

Sacred Places | The Church Of Saint Demetrius, Greece By Edge of Humanity Magazine, March 22, 2021



Documentary Photographer Aydin Cetinbostanoglu is the Edge of Humanity Magazine contributor of this documentary photography. From the project 'The Church of Saint Demetrius, Thessaloniki, Greece'. To see Aydin's body of work, click on any image.

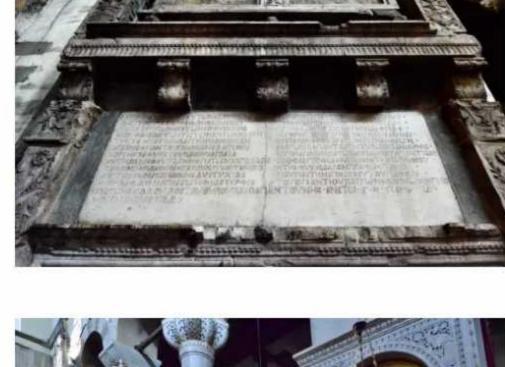






The first church on the spot was constructed in the early 4th cen-

tury AD, replacing a Roman bath. A century later, a prefect named Leontios replaced the small oratory with a larger, threeaisled basilica. Repeatedly gutted by fires, the church eventually was reconstructed as a five-aisled basilica in 629-634. This was the surviving form of the church much as it is today. The most important shrine in the city, it was probably larger than the local cathedral. The historic location of the latter is now unknown. The church had an unusual shrine called the ciborium, a hexagonal, roofed structure at one side of the nave. It was made of or covered with silver. The structure had doors and inside was a couch or bed. Unusually, it did not hold any physical relics of the saint. The ciborium seems to have been a symbolic tomb. It was rebuilt at least once.





cal Ottoman mayor, Cezeri Kasim Pasha. The symbolic tomb however was kept open for Christian veneration. Other magnificent mosaics, recorded as covering the church interior, were lost either during the four centuries when it functioned as a mosque (1493-1912) or in the Great Thessaloniki Fire of 1917 that destroyed much of the city. It also destroyed the roof

and upper walls of the church. Following the Great Fire of 1917, it took decades to restore the church. Tombstones from the city's Jewish cemetery – destroyed by the Greek and Nazi German authorities - were used as building materials in these restoration efforts in the 1940s. Archeological excavations conducted in the 1930s and 1940s revealed interesting artifacts that may be seen in a museum situated inside the

church's crypt. The excavations also uncovered the ruins of a Roman bath, where St. Demetrius was said to have been held prisoner and executed. A Roman well was also discovered. Scholars believe this is where soldiers dropped the body of St. Demetrius after his execution. After restoration, the church was reconsecrated in 1949. (Source: en.wikipedia.org)







See also: Stories of the Mankind By Aydin Cetinbostanoglu

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Places of Worship

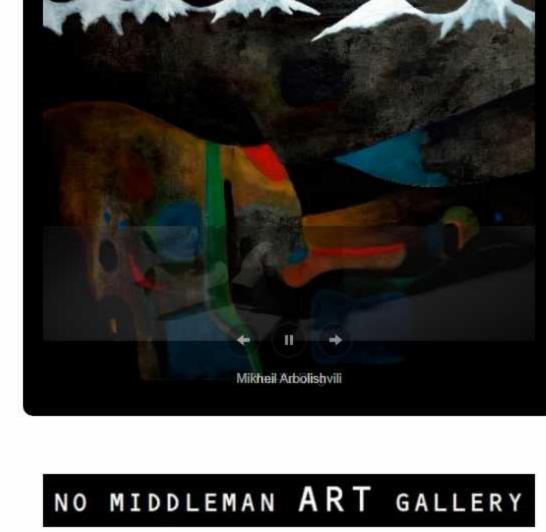
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