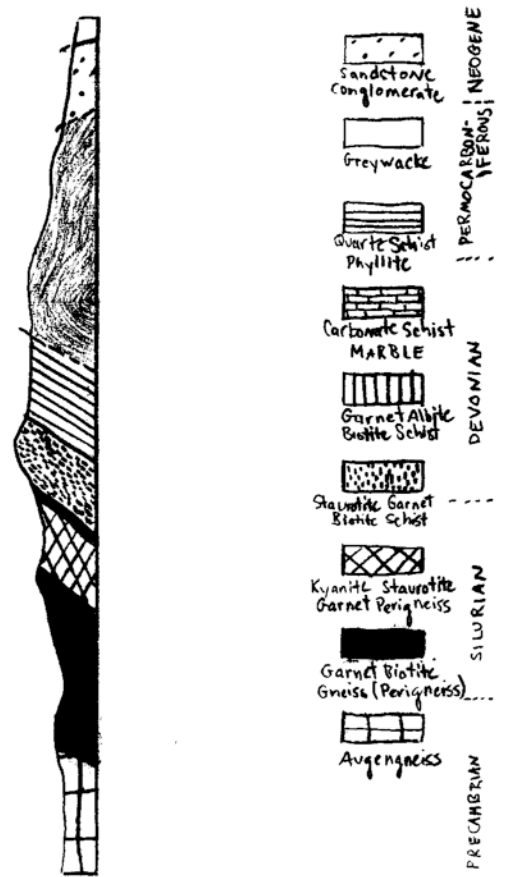
5.25. View of Mağara Deresi quarries. Photo: author.



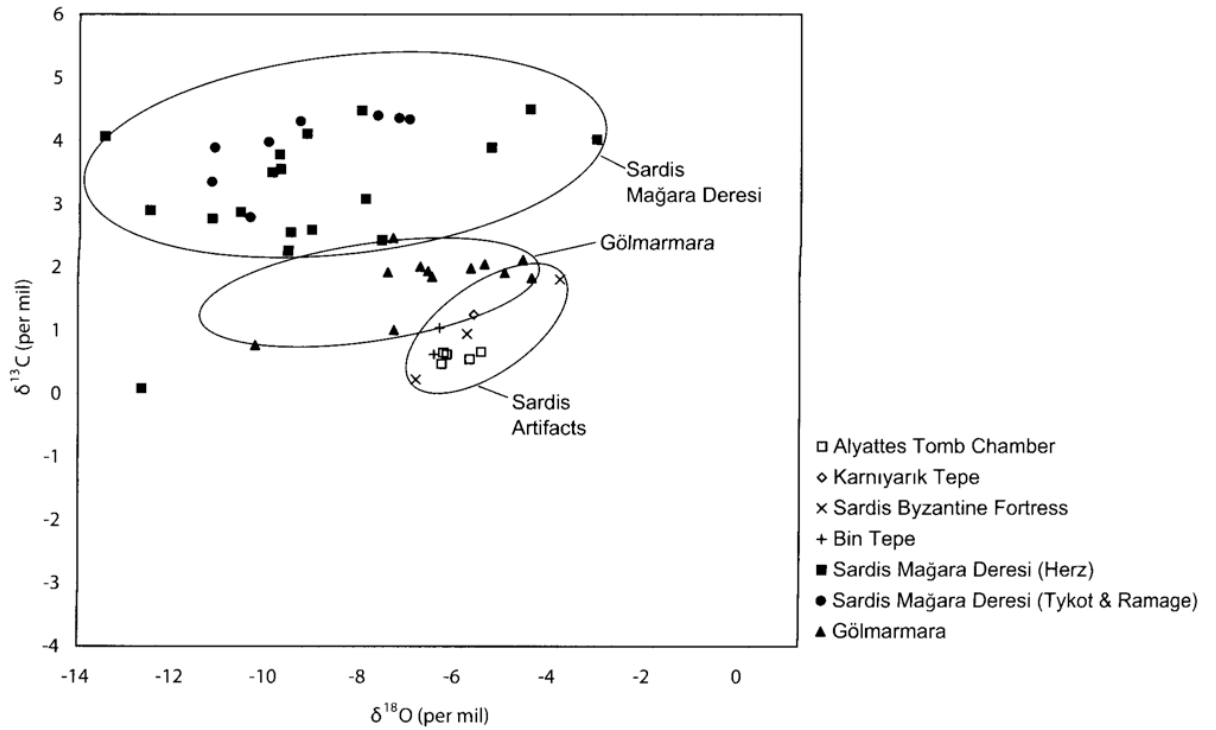
5.26. View of unvisited Mağara Deresi quarries at high elevation. Photo: author.



