

THE SANCTUARY OF APOLLO HYLATES

A provisional Guide

Introduction

The expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum began excavations at Curium (Kourion) in 1934 and has continued work intermittently with a break during the war on various sites in and round about the site of the ancient city. The sanctuary of Apollo Hylates (Apollo of the Woodlands) is grandly situated in Episkopi Forest about two miles west of the ancient city behind a series of towering white cliffs on Episkopi Bay. It was from one of these, the ancient geographer Strabo informs us, writing in the time of Augustus, that those who touched the altar of the god were flung into the sea. Traces of walls which may have led from the sanctuary to one of these cliffs, about half a mile to the south, lend considerable interest to this ancient tradition. Aelian (170-235 A.D.) writes that the country round about Apollo's famous precinct was a reserve for deer, and this statement finds support in a number of bronzes and coins from recent excavations. The coin type bears on the obverse the head of Apollo, and on the reverse, a deer with sucking young. Such a type is listed in the British Museum Catalogue of coins as being of unknown origin. It would seem now that they came from Curium. Our coins of this type belong to the 4th century B.C.

The earliest dedications to Apollo date to the 8th century B.C. It is probable that the sanctuary then consisted simply of an altar and a precinct wall. As time went on it grew in size and importance, and buildings were constructed within a somewhat enlarged enclosure. During the course of the centuries it was destroyed from time to time by earthquake with the result that it is only the sanctuary

in the Roman period which is known to us. The earthquake of 76-77 A.D. which, according to literary evidence, destroyed the cities of Paphos and Salamis, was probably the one which also destroyed our sanctuary at this time. Most of the remains of buildings date from the reconstruction of the sanctuary which followed in the second century under the Flavians and Antonines. Finally two earthquakes in the middle of ^{the} fourth century A.D. destroyed the sanctuary when the site was abandoned, and the ruins became a quarry for building elsewhere until little remained above ground.

There were two main entrances. The one led through the West Propylon, or Paphos Gate (fig. 1) which brought one into a large paved square between the Northwest and the South Buildings. The other and more important of the two led from the direction of the ancient city between the Baths and the Southeast Building through the Curium Gate at the east end of the paved square.

One enters the fence gate opposite the modern guard house which is constructed on foundation wall at the southeast corner of the South Building. Probably the most convenient way to visit the site is to turn right on entering and to walk down to the Southeast Building.

The Southeast Building

This building measures approximately 125 by 88 ft. It is built around a large rectangular unroofed court with porticoes on all four sides. Square piers, each with engaged half columns in the Doric order, stood at the four corners, and a colonnade ran between the piers. The restored northwest pier is preserved to its full height of 11, 1/3 ft. In antiquity one entered the building through a

porch on the north side. A large doorway leads into the north portico. Access to the rooms of the building was through the west, south and east porticoes. The east walls of rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4 are in part restored from material found in the immediate vicinity. Room 2 had a window on either side of the doorway. These later were turned into niches. The statue in the one south of the doorway is a copy of the original which was found in it when it still lay on the ground within the fallen wall before restoration. The statue represents a youth, possibly Apollo himself, in the act of casting a stone. At the far end of the room there is a pedestal on which may have stood important dedications to the presiding deity. Later a continuous stone bench was added along the side walls. Two fine female heads in marble from this room may have belonged to statues on the pedestal.

Room 1 to the south has also a continuous stone bench running round three sides of the room, a popular feature which we shall see again in the South Building. Room 3 originally extended as far as the north wall of the Southeast Building and with rooms 1 and 2 once belonged to an earlier building. This earlier building was constructed, very probably, during the first century A.D. and was destroyed, it is believed, by the earthquake of 76-77 A.D. During the period of re-construction which followed, rooms 1, 2 and 3 were incorporated with some modifications into the enlarged Southeast Building. The stairway leading from the north portico to the portico of the South Building was built probably under the Antonines in the second century. Rooms facing the south and east porticoes are in a poorer state of preservation. Those on the south portico are small and their floors

is a statue
statue more
likely
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3

Probably as
early as the
room

nuclear

were raised above the level of the portico floor. The large rooms on the east portico had a built-in stone bench at their far ends.

The plan of the Southeast Building resembles that of three types of building popular in antiquity; the agora, or market place; the guild hall; and the palaestra, or small gymnasium. The court of the palaestra was used for boxing and wrestling matches and other sports which did not require much space. The statue in the niche would suggest that our building is a palaestra and that some kind of ball game was played in the court. The large stone vessel in the northwest corner was for storing water. It was fed by a lead pipe, and there is a drain beneath it. This would have catered conveniently to the needs of the young contestants. Moreover, in rooms 1, 9 and 10 we may have the roomy recesses and seats where philosophers and rhetoricians may sit and converse and without which, the Roman writer Vitruvius tells us, no palaestra is complete. Conveniently near, too, for the contestants after exercise were the Baths across the way north of the paved eastern approach to the sanctuary.

The walls and columns of the Southeast Building, as of other buildings on the site, once had a coating of lime plaster. The poor weathering quality of the stone made this essential. Much of the plaster was painted, the most popular design being that of panels with borders in red, blue and green. The building had a roof in terracotta tiles samples of which can be seen where they have been stacked in the court.

The South Building.

One can enter the South Building by climbing the stairway at the north end of the west portico. This stairway passed under

primary masonry

to the SE Bldg

an arch. The voussoirs of this arch are stored in the immediate vicinity. The stairway leads up to the portico of the South Building. Or one can leave the Southeast Building through the north porch passing over the great threshold block in the north wall. The north porch faces the main approach to the sanctuary. This was at one time paved, and steps brought one up through the Curium Gate, of which only the foundations remain, to the large square north of the South Building. Bits of the stepped pavement are still extant north of the Southeast Building.

