KNIDOS–EXCAVATIONS IN 1967

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Under the auspices of Long Island University, we began excavations in July, 1967 at the ancient site of Knidos, modern Tekir, in the Vilayet of Muğla. Knidos has remained untouched since 1858, when Sir Charles Newton studied the site and excavated, among other monuments, the Corinthian temple, the gymnasium, the Lion's Tomb, the Odeion, and the precinct of Demeter. Based on his observations and excavations, Newton made a detailed plan of the city (Fig. 1).

One of the main purposes of our preliminary campaign at Knidos was to check Newton's plan and revise and annotate it in accordance with new observations. This plan was made by our architects, Messrs. Lionel Bier and Hugh Richmond (Fig. 2). We found a number of discrepancies between Newton's plan of 1856/8 and the existing structures. For example, the orientation of the Corinthian temple is incorrect. Newton has planned it as running north/south, when it is actually oriented east/west. Also the so-called Odeion is erroneously situated on Newton's plan. In his plan of the city walls and the acropolis, the towers are not always accurately placed or indicated, particularly those guarding the entrances of the port and the acropolis enceinte, where they are shown as projections of the continuous wall rather than as enclosed towers. Newton shows seven towers on the westward island side. We found the remains of ten. On the east of the island, we found ruins of four towers, a large one forming part of the wall, whereas Newton indicates it as separate. On the continental side, there are similar discrepancies. For example, the round tower guarding the entrance of the trireme harbor is not shown. Incidentally, the plan published by the Dilettanti in 1840 is more correct in many of these respects (Fig. 3). The Society of Dilettanti, under Sir Willian Gell in 1811, were the first to study seriously the ruins of Knidos.

As Armin von Gerkan had observed in 1924, the city was built on a so-called Hippodamian plan with a grid system and blocks of regular modules.

Our plan shows the stepped construction of a number of the North-South streets, some of which were not shown on earlier plans. Excavations began with the monumental stepped street immediately west of the theatre, which was cleared under the supervision of Mr. David Blackman. Newton incorrectly shows a building behind the theatre projecting westward into this street, but the earlier plans of the Dilettanti and Texier, a French traveler, showed the street as uninterrupted.

We found many of the steps still *in situ* and also the remains of well-constructed stone drainage channels which, as at Priene, ran under the street paving (Fig. 4 A). The street is approximately 5.50 meters wide and is bounded at least on the west by a double-faced ashlar wall. It has a gradient of one in three; that is, it rises one meter every three meters (Figs. 4 and 5). The principal East-West street which intersects it at right angles is 10.0 meters wide (see Site plan, Fig. 5a). We were fortunate in recovering *in situ* the remains of both sides of the

street. No stratified material has as yet been recovered from under the streets which seem to be, as far as our investigations have shown, for the most part laid on bedrock.

Another of our main projects of this past summer was to make a photographic survey of the preserved ruins, concentrating mainly on the city walls, towers and terraces and the famous Knidian double harbor, among the best preserved in the entire Mediterranean area.

We know from Thucydides that Knidos was without walls during the Peloponnesian wars and probably remained so up to the advent of Alexander. The splendidly preserved city walls may date from the beginning of the Hellenistic era. To the south of the Trireme harbor mouth, a circuit wall climbs up to the cliff at the bank of the island, thus enclosing it in the city defenses (Fig. 6). On the landward side, the western wall climbs along the edge to the mountain crest, making use of cliffs which form a natural fortification wall. The circuit of the walls encloses the acropolis, with towers strategically placed at varying intervals. Many of the towers are in excellent condition, as are stretches of the walls themselves. On the acropolis, often a tower will alternate with an arched construction. The walls on the eastern side of the city descend in a rather precipitous line to a tower which forms part of the harbor fortifications (Fig. 7).

There were over a dozen towers, large and small, guarding the entrances to the famous harbors of Knidos. One of these on the island side facing the continental mole of the north harbor may have been a lighthouse. It is strategically placed to warn and direct ships at sea and entering the harbor. There is some evidence of a rounded structure rising from roughly square foundations. The design of the harbors and their installations are quite intricate and rather sophisticated. It is tempting to relate their layout to the architect Sostratos, a native of Knidos and designer of the lighthouse at Alexandria, but there are no literary sources to support such a theory. Some of the early sea walls and one of the best-preserved of the towers, the round tower on the north side of the island (Fig. 8), would be approximately of the period of Sostratos, who is known to have been active at Knidos, where he built a famous Doric Portico "*pensilis ambulatio*," or hanging portico.

Next season we plan to make a study of the various masonry types of the towers and walls. Similarities to Priene can be observed in sections of the sea wall as well as in the towers. This would roughly date these installations in the late 4th to early 3rd century B.C. Potsherds from a trench behind one of the repaired sea walls span eight centuries (Figs. 9, 10 and 11); seen are the lip of a Corinthian type kotyle of at latest the end of the 5th century B.C. lamps of the second century B.C., and a jug of the third century A.D.

The harbors of Knidos were famous in antiquity, and are described by Strabo. One was for commercial purposes and the other, a naval station capable of berthing twenty triremes, or warships (Fig. 12). Strabo says that Knidos was in a way a double city, with one area of habitation on the north slope of the headland, which according to him was once an island connected to the mainland by moles. The moles and the channel have silted up creating an isthmus, but traces of walls of the moles show that there was a channel about 10 meters wide connecting the two harbors. Communication between the island and the mainland may have been by a drawbridge or by ferries.

The planning of the two harbors was most ingenious. When the north wind, the Poiros, blew, as it does with great force during July and August, the prime months of the war season, the triremes would have had great difficulty maneuvering their way out of the small

harbor. Likewise when the south and east winds blew, ships in the commercial harbor would have encountered trouble—but with this connecting channel, when winds were contrary, triremes would have been able to pass through it and sail out the commercial harbor, and vice versa.

Cuttings for slips and unloading platforms are visible in the commercial harbor as well as several mooring stones which are still *in situ* (Figs. 13 and 14). The entrance to the commercial harbor was narrowed by moles about 154 meters in length, composed of masses of irregularly cut stone, and at the tip one mole was built in water over 30 meters deep. The harbor was about 800 meters long, 136 meters wide at the entrance and 80 meters wide near the channel.

From this harbor the famous Knidian wine was exported all over the ancient world. Of the approximately 40,000 stamped amphora handles found in Athens, sixty-five per cent or more are Knidian. We found several stamped amphora handles mainly from the trenches around the Corinthian temple in the destruction level (Fig. 15).

To return to the trireme harbor. Strabo describes this harbor, capable of berthing 20 triremes, as a closed harbor, which probably means that a chain could be strung across the mouth (Fig. 16). This harbor was fortified by walls as well as the towers on the mole. Strabo seems to suggest that the 20 triremes that could be anchored here were a kind of permanent naval force. Possibly they were stationed here to suppress the pirates who infested the area.

The trireme harbor offers a fascinating prospect for future excavation. It is extremely shallow and could be drained, and would undoubtedly yield much interesting information. According to Xenophon, a number of Spartan ships were driven ashore and sunk in or near Knidos during the famous naval battle of 394 B.C., in which the Athenians, under Conon, were victorious. The wrecks of some of these ships may yet be recovered through modern underwater archaeological techniques.

To the west of the stepped street leading up from the harbors, in the middle of a terrace bordered at the west by a small odeion and at the south by a Doric Portico, remains of which are visible on the surface, sat a small Roman Corinthian temple. The plan was first published by the Dilettanti, who also published reconstructions of the front and side elevations (Figs. 17 and 18). In the present condition of the ruin, the plan is obscured by the pile of architectural blocks, and it is difficult to know how much was actually visible in the nineteenth century (Figs. 19 and 20). Last summer we did not have the machinery to move the blocks, but excavations in the terrace to the west and east of the temple, under the supervision of the Assistant Director, Fredrica Wachsberger, have produced new information about its plan and elevation, its relationship to the Doric Portico, and evidence of earlier structures on the site.

A trench laid to the west revealed a sondage made by one of the eraly investigators, who located the northwest corner of the temple (Fig. 21). Two courses of fine-grain marble sit on a footing of stone and mortar. The Roman surface level, here in the section drawing (Fig. 22) called Pavement I, is clearly visible, and runs over the top of an earlier dry stone wall. The wall sits on a pavement (called Pavement II) laid directly over bedrock, which is in places made up to level by a hard-packed fill of stone chips and red earth. A puzzling feature here is a regular cutting through the pavement and bedrock immediately south of the wall, executed sometime between the laying of Pavement II and the infill for the Roman terrace.

The temple is of the Corinthian order, and with an economy of material the exterior engaged half-columns and the engaged pilasters which formed the deco-

ration of the interior of the cella were incorporated in the same wall blocks (Figs. 17 and 18). The bases of the columns are of the attic type. The sia is decorated with acanthus leaves and perhaps lions heads, although we found no remains of these. The frieze is ornamented by acanthus scrolls and flowers, surmounted by an egg and dart and bead and reel molding, and the epistyle, with a three-banded fascia, is crowned by a bead and reel and egg and dart molding and a row of palmettes. A frieze of acanthus leaves runs around the top of the cella between the engaged capitals. Fragments of these moldings, which are visible on the surface, are second century in style. An addition to the front elevation (Fig. 17) was provided by the discovery this summer of the central tympanum block, which is decorated with a shield.

The plan as reconstructed by the Dilettanti (Fig. 23) has an interesting feature: the pronaos is tetrastyle prostyle, the opisthodomos distyle-in-antis. The prototype for this seems to have been the small temple of Zeus Sosipolis in Magnesia, which has been attributed to Hermogenes, but may be a good deal later. The arrangement appears also in a pseudo-dipteral pre-Augustan temple at Ankara and in a Corinthian temple of Augustan date at Mylasa, an important Carian city not far from Knidos. The latter stood on a high podium with steps at the facade, and excavations this summer at the east of the temple at Knidos have shown that we may also add a stepped podium to the Dilettanti plan (Fig. 24). The steps also prove the east-west orientation of the temple, contrary to Newton's plan, which shows a north-south axis. The stepped podium is relatively rare in temples of late Hellenistic type; it appears in an Ionic temple of Zeus at Aizani, in Phrygia, which had a similar disposition of the pronaos and opisthodomos and is closer in date to the Knidian temple, probably built around 125 A.D.

The packing for the podium steps is seen in section (Fig. 25), under the find-place of the pediment block. Further excavation of the packing may provide datable material for the temple. In front of the steps the Roman surface is preserved, at the same level as that in the trench at the west. The length of the temple according to the plan is 14.64 meters; the steps add approximately 3 meters. Near the steps was found a large marble sundial and remains of a stone and mortar wall or foundation.

A long trench was laid from this point to the Doric Portico (Figs. 26 and 27). On this side of the ruin the terrace has been filled in post-antique times to a height of approximately 2 meters above the destruction level. The Roman surface was no longer preserved here, but one can see in the section the Roman destruction level equivalent to that which lay above the pavement in the previously discussed trenches. It was packed with vast amounts of amphora and potsherds dating mostly from the Hellenistic and Roman periods, although a few Attic black-glazed sherds of the end of the 5th and first half of the 4th century appeared as well (Fig. 28). Masses of painted wall plaster, perhaps from the temple itself or associated buildings on the terrace, were found in the destruction; these representative examples show a lesbian cimation combined with a continuous meander pattern, a guilloche, and a fragment which imitates marble veneer. On this side, as well, appear the curious bedrock cuttings, which we hope to explore more fully this summer.

