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TEGEA II

INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SANCTUARY OF ATHENA ALEA 1990–94 AND 2004

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References and abbreviations, typographical conventions

References in notes and catalogue entries follow as closely as possible the system adopted by the *American Journal of Archaeology* (111, 2007, 3–34). Periodicals, other publication series and standard works of reference listed there are cited with those abbreviations, but are written in full if not included there (with the exceptions listed below). References to ancient authors follow the abbreviations listed in *Oxford Classical Dictionary* (3rd ed. 1996, xxix–liv).

For the systems adopted for the catalogue numbers, see the tables on the introductory pages to sections **vii** and **ix** (Voyatzis) and **viii** (Iozzo). Those numbers are always in bold type, and include an **N** after the indication of material when they refer to an object found in the northern sector, catalogued in *Tegea* II (*e.g.* **BrN-R 12; BoN 4**); there is no such indication for objects from the temple excavation, catalogued in volume I. Numbers of stratigraphical units (in the excavation reports, and elsewhere) include the number of the topographical square, with an eventual subdivision (*e.g.* E6, C1d) and then, separated with a slash, the number of the unit within that context (*e.g.* B1Sa/4, C5/42). These numbers are italicized when they refer to certain or likely postholes. When several such numbers in a sequence refer to the same square number, this number is omitted after the first unit, and the following numbers begin with a slash (*e.g.* D1/26, /27, /29). A hyphen and a number after such a number indicates the find number of an object (F. no.; *e.g.* D1/26-5), which was applied in the field before storage. Better objects (apart from pottery), which were later to be catalogued and published, received a so-called Tex number in the preliminary protocols, and storage was (and still is) organized according to those numbers; for this reason they are included in all catalogue entries when they exist, and a concordance based on them is provided at the end of the volume (Appendix 1). These numbers were applied consecutively as the objects came into the finds department, regardless of their provenance; numbers not included in this volume concern objects from the temple sector, which can be found in *Tegea* I. Inventory numbers (Inv. no.) in the catalogues refer to the official numbers in the inventory protocols of the Tegea museum.[1]

Within each section of this publication a paper or book is fully referenced where it appears if it is cited in that section only once; with the author's surname and publication year if cited in the same section more than once, with a full listing in a bibliography at the end of the section concerned. References to certain works with numerous contributions by different persons give the name of the individual contributor before indicating the nameof the editor(s) and the year of the volume; the particular contribution(s) are then listed in the bibliography at the end of the section, as well as (separately) the volume itself.

For certain works and series not included in the *AJA* list which are repeatedly cited in more than two contributions, the following abbreviations are used in all sections in this volume.

Dugas, *Sanctuaire* = Ch. Dugas, "Le sanctuaire d'Aléa Athéna à Tégée avant le IVe siècle," *BCH* 45, 1921, 335-435.

Dugas *et al., Tégée* = Ch. Dugas, J, Berchmans and M. Clemmensen, *Le sanctuaire d'Aléa Athéna à Tégée au IVe siècle,* Paris 1924.

Norman, *Temple* = N. Norman, "The temple of Athena Alea at Tegea," *AJA* 88, 1984, 169–94.

Milchhöfer, *Untersuchungsausgrabungen* = A. Milchhöfer, "Untersuchungsausgrabungen in Tegea," *AM* 5, 1880, 52–69.

Østby *et al., Report* = E. Østby, J.-M. Luce, G.C. Nordquist, Ch. Tarditi and M.E. Voyatzis, "The sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea: First preliminary report (1990-1992)," *OpAth* 20, 1994, 89–141.

Pakkanen, *Temple* = J. Pakkanen, *The temple of Athena Alea at Tegea. A reconstruction of the peristyle column* (Publications by the Department of Art History at the University of Helsinki 18), Helsinki 1998.

Voyatzis, *Sanctuary* = M.E. Voyatzis, *The early sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea and other Archaic sanctuaries in Arcadia* (*SIMA-PB* 97), Göteborg 1990.

Series:

BiblArchEt = Βιβλιοθήκη της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας.

[1] The pottery from the northern sector had not yet been formally inventoried when the publication went to print, and those catalogues (sections **vii–viii**) lack these numbers.

Jari Pakkanen:
OBSERVATIONS ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LATE CLASSICAL TEMPLE OF ATHENA ALEA

Several new blocks of the Classical temple of Athena Alea at Tegea were brought to light during the Norwegian excavations in 1990–94, and a number of them can be used to introduce new ideas regarding the reconstruction of the temple. The main purpose of this chapter is to publish these blocks and to evaluate their contribution to the reconstruction of the building, which was, according to Pausanias, "far superior to all other temples in the Peloponnese".[1] The most important revision argued here concerns the appearance of the doorways of the temple: at least one of the entranceways belongs to a rare category in Classical architecture where the lintel block is supported by pilasters with capitals. Two of the excavated blocks, a large fragment of a door lintel and a column drum, are also significant for studying 4th-century building technology. The method of clamping the wall blocks to the lintel is unusual, if not unique, and the drum with preserved marble pieces for an arris repair provides a clear insight into the precision of craftsmanship displayed throughout the building.

I will first briefly present the most important previous studies related to the topic and summarize the results which have already been published from the block inventory that was carried out as part of the recent fieldwork at the site.[2] I will also comment on some of my earlier conclusions. Before starting the detailed discussions of the new blocks and their role in revising the reconstruction of the temple, I will give a short synopsis of the current understanding of the architecture of the building. The final section presents a more thorough analysis of some aspects related to the appearance of the doorways and the reconstruction of the cella interior. The preliminary catalogue of the building blocks in the sanctuary is also published in this volume (section **xix**).

Previous investigations

In 1806 E. Dodwell first recognized the partially buried architectural remains in the village of Piali[3] as those of the temple of Athena Alea described by Pausanias in the 2nd century A.D. Based on a misinterpretation of this source, Dodwell describes the temple as being composed of three superimposed storeys, as follows: "above the Doric was the Corinthian, surmounted by the Ionic".[4] The confusion is created by the passage in the ancient text describing where the Ionic columns were located: Pausanias writes that the columns were outside (ἐκτός), but some scholars have wished to emend it to inside (ἐντός).[5] I will return to the issue later in this text. Following Pausanias, Dodwell also slightly exaggerates the size of the temple: Pausanias describes it as the finest and largest in the Peloponnese, and Dodwell compares the size of the Doric columns to those of the Parthenon even though the difference in size is substantial.[6]

Archaeological research in the sanctuary started in 1879, when A. Milchhöfer from the German Archaeological Institute at Athens excavated test trenches in order to establish the precise location of the temple.[7] G. Treu first proposed that the sculptures in the local museum of Piali should be identified as fragments of the pedimental group; he attributed them to Skopas of Paros, who is named as the architect of the temple by Pausanias.[8] F. Adler, R. Borrmann, W. Dörpfeld, P. Graef, and F. Graeber made further observations on the architectural fragments at Piali and agreed that the

[1] Paus. 8.45.5; translation by W.H.S. Jones (Loeb edition).

[2] Pakkanen, *Temple*.

[3] Dodwell 1819, 418–9. The village has now been renamed Alea.

[4] ὁ μὲν δὴ πρῶτος ἐστιν αὐτῷ Δώριος, ὁ δὲ ἐπὶ τούτῳ Κορίνθιος: ἑστήκασι δὲ καὶ ἐκτὸς τοῦ ναοῦ κίονες ἐργασίας τῆς Ἰώνων. Paus. 8.45.5; Dodwell 1819, 418–9.

[5] Most editions keep the original manuscript text, but the emendation has been accepted *e.g.* by H. Hitzig and H. Blümner, *Des Pausanias Beschreibung von Griechenland,* vol. III, Leipzig 1907, 97 (commentary, 285), and in the latest Teubner edition (*Pausaniae Graeciae Descriptio*, vol. II, ed. M.H. Rocha-Pereira, Leipzig 1977, 319). For recent discussions of the passage, see the comments by N.E. Papachatzis, *Παυσανίου Ελλάδος περιήγησις, Βιβλία 7 και 8, Αχαϊκά και Αρκαδικά,* Athens 1980, 390 n. 3 and 506 n. 7; Norman, *Temple*, 179; Pakkanen 1996, 153–7.

[6] Paus. 8.45.5; Dodwell 1819, 418. There are actually several larger temples in the Peloponnese (Østby *et al*., *Report*, 89 n. 2). The lower diameter of the Parthenon drums is 1.905 m (Dinsmoor 1950, 338), and at Tegea ca. 1.55 m (Pakkanen, *Temple*, 22–3, and below, p. 355).

[7] Milchhöfer, *Untersuchungsausgrabungen*.

[8] Paus. 8.45.5; G. Treu, "Fragmente aus den tegeatischen Giebelgruppen des Skopas," *AM* 6, 1881, 393–423. For Skopas as the architect of the temple, see section **xvi** (Østby), 346–8.

previous scholars had correctly identified the site as the temple of Athena Alea.[9] A more systematic study of the temple foundations was then carried out in 1882 by Dörpfeld; by also incorporating the remains excavated by Milchhöfer, he was able to publish a rather detailed plan of the building.[10] The site was taken over by the French School at Athens in 1900, when they bought most of the private plots located on the temple foundations, and over the next two years G. Mendel cleared the temple site almost completely.[11] The last remaining house on the south-west part of the temple was purchased by the Archaeological Society of Athens and the plot was excavated by K.A. Rhomaios in 1909.[12]

Mendel's and Rhomaios' work was continued in 1910 by a French team led by Ch. Dugas. He worked at the site until 1913, and his principal collaborators were the Danish architect M. Clemmensen and the sculptor J. Berchmans. Their main aim was to publish the excavated material, but they also conducted some further archaeological work which was mainly connected with the altar.[13] Largely because of the First World War, the publication of their monograph was delayed until 1924, but their interpretations have been the basis of all later scholarship concerning the temple architecture. The relationship between Dugas and Clemmensen does not seem to have been entirely without difficulties; for example, even though Dugas stressed that there were no doubts regarding the height of the reconstructed column, Clemmensen questioned this in an article published just one year after the monograph.[14]

Clemmensen had already remarked on the stylistic similarities between the temples at Tegea and Nemea, so it was quite understandable that B.H. Hill looked for comparative material in the French publication and visited Tegea several times while he worked on the reconstruction of the Nemea temple in 1946–54. With the exception of a new reconstruction of the interior Corinthian half-column capital, Hill did not publish his results, but N.J. Norman had access to Hill's notes for her research.[15] H. Bauer has later suggested a slightly taller reconstruction of the capital, but otherwise he accepts Hill's proposal as correct.[16]

The temple site at Tegea was cleared in 1964 and 1965 by Ch. Christou and A. Demakopoulou from the Greek Archaeological Service; they also carried out some small-scale excavations 200 m south of the temple and discovered new sculptural and architectural fragments originating from the temple.[17] Further archaeological work was conducted in 1976 and 1977 by G. Steinhauer when he excavated a series of trenches in the open area north of the temple.[18]

A.F. Stewart's monograph on Skopas is the most complete discussion on the architectural sculpture from Tegea.[19] However, O. Palagia has recently argued that according to Pausanias' description of the temple Skopas should only be identified as the architect of the temple and not necessarily also as the sculptor responsible for the pedimental groups; based on literary and stylistic evidence she suggests that they are the work of a local Peloponnesian workshop.[20]

During the 1980s several important studies relating to Archaic and Classical temples were published. A weighty article by H. Knell presents a general survey of Late Classical and Hellenistic Doric peripteral temples, but he also discusses the Tegea building in some detail: he suggests that the ratio 6 : 14, reflecting the number of columns on the facade and sides of the temple, could also be recognized at the euthynteria level, and that the normal interaxial distance between the columns at the front of the temple was incorrectly calculated by Dugas and Clemmensen.[21] Neither of these hypotheses should be accepted, as I have demonstrated elsewhere.[22] Secondly, Norman studied the temple for her dissertation and published the principal points as an article: Dugas and Clemmensen had reconstructed Corinthian half-columns only on the side walls of the cella, but she proposes that the colonnade continued across the rear wall, and that there were two superimposed orders, following the parallel at Nemea, with the Corinthian order below and an Ionic one above.[23] Thirdly, based on the dimensions of the front elevation, H. Bankel has attempted to define the foot-standard used at Tegea.[24] Finally, E. Østby has presented a detailed study of the foundations inside the

[9] Dörpfeld 1883, 274.

[10] Dörpfeld, 1883, 275–7.

[11] G. Mendel, "Fouilles de Tégée," *BCH* 25, 1901, 241–56; Dugas *et al*., *Tégée*, x.

[12] K.A. Rhomaios, "Ἀνασκαφαὶ τοῦ ναοῦ τῆς Ἀλέας," *Prakt* 1909, 303–16.

[13] Ch. Dugas, "Les fouilles de Tégée," *CRAI* 1911, 257–8; Dugas *et al*., *Tégée*, x–xii.

[14] Dugas *et al*., *Tégée*, 18; M. Clemmensen, "Le temple de Zeus à Nemée," *BCH* 49, 1925, 11–2.

[15] Hill 1966, pl. 29.B; Norman, *Temple*, 169 and n. 1. I consulted Hill's papers at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in 1994 and could confirm that Norman had observed all the substantial points made by Hill. I wish to express my gratitude to W. Coulson, former director of the School, for permission to study the papers, and to C. Zerner for practical assistance.

[16] H. Bauer, *Korintische Kapitelle des 4. und 3. Jahrhunderts v.Chr.* (*AM-BH* 3), Berlin 1973, 65–71 and 142. See section **xv** (Østby), 330–2 with *Fig. 8,* for a discussion of the Corinthian capital.

[17] Ch. Christou and A. Demakopoulou, "Ἐργασίαι εἰν χώρον ναοῦ Ἀλέας Ἀθηνᾶς ἐν Τεγέᾳ," *ArchDelt* 20.2.1, 1965, Χρον., 169–70; A. Demakopoulou, "Ἀνασκαφὴ εἰν Τεγέαν," *ArchDelt* 21.2.1, 1966, Χρον., 152–4.

[18] Østby *et al., Report*, 96. This excavation remains unpublished, but some information is given by Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 21 and 24–5; see also the introduction to this volume (Østby), 1 with note 4.

[19] A.F. Stewart, *Skopas of Paros*, Park Ridge 1977, 5–84.

[20] O. Palagia, "Two sculptors named Scopas," *Newsletter, American School of Classical Studies at Athens* 35, 1995, 4.

[21] H. Knell, "Dorische Ringhallentempel in spät- und nachklassischer Zeit," *JdI* 98, 1983, 225.

[22] Pakkanen, *Temple*, 7 n. 37.

[23] Norman, *Temple*, 179–80, fig. 8.

[24] Bankel 1984. For a critical discussion of Norman's and Bankel's conclusions, see below (pp. 357–8).

cella of the Classical temple, concluding that they were originally part of the Archaic temple and not Byzantine additions, as proposed by Dugas.[25]

Recent observations arising from the building block inventory

Archaeological investigations at Tegea were continued in 1990 when the Norwegian Institute at Athens undertook a new project at the site, under the direction of E. Østby and as an international co-operation. The results of these excavations are extensively presented elsewhere in these volumes, but a synopsis of my previously published reports on the temple architecture and some minor revisions of my ideas are in place here.

The principal publication from the building block documentation[26] is a monograph published in 1998, concentrating on the exterior columns and on horizontal and vertical refinements of the temple.[27] The main results can be summarized as follows:

1. At the site there are 49 column drums which preserve the full height and the lower and upper diameters. The lower diameter of the column, measured at the arrises, is ca. 1.55 m, and between the flutes 1.45–1.46 m. The corresponding ranges at the shaft top are 1.20–1.21 m and 1.15–1.16 m. The corner columns were not thickened.[28]

2. The peristyle columns stood in a vertical position: the height variation of the bottom drums is only sufficient to neutralize the curvature of the krepis and does not cause the shafts to incline inwards as suggested by Dugas and Clemmensen.[29]

3. The dimensions of the capitals vary slightly from block to block, causing some variation in the calculated proportions of individual blocks. The differences are significant enough to cloud the results of a traditional proportional analysis; comparison with other 4th-century capitals does not result in a coherent picture. Therefore, the role of capital proportions in trying to establish precise dates for buildings in the Classical period should be reassessed, as proposed by J.J. Coulton.[30]

4. A restudy of the horizontal curvatures shows that the slightly convex shape of the foundations

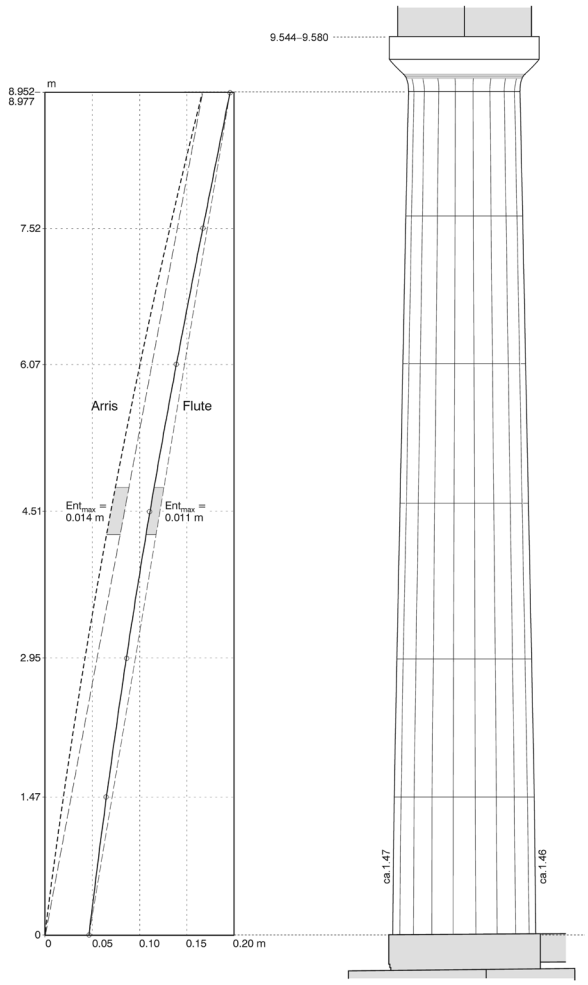

Figure 1. Reconstruction of the peristasis column in the temple at Tegea, with the entasis. (Drawing: Pakkanen 1999)

was very likely matched at the stylobate level and also in the entablature; nine of the twelve sufficiently preserved architrave and frieze blocks show signs of adjustment for horizontal curvature, and the range of angle measurements is 89.7–90.8°. The centre of the south flank of the foundations is 0.080 m higher than the south-east corner, and the western short side has a difference of 0.054 m between the corner and the centre.[31]

5. Based on computer-intensive statistics the height of the peristyle column can be established as 9.544–9.580 m which is 0.070–0.106 m higher than the French reconstruction of 9.474 m; it is not possible to establish a millimetre-exact height of the column with the currently preserved material.[32]

[25] Dugas *et al*., *Tégée*, 11–3; Østby 1986; and his contribution to *Tegea* I (section **i**), 35–50. Norman also observed (*Temple*, 171) that the foundations are Archaic rather than Byzantine.

[26] For an account of the preliminary catalogue of building blocks and progress of the work, see Pakkanen, *Temple*, 3–4, and the introduction to the block catalogue in section **xix**, 377–8. Some blocks have recently been moved to a new shelter south of the temple, with full use of the preliminary catalogue.

[27] Pakkanen, *Temple*.

[28] Pakkanen, *Temple*, 11–30. The suggestion by Dinsmoor 1950, 339, that the corner columns were enlarged has recently been followed by Bankel 1984, 423 n. 3.

[29] Dugas *et al*., *Tégée,* 19; Pakkanen, *Temple*, 24–6.

[30] Pakkanen, *Temple*, 31–40; *cf*. J.J. Coulton, "Doric capitals: a proportional analysis," *BSA* 74, 1979, 82–103.

[31] Pakkanen, *Temple*, 41–7.

[32] Pakkanen, *Temple*, 49–62; for a recent review of computer-intensive methods in archaeology, see M. Baxter, *Statistics in archaeology*. London 2003, 148–53. It includes an assessment of the Tegea analysis presented in Pakkanen, *Temple*, 53–4; the reply concerning the discrepancy of 2 mm noted by Baxter is found in Pakkanen 2004, 102 n. 22. Preliminary analyses of the column height and entasis are presented in J. Pakkanen, "The *entasis* of Greek Doric columns and curve fitting: A case study on the peristyle column of the temple of Athena Alea at

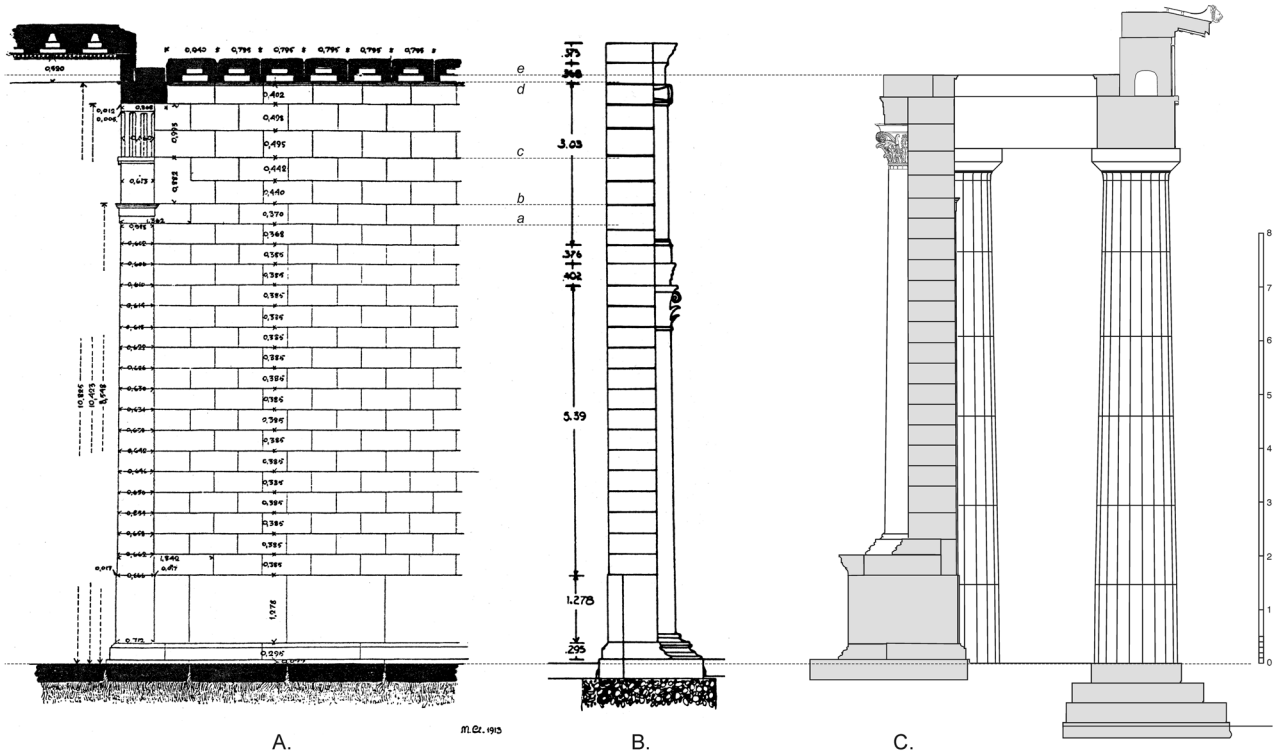

Figure 2. Different reconstructions of the interior of the temple cella. A, from Dugas *et al., Tégée*, 39 fig. 14; B, after Norman, *Temple*, 177 fig. 4; C, after Pakkanen 1996, 160 fig. 8. (Drawing: Pakkanen 1999)

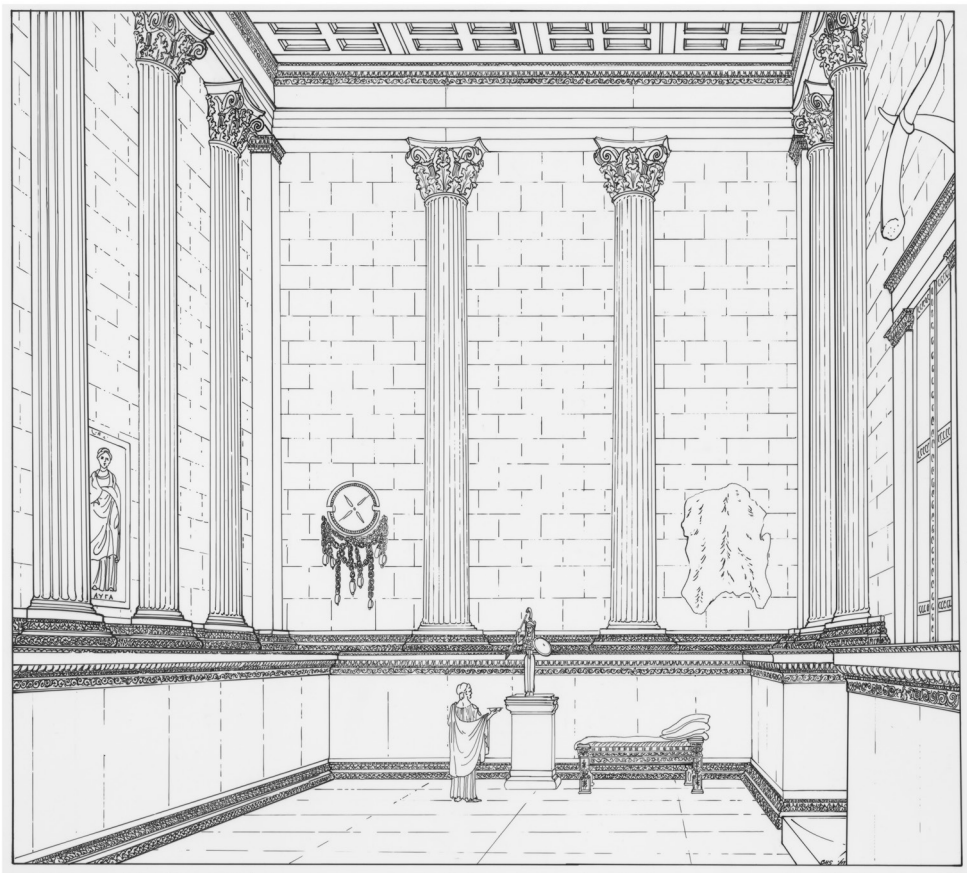

Figure 3. Perspective drawing of the interior of the temple cella, according to the reconstruction proposed by Pakkanen 1996. (Drawing C. Smith; reproduced with permission)

6. Again, based on computer-intensive analysis the maximum projection of the exterior column entasis can be determined as 11 mm; it is located approximately at half height of the shaft.[33]

7. It is suggested that the entasis was designed using a simple graphic method, probably using a scale drawing and a sketched arc of a circle.[34]

These conclusions remain valid, but I would now add the clarification that due to the condition of the relevant blocks at Tegea, the calculation of the maximum entasis had to be based on measurements taken at the bottom of the flute and not at the maximum diameter of the column, at the arris. The flute is not only narrower but also proportionally shallower at the top than at the bottom of the shaft: the difference in the proportional depth of the fluting also means that the profiles of the shaft at the arris and inside the flute are not quite identical.[35] The maximum entasis of the arris can be estimated as 25–30% more than the flute entasis, so the maximum projection can now be calculated as 14 mm. (*Fig. 1*)[36]

Since the heights of the exterior order and the cella wall are linked by the coffered ceiling beams of the pteroma, a new calculation of the column height also results in rethinking how the cella wall and the interior of the building should be reconstructed. I have presented preliminary observations on the issue in an article published in 1996, but later work at the sanctuary in 1997 made me revise some aspects of this reconstruction.[37] I still maintain that the original reading of Pausanias' passage 8.45.5, stating that the Ionic columns were outside the temple, should be retained, and that the interior reconstruction with a podium below the Corinthian half-columns is more in agreement with the preserved archaeological material. My criticism of Norman's hypothesis of superimposed Corinthian and Ionic orders is as valid as ever,[38] and can be summarized as follows:

1. Her evaluation of the interior Corinthian half-columns, as they are presented in the French reconstruction, as "rather tall and slender even for a fourth century column", is based on an incorrectly calculated proportional height of 11.2 times the lower diameter;[39] the correct figure is 9.65 diameters, perfectly in line with the relevant comparanda. The exception is the temple of Zeus at Nemea, where the interior columns are 8.9 lower diameters high. I have suggested that these columns were kept so low in order to accommodate the unique upper Ionic colonnade in that temple.[40]

2. Norman's block arrangement breaks the intrinsic link between the exterior order and the cella interior. The epikranitis block with a hawksbeak, 0.402 m high, must reach the same level as the corresponding frieze backer at the other side of the pteron; but in her reconstruction the epikranitis course comes at the height of 10.465 m, while the frieze backer in the French reconstruction is at 10.844 m.[41] Moreover, the anta blocks, 0.368 m high, correspond to wall blocks of equal height, but these blocks cannot be located above the anta capital as they are in her reconstruction.[42]

3. The small fragment Norman attributes to the Ionic, upper order, above the Corinthian half-columns, is actually a very weathered part of a Doric, not an Ionic column.[43]

4. Reconstructing two superimposed orders in the interior requires an emendation (from ἐκτός to ἐντός) in Pausanias' passage on the temple (8.45.5).[44]

Fig. 2 presents a pictorial summary of the current state of research on the interior of the temple. There are several discrepancies between Norman's suggestion (B) and the reconstruction by Dugas and Clemmensen (A). In the latter publication the locations of some blocks are actually quite fixed: the lines *a* and *b* represent the known level of the anta capital, line *c* represents the top of the cella wall architrave, and they do not match in Norman's reconstruction. However, not even the logical French reconstruction can be allowed to stand untouched: the new column height also increases the height of the cella wall (compare lines *d* and *e*). Reconstruction C presents one possible alternative which takes into account the fixed levels of the anta capital and the cella wall entablature. This alternative is adopted by the recently produced, perspective drawing reproduced here as *Fig. 3*.[45]

In a recent conference article I have proposed that the length of the basic design-unit of the temple of Athena Alea can be derived from the dimensions of the building blocks using a statistical method based on cosine quantogram analysis. It also includes a critical evaluation of Bankel's graphic metrological method and demonstrates why he fails to reach valid results based on his data from Tegea.[46] The statistical analysis supports

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Tegea," *Archeologia e calcolatori* 7, 1996, 693–702; *id.*, "Entasis in the fourth century BC Doric buildings in the Peloponnese and at Delphi," *BSA* 92, 1997, 330–2.

[33] Pakkanen, *Temple*, 62–7.

[34] Pakkanen, *Temple*, 67–72.

[35] These observations were first presented in a public lecture in March 1999 at the Finnish Institute at Athens.

[36] For an earlier version of the drawing, see Pakkanen, *Temple*, fig. 26.

[37] Pakkanen 1996, 153–64; the critical observations to my first reconstruction are briefly noted in *id., Temple*, 5 n. 19 (on the podium for the Corinthian half-columns) and 62 n. 32 (on the column height).

[38] Norman, *Temple*, 179–80; Pakkanen 1996, 154–6; *id., Temple*, 5 n. 19.

[39] Norman, *Temple*, 176.

[40] Pakkanen 1996, 154–5.

[41] Dugas *et al., Tégée,* pl. 21-26; Norman, *Temple*, 174, 178–80; Pakkanen 1986, 155.

[42] Dugas *et al., Tégée,* pl. 21-26; Pakkanen 1996, 155. See also the discussion of *Fig. 2* below.

[43] Norman, *Temple*, 180, pl, 31.10; Pakkanen, *Temple*, 5 n. 19, pp. A27 and A42 (with a drawing); here section **xix**, 393, Block **319**. O. Palagia first observed the worn, sharp arrises in December 1997.

[44] See p. 353, note 5 above.

[45] Pakkanen 1996, 158–63 with fig. 8. The perspective drawing *Fig. 3,* based on this reconstruction, has been prepared by C. Smith for A.F. Stewart and is reproduced with her permission,

[46] J. Pakkanen, "The temple of Athena Alea at Tegea: revisiting design-unit derivation from building measurements," in E. Østby (ed.), *Ancient Arcadia* (Papers from the Norwegian Institute at Athens 8), Athens

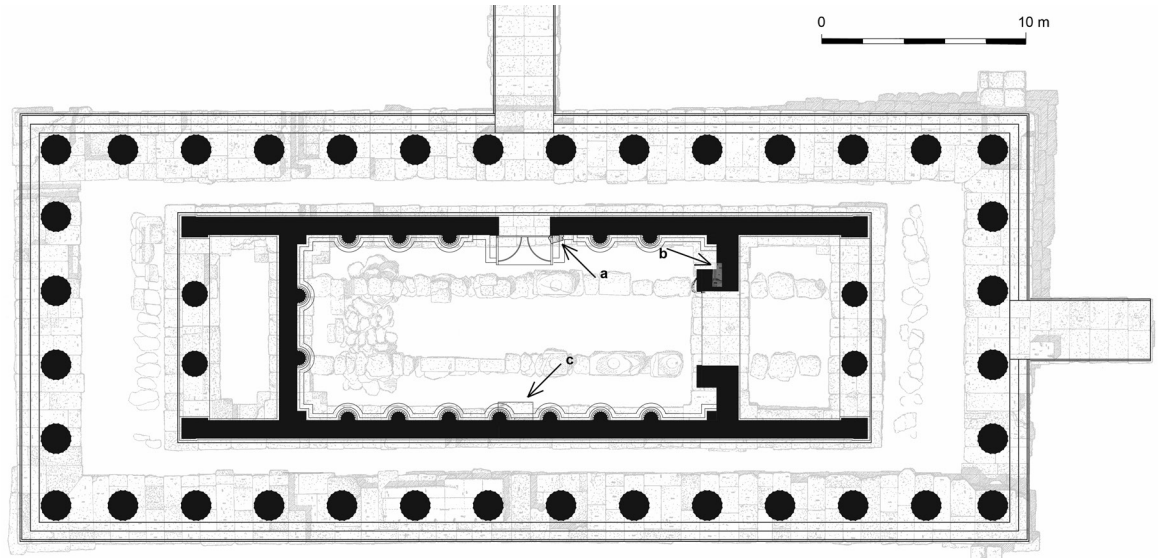

Figure 4. Reconstructed plan of the temple, with the positions of some important blocks: a, the toichobate block (*Fig. 18,* Block B); b, the epikranitis and toichobate blocks of the northern parastade (*Fig. 18,* Block A and *Fig. 21.A*); c, the complete block from the podium under the interior half-columns (*Fig. 2.C;* Dugas *et al, Tégée,* pl. 62.B). (Drawing: Pakkanen 2013)

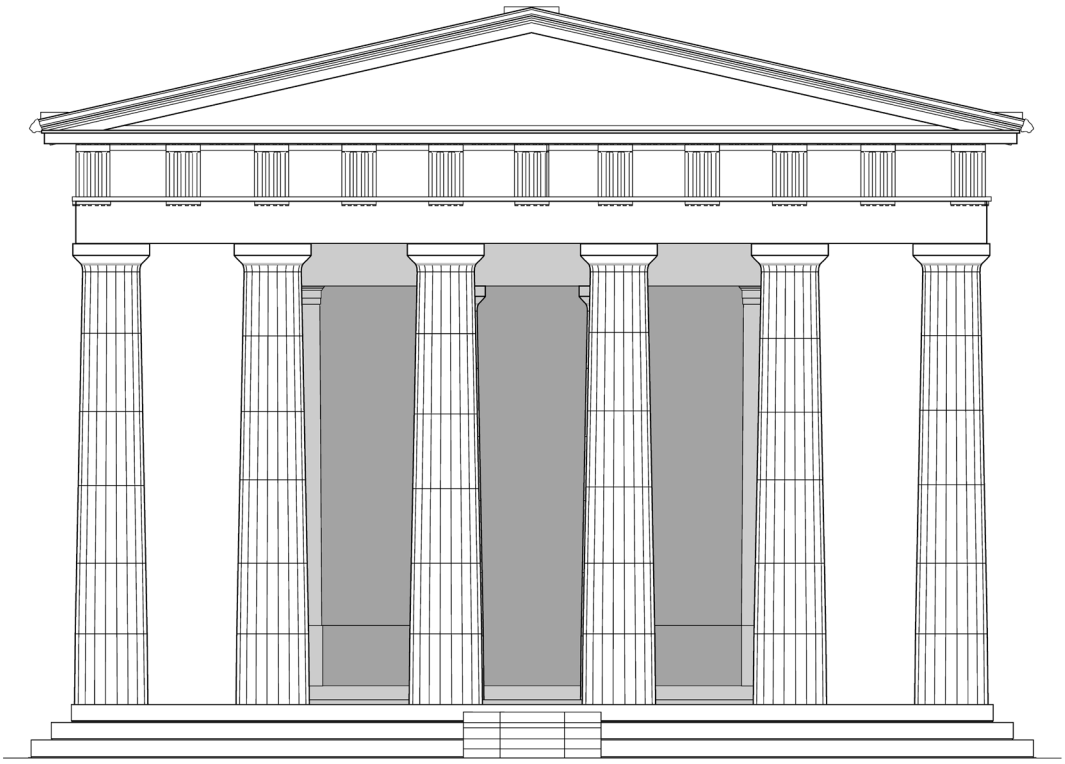

Figure 5. Reconstruction of the temple front, with the adjusted column height. (Drawing: Pakkanen 1998/2006)

the identification of a design-unit of ca. 99 mm in the temple; this unit is most probably to be understood as one third of a foot of 297–298 mm.[47] This division of the foot into thirds supports the theory that Greek measurement units could also be subdivided into 12 parts ('thumbs' or inches) in addition to the customary 16 dactyls.[48]

2005, 167–83; *cf.* Bankel 1984. A substantially updated analysis of the temple design, including the design-unit and the foot standard and based on new data, is now available in J. Pakkanen, *Classical Greek architectural design: A quantitative approach* (Papers and monographs of the Finnish Institute at Athens 8), Helsinki 2013, 94–109.

[47] There is a parallel in the temple of Zeus at Stratos where the design-unit can be determined as 0.1053 m, possibly corresponding to one third of a local foot-unit of 0.316 m; Pakkanen 2004, 111–9.

[48] This position is also taken by W.B. Dinsmoor and W.B. Dinsmoor Jr., *The Propylaia to the Athenian Akropolis* II: *The Classical building,* Princeton 2004, 447, in connection with the Propylaia of the Athenian Acropolis; but a statistical analysis should be carried out to test their hypothesis.