The South Building consists of five rooms, identical in size and plan, separated by four long narrow passages. Access to all five rooms was through the north portico. This was supported on Doric columns composed of unfluted stone drums like those of the Southeast Building. A section of the north wall of the building was found in the portico flat on its face where it had fallen after an earthquake. During the course of reconstructing the wall stone by stone the excavators were fortunate enough to find the building inscription in situ. A copy of this has been set up in the wall. It tells us that the Emperor Trajan in 101 A.D. constructed in honour of Apollo Caesar and Apollo Hylates the last two exedrae (nos. 4 and 5) and that his governor, Justus Cocceius Lepidus, was in charge of the work and dedicated the building.

The central room, or exedra, has been in part restored in ancient stone to facilitate an understanding of the building. Each exedra has a  shaped platform around the walls with the open side of the  facing the doorway. A colonnade of Doric columns stood on the edge of the platform, six on each side and one at the end.

and a single block from the facade with best of an inscription honouring the Emperor Trajan

after: rather than during?

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There is a small doorway on either side of the main doorway. These brought one to the platform. Each exedra, with the exception of exedra 1 (counting from east to west), communicated with one of the long passages, always the one to the east of it, through a small doorway at the north end of the east wall, between the east doorway leading from the portico and the three steps opposite which brought one up to the top of the platform. One could reach the west arm of the platform by a similar stairway. In exedra 3 the east stairway has been in part restored as well as the bench which ran between the plinths on which the columns stood. The stairway leading to the west arm of the platform in exedra 3 has undergone some modification in the original plan. The 5th column from the door on the west stylobate belongs where it now stands. It was found fallen in the center of the room. The 1st column came from exedra 4 and stood once, probably, on the east stylobate of this exedra at the north end. Drums belonging to other columns have been placed at the approximate points on the stylobates where columns once stood. Some of these, as those near the southwest corner, belonged higher up in the column. Holes will be noticed on the north and south face of column 4 (counting from north to south) and on the south face of column 1 of the west stylobate. These were for bars which carried some kind of temporary material to screen off, as occasion might demand, the platform from the center of the room.

The north arm of the platform in exedra 3 and the south ends of the east and west arms are restored in re-enforced concrete at the approximate level of the ancient floor. This restoration serves now also as a roof for a store room below, built within the

foundation of the ancient building. (One can enter) the store room is

[Reader not invited to enter]

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and? The room
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removal of the filling (of earth & stones)
between foundation
walls.*

is entered

through a door in the south wall. The southeast corner of exedra 1 is also partly restored. The ancient floor of the platforms was in lime concrete, and traces of this appear on some of the coping blocks.

In exedra 5 the excavators found the plinths for columns 1 and 2 (those nearest the entrance) on the west stylobate in situ as well as the coping blocks between the two plinths. These served as a basis for the restoration of exedra 3. In exedra 5 we see interesting remains of a building which stood before the erection of the building of 101 A.D. The paved floor of the later building is not extant. We may see the remains of an early floor between the west stylobate and the west wall of exedra 5. We have ^{1/5} the entire width near the south end but only bits of it along the stylobate's foundation elsewhere.

The South Building had a tiled roof. The colonnades of the five exedrae may have supported a timber clearstory. In that case there would have been, almost certainly, a gabled roof over the center of each exedra. The roof over the platform probably sloped down from the colonnades. It is not certain whether the four long passages between the exedrae were ~~roofed~~. Possibly alleys would be a better name for them.

'north' unnecessary perhaps mis-
leading. The building had only the
one portico

The north portico was paved. The columns, undoubtedly also in the Doric style, carried a tiled roof which probably sloped down from the top of the north wall. Some of these have been set up on the restored part of the stylobate opposite exedrae 2 and 3.

Remains of walls belonging to an earlier period can be seen in the portico. These belonged to earlier buildings. The semi-circular steps at the west end were constructed over the floor

Tautology

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but the columns were set in their ancient positions

7
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So not certain

Butler states
how many columns
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of an earlier building which was destroyed, almost certainly, by earthquake. The only recorded earthquake in the period immediately preceeding the completion of the South Building is that of 76-77 A.D., which was probably the occasion for the rebuilding program which followed and which terminated in 114 A.D., when, according to a valuable inscription found in the portico, that part of the pavement leading to the Paphos Gate was constructed. This, undoubtedly, refers to the paved square north of the South Building which leads to the Paphos Gate (fig. 1).

The purpose of the South Building is unknown. If the word prytaneium, or senate house, which occurs on the fragment of a stone inscription from one of the rooms, refers to this building, it would have been an administrative building. It is also possible, and probably much more likely, that the five exedrae served as hostels for important delegations to the sanctuary, and perhaps each one of the principal Cypriote cities had its own exedra for this purpose. Whether originally constructed, however, as offices or hostels, it is very likely that these rooms housed some of the more important dedications to Apollo and served various purposes as occasion might demand.

West Propylon or Gateway.

The paved square north of the South Building was completed, as we have seen, in 114 A.D. It led, our inscription tells us (see above), to the Paphos Gate (fig. 1). Presumably the Paphos road was not far from the gate. Only pedestrians were admitted. One entered from the west through a roofed porch, carried on two Doric columns, and then passed through a doorway to an unroofed court. This gateway has at least two periods. We can see the early plinths for the two columns below the later ones. A new floor was laid over

the early one, the two upper plinths were added, and a step was placed in the doorway to accomodate the new floor level.

