The South Building.

General Description.

The South Building with its north portico (plans, fig. 42) measures 57.70 × 17.80 m.. The south wall appears to have served as part of the precinct wall of the sanctuary. One entered through the portico which extends the entire length of the plateia, access from the Southeast Building was via a stairway which brought one up from the north portico of that building to the east end of the South Building portico. A smaller stairway at the west end of the portico leads down from the unexcavated area west of the building and south of the Paphos Gate.

The portico with its paved floor extended beyond the east wall of the building as far as the stairway of the Southeast Building. A row of Doric columns supported the tiled roof. It gave access to five identical non-communicating rooms, or exedrae, separated by four blind alleys. One entered the exedrae from the portico through a large central doorway or through one of the two smaller doorways on either side. Each exedra has a ⊓-shaped platform behind a continuous colonnade in the Doric style (~~Film~~) ~~There were~~ with six columns on a side and three at the end, [Film 159-19, fig. 3] The columns stood on square plinths, and a course of coping blocks ran between them. The floor of the platforms, or aisles, as we may call them, behind these was in lime concrete. The column plinths and coping blocks stood approximately behind the inner face of the stylobate wall to permit that part of the wall which did not support them to serve as a continuous stone bench around the central paved floor. One reached the aisle by two corridors, one on each side of the central door, between the north wall and the north ends of the aisles. Three or four steps here in the stylobate wall opposite the small

doorways brought one up to the aisle. Each ~~room~~ exedra, with the exception of ~~room~~ exedra 1 (counting from east to west), communicated with one alley, always the one to the east of it, through a small doorway at the east end of the corridor. There is no apparent evidence that there was any other way of entering these alleys.

The conjectural restoration of the South Building belongs to another chapter but suffice it to say it is almost certain that the interior colonnade of each ~~room~~ exedra supported a clear story and a gabled room over the center in terracotta roof tiles. Doubtless a tiled roof sloped down from the epistyle of the colonnade to the aisle walls; and a similar roof from the north wall, probably at the same height, to the epistyle of the portico colonnade.

A coat of lime plaster appears to have covered the masonry, including the stone colomns in both the interior and exterior colonnades.

This in brief completes a general description of the building as we know it approximately to have been.

The South Building.

II. The present state of the building.

1. Foundations and walls.

The foundation of the ~~north~~ portico wall consists of rubble with stones averaging from fist to foot in size. Wherever cleared it reaches down to bedrock (plan X, fig.4; sections 1,2 & 3, figs. 5,6 &7). This at 12.50 m. east of the northwest corner is at level -0.67 m; at 21.40 m. west it is at -1.39 m; at 47.00 m. west it is at -1.88 m., and at the northeast corner it attains a depth of -2.40 m. (Foot note 1). The thickness of the foundation at the lower levels averages approximately 1.45 m., but toward the top ~~it does not~~ the average is not more than about 0.76 m. There is no regular face on either side and at the lower level ~~it~~ the foundation looks much as if it had been constructed in a footing trench, although no traces of such have been observed.

From 15.15 m. to 15.70 m. east of the northwest corner of the portico, the ~~north~~ wall crosses the east wall of an earlier building at level -0.26 m. (plan, fig.2). From this wall to the west wall of the South Building it rests on the rubble remains of what appears to have been a group of three benches or platforms. There is a floor in lime concrete to north and south and also between these ~~benches~~ structures. The floor is contignous with bits of wall plaster, also in lime, some of which is still extant on the side of the benches from the level of the floor to a few centimeters above it. From 10.90 m. to 11.68 m. west of the northwest corner the north wall rests directly on the floor at level of -0.36 m. between two benches. This floor has a marked gradient to the south and leads to a drain pipe at . m. south of the wall. From 4.00 m. to 4.82 m. west, however, the floor between the two benches ~~here~~ was ~~cut~~ at a level of -0.46 m. in order to lay the foundation of the north wall.

From 00.00 m. to 0.80 m. west of the northeast corner the ~~north~~ portico wall is founded on the rubble remains of the foundation of an earlier wall which reaches down to bedrock at level -2.40 m. The extant top of the early foundation here is at level -0.66 m. The top of the foundation of the north wall supports the stone thresholds and a course of worked blocks between them. The approximate height of both is a shade over 0.25 m. and their average width of 0.53 m. makes up the thickness of the wall at this level. Immediately to the east of the west threshold block of exedra 3 there is a gap of 1.04 m. which is filled in with rubble. The softness of the calcareons sandstone made perfect jointing impossible, and where pockets occur in the intertices these are filled with chips and small stones. The top of the threshold block of room 4 is the datum line for all levels, and is within a few centimeters at the same level as the other thresholds in the wall.

Not much of the second course remains intact; a little just east of the west door of exedra 5; almost all between the central and east doors of the same room; almost all between the west and central door of exedra 3 and finally two large blocks taking up most of the lineal distance between the east door of exedra 2 and the west door of exedra 1. This course, like the first, appears to have consisted largely of worked blocks, but only three of those extant take up the entire width of the wall. Unlike those of the first course they are unequal in height, which varies between 0.19 m. and 0.50 m. What remained of the rest of the wall was found fallen, although largely still intact, in the portico (film 41, nos. 10-14 & 31; fig. 8). During the restoration of this wall it was possible to learn just how it was constructed. Rough stones, varying from fist to foot in size, with an occasional somewhat larger worked block, composed the two faces of the wall. The backing between the two faces

of each course consisted of chips, rough stones and mud mortar to which doubtless a small quantity of lime was added to bind the whole into a solid mass.

The South Wall. 6

The south wall, wherever ~~examined~~ cleared, is founded on bedrock or on remains of earlier walls similarly founded (sections, figs. 9-16 incl.). The bedrock slopes fairly consistently, being at level -1.48 m. at the southwest corner, and at -3.18 m. at the southeast corner. The foundation course is in rubble much like that of the north wall, without any proper face in either side. The depth varies from 0.89 m. at 13.00 m. east of the southwest corner to -0.37 m. at the southeast corner. The width varies as shown in the sections.

The top of the foundation also slopes downward from west to east, being at -0.82 m. at the southwest corner, and at -2.81 m. at the southeast corner. At 12.82 m. east of the southwest corner it drops 0.23 m. East of this point the first course takes up the difference in these two levels, being here just about 0.23 m. in height. The top of the course at 13.00 m. is at level -0.92 m. (Film 166-5, fig. 17). From 13.00-23.34 m. it increases to -0.45 m. and maintains this height to 25.10 m. where the level is at -0.99 m. The blocks here vary in lenght between 0.40 m. and 1.10 m. Beyond 25.10 m. the blocks in this course are unequal in height and two or sometimes three instead of one make up the height of the course. The inside face being exposed only at one point as far down as the first course between 13.00 m. and 24.70 m. east, it is not possible to say how much the thickness of the course varies, but where examined it has a minimum thickness of 0.79 m. (section p. 3031). The intertices in the south face are irregular, the pockets in these being filled with chips and small stones as may be seen in (Film 166-5, fig. 17).

The blocks in course 1 east of 25.10 m. vary in height between 0.22 m, and 54.00 m; and in length, between 0.47 m. and 1.38 m. (entire course not yet cleared). The height of the course here is composed of two and sometimes more worked blocks. The north face of the extant wall has been exposed from 24.70 m. to 33.70 m. east down to bedrock [Plan Y]. The thickness of the first course here averages about 0.72 m. and is close to this everywhere between these two points. As the inside face was not intended to be visible, the worked blocks occur only in the south face and do not extend through the thickness of the wall.

The top of course 1 at 33.70 m. east is approximately at level -1.05 m. where its height is 0.76 m.; at 43.70 m. it is at level -1.21 m. where its height is 1.20 m. A block in the first course of the east wall of exedra 2 from 45.23 m. to 45.75 m. east extends as far south as the south face of the south wall. The top of it is level with the top of course 1 in the south wall to the west of it, but the block to the east of it drops from level -1.25 m to 1.43 m. Between this block and the next block in the wall, the top of which is at the same level, there is a gap of 0.11 m., reaching down to level -2.22 m. which is filled with chips and small stones but which once may have served to drain water from alley 2 to the area south of the building [elevation 3, fig. 18].

At 49.50 m. east the level is at -1.50 m. where the height of the course is 1.08 m. East of this point the course consists largely of rubble until we approach the southeast corner. The level there is -1.55 m., and the height of the course, 1.26 m. From 53.95 m. east to the southeast corner the top of the course is the extant top of the wall (plan, fig. 2). The thickness of the course where examined east of 33.70 m. ~~(see sections)~~

varies between 0.54 m. and 0.66 m. according to the width of the worked blocks [Sections].