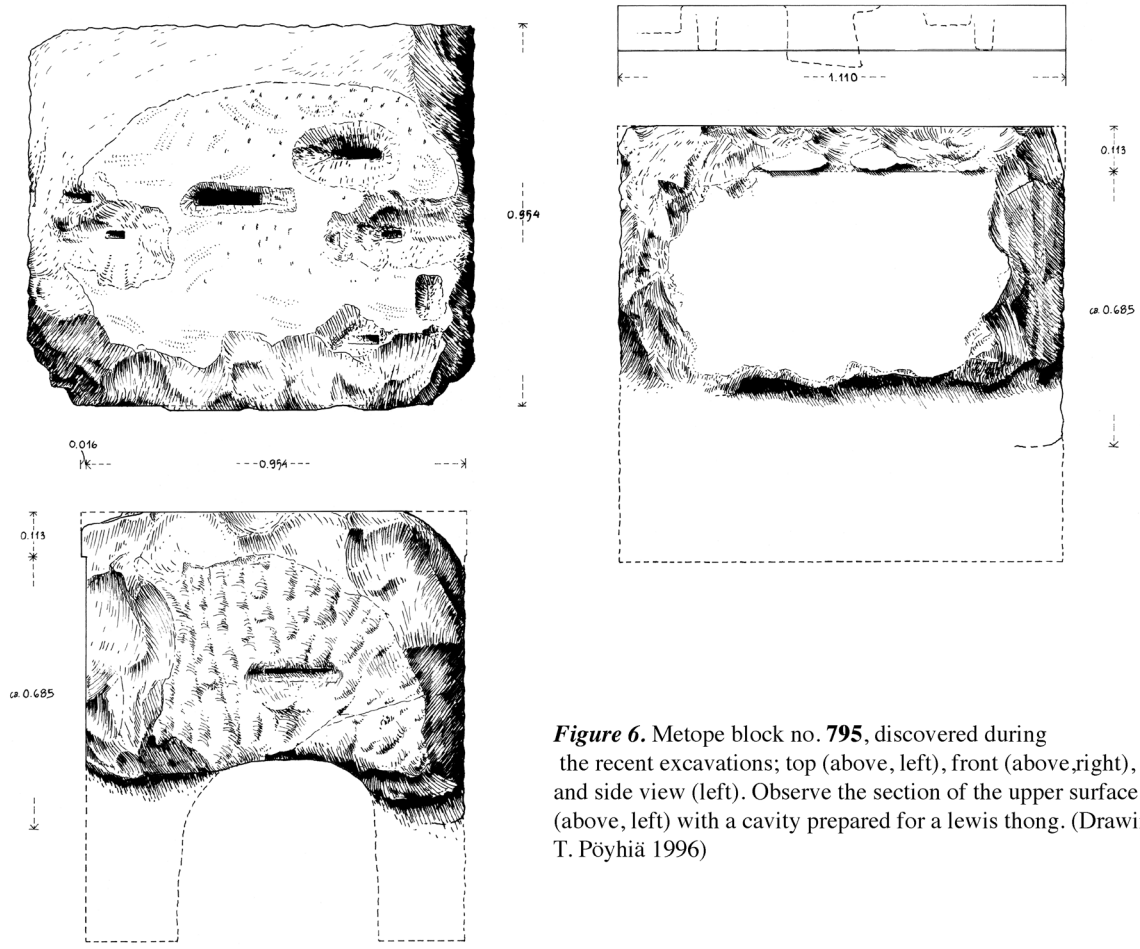

Figure 6. Metope block no. **795**, discovered during the recent excavations; top (above, left), front (above, right), and side view (left). Observe the section of the upper surface (above, left) with a cavity prepared for a lewis thong. (Drawing: T. Pöyhiä 1996)

The Late Classical temple of Athena Alea

The most important ancient source for the Archaic and Classical temples of Athena Alea at Tegea is the passage by Pausanias which has repeatedly been mentioned (8.45.4–5). He informs us that the old temple of Athena Alea burned down in 395/94 B.C., and that Skopas of Paros was the architect of the new one. As a result of the excavations carried out in the early 20th century, the conglomerate foundations of the Classical Doric temple and a large number of marble blocks from the superstructure were uncovered and left visible at the site. The likeliest source of the temple marble are the ancient quarries at Dolianà.[49]

Foundations of an entrance ramp on the east facade are preserved, but the function of the similar projecting structure on the north flank of the building is more controversial: the stratigraphy on that side of the building suggests that it was a platform rather than an access ramp.[50] The revised temple plan and the front elevation are presented in *Figs 4–5*. The facade reconstruction takes into consideration the new, increased column height, and I will discuss some aspects of the cella arrangement later in this study.

The plan with 6 × 14 columns is unusually elongated for a 4th-century temple, and it very likely reflects the proportions of the Archaic temple.[51] The slender columns have a height of ca. 6.2 times the lower diameter,[52] and when compared with 5th-century Doric architecture, the entablature is rather low in relation to the column height. The porches have the standard distyle-in-antis arrangement, and the cella is reconstructed with Corinthian half-columns standing on a podium. The probable date for the Late Classical temple is just after the middle of the 4th century B.C.[53]

[49] Since the marble from the site has not been scientifically studied, this identification can be questioned; see *e.g.* M.P. Waelkens, P. de Paepe and L. Moens, "Patterns of extraction and production in the white marble quarries of the Mediterranean: History, present problems and prospects," in J.C. Fant (ed.), *Ancient marble quarrying and trade* (*BAR-IS* 453), Oxford 1988, 90–1. However, since the Dolianà quarries are the closest known ancient quarries located only ca. 10 km south-east of Tegea, they are the likeliest source.

[50] Østby *et al., Report*, 114–5; *id.*, "Recent excavations in the sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea – results and problems," in R. Hägg (ed.), *Peloponnesian sanctuaries and cults* (*SkrAth* 4°, 48), 144–5; and *id.* in section **xvi**, 340–1. For example, it has been suggested that the north door was used for athletic processions into the cella (Norman, *Temple*, 189 n. 117). In light of the archaeological evidence, a more likely function of the structure might be to display something from inside the temple (the statue?) to the public gathered outside, as suggested by Østby.

[51] See Norman, *Temple*, 172 and esp. n. 18; Østby 1986, 93–5; and *id. in* section **xvi**, 317–8, for a short discussion of the relation between the two buildings.

[52] Pakkanen, *Temple*, 72–3.

[53] Norman, *Temple*, 191–3, dates the building to 345–335 B.C. See the discussion by Østby in section **xvi**, 341–6.

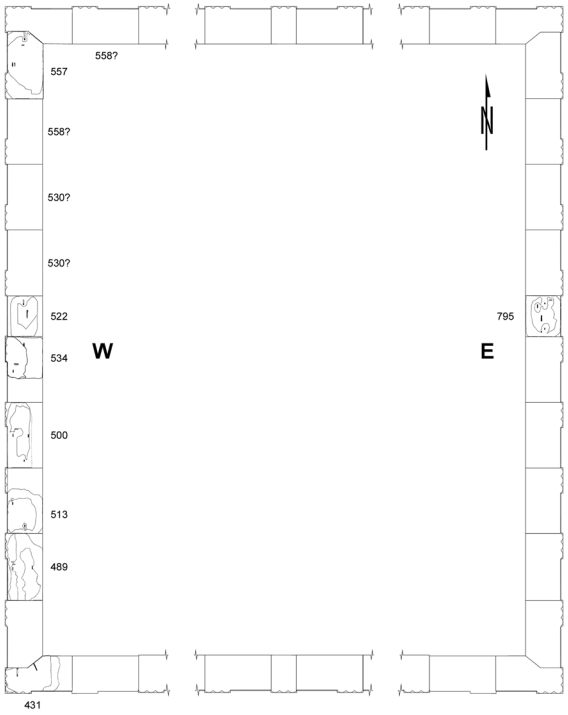

Figure 7. The presumed disposition of preserved blocks in the two front friezes. (Drawing: Pakkanen 2006)

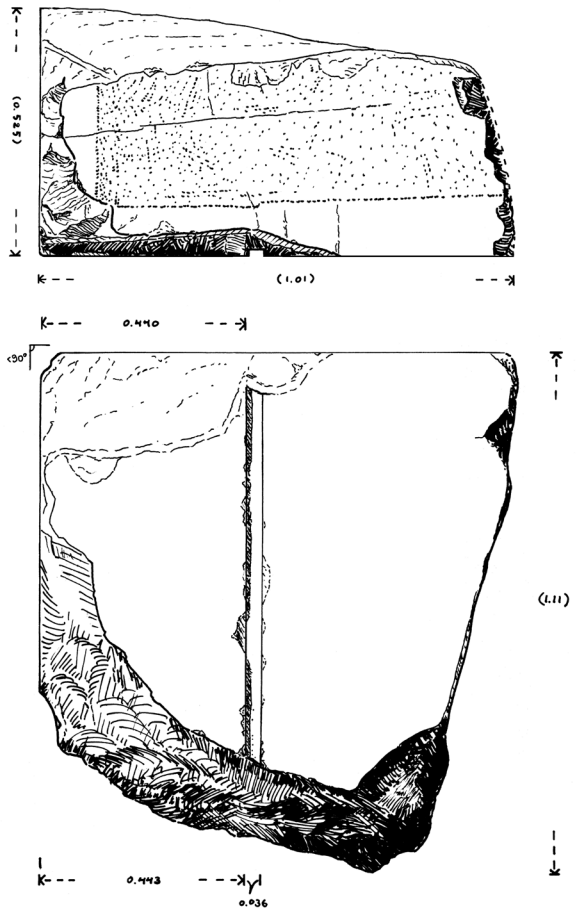

Figure 8. Block **802** from a door jamb, discovered during the recent excavations: side view (above) and top (below). (Drawing: Pakkanen 2005).

New temple blocks discovered in the recent excavations

The blocks discovered by the Norwegian excavations were documented between 1993 and 1996. Most of the site drawings and the final inked versions presented here were drafted by the architect Tuula Pöyhiä, some by the author of this paper. Only blocks which increase our knowledge of the Classical temple have been included in the following analysis.

Block 795. Metope from the exterior order *Fig. 6*

This block *(Fig. 6)* can be identified as part of the exterior order by the height and projection of its taenia and by the overall width and depth of the block, which all correspond to other metopes from the temple. Moreover, the centre of the lower half is hollowed out to make the block lighter and easier to lift, which is also typical of the normal frieze blocks.[54] The top surface has a large, centrally placed lewis hole for lifting,[55] two clamp holes for attaching it to the neighbouring frieze blocks, and three dowel holes for fixing it to the geison blocks above; the anathyrosis rim is completely broken off on the side of the stone, and the central part of the roughly dressed side surface has a lateral cutting for easier handling of the block during lifting and positioning.

This is a new type of exterior frieze block not previously identified in the sanctuary. There are two variants of standard frieze blocks consisting of a joint triglyph and metope, and their difference is in the relationship between the two elements: in the first type the triglyph is to the left of the metope (*e.g.* Block **489** in *Fig. 7*), in the second variant the relationship is reversed (*e.g.* Block **530**). The second. earlier recognized type is basically similar, but one corner of the block is faceted to fit into the corner frieze block next to it, and it also comes in two mirror-image variants (Block **557**). The third known type is represented by the corner block with two triglyphs turning a corner with an attached metope (Block **431**).[56] The single metope block slotted between two triglyphs is a new type, and its discovery has permitted the identification of a similar block among the earlier excavated material (Block **522**). It is in a very

[54] Taenia height 0.113 m and projection 0.016 m; width 1.110 m, depth 0.954 m; *cf.* Dugas *et al.*, *Tégée*, pls 39 and 41–43.

[55] The block provides the first documented instance of a lewis in the temple.

[56] *Cf.* Dugas *et al.*, *Tégée*, 21–2, esp. fig. 5, and pls 39 and 41–43.

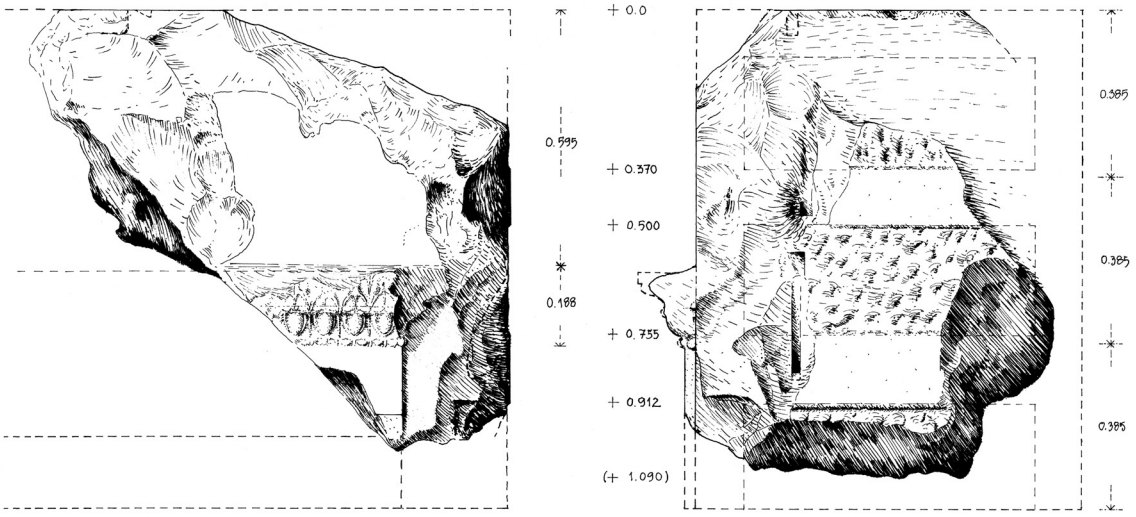

Figure 9. Block **804** from a door lintel, found during the recent excavation: front (left) and side view (right). (Drawing: T. Pöyhiä 1996)

Figure 10. Mouldings on the lintel Block **804.** (Photo: Pakkanen 1995)

battered condition, but the completely preserved length and the cuttings on the top surface make its classification certain. As *Fig. 7* shows, there were originally only two such metope blocks, located in the centre of the frieze on the short sides. There was a different arrangement on the flanks, where the transitional block was a single triglyph instead of a metope: no such block has been recognized in the sanctuary, but the almost completely preserved west frieze leaves few doubts regarding the general layout of the frieze.[57] The position of Block **795**, as it was discovered in the recent excavations to the north of the temple, is most probably explained by the reuse and recycling of the blocks after the destruction of the temple.[58]

Blocks 802 and 804. Door jamb and lintel *Figs 8–9*

The identification of Block **802** *(Fig. 8)* as a door jamb is based on the upper left corner which is cut at a slightly acute angle, and also on the recessed band on the side which faces the exterior. The angle is consistent with the typical taper of Greek monumental doorways, and the varying distance of the band from the left side of the block demonstrates that the pilaster on the side of the door also tapered towards the top of the doorway, as expected.[59] The

[57] The positions of the blocks in *Fig. 7* are mainly based on their present location in the sanctuary, but Blocks **513** and **500** are reversed in the reconstruction (the clamp cutting at the preserved metope end of **513** has no corresponding cutting in the triglyph end of **500**). No site drawings for Blocks **530** and **558** have yet been made.

[58] See for the circumstances of the discovery section **iii** (Luce), 49 with the photos *Figs 16–17*.

[59] The distance of the recessed band from the side surface is 0.440 m at the top of the block and 0.443 m at the preserved bottom; the preserved height of the block is 1.11 m, the width is 1.01 m and the depth is

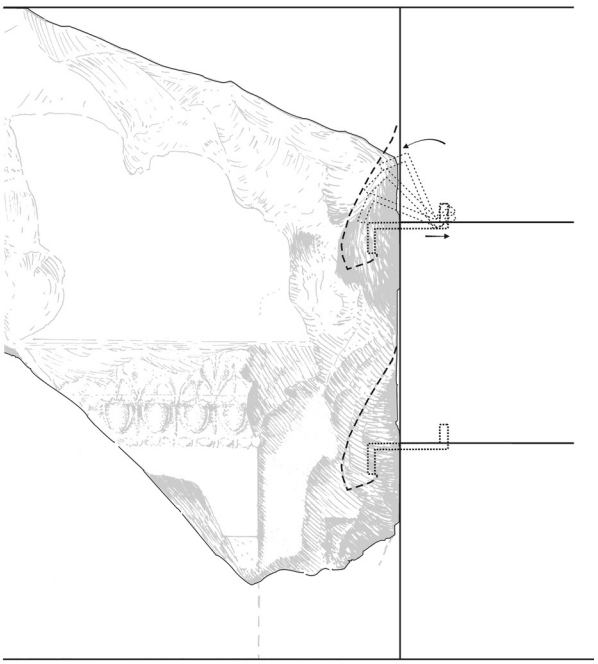

Figure 11. Clamping of the lintel Block **804**. (Drawing: Pakkanen 2006)

large size of the block fits the level of the orthostate blocks of the cella wall.

Perhaps the single most important new discovery related to the Classical temple made during the recent excavations is Block **804**, the large door lintel fragment. *(Figs 9–11)* The bottom half of the block has two projecting fasciae[60] crowned by a moulding with bead-and-reel, egg-and-dart and heart-and-dart motifs. The original full height of the block is not preserved, but based on the anathyrosis bands on the side of the block it can be reconstructed as 1.155 m corresponding to the height of three normal wall blocks. The mouldings are more suitable for the decorative interior of the temple than on the plain Doric exterior, and this conclusion is also supported by another block, the door pilaster capital, as will be demonstrated below. This block confirms Hill's hypothesis, supported by Norman, that some of the fragmentary remains previously documented by Clemmensen were part of the door lintels and not of the interior Corinthian architrave as suggested by Dugas.[61]

The side surface of the lintel block demonstrates an interesting technical detail. Since the block has a height of three normal wall blocks, the builders chose an unusual method of attaching it to the two lower courses of wall blocks: the two cuttings indicate that a clamp was used for this purpose. (*Fig. 11*) There is another parallel in the antae of the temple where a vertical double-gamma (or Z-shaped) clamp fulfils the normal function of a dowel joining two horizontal courses of blocks together: it gives added strength to the end of the wall.[62] This is also the probable reason for its introduction in connection with a doorway. The shape of the clamp in the reconstruction is chosen so that it gives maximum strength to the attachment: it is unlikely that a normal Π-shaped clamp would have been used, since most of the stone would have had to be cut away at the joint in order to rotate it in place. As far as I am aware, the use of a vertical Z-clamp to attach a lintel to two wall blocks is unique, so the reconstruction can only be verified by the discovery of a corresponding wall block. If pouring channels were used to fill the whole cutting with lead, they could have been located either in the lintel or in the wall block: the side surface of the lintel is not well enough preserved for any trace of them to be visible today.

The discovery of these two blocks necessitates a thorough rethinking of some other blocks that were previously linked with the doorways and the interior of the temple, so I will need to return to the issue in more detail below.

Block 808. Corner block of the pronaos frieze *Figs 12–13*

The identification of the block as part of the porch order is based on the relatively small size of the triglyph and on parallels with two previously discovered blocks from the pronaos and opisthodomos friezes,[63] though as a corner block it has no direct previous match. The two triglyphs turn the corner and the metope next to it was slotted into the rectangular cutting seen at the top of *Fig. 12*: the two partially preserved clamp cuttings were made in order to attach it to the next frieze block, and the large dowels on the top surface connected it to the beam spanning the pteron between the cella wall and the exterior order. The corner triglyph on the side of the long wall of the temple is separated from the surface of the wall by a 23 mm wide, recessed band. On the bottom surface there is a large, nearly square hole for the dowel that attached the block to the architrave below. There were originally two such blocks in the building, one at the north-east corner of the pronaos and the other at the south-west corner of the opisthodomos; the corresponding blocks at the two other corners of the cella were mirror images of these blocks. Its current location to the north of the temple supports the notion that this one belonged to the pronaos order. Its height is 7 mm less than the two previously identified porch frieze blocks, possibly indicating a small discrepancy in height between the pronaos and opisthodomos friezes.

The discovery of the block requires small modifications

0.525 m. The anta orthostate block of the temple of Zeus at Nemea has a recessed band (Hill 1966, pl. 20), but the shape and size of the anta at Tegea is well documented, and the distance of the recessed band in Block **802** from the side does not match the projections of the anta (the side projections of the anta at Tegea are 0.712 and 1.310 m wide at the toichobate level; Dugas *et al., Tégée*, pl. 61).

[60] Just a hint of the lower fascia is preserved as can be seen in *Fig. 9*.

[61] Dugas *et al., Tégée*, 52–3, pl. 78.B–D; Norman, *Temple*, 178–9 and 187.

[62] Dugas *et al., Tégée*, 56, fig. 22. The probable reason why the vertical Z-clamp was used in the second temple of Hera at Paestum was to protect the edges of the soft stone from breakage; H.N. Fowler, J.R. Wheeler and G.P. Stevens. *A handbook of Greek archaeology,* New York, Cincinnati and Chicago 1909, 105–6, fig. 64.

[63] Dugas *et al., Tégée*, 36–7, pl. 59.

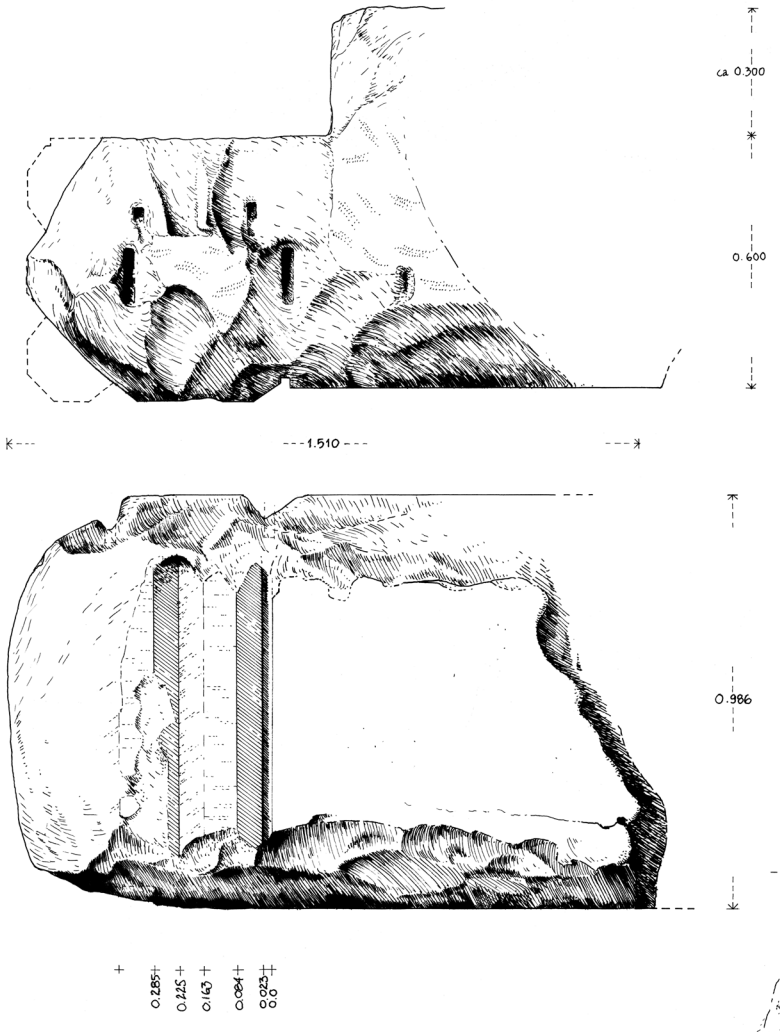

Figure 12. Block **808** from the pronaos frieze, views from above and front. (Drawing: T. Pöyhiä 1996)

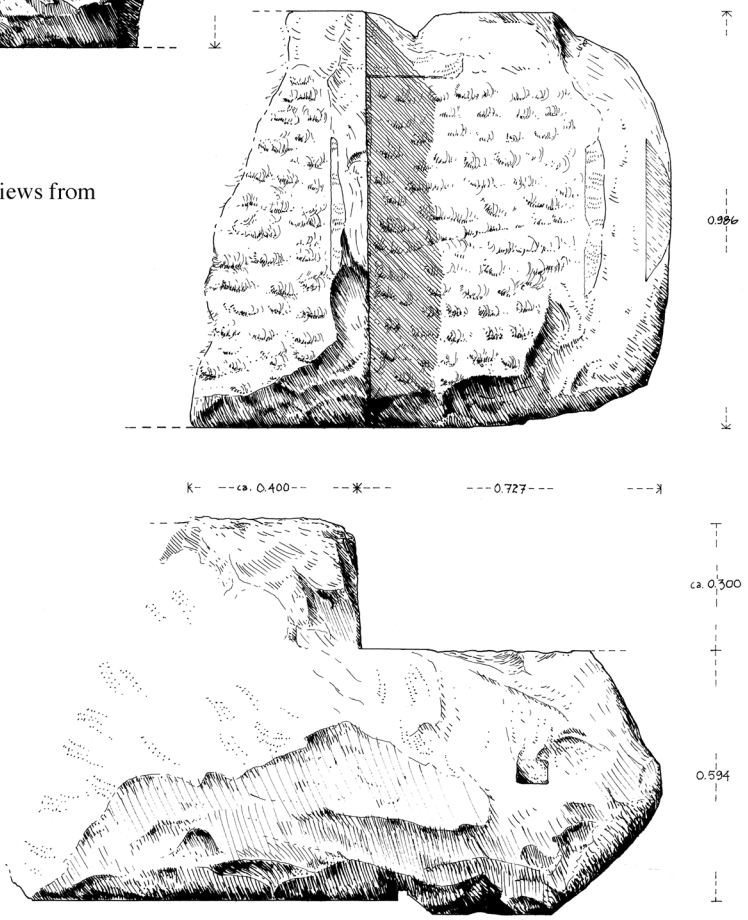

Figure 13. Block **808** from the pronaos frieze, seen from behind and below. (Drawing: T. Pöyhiä 1996)

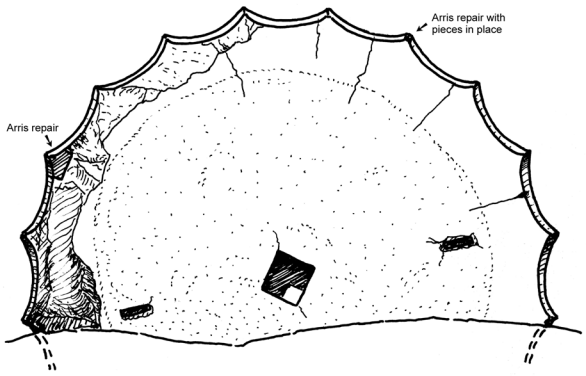

Figure 14. Top surface of the column drum **809**, with indications of the repairs. (Drawing: Pakkanen 2006)

Figure 15. Arris repair on the column drum **809**. (Photo: Pakkanen 1995)

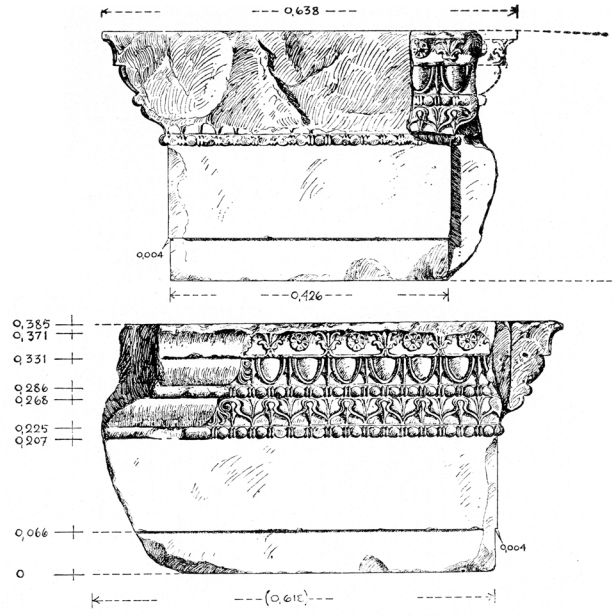

Figure 17. The capital of the door pilaster. (After Dugas *et al.*, *Tégée*, pl. 77.a–b)

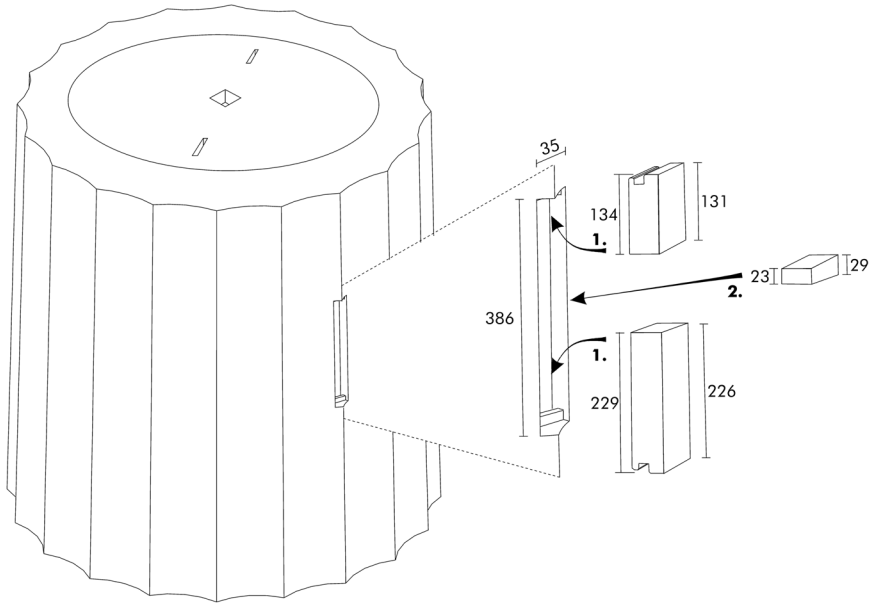

Figure 16. Suggested procedure for the repair of the arris. Dimensions in mm. (After Pakkanen, *Temple*, 30 fig. 10)

to Dugas' and Clemmensen's reconstruction of the flank wall of the cella. (*Fig. 2.A*) They correctly omit the Doric frieze from the side wall, but the beginning of the wall at frieze level does not consist of two separate courses of wall blocks; instead, the corner block stretches well into the side wall. The recessed band noted above, which separates the triglyph from the rest of the wall, is also a new feature.

Block 809. Column drum with arris repair[64] *Fig. 14*

The drum has traces of ancient repairs to two of its arrises. The larger repair consists only of the partially preserved rectangular cutting that was made to receive the repair pieces, but the second one has most of the added marble pieces in place. The positions of the repair pieces are indicated in *Fig. 14*, and *Fig. 15* shows the current state of the patch. The procedure of the second repair can be reconstructed based on the *in situ* remains. (*Fig. 16*) The broken part of the drum was tidied up by carving a rectangular surface, leaving a marble ledge in at least one end of the cutting, but very likely in both. The repair includes three pieces: the two large ones have one end pressed tightly against the ledge of the rectangular cutting, and the other end is cut obliquely to match the third, small piece between them, which wedged the two large ones in place.

It is not certain when in antiquity this repair was made, but the quality of workmanship matches the quality of the rest of the temple, so it is quite likely that it was part of the original construction process. If the broken sides of the drums were turned towards the interior of the temple, they were hardly conspicuous at all and would not have provided sufficient reason to discard a large piece of marble such as a column drum. However, it is equally likely that the slightly inferior quality of the block was only discovered when the blocks were in place and during the very final phase of the building process when the flutes were carved. The largely lost top piece indicates that no small dowels or any lead were used to attach the repairs to the drum. This method relies on exceptional workmanship in cutting the marble: even though the upper piece of the repair is largely lost, the two lower ones are still in place.

Reconstruction of the doorways

The most problematic block from the point of view of the interior reconstruction of the temple of Athena Alea has been the rectangular capital block that was previously restored to the interior corner of the cella by Dugas and Clemmensen and entirely dissociated from the temple by Norman.[65] (*Fig. 17*) She argues that the block projects too strongly to be located where it is in the French reconstruction,[66] but its height of 0.385 m equals the height of a standard wall block, so it was very likely somehow connected with the cella wall. The most conspicuous feature of the block is the carefully executed transition from more decorative Ionic forms to simpler ones: the basic shape of the crowning moulding remains the same, but the undecorated part lacks the bead-and-reel, egg-and-dart, heart-and-dart, lotus-bud and rosette motifs, and a special leaf design is used in the position where the patterns change. The execution of the moulding suggests that the block penetrated the cella wall, creating a transition from the Ionic of the interior to the plainer Doric exterior. The most likely position for such a block would be as the capital of a door pilaster below the lintel block. There are two previously known parallels for door lintels carried by pilasters with capitals: the earlier case is found in the entrances of the late 5th-century temple of Apollo at Bassai, the later in the 4th-century tholos at Epidauros.[67] The three sites are geographically close to each other, and both the temple at Bassai and the tholos have other links with Tegea. Bassai and Tegea are connected by their unusual entrances in the lateral walls; in addition to the close technical similarities between the tholos and the temple of Athena Alea,[68] it is known that craftsmen from Tegea worked on the tholos.[69]

A few block fragments from the toichobate course of the doorway were drawn by Clemmensen, and they indicate how the doors of one of the entranceways to the temple should be reconstructed.[70] (*Fig. 18*) The major dimensions in Clemmensen's plan are hypothetical, and

[64] On the block, including dimensions, see also Pakkanen, *Temple*, 28–9, App. p. 41, figs 9–10; the latter is also reproduced in Hellmann 2002, 97 fig. 114. For general discussions of ancient repairs, see R. Martin, *Manuel d'architecture grecque* I, *Matériaux et techniques,* Paris 1965, 302–6; Hellmann 2002, 95–8. For tapering repairs on arrises (as on Block **7** at Tegea and probably also the second repair on Block **809**), see R. Demangel, *Les temples de tuf. Le sanctuaire d'Athéna Pronaia (Marmaria),* (*FdD* II), Paris 1923, 21, fig. 28; F. Courby, *Les temples d'Apollon* (*Délos* 12), Paris 1931, 198; R. Vallois, *L'architecture hellénique et hellénistique à Délos jusqu'à l'éviction des déliens (166 av. J.-C.)* II.2 (*BEFAR* 157), Paris 1978, 507 n. 2.

[65] Dugas *et al., Tégée*, 50, pl. 77; Norman, *Temple*, 183–4, pl. 30.8.

[66] Norman, *Temple*, 184.

[67] Bassai: Cooper 1992, pls 19, 20.5–7, 26–33; *id.* 1996, 211–9 and 223–5. The tholos: Roux 1961, 149–50, pl. 44.3. For the date of the temple of Apollo, see Cooper 1996, 67–8, 80, 379. For the date of the tholos as 360–330 B.C., see A. Burford, *The Greek temple builders at Epidauros*, Toronto 1969, 63–4; R.A. Tomlinson, *Epidauros,* Austin 1983, 29; F. Seiler, *Die griechische Tholos*, Mainz 1986, 80–4, suggests a longer building period and a date ca. 370–320 B.C. See also the discussion in section **xvi** (Østby), 342–3 with note 153. The identification of the pilaster capital in *Fig. 17* as part of the doorway at Tegea raises questions regarding the reconstruction proposed by Roux 1961, pl. 44.3, of a very fragmentary decorative pilaster capital on the exterior of the tholos at Epidauros: based on the parallel from Tegea it is likely that the capital is a feature of the Corinthian interior rather than of the more restrained Doric exterior.

[68] A large range of parallels is noted by Roux 1961, 184. However, since the use of a lewis to lift blocks at Tegea has now been documented on Block **795**, the absence of this device can no longer be counted among them.

[69] *IG* IV² 103.54; for recent discussions of the inscription, see A. Burford, "Notes on the Epidaurian building inscriptions," *BSA* 61, 1966, 275–81; M.-C. Hellmann, *Choix d'inscriptions architecturales grecques* (Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen 30), Lyon 1999, 77–80. Connections between the buildings at Bassai, Epidauros and Tegea are extensively discussed in section **xvi** (Østby).

[70] Dugas *et al., Tégée*, 43–4, pl. 63; the fragments are now unfortunately lost.

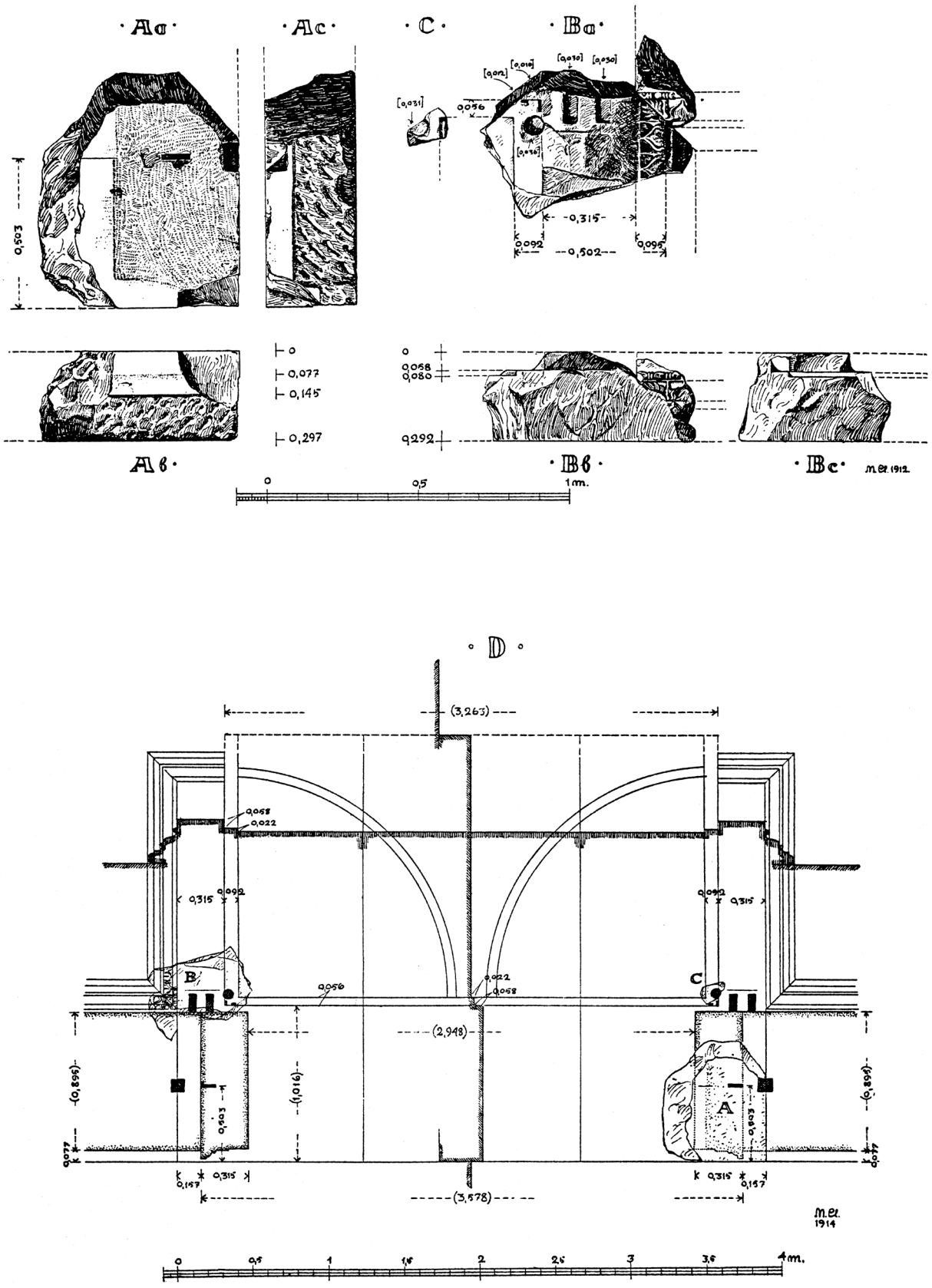

Figure 18. Blocks from the door toichobate (above) and reconstruction (below), as proposed in Dugas *et al.*, *Tégée*, pl. 63.