The Northwest Building

The traditional Apollo of the sanctuary was Apollo Hylates (Apollo of the Woodlands). We have his temple at the end of a paved street leading from the square. Prior to the discovery of our inscription we had no knowledge of an Apollo Caesar (see above p. 5). We may have in the North-west building another larger temple of Apollo. If it is a temple, it has two naves instead of the usual one. These communicate at the north end. It is possible that as a result of an imperial grant-in-aid for the restoration of the sanctuary after its destruction by earthquake, the people in gratitude decided to establish a cult of Apollo Caesar, and when they rebuilt the main temple of Apollo they enlarged it by adding a second nave on the west side. The east nave then would have been dedicated to Apollo Hylates, and the west, to Apollo Caesar. It is also very possible, however, that this building is not a temple at all but simply a pair of communicating exedrae much like those of the South Building.

The rooms north of the Paphos Gate and west of the Northwest Building belong to the West Building. This has been only partly excavated, and the purpose of the rooms remains obscure.

Water Works

This might be a good time to say something about the ancient water supply of the sanctuary. The rain water from the South Building was carried by means of a terracotta pipe to Cistern 1 where it was stored. A vertical section of pipe was found in situ on the west

face of the west wall near the northwest corner of the building. It entered a stone box near the ground. A horizontal line, also fitted to the same stone box, brought the water to the cistern. These pipes have been re-buried for protection.

Cistern 2 probably stored water from the roof of the Northwest Building. An auxiliary small cistern lies just south of it. One can see two stones projecting from the inner face of the south wall of the main cistern. These were steps for the man who went down to clean it. A vertical pipe line in the south wall served as an overflow. The water passed through this pipe into a stone box immediately to the south of the cistern (plan, fig. 1). From here one pipe line brought the water probably to Cistern 3, and another to the Apollo Baths. In the northwest corner of Cistern 2, near the top, there is a trace of a pipe line which brought spring water to the cistern from springs in the vicinity of the village of Sotira about two miles to the north. This pipe line was laid, probably, after the earthquake of 76-77 A.D. At about this time Cistern 3 discontinued from use. Possibly it was damaged by the earthquake and in view of the availability of spring water was not repaired. This cistern, which one will find with help of the general plan (fig. 1) near the east end of the large square, has the shape of a large pithos, or storage jar. There is a setting pit at the bottom.

Most of the pavement of the square has disappeared. The visitor will note small trenches here and there over the area it occupied. These are to show the drains which led the dirty rain water from the square to the lower ground beyond the eastern limits of the

site. These drains originate near Cistern 1. They look as though they were to bring water into the cistern but this, of course, was not the case. The drain of Street 1 runs into the main square drain south of the south end of the Street. The pipe which appears to have brought clean water from cistern 2 to cistern 3 passed through the drain over a supporting slab which is still extant. A stretch of the pipe line can still be seen just south of the Votive pit.

The Votive Deposits

The Votive pit is to our right as we enter street 1 from the square. It was usual in antiquity for a visitor to the sanctuary to make a gift to the god, possibly a juglet, but more often than not a small terracotta figurine. In the course of time the quantity of these must have presented a considerable storage problem to the priests of Apollo. Probably soon after the earthquake of 76-77 A.D. it was decided to dig a pit, line it with a rubble wall, and pile up inside a portion of the many votive offerings which had accumulated over a period of some 600 years. The innumerable objects from this pit date from the 5th century B.C. to the end of the 1st century A.D.

A more widely scattered votive deposit was found in the Archaic Precinct (fig. 1). The objects found there date from the 8th to the 5th century B.C. From both deposits the greater quantity of objects by far were figurines. As a result of the great number we now have, it has been possible to trace the history of terracotta figurine making from one workshop over a period of 1000 years.

Street 1

Street 1, like the square was, of course, only for pedestrians. Passing up the street we see on our right an elaborate building

complex. The last room on the right seems to have served as a vestibule to the house of some important official or priest of the sanctuary. This room, or vestibule, leads to an unroofed enclosed court. The house with its north porch supported on two columns in antis faces the court. To the east, across a narrow alley, to the east of it is another important house. A section of wall has been restored here with portions of two windows. The holes in the stone frames were for a grille. A door jamb capital (now on one of the lower jamb blocks) and the cornice block which stood over the entrance (now in the alley opposite the doorway) are similar in style to corresponding blocks from the South Building. We have some evidence to assume, therefore, that this building complex dates to the same period of reconstruction after the earthquake of 76-77 A.D. As we continue up the street we have on our left a floor consisting of re-used marble tiles, while opposite, on our left, is the Archaic Precinct. At the end of the street we come to the stairway to a small temple.

The temple of Apollo Hylates

This building has two distinct periods. The earlier temple stood before the earthquake of 76-77 A.D. It was probably after the earthquake that the large stairway, a popular feature in the days of the Roman Empire, was added. The original doorway, well below the level of the top of the later stairway, was filled in; and the floor level was raised to accomodate the new stairway. Behind the shallow porch at the head of the stairway, which probably rested on columns, there is the usual pro-naos and naos. An inscribed block of stone found at the top of the stairway bears what is most probably part of the dedicatory inscription of the later temple. It can be restored to read "The City of the Kourions

to Apollo Hylates". The inscription very probably stood in the south wall over the doorway.

The Baths.

At the foot of the stairway we see the terracotta pipe which brought water from Cistern 2 to the Baths. If we trace this pipe line it will bring us to the northwest corner of the building. The stone box which connected the horizontal with the vertical section of pipe to bring the water to the desired height to enter the building is still in situ ~~near~~ the wall.