From the southwest corner to 12.80 m. east course 2 rests on the foundation course but east of this pont it rests on what we have designated as course 1. The top of the course slopes fairly uniformily downward from the southwest corner (level -0.58 m.) to 25.13 m. east (original level of top of block -0.71 m.). The course consists here of worked blocks roughly uniform in height but varying in length between 1.55 m. and 0.38 m. At one point, between 20.51 m. east and 21.46 m. east, two blocks instead of one make up the height of the course, the upper one being the longest in the course. The pocket formed by the difference in their respective lenght of 0.53 m. is filled in with small unworked stones. The north face of the wall has been cleared to the foundation course from the southwest corner to the east wall of exedra 5. The blocks in the south face extend through the thickness of the wall between these two points, but as their thickness varies between 0.63 m. and 0.83 m. the north face of the wall, which was not intended to be visible, presents a jagged outline. The intertices on both faces of the wall where cleared are full of pockets, and these are filled in with chips and small stones. The north face has been cleared also at the south end of ~~corridor~~ alley 3, from 22.68 m. to 23.86 m. east (section, fig.).

A gap in the south wall at the end of alley 3 from 23.51 m. to 23.63 m. ~~west~~ east between two blocks in course 1 and in course ~~two~~ 2 immediately above it may have served once to drain water from the floor of ~~corridor~~ alley 3 to the area south of the building (Elevation, fig. 18) It is filled with rubble up to level -

A gap in the south wall at the end of ~~corridor~~ alley 2 fro m

46.49 m. to 56.60 m. from the top of course 1 at level -2.22 to level -1.42 m. is large enough to have served to drain water from the floor of alley 2 to the area south of the building (Elevation fig.).

From 25.13 m. east to 28.80 m the worked blocks are unevenly placed with reference to the faces of the course and donnot project as far south as the south face. The two faces of this course can be seen in the plan (fig. 2) under course 3 above it which here is the topmost extant course. From 28.00 m. east to 45.88 m. east and from 00.00 m. east to the southeast corner course 2 is the topmost extant course as ~~far as the southeast corner.~~ For its character here one is referred to the plan.

The original height of the top of course 3 at the southwest corner was -0.04 m. and at the east end of the extant course (at 28.80 m. east) it was -0.13 m. The three most easterly blocks were found in very poor condition and so were removed in the reconstruction of the wall here. The original height of the course where extant is approximately 0.52 m. throughout.

At the end of alley 4 in the south wall from 11.20 m. to 11.29 east of the southwest corner there is a gap of 0.08 m. between two blocks in course 3. This is filled with rubble but it is large enough to have served to drain water to the area south of the building (elevation fig. ~~19~~ 20).

No remains of any course above course 3 remain <u>in situ</u>. As very few worked blocks occured in the debris in the vicinity, it is very probable that the south wall above course 3 consisted of rough masonry much like that of the north wall (see p.) and the east and west walls of the five exedrae (p.) which at this level consist of rough masonry only.

The East Wall.

The east wall, where ~~examined~~ cleaved, is founded on bedrock [Sections figs ; and] (Diagram, fig. 72). The foundation course is in rubble with stones ranging from fist to foot in size. At 1.00m. north of the south face of the south wall the top of it is at level -2.32; at 10.75m north it is at level -2.36m. At this point the height of the foundation changes abruptly. ~~At 10.78m it is at level -1.85m.~~ Beyond to become -1.85m at 10.78m. north. The difference in height ~~at this point~~ here is equal to the height of the first course ~~in the wall~~ of 0.51m. This course accordingly extends from the southeast corner to 10.75m. north. The top of the foundation course from 12.78m north to the ~~n.e.~~ northeast corner remains at approximately the same level of -1.85m. (see sections).

~~The first course~~ Course 1 consists of large ashlar blocks from 1.08m to 1.40m in length. Their width comprises the width of the wall of approximately 0.49m (55) at this level. The height of the course averages between 0.52m and 0.57m, the top maintaining a level of approximately -1.82m The intertices are often uneven with occasional pockets which are filled in with chips and small stones. This course, as stated above (6), ends at 10.75m north where it is interrupted by the abrupt increase in height in the foundation course.

Course 2, which rests on the foundation course north of 10.78m north is also composed of ashlar blocks which ~~averag~~ range e between 0.85m and 1.44m in length. The width and general character of the course is similar to course one . At 3.00m north, the top of the course is at -1.27m. At 10.75m it is at level -1.25m; and it maintains this level with slight variations to the northeast corner.

Course 3 is likewise composed of ashlar blocks measuring from 0.90m to 1.35m in length. It is not extant from 0.00m to 3.10m north of the s.e.corner. The width and general character of the wall is similar to courses 1 and 2. The top of the course maintains a level of approximately -0.70m throughout.

Course 4 is extant only from 10.50m to 13.68m north, and in part from 14.35m to 16.60m north. It consists of roughly dressed stones measuring from 0.60m to 1.33m in length. The intertices are very uneven, resulting and the pockets being filled in with chips and small stones. Some of the blocks donnot extend through the thickness of the wall, as may be seen in the plan, fig. 2. The top of the course maintains an approximate level of -0.50m. The height of the course, accordingly, averages about 0.20m. It is the topmost extant course in the east wall.

The south end of the wall is not bonded into the south wall but from bedrock to its extant top terminates against its north face. The north end terminates Similarly the north end terminates everywhere against the south face of the north wall, but it extends within the foundation of the north wall. The last ashlar block in course 3 at the north end, moreover, is founded on a stone which forms part of the foundation of the extension of the north wall to the Southeast Building to serve as the back wall of the portico there (Film 167-23).

with the single exception of the most east block in course 3 which rests on the rubble foundation of the north wall but not so for the north or the south face of the wall above the foundation.

The West Wall.

The west wall, wherever cleared, is founded on bedrock (elevation, fig.) except at the north end where it meets a wall which antedates the building of 101 A.D. [See elevation, fig. , plan. fig. 2] and Diagram, fig.] (at 1.60 m. north of the s.w. corner the bedrock is at level -1.36 m; at 8.85 m. north it is at level -0.96 m. ; and at 14.20 m. north it is at level -0.58 m. These levels are taken at the foot of the west face of the wall.) The foundation course consists of rubble and projects on the average about 0.07 m. from the west face of the wall. Wherever cleared between the Southwest corner and 6.58 m. north at which point it terminates under a buttress. On the east inside face it barely projects anywhere beyond the first course in the wall. North of the buttress the first course serves as the foundation course. The top of the foundation at 1.60 m. north of the s.w.corner is at level -1.12 m; and at 6.58 m. it is at level -1.06 m. where it disappears under the buttress (elevation, fig.).

From 3.30 m. to 15.86 m. north of the s.w.corner the first course consists of rubble with an occasional roughly dressed block in the west face of the wall. The top of the first course at 3.30 m. north of the s.w. corner is at level -0.80 m; at 8.85 m. north it is -0.67 m.; at 14.20 m. north it is interrupted by the upper surface of bedrock on which at this point the second course is founded at level -0.58 m. At 15.86 m. north it is at level -0.54 m. where it projects about 0.05 m. west of the course above it and where it serves in fact as the foundation of the wall. It meets here the top of the foundation of another wall at the same level of -0.54 m. (plan, fig. Film) which terminates against the west face of the west wall.

The second course from 3.30 m. to 15.86 m. north, except where interrupted by the south buttress (elevation fig.), is faced on either sides with orthostates measuring from 0.70 m. to 1.28 m. in length, the space between these within the wall being filled with clips and small stones. Their height south of the south buttress is approximately 0.45m. where the top of the course is at level -0.31.m.; and their height between the buttresses is approximately 0.60 m. where the top of the course is at level -0.07 m. The thickness of the wall above the foundation where intact is about 0.72 m. North of the north buttress (elevation fig.) the height of the orthostates of course 2 is approximately 0.56 m. where the top of the course is at level -0.04 m.

The north buttress (elevation fig.) was built up against the face of the first course of the west wall, but is bonded into the wall above this level, a block both in the second and third course having been removed in order to admit the second course of the buttress into the wall. There is, however, a marked irregularity in the construction of the west wall behind the south buttress which suggests the possibility of re-construction! There is an orthostate here which is placed much lower than the line of orthostates on either side of the south buttress. Elsewhere the course of rubble below the lower course of orthostates serves as a leveling course which varies in depth according to the level of bedrock.

rubble as may be observed in fig. .

The foundation course of the south buttress is in rubble; the top of it is approximately at level -0.96 m., being only a few centimeters above bedrock. The first course consists of an orthostate, on the west face, with rough masonry behind which fills in the space between it and the west wall. The second course, composed of orthostates, two on the north and two on the south face, extends from the west face of the buttress to the east face of the west wall, the space between them being filled with rough stones.

The north buttress is built exactly in the same way, but the orthostates that occured at the northeast and southeast corners in the second course are not extant. As course 2 of the buttress was higher than the second course in the wall here it was not necessary to remove any stone from this course in the wall to admit the buttress. into the wall. This is the only notable difference between the two buttresses.

Course 3 consists of plinths which occupy the entire width of the wall. They average, with slight variation, about 0.27 m. in height. South of the south buttress the top of the course is at an approximate level of -0.02m. North of the south buttress it is at the approximate level of plus 0.23 m. This course, as stated above, is interrupted by the buttresses in order to admit their second course into the wall.

