## Tegea II

## INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SANCTUARY OF ATHENA ALEA 1990-94 AND 2004

## Authors:

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# Jari Pakkanen: PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF THE BUILDING BLOCKS IN THE SANCTUARY 

The documentation of the building blocks on the archaeological site of the sanctuary, which with few exceptions are all from the Classical temple of Athena Alea, was carried out by the author from 1993 to 1998 in the following way, and with the assistance of the following persons:

Blocks 1-99: Erik Østby (1-31, 33-36, 44-48, 51, 67, 69, 77-81, 84, 88-94, 97 checked by the author);
Blocks 100-400: author and $\emptyset$ ystein Ekroll (largely preliminary inspections of blocks with some measurements for facilitating re-identification);
Blocks 401-820: author (largely preliminary identifications of blocks with some measurements);
Possible wall blocks: author and Øystein Ekroll in 1994;
Column drums: author with Anne-Claire Chauveau, Øystein Ekroll and Thomas Pfauth in 1994, with Petra Pakkanen in 1995; further checks for publication in 1998;
Architraves and frieze blocks: author with Petra Pakkanen in 1995, further checks for publication in 1998;
Blocks 122, 315, 795, 808, 809: author with Tuula Pöyhiä in 1996;
Coordinates of the blocks: author with Øystein Ekroll, Christina M. Joslin, Marianne Knutsen and Thomas Pfauth in 1993.

All dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated. Measurements taken between preserved surfaces are underlined.

Measurements adopted from Dugas et al., Tégée are in italics. When a column drum is listed in Appendice II in that work (pp. 131-3), the number is given in parentheses (= Dxx).

For the column drums the margin of measurements is given in parentheses.

The coordinates refer to the grid system used during the excavation (see Tegea I, Introduction, 9-10), and indicate the positions where the blocks were located in the years when the documentation was carried out. Some blocks have afterwards been moved and/or brought to a shelter recently constructed by the Greek Archeological Service, and are no longer to be found in those positions. For this reason, the positions indicated by the coordinates in each entry and on the distribution maps (Figs 1-5) are
those registered during the fieldwork in the 1990s, and do not always show where the blocks are to be found today. The blocks which have now been brought to the shelter are marked with an asterisk in the catalogue, and the fact is noted in the entry. This information is based on a list courteously provided by Ms E. Zouzoula. Block 145, from the starting line of the stadion, has been included in the recently inaugurated new exposition in the local museum.

Some blocks and fragments discovered during the excavation have been studied and published in separate contributions to this volume (sections xvi, Østby, and xvii, Pakkanen). A few blocks from the stadion connected with the sanctuary (Block 145, probably also 148, 623 and 624) have also been discussed in a separate section (section xviii, Pakkanen). The blocks and fragments preserved at the time in the local museum (exposition and storerooms), or elsewhere in the area of Tegea, have not been studied and are not included in the catalogue, nor have some blocks which have been discovered by recent work at the site by the Greek Archeological Service.

The following abbreviations are used:

| Ab | Abacus <br> Ann <br> Annulet |
| :--- | :--- |
| C | Coordinates, in most cases after an indication <br> of the spot on the block which was registered |
| Pos | Position of a drum within the shaft |
| D | Depth |
| Diam | Capital trachelion diameter at the bottom of the <br> flutes |
| Diam $_{\text {A }}$ | Capital trachelion diameter at the arrises |
| DiamAnn $_{\text {L }}$ | Lower diameter of the annulets |


| $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}$ | Flute width at the top of the drum <br> H |
| :--- | :--- |
| Height |  |
| L | Length <br> Pos <br> Position of a column drum in the shaft (A is <br> bottom, F top; see Dugas et al., Tégée, 131-3) |
|  | Thickness |
| Th | Trachelion |
| Trach | Width |
| W | East |
| $E$ | North |
| $N$ | South |
| $S$ | West |

The catalogue was started by E. Østby in 1990, the first season of the five-year excavation project led by him on behalf of the Norwegian Institute at Athens. It included 49 blocks which had been lifted on top of the temple foundations during previous excavations, and 50 blocks to the north and north-east of the foundation. The entry for each block consisted, at this stage, of a short description of the block with its basic dimensions. The catalogue does not include the blocks that remain in situ: these are the foundation and stylobate blocks from the Archaic temple cella, ${ }^{1}$ and the foundations and a few euthynteria blocks from the Classical building, which were well documented in Dugas et al., Tégée.

In the autumn of 1992, Østby invited me to continue the catalogue in 1993. A complete preliminary catalogue of the building blocks at the excavation site was set as the goal for the season; it would include a short description of each block, the basic measurements needed to identify it, and its position in the general coordinate system of the sanctuary. The positions of the blocks were plotted using a theodolite with an electronic distance meter. The catalogue includes 820 blocks, almost all from the Classical temple, but in addition to the blocks from the stadion mentioned above a few Byzantine building fragments (Blocks 256, 366, 375, 625: double columns and a capital) and two statue bases (Blocks 188 and 205) are also included in the catalogue.

The new blocks found during the excavation from 1990 to 1993 were catalogued in 1993 and further studied in 1996; a special section (section xvii, Pakkanen) in this publication is devoted to them, and to the adjustments and corrections they provide to earlier studies of the temple. In 1994 and 1995, most of the fieldwork was connected with column drums and capitals, blocks from the architrave and frieze, and cella blocks. ${ }^{2}$ Some supplementary work of this kind was also carried out in 1996 and 1998.

## Catalogue

1. Architrave block, from corner. Dugas et al., Tégée, 20, pl.
[^0]39; Pakkanen, Temple, pp. C1-2 (with ills); here, section xvi (Østby), 000 Fig. 15. Block adjusted for horizontal curvature: the angle between the $N$ lateral surface below the taenia and regula and the top surface of the block is $90.4^{\circ}$ ( 3 mm in 0.47 $\mathrm{m})$. The other vertical face $(W)$ is at a right angle to the top of the block. W: $\underline{0.786}$. L: 1.568 . Taenia H: $\underline{0.093}$ (at the corner), 0.096 (at 0.50 from corner).

C: Dowel hole, $W$-most. $\mathrm{x}=-12.84, \mathrm{y}=12.07, \mathrm{z}=0.13$. Fig. 3
2. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A9 (with ill.). Partially preserved upper surface, probably also lower. Has one dowel hole; eight flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos. A. H: 1.48 . $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.235}$;
C: Dowel hole, $E$-most. x $=3.11, \mathrm{y}=10.07, \mathrm{z}=0.26$. Fig. 2
3. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A9 (with ill.). Bottom and top surfaces almost complete. Has empolion cutting and two dowel holes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D13) Pos: B. Diam $: 1.419$ (1.418-1.421). Diam $_{U}: 1.373$ (1.369-1.376). H: 1.464 (1.463-1.466). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.234-0.235$. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}:$ 0.228. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}:$ ca. 1.49.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=4.43, \mathrm{y}=9.49, \mathrm{z}=0.21$. Fig. 2
4. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A9. Lower surface is probably preserved, upper broken; seven flutes. Preserved ca. $1 / 2$. Pos. B. H: ca. $1.10-15$. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}:$ : $0.235-0.236$.
C: On broken surface, 0.13 from the $S$-most arris. x $=12.75$, $y=14.54, z=0.63$. Fig. 2
5. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A10 (with ill.). Top surface partially broken, with empolion and one dowel hole. Bottom surface preserved, 19 flutes. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D15) Pos: D. Diam $: 1.331$ (1.328-1.333). Diam $_{U}: 1.270$ (1.267-1.272). H: $\underline{1.658}$ (1.655-1.660). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.219-0.220}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.208-0.210$. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}:$ ca. 1.39. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}:$ ca. 1.31.
C: Dowel hole. $x=18.78, \mathrm{y}=9.91, \mathrm{z}=1.34$. Fig. 2
6. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A10 (with ill.). Bottom surface, with empolion and two dowel holes, slightly broken; top surface partially broken. Presently upside down. 14 flutes. Preserved ca. 3/4. (= D16) Pos: B. Diam $: 1.421$ (1.419-1.423). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.380$ (1.377-1.383). H: 1.472 (1.469-1.474). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}$ : $\underline{0.235}$. FIW $_{U}: \underline{0.228}$. Diam $_{\text {LA }}: 1.492$. $^{\text {Diam }}{ }_{U A}:$ ca. 1.445.
C: Empolion. $x=20.35, y=9.28, z=1.16$. Fig. 2
7. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. 58-9, A10-11 (with ill.). Edges of the top surface broken. Empolion cutting and two dowel holes. Bottom surface well preserved. 20 flutes. Rectangular cutting for an arris repair on the $S E$ side. Matches with Block 9 (C-drum). Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D17) Pos: D. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.323$ (1.321-1.326). Diam $_{U}: 1.267$ (1.263-1.270). H: $1.514(1.512-1.516)$. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.216-0.218$. $_{\text {FlW }}^{\mathrm{U}}$ :.- Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}:$ ca. 1.31.