A length of eleven unexcavated metres divides this trench from that which revealed, *in situ*, the euthynteriea of the Doric Portico (Fig. 29). It was of fine-dressed marble, set directly into bedrock. The Roman surface, level with that surrounding the temple, was destroyed next to the blocks by scavengers who pried out the clamps before the late terrace was infilled.

South of the euthynteria there appear again cuttings in the bedrock, including a roughly circular upstanding feature. The bedrock around this, and north of the euthynteria, has been in places leveled with a fill of packed stone chips in red earth, resembling and at the same level as Pavement II in the trench west of the temple.

The picture which we gain therefore at this stage of the excavation is of a level terrace in the 2nd century A.D., bordered on the south by the portico, and with the small temple, standing on a podium 2 meters high, at the center. The earlier remains, of an as yet undetermined date, were founded immediately above bedrock which was in places worked and incorporated in the structures.

The Corinthian temple was thought by an early traveller, Col. Leake, to be the temple in which the Aphrodite of Praxiteles stood. We have a full description of the temple by Pseudo-Lucian, writing at the end of the third centruy A.D.

"The temple had a door on both sides for the benefit of those who wished to have a good view of the goddess from behind, so that no part of her be left unadmired."

Newton has already pointed out that the plan published by the Dilettanti (which may be partly conjectural) (Fig. 23) has an entrance only from the pronaos into the cella and as such would not afford a view of the statue from the rear. Furthermore Newton's very limited excavation in the area of the temple produced no evidence to support Col. Leake's theory. Nor have our excavations, but we were able to corroborate quite another statement by Pseudo-Lucian.

"I took the two authorities on love and went around Knidos, finding no little amusement in the wanton products of the potters, for I remembered I was in Aphrodite's city." We have found many fragments of the pots which so amused Pseudo-Lucian (Fig. 30).

The monumental sundial which was found at the foot of the podium steps is of a fairly well-known type of which at least 40 specimens exist (Figs. 31, 32, 33 and 34). This type is difficult to date, although ours might eventually be dated by its ornament. It was found in the destruction level and therefore in no datable context. According to Professor de Solla Price of Yale University, the design was constant from at least the 4th century B.C. until late Roman times.

The vertical, elliptical face has incisions to indicate the hours plus horizontal incisions for the equinoxes and solstices. The gnomon if restored would have measured 17.9 centimeters, and the sundial was accurate to within one-half a degree.

Another area which we investigated last summer was the vast necropolis which lies to the east of the city (Fig. 35). The tombs stretch along the road for over three miles, beginning approximately one-third of a mile beyond the eastern walls, and extending back from the road on both sides, to the south up to the ridge of the cliff before it drops to the sea, and to the north and east up the slope towards the acropolis. These tombs are impressive structures, clearly visible from the road, and therefore they have attracted the attention of looters, probably for centuries. A number had been robbed of their contents even before Newton saw them between 1857 and 1859.

The typical Knidian tomb consists of an open temenos surrounded by four enclosure walls topped by a capping course, which, in some cases, bears an inscription. The tomb was entered by two lateral entrances. Many tombs combine both polygonal and ashlar masonry (Fig. 36). One representative example was excavated last summer under the supervision of Miss Marie Keith. It follows the usual Knidian plan of a rectangular temenos

with two lateral entrances (Fig. 37). In the excavated area, as you may see from the elevation section A-A, six individual burial chambers were found built into a podium-like structure. This podium-like structure abutted the rear wall, but as seen in section B-B, it was not bonded into the wall. One may assume that an earth fill originally covered at least the entrances of the burial chambers. This idea may be reinforced by the fact that the interior of the front or north wall of the enclosure is dressed only at the top, the lower part having a rubble face. Two other chambers were found facing the podium. Some of the tomb chambers under the podium still contained incineration urns. All of these chambers had been robbed but the looters fortunately left behind a few objects, including the fragment of a terracotta statuette.

A number of altars and inscriptions were found in the vicinity and perhaps originally had been placed on the podia in the interior of the various tombs (Fig. 38). Texier made a drawing in 1833 of one of the tombs at Knidos showing such an altar which he saw in place on the podium.

A comparison of the masonry of the rear wall of our tomb with a wall of the Tomb of Lysimachides in the Kerameikos (dating from 338-317 B.C.) may give an indication of the date of the tomb. A further comparison of the front wall of the tomb with a section of the city wall of Priene reinforces this conclusion. Both show the same type of large and small rectangular blocks, a drafted corner, alternating headers and stretchers at the corner, along with a thin string course.

The date receives added but far from conclusive support from two unguentaria (Fig. 39). These can be dated to the end of the 4th or beginnnig of the 3rd century B.C. by comparison with similar unguentaria found in the Agora in Athens. One of these was found in the disturbed fill in the interior of the tomb. The other was excavated behind the south or rear wall, carefully placed under a layer of large stones, which arouses the suspicion that it may have been part of an earlier tomb furnishing which was disturbed when later burials were introduced and then reburied with care.

Since the interior of the tomb had been disturbed by tomb robbers, we turned to the south wall with the hope of finding further datable material for the construction of the temenos walls. We found nestled against this wall two stamnoi containing ashes, one loose in the earth and the other enclosed by three stone slabs and covered by a fourth (Fig. 40). At this moment, we hazard a date in the Ist century B.C. for these pots. These burials were obviously introduced after the peribolus wall was constructed. It was in a similar location that the unguentarium was discovered.

We also excavated in front of the north wall, and here we were fortunate in finding an intact burial. In this marble incineration urn we found a gold funeral wreath, a gold ring and two gold earrings (Fig. 41). The earrings are rather crude funeral jewelry but they belong to a figure pendant type which begins in the 4th century B.C. and continues into Roman times. Earrings with such pendant figures of Eros are found frequently in tombs of the 3rd to Ist century B.C.

The burial can be dated perhaps more definitely by an intact glass skyphos which was wedged behind the urn (Fig. 42). The skyphos was made in a two piece mold and was cast and cut in one piece. It is of a type which was popular in the Ist century B.C. although the type may have existed as early as the 4th century B.C. Between thirty and forty of these glass skyphoi are known. They are for the most part undated. A similar fragment of a handle executed in the same technique was found in the Antikythera shipwreck which apparently occurred between 80 and 50 B.C.

We also investigated two rock-cut tombs in the north eastern area of the necropolis, which had been robbed during

the months preceding our arrival. That they had recently been pilfered was obvious because the earth that had been removed from them was very fresh. The clandestini had been very tidy. All that remained in one of the tombs was a late 4th-early 3rd century unguentarium, which may or may not be associated with the tomb. Contrary to the statement by Professor Cook (J. M. Cook, *The Greeks in Ionia and the East*, 1963, p. 146) that the rock at Knidos was not soft enough to permit chambers to be cut, these rock-cut tombs are only two of many located in that area which await investigation. Both of these tombs were preceded by dromoi; the entrance to one is trapezoidal, the other triangular. Tomb 2, the one with the entrance shaped like a truncated trapezoid, possessed two chambers, the second much larger than the first (Fig. 43). In this second chamber, on the western side, a ledge had been carved out of the rock large enough to receive a sarcophagus.

During the last few days of our excavation, we discovered in the southern area of the necropolis a large pottery dump containing masses of Megarian bowl sherds and some mold fragments (Figs. 44 and 45). Finding such an enormous amount of Megarian bowls in connection with a necropolis suggests the possibility that this dump represents the refuse of funerary banquets and libations. Molds for Megarian bowls were also found in other areas of our excavation and this implies that Knidos was one of the centers in Asia Minor which produced these ubiquitous bowls.

Another type of tomb is a Roman example, found not in the necropolis but on the Island. It was excavated by Newton who dated it in the mid-2nd century A.D. Because of its interesting plan we decided to clean this tomb in preparation for future study (Figs. 46 and 47). A small vestibule paved with black and white geometric mosaic precedes a room which had one semicircular and one rectangular niche in each of the long walls and which terminated in an apse. Some marble revetment is still preserved. Originally three sarcophagi stood on low podia, one in the apse and one in each of the lateral sides. Only fragments of these were found preserved.

A prominent monument visible almost immediately after one passes through the city walls of Knidos is an almost perfectly preserved exedra. According to Newton's plan and publication, an odeion should have been located immediately to the north east of this alcove. We could find no trace of this monument in the position noted by Newton. But further to the south east we noticed a fragment of a marble seat peeking through the earth (Fig. 48). We cleared the area and found a fairly well preserved structure which consists of a series of semicircular row of seats, and a small orchestra in which, centrally placed, are three blocks which may have formed some sort of speaker's platform (Figs. 49 and 50). We were unable to finish the excavation of this building last summer and therefore cannot as yet ascertain what its function was. Since Knidos already possesses an enormous theater on the slope above the continental side of the city, a second theater near the port, and an odeion to the west of the Corinthian temple, a second odeion would seem to be superfluous. Professor Kenan Erim has suggested that the building may have served as a bouleuterion and this idea is not unlikely. We plan to continue investigations in this area next season.

This summer we plan to concentrate on the projects started last year, that is, further checking of Newton's plan, and to continue the excavation of the Corinthian temple and the investigation of the terrace surrounding it. We also plan to pursue our exploration of the necropolis in order to gain more information about the various types of tombs and their relative chronology.

The famous Sanctuary of Apollo, where the six later five Dorian cities held games in honor of their patron deity has never been located. It must have been decorated with many trophies and rich with inscriptions which might illuminate the early history of the Dorians in Caria. Its location would be a prime objective of any excavation of Knidos.

No recorded excavations have ever been made on the island and since Strabo says that this was a major area of habitation at Knidos, finds there will be useful in shedding some light on the location of 7th and 6th century B.C. Knidos.

Professors Cook and Bean have stated that archaic and classical Knidos was originally located up the coast at Burgaz near Datca and that Knidos was founded at its present site around 334 B.C. (BSA 67 (1952) 202ff.). This theory has been by now widely accepted. The hypothesis was based on their failure to turn up any objects or potsherds from any period earlier than the last decades of the 4th century.

We discovered during the five and a half weeks of our preliminary excavation Attic pottery dating from at least the end of the 5th century B.C. and the first half of the 4th century. These potsherds came from such widely separated areas as from behind the sea wall on the island, the stepped street, and the three trenches on the Corinthian temple terrace as well as on the surface.

This ceramic evidence is reinforced by the observations of Professors Cornelius and Emily Vermeule who noted a Doric capital in the ruins of Knidos which in their opinion dates from the 5th century B.C.

Sculptural evidence from the 5th century also exists. There is on exhibition in the Athens National Museum a marble female head of around 420 B.C. which was found on Cape Krio.