Course 4 consists of orthostates and is built like course 2. It is extant in part only from 3.76 m. to 16.00 m. north (see plan, fig. 2). The height of the orthostates south of the south buttress is approximately 0.72 m; north of the buttress their height is about 0.53 m. The top of the course at 4.50 m. north is at level plus 0.74 m; at 12.58 m. north

it is at level plus 0.77 m; and at 15.86 m. north it at level plus 0.84 m. The difference in height between the orthostates north of the buttress to those south of it of approximately 0.20 m. brings the top of the course to a consistant slope without any abrupt change in levels. [Diagram, fig.] This is the topmost extant course in the wall.

It will be observed (elevation fig.) that courses 1 and 2 at the south end of the wall donnot occur and that at this level here we have ~~the wall~~ only rough masonry. At 1.87 m north there is an orthostate running through the thickness of the wall (elevation fig.) and projecting 0 .54 m. east of the east face. It binds the west wall with another wall running east-west, which ante-dates the building of 101 A.D. There is a plinth under it occupying the width of the early wall of 0.71 m. These two blocks are in the face of the west wall and formed the southwest corner of an earlier building. ~~Part~~ It is clear, therefore, that part of the west wall of the South Building, completed in 101 A.D., clearly once served also as the west wall of this earlier building. It met another east-west wall ~~the north wall~~ of the earlier building at 16.00 m. north where course 4 terminates. Between 16.00 m. and 16.52 m. north there is a block in the wall the top of which is at level ~~plus~~ 0.38 m. It is not certain ~~that~~ whether it is part of the northwest corner of a room of the earlier building but it occupies that space, its length being equal to the thickness of the west wall and its width to that of the early ~~north~~ east-west wall which is still extant further to the east in exedra 5 (plan fig. 2). ~~It is curious, however, that the wall beneath this block should be in rough masonry.~~ Only the top of the wall beneath it is visable as it has not been possible to clear ~~it on~~ the west face owing to a pipe line now on the east face, ~~where it~~ for this stands behind the flank of the stairway to the west

platform of exedra 5 which is built up against it. North of this block occurs the extension of the west wall of the earlier building to the northwest corner of the enlarged building of 101 A.D. The wall here is in rubble and its width is only 0.56 m. It is not bonded into the north wall of the later building. The west jamb of a doorway in the north wall rests against its east inside face. This jamb was cut down to level plus 0.40 m. at 0.38 m. above the threshold. Later a rubble revetment thickened the west wall between the block which occupies the northwest corner of the early building and this jamb, making the wall for this lineal distance equal in thickness to the west wall south of this point. A bit of this rubble revetment was found over the hached off top of the jamb. The rubble revetement is founded on the lime concrete floor of the early building at level - 0.28 m, and its extant top is at level plus 0.43 m. Its purpose is not understood unless it was to conceal the south face of the west jamb after the doorway was filled in, as it was, and probably at this time. The lower slip leading up to the west platform of exedra 5 was placed up against the revetement Clearly this happened only after the doorway discontinued from use. After the jamb was cut down the doorway was filled in with rubble. All this very probably coincided with the building of a circular stairway at the west end of the South Building portico up against the east face of the rubble extension of the west wall to the northwest corner of the portico. This extension is founded on bedrock which at the north end is at level -0.19 m. The highest point in the wall here is the top of the south end of a large threshold block which is at level plus 0.77 m. The top of the wall below it is at level plus 0.50 m. The original length of the threshold block was 2.60 m. and extended from the north face

of the ~~north~~ portico wall to 20.40 m. north of the southwest corner. It gave access from the west to the circular stairway which brought one down to the west end of the portico.

~~Date~~

The north end of the wall is (~~not~~) bonded into the north wall of the early building which further east became the stylobate of the South Building. The floor of the earlier building in lime concrete is contiguous with the wall plaster, also in lime, which is still extant on the east inside face of the west wall and the inside face of the north wall (Film) ~~which further east became the stylobate wall of the building of 101 A.D. (see below p. under portico).~~

Take photo

The west wall south of 1.87 m. north is an extension in rough masonry of the earlier wall for the enlarged building of 101 A.D., and its south end is bonded into the south wall.

West wall of Exedra 1.

This wall is very much like the east wall (see above p.). The east face has been cleared down to bedrock from 10.10 m. to 13.10 m. north of the south face of the south wall (Film 167-24-26); and the west face, ~~has been cleared to bedrock~~ from 0.54 m. to 6.50 m. north, and from 15.30 m. to the north wall. (Plan 1, fig. 4)

From the south end to 0.54 m. north the wall is founded on a stratum of hard compact red undesturbed soil at an average level of -2.07 m.. From 0.80 m. to 1.50 m. north it is founded on an earlier wall at level -2.23 m for which see plan (fig. 2). Elsewhere, wherever cleared, it is founded on bedrock. For levels one is referred to the diagram 2 (fig.). The foundation course, which is without any proper face, is in rubble composed of stones averaging about double fist size with an occasional somewhat larger stone.

Course 1 consists of ~~a course of ashlar blocks from 1.30 m north to the north wall~~ from 1.30 m. north to the portico wall blocks work measuring, where cleared, between 1.06 m. and 1.21 m. in length. Their width occupies the thickness of the wall of approximately 0.55 m. From the south wall to 1.30 m. north in this course, and to 1.02 m. north in the course above it the wall consists of rough masonry. This, probably was to fill in the distance which remained to be constructed ~~remaining gap~~ between the south end of the ashlar work of the west wall and the south wall. One of the stones which filled this gap is bonded into the south wall projecting about 0.10 m. south of the line of its north face between two larger blocks in the south wall.

Course 2 from 1.02 m. north to the north wall consists of ashlar blocks measuring, where cleared, from 1.00 m. to 1.72 m. in length. Their width takes up the thickness of the wall.

Course 3 is extant from 1.30 m. north to the north wall. Like one and two it consists of ashlar blocks taking up the thickness of the wall and measuring from 0.47 m. to 1.77 m. in length.

Above course 3 the wall was in rough masonry. Some of this is extant from 6.00 m. to 14.55 m. north where it is preserved to a maximum height of plus 0.35 m. (Film 167 - 28). We have a bit of the fallen rough masonry from 12.95 m. to 15.15 m. north between this wall and the east wall of exedra 2. It is not clear from which wall it fell but as both walls were identical in function ~~character~~ their construction was most probably the same. It consists of rough stones averaging between fist and foot in size with a generous use of mud mortar (Film 167-30).

The wall is not bonded into the north wall but terminates against its south face. It is bonded into the south wall only at the level of courses 1 and 2.

DIAGRAM 1 Fig. 22. Levels of east wall.

Distance north of s.e. corner.	Bedrock	Top of Foundation	Top of course 1.	Top of course 2.	Top of course 3.
1.00 m.	-	-2.32	-1.82	-	-
1.10 m.	-3.43	-	-	-	-
3.00 m.				-1.27	-0.70 m.
8.50 m.	-3.02	-2.36	-	-	-
10.75 m.	-	-	-1.82	-1.25	-
10.78 m.	-	-1.85	-	-	-
12.50 m.	-2.50	-	-	-	-
N.W. corner	-	-1.85	-	-1.25	-0.70 m.

The East wall of exedra 2.

(Plan, Sections,)

This wall (film 167-) is so like the west wall of exedra I that only irregularities and details of possible significance will be noted. For levels one is referred to the diagram (fig) The east face has been cleared to bedrock from the south end to 6.70 m. north and from 15.30 m. to 15.80 m. north, and the west face, from 3.10 m. to 4.55 m. north; and from 11.40 m. to 12.95 m. north.

From o.60 m. to 1.90 m. north and from 4.50 m. to 6.50 m. north the foundation course rest on earlier walls (see plan, fig.). Elsewhere to 6.50 m. north it is founded on a hard compact stratum of undesturbed red soil at a level averaging approximately 0.15 m. above bedrock. Further north, where cleared, it is founded on bedrock. The foundation course is like that of the east and west walls of exedrae 1. Above the foundation there are four courses in ashlar work with blocks measuring from 0.50 m. to 1.83 m. in length. There is a block in course 1 at 3.20 m. north of the south face of the south wall which projects 0.30 m. east of the east face. At 4.75 m. north there is a similar block which projects 0.15 m. east of the east face. Both rest on the foundation course (plan fig.) The courses are extent for their entire length except from 15.30 m. north to the north end. Here the east face of the wall above course 1 is in rubble. These are the only irregularities noted. The wall above course 4 is in rough masonry which is preserved to a height of level 0.29 m. at 14.25 m. north, or about 0.38 m. above the top of course 4 (diagram fig.) At the north end there is a stone threshold in the wall the top of which is at level +0.07 m. (plan fig.) It is in two pieces, one measuring 0.51 m. in width; and the other, the

the one next to the wall, 0.41 m. In that the wall beneath down to course 1 is in rubble, as noted above, there appears to have been some reconstruction here related to the building of the doorway in the wall which very possibly may not belong to the original design. (see below under doorways pp)

The north end of the foundation course on the east face runs under the foundation of the north wall in such a way as to make certain that it was constructed before the masonry of the north wall immediately avove it. The wall above the foundation is not bonded into the north wall but terminates against its south face. At the soth end the foundation terminates against the foundation of the south wall The ashlar block in course 1 at the south end however extends through the thickness of the south wall. Elsewhere the wall terminates against the north face of the south wall

Diagram 2 Fig. . Levels of east wall of exedra 2.