C: $S E$ dowel hole. $\mathrm{x}=21.35, \mathrm{y}=11.37, \mathrm{z}=1.23$. Fig. 2
8. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A10-11 (with ill.). Top surface with empolion and two dowel holes, edges badly broken; bottom surface slightly broken. 16 flutes. Pres. ca. 9/10. (= D18) Pos: A. Diam $1: \underline{1.458}$ (1.454-1.462). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.412}$ (1.410-1.414). H: 1.465 (1.456-1.474). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.239}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}:-$. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}:$ ca. 1.535. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.465$.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=22.30, \mathrm{y}=10.58, \mathrm{z}=1.09$. Fig. 2
9. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. 58-9, A11 (with ill.). Bottom surface partially preserved, with empolion cutting and
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Figure 1. Positions of foundation and krepis blocks not in situ. (Drawing: Pakkanen)
one dowel hole, top surface well preserved with a dowel still in place. 20 flutes. Presently upside down. Matches with Block 7 (D-drum). Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D19) Pos: C. Diam $: \underline{1.375}$ (1.372-1.378). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.322}$ (1.320-1.325). H: $\underline{1.668}$ (1.6641.671). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}:-$ FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.218-0.220$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.395$.

C: Empolion. $x=24.96, y=9.89, z=1.31$. Fig. 2
10. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A11. Top surface partially preserved. 14 flutes. Presently upside down. Fluting too shallow to be from pronaos order. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: F. Diam ${ }_{\mathrm{L}}:$ ca. $\underline{1.18} . \mathrm{H}: 0.88$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.189-0.191}$. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}:$ ca. 1.24 .

C: On broken surface, 0.07 from the $S$-most arris. $\mathrm{x}=25.86, \mathrm{y}$ $=11.22, \mathrm{z}=-0.07$. Fig. 2
11. Frieze block, with the metope surface facing downwards. Deep anathyrosis. Preserves the surface attaching it to the geison (two dowel holes, pry marks). One side of the block slopes at an angle of ca. $130^{\circ}$ from the hollowed centre and forms an angle of ca. $51^{\circ}$ with the upper surface. Some unevenness in the sloping side suggests a natural crack. The sloping side is at the bottom side of the block, so the block cannot be identified as a corner block. The identification as a frieze block is supported by the following facts: the height of the block from hollowed centre to upper surface is ca. 0.63 , the thickness is ca. 0.95 at one end and slightly more at the other (due to a triglyph facing downwards?), and the cuttings of the upper surface match other frieze blocks. Th: ca. $\underline{0.95-0.96}$. H (preserved): ca. 0.70. W: ca. 1.6.
C: On preserved surface, 0.05 to $S$ of the approximate centre of the preserved surface. $x=26.72, y=9.98, z=0.60$. Fig. 3
12. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A11. Bottom surface partially preserved, with empolion and one dowel hole, nothing of the top surface. Presently upside down. 11 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: F. H: ca. 1.32. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}$ : ca. 0.194.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=27.52, \mathrm{y}=11.59, \mathrm{z}=0.74$. Fig. 2
13. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A11-12 (with ill.). Bottom surface partially preserved with remains of empolion cutting, lower surface apparently also. Presently upside down. Eight flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5.
Pos: E. H: $\underline{1.515}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.210-0.211}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.202}$.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=27.24, \mathrm{y}=9.52, \mathrm{z}=0.99$. Fig. 2
14. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p.A12. Probably something left of the top surface, bottom gone. Presently upside down. Five + four flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: E. H: ca. 1.10. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.200}$.
C: On broken surface, 0.13 from the $S$-most arris. $\mathrm{x}=28.77$, $\mathrm{y}=10.75, \mathrm{z}=0.70$. Fig. 2
15. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A12 (with ill.). Bottom surface partially preserved (with empolion and one dowel hole), top surface slightly better. 15 flutes. Presently upside down. Cracking on $S$-side showing the crystal structure of the marble. Preserved ca. 3/4. (= D23) Pos: C. Diam ${ }_{L}: 1.375$ (1.372-1.378). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.337}$ (1.333-1.340). H: $\underline{1.399}$ (1.394-1.404). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}:$-. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}:$ 0.221. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.423$.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=28.66, \mathrm{y}=9.43, \mathrm{z}=1.06$. Fig. 2
16. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A12. Split in two, the other half is Block 17. Small piece left of the top surface (one dowel hole), bottom surface almost complete. 11 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. Pos: E. H: $\underline{1.398}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.198-0.199}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}:-$.

C: Dowel hole. $x=30.30, y=9.39, z=1.00$. Fig. 2
17. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A12. Split in two, the other half is Block 16. Of the top surface a segment of $1 / 3$ is broken off, bottom is almost completely broken (remains of a dowel hole). 13 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 1/2. Pos: E. Diam $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{U}}:$ ca. $\underline{1.19} . \mathrm{H}: \underline{1.398} ._{\mathrm{U}}$ FlW $\underline{0.199-0.201}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}:-$.
C: Dowel hole. $x=31.76, y=11.64, z=0.98$. Fig. 2
18. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A12. Traces left of top surface (empolion, no dowel holes), nothing of lower. 18 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: F. Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}$ : ca. $\underline{1.17}$. H: ca. 1.07. FlW: 0.190 .

C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=32.88, \mathrm{y}=11.45, \mathrm{z}=0.35$. Fig. 2
19. Amorphous piece of marble, broken on all sides. Greatest remaining dimensions: ca. $1.03 \times \mathrm{ca} .1 .51 \times \mathrm{ca} .0 .70$.
C: On broken surface, 0.05 NW from $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=35.49$, $\mathrm{y}=11.39, \mathrm{z}=-0.42$. Fig. 5
20. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A12. Something left of the bottom surface (remains of empolion cutting, no dowel holes), more of the top. 20 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D27) Pos: E. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{1.264}$ (1.260-1.268). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.212}$ (1.209-1.215). H: 1.382 (1.372-1.392). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}$ : ca. 0.207. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}$ : ca. 0.200. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}:$ ca. 1.25 .
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=36.39, \mathrm{y}=11.78, \mathrm{z}=0.62$. Fig. 2
21. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A11-12 (with ill.). Bottom and top surfaces about half broken; bottom with remains of empolion and perhaps of one dowel hole. 12 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 3/5. (= D28) Pos: A. Diam ${ }_{L}: \underline{1.453}$ (1.449-1.457). $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.421}$ (1.417-1.425). H: 1.469 (1.4621.474). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}:$ ca. $0.242 . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.236$. $^{\text {Diam }} \mathrm{LA}: 1.48$.

C: Empolion. $x=35.61, y=9.62, z=1.04$. Fig. 2
22. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A14-15 (with ill.). Top surface complete, bottom ( $2 / 3$ preserved) with empolion cutting and two dowel holes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D29). Pos: F. $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{1.214}$ (1.211-1.217). Diam $_{U}$ : 1.151 (1.147-1.154). H: 1.320 (1.317-1.323). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}$ : ca. 0.196. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.189-0.190}$. $_{\text {Diam }}^{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.26$.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=35.88, \mathrm{y}=7.08, \mathrm{z}=0.94$. Fig. 2
23. External architrave block fragment, with traces of a regula with two guttae. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. L: ca. $1.31 . \mathrm{H}:$ ca. $\underline{0.97} . \mathrm{H}$ of regula with taenia: ca. $\underline{0.14}$. W: ca. $\underline{0.72}$.
C : On the remains of the higher gutta. $\mathrm{x}=34.79, \mathrm{y}=6.31$, $\mathrm{z}=0.71$. Fig. 3
24. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A15 (with ill.). Both surfaces partially preserved, bottom with empolion and one dowel hole. 17 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D30) Pos: B. $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.414$ (1.412-1.416). $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{U}}$ : $\underline{1.376}(1.372-1.380) . \mathrm{H}: \underline{1.481}(1.477-1.485) . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}:-$ FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}:$ 0.228-0.229. Diam $_{\text {LA }}: 1.47$.

C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=35.82, \mathrm{y}=3.45, \mathrm{z}=1.08$. Fig. 2
25. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A15. Upper surface fairly well preserved (empolion and one dowel hole, traces of another), lower broken. 13 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: A. Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}:$ ca. $1.42 . \mathrm{H}: 0.99$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}:$ ca. 0.235 . Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}:$ ca. 1.48.