The ancient literary sources give us the strongest evidence for the location of archaic and classical Knidos. Strabo describes at present Knidos the famous observatory of Eudoxus from which the astronomer first observed the star Canopus. Strabo says this observatory is located not much higher than the dwelling houses. Eudoxus lived between 408 and 355 B.C. Therefore if one evaluates the evidence given by the ceramics, the architectural and sculptural finds, as well as the location of Eudoxus' observatory, one must conclude that a city dating from the last quarter of the 5th century B.C. existed on the present site of Knidos.

There is still another literary source, the Hymn to Apollo. This Homeric Hymn has been dated at various times from the end of the 8th to the 6th century B.C. but no later. In this hymn Knidos is described as "Knidos Αἰπεἰνη"—

meaning stepp or lofty Knidos. Burgaz/Datca, Professors Cook and Bean's proposed site for early Knidos, cannot lay claim to such an epithet for the area there is rather flat. In conclusion therefore we would like to suggest that Professors Cook and Bean's theory should be re-evaluated, and perhaps future excavations will prove that archaic and classical Knidos is situated at Tekir.

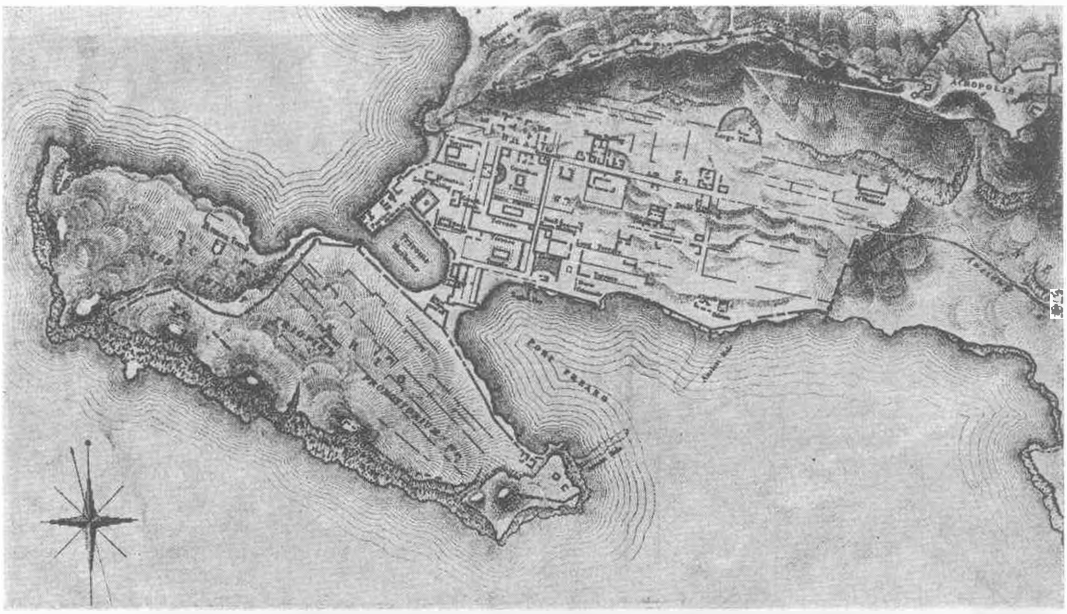


Fig. 1 Newton's city plan of Knidos *(A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidae, 1862 and 1863, London, pl. L)*

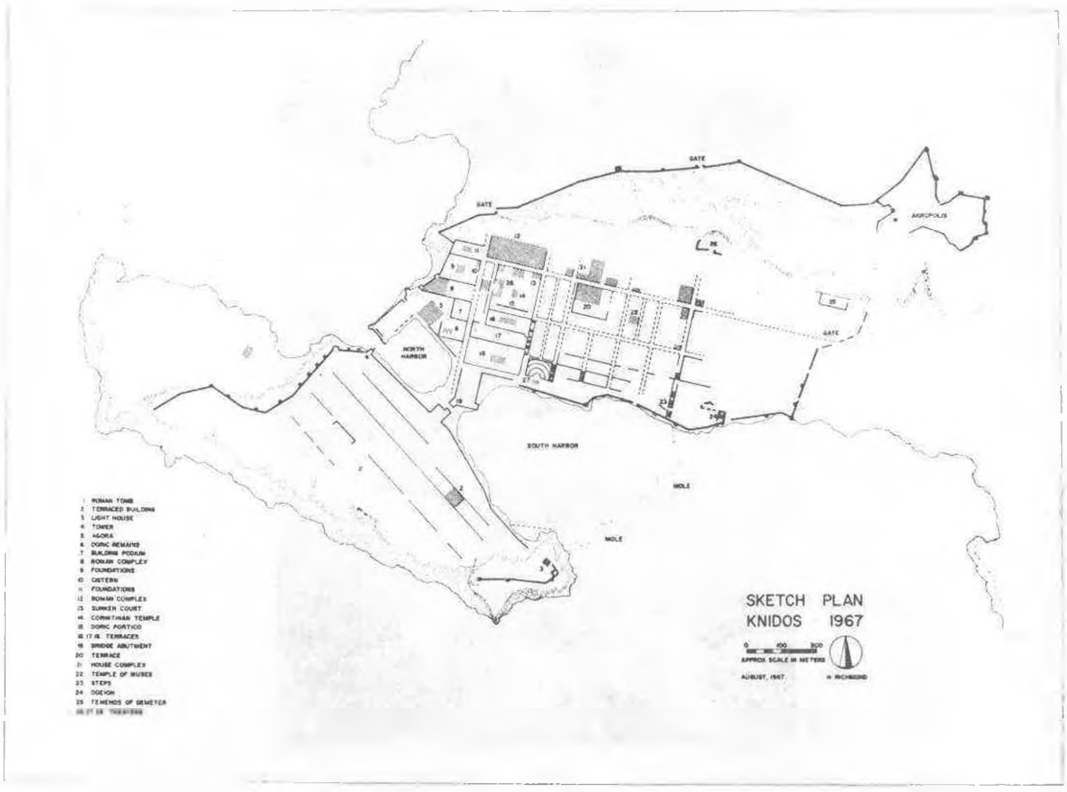


Fig. 2 Long Island University Expedition plan of Knidos.

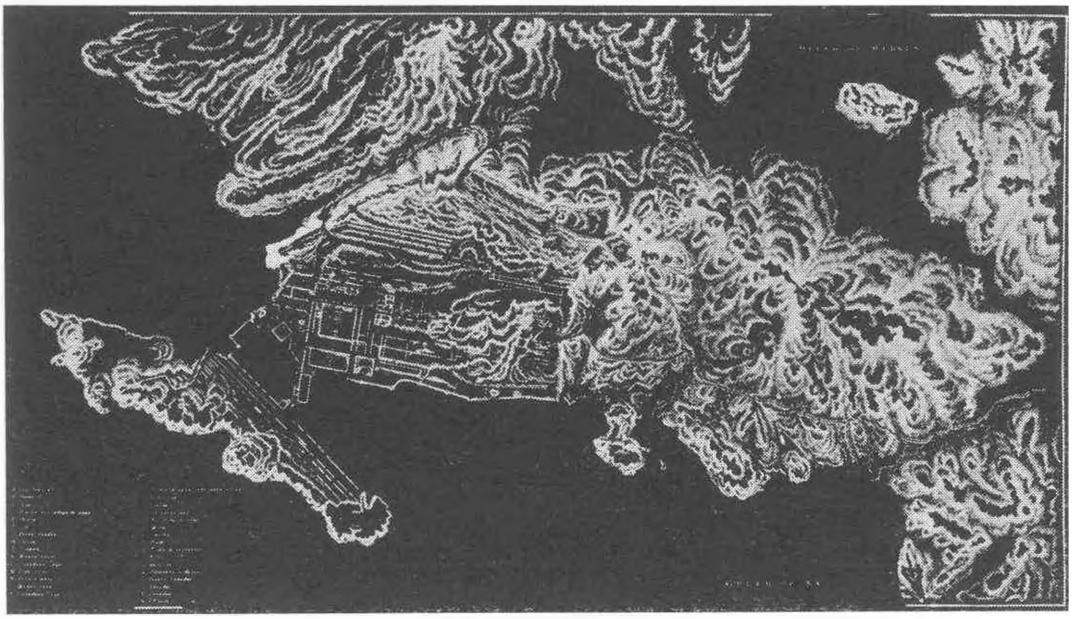


Fig. 3 Society of Dilettanti plan of Knidos (Anti- quities of Ionia III, pl. I)

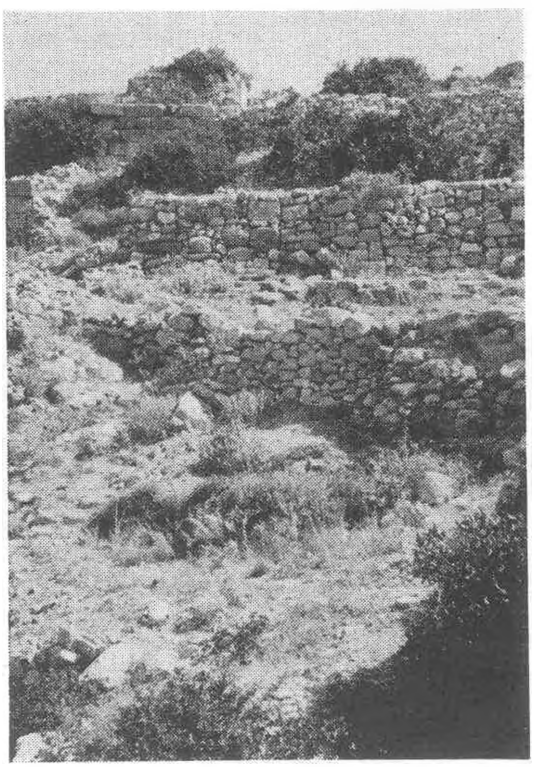


Fig. 4 Bottom of stepped street before excavation, showing modern terraces covering sections of street. Taken from south looking north.

