

JUNE 25, 1936

ANCIENT CITY
THE SANCTUARY OF APOLLO NEAR THE/SITE OF CURIUM
IN CYPRUS

by GEORGE H. McFADDEN

In the Spring of 1934 and of 1935, the University of Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, carried on excavations in Cyprus on the ancient site of the city of Curium, on the south coast about ten miles west of the modern town of Limassol and about three miles west of the promontary of Curias. Curium is situated on an imposing bluff rising out of a wide cultivated plain that lies between Limassol and Curium. The ancient city looked east on the plain, south on the sea, and north over a valley toward the mountains that rise to a height of some six to seven thousand feet in the centre of the island. The only good approach to this naturally fortified site is from the west where the valley penetrates the higher table land beyond Curium. (Fig. 1).

Two miles further west of Curium, along the sea, on another imposing site, is the ancient Sanctuary of Apollo. This sanctuary was known to Strabo who writes in his Geography (xiv, 683) that the impious who touched the altar of the god were hurled headlong from a promontary into the sea (Fig. 2). As one goes along the modern road from Curium to the site of the Sanctuary, one passes a large hippodrome some 1300 by 80 feet in dimension. Just south and west of it are traces of an ancient Greek aqueduct. Cesnola writes that when he investigated the place

in 1876, he was able to trace it to the Sanctuary; but this seems hardly credible as there is a small ravine intervening between the two places. In the Spring of 1935 the Cyprus Museum was kind enough to give us a permit to excavate the Sanctuary which had never been scientifically investigated, although Cesnola dug there for a short time on a limited scale in 1876.

The University Museum resumed work in Cyprus in the Fall of 1935, and excavations began on the site of the Sanctuary on the 6th of November. Our very first find, on the morning of the same day, just after digging had begun, was a stone post, or stele, inscribed in Greek on three sides. (Fig. 3). On the front the following inscription greeted us:

ΤΕΙΜΕΙΝΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ

, or "Sanctuary of Apollo";

and on the right side were the words:

καλως ερχη

, or "Welcome",

and on the left side

καλως υπαγεις

, or "Farewell".

It was as if the past had left a sign post to posterity to tell us just where to dig. The second find was equally propitious and even more remarkable. It was a sherd of a large water jar or storage vase of a coarse, red Graeco-Roman ware. It is inscribed by incision in two lines running around the neck of the jar. (Fig. 4). One can easily make out the letters A-P-O-L-L of Apollo. Mr. B. H. Hill, the leader of the Expedition noticed that a similar sherd, found by

Cesnola on or near the same site, was listed in the catalogue of the Cesnola Collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. A squeeze was forthwith dispatched to the Museum. Within six weeks we had received word from the Museum that the two sherds, one found in 1876, and the other in 1936, fit perfectly and helped to complete the inscription.(Figs. 4 & 5). The inscription now reads:

or probably

The ancient name of the place was very likely Hyle. We know that there was an ancient small town in the island of Boeotia by this name. Now the Greek word, hyle, means a wood or forest, and we know that the Sanctuary in ancient times was surrounded by woods. Hence the "Apollo Hylates" of the inscription, Hylates probably being derived from Hyle. The same epithet "Hylates" appears in another inscription, subsequently found, on six fragments of a broken marble slab.(Fig. 6).

During the first two weeks we sunk three trenches. The splendid view of the sea and the country round about the site from the point where we began the first trench, and the traces of walls appearing over the surface of the ground not far from where the stone post had been found, gave us a good hint where to dig. It was not long before these trenches disclosed a plan of a long narrow temple, roughly 27 by 11 metres.(Plan Fig. 7). In the course of our excavations we had

found many handles of small terracotta vases with the letter A, or Alpha, inscribed upon them. We named the temple, therefore, Temple A, A for Apollo, or A with the hope that we might later find Temple B. As many Cyprian temples, this one disregards the usual ancient orientation, for it faces south, and not east. The evidence of the pottery and other finds makes it undoubtedly a Roman building; later, however, under the foundations of the temple, we discovered traces of walls having a different orientation and, therefore, belonging to another and earlier building. This was most likely an early Greek temple. In the following Spring, we laid bare the many steps leading up to the entrance of the south end of the temple.