C: On the bottom of the top flute, $0.11 S$ of the $N$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=38.76, \mathrm{y}=0.89, \mathrm{z}=0.71$. Fig. 2
26. Capital. Pakkanen, Temple, p. B1 (with ill.). Abacus top and bottom surfaces largely preserved, partially also one vertical abacus surface. No echinus profile. Greatest remaining abacus dimensions: ca. $1.20 \times$ ca. 1.19. Lower surface with an empolion cutting ( $0.13 \times 0.13$ ), upper with four dowel holes. Preserved ca. 3/4. H: 0.588 .
C: On broken surface, $0.04 S$ of the edge of the $45^{\circ}$ surface. $\mathrm{x}=39.82, \mathrm{y}=0.93, \mathrm{z}=0.57$. Fig. 2
27. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p.A15 (with ill.). Partially preserved bottom surface (with empolion and two dowel holes), top is more broken. 14 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 3/4. (= D01) Pos: C. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{1.377}$ (1.375-1.378). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}$ : 1.332 (1.328-1.336). H: 1.444 (1.441-1.446). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.227}$. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}:$ ca. 0.220 Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.43$.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=40.82, \mathrm{y}=0.99, \mathrm{z}=0.86$. Fig. 2
28. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. B1 (with ill.). Something left of the resting surface with remains of an empolion cutting, Five flutes. Full profile of the echinus, part of one side of the abacus. Preserved ca. $2 / 5$. H: 0.589 . AbH: 0.244. FIW: 0.189.

C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=42.16, \mathrm{y}=0.79, \mathrm{z}=-0.03$. Fig. 2
29. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A15. Bottom surface well preserved, upper broken. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. Pos: E. $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.28$. H: 0.99. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.208-0.210$. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}:$ ca. 1.33. C: Approx. centre of broken surface. $\mathrm{x}=35.93, \mathrm{y}=0.41$, $\mathrm{z}=0.48$. Fig. 2
30. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A15. Something preserved of lower surface, nothing of upper. Seven flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: E/F. H: ca. 1.26. FIW: ca. 0.195.
C: On broken surface above an arris on the $N$ side 0.03 off the edge. $\mathrm{x}=34.79, \mathrm{y}=0.88, \mathrm{z}=0.46$. Fig. 2
31. Parallelepiped marble block. Well preserved on all sides: $\underline{1.06} \times \underline{0.315} \times \underline{0.525}$. Coarse finish at lateral surfaces, without anathyrosis rims; dowel hole, ca. $0.04 \times 0.06$, at centre of the other end. Upper surface slightly broken on both long side edges.
C: On the broken top corner 0.07 W from the edge. $\mathrm{x}=34.36$, $y=-0.24, z=0.53$. Fig. 4
32. Parallelepiped block. Very broken, but all principal dimensions preserved. L: 1.71 . H: 0.71 . Rough lateral surfaces. C: $0.28 N$ from $S E$-corner. $\mathrm{x}=34.33, \mathrm{y}=-2.10, \mathrm{z}=0.37$. Fig. 4
33. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A16-17 (with ill.). Both surfaces with an empolion and two dowel holes. 20 flutes. Presently upside down. Fragment at the foot (Block 34) is broken off the bottom surface. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D05) Pos: D. $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.328$ (1.326-1.329). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.280$ (1.276-1.284). H: 1.480 (1.478-1.481). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}:$ 0.217-0.219. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}$ : ca. 0.211 . Diam $_{\text {LA }}: 1.39$.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=35.03, \mathrm{y}=-1.50, \mathrm{z}=1.10$. Fig. 2
34. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A17. Broken off from Block 33. In total preserved ca. 9/10.
C: $S W$ edge, highest point. $\mathrm{x}=35.01, \mathrm{y}=-2.21, \mathrm{z}=0.33$. Fig. 2
35. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. 58-60 fig. 21, A1617 (with ill.). Both surfaces with an empolion cutting and two dowel holes. 20 flutes. Matches with Block 115 (E-drum). Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D06) Pos: D. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}$ : 1.326 (1.322-1.329). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.269$ (1.266-1.271). H: 1.493 (1.491-1.495). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}$ : 0.219. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}:$ 0.209-0.211. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.334$.

C: Empolion. $x=35.91, y=-7.49, z=1.10$. Fig. 2
36. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A16-17 (with ill.). Bottom surface only fragmentarily preserved (one dowel hole), top almost completely. 20 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 2/3. (= D07) Pos: B. Diam : 1.423 (1.419-1.427). Diam $_{U}: 1.375$ (1.371-1.379). H: 1.476 (1.471-1.481). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}:$ - . $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.226-0.227}$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.462$.
C: Centre point of the edge on the upper surface. $\mathrm{x}=33.39$, $y=-7.98, z=1.18$. Fig. 2
37. Peristyle beam.

C: Highest point of the block. $\mathrm{x}=32.30, \mathrm{y}=-8.61, \mathrm{z}=0.61$. Fig. 3
38. Marble block. $\underline{0.835} \times \underline{0.38} \times \underline{0.63}$. Rough surfaces on all sides except the front which is worked with a vertical rim (width 0.028 , deep 0.025 ), on both sides. Concave surface in between. Anathyrosis at connecting surface, but position in the temple not clear.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=30.75, \mathrm{y}=-9.01, \mathrm{z}=0.06$. Fig. 4
39. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A17. Something preserved of the lower surface, nothing of the upper. Five flutes. Part of the same drum as Block 40. Preserved ca. 1/6. Pos: F. H: ca. 1.00. FIW: ca. 0.195.
C: $E$ end, 0.07 to $W \cdot \mathrm{x}=29.18, \mathrm{y}=-8.59, \mathrm{z}=0.31$. Fig. 2
40. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A17. Something preserved of the lower surface, nothing of the upper. Six flutes. Part of the same drum as Block 39. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: F. H: ca. 1.10. FIW: ca. 0.195.
C: $N W$ corner, 0.09 from $W$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=27.08, \mathrm{y}=-8.26, \mathrm{z}=0.36$. Fig. 2
41. Parallelepiped block. Much left of the lower surface and remains of upper and two opposite sides. A lateral surface with a dowel hole (?), $0.03 \times 0.29$, and a large pry mark (?). L: ca. 1.10 . H: $\underline{0.735}$. W: $\underline{0.96}$.

C: Centre of preserved surface. $\mathrm{x}=23.75, \mathrm{y}=-8.57, \mathrm{z}=0.42$. Fig. 4
42. Geison block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 24, pl. 44.A.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=22.41, \mathrm{y}=-7.71, \mathrm{z}=0.22$. Fig. 3
*43. Orthostate block, with Christian symbols incised on the surface. Dugas et al., Tégée, 38, pl. 67.B; here, section xvi (Østby), 349 Fig. 17.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=21.38, \mathrm{y}=-8.30, \mathrm{z}=0.65$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
44. Marble block of complex shape. One smooth and two roughly carved surfaces. Remains of dowel hole on $E$ surface. H: ca. 0.64.
C: $S$ end, 0.05 from the edge. $\mathrm{x}=18.52, \mathrm{y}=-7.14, \mathrm{z}=0.33$. Fig. 4
45. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A17-18 (with ill.). One fourth of the bottom surface broken (one dowel and
empolion cutting), top almost complete. 20 flutes. Presently upside down. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D08) Pos: B. Diam $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.418$ (1.416-1.420). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.370}$ (1.365-1.375). H: $\underline{1.478}$ (1.474$1.482) . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.235-0.236 . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.227-0.228$. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.494$.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=17.61, \mathrm{y}=-8.05, \mathrm{z}=1.12$. Fig. 2
46. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A17-18 (with ill.). Of the top surface less than half is preserved, of the bottom slightly more. Empolion cutting fragmentarily preserved, no dowel holes. 11 flutes. Preserved ca. 3/5. (= D09) Pos: C. Diam ${ }_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.371$ (1.368-1.374). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.322}$ (1.319-1.325). H: 1.479 (1.475$1.482) . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.226-0.228}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.219}$. $^{\text {Diam }} \mathrm{UA}: 1.375$.
C: Empolion. $x=16.43, y=-8.11, z=1.14$. Fig. 2
47. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A18 (with ill.). Edges of the top surface are broken, with empolion; one complete and one partially preserved dowel hole. Bottom almost complete. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 7/8. (= D10) Pos: A. Diam ${ }_{\mathrm{L}}$ : $\underline{1.459}$ (1.455-1.462). Diam $_{U}: \underline{1.420 ~(1.418-1.421) . ~ H: ~} 1.472$ (1.469$1.475) . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.241$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}:-. \operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.49$.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=13.01, \mathrm{y}=-8.29, \mathrm{z}=1.12$. Fig. 2
48. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A18. Only edges of the top surface are broken, bottom is less preserved. Stands on the euthynteria. Two dowel holes and empolion cutting. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D11) Pos: A. Diam $: ~-$. Diam $_{U}$ : $\underline{1.417}$ (1.412-1.421). H: $\underline{1.473}$ (1.468-1.478). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}:-$ FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}:$ -. $\operatorname{Diam}_{U A}: 1.49$.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=9.60, \mathrm{y}=-6.80, \mathrm{z}=$ 1.37. Fig. 2
49. Pavement slab? Parallelepiped marble block, one corner broken. Three dowel holes, one depression for a vertical dowel connection. Anathyrosis on lateral surface, smooth (with a carved groove) above. Surface $1.20 \times 1.78$. H: $\underline{0.29}$.
C: $N W$ corner, 0.01 from $W$ side and 0.12 from $N$ side. $\mathrm{x}=17.73$, $y=6.76, z=-0.09$. Fig. 1
50. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A18. Something preserved of the lower surface, nothing of upper. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 1/8. Pos. F. H: 0.70 FIW: ca. 0.196.
C: On bottom of 2 nd flute from $S, 0.15$ from the preserved surface. $\mathrm{x}=4.25, \mathrm{y}=16.72, \mathrm{z}=-1.00$. Fig. 2
51. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A19 (with ill.). Edges of the bottom surface broken, top very well preserved. Bottom surface almost half buried in ground, one dowel and empolion cutting visible. Top surface faces $N .20$ flutes. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D72) Pos: A. Diam $: \underline{1.458}$ (1.455-1.461). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.422}$ (1.420-1.423). H: $\underline{1.474}$ (1.472-1.476). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}:-$ FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.234-}$ $\underline{0.236} ._{\text {Diam }_{\mathrm{UA}}}: \underline{1.500}$.
C: On bottom of top flute, 0.04 from the lower surface. $\mathrm{x}=6.30$, $y=14.68, z=-0.73$. Fig. 2
52. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A19. Small piece of upper surface, nothing of the lower. Seven flutes. Preserved ca. $1 / 6$. Pos. B. H: 1.22 . $_{\mathrm{FlW}}^{\mathrm{U}}: 0.228$. C: Centre of preserved surface. $\mathrm{x}=8.07, \mathrm{y}=13.93, \mathrm{z}=-0.20$. Fig. 2
53. Small marble block. One smooth surface, length 0.46 . C: Highest point of the block. $\mathrm{x}=14.53, \mathrm{y}=17.19, \mathrm{z}=-1.22$. Fig. 4
54. Frieze block, triglyph and metope. Broken at bottom, top (no taenia), and at both sides. Two femora and a part of the
third. Triglyph preserved W 0.52 , metope preserved ca. 0.80 . Th on triglyph: $\underline{0.82}$.
C: On metope at the $S$ end of the block, 0.30 from the $S$ end. $x=16.66, y=17.84, z=-0.74$. Fig. 3
55. Amorphous marble block, with a hole (diameter 0.06). Ca. $0.60 \times 0.37 \times 0.20$.
C: Centre of top surface (not preserved). $\mathrm{x}=19.70, \mathrm{y}=12.85$, $\mathrm{z}=-1.26$. Fig. 5
56. Column drum fragment. Three flutes visible. H: ca. 0.80.