Distance north of s.face of s. wall.	Bed-rock	Top of Foundation	Top of course 1.	Top of course 2.	Top of course 3.	Topof course 4.
s. end	-2.90	-1.77	-	-	-	-
1.30 m.	-	-	-1.44	-1.03	-0.74	-0.16
4.50 m.	-2.50	-1.70	-1.42	-1.00	-0.72	-0.14
12.00 m.	-2.15	-1.66	-1.36	-0.94	-0.64	-0.09
15.00 m.	-1.79	-1.32	-0.93	-	-	-

Highest level in extant wall plus 0.29 m.

Top of threshold block " 0.07 m.

West wall of exedra 2.

This wall, which is like the east wall, has been cleared to bedrock only at 1.20 m. north of the south face of the south wall for an area of about ten square centimeters where it is at level -2.53 m. (Diagram 33 fig.). At the south end and from 2.00 m. to 2.50 m. north the rubble foundation rests on earlier walls (plan fig 2). The wall above the foundation is in ashlar work like that of the east wall (Film 168-3), The ashlar blocks, which extend with irregularities through the thickness of the wall of approximately 0.55 m., measure from 0.83 m to 1.55m. in length. From the south end to 7.30 m. north the wall is in three courses, From 7.30 m. to 13.80 m. north the wall is not cleared below course 3. From 13.80 m. north to 15.30 m. north course 1 serves as the foundation course and projects beyond the west face of the wall. The east face here is not exposed and only course 3 of the west west face. This , which is the top extant course, terminates against the south face of the north wall. At the south end there is some irregularity in the facing of the ashlar blocks so that the one projects a little beyond the other. The first ashlar block in course 1 north of the south wall is at a distance of 0.37 m. from it, and the gap between is filled in with rough masonry which is bonded into the south wall (Film 168-3). The foundation of the west wall is also bonded into the south wall above the south wall's foundation. The end ashlar blocks in courses 2 and 3 of the west also terminate short of the north face of the south wall, as will be preceived in fig. (Film 168-3). Nothing is extant in the west wall above course 3.

Diagram 3, fig. West wall of exedra 2.

Levels of top of

Distance north of s. face of s. wall.	Bed-rock	~~Top of~~ foundation	~~Top of~~ course 1.	~~Top of~~ course 2.	~~Top of~~ course 3.
1.20 m.	-2.53	-1.53	-0.93	-0.51	-0.00 m.
7.20 m.	-	-1.25	-0.95	-0.48	plus0.07 m.
14.50 m.	-	-0.73	-	-0.37	" 0.20 m.
north end	-	-	-	-	" 0.21 m.

East wall of exedra 3.

The west face of this wall, which is like the east and west walls of exedrae 1 and 2, has been cleared to bedrock from the south end to 5.40 m. north of the south face of the south wall (plan X; diagram 3 fig.). Its rubble foundation here reaches down to bedrock, but on the east side at the south end part of its thickness rests on earlier walls (plan fig. 2). The wall above the foundation consists of two courses in ashlar work with the blocks running through the thickness of the wall of approximately 0.55 m. Above course 2 the wall was constructed in rough masonry, but this is not preserved to a height above level -0.04 m. The wall from its foundation to the top of course 2 is nowhere bonded into the south wall but terminates against its north face. The north end has not been cleared to avoid removing floors here. At this end there are the remains of a broken threshold block on the top of the extan t wall which here is at level -0.04 n. The top of the threshold is at level plus 0.17 m.

Diagram 4, fig.

East wall of exedra 3.

Levels of top of

Distance north of s. face of s. wall.	Bed-rock	Foundation	Course 1.	Course 2.
S. end	-2.17	-1.44	-0.93	-0.41 m.
5.40 m.	-2.30	-1.44	-0.93	-0.38 m.
7.20 m.	-	-1.53	-0.91	-0.41 m.
14.50 m.	-	-1.31	-0.90	-0.32

West wall of exedra 3.

The east face of this wall, which is like the east wall, has been cleared down to bedrock from the south end to 7.55 m. north of the south face of the south wall; and the west face, from the south end to 2.25 m. north, and from 12.30 m. to the portico wall (plan X). Elsewhere the wall has been cleared down to level -0.50 m. The rubble foundation, where cleared, reaches down to bedrock (Diagram 5, fig.). There are two courses in ashlar work consisting of blocks measuring from 0.81 m. to 1.44m. in length which extend through the thickness of the wall of 0.55 m. From 12.30 m. north to the portico wall course 1 is founded on bedrock. The wall above course 2 was in rough masonry which is preserved to a maximum height -0.03 m. The last ashlar block at the north end in course 1 is 0.18 m. from the portico wall, the gap between being filled with rough masonry which is bonded into the portico wall. Elsewhere both foundation and extant wall terminates against the inside face of the portico wall and is not bonded into it.

We have one bit of evidence to show that the upper non extant part of the west wall was bonded into the portico wall. This is provided by a stone in the fallen portico wall which projects 0.31 m. south of its south face exactly at that point where it met the west wall of exedra 3. It can now be seen in the restored wall where its top lies at level plus 2.25 m. (Fig. , Film 169-10).

Diagram 5 fig.

West wall of exedra 3.

Levels of top of

Distance north of s. face of s. wall.	Bed-rock	Foundation	Course 1.	Course 2.
1.30 m.	-2.39	-1.60	-1.00	-0.48 m.
8.10 m.	-	-	-	-0.46 m.
12.45 m.	-1.53	-	-0.97	-o.45 m.
N. end	-1.42	-	-0.92	-0.37 m.

East wall of exedra 4.

This wall is like the other east and west walls of exedrae 1,2 and 3. The east face has been cleared down to bedrock from the south end to 7.55 m. north and from 12.30 m. to the portico wall. The west face is not exposed. Elsewhere the wall is not cleared below level -0.50 m. The rubble foundation where examined reaches down to bedrock. From 12.30 m. to the north end the foundation course barely projects beyond the face of the wall. Above the foundation there are two courses in ashlar work with blocks measuring from 1.02 m. to 1.20 m. in length which extend through the thickness of the wall of approximately 0.55 m. Above course 2 the wall was in rough masonry which preserved to a maximum height of level plus 0.34 m. At the north end a threshold block rests on the top of the wall which here is at level plus 0.02 m. The height of the threshold is 0.18 m. This wall is nowhere bonded to either the portico or south wall but terminates against their inside face. At 15.60 m. north, however, there is a stone at the top of the extent wall at level plus 0.29 m. which projects about 0.14 m. west of the west face of the wall into the foundation of a stairway in the east arm of the east stylobate of exedra 4 (See below p. under stylobate walls, and fig , Film 169-4).

Diagram 6

East wall of exedra 4.

Levels of top of

Distance north of s. face of s. wall.	Bed- rock	Foundation	Course 1.	Course 2.
1.30 m.	-2.51	-1.57	-1.06	-0.50 m.
8.10 m.	-	-	-	-0.51 m.
12.45 m.	-1.50	-1.35	-0.90	-0.35 m.
N. end	-1.35	-1.27	-0.76	-0.22 m.

The West wall of Exedra 4.

(Film 168-2, diagram, plan)

This wall, whic is like the east wall has been cleared on its east face to bedrock from 2.90 m. to 6.00 m. north of the south face of the south wall. On the west face it is exposed from 2.30 m. to 7.55 m. north and from 14.00 m. to 14.65 m. north. Elsewhere it has not been cleared below course 2. The rubble foundation where examined reaches down to bedrock (diagram, fig.). Above the foundation there are two courses in ashlar work with blocks, measuring between 0.52 m. and 1.50 m. in length, which extend through the thickness of the wall of approximately 0.55 m. Above course 2 the wall was in rough masonry which is preserved to a maximum heigth of + 0.23. The ashlar block in course 2 at the north end rests on earlier masonry at level - 0.39 m. It is not bonded into the north wall but terminates slightly short of its inside face. In order to lay this orthostate it was necessary to destroy an early wall down to level - 0.39 m. This wall which is in part preserved in exedra 5 was there re-used to serve on the east arm of the east stylobate wall. It was also necessary to cut through an early floor contemporaneous with this early wall, just east of the east face of the orthostate (film 169-11). (See also p. under stylobate walls of exedra 4 and exedra 5) North of this early floor there is a rubble foundation of some structure which was raised to the level of the floor in order to construct the north wall of the building over it and to lay the paved floor, not extant, between the north wall and the west arm of the west stylobate of exedra 4 over the early floor. This rubble remains of an early foundation was also cut through to lay the north end of the west wxedra wall.