The only way to enter the Baths (fig. 2) was from the south where the building faced the main entrance to the sanctuary opposite the Southeast Building. The Baths are conveniently described in a recent publication:

The building faces south. One entered through a narrow vestibule (room 1) into a long hall (room 2) paved in mosaic. Immediately to the left is a small chamber (room 3), probably a dressing room; and opposite, two more rooms (room 4, possibly an attendant's room, and room 5, probably another dressing room). The bather would proceed, as we imagine, to one of the dressing rooms and then pass down the hall to a large water basin. He stepped down into this basin and stood on its bright colored mosaic floor probably at least waist deep in cold water; for this was the unheated part of the establishment known as the frigidarium. Or he might pass by the large basin and enter room 6 and have a cold bath there in a small built-in basin also with a mosaic floor. Having completed his cold bath, he would enter room 7, the tepidarium, as the Romans called it. The people of his day were of the opinion that sudden changes in temperature were to be avoided. So, before proceeding from the unheated rooms into that part of the establishment which was heated, the bather passed through a tepid room where he remained for what was considered a suitable interval of time. This room was heated by having hot air pass under a section of the mosaic floor. He then passed into the first hot room (room 8), known as the sudatorium. This room had its marble floor and walls heated sufficiently to allow the bather to perspire freely before going on into the last room (room 9), the caldarium, as it was called. This last room, as will

be seen from the plan, had two bays, one in the south wall, and another at the west end. Judging from examples elsewhere, there would have been built-in basins here occupying the entire space of the two bays. These would have been filled with hot water. After a hot bath the bather would return by the same way he came, remaining for a suitable interval in the tepidarium, before passing into the unheated part of the establishment to his dressing room.

The bath establishment, as we have said, had central heating. A fire was kindled near the east end of the narrow passage leading from room 10 to the chamber under room 9 (fig. 3). The floor of this room, only a part of which has been cleared, was probably rock-hewn; the walls are lined with fire bricks; and the ceiling is composed of terracotta tiles. Both bricks and tiles come from a local factory. The heated air passed from the passage to the chamber under room 9. The purpose of this chamber was to distribute the hot air to heat the rooms above. Such chambers were known as hypocausts. Our bath has three (fig. 3). Their floors, in a fine state of preservation, are composed of terracotta tiles measuring 0.62 m. square. The hypocaust walls are lined with similar tiles. Piers, made up of bricks protected with lime mortar, supported the ceilings. The hot air, and with it the smoke, would pass from hypocaust to hypocaust. In rooms 9 and 8 the hot air and smoke passed through the hollow walls and then on out of the building through flues in the upper part of the walls. In room 7, where there was no hollow panelling, the air passed out through flues originating at the level of the hypocaust ceiling.

The walls of the building have not been preserved to a sufficient height to show how the building was lighted. The windows would have been high and probably had panes of glass to keep the cold out. We may have fragments of these in some flat pieces of glass from the debris. There was a tiled roof.

Judging from the type of architectural molding, the building belongs to a later period than the South or Southeast Buildings. This is further borne out by the pipe line which is made up of a comparatively late type of terracotta pipe. It was laid, probably, not earlier than the end of the second century A.D.

The building appears to have been damaged by earthquakes in the 4th century, the first being probably the recorded one of 332 A.D.

It was this earthquake, very likely, which destroyed the sanctuary as a whole. By this time with the rising tide of Christianity which had become the faith of the Emperor Constantine himself, it was doubtless not possible to find the necessary funds to rebuild Apollo's ancient precinct. Possibly the trustees of the sanctuary sold out to a contractor, or to a number of private people who rebuilt certain parts of the site for their own occupation or use. For example, the occupant of room 4 of the Southeast Building kept an animal there. We can still see the manger. The occupant of the Baths turned the building into a house. He put a window in the west wall of room 9; he took out the hot water tanks which once occupied the two bays; he blocked up the doorway between this room and room 8, between rooms 7 and 8, and between the doorway which once led from room 4 to the back yard. It was probably he, too, who built the wall to the west and south of the building, very likely to serve as a fence to keep in his animals. For this purpose he helped himself to stone blocks from the neighbouring ruins, including column drums which once stood in the porticoes of the Southeast Building. Before many years had elapsed, however, another devastating earthquake brought down his house. This may have been the recorded one of 342. After this second disaster in the 4th century it is not likely that more than a handful of people remained on the site. The ruins became a source of cheap building material until our own time when finally little or nothing remained visible above ground.

The Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Curium (Kourion)
A brief provisional guide to the principle buildings.

The Curium (Kourion) expedition of the university of Pennsylvania Museum under the general direction of Mr. Bert Hodge Hill, Director Emeritus of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, began excavations at Curium on a limited scale in 1934 and has continued work, with a break during the war, intermittently on various sites in and around the ancient city on the bluff of Curium.

The Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates (Apollo of the Woodland) is pleasantly situated in Episkopi forest about 12 miles west of the modern port of Limassol and at about two miles west of ancient Curium in the country outside the city walls (map fig. 1). The sanctuary lies at an altitude of 443 feet behind a series of imposing white cliffs on Episkopi Bay. It was from one of these, the ancient geographer Strabo informs us, writing in the time of Augustus, that those who touched the altar of the god were flung into the sea. Traces of two walls leading from the sanctuary to one of these cliffs, about half a mile to the south, lend support to this tradition. Aelian (170-235 A.D.) writes that the country round about Apollo's famous precinct was a reserve for deer. This statement finds interesting support in a number of coins from recent excavations. The coin type bears on the obverse the head of Apollo, and on the reverse, a deer with suckling foal. Such a type is listed in the British Museum Catalogue of coins as being of unknown origin. It would seem now that they came from Curium. Our coins of this type date to the 4th century B.C.