C: Highest point of the block. $\mathrm{x}=19.63, \mathrm{y}=13.99, \mathrm{z}=-1.05$. Fig. 2
57. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. B1. Echinus and annulet profile preserved, part of abacus profile preserved on one side. Preserved ca. 1/10. H: 0.45 .
C: On abacus at the $S W$ side. $\mathrm{x}=19.58, \mathrm{y}=14.54, \mathrm{z}=-1.25$. Fig. 2
58. Amorphous marble block. One small smooth surface. Ca. $1.05 \times 0.75 \times 0.20$.
C: Centre of the preserved surface. $\mathrm{x}=21.21, \mathrm{y}=13.12, \mathrm{z}=-1.28$. Fig. 5
59. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. $\mathrm{H}: 0.358$. Three preserved surfaces, no marks on them. Exterior profile preserved.
C: Highest point of the block. $\mathrm{x}=20.69, \mathrm{y}=14.13, \mathrm{z}=-1.10$.
Fig. 1
60. Approximately parallelepiped block. One preserved surface. Ca. $0.28 \times 0.52 \times 0.55$.
C: On $S E$ corner, 0.07 off the edge. $\mathrm{x}=20.91, \mathrm{y}=14.84$, $\mathrm{z}=-1.19$. Fig. 4
61. Amorphous marble block. Ca. $0.66 \times 0.37 \times 0.32$.

C: Highest point of the block, on $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=22.14$, $y=12.76, z=-1.14$. Fig. 5
62. Amorphous marble block with triangular section. H: ca. 0.32 .

C: Highest point on $S$ half. $\mathrm{x}=21.60, \mathrm{y}=13.39, \mathrm{z}=-1.17$. Fig. 1
63. Pavement slab? Smooth top surface and roughly carved attaching surfaces on three sides, fourth is broken. Surface $\underline{0.93}$ $\times$ ca. 0.90. H: 0.27.
C: Highest point on the $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=22.39, \mathrm{y}=14.71, \mathrm{z}=-1.22$. Fig. 1
64. Parallelepiped conglomerate slab. Upper surface partially preserved, one complete lateral surface, parts of two more. Lateral surfaces with rough anathyrosis (cf. blocks in the foundation). Surface $0.90 \times 0.59$. H: $\underline{0.23}$.
C: $S W$ side, 0.08 from the edge. $\mathrm{x}=21.03, \mathrm{y}=18.27, \mathrm{z}=-1.29$. Fig. 1
65. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A19. Top surface partially preserved, four flutes. Preserved ca. 1/8. Pos. A. H: ca. 1.15. FIW: 0.237.

C: On the $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=22.57, \mathrm{y}=18.40, \mathrm{z}=-0.87$. Fig. 2
66. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A19. Some remains of the bottom surface with traces of empolion cutting.

Seven flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: B. H: 1.24. FIW: 0.236 .
C: On the edge above the empolion trace. $\mathrm{x}=23.20, \mathrm{y}=18.07$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.31$. Fig. 2
67. Pronaos architrave. Dugas et al., Tégée, 35, pl. 88.A. Inscription KАФЕIIAI (indicating a subject in the relief metope above; see also Block 552).
C: Highest point on $S W$ corner. $x=23.58, \mathrm{y}=17.06, \mathrm{z}=-0.92$. Fig. 3
68. Very irregularly shaped marble block. Three smooth surfaces.
C: Highest point. $x=26.73, y=19.81, z=-0.84$. Fig. 5
69. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. B2. Only top of abacus is accessible; pry mark and dowel hole as on a capital. Surface ca. $1.30 \times 0.75$. Preserved ca. $2 / 5$. H: 0.609 .
C: On $W$ dowel hole. $\mathrm{x}=27.18, \mathrm{y}=19.07, \mathrm{z}=-1.24$. Fig. 2
70. Marble block carved in angular shape. Remains of a coarsely carved surface. Ca. $0.50 \times 0.80 \times 0.90$.
C: Highest point. $x=26.18, y=15.61, z=-0.77$. Fig. 4
71. Amorphous marble block. Visible surface ca. $0.45 \times 0.65$.

C: Centre of visible surface. $\mathrm{x}=26.87, \mathrm{y}=14.68, \mathrm{z}=-1.46$. Fig. 5
72. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A19. No attachment surfaces, but with an oblique secondary cut/break. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: F. H: ca. 1.40. FlW: 0.19.
C: $S W$ corner on top of an arris. $\mathrm{x}=28.32, \mathrm{y}=13.89, \mathrm{z}=-1.13$. Fig. 2
73. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A19. Lower surface partially preserved with a dowel hole. Eight flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: E. H: ca. 1.30. FIW : 0.209.
C: Highest point. $x=29.72 \mathrm{y}=14.23 \mathrm{z}=-0.97$. Fig. 2
74. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A19. Small part of the top surface preserved, and perhaps something of the other. Eight flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: D. H (complete?): ca. 1.40. FIW: 0.218 .

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=32.33, \mathrm{y}=14.59, \mathrm{z}=-0.91$. Fig. 2
75. Column drum fragment.Pakkanen, Temple, p.A19. Partially preserved top surface with traces of an empolion and one dowel hole. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: E. H: ca. 0.80. FIW: 0.202 .

C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=31.19, \mathrm{y}=15.64, \mathrm{z}=-1.02$. Fig. 2
76. Complex block of approximately triangular shape. Two coarse surfaces and one with anathyrosis. Ca. $1.25 \times 0.88 \times$ 0.50 .

C: $N$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=28.96, \mathrm{y}=15.62, \mathrm{z}=-0.83$. Fig. 4
77. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A20-21 (with ill.). Both surfaces partially preserved, the other with traces of an empolion cutting. Ten flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D75) Pos: F. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}$ : -. Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}$ : -. H: 1.631 (1.626-1.636). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.200-0.201$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.191$.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=28.11, \mathrm{y}=15.67, \mathrm{z}=-0.94$. Fig. 2
78. Frieze block fragment, remains of triglyph and metope. Top surface intact, lateral surface of the triglyph partially preserved.