Diagram 7

West wall of exedra 4.

Distance north of s. face of s. wall.	Levels of top of Bed-rock	Foundation	Course 1.	Course 2.
2.30 m.	- 1.71 m.	- 1.28 m.	-0.76 m.	- 0.17 m.
7.55	- 1.47	- 1.26	-0.66	- 0.11
14.30	- 1.18	- 1.09	-0.50	+ 0.02
16.72	-	-	-	+ 0.12

16.72 top of early wall under course 2 - 0.39 m.

Highest point extant wall + 0.32 m.

East wall of exedra 5.

This wall (Film 168 -3 & 4) is like the east and west walls of exedra 1, 2, 3, and 4. There is a difference however, in its foundation and it has only single course of ashlar work. The wall has been cleared to bedrock on its east face from 2.30 m. to 7.55 m. and from 14.00 m. to 14.65 m. north of the south face of the south wall, and on the west face from 5.00 m. to 6.20 m. north. Where examined its foundation reaches down to bedrock (diagram fig.). It is in rubble like that of the other exedra walls but the top has a leveling course in roughly worked stones which project irregularly from the east and west face of the wall (Film 168- nos. 3 and 4). Their height varies between 0.12 m. and 0.30 m; and their length, between 0.37 m. and 0.62 m. Over this foundation is a single course in ashlar blocks measuring, with one exception, between 1.15 m. and 1.67 m. in length. They extend through the thickness of the wall of approximately 0.55 m. The exception is an ashlar block measuring 0.13m. in length and 0.50 m. in thickness. (Film 168-3). The wall above this course was in rough masonry which is preserved to a maximum height of +0.41 m. (Film 168-3&4). At the north end the top of the last ashlar block is 0.07 m. lower than the top of the course immediately to the south of it in order to bring the top of the threshold block which it supports to the desired level of +0.09 m. During the construction of the wall at this end the builders cut through a floor in lime concrete which belonged to the building whose west wall later became the west wall of the South Building (see above,p , below p. ; plan fig. ; and Film 168-6 & 7). The builders also removed at this point a wall of this earlier building which was an impedement in their way and which ran from west to east along the south edge of the concrete floor. The lime concrete of the floor is contiguous

East wall of exedra 5 continued.

with that of the wall plaster which is also in the same lime concrete (Film 168-6). There is no doubt, accordingly, that concrete floor and plastered wall are contemporaneous and antidate the construction of the wall under discussion. After the completion of the north end of the wall the earlier wall was built up again against its west face for it was made here to support a stairway, no longer extent, to the east arm of the ⊓ shaped platform of exefra 5.

The foundation and part of the first course of the east wall of exedra 5 is buttressed by another wall which is built up against its west face from 7.45 m. to 16.00 m. north of the south face of the south wall (Plan fig. ; Film 168-4). It is preserved to a maximum height level - 0.05 m at 13.32 m. north where it is re-enforced itself by a buttress which is bonded into it (film 168-5) . Both buttressing wall and buttress consist of rough masonry and reach down everywhere to bedrock.

Diagram 8.

East wall of exedra 5.

Distance north of s. face of s. wall.	Levels of top of Bed-rock	Foundation	Course 1.
2.30 m	- 1.66 m.	- 0.64 m.	- 0.09 m.
7.55	- 1.30	- 0.58	- 0.02
14.30	- 1.10	- 0.48	+ 0.04
n. end	-	- 0.38	

N. end extant top of wall	- 0.05 m.
Top of threshold	+ 0.19 m.
Highest point extant wall	+ 0.41 m.

The stylobate walls

The stylobate walls (plan fig.) are with slight variations all much the same in character in all five exedraw. They are wherever examined in rubble masonry which reaches down to bedrock or to walls of earlier buildings. By far the greater number of stones range between fist and foot in size. The top of the walls approuch an average width of approximately 0.92 m. and the foot of the wall is often not much wider. (sections.)

As one will perceive (plan fig.) the stylobate of each exedra is ⊓ shaped with 2 arms at the north end which extend to the east and west wall of the exera, respectively. It encircles the main central floor of each exedra and separates this floor from the raised ⊓ shaped platform behind it. The central floor was paved. This paving is extant in exedra 1 and 3. That part of the wall which appears above the pavement is faced with orthostates as in exedrae 2 and 3 (plan fig. and sections). Over this course of orthostates. was a course of plinth which is best preserve in the east stylobate of exedra 3.

Stylobate wall of exedra 1.

The east face of this wall have been cleared to level -2.18 m. from the southeast corner of the stylobate to 10.75 m. north of the south face of the south wall. North of this point the wall is founded on an earlier wall at level - 1.96 m. as far as the north wall (Film 168-8). The inside face is cleared to the foundation of the paved floor at level -0.51 m. the floor itself here not being extant. The south face of the arm has been cleared to level -2.18 m. from the southeast corner to a point 3.90 m. west of it. From hereto the southwest corner it has been cleared to level -1.24 m. The west face of the west stylobate wall has been cleared to the same level from the southwest corner to 5.60 m. north of the south face of the south wall of the building. From 10.10 m. to 13.10 m. the west face has been cleared to bedrock at level - 2,39 m. (Section). The wall from bedrock for this lineal distance to level -1.07 m. appears to have been constructed by casting rough stones into a footing trench. Above this level the wall also in rubble but it has a proper face and it is clear that the mason saw the face of the wall that he was building. Wherever examined elsewhere the wall has a fairly consistent face. The stones with few exceptions, range between fist and foot in size and the wall from bedrock to the top of the stylobate maintains a fairly consistent thickness 0.92 m.. At the southeast and southwest corner, the wall is strengthened by a number of roughly worked blocks doubteless to support the columns which stood immediately above on the corners of the stylobate. The east stylobate wall is preserved to a maximum leighth of + 0.26 m. The west stylobate wall however is preserved to the original top of an orthostate at level + 0.34 m. (section, fig.) An interesting feature in this

Stylobate wall of exedra 1 continued.

exedra is that up to the level of the pavement of the central floor both the east and west stylobate wall extends as far as the north wall. The east wall which has been examined on the east face at the north end down to level - 1.50 . is not bonded into the north wall, but was built up against it. It has been possible to examine the north end of the west wall only down to level - 0.69 m. where it is founded on what appears to be the top of an early wall. The west stylobate wall here is not bonded into the north wall but was built up against it. The top of the north end here supports the east end of the paved floor (still extant) between the west arm of the west stylobate and the north wall of the building (plan). At the west end within the wall apposite the small west doorway in the north wall there is a small stairway which brought one up to the west arm of the Π shaped platform. The two lower steps are still extant (film 168-9). The lower one is wedged in between the more westerly of the two facing orthostates at the north end of the platform and the west wall. The east end of the step consists of a block 0.59 m. in length by 0.26 m. in height. As it rests on the wall at approximately 0.03 m. below the level of the paved floor the actually height of the step is not more than 0.23 m. (Film 168-9). The stone between it and the west wall has a height of 0.13 m. The diferences in height is made up by rubble construction beneath it. The alignment of this stone with the larger block is poor and makes one wonder whether this stairway is part of the original design (plan, fig.). The upper step consists of a single block 0.81 m. in length which also rests on rubble to bring its top to the desired level of + 0.26 m. There is no trace of a third step here which would seem to have been necessary to bring one up to the probable level of the floor (see p.). The only preserved top of a facing orthostate is extant in the west stylobate

Stylobate wall of exedra 1 continued.

wall at level 0.39 m. (see below p.) . The course of plinths which these once supported (see under exedrae 3, 4 and 5) is not extant but these would have brought the height of the stylobate wall to at least a level + 0.47 m. As the course of plinths supported the coping blocks for the lime concrete floor of the Π shaped platform it is xxxxx inconceivable that the top step leading to this floor should not be at a higher level than + 0.26 m. If we restore a third step equal in height to that of the average height of the first and second of 0.23 m. the top of this third step would be at level + 0.49 m.(see p.) This is a level well within the range of possibility.

The west stylobate wall where extant at the level of the facing orthostates consist of rough masonry but the stones are on an average somewhat larger than those in the wall below that level and there are occasional large worked blocks in this rubble backing of the visable face of the wall. These, it will be noted, (plan, fig.) occur at fairly regular intervals and it is almost certain that they were placed here to re-enforce that part of the wall which supported the weight of columns which once stood on the stylobate above (see p.)