The Southeast Building

One enters the fence gate (Note) opposite the modern guard house which is constructed within the foundation walls of the southeast corner of the South Building (plan fig. 2). The best way, probably, to visit the site is to turn right on entering and walk down to the Southeast Building (plan fig. 2). This building, measuring 38 X 27 m. is constructed around an interior open court with colonnaded porticoes on all four sides. There were four piers at the four corners with engaged half columns crowned by Doric capitals. The excavators found the northwest pier almost intact where it had fallen after an earthquake in the 4th century A.D. This has been set up where it once stood. Free standing columns, composed of unfluted drums, stood between the four piers. Some of these have been set up on the stylobate. The west, south and east porticoes led to the rooms of the building. Part of the east wall of rooms 1, 2 and 3 was found in the west portico where it had fallen after the destruction of the building. It has been in part restored with portions of two doorways and two windows. Both windows belong to room 2. These at one time were turned into niches. The statue for the one south of the entrance to this room was found in the debris. A copy has been made in plaster and this stands where the stone original once stood in the nich. It is the statue of Apollo in some obscure aspect, of of some local god or hero, in the act of pelting the foe with stones. He carries the stone he is about to cast in his right hand and he bears a reserve of two in his left. Four additional stones were found in the debris. These, possibly, were donated by those who visited the site in antiquity. There is a pedestal at the far end of the room. Later a stone

bench was added on either side. Probably important dedications stood on these and on the pedestal. Two marble heads were recovered from the debris and these may belong to statues that once stood in this room. One is the idealized head of a young goddess or woman; the other, possibly also a goddess, or idealized portrait of a lady of the middle Roman Empire.

Room 1 has a  shaped bench running around the walls. This, as we shall see, ^{is} a very popular plan at Apollonia. The bench probably served here, too, as a place to set up dedications. Rooms 1, 2 and 3 stood before the construction of rooms 4, the stairway to the portico of the South Building north of room 3, and the four porticoes of the Southeast Building. Originally, room 3 was the same size as room 1 and occupied as well the space now taken up by the stairway. This explains the irregular spacing of the columns on the west stylobate. The architect wished to avoid having any column stand in front of the entrance to room 2 and had to space his columns accordingly.

The east and south porticoes give access to rooms in a poorer state of preservation. The smaller ones were possibly shops or store rooms. The eastern limits of the building are only partially excavated. The main entrance was through a porch on the north side. Columns stood on the n.w. and n.e. corners.

The walls and columns of the Southeast Building, as of other buildings in the sanctuary, were covered with lime plaster. The poor weathering quality of the local stone made this essential. Much of the plaster was painted, the most popular design being that of panels with borders in red, blue and green. The building had a roof in terracotta tiles. Samples of these can be seen where they have been piled in stacks in the court. The stone basin in the northwest corner of the court was for water. A cutting in the

north stylobate immediately to the east of the basin was doubtless for the led pipe which fed the basin:

The Southeast Building is earlier than the South Building immediately to the west of it. With the possible exception of rooms 1, 2 and 3 it is very probably later than the recorded earthquake of 76-77 A.D, which appears to have destroyed the greater part of the sanctuary. We shall come to this later. Both the Southeast Building and the Apollo Baths opposite are just without the main precinct wall. Both may be, therefore, secular buildings. The Southeast Building resembles in many respects a market place, or guild hall. The small rooms facing the south and east porticoes have every appearance of being store rooms or shops. If they were so it would bear out this supposition. Rooms 1 and 2 may have been chapels in the form of exedrae dedicated to locally popular divinities.

The South Building.

One can enter the South Building by climbing the stairway at the west end of the north portico. This stairway passed under an arch. The voussoirs of this arch are stored in the immediate vicinity. The stairway leads up to the north portico of the South Building. Or one can leave the Southeast Building through the north porch passing over the great threshold block in the north wall of the building. The north porch faces the main approach to the sanctuary. This was at one time paved, and steps brought one up to the large square north of the South Building. Bits of the stepped pavement are still extant north of the Southeast Building.

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Doric columns composed of unfluted stone drums like those of the Southeast Building. The central room has been in part restored. Part of the north wall of the building was found in the portico flat on its face where it had fallen after an earthquake. During the course of reconstructing the wall stone by stone, the excavators were fortunate enough to find the building inscription in situ. The original is of marble and is now in the store rooms of Curium House at Episkopi. Extant traces of color showed that the letters were painted in alternating lines of blue and red. A copy of the inscription has been set up in the wall. It tells us that the Emperor Trajan in 101 A.D, constructed in honour of Apollo Caesar and Apollo Hylates the last two exedrae and that his governor, Justus Kokkeius Lepidus was in charge of the work and dedicated the building.

The central room, or exedra, has been in part restored in ancient stone to better facilitate an understanding of the building. Each exedra has a  shaped platform around the walls with the open side of the  facing the doorway. A colonnade of Doric columns stood on the edge of the platform, six on a side and one at the end. There is a small doorway on either side of the main doorway. These brought one to the platform. Each exedra, with the exception of exedra 1, appears to have communicated with one corridor, always the one to the east of it, through a small doorway at the north end of the east wall, between the east doorway leading from the portico, and the three steps opposite which brought one up to the top of the platform. One could reach the west arm of the platform by a similar stairway. In exedra 3, the east stairway has been in part restored as well as the coping blocks which ran between the plinths on which the

columns stood. The stairway leading to the west arm of the platform in exedra 3, if such existed, is not extant. There is here, however, the remains of an earlier floor in lime concrete, and a threshold block a step high immediately opposite the west doorway. The 5th column from the door on the west stylobate belongs where it now stands. It was found fallen in the center of the room. The 1st column came from exedra 4 and stood once, probably, on the east stylobate of this exedra at the north end. Drums belonging to other columns have been placed at the approximate points on the stylobates where columns once stood. Some of these, as those near the southwest corner, belonged higher up in the column. Holes will be noticed on the north and south face of column 4 (counting from the north), and on the south face of column 1 of the west stylobate. These were for bars which carried some kind of temporary material to screen off, as occasion demanded, the platform from the center of the room.