Norman argues that the pivot hole in Block B, *Fig. 18*, is too small for the main door of the temple and that the blocks should therefore rather be associated with the smaller north door.[71] Dugas and Clemmensen suggest that Block A in *Fig. 18* can be reconstructed below the door jamb, but it cannot be linked with the recently discovered Block **802** from the door frame (*Fig. 8*): the two dowel cuttings on Block A indicate that there were originally two separate blocks on top of it, not a single block combining the door jamb and the orthostate as in Block **802**. There are two possible explanations:

1. The frames of the two doors were substantially different and one of the blocks should be assigned to the east door and the other to the north door.[72]

2. Block A in *Fig. 18* was not part of the doorways at the toichobate level: an alternative location could be below the large parastades of the eastern entrance to the cella.[73]

Norman has suggested that a block with a *cyma reversa* moulding sketched by Clemmensen and assigned by him to the pronaos epikranitis course should actually be reconstructed as part of the monumental threshold of the east entrance.[74] The block was identified in the building block inventory (Block **315**), and contrary to Clemmensen's rather summary drawing, the full original height of the block is not preserved. (*Fig. 19*) However, two further fragments of the threshold were also discovered in the survey: both have a part of the top surface intact, so the height of the threshold can now be confirmed as 0.410 m.[75] (*Fig. 20*)

The final aspect of the appearance of the doorways which requires a comment is Norman's reconstruction of a thicker eastern cella wall.[76] Her reconstruction is based on a single cella epikranitis block, and she is very likely correct in suggesting that the block is from the eastern wall, as is demonstrated by the careful transition of the decorative mouldings to simpler ones in the re-entrant corner.[77] It is, however, possible to demonstrate that a block of that size could equally easily be included in a wall with standard or slightly larger thickness. (*Fig. 21*) The interior epikranitis blocks are quite likely at the same level as the cassette ceiling blocks covering the pronaos, so the clamp at the other end of the epikranitis would in that case connect the block with the ceiling block (alternative A in *Fig. 21*). The ceiling block rests on top of the cross wall between pronaos and cella, but its contact surface with the cross wall does not need to be more than 0.10 m, so the minimum thickness of the cross wall is somewhere near 1.0 m. This reconstruction would not, however, explain why the foundations of the cross wall are much more massive than the wall between cella and opisthodomos at the other end of the cella.[78] Norman's nearly 2 m thick wall would provide a reason for the different sizes of the foundations, but a more economical solution would be to reconstruct parastades flanking the eastern doorway, as on *Fig. 4* and alternative B in *Fig. 21*. There is some archaeological evidence for reconstructing the parastades in the form of Block A in *Fig. 18* and with the re-entrant epikranitis block discussed above. In addition, the comparative architectural material lends support to the hypothesis: the temple of Zeus at Nemea has solid stone parastades that served as door stops for the leaves of the main door, thus protecting the carved details of the interior orders.[79] The parastades of the main northern entranceway in the temple of Apollo at Bassai had no practical function since the solution for the door frame employed there does not allow for a reconstruction involving door leaves.[80] Their depth is still equal to half the width of the entranceway, probably following the conventions used in normal doorways.[81] The maximum length of the parastades at Tegea is provided by the wall foundations: in order to rest comfortably on the existing conglomerate blocks, they could not be much longer than 2.1 m. Since it is unlikely that the leaves of the door were wider than the length of the parastades, the maximum clear width of the door can be defined as twice this dimension, or 4.2 m.

In addition to the evidence that assigns the toichobate block with the hole for the door pivot to the northern door (Block B in *Fig. 18*) and the blocks from the parastade and the threshold to the main door (Block A in *Figs 18–20*), some further indications help to define the original position of two other blocks from the door frame. The current positions of the new blocks from the door jamb and the lintel, very close to the northern door, could imply that they probably are from that side of the temple; but as the single metope block discussed above shows (*Figs 6–7*), the place where a block was discovered is not necessarily directly related to its original position. In this case, however, the tapering side of the jamb block also supports an attribution to the northern door: since the pivot hole indicates that the door leaves were placed inside the cella, the inclined sides of the door frame would not have hindered the rotation of the leaves. For this reason the majority of the frame blocks should probably be assigned to the side door, as I have done in *Fig. 22*. The width

[71] Norman, *Temple*, 184–5, 187.

[72] There is a parallel in the temple of Apollo where the two doorframes are quite different from each other; Cooper 1992, pls 20.5–7 and 26–33; *id*. 1996, 210–28.

[73] The block is reconstructed below the northern parastade in *Fig. 4*. For architectural comparanda to monumental parastades flanking the main door, see notes 79–80.

[74] Dugas *et al., Tégée*, 43, fig. 15; Norman, *Temple*, 187–8, figs 11–12.

[75] Blocks **122** and **311**. The bottom surface of Block **311** is very fragmentary, so it is not possible to measure the effect of the bottom relieving edge on the block height; but with a measured height of 0.407 m, the original full height was most probably very close to 0.410 m also on this block.

[76] Norman, *Temple*, 185–6.

[77] Dugas *et al., Tégée*, 53–4, pl. 80.

[78] The width of the pronaos foundations is ca. 2.7 m compared to ca. 2.1 m in the opisthodome: Dugas *et al., Tégée*, pl. 3-5. Concerning how the walls relate to the foundations, see *ibid*. pl. 18-20.

[79] Hill 1966, 26–7, pls 4 and 21.

[80] Cooper 1996, 210 and 216.

[81] For the dimensions of the parastade and the entranceway, see Cooper 1992, pls 11 and 20.5.

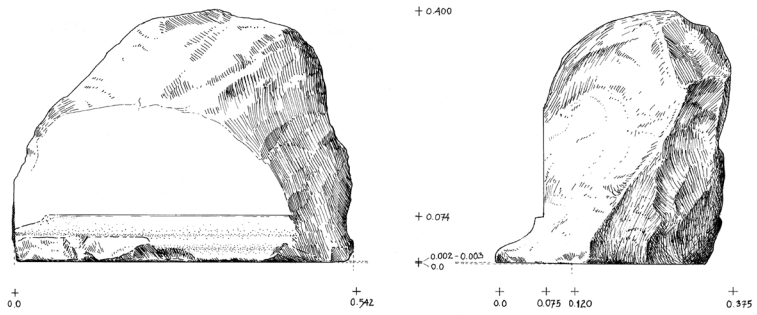

Figure 19. Block **315**, from a threshold. (Drawing: T. Pöyhiä, after Dugas *et al.*, *Tégée*, 43 fig. 15)

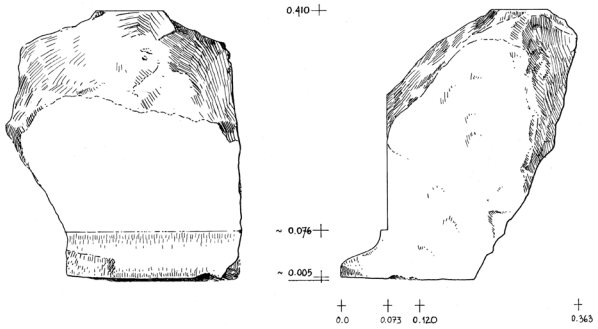

Figure 20. Block **122**, from a threshold. (Drawing: T. Pöyhiä 1996)

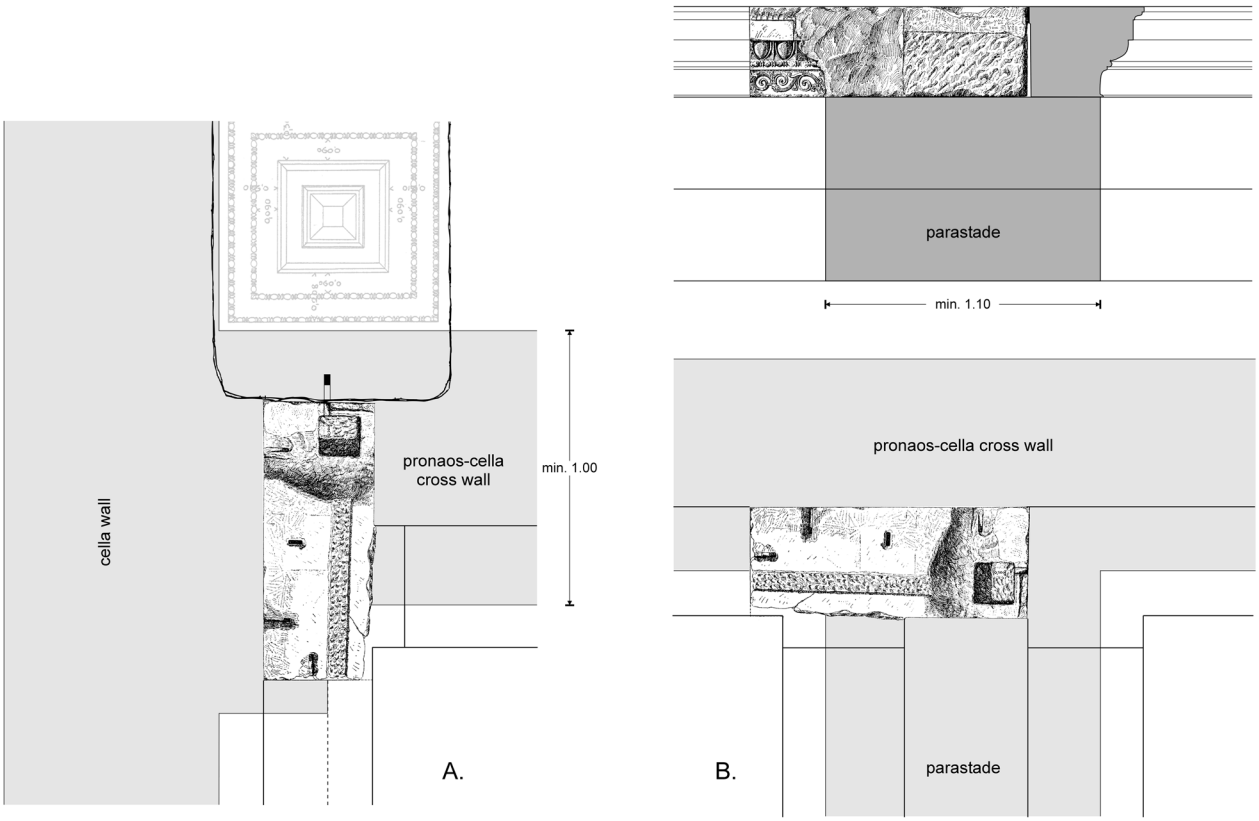

Figure 21. Proposed reconstructions A and B for the epikranitis level in the cella interior. (Drawing: Pakkanen 2006)

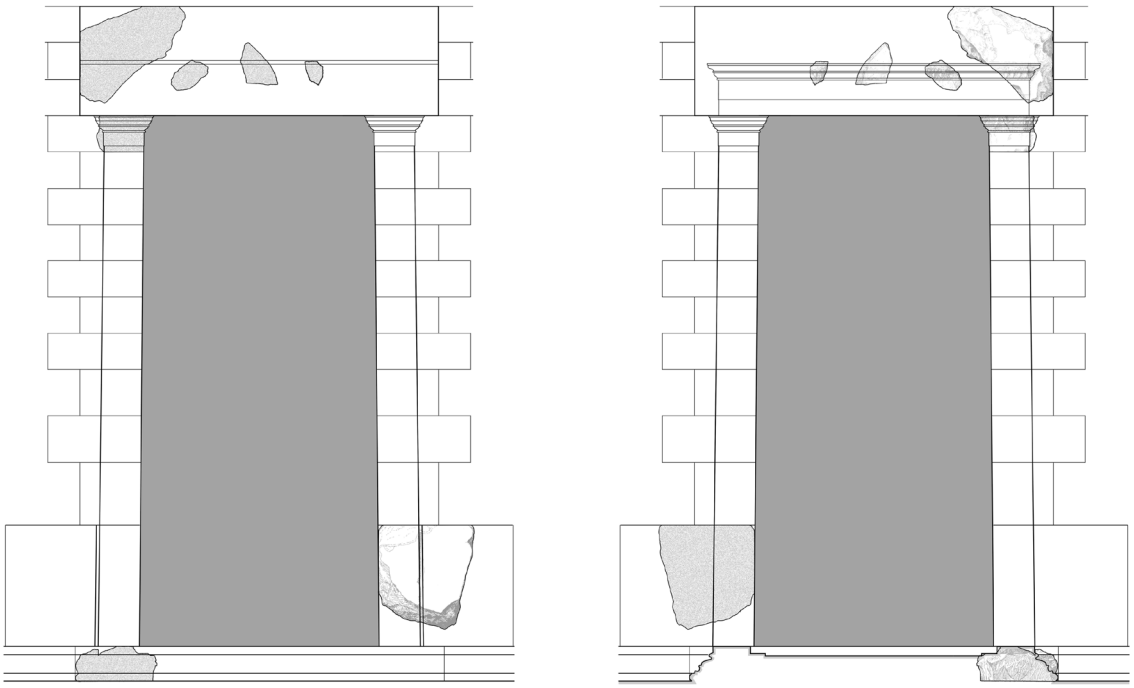

Figure 22. Reconstruction of the frame of the side door: exterior (left) and interior (right). (Drawing: Pakkanen 2006)

of the exterior pilaster is given by the orthostate block, and taking into consideration the transition from interior to exterior mouldings on the pilaster capital, the form of the exterior can be modelled on the basis of the two preserved faces of the block. The reconstruction of the outside face of the lintel with a plain fascia with an ovolo moulding above is based on the northern entrance door at Bassai.[82] The pilasters remove the need for consoles to carry the lintel.[83] Its appearance towards the interior can be reconstructed with more confidence: the toichobate block preserves the profiles of the level below the threshold, and the fragments of the lintel and the capital allow for a reconstruction of the upper parts of the inside door frame with a good degree of certainty. The use of capitals to carry the lintel means that the leaves of the door could not have stretched all the way to the lintel, so a metal grille was most likely used in the topmost part of the opening – with obvious advantages for the lighting in the interior. The approximate width and the height of the doorway and its proportions are reconstructed on the basis of the interior arrangement of the cella at Tegea, supported by comparative material from Bassai and Epidauros.[84]

The reconstruction of the temple plan in *Fig. 4* presents an interpretation of the cella interior based on the arguments presented above. The probable locations of some of the key blocks are marked in the plan: the toichobate block (*Fig. 18*, Block B) is connected with the northern door, the probable parastade blocks (*Fig. 18*, Block A and *Fig. 21.A*) are inserted at the toichobate and epikranitis levels, and the complete podium block with trace of a half-column on its surface (*Fig. 4.C* [85]) is placed below a half-column in the southern wall.

Literature:

Bankel 1984 = H. Bankel, "Moduli an den Tempeln von Tegea und Stratos? Grenzen der Fußmaßbestimmung," *AA* 1984, 413–30.

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Cooper 1996 = F.A. Cooper, *The temple of Apollo Bassitas* I, *The architecture*, Princeton 1996.

Dinsmoor 1950 = W.B. Dinsmoor, *The architecture of ancient Greece. An account of its historic development*, London 1950[3].

Dodwell 1819 = E. Dodwell, *A classical and topographical tour through Greece during the years 1801, 1805, and 1806* II, London 1819.

Dörpfeld 1883 = W. Dörpfeld, "Der Tempel der Athena in Tegea," *AM* 8, 1883, 274–85.

Hellmann 2002 = M.-Chr. Hellmann, *L'architecture grecque* I, *Les principes de la construction,* Paris 2002.

Hill 1966 = B.H. Hill, *The temple of Zeus at Nemea*, revised and supplemented by C.K. Williams II, Princeton 1966.

[82] Cooper 1992, pls 20.6 and 29.c; *id*. 1996, 216.

[83] *Cf*. Roux 1961, 150. Cooper 1992, pls 19 and 30, gives a possible reconstruction of the eastern lateral entranceway where the exterior pilaster capital is partially supported by a console (or crossette); see also Cooper 1996, 216, esp. n. 16.

[84] Cooper 1996, 217: the proportion of width to height in the northern, principal entrance is 1 : 2.3. Roux 1961, 149 reconstructs the size of the doorway in the tholos at Epidauros as ca. 2.3 × 5.4 m, with the same proportion.

[85] Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 45, pl. 62.B; Pakkanen 1996, 161.

Østby 1986 = E. Østby, "The Archaic temple of Athena Alea at Tegea," *OpAth* 16, 1986, 75–102.

Pakkanen 1996 = J. Pakkanen, "The height and reconstructions of the interior Corinthian columns in Greek Classical buildings," *Arctos* 30, 1996, 139–66.

Pakkanen 2004 = J. Pakkanen, "The temple of Zeus at Stratos: New observations on the building design," *Arctos* 38, 2004, 95–121.

Roux 1961 = G. Roux, *L'architecture de l'Argolide aux IV^e^ et III^e^ siècles avant J.-C.* (*BEFAR* 199), Paris 1961.

Jari Pakkanen:
A BLOCK FROM THE STARTING LINE OF THE TEGEAN STADION

The block

In the sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea a marble block with two grooves on its top surface was documented in 1993: it was found ca. 8 m south of the eastern end of the temple entrance ramp foundations, and it is listed as Block **145** in the catalogue of building blocks (section **xix**, 000). Slightly later in the same season, without any knowledge of its previous discovery, it was recognized as a starting line block from a stadion, but not *in situ*. Even though the block is not mentioned in the French monograph on the temple, it was certainly visible at the beginning of the 20th century: it can be seen in the general views of the sanctuary published in 1909 by K.A. Rhomaios and in the French monograph on the temple from 1924.[1] It has now been brought into the local museum near the site and is exposed there, with inv. no. 5919.

The starting-line block was first mentioned in print by P. Aupert in 1980.[2] Subsequently, D.G. Romano described and illustrated the block in his unpublished 1981 dissertation; he has also later made a reference to it.[3] In this chapter a new drawing and a more detailed description of the block are presented, and the chronology of Romano's typology of the Greek starting-line blocks is questioned on the basis of archaeological comparanda from Olympia.

The identification of the block is possible because of the two parallel grooves on the top surface. (*Fig. 1*) The profiles of the two cuttings are similar: they both have a bevelled front and a vertical back face. The runner placed his toes in these grooves: the direction of the race is indicated by the arrow in *Fig. 2*.[4]

The distance between the vertical faces is 0.188 m. The depth of the block is 0.559, the height 0.131–0.157, and the preserved width 0.521 m. (*Fig. 2*) The width of the front groove is 0.060 and the depth 0.031 m; the corresponding measurements for the rear groove are 0.057 and 0.028 m. (*Fig. 3*) All the characteristics of the block – width and height of the block, profile and distance of the grooves – are suitable for a starting-line block.[5]

The top surface (B in *Fig. 2*) is almost completely covered by lichen and has no visible tool traces. The part of the top surface between the first groove and the front of the block is not aligned with the rest of the surface: it slopes slightly towards the front. The front of the block (A in *Fig. 2*) is smooth. It is not vertical, but is set at an obtuse angle to the top surface. The two distinct zones of different colours are due to the upper part being exposed since the beginning of the century and the growth of lichen. The preserved side surface (C in *Fig. 2*) has no anathyrosis, but there is a smooth band at the top and front edges, wide 0.03–0.035 m at the top and ca. 0.02 m at the front. The rest of the surface is worked with a point.

The bottom surface of the block (D in *Fig. 2*) has four distinct zones. The closest to the front was worked with a toothed chisel, and its width is 0.07–0.08 m. Close to the edge the surface is almost smooth, further away the tool marks get deeper. The next band is worked with a point (width 0.05–0.10 m) and it overlaps smoothly into the next zone where there are larger marks which are probably from the same tool. It continues all the way to the end of the bottom surface where the roughly cut, sloping surface begins. This sloping back of the block has a ca. 0.23 × 0.14 m large, naturally cracked part, where it is possible to distinguish the crystal structure of the marble (*Fig. 4*): this makes the identification of the stone as Dolianà marble fairly certain, because a similar crystallized structure is also visible on many temple blocks.[6]

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[1] K.A. Rhomaios, "Ἀνασκαφαὶ ἐν Τεγέᾳ," *Prakt* 1909, pl. 5.1; Dugas *et al., Tégée*, pl. 82.A (reproduced in section **i**, 000 *Fig. 4*).

[2] Aupert 1980, 315 n. 14.

[3] Romano 1981, 186–7, figs 147–149; *id., Athletics and mathematics in Archaic Corinth: The origins of the Greek stadion*, Philadelphia 1993, 24 n. 48.

[4] H.A. Harris, "Stadia and starting grooves," *Greece & Rome* 7, 1960, 29–30; for reconstructions of the stance of the runner based on the *in situ* starting line at Nemea, see M. Goethals, "The stadium," in S.G. Miller (ed.), *Nemea. A guide to the site and museum*, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1990, fig. 64; *id., Excavations at Nemea* II: *The Early Hellenistic stadium,* Berkeley, Los Angeles and London 2001, 45–61.

[5] *Cf.* Romano 1981, 186.

[6] On the origin of the marble for the temple, see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 000 note 49.

Figure 1. Block **145**: top surface of the starting line block from the stadion at Tegea, with two parallel grooves. (Photo: Pakkanen)

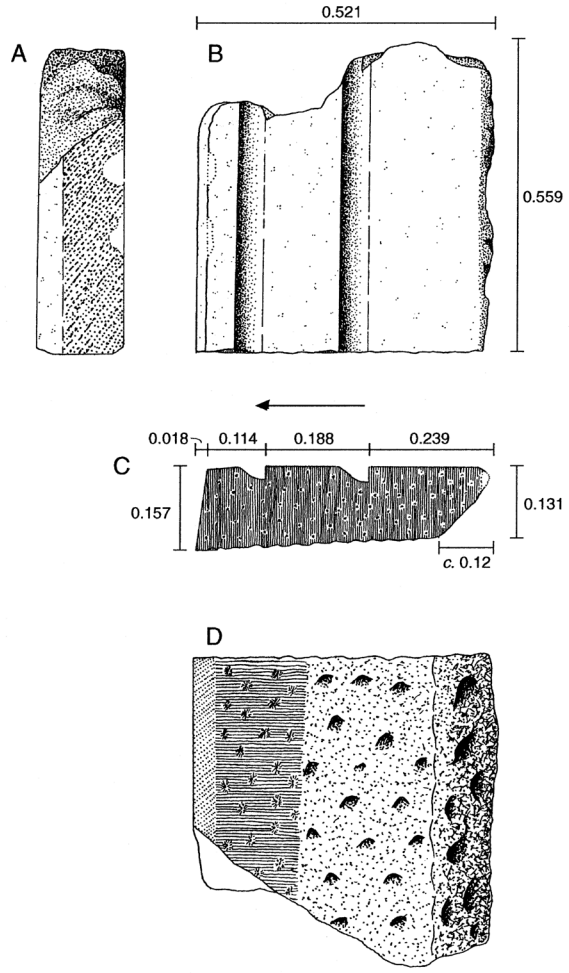

Figure 2. Block **145,** from the starting line of the stadion at Tegea. (Drawing: A. Klynne)

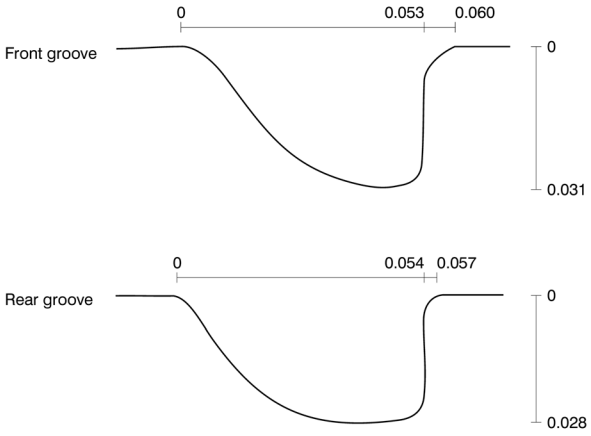

Figure 3. Block **145**, section drawing of the grooves on the top surface. (Drawing: Pakkanen)

Figure 4. Block **145**: the bottom surface, showing the tooling and the natural cracking. (Photo: Pakkanen)

The block was probably originally part of a complex starting mechanism comprising the starting line, *balbis*, and a barrier, *hysplex*, though no trace of a socket for a vertical post associated with a *hysplex* is preserved on the Tegean block.[7] This is most likely due to the short stretch which remains of the *balbis*.

In addition to the starting-line block, there are other blocks in the sanctuary which could possibly be connected with the stadion. Two joining blocks from a water channel are listed in the catalogue as Blocks **623** and **624**; they are illustrated in *Figs 5–6*. They have bottom and sides roughly worked with a point, but the contact surfaces at the ends are smooth. The channel is worked with a point, but tool marks are less visible than on the side and bottom surfaces. The starting-line block and the water channel are both slightly irregularly shaped, but since most of the blocks would have been covered, these details would not have attracted any attention. Also, the treatment of the bottom surfaces with a large point is consistent on both blocks. A water basin, Block **148** (*Fig. 7*), may belong to the same installation for the water supply to the stadion.[8]

The date

The earliest possible mentions of the games at Tegea are on two Late Archaic inscriptions: the first is a dedication of an athlete from the last quarter of the 6th century,[9] and the second honours the *proedra* at the games from the first quarter of the 5th century.[10] After this, there is relatively continuous epigraphical and textual evidence for the games, τὰ Ἀλεαῖα,[11] but it cannot be used to provide a date for the construction of a monumental stadion linked with our starting-line block. On the basis of the passage in Pausanias, the *terminus ante quem* for the stadion can be determined as the 2nd century A.D.[12] In the following I will try to determine whether a more precise date can be given by the starting line block itself.

Romano dates the first starting blocks with double grooves to the Hellenistic period, and their use was continued through the Roman period.[13] However, it is possible to argue that the remains at Olympia provide earlier evidence for the use of such starting blocks. Four double-grooved blocks were discovered in 1941 built into a drainage channel which starts at the south-west corner of the racing track in Stadion III at Olympia. All the blocks have grooves with one bevelled and one vertical face, as the block from the Tegean stadion. Two of these had already been reused as *balbis* blocks because they have the parallel grooves on two opposite sides.[14] A. Mallwitz has demonstrated that the channel must be earlier than the retaining wall and the water channels of the III B phase of the stadion, so the reuse of the blocks should date to the phase III A.[15] Therefore, the starting-line blocks must have been in use in Stadion II, as the original excavators suggested.[16] Since the construction of the Olympia III B stadion can now be connected with the building of the Echo colonnade during the second half

[7] For a full study of the terminology, comparative archaeological material and reconstructions, see P. Valavanis, *Hysplex. The starting mechanism in ancient stadia. A contribution to ancient Greek technology* (University of California publications: Classical Studies 36), Berkeley, Los Angeles and London 1999.

[8] All the Peloponnesian stadia except the one at Halieis had water facilities; Romano 1981, 17–8, 42, 63–4, 80–3, 125–6. See Mallwitz 1967, 40–1, for similar installations at the stadion in Olympia.

[9] *IG* V.2, 75 = *SEG* XI, 1065 = *SEG* XXVI, 472; see also K.A. Rhomaios, "Τεγεατικαὶ ἐπιγραφαί," *BCH* 36, 1912, 353–6.

[10] *IG* V.2, 113; on the inscription, see L.H. Jeffery, *The local scripts of Archaic Greece*, Oxford 1961, 211.

[11] Also Pindar (*Ol.* 7.153) mentions the games. For a general account on the evidence for the games, see Jost, *Sanctuaires*, 369 (esp. n. 2), 374.

[12] Paus. 8.47.4.

[13] Romano 1981, 209.

[14] Kunze 1956, 15–7, fig. 4.

[15] Mallwitz 1967, 46–7, 51–2.

[16] Kunze 1956, 16.

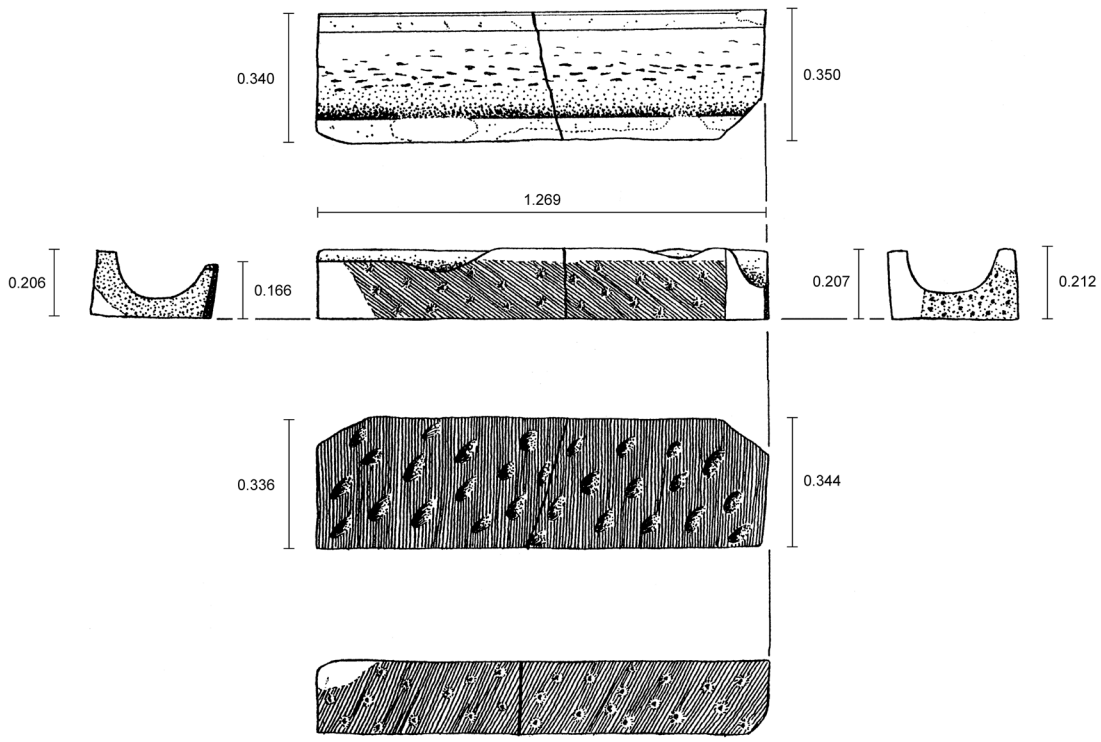

Figure 5. Block **624**, from a water channel probably connected with the stadion. (Drawing: A. Klynne)

Figure 6. The blocks **623** and **624**, from a water channel. (Photo: E. Østby)

of the 4th century B.C., phase III A must be earlier than this.[17] The excavations have provided no clear date for the phase, but W. Koenigs has recently argued that the construction of Stadion III A could be linked with the reorganization of the western part of the Altis about 400 B.C.[18] Even if we accept that the colonnade and Stadion III B were built towards the very end of the defined range 350–300 B.C., it is impossible to envisage that two of the starting line blocks could have been used twice in Stadion II and then reused in the construction of the drainage channel of Stadion III A in the first few decades of the Hellenistic period. Therefore, the blocks must be at least Late Classical in date, and the first use of the double-grooved starting line must almost certainly go back well into the 5th century B.C. As a consequence, the block at Tegea cannot be dated on typological grounds any more accurately than sometime in the Classical, Hellenistic or Roman period.

Location of the stadion

Even though the location of the Tegean stadion has not been discovered, some conclusions may be drawn on the

[17] Koenigs 1981, 366–9.

[18] Koenigs 1981, 366–7.

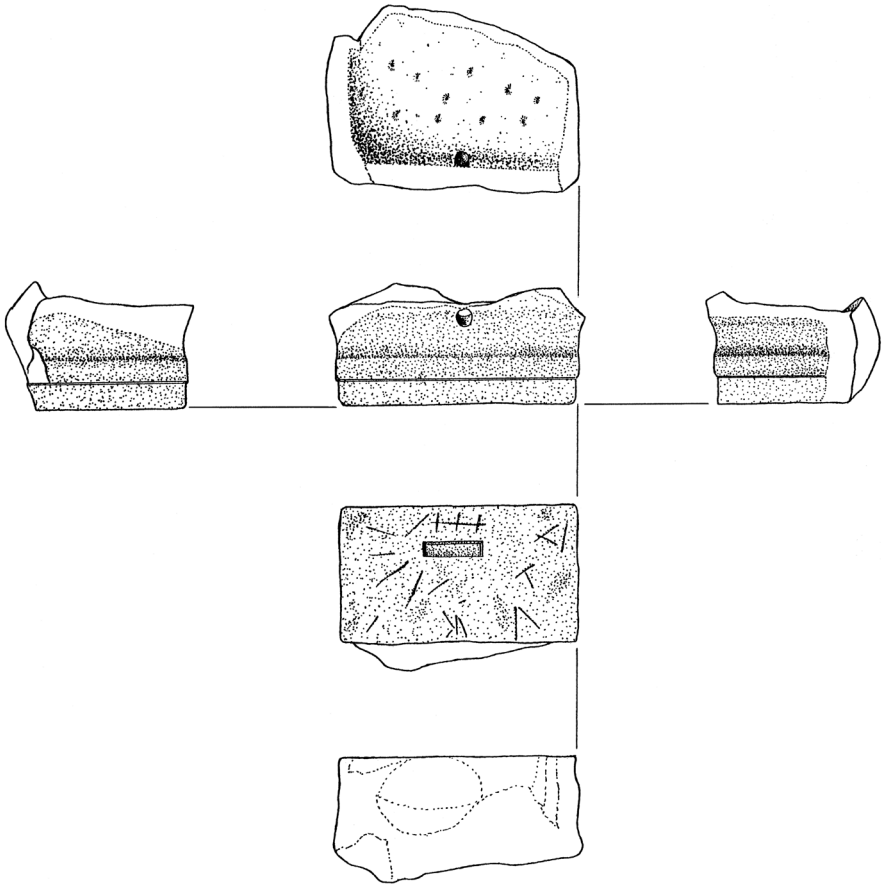

Figure 7. Block **148,** water basin possibly connected with the stadion. (Drawing: A. Klynne)

basis of the discovered starting-line block and Pausanias' passage:

> Not far from temple is a stadium formed by a mound of earth, where they celebrate games, one festival called Aleaea after Athena, the other Halotia (*Capture Festival*), because they captured the greater part of Lacedaemonians alive in the battle. To the north of the temple is a fountain, and at this fountain they say that Auge was outraged by Heracles, therein differing from the account of Auge in Hecataeüs. Some three stades away from the fountain is a temple of Hermes Aepytus.[19]

As is obvious from the passage, the stadion must have been located close to the temple and to the altar. E. Østby has suggested that the construction lies under the modern village,[20] and this is supported by the discovery of the starting line next to the temple foundations. The most likely explanation for its current location in the sanctuary is that it was reused in some later structure,[21] and taking into consideration the abundance of recyclable material provided by the temple itself, it is unlikely to have been brought from far away.

Literature:

Aupert 1980 = P. Aupert, "Athletica I. Épigraphie archaïque et morphologie des stades anciens," *BCH* 104, 1980, 309–15.

Romano 1981 = D.G. Romano, *The stadia of the Peloponnesos* (PhD diss. University of Pennsylvania 1981), Ann Arbor 1981.

Koenigs 1981 = W. Koenigs, "Stadion III und Echohalle," *OlBer* 10, 1981, 353–69.

Kunze 1956 = E. Kunze, "Das Stadion," *OlBer* 5, 1956, 10–34.

Mallwitz 1967 = A. Mallwitz, "Das Stadion," *OlBer* 8, 1967, 16–82.

[19] Paus. 8.47.4; translation by W.H.S. Jones (Loeb edition).

[20] E. Østby, "Recent excavations in the sanctuary of Athena Alea at Tegea (1990–93)," in K.A. Sheedy (ed.), *Archaeology in the Peloponnese, New excavations and research,* Oxford 1994, 53–4; and *id*. in section **i**, 000. See also Aupert 1980, 315 n. 14; Romano 1981, 1 and 86. Voyatzis, *Sanctuary*, 14–5 gives a synopsis of the earlier discussion.

[21] *E.g*. the starting line block from an early stadion at Nemea was reused as a threshold of the *xenon* in the Hellenistic period; see D.G. Romano, "An early stadium at Nemea," *Hesperia* 46, 1977, 27–9.

Jari Pakkanen:
PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF THE BUILDING BLOCKS IN THE SANCTUARY

The documentation of the building blocks on the archaeological site of the sanctuary, which with few exceptions are all from the Classical temple of Athena Alea, was carried out by the author from 1993 to 1998 in the following way, and with the assistance of the following persons:

Blocks **1–99**: Erik Østby (**1–31, 33–36, 44–48, 51, 67, 69, 77–81, 84, 88–94, 97** checked by the author);
Blocks **100–400**: author and Øystein Ekroll (largely preliminary inspections of blocks with some measurements for facilitating re-identification);
Blocks **401–820**: author (largely preliminary identifications of blocks with some measurements);
Possible wall blocks: author and Øystein Ekroll in 1994;
Column drums: author with Anne-Claire Chauveau, Øystein Ekroll and Thomas Pfauth in 1994, with Petra Pakkanen in 1995; further checks for publication in 1998;
Architraves and frieze blocks: author with Petra Pakkanen in 1995, further checks for publication in 1998;
Blocks **122, 315, 795, 808, 809**: author with Tuula Pöyhiä in 1996;
Coordinates of the blocks: author with Øystein Ekroll, Christina M. Joslin, Marianne Knutsen and Thomas Pfauth in 1993.

All dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated. Measurements taken between preserved surfaces are underlined.

Measurements adopted from Dugas *et al., Tégée* are in *italics*. When a column drum is listed in Appendice II in that work (pp. 131–3), the number is given in parentheses (= Dxx).

For the column drums the margin of measurements is given in parentheses.

The coordinates refer to the grid system used during the excavation (see *Tegea* I, Introduction, 9–10), and indicate the positions where the blocks were located in the years when the documentation was carried out. Some blocks have afterwards been moved and/or brought to a shelter recently constructed by the Greek Archeological Service, and are no longer to be found in those positions. For this reason, the positions indicated by the coordinates in each entry and on the distribution maps (*Figs 1–5*) are those registered during the fieldwork in the 1990s, and do not always show where the blocks are to be found today. The blocks which have now been brought to the shelter are marked with an asterisk in the catalogue, and the fact is noted in the entry. This information is based on a list courteously provided by Ms E. Zouzoula. Block **145**, from the starting line of the stadion, has been included in the recently inaugurated new exposition in the local museum.

Some blocks and fragments discovered during the excavation have been studied and published in separate contributions to this volume (sections **xvi**, Østby, and **xvii**, Pakkanen). A few blocks from the stadion connected with the sanctuary (Block **145**, probably also **148, 623** and **624**) have also been discussed in a separate section (section **xviii**, Pakkanen). The blocks and fragments preserved at the time in the local museum (exposition and storerooms), or elsewhere in the area of Tegea, have not been studied and are not included in the catalogue, nor have some blocks which have been discovered by recent work at the site by the Greek Archeological Service.

The following abbreviations are used:

Ab	Abacus
Ann	Annulet
C	Coordinates, in most cases after an indication of the spot on the block which was registered
Pos	Position of a drum within the shaft
D	Depth
Diam	Capital trachelion diameter at the bottom of the flutes
$Diam_A$	Capital trachelion diameter at the arrises
$DiamAnn_L$	Lower diameter of the annulets
$DiamEch_{max}$	Maximum diameter of the echinus
$DiamEch_L$	Lower diameter of the echinus
$Diam_L$	Lower diameter of a column drum at the bottom of the flutes
$Diam_{LA}$	Lower diameter of a column drum at the arrises
$Diam_U$	Upper diameter of a column drum at the bottom of the flutes
$Diam_{UA}$	Upper diameter of a column drum at the arrises
Ech	Echinus
FlW_L	Flute width at the bottom of the drum

FlW_U	Flute width at the top of the drum
H	Height
L	Length
Pos	Position of a column drum in the shaft (A is bottom, F top; see Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 131–3)
Th	Thickness
Trach	Trachelion
W	Width
E	East
N	North
S	South
W	West

The catalogue was started by E. Østby in 1990, the first season of the five-year excavation project led by him on behalf of the Norwegian Institute at Athens. It included 49 blocks which had been lifted on top of the temple foundations during previous excavations, and 50 blocks to the north and north-east of the foundation. The entry for each block consisted, at this stage, of a short description of the block with its basic dimensions. The catalogue does not include the blocks that remain *in situ*: these are the foundation and stylobate blocks from the Archaic temple cella,[1] and the foundations and a few euthynteria blocks from the Classical building, which were well documented in Dugas *et al., Tégée*.