GEOLOGICAL AND FACIES MAP OF Tmolus (BOZDAG) REGION OF MENDERES-MASSIF (WEST ANATOLIA)



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



5.28. Isotope ranges of Mağara Deresi and Gölmarmarmara quarries, and Lydian artifacts. Courtesy Ratté 2011.



5.29. Alabaster from Harmandalı quarries. Company website: www.aksoylarmermer.com.



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.



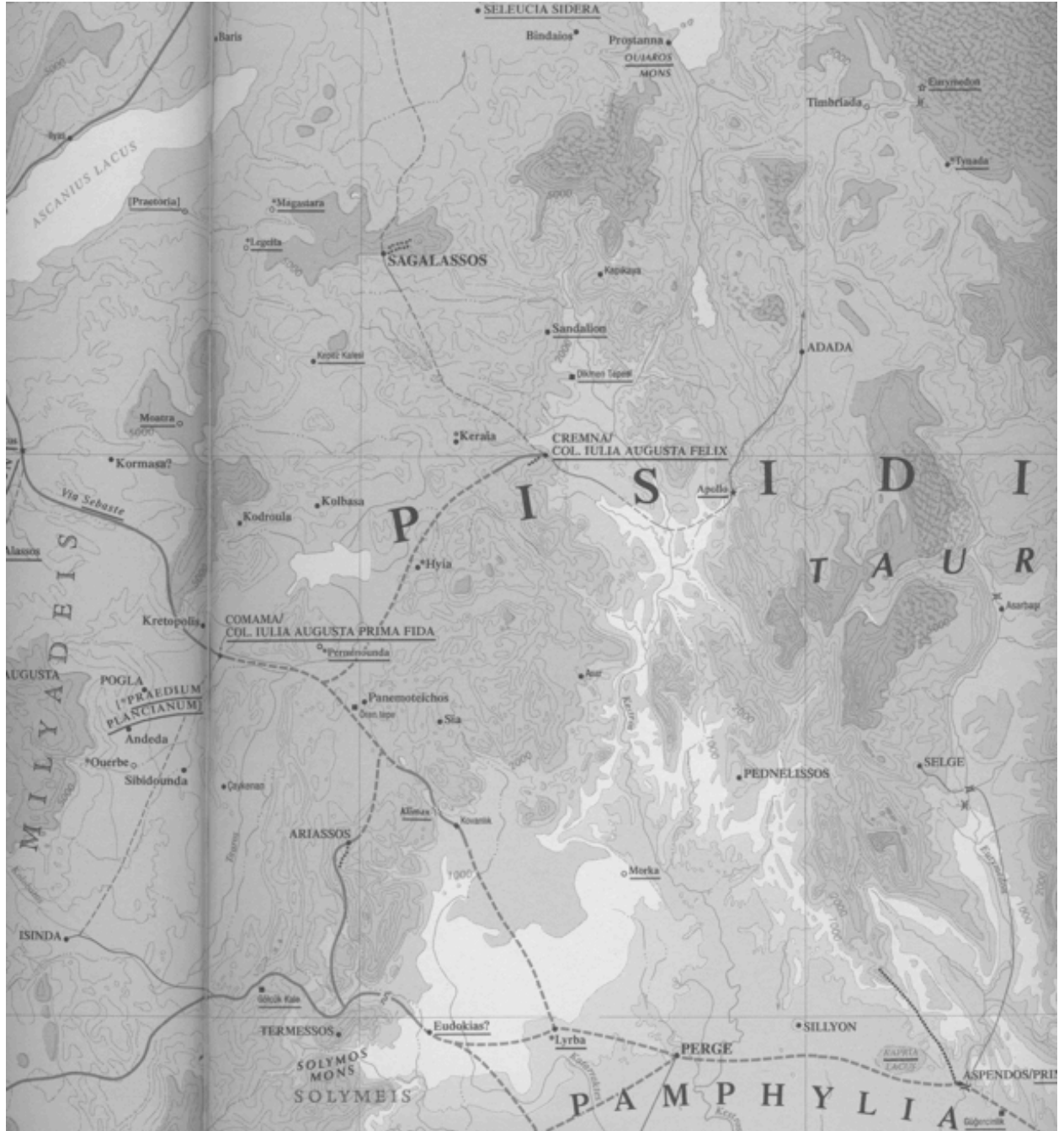
5.35. Marble revetment excavated from Synagogue. Photo: author.