Broken at the bottom and on the metope. Dowel and pry marks on the upper side; rear surface coarsely worked. Two femora preserved (original triglyph W 0.66), metope slightly preserved (L: 0.28). Taenia H (metope): 0.11. W: 0.87. L: 0.95. H: 0.55 .
C: Approx. centre of upper surface. $\mathrm{x}=29.84, \mathrm{y}=18.04, \mathrm{z}$ $=-1.07$. Fig. 3
79. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A21. Half of the lower and upper surfaces visible. Top surface faces $S W$. Ten flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D77) Pos: B. Diam $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}$ : 1.426 (1.423-1.429). $\operatorname{Diam}_{U}: 1.379$ (1.376-1.382). H: 1.482 (1.479-1.485). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}$ : $\underline{0.236}$. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.227}$.
C: $S W$ side on the bottom of the top flute, 0.04 from the upper surface. $\mathrm{x}=30.19, \mathrm{y}=18.91, \mathrm{z}=-1.02$. Fig. 2
80. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A20-21 (with ill.). Bottom surface almost complete, top slightly broken. Partially buried. Bottom faces $S E$. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 9/10 (= D78) Pos: D. Diam $: ~ \underline{1.331}$ (1.329-1.333). Diam $_{U}: 1.271$ (1.268-1.273). H: $\underline{1.708}$ (1.706-1.709). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.218-0.219}$. $\mathrm{FIW}_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.208 . \operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.399 . \operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.333$.
C: Highest point, $S$ side on the bottom of the top flute, 0.01 from the upper surface. $x=33.85, y=17.72, z=-0.44$. Fig. 2
81. Frieze block fragment. Lower part of a metope and triglyph. Femur W 0.22. Preserved W of metope 0.31 , triglyph ca. 0.65 (reconstructed 0.705). H: 0.55 .
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=34.19, \mathrm{y}=19.56, \mathrm{z}=-0.74$. Fig. 3
82. Marble block. Most of it buried, roughly tooled surface visible. L: ca. 1.10.
C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=33.77, \mathrm{y}=21.14, \mathrm{z}=-1.44$. Fig. 4
83. Frieze block. Identified by the cutting below; on the front only a trace of a metope surface. Rear and lateral surfaces coarsely carved. L: ca. $1.10, \mathrm{~W}: ~ c a . ~ 0.90, \mathrm{H}: ~ c a . ~ 0.70 . ~$
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=32.85, \mathrm{y}=21.60, \mathrm{z}=-1.02$. Fig. 3
84. Frieze block fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. C1. Upper part of a triglyph with a small trace of the metope. Metope taenia slightly preserved. Anathyrosis on the lateral surface. Dowel holes on the top. Angle between top and lateral surfaces is $89.8^{\circ}$ ( 2 mm in 0.47 m ), adjusted for horizontal curvature. H: ca. 0.82 . W: ca. $\underline{0.86}$ (on triglyph). L: 0.82 . Triglyph W: 0.71 . Metope taenia H: 0.11 .
C: On $W$ side, 0.18 from upper surface and 0.04 from lateral side. $\mathrm{x}=32.33, \mathrm{y}=20.46, \mathrm{z}=-1.26$. Fig. 3
85. Fairly large marble block. One roughly tooled surface, finished with an irregular, projecting element to the right, broken on all sides. Ca. $1.00 \times 0.75$.
C: On the projecting part in the $N E$ side of the block, 0.07 from the edge. $\mathrm{x}=32.12, \mathrm{y}=21.14, \mathrm{z}=-1.29$. Fig. 4
86. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. B2 (with ill.). About half is preserved, but no empolion on the bottom surface. Trachelion with seven flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. EchH: $\underline{0.160}$. AnnH: 0.047. TrachH: 0.140. FIW: 0.189-0.190 (2 flutes). C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=30.35, \mathrm{y}=21.04, \mathrm{z}=-1.08$. Fig. 2
87. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A21. Partially preserved top surface with empolion cutting. 15 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos. F. H: 1.05. FIW: 0.190 .
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=29.05, \mathrm{y}=20.28, \mathrm{z}=-0.89$. Fig. 2
88. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A21 (with ill.). Both surfaces almost complete. Partially buried. Top surface faces $S W$. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D80) Pos: E. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{1.279}$ (1.277-1.281). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.216}$ (1.213-1.218). H: $\underline{1.662}(1.660-1.663) . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.208-0.209}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.198}$.
C: Highest point, top of an arris in $W$ end. $x=37.25, \mathrm{y}=17.67$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.51$. Fig. 2
89. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A22 (with ill.). Of the bottom surface only $1 / 4$ and of the top less than half presently visible. Top faces $N$. Nine flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D82) Pos: F. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.215$ (1.212-1.218). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.158$ (1.1551.161). H: $\underline{1.331}$ (1.326-1.336). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}:-$ FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.189-0.190}$. C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=42.71, \mathrm{y}=35.97, \mathrm{z}=-1.22$. Fig. 2
90. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A22 (with ill.). Drum presently very fragmentary and largely buried. Clemmensen's measurements cannot be verified. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. (= D83) Pos: D. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.326$. Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.275$. H: 1.415 (1.410-1.420). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}:-. \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}:-$.

C: Highest point, 0.03 from a flute. $x=44.86, y=33.55$, $\mathrm{z}=-1.34$. Fig. 2
91. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A23 (with ill.). Half buried, both surfaces have one dowel and empolion cutting. Top faces N. 11 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/3. (= D84) Pos: B. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{1.423}$ (1.420-1.426). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.377$ (1.374-1.380). H: $\underline{1.469}(1.466-1.472) . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.234}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.226} ._{\text {Diam }_{\mathrm{LA}}}: 1.49$. Diam $_{\text {UA }}: 1.443$.
C: Bottom of the top flute at $N E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=46.94, \mathrm{y}=32.69, \mathrm{z}=$ -1.18.Fig. 2
92. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A23 (with ill.). Bottom surface $1 / 3$ buried, less than half the top. Well preserved. Top has empolion and two dowel holes, bottom has empolion and one dowel hole. Top surface faces $N W$. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D85) Pos: C. Diam ${ }_{L}$ : 1.378 (1.375-1.381). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.325}$ (1.322-1.328). H: 1.643 (1.642-1.644). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}$ : 0.226. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.218-0.219 .}$ Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.451$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: \underline{1.443}$.

C: Bottom of the top flute at $W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=47.70 \mathrm{y}=33.43 \mathrm{z}=-$ 0.77. Fig. 2
93. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A24 (with ill.). Bottom surface very largely broken, $2 / 3$ of the top visible. Both have an empolion cutting and one dowel hole. Top faces $N .12$ flutes. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D86) Pos: A. Diam ${ }_{\mathrm{L}}:-$ Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.426}$ (1.422-1.430). H: 1.466 (1.461-1.471). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}:-$ FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.234-}$ 0.236. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.507$.

C: Highest point on the arris at $N W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=50.70, \mathrm{y}=31.77$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.91$. Fig. 2
94. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A24 (with ill.). Of the bottom surface only $1 / 3$ presently visible, of the top more than half, but largely broken. Top has one dowel hole and empolion cutting. Top faces $S .12$ flutes. Preserved ca. 2/3. (= D87) Pos: C. $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.374$ (1.371-1.377). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.328$ (1.325-1.331). H: $\underline{1.413}$ (1.410-1.415). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.227} ._{\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}}: \underline{0.220}$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}:$ 1.385 .

C: Highest point on the arris at $S$ end. x $=52.53, \mathrm{y}=29.34, \mathrm{z}$ $=-0.70$. Fig. 2
95. Ceiling block (?). Coarse surface above and at one side (the other broken), both long sides are smooth, the other side has


C: $S$ end, 0.01 from the $S$ edge and 0.26 from the $E$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=38.82, \mathrm{y}=6.33, \mathrm{z}=-1.06$. Fig. 3
96. Amorphous marble block. Roughly cut on two sides. Ca. $1.20 \times 0.50 \times 0.70$.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=38.07, \mathrm{y}=3.98, \mathrm{z}=-1.00$. Fig. 5
97. Inner architrave block. Two large dowel holes. Three smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. H : 0.965. W: 0.705 .

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=39.53, \mathrm{y}=3.85, \mathrm{z}=-0.64$. Fig. 3
98. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling. Dugas et al., Tégée, 31, pl. 54.Aa-Ac.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=40.89, \mathrm{y}=3.52, \mathrm{z}=-0.46$. Fig. 3
99. Large amorphous marble block. Part of the wall around the Konstantinopoulos plot.
C: $S$ edge of upper broken surface. $\mathrm{x}=42.00, \mathrm{y}=7.75, \mathrm{z}=-0.85$. Fig. 5
100. Euthynteria block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 14, fig. 2, pl. 29.B. Resting on the $E$ ramp.
C : On the $S E$ corner, 0.065 to $N W . \mathrm{x}=37.82, \mathrm{y}=0.22, \mathrm{z}=-0.11$. Fig. 1
101. Amorphous marble block between Blocks 70 and 71.

C: Highest point. $x=26.16, y=14.69, z=-1.47$. Fig. 5
102. Parallelepiped block between Blocks 85 and 86 . Corner of a large block. Three preserved surfaces, two roughly cut.
C: Highest point. $x=31.09, y=20.59, z=-1.40$. Fig. 4
103. Small amorphous marble block mostly buried.