The north arm of the platform in exedra 3 and the south ends of the east and west arms are restored in re-enforced concrete at the approximate level of the ancient floor. This restoration serves now also as a roof for a store room below, built within the foundation of the ancient building. One can enter the store room through a door in the south wall. The southeast corner of exedra 1 has been restored in a similar way. The ancient floor of the platform was in lime concrete. Traces of this appear on some of the coping blocks.

In exedra 5, the excavators found the plinths for columns 1 and 2 (those nearest the entrance) on the west stylobate in situ as well as the coping blocks between the two plinths. These served as a basis for the restoration of exedra 3. In exedra 5 we see interesting remains of a building which stood before the

erection of the building of 101 A.D. The paved floor of the later building is not extant. This earlier building may have had rooms with a similar plan: a rectangular space with a  shaped platform. The foundation wall running north-south in the center of exedra 5 would correspond to the east stylobate in the later building. The east wall may be the one which can be seen projecting east of the east wall of exedra 5 of the new building. Some of the blocks appear where they fell, after an earthquake probably, near the south end. When this early building collapsed these blocks were covered by the filling in to bring the east arm of the new platform up to the level of the coping blocks for the new floor (not extant on this side). The west wall has disappeared, but the stone filling against the east face of its foundation wall is still in part extant and can be seen between the west stylobate and the west wall of exedra 5. The south wall is visible where it projects south of the south stylobate. It will be noted that the north wings of the stylobate are founded on the walls of the earlier building. The early floor can be traced along the north face. A restored plan appears in fig. 3.

We may see the remains of an early floor between the west stylobate and the west wall of exedra 5. We have the entire width near the south end but only bits of it along the stylobate's foundation elsewhere. It is clearly later than the early building but earlier than the floor which was at the level of the coping blocks between the column plinths. It corresponds possibly to the early floor in the northwest corner of exedra 3, opposite the west doorway (see above).

The South Building had a tiled roof. The colonnades of the five exedrae may have supported a timber cleastory. In that

event there would have been, almost certainly, a gabled roof over the center of each exedra. The roof over the platform probably sloped down from the colonnades. It is not certain whether the four corridors between the exedrae were roofed. Possibly alleys would be a better name for them.

The north portico was paved. The columns, undoubtedly also in the Doric style, carried a tiled roof which sloped down from the top of the north wall. Some of these have been set up on the restored part of the stylobate opposite exedrae 2 and 3.

Remains of early walls, belonging to an earlier period, can be seen in the portico. These appear to belong to the same early building as the room whose remains we already have noted below the floor level of exedra 5 and the west end of the portico. The circular stairway here was constructed over the floor of this early building. It was a large building apparently somewhat similar to the South Building. It seems almost certain that it was destroyed by earthquake, and probably by the one of 76-77 A.D. which according to allusions in the Sybilline Oracles destroyed in that year the important Cypriot cities of Salamis and Paphos. We suppose that such a disaster was the occasion for the rebuilding program which followed and which terminated possibly in 114 A.D, when, according to a valuable inscription found in the portico, that part of the pavement leading to the Paphos Gate was constructed. This, undoubtedly, refers to the paved square north of the South Building which leads to the West Propylon (plan, fig. 2).

The purpose of the South Building is unknown. A bronze lifting ring attached to a marble slab in the marble floor of a house fronting Street 1 on the west side carries the name of five archons.

The block did not belong originally to this floor. It is possible that it came from the South Building and that each one of the magistrates at one time presided over one of the five exedrae. Whether constructed originally, however, as administrative offices, chapels, treasuries, guild halls, or banqueting halls (improbable in view of the name exedra) it is very likely that these five rooms housed some of the more important dedications to Apollo and served many purposes as occasion might demand.

West Propylon or Gateway.

The paved square north of the South Building was completed as we have seen, in 114 A.D. It led, our inscription tells us (see above), to the Paphos gate which in our plan (fig. 2) bears the name West Propylon, or west gateway. Presumably the Paphos road was not far from the gate. Only pedestrians were admitted. One entered from the west through a roofed porch, carried on two Doric columns, and then passed through a doorway to an unroofed court. This gateway has at least two periods. We can see the early plinths for the two columns below the later ones. The earlier floor at one time was raised; the two upper plinths added, and a step was placed in the doorway to accomodate the new floor level.

Temple A.

The gateway brought one to the foot of Temple A, the main temple (plan fig. 2) which with its stairway measures on its built up platform 42.35 X 15.20 m. It faces south. It lacks a peripteral colonnade, or pteron. Part of the stairway is restored as the visitor will readily perceive. The stairway brings one up to the shallow paved porch. The porch, unfortunately, provides no clue 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 has a central nave with two side aisles which were raised

above the naves behind a continuous colonnade in the Doric order.