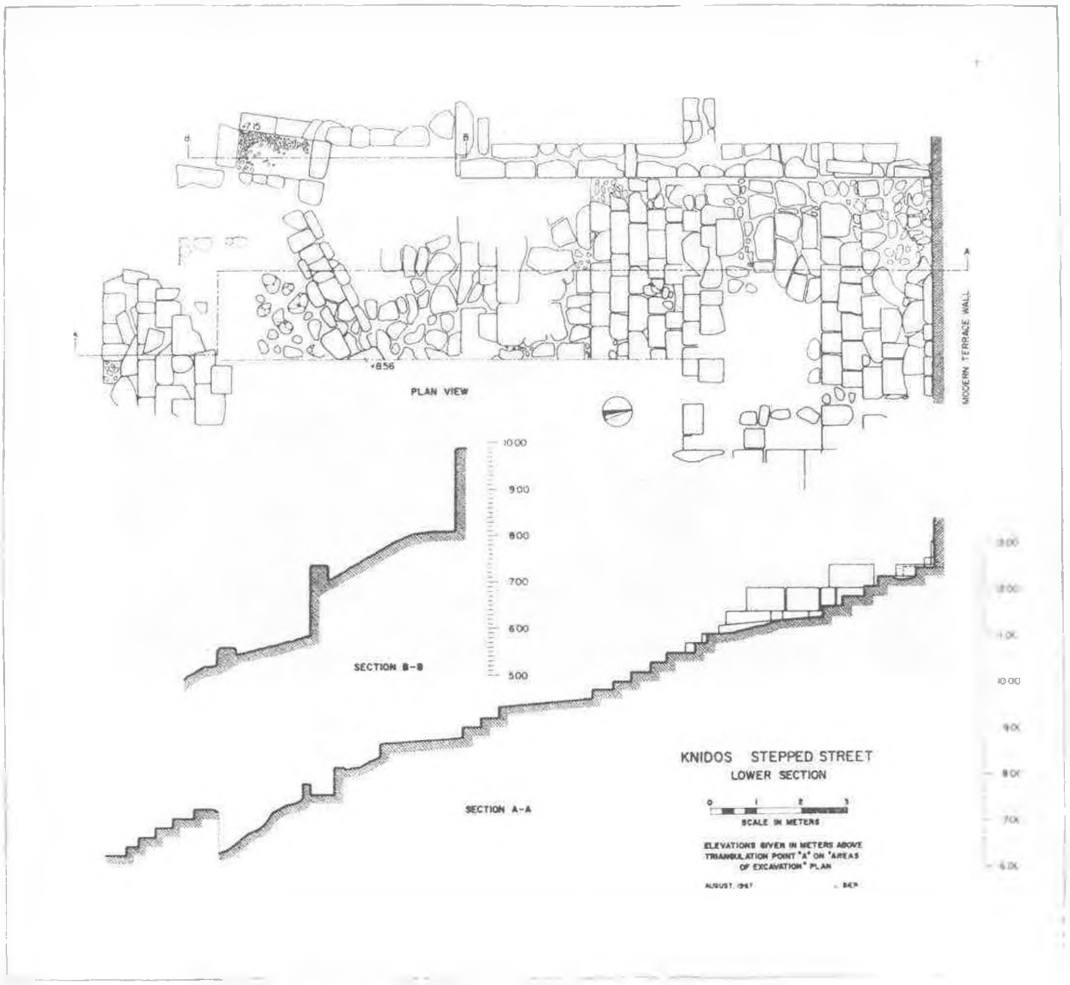


Fig. 4A Drawn plan and section - stepped eetstr - lower section.

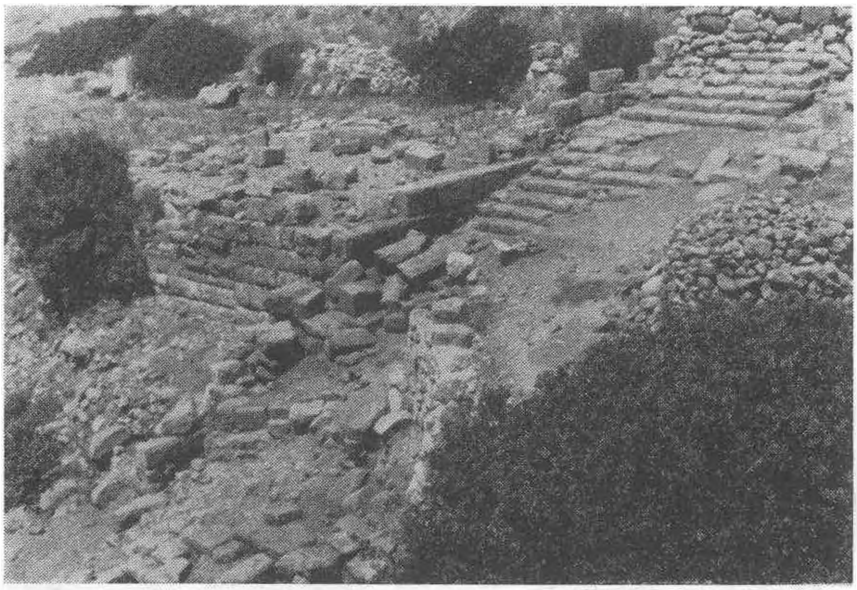


Fig. 5 Lower portion of stepped street after clearing. Taken from south east looking north west.

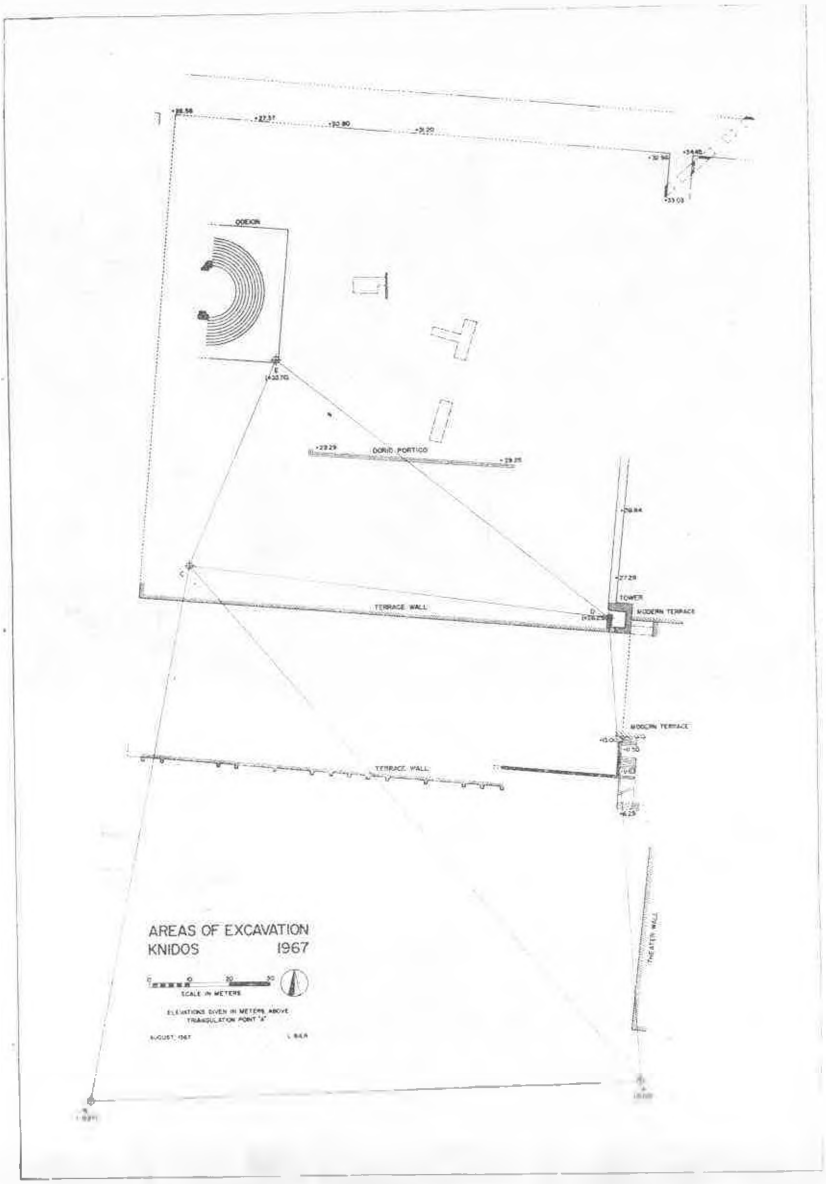


Fig. 5A Site plan.

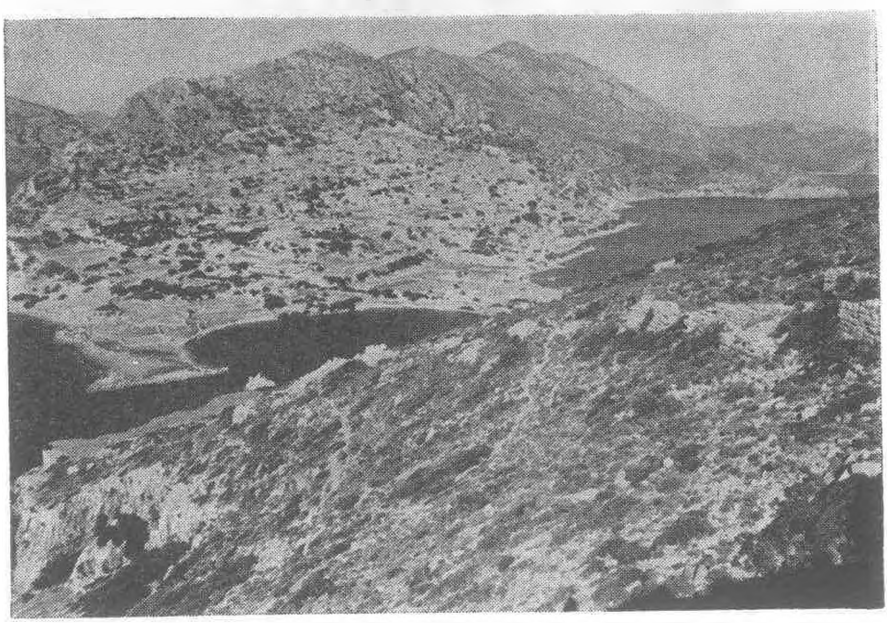


Fig. 6 View of city wall on the island. Taken from south west looking north east.

Fig. 7 View of upper portion of eastern circuit wall of city. Looking south west from the acropolis.

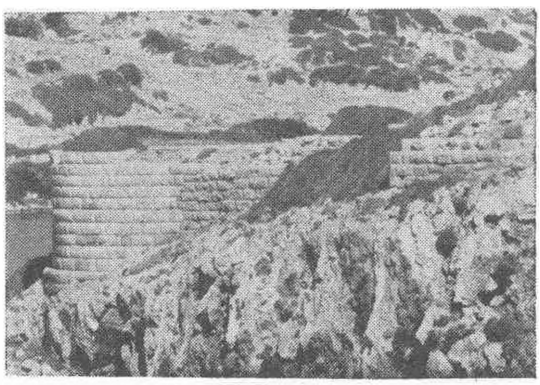
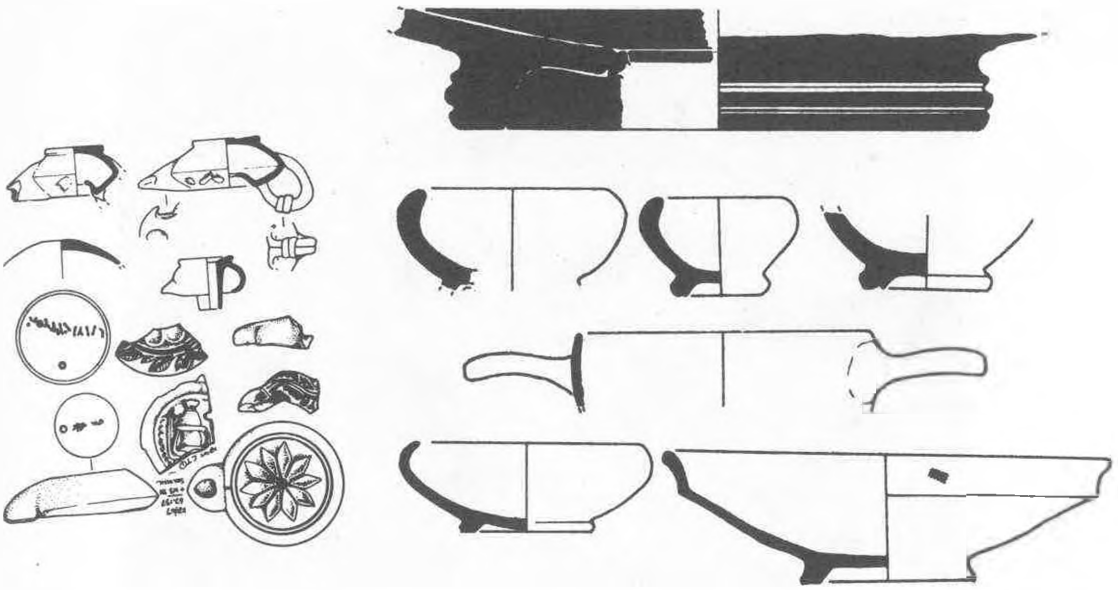


Fig. 8 View of round tower and western city wall on north west side of the island. Taken from south west looking north east.