trench

In the second/ appeared a rock-cut water conduit (Plan, Fig. 7) and just northwest of it, and about three feet above it, a terracotta drain pipe which was later found to lead from a fair-sized rectangular Roman cistern. We traced the conduit and pipes in a northeasterly direction from Temple A by sinking small pits at various intervals for some thirty-five metres. Here it was found to make a sharp turn eastward toward a mound some 20 metres away. (Fig. 8). We later approached this mound from two opposite sides and soon laid bare a small temple, Temple B, (Fig. 9), 13.50 metres long, by 8.35 metres wide. Like temple A, it faces south, It has a naos and pro-naos. There is a moulded base running along the south, east, and west sides. It is preserved to a fair height and is of good, probably 2nd Century-Roman, construction. The building has at least three distinct periods,

the last being marked by a flight of eleven well-preserved steps leading up from a street that is paved for a good part of its length. This street is 6.50 metres wide and has been excavated for 30 metres (Fig. 10). The street is lined on both sides by walls of an average preserved height of five feet and running for some distance south beyond the area that has been excavated. Directly in front of the flight of eleven steps of the temple, on the pavement of the street, and very likely in its original place, stands the ancient Roman altar.

At the close of the Autumn season, we uncovered, just east of the street, about 15 metres south of the temple, an Archaic Altar belonging probably to the middle of the 6th Century B.C. (Fig. 11). Traces of the encircling wall, enclosing an area of about 13 metres in diameter, told us that it had been an important one. Within the enclosure we found many *ex-voto* terracotta figurines. In the northern section of the enclosure was a slab of stone upon which once were fixed the terracotta horses and chariots of which now only the legs of the horses remain standing upright on the slab. Round about these were found the greater number of figurines, many of which are in a good state of preservation. Among them was a long-robed priest, about ten inches high, with his head lying just where it had been broken off from the body; also a number of warriors in full armour; squat figures of men in long robes playing the lyre; Apollos, centaurs, and many animals.

The Autumn season closed on the 23rd of December. We resumed work again, however, on the 16th of March and continued to clear a very large building, part of which had been excavated at the close of the previous Autumn. By the second week in April we had laid bare almost the entire structure. It measured 60 metres long by 18 metres wide. This we named the South Building. (Plan, Fig. 7). It consists of five large rooms of which at least three had interior colonnades. Between each of the rooms are long narrow corridors running the whole width of the building. Two of the rooms have floors paved in stone. (Fig. 12). Columns were found in three of the rooms lying where they fell after the earthquake which probably destroyed the building. (Fig. 13). At the close of the season, we set up two columns in one room, and one in another on their original bases in situ. (Figs. 14 & 15). As two of these columns were adjacent it was easy to determine the columniation. This was found to give each room 12 columns, six on the east, and six on the west side. The stylobates on which the columns stand are elevated about 80 centimetres above the central floors between them. The floors between the stylobates and the walls of the rooms are level with the stylobates. Each room has one main and two smaller doors to either side of the central one. The thresholds of almost all of these doors are well preserved. (Fig. 16). They lead into a Stoa, or long portico, which runs the entire length of the building on the north. Many

of the large unfluted drums that supported the Stoa lie among the ruins north of the building. The north wall is now lying on the ground and can be seen with the great door jambs just as it was when it stood upright before it fell. (Fig. 16).¹⁷

The South Building is Roman, of the 2nd or 3rd Century A.D. The interior colonnades are of the Roman-Doric order. The evidence of the pottery and other finds also testifies to its being a Roman building. The building served almost undoubtedly as administrative offices for the priests of the Sanctuary. We may have the actual name of the building on nine pieces of marble, found near one of the thresholds leading out of the Stoa, on which the following words appear:

ΤΟΥ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙΟΥ

or "of the Prytaneion". (Fig. 17)¹⁸

A Prytaneion is a public administrative building, the word being derived from

Prytan, the Greek word for deputy. The deputies of Athens used to have their

meals in the Prytaneion. ^{and often entertained there foreign ambassadors. The children of men fallen in battle also had the privilege of having their meals at the} Perhaps the priests of the Sanctuary lived and had ^{in the South Building} their meals ^{in it} here as well as attending to the affairs of the Sanctuary. ^{at public expense.}

In one of the rooms of the South Building, or Prytaneion, if we are justified in so calling it, we found a life-size marble statue of a draped female figure lying just under one of the colonnades. (Fig. 19). It is in a fairly good state of preservation though somewhat weathered. The head, which had become separated from the body, we found, strangely enough, under it. The head is of a different marble than the body but apparently belongs to it. The statue is Roman

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Northwest of the South Building, at the west end of the street, is a deep underground cistern. Water was collected on the tiled roof of the South Building and carried off in terracotta pipes, (still in a perfect state of preservation) into the cistern. (Fig. 20).

Across the street from the South Building rise the many steps of Temple A, and just west of the cistern at the west end of the street, there are steps leading to another building as yet only partially excavated. This building and the larger unexcavated portion of Temple A we hope to clear in another season.

At the close of the Spring campaign, we laid bare another Greek altar near the eastern end of the street opposite the South Building. (Fig. 21). It is smaller than the other Greek altar but was jammed full of ex-voto terracotta figurines and sculptural fragments in stone and marble. Unlike the first altar which contained only Archaic votaries, this one yielded many examples of all periods, from Archaic down into Hellenistic times. Many of the figurines are quite exquisite in their workmanship. Among them are innumerable warriors in full armour, charioteers riding in chariots drawn by horses; many Apollos; numerous male and female heads; centaurs; horses, many of which have their riders upon them, and other animals.

SUGGESTED FOOTNOTE FOR FIRST COLUMN

* The University Museum's expedition to Cyprus was headed by Mr. B. H. Hill, for 15 years Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. The author, Mr. McFadden, of the University of Princeton, New Jersey, a Research Associate of the Museum, and Mr. John Franklin Daniel, of the University of California, were Mr. Hill's assistants.

Fig 1. View from the side of the ancient city of Curium, looking north toward the mountains.

Fig 2. ^{Looking toward the} Site of the ancient Sanctuary of Apollo.

3. ~~On the very morning that the excavations on the Sanctuary site were begun, the above stele or stone post was discovered. It bore the full showed on the front the words "Sanctuary of Apollo", on the right side "Welcome", and on the left "Farewell".~~

~~that excavation began~~ ^{the inscription} in ancient read "Sanct" of App. "

~~"Hylates"~~

(17) Fallen wall of South Building. The parts of the doors of the building and the columns of the Stoa appear among the ruins.

Map of Cyprus.

(18) Marble inscription in Greek, in which the word Prytaneion occurs, perhaps the ancient name of the South Building.

21. Greek Altar in use from the Archaic period into Hellenistic times. So far full of terra cotta figurines and other ex-voto offerings. Roman drains in foreground.

(16)

Apollo

Dec 8, 1955

South Building. Centre threshold of
Room 3 there being two smaller thresholds
~~last~~ and most of the main one, but belonging
to same room. South Building has
5 rooms. Note door jambs.

T. 4. 32

John Franklin Daniel, University of
California.

B. H. Hill, for 15 years director of the
American School of Classical Studies
at Athens.

Geo. H. McFadden, University of Princeton
N.J.

Plugs 5 will be sent to us by the
Metropolitan Museum of Art, N.Y.