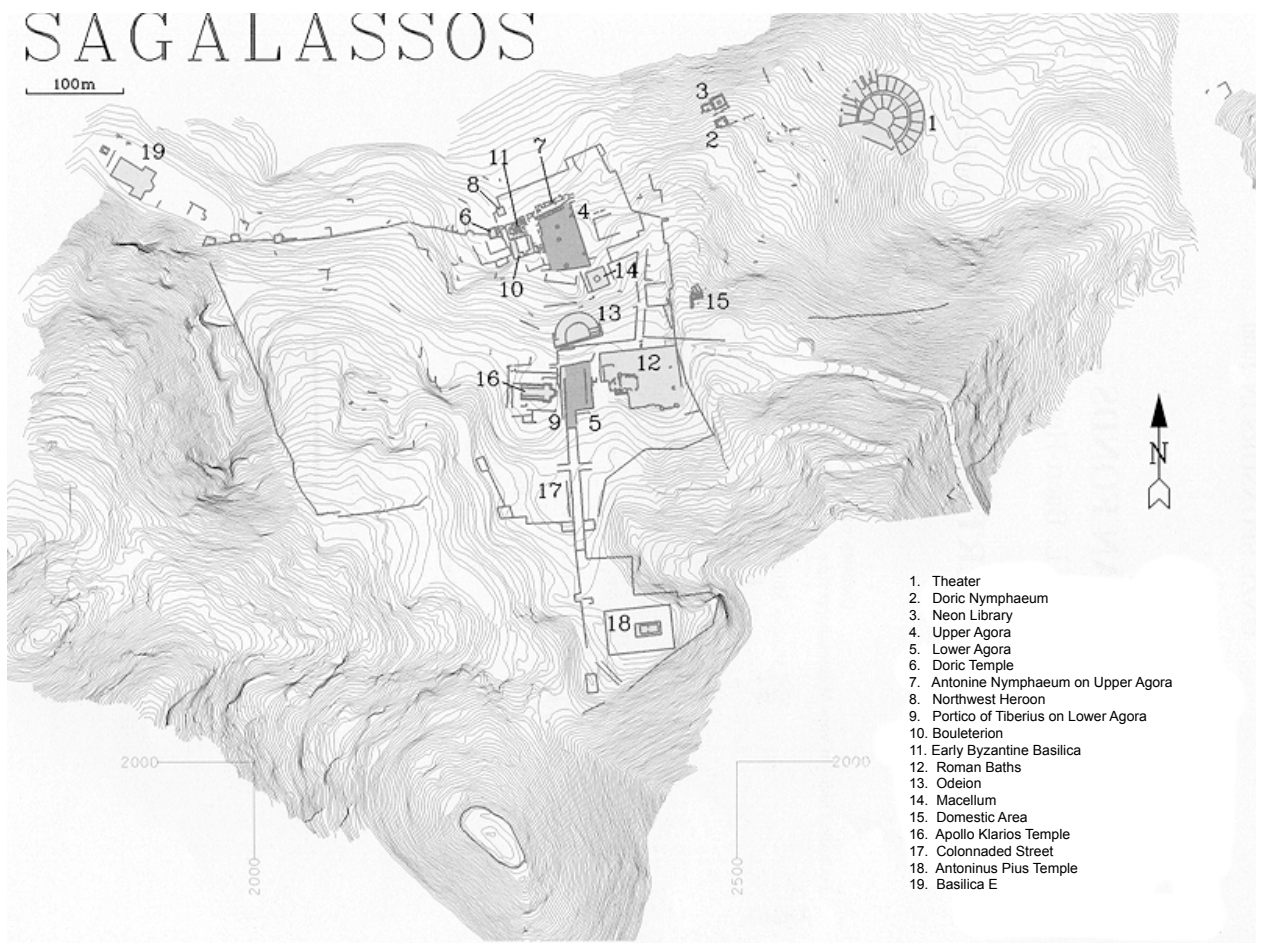
5.36. Late Roman colonnades behind Bath-Gymnasium complex at Sardis. Photo: author.