C: Highest point. $x=43.51, y=3.69, z=-1.39$. Fig. 5
104. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling. Built into the wall around the Kontantinopoulos plot.
C: Impossible to take measurements on the block. Point at foot of the wall, block 1.18 above the point. $\mathrm{x}=52.44, \mathrm{y}=3.19$, $\mathrm{Z}=-1.44$. Fig. 3
105. Euthynteria fragment. H: $\underline{0.295}$. Part of the modern paved path in front of the temple.
C: $S$ end of the block. $\mathrm{x}=48.76, \mathrm{y}=1.14, \mathrm{z}=-1.47$. Fig. 1
106. Marble block. Built into the stairs leading to the temple site, next to the Konstantinopoulos house.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=62.90, \mathrm{y}=0.81, \mathrm{z}=-0.28$. Fig. 4
107. Euthynteria block. $\underline{1.78} \times \underline{0.90} \times \underline{0.28}$.

C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=59.39, \mathrm{y}=-1.33, \mathrm{z}=-1.04$. Fig. 1
108. Stylobate block fragment. Traces of re-cutting.

C: Highest point. $x=58.47, y=-0.81, z=-0.96$. Fig. 1
109. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. B2. No vertical profile of the abacus preserved. Full height probably preserved, bottom against the ground. Preserved ca. $1 / 2.1 .40 \times 0.95 \times \mathrm{ca}$ 0.55 .

C : On top of abacus, $W$ side, 0.50 from the $N$ side. $\mathrm{x}=55.91$, $\mathrm{y}=-1.46, \mathrm{z}=-1.15$. Fig. 2
110. Tympanon block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 26, pl. 49.

C: Highest point on $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=53.64, \mathrm{y}=-1.07, \mathrm{z}=-0.96$. Fig. 3
111. Column drum. Top surface partially preserved. Seven + four flutes. Traces of one dowel. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: D. H: ca. 1.13. FlW: 0.213.
C: On upper surface in the middle of the cracked edge. $x=52.70$, $y=-1.52, z=-0.66$. Fig. 2
112. Cella wall block. W at the top $\underline{0.891}$ and at the bottom $\underline{0.892}$. H: $\underline{0.387}$. Length ca. 0.64.
C: $S W$ corner, 0.05 to $N . \mathrm{x}=51.37, \mathrm{y}=-1.47, \mathrm{z}=-1.35$. Fig. 4
113. Ceiling coffer from the front of the temple or pronaos.

C: Highest point. $x=50.27, y=-0.12, z=-1.34$. Fig. 3
114. Fragment of a large parallelepiped marble block.

C : Highest point, $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.13, \mathrm{y}=0.56, \mathrm{z}=-1.38$. Fig. 4
115. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. 58-9 and 61 fig. 22, A25 (with ill.). Bottom surface edges broken on the $N$ side, but completely visible. $1 / 3$ of the top surface buried. Matches with Block 35 (drum D). Both surfaces with empolion and two dowel holes. Bottom surface faces NE. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D33) Pos: E. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.272$ (1.269-1.274). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.210}$ (1.208-1.212). H: 1.580 (1.578-1.581). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.208-0.209}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.200} ._{\text {Diam }_{\mathrm{LA}}}: 1.343$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.270$. $^{2}$
C: Bottom of the top flute on $N E$ side, 0.01 from the edge. $\mathrm{x}=$ $48.42, \mathrm{y}=-0.24, \mathrm{z}=-0.56$. Fig. 2
116. Architrave block. Has remains of two + three guttae. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.972. L: 1.50.
C : Highest point, $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=46.79, \mathrm{y}=0.42 \mathrm{z}=-1.06$. Fig. 3
117. Block from the upper part of the cella wall? $\mathrm{H}: 0.492$.

C: Highest point, $W$ side. $\mathrm{x}=45.61, \mathrm{y}=-0.22, \mathrm{z}=-1.23$. Fig. 4
118. Cella wall block. H: ca. 0.390 .

C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.75, \mathrm{y}=-0.60, \mathrm{z}=-1.14$. Fig. 4
119. Cella wall block. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.392}$, with a dowel hole of $0.06 \times 0.08$. $x=44.12, y=-1.23, z=-0.98$. Fig. 4
120. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling. $0.66 \times 0.52$.
$\mathrm{C}: S$ side on top of the profile. $\mathrm{x}=44.03, \mathrm{y}=-2.04, \mathrm{z}=-1.02$. Fig. 3
121. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A25. Partially preserved bottom surface. Five flutes. Preserved ca. $1 \%$. Pos: E. H: 0.53. FIW $: ~ 0.212$.
C: On bottom of the second flute from $W$ on the $S$ side. x $=$ $45.02, \mathrm{y}=-1.63, \mathrm{z}=-1.40$. Fig. 2
122. Threshold fragment with cyma reversa moulding: see section xvii (Pakkanen), 368 Fig. 20. Similar mouldings on Blocks 311 and 315. Moulding H: $\underline{0.076}$, projecting $\underline{0.073}$ from the smooth surface. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.410}$. W: 0.355 . D: 0.363 .
C: Highest point. $x=44.87, y=-2.07, z=-1.42$. Fig. 4
123. Architrave block. With remains of taenia, regula and two
guttae. One lateral surface preserved, but blocked by Block 124: cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.971}$. W: 0.714. L: 1.42.
C : On the top of the block above $N$ end of the regula. $\mathrm{x}=45.30$, $\mathrm{y}=-2.47, \mathrm{z}=-0.97$. Fig. 3
124. Euthynteria block. $\underline{0.29} \times \underline{1.205} \times 0.85$.
$x=45.15, y=-3.05, z=-1.06$. Fig. 1
125. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A25. Partially preserved bottom surface with a dowel hole. Five flutes visible. Preserved ca. 1/8. Pos: D. H: ca. 1.15. FlW 0.218 .

C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=42.47, \mathrm{y}=-3.77, \mathrm{z}=-1.06$. Fig. 2
126. Pronaos column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A25. Partially preserved top surface with empolion and one dowel hole. Three flutes. Deep fluting as in the opisthodomos shaft. Preserved ca. 1/10. H: 0.67. FlW $\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.183}$. Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}:$ ca. 1.10 (measured radius ca. 0.549).
C: Highest point. $x=43.56, y=-4.97, z=-0.76$. Fig. 2
127. Sub-toichobate block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 37, pl. 61.A. Norman, Temple, 173, ill. 1.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.86, \mathrm{y}=-3.96, \mathrm{z}=-1.22$. Fig. 1
128. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. $\underline{0.365}$ $\times \underline{1.805} \times 1.24$.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=45.95, \mathrm{y}=-5.04, \mathrm{z}=-0.44$. Fig. 1
129. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A25. Partially preserved bottom surface against the ground. 13 flutes. Pres. ca. 1/4. Pos: F. H: ca. 0.90. FlW ${ }_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.197$.
C: Highest point. $x=45.43, y=-5.87, z=-0.74$. Fig. 2
130. Architrave block. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.962}$.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.71, \mathrm{y}=-7.22, \mathrm{z}=-0.94$. Fig. 3
131. Possible frieze block fragment.

C: Highest point, 0.12 NW from the $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=43.64, \mathrm{y}=-$ 3.01, z $=-0.97$. Fig. 3
132. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point, $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=43.74, \mathrm{y}=-6.83, \mathrm{z}=-0.03$. Fig. 1
133. Capital. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. B2-3 (with ill.). Abacus fragmentary, otherwise full profile preserved. Three pry marks, one dowel hole on abacus top. Preserved ca. $4 / 5 . \mathrm{H}: \underline{0.597}$. AbH: 0.243. EchH: $\underline{0.167}$. AnnH: $\underline{0.046}$. TrachH: $\underline{0.140}$. FlW: $\underline{0.187-}$ $\underline{0.188}$ ( 5 flutes).AbW: ca. 1.624. DiamEch $\max : \underline{1.588}$. DiamEch ${ }_{\mathrm{L}}$ : 1.288. DiamAnn ${ }_{L}: 1.234$. Diam $_{A}: 1.196$. Diam: 1.148 .

C: Highest point. $x=46.53, y=-7.37, z=-0.60$. Fig. 2
134. Architrave block. Taenia almost completely broken off, very slightly preserved at the $N W$ corner of the block. Two cuttings for clamps that connected it to the architrave besides it and to the inner architrave behind the block. $S$ lateral surface possibly partially preserved, but against the ground. Cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.975}$. W: $\underline{0.727}$.
C : Highest point, $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=48.34, \mathrm{y}=-2.28, \mathrm{z}=-1.00$. Fig. 3
135. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A26 (with ill.). Bottom surface edges largely broken, but surface completely visible. $1 / 3$ of the top is broken, one dowel and empolion cutting preserved. Bottom surface faces $S E .16$ flutes visible. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D34) Pos: C. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.378$ (1.376-1.380). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}$ : $\underline{1.323}$ (1.320-1.326). H: $\underline{1.498}$ (1.496-1.500). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.227}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.219$. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.449$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.394$.
C: Top flute, $W$ edge. $x=49.67, y=-3.70, z=-0.39$. Fig. 2
136. Euthynteria block, $S E$ corner cut at $45^{\circ}$ angle. Th: $\underline{0.285}$.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.21, \mathrm{y}=-2.59, \mathrm{z}=-1.50$. Fig. 1
*137. Geison block fragment, with the hawksbeak profile preserved. Dugas et al., Tégée, 24, pl. 45.D, and section xvi (Østby), 335 Fig. 12.
$\mathrm{C}: N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.35, \mathrm{y}=-3.84, \mathrm{z}=-1.47$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
138. Frieze block.