↑ N

Mountains Boeotia

Table Land

Boeotia

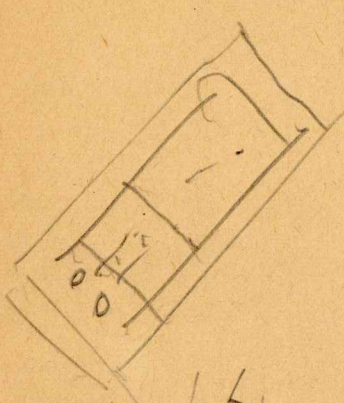
ΕΡΧΕΙ
ΕΡΧΕΙ

ΑΠΟΔΕΥΟΙ

Apollō

valley
Crown

plain



Na

Sea

~~Walls~~

Forewall

Crown

Sea

97 280 212 7.6 w./l

3x52x8.6

1340

File copy

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Across the street from the South Building rise the many steps of Temple A, and just west of the cistern at the west end of the street, there are steps leading to another building as yet only partially excavated. This building and the larger unexcavated portion of Temple A. we hope to clear in another season.

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full armour, charioteers riding in chariots drawn by horses; many Apollos; numerous male and female heads; centaurs; horses, many of which have their riders upon them, and other animals.

The Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion

Excavations were resumed on the Sanctuary of Apollo on March 14th and continued until the end of June. During this period two large buildings were cleared in part; the main temple of Apollo, previously known as Temple A, and a new building, now referred to as the Southeast Building, which immediately adjoins the South Building on the east side. (plan, fig. 1.)

Excavations were begun on the main temple before the war, but only just enough of the debris was cleared to reveal its bare outlines. As a result of this season's work we now have a much better understanding of its main features.

One approached the temple in antiquity either from east or west over a large paved square between the temple and the South Building (plan, fig. 1). Those who came from the city of Kourion would enter the eastern gate between the Bathing establishment and the Southeast Building. Those coming from Paphos and points west passed through the West Propylon, or gateway, to the south of the West Building.

The temple (plan, fig. 2) faces south on the large paved square and is raised above it on a built up platform. With its stairway it measures on the platform 42.35x15.20 m. ^{The length of the cellas is approximately 33.00 m.} Its commanding position, plan, and orientation with respect to other buildings in the central area of the sanctuary make it almost certain that this was the main temple of Apollo. It is without a peripteral colonnade, ~~or pteron~~. If it had a porch, it was only a shallow one not deeper than the landing at the top of the stairway. The paved floor here gives no hint as to where the porch columns, if such there were, once stood. It is a double temple with two cellas instead of the usual one. Each cella had a central nave with two side aisles. The floor of the aisles are raised above those of the naves behind a continuous colonnade in the Doric order. The columns stood on a

stylobate consisting of a course of plinths over a course of moulded orthostates. The aisle floors were level with the top of the stylobate. A central wall, once the west wall of a smaller single temple, separates the west aisle of the east cella from the east aisle of the west one. These two aisles are interrupted at the north end to permit the east nave with its east aisle and the west nave with its west aisle to communicate. That the two naves were actually communicating depends on evidence provided largely by the central wall.

The central wall ran originally the entire length of the temple. Its relation with other walls shows that it ^{almost certainly} ~~probably~~ antedates the ^{walls of the west cella;} projection of the north and south walls to west of it, and the manner of its construction, with the smooth face of the wall ^{on the west} ~~of the wall~~ ^{side} toward the west, indicates that it once served as the west wall of a smaller building. When this smaller single temple was transformed into a double one, the west wall became the central wall of the new building. It now extended only as far north as the adjacent aisles. North of this point it would have been brought down to a level low enough to permit communication between the east and west cellas. There is, however, one difficulty. The top of the central wall here is about 0.09m. higher than the paved floor, as preserved, in the northwest corner of the west nave. To surmount this difficulty we must assume that the floor level between the communicating naves was at least that much higher. North of the naves, however, is the raised floor of the communicating aisles. The uppermost course of the central wall runs under this floor. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that if the aisles communicated here uninterrupted by the central wall, so also did the naves.

It is clear that the central wall south of the communicating cellas ^{well above the floor levels} still stood in that the stylobates dividing nave from aisle were not nearly strong enough to support unaided the temple roof.