Unfluted stone columns stood on a stylobate consisting of a course of plinths over a course of molded orthostates. The aisle floors were level with the top of the stylobate. A central wall, once the west wall of a 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. It will be noticed that the plan resembles a pair of South Building exedrae, the principal differences being (1) that there is no intervening corridor and (2) that the cellas, unlike the exedrae, communicate at one end. The aisles, of course, correspond to the platforms of the exedrae. Very possibly dedications to Apollo stood on the aisles. Bits of the foundation of the floors are still extant.

Each cella has a doorway in the centre of its north wall. The main doorways would have been in the center of the South walls, but no trace of these is extant.

The lower courses of the walls were in solid ashlar masonry. They were covered in lime plaster as were also the columns of the interior colonnades. There was a tiled roof. At a considerably lower level than the floors of the later temples, we have the foundation walls of an earlier building with a somewhat different orientation. These may well belong to a temple which stood before Cyprus became a province of the Roman Empire in 58 B.C. The single temple, which appears to have been its successor, most probably suffered in the earthquake of 76-77 A.D. Its commanding position, size and plan make it almost certain that it was the main temple of Apollo Hylates. After its damage or

destruction it was rebuilt and enlarged as we have seen. The new west cella was, very probably, dedicated to Apollo Caesar whose cult was established before 101 A.D, and the double temple is to be dated, accordingly, to the period A.D. 76-101.

The rooms north of the gateway and west of the temple, belong to the West Building. This has been only partly excavated and the purpose of the rooms remains obscure.

Water Works.

This might be a good time to say something about the ancient water supply of the sanctuary. The rain water from the South Building was carried by means of a terracotta pipe to Cistern 1 where it was stored for use. A verticle section of pipe was found in situ on the west face of the west wall near the northwest corner of the building. It entered a stone box near the ground. A horizontal line, also fitted to the same stone box, brought the water to the cistern. These pipes have been burried for protection.

Cistern 2 probably stored water from the roof of Temple A. An auxiliary small cistern lies just south of it. One can see two stones projecting from the inner face of the south wall of the main cistern. These were steps for the man who went down to clean it. A verticle pipe line in the south wall served as an overflow. The water passed through this pipe into a stone box immediately to the south of the cistern (fig. 2). From here one pipe line brought the water to cistern 3 and another to the Apollo Baths. In the northwest corner of cistern 2, near the top, there is a trace of a pipe line which brought spring water to the cistern from springs in the vicinity of the village of Sotira about two miles to the north. This pipe line was laid, probably, after the earthquake of 76-77. At about this time

Cistern 3 discontinued from use. Possibly it was damaged by the earthquake and in view of the availability of spring water was not repaired. This cistern which one will find with the help of the general plan (fig. 2), near the east end of the large square, is shaped like a large storage vase. It has a settling pit at the bottom. One drew the water out of this cistern and cistern 1 by bucket.

Most of the pavement of the square has disappeared. The visitor will note small trenches here and there over the area it occupied. These are to show the drains which led the dirty rain water from the square to the lower ground beyond the eastern limits of the site. These drains originate near Cistern 1. They look as though they were to bring water into the cistern but this, of course, was not the case. The drain of Street 1 runs into the main square drain south of the south end of the Street. The pipe that brought clean water from cistern 2 to cistern 3 passed through the drain over a supporting slab which is still extant. A stretch of the pipe line can still be seen just south of the Votive Deposit.

The Votive Deposits.

The Votive Deposit is to our right as we enter Street 1 from the square. It was usual in antiquity for a visitor to the sanctuary to make a gift to the god, possibly a juglet but more often than not a small terracotta figurine. In the course of time the quantity of these must have presented a considerable storage problem to the priests of Apollo. Probably soon after the earthquake of 76-77 it was decided to dig a pit, line it with a rubble wall, and pile up inside a portion of the many votive offerings that had accumulated over a period of some 600 years. The innumerable objects from this pit date from the 25th century B.C. to the end

of the 1st century A.D, and are now stored at Curium House at Episkopi.

A more widely scattered votive deposit was found in the Archaic precinct (see general plan). The objects found there date from the 8th to the 5th century B.C. From both deposits the greater quantity of objects by far were figurines. As a result of the great number we now have, it has been possible to trace the history of terracotta figurine making from one workshop over a period of 1000 years.

Street 1.

Street 1 was like the square, of course, only for pedestrians. Passing down the street we see on our right an elaborate building complex. Some of the rooms fronting the street may have been shops. The last room on the right seems to have served as a vestibule to the house, with its north porch and open court, of some important official or priest of the Sanctuary. On the opposite side of the alley is another house. A section of wall has been restored here with portions of two windows. The holes in the stone frames were for a grill. A door jamb capital (now on one of the lower jamb blocks) and the cornice block which stood over the entrance (now in the alley opposite the doorway) are similar in style to corresponding blocks from the South Building. We have some evidence to assume, accordingly, that this building complex dates to the same period of reconstruction after the earthquake of 76-77 A.D. Passing further down the Street we have on our left the remains of a marble floor. It was from this floor that the bronze ring bearing the names of five magistrates came (see above).

Temple B.

Passing further down we come to Temple B. This building has two distinct periods. The earlier temple stood before the earthquake

of 76-77. It was probably after the earthquake that the large stairway, a popular feature in the days of the Roman Empire, was added. The original doorway, well below the level of the top of the later stairway, was filled in; and the floor level was raised to accomodate the new formal entrance. The temple had a shallow porch at the head of the stairway which probably rested on columns. Behind the porch was the usual pro-naos and naos. An inscribed block of stone found at the top of the stairway bears part of the dedicatory inscription of the later temple. It can be restored with reasonable assurance to read "The City of the Kourions to Apollo Hylates." The inscription stood in the south wall, probably over the doorway.