C : Highest point, $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=54.44, \mathrm{y}=-3.55, \mathrm{z}=-1.02$. Fig. 3
139. Marble slab from the first step of the stereobate. $\underline{0.35 \times}$ $\underline{1.475} \times \underline{1.80}$.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=56.65, \mathrm{y}=-6.98, \mathrm{z}=-1.20$. Fig. 1
140. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. $\underline{0.36}$ $\times \underline{1.81} \times 1.41$.
C : Highest point, $N W$ corner, 0.30 from $N$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=54.88$, $\mathrm{y}=-7.28, \mathrm{z}=-0.59$. Fig. 1
141. Marble slab from the first step of the stereobate. $\underline{0.345 \times}$ $\underline{1.60 \times 1.45 \text {. } . ~ . ~ . ~}$
C : Highest point, $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=53.05, \mathrm{y}=-7.12, \mathrm{z}=-1.01$. Fig. 1
142. Stylobate block fragment. $0.375 \times 0.95 \times 0.72$.

C: $S W$ corner. $x=50.93, y=-7.96, z=-0.79$. Fig. 1
*143. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. B2. Small part of the echinus profile and annulets preserved. Preserved ca. 5\%. H. 0.588.

C: Highest point. $x=41.35, y=-7.58, z=-1.00$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 2
144. Marble fragment from the first step of the stereobate. H : 0.345 .

C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.92, \mathrm{y}=-8.32, \mathrm{z}=-0.97$. Fig. 1
145. Starting line block from the stadion. For a full discussion and illustrations of the block, see section xviii (Pakkanen). Inv. no 5919 in the museum protocol. Now exhibited in the museum. C: On surface between parallel cuts, 0.05 from $S E$ end. $x=42.91, y=-7.53, z=-1.30$. Fig. 5
146. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. Re-cut along the $E$ side. $\underline{0.365} \times \underline{1.48} \times 0.85$.
C: Highest point, $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.84, \mathrm{y}=-9.82, \mathrm{z}=-0.87$. Fig. 1
147. Marble block with one roughly tooled surface remaining.

C: On $W$ side, 0.16 from $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.85, \mathrm{y}=-10.31$, $\mathrm{z}=-1.07$. Fig. 5
148. Water basin, possibly from the stadion. See discussion in section xviii (Pakkanen), 373-4 with Fig. 6. Projecting taenia (H $\underline{0.044}$ at the lower part). H: 0.220 . W: 0.468 ( 0.448 at the pres. bottom surface). D: 0.323 .
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=42.98, \mathrm{y}=-10.57, \mathrm{z}=-1.17$. Fig. 5
149. Marble block with remains of anathyrosis surface.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $x=43.45, y=-9.62, z=-1.14$. Fig. 4
150. Ceiling coffer fragment from the side of the temple.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=42.73, \mathrm{y}=-9.11, \mathrm{z}=-1.25$. Fig. 3
151. Apparently parallelepiped block with two smooth sides and one side roughly cut.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=41.34, \mathrm{y}=-11.05, \mathrm{z}=-0.80$. Fig. 4
152. Fragment of an apparently parallelepiped block, most likely a cella wall block. 0.385 .
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=42.13, \mathrm{y}=-12.01, \mathrm{z}=-1.14$. Fig. 4
153. Marble block with one smooth side.

C: Highest point. $x=42.64, y=-11.97, z=-0.80$. Fig. 4
154. Marble fragment from the first step of the stereobate, with the profile remaining. 0.345 .
C: $S E$ corner $\mathrm{x}=41.35, \mathrm{y}=-12.72, \mathrm{z}=-0.92$. Fig. 1
*155. Stylobate fragment, with profile preserved. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.38}$.
C: Highest point. $x=40.86, y=-13.46, z=-0.88$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 1
156. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. $\underline{0.365}$ $\times 1.31 \times 0.81$.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.95, \mathrm{y}=-14.71, \mathrm{z}=-0.85$. Fig. 1
157. Cella wall block. One smooth side and one with anathyrosis. H: $\underline{0.441 .}$
C: On broken top surface, 0.22 off $N$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=41.74, \mathrm{y}=-$ 14.97, z = - 0.80. Fig. 4
158. Amorphous marble block.

C: $E$ corner. x $=42.94, \mathrm{y}=-15.04, \mathrm{z}=-1.00$. Fig. 5
159. Architrave block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 20, pl. 39.A (preserved bottom surface only 0.145 long, not 0.20 as in the drawing). Pakkanen, Temple, p. C1 (with ill.). Adjusted for horizontal curvature: angle between top and lateral surfaces $89.8^{\circ}$ ( 3 mm in 0.715 m ).
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=43.10, \mathrm{y}=-16.10, \mathrm{z}=-0.45$. Fig. 3
160. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. $\underline{0.365}$ $\times \underline{0.94} \times 1.05$.
C: $S W$ corner. $x=43.87, y=-15.65, z=-0.80$. Fig. 1
161. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. $\underline{0.366}$ $\times 1.21 \times 0.93$.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=46.96, \mathrm{y}=-16.53, \mathrm{z}=-0.95$. Fig. 1
162. Pavement slab. No dowel holes. $\underline{0.29} \times \underline{1.48} \times \underline{1.71}$.

C: Highest point, $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=45.09, \mathrm{y}=-14.26, \mathrm{z}=-0.31$.
Fig. 1
163. Pavement slab. No dowel holes. $\underline{0.29} \times \underline{1.48} \times 0.79$.
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Figure 2. Positions of column drums and capitals. (Drawing: Pakkanen)

C: Highest point, $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.81, \mathrm{y}=-14.15, \mathrm{z}=-0.67$. Fig. 1
164. Euthynteria block. On $N$ side signs of re-cutting. $\underline{0.295} \times$ $0.61 \times 0.65$
C : Highest point, $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.69, \mathrm{y}=-12.57, \mathrm{z}=-0.90$. Fig. 1
165. Euthynteria block or pavement slab. On $N$ side signs of re-cutting. $0.29 \times 0.60 \times 0.58$.
C: Highest point, $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.10, \mathrm{y}=-13.22, \mathrm{z}=-0.71$. Fig. 1
166. Marble block with square corbel (?, broken) going around the edge. Not a fragment of a corner frieze or architrave. The profile protrudes max. 0.029 from a smooth surface, height 0.12 . Other smooth surface slightly slanting. H: 0.41. W: 0.46 .

C: SE corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.16, \mathrm{y}=-13.36, \mathrm{z}=-1.15$. Fig. 4
167. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point, $S$ side. $\mathrm{x}=43.99, \mathrm{y}=-12.83, \mathrm{z}=-0.99$. Fig. 5
168. Apparently parallelepiped block. H: $\underline{0.676}$. Projecting part in $S E$ corner.
C: Highest point, 0.07 from $E$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=44.68, \mathrm{y}=-11.09$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.90$. Fig. 4
169. Marble fragment, from the first step of the stereobate? H: 0.35 .
C: Highest point, $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.05, \mathrm{y}=-10.37, \mathrm{z}=-1.05$. Fig. 1
170. Sub-toichobate block, with traces of a half-column and other blocks resting on it. Dugas et al., Tégée, 37, pl. 62.B. 0.37 $\times 1.725 \times 1.49$.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.14, \mathrm{y}=-9.22, \mathrm{z}=-1.21$. Fig. 1
171. Marble slab from the first step of the stereobate. Dugas et al., Tégée, 15, pl. $30 . \mathrm{A} \underline{0.345} \times \underline{1.80} \times \underline{1.46}$.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=46.40, \mathrm{y}=-10.00, \mathrm{z}=-1.30$. Fig. 1
172. Marble slab from the first step of the stereobate. $E$ side slanting at an angle of $114^{\circ}$ from the upper surface. $\underline{0.34} \times \underline{1.545}$ $\times 1.21$.
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.81, \mathrm{y}=-10.30, \mathrm{z}=-1.16$. Fig. 1
173. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. $\underline{0.363}$ $\times 1.48 \times 0.80$.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=46.74, \mathrm{y}=-13.02, \mathrm{z}=-0.75$. Fig. 1
174. Marble slab from the first step of the stereobate. $\mathrm{H}: 0.347$.

C : Highest point on the $E$ half of the block. $\mathrm{x}=49.10$, $\mathrm{y}=-14.88, \mathrm{z}=-0.43$. Fig. 1
175. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. H : 0.36 .