The stylobate wall was constructed in the following way. A trench was dug, usually not so deep as bedrock, and then filled with very rough unworked stones of varying size and shape. On this foundation were laid two to five courses of worked blocks. Only two courses, a course of plinths over a course of moulded orthostates, were visible above nave floors. The column shafts stood directly on the course of plinths.

The central wall, where it has been examined, ~~on the other~~ hand, is throughout of solid masonry, and its foundation reaches down to bedrock. Up to the level of the nave floor it is smooth on the west face, but on the east side the stretchers in the course of headers and stretchers, immediately below the level of the nave floors, project well in front of the east face of the wall. It is clear, therefore, that when the wall was constructed this course was visible on the west side but not so on the east where it was concealed beneath the floors of the earlier temple.

Before the building was enlarged, the floor of the east nave extended with its two aisles the entire length of the building terminating at the north wall. Here a sector of the early floor has been found. There is a doorway in the center of its north wall. The threshold block is at about ^{the} right level to have been convenient. At some time later the floor was raised, and a new threshold block, somewhat smaller, was placed over the earlier one to accommodate the new floor level. This later floor was that of the communicating aisles of the enlarged double temple. *There was a similar doorway in the*

The columns that divided nave from aisle were composed of unfluted drums with diminution but without entasis. The Doric capitals found in the debris of the east nave vary somewhat in style from those of the west nave which belong to a later style of Doric. Those of the east nave have their annuli on the shaft of the column; those of the west, ^{at the base of} on the echinus. The echinus of both, in the

→ center of the north wall of the west nave but its threshold block has not been found.

manner of ^{much} Hellenistic and Roman Doric, is comparatively straight in profile. There is another difference between the capitals from the earlier and later cellas. Those of the ^{east} west cella have square holes, ^{probably for beams} sunk in the ^{center of} echinus and abacus on opposite sides. These holes ^{the capitals} don't occur in those from the ^{west} east cella. The evidence of the columns, accordingly, confirms that provided by the central wall: the west cella formed no part of the original design but was a later addition.

The lower courses of the walls were of solid masonry, but, judging from the character of the debris, the upper courses were constructed much in the same manner as those of the South Building. These were faced with irregular stones, and the core between was filled with rough stones and chips to which liquid mortar was added, as the wall grew in height, to bind the whole into a solid mass. All walls were covered with lime plaster, as were also the columns of the interior colonnades.

The superstructure was doubtless mainly of wood. The roof was in terracotta tiles a great quantity of which has been recovered in the debris. ^{Two} A doorway, of which mention has been made, ^{and west ave} pierced in the north wall of the east cella, is the only one that has been preserved. The main doorways would have been situated in the center of the south wall of the east and west cellas. Not a trace of them, however, is extant. This in brief describes the temple in the later phases of its long history.

At a considerable ⁴ lower level than the floor levels of the later temple, we have the foundation walls of an early building with a different orientation (plan, fig. 2). These may well belong to the classical temple. Of the many coins, lamps, and pottery found in the fill over them nothing thus far has been noted that can be dated later than the first half of the second century B.C.

As the walls of this building run under the stairway and under preserved sections of paved floors, its plan will have to await further careful excavation, when this may be possible. The building was destroyed probably early in the Hellenistic period. How long it remained in ruins before the single temple was constructed will have to await further investigation and study. It is not likely, however, that the main temple ~~should have~~ remained in ruins for long.

The key to the chronology of the later temple is provided by the dedicatory inscription of the South Building. This inscription informs us that the last two exedrae to be constructed in that building were completed by the emperor Trajan in the year 102 A.D, and that he dedicated these to Apollo Hylates, the traditional Apollo of the Sanctuary, and to Apollo Caesar. There was, accordingly, a cult of Apollo Caesar as early as 102, and this cult, doubtless, would have been second to none. In fact the Apollo Caesar of our inscription is mentioned before Apollo Hylates. The conclusion is almost inescapable that the west cella of Temple A was added to accomodate the new imperial cult.