In the autumn of 1992, Østby invited me to continue the catalogue in 1993. A complete preliminary catalogue of the building blocks at the excavation site was set as the goal for the season; it would include a short description of each block, the basic measurements needed to identify it, and its position in the general coordinate system of the sanctuary. The positions of the blocks were plotted using a theodolite with an electronic distance meter. The catalogue includes 820 blocks, almost all from the Classical temple, but in addition to the blocks from the stadion mentioned above a few Byzantine building fragments (Blocks **256, 366, 375, 625**: double columns and a capital) and two statue bases (Blocks **188** and **205**) are also included in the catalogue.

The new blocks found during the excavation from 1990 to 1993 were catalogued in 1993 and further studied in 1996; a special section (section **xvii**, Pakkanen) in this publication is devoted to them, and to the adjustments and corrections they provide to earlier studies of the temple. In 1994 and 1995, most of the fieldwork was connected with column drums and capitals, blocks from the architrave and frieze, and cella blocks.[2] Some supplementary work of this kind was also carried out in 1996 and 1998.

Catalogue

1. Architrave block, from corner. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 20, pl. 39; Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. C1–2 (with ills); here, section **xvi** (Østby), 000 *Fig. 15*. Block adjusted for horizontal curvature: the angle between the *N* lateral surface below the taenia and regula and the top surface of the block is 90.4° (3 mm in 0.47 m). The other vertical face (*W*) is at a right angle to the top of the block. W: 0.786. L: 1.568. Taenia H: 0.093 (at the corner), 0.096 (at 0.50 from corner).
C: Dowel hole, *W*-most. x = – 12.84, y = 12.07, z = 0.13. *Fig. 3*

2. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A9 (with ill.). Partially preserved upper surface, probably also lower. Has one dowel hole; eight flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos. A. H: 1.48. FlW_U: 0.235;
C: Dowel hole, *E*-most. x = 3.11, y = 10.07, z = 0.26. *Fig. 2*

3. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A9 (with ill.). Bottom and top surfaces almost complete. Has empolion cutting and two dowel holes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D13) Pos: B. $Diam_L$: 1.419 (1.418–1.421). $Diam_U$: 1.373 (1.369–1.376). H: 1.464 (1.463–1.466). FlW_L: 0.234–0.235. FlW_U: 0.228. $Diam_{LA}$: ca. 1.49.
C: Empolion. x = 4.43, y = 9.49, z = 0.21. *Fig. 2*

4. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A9. Lower surface is probably preserved, upper broken; seven flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. Pos. B. H: ca. 1.10–15. FlW_L: 0.235–0.236.
C: On broken surface, 0.13 from the *S*-most arris. x = 12.75, y = 14.54, z = 0.63. *Fig. 2*

5. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A10 (with ill.). Top surface partially broken, with empolion and one dowel hole. Bottom surface preserved, 19 flutes. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D15) Pos: D. $Diam_L$: 1.331 (1.328–1.333). $Diam_U$: 1.270 (1.267–1.272). H: 1.658 (1.655–1.660). FlW_L: 0.219–0.220. FlW_U: 0.208–0.210. $Diam_{LA}$: ca. 1.39. $Diam_{UA}$: ca. 1.31.
C: Dowel hole. x = 18.78, y = 9.91, z = 1.34. *Fig. 2*

6. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A10 (with ill.). Bottom surface, with empolion and two dowel holes, slightly broken; top surface partially broken. Presently upside down. 14 flutes. Preserved ca. 3/4. (= D16) Pos: B. $Diam_L$: 1.421 (1.419–1.423). $Diam_U$: 1.380 (1.377–1.383). H: 1.472 (1.469–1.474). FlW_L: 0.235. FlW_U: 0.228. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.492. $Diam_{UA}$: ca. 1.445.
C: Empolion. x = 20.35, y = 9.28, z = 1.16. *Fig. 2*

7. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. 58–9, A10–11 (with ill.). Edges of the top surface broken. Empolion cutting and two dowel holes. Bottom surface well preserved. 20 flutes. Rectangular cutting for an arris repair on the *SE* side. Matches with Block **9** (C-drum). Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D17) Pos: D. $Diam_L$: 1.323 (1.321–1.326). $Diam_U$: 1.267 (1.263–1.270). H: 1.514 (1.512–1.516). FlW_L: 0.216–0.218. FlW_U: –. $Diam_{UA}$: ca. 1.31.
C: *SE* dowel hole. x = 21.35, y = 11.37, z = 1.23. *Fig. 2*

8. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A10–11 (with ill.). Top surface with empolion and two dowel holes, edges badly broken; bottom surface slightly broken. 16 flutes. Pres. ca. 9/10. (= D18) Pos: A. $Diam_L$: 1.458 (1.454–1.462). $Diam_U$: 1.412 (1.410–1.414). H: 1.465 (1.456–1.474). FlW_L: 0.239. FlW_U: –. $Diam_{LA}$: ca. 1.535. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.465.
C: Empolion. x = 22.30, y = 10.58, z = 1.09. *Fig. 2*

9. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. 58–9, A11 (with ill.). Bottom surface partially preserved, with empolion cutting and

[1] See for these E. Østby, "The Archaic temple of Athena Alea at Tegea," *OpAth* 16, 1986, 75–102, and *id*. in *Tegea* I, section **i**, 35–50.

[2] The research based on these studies was published in 1998 as Pakkanen, *Temple*.

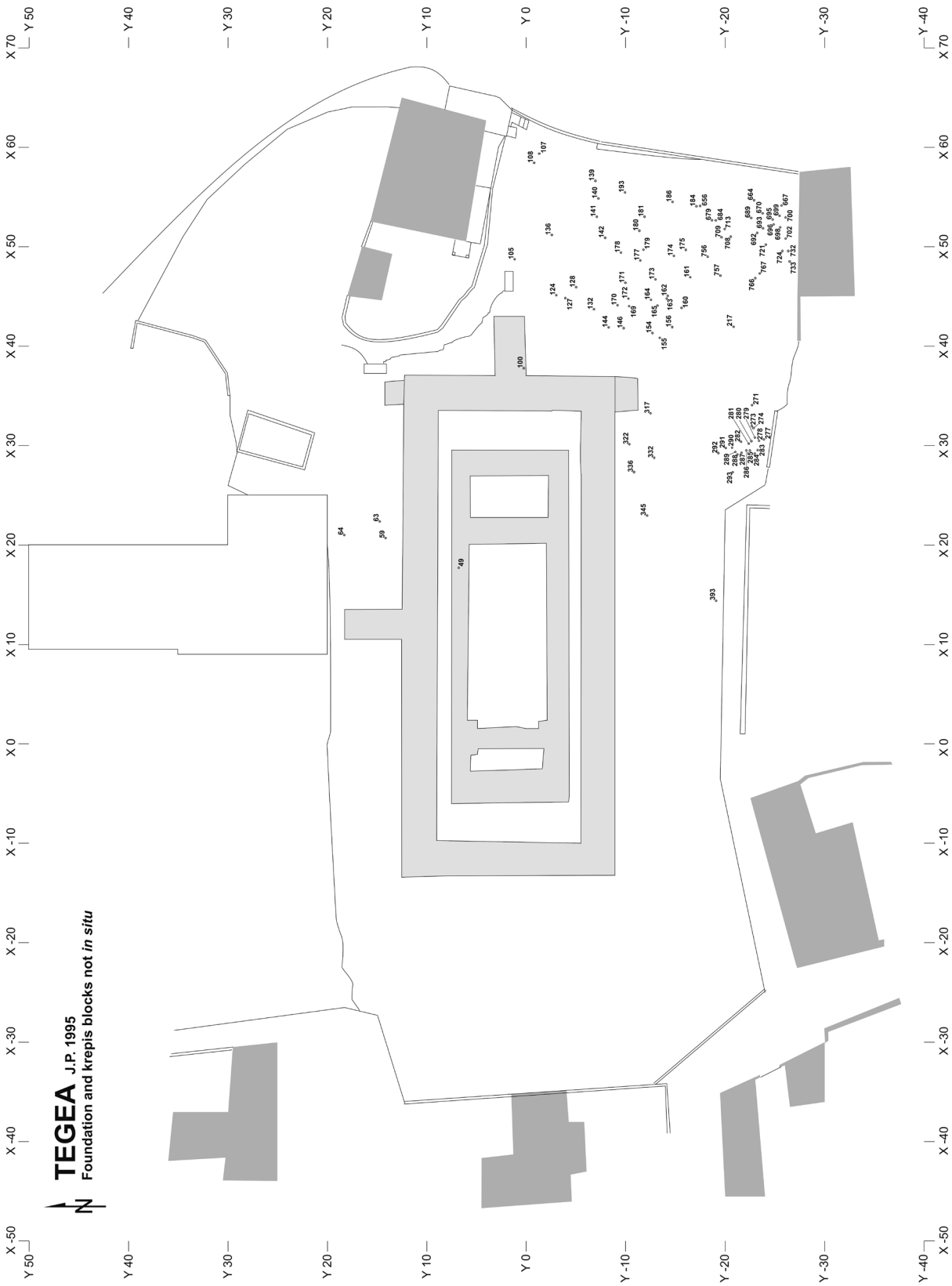

Figure 1. Positions of foundation and krepis blocks not *in situ*. (Drawing: Pakkanen)

one dowel hole, top surface well preserved with a dowel still in place. 20 flutes. Presently upside down. Matches with Block **7** (D-drum). Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D19) Pos: C. $Diam_L$: 1.375 (1.372–1.378). $Diam_U$: 1.322 (1.320–1.325). H: 1.668 (1.664–1.671). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: 0.218–0.220. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.395.
C: Empolion. x = 24.96, y = 9.89, z = 1.31. *Fig. 2*

10. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A11. Top surface partially preserved. 14 flutes. Presently upside down. Fluting too shallow to be from pronaos order. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: F. $Diam_L$: ca. 1.18. H: 0.88. FlW_U: 0.189–0.191. $Diam_{LA}$: ca. 1.24.
C: On broken surface, 0.07 from the *S*-most arris. x = 25.86, y = 11.22, z = – 0.07. *Fig. 2*

11. Frieze block, with the metope surface facing downwards. Deep anathyrosis. Preserves the surface attaching it to the geison (two dowel holes, pry marks). One side of the block slopes at an angle of ca. 130º from the hollowed centre and forms an angle of ca. 51º with the upper surface. Some unevenness in the sloping side suggests a natural crack. The sloping side is at the bottom side of the block, so the block cannot be identified as a corner block. The identification as a frieze block is supported by the following facts: the height of the block from hollowed centre to upper surface is ca. 0.63, the thickness is ca. 0.95 at one end and slightly more at the other (due to a triglyph facing downwards?), and the cuttings of the upper surface match other frieze blocks. Th: ca. 0.95–0.96. H (preserved): ca. 0.70. W: ca. 1.6.
C: On preserved surface, 0.05 to *S* of the approximate centre of the preserved surface. x = 26.72, y = 9.98, z = 0.60. *Fig. 3*

12. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A11. Bottom surface partially preserved, with empolion and one dowel hole, nothing of the top surface. Presently upside down. 11 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: F. H: ca. 1.32. FlW_L: ca. 0.194.
C: Empolion. x = 27.52, y = 11.59, z = 0.74. *Fig. 2*

13. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A11–12 (with ill.). Bottom surface partially preserved with remains of empolion cutting, lower surface apparently also. Presently upside down. Eight flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5.
Pos: E. H: 1.515. FlW_L: 0.210–0.211. FlW_U: 0.202.
C: Empolion. x = 27.24, y = 9.52, z = 0.99. *Fig. 2*

14. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A12. Probably something left of the top surface, bottom gone. Presently upside down. Five + four flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: E. H: ca. 1.10. FlW_U: 0.200.
C: On broken surface, 0.13 from the *S*-most arris. x = 28.77, y = 10.75, z = 0.70. *Fig. 2*

15. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A12 (with ill.). Bottom surface partially preserved (with empolion and one dowel hole), top surface slightly better. 15 flutes. Presently upside down. Cracking on *S*-side showing the crystal structure of the marble. Preserved ca. 3/4. (= D23) Pos: C. $Diam_L$: 1.375 (1.372–1.378). $Diam_U$: 1.337 (1.333–1.340). H: 1.399 (1.394–1.404). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: 0.221. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.423.
C: Empolion. x = 28.66, y = 9.43, z = 1.06. *Fig. 2*

16. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A12. Split in two, the other half is Block **17**. Small piece left of the top surface (one dowel hole), bottom surface almost complete. 11 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. Pos: E. H: 1.398. FlW_U: 0.198–0.199. FlW_L: –.
C: Dowel hole. x = 30.30, y = 9.39, z = 1.00. *Fig. 2*

17. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A12. Split in two, the other half is Block **16**. Of the top surface a segment of 1/3 is broken off, bottom is almost completely broken (remains of a dowel hole). 13 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 1/2. Pos: E. $Diam_U$: ca. 1.19. H: 1.398. FlW_U: 0.199–0.201. FlW_L: –.
C: Dowel hole. x = 31.76, y = 11.64, z = 0.98. *Fig. 2*

18. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A12. Traces left of top surface (empolion, no dowel holes), nothing of lower. 18 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: F. $Diam_U$: ca. 1.17. H: ca. 1.07. FlW: 0.190.
C: Empolion. x = 32.88, y = 11.45, z = 0.35. *Fig. 2*

19. Amorphous piece of marble, broken on all sides. Greatest remaining dimensions: ca. 1.03 × ca. 1.51 × ca. 0.70.
C: On broken surface, 0.05 *NW* from *SE* corner. x = 35.49, y = 11.39, z = – 0.42. *Fig. 5*

20. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A12. Something left of the bottom surface (remains of empolion cutting, no dowel holes), more of the top. 20 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D27) Pos: E. $Diam_L$: 1.264 (1.260–1.268). $Diam_U$: 1.212 (1.209–1.215). H: 1.382 (1.372–1.392). FlW_L: ca. 0.207. FlW_U: ca. 0.200. $Diam_{LA}$: ca. 1.25.
C: Empolion. x = 36.39, y = 11.78, z = 0.62. *Fig. 2*

21. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A11–12 (with ill.). Bottom and top surfaces about half broken; bottom with remains of empolion and perhaps of one dowel hole. 12 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 3/5. (= D28) Pos: A. $Diam_L$: 1.453 (1.449–1.457). $Diam_U$: 1.421 (1.417–1.425). H: 1.469 (1.462–1.474). FlW_L: ca. 0.242. FlW_U: 0.236. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.48.
C: Empolion. x = 35.61, y = 9.62, z = 1.04. *Fig. 2*

22. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A14–15 (with ill.). Top surface complete, bottom (2/3 preserved) with empolion cutting and two dowel holes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D29). Pos: F. $Diam_L$: 1.214 (1.211–1.217). $Diam_U$: 1.151 (1.147–1.154). H: 1.320 (1.317–1.323). FlW_L: ca. 0.196. FlW_U: 0.189–0.190. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.26.
C: Empolion. x = 35.88, y = 7.08, z = 0.94. *Fig. 2*

23. External architrave block fragment, with traces of a regula with two guttae. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. L: ca. 1.31. H: ca. 0.97. H of regula with taenia: ca. 0.14. W: ca. 0.72.
C: On the remains of the higher gutta. x = 34.79, y = 6.31, z = 0.71. *Fig. 3*

24. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A15 (with ill.). Both surfaces partially preserved, bottom with empolion and one dowel hole. 17 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D30) Pos: B. $Diam_L$: 1.414 (1.412–1.416). $Diam_U$: 1.376 (1.372–1.380). H: 1.481 (1.477–1.485). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: 0.228–0.229. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.47.
C: Empolion. x = 35.82, y = 3.45, z = 1.08. *Fig. 2*

25. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A15. Upper surface fairly well preserved (empolion and one dowel hole, traces of another), lower broken. 13 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: A. $Diam_U$: ca. 1.42. H: 0.99. FlW_U: ca. 0.235. $Diam_{UA}$: ca. 1.48.

C: On the bottom of the top flute, 0.11 *S* of the *N* edge. x = 38.76, y = 0.89, z = 0.71. *Fig. 2*

26. Capital. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. B1 (with ill.). Abacus top and bottom surfaces largely preserved, partially also one vertical abacus surface. No echinus profile. Greatest remaining abacus dimensions: ca. 1.20 × ca. 1.19. Lower surface with an empolion cutting (0.13 × 0.13), upper with four dowel holes. Preserved ca. 3/4. H: 0.588.
C: On broken surface, 0.04 *S* of the edge of the 45° surface. x = 39.82, y = 0.93, z = 0.57. *Fig. 2*

27. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A15 (with ill.). Partially preserved bottom surface (with empolion and two dowel holes), top is more broken. 14 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 3/4. (= D01) Pos: C. $Diam_L$: 1.377 (1.375–1.378). $Diam_U$: *1.332* (1.328–1.336). H: 1.444 (1.441–1.446). FlW_L: 0.227. FlW_U: ca. 0.220. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.43.
C: Empolion. x = 40.82, y = 0.99, z = 0.86. *Fig. 2*

28. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. B1 (with ill.). Something left of the resting surface with remains of an empolion cutting, Five flutes. Full profile of the echinus, part of one side of the abacus. Preserved ca. 2/5. H: 0.589. AbH: 0.244. FlW: 0.189.
C: Empolion. x = 42.16, y = 0.79, z = – 0.03. *Fig. 2*

29. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A15. Bottom surface well preserved, upper broken. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. Pos: E. $Diam_L$: 1.28. H: 0.99. FlW_L: 0.208–0.210. $Diam_{LA}$: ca. 1.33.
C: Approx. centre of broken surface. x = 35.93, y = 0.41, z = 0.48. *Fig. 2*

30. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A15. Something preserved of lower surface, nothing of upper. Seven flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: E/F. H: ca. 1.26. FlW: ca. 0.195.
C: On broken surface above an arris on the *N* side 0.03 off the edge. x = 34.79, y = 0.88, z = 0.46. *Fig. 2*

31. Parallelepiped marble block. Well preserved on all sides: 1.06 × 0.315 × 0.525. Coarse finish at lateral surfaces, without anathyrosis rims; dowel hole, ca. 0.04 × 0.06, at centre of the other end. Upper surface slightly broken on both long side edges.
C: On the broken top corner 0.07 *W* from the edge. x = 34.36, y = – 0.24, z = 0.53. *Fig. 4*

32. Parallelepiped block. Very broken, but all principal dimensions preserved. L: 1.71. H: 0.71. Rough lateral surfaces.
C: 0.28 *N* from *SE*-corner. x = 34.33, y = – 2.10, z = 0.37. *Fig. 4*

33. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A16–17 (with ill.). Both surfaces with an empolion and two dowel holes. 20 flutes. Presently upside down. Fragment at the foot (Block **34**) is broken off the bottom surface. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D05) Pos: D. $Diam_L$: 1.328 (1.326–1.329). $Diam_U$: 1.280 (1.276–1.284). H: 1.480 (1.478–1.481). FlW_L: 0.217–0.219. FlW_U: ca. 0.211. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.39.
C: Empolion. x = 35.03, y = – 1.50, z = 1.10. *Fig. 2*

34. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A17. Broken off from Block **33**. In total preserved ca. 9/10.
C: *SW* edge, highest point. x = 35.01, y = – 2.21, z = 0.33. *Fig. 2*

35. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. 58–60 fig. 21, A16–17 (with ill.). Both surfaces with an empolion cutting and two dowel holes. 20 flutes. Matches with Block **115** (E-drum). Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D06) Pos: D. $Diam_L$: 1.326 (1.322–1.329). $Diam_U$: 1.269 (1.266–1.271). H: 1.493 (1.491–1.495). FlW_L: 0.219. FlW_U: 0.209–0.211. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.334.
C: Empolion. x = 35.91, y = – 7.49, z = 1.10. *Fig. 2*

36. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A16–17 (with ill.). Bottom surface only fragmentarily preserved (one dowel hole), top almost completely. 20 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 2/3. (= D07) Pos: B. $Diam_L$: 1.423 (1.419–1.427). $Diam_U$: 1.375 (1.371–1.379). H: 1.476 (1.471–1.481). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: 0.226–0.227. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.462.
C: Centre point of the edge on the upper surface. x = 33.39, y = –7.98, z = 1.18. *Fig. 2*

37. Peristyle beam.
C: Highest point of the block. x = 32.30, y = – 8.61, z = 0.61. *Fig. 3*

38. Marble block. 0.835 × 0.38 × 0.63. Rough surfaces on all sides except the front which is worked with a vertical rim (width 0.028, deep 0.025), on both sides. Concave surface in between. Anathyrosis at connecting surface, but position in the temple not clear.
C: *SE* corner. x = 30.75, y = – 9.01, z = 0.06. *Fig. 4*

39. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A17. Something preserved of the lower surface, nothing of the upper. Five flutes. Part of the same drum as Block **40**. Preserved ca. 1/6. Pos: F. H: ca. 1.00. FlW: ca. 0.195.
C: *E* end, 0.07 to *W*. x = 29.18, y = – 8.59, z = 0.31. *Fig. 2*

40. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A17. Something preserved of the lower surface, nothing of the upper. Six flutes. Part of the same drum as Block **39**. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: F. H: ca. 1.10. FlW: ca. 0.195.
C: *NW* corner, 0.09 from *W* edge. x = 27.08, y = – 8.26, z = 0.36. *Fig. 2*

41. Parallelepiped block. Much left of the lower surface and remains of upper and two opposite sides. A lateral surface with a dowel hole (?), 0.03 × 0.29, and a large pry mark (?). L: ca. 1.10. H: 0.735. W: 0.96.
C: Centre of preserved surface. x = 23.75, y = – 8.57, z = 0.42. *Fig. 4*

42. Geison block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 24, pl. 44.A.
C: *NW* corner. x = 22.41, y = – 7.71, z = 0.22. *Fig. 3*

***43.** Orthostate block, with Christian symbols incised on the surface. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 38, pl. 67.B; here, section **xvi** (Østby), 349 *Fig. 17*.
C: *SE* corner. x = 21.38, y = – 8.30, z = 0.65; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

44. Marble block of complex shape. One smooth and two roughly carved surfaces. Remains of dowel hole on *E* surface. H: ca. 0.64.
C: *S* end, 0.05 from the edge. x = 18.52, y = – 7.14, z = 0.33. *Fig. 4*

45. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A17–18 (with ill.). One fourth of the bottom surface broken (one dowel and

empolion cutting), top almost complete. 20 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D08) Pos: B. $Diam_L$: 1.418 (1.416–1.420). $Diam_U$: 1.370 (1.365–1.375). H: 1.478 (1.474–1.482). FlW_L: 0.235–0.236. FlW_U: 0.227–0.228. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.494.
C: Empolion. x = 17.61, y = – 8.05, z = 1.12. *Fig. 2*

46. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A17–18 (with ill.). Of the top surface less than half is preserved, of the bottom slightly more. Empolion cutting fragmentarily preserved, no dowel holes. 11 flutes. Preserved ca. 3/5. (= D09) Pos: C. $Diam_L$: 1.371 (1.368–1.374). $Diam_U$: 1.322 (1.319–1.325). H: 1.479 (1.475–1.482). FlW_L: 0.226–0.228. FlW_U: 0.219. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.375.
C: Empolion. x = 16.43, y = – 8.11, z = 1.14. *Fig. 2*

47. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A18 (with ill.). Edges of the top surface are broken, with empolion; one complete and one partially preserved dowel hole. Bottom almost complete. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 7/8. (= D10) Pos: A. $Diam_L$: 1.459 (1.455–1.462). $Diam_U$: 1.420 (1.418–1.421). H: 1.472 (1.469–1.475). FlW_L: 0.241. FlW_U: –. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.49.
C: Empolion. x = 13.01, y = – 8.29, z = 1.12. *Fig. 2*

48. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A18. Only edges of the top surface are broken, bottom is less preserved. Stands on the euthynteria. Two dowel holes and empolion cutting. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D11) Pos: A. $Diam_L$: –. $Diam_U$: 1.417 (1.412–1.421). H: 1.473 (1.468–1.478). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: –. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.49.
C: Empolion. x = 9.60, y = – 6.80, z = 1.37. *Fig. 2*

49. Pavement slab? Parallelepiped marble block, one corner broken. Three dowel holes, one depression for a vertical dowel connection. Anathyrosis on lateral surface, smooth (with a carved groove) above. Surface 1.20 × 1.78. H: 0.29.
C: *NW* corner, 0.01 from *W* side and 0.12 from *N* side. x = 17.73, y = 6.76, z = – 0.09. *Fig. 1*

50. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A18. Something preserved of the lower surface, nothing of upper. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 1/8. Pos. F. H: 0.70 FlW: ca. 0.196.
C: On bottom of 2nd flute from *S*, 0.15 from the preserved surface. x = 4.25, y = 16.72, z = – 1.00. *Fig. 2*

51. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A19 (with ill.). Edges of the bottom surface broken, top very well preserved. Bottom surface almost half buried in ground, one dowel and empolion cutting visible. Top surface faces *N*. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D72) Pos: A. $Diam_L$: 1.458 (1.455–1.461). $Diam_U$: 1.422 (1.420–1.423). H: 1.474 (1.472–1.476). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: 0.234–0.236. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.500.
C: On bottom of top flute, 0.04 from the lower surface. x = 6.30, y = 14.68, z = – 0.73. *Fig. 2*

52. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A19. Small piece of upper surface, nothing of the lower. Seven flutes. Preserved ca. 1/6. Pos. B. H: 1.22. FlW_U: 0.228. C: Centre of preserved surface. x = 8.07, y = 13.93, z = – 0.20. *Fig. 2*

53. Small marble block. One smooth surface, length 0.46.
C: Highest point of the block. x = 14.53, y = 17.19, z = – 1.22. *Fig. 4*

54. Frieze block, triglyph and metope. Broken at bottom, top (no taenia), and at both sides. Two femora and a part of the third. Triglyph preserved W 0.52, metope preserved ca. 0.80. Th on triglyph: 0.82.
C: On metope at the *S* end of the block, 0.30 from the *S* end. x = 16.66, y = 17.84, z = – 0.74. *Fig. 3*

55. Amorphous marble block, with a hole (diameter 0.06). Ca. 0.60 × 0.37 × 0.20.
C: Centre of top surface (not preserved). x = 19.70, y = 12.85, z = – 1.26. *Fig. 5*

56. Column drum fragment. Three flutes visible. H: ca. 0.80.
C: Highest point of the block. x = 19.63, y = 13.99, z = – 1.05. *Fig. 2*

57. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. B1. Echinus and annulet profile preserved, part of abacus profile preserved on one side. Preserved ca. 1/10. H: 0.45.
C: On abacus at the *SW* side. x = 19.58, y = 14.54, z = – 1.25. *Fig. 2*

58. Amorphous marble block. One small smooth surface. Ca. 1.05 × 0.75 × 0.20.
C: Centre of the preserved surface. x = 21.21, y = 13.12, z = – 1.28. *Fig. 5*

59. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. H: 0.358. Three preserved surfaces, no marks on them. Exterior profile preserved.
C: Highest point of the block. x = 20.69, y = 14.13, z = – 1.10. *Fig. 1*

60. Approximately parallelepiped block. One preserved surface. Ca. 0.28 × 0.52 × 0.55.
C: On *SE* corner, 0.07 off the edge. x = 20.91, y = 14.84, z = – 1.19. *Fig. 4*

61. Amorphous marble block. Ca. 0.66 × 0.37 × 0.32.
C: Highest point of the block, on *SE* corner. x = 22.14, y = 12.76, z = – 1.14. *Fig. 5*

62. Amorphous marble block with triangular section. H: ca. 0.32.
C: Highest point on *S* half. x = 21.60, y = 13.39, z = – 1.17. *Fig. 1*

63. Pavement slab? Smooth top surface and roughly carved attaching surfaces on three sides, fourth is broken. Surface 0.93 × ca. 0.90. H: 0.27.
C: Highest point on the *SW* corner. x = 22.39, y = 14.71, z = – 1.22. *Fig. 1*

64. Parallelepiped conglomerate slab. Upper surface partially preserved, one complete lateral surface, parts of two more. Lateral surfaces with rough anathyrosis (*cf.* blocks in the foundation). Surface 0.90 × 0.59. H: 0.23.
C: *SW* side, 0.08 from the edge. x = 21.03, y = 18.27, z = –1.29. *Fig. 1*

65. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A19. Top surface partially preserved, four flutes. Preserved ca. 1/8. Pos. A. H: ca. 1.15. FlW: 0.237.
C: On the *SE* corner. x = 22.57, y = 18.40, z = – 0.87. *Fig. 2*

66. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A19. Some remains of the bottom surface with traces of empolion cutting.

Seven flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: B. H: 1.24. FlW: 0.236.
C: On the edge above the empolion trace. x = 23.20, y = 18.07, z = – 0.31. *Fig. 2*

67. Pronaos architrave. Dugas *et al*., *Tégée,* 35, pl. 88.A. Inscription **ΚΑΦΕΙΔΑΙ** (indicating a subject in the relief metope above; see also Block **552**).
C: Highest point on *SW* corner. x = 23.58, y = 17.06, z = – 0.92. *Fig. 3*

68. Very irregularly shaped marble block. Three smooth surfaces.
C: Highest point. x = 26.73, y = 19.81, z = – 0.84. *Fig. 5*

69. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. B2. Only top of abacus is accessible; pry mark and dowel hole as on a capital. Surface ca. 1.30 × 0.75. Preserved ca. 2/5. H: 0.609.
C: On *W* dowel hole. x = 27.18, y = 19.07, z = – 1.24. *Fig. 2*

70. Marble block carved in angular shape. Remains of a coarsely carved surface. Ca. 0.50 × 0.80 × 0.90.
C: Highest point. x = 26.18, y = 15.61, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 4*

71. Amorphous marble block. Visible surface ca. 0.45 × 0.65.
C: Centre of visible surface. x = 26.87, y = 14.68, z = – 1.46. *Fig. 5*

72. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A19. No attachment surfaces, but with an oblique secondary cut/break. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: F. H: ca. 1.40. FlW: 0.19.
C: *SW* corner on top of an arris. x = 28.32, y = 13.89, z = – 1.13. *Fig. 2*

73. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A19. Lower surface partially preserved with a dowel hole. Eight flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: E. H: ca. 1.30. FlW_L: 0.209.
C: Highest point. x = 29.72 y = 14.23 z = – 0.97. *Fig. 2*

74. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A19. Small part of the top surface preserved, and perhaps something of the other. Eight flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: D. H (complete?): ca. 1.40. FlW: 0.218.
C: Highest point. x = 32.33, y = 14.59, z = – 0.91. *Fig. 2*

75. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A19. Partially preserved top surface with traces of an empolion and one dowel hole. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: E. H: ca. 0.80. FlW: 0.202.
C: Empolion. x = 31.19, y = 15.64, z = – 1.02. *Fig. 2*

76. Complex block of approximately triangular shape. Two coarse surfaces and one with anathyrosis. Ca. 1.25 × 0.88 × 0.50.
C: *N* corner. x = 28.96, y = 15.62, z = – 0.83. *Fig. 4*

77. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A20–21 (with ill.). Both surfaces partially preserved, the other with traces of an empolion cutting. Ten flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D75) Pos: F. $Diam_L$: –. $Diam_U$: –. H: 1.631 (1.626–1.636). FlW_L: 0.200–0.201. FlW_U: 0.191.
C: Highest point. x = 28.11, y = 15.67, z = – 0.94. *Fig. 2*

78. Frieze block fragment, remains of triglyph and metope. Top surface intact, lateral surface of the triglyph partially preserved. Broken at the bottom and on the metope. Dowel and pry marks on the upper side; rear surface coarsely worked. Two femora preserved (original triglyph W 0.66), metope slightly preserved (L: 0.28). Taenia H (metope): 0.11. W: 0.87. L: 0.95. H: 0.55.
C: Approx. centre of upper surface. x = 29.84, y = 18.04, z = – 1.07. *Fig. 3*

79. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A21. Half of the lower and upper surfaces visible. Top surface faces *SW*. Ten flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D77) Pos: B. $Diam_L$: *1.426* (1.423–1.429). $Diam_U$: *1.379* (1.376–1.382). H: 1.482 (1.479–1.485). FlW_L: 0.236. FlW_U: 0.227.
C: *SW* side on the bottom of the top flute, 0.04 from the upper surface. x = 30.19, y = 18.91, z = – 1.02. *Fig. 2*

80. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A20–21 (with ill.). Bottom surface almost complete, top slightly broken. Partially buried. Bottom faces *SE*. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D78) Pos: D. $Diam_L$: 1.331 (1.329–1.333). $Diam_U$: 1.271 (1.268–1.273). H: 1.708 (1.706–1.709). FlW_L: 0.218–0.219. FlW_U: 0.208. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.399. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.333.
C: Highest point, *S* side on the bottom of the top flute, 0.01 from the upper surface. x = 33.85, y = 17.72, z = – 0.44. *Fig. 2*

81. Frieze block fragment. Lower part of a metope and triglyph. Femur W 0.22. Preserved W of metope 0.31, triglyph ca. 0.65 (reconstructed 0.705). H: 0.55.
C: Highest point. x = 34.19, y = 19.56, z = – 0.74. *Fig. 3*

82. Marble block. Most of it buried, roughly tooled surface visible. L: ca. 1.10.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 33.77, y = 21.14, z = – 1.44. *Fig. 4*

83. Frieze block. Identified by the cutting below; on the front only a trace of a metope surface. Rear and lateral surfaces coarsely carved. L: ca. 1.10, W: ca. 0.90, H: ca. 0.70.
C: Highest point. x = 32.85, y = 21.60, z = – 1.02. *Fig. 3*

84. Frieze block fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. C1. Upper part of a triglyph with a small trace of the metope. Metope taenia slightly preserved. Anathyrosis on the lateral surface. Dowel holes on the top. Angle between top and lateral surfaces is 89.8° (2 mm in 0.47 m), adjusted for horizontal curvature. H: ca. 0.82. W: ca. 0.86 (on triglyph). L: 0.82. Triglyph W: 0.71. Metope taenia H: 0.11.
C: On *W* side, 0.18 from upper surface and 0.04 from lateral side. x = 32.33, y = 20.46, z = – 1.26. *Fig. 3*

85. Fairly large marble block. One roughly tooled surface, finished with an irregular, projecting element to the right, broken on all sides. Ca. 1.00 × 0.75.
C: On the projecting part in the *NE* side of the block, 0.07 from the edge. x = 32.12, y = 21.14, z = – 1.29. *Fig. 4*

86. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. B2 (with ill.). About half is preserved, but no empolion on the bottom surface. Trachelion with seven flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. EchH: 0.160. AnnH: 0.047. TrachH: 0.140. FlW: 0.189–0.190 (2 flutes).
C: Highest point. x = 30.35, y = 21.04, z = – 1.08. *Fig. 2*

87. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A21. Partially preserved top surface with empolion cutting. 15 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos. F. H: 1.05. FlW: 0.190.
C: Empolion. x = 29.05, y = 20.28, z = – 0.89. *Fig. 2*

88. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A21 (with ill.). Both surfaces almost complete. Partially buried. Top surface faces *SW*. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D80) Pos: E. $Diam_L$: 1.279 (1.277–1.281). $Diam_U$: 1.216 (1.213–1.218). H: 1.662 (1.660–1.663). FlW_L: 0.208–0.209. FlW_U: 0.198.
C: Highest point, top of an arris in *W* end. x = 37.25, y = 17.67, z = – 0.51. *Fig. 2*

89. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A22 (with ill.). Of the bottom surface only 1/4 and of the top less than half presently visible. Top faces *N*. Nine flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D82) Pos: F. $Diam_L$: *1.215* (1.212–1.218). $Diam_U$: *1.158* (1.155–1.161). H: 1.331 (1.326–1.336). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: 0.189–0.190.
C: *NW* corner. x = 42.71, y = 35.97, z = – 1.22. *Fig. 2*

90. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A22 (with ill.). Drum presently very fragmentary and largely buried. Clemmensen's measurements cannot be verified. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. (= D83) Pos: D. $Diam_L$: *1.326*. $Diam_U$: *1.275*. H: 1.415 (1.410–1.420). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: –.
C: Highest point, 0.03 from a flute. x = 44.86, y = 33.55, z = –1.34. *Fig. 2*

91. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A23 (with ill.). Half buried, both surfaces have one dowel and empolion cutting. Top faces *N*. 11 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/3. (= D84) Pos: B. $Diam_L$: 1.423 (1.420–1.426). $Diam_U$: 1.377 (1.374–1.380). H: 1.469 (1.466–1.472). FlW_L: 0.234. FlW_U: 0.226. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.49. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.443.
C: Bottom of the top flute at *NE* end. x = 46.94, y = 32.69, z = –1.18. *Fig. 2*

92. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A23 (with ill.). Bottom surface 1/3 buried, less than half the top. Well preserved. Top has empolion and two dowel holes, bottom has empolion and one dowel hole. Top surface faces *NW*. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D85) Pos: C. $Diam_L$: 1.378 (1.375–1.381). $Diam_U$: 1.325 (1.322–1.328). H: 1.643 (1.642–1.644). FlW_L: 0.226. FlW_U: 0.218–0.219. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.451. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.443.
C: Bottom of the top flute at *W* end. x = 47.70 y = 33.43 z = – 0.77. *Fig. 2*

93. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A24 (with ill.). Bottom surface very largely broken, 2/3 of the top visible. Both have an empolion cutting and one dowel hole. Top faces *N*. 12 flutes. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D86) Pos: A. $Diam_L$: –. $Diam_U$: 1.426 (1.422–1.430). H: 1.466 (1.461–1.471). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: 0.234–0.236. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.507.
C: Highest point on the arris at *NW* end. x = 50.70, y = 31.77, z = – 0.91. *Fig. 2*

94. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A24 (with ill.). Of the bottom surface only 1/3 presently visible, of the top more than half, but largely broken. Top has one dowel hole and empolion cutting. Top faces *S*. 12 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/3. (= D87) Pos: C. $Diam_L$: *1.374* (1.371–1.377). $Diam_U$: 1.328 (1.325–1.331). H: 1.413 (1.410–1.415). FlW_L: 0.227. FlW_U: 0.220. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.385.
C: Highest point on the arris at *S* end. x = 52.53, y = 29.34, z = – 0.70. *Fig. 2*

95. Ceiling block (?). Coarse surface above and at one side (the other broken), both long sides are smooth, the other side has astragal on top. L: ca. 1.00. H: ca. 0.47. W: 0.68.
C: *S* end, 0.01 from the *S* edge and 0.26 from the *E* edge. x = 38.82, y = 6.33, z = – 1.06. *Fig. 3*

96. Amorphous marble block. Roughly cut on two sides. Ca. 1.20 × 0.50 × 0.70.
C: Highest point. x = 38.07, y = 3.98, z = – 1.00. *Fig. 5*

97. Inner architrave block. Two large dowel holes. Three smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.965. W: 0.705.
C: Highest point. x = 39.53, y = 3.85, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 3*

98. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 31, pl. 54.Aa–Ac.
C: Highest point. x = 40.89, y = 3.52, z = – 0.46. *Fig. 3*

99. Large amorphous marble block. Part of the wall around the Konstantinopoulos plot.
C: *S* edge of upper broken surface. x = 42.00, y = 7.75, z = – 0.85. *Fig. 5*

100. Euthynteria block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 14, fig. 2, pl. 29.B. Resting on the *E* ramp.
C: On the *SE* corner, 0.065 to *NW*. x = 37.82, y = 0.22, z = – 0.11. *Fig. 1*

101. Amorphous marble block between Blocks **70** and **71**.
C: Highest point. x = 26.16, y = 14.69, z = – 1.47. *Fig. 5*