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



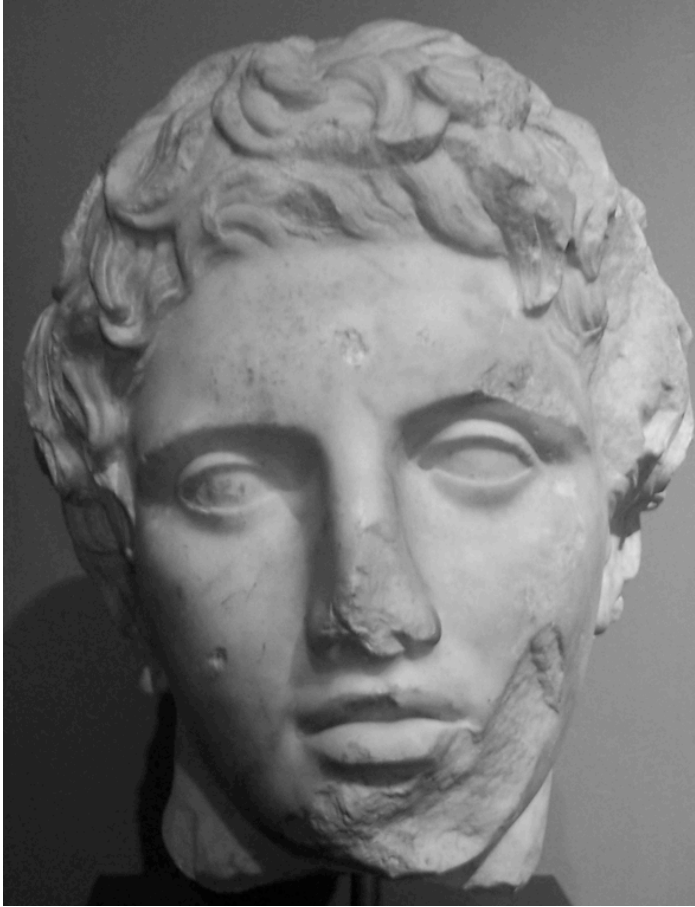
6.1. Map of Sagalassos environs. Barrington Atlas 2000.



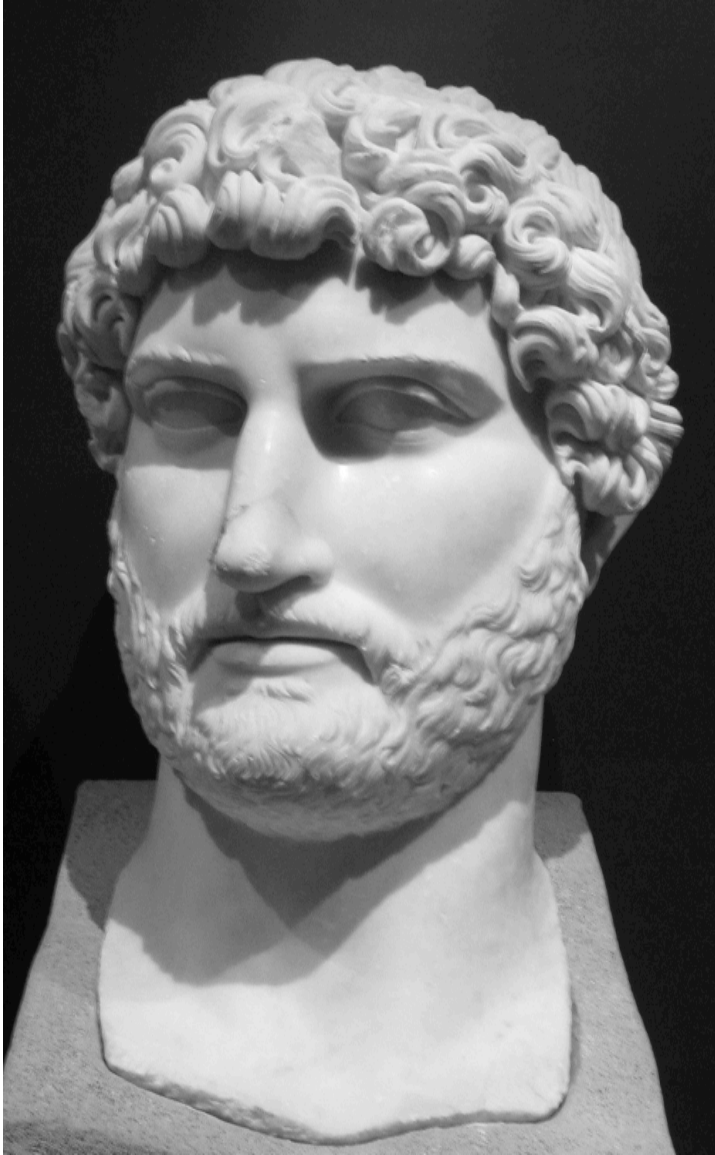
6.2. Sagalassos urban plan. After Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project.



6.3. Quarries near southern necropolis. Photo: author.



6.4. Statue of young aristocrat from Sagalassos Northwest Heroon made of Dokimeion marble. Photo: author.



6.5. Colossal statue of Hadrian from Sagalassos Bath complex. Photo: author.



6.6. Marble revetment from Sagalassos Bath complex, as identified by M. Corremanns. 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.