As it is unlikely that any large building survived the earthquake of 76/77, the construction of the double temple should fall within the years 76-102 A.D. For an interesting reflection of this earthquake in the temple we must return again to the central wall, which, as we believe, served once as the west wall of an earlier building.

Over the course of headers and stretchers, already referred to above, there is a course of plinths for which appears to have extended almost the entire length of the wall. Many of these blocks in this course project beyond the west face of the wall. Below this course, we will remember, the west face is smoothed down to the foundation course. This projection is quite irregular. As

any course here in the early temple would have been visible, it is almost certain that the course of plinths was constructed after the temple became a double one, when it lay below the level of the adjacent aisles. What then became of the upper courses of ~~this wall~~ ~~that was once~~ the west wall of the earlier single temple? The only conclusion that suggests itself is that the earthquake of 76/77 A.D. destroyed much of ~~the wall~~ and that the rest, or nearly all of it, was leveled down to the course of headers and stretchers which lay just below the floor level of the nave. Then on this course a new course of plinths, immediately below the level of the aisle floors on either side which concealed it, was constructed to serve as a foundation for the central wall of the new enlarged temple.

There is a ^{stretch} place near the South end of the central wall where the course of plinths does not occur. In its place are two courses which with the course of headers and stretchers ~~are smooth~~ ^{are smooth on the} on the west face down to the foundation of the wall. This, almost certainly, is a bit of the wall of the earlier building which somehow survived the reconstruction of the temple after the earthquake of 76.

Under the South Building, which was completed in 102 A.D., there was another earlier building slightly smaller, which appears to have had a very similar plan to its successor. This earlier building appears to have been destroyed by the earthquake. We know from the building inscription of the new South Building that the emperor Trajan contributed funds for its completion. It is probable enough, therefore, that one of his predecessors contributed funds for the rebuilding also of Apollo's main temple. Such an imperial grant in aid may well have been the occasion for the people of Kourion in their gratitude to found a new cult and to roof over a worthy place for Apollo Caesar in the new enlarged building which thus was to become a double temple. This enlarged temple survived until destroyed

by earthquakes of the 4th century A.D. when the site was abandoned never to be occupied again.

No attempt here will be made to discuss in any detail the new Southeast Building which has not yet been cleared. Enough debris has been removed, however, to reveal its general plan. (fig.). It is a large building measuring 29.90 x 27.15 m. It is built around an interior unroofed court with a colonnaded paved portico on all four sides. Stone piers with engaged half columns facing the stylobate stood at the four corners. One complete example has been preserved. Elsewhere there were free columns composed of unfluted drums with diminution but without entasis. Like the engaged columns they presumably carried Doric capitals. These engaged capitals had two annuli at the base of the echinus which was somewhat more curved than that of the temple capitals. (fig.). The height of the columns were only 5.4 lower diameters.

One entered the building through a large doorway pierced in the north wall of the north portico. At the west end of this portico a stairway led to the portico of the South Building. The west portico, south of this stairway, gave access to four rooms. The east wall of these rooms with its large stone door jambs and window frames was found fallen, but for the most part intact, over the paved floor of the portico. It is hoped that eventually we shall be able to reconstruct this wall over its original foundation. Room 2 has a particularly fine doorway with large stone jambs surmounted by an elaborate ~~jamb~~ capital (fig.). Against the west wall of the room stands a pedestal with a molded orthostate. *Very possibly* this room housed some important dedications to Apollo.

Other rooms faced the south and east porticos, but an understanding of the plan here will have to await further excavation.

The new building, perhaps in its architectural detail the

the most pleasing and best preserved that we have uncovered, antedates the South Building. This is clear from the orientation and relationship with each other of their respective walls. It is, therefore, at least as early as 102 A.D. A curious feature is the spacing of the columns on the west stylobate. In the north and south porticos the spacing is regular with an intercolumniation of 2.45m. Thus far it is not clear what the intercolumniation was on the east stylobate. If the spacing on the west stylobate was at one time regular, the intercolumniation would have been greater than 2.45m.