102. Parallelepiped block between Blocks **85** and **86**. Corner of a large block. Three preserved surfaces, two roughly cut.
C: Highest point. x = 31.09, y = 20.59, z = – 1.40. *Fig. 4*

103. Small amorphous marble block mostly buried.
C: Highest point. x = 43.51, y = 3.69, z = – 1.39. *Fig. 5*

104. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling. Built into the wall around the Kontantinopoulos plot.
C: Impossible to take measurements on the block. Point at foot of the wall, block 1.18 above the point. x = 52.44, y = 3.19, Z = – 1.44. *Fig. 3*

105. Euthynteria fragment. H: 0.295. Part of the modern paved path in front of the temple.
C: *S* end of the block. x = 48.76, y = 1.14, z = – 1.47. *Fig. 1*

106. Marble block. Built into the stairs leading to the temple site, next to the Konstantinopoulos house.
C: *SE* corner. x = 62.90, y = 0.81, z = – 0.28. *Fig. 4*

107. Euthynteria block. 1.78 × 0.90 × 0.28.
C: *SW* corner. x = 59.39, y = – 1.33, z = – 1.04. *Fig. 1*

108. Stylobate block fragment. Traces of re-cutting.
C: Highest point. x = 58.47, y = – 0.81, z = – 0.96. *Fig. 1*

109. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. B2. No vertical profile of the abacus preserved. Full height probably preserved, bottom against the ground. Preserved ca. 1/2. 1.40 × 0.95 × ca. 0.55.
C: On top of abacus, *W* side, 0.50 from the *N* side. x = 55.91, y = – 1.46, z = – 1.15. *Fig. 2*

110. Tympanon block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 26, pl. 49.

C: Highest point on *S* corner. x = 53.64, y = – 1.07, z = – 0.96. *Fig. 3*

111. Column drum. Top surface partially preserved. Seven + four flutes. Traces of one dowel. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: D. H: ca. 1.13. FlW: 0.213.
C: On upper surface in the middle of the cracked edge. x = 52.70, y = – 1.52, z = – 0.66. *Fig. 2*

112. Cella wall block. W at the top 0.891 and at the bottom 0.892. H: 0.387. Length ca. 0.64.
C: *SW* corner, 0.05 to *N*. x = 51.37, y = – 1.47, z = – 1.35. *Fig. 4*

113. Ceiling coffer from the front of the temple or pronaos.
C: Highest point. x = 50.27, y = – 0.12, z = – 1.34. *Fig. 3*

114. Fragment of a large parallelepiped marble block.
C: Highest point, *NW* corner. x = 49.13, y = 0.56, z = – 1.38. *Fig. 4*

115. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. 58–9 and 61 fig. 22, A25 (with ill.). Bottom surface edges broken on the *N* side, but completely visible. 1/3 of the top surface buried. Matches with Block **35** (drum D). Both surfaces with empolion and two dowel holes. Bottom surface faces *NE*. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D33) Pos: E. $Diam_L$: 1.272 (1.269–1.274). $Diam_U$: 1.210 (1.208–1.212). H: 1.580 (1.578–1.581). FlW_L: 0.208–0.209. FlW_U: 0.200. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.343. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.270.
C: Bottom of the top flute on *NE* side, 0.01 from the edge. x = 48.42, y = – 0.24, z = – 0.56. *Fig. 2*

116. Architrave block. Has remains of two + three guttae. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.972. L: 1.50.
C: Highest point, *SW* corner. x = 46.79, y = 0.42. z = – 1.06. *Fig. 3*

117. Block from the upper part of the cella wall? H: 0.492.
C: Highest point, *W* side. x = 45.61, y = – 0.22, z = – 1.23. *Fig. 4*

118. Cella wall block. H: ca. 0.390.
C: *SW* corner. x = 44.75, y = – 0.60, z = – 1.14. *Fig. 4*

119. Cella wall block. H: 0.392, with a dowel hole of 0.06 × 0.08. x = 44.12, y = – 1.23, z = – 0.98. *Fig. 4*

120. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling. 0.66 × 0.52.
C: *S* side on top of the profile. x = 44.03, y = – 2.04, z = – 1.02. *Fig. 3*

121. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A25. Partially preserved bottom surface. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 1%. Pos: E. H: 0.53. FlW_L: 0.212.
C: On bottom of the second flute from *W* on the *S* side. x = 45.02, y = – 1.63, z = – 1.40. *Fig. 2*

122. Threshold fragment with *cyma reversa* moulding: see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 368 *Fig. 20*. Similar mouldings on Blocks **311** and **315**. Moulding H: 0.076, projecting 0.073 from the smooth surface. H: 0.410. W: 0.355. D: 0.363.
C: Highest point. x = 44.87, y = – 2.07, z = – 1.42. *Fig. 4*

123. Architrave block. With remains of taenia, regula and two guttae. One lateral surface preserved, but blocked by Block **124**: cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.971. W: 0.714. L: 1.42.
C: On the top of the block above *N* end of the regula. x = 45.30, y = – 2.47, z = – 0.97. *Fig. 3*

124. Euthynteria block. 0.29 × 1.205 × 0.85.
x = 45.15, y = – 3.05, z = –1.06. *Fig. 1*

125. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A25. Partially preserved bottom surface with a dowel hole. Five flutes visible. Preserved ca. 1/8. Pos: D. H: ca. 1.15. FlW_L: 0.218.
C: *SW* corner. x = 42.47, y = – 3.77, z = – 1.06. *Fig. 2*

126. Pronaos column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A25. Partially preserved top surface with empolion and one dowel hole. Three flutes. Deep fluting as in the opisthodomos shaft. Preserved ca. 1/10. H: 0.67. FlW_U: 0.183. $Diam_U$: ca. 1.10 (measured radius ca. 0.549).
C: Highest point. x = 43.56, y = – 4.97, z = – 0.76. *Fig. 2*

127. Sub-toichobate block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 37, pl. 61.A. Norman, *Temple*, 173, ill. 1.
C: *NW* corner. x = 44.86, y = – 3.96, z = – 1.22. *Fig. 1*

128. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. 0.365 × 1.805 × 1.24.
C: *SW* corner. x = 45.95, y = – 5.04, z = – 0.44. *Fig. 1*

129. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A25. Partially preserved bottom surface against the ground. 13 flutes. Pres. ca. 1/4. Pos: F. H: ca. 0.90. FlW_L: 0.197.
C: Highest point. x = 45.43, y = – 5.87, z = – 0.74. *Fig. 2*

130. Architrave block. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.962.
C: *SW* corner. x = 44.71, y = –7.22, z = – 0.94. *Fig. 3*

131. Possible frieze block fragment.
C: Highest point, 0.12 *NW* from the *SE* corner. x = 43.64, y = – 3.01, z = – 0.97. *Fig. 3*

132. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point, *SE* corner. x = 43.74, y = – 6.83, z = – 0.03. *Fig. 1*

133. Capital. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. B2–3 (with ill.). Abacus fragmentary, otherwise full profile preserved. Three pry marks, one dowel hole on abacus top. Preserved ca. 4/5. H: 0.597. AbH: 0.243. EchH: 0.167. AnnH: 0.046. TrachH: 0.140. FlW: 0.187–0.188 (5 flutes). AbW: ca. 1.624. $DiamEch_{max}$: 1.588. $DiamEch_L$: 1.288. $DiamAnn_L$: 1.234. $Diam_A$: 1.196. Diam: 1.148.
C: Highest point. x = 46.53, y = – 7.37, z = – 0.60. *Fig. 2*

134. Architrave block. Taenia almost completely broken off, very slightly preserved at the *NW* corner of the block. Two cuttings for clamps that connected it to the architrave besides it and to the inner architrave behind the block. *S* lateral surface possibly partially preserved, but against the ground. Cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.975. W: 0.727.
C: Highest point, *NW* corner. x = 48.34, y = – 2.28, z = – 1.00. *Fig. 3*

135. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A26 (with ill.). Bottom surface edges largely broken, but surface completely visible. 1/3 of the top is broken, one dowel and empolion cutting preserved. Bottom surface faces *SE*. 16 flutes visible. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D34) Pos: C. $Diam_L$: 1.378 (1.376–1.380). $Diam_U$: 1.323 (1.320–1.326). H: 1.498 (1.496–1.500). FlW_L: 0.227. FlW_U: 0.219. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.449. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.394.
C: Top flute, *W* edge. x = 49.67, y = – 3.70, z = – 0.39. *Fig. 2*

136. Euthynteria block, *SE* corner cut at 45° angle. Th: 0.285.
C: *NW* corner. x = 51.21, y = – 2.59, z = – 1.50. *Fig. 1*

***137.** Geison block fragment, with the hawksbeak profile preserved. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 24, pl. 45.D, and section **xvi** (Østby), 335 *Fig. 12*.
C: *NW* corner. x = 51.35, y = – 3.84, z = –1.47; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

138. Frieze block.
C: Highest point, *NE* corner. x = 54.44, y = – 3.55, z = – 1.02. *Fig. 3*

139. Marble slab from the first step of the stereobate. 0.35 × 1.475 × 1.80.
C: *NE* corner. x = 56.65, y = – 6.98, z = – 1.20. *Fig. 1*

140. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. 0.36 × 1.81 × 1.41.
C: Highest point, *NW* corner, 0.30 from *N* edge. x = 54.88, y = – 7.28, z = – 0.59. *Fig. 1*

141. Marble slab from the first step of the stereobate. 0.345 × 1.60 × 1.45.
C: Highest point, *NW* corner. x = 53.05, y = – 7.12, z = – 1.01. *Fig. 1*

142. Stylobate block fragment. 0.375 × 0.95 × 0.72.
C: *SW* corner. x = 50.93, y = – 7.96, z = – 0.79. *Fig. 1*

***143.** Capital fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. B2. Small part of the echinus profile and annulets preserved. Preserved ca. 5%. H. 0.588.
C: Highest point. x = 41.35, y = – 7.58, z = – 1.00; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 2*

144. Marble fragment from the first step of the stereobate. H: 0.345.
C: *SW* corner. x = 41.92, y = – 8.32, z = – 0.97. *Fig. 1*

145. Starting line block from the stadion. For a full discussion and illustrations of the block, see section **xviii** (Pakkanen). Inv. no 5919 in the museum protocol. Now exhibited in the museum.
C: On surface between parallel cuts, 0.05 from *SE* end. x = 42.91, y = – 7.53, z = – 1.30. *Fig. 5*

146. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. Re-cut along the *E* side. 0.365 × 1.48 × 0.85.
C: Highest point, *SW* corner. x = 41.84, y = – 9.82, z = – 0.87. *Fig. 1*

147. Marble block with one roughly tooled surface remaining.
C: On *W* side, 0.16 from *NW* corner. x = 41.85, y = – 10.31, z = – 1.07. *Fig. 5*

148. Water basin, possibly from the stadion. See discussion in section **xviii** (Pakkanen), 373–4 with *Fig. 6*. Projecting taenia (H 0.044 at the lower part). H: 0.220. W: 0.468 (0.448 at the pres. bottom surface). D: 0.323.
C: *SE* corner. x = 42.98, y = – 10.57, z = – 1.17. *Fig. 5*

149. Marble block with remains of anathyrosis surface.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 43.45, y = – 9.62, z = – 1.14. *Fig. 4*

150. Ceiling coffer fragment from the side of the temple.
C: *NW* corner. x = 42.73, y = – 9.11, z = – 1.25. *Fig. 3*

151. Apparently parallelepiped block with two smooth sides and one side roughly cut.
C: Highest point. x = 41.34, y = – 11.05, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 4*

152. Fragment of an apparently parallelepiped block, most likely a cella wall block. 0.385.
C: *SW* corner. x = 42.13, y = – 12.01, z = – 1.14. *Fig. 4*

153. Marble block with one smooth side.
C: Highest point. x = 42.64, y = – 11.97, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 4*

154. Marble fragment from the first step of the stereobate, with the profile remaining. 0.345.
C: *SE* corner x = 41.35, y = – 12.72, z = – 0.92. *Fig. 1*

***155.** Stylobate fragment, with profile preserved. H: 0.38.
C: Highest point. x = 40.86, y = – 13.46, z = – 0.88; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 1*

156. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. 0.365 × 1.31 × 0.81.
C: *SW* corner. x = 41.95, y = – 14.71, z = – 0.85. *Fig. 1*

157. Cella wall block. One smooth side and one with anathyrosis. H: 0.441.
C: On broken top surface, 0.22 off *N* edge. x = 41.74, y = – 14.97, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 4*

158. Amorphous marble block.
C: *E* corner. x = 42.94, y = – 15.04, z = – 1.00. *Fig. 5*

159. Architrave block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 20, pl. 39.A (preserved bottom surface only 0.145 long, not 0.20 as in the drawing). Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. C1 (with ill.). Adjusted for horizontal curvature: angle between top and lateral surfaces 89.8° (3 mm in 0.715 m).
C: *SW* corner. x = 43.10, y = – 16.10, z = – 0.45. *Fig. 3*

160. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. 0.365 × 0.94 × 1.05.
C: *SW* corner. x = 43.87, y = – 15.65, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 1*

161. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. 0.366 × 1.21 × 0.93.
C: *SE* corner. x = 46.96, y = – 16.53, z = – 0.95. *Fig. 1*

162. Pavement slab. No dowel holes. 0.29 × 1.48 × 1.71.
C: Highest point, *SW* corner. x = 45.09, y = – 14.26, z = – 0.31. *Fig. 1*

163. Pavement slab. No dowel holes. 0.29 × 1.48 × 0.79.

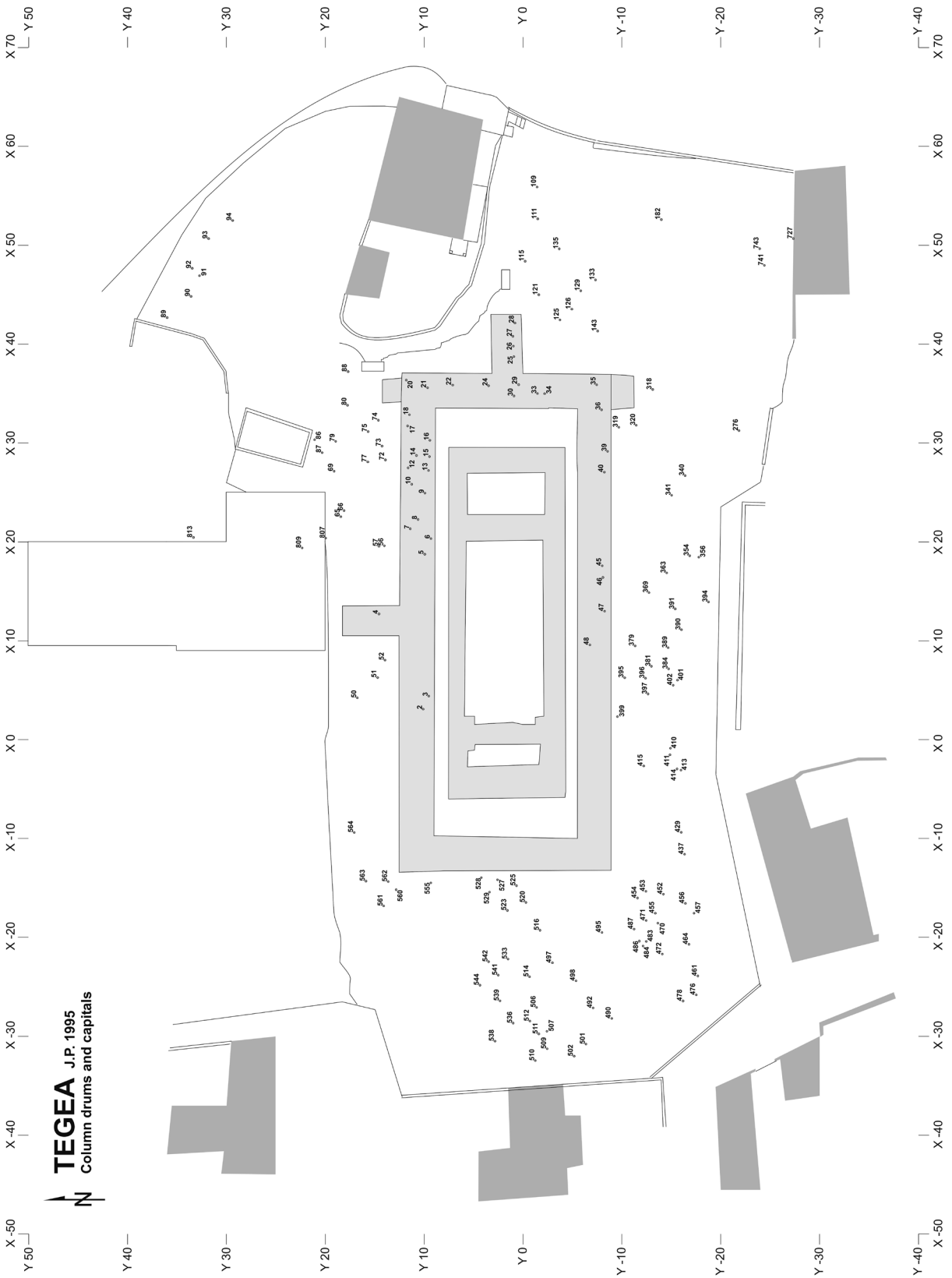

Figure 2. Positions of column drums and capitals. (Drawing: Pakkanen)

C: Highest point, *SW* corner. x = 44.81, y = – 14.15, z = – 0.67. *Fig. 1*

164. Euthynteria block. On *N* side signs of re-cutting. 0.295 × 0.61 × 0.65.
C: Highest point, *NW* corner. x = 44.69, y = – 12.57, z = – 0.90. *Fig. 1*

165. Euthynteria block or pavement slab. On *N* side signs of re-cutting. 0.29 × 0.60 × 0.58.
C: Highest point, *SW* corner. x = 44.10, y = – 13.22, z = – 0.71. *Fig. 1*

166. Marble block with square corbel (?, broken) going around the edge. Not a fragment of a corner frieze or architrave. The profile protrudes max. 0.029 from a smooth surface, height 0.12. Other smooth surface slightly slanting. H: 0.41. W: 0.46.
C: *SE* corner. x = 44.16, y = – 13.36, z = – 1.15. *Fig. 4*

167. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point, *S* side. x = 43.99, y = – 12.83, z = – 0.99. *Fig. 5*

168. Apparently parallelepiped block. H: 0.676. Projecting part in *SE* corner.
C: Highest point, 0.07 from *E* edge. x = 44.68, y = – 11.09, z = – 0.90. *Fig. 4*

169. Marble fragment, from the first step of the stereobate? H: 0.35.
C: Highest point, *SW* corner. x = 44.05, y = – 10.37, z = – 1.05. *Fig. 1*

170. Sub-toichobate block, with traces of a half-column and other blocks resting on it. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 37, pl. 62.B. 0.37 × 1.725 × 1.49.
C: *SW* corner. x = 44.14, y = – 9.22, z = – 1.21. *Fig. 1*

171. Marble slab from the first step of the stereobate. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 15, pl. 30.A. 0.345 × 1.80 × 1.46.
C: *SW* corner. x = 46.40, y = – 10.00, z = – 1.30. *Fig. 1*

172. Marble slab from the first step of the stereobate. *E* side slanting at an angle of 114° from the upper surface. 0.34 × 1.545 × 1.21.
C: *NE* corner. x = 44.81, y = – 10.30, z = – 1.16. *Fig. 1*

173. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. 0.363 × 1.48 × 0.80.
C: *SW* corner. x = 46.74, y = – 13.02, z = – 0.75. *Fig. 1*

174. Marble slab from the first step of the stereobate. H: 0.347.
C: Highest point on the *E* half of the block. x = 49.10, y = – 14.88, z = – 0.43. *Fig. 1*

175. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. H: 0.36.
C: On the *SE* edge approx. in the middle of the edge. x = 49.72, y = – 16.08, z = – 0.12. *Fig. 1*

176. Toichobate block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 37–8, pl. 60.A; Norman, *Temple*, 173, ill. 2 (Block B).
C: *SE* corner. x = 49.62, y = – 14.81, z = – 1.01. *Fig. 4*

177. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate, with the profile preserved. 0.363 × 1.47 × 0.78.
C: *NW* corner, 0.06 off the edge. x = 48.64, y = – 11.50, z = – 0.85. *Fig. 1*

178. Pavement slab. 0.29 × 1.79.
C: *NE* corner. x = 49.43, y = – 9.56, z = – 1.22. *Fig. 1*

179. Euthynteria block. 0.30 × 1.31 × 1.30.
C: *SW* corner. x = 49.73, y = – 11.81, z = – 1.18. *Fig. 1*

180. Stylobate block fragment. 0.38 ×1.20 × 0.94.
C: *NW* corner. x = 51.64, y = – 11.40, z = – 0.94. *Fig. 1*

181. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 15–6, fig. 3, pl. 31.A.
C: *NW* corner. x = 53.05, y = – 11.92, z = – 1.06. *Fig. 1*

182. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A26–27 (with ill.). Almost complete. Identification with D31 is very likely because it is the only F drum in the region and it has constant height; the likeliest explanation for the height difference is a printing error of 10 cm in Dugas *et al., Tégée*, 133. Top surface has empolion only (top drum), bottom has empolion and two dowel holes. Bottom faces *E*. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D31?) Pos: F. $Diam_L$: 1.209 (1.206–1.212). $Diam_U$: 1.156 (1.154–1.157). H: 1.479 (1.478–1.480). FlW_L: 0.201. FlW_U: ca. 0.191. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.266. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.189.
C: Top flute, 0.02 off the *W* edge. x = 52.63, y = – 14.02, z = – 0.36. *Fig. 2*

183. Frieze block. Ca. 1.82 × 0.975.
C: *NW* corner, 0.13 from *W* side and 0.18 from *N* side. x = 52.84, y = – 15.74, z = – 0.94. *Fig. 3*

184. Conglomerate block. 0.26 × 0.92 × 0.96.
C: *SW* corner, 0.07 from the corner. x = 54.09, y = – 17.13, z = – 0.96. *Fig. 1*

185. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 31, pl. 54.Ad.
C: Highest point. x = 57.13, y = – 15.56, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 3*

186. Apparently parallelepiped block, from the stylobate? 0.375 × 0.68 × 0.78.
C: *SW* corner. x = 54.53, y = – 14.75, z = – 1.00. *Fig. 1*

187. Marble block with complex profile on one side. Re-cut on *W* side. 0.72 × 0.37 × 0.42.
C: *NW* corner, 0.05 to *S*. x = 54.44, y = – 13.33, z = – 1.09. *Fig. 4*

188. Statue base.
C: *NW* corner. x = 55.54, y = – 12.75, z = – 1.24. *Fig. 5*

189. Corner of a large block. One smooth surface, one with anathyrosis and one roughly cut.
C: Highest point. x = 55.75, y = – 12.10, z = – 1.16. *Fig. 4*

190. Apparently parallelepiped marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 56.81, y = – 11.93, z = – 1.02. *Fig. 4*

191. Fragment of an euthynteria block? H: 0.298.
C: Highest point, *E* side. x = 57.28, y = – 11.15, z = – 1.04. *Fig. 4*

192. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.295.
C: *SW* corner. x = 56.08, y = – 11.29, z = – 0.90. *Fig. 4*

193. Euthynteria or pavement block. 0.29 × 0.915 × 1.65.
C: *NW* corner, 0.04 to *SE* from the edge. x = 55.49, y = – 9.96, z = – 1.26. *Fig. 1*

194. Architrave block fragment. One dowel hole. Not enough preserved of the top or bottom surfaces to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.968.
C: Highest point, 0.03 from the *N* side. x = 56.68, y = – 9.18, z = – 0.92. *Fig. 3*

195. Fragment of a large marble block. One smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: Highest point, 0.14 from *N* edge. x = 43.94, y = – 23.42, z = – 0.51. *Fig. 4*

196. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 43.99, y = – 24.07, z = – 0.60. *Fig. 5*

197. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 44.24, y = – 25.38, z = – 0.54. *Fig. 5*

198. Amorphous marble block. Anathyrosis on one side.
C: Highest point. x = 43.28, y = – 24.86, z = – 0.44. *Fig. 5*

199. Marble block with two smooth sides.
C: Approx. centre of the broken upper surface. x = 42.89, y = – 25.19, z = – 0.52. *Fig. 4*

200. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 42.83, y = – 24.50, z = – 0.53. *Fig. 5*

201. Cella wall block. One cutting for a clamp, three flat surfaces. H: 0.378.
C: Highest point, *SW* corner x = 43.14, y = – 24.02, z = – 0.54. *Fig. 4*

202. Cella wall block. One cutting for a clamp and one dowel hole. H: 0.363.
C: Highest point. x = 42.33, y = – 23.78, z = – 0.58. *Fig. 4*

203. Marble block with two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis.
C: Highest point. x = 42.57, y = – 22.97, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 4*

204. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. On top a dowel hole with a lead channel. H: 0.358.
C: Highest point. x = 43.52, y = – 22.82, z = – 0.62. *Fig. 4*

205. Statue base.
C: *NE* corner. x = 43.35, y = – 21.48, z = – 0.72. *Fig. 5*

206. Cella wall block. One dowel hole on top. Two pry marks. H: 0.375.
C: *E* end. x = 43.34, y = – 20.65, z = – 0.65. *Fig. 4*

207. Marble block with one roughly cut side.
C: Highest point. x = 43.67, y = – 20.12, z = – 0.72. *Fig. 4*

208. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces. H: 0.358.
C: *NE* corner. x = 43.53, y = – 19.80, z = – 0.68. *Fig. 4*

209. Marble block with two smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. Possibly corner of an orthostate block.
C: Highest point. x = 42.74, y = – 18.97, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 4*

210. Cella wall block? Two smooth surfaces. One dowel hole visible. H: 0.385.
C: Highest point, centre of the block. x = 43.07, y = – 18.17, z = – 0.85. *Fig. 4*

211. Large marble block with a protruding ledge. Preserved length 1.61 (probably 1.76 originally). H: 0.29. W: 0.95. Hole on *NE* corner: diameter ca. 0.09, depth 0.04.
C: *NE* corner. x = 42.44, y = – 17.77, z = – 0.57. *Fig. 4*

212. Parallelepiped marble block. With a projecting part in the *NW* corner (0.06 from the *N* side). 0.30 × 0.64 × 0.50.
C: On *N* side, 0.14 from *NE* corner. x = 41.88, y = – 17.56, z = – 0.83. *Fig. 4*

213. Parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces. H: 0.38.
C: Remaining surface, *W* side. x = 40.75, y = – 17.53, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 4*

214. Amorphous marble block with one flat surface. A dowel hole.
C: Remaining surface, *S* edge. x = 41.13, y = – 19.45, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 5*

215. Marble block with one roughly cut surface.
C: *SE* corner. x = 41.31, y = – 20.11, z = – 0.89. *Fig. 5*

216. Parallelepiped marble block. No dowel or cuttings for clamps, hardly a cella wall block. H: 0.38.
C: *S* corner. x = 41.62, y = – 20.20, z = – 0.72. *Fig. 4*

217. Marble fragment from the second step of the stereobate. Profile preserved. H: 0.363.
C: *NW* corner. x = 41.97, y = – 20.89, z = – 0.75. *Fig. 1*

218. Marble block from the peristyle or pronaos, on top of architrave or the top course of the wall (compare Dugas *et al.*, *Tégée,* pl. 54.C). Astragal preserved. Th: ca. 0.43.
C: *SE* corner. x = 40.66, y = – 20.95, z = – 0.68. *Fig. 4*

219. Cella wall block. H: 0.385.
C: On top, 0.06 from *NW* corner. x = 40.36, y = – 21.32, z –0.74. *Fig. 4*

220. Marble block with two parallel, smooth surfaces. H: ca. 0.38.
C: *N* corner. x = 41.10, y = – 21.21, z = – 0.67. *Fig. 4*

221. Amorphous marble block with one roughly tooled surface.
C: *NE* corner. x = 41.85, y = – 21.63, z = – 0.63. *Fig. 1*

222. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.372.
C: Top surface, *NW* corner. x = 41.75, y = – 22.49, z = – 0.62. *Fig. 4*

223. Amorphous marble block. One smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 40.71, y = – 22.31, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 5*

224. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 40.44, y = – 22.19, z = – 0.71. *Fig. 5*

225. Amorphous marble block with one flat surface. Partially remaining empolion/dowel cutting.
C: Highest point. x = 39.84, y = – 21.90, z = – 0.53. *Fig. 5*

226. Cella wall block. Three pry marks and one cutting for a clamp (?) on top. H: 0.433.
C: Top surface, *S* corner. x = 39.03, y = – 21.78, z = – 0.63. *Fig. 4*

227. Marble block with one flat surface. Possibly a block from the cella wall. One pry mark and two dowel holes.
C: Highest point. x = 39.06, y = – 22.07, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 5*

228. Marble block with one roughly cut side and one with anathyrosis.
C: Highest point. x = 39.68, y = – 22.39, z = – 0.57. *Fig. 4*

229. Cella wall block. Two smooth and two roughly cut surfaces. Clamp cutting. 0.42 × 0.46.
C: Highest point. x = 38.81, y = – 22.86, z = – 0.62. *Fig. 4*

230. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 38.22, y = – 23.40, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 5*

231. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *W* corner. x = 38.83, y = – 23.10, z = – 0.75. *Fig. 5*

232. Parallelepiped marble block. One cutting for a clamp. H: 0.434.
C: Highest point. x = 39.69, y = – 23.19, z = – 0.57. *Fig. 4*

233. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.295. A dowel hole.
C: Highest point, *S* corner. x = 40.21, y = – 23.30, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 4*

234. Marble block with one flat surface. One cutting for a clamp.
C: Highest point. x = 40.75, y = – 23.08, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 4*

235. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. H: 0.405.
C: *NW* corner. x = 41.08, y = – 23.10, z = – 0.74. *Fig. 4*

236. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 41.76, y = – 23.54, z = – 0.57. *Fig. 5*

237. Marble block with one smooth side and one with anathyrosis.
C: Highest point. x = 41.78, y = – 24.24, z = – 0.47. *Fig. 4*

238. Amorphous marble block with one flat surface. One cutting for a clamp.
C: *N* side, 0.04 from the edge. x = 41.45, y = – 24.12, z = – 0.53. *Fig. 5*

239. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 40.85, y = – 24.06, z = – 0.69. *Fig. 5*

240. Parallelepiped marble block with two smooth surfaces. Two clamp holes. H: 0.330.
C: Highest point, *SE* corner. x = 41.94, y = – 25.20, z = – 0.43. *Fig. 4*

241. Cella wall block. Two cuttings for clamps. On *N* side a slanting cut (compare with Dugas *et al., Tégée,* pl. 71.A). H: 0.34.
C: Highest point. x = 42.60, y = – 25.67, z = – 0.35. *Fig. 4*

242. Marble block with two parallel smooth sides. H: 0.43. One corner broken away, rough surfaces.
C: Highest point. x = 41.40, y = – 25.42, z = – 0.07. *Fig. 4*

243. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.49.
C: Highest point. x = 40.77, y = – 25.03, z = – 0.17. *Fig. 4*

244. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.46.
C: Highest point. x = 39.47, y = – 25.02, z = – 0.13. *Fig. 4*

245. Cella wall block. Clamp holes, pry marks. Slanting cut on underside. H: 0.385. (Compare with Block **241**.)
C: *SE* Corner, highest point. x = 38.04, y = –24.95, z = – 0.43. *Fig. 4*

246. Amorphous marble block with one flat surface.
C: Highest point. x = 37.70, y = – 24.63, z = – 0.55. *Fig. 5*

247. Cella wall block. Four cuttings for clamps, pry marks. H: 0.508.
C: *W* side, 0.02 off the edge. x = 37.24, y = – 25.26, z = – 0.34. *Fig. 4*

248. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.40. Dowel and cuttings for clamps, pry marks, partially remaining roughly cut surface.
C: Highest point. x = 36.81, y = – 25.82, z = 0.04. *Fig. 4*

249. Cella wall block. H: 0.385.
C: Highest point. x = 39.37, y = – 18.82, z = – 0.68. *Fig. 4*

250. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 38.61, y = – 19.83, z = – 0.73. *Fig. 5*

251. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point, 0.12 from *NW* corner. x = 37.50, y = – 19.69, z = – 0.68. *Fig. 5*

***252.** Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the long sides. Compare Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 31–2, pl. 55.
C: Highest point, *SW* corner. x = 36.57 y = – 18.59, z = – 0.62.; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***253.** Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos. See Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 32, pl. 56; some deviation from Dugas's measurements.
C: *S* corner. x = 36.01, y = – 18.51, z = – 0.81; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***254.** Coffer fragment (from the peristyle on the short side?).
C: Highest point. x = 35.70, y = – 17.60, z = – 0.90; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***255.** Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
C: *NW* corner. x = 35.05, y = – 18.01, z = – 0.79; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

256. Byzantine capital. See section **i** (Østby), 25–6 with *Fig. 15*.
C: *E* corner. x = 34.87, y = – 18.71, z = – 0.87. *Fig. 5*

***257.** Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the long sides.
C: Highest point, *S* edge. x = 34.74, y = – 20.56, z = – 0.69; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***258.** Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
C: Highest point, *W* corner. x = 35.33, y = – 21.11, z = – 0.57; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***259.** Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
C: *NE* corner. x = 36.08, y = – 20.63, z = – 0.69; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***260.** Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the long sides. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 31–2, pl. 55.
C: Highest point, *E* edge of the coffer. x = 36.54, y = – 21.45, z = – 0.67; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

261. Marble block from the peristyle or pronaos, on top of architrave or the top course of the wall. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 31, pl. 54.B.
C: *NE* corner. x = 36.92, y = – 23.32, z = – 0.70. *Fig. 4*

***262.** Marble block from peristyle or pronaos, on top of architrave or the top course of the wall.
C: Highest point. x = 36.32, y = – 23.01, z = – 0.52; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

263. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Broken or re-cut from a large block, possibly architrave. W: 0.723.
C: Highest point. x = 35.38, y = – 22.72, z = – 0.67. *Fig. 4*

***264.** Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
C: Highest point. x = 36.16, y = – 23.77, z = – 0.31; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***265.** Toichobate block.
C: Highest point, *SW* corner. x = 35.56, y = – 24.49, z = – 0.39; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

266. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Possibly re-cut from an architrave block. H: 0.70 (anathyrosis rim missing). Re-cuts on two parallel sides.
C: Highest point, 0.26 from *E* edge. x = 34.95, y = – 24.26, z = – 0.23. *Fig. 4*

267. Cella wall block. H: 0.385. Re-cut.
C: Highest point, 0.20 from *E* edge. x = 35.19, y = – 23.69, z = – 0.49. *Fig. 4*

268. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Probably a fragment of a block from the second step of the stereobate. 0.357 × 1.25.
C: *E* end of the preserved top surface. x = 35.28, y = – 23.23, z = – 0.58. *Fig. 4*

269. Marble block with one smooth surface. H: ca. 0.33.
C: *E* end of the preserved top surface. x = 34.59, y = – 23.76, z = – 0.62. *Fig. 5*

270. Marble block with anathyrosis on one side and two roughly cut sides. Corner of a large block.
C: *NE* corner, 0.06 *SW* of the edge. x = 34.56, y = – 22.96, z = – 0.59. *Fig. 4*

271. Stylobate block fragment. H: 0.38.
C: Highest point. x = 34.09, y = – 22.74, z = – 0.49. *Fig. 1*

272. Amorphous marble block. One smooth surface fragmentarily preserved.
C: *N* edge of the block. x = 33.31, y = – 23.23, z = – 0.73. *Fig. 5*

273. Stylobate block fragment. Empolion cutting for peristasis column. H: 0.380. Traces of re-cutting on *S* side.
C: *NW* corner. x = 31.98, y = – 22.71, z = – 0.48. *Fig. 1*

274. Possibly a stylobate block fragment. One smooth and one roughly cut side, and one with anathyrosis. Traces of re-cutting. H: 0.38.
C: *NE* corner. x = 31.80, y = – 22.88, z = – 0.43. *Fig. 1*

275. Amorphous marble block. Re-cut, partly visible.
C: *NE* corner. x = 31.63, y = –22.57, z = – 0.54. *Fig. 5*

276. Capital. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. B2–3 (with ill.). No vertical surface of the abacus preserved. Total profile preserved, but not measurable due to conglomerate block next to the capital. Upside down. Preserved ca. 9/10. H: 0.593. Diam_{A}: 1.206. Diam: 1.151. FlW: 0.189–0.191 (20 flutes).
C: Empolion. x = 31.28, y = – 21.88, z = – 0.48. *Fig. 2*

277. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 30.64, y = – 23.93, z = – 0.12. *Fig. 1*

278. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 30.50, y = – 23.44, z = – 0.39. *Fig. 1*

279. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 30.83, y = – 23.02, z = – 0.26. *Fig. 1*

280. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 30.48, y = – 22.66, z = – 0.26. *Fig. 1*

281. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 30.22, y = – 22.41, z = – 0.25. *Fig. 1*

282. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 30.41, y = – 21.64, z = – 0.23. *Fig. 1*

283. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 29.57, y = – 23.31, x = – 0.27. *Fig. 1*

284. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 29.22, y = – 23.00, z = – 0.20. *Fig. 1*

285. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 29.53, y = – 22.52, z = – 0.33. *Fig. 1*

286. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 29.54, y = – 22.17, z = – 0.23. *Fig. 1*

287. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 29.29, y = – 21.68, z = – 0.21. *Fig. 1*

288. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 29.13, y = – 21.27, z = – 0.26. *Fig. 1*

289. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 29.39, y = – 21.05, z = – 0.13. *Fig. 1*

290. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 29.81, y = – 20.73, z = – 0.12. *Fig. 1*

291. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 29.78, y = – 20.10, z = – 0.27. *Fig. 1*

292. Foundation block, conglomerate.
C: Highest point on *E* end. x = 29.27, y = – 19.35, z = – 0.30. *Fig. 1*

293. Foundation block.
C: *SW* corner. x = 27.35, y = – 20.79, z = – 0.48. *Fig. 1*

294. Toichobate block. H: 0.29.
C: *N* corner. x = 29.75, y = – 18.67, z = – 0.82. *Fig. 4*

***295.** Fragment from a door lintel block. Dugas *et al., Tégée*. 52–3, pl. 78.D (?, block half buried). Compare with Block **804** (section **xvii**, Pakkanen, 361–2); for a reconstruction of its probable original position on the side door, see *ibid.,* 369 *Fig. 22*.
C: Highest point. x = 29.91, y = – 18.26, z = – 0.83; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

***296.** Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
C: *E* corner. x = 30.68, y = – 19.75, z = – 0.80; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***297.** Coffer fragment.
C: *SW* corner. x = 31.77, y = – 20.78, z = – 0.75; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***298.** Coffer fragment.
C: Highest point, *NE* corner. x = 32.96, y = – 21.09, z = – 0.70; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***299.** Marble fragment with two parallel smooth sides preserved. *S* surface has three parallel grooves, two are triangular in section, a third has a flat bottom. Remains of a dowel hole at the end of the first groove? Top side starts with a smooth surface forming an angle of 80º with *S* side; in the centre a roughly carved round moulding; roughly carved surface at a right angle against *N* side. H: 0.29. W: 0.29. L: 0.39.
C: On broken top surface next to the round moulding. x = 32.83, y = – 20.56, z = – 0.86; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

300. Marble block from peristyle or pronaos, on top of architrave or the top of the wall.
C: Preserved top surface, *E* end. x = 31.83, y = – 18.42, z = – 0.70. *Fig. 4*

***301.** Toichobate block.
C: *NE* corner. x = 32.02, y = – 16.86, z = – 0.93; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

***302.** Toichobate block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 37–8, pl. 64.
C: *NE* corner. x = 33.22, y = – 17.14, z = – 0.79; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

