LIST of FIGURES

Chapter I.2.2. The archaeological / cultural datasets and the research methodology.
- Fig.1 Ancient Boeotia and the chorai (ancient polis territories).
- Fig.2 Model of deconstruction and reassessing of the archaeological record.
- Fig.3 The structure of the database with the logical relationships that link the main tables within it.
- Fig.4 Modern settlement (choria) and roads in Boeotia.
- Fig.5 Physical routes of ancient Boeotia.

Chapter II.1. The Boeotian landscape: topography and environment.
- Fig.1 Boeotia general map, with main topographical features and physical routes.
- Fig.2 Map showing the distribution of different physiographical classes in Boeotia.
- Fig.3 Map showing the distribution of land capability classes in Boeotia.

Chapter II.2. The Boeotian landscape: state of archaeological research.
- Fig.1 Areas of Boeotia intensively and systematically surveyed.
- Fig.2 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered in the whole ancient Boeotian region within different research frameworks.

Chapter II.3.1. Central Helicon: Koroneiake.
- Fig.1 Topographical setting of thechora of Koroneia.
- Fig.2 Longitudinal section of thechora of Koroneia, with thepolis spur at the end of the Butsurati ridge visible, in front of the flat area at the entrance to the valley.
- Fig.3 Archaeological map of Koroneiakechora.
- Fig.4 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.
- Fig.5 Relationship between components and the modern road network.
- Fig.6 Neolithic map of W Boeotia.
- Fig.7 EH map of W Boeotia.
- Fig.8 MH map of W Boeotia.
- Fig.9 LH map of W Boeotia.
- Fig.10 A digital model of the water fluctuations of Copais lake.
- Fig.11 Map of the main recognised features related to the various attempts at drainage of the basin over time (after Knauss et al. Kopais 3).
- Fig.12 Greco-Roman sites along the reconstructed lake edge (see also appendix III).
- Fig.13 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.
- Fig.14 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.

Chapter II.3.2. Northern Helicon: Levadeia.
- Fig.1 Topographical setting of thechora of Levadeia.
- Fig.2 A division of the land based on the results of a cost-distance analysis from thepoleis surrounding the lake.
- Fig.3 Archaeological map of the Levadeia area.
- Fig.4 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.
- Fig.5 Relationship between components and modern road network.
- Fig.6 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.
- Fig.7 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.

Chapter II.3.3. Chaironeia valley: Chaironeiake.
- Fig.1 Topographical setting of thechora of Chaironeia.
- Fig.2 Archaeological map of the Chaironeiakechora.
- Fig.3 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.
- Fig.4 Relationship between components and modern road network.
- Fig.5 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.
- Fig.6 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.
information underlain.

Chapter II.3.4. The Copais area: Orchomenos.

Fig.1 Topographical setting of the *chora* of Orchomenos.
Fig.2 Archaeological map of the Orchomenos *chora*.
Fig.3 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered in different research frameworks.
Fig.4 Relationship between components and modern road network.
Fig.5 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.
Fig.6 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.

Chapter II.3.5. The Northern mountains of the Copais: Hyettia.

Fig.1 Topographical setting of the *chora* of Hyettos.
Fig.2 Archaeological map of the Hyettos *chora*. The box indicates the area intensively and systematically surveyed.
Fig.3 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.
Fig.4 Relationship between components and modern road network.
Fig.5 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.
Fig.6 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.

Chapter II.3.6. The Copais area: Copai and the North-East bay.

Fig.1 Topographical setting of the *chora*.
Fig.2 Archaeological map of the North-Copai area.
Fig.3 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.
Fig.4 Relationship between components and modern road network.
Fig.5 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.
Fig.6 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.

Chapter II.3.7. The Copais area: Akraiphiai.

Fig.1 Topographical setting of the *chora* of Akraiphiai.
Fig.2 Archaeological map of Akraiphiai *chora*.
Fig.3 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.
Fig.4 Relationship between components and modern road network.
Fig.5 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.
Fig.6 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.

Chapter II.3.8. The Copais area: Haliartia.

Fig.1 Topographical setting of the *chora* of Haliartos.
Fig.2 Archaeological map of Haliartos *chora*.
Fig.3 Same as fig.2, but limited to the area area intensively and systematically surveyed, with discovered sites marked.
Fig.4 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.
Fig.5 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks, including intensive and systematic Artefact Surface Survey.
Fig.6 Relationship between components and modern road network.
Fig.7 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.
Fig.8 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.


Fig.1 Topographical setting of the *chora* of Thespiae.
Fig.2 Archaeological map of Thespiae *chora*.
Fig.3 Same as fig.2, but limited to the area
intensively surveyed, with discovered sites marked.

Fig.4 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.

Fig.5 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks, including intensive and systematic artefact surface survey.

Fig.6 Relationship between components and modern road network.

Fig.7 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.

Fig.8 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.

Chapter II.3.10. Three small *chorai* to the Gulf of Corinth: Siphai, Thisbe, Chorseiai.

Fig.1 Topographical setting of the area to the Gulf of Corinth.

Fig.2 Archaeological map of Gulf of Corinth area.

Fig.3 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.

Fig.4 Relationship between components and modern road network.