Figs. 9, 10 Potsherds from trench behind one of

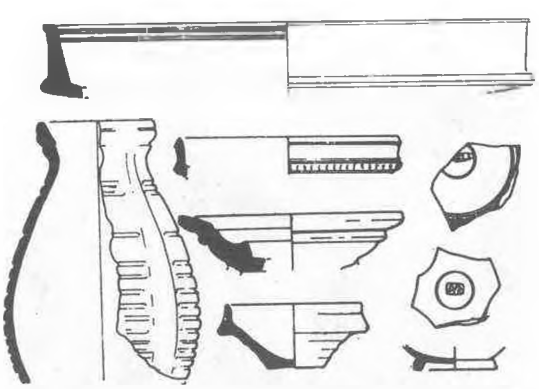


Fig. 11 repaired sea walls, as well as the Corinthian temple terrace trenches.

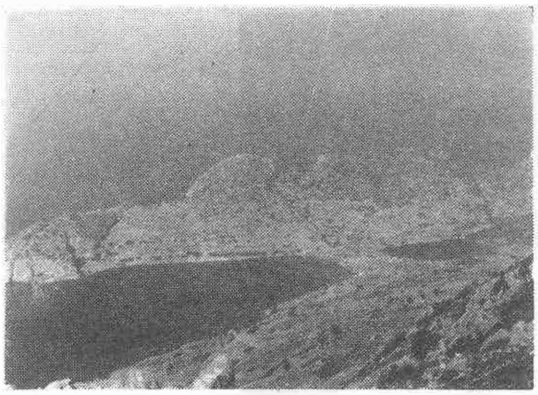


Fig. 12 View of the island from the acropolis showing commercial and trireme harbors.

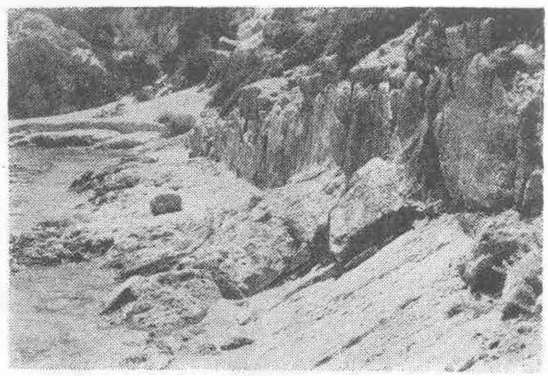


Fig. 13 View of cuttings for slips in commercial harbor. Looking east.

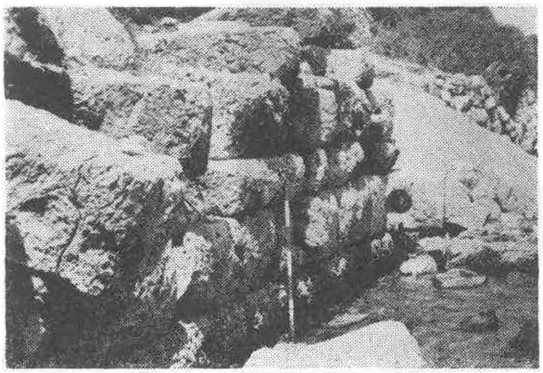


Fig. 14 View of mooring stone in commercial harbor. Looking west.

Fig. 15 Amphora stamp. 67. p. 217.

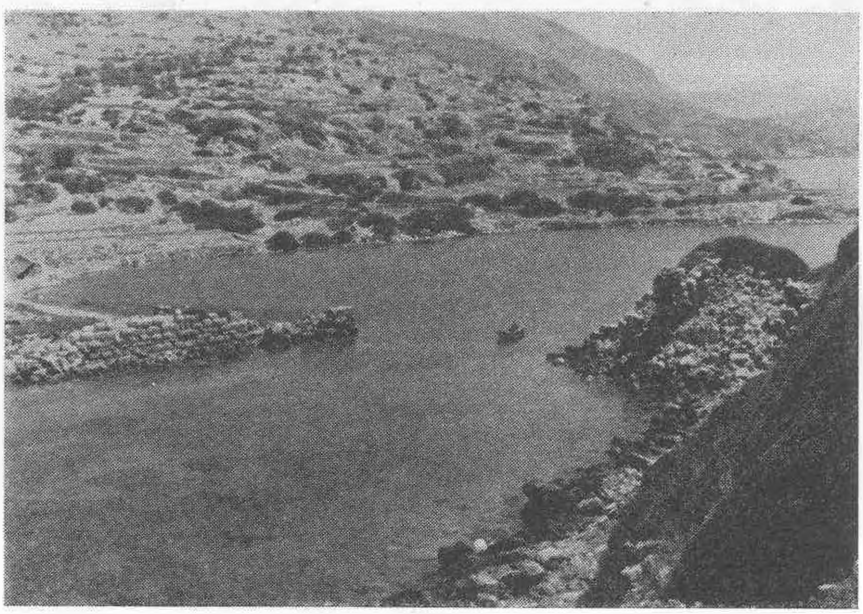


Fig. 16 View of mouth of trireme harbor showing sea walls and ruins of tower which may have served as lighthouse. Looking north east.

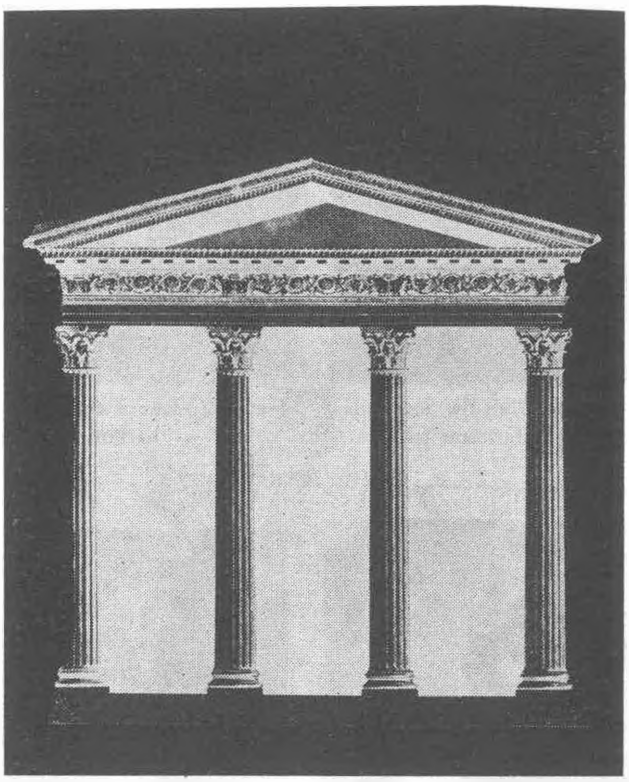


Fig. 17 Society of Dilettanti reconstruction of front elevation of Corinthian temple (Antiquities of Ionia III, pl. V).

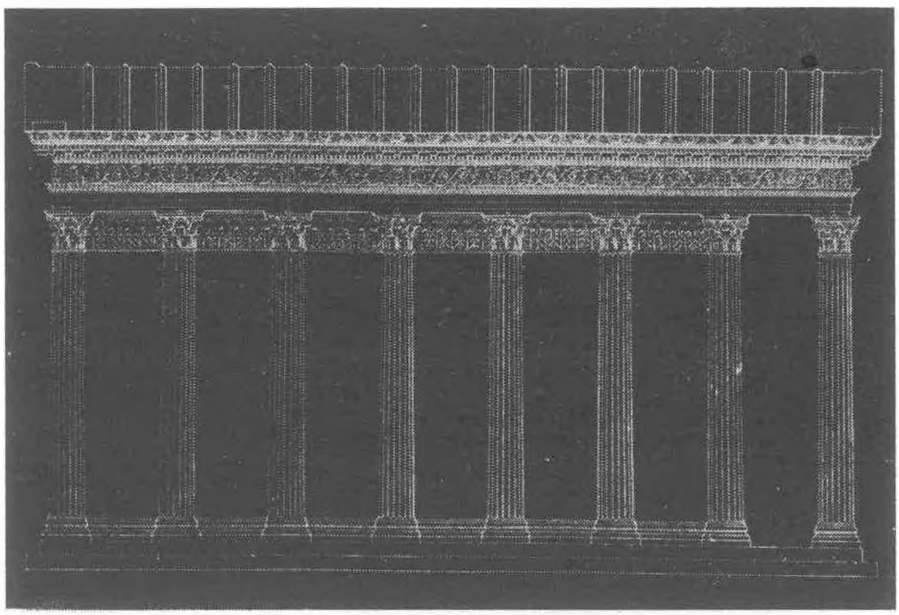


Fig. 18 Society of Dilettanti reconstruction of side elevation of Corinthian temple (Antiquities of Ionia III, pl. VII).

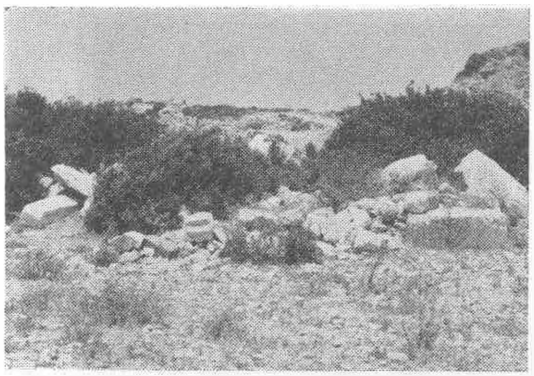


Fig. 19 View of fallen superstructure of Corinthian temple before cleaning. Looking north west.

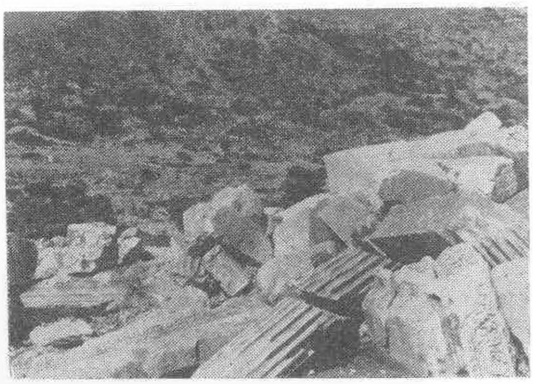


Fig. 20 View of fallen superstructure of Corinthian temple, after preliminary clearing of brush. Looking north west.