***303.** Coffer fragment. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 31–2, pl. 55.
C: *NE* corner. x = 34.27, y = – 17.35, z = – 0.92; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***304.** Coffer fragment.
C: *SW* corner. x = 33.29, y = – 18.93, z = – 0.92; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***305.** Coffer fragment.
C: Highest point. x = 33.81, y = –19.65, z = – 0.73; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

306. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.38.
C: *NE* corner. x = 37.37, y = – 13.95, z = – 0.94. *Fig. 4*

307. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces, a cutting for clamp and a pry mark. H: 0.442.
C: Highest point, 0.10 from *S* end. x = 36.52, y = – 14.00, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 4*

308. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
C: Highest point, *N* end. x = 36.86, y = – 14.58, z = – 0.87. *Fig. 3*

309. Peristyle beam.
C: Highest point. x = 35.94, y = – 15.28, z = – 0.79. *Fig. 3*

***310.** Architrave block fragment. Two well-preserved guttae and one fragmentary. Three very fragmentarily preserved surfaces. Cannot be used to check horizontal curvature.
C: At the centre of the *N* edge. x = 35.79, y = – 14.43, z = – 0.89; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***311.** Threshold fragment with *cyma reversa* moulding. Similar mouldings on Blocks **122** and **315**. H: 0.407 (bottom of the block is very fragmentary, so it is not possible to measure the effect of the relieving edge on the block and moulding height – very likely the height matches Block **122**). W: 0.56. Th: 0.43. Moulding H: 0.071, projecting 0.074 from the vertical surface.
C: At the centre of the broken *SW* edge. x = 35.00, y = – 14.06, z = – 0.98; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

***312.** Toichobate block, with mouldings. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 46, pl. 65.
C: *NE* corner. x = 35.15, y = – 15.42, z = – 0.82; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

***313.** Toichobate block.
C: *NW* corner. x = 33.73, y = – 15.12, z = – 0.85; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

***314.** Toichobate block.
C: *NE* corner. x = 33.28, y = – 15.36, z = – 0.85; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

***315.** Threshold fragment with *cyma reversa* moulding. See section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 368 *Fig. 19* (also Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 43 fig. 15; Norman, *Temple*, 187–8, ills 11–12). Clemmensen's drawing in *Tégée* is based on a quick field sketch (no top surface or whole face preserved as in his fig. 15.b). Similar mouldings

on Blocks **122** and **311**. Moulding H: 0.074, projecting 0.075 from the smooth surface. H: 0.400. W: 0.542. Th. 0.38.
C: Highest point. x = 33.21, y = – 14.22, z = – 0.82; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

***316.** Geison block fragment from the short side of the temple. H: 0.28.
C: *W* end, 0.07 from the edge. x = 33.01, y = – 13.34, z = – 0.87; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

317. Euthynteria fragment. H: 0.295.
C: *NE* corner. x = 33.27, y = – 12.53, z = – 0.84. *Fig. 1*

318. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A27. Preserved bottom surface against the ground. 13 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: D. H: 1.16. FlW_L: 0.218.
C: Approx. centre of the broken top surface. x = 35.44, y = –13.15, z = – 0.03. *Fig. 2*

319. Fragment of a small Doric column. Not from the temple; for discussion, see Pakkanen, *Temple*, 5 n. 19 and p. A42 (with drawing). Norman, *Temple*, 180 (also pl. 31.10) incorrectly attributes the block to an interior column of Ionic order. Six flutes. H: 0.314. W: 0.394. D: 0.318. FlW: 0.078–0.080.
C: On broken top surface, on top of third flute from *S*. x = 31.62, y = – 9.73, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 2*

***320.** Capital fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. B3. Corner of abacus and part of echinus preserved. Preserved dimensions of the abacus 1.12 × 0.49. Preserved ca. 1/8. H: ca. 0.48.
C: *SE* corner. x = 31.82, y = – 11.49, z = – 0.88; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 2*

321. Cella wall block fragment. One flat surface. A dowel hole and two clamp cuttings.
C: Highest point. x = 31.06, y = – 10.96, z = – 0.88. *Fig. 4*

322. Euthynteria fragment. Two smooth surfaces, another with a pry mark. One surface with anathyrosis. H: 0.293.
C: *S* corner. x = 30.16, y = – 10.40, z = – 0.85. *Fig. 1*

323. Geison block fragment. Traces of guttae. Re-cut on *E* side.
C: Upper surface, *S* end. x = 31.90, y = – 13.38, z = – 0.85. *Fig. 3*

324. Geison block fragment. Traces of two guttae.
C: *W* end. x = 31.54, y = – 14.03, z = – 0.85. *Fig. 3*

325. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point on *S* half. x = 31.38, y = – 14.21, z = – 0.78. *Fig. 5*

***326.** Geison fragment. Four guttae.
C: *SW* corner. x = 31.56, y = – 14.52, z = – 0.85; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

***327.** Toichobate block.
C: *NE* corner. x = 32.01, y = – 15.34, z = – 0.83; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

***328.** Coffer fragment. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 31–2, pl. 55.
C: *NE* corner. x = 30.99, y = – 15.46, z = – 0.86; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

329. Architrave block. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. C2. Exterior upper edge is broken, not possible to determine whether from inner or exterior architrave. Lateral surface with anathyrosis preserved. Top with one dowel hole, one cutting for a clamp and one pry mark. Angle between lateral and top surfaces is 90.8º (6.5 mm in 0.47 m). Angle between bottom and lateral surfaces cannot be directly measured, but from height measurements it can be calculated as 89.4º. H (on the front of the block): 0.969. W: 0.700. L: 1.58.
C: *N* end. x = 30.46, y = – 13.73, z = – 0.19. *Fig. 3*

330. Frieze block. Metope with taenia partially preserved.
C: Highest point. x = 29.91, y = – 13.67, z = – 0.23. *Fig. 3*

331. Cella wall block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 41, pl. 73.
C: Highest point, *SE* corner. x = 29.66, y = – 15.62, z = – 0.34. *Fig. 4*

332. Euthynteria fragment? H: 0.295.
C: Upper surface, *W* end. x = 28.81, y = – 12.90, z = – 0.86. *Fig. 1*

333. Cella wall block. One smooth surface and a dowel hole. H: 0.39.
C: *S* most point on upper surface. x = 28.52, y = – 11.13, z = – 0.69. *Fig. 4*

334. Small marble fragment with one flat side.
C: Highest point. x = 29.02 y = – 9.35, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 5*

335. Small marble fragment with one smooth surface.
C: Top edge, 0.08 from *E* end. x = 27.74, y = – 10.35, z = –0.82. *Fig. 5*

336. Stylobate block fragment. H: 0.38.
C: On broken top surface, 0.25 *SE* from *N* end and 0.08 from *NE* side. x = 27.37, y = – 10.87, z = – 0.28. *Fig. 1*

337. Frieze block fragment. Hollowed centre partially preserved. Th: 0.96.
C: *SW* corner. x = 26.44, y = – 11.97, z = – 0.41. *Fig. 3*

338. Pronaos frieze block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 36, pl. 59.B.
C: *S* end, 0.20 from the end of the block. x = 27.36, y = – 13.74, z = – 0.01. *Fig. 3*

339. Orthostate block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 38, pl. 67.A.
C: Top surface, on *W* edge 0.68 from the *NW* corner. x = 26.29, y = – 14.94, z = – 0.33. *Fig. 4*

340. Pronaos capital. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 35, pl. 57; Pakkanen, Temple, p. B4. Preserved ca. 4/5. FlW: ca. 0.165.
C: Empolion. x = 26.73, y = – 16.43, z = – 0.66. *Fig. 2*

341. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A27. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: A/B. H: ca. 0.94. FlW: 0.236.
C: Upper surface, approx. centre of the broken *S* edge. x = 24.74, y = – 15.07, z = – 0.22. *Fig. 2*

342. Anta block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 38–40, pl. 68.
C: *SW* corner. x = 25.08, y = – 13.59, z = – 0.06. *Fig. 4*

343. Orthostate block. Three smooth surfaces. H: 1.28. Th. pres: 0.83.
C: Highest point. x = 24.82, y = – 13.11, z = – 0.12. *Fig. 4*

344. Orthostate block. H: 1.28.
C: Highest point. x = 23.69, y = – 12.77, z = – 0.12. *Fig. 4*

345. Marble block with one flat surface. Likely an euthynteria fragment. One dowel hole.
C: *SW* edge, 0.13 from *S* end. x = 22.93, y = – 12.11, z = – 0.69. *Fig. 1*

346. Amorphous marble block.
C: Top edge, 0.15 from *SW* end. x = 23.79, y = – 11.37, z = – 0.73.

347. Marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis. One dowel hole. H: 0.295.
C: *S* corner. x = 22.88, y = – 10.81, z = – 0.81. *Fig. 4*

348. Orthostate block. A clamp and a dowel hole on top surface. H: 1.28.
C: *W* most point on top surface. x = 21.07, y = – 11.21, z = – 0.41. *Fig. 4*

349. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. Re-cut from a large block (architrave or orthostate). One pry mark.
C: Highest point. x = 20.55, y = – 14.27, z = – 0.38. *Fig. 5*

350. Cella wall block? W: 0.77. H: 0.885. Th. 0.40. Top surface has a smooth rim and two cuttings for clamps at a right angle to each other. Deep anathyrosis on two parallel sides. Could be connected to Block **421** (Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 39–41, pl. 72 – on top or below view A of the block).
C: *S* corner. x = 21.48, y = – 15.42, z = – 0.74. *Fig. 4*

351. Large amorphous marble block. No original surface visible.
C: Highest point. x = 22.60, y = – 15.79, z = – 0.49. *Fig. 5*

352. Cella wall block. One flat surface, two dowel holes and two pry marks between them.
C: Preserved surface, 0.05 *NW* from the highest point. x = 20.67, y = – 16.92, z = – 0.58. *Fig. 4*

353. Marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: *SW* corner. x = 19.28, y = – 16.80, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 4*

354. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A27. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 3%. Pos: B. H: ca. 0.56. FlW: ca. 0.230.
C: Highest point. x = 18.63, y = – 16.89, z = – 0.50. *Fig. 2*

355. Marble block with one flat surface.
C: Highest point. x = 18.38, y = – 17.18, z = – 0.70. *Fig. 5*

***356.** Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A27. Partially preserved bottom surface. Four flutes. Preserved ca. 1%. Pos: C. H: 0.42. FlW_L: 0.228.
C: Highest point on the bottom of the flute. x = 18.48, y = –17.82, z = – 0.77; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 2*

357. Orthostate block (?) with two smooth surfaces and one roughly carved. One dowel and one cutting for a clamp, two pry marks. H: 1.025. If the dowels and pry marks are symmetrical then the width of the block was ca. 0.92.
C: *S* end of the broken top surface. x = 17.94, y = – 18.98, z = – 0.21. *Fig. 4*

358. Parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.335. Broken in two pieces.
C: *W* corner. x = 18.91, y = – 18.19, z = – 0.73. *Fig. 4*

359. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 19.71, y = – 18.02, z = – 0.52. *Fig. 5*

***360.** Geison block. Two flat surfaces. Cutting for the roof beam preserved. H: 0.59. Th: 0.46. L: 0.87. Two dowels that held the beam are still in place.
C: Highest point, above the broken dowel hole. x = 19.14, y = – 17.20, z = – 0.72; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 3*

361. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.287. L: 0.45. W: 0.47. Two round holes on a smooth surface. Diameter of the larger hole 0.045, depth 0.025; diameter of smaller 0.035, depth 0.018.
C: *W* corner. x = 20.20, y = – 17.36, z = – 0.79. *Fig. 4*

362. Frieze block. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. C2. Angle between top surface and lateral triglyph face 90°. H: ca. 0.72. W: ca. 0.96 (on metope). L: 1.774.
C: Highest point, 0.08 from *N* end. x = 16.89, y = – 15.74, z = – 0.09. *Fig. 3*

363. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A27 (with ill.). Bottom surface with an empolion cutting and one dowel hole faces *S*. Top has an empolion and two dowel holes. All edges broken and arrises very worn. (= D37) Preserved ca. 9/10. Pos: C. $Diam_L$: 1.375 (1.372–1.378). $Diam_U$: 1.338 (1.335–1.340). H: 1.321 (1.318–1.323). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: 0.221.
C: On bottom of the top flute, at *S* end. x = 16.89, y = – 14.57, z = 0.33. *Fig. 2*

364. Large marble block with one flat surface and one with anathyrosis. Possibly a frieze block. L: 1.78.
C: On top surface, *N* end. x = 17.06, y = – 11.84, z = – 0.40. *Fig. 4*

365. Marble block with a flat surface. Re-cut from a large block. One dowel hole. H: 0.62.
C: *SE* corner. x = 17.70, y = – 11.09, z = – 0.62. *Fig. 5*

366. Byzantine double-column fragment.
C: On smooth surface between the half-columns, *S* corner. x = 17.98, y = – 10.59, z = – 0.91. *Fig. 5*

367. Cella wall block? A dowel hole and two pry marks. Poor-quality marble. H: 0.435. L: 0.90.
C: On *N* edge, 0.24 from *NE* corner. x = 15.80, y = – 11.27, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 4*

368. Cella wall block. A dowel hole, two cuttings for clamps, and a pry mark. H: 0.383.
C: *NW* corner. x = 14.48, y = – 11.66, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 4*

369. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A28. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 3%. Pos: D? H: 0.85. FlW: 0.220.
C: Highest point. x = 14.89, y = – 12.78, z = – 0.66. *Fig. 2*

370. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and two parallel ones with anathyrosis. Original top surface is preserved, but against the ground. At the anathyrosis rim in the *N* end is a hole corresponding to a slanting cut (compare with Dugas *et al., Tégée,* pl. 70.Ab). H: 0.429. L: 0.890. W: 0.795.

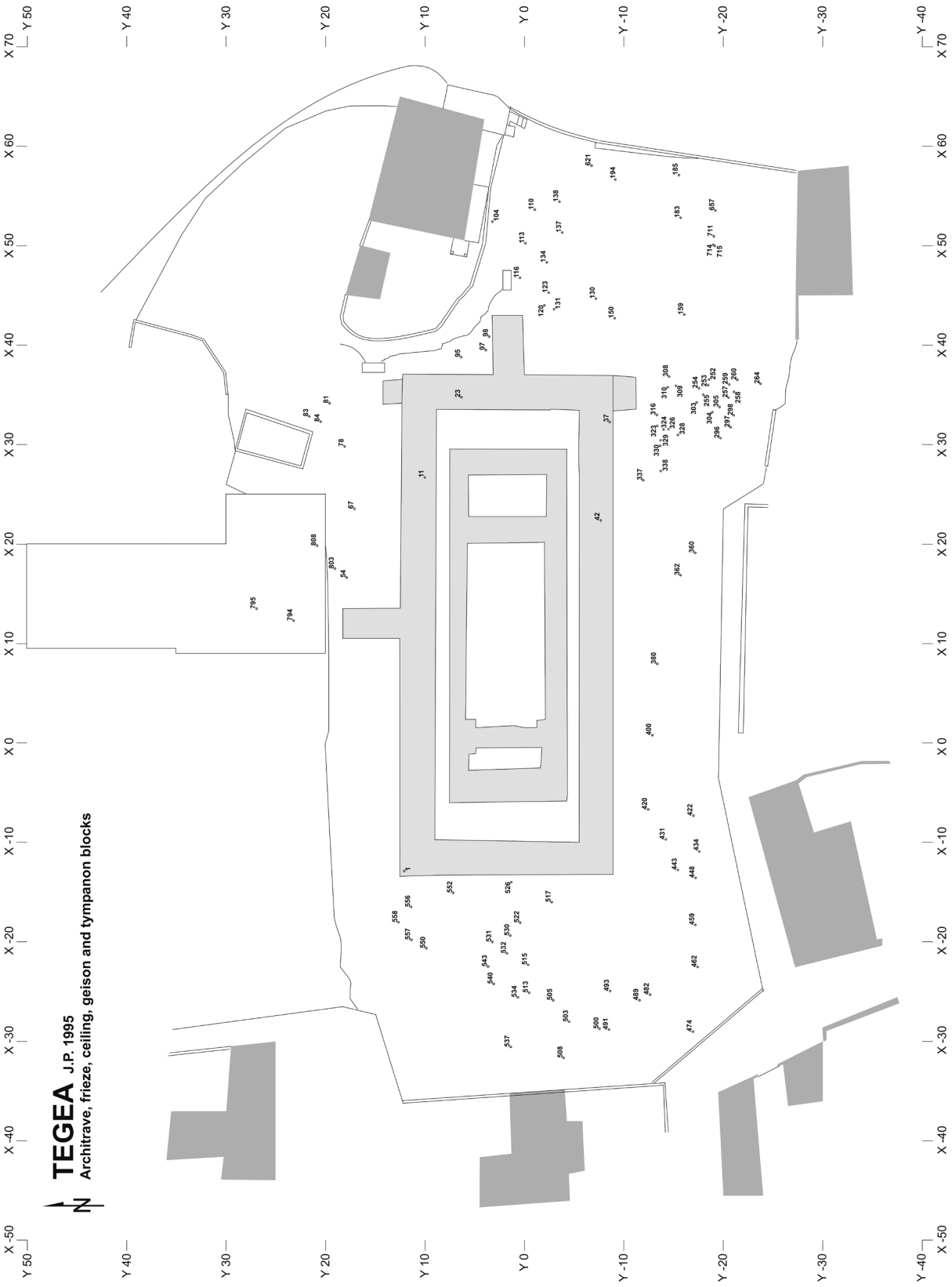

Figure 3. Positions of architrave, frieze, ceiling, geison and tympanon blocks. (Drawing: Pakkanen)

C: *W* corner. x = 15.10, y = – 13.55, z = – 0.74. *Fig. 4*

371. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and two parallel ones with anathyrosis (small pieces of rim preserved at both ends). H: 0.40. L: 0.895. W: 0.70.
C: Corner. x = 13.38, y = – 13.39, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 4*

372. Marble block with one flat surface. Broken from a large block. L: 1.24.
C: *N* most point on the block. x = 12.48, y = – 13.07, z = – 0.87. *Fig. 5*

373. Toichobate block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 37, pl. 62.A.
C: *NW* corner. x = 12.17, y = – 11.31, z = – 0.89. *Fig. 4*

***374.** Marble block with one flat surface. Fragment of a large block.
C: *N* most point on the block. x = 11.42, y = – 11.56, z = – 1.00; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 5*

375. Byzantine double-column fragment.
C: *N* corner. x = 11.16, y = – 10.95, z = – 1.02. *Fig. 5*

376. Cella wall block. Three dowel holes, two cuttings for clamps and four pry marks. H: 0.385. L: 0.92.
C: Highest point. x = 10.70, y = – 12.47, z = – 0.89. *Fig. 4*

377. Cella wall block. One dowel hole, three cuttings for clamps and one pry mark. H: 0.385.
C: *NW* corner. x = 10.90, y = – 13.52, z = – 0.59. *Fig. 4*

378. Amorphous triangular marble block. Fragment of a large block.
C: *SW* point of the block. x = 9.43, y = – 13.35, z = – 1.11. *Fig. 5*

379. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A28. Four + three flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: A. H: ca. 0.82. FlW: ca. 0.24.
C: Highest point, approx. centre of the block. x = 9.51, y = –11.37, z = – 0.55. *Fig. 2*

380. Geison block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 24, pl. 44.B.
C: Highest point, 0.20 from *S* end. x = 7.98, y = – 13.38, z = – 0.70. *Fig. 3*

381. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A28. Two flutes. Preserved ca. 1%. Pos: ? H: ca. 0.35.
C: Highest point. x = 7.45, y = – 13.02, z = – 0.96. *Fig. 2*

382. Marble block with one flat surface. Pry mark. Re-cut from a large block.
C: Highest point. x = 7.02, y = – 13.58, z = – 0.63. *Fig. 5*

383. Marble block with one flat surface.
C: Highest point, *SW* corner. x = 6.18, y = – 14.86, z = – 0.75. *Fig. 5*

384. Capital. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. B4. Only small part of the profile with annulets preserved. Bottom with empolion cutting. Max. preserved dimensions ca. 1.35 × 0.98. Preserved ca. 3/5. H: 0.588.
C: Empolion. x = 7.19, y = – 14.76, z = – 0.72. *Fig. 2*

385. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. Probably a cella wall block. Re-cut.
C: *NW* edge of the broken upper surface, 0.12 from *SW* edge. x = 7.73, y = – 14.92, z = – 0.55. *Fig. 4*

386. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 7.82, y = – 15.29, z = – 0.74. *Fig. 5*

387. Apparently parallelepiped marble block, probably from the cella wall. H: 0.44.
C: Broken top surface, 0.01 from *N* edge. x = 7.76, y = – 17.33, z = – 0.54. *Fig. 4*

388. Parallelepiped marble block. Re-cut. H: 0.212. Pavement slab?
C: *NW* corner. x = 9.40, y = – 15.20, z = – 0.97. *Fig. 4*

389. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A28. Top surface partially preserved. Four flutes. Pres. ca. 2%. Pos: ? H: 0.414. FlW: –.
C: Highest point. x = 9.32, y = – 14.72, z = – 0.62. *Fig. 2*

390. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A28. Four flutes. Pres. ca. 1%. Pos: E. H: 0.61. FlW: 0.196.
C: On the second arris from bottom, 0.21 from *N* end. x = 11.14, y = – 16.06, z = – 0.91. *Fig. 2*

391. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A28. Four flutes. Pres. ca. 2%. Pos: B. H: 0.54. FlW: ca. 0.233.
C: Highest point, *S* most point. x = 13.25, y = – 15.42, z = – 0.63. *Fig. 2*

392. Marble block with two flat sides and one with anathyrosis. Broken on two sides. H: 0.71. Possibly a fragment of an architrave.
C: Highest point. x = 14.36, y = – 16.54, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 4*

393. Parallelepiped marble block. Anathyrosis on three sides. H: 0.338. L: 0.970. From the first step of stereobate?
C: *SW* corner. x = 14.41, y = –19.12, z = – 0.39. *Fig. 1*

394. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A28. Partially preserved surface. Two flutes. Preserved ca. 3%. H: ca. 0.34.
C: *SE* corner, 0.06 *E* from the edge. x = 13.96, y = – 18.80, z = – 0.51. *Fig. 2*

395. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A28 (with ill.). Largely buried, both surfaces have an empolion and one dowel hole. 14 flutes visible. Bottom surface faces *NE*. (= D40) Pos: B. $Diam_L$: 1.421 (1.418–1.424). $Diam_U$: 1.377 (1.374–1.380). H: 1.474 (1.471–1.477). FlW_L: 0.236. FlW_U: –. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.465.
C: At the bottom of the flute *E* of top flute, 0.19 from *N* end. x = 6.29, y = – 10.31, z = – 0.25. *Fig. 2*

396. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A28. Ten flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: C?. H: ca. 1.64. FlW: ca. 0.22.
C: On top of the flute facing *N*, on small broken ledge. x = 6.24, y = – 12.42, z = – 0.51. *Fig. 2*

397. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A28–29 (with ill.). Ten flutes visible. (= D41) Pos: C. $Diam_L$: –. $Diam_U$: –. H: 1.561 (1.556–1.566). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: 0.219.
C: At the bottom of the top flute, 0.01 off the *NE* surface. x = 4.65, y = – 12.68, z = – 0.17. *Fig. 2*

398. Orthostate block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 38, pl. 66. 1.28 × 0.68 × 1.18. Many re-cuts.
C: Highest point, 0.20 of *SE* end. x = 3.90, y = – 11.11, z = –0.23. *Fig. 4*

399. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A29. Bottom surface preserved with a dowel hole. Four flutes. Preserved ca. 1%. Pos: E. H: ca. 0.33. FlW_L: 0.210.
C: Highest point, *E* end. x = 2.35, y = – 9.58, z = – 0.86. *Fig. 2*

400. Frieze block fragment.
C: Highest point. x = 0.82, y = – 12.89, z = – 0.48. *Fig. 3*

401. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A29 (with ill.). Top surface almost complete, bottom half broken (one dowel hole and empolion cutting). Top faces *S*. 16 flutes visible, probably all preserved. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D38) Pos: E. $Diam_L$: 1.274 (1.271–1.277). $Diam_U$: 1.216 (1.214–1.218). H: 1.411 (1.408–1.414). FlW_L: –. FlW_U: 0.200. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.340. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.277.
C: At the bottom of top flute, *N* end. x = 6.04, y = – 15.65, z = 0.07. *Fig. 2*

402. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A30. Partially preserved bottom surface against the ground. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 2%. Pos: E. H: 0.492. FlW_L: 0.210.
C: At the bottom of top flute, *S* end. x = 5.53, y = – 15.22, z = – 0.72. *Fig. 2*

403. Cella wall block. Three smooth surfaces. Two dowel holes, two cuttings for a clamp, one pry mark and one slanting cut. H: 0.501.
C: *NW* corner. x = 4.73, y = – 14.81, z = – 0.61. *Fig. 4*

404. Orthostate block.
C: *E* corner. x = 4.34, y = – 15.13, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 4*

405. Cella wall block? Top surface smooth, lower surface possibly flat. H: 0.358.
C: *SE* corner. x = 4.73, y = – 15.99, z = –– 0.75. *Fig. 4*

406. Cella wall block. Top surface smooth, lower surface possibly flat. Two dowel holes, three cuttings for a clamp, two pry marks and one slanting cut with a corresponding cut at the other end. L: 0.90.
C: Between the dowel holes. x = 3.66, y = – 16.97, z = – 0.68. *Fig. 4*

407. Orthostate block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. On top of the block are remains of a cutting for a clamp, but nothing of the surface remains. W: 0.93. H: 1.26.
C: *NE* corner, 0.62 above the ground level. x = 2.61, y = – 16.86, z = – 0.41. *Fig. 4*

408. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. One dowel hole at anathyrosis end, one cutting for a clamp and one dowel (?) hole on top. H: 0.497.
C: Highest point, *SW* corner. x = 1.30, y = – 17.62, z = – 0.32. *Fig. 4*

409. Orthostate block. Two smooth surfaces and on the anathyrosis side traces of re-cutting.
C: *W* corner. x = – 0.44, y = – 16.49, z = – 0.51. *Fig. 4*

410. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A30. Partially preserved bottom surface against the ground. Eight flutes. Preserved ca. 1/6. Pos: E. H: 1.323. FlW_L: 0.198–0.199.
C: On cracked *S* surface, 0.54 above ground and 0.57 from *E* edge. x = – 0.85, y = – 14.95, z = – 0.71. *Fig. 2*

411. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A30. A slice broken off the top on the *SW* side of the drum. Probably preserved bottom surface against the ground. 12 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: D. H: ca. 1.33. FlW_L: ca. 0.216.
C: Above the flute facing *SW*, 0.61 above ground level. x = – 1.51, y = – 14.89, z = – 0.63. *Fig. 2*

412. Marble block with two smooth sides. Fragment of a large block.
C: *SE* corner, 0.10 from *E* surface. x = – 2.47, y = – 17.16, z = – 0.69. *Fig. 4*

413. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A30. Probably preserved top surface against the ground. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 1/10. Pos: A. H: ca. 1.29. FlW_L: 0.237.
C: On a small ledge on broken *SE* side, 0.33 above the ground. x = – 3.06, y = – 16.01, z = – 0.93. *Fig. 2*

414. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A30. Both surfaces partially preserved. Four flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: D. H: 1.511. FlW_L: ca. 0.216. FlW_U: 0.210.
C: On the bottom of the top flute, *S* edge. x = – 2.93, y = – 15.62, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 2*

415. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A30 (with ill.). Just slightly more than half of both surfaces preserved. Opposite flutes buried, no new measurement possible, so diameters are based on Dugas *et al., Tégée*, 132. 11 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D44) Pos: D. $Diam_L$: *1.326* (1.323–1.329). $Diam_U$: *1.274* (1.271–1.277). H: 1.447 (1.444–1.450). FlW_L: 0.218–0.220. FlW_U: 0.209.
C: On the bottom of the top flute, *NW* edge. x = – 2.64, y = – 12.24 z = – 0.62. *Fig. 2*

416. Anta block. 0.365 × 1.00. Compare with Dugas *et al., Tégée,* pl. 68.c.
C: *NW* corner, 0.03 *E* from the cutting for clamp. x = – 4.39, y = – 11.86, z = – 0.97. *Fig. 4*

417. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. One smooth side.
C: Highest point. x = – 3.90, y = – 16.08, z = – 0.67. *Fig. 4*

418. Large marble block with one smooth surface. L: 1.70.
C: *NE* corner, 0.05 from the end. x = – 4.87, y = – 15.57, z = – 0.57. *Fig. 5*

419. Orthostate block? One smooth surface and two with anathyrosis. H: 1.00. W: 0.75.
C: On top of the block, *E* of the cutting for the clamp. x = – 5.18, y = – 14.63, z = – 0.55. *Fig. 4*

420. Frieze block.
C: *SE* corner. x = – 6.66, y = – 12.47, z = – 0.57. *Fig. 3*

421. Wall block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 39–41, pl. 72. Could be connected with Block **350**.
C: *SE* corner. x = – 7.49, y = – 14.78, z = – 0.88. *Fig. 4*

422. Nearly amorphous marble block. Anathyrosis band in the middle of the only preserved surface, possibly connecting with a frieze backer. Therefore, identification as a frieze block quite likely. L: 1.09.

C: *W* end, 0.05 from *S* side. x = – 7.28, y = – 17.03, z = – 0.73. *Fig. 3*

423. Marble block with one smooth surface. Most of it buried.
C: On broken top surface, 0.33 from the visible *N* and 0.19 from *E* side. x = – 6.86, y = – 17.72, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 5*

424. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *SE* corner. x = – 7.71, y = – 16.89, z = – 0.78. *Fig. 5*

425. Amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 8.21, y = – 16.37, z = – 0.93. *Fig. 5*

426. Marble block with one smooth side and one with anathyrosis. Re-cut on two sides from a large block.
C: *E* end. x = – 8.45, y = – 16.65, z = – 0.70. *Fig. 4*

427. Amorphous marble block. On one side a rough cut.
C: Highest point. x = – 8.34, y = – 17.49, z = – 0.67. *Fig. 5*

428. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = – 9.69, y = – 16.53, z = – 0.92. *Fig. 5*

429. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A30. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 1%. Pos: B. H: ca. 0.35. FlW: 0.230.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 9.35, y = – 16.03, z = – 0.94. *Fig. 2*

430. Amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 8.83, y = – 15.48, z = – 0.98. *Fig. 5*

431. Frieze block from a corner. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 21, pl. 43; Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. C3 (with ill.); here, sections **xvi** (Østby), 324 *Fig. 5,* and **xvii** (Pakkanen), 360 *Fig. 7*, for original location. Angle between the short side triglyph and top surface is 90º.
C: *NW* corner. x = – 9.68, y = – 14.24, z = – 0.26. *Fig. 3*

432. Marble block with one smooth surface (*N* side, not easily visible). Dowel hole.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 10.25, y = – 14.90, z = – 1.04. *Fig. 5*

433. Cella wall block. One smooth surface. Traces of re-cutting. One dowel hole, two cuttings for a clamp and one pry mark. H: 0.373.
C: Pry mark. x = – 10.24, y = – 16.99, z = – 0.99. *Fig. 4*

434. Frieze block. The triglyph femora are broken off. One, probably two, smooth surfaces. One side with anathyrosis. Width 0.805.
C: *N* end of the top edge, 0.19 from *N* end of the block. x = – 10.90, y = – 17.61, z = – 0.72. *Fig. 3*

435. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *N* end. x = – 11.62, y = – 17.04, z = – 1.02. *Fig. 5*

436. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces. H: 0.295.
C: Highest point. x = – 11.96, y = – 16.91, z = – 0.93. *Fig. 4*

437. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A30. Two flutes. Pres. ca. 1%. H: ca. 0.40.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 11.57, y = – 16.38, z = – 0.98. *Fig. 2*

438. Amorphous marble block. Anathyrosis on one side.
C: Highest point. x = – 12.15, y = – 16.10, z = – 0.97. *Fig. 5*

439. Marble block with two smooth surfaces.
C: Highest point. x = – 11.34, y = – 15.93, z = – 0.87. *Fig. 4*

440. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two roughly cut sides.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 11.54, y = – 15.15, z = – 1.02. *Fig. 4*

441. Amorphous marble block.
C: *NW* end. x = – 12.05, y = – 13.77, z = – 0.65. *Fig. 5*

442. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = – 11.76, y = – 12.81, z = – 1.05. *Fig. 5*

443. Frieze block.
C: *SE* corner. x = – 12.74, y = – 15.47, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 3*

444. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 12.93, y = – 15.49, z = – 0.95. *Fig. 5*

445. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 12.82, y = – 15.83, z = – 1.05. *Fig. 5*

446. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *SE* of the dowel hole. x = – 12.82, y = – 17.17, z = – 1.06. *Fig. 5*

447. Amorphous marble block.
C: *S* end of the top edge. x = – 12.37, y = – 17.96, z = – 0.88. *Fig. 5*

448. Peristyle beam. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 30–1, pl. 53.
C: Cracked top surface of the block, *SE* end. x = – 13.54, y = – 17.24, z = – 0.83. *Fig. 3*

449. Amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 13.87, y = – 18.06, z = – 0.90. *Fig. 5*

450. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *N* end, at the centre of the edge. x = – 14.97, y = – 18.05, z = – 0.97. *Fig. 5*

451. Amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 14.66, y = – 14.22, z = – 1.07. *Fig. 5*

452. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A30. Two flutes. Preserved ca. 3%. H: ca. 0.96.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *E* end. x = – 15.60, y = – 14.23, z = – 0.84. *Fig. 2*

453. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A30. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 2%. Pos: B. H: ca. 0.60. FlW: 0.234.
C: On broken surface above the second arris from *N*. x = – 15.32, y = – 12.46, z = – 0.93. *Fig. 2*

454. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A31 (with ill.). Both surfaces almost complete. Top faces *E*. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D47) Pos: E. $Diam_L$: 1.268 (1.265–1.270). $Diam_U$: 1.212 (1.211–1.213). H: 1.368 (1.367–1.369). FlW_L: 0.206–0.208. FlW_U: 0.199–0.201. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.336. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.273.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *E* end. x = – 15.99, y = – 11.62, z = – 0.12. *Fig. 2*

455. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A31 (with ill.). Top of the drum preserved, bottom completely broken off. Probably 20 flutes. One dowel remaining in original position. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D46) Pos: D. $Diam_L$: –. $Diam_U$: 1.267 (1.264–1.270). H: –. FlW_L: –. FlW_U: 0.210–0.212. $Diam_{UA}$: *1.341*.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *N* end. x = – 17.53, y = – 13.41, z = – 0.05. *Fig. 2*

456. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Top surface has an empolion cutting, one complete and one fragmentary dowel hole. Ten flutes. Preserved ca. 3/5. Pos: A. H: ca. 1.42. FlW_U: 0.236.
C: Empolion. x = – 16.54, y = – 16.45, z = 0.08. *Fig. 2*

457. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Bottom surface partially preserved with a dowel hole. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 3%. Pos: D. H: ca. 0.80. FlW_L: 0.218.
C: On top surface above the dowel hole. x = – 17.53, y = – 17.33, z = – 0.59. *Fig. 2*

458. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Lower surface mostly smooth: at the end of the block is an anathyrosis of ca. 0.27, a pry mark, and at 0.42 from the edge of the block is the start of a profile (mostly broken, remaining measures 0.07 × 0.06 × 0.007). Anathyrosis on the other preserved surface. Probably part of a wall so that the smooth surface was visible.
C: x = – 17.94, y = – 16.48, z = – 0.78. *Fig. 4*

459. Inner architrave block from a corner. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 20, pl. 40. Cannot be used to check horizontal curvature.
C: Next to the dowel hole. x = – 18.26, y = – 17.22, z = – 0.35. *Fig. 3*

460. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = – 21.04, y = – 19.40, z = – 0.75. *Fig. 5*

461. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 2%. Pos: D. H: ca. 0.58. FlW: 0.214.
C: On top of the *N* flute. x = – 23.87, y = – 17.72, z = – 0.86. *Fig. 2*

462. Architrave block from the corner. Taenia and regulae are well preserved. Top surface with partially preserved dowel and clamp with lead filling. Two pry marks and one dowel hole without a dowel. Lateral surfaces not well enough preserved to check horizontal curvature. H: ca. 0.48. W (with taenia): 0.790. L: 1.157.
C: *SE* corner. x = – 22.51, y = – 17.45, z = – 0.83. *Fig. 3*

463. Marble block with one smooth surface. One cutting for a clamp.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 22.31, y = – 17.09, z = – 0.98. *Fig. 5*

464. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Three flutes. Pres. ca. 1%. Pos: E. H: ca. 0.35. FlW: 0.205.
C: *N* corner. x = – 20.69, y = – 16.78, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 2*

465. Marble block with one surface with anathyrosis.
C: Highest point. x = – 19.92, y = – 17.22, z = – 0.54. *Fig. 5*

466. Probably a cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces. Remains of two cuttings for clamps. H: 0.435.
C: *S* of the *N* cutting for clamp. x = – 21.60, y = – 15.90, z = – 0.98. *Fig. 4*

467. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = – 20.94, y = – 15.42, z = – 0.82. *Fig. 5*

468. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = – 19.55, y = – 15.78, z = – 0.83. *Fig. 5*

469. Marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of a dowel hole. Fragment of a large block.
C: *NW* corner. x = – 19.53, y = – 13.86, z = – 0.97.

470. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 1%. Pos: E. H: ca. 0.42. FlW: 0.204.
C: Above the *N* flute, highest point. x = – 18.54, y = – 13.67, z = – 0.86. *Fig. 2*

471. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 1%. Pos: E. H: 0.46. FlW: 0.204.
C: Top arris, highest point. x = – 18.27, y = – 12.49, z = – 1.01. *Fig. 2*

472. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Two + three flutes visible. Upper and lower surfaces partially preserved, lower has one dowel hole. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: C. H: 1.55. FlW: 0.226.
C: Highest point. x = – 21.66, y = – 14.12, z = – 0.41. *Fig. 2*

473. Small marble fragment from an apparently parallelepiped block. Anathyrosis rim.
C: *E* corner. x = – 26.72, y = – 16.02, z = – 0.98. *Fig. 4*

474. Frieze block. Height is fully preserved. The anathyrosis rim at the back (between 0.32–0.43 from bottom) matches the height of the support block for a peristyle beam.
C: *NE* corner, 0.17 from *N* and 0.12 from *E* side. x = – 29.00, y = – 16.97, z = 0.29. *Fig. 3*

475. Amorphous marble block. Rests on Block **474**.
C: Highest point. x = – 28.68, y = – 17.36, z = 0.25. *Fig. 5*

476. Half-column fragment. *Pakkanen*, Temple, p. A32. Fits the upper part of the Corinthian half-column from the cella. Six flutes with fillets. H: 0.32 FlW: 0.100.
C: *E* side. x = – 25.79, y = – 17.56, z = – 0.93. *Fig. 2*

477. Small marble fragment. H: 0.08–0.085. x = – 26.24, y = – 17.27, z = – 0.98. *Fig. 5*

478. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Partially preserved top surface. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 1%. Pos: F. H: 0.360. FlW_U: 0.189.
C: Approx. centre of the fragment. x = – 26.40, y = – 16.21, z = – 1.06. *Fig. 2*

479. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis.