Fig.5 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.

Fig.6 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.

Chapter II.3.11. The upper Asopus basin: Parasopia and Plataea.

Fig.1 Topographical setting of the area.

Fig.2 Archaeological map of Parasopia and Plataea area.

Fig.3 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.

Fig.4 Relationship between components and modern road network.

Fig.5 Neolithic map of E Boeotia.

Fig.6 EH map of E Boeotia.

Fig.7 MH map of E Boeotia.

Fig.8 LH map of E Boeotia.

Fig.9 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.

Fig.10 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.

Chapter II.3.12. The Theban plain and the area of the lakes: Thebais.

Fig.1 Topographical setting of the *chora* of Thebes.

Fig.2 Archaeological map of Thebais *chora*.

Fig.3 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.

Fig.4 Relationship between components and modern road network.

Fig.5 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.

Fig.6 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.

Chapter II.3.13. The area of Anthedon and the Skroponeri bay: Anthedonia.

Fig.1 Topographical setting of Anthedon *chora*.

Fig.2 Archaeological map of Anthedon *chora*.

Fig.3 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks.

Fig.4 Relationship between components and modern road network.

Fig.5 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.

Fig.6 Map showing the Greco-Roman settlement network, the polygons resulting from the cost-distance analysis and dots representing the known archaeological components, with land capability information underlain.


Fig.1 Topographical setting of the region.

Fig.2 Archaeological map of the Tanagrike *chora* (N part).

Fig.3 Archaeological map of the Tanagrike *chora* (S part).

Fig.4 Same as fig.3, but limited to the area area intensively and systematically surveyed, with discovered sites marked.

Fig.5 Graph illustrating the proportion of components discovered within different research frameworks including intensive and systematic artefact surface survey and...
(Tanagra survey project).

Fig.6 Relationship between components and modern road network.

Fig.7 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from recognised 1st and 2nd rank ancient settlements.

Chapter II.4. Socio-political and cultural landscapes of ancient Boeotia.

Fig.1 Koïnotites (administrative divisions) and chorìa (villages) of modern Boeotia.

Fig.2 Thiessen/Voronoi tessellation (based on straight-line distance) compared with the results of the tessellation of space based on cost-weighted distance from major poleis.

Fig.3 Histogram chart which compares chorai and poleis extensions.

Fig.5 Map showing the geometric centres of the chorai polygons compared to the location of the major Boeotian poleis.

Fig.6 Classified surface representing the cost-weighted distance from 1st and 2nd rank nucleated centres. Areas without dots indicate potential settlement chambers.

Fig.7 5km radius area topographically corrected from poleis and 2nd rank settlements compared with the tessellation of space based on cost-weighted distance from the same points.

Fig.8 2.5km radius area topographically corrected from poleis and 2nd rank settlements compared with the tessellation of space based on cost-weighted distance from the same points.

Fig.9 Graph 1: occurrence of F-MF (fertile – mid fertile) , LF (low-fertile) and U (unsuitable for agriculture) land in the immediate territory (1/2h walking time) of the 1st and 2nd rank settlements. The interested areas (numbered on the x axis of the graph) are marked in the map in fig.10. Graph 2: occurrence of 1st and 2nd rank settlement territories with different percentages of F-MF land.

Fig.10 Ancient 1st and 2nd rank settlement network with ½ hour walking time radius around them.

Fig.11a Percentage of settlement chambers associated with strong, medium, or low/absent topographical constraints in W and E Boeotia.

Fig.11b Number of settlement chambers in each chora of W and E Boeotia.

Fig.12 Recurrent occurrences of settlement foci of the main periods considered (Prehistoric, Greco-Roman, Frankish, Ottoman, Modern) within recognised Boeotian settlement chambers.

Fig.13 Occurrence of settlement foci of the main periods considered (Prehistoric, Greco-Roman, Frankish, Ottoman, Modern) within recognised settlement chambers. Comparison between W and E Boeotia.

Fig.14 Recurrent of settlement foci in the same location in the main periods considered.

Fig.15 Allocation based on cost-surface from the modern settlements (choria).

Fig.16 Rural sites recognised by the Boeotia Survey Project as in use for the Classical – Early Hellenistic period in the area of Haliartos and Thespiae.

Fig.17 PG and G map of W Boeotia.

Fig.18 PG and G map of E Boeotia.

Fig.19 A map of W Boeotia.

Fig.20 A map of E Boeotia.

Fig.21 C-H map of W Boeotia.

Fig.22 C-H map of E Boeotia.

Fig.23 C-H map of W Boeotia (with the addition of the components generally dated to the Greco-Roman period).

Fig.24 C-H map of E Boeotia (with the addition of the components generally dated to the Greco-Roman period).

Fig.25 R map of W Boeotia.

Fig.26 R map of E Boeotia.

Fig.27 LR map of W Boeotia.

Fig.28 LR map of E Boeotia.

Fig.29 Greco-Roman forts.

Fig.30 Forts most probably belonging to the mid-late 4th C fortification system.

Fig.31 Forts precisely located and with most probability belonging to the mid-late 4th C fortification system and viewshed analysis.

Fig.32 Map showing Greco-Roman temples and sanctuaries and physical routes.