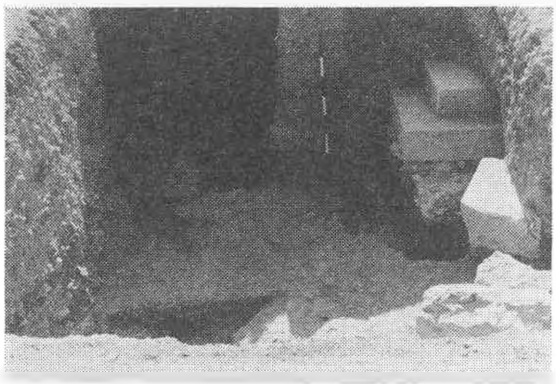


Fig. 21 View of the courses of the northwest corner of the Corinthian temple showing 19th century trench and Pavements I and II.

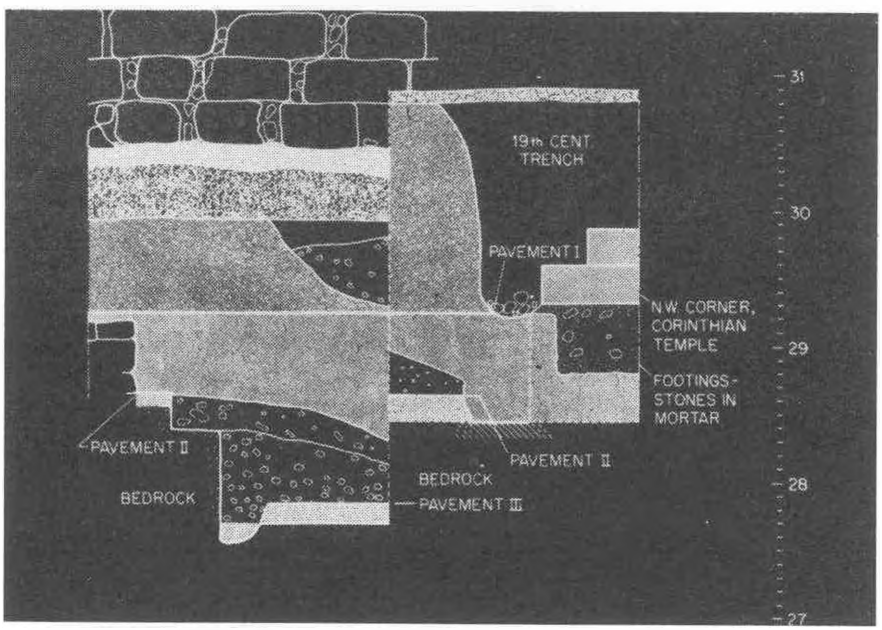


Fig. 22 Drawn section of the above trench in Fig. 21.

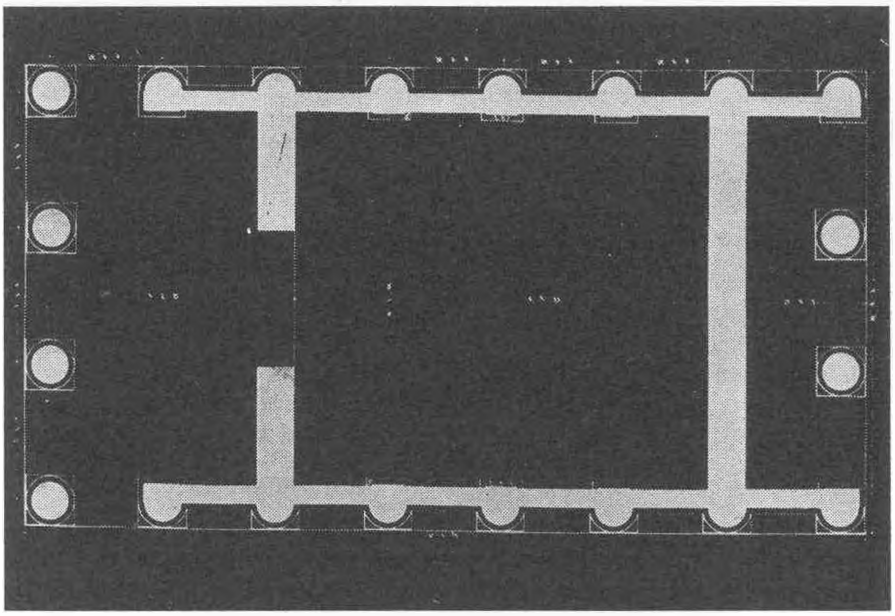


Fig. 23 Society of Dilettanti plan of Corinthian temple (Antiquities of Ionia III, pl. IV).

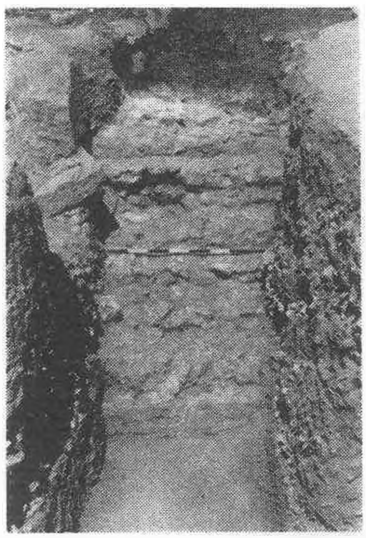


Fig. 24 Packing for podium steps on east facade of Corinthian temple. Looking west.

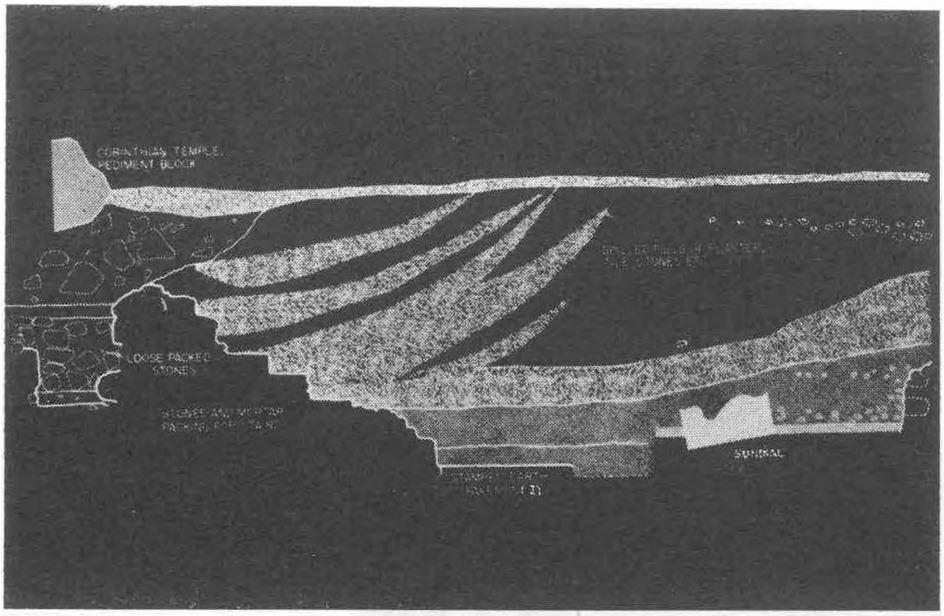


Fig. 25 Drawn section of trench showing position of packing for podium steps on east facade of Corinthian temple and also showing position of sundial.

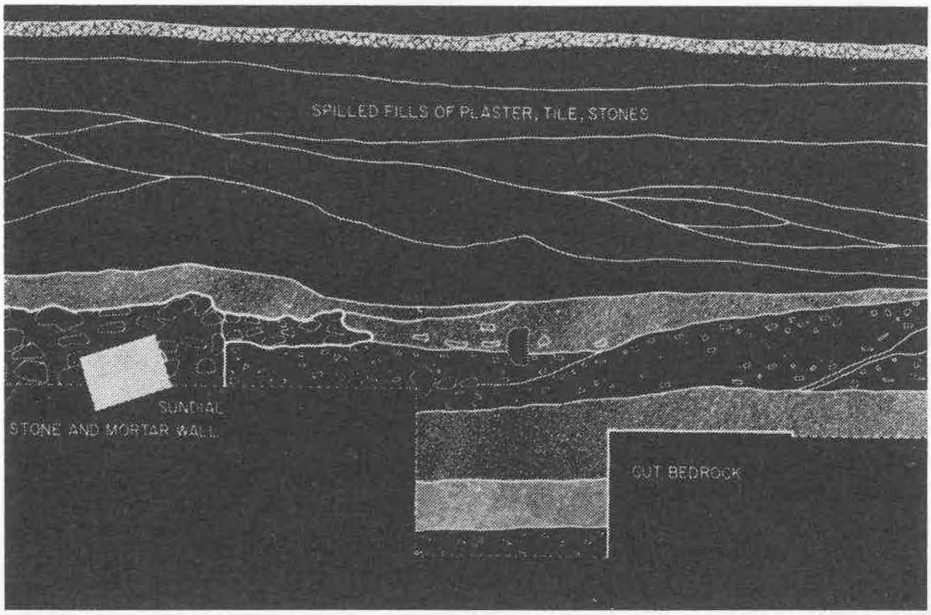


Fig. 26 Drawn section of trench.

Fig. 27 View of fallen column drums of Doric portico. Looking west.

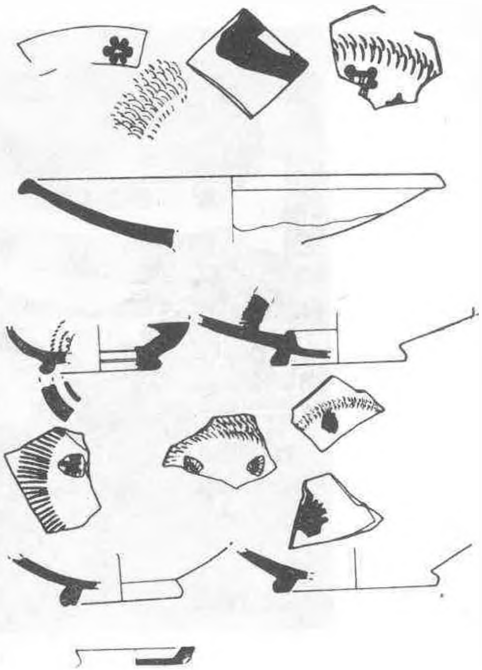


Fig. 28 Potsherds from destruction level of Corinthian temple.