C: Approx. centre of the block. x = – 27.91, y = – 15.06, z = – 0.88. *Fig. 4*

480. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and an anathyrosis at both ends. Two cuttings for clamps, one dowel hole, one pry mark and a slanting cut. H: 0.494. L: 0.875.
C: *NE* corner. x = – 26.47, y = – 14.31, z = – 0.96. *Fig. 4*

481. Marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis. Rectangular cut (0.08 × 0.07, depth 0.017).
C: *E* corner. x = – 25.07, y = – 14.05, z = – 0.88. *Fig. 4*

482. Inner architrave block. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. C3. Top surface with one dowel hole, two cuttings for clamps, and one pry mark. Back and lateral surfaces have anathyrosis. Angle between the lateral anathyrosis rim and top surface is 90°. Most probably matches the exterior architrave Block **503** (clamp cuttings, angle at the corner). H (at the back): 0.961. W: 0.705. L: 1.23.
C: *W* cutting for clamp. x = – 25.27, y = – 12.66, z = – 0.67. *Fig. 3*

483. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Two flutes. Preserved ca. 1%. H: ca. 0.54.
C: Highest point. x = – 20.39, y = – 12.50, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 2*

484. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Partially preserved bottom surface. Four flutes. Preserved ca. 1%. Pos: E. H: ca. 0.415. FlW_L: 0.209.
C: Above the *N* most flute. x = – 20.85, y = – 12.18, z = – 0.93. *Fig. 2*

485. Fragment of a marble block. One smooth surface. x = – 21.01, y = – 11.78, z = – 1.14. *Fig. 5*

486. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Partially preserved bottom surface. Nine flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: E. H: 0.999. FlW_L: 0.210.
C: Bottom of the top flute, highest point. x = – 20.35, y = – 11.79, z = – 0.41. *Fig. 2*

487. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Drum broken in two halves, the other half is the drum Block **495**. Bottom surface mostly preserved with empolion and two dowel holes. Five + four flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: A. $Diam_L$: ca. 1.45. H (combined with Block **495**): ca. 1.47. FlW_L: ca. 0.240.
C: *S* edge of the drum, directly above the empolion. x = – 19.14, y = – 11.26, z = – 0.12. *Fig. 2*

488. Marble block with one smooth and one rough surface. Fragment of a large block. One dowel and a slanting cut at the edge of the block.
C: *SE* corner. x = – 23.67, y = – 11.54, z = – 0.82. *Fig. 4*

489. Frieze block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 21, pl. 41; *Pakkanen*, Temple, p. C3 (with ill.); here, section **xvi** (Østby), 324 *Fig. 4*, and for possible location at the *W* end of the temple section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 360 *Fig. 7*. The only measurable angle is 90º (top corner of the metope). Top surface is straight. No adjustment for horizontal curvature. L (from metope edge to anathyrosis face): 1.815. L (from metope edge to side of the triglyph): 1.826.
C: *S* corner. x = – 25.84, y = – 11.60, z = – 0.38. *Fig. 3*

490. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Small fragment of the of the bottom surface preserved, of the top slightly more. Seven + six flutes. Preserved ca. 2/3. Pos: E. H: 1.438. FlW_L: 0.198.
C: *W* edge of the drum, at the *NW* corner of the preserved surface. x = – 28.17, y = – 9.01, z = – 0.87. *Fig. 2*

491. Architrave block. Two smooth sides, one with anathyrosis, and one roughly cut. Top has one cutting for a clamp, two pry marks. Broken outer face could have had taenia and regula, so not possible to decide whether it is an inner or exterior architrave block. Top surfaces not well enough preserved to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.963. W: 0.688 (anathyrosis rim broken). L: 0.77.
C: Next to the *N* pry mark. x = – 28.80, y = – 8.54, z = – 0.43. *Fig. 3*

492. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A32–33 (with ill.). Half of bottom surface is visible (one dowel and empolion cutting), top almost complete. Top faces *E*. 14 flutes. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D51) Pos: D. $Diam_L$: *1.321* (1.318–1.324). $Diam_U$: 1.268 (1.266–1.270). H: 1.448 (1.446–1.450). FlW_L: 0.215–0.217. FlW_U: 0.209. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.335.
C: Top arris, *E* end. x = – 27.11, y = – 7.12, z = – 0.37. *Fig. 2*

493. Architrave block. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. W: 0.71 (anathyrosis rim not preserved).
C: *S* corner. x = – 24.92, y = – 8.65, z = – 0.73. *Fig. 3*

494. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. Fragment of a large block.
C: *SW* corner. x = – 22.85, y = – 8.48, z = – 1.01. *Fig. 4*

495. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A32. Drum broken in two halves, the other half is the drum Block **487**. Top surface mostly preserved with empolion and dowel hole. Five + three flutes visible. Preserved ca. 1/2. Pos: A. $Diam_U$: ca. 1.42. H (combined with Block **487**): ca. 1.47.
C: *NE* edge of the drum, directly above the empolion. x = – 19.48, y = – 8.02, z = – 0.22. *Fig. 2*

496. Large amorphous marble block. One surface with anathyrosis (*S* end) and one smooth with a dowel and cutting for a clamp.
C: *S* corner. x = – 19.15, y = – 5.61, z = 0.71. *Fig. 5*

497. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A33 (with ill.). Both surfaces badly broken, but measurements can be taken (both with one dowel and empolion cutting). Top surface faces *E*. Eight flutes visible. Preserved ca. 2/3. Pos: E. $Diam_L$: 1.268 (1.265–1.271). $Diam_U$: 1.218 (1.215–1.221). H: 1.347 (1.344–1.350). FlW_L: 0.208. FlW_U: 0.198.
C: Empolion. x = – 22.55, y = – 3.00, z = – 0.85. *Fig. 2*

498. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A34–35 (with ill.). Top surface less than half preserved, more than half of bottom. Both with empolion and one dowel hole. Bottom faces *N*. 13 flutes visible. Preserved ca. 4/5. Pos: B. $Diam_L$: 1.420 (1.417–1.423). $Diam_U$: 1.370 (1.367–1.373). H: 1.484 (1.481–1.486). FlW_L: 0.233–0.235. FlW_U: 0.227–0.235. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.478.
C: *S* edge of the drum, directly above the empolion. x = – 24.37, y = – 5.40, z = – 0.13. *Fig. 2*

499. Marble block with one smooth surface. Fragment of a large block.
C: *S* edge, 0.42 from the *SE* corner. x = – 28.02, y = – 5.95, z = – 0.82. *Fig. 5*

500. Frieze block. For possible location at the *W* end of the temple, see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 360 *Fig. 7*. Small part of the triglyph preserved. H: 0.77. W: 0.70. L: 1.77.
C: *S* edge, above the *E* end of the anathyrosis rim. x = – 28.71, y = – 7.59, z = – 0.71. *Fig. 3*

501. Capital. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 20, pl. 35; Pakkanen, *Temple*, 36 fig. 13, p. B5. All corners of abacus broken, otherwise complete (measurements in Dugas pl. 35 are slightly different). Top of abacus is straight, no angle for horizontal curvature adjustment. Preserved ca. 1/1. H: 0.590. AbH: 0.247 (*S* face, 0.246 on *E* and *N*). EchH: 0.161. AnnH: 0.046. TrachH: 0.136. FlW: 0.190. AbW: 1.610 (*NS* axis, 1.615 *EW*). $DiamEch_{max}$: 1.590. $DiamEch_{L}$: 1.302. $DiamAnn_{L}$: 1.246. $Diam_{A}$: *1.209*. Diam: *1.158*.
C: *SW* corner. x = – 30.77, y = – 6.40, z = – 0.82. *Fig. 2*

502. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A35. Top surface partially preserved with empolion but no dowel holes. Three flutes visible. Preserved ca. 1/10. Pos: F. H: ca. 0.45. FlW_{U}: 0.190.
C: Empolion. x = – 31.99, y = – 5.20, z = – 0.90. *Fig. 2*

503. Architrave block. Pakkanen, *Temple*, fig. 18, p. C4 (with ill.). Taenia almost completely broken off. Top, front and bottom are smooth, preserved lateral and back surfaces have anathyrosis. Angles between top and lateral surfaces and between lateral and bottom surfaces are both 90°, but bottom surface is not straight (height of the block varies slightly). On the bottom is a groove marking the edge of the abacus at 0.812–0.820 from the end of the block (goes in 0.315 from the face of the block, then disappears). H: 0.962 (at 0.40 from the lateral surface of the block), 0.964 (at 0.81). W: 0.719. L: 1.32. Taenia H: 0.090.
C: *E* corner. x = – 28.01, y = – 4.53, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 3*

504. Marble block from the top course of walls (from pteron on the short sides, pronaos or opisthodomos). Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 31, pl. 54.C.
C: *NE* corner. x = – 25.97, y = – 4.00, z = – 1.03. *Fig. 4*

505. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling.
C: *S* corner. x = – 25.84, y = – 2.92, z = – 0.88. *Fig. 3*

506. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A34–35 (with ill.). Both surfaces well preserved. Bottom faces *NE*. Preserved ca. 1/1. Pos: C. $Diam_{L}$: 1.379 (1.377–1.380). $Diam_{U}$: 1.329 (1.327–1.330). H: 1.510 (1.508–1.512). FlW_{L}: 0.225–0.228. FlW_{U}: 0.218–0.221. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.454. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.400.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *N* edge. x = – 27.06, y = – 1.42, z = – 0.14. *Fig. 2*

507. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A35 (with ill.). Top surface is well preserved (with only empolion; top drum), bottom mostly broken (no holes). Top faces *SW*. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D53) Pos: F. $Diam_{L}$: 1.206 (1.202–1.210). $Diam_{U}$: 1.155 (1.152–1.158). H: 1.349 (1.343–1.353). FlW_{L}: 0.199–0.200. FlW_{U}: 0.190–0.191.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *NE* edge. x = – 29.48, y = –2.45, z = – 0.37. *Fig. 2*

508. Tympanon block from the *W* pediment. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 26, pl. 50.A.
C: Highest point. x = – 31.63, y = – 3.97, z = 0.62. *Fig. 3*

509. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A35. Bottom surface completely preserved. Probably 20 flutes. Pres. ca. 2/3. Pos: F. $Diam_{L}$: 1.220. H: 0.951. FlW_{L}: 0.200–0.201.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *SE* edge. x = – 31.24, y = – 2.48, z = – 0.39. *Fig. 2*

510. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A35. Built partly into a wall. Possibly both surfaces nearly complete. Bottom faces *NE*. Pres. ca. 9/10. Pos: E. H: 1.522. FlW_{L}: 0.208–0.209. FlW_{U}: 0.199–0.200.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *S* edge. x = – 32.44, y = – 1.28, z = – 0.42. *Fig. 2*

511. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A37. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 1/10. Pos: A. H: 0.996. FlW: ca. 0.237–0.238.
C: *N* end of the top arris. x = – 29.73, y = – 1.63, z = – 0.86. *Fig. 2*

512. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A37. Top surface preserved. 20 flutes. Pres. ca. 2/3. Pos: B. H: ca. 1.01. FlW_{T}: 0.228–0.230.
C: Approx. centre of the broken upper surface. x = – 28.44, y – 0.74, z = – 0.52. *Fig. 2*

513. Frieze block. For possible location at the *W* end of the temple, see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 360 *Fig. 7*. Top surface with a clamp cutting and dowel hole, two pry marks. H: 0.555. W (no anathyrosis rim pres. at the back): 0.965. L: 1.21.
C: *W* of the *E* cutting for clamp. x = – 25.09, y = – 0.50, z = – 0.93. *Fig. 3*

514. Capital. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. B4–5 (with ill.). Abacus vertical faces completely broken, otherwise almost complete. Empolion cutting 0.105 × 0.11. Preserved ca. 4/5. EchH: 0.159. AnnH: 0.044. TrachH: 0.139. FlW: 0188–0.191 (12 flutes). $DiamEch_{max}$: 1.599. $DiamEch_{L}$: 1.307. $DiamAnn_{L}$: 1.253. $Diam_{A}$: 1.209. Diam: 1.155.
C: Empolion. x = – 23.96, y = – 0.70, z = – 1.00. *Fig. 2*

515. Architrave. Top, bottom and one side surface partially preserved. Two cuttings for clamps on top. H: 0.958. W: 0.595. L: 0.92.
C: *N* corner. x = – 22.29, y = – 0.41, z = – 1.15. *Fig. 3*

516. Capital. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. B4–5 (with ill.). No abacus corners preserved. Preserved ca. 1/2. H: 0.592 (*E* side, 0.595 on *S*). AbH: 0.250 (*E* side, 0.246 on *S*). EchH: 0.159. AnnH: 0.047. TrachH: 0.136. FlW: 0.190.
C: Empolion. x = – 19.25, y = – 1.76, z = – 0.83. *Fig. 2*

517. Tympanon block from the *W* pediment. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 26, pl. 50.C.
C: *E* corner. x = – 15.98, y = – 2.77, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 3*

518. Anta block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 38, pl. 69.A.
C: *NW* corner. x = – 14.35, y = – 0.86, z = – 0.94. *Fig. 4*

519. Marble block with two smooth sides. The other surface has a cutting for a clamp and a pry mark. Fragment of a large block.
C: *SW* corner, highest point. x = – 16.10, y = – 1.53, z = – 0.70. *Fig. 4*

520. Capital. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. B5. Broken on three sides, one with full profile. two pry marks and one dowel hole.

Preserved ca. 1/2. H: 0.602. AbH: 0.251. EchH: 0.165. AnnH: 0.047. TrachH: 0.139. FlW: 0.190.
C: *E* of the *W* pry mark. x = – 16.44, y = – 0.33, z = – 0.75. *Fig. 2*

521. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. One smooth surface with a dowel hole, anathyrosis on *E* side.
C: Approx. centre of the broken upper surface. x = – 17.35, y = – 0.32, z = – 0.82. *Fig. 4*

522. Metope from the exterior order, not attached to a triglyph; same type as Block **795**. For possible location at the *W* end of the temple, see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 360 *Fig. 7*. Top surface with a lewis and one clamp cuttings. H: 0.76. W: 0.72. L: 1.11.
C: *NW* corner. x = – 18.04, y = 0.39, z = – 0.98. *Fig. 3*

523. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A37. Top surface 1/4 preserved with empolion cutting, bottom very fragmentary. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 1/4. Pos: A. H: 1.474. FlW_T: 0.236.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *N* edge of the preserved surface. x = – 17.24, y = 1.55, z = – 0.44. *Fig. 2*

524. Marble block with one smooth side.
C: Approx. centre of the smooth surface. x = – 16.35, y = 0.79, z = – 0.95. *Fig. 5*

525. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A37. Top surface partially preserved. Eight flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: A. H: ca. 1.305. FlW_T: 0.236.
C: Upper surface, above the *NW* most arris. x = – 14.74, y = 0.62, z = – 0.04. *Fig. 2*

526. Block from the opisthodomos frieze.
C: Highest point, 0.19 *SE* from the *NW* corner of the triglyph. x = – 13.97, y = 1.29, z = – 0.51. *Fig. 3*

527. Column drum from the opisthodomos. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A37. Bottom surface preserves an empolion cutting and a dowel hole. Six flutes, too deep for exterior order (depth 34 mm, in ext. order with same flute width the depth is ca. 26–27 mm). Preserved ca. 1/2. H: 1.236. FlW: 0.201.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *N* edge. x = – 14.15, y = 2.55, z = – 0.26. *Fig. 2*

528. Column drum from the opisthodomos. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A37. Top surface rests on the ground, probably completely preserved. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/3. $Diam_U$: 1.150. FlW_U: 0.190–0.193.
C: Highest point, *NW* corner. x = – 13.93, y = 4.18, z = – 0.10. *Fig. 2*

529. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A36–37 (with ill.). Bottom surface almost complete, a small segment broken off the top surface. Both have an empolion and two dowel holes. Bottom surface faces *N*. Apparently 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. Pos: B. $Diam_L$: 1.418 (1.416–1.420). $Diam_U$: 1.376 (1.374–1.378). H: 1.473 (1.470–1.475). FlW_L: 0.232–0.234. FlW_U: 0.226–0.228. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.490. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.445.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *N* edge. x = – 15.40, y = 3.35, z = – 0.06. *Fig. 2*

530. Frieze block fragment. For possible location at the *W* end of the temple, see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 360 *Fig. 7*.
C: Highest point, approx. centre of the block. x = – 19.35, y = 1.38, z = – 0.59. *Fig. 3*

531. Architrave block. Pakkanen, *Temple*, fig. 18, p. C4 (with ill.). Traces of taenia and three guttae. Top, front and bottom surfaces are smooth, lateral and back surfaces have anathyrosis rims. Angle between bottom surface and lateral side 90.2° (3 mm in 0.76 m). Top surface edge is broken, so the angle cannot be directly measured, but on the basis of the height measurements it is 89.8°. H: 0.962 (right end of the block), 0.962 (at 0.72 in from the end). W: 0.720. L: 1.31. Taenia H: 0.093.
C: *SW* corner. x = – 19.97, y = 3.20, z = – 0.73. *Fig. 3*

532. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling. Compare with Dugas *et al., Tégée,* pl. 54.A (here, Block **98**). In the centre profile is a series of small holes.
C: *SW* corner. x = – 21.13, y = 1.72, z = – 0.84. *Fig. 3*

533. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A36–37 (with ill.). Edges of the top surface are broken, a small segment is broken off the top surface. Both have two dowel holes and empolion (other dowel hole on bottom is partially broken). Top faces *SE*. Apparently 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. Pos: E. $Diam_L$: 1.274 (1.272–1.276). $Diam_U$: 1.223 (1.221–1.225). H: 1.356 (1.354–1.358). FlW_L: 0.209–0.210. FlW_U: ca. 0.200. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.339. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.280.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *NW* edge. x = – 22.17, y = 1.48, z = – 0.19. *Fig. 2*

534. Frieze block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 21, pl. 42; Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. C5 (with ill.). Angle between the lateral surface and the top of the block is 90.2° (2 mm in 0.470 m); adjusted for horizontal curvature.
C: *SW* corner. x = – 25.55, y = 0.63, z = – 0.90. *Fig. 3*

535. Amorphous marble block with one smooth side. Fragment of a large block.
C: Approx. centre of the broken upper surface. x = – 27.77, y = 0.57, z = – 0.97. *Fig. 5*

536. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A37. Bottom surface partially preserved. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 4%. Pos: A. H: ca. 0.79. FlW_L: 0.239.
C: Highest point next to the preserved top surface. x = – 28.64, y = 0.96, z = – 0.84. *Fig. 2*

537. Frieze block fragment? Deep anathyrosis and one smooth side partially preserved.
C: Highest point. x = – 30.54, y = 1.35, z = – 0.71. *Fig. 3*

538. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A37. Top surface partially preserved with a dowel hole. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 2%. Pos: A. H: 0.504. FlW_T: 0.234.
C: *S* end of the top arris. x = – 30.47, y = 2.80, z = – 0.90. *Fig. 2*

539. Capital. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. B6 (with ill.). Almost complete. Abacus top with three pry marks and two dowel holes. Top surface is straight, no angle for adjustment of horizontal curvature. Preserved ca. 1/1. H: 0.609. AbH: 0.243. EchH: 0.160. AnnH: 0.050. TrachH: 0.139. FlW: 0.189–0.191 (4 flutes). AbW: 1.615 (*NS* axis, 1.609 *EW*). $DiamEch_{max}$: 1.599. $DiamEch_L$: 1.313. $DiamAnn_L$: 1.255. Diam: 1.165.
C: *S* of the *S* pry mark. x = – 26.39, y = 2.29, z = – 0.88. *Fig. 2*

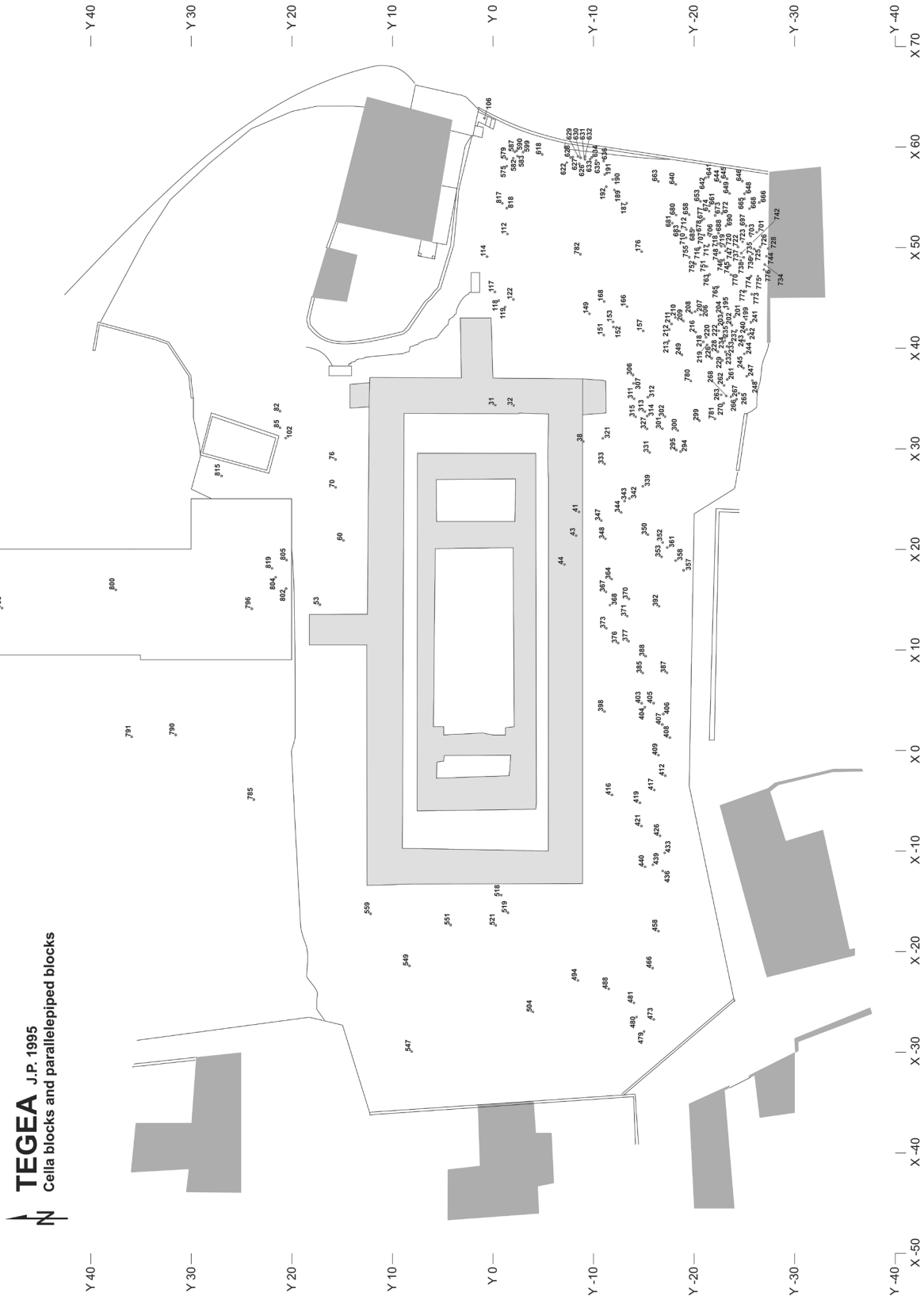

Figure 4. Positions of cella blocks and other regular, parallelepiped blocks. (Drawing: Pakkanen)

540. Inner architrave block. Top surface with one dowel hole, two cuttings for clamps, and two pry marks. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.961. W: 0.716. L: 0.79.
C: *W* corner. x = – 24.20, y = 3.05, z = – 0.70. *Fig. 3*

541. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A37. Bottom surface partially preserved. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 1/6. Pos: B. H: 0.595. FlW_L: 0.233.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *SW* end. x = – 23.79, y = 2.47, z = – 0.75. *Fig. 2*

542. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A38–39 (with ill.). Anathyrosis rim broken on both surfaces. Top surface has only an empolion cutting (top drum), bottom has a dowel and empolion cutting. 11 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/3. (= D65) Pos: F. $Diam_L$: 1.220 (1.218–1.222). $Diam_U$: 1.154 (1.151–1.157). H: 1.500 (1.497–1.505). FlW_L: 0.198–0.201. FlW_U: 0.189–0.192.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *NW* end. x = – 22.43, y = 3.45, z = – 0.74. *Fig. 2*

543. Exterior architrave block. Very fragmentary trace of the taenia preserved at the *SE* corner. No lateral anathyrosis rim preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. Two cuttings for clamps, one dowel hole, and two pry marks on the top surface. H: 0.96. W: 0.722.
C: *SE* corner. x = – 22.46, y = 3.63, z = – 0.58. *Fig. 3*

544. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A38–39 (with ill.). Bottom surface is well preserved (empolion and two dowel holes), edges of the top surface broken (top drum, only empolion cutting). Bottom surface faces *S*. Apparently 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D66) Pos: F. $Diam_L$: 1.215 (1.213–1.217). $Diam_U$: 1.158 (1.155–1.161). H: 1.484 (1.479–1.488). FlW_L: 0.199–0.200. FlW_U: 0.190–0.192. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.275. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.209.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *S* end of the preserved surface. x = – 24.81, y = 4.32, z = – 0.23. *Fig. 2*

545. Amorphous marble block built into terrace wall.
C: *S* end. x = – 32.38, y = 6.25, z = – 0.94. *Fig. 5*

546. Amorphous marble block built into terrace wall. One smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = – 32.59, y = 7.91, z = – 0.76. *Fig. 5*

547. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Three smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. H: 0.890. W: 0.614. L: 1.38.
C: *NW* corner of the preserved top surface. x = – 29.90, y = 8.05, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 4*

548. Marble block with one smooth surface. Fragment of a large block.
C: Broken *NE* corner. x = – 28.02, y = 9.93, z = – 0.74. *Fig. 5*

549. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. Fragment of a large block.
C: Highest point. x = – 21.39, y = 8.28, z = – 0.66. *Fig. 4*

550. Exterior architrave block. Taenia fragmentarily preserved. On top is a cutting for clamp. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.968. W: ca. 0.70 (anathyrosis rim missing).
C: Highest point. x = – 20.61, y = 9.84, z = – 0.65. *Fig. 3*

551. Large marble block with two smooth surfaces. One dowel hole and one pry mark.
C: Highest point. x = – 17.32, y = 4.17, z = – 0.56. *Fig. 4*

552. Architrave block from opisthodomos, with inscriptions: **ΑΥΓΑ, ΤΗΛΕΦΟΣ** (indicating figures in the relief metope above; see also Block **67**). Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 35–6, pl. 58.E.
C: *SE* corner. x = – 15.04, y = 7.13, z = – 0.42. *Fig. 3*

553. Amorphous marble block with one roughly cut surface.
C: *N* corner. x = – 15.13, y = 8.01, z = – 1.00. *Fig. 5*

554. Amorphous marble block with anathyrosis on one side.
C: Highest point. x = – 13.27, y = 8.12, z = – 0.97. *Fig. 5*

555. Column drum from the opisthodomos. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A39. Edges of the top surface are partially broken, otherwise both surfaces are fairly complete with empolion cutting and two dowel holes. Apparently 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. $Diam_L$: 1.094. $Diam_U$: 1.043. H: 1.547. FlW_L: 0.179–0.183. FlW_U: 0.172–0.173. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.164. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.105.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *SE* end. x = – 14.46, y = 9.29, z = – 0.21. *Fig. 2*

556. Frieze block from the opisthodomos. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 36, pl. 59.A.
C: *N* end of the preserved upper surface. x = – 16.47, y = 11.36, z = – 0.29. *Fig. 3*

557. Frieze block from the corner. For possible location at the *W* end of the temple, see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 360 *Fig. 7*. H: ca. 0.81. W: 1.03. L: 1.842.
C: *NW* corner. x = – 19.77, y = 11.35, z = – 0.54. *Fig. 3*

558. Frieze block. For possible location at the *W* end of the temple, see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 360 *Fig. 7*.
C: *SE* corner. x = – 18.01, y = 12.63, z = – 0.76. *Fig. 3*

559. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. Two cuttings for clamps and one pry mark.
C: Highest point, *W* corner. x = – 16.21, y = 12.13, z = – 0.71. *Fig. 4*

560. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A39. Bottom surface probably preserved against the ground. Four + five flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: A. $Diam_L$: ca. 1.44. H: ca. 0.98. FlW_L: 0.242–0.244.
C: On broken surface, on top of *W* most flute. x = – 15.15, y = 12.80, z = – 0.53. *Fig. 2*

561. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A39 (with ill.). A small segment broken off the top surface (empolion and two dowel holes), bottom is badly broken (empolion and dowel hole). Top faces W. 16 flutes. Preserved ca. 3/4. Pos: B. $Diam_L$: 1.417 (1.414–1.420). $Diam_U$: 1.374 (1.371–1.377). H: 1.477 (1.475–1.479). FlW_L: 0.234. FlW_U: 0.226–0.227. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.447.
C: On bottom of top flute, *W* end. x = – 16.80, y = 14.06, z = – 0.05. *Fig. 2*

562. Capital. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 20, pl. 36; Pakkanen, *Temple*, 33 fig. 12 (echinus profile) and 37 fig. 14, p. B6 (with ill.). From the corner: a band at the edge goes over the corner, dowels are not parallel but at a right angle to each other. One corner of

the abacus is largely broken, otherwise the capital is almost complete. Abacus top surface faces *N*. Preserved ca. 9/10. H: 0.590 (top, 0.589 *W*, 0.591 *E*). AbH: 0.248 (top, 0.246 *W*, 0.247 *E*). EchH: 0.158. AnnH: 0.046. TrachH: 0.138. FlW: 0.189–0.190 (two flutes). AbW: *1.616* (top to bottom, 1.609 *EW*). $DiamEch_{max}$: 1.604. $DiamEch_{L}$: 1.312. $DiamAnn_{L}$: 1.254. $Diam_{A}$: *1.213*. Diam: ca. *1.160*.
C: *SW* corner of the top side of abacus. x = – 14.34, y = 13.60, z = – 0.29. *Fig. 2*

563. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A40–41 (with ill.). Slightly more than half of drum preserved. Top has empolion cutting and two dowel holes, bottom has empolion and one dowel hole. Top faces *S*. 13 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D70) Pos: B. $Diam_{L}$: 1.418 (1.416–1.420). $Diam_{U}$: 1.377 (1.374–1.380). H: 1.478 (1.476–1.480). FlW_{L}: 0.234. FlW_{U}: 0.225–0.228. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.490. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.452.
C: On bottom of top flute, *N* end. x = – 14.28, y = 15.86, z = – 0.54. *Fig. 2*

564. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, pp. A40–41 (with ill.). 1/4 of the top surface is buried, but is apparently complete (empolion and dowel hole); edges of the bottom are broken, otherwise complete (empolion and two dowel holes). Bottom faces *SE*. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D71) Pos: A. $Diam_{L}$: 1.455 (1.452–1.458). $Diam_{U}$: 1.416 (1.413–1.419). H: 1.472 (1.469–1.474). FlW_{L}: –. FlW_{U}: 0.233–0.235. $Diam_{LA}$: 1.52. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.471.
C: On bottom of top flute, *NW* end. x = – 9.37, y = 17.04, z = 0.04. *Fig. 2*

565. Small marble block with one smooth side.
C: *NE* corner. x = 56.32, y = – 0.33, z = – 1.37. *Fig. 5*

566. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 56.39, y = – 0.98, z = – 1.29. *Fig. 5*

567. Small amorphous marble block.
C: *E* corner. x = 55.92, y = – 0.87, z = – 1.27. *Fig. 5*

568. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 56.72, y = – 1.04, z = – 1.48. *Fig. 5*

569. Small marble block with one smooth side. Traces of a cutting for a clamp.
C: Highest point. x = 57.13, y = – 0.54, z = – 1.13. *Fig. 5*

570. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 57.18, y = – 0.77, z = – 1.31. *Fig. 5*

571. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 57.40, y = – 0.65, z = – 1.22. *Fig. 5*

572. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 57.36, y = – 1.03, z = – 1.27. *Fig. 5*

573. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 57.65, y = – 0.77, z = – 1.27. *Fig. 5*

574. Small marble block with one smooth side.
C: Highest point. x = 57.88, y = – 1.27, z = – 1.33. *Fig. 5*

575. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. One smooth and two roughly cut surfaces.
C: *NW* corner. x = 58.13, y = – 1.40, z = – 1.23. *Fig. 4*

576. Small marble block with one smooth side.
C: Highest point. x = 58.12, y = –1.89, z = – 1.30. *Fig. 5*

577. Small marble block with one smooth side.
C: Highest point. x = 58.46, y = – 2.14, z = – 1.23. *Fig. 5*

578. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 58.61, y = – 1.76, z = – 1.22. *Fig. 5*

579. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two parallel smooth surfaces.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 58.84, y = – 1.42, z = – 1.07. *Fig. 4*

580. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 58.98, y = – 1.06, z = – 1.12. *Fig. 5*

581. Small marble block with one smooth side.
C: Highest point. x = 59.13, y = – 1.56, z = – 1.16. *Fig. 5*

582. Marble block with one smooth surface and anathyrosis on other.
C: Highest point. x = 58.91, y = – 2.04, z = – 1.04. *Fig. 4*

583. Marble block with two smooth surfaces.
C: Highest point. x = 59.12, y = – 2.46, z = – 0.95. *Fig. 4*

584. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 59.18, y = – 2.24, z = – 1.06. *Fig. 5*

585. Small marble block with one smooth side.
C: Highest point. x = 59.25, y = – 2.00, z = – 1.13. *Fig. 5*

586. Amorphous marble block with anathyrosis on one side.
C: Highest point. x = 59.45, y = – 1.72, z = – 0.88. *Fig. 5*

587. Small marble block with one smooth surface and anathyrosis on other.
C: Highest point. x = 59.55, y = – 2.20, z = – 0.91. *Fig. 4*

588. Marble block with a roughly cut side. Deep cut at *N* end.
C: Highest point. x = 59.96, y = – 1.95, z = – 0.88. *Fig. 5*

589. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 60.37, y = – 1.85, z = – 0.81. *Fig. 5*

590. Marble block with one smooth and one roughly cut surface.
C: Highest point. x = 59.66, y = – 2.39, z = – 0.86. *Fig. 4*

591. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 57.17, y = – 1.77, z = – 1.53. *Fig. 5*

592. Small marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 57.59, y = – 1.99, z = – 1.41. *Fig. 5*

593. Small marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 57.88, y = – 2.12, z = – 1.44. *Fig. 5*

594. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 57.95, y = – 2.34, z = – 1.46. *Fig. 5*

595. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 58.08, y = – 2.74, z = –1.44. *Fig. 5*

596. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 58.44, y = – 2.73, z = – 1.27. *Fig. 5*

597. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 58.80, y = – 2.85, z = – 1.07. *Fig. 5*

598. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 59.14, y = – 2.86, z = – 0.82. *Fig. 5*

599. Almost parallelepiped marble block. One smooth side.
C: *NE* corner. x = 59.52, y = – 3.02, z = – 1.00. *Fig. 4*

600. Amorphous marble block.
C: *NE* corner. x = 58.93, y = – 3.04, z = – 1.08. *Fig. 5*

601. Small marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 58.38, y = – 2.95, z = – 1.25. *Fig. 5*

602. Small marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 58.78, y = – 3.28, z = – 1.00. *Fig. 5*

603. Small marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of a dowel hole.
C: Highest point. x = 58.60, y = – 3.18, z = – 0.98. *Fig. 5*

604. Amorphous marble block.
C: *NW* corner. x = 58.34, y = – 3.04 z = – 1.08. *Fig. 5*

605. Small marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of a dowel hole.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 57.70, y = – 3.24, z = – 1.48. *Fig. 5*

606. Small marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of a cut (pry mark?).
C: Highest point. x = 57.86, y = – 3.50, z = – 1.47. *Fig. 5*

607. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 58.69, y = – 3.77, z = – 1.03. *Fig. 5*

608. Small marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of a cutting (for a clamp?).
C: Highest point. x = 59.37, y = – 4.21, z = – 0.99. *Fig. 5*

609. Small marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *N* end. x = 59.70, y = – 3.94, z = – 1.04. *Fig. 5*

610. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 59.76, y = – 4.37, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 5*

611. Small marble block with one smooth surface (against the ground). Remains of a dowel hole.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 60.28, y = – 4.12, z = – 0.89. *Fig. 5*

612. Small marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 59.63, y = – 4.60, z = – 0.99. *Fig. 5*

613. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 59.33, y = – 4.53, z = – 0.95. *Fig. 5*

614. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 58.42, y = – 4.10, z = – 0.93. *Fig. 5*

615. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 58.21, y = – 4.10, z = – 1.29. *Fig. 5*

616. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 58.32, y = – 4.54, z = – 1.07. *Fig. 5*

617. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 58.77, y = – 4.56, z = – 1.09. *Fig. 5*

618. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth sides and one with anathyrosis.
C: *NE* corner. x = 59.29, y = – 4.92, z = – 0.99. *Fig. 4*

619. Small marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 58.40, y = – 5.64, z = – 1.09. *Fig. 5*

620. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 58.37, y = – 5.01, z = – 1.22. *Fig. 5*

621. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
C: *NW* corner. x = 58.08, y = – 6.78, z = – 1.36. *Fig. 3*

622. Small marble block with a convex profile in a corner.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 58.48, y = – 7.38, z = – 1.20. *Fig. 4*

623. Water channel, probably from the stadion. See section **xviii** (Pakkanen), 373–4 with *Fig. 6*. Connects with Block **624**.
C: *NW* end. x = 57.43, y = – 7.27, z = – 1.38. *Fig. 5*

624. Water channel, probably from the stadion. See section **xviii** (Pakkanen), 373–4 with *Figs 5–6*. Connects with Block **623**.
C: *NW* end. x = 57.58, y = – 8.11, z = – 1.32. *Fig. 5*

625. Byzantine double-column. See section **i** (Østby), 25–6 with *Fig. 16*.
C: On smooth surface between the half-columns, *NW* end. x = 57.58, y = – 8.67, z = – 1.14. *Fig. 5*

626. Small marble fragment with one smooth side and another with anathyrosis.
C: *SE* corner. x = 58.35, y = – 8.62, z = – 1.17. *Fig. 4*

627. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.
C: *NW* corner. x = 58.99, y = – 7.75, z = – 1.05. *Fig. 4*

628. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.
C: *NW* corner. x = 59.03, y = – 7.98, z = – 0.79. *Fig. 4*

629. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.
C: *NW* corner. x = 59.09, y = – 8.49, z = – 0.67. *Fig. 4*

630. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.
C: *NW* corner. x = 58.94, y = – 8.75, z = – 1.03. *Fig. 4*

631. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.
C: *NW* corner. x = 58.81, y = – 9.19, z = – 1.02. *Fig. 4*

632. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.
C: *NW* corner. x = 59.08, y = – 9.20, z = – 0.54. *Fig. 4*

633. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.
C: *NW* corner. x = 58.82, y = – 9.69, z = – 0.96. *Fig. 4*

634. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.
C: *NW* corner. x = 59.01, y = – 9.86, z = – 0.63. *Fig. 4*

635. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.
C: *NW* corner. x = 58.68, y = – 10.29, z = – 0.74. *Fig. 4*

636. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.
C: *NW* corner. x = 58.63, y = – 11.04, z = – 0.71. *Fig. 4*

637. Small marble fragment with one smooth side.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 58.02, y = – 10.01, z = – 1.11. *Fig. 5*

638. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 58.21, y = – 10.68, z = – 1.03. *Fig. 5*

639. Small amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 57.76, y = – 13.27, z = – 0.88. *Fig. 5*

640. Top course block for supporting the coffered ceiling. Three pry marks. Compare with Dugas *et al., Tégée,* pl. 52.A.
C: *E* of the central pry mark. x = 56.32, y = – 18.19, z = – 0.89. *Fig. 4*