The north end of the east stylobate wall is preserved to a maximum height of -0.26 m. only, There is not the slightest trace of an east arm at this end such as is found in all the other exedrae but there is evidence that such once may have existed here. The evidence lies in a few rough stones which may have been the remains of the foundati of a step of a stairway such as the one in the west arm (Film 168-10). The stones extend from the east wall 0.81 m. to the west of it which is the length of step 2 in the west stairway and a probable length for

Stylobate wall of exedra 1 continued.

for step 3 (see above) in that stairway. Its average distance from the north wall is 1.36 m. which on the basis of the west stairway is just right for a third step. The top of this construction is at level -0.52 m. Accordingly if it is the foundation of a step, only the lower remains of it are extant. If it is the foundation of part of such a stairway then we should have an east arm of our west stylobate wall to support the Π shaped platform to which such a stairway would have led. If, however, no such a stairway existed then the east platform presumeably extended in this exedra all the way to the north wall. These rough stones are founded on a stratum of earth and small stones not larger than fist size, but such a stairway would not be intended to support very much weight. It could be a curious co-incidence if their construction occured here by mere chance and as we have no real reason to believe that this exedra was different than the others I think we can safely restore here an east arm to our stylobate and a stairway to lead to the north end of the east arm of the platform.

Stylobate walls of exedra 2.

The east face of the east stylobate wall has been cleared to level -2.38 m. from 3.25 m. to 4.60 m. north of the south face of the south wall (Film 168-10). It is founded here on a compact undesturbed stratum of red soil which goes down to bedrock at level -2.48 m. This face has been cleared to bedrock at level -1.64 m. from 11.10 m. to 13.40 m. north (Film 168-11). From bedrock here to level -0.83 m. the wall looks much as if it had been constructed by laying stones in a footing trench. Here it projects 0.17 m. from the face the top of the wall where thickness is 0.92 m. Above this level to the level of the central floor the wall has a proper face, but it projects here also 0.07 m. from the

face of the top of the wall. The south face of the south stylobate wall and the west face of the west stylobate wall have been cleared to bedrock only at the southwest corner where it is at level -2.57 m. (Film 168-15). Below level -0.55 m. here the west face of the wall project 0.10 m. beyond the face of the top of the wall. The inside face of the walls have been cleared to the paved floor where this is extant (Plan, fig. Film 168-) and to the foundation of this floor where not extant at the north end. These walls are like the stylobate walls of exedra 1. Their approximate thickness is also 0.92 m. but the lower part is sometime thicker as noted above. As in exedra 1 the corner is re-enforced with roughly worked blocks somewhat larger than the stones in the rubble construction elsewhere We find in these walls also at the level of the orthostates at regular intervals a number of large rougly worked blocks which were placed immediately under the course of plinths and behind the facing orthostates to support the weight of the column above them (Plan, fig.). As one will see from the plan most of the facing orthostates are extant, but of course of plinths, remains of which we have in exedra 3 and 4, (see below p.) have not been preserved. The original top of the orthostate at the north end of the east stylobate wall is at level + 0.26 m. whereas the original top of the one at the south end is + 0.22 m. The original top of the orthostate in the west arm of the west stylobate at the north end is + 0.29 m. whereas one at the south end is at + 0.21 m.

The orthostates of the east arm are not extant but it is clear where they once stood as can be understood from fig. (Film 168-13&14). One will note the remains of the rubble packing of these which once supported the north end of the east arm of the Π shaped platform Beyond the stairway which lead to it from the paved narrow corridor between it and the small east doorway in the north wall. The top of the upper step is at level + 0.26 m. the same as that of the top of the

second step in the stairway in exedra 1 which leads to the west arm of the platform there. The paved floor at the foot by the stairway opposite the door is at level -0.27 m., or just 0.09 m. lower than that of the floor at the foot of the exe dra 1 stairway. The top of lower step is 0.29 m. above the floor and it occupies the same position relative to the north wall as step 2 in exedra 1. Clearly the lower step in our stairway is step 2 and if we restore step 1 as I think we must, it will lie between the east end of the orthostate which stood once immediately to the west of it and the east wall of the exedra. We must also restore a top step which in this stairway would be step 4 to bring one to the platform at a minimum level here of about +0.40 m. (see above p. and below p.) . The missing orthostates between the north end of the east stylobate and the stairway rested on a hard compact fill of earth and many rough small stones averaging from walnut to fist in size. No trace of a proper wall appears here down to level -0.52 m.

In the west arm of the west stylobate we have one of the facing orthostates (plan fig.). The one between it and the remains of the stairway to the platform is not extant, In its place we have a re-used block which once served as a door jamb. The stairway here is very crude and is not likely to have been the original one (Film 168-16, 17,18) and dates possibly to the time that the door jamb block was put in here to replace the missing orthostate. The extant orthostate block rest on a compact fill of earth chips and small stones. There is no trace of a wall below it down to level -0.41 m. It stand just behind the south edge of the paved floor at level -0.27 m. between it and the north wall. The top of the orthostate is at level +0.29 m. If we add to the level of the top of the orthostate the minimum height of 0.10 m. for the course of plinths which it supported and the minimum thickness of 0.05 m. for the lime concrete floor above this course it

brings the minimum level of the platform here to +0.44 m. The top of the upper step, however, is at level +0.15 m. only, or probably at least 0.29 m. below the top of an original upper step.

The stylobate walls of exedra 3

The south face of the south stylobate wall has been cleared to bed-rock for its entire length. The east face of the east stylobate wall has been cleared from the S.E. corner to 5.40 m. north of the south face of the south wall and from 11.70 m. to 16.00m. north. The west face of the west stylobate wall has been cleared to bedrock from the southwest corner to 7.50 m. north. The inside face of these walls has been cleared to the central paved floor at the foot of the facing orthostates (Film 5 no. 19,24,18)

The stylobate walls where examined are like those of exedrae 1 and 2. (Film 150-26). The maximum projection of the lower wall beyond the face of the upper part of the wall is 0.19 m. and this occurs only at the foot of the wall at the southwest corner. Elsewhere the lower wall below level -1.40 m. does not project more than approximately 0.14 m. beyond the face of the wall above that level where its approximate thickness is 0.92 m. Wherever examined the wall reacheds down to bedrock.

All the facing orthostates are extant and some of the plinths which they supported (Plan, fig. ; Film 4 nos. 17-19 incl; 22. Film 5 Film 145 11,12 and 13.
nos. 18,19 and 24; Film 146-3; Film 150 nos. 18 and 19. Three orthostates encrooch as much 0.02 to 0.03 m. on the paved floor but the rest as preserved rest on the stylobate wall at a level often some centimeters below that of the pavement. There are two plinths on the east stylobate in good condition and in situ. Their west edge coincides horizontally with the line of orthostates below. As the maximum width of the plinths is not greater than 0.60 m. none of them extend so far as the opposite

face of the wall. (Their height varies approximately between and m.) The level of the original top of one in situ on the east stylobate at 13.00 m. north of the south face of the south wall is +0.34 m; and of another in situ at 8.10 m. north is +0.28 m. It would appear accordingly that the stylobate stloped toward the south at the rate of 0.012 m. per meter of lineal distance. The floor pavement at the north east and southeast corner appears to be at its original levels of -0.24 m. and 0.38 m. respectively which is a difference of 0.14 m. in a lineal distance of 13.92 m. making a slope toward the south of approximately 0.01 m. per meter. The east stylobate has been restored accordingly. The pavement in the northwest corner and at 0.78 m. short of the southwest corner appear also to be at their original levels of -0.26 m. and 0.35 m. respectively, which is a difference of 0.09 m. in a lineal distance of 12.50 m. making a slope of 0.007 m. per meter. The west stylobate has been restored at a rate of 0.008 m. per meter. There is a plinth in this stylobate quite in situ whose top surface is well preserved at 13.00 m. north (Film 145 no.11). Its level is at +0.31m or 0.03 m. below the top of the one opposite on the east stylobate (see above) The west stylobate, therefore appers to have been slightly lower than the east one and has been restored accordingly. As the extant plinths are all toward the south end it has not been possible to compute the grade at a higher level.

Only one of the orthostates is extant in the east arm of the east stylobate at the north end (Plan, fig.) but the wall under it, about 0.65 m. in thickness, extends to the east wall of the exedra. This wall was in rubble like the rest of the stylobate walls both behind and below the level of the facing orthostates. Below level -0.62 m. down

to bedrock at level -1.72 m. this east arm of the east stylobate wall is not bonded into the east stylobate wall but the two walls are consistently bonded above that level (Film 154 nos.18,19, Film 155 no.15 and 25.) Two steps of the stairway leading to the platform are extant (plan, fig. and Film 152 nos. 36 & 37). The lower step lies between the east wall and the east end of a missing orthostate. Its north rizer is approximately 0.14 m. behind the north face of the wall. The top of the wall here infront of the step is approximately at the same level as the paved floor still extent, between this wall and the north wall of the building. This level is -0.17 m. The heighth of the lower step is 0.26 m. and of the second step 0.24 m thetop of which brings us to level +0.33 m. If we restore a third step 0.21 m. in heighth it brings us to level +0.54 m. Now the level of the course of plinths at 13.00 m. north is +0.34 m. and the heighth of the coping blocks for the platform behind was approximately o.20 which would bring the top of these blocks to level 0.54 m. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ at 13.00 m. north. If we add 0.034 m. to make alowance for the grade it brings us to level 0.574 m. or 0.034 m. higher than our restored step. Inasmuch as the floor was a little below the top of the coping blocks this may be very close to being right. The rubble foundation of that part of the stairway extending south of the wall reaches down to level -0.19 m. where it is founded on a stratum of compact reddish brown soil (Film 154 nos. 15 & 16)