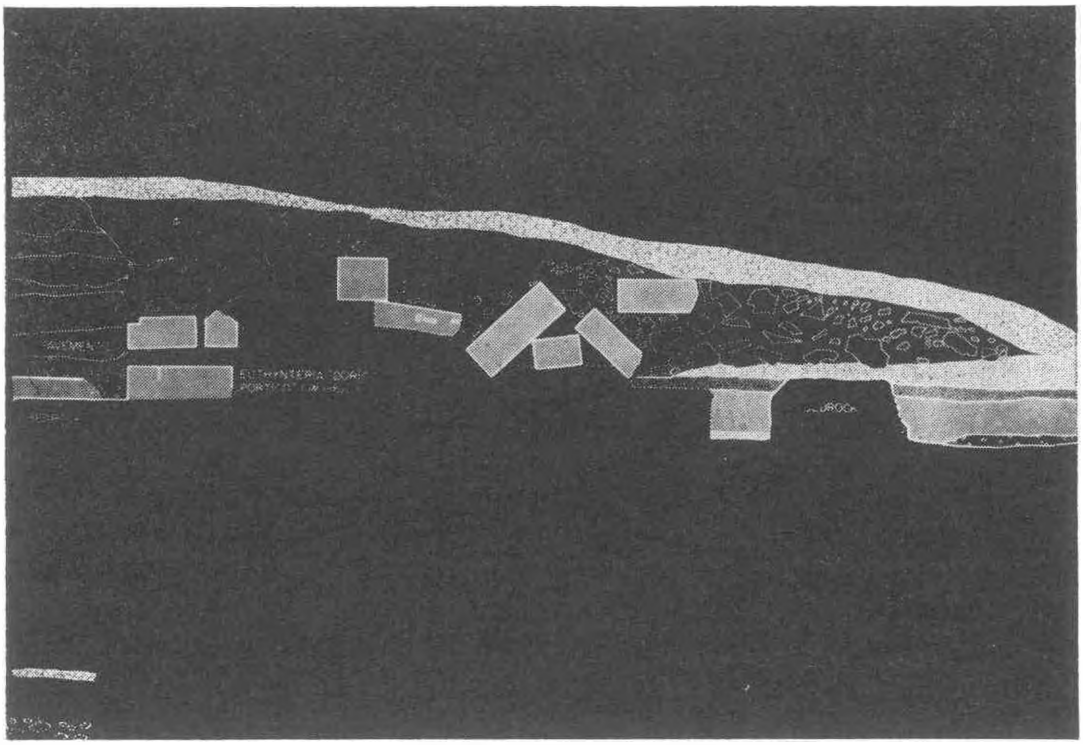


Fig. 29 Drawn section of trench.

Fig. 30 Typical examples of fragments of relief ware.

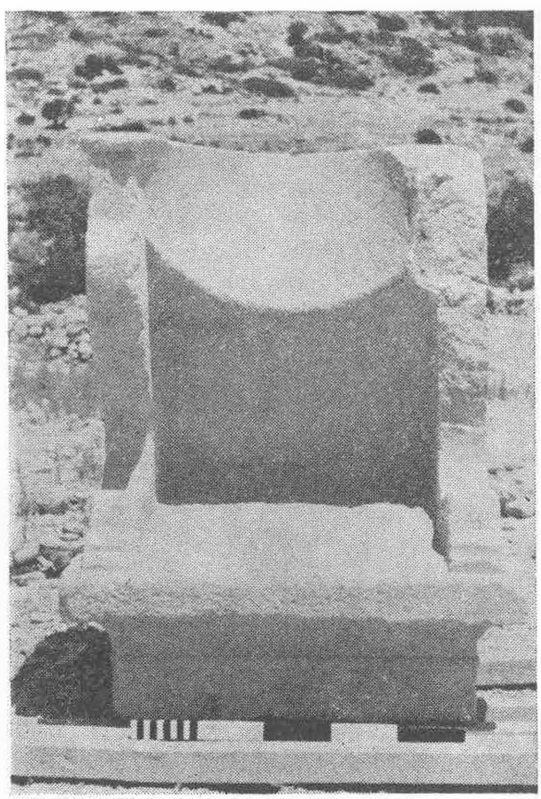


Fig. 31 Sundial front view showing vertical and horizontal incisions on dial.

Fig. 32 Sundial : side view.

Fig. 33 Sundial: side view.

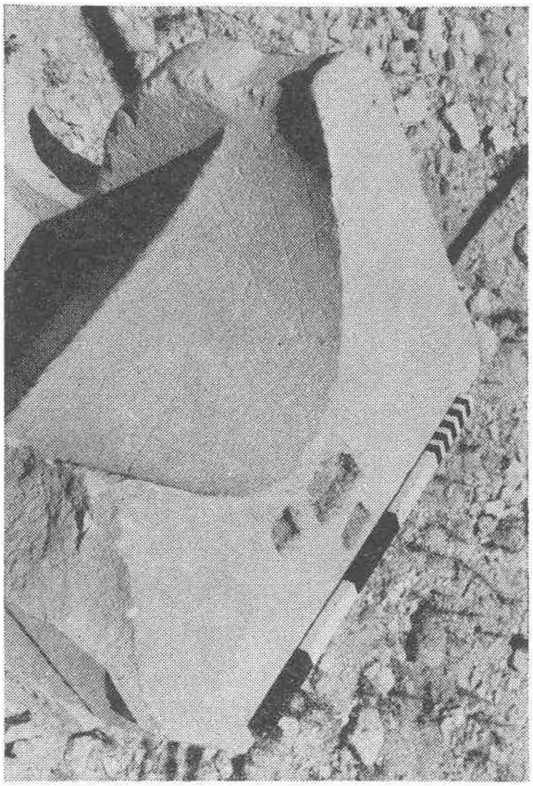


Fig. 34 Sundial: top view showing cuttings for gnomon.

Fig. 35 View of south necropolis. Looking south east.

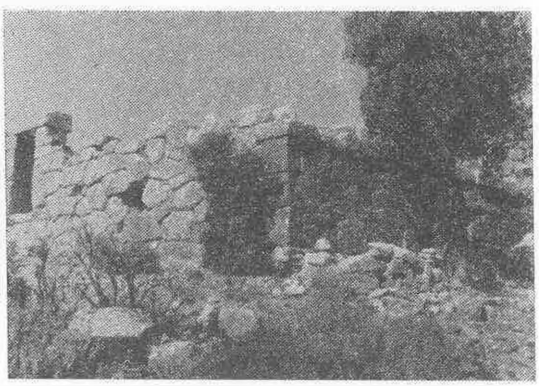


Fig. 36 Tomb 2 in south necropolis showing polygonal and ashlar bonded together.

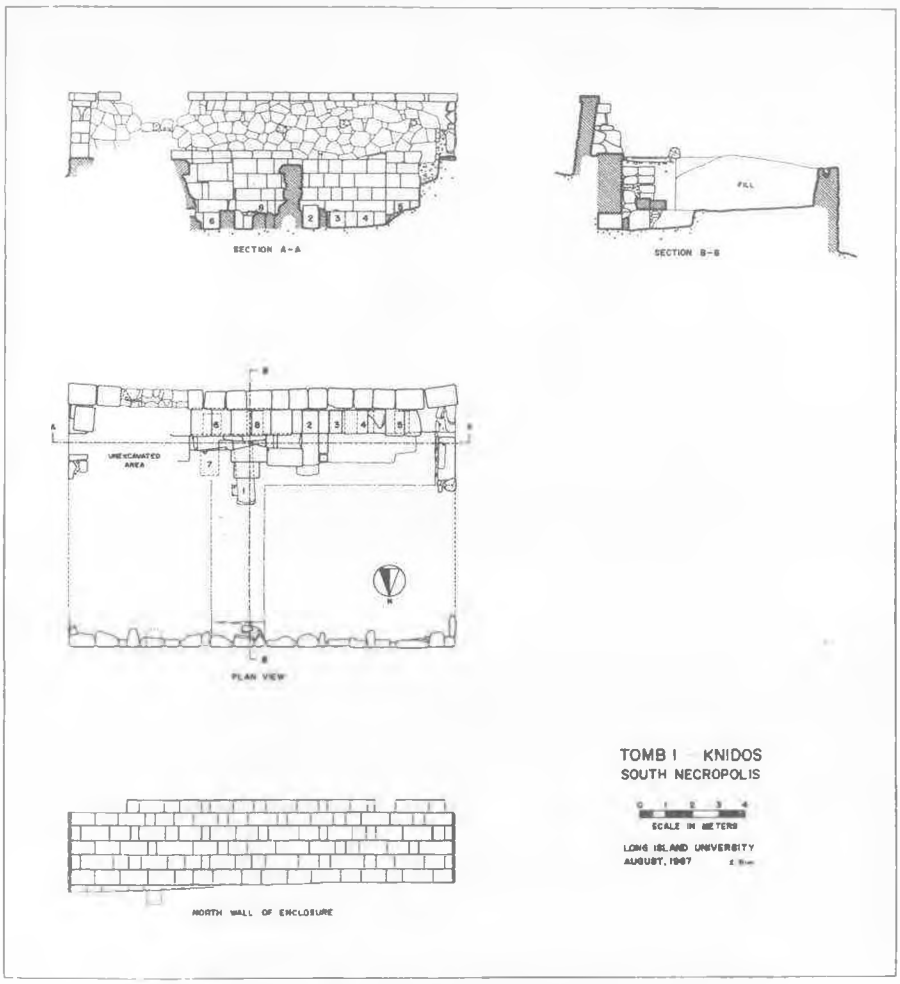


Fig. 37 Plan and sections of Tomb 1 in south necropolis.

Fig. 38 Altar with bucranium from Tomb 1 in south necropolis.

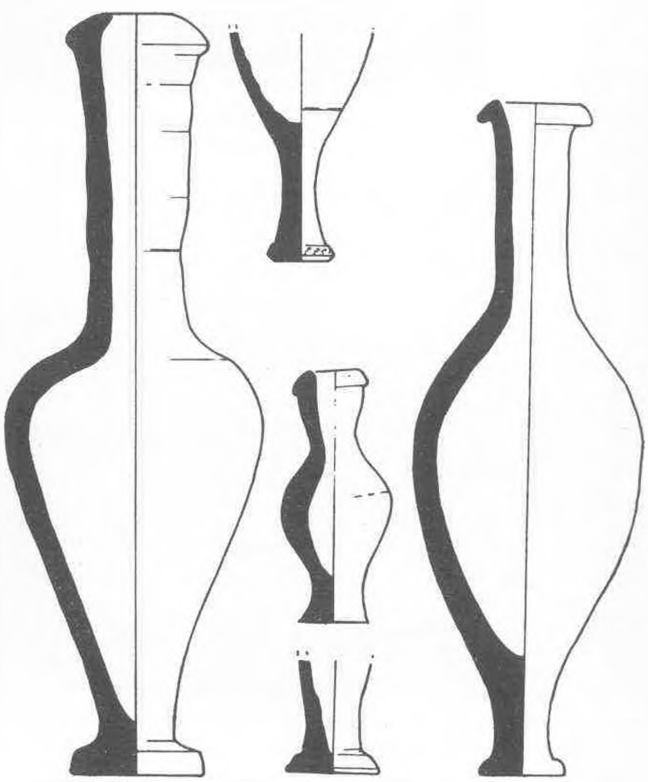


Fig. 39 Drawing of unguentaria found in Tomb 1 in south necropolis.

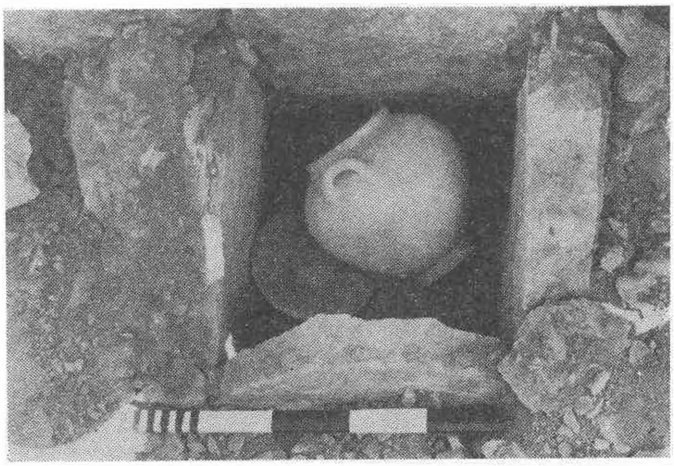


Fig. 40 Stamnos slab burial from behind south wall of Tomb 1 in south necropolis.

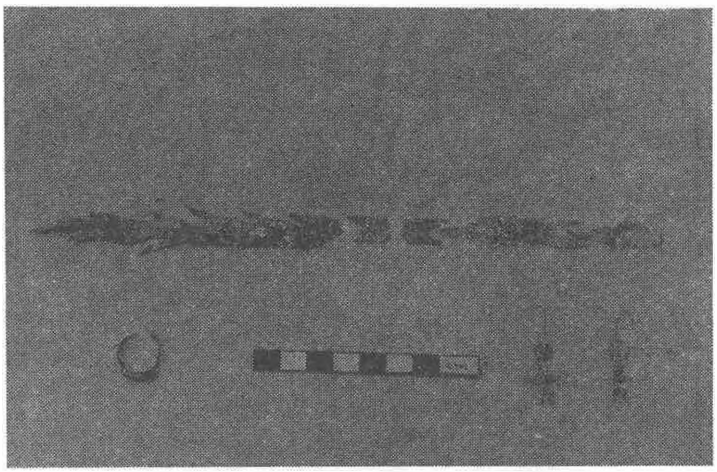


Fig. 41 Gold jewelry from incineration urn found in front of north wall of Tomb 1 in south necropolis.

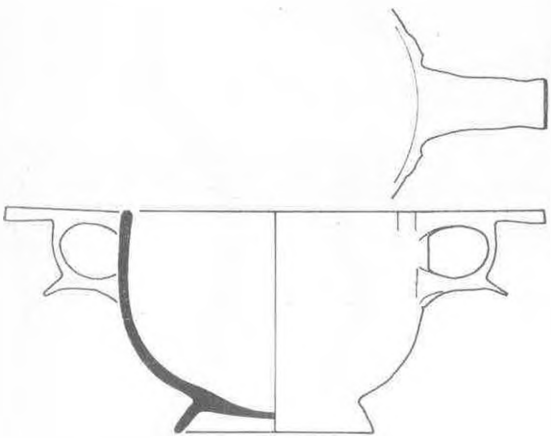


Fig. 42 Drawing of glass skyphos from burial in front of north wall of Tomb 1 in south necropolis.

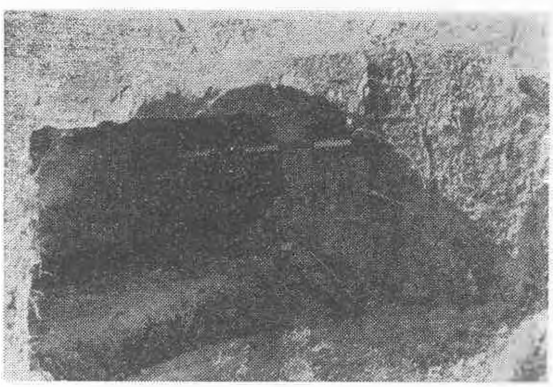


Fig. 43 Rock-cut Tomb 2 in north east necropolis.

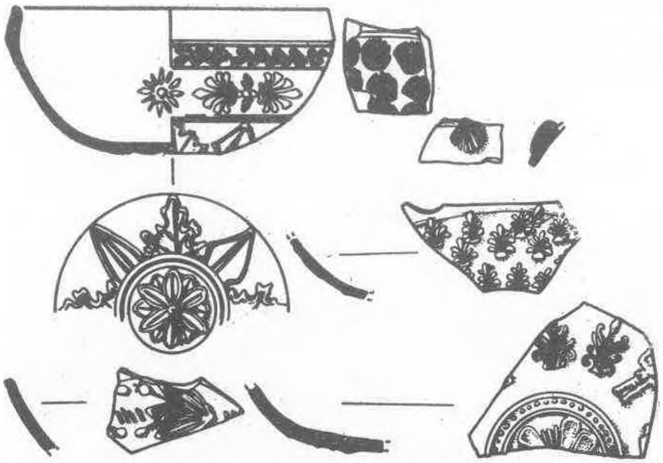


Fig. 44 Drawings of Megarian bowl potsherds,

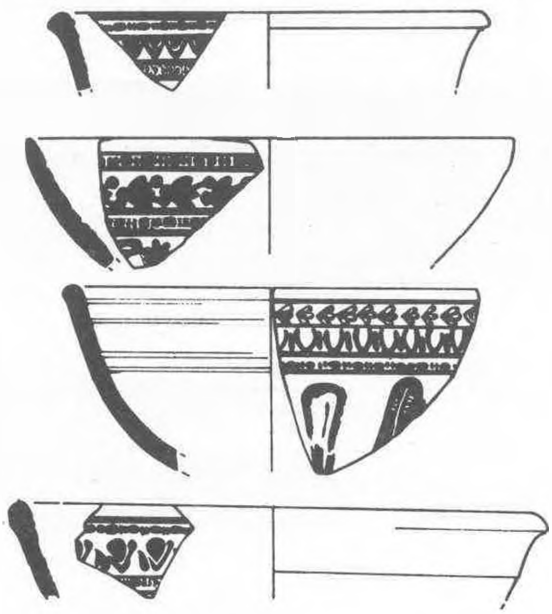


Fig. 45 and mold fragments.

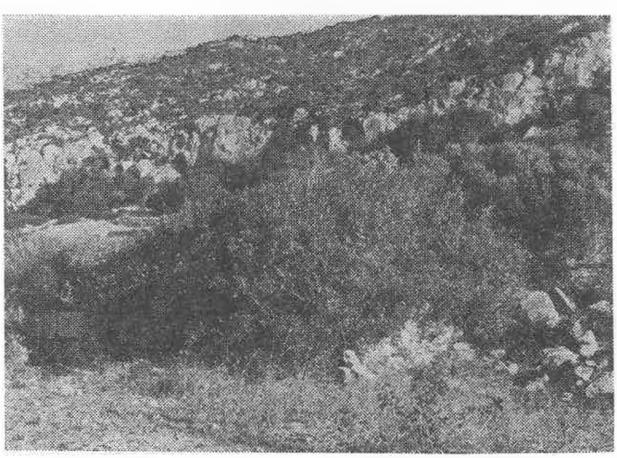


Fig. 46 View of Roman tomb on the island before cleaning. Looking east.

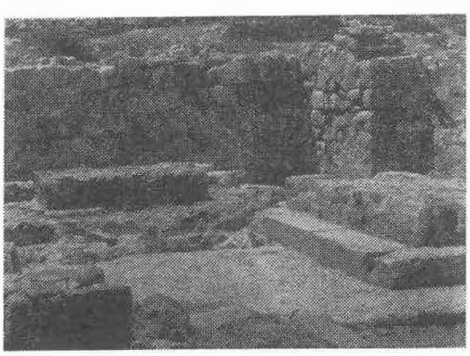


Fig. 47 View of Roman tomb on the island after cleaning. Looking east.

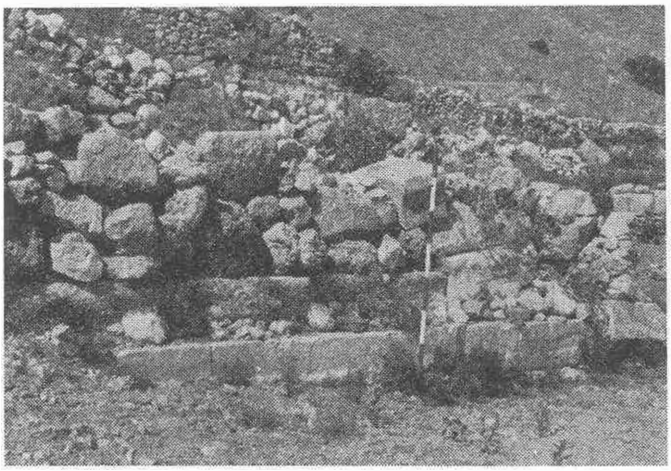


Fig. 48 Small odeion before cleaning. Looking north.

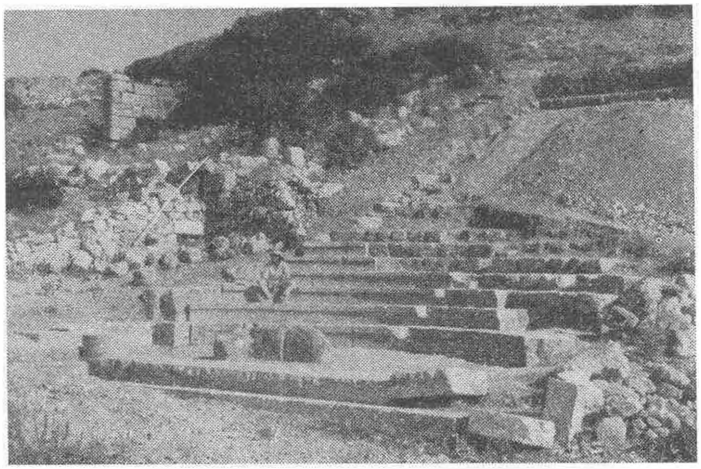


Fig. 49 Small odeion after cleaning. Looking north with exedra in the background.

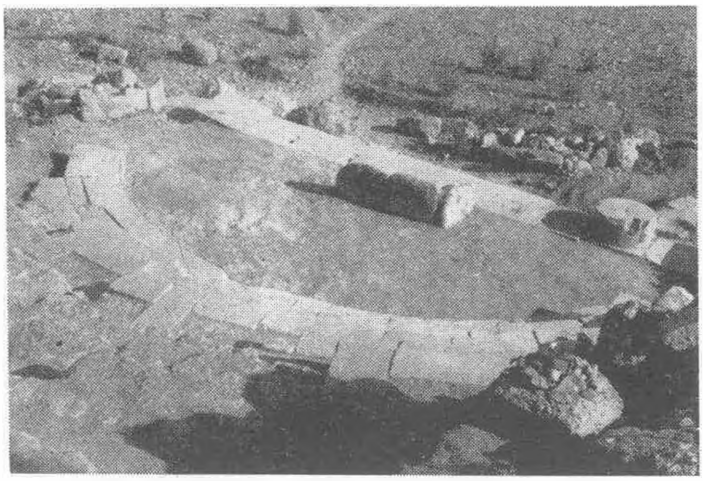


Fig. 50 View of orchestra of small odeion with stones possibly part of speaker's platform.

Fig. 51

Fig. 52

Fig. 51, 52, 53 - Hellenistic torso and statue fragments recorded-on exhibition at the bekci's house.