Possibly the building stood already before the earthquake of 76/77. If so, it is more than likely that the building was damaged and that some of the columns fell to the ground. The present arrangement of rooms behind the west portico may well date from the period of re-construction (76-102 A.D) that followed when a respacing of the columns ^{may} would have been made to conform to a new plan. Supporting evidence for a period of re-construction is provided by the walls dividing rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4, ~~in~~ that none of these are bounded into the west wall of the building. The purpose of the ^{irregular} spacing was, clearly enough, to avoid having any column opposite the entrance to room 2. This room, accordingly, is the keystone to the new design, and the question immediately suggests itself: Could this room too, like the cella of the temple, have been dedicated to Apollo Caesar?

The Southeast Building stood with a few later minor alterations until destroyed by the earthquakes of the 4th century.

From the debris over the west rooms of the building came two heads in white marble, ^{both of excellent workmanship} belonging probably to the imperial era. (fig. 198). They may well have belonged to statues that once stood on the pedestal of room 2. They are of very respectable workmanship, and

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and it is hoped that in another season some more pieces may be found.

Propylon

Excavations were resumed on the site of the Sanctuary on the 28th of last April and continued until the end of June. During these eight weeks most of the fallen debris was removed from the north end of Street 1; debris were removed from the floors of a building at the western limits of the Sanctuary revealing a plan of a Προπύλον or gateway with the course to the east of it leading to Temple A stairway; and the remains of a building now known as the West Building, flanking Temple A stairway on the west side was excavated (plan, fig.) Also further excavations under the floor levels of the South Building (Plan fig.) for a better understanding of this building were undertaken. This building we'll be dealt with in another article.

Temple B as a result of the clearing at the north end of Street 1 is now much clearer to view from the South (Fig.). The larger blocks fallen from the flanking walls were replaced on these walls as near in situ as possible and add much to the impressions of this end of the site

The propylon or gateway consists of an outer open porch leading into an unroofed inner court through a cross wall pierced by a large doorway. Two columns projecting from the cross wall stood in the porch and the bases on which these stood were found in situ (fig.) One of the doric capitals of a late type with a section of the fluted drum lies on the floor ^{bed} near by. The court leads down a flight of three steps to the street at the foot of Temple A stairway.

The cross wall is thicker than the ~~other~~ other, it is faced with ashlar and the core? is filled in with rubble and clay mortar. The north wall of the porch is of rubble and the preserved course of the north wall of the court mainly of ashlar; these are pierced by two doors that lead into the W. Building. The south wall of the court is of rubble; and of the porch, mainly of ashlar. They are all solidly founded on the rock never far below the floor level and were

covered as were the columns with a revetement of lime plaster; the softness of the stone made thus essential.

The doorway leading from the porch to the court below was a large one the threshold block measuring 2.10 m. in length. It has a pivot hole at each end for the double folding doors that opened into the court; these occur at the inner corner of the rebate cut in the block to receive the doors when closed. Stone jambs similarly cut to receive the doors, framed the pivots holes in alternating course of orthostates and ~~transverse~~-tie blocks. The south Building affords many samples this type of doorway (Fig. .) A step was inserted behind the doors at a later period and the floor of the porch was raised. The two bases for columns belong to this later period.

West Building.

The W. Building (Plan F.) consists of seven rooms, 3 on the south and four on the north side. It opens on to the propylon on the south side through door leading from Room 1 and 3 (fig.) and flanks Temple A stairway on the east. A door may have led from R. 1 on to the stairway.

All the walls were found on the rock. The better ones are made up at least in their courses of large ashlar over a meter in length and 0.50 m. in height as in the north and south walls of R. 1 and 2 and the wall dividing R. 2 and 6 from R. 3 and 5. Their thickness is on the average a little over 50 cm. and they are preserved to a height ranging from 0.50 m. to go in the south wall and from 100 to 130 cm. ~~the~~ in the north over the floors. The slope of the hill runs north south and this accounts for the better preservation of the north wall. It is possible that the walls in the unexcavated area to the north of this wall form a part of the W. Building. A trial pit sunk here indicates that if this is so, that part of the building

had no basement, it would have access from the excavated area we are now dealing with only from an upper floor.