The top of the course which supports the orthostates between the end of the course of orthostates and the west wall of the exedra serves as a very low first step in a stairway here at level 0 .10 m. or only 0.04 m. above the paved floor. It consists almost entirely of a single block which doen not, however, extend as far as the west wall but stops 0.07 m. short of it. Here there is a roughly cut stone at

the same level which bond this arm, of the west stylobate wall into the west wall. This stone extends up to the north face of the stylobate wall where it meets the paved floor (Film 168) It would seem accordingly that the west arm of the stylobate is as early as the west wall of the exedra and is not a later modification in plan. The second step really the only proper step brings one up to a floor in lime concrete at level plus 0.13 m. or 0.22 m. below the top of the second step in the corresponding east stairway. Lime concrete covers most of the step as well as of the riser and the flashing end of the orthostate. The lime concrete of the floor extends over the west arm of the west stylobate wall as far north as 0.05 m. from the back of the orthostate and as far east as the west face of the main west stylobate wall, some of the floor extending 0.01 to 0.02 m. over the topmost edge of the wall here. The level of the floor is approximately the same wherever extent north of the threshold block. This block stands in a wall which extends from the west wall to the west stylobate wall . Only the top has been cleared and this is in rubble. A lime concrete floor exactly like the one north of this block extends south of it up to a line at 12.80 m. north of the south face of the south wall (see below p. under floors). It extends here also as far east as the west stylobate wall and as far west as the west wall. Its level south of the threshold block is everywhere the same as that of the tread of the threshold block and the floor to the south of it at plus 0.13 m. At a distance of 0.40 m. west of the west face of the west stylobate wall, however, it slopes consistently upward to reach level plus 0.25 m. at the west face of the stylobate wall. This level is 0.08 m. below the extant top of a plinth in situ at 14.50 m. north of the south face of the south wall a plinth which is at its original level of plus 0.33 m. As the course of coping blocks was approximately 0.20 m. in height (see) the floor here would have been 0.28 m. below the top of this course. (Film)

Conclussions.

Clearly the floor to north and south of the threshold block and the intervening wall are contemporanious and date to a later period than that of the construction of the west stylobate wall.

The floor seem much too low for the stylobate; and the stairway, too narrow to have accomodated the threshold block, for all of these to have formed part of a single design. As the lime concrete floor cannot be earlier than the stylobate and stairway which it covers we conclude that it is a later modification of the original plan. The original floor very likely was at approximately that of the west platform. If we take the level of the plinths at 14.50m. north on the west stylobate wall of plus 0.330 m. and add 0.014 m. for the slope of the stylobate and 0.20 m. more for the height of the coping blocks we have a level of 0.544 m. for the top of that course. If the floor was 0.035 m. below that we obtain the level of 0.59 m. This could be reached by adding 2 more stps to our stairway each 0.19 m. heighth.

The stylobate walls of exedra 4.

The west face of the east stylobate wall has been cleared from 8.05 m. to 10.15 m. north of the south face of the south wall down to bedrock at a maximum depth of level -1.85 m. (Film 168 -) The east face of the west stylobate wall has been cleared from 2.40 m. to 5.70 m. north to bedrock at the maximum depth of level -1.98 m.(Film 168 - -7, and from 15.10 to 15.40 m. north where the bedrock is only at level -0.89 m. The north end of the wall here is founded on an earlier wall (plan, fig. Film 168-) These stylobate walls are like those of exedrae 1,2 and 3, and reach down wherever cleared to bedrock,. The thickness of the walls at the level of the orthostates is approximately

0.92 m. but the rubble wall where examined below this level averages some 0.18 m. more. The east face of the west stylobate wall projects just below the orthostates at some points as much as 0.20 m. The extent top of an early wall at the north end of the west stylobate served as a paving block at the foot of an orthostate here at level -0.21 m. (plan, fig. Film 168-28). The orthostates here rest on chips wedged in between them and the top of the early wall. It was not possible for the pavement wherever the stylobate wall projects at this level. Now a good quantity of decomposed lime concrete with blue pebbles up to 0.03 m. in length occur in many places at the level of the bottom of the orthostat where the wall does project. This doubtless was used to fill in the space between the edge of the pavement and the irregular rubble autline of the wall at this level. As will be seen from the diagram the levels of the base of the orthostate vary little except at the north and south ends of the stylobate. At the south end of the east stylobate wall it is as low as -0.47 m. which is 0.05 m. lower than the orthostates in the south wall and in the south end of the west stylobate wall. At the north end it is only -0.21 m. but the top of the orthostate here is approximately at the same level as the top of the course elsewhere except at the south ends of the east and west stylobate walls where it is at plus 0.16 m. and 0.15 m. respectively. The course is preserved to its full height everywehre except in the south stylobate wall where the original top of one block alone is extant at level plus 0.13 m. On the east stylobate seven consecutive blocks of the course of plinth is preserved where as on the east wall there is but one. The level of the top of this course where extent does not ~~vary more than where extent does~~ not vary more than 0.02 m. and accordingly the stylobate here does not appear to have had any slope as it did in exedra 3. The average level

is close to Plus 0.36 m. as compared to an average of plus 0.30 m. in exedra 3, and of a computed average of about 0.29 m. at the north end of the stylobate in exedra 2 (see above p.)

Both orthostates in the east arm of the east stylobate wall at the north end are in part extant, but only the west one is preserved to its original heighth at level plust 0.26 m. It rests on the east stylobate wall, which extends here up to and over the foundation of the north wall without being bonded at a maximum level of - 0.21 m. The top of the wall seved as a foundation for the floor between the east arm of the stylobate wall and the north wall. There is no trace of this floor and it is not certain whether it was paved or not. The first step in the stairway lies between the more easterly of the two orthostates and the west wall of the exedra. It tread at level -0.08 m. probably not much higher than that of the non extant floor. It consists almost entirely of a single block which extend from the orthostate up to 0.09 m. short of the east wall, the remaining space being filled in with small rough stones (Film 169-2). Step 2 is crudily constructed in rubble as will be seen in the photograph and one suspects that this is repair work. The top of step 2 is at level plus 0.19 m. or some 0.17 m. below the top of the course of plinths (see diagram p.)

If we add 0.10 m. to the level of the course of plinth for th e heighth of the course of coping blocks we have level -0.46 m. for the top of that course, and if we assume that the floor was approximately 0.035 m. below that level we have level 0.425 for the floor of the east platform to which the stairay leads. As we shall see the top of the foundation of the floor of the west platform was plus 0.77 m. which allows us about 0.05 m. for the thickness of the floor which may be approximately right for one constructed in lime concrete. To reach that level we should have to restore a third step 0.235 m. in heighth. There is a bit of evidence here that such a step once exsisted although its heighth can

be conjectured only on the basis of probability. There is a stone in the east wall of the exedra at level plus 0.29 m. which projects approximately 0.14 m. west of the west face into what appears to be the foundation for a third step (plat, fig.. ; Film 169-4)

Both orthostates in the west arm of the west stylobate wall at the north end are in situ and preserved to their original height, the top of the course being at level plus 0.32 m. The east one rests on an early floor in lime concrete which extends from a line 0.20 m. south of the north face of the orthostate to the rubble foundation of a wall or pavement 0.30 m. north of it. Whatever once stood on this rubble foundation was dismantled down to the level of the early floor in order to lay the north wall of the South Building and the paved floor, not extant, between it and this west arm of the stylobate (Film 169-5-9 incl. but 9 in particular)As the orthostate was not carefully worked it was necessary to wedge in a good many small chips between it and this early floor which is at level -0.30 m. Although the top of the west orthostate is at the same level as the east one it is 0.07 m. less in heigth. It is founded on a low course of rubble. This rubble was laid over the early floor as far as 0.20 m. south of the north face of the courseof orthostates. Here the lime concrete of the floor curly up to cover an early wall in rough masonry the maximum height of the curl where examined at one point under the orthostate being at about 0.02 m. above the level of the floor. Part of the weight of the course of orthostates rest on this early wall which we shall find again in exedra 5 where it becomes the east arm of the east stylobate wall. In order to construct the west wall of exedra 4 the builders dismantled this early wall and cut through the early floor just west of the stairway (see plan fig.) and the rubble foundation between it and the north wall. The first step of the stairway between the west end of the course of facing orthostates

and the west wall of the exedra also rests on the early floor. Its tread is at level -0.08 m. This step consists mainly of a block which extents from within 0.05 m. of the end of the east orthostate to a point 0.04 m. short of a bit of extant wall plaster on the east face of the west wall. Small chips and stone fill the gap between it and the orthostate block. Similar chips of stone are wedged in between its west end and the plastered west wall, enough of the plaster being extant to show that the west wall had been plasterd before the construction of this lower step, Step 2 is clearly not the original step but represents some later repair work in the stairway. It consists mainly of a srum of a half column set in a rubble foundation with its flat side serving as the tread. It is set back only 0.13 m. behind the rise of step 1 (Film 169 -). This makes that tread of step 1 too narrow to have served as a proper step. The only plausible explanation would seem to be that the floor was still intact when step 2 was constructed and was almost if not at the same level as the top of the block which we have designated as step 1 at level p0.06 m. The top of step 2 is at level plus 0.14 m. We have just to the south of it what appears to be the top of an original step 2 at level plus 0.16 whose riser is 0.40 m. south of the riser of step 1. This would make the original step 1 and 2 here correspond exactly in position with steps 1 and 2 in the west stairway. Immediately behind what we may assume was the original second step we have what appears to have been the foundation for an original third step which extends another0.42 m. south of our original step 2. Beyond this point in this area we have no masonry of any kind. If we restore a step here 0.265 m. in height it brings us to the computed floor level of the east platform of plus 0.425. Now the minimum height possible for the west platform is the topmost extant stone forming the foundation of the floor here which is at level plus 0.37 m. which

allows us a thickness of 0.05 m. for a floor in lime concrete (see below under floors p.).