C: On the $S E$ edge approx. in the middle of the edge. $\mathrm{x}=49.72$, $\mathrm{y}=-16.08, \mathrm{z}=-0.12$. Fig. 1
176. Toichobate block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 37-8, pl. 60.A; Norman, Temple, 173, ill. 2 (Block B).
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.62, \mathrm{y}=-14.81, \mathrm{z}=-1.01$. Fig. 4
177. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate, with

$\mathrm{C}: N W$ corner, 0.06 off the edge. $\mathrm{x}=48.64, \mathrm{y}=-11.50, \mathrm{z}=-0.85$.
Fig. 1
178. Pavement slab. $0.29 \times 1.79$.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.43, \mathrm{y}=-9.56, \mathrm{z}=-1.22$. Fig. 1
179. Euthynteria block. $0.30 \times 1.31 \times 1.30$.

C: $S W$ corner. $x=49.73, y=-11.81, z=-1.18$. Fig. 1
180. Stylobate block fragment. $\underline{0.38} \times 1.20 \times 0.94$.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.64, \mathrm{y}=-11.40, \mathrm{z}=-0.94$. Fig. 1
181. Marble slab from the second step of the stereobate. Dugas et al., Tégée, 15-6, fig. 3, pl. 31.A.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=53.05, \mathrm{y}=-11.92, \mathrm{z}=-1.06$. Fig. 1
182. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A26-27 (with ill.) Almost complete. Identification with D31 is very likely because it is the only F drum in the region and it has constant height; the likeliest explanation for the height difference is a printing error of 10 cm in Dugas et al., Tégée, 133. Top surface has empolion only (top drum), bottom has empolion and two dowel holes. Bottom faces $E$. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. ( $=$ D31?) Pos: F. Diam $_{L}: \underline{1.209}$ (1.206-1.212). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.156}$ (1.154-1.157). H: $\underline{1.479}$ (1.478-1.480). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.201} . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}:$ ca. 0.191 . $^{D_{i a m}^{L A}}: ~ 1.266$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.189$.

C: Top flute, 0.02 off the $W$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=52.63, \mathrm{y}=-14.02$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.36$. Fig. 2
183. Frieze block. Ca. $\underline{1.82 \times 0.975}$.

C: $N W$ corner, 0.13 from $W$ side and 0.18 from $N$ side. $\mathrm{x}=52.84, \mathrm{y}=-15.74, \mathrm{z}=-0.94$. Fig. 3
184. Conglomerate block. $0.26 \times 0.92 \times 0.96$.

C: $S W$ corner, 0.07 from the corner. $\mathrm{x}=54.09, \mathrm{y}=-17.13$, z $=-0.96$. Fig. 1
185. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling. Dugas et al., Tégée, 31, pl. 54.Ad.
C: Highest point. $x=57.13, y=-15.56, z=-0.80$. Fig. 3
186. Apparently parallelepiped block, from the stylobate? $\underline{0.375} \times 0.68 \times 0.78$.
C: $S W$ corner. $x=54.53, y=-14.75, z=-1.00$. Fig. 1
187. Marble block with complex profile on one side. Re-cut on $W$ side. $0.72 \times 0.37 \times 0.42$.
C: $N W$ corner, 0.05 to $S . \mathrm{x}=54.44, \mathrm{y}=-13.33, \mathrm{z}=-1.09$. Fig. 4
188. Statue base.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=55.54, \mathrm{y}=-12.75, \mathrm{z}=-1.24$. Fig. 5
189. Corner of a large block. One smooth surface, one with anathyrosis and one roughly cut.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=55.75, \mathrm{y}=-12.10, \mathrm{z}=-1.16$. Fig. 4
190. Apparently parallelepiped marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=56.81, y=-11.93, z=-1.02$. Fig. 4
191. Fragment of an euthynteria block? H: 0.298 .

C: Highest point, $E$ side. $\mathrm{x}=57.28, \mathrm{y}=-11.15, \mathrm{z}=-1.04$. Fig. 4
192. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.295 . C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=56.08, \mathrm{y}=-11.29, \mathrm{z}=-0.90$. Fig. 4
193. Euthynteria or pavement block. $0.29 \times 0.915 \times 1.65$. C: $N W$ corner, 0.04 to $S E$ from the edge. $\mathrm{x}=55.49, \mathrm{y}=-9.96$, $\mathrm{z}=-1$ 1.26. Fig. 1
194. Architrave block fragment. One dowel hole. Not enough preserved of the top or bottom surfaces to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.968.
C: Highest point, 0.03 from the $N$ side. $\mathrm{x}=56.68, \mathrm{y}=-9.18$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.92$. Fig. 3
195. Fragment of a large marble block. One smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: Highest point, 0.14 from $N$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=43.94, \mathrm{y}=-23.42$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.51$. Fig. 4
196. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=43.99, \mathrm{y}=-24.07, \mathrm{z}=-0.60$. Fig. 5
197. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=44.24, \mathrm{y}=-25.38, \mathrm{z}=-0.54$. Fig. 5
198. Amorphous marble block. Anathyrosis on one side.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=43.28, \mathrm{y}=-24.86, \mathrm{z}=-0.44$. Fig. 5
199. Marble block with two smooth sides.

C: Approx. centre of the broken upper surface. $\mathrm{x}=42.89$, $y=-25.19, z=-0.52$. Fig. 4
200. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=42.83, y=-24.50, z=-0.53$. Fig. 5
201. Cella wall block. One cutting for a clamp, three flat surfaces. H: 0.378 .
C: Highest point, $S W$ corner $\mathrm{x}=43.14, \mathrm{y}=-24.02, \mathrm{z}=-0.54$. Fig. 4
202. Cella wall block. One cutting for a clamp and one dowel hole. H: 0.363 .
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=42.33, \mathrm{y}=-23.78, \mathrm{z}=-0.58$. Fig. 4
203. Marble block with two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=42.57, \mathrm{y}=-22.97, \mathrm{z}=-0.64$. Fig. 4
204. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. On top a dowel hole with a lead channel. H: 0.358 . C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=43.52, \mathrm{y}=-22.82, \mathrm{z}=-0.62$. Fig. 4
205. Statue base.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=43.35, \mathrm{y}=-21.48, \mathrm{z}=-0.72$. Fig. 5
206. Cella wall block. One dowel hole on top. Two pry marks. H: 0.375 .
C: $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=43.34, \mathrm{y}=-20.65, \mathrm{z}=-0.65$. Fig. 4
207. Marble block with one roughly cut side.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=43.67, \mathrm{y}=-20.12, \mathrm{z}=-0.72$. Fig. 4
208. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces. H: 0.358 .

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=43.53, \mathrm{y}=-19.80, \mathrm{z}=-0.68$. Fig. 4
209. Marble block with two smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. Possibly corner of an orthostate block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=42.74, \mathrm{y}=-18.97, \mathrm{z}=-0.77$. Fig. 4
210. Cella wall block? Two smooth surfaces. One dowel hole visible. $\mathrm{H}: 0.385$.
C: Highest point, centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=43.07, \mathrm{y}=-18.17$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.85$. Fig. 4
211. Large marble block with a protruding ledge. Preserved length 1.61 (probably 1.76 originally). H: $\underline{0.29}$. W: $\underline{0.95}$. Hole on $N E$ corner: diameter ca. 0.09 , depth 0.04 .
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=42.44, \mathrm{y}=-17.77, \mathrm{z}=-0.57$. Fig. 4
212. Parallelepiped marble block. With a projecting part in the $N W$ corner ( 0.06 from the $N$ side). $0.30 \times 0.64 \times 0.50$.
C: On $N$ side, 0.14 from $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.88, \mathrm{y}=-17.56$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.83$. Fig. 4
213. Parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces. H: 0.38 . C: Remaining surface, $W$ side. $\mathrm{x}=40.75, \mathrm{y}=-17.53, \mathrm{z}=-0.80$. Fig. 4
214. Amorphous marble block with one flat surface. A dowel hole.
C: Remaining surface, $S$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=41.13, \mathrm{y}=-19.45, \mathrm{z}=-0.77$.
Fig. 5
215. Marble block with one roughly cut surface.

C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.31, \mathrm{y}=-20.11, \mathrm{z}=-0.89$. Fig. 5
216. Parallelepiped marble block. No dowel or cuttings for clamps, hardly a cella wall block. H: 0.38 .
C: $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.62, \mathrm{y}=-20.20, \mathrm{z}=-0.72$. Fig. 4
217. Marble fragment from the second step of the stereobate. Profile preserved. H: 0.363 .
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.97, \mathrm{y}=-20.89, \mathrm{z}=-0.75$. Fig. 1
218. Marble block from the peristyle or pronaos, on top of architrave or the top course of the wall (compare Dugas et al., Tégée, pl. 54.C). Astragal preserved. Th: ca. 0.43 .
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=40.66, \mathrm{y}=-20.95, \mathrm{z}=-0.68$. Fig. 4
219. Cella wall block. H: $\underline{0.385}$.

C: On top, 0.06 from $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=40.36, \mathrm{y}=-21.32$, $\mathrm{z}-0.74$. Fig. 4
220. Marble block with two parallel, smooth surfaces. H: ca. 0.38 .

C: $N$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.10, \mathrm{y}=-21.21, \mathrm{z}=-0.67$. Fig. 4
221. Amorphous marble block with one roughly tooled surface.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.85, \mathrm{y}=