Other walls with the exceptions of the central wall dividing rooms 1, 2 and 3 from R. 4, 5, 6, 7 are of very rough masonry, the central wall dividing Rooms 1 and 2 from Rooms 6 and 7 has two lower courses containing many large rectangular blocks similar to those in the better walls but their interstices are rather wide and they are filled in with rubble; the western extension of the central wall is of rough masonry.

A stylobate of large rectangular blocks divides Room 6 from Room 7; on this stylobate stand three columns drums in situ; one slightly bonded into the south wall of the room a second near the center and the third near the north wall. The space between this column and the wall is walled in with rough masonry.

The fine wall dividing Rooms 2 and 6 from Rooms 3 and 5, the solid south wall and the wall flanking the temple stairway antedates ~~xxxx~~ the other which jut up against them and at their intersections; it is ~~is~~ likely they belonged at one time to an earlier building. Whatever mortar was used is not apparent but very probably it was of clay to which some lime was added.

Even the best walls received a coating of lime plaster of which many samples have been found the nature of the soft lime stone used ~~xxxxx~~ being non resistant to exposure. In the central wall there are many large fully weathered ashlar of ~~xxxxxx~~ this soft limestone second hand material doubtless taken from elsewhere, and it and much patching with stone chips and pieces of broken tiles was necessary before an even surface could be had to receive the plaster revetment.

The doorways were rather small some being no wider than and the larger ones not more than . The south door of Room 1 has a well preserved threshold block in situ of the same type as the large propylon doorway. If it had proper jambs they would have been of well dressed blocks of stone of which some examples were found among the debris like those that went with similar thresholds in the South Building. Such a jamb serves as a threshold in the south doorway of Room 3, and in the door between rooms 5 and 6 there is a jamb of this type in situ but it is a block that served once elsewhere as a cornice and has been recut for its use here. No other examples of such threshold or jambs occur in situ but it is possible that the doorway leading from Room 7 to Temple A stairway being a larger and also an exterior one, was of a similar type and we may have one of the jambs and a conical jamb head among the debris found nearby.

The interior doors seem to be as might be expected somewhat more simple. In the door between rooms 3 and 4 an ordinary rectangular ashlar in the foundation wall serves as a threshold ~~the~~; this has a pivot hole one end which indicates the upright blocks in the adjacent wall served for the jambs. The doorway between rooms 4 and 5 though the largest in the building has no proper threshold block but ashlars, here two served in its stead. There is no pivot hole so the door jamb serving on hinges; the large uprights framing the doorway are so badly ~~worn and so weathered~~ weathered that they offer no clue. These may have had a proper rebate to receive a door matching that of a fallen tie piece found nearby that may belong to them. The doorway between rooms 1 and 2 has no threshold and is so small as to render ~~a~~ doubt to its having had a door.

level under the fallen clay being rather too far below the threshold to have been convenient as the floor level it is more apt to have been the foundation for the paved floor. A piece of such paving occurs in a corner of room 6 flush with the threshold and lying under the clay. What probably happened here is what is known to have happened in the South Building; the paving was removed before the upper floor or roof fell in.

Now the absence of any find under the fallen clay or on any of the floors where preserved that can be dated as yet with any certainty later than the time of Constantine II suggest these rooms were not occupied long after the Constantine era. Many coins of this era were found on the floors associated with the same style of pottery as was found on the floor of a Roman house on the bluff of Kourion (). In this house the coin of Constantius second was found directly on the floor not far from two **similar** skeletons of the victims caught in an earthquake that brought down the house. That none returned here to retrieve and bury the dead, testifies to the magnitude extent of this earthquake and explains the catastrophe that overtook the Sanctuary of Apollo at the same time. Two **lamps** on the floor near the skeletons and one unused lamp in splendid condition on the forearm of one of the victims being all of the same type (Browneer 28) as three lamps found under the fallen room clay in room 5 of the West Building.