The Baths.

At the foot of the stairway we see the terracotta pipe which brought water from Cistern 2 to the Apollo Baths. If we trace this pipe line it will bring us to the northwest corner of the building. The stone box which connected the horiaontal with the vertical section of pipe to bring the water to the desired height to enter the building is still in situ under the wall. No traces of the pipe line, however, are in the immediate vicinity.

The only way to enter the Baths (plan fig.) was from the south where the building faced the main entrance to the sanctuary opposite the Southeast Building. The Baths are conveniently described in a recent publication:

The building faces outh. One entered through a narrow vestibule (room 1) into a long hall (room 2) paved in mosaic. Immediately to the left is a small chamber (room 3), probably a dressing room; and opposite, two more rooms (room 4, possibly an attendant's room, and room 5, probably another dressing room). The bather would proceed, as we imagine, to one of the two dressing rooms and then pass down the hall to a large water basin. He stepped down into this basin and

stood on its bright-colored mosaic floor, probably at least waist deep in cold water; for this was the unheated part of the establishment known as the frigidarium. Or he might pass by the large basin and enter room 6 and have a cold bath there in a small built-in basin with a mosaic floor. Having completed his cold bath, he would enter room 7, the tepidarium, as the Romans called it. The people of his day were of the opinion that sudden changes in temperature were to be avoided. So, before proceeding from the unheated rooms into that part of the establishment which was heated, the bather passed through a tepid room, where he remained for what was considered a suitable interval of time. This room was heated by having hot air pass under a section of the mosaic floor. He then passed into the first hot room (room 8), known as the sudatorium. This room had its marble floor and walls heated sufficiently to allow the bather to perspire freely before going on into the last room (room 9) the caldarium, as it was called. This last room, as will be seen from the plan, had two bays, one in the south wall, and another at the west end. Judging from parallels elsewhere, there would have been built-in basins here occupying the entire space of the two bays. These would have been filled with hot water. After a hot bath the bather would return by the same way he came, remaining for a suitable interval in the tepidarium, before passing into the unheated part of the establishment to his dressing room.

The bath establishment, as we have said, had central heating. A fire was kindled near the east end of the narrow passage leading from room 10 to the chamber under room 9 (plan, fig.). Room 10 was the stoker's room, known as the praefurnium. The floor of this room, only a part of which has been cleared, was probably rock-hewn throughout. The passage floor is rock-hewn; the walls are lined with fire bricks; and the ceiling is composed of terracotta tiles. Both bricks and tiles come from a local factory. The heated air passed from the passage to the chamber under room 9. The purpose of this chamber was to distribute the hot air to heat the rooms above. Such chambers were known as hypocausts. Our bath has three (plan fig.). Their floors, in a fine state of preservation, are composed of terracotta tiles measuring 62 cm. square. The hypocaust walls are lined with similar tiles. Piers made up of fire bricks protected with lime mortar, supported the ceilings. The hot air, and with it the smoke, would pass from hypocaust to hypocaust. In rooms 9 and 8 the hot air and smoke

passed through the hollow walls and then on out of the building through flues in the upper part of the walls. In room 7, where there was no hollow panelling, the air passed out through flues originating at the level of the hypocaust ceiling.

The walls of the building have not been preserved to a sufficient height to show how the building was lighted. The windows would have been high and had probably pains of glass to keep the cold out. We may have fragments of these in some flat pieces of glass from the debris. There was a tiled roof.

Judging from the type of architectural molding, the building belongs to a later period than the South or Southeast Buildings. This is further borne out by the pipe line which is made up of a comparatively late type of terracotta pipe. It was laid, probably, not earlier than the end of the second century A.D.

The building appears to have been damaged by an earthquake in the 4th century, probably the recorded one of 332 A.D. It was this earthquake, probably, that destroyed the sanctuary as a whole. By this time with the rising tide of Christianity which had become the faith of the Emperor Constantine himself, it was doubtless not possible to find the necessary funds to rebuild Apollo's ancient precinct. It would appear that the trustees of the sanctuary sold out to a contractor or to a number of private people who rebuilt certain parts of the site for their own occupation or use. For example, the occupant of room 4 of the Southeast Building kept an animal there. We can still see the manger. Later, something happened to the animal, or he sold it, and he used the manger as a place to store terracotta pipes which he had taken from some dismantled pipe line. The occupant of room 3 next door stored roof tiles which he sold possibly to the people in the country round about. The occupant of the Baths turned the

building into a house. He put a window in the west wall of room 9; he took out the hot water tanks which once occupied the two bays; he blocked up the doorway between this room and room 8, between rooms 7 and 8, and between the doorway which once led from room 4 to the back yard. It was probably he, too, who built the wall to the west and south of the building, very likely to serve as a fence to keep his animals in. For this purpose he helped himself to stone blocks from the neighboring ruins, including column drums that once stood in the porticoes of the Southeast Building. Before many years had elapsed, however, another devastating earthquake brought down his house. This may have been the recorded earthquake of 342. After this second disaster in the 4th century it is not likely that more than a handful of people remained on the site. The ruins became a source of cheap building material until our own time when finally little or nothing remained visible above ground.

NOTE

The bobbed wire fence enclosing the area is to keep animals out and to restrict the number of visitors that it is desireable to have visit the site at one time. Groups of 15 are the maximum number that the guard is capable of showing around. It would be appreciated immensely if visitors would resist the natural temptation to pick up or move any objects within the fenced in area. Some of these have been left where they are deliberately; others come to light after heavy rains and may not be noticed for some time to come. They often provide the excavator with valuable information.