641. Large marble block with one smooth surface. H: 0.445.
C: *SE* corner. x = 57.06, y = – 21.46, z = – 0.11. *Fig. 4*

642. Marble block under Block **641**, only partially visible.
C: In the middle of *W* edge, 0.04 from the edge. x = 56.97, y = – 21.19, z = – 0.78. *Fig. 4*

643. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 57.14, y = – 22.35, z = – 0.40. *Fig. 5*

644. Marble block with two smooth sides.
C: Highest point. x = 56.56, y = – 22.63, z = – 0.35. *Fig. 4*

645. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis.
C: Broken top corner, approx. in the middle. x = 56.87, y = – 23.31, z = – 0.36. *Fig. 4*

646. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. H: 0.295. x = 56.64, y = – 24.83, z = – 0.38. *Fig. 4*

647. Amorphous marble block. Built into the supporting wall of the road.
C: *NW* corner. x = 57.01, y = – 24.86, z = – 0.33. *Fig. 5*

648. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. x = 55.39, y = – 25.05, z = – 0.21. *Fig. 4*

649. Cella wall block. Two parallel smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. A slanting cut and a corresponding rectangular cut at the other end. H: 0.50.
C: *NW* corner. x = 55.41, y = – 23.55, z = – 0.51. *Fig. 4*

650. Amorphous marble block.
C: *W* end. x = 54.95, y = – 22.94, z = – 0.72. *Fig. 5*

651. Small marble fragment with one smooth side.
C: *NE* corner. x = 55.41, y = – 22.28, z = – 0.78. *Fig. 5*

652. Small amorphous marble block.
C: *SE* corner. x = 55.41, y = – 21.68, z = – 0.75. *Fig. 5*

653. Cella wall block. Two parallel smooth sides and one with deep anathyrosis. One cutting for a clamp and one pry mark. H: 0.383.
C: *NW* corner. x = 54.63, y = – 20.66, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 4*

654. Amorphous marble block with traces of re-cutting. One roughly cut surface.
C: Highest point. x = 55.03, y = – 19.71, z = – 0.66. *Fig. 5*

655. Amorphous marble block. Small fragment of a smooth surface remaining.
C: Highest point. x = 54.54, y = – 19.14, z = – 0.81. *Fig. 5*

656. Euthynteria block. H: 0.297.
C: *NE* corner. x = 54.14, y = – 17.52, z = – 1.00. *Fig. 1*

657. Probable frieze block. Curving roughly cut surface on top. The smoothest surface is probably a re-cut.
C: Highest point. x = 53.47, y = – 19.13, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 3*

658. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. One smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: *NW* corner. x = 53.31, y = – 19.54, z = – 0.81. *Fig. 4*

659. Marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of an empolion (fragment of a column drum, capital or stylobate block).
C: Empolion. x = 53.90, y = – 20.20, z = – 0.92. *Fig. 5*

660. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 54.17, y = – 21.02, z = – 0.70. *Fig. 5*

661. Probable cella wall block. One smooth surface and anathyrosis on one side (rectangular cut at the end).
C: Highest point. x = 54.19, y = -21.55, x = – 0.61. *Fig. 4*

662. Small marble fragment with one smooth side.
C: Highest point. x = 54.57, y = – 21.89, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 5*

663. Parallelepiped marble block. Two parallel smooth surfaces, one roughly cut, and one with anathyrosis. H: 0.373.
C: Highest point. x = 56.61, y = – 16.47, z = – 0.54. *Fig. 4*

664. Fragment of stylobate or cella wall block. H: 0.379.
C: *NE* corner. x = 54.71, y = – 22.94, z = – 0.54. *Fig. 1*

665. Parallelepiped marble block. Three smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. H: 0.378.
C: *NE* corner. x = 54.88, y = – 25.05, z = 1.75. *Fig. 4*

666. Large marble block with one smooth side with a dowel hole at the edge.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 54.52, y = – 26.51, z = – 0.02. *Fig. 4*

667. Stylobate block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. H: 0.375.

C: Highest point on preserved top edge. x = 54.17, y = – 25.70, z = – 0.14. *Fig. 1*

668. Cella wall block. Two preserved surfaces. One cutting for clamp, one dowel hole and one pry mark. H: 0.394.
C: Highest point. x = 53.90, y = – 25.54, z = – 0.37. *Fig. 4*

669. Apparently amorphous marble block. The visible top part is approximately round.
C: Centre of the block. x = 53.86, y = – 23.77, z = – 0.82. *Fig. 5*

670. Euthynteria block fragment? H: 0.295.
C: Highest point. x = 53.38, y = – 23.79, z = – 0.71. *Fig. 1*

671. Marble block with anathyrosis on one side and broken top surface with a cutting for a clamp.
C: *E* corner. x = 53.87, y = – 23.25, z = – 0.57. *Fig. 5*

672. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two parallel smooth surfaces. H: 0.375.
C: Highest point. x = 53.43, y = – 22.79, z = – 0.45. *Fig. 4*

673. Large marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces. H: 0.595.
C: Highest point. x = 53.23, y = – 22.12, z = – 0.53. *Fig. 4*

674. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces. H: 0.360.
C: Highest point. x = 53.64, y = – 21.53, z = – 0.74. *Fig. 4*

675. Small marble block. Ledge is cut 0.045 from one smooth surface, turning at *NE* corner to end in a semicircle. Parallel smooth sides and one side with anathyrosis. Traces of re-cutting.
C: Highest point. x = 52.89, y = – 21.68, z = – 0.78. *Fig. 5*

676. Marble block with one smooth side.
C: Highest point. x = 53.65, y = – 21.02, z = – 0.55. *Fig. 5*

677. Marble block. Roughly cut on one side.
C: Highest point. x = 52.88, y = – 20.99, z = – 0.66. *Fig. 4*

678. Marble block with one smooth side and anathyrosis on other. Fragment of a large block.
C: *SW* corner. x = 52.73, y = – 20.81, z = – 0.68. *Fig. 4*

679. Stylobate block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 16, pl. 33. H: 0.375.
C: *NW* corner. x = 52.70, y = –18.70, z = – 0.55. *Fig. 1*

680. Parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces and one roughly cut. H: 0.152.
C: *NE* corner. x = 53.26, y = – 18.24, z = – 0.96. *Fig. 4*

681. Fairly large marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: *NW* corner. x = 52.46, y = – 17.87, z = – 0.84. *Fig. 4*

682. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *NW* corner. x = 51.54, y = – 17.99, z = – 1.10. *Fig. 5*

683. Large marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: *NW* corner. x = 51.66, y = – 18.59, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 4*

684. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. H: 0.363.
C: *NE* corner. x = 52.68, y = – 19.09, z = – 0.46. *Fig. 1*

685. Parallelepiped marble block. Two parallel smooth surfaces (H: ca. 0.89) and parallel sides one smooth and one with anathyrosis (width 0.60). One dowel hole, one certain and two possible cuttings for clamps, one pry mark.
C: *NW* corner. x = 51.93, y = – 19.76, z = – 0.60. *Fig. 4*

686. Marble block with rough cut on one side.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 52.08, y = – 20.69, z = – 0.71. *Fig. 5*

687. Marble block with rough cut on one side. C: Highest point. x = 52.25, y = – 21.32, z = – 0.62. *Fig. 5*

688. Orthostate block. Two parallel smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. On top are two dowel holes, one cutting for a clamp and one pry mark. H: 1.275. Min. Th. 0.72 + (probably 0.92).
C: *SW* corner. x = 51.47, y = – 22.45, z = – 0.40. *Fig. 4*

689. Euthynteria or pavement slab. H: 0.289.
C: *NE* corner. x = 52.92, y = – 22.65, z = – 0.61. *Fig. 1*

690. Block with an almost semicircular section. Material is different from other stones in sanctuary (except for platform blocks in the *W* end of the cella?), partially crystallized limestone. Slight bulge on *SW* side. H: ca. 0.52; 0.46 × 0.33.
C: Highest point. x = 52.19, y = – 23.20, z = – 0.61. *Fig. 4*

691. Amorphous marble fragment.
C: *SW* corner. x = 52.49, y = – 23.42, z = – 0.69. *Fig. 5*

692. Marble fragment from the first step of the stereobate. H: 0.35.
C: *NW* corner. x = 51.42, y = – 23.25, z = – 0.17. *Fig. 1*

693. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. H: 0.365.
C: *SW* corner. x = 51.88, y = – 23.83, z = – 0.47. *Fig. 1*

694. Small marble fragment with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 52.59, y = – 24.35, z = – 0.84. *Fig. 5*

695. Euthynteria or pavement fragment. H: 0.29.
C: *NW* corner. x = 52.76, y = – 24.82, z = – 0.58. *Fig. 1*

696. Euthynteria or pavement fragment. H: 0.29.
C: *NW* corner. x = 52.27, y = – 24.91, z = – 0.46. *Fig. 1*

697. Parallelepiped marble block with a coarse finish on four sides, one surface is smoother. 0.57 × 0.43.
C: *SE* corner. x = 52.19, y = – 25.20, z = – 0.39. *Fig. 4*

698. Conglomerate block, from the foundations.
C: *W* corner. x = 51.97, y = – 25.56, z = – 0.45. *Fig. 1*

699. Conglomerate block, from the foundations.
C: *N* corner. x = 53.14, y = – 25.51, z = – 0.10. *Fig. 1*

700. Euthynteria block. 0.29 × 0.89.
C: *NE* corner. x = 52.96, y = – 26.11, z = – 0.52. *Fig. 1*

701. Marble fragment with two smooth sides.
C: *NW* corner. x = 51.55, y = – 26.25, z = – 0.61. *Fig. 4*

702. Conglomerate slab, from the foundations.
C: *W* corner. x = 50.84, y = – 26.11, z = 0.19. *Fig. 1*

703. Marble block with two parallel smooth sides.
C: Highest point. x = 51.16, y = – 25.66, z = – 0.84. *Fig. 4*

704. Marble block with roughly cut top surface.
C: *SE* corner. x = 51.33, y = – 25.03, z = – 0.75. *Fig. 5*

705. Marble fragment with one smooth side.
C: Highest point. x = 50.81, y = – 24.72, z = – 0.70. *Fig. 5*

706. Cella wall block. Three smooth surfaces. Two cuttings for clamps and one dowel hole. H: 0.375.
C: *SE* corner. x = 51.18, y = – 21.61, z = – 0.41. *Fig. 4*

707. Cella wall block. Three smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. Two cuttings for clamps, one dowel hole and one pry mark. H: 0.370.
C: *SW* corner. x = 51.27, y = – 21.04, z = – 0.49. *Fig. 4*

708. Euthynteria block. H: 0.298.
C: *SW* corner. x = 51.04, y = – 20.59, z = – 0.31. *Fig. 1*

709. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. H: 0.363.
C: *NW* corner. x = 50.98, y = – 19.66, z = – 0.27. *Fig. 1*

710. Cella wall block. Three smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. Two cuttings for clamps, one dowel hole and one pry mark. H: 0.384.
C: *NW* corner. x = 51.01, y = – 19.23, z = – 0.47. *Fig. 4*

711. Architrave block. Two smooth surfaces and one side with anathyrosis. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. W: 0.71.
C: *NW* corner. x = 50.97, y = – 19.08, z = – 0.42. *Fig. 3*

712. Small marble block with two parallel sides. H: 0.285.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 51.82, y = – 19.26, z = – 0.98. *Fig. 4*

713. Euthynteria or pavement fragment. H: 0.295.
C: *SE* corner. x = 51.81, y = – 19.99, z = – 0.65. *Fig. 1*

714. Inner architrave. Possibly a corner block: at the *NE* corner a slightly preserved surface which appears to have a 45º angle to the back of block. Cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. On the *W* side three holes have been cut for later reuse. H: 0.957 (underside uncertain). W: 0.711. L: 0.87.
C: *SE* corner. x = 50.12, y = – 19.01, z = – 0.38. *Fig. 3*

715. Exterior architrave block. Taenia is almost completely broken off, on the *E* upper edge a very slightly protruding part is preserved. On top is one dowel hole, one cutting for a clamp, and two pry marks. Lateral surface is partially preserved, but no anathyrosis rim. Cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. W: 0.718.
C: *N* of the dowel hole. x = 50.00, y = – 19.17, z = – 0.42. *Fig. 3*

716. Parallelepiped marble block. Probably cella wall block. 0.50 × 0.89.
C: Highest point. x = 50.03, y = – 20.62, z = – 0.62. *Fig. 4*

717. Parallelepiped marble block. Probably a cella wall block. H: 0.44.
C: *NE* corner. x = 50.28, y = – 21.50, z = – 0.39. *Fig. 4*

718. Parallelepiped marble block. Probably a cella wall block. H: 0.485.
C: Highest point. x = 50.42, y = – 22.37, z = – 0.43. *Fig. 4*

719. Parallelepiped marble block. Probably a cella wall block. H: 0.385.
C: *W* most point on a broken edge. x = 50.15, y = – 22.73, z = – 0.61. *Fig. 4*

720. Parallelepiped marble block. Probably a cella wall block. H: 0.375.
C: *NW* corner. x = 50.17, y = – 23.09, z = – 0.45. *Fig. 4*

721. Marble block from the first step of the stereobate. H: 0.345.
C: On broken top surface, *SW* corner. x = 50.24, y = – 24.12. z = – 0.07. *Fig. 1*

722. Parallelepiped marble block. Roughly cut on four sides, 0.435 × 0.585.
C: *NW* corner. x = 50.08, y = – 24.39, z = – 0.26. *Fig. 4*

723. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces. 0.375.
C: *NE* corner. x = 50.60, y = – 24.86, z = – 0.86. *Fig. 4*

724. Euthynteria block.
C: *SW* corner. x = 49.60, y = – 25.78, z = – 0.45. *Fig. 1*

725. Parallelepiped marble block. Roughly cut on the three visible long sides, ends are broken. 0.43.
C: *NW* corner. x = 49.89, y = – 25.99, z = – 0.51. *Fig. 4*

726. Cella wall block. 0.38 × 0.89.
C: *NW* corner. x = 50.09, y = – 26.60, z = – 0.19. *Fig. 4*

727. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A41. Seven flutes. Preserved ca. 2%. Pos: F. H: ca. 0.29. FlW: 0.194.
C: Highest point above the flute facing *N*. x = 50.70, y = – 27.38, z = – 0.22. *Fig. 2*

728. Small marble fragment of an apparently parallelepiped marble block. Three smooth surfaces.
C: *NE* corner. x = 49.93, y = – 27.39, z = – 0.39. *Fig. 4*

729. Amorphous marble fragment.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 49.63, y = – 27.19, z = – 0.41. *Fig. 5*

730. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 49.60, y = – 26.72, z = – 0.27. *Fig. 5*

731. Amorphous marble block.
C: *SE* corner. x = 49.35, y = – 26.77, z = – 0.44. *Fig. 5*

732. Conglomerate block, from the foundations.
C: On *S* edge, 0.21 from *SE* corner. x = 49.60, y = – 26.37, z = – 0.50. *Fig. 1*

733. Conglomerate block, from the foundations.
C: *SE* corner. x= 48.54, y = – 26.52, z = – 0.45. *Fig. 1*

734. Marble block with one smooth and one roughly cut surface.

C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 48.34, y = – 27.06, z = – 0.48. *Fig. 4*

735. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces.
C: *NE* corner. x = 49.39, y = – 25.84, z = – 0.58. *Fig. 4*

736. Large marble block. Two parallel smooth sides and smooth end preserved. Traces of re-cutting.
C: *SE* corner. x = 49.13, y = – 25.57, z = – 0.44. *Fig. 4*

737. Marble block. Two parallel smooth surfaces and a roughly cut end.
C: *NW* corner. x = 49.05, y = – 24.96, z = – 0.62. *Fig. 4*

738. Marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: Highest point. x = 48.74, y = – 24.67, z = – 0.53. *Fig. 4*

739. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 48.29, y = – 25.12, z = – 0.41. *Fig. 5*

740. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 47.54, y = – 25.18, z = – 0.38. *Fig. 5*

741. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A41. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 1/10. Pos: D/E. H: ca. 0.83. FlW: 0.211.
C: *NE* corner of the broken top surface. x = 47.99, y = – 24.45, z = – 0.31. *Fig. 2*

742. Sub-toichobate block with a ledge. Compare with section in Dugas *et al., Tégée,* pl. 60.
C: Highest point. x = 49.47, y = – 24.73, z = – 0.05. *Fig. 4*

743. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A41. Top surface is partially preserved. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: D. H: 1.31. FlW_U: 0.21.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *E* end. x = 49.68, y = – 23.97, z = – 0.47. *Fig. 2*

744. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces. Between Blocks **730** and **734**.
C: *SW* corner. x = 49.16, y = – 27.22, z = – 0.32. *Fig. 4*

745. Corner block from the cella wall? One roughly cut surface and one smooth surface at a right angle (W: ca. 0.33, pres. 0.22) ending at a ledge of 0.01. From the ledge a roughly cut surface starts. The smooth and rough surfaces form an angle of ca. 137º.
C: Highest point. x = 48.25, y = – 23.60, z = – 0.65. *Fig. 4*

746. Cella wall block. One smooth surface and one with anathyrosis. Slanting cut (0.25 × 0.065, depth at the edge 0.048). Three clamps and one pry mark. H: 0.34. W: ca. 0.47. L: 0.72.
C: *N* of pry mark. x = 48.81, y = – 22.98, z = – 0.78. *Fig. 4*

747. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces.
C: Highest point. x = 49.69, y = – 23.16, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 4*

748. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces.
C: Highest point. x = 49.51, y = – 22.57, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 4*

749. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 48.18, y = – 22.00, z = – 0.67. *Fig. 5*

750. Large marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 49.63, y = – 21.27, z = – 0.49. *Fig. 5*

751. Marble block with one rough surface and one with an anathyrosis.
C: *S* corner. x = 48.15, y = – 21.29, z = – 0.84. *Fig. 4*

752. Marble block with one smooth and one rough surface.
C: *S* corner. x = 48.40, y = – 20.16, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 4*

753. Small amorphous marble fragment.
C: *N* corner. x = 48.95, y = – 20.84, z = – 1.10. *Fig. 5*

754. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *N* of the dowel hole. x = 49.43, y = – 20.30, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 5*

755. Cella wall block. Two parallel smooth surfaces. One dowel hole, one cutting for a clamp, one pry mark and a large rectangular cut (later re-cut?). H: 0.385. L: ca. 1.30.
C: *NW* corner. x = 49.07, y = – 19.54, z = – 0.76. *Fig. 4*

756. Stylobate block. Exterior profile preserved.
C: *N* corner. x = 49.02, y = – 18.28, z = – 0.77. *Fig. 1*

757. Stylobate block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 16, pl. 32.
C: *S* of the dowel hole. x = 47.12, y = – 19.55, z = – 0.80. *Fig. 1*

758. Marble block with one rough surface.
C: *NW* corner. x = 45.32, y = – 19.22, z = – 0.82. *Fig. 5*

759. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 46.46, y = – 20.38, z = – 0.64. *Fig. 5*

760. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *NE* corner. x = 47.46, y = – 20.16, z = – 0.89. *Fig. 5*

761. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 47.41, y = – 20.87, z = – 0.60. *Fig. 5*

762. Marble block with one very fragmentarily preserved smooth surface. Traces of re-cutting.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 46.39, y = – 20.94, z = – 0.72. *Fig. 5*

763. Marble block with two smooth surfaces.
C: Highest point. x = 47.36, y = – 21.55, z = – 0.58. *Fig. 4*

764. Amorphous marble block.
C: Approx. centre of the block. x = 47.08, y = – 22.33, z = – 0.79. *Fig. 5*

765. Probably a fragment of a cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. One dowel hole and one cutting for a clamp.
C: *E* of the *E* dowel hole. x = 46.13, y = – 22.44, z = – 0.71. *Fig. 4*

766. Stereobate block fragment. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* 16, pl. 31.B. Two parallel smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. H: 0.382.
C: Highest point. x = 46.87, y = – 23.06, z = – 0.21. *Fig. 1*

767. Stylobate block fragment. Two parallel smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. H: 0.379.
C: *SE* corner. x = 47.34, y = – 23.51, z = – 0.55. *Fig. 1*

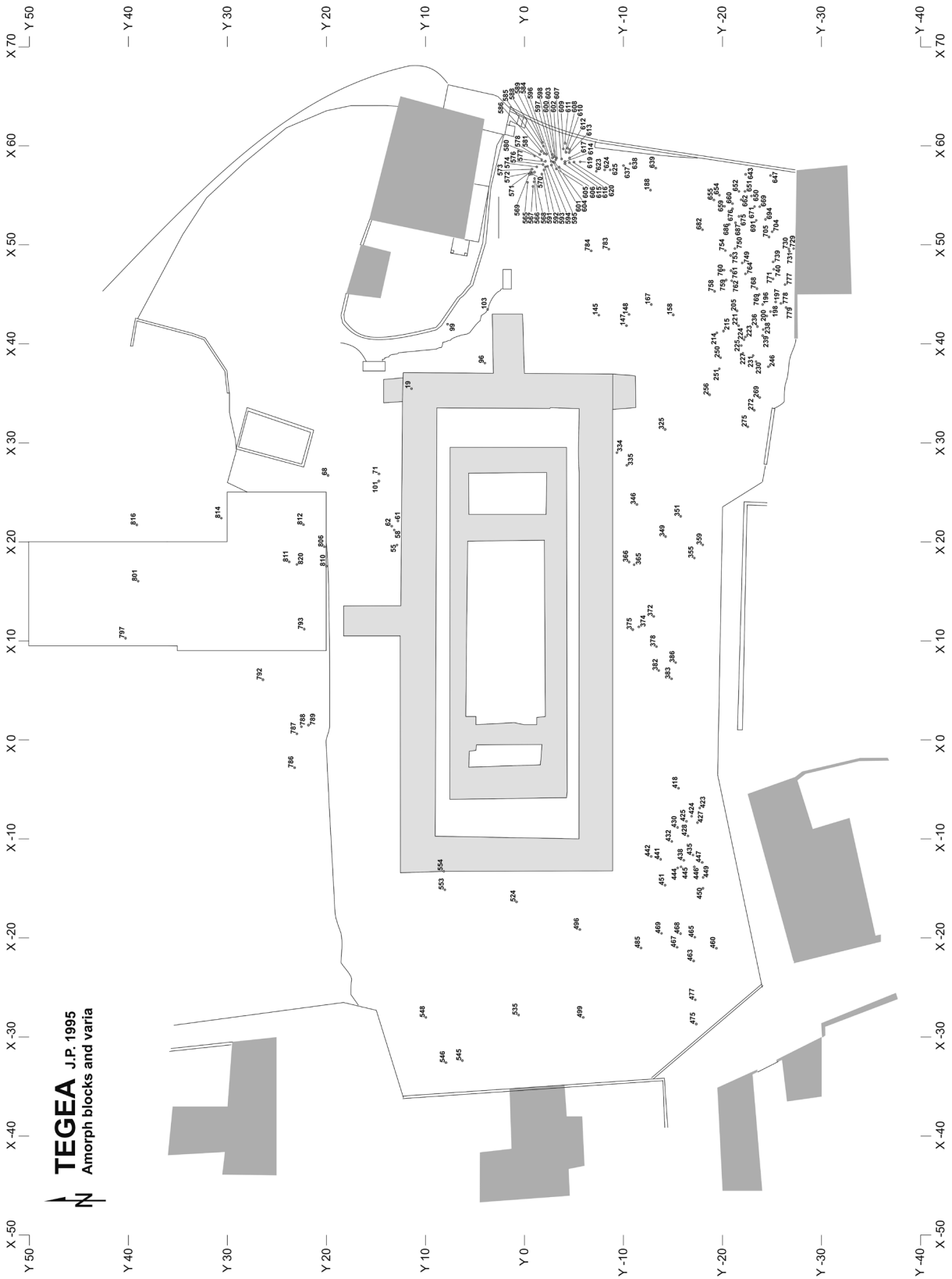

Figure 5. Positions of amorphous blocks and various others (not from the temple). (Drawing: Pakkanen)

768. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 45.59, y = – 23.50, z = – 0.53. *Fig. 5*

769. Marble block with anathyrosis on one side.
C: *NW* corner. x = 44.99, y = – 23.73, z = – 0.68. *Fig. 5*

770. Cella wall block. Dugas *et al., Tégée,* pl. 51.A. H: 0.376.
C: *NE* corner. x = 47.32, y = – 23.68, z = – 0.65. *Fig. 4*

771. Large marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 46.56, y = – 25.11, z = – 0.25. *Fig. 5*

772. Large marble block with two smooth surfaces.
C: Highest point. x = 45.68, y = – 25.18, z = – 0.10. *Fig. 4*

773. Parallelepiped marble block. Four smooth surfaces; the present bottom side has a deep anathyrosis and the *N* side is roughly cut. On *E* end a boss and a profile in the corner adjacent to *N* side. Later re-cut on top surface. 0.90 × 0.46 × 0.50.
C: *NW* corner. x = 45.39, y = – 25.75, z = – 0.21. *Fig. 4*

774. Parallelepiped marble block. Four rough surfaces, *E* end broken.
C: *NE* corner. x = 47.20, y = – 25.70, z = – 0.49. *Fig. 4*

775. Parallelepiped marble block. Five rough surfaces.
C: *NE* corner. x = 47.18, y = – 26.38, z = – 0.41. *Fig. 4*

776. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Three smooth surfaces.
C: *NE* corner. x = 47.83, y = – 26.98, z = – 0.38. *Fig. 4*

777. Marble block with at least one smooth surface. Most of it not visible.
C: *NE* corner. x = 45.99, y = – 26.32, z = – 0.51. *Fig. 5*

778. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *NW* corner. x = 44.09, y = – 25.91, z = – 0.54. *Fig. 5*

779. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point on the block. x = 43.69, y = – 26.43, z = – 0.05. *Fig. 5*

***780.** Toichobate block fragment. Between Blocks **251** and **259**.
C: *NE* corner. x = 36.77, y = – 19.71, z = – 0.82; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

***781.** Marble block with two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. Between Blocks **271** and **276**. H: 0.294.
C: *NE* corner. x = 33.01, y = – 22.10, z = – 0.74; now in the new shelter. *Fig. 4*

782. Small marble fragment from a corner of an apparently parallelepiped marble block (anathyrosis and smooth side). In the triangle formed by Blocks **135, 142**, and **178**.
C: Highest point. x = 49.37, y = – 8.73, z = – 1.56. *Fig. 4*

783. Small amorphous marble fragment. In the triangle formed by Blocks **135, 142**, and **178**.
C: Highest point. x = 49.58, y = – 8.54, z = – 1.57. *Fig. 5*

784. Small amorphous marble fragment. In the triangle formed by Blocks **135, 142**, and **178**.
C: Highest point. x = 49.40, y = – 6.75, z = – 1.63. *Fig. 5*

785. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. Largely buried.
C: *NE* corner. x = – 4.85, y = 23.75, z = – 0.20. *Fig. 4*

786. Large marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *SE* corner. x = – 2.80, y = 23.20, z = – 0.65. *Fig. 5*

787. Marble block with one roughly cut surface.
C: *NE* corner. x = 0.62, y = 22.96, z = – 0.83. *Fig. 5*

788. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *SE* corner. x = 1.34, y = 22.50, z = – 0.85. *Fig. 5*

789. Marble block with one fragmentary smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 1.51, y = 21.80, z = – 0.58. *Fig. 5*

790. Marble fragment with three smooth surfaces. On *W* top surface there is a ledge and on bottom *NW* corner a cut ending in a right angle.
C: Highest point. x = 1.58, y = 31.52, z = 0.46. *Fig. 4*

791. Marble block with one smooth and one rough surface, parallel to each other.
C: *NE* corner. x = 1.38, y = 35.88, z = 0.33. *Fig. 4*

792. Amorphous marble block, most of it buried.
C: *E* end. x = 6.09, y = 26.39, z = – 0.13. *Fig. 5*

793. Large marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *SW* corner. x = 11.20, y = 22.21, z = – 0.73. *Fig. 5*

794. Frieze block fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. C5. Metope taenia preserved. Angle between top surface and lateral metope surface is 89.7º (4 mm in 0.82 m). W: ca. 0.89. L: ca. 1.11. Metope taenia H: 0.112.
C: *NW* corner. x = 12.32, y = 23.19, z = – 0.93. *Fig. 3*

795. Metope block. Not connected with a triglyph, a type not described in Dugas *et al., Tégée*; same type as Block **522**. For full discussion, see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 359–61 with *Fig. 6* (and *7* for the position in the frieze), and section **iii** (Luce), 49 with *Figs 16–17*, for the circumstances of discovery.
C: *S* of *SE* pry mark. x = 13.52, y = 26.90, z = – 0.53. *Fig. 3*

796. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis.
C: *SW* corner of the preserved top surface. x = 14.12, y = 23.96, z = – 0.43. *Fig. 4*

797. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: Highest point. x = 10.29, y = 40.26, z = – 0.69. *Fig. 5*

798. Toichobate block.
C: *NW* corner. x = 14.18, y = 48.78, z = – 1.36. *Fig. 4*

799. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. One smooth surface and two with anathyrosis.
C: *SW* corner. x = 14.61, y = 50.76, z = 0.14. *Fig. 4*

800. Marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis. Reused in a medieval wall, has Byzantine incisions; see sections **iii** (Luce), 44–5, **vi** (Tarditi), 101–3, and **xxi** (Nicolardi).
C: *SE* corner. x = 16.00, y = 37.48, z = – 0.71. *Fig. 4*

801. Marble block with one smooth surface. Reused in a

medieval wall; see sections **iii** (Luce), 44–5, and **vi** (Tariditi), 101–3.
C: Highest point. x = 16.04, y = 38.98, z = – 0.78. *Fig. 5*

802. Door jamb. For full discussion, see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 361–2 with *Fig. 8*.
C: *SE* corner. x = 16.13, y = 20.55, z = – 0.39. *Fig. 4*

803. Frieze block.
C: Highest point. x = 17.60, y = 18.00, z = – 0.50. *Fig. 3*

804. Door lintel block. For full discussion, see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 362–5 with *Figs 9–11*.
C: Highest point. x = 17.25, y = 21.57, z = – 0.93. *Fig. 4*

805. Large marble block with anathyrosis on one side and another side partially roughly and partially smoothly cut.
C: *N* of the cutting for clamp. x = 18.96, y = 20.49, z = – 0.93. *Fig. 4*

806. Marble block with one roughly cut surface.
C: *E* end of the preserved surface. x = 19.51, y = 20.18, z = – 1.46. *Fig. 5*

807. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A41. Four flutes. One surface with a dowel hole and empolion cutting partially preserved, but too little remains to determine whether it is the top or bottom. Fluting too shallow for porch order. Preserved ca. 1/4. Pos. F. H: ca. 1.23. FlW: ca. 0.193.
C: Highest point. x = 20.41, y = 19.92, z = – 1.16. *Fig. 2*

808. Corner block of the pronaos frieze. For full discussion, see section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 362–5 with *Figs 12–13*.
C: *W* corner of the broken top surface. x = 19.87, y = 20.81, z = – 1.07. *Fig. 3*

809. Column drum. Pakkanen, *Temple*, 28–30, figs 9–10, p. A41 (with ill.); see also section **xvii** (Pakkanen), 365–6 with *Figs 14–16*. 1/3 of the top surface is buried but probably complete (empolion and two dowel holes). Bottom is more than half broken and has one dowel hole. Arris repaired on the top flute and also at the *NE* corner of the drum a rectangular cut for arris repair. 14 flutes. Preserved ca. 4/5. Pos: C. $Diam_L$: 1.365 (1.360–1.370). $Diam_U$: 1.332 (1.330–1.334). H: 1.457 (1.454–1.459). FlW_L: 0.226. FlW_U: 0.219–0.220. $Diam_{UA}$: 1.405.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *N* end. x = 19.41, y = 22.31, z = – 1.07. *Fig. 2*

810. Amorphous marble block with one fragmentary smooth side.
C: Highest point. x = 17.55, y = 19.98, = – 0.93. *Fig. 5*

811. Amorphous marble block.
C: Highest point. x = 17.99. y = 23.74, z = – 1.39. *Fig. 5*

812. Marble block with one smooth surface.
C: *NW* corner. x = 21.74, y = 22.30, z = – 1.60. *Fig. 5*

813. Column drum fragment from the porch. Pakkanen, *Temple*, p. A41. Three flutes. Fluting seems shallower than in the other porch order drums, but this could be due to broken arrises. Preserved ca. 1%. H (visible): ca. 0.40. FlW: 0.178.
C: Bottom of the top flute, *W* end. x = 20.48, y = 33.31, z = – 1.05. *Fig. 2*

814. Marble fragment with one smooth side.
C: *S* edge. x = 22.40, y = 30.58, z = – 1.10. *Fig. 5*

815. Marble block with one smooth and one rough surface.
C: Highest point. x = 27.32, y = 26.96, z = – 0.47. *Fig. 4*

816. Marble fragment with one smooth side. Traces of re-cutting.
C: Approx. centre of the re-cut line. x = 21.73, y = 39.12, z = – 0.05.

817. Small approximately parallelepiped marble block. Supporting Block **110.**
C: *SE* corner. x = 54.43, y = – 0.97, z = –1.44. *Fig. 4*

818. Small approximately parallelepiped marble block. Supporting Block **110**.
C: *S* corner. x = 53.95, y = – 1.40, z = – 1.50. *Fig. 4*

819. Large parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. One cutting for a clamp. Half buried.
C: *SE* corner. x = 18.14, y = 21.94, z = – 1.50. *Fig. 4*

820. Large amorphous marble block with anathyrosis on one side. Most of it buried.
C: Highest point. x = 17.73, y = 22.96, z = – 1.26. *Fig. 5*

Concordance of block categories

Foundations (conglomerate): 64, 132, 184, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 698, 699, 702, 732, 733

Stereobate:
Euthynteria: 100, 105, 107, 124, 136, 164, 165? (or pavement), 191?, 193 (or pavement), 179, 317, 322, 332?, 656, 670, 679, 689 (or pavement), 695 (or pavement), 696 (or pavement), 700, 708, 713 (or pavement)
First step: 139, 141, 144, 154, 169?, 171, 172, 174, 393?, 692, 721
Second step: 59, 128, 140, 146, 156, 160, 161, 173, 175, 177, 181, 217, 268?, 684, 693, 709
Stylobate: 108, 142, 155, 180, 186?, 271, 273, 274?, 336, 667, 756, 757, 767
Uncertain level: 766

Column drums: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 65, 66, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 111, 115, 121, 125, 126 (pron.), 129, 135, 182, 318, 341, 354, 356, 363, 369, 381, 389, 390, 391, 394, 395, 396, 397, 399, 401, 402, 410, 411, 413, 414, 415, 429, 437, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 461, 464, 470, 471, 472, 476 (half-column), 478, 483, 484, 486, 487, 490, 492, 495, 497, 498, 502, 506, 507, 509, 510, 511, 512, 523, 525, 527 (opisth.), 528 (opisth.), 529, 533, 536, 538, 541, 542, 544, 555 (opisth.), 560, 561, 563, 564, 727, 741, 743, 807, 809, 813 (porch)

Capitals: 26, 28, 57, 69, 86, 109, 133, 143, 276, 320, 340 (pron.), 384, 501, 514, 516, 520, 539, 562

Architrave: 1, 23, 67 (pron.), 97, 116, 123, 130, 134, 159, 194, 263?, 266?, 310, 329, 392?. 459, 462, 482, 491, 493, 503, 515, 531, 540, 543, 550, 552 (opisth.), 711, 714, 715

Top blocks (on architrave or wall): 218 (with astragal), 261, 262, 300, 504, 640 (supporting the ceiling)

Frieze: 11, 54, 78, 81, 83, 84, 131?, 138, 183, 330, 337, 338 (pron.), 362, 364?, 400, 420, 422?, 431, 434, 443, 474, 489, 500, 513, 522, 526 (opisth.), 530, 534, 537?, 556 (opisth.), 557, 558, 657?, 794, 795, 803, 808 (pron., corner)

Geison: 42, 137, 316, 323, 324, 326, 360, 380

Tympanon: 110, 508, 517

Peristyle beams: 37, 98, 104, 120, 185, 309, 448, 505, 532

Ceiling blocks: 95?, 113, 150, 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 264, 296, 297, 298, 303, 304, 305, 308, 328, 621

Sub-toichobate and toichobate: 127, 170, 176, 265, 294, 301, 302, 312, 313, 314, 327, 373, 742, 780, 798

Orthostates: 43, 209?, 339, 343, 344, 348, 357?, 398, 404, 407, 409, 419?, 688

Cella wall blocks: 112, 117 (upper part?), 118, 119, 157, 201, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210?, 219, 226, 227?, 229, 241, 245, 247, 249, 267, 307, 321, 331, 333, 350?, 367?, 368, 370, 371, 376, 377, 385?, 387?, 403, 405?, 406, 408, 421, 433, 466?, 480, 649, 653, 661?, 668, 706, 707, 710, 716?, 717?, 718?, 719?, 720?, 726, 745? (corner block?), 746, 755, 765?, 770

Anta: 342, 416, 518

Threshold: 122, 311, 315

Door lintel: 295, 804

Door jamb: 802

Pavement slabs: 49?, 63?, 162, 163, 178, 388?

Undefined parallelepiped: 31, 32, 41, 60, 102, 114, 151, 152, 168, 190, 192, 212, 213, 216, 222, 232, 233, 240, 243, 244, 248, 306, 358, 361, 417, 436, 440, 458. 473, 479, 521, 547, 559, 575, 579, 599, 618, 645, 646, 648, 658, 663, 665, 672, 680, 685, 697, 722, 725, 728, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 782, 799, 817, 818, 819

Anonymous, uncertain: 38, 44, 53, 68, 70, 76, 82, 85, 106. 147, 149, 153, 158, 166, 187, 189, 195, 199, 203, 207, 211, 215, 220, 228, 231, 234, 235, 237, 242, 299, 334, 335, 345, 347, 349, 353, 355, 365, 372, 374, 382, 383, 412, 418, 423, 424, 426, 432, 435, 439, 444. 445. 446, 450, 463, 465, 469, 481, 485, 488, 494, 499, 519, 524, 548, 549, 551, 565, 569, 576, 577, 581, 582, 583, 585, 587, 588, 590, 592, 593, 601, 602, 603, 605, 606, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 614, 617, 619, 622, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 641, 642, 644, 651, 659, 662, 664, 666, 671, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 681, 682, 683, 686, 687, 690 (diff. material), 694, 701, 703, 704, 705, 712, 723, 730, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 744, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 754, 758, 760, 762, 763, 769, 771, 772, 781, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 793, 796, 797, 800, 801, 805, 806, 812, 814, 815, 816

Amorphous: 19, 55, 58, 61, 62, 96, 99, 101, 103, 167, 196, 197, 198, 200, 214, 221, 223, 224, 225, 230, 236, 238, 239, 246, 250, 251, 269, 270, 272, 275, 325, 346, 351, 359, 378, 386, 425, 427, 428, 430, 438, 441, 442, 447, 449, 451, 460, 467, 475, 477, 496, 535, 545, 546, 553, 554, 566, 567, 568, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 578, 580, 584, 586, 589, 591, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 600, 604, 607, 613, 615, 616, 620, 638, 639, 643, 647, 650, 652, 654, 655, 660, 669, 691, 729, 731, 753, 759, 761, 764, 768, 783, 784, 792, 810, 811, 820

Not from the temple:

Column (not from the temple): 319

Stadion: 145 (starting block), 148? (water basin), 623? 624? (water channels)

Statue bases: 188, 205

Byzantine: 256, 366, 375, 625