Exedra 5 stylobate walls

The entire length of the east stylobate wall rests in part on an earlier wall which wherever examined, reaches down to bedrock (see below p. under early walls). The thickness of the wall at the level of the facing orthostates is 0.87 m. or 0.05 m. less than those of exedrae 1-4 incl. Only 0.32 m. measuring from the east face is carried on the earlier wall, the balance of 0.55 m. resting on its own rubble foundation. This where examined from 8.90 m. to 10.10 m. north on the west face (Film 169-) is much like the stylobate walls elsewhere and reaches down to bedrock (Section, p.). The wall below the course of orthostates here projects from the west face of the wall sometimes as much as 0.30 m. (Film 169 -). The course in the early wall on which the stylobate wall in part rests is faced with orthostates on either side the interior of the wall being filled in with chips and small stones. It is only the ashlar blocks in the west face that carries the weight of the later wall (Film 169-12) . At one point however, from 9.15 m. to 9.55 . north the builders found these blocks no longer in situ but enclining considerably toward the east. Consequently they were able to lay only 0.12 m. of the thickness of their wall over it and so were compelled to make their foundation broad at this point (Film 169-). At 15.38 m. north the stylobate wall crosses another early wall. This is in rubble and has a proper face only on the north side. The stylobate wall passes over it at level - 0.38 m, and at 15.90 m. north crosses another wall at level -0.33 m. (plan, fig.). This early wall which is in rough masonry appears to have belonged to the same building whose east wall supports some of the thickness of the east stylobate wall whose south wall

serves as a buttress to the south stylobate wall (see below.p.) and whose west wall coincides with the west wall of the South Building (see below p.) Most of the wall plaster is still preserved on that part of the north face which is still extant. The floor in lime concrete immediately to the north of it at level - 0.32 m. is contiguous with this wall plaster, both being of the same material and having been applied at the same time. This floor extends to within ?in of the north wall of the South Building., where it meets the remains of a rubble construction which was dismantle to the xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx level of the floor in order to construct the north wall over it and lay the pavement not extant which once exsisted here between the east arm of the east stylobate wall and the north wall. The lime concrete of the early floor is contiguous also with remains of the plaster which covered the south face of the dismantled structure which is therefore contemporaneous with the floor and the early wall to the south of it. Early wall, floor, and dismantled structure all extent as far east as the east wall of the exedra where they terminated in the footing trench for the construction of the east wall. The east stylobate wall extends 0.11 m. north of the plastered north face of the early wall. The north end of the facing orthostate in the stylobate wall here was in the north face of the east arm of the stylobate wall. The facing orthostates in this arm are not extant but they would have been placed up against the plastered north face of the early wall. There are no vestiges either of a stairway at the the east end of the arm but the extent top of the early wall here would not have been too high at level to have served as the bottom step of a stairway here.

The course of orthostates in the east stylobate wall has been somewhat disturbed, probably by earthquake, with the result that

many of them are not quite in situ. There are two, however, which appear to be approximately in their original position both being preserved to their full height. The top of one, at 12.80 m. north, is at level plus 0.29 m. and that of the other at 3.25 m. north is at level plus 0.28 m. The course of plinths is in part preserved. One block in situ appears to be preserved to its original height or very near it at 11.65 m. north where it is at level plus 0.36 m.

The south stylobate wall crosses the early wall on which the east stylobate wall is in part founded at m, west of the east end at level -0.22 m. This early wall belongs to the same building whose south wall serves as a buttress to the south face of the south stylobate wall which is built up against it. (Film 169-) This early south wall is preserved to the top of a course of orthostate at a maximum level of -0.34 m. These orthostates stand on either face of the walls the space between being filled in once with chips and small stones. The facing orthostates of the later stylobate wall are not extant but the stylobate wall is preserved up to the height of that course at level -0.21 m. at the east end and at level - 0.25 m. at the west end; and some of the backing which stood in the wall behind the facing orthostates is still extant up to the maximum level of plus 0.05 m. (Film 169-) The thickness of the wall is only 0.78 m. or 0.14 m. less than the stylobate walls of the other exedrae. This thickness is approximately the same wherever the wall have been examined.

The west face of the west stylobate wall has been cleared to bedrock, for 4.20 m. to 1.65 m. from 6.25 m. to 11.60 m. and from 12.85 m. to 15.30m. north of the north face of the south wall(see diagram fig.) The east face has been cleared to bedrock from 8.90 m. to 10.10. m. north (see section p.) The sourse of orthostates is extant the thickness of the wall at this level being 0.87 m.

FOOTNOTES

1. The top of the main threshold block of exedra 4 in the north wall is the datum line for all levels cited in the description of the South Building.

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 two rooms is a long, narrow corridor, 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

(from p.55 VIII .. .collapse of the wall.) Daniel reported finding in addition to the sherds one fragment of a black glaze lamp and two fragments of Roman lamps, one being of Type 27 (O.Broneer, Corinth, Results of Excavation Vol.IV Part II: Terracotta Lamps Cambridge, Mass. 1930, p.90); also various fragments of Roman glass (see below). The sherds listed in the chart represent Daniel's summation, which could not be entierly controlled. To supplement this scanty information Miss Frances F. Jones, of the Princeton Art Museum, has graciously provided the following selective analysis of such Hellenistic and Roman material as could be found among extant sherds. Numbers refer to sherds illustrated on Plate .

1-2 Brown-black glaze; base rings. Hellenistic.
3-4 Grayish biscuit with lime particles, matt gray-black glaze; base rings. Could be Hellenistic of a local variety, but more likely earlier.
5 Red glaze; base ring. Probably Hellenistic bowl, (although glaze resembles that of "Pergamene" ware) since the dribble of glaze on the lower exterior wall is typical of Hellenistic provincial pottery.
6 Red glaze; base ring. Glaze on exterior only, so possibly from jug. Probably Hellenistic, but "Pergamene" ware not impossible.
7 Red glaze; incurved rim of "Hellenistic Pergamene" plate. ~~Cf. H.Goldman, Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus (Princeton 1950) Fig.188~~ Cf. Tarsus I Fig. 188.
8 Red glaze; base ring of "Hellenistic Pergamene" bowl. Cf. Tarsus I Fig. 188.
9 Red glaze; from angle of "Roman Pergamene" plate with horizontal floor and upright rim. Cf. Tarsus I Fig.193.
10 Red glaze; from angle of "Roman Pergamene" bowl with sloping lower body and upright rim. Cf. Tarsus I Fig. 194
11 From similar shape, but probably later (harder biscuit, thinner glaze), i.e., second century A.D.
12-14 Red glaze, orange-red biscuit; extremely low base rings, marked off by grooves. "Roman Pergamene" Cf. Tarsus I Fig.193.
15 Red glaze; from plain rim of nearly hemispherical bowl. Probably "Hellenistic Pergamene". Cf. Tarsus I Fig.188.
16-19 Scraps of "Pergamene" ware.
20 (a) two fragments of Roman glass of first century A.D.
(b) fragment of early Roman glass, blue, of ca. same date as (a).
(c) Fragment of Roman glass, probably second century A.D. or even later. yellow-green,
(d) fragment of Roman glass, no color but with bluish reticulate design (Sh 425).

21-22 Brown-black glaze; base ring. Hellenistic, third to second centuries B.C. Common type of bowl; probably had incurved rim, as the most usual. Cf. Tarsus I Fig.180.

23 Red glaze; base ring. Like 21-22.

24 Orange clay, red glaze; out-turned rim. Perhaps from hemispherical bowl with ornament. Could be late Hellenistic, but more like "Hellenistic Pergamene" of first century B.C. Cf. Tarsus I Figs. 183 and 189.

25 Pinkish red clay, traces of matt red glaze; from bowl with flange below upright rim. Roman of second century A.D. or slightly later (i.e., the latest piece in the group with which 20c would be contemporary). Cf. Tarsus I Fig.194 A for earlier form.