

EXCAVATIONS AT KNIDOS, 1971

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The fifth season of Long Island University's excavations at Knidos were conducted in 1971 with the gracious permission of the Department of Antiquities of the Ministry of Education at six old sites: the Lower Theatre, Street Junction "A", the Doric Stoa, the Temple of Dionysos and Byzantine Church "C", the Houses East of Stepped Street Seven, and the Monopteros of Aphrodite Euploia, and at two new ones: the Temenos of Demeter, and an area northeast of the Trireme Harbor.

LOWER THEATRE

Further study of the visible remains of the Lower Theatre was carried on with the view to completing work for its final publication. Limited excavation was undertaken in the area of the stage building, the western *parados*, and the eastern and western entrances to the uppermost rows of the *cavea*¹.

The *cavea* was presumably laid out and constructed during the Hellenistic period². In its original plan the *cavea* was divided horizontally by two *diazomata*. The audience could enter the theatre by any of six entrances. The orchestra could

be approached from the east and west by means of ramps leading past the *parados*³. The central part of the theatre was reached through the east and west vomitoria. A colonnaded street lay to the east of the eastern vomitorium. Staircases in the *cavea* led up and down to the seats. But access to the upper seats was gained only from the rear of the *cavea* by a ramp leading upwards from the street on the western side, although the aisle was on a level with the road on the east.

The original scheme was modified. The west wall which retained this section of the *cavea*, as well as the western vomitorium, were rebuilt, presumably because this area of the theatre had suffered a partial collapse (perhaps due to an earthquake.) Both the event which caused its destruction, as well as the repair, may still be dated during the Hellenistic period, because no mortar was employed in the repairs.

Other changes included the revision of the entrances at the northeast and northwest end of the *cavea*. Also, a raised platform/chamber was added at the center-rear of the *cavea*. Furthermore, the insertion of a rough stone platform in the upper *diazoma* provided access for the first time between the seats in the upper section and those in the two lower sections. With this platform it became possible to climb over the wall which had previously separated the uppermost section from the rest of the *cavea*. For some as yet unknown reason

¹ For previous discussion, plans, and photographs of the Lower Theater, cf. *AJA* 73 (1969) 218; *Turk. Ark. Derg.* 17: 2 (1969) 125-126, 136, fig. 12; *AJA* 74 (1970) 151-152; pl. 37, fig. 2; pl. 38, figs. 7, 8; pl. 39, figs. 9, 10.

I am very grateful to Mr. Henry Hurst, the 1971 Assistant Field Director, and to architect, Miss Sheila Gibson, for their astute observations and ideas which form the basis for a great part of this discussion.

²See *AJA* 74 (1970) pl. 37, fig. 2; pl. 38, fig. 7.

³ See *AJA* 74 (1970) pl. 39, fig. 10.

the northern section was further modified when some of its aisles were blocked at their northern ends.

The western entrance which passed by the southwest parados wall was embellished by the addition of a colonnaded vestibule already noted and described by Newton⁴. To the north of this colonnade a structure of uncertain character was added to the west cavea wall. Furthermore, the western cavea wall was extended northwards. A white mortar rubble used in the construction of all these modifications and added features suggests a date in the Roman period.

The stage building as it is presently preserved appears to be entirely Roman in date with the possible exception of a section of the most easterly north-south vault which lies beneath the stage building. Mortar rubble construction was used in the walls of the stage building (fig. 1). The bolstered ashlar blocks employed externally on its east, south, and west walls are clearly re-used⁵. It is tempting to think that they may have been taken from an earlier stage building, perhaps of the Hellenistic period, which may have originally occupied the place of the later Roman structure.

The Roman stage building seems to have incorporated a *scaenae frons* from the beginning. There are suggestions that in its early period it may have sported a wooden stage floor. Subsequently, however, a marble slab floor was added at a slightly higher level and was supported by three north-south and one east-west vaults.

A group of human skeletal remains, including a skull, was uncovered in one of the rectangular recesses of the stage building. Fragments of pottery were also recovered which were found mixed with the bones. Apparently parts of the stage building had been used for interment.

⁴ Sir Ch. Newton, *A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus and Branchidae* (London 1865), pp. 452, 453.

⁵ *AJA* 74 (1970) pl. 39, fig. 9.

DORIC STOA

The excavation of the Doric Stoa under the supervision of Richard Keresey was limited⁶. Two trenches were laid in the eastern section in an effort to locate the foundations or cuttings in the bedrock for the interior colonnade. We had also hoped to retrieve some evidence which would indicate its order.

The first objective was achieved. In one instance the foundation blocks for a column were recovered, and in the other trench cuttings in the bedrock at the interval determined last year (6.20 m., center-to-center) were also unearthed.

However, only a fragment of a base which could belong to either the Ionic or Corinthian order was discovered. An interior Corinthian colonnade would be unusual for this period, therefore we are tentatively suggesting that the stoa should be restored with the more canonical Ionic order⁷. The area surrounding the Doric Stoa should be stripped prior to a final publication of this monument. Hopefully, architectural fragments belonging to the interior colonnade will be found. There is, however, the possibility that the entire inner colonnade was removed. Professor Homer A. Thompson kindly pointed out that the entire inner colonnade of the Middle Stoa in the Agora at Athens was robbed.

A third trench was laid at the southwest corner of the visible step cuttings at the south of the stoa. The cuttings, as they are preserved, give the impression that the steps terminated and turned northwards instead of continuing to the western end of the stoa. The foundations of the western

⁶ For previous discussion, plans, and photographs of the Doric Stoa, cf. *TurkArkDerg* 16:2 (1967) 135-136, 144, fig. 5A; 152, figs. 27, 28; *TurkArkDerg* 17:2 (1969) 124, 134, figs. 8, 9; *AJA* 72 (1968) 138, ill. 2; *AJA* 73 (1969) 216; *AJA* 74 (1970) 149, 151; pl. 38, fig. 3; *AJA* 76 (1972) 63-64, 62, ill. 1, 2, 181, pl. 15, fig. 2.

⁷ In *AJA* 76 (1972) 64 we suggested that because of the lack of Ionic elements, perhaps the interior columns were Doric.

end were uncovered in 1970. Evidence uncovered in this trench proved that the steps indeed continued as they should.

The finds from this area this summer were few, but one of them is noteworthy: a bronze coin with a countermark bearing the head of the Knidian Aphrodite Euploia (fig. 2). Another one similar to this was found in the sanctuary of Aphrodite which is discussed below (p. 22).

AREA TO THE NORTHEAST OF THE TRIREME HARBOR

A new area to the northeast of the Trireme Harbor was excavated successively by Miss Lindsey Folsom, Miss Marie Keith, and our Commissioner, Bey Mehmet Yilmaz, who kindly and generously recorded this site during the last few days of excavation⁸.

The remains of a small Byzantine church had been noted earlier by us along with elements of a Doric building. Clearing and excavation revealed that the church (referred to now as Byzantine Church "D") was built on and re-used blocks of a late Hellenistic monument (fig. 3). The columns employed in the Hellenistic building were heart-shaped and Doric in order (figs. 4, 5). They were re-used in the church along with other blocks and fragments of the superstructure of the Doric building. Triglyph blocks are visible in the east and southeast walls of the central apse (fig. 6).

The church, which is now only partially uncovered, is oriented east-west and originally consisted of a nave, two aisles, a central apse with a synthronous preserving four of the marble steps, and a narthex with steps leading up to it. A baldachino, chancel screen, and an *opus sectile* floor in the chancel probably belong to the earliest period (figs. 7, 8). Fragments of porphyry and laconian and white marble make up the *opus sectile*. Several patterns are discernable including six-pointed stars

(the Star of David?). Subsequent developments included the addition of an apse to the east end of the south aisle (fig. 9) and a large chamber with an apse at the east end of the north aisle (fig. 10).

A skeleton was uncovered in the northeastern apse (fig. 11). The skeleton is probably of recent date. It lies outstretched with its skull oriented to the west well above the destruction layer visible in fig. 12. No funeral furnishings were discovered which points perhaps to a Christian burial.

Part of a Roman building with a mosaic floor was excavated to the west of the church, while to the south a series of monument bases had been re-used as covers for a drain (fig. 13).

Thirteen marble slabs bearing inscriptions were found re-used in the church. The most rewarding of these was a series of ten which had originally belonged to a circular building or an exedra. (The foundations of a round building constructed with concrete have been noted in the area to the northeast of the church on a higher terrace south of the Doric Stoa. If our permit is renewed for 1972, our plans include the investigation of this structure.). These slabs had been quite logically employed in the outer wall of the apse (fig. 14).

Mr. Mark Hassall, who has been at Knidos for the past four years (two of them as my Assistant Field Director), is now working on these inscriptions (and others from Knidos). In a preliminary note to me he suggests that "three of the thirteen are short texts and present no difficulties or obvious points of special interest... but these ten slabs are more closely connected than subject matter, and appear actually to have belonged to the same inscribed monument or inscribed wall."

Concerning the ten slabs Mr. Hassall continues, "This series of inscriptions records honours paid by the Demos of Knidos to Theupompus and members of his

⁸ For a brief summary of this new site see *AJA* 76 (1972) 181.

family because of their services to the state. The most valued service rendered by Theupompus and his two sons was the undertaking of an embassy to Caesar in Rome which resulted in a grant of freedom and exemption from tribute ... for the city. This was confirmed by a treaty of alliance... the text of which in part survives sworn to by both parties on the sixth day before the Ides of November, probably 45 B. C..... The ambassadors from Knidos to Rome on this occasion were Theupompus and his two sons all three of whom are mentioned here”.

Mr. Hassall translates column I as reading (The people of Knidos) honored Gaius Julius Theupompus, son of Artemidorus, with the greatest honours, because in peace and war he so acted in word and deed with respect to the needs of the state that the inhabitants of Knidos were preserved in a free condition and govern themselves in an autonomous and democratic state (sacred) to the gods” (fig. 15).

Mr. Hassall calculates that these ten slabs which are so important for the history of Knidos are part of a group of at least twenty. Hopefully, further excavation may bring these or at least some of them to light.

A number of architectural fragments of the Corinthian order were discovered in a trench to the south. The rinceau decoration and modillions are fairly well - preserved (fig. 16). To the north of this trench in an area unavailable for excavation was an outcrop of bedrock which had been cut to form a rectangle. This may have formed the core of a temple podium. It is tempting to think that the fragments of Corinthian superstructure may have once decorated a temple situated on top of the cut bedrock (fig. 17).

Decorated capitals, pilvini, and columns belonging to the Byzantine Church “D” were also recovered. (fig. 13).

STREET JUNCTION “A”

The second season of excavation at Street Junction “A” carried out under Miss

Nermin Unsel and Miss Janet Dockendorff, was limited to extending a trench westwards from the 1970 trench 3⁹.

The northeast corner of this trench revealed the northwest section of the Ionic structure excavated in Street Junction “A” last year. Excavation was impeded in 1970 by a modern stone hut which was razed this summer. Our projection of the position of the northwest corner proved to be correct, but its excavation has not added to our understanding of the structure. The meter baulk which ran roughly north - south through the middle of this monument was also removed. Again, its removal has not provided us with any information which might reveal the function of the Ionic structure.

To the west of the limestone blocks which formed the western side of the building is a small network of Byzantine walls roughly built from re - used blocks, tiles, fieldstones, and mortar. A wall running north - south approximately 2.50 m. from the eastern baulk contained a re - used block with two Byzantine crosses inscribed on it.

Other fragments, stuccoed limestone from a Doric frieze, were also incorporated in these walls. Perhaps the source of this building material was the nearby Doric temple of Apollo Karneios to the west. For not only was the superstructure of Apollo Karneios built of stuccoed limestone, but also found re - used in these walls was an inscription, a dedication to Apollo Karneios in honor of a certain Klearchos who had run in the festival of the Karneia (fig. 18). Perhaps this festival was the very one which we know from ancient literary sources Δώρειος Αγώης which brought members of the Dorian hexapolis to Knidos every four years to celebrate games in honor of their patron deity. It is tempting to associate the ancient Dorian god, Apollo Karneios, as the deity in

⁹ For previous discussion, plans, and photographs of Street Junction “A”, cf. *AJA* 76 (1972) 69-70, 71, ills, 5, 6; 181, pl. 17, fig. 20; pl. 18, figs 21-23.

whose honor these games were held, and his temple as the site where the members of the hexapolis and the athletes congregated.

BYZANTINE CHURCH "C"/TEMPLE OF DIONYSOS

We continued the excavation of Byzantine Church "C" built directly over the foundations of a temple which the Diletanti and Newton had called the Temple of Dionysos¹⁰.

Numerous additional fragments presumably from the temple were discovered rebuilt into the floor and walls of the church. These discoveries enabled our architect, Miss Sheila Gibson, to reconstruct the order in some detail. Among these fragments were an Ionic capital (fig. 19), two well-preserved bases, a lion's head waterspout (fig. 20), and a frieze block which was incorporated in the exterior wall of the apse, and fragments of a three-fasciaed architrave (fig. 21).

The foundations of the church itself have now been largely uncovered and several building periods can be discerned (fig. 22). (The church measures 39 m. north-south by 19 m. east-west, the width of the temple podium.) Originally the church was a simple basilica of a type common in the Aegean area in the 5th century with a semicircular apse, synthronous, short chancel and nave separated from two side aisles by rows of nine columns, and an exonarthex. One capital, presumably from the aisle colonnade was discovered in the modern wall which covers the south aisle (fig. 23). The style generally supports a date around 500 A. D.

At some time fairly soon after the initial construction, a rectangular room was added to the north of the apse (fig. 24).

¹⁰ This section of the report is taken almost verbatim with a few modifications from the summary of this area prepared by its supervisor for the past two seasons, Miss Marie Keith.

Cf. *AJA* 76 (1972) 68-69, 69, ill. 4; 181, pl. 17, figs. 17-19.

The walls are similar to those in the church proper. If one assumes that there was a corresponding chamber to the south, the apse was now closed in rectangular walls, a feature recalling churches in Cilicia.

The atrium to the west was probably added at the same time (fig. 25). The walls enclosing it are not entirely uniform in construction, but their thickness is the same in all cases. During this period of construction, blocks from the temple were still available (the atrium is paved with them) and numerous fragments from the colonnade, entablature, and pediment can be found built into the church walls. These fragments are in a good state of preservation (fig. 26).

The atrium in its final state was apparently an open courtyard with low walls and short columns on the north and south (fig. 22). Originally it may have been a true atrium with porticoes on the north, south, and west. This colonnade would not have been continuous but rather connected with solid walls at the western corners. The two western corners differ markedly in construction from the remainder of the walls and seem to belong to the original period of construction of the atrium.

Several dedicatory inscription blocks perhaps from the temple were re-used in the floor of the atrium. A fine marble basin was found in the northwest corner of the atrium *in situ*. A coin of Anastasius dated between 498 and 518 was found in an unsealed destruction layer in the atrium.

The next enlargement of the church was on the northwest flank. This large area, which was originally one room, may have been the diaconicon. As is usual in Greece and the Aegean coastlands this room was located to the north of the atrium and narthex. The area, later divided into four then three rooms, exhibited a number of interesting features. In the room at the east end is a rectangular tank lined with mortar and connected with a drain which runs under the wall and ends in a

soak - away. Beside the tank is a limestone block which forms a step 27 cm. below the top of the tank. The tank and step were original features of the area. In another room is an enclosure of concentric circles of tiles, an oven. A similar oven was found in the Sanctuary of Aphrodite Euploia to the northeast of the monopteros. A small fragment of an inscription referring to Praxiteles' Aphrodite was discovered in this room (fig. 27).

In the last room on the west a large amount of painted plaster (orange - pink and red and white stripe) was found in a destruction layer.

At some later stage in the construction of the church, two rooms were added on the northeast flank of the church. The first was the area connected with the rectangular room flanking the apse. This area is paved with tiles and has two benches running along its north and south walls. Still later the adjoining room with a pavement of rough uneven stones was added.

To the north of the church complex and connected with it by a wall is a partially paved structure which is roughly oval in shape. Its function is enigmatic. The walls preserved on the west are too slight to support any considerable roof structure. The areas to the east and west of the enclosure are still unexcavated. Excavations here may reveal more of the nature of this structure. It is probably a domestic work area, perhaps a stable.

The destruction of the church may have been connected with the Arab raids of the mid-7th century. The sealed destruction layer which covered parts of the north flank of the church produced one coin of Phocas dated 607-608 and two of Heraclius dated 613-616 (fig. 28). This sealed and dated layer will hopefully give us a good series of Byzantine pottery shapes and types.

TEMENOS OF DEMETER

The Temenos of Demeter, measuring c. 74 m. east - west by c. 40 m. north - south

occupies a terrace on the easternmost side of the city¹¹. It is retained by massive polygonal masonry walls on the east, west, and south. The east and west walls abut a sheer rock face on the north. The east, south, and west temenos/terrace walls are all visible for at least part of their length, but sections of the east and south walls are now obscured by Sir Charles Newton's monumental dump. The main entrance to the temenos is marked by two rectangular sill blocks *in situ* set c. 1 m. apart about a third of the way (from the south) along the western wall. This may or may not have been the original entrance.

The temenos had been entirely excavated by Newton in 1858¹². This summer a detailed survey and plan of the surviving structures was executed¹³. Our findings to date differ somewhat from Newton's published plan. Unfortunately, several structures recorded by Newton have disappeared; the walls as indicated on his plan do not always run parallel, nor do they meet at right angles, due no doubt to the action of earthquakes. Furthermore, evidence of several walls not recorded by Newton were uncovered¹⁴.

The excavation and survey of the visible walls indicate two major periods which with further study may be subdivided. There is definitely a suggestion of later phases in the second phase.

The polygonal terrace retaining walls on the east and south and southern section of the western wall belong to the earliest period. Another major wall traceable for 28 m. running east - west joins the western terrace wall just north of the entrance. This wall acted as a retaining wall for

¹¹ This area had already been noted and described by the Society of Dilettanti, *Antiquities of Ionia* (London) III 2ff, V, 22.

¹² Cf. Newton, II, 426ff.

¹³ I would again like to thank Henry Hurst for his summary of this area based on the notes of its supervisor, Mr. Richard Hodges.

Also, cf. *AJA* 76 (1972) 181.

¹⁴ Newton, pl. LIII. Cf. fig. 29.

higher ground to the north of it. (These walls are antedated by the presence of late Megarian bowl sherds in tips contemporary with the construction of the southern wall.) The depth to which this wall was found to have a face in its south side suggests that initially the ground level here was considerably lower to the south of the wall than to its north. In the center of the temenos, however, the surviving eastern end of this same wall consists of only a single course on a level slightly lower than the top of the wall at the western end. Here, therefore, the original ground level south of the wall was presumably the same as or higher than it now is. This would mean a considerable slope upwards from the suggested level near the western wall. Access to the center of the temenos must then have been by a ramp or steps, if the temenos entrance was in the first period where it is now. The entire extant of the temenos walls has not been excavated, but nothing as yet indicates an entrance earlier than the one in the western wall.

Two walls, one running east - west at a distance of c. 4.5 m. from the southern terrace wall and the other running north - south at the same distance from the western terrace wall and joining the first wall at right angles are amongst structures which belong to the latest period. Inasmuch as they seem to relate to the main entrance perhaps there was a small colonnade decorating the entryway.

The other features which belong to the second period are the following: the rebuilt northern section of the western retaining wall and buildings 1 and 2. Building 1, of substantial construction, may be part of the substructure of a small temple. The walls of period two are characterized in part by mortar rubble construction of the Roman period. Although, unfortunately, one cannot be absolutely certain of the provenance of the majority of Roman glassware, pottery, and lamps excavated by Newton, one must take into consideration this mass of Roman material

in suggesting a chronology for these walls. Although I have not yet been able to study these finds first - hand, from Newton's publication the material would appear to date from at least the first to third centuries A. D. This summer we found sherds and lamps dating from this period.

Newton, according to his report, systematically removed three feet of earth from the entire terrace precinct, digging at times as deep as nine feet below the surface. Thus, unfortunately, the various floor levels and strata associated with the structures described by Newton were destroyed. The extent of Newton's excavations were clearly indicated by the low surviving ground levels, especially in relation to walls supporting the proposed colonnade. He also excavated outside the terrace walls around the precinct without great success. No ancient remains of any sort, except a drain pipe, were recovered.

Judging from Newton's publication and from our initial excavation there appears to be one area in the northwest corner of the temenos that may be undisturbed. Newton says that further progress in this direction was barred by immense masses of rock. It is under this scree that at the termination of the excavation this fall we uncovered two walls not shown on Newton's plan (nor yet on our own.).

The finds from the temenos are few: potsherds and lamps of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, a marble votive breast, and a most intriguing surprise: a terracotta copy of the Knidian Aphrodite was found in the trench at the southeast corner at a depth of c. 2.50 m. (fig. 30). The statuette is the first of its type recorded to have been found at Knidos. It is ironic that this same temenos would become the eventual resting place of the head of the original Aphrodite Euploia by Praxiteles.

HOUSES EAST OF STEPPED STREET SEVEN

Stepped Street Seven running north-south was completely uncovered up to the

first intersection with an east - west street (fig. 31)¹⁶. The steps and landings were constructed from masonry in some areas and in others handsomely cut out of the bedrock (fig. 32). The east - west street also partially cut from bedrock intersects the north - south street at right angles and runs directly behind the Roman house (fig. 33). A drain was cut through the bedrock of the landing at the intersection of the two streets, as well as a number of rock - cut steps (fig. 34).

East of the north - south stepped street the Hellenistic House I was completely excavated (fig. 35). The internal mud-brick partition walls which had been constructed on stone foundation courses (fig. 36) were decorated with painted stucco and preserved at times to a height of more than 3 m. (figs. 37, 38). A threshold block was found *in situ* complete with a lead door pan in one room (fig. 39).

Another room contained a small pithos sunk in the ground in front of a blocked doorway to the west of a rudely constructed drain (fig. 40).

Sheila Gibson drew axonometric projections of Hellenistic House especially to demonstrate the relationship between it and the later Roman House to the north (figs. 41, 42).

The presence of a portico in the Roman House above and adjacent to the Hellenistic House suggests that the area once occupied by Hellenistic House had been levelled, perhaps for a garden and/or to give an unobstructed view of the Aegean and neighboring Greek islands (fig. 43). Whatever the reason, no architectural structure was ever built on top of the area.

¹⁶ For previous discussions, plans, photographs see *AJA* 73 (1969) 218; pl. 61, figs. 21, 22; pl. 62, figs. 18, 19; *TurkArkDerg* 17:2 (1969) 126; 136, figs. 13-15; 137, figs. 16-18; 138 figs. 19, 20; 139, figs. 21, 22; 141, fig. 26; *AJA* 74 (1970) 152; pl. 39, fig. 11; *AJA* 76 (1972) 65-68; 66, ill. 3; pl. 16, figs. 8-13; pl. 17, figs. 14-16; *AJA* 76 (1972) 181; pl. 40, fig. 28.

This site was under the excellent supervision of Mr. Timothy Tatton - Brown.

This blessing do doubt preserved the delicate mud - brick partition walls and the very fine wall paintings and architectural stucco, more of which were recovered this summer.

A detailed reconstruction of the decorative scheme of wall paintings should now be possible¹⁶. Preliminary studies indicate that there was a dado painted black, followed by a drafted yellow (figs. 44, 45, 46). This second register was set off by painted lesbian cymatia. There then follows a continuous meander pattern. Next, the main frieze which alternates panels of figured scenes with panels imitating marble veneer. This is surmounted by a continuous guilloche pattern and then by a continuous frieze of eroti running amongst buds and tendrils chasing birds (fig. 47).

Fragments of the stucco wall paintings which decorated some of the corners of the rooms were recovered (figs. 48, 49). These will hopefully give additional clues to the ultimate reconstruction.

Insights into the technique of the Knidian master stuccoers were given by a number of fragments which clearly indicated different layers. (fig. 50).

As in the past years fragments of stucco imitating architectural orders were recovered. A number of fragments still preserved colors. Parts of the Doric capitals and frieze were discovered. The triglyphs were painted a vivid blue, apparently a traditional color for triglyphs; the fillets, red (fig. 51). An elevation and profile of this order was executed by Miss Catherine Ward - Perkins (fig. 52). Ionic fragments were retrieved and for the first time pieces

¹⁶ Work on the reconstruction and eventual publication of these important wall paintings was begun in Bodrum this spring by Miss Catherine Ward - Perkins and Mr. Timothy Tatton - Brown. The results of this study were not available at this writing. However, Professor Gladys Weinberg has kindly informed me by letter that examples that she has excavated in Israel are similar to some of the Knidian examples. Also, cf. Theodor Wiegand and Hans Schrader, *Priene* (Berlin: George Reimer) 1904, 308-319; figs. 332, 337 a, b.

of a Corinthian order (fig. 53). Little lead wires formed the matrix of the acanthus leaves around which the stucco was moulded (fig. 54). A reconstruction and elevation of this order was also drawn by Miss Ward - Perkins (fig. 55). We hope that comparison of the profiles of these mouldings with other preserved examples of monumental architecture may help to give us a date for their execution.

Included amongst the finds from this area is a handsome fragmentary terracotta statuette (fig. 56). The contraposto position of the torso is somewhat reminiscent of the Diadumenos¹⁷.

More rooms to the north of the Hellenistic House, that is rooms of the later Roman House, were cleared (fig. 57). Blocked doorways gave evidence of a number of changes in plan (fig. 50).

Amphorae identical to those found last year were discovered *in situ* (figs. 59, 60). These give further evidence for a *terminus antequem* for the structure. The amphorae may be dated 3rd to 4th centuries A. D. by comparison with examples from the Athenian Agora¹⁸.

MONOPTEROS OF APHRODITE EUPLOIA

One of the first tasks we undertook this year was to completely clear the baulks around the podium, primarily in search of architectural fragments of the superstructure (fig. 61)¹⁹. To the west of the podium under the roughly one meter wide baulk separating trenches 3 and 11 on the east from 16, 24, and 33 on the west we uncovered a series of stuccoed limenstone monuments, perhaps bases or small altars running north - south (fig. 62). Four

and possibly six of these bases share a common foundation which abuts the eastern wall of the so - called treasury (excavated last year) (fig. 63). The remains of four of these six survive to heights of c. 30 - 80 cm. above bedrock. A fifth base is indicated by the limestone - stucco remains at the southern end of the foundation, and room exists between this one and the next base to the north for a sixth.

The bases are unfortunately so badly weathered that it is difficult to determine with accuracy their original appearance and size. They seem to be roughly of similar dimensions, set up in pairs, resembling blocks with base mouldings.

The common foundation is composed of fieldstones, dirt, and mortar. It measures c. 7.50 m. north - south by c. 80 cm. east-west (measuring from the outside face of the foundation on the east to the treasury's east wall.) The height of the foundation gives a clear indication of the ground level around the podium at the time the bases were visible. Judging from this information the ground level would have been c. 15 cm. above the podium's base moulding.

Some of the stucco that survives on the northernmost base is drafted on the east facing the monopteros. Although the back of this and three others preserves stucco, the backs were clearly not meant to be seen, as they are flat in comparison to the "moulded" eastern side.

To the south of these bases is another which stands alone resting simply on earth and gravel. This, too, is stuccoed limestone. Roughly cube - like it measures c. 74 cm. square by at least 60 cm. in height. The stucco on this base is well preserved - it even shows traces of a dark, black - purple stencilled band (c. 20 cm. wide) which goes horizontally around the block near what was probably the top. The paint survives in spots on all four sides. And on the north side of the northeast corner there is also a vertical band of the same color and width which begins at the top of the

¹⁷ R. A. Higgins, *Greek Terracottas* (London: Methuen) 1967, 51, fig. E.

¹⁸ Cf. *AJA* 76 (1972) 67; 67, n. 17; pl. 16, fig. 13.

¹⁹ For previous discussion, plans, photographs, see *AJA* 74 (1970) 154-155, 170-171; 150, ill. 3; pl. 40, fig. 22; pl. 47, figs. 37, 38; *AJA* 76 (1972) 70-76, 181; 73, ill. 7, 8; 74, ill. 9; pl. 18, figs. 24-26; pl. 19, figs. 27-31; pl. 19 figs. 32-37; pl. 40, fig. 29.

horizontal band which it meets at a right angle.

One of the most interesting finds from this baulk clearing (fig. 64) was 30 from trench 3, layer 2 a coin with a counterstrike of the Knidian Aphrodite's head. A coin similar to this one was found at the Doric Stoa (see fig. 2) Both of the heads depicted, as well as the Knidian Aphrodite head shown on yet another coin found on a terrace below the monopteros, the unusual hairstyle of Head 1314 in the British Museum (the head which I believe is the original head of the famous Praxiteles' statue): that is, the hair is pulled down obliquely over the ear and continues until it terminates in a bun placed low on the nape of the neck.

The only architectural fragments were recovered on the western side of the podium (fig. 65). The stuccoed - limenstone Corinthian capital was completely cleared. The side which rested in the baulk is better preserved than the side we exposed last year. In the southern baulk of trench 3 we found fragments of a stuccoed column. Although it was impossible to obtain a true diameter, it appears to have been c. 60 cm. On the underneath of one of these fragments the letters AΦ were roughly scratched in the limenstone.

Also in search of architectural fragments which appeared to be sticking out of the northern baulk of 1970 trench 16 we layed a trench to the north of trench 16. Although the limenstone fragments we cleared were too amorphous to understand, we did retrieve a fragment of a marble statue base or altar and 147 an early? handmade votive gift: a clay disk with perhaps representations of two snakes flanking a circular loaf of bread (fig. 66).

To the north of the monopteros we removed the baulk between 1969 trenches 5 and 6. One of the major aims here was to keep a very careful record of what came from the foundation ditch cut into the bedrock around the podium. On the east we removed the baulk over the strais (fig.

67). To the north of this operation clearing the northeast section of the podium revealed a crack in the drum which is in line with the one found at the southwest section of the podium last year (fig. 68). The direction in which the crack traveled across the podium was noted last year and is now clearly visible after the careful cleaning (fig. 61). The line of this northeast - southwest fault also appears in the Byzantine structures (houses?) to the northwest of the podium (fig. 69).

Meticulous cleaning of the podium revealed at least three periods (figs. 61, 70). Lying partially underneath one of the *in situ* stylobate blocks on the northern side of the monopteros there is a fragment of one limenstone column drum (fig. 71). Furthermore, a second fragmentary column drum may be noted in the packing close to another stylobate block on the northwest side. These fragmentary limenstone column drums are of the same dimensions as the stuccoed drums found with the stuccoed Corinthian capital and stuccoed architrave block. We had noted at least two more similar column drum fragments with cuttings in their upturned surfaces in the packing which are roughly in line with the step. It is tempting to connect these limenstone architectural members with an earlier round building of similar dimensions which may have preceded the present monopteros near or on its present site. If there were an earlier round building it may have served as the original monopteros for the Aphrodite.

The second building period is represented by the present marble podium. The third stage occurred with the introduction of mortar. This mortar period came after the podium was cracked, for mortar has been used to fill in and repair the gap caused by the crack.

Immediately to the west of the podium we removed all of the baulks covering the so - called treasury and the Athana altar (figs. 63, 72). Within the antae of the treasury we found a posthole which

is in line with two more to the west. They presumably predate the construction of the treasury.

Cuts in the bedrock in this area reveal that an earlier monument preceded both the Athana altar and the Rectangular Shrine. Further excavation here will hopefully clarify the relationship between the earlier cuts to the standing structures.

One of our finds from this area was a terracotta head of a woman dating from the first half of the 4th century B. C. (fig. 73).

We continued the excavation of the Rectangular Shrine directly to the west of Athana altar. We now have the full internal measurements: c. 3.15 m. north - south by c. 5.80 m. east-west. Just to the east of the Rectangular Shrine's western extent we uncovered, in topsoil, in close proximity, four marble arms varying in size from larger than life to as small as a finger. Perhaps these were votive gifts.

The southwest corner of the Rectangular Shrine remains to be cleared. Hopefully, the process will provide us with material for dating this structure.

South of the treasury and 1970 trench 33 we excavated an area against the terrace wall and southeast of the temple podium which contained several layers of packing for the terrace retaining wall (fig. 74). A terrace wall, or large stone packing for a terrace wall, predating the present one was seen here for the first time below the packing of the present wall but running in a slightly more northerly direction.

Amongst the most interesting objects from these trenches were a series of bronze objects: belt buckles? and fibulae. The majority of the bronze fibulae were of a simple arc form. The shape of the arc differs at times. They were generally formed of wire with the pin, spring, and catch intact. Several series of fibulae were found deliberately linked together (fig. 75). From this fact one might propose that they were votive gifts and rather suitable ones for a

female deity²⁰. These fibulae have been dated as early as sub - Mycenaean by Blinkenberg²¹ but no later than c. 600 B. C.²². Another form of fibula (fig. 76), a semi-circular bow with two reels on either side of a central knob, also finds its parallel from the Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia²³.

Moving across the sanctuary to the east we stripped the remaining area between the podium and the terrace wall. In the extreme west end of this trench we found, re - used in a later wall, three fragments of draped marble statuary. Two of these fragments joined (figs. 77, 78).

To the east we extended 1970 trench 11 to the south - again to clear the area

²⁰ Christian Blinkenberg during his excavations of the Sanctuary of Athana Lindiaia at Lindos found identical fibulae. Out of 87 examples 14 were found "deux a deux, accrochees l'un dans l'autre, d'autres ont forme des chaines..." *Lindos* (Berlin) 1931, I, 84; pl. 7, nos. 93, 94.

It is worth noting that Lindos formed part of the Dorian Hexapolis with Knidos and that an altar bearing the inscription ATHANA has been excavated not far from the deposits of fibulae.

Furthermore, identical fibulae were found Payne in the Temenos of Hera Lemenia at Perachora. Cf. Humfry Payne, *Perachora* (Oxford) 1940, I, 169; pl. 72, 1.

Also, Droop found identical examples dedicated to Artemis Orthia. Cf. J. P. Droop, "The Bronzes", in R. M. Dawkins, *The Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia* (London: The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies) 1929, supp. paper no. 5, 198; pl. LXXXII, E.

Also, identical fibulae were excavated in the Sanctuary of Hera at Argos. Cf. Herbert Fletcher de Cou, "Bronzes of the Argive Heraeum", in Charles Waldstein, *The Argive Heraeum* (Boston) 1905, II, 241; pl. LXXXV, 827, 829, 830, 833.

These fibulae seem, therefore, to have been deemed acceptable gifts for female divinities,

²¹ Cf. Christian Blinkenberg, *Fibules Grecques et Orientales*, XIII, pt. 1, X, 1 f, fig. 217; X, 1 G, fig. 218. Blinkenberg classifies this type as sub - Mycenaean.

²² Payne, *op. cit.*, 198. Writing about this identical type of fibula Payne describes them as being "found with geometric pottery, and there is hardly a type that was not found with sherds of Laconian I. That is to say the types begin in the Geometric age and continue slightly behind it. Yet the bulk of them do not seem to have outlasted the period covered by the presence of Proto - Corinthian pottery..."

²³ Cf., Droop, *op. cit.*, 198-199; pl. LXXXIV, N.

to the terrace wall (fig. 79). It was here, near the terrace wall that we began to find a number of superb terracottas. They continued to appear in three subsequent trenches laid along the terrace wall to the east. (We are now speaking of an area southeast of the podium). The greatest concentration of these terracottas was found in the western section of trench 64, layer 4, c. 50-90 cm. below the surface. The fragments, notable for their wide variety in type as well as size date from the Archaic through Hellenistic times. Most of the statuettes were simple figures. Many were heads of young beautiful women at the zenith of their beauty (fig. 80). One group might represent the birth of Aphrodite aided by a Hora or one of the graces (fig. 81). Other deities, such as Hermes, Artemis, and Cybele are recognizable. It seems clear that most of these statuettes, if not all, are local products. Therefore, with this large and varied group we would like to introduce a new school of coroplastic sculpture, the Knidian school.

The fibulae and the group of terracotta statuettes would indicate that the site of the Sanctuary of Aphrodite had a long and continuous history.

To the north of the podium we continued excavations of the Byzantine complex begun in 1969 and 1970 (fig. 82)!.. Directly to the northeast of the monopteros we have unearthed a hypocaust system with an intact plaster floor supported by pilae. The southern wall of this room contains a step block from the podium. Therefore it dates post the destruction of the monopteros.

About five meters to the east of the hypocaust, trench 41 contained other later walls which may form part of a domestic area: an almost intact tiled oven (similar to one found at Byzantine Church "C"/Temple of Dionysos) was found sitting on bedrock. Excavation of the area between the "kitchen" and the bath will hopefully reveal the relationship of these two areas. The size of the limestone destruc-

tion level in both of these areas would suggest a second storey.

Other work carried out on this terrace included further excavation of the altar (fig. 83). Work here is now waiting for a wall above the altar to be planned before it can be removed.

We also set out trench 35 to find a temenos gate. Although we found only later walls, one of the north - south walls did contain an inscription which Mr. Hassall is now working on. Here, as elsewhere, we also found cuttings in the bedrock for structures predating what is now standing. A minute and careful cleaning of all earth in the bedrock might reveal an intelligible plan of the earlier constructions on this site.

Further excavation of the intermediate terrace below the Sanctuary of Aphrodite revealed the existence of parallel rows of enigmatic theater - like seats (fig. 84). The seats are constructed of conglomerate blocks and appear to be part of a single scheme. At least four rows are preserved; cuttings in the bedrock would seem to indicate that originally there may have been more (fig. 85). Access to this area was by small stepped aisles of which two are preserved.

Excavation was continued on the terrace below the Sanctuary of Aphrodite. Trial trenches laid across its center (fig. 62, 67) indicated that it may have been in large part an open area with prominent remains of structures at the north end (fig. 86). A monumental building of the Roman period was partially excavated in the northwestern section (fig. 87). This rectangular building is oriented east - west. One entered on its eastern side, seemingly through a colonnaded portico into a large chamber (fig. 88). This room was decorated on its interior northern side with niches. From here one passed into a smaller chamber on the west. A large fragment of an over - life - size marble statue was found re - used in an interior cross wall which had been added during a later pe-

riod. Evidence was noted for an earlier structure below this building.

Found in this area beneath the monopteros worthy of note was a marble fragment of drapery. The underside of the drapery was smooth and has a curvilinear surface (fig. 89). It is tempting to suggest that this inner surface may have been worked to fit over a curving surface, such as a hydria, and that this might be, therefore, a fragment of the drapery belonging to the Aphrodite.

Perhaps the most intriguing discovery of this summer was a small (11.10 m. north-south by 6.70 m. east - west), marble structure located in the eastern section of the terrace directly below the parallel rows of seats. The euthynteria and orthostate blocks are well - preserved on its northeast side (fig. 90) Two handsomely decorated marble blocks, presumably belonging to this monument were uncovered: one is carved with a lesbian cymation (fig. 91), the other with egg and dart and bunches of laurel leaves bound together with a fillet. The structure was further decorated with a continuous marble frieze (fig. 92). One of the corner frieze blocks portraying dancing girls was recovered having fallen up-

side down (fig. 93). A number of small, marble statues representing children holding doves and a goose and a young hermaphrodite holding a dove were found in this area (fig. 94).

A bubbling spring with clean fresh water was discovered located between this building and the terrace wall, directly below the parallel rows of seats (fig. 90). Since Knidos already possesses two major theaters, one seating 12,000, another 4,500, as well as an odeion and a bouleuterion, it seems unlikely that these seats served for any of the aforementioned purposes. Furthermore, the seating capacity is not large enough to warrant identifying in with any structure necessary for large crowds. Further the disposition of the seats is not unlike those found in the Sanctuary of Demeter at Pergamon, or Despoina at Lycosoura, or Demeter and Kore at Acrocorinth²⁴. I would like to suggest that these seats, the spring (for water was necessary for lustration rites), and the new monument were related to the service of some ritual. Is it possible that these structures were part of the sanctuary where the mystery rites of the Adonia in honor of Adonis, or the *triopia sacra* in honor of Demeter were celebrated?

²⁴ I am indebted to Dr. Phyllis Lehmann for drawing my attention to the sanctuaries of Despoina at Lycosoura and the Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth. For the latter, cf. Ronald S. Stroud, "The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore on Acrocorinth, Prelimi-

nary Report I: 1961-1962", *Hesperia* 34 (1965) 1-24; pls. I, II, figs. 1, 2; *Hesperia*, 37 (1968) 299-330; pls. 87-89; Nancy Bodkins, *Hesperia* 38 (1969) 287-310; pls. 75-79.

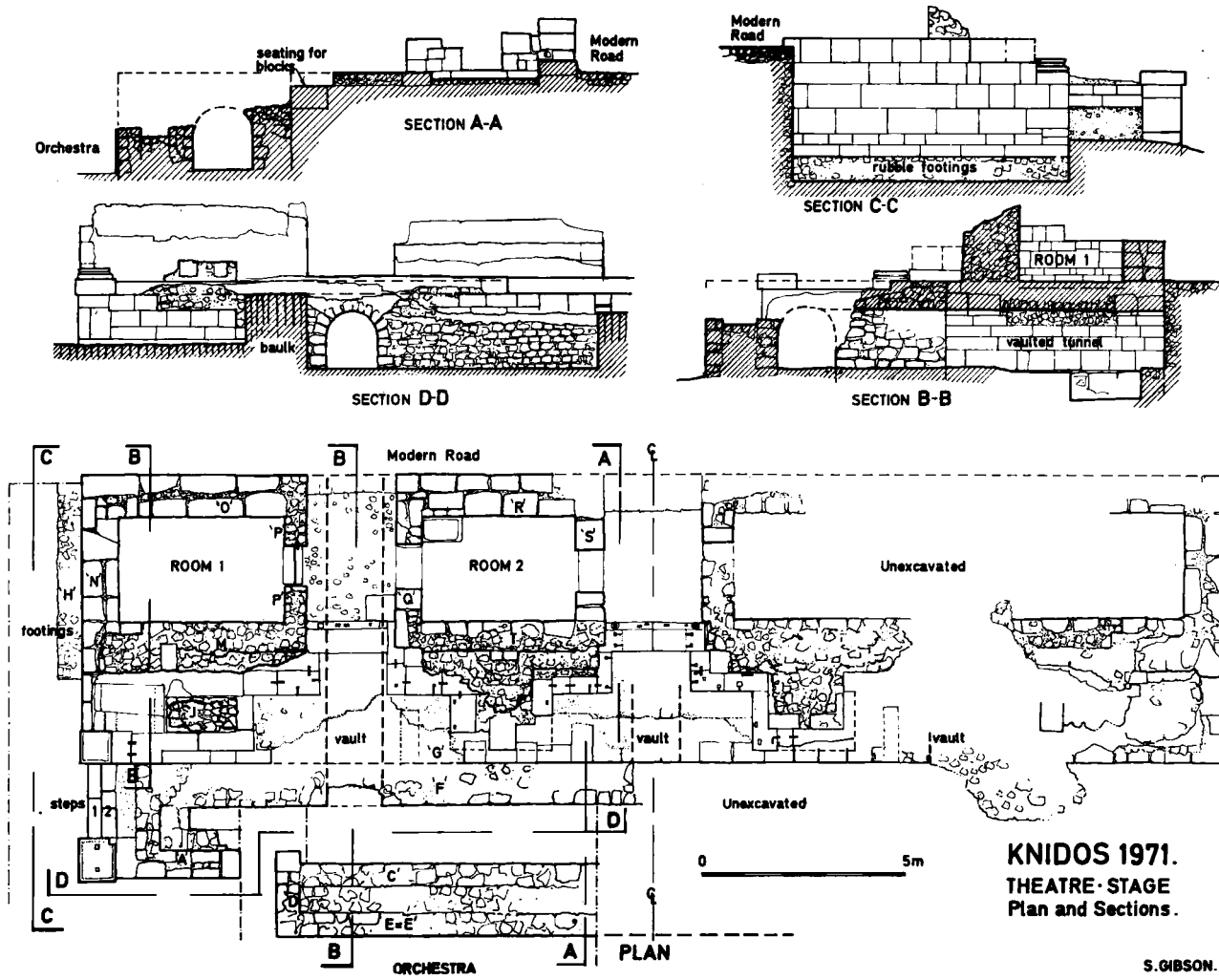


Fig. 1 — Lower Theater: 1971 Plan, sections, and elevations. Executed by Sheila Gibson

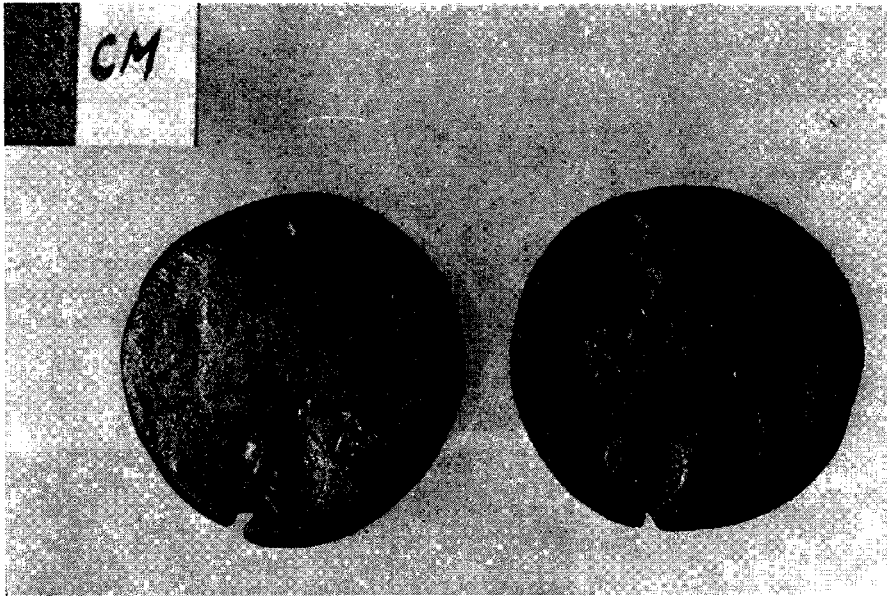


Fig. 2 — Coins with counterstrikes showing the head and hairstyle of the Aphrodite Euploia by Praxiteles. Coin on the left is from the Sanctuary of Aphrodite Euploia on the right, from the Doric Stoa.

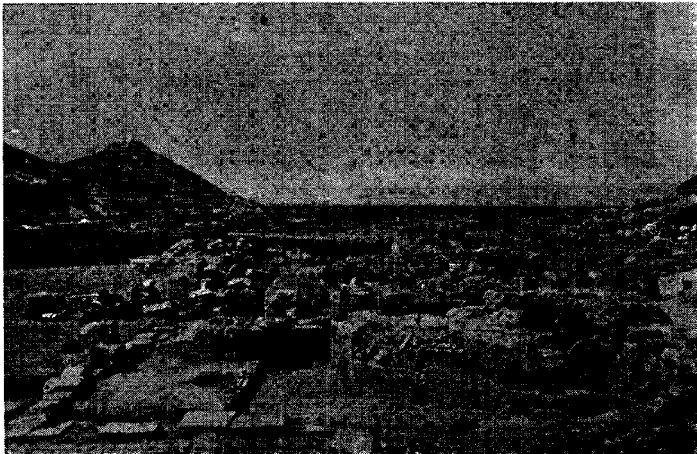


Fig. 3 — Byzantine Church "D": central and southern apses, east to west.

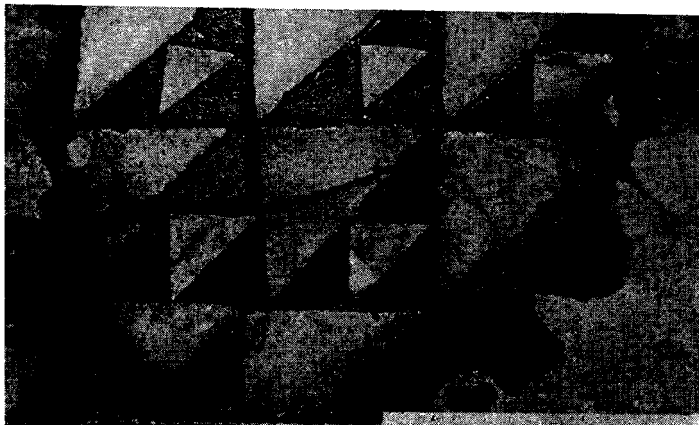
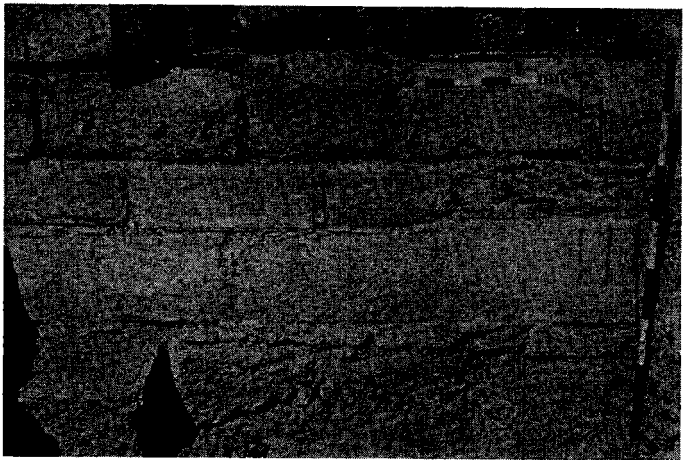


Fig. 4 — Byzantine Church "D": heart-shaped, Doric column drums and capital.



Fig 5 — Byzantine Church “D”:
heart-shaped, Doric column drums
and capital.

Fig. 6 — Doric triglyph block re-used
in Byzantine Church D south wall.



Figs. 7, 8 — Opus Sectile floor
in the Chancel of Byzantine
Church D

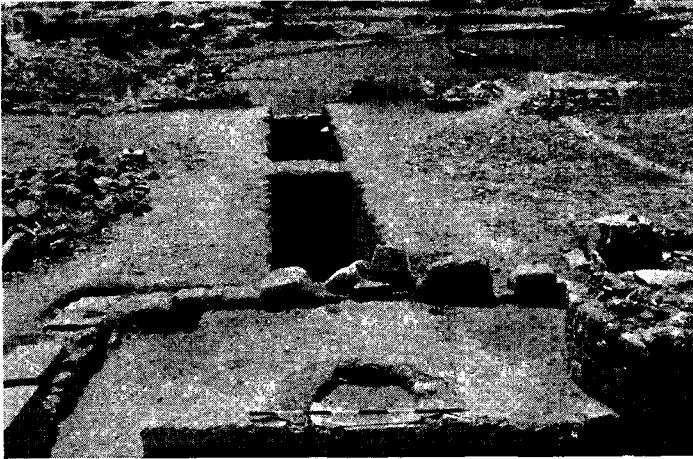


Fig. 9 — Byzantine Church D: apse added at the east end of the south aisle, north to south.



Fig. 10 — Byzantine Church D: large chamber with an apse, east end of the south aisle, east to west.

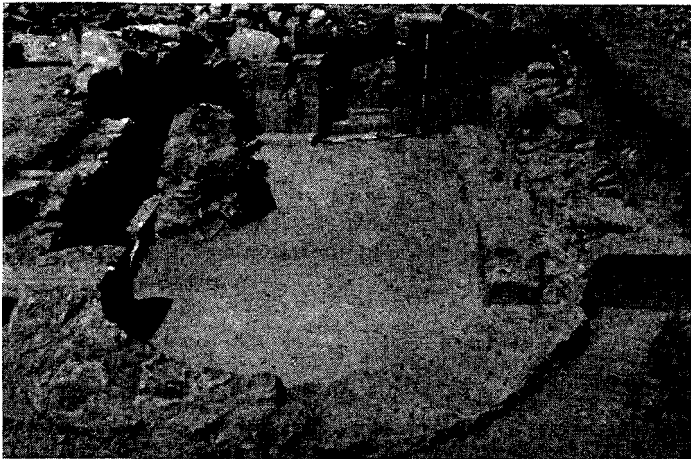


Fig. 11 — Byzantine Church D: skeleton on mound of earth in northeastern apse, east to west.

Fig. 12 — Skeleton in northeast apse lying above the destruction level of Byzantine Church D: north to south



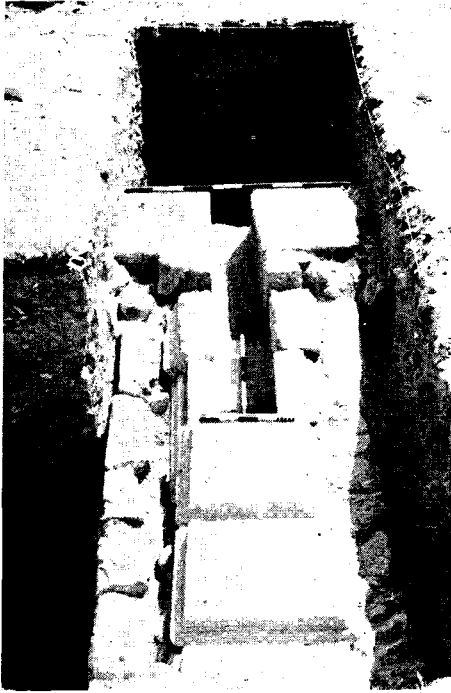


Fig. 13 — Byzantine Church D: marble monuments re-used as drain covers, west to east.



Fig. 14 — Byzantine Church D: outer wall of central apse made of curved, inscribed blocks, west to east

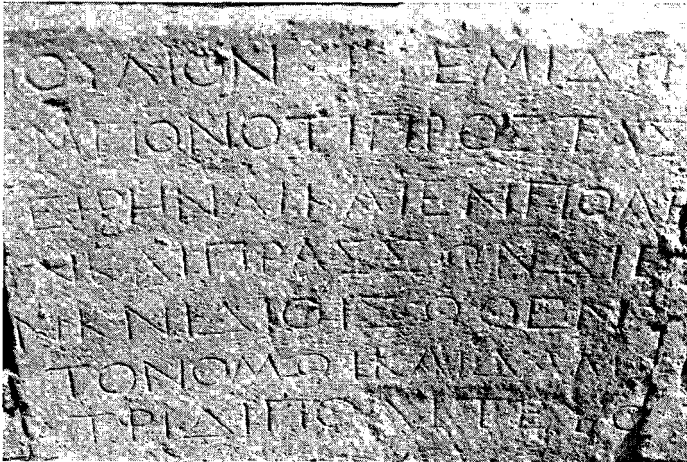


Fig. 15 — Detail of one of the inscribed central apse blocks (translated on pages 7-8).

Fig. 16 — Byzantine Church D: Corinthian architrave block with rinceau decoration.

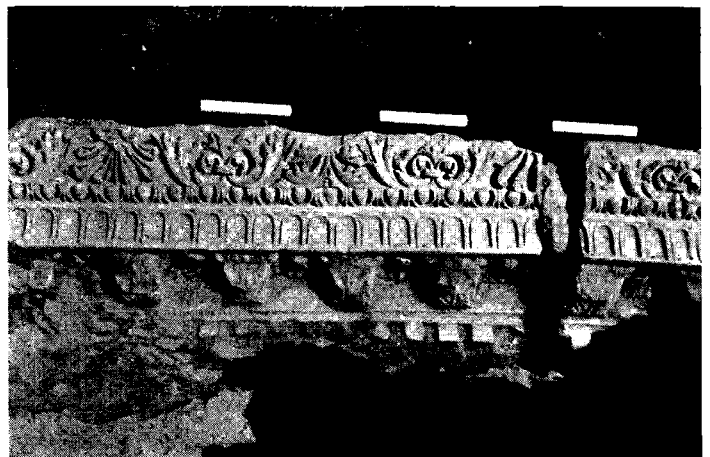




Fig. 17 — Byzantine Church D:
cross on pulvino.

Fig. 18 — Street Junction A: an
inscription, a dedication to Apollo
Karneios in honor of Klearchos
who ran in the Karneia.

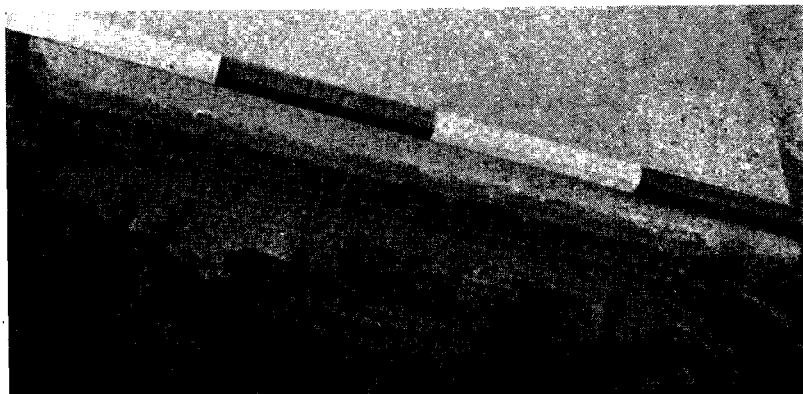
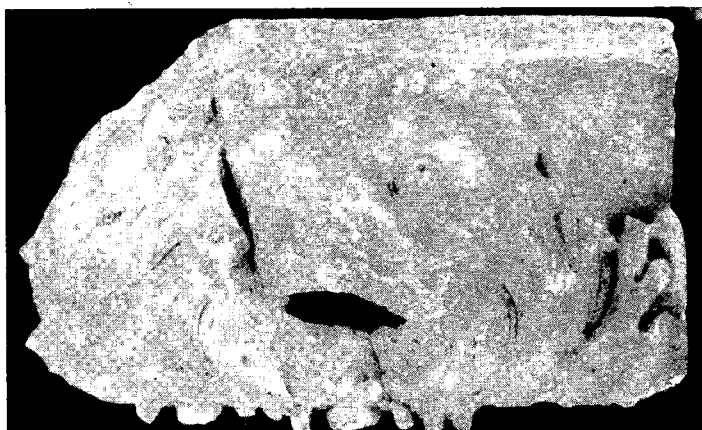


Fig. 19 — Temple of
Dionysos: Ionic capital.

Fig. 20 — Temple of Dionysos:
lion's head waterspout.



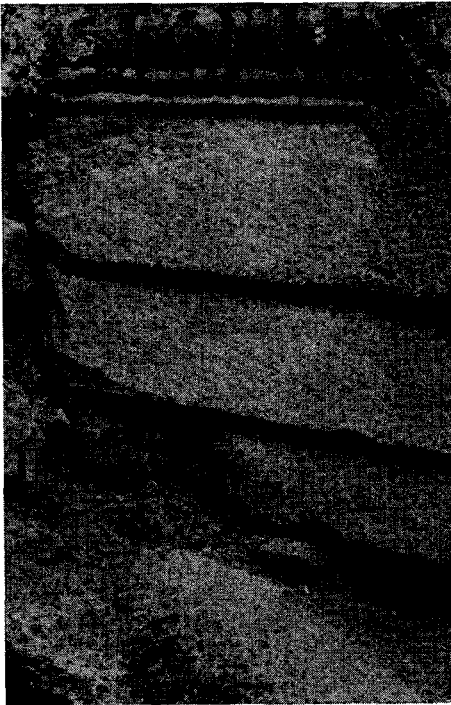


Fig. 21 — Temple of Dionysos:
Three-fasciaed architrave

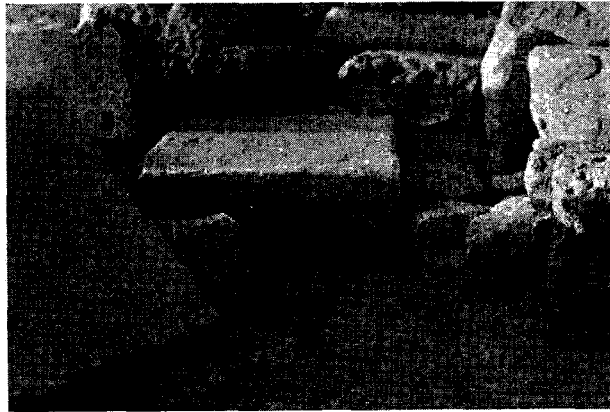
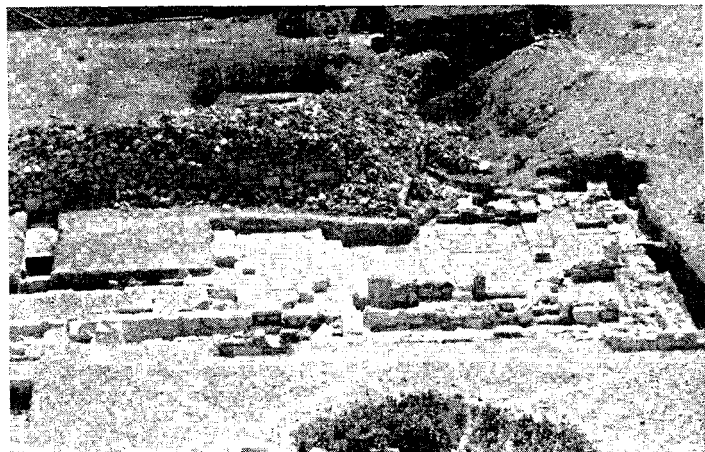


Fig. 23 — Byzantine Church C: Byzantine capital
re-used in a wall of the south aisle, 5th century A.D.



Fig. 24 — Byzantine Church C/Temple
of Dionysos: eastern end with central
apse, north to south

Fig. 25 — Byzantine Church C/Temple
of Dionysos: western and atrium end,
north to south.



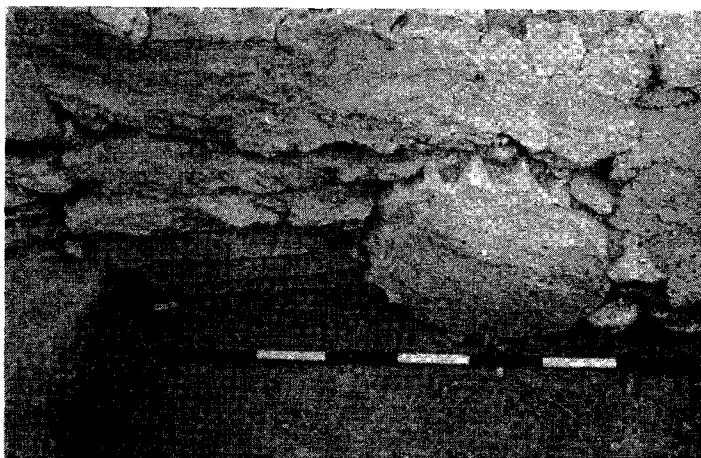


Fig. 26 — Byzantine Church C/
Temple of Dionysos: column drum
and three-fasciaed architrave block
in the church wall.

Fig. 27 — Byzantine Church C/
Temple of Dionysos: fragment of
an inscription.

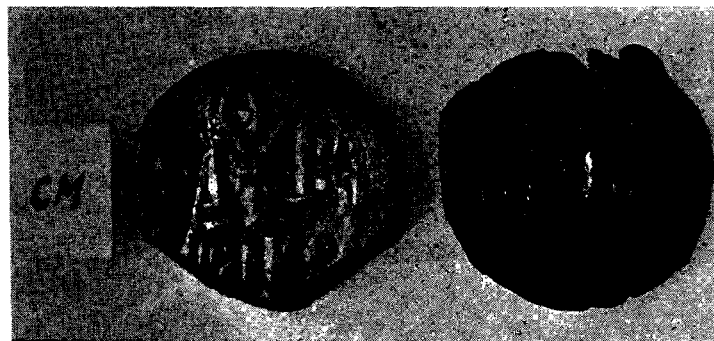
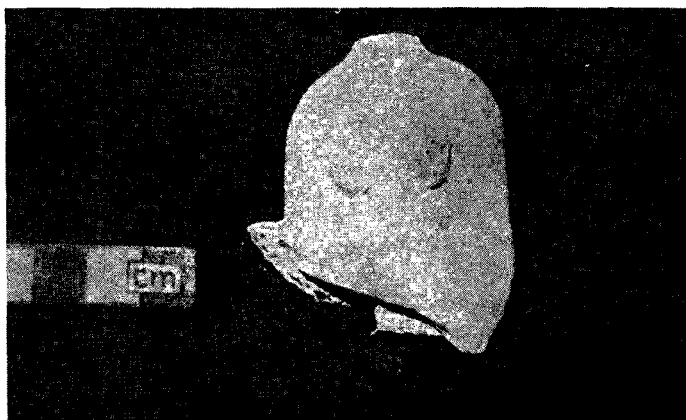


Fig. 28 — Byzantine Church C/
Temple of Dionysos: coins of
Heraclius, dated 613-616

Fig. 30 — Temenos of Demeter:
fragment of terracotta statuette copy
of the Aphrodite Euploia by Praxiteles.



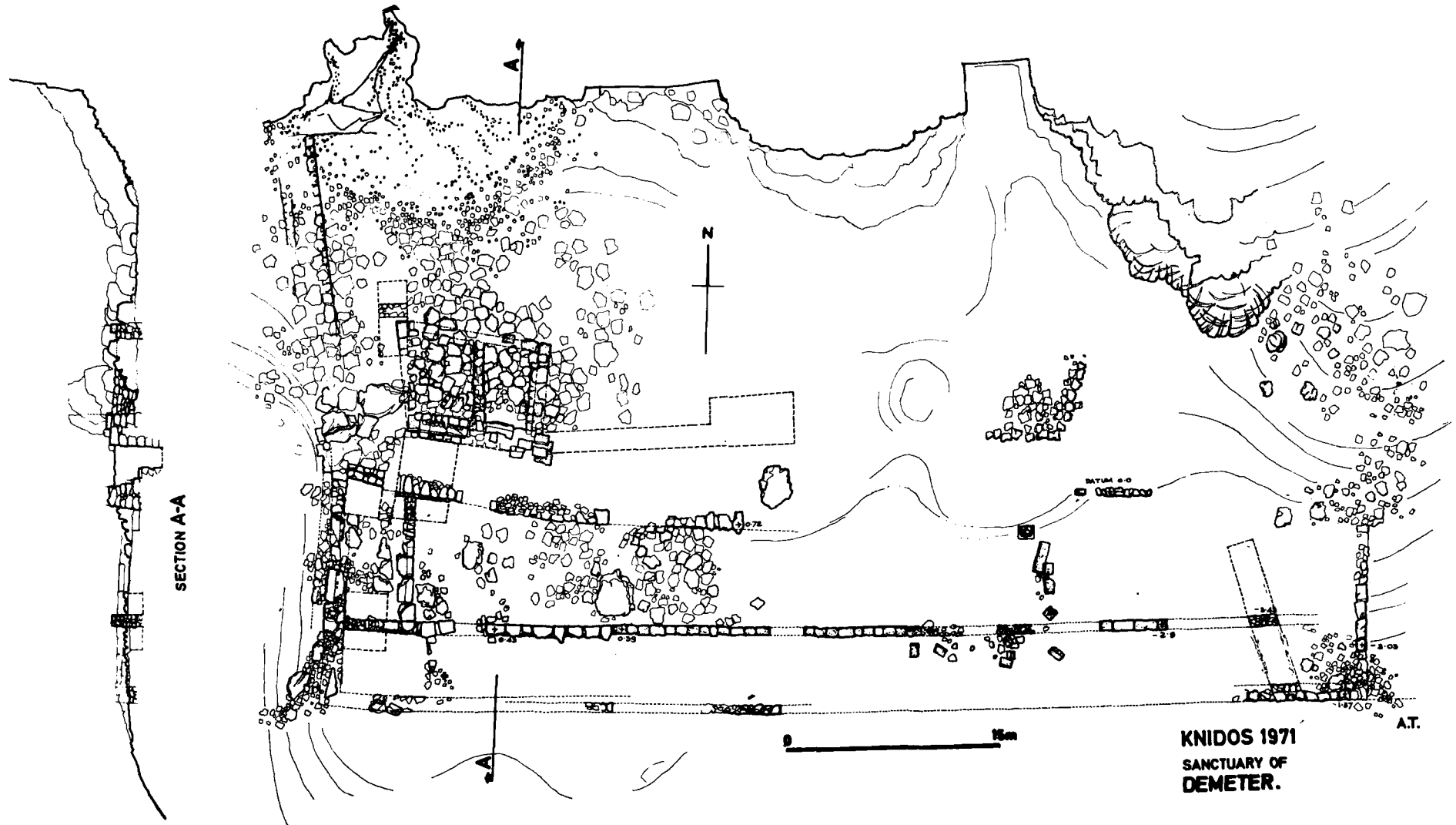


Fig. 29 — Temenos of Demeter: 1971 Plan and section by Alan Trousdale.



Fig. 31 — Stepped Street 7, south to north.

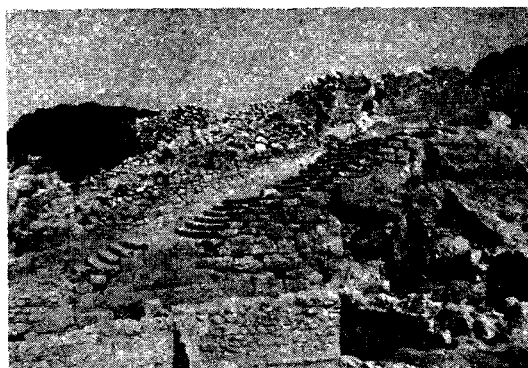


Fig. 32 — Stepped Street 7, east to west.

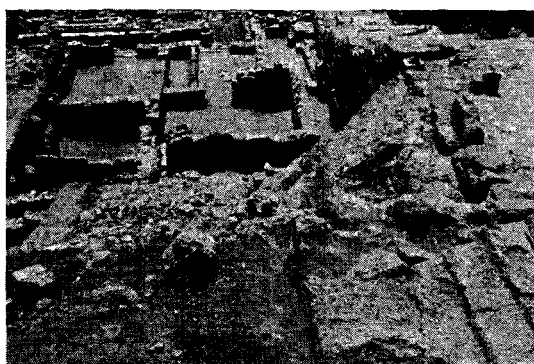


Fig. 33 — Stepped Street 7 intersecting with a main east-west street north of the Roman house.

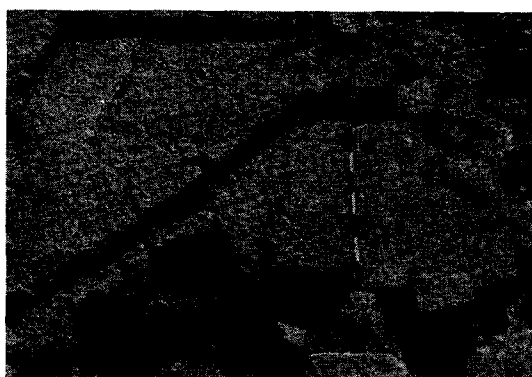


Fig. 34 — Detail of Stepped Street 7 intersection.

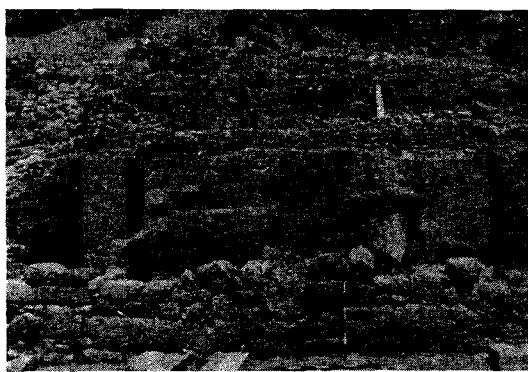


Fig. 35 — Hellenistic House I, south to north.

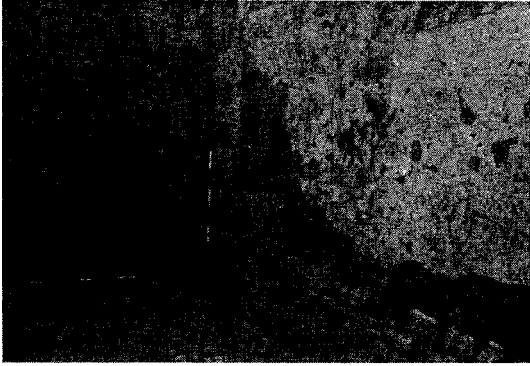


Fig. 36 — Hellenistic House I, decorated painted stucco partition walls.

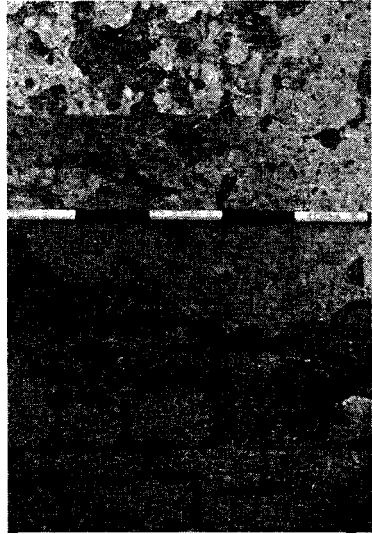


Fig. 37 — Hellenistic House I, decorated mudbrick partition walls.

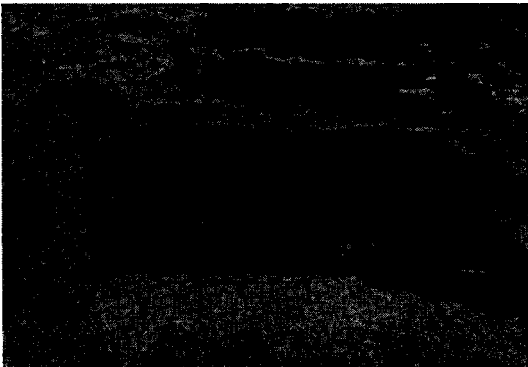


Fig. 38 — Hellenistic House I, decorated mudbrick partition walls.



Fig. 39 — Hellenistic House I, threshold block.



Fig. 40 — Hellenistic House I, pithos sunk before a blocked doorway.

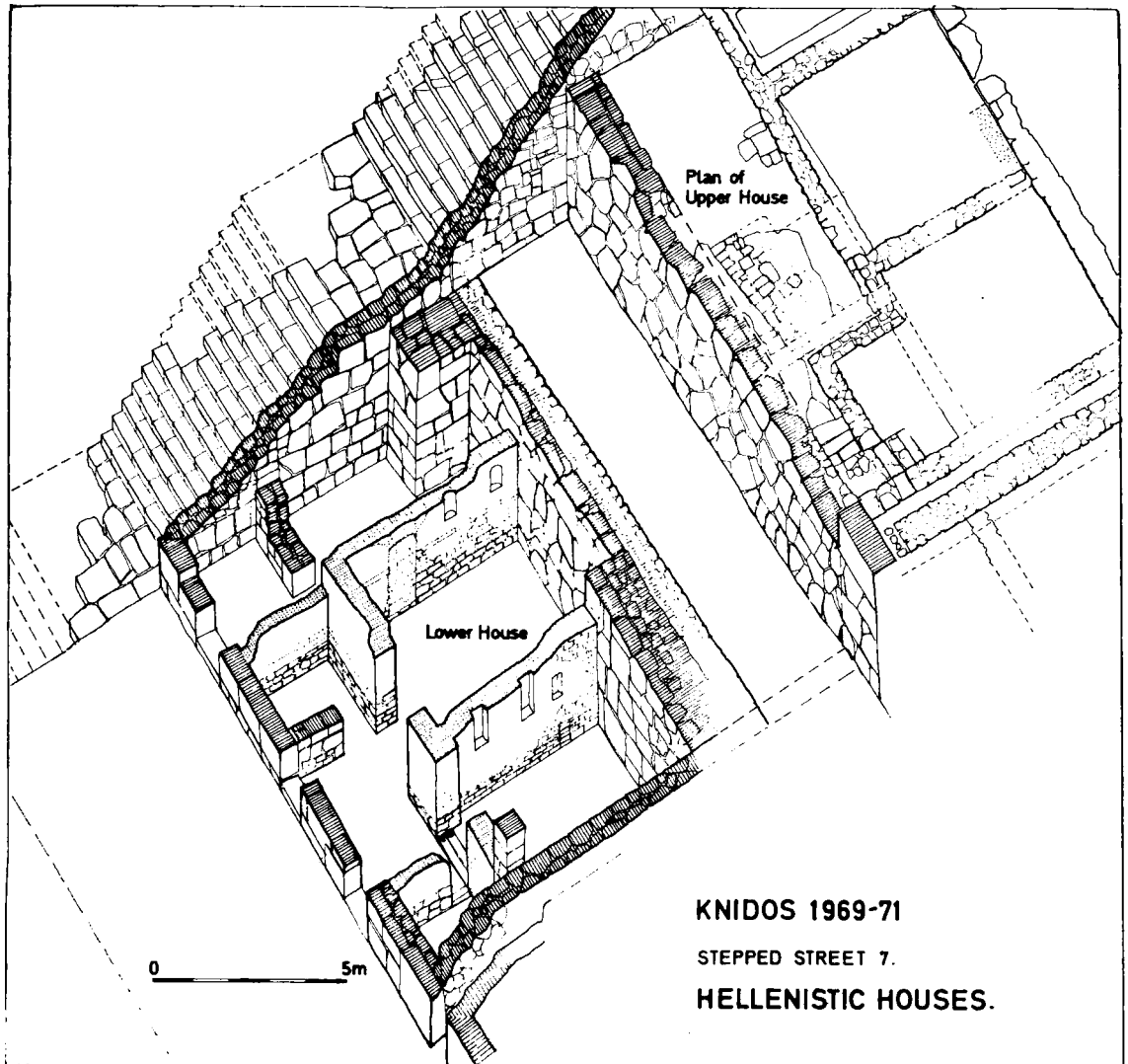


Fig. 41 — Axonometric projection of the Hellenistic Houses east of Stepped Street 7. Executed by Sheila Gibson.

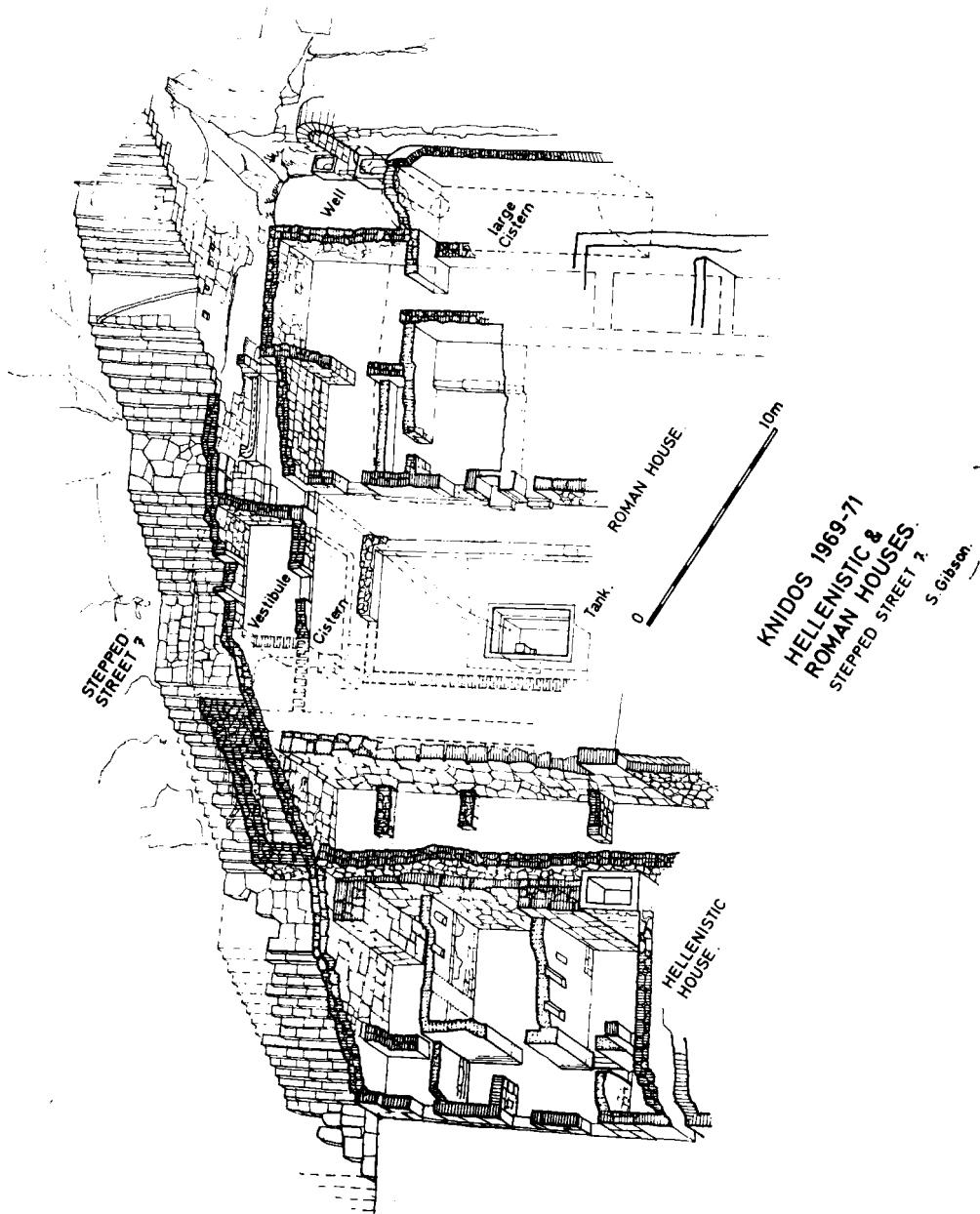


Fig. 42 — Axonometric projection showing the relationship of the Roman House to the Hellenistic Houses east of Stepped Street 7. Executed by Sheila Gibson.

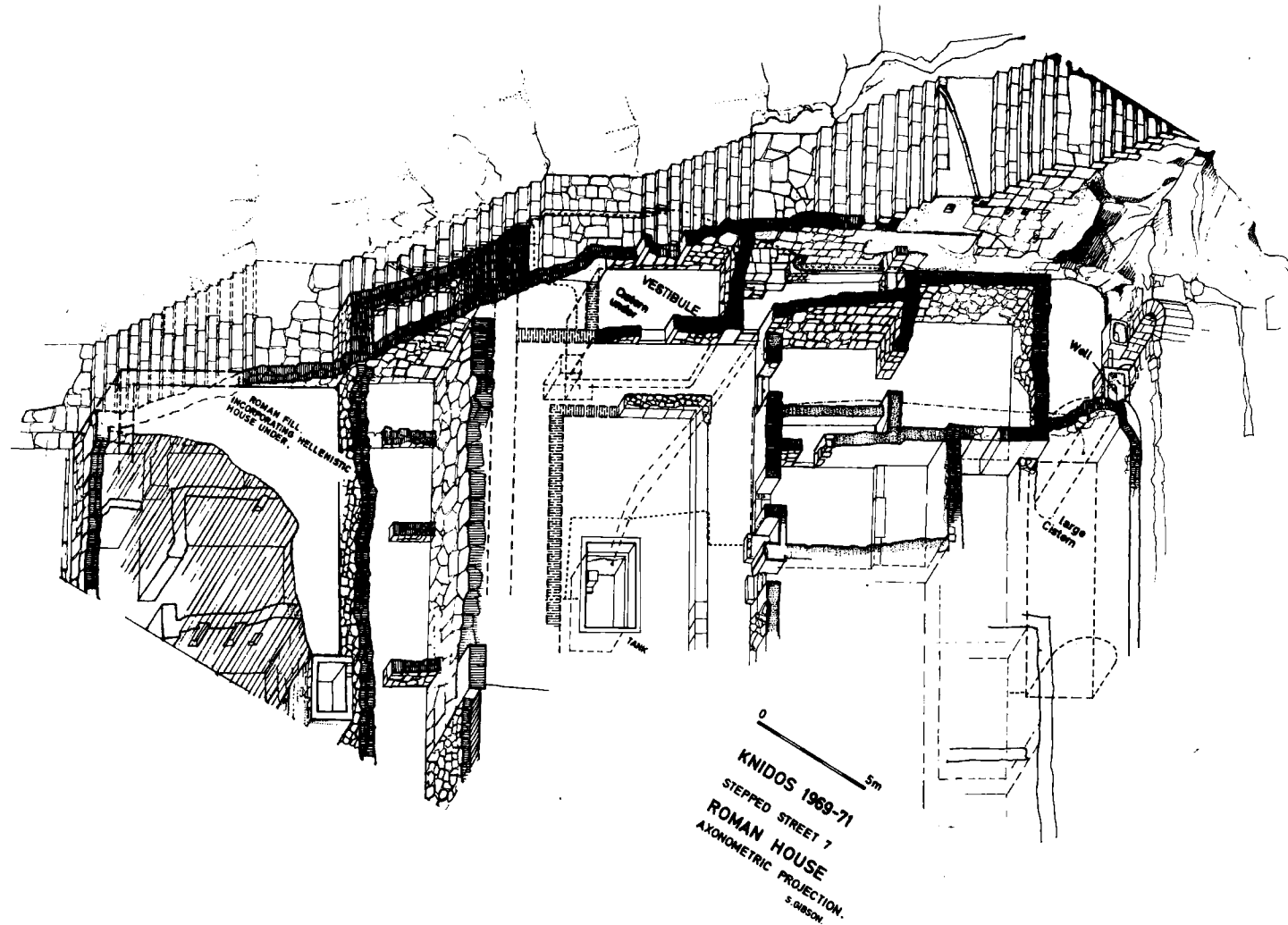


Fig. 43 — Axonometric projection of the Roman House east of Stepped Street 7 showing the levelling of Hellenistic House I.
 Executed by Sheila Gibson

KD/71 FRIEZE^H
RECONSTRUCTION OF WALL PLASTER FROM NORTH WALL OF HELLENISTIC HOUSE AT 'TERRACE EAST'
SCALE 1/85

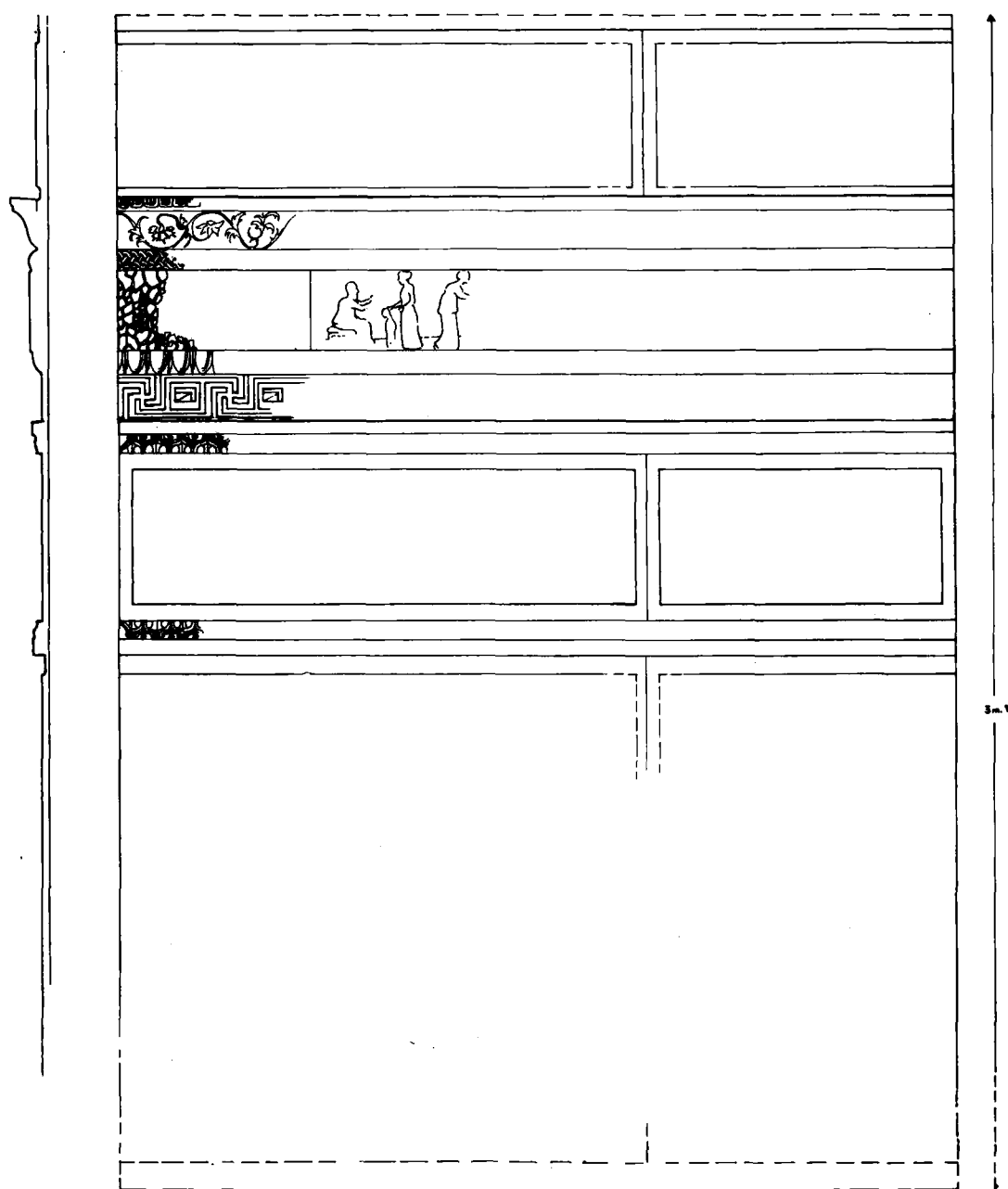


Fig. 44 — Hellenistic House I: Reconstruction of the decorative scheme of the wallpaintings. Executed by Catherine Ward-Perkins.

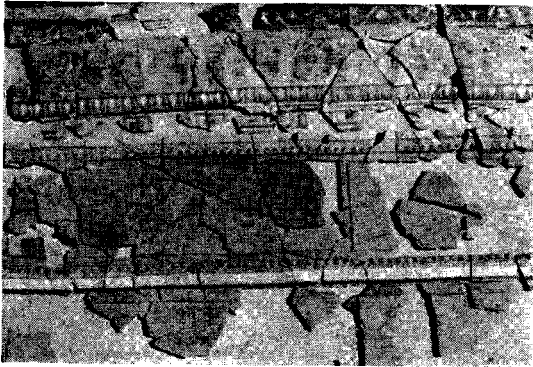


Fig. 45 — Hellenistic House I, Scheme of the wallpaintings.

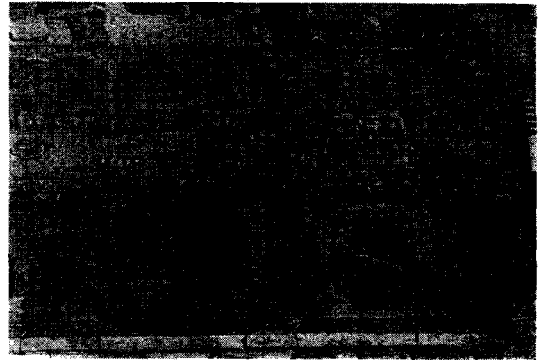


Fig. 46 — Scheme of the wallpaintings

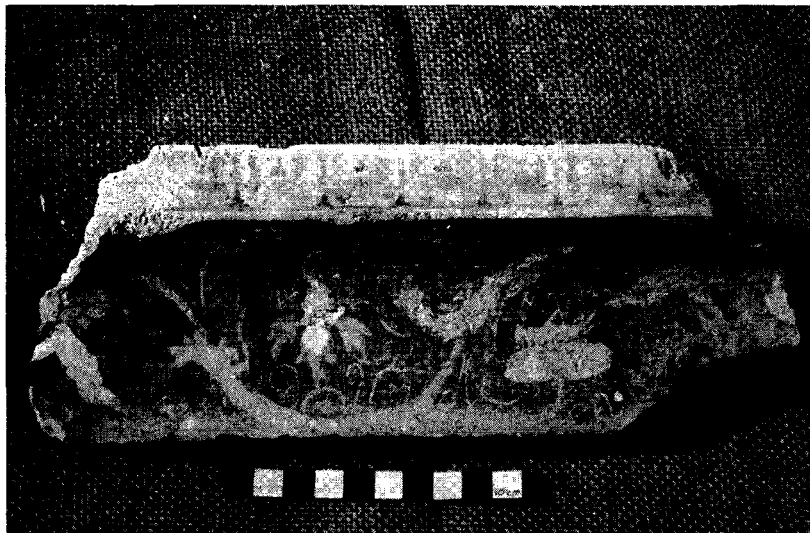


Fig. 47 — Detail of wallpaintings, buds and tendrils



Fig. 48 — Wallpaintings: details of room corners.

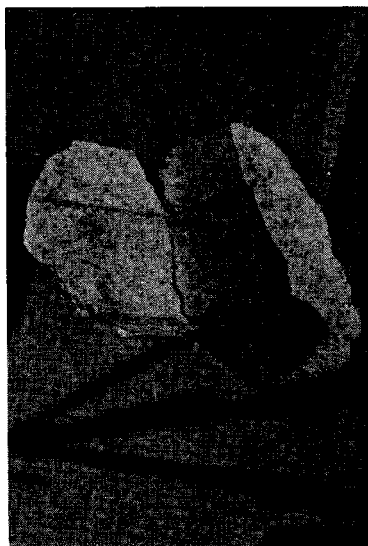


Fig. 49 — Wallpaintings: details of room corners.



Fig. 50 — Fragment of stucco showing layers.

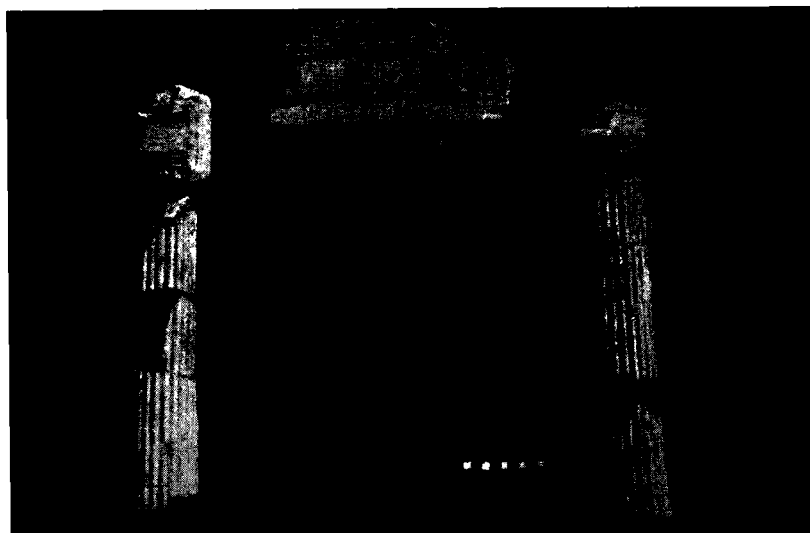


Fig. 51 — Hellenistic House I, stucco imitating the Doric order.

SCALE 1/2 STUCCO DORIC ORDER FROM "TERRACE EAST"

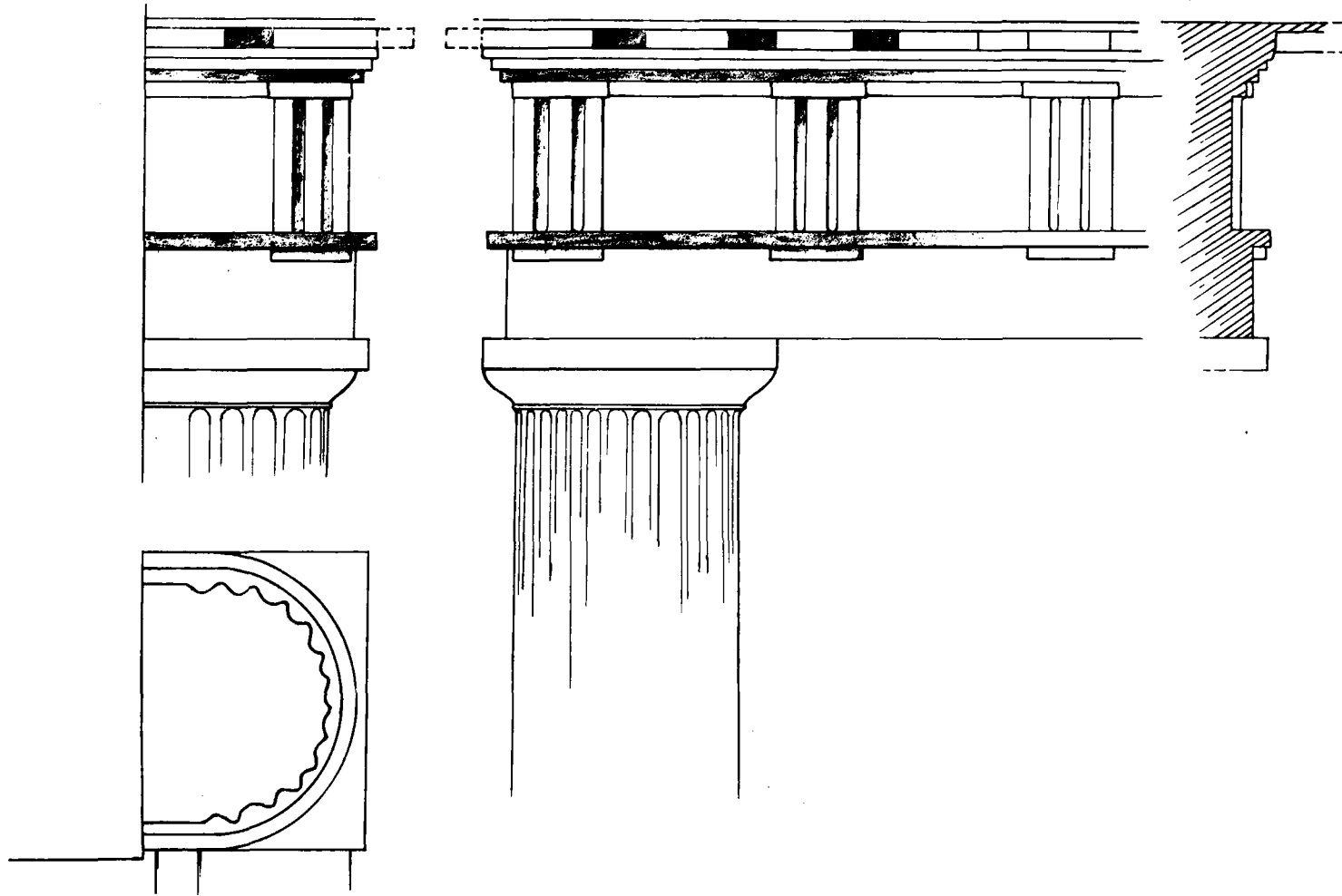


Fig. 52 — Hellenistic House I: Reconstruction of the stucco Doric order. Executed by Catherine Ward-Perkins.



Fig. 53 — Hellenistic House I, stucco Corinthian order.

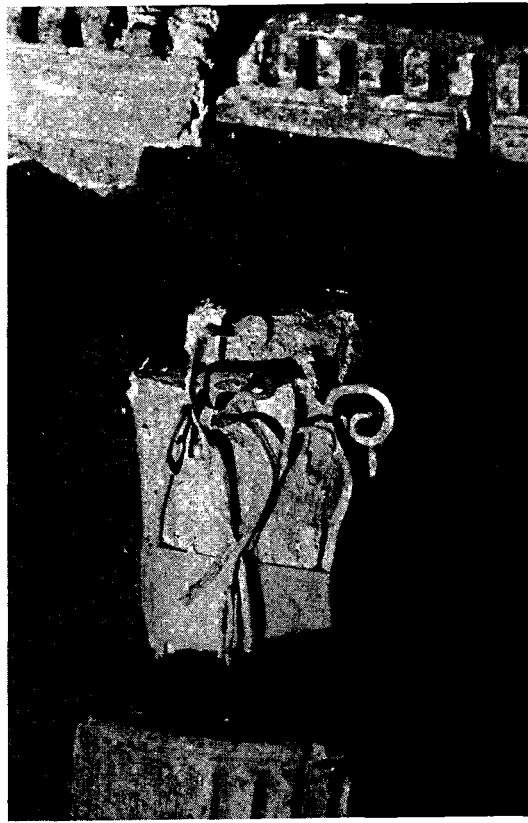


Fig. 54 — Detail of stucco Corinthian capital showing wire matrix for acanthus leaves.



Fig. 56 — Stepped Street 7, terracotta male torso.

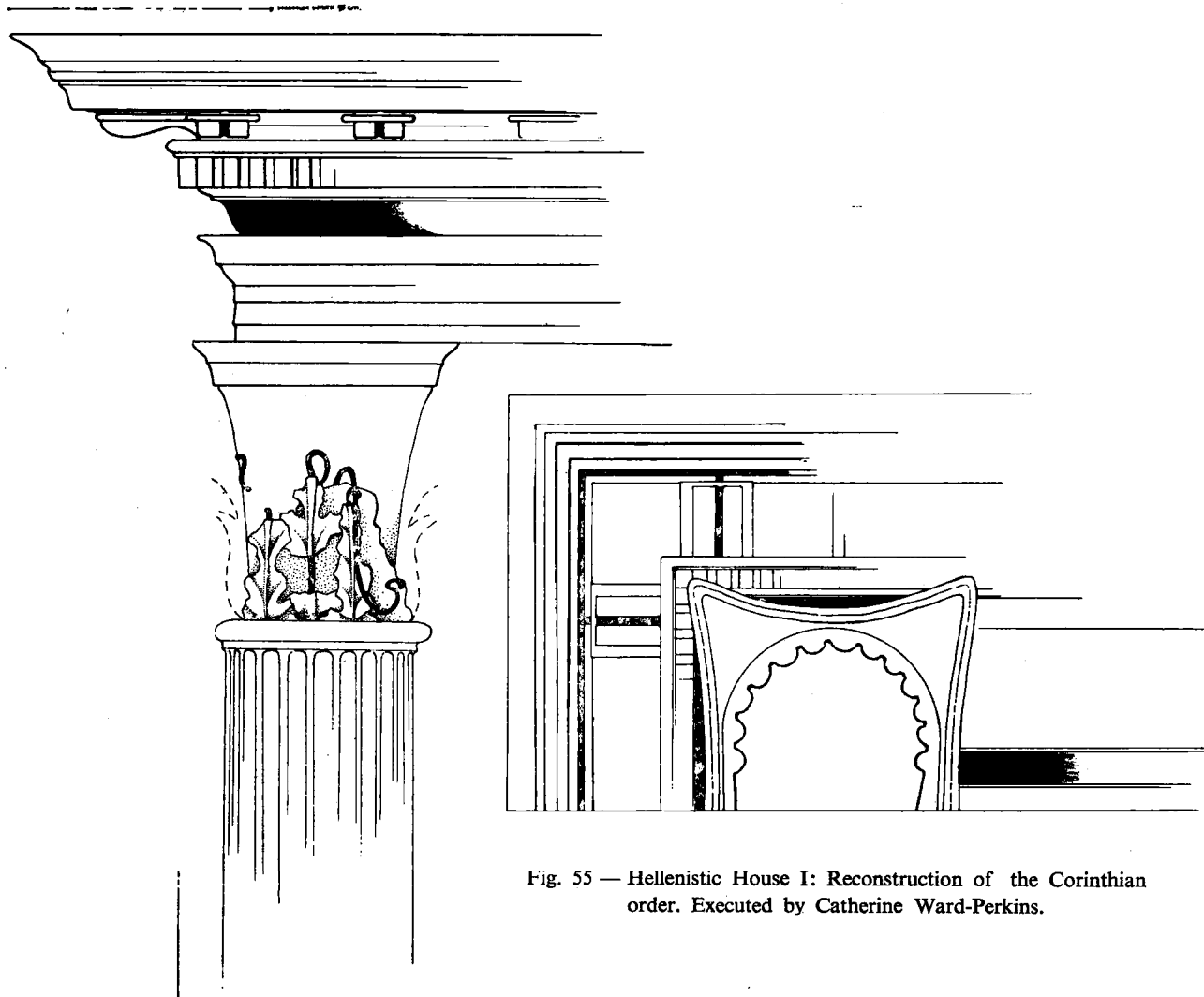


Fig. 55 — Hellenistic House I: Reconstruction of the Corinthian order. Executed by Catherine Ward-Perkins.



Fig. 57 — Roman House: west to east.



Fig. 58 — Roman House, blocked doorway indicating change in plan.



Fig. 59 — Roman House: amphorae which give a *terminus antequem* for the house.

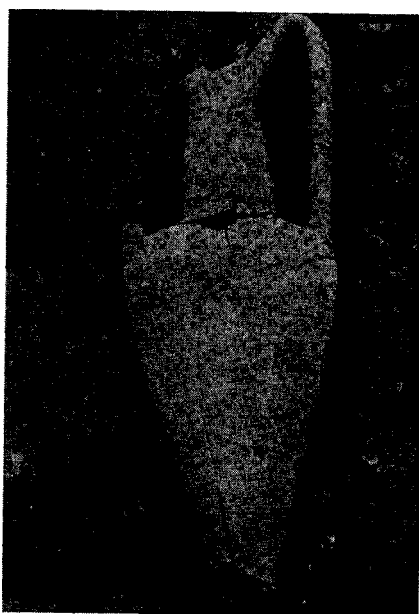


Fig. 60 — Roman House: amphorae which give a *terminus antequem* for the house.

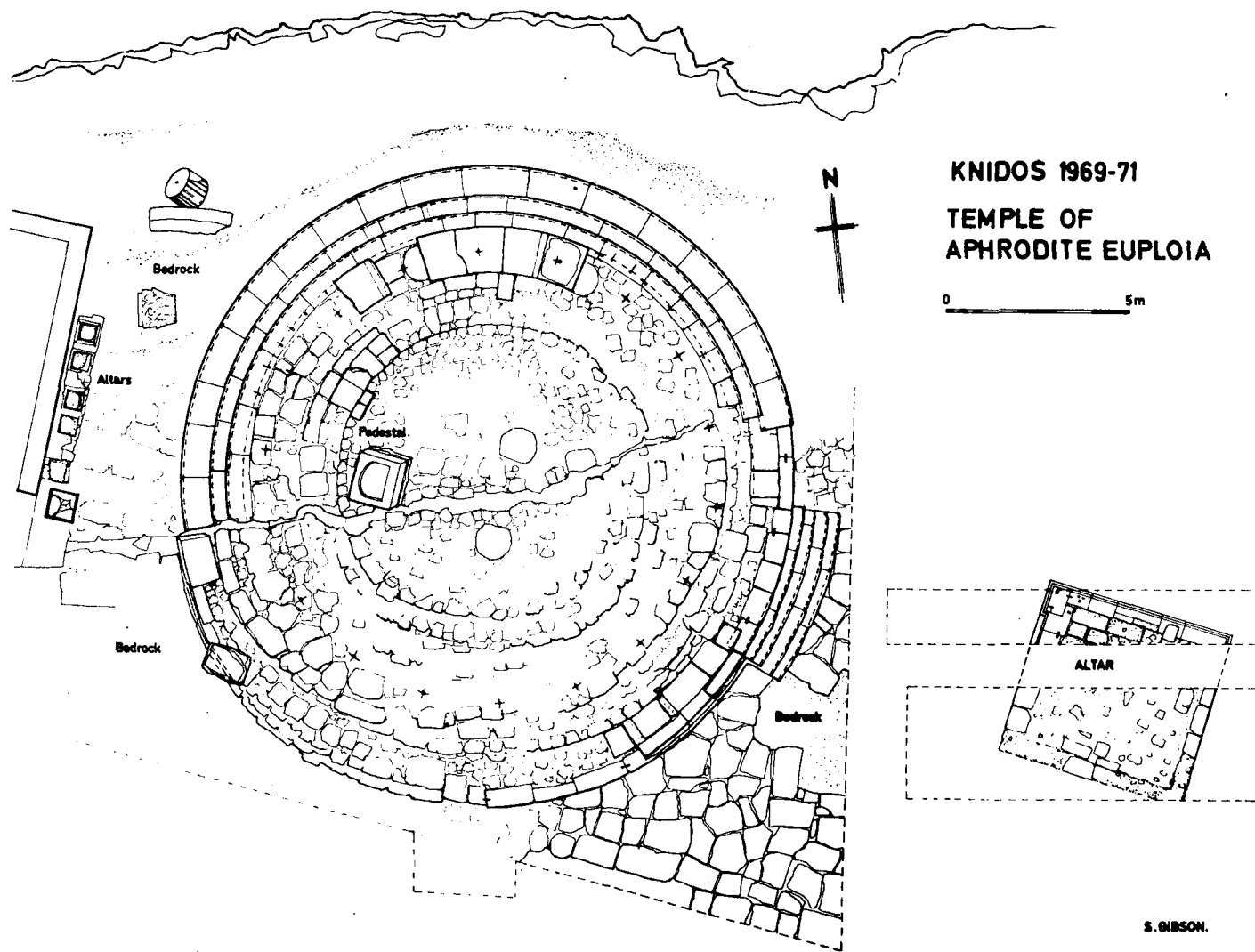


Fig. 61 — Plan of the Monopteros of Aphrodite Euploia and the altar and new monuments. Executed by Sheila Gibson.

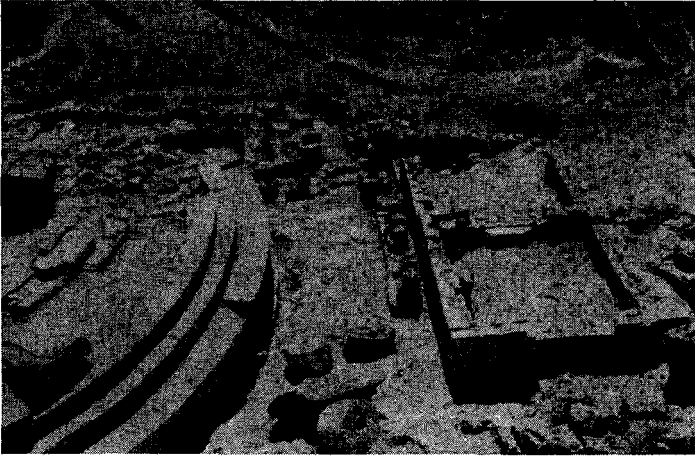


Fig. 62 — Sanctuary of Aphrodite Europloia: view from above, north to south, of the western section of the podium, limestone-stucco monuments, and treasury.

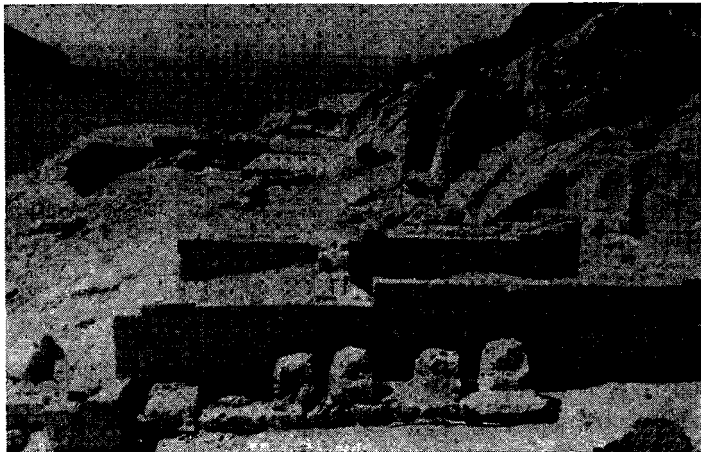


Fig. 63 — Limestone-stucco monument bases, treasury, and Athana altar, east to west.

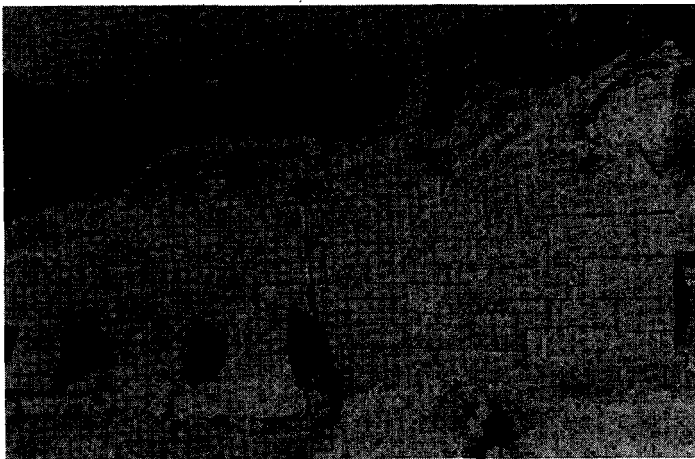


Fig. 64 — Three monument bases, treasury, and Corinthian capital in the foreground, east to west.



Fig. 65 — View from above, north to south, of western section of the podium, limestone-stucco column drums, architrave and Corinthian capital, monument bases, and treasury.

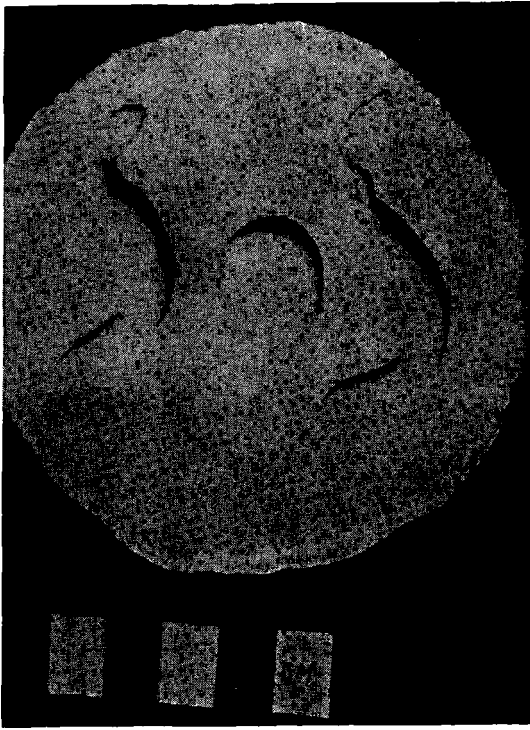


Fig. 66 — From north of the treasury, a handmade terracotta votive object? representations of two snakes and a load of bread,.

Fig. 67 — From above, north to south, eastern section of the podium showing steps with baulks removed; altar to the east a series of diagonal trenches visible on the lower terrace in the background.

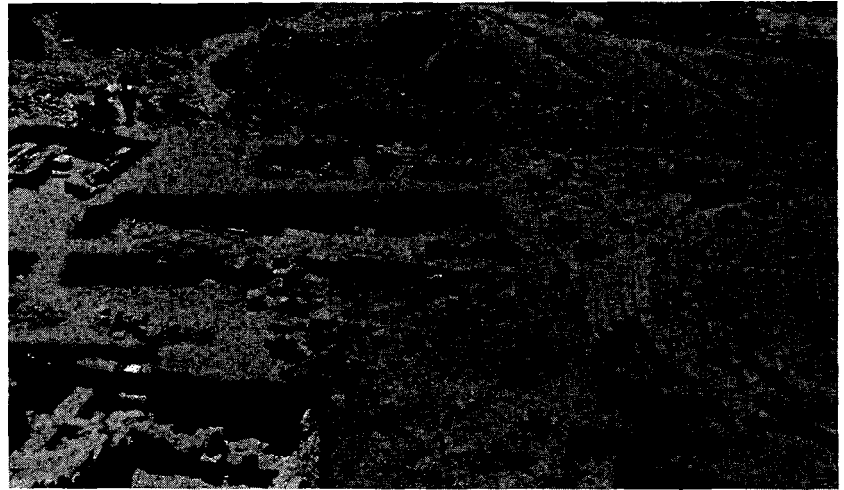


Fig. 68 — Northeast section of podium showing crack



Fig. 69 — Wall of Byzantine structure to the north east of the podium displaying a crack in the wall, southwest to northeast.



Fig. 70 — Cleaned podium (above, north to south; below northwest to southeast).



Fig. 70a — Cleaned podium (above, north to south; below northwest to southeast).

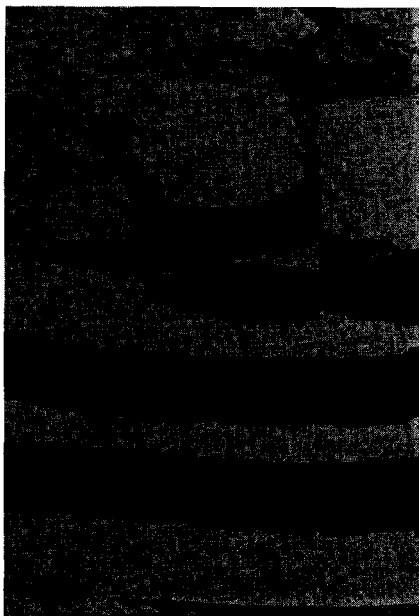


Fig. 71 — From above, north to south, fragment of a column drum lying beneath a stylobate block. Column is partially exposed.



Fig. 72 — Altar of Athana from above, north to south.



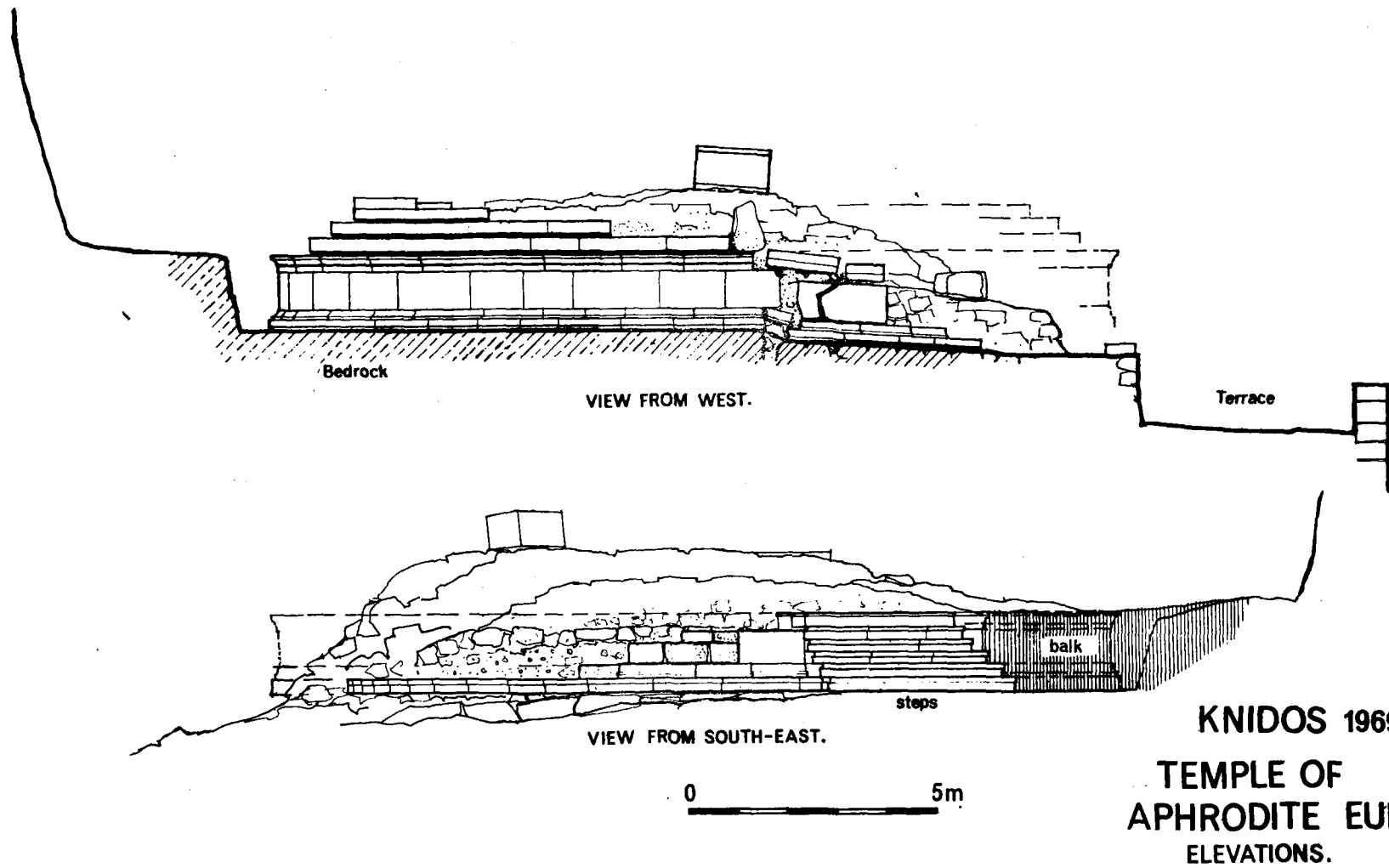
Fig. 73 — Terracotta head of a woman.



Fig. 75 — Bronze fibulae from trenches southwest and southeast of the podium.

Fig. 76 — Bronze fibulae from trench 64, southeast of the podium.





KNIDOS 1969-71.
TEMPLE OF
APHRODITE EUPLOIA.
ELEVATIONS.

EXCAVATIONS AT KNIDOS 1971

S.G.

Fig. 74 — Monopteros of Aphrodite Euploia elevations. Executed by Sheila Gibson.

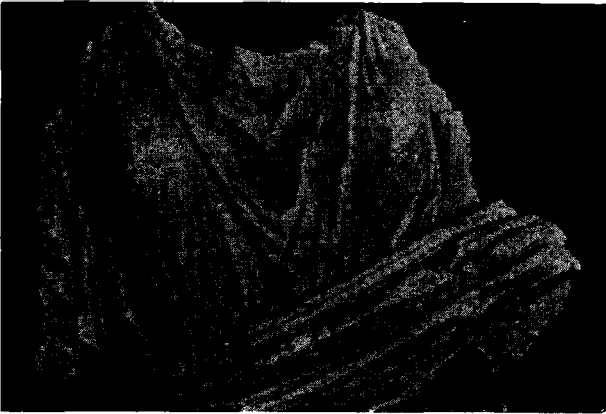


Fig. 77 — Marble, draped female torso.

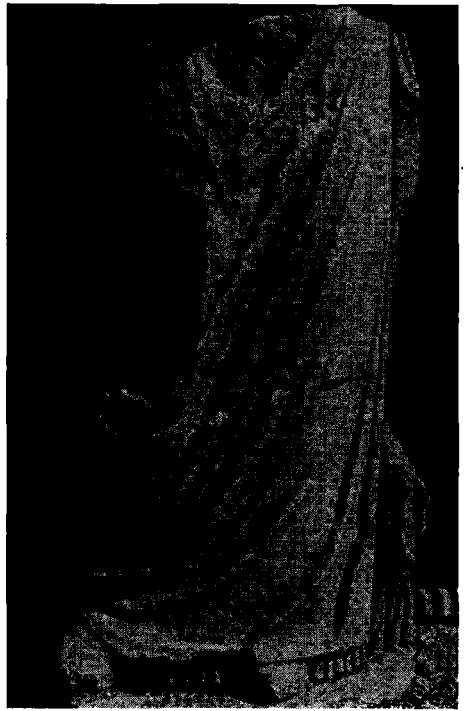


Fig. 78 — Marble, draped female statue.

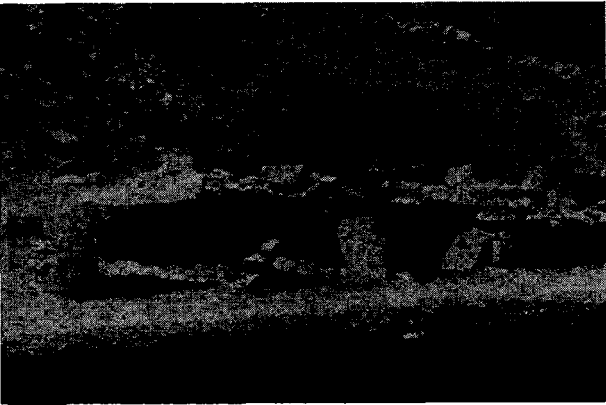


Fig. 79 — Southeast area of terrace where terracottas were discovered.



Fig. 80 — Terracotta female head.



Fig. 81 — Terracotta group: Birth of Aphrodite?

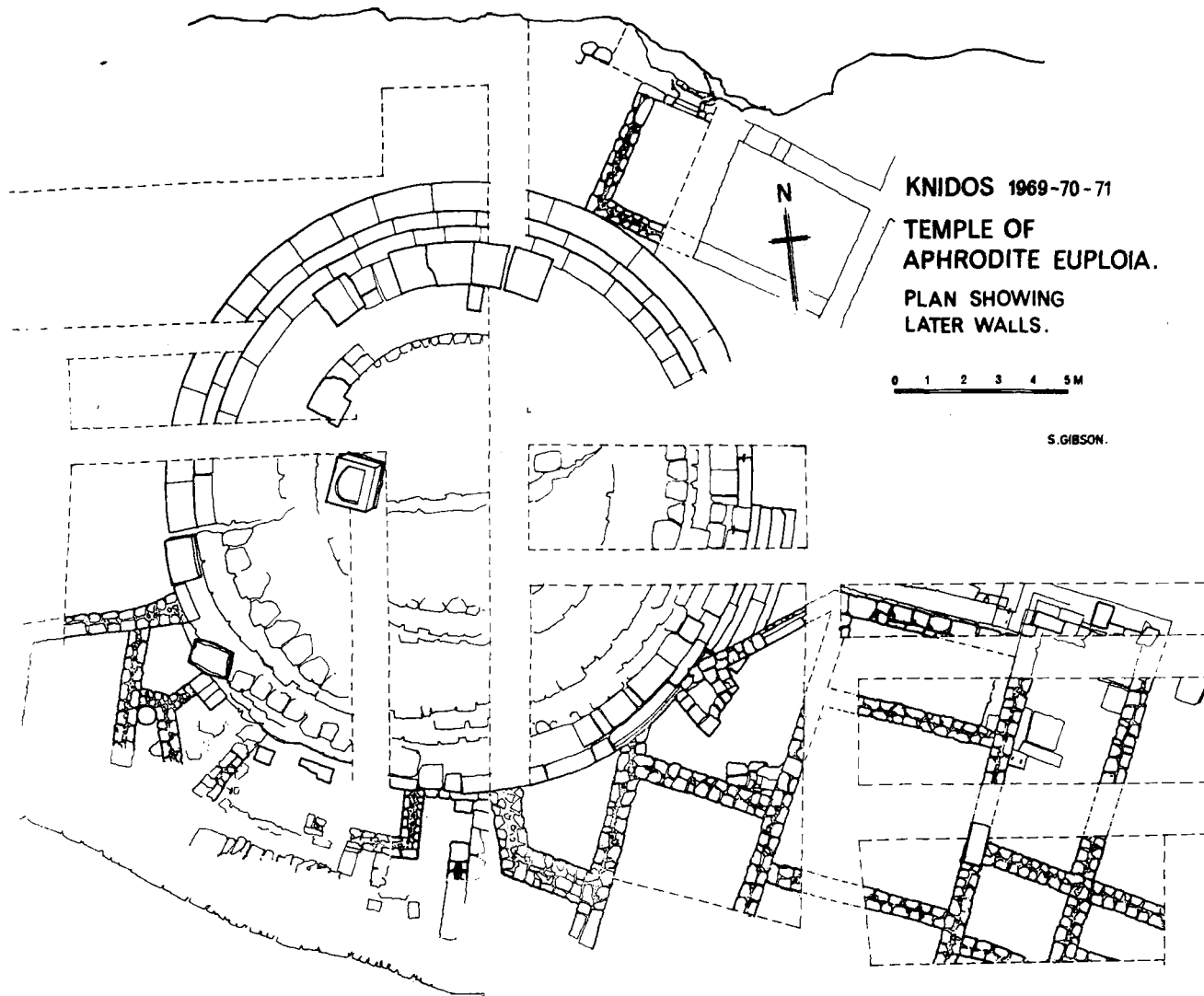


Fig. 82 — Monopteros of Aphrodite Euploia plan showing later walls. Excuted by Sheila Gibson.



Fig. 83 — View of the altar of
Aphrodite, east to west.

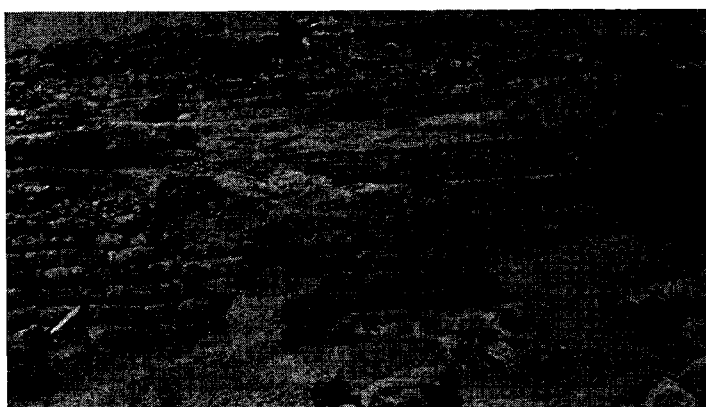


Fig. 84 — Intermediate terrace:
theatron south to north



Fig. 85 — Intermediate terrace:
theatron southeast to northwest.



Fig. 86 — Lower terrace: Monu-
mental building east to west.



Fig. 87 — Lower terrace: Monumental building west to east



Fig. 88 — Lower terrace: Monumental building east to west, showing re-used blocks.

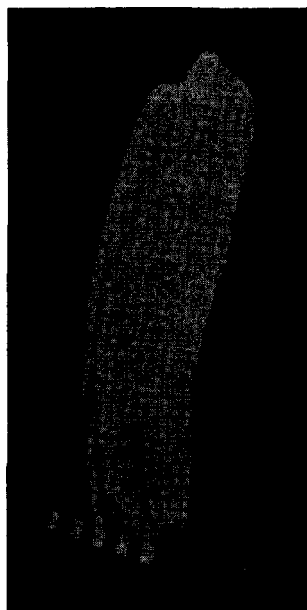


Fig. 89 — Marble fragment of drapery showing profile of curved worked underside.



Fig. 90 — Monumental marble altar showing foundations, euthyteria, frieze block, later steps leading to a spring. From above, north to south.

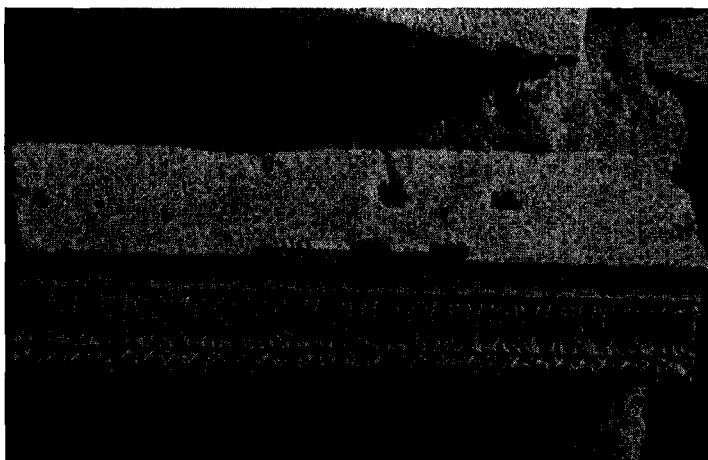


Fig. 91 — Marble freize block from altar, lesbian cymation and guilloche pattern. From above, north to south.

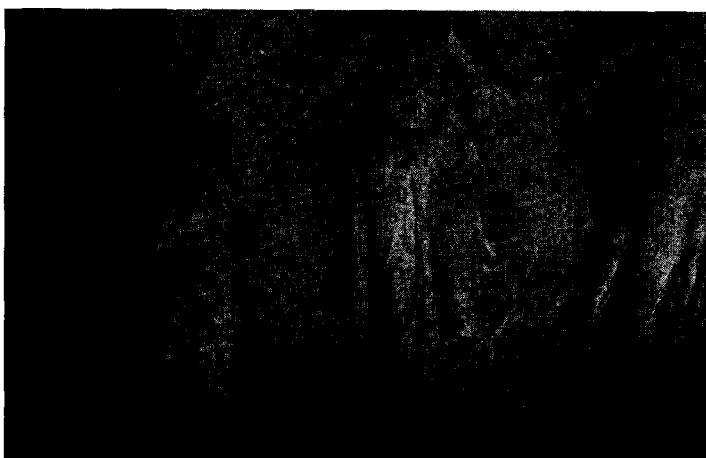


Fig. 92 — Marble freize block dancing girls from the altar.

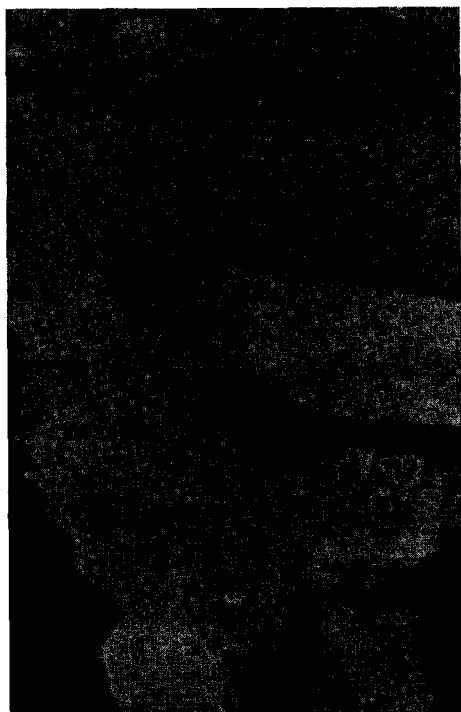


Fig. 93 — Northeast corner of marble altar showing freize block of dancing girls upside down under coping block.

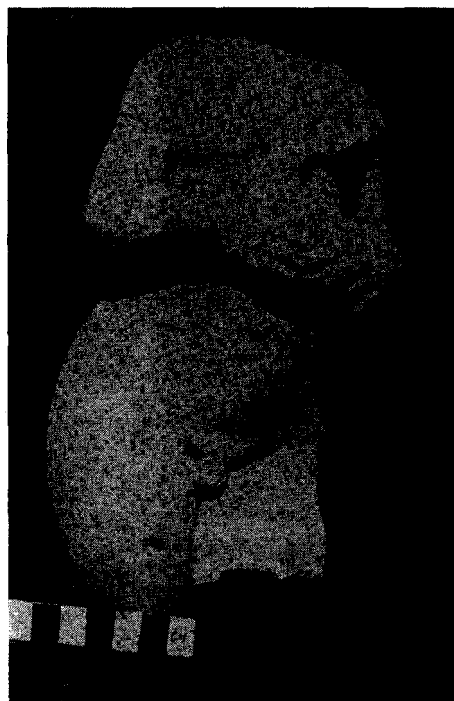


Fig. 94 — Marble statuette of a Hermaphrodite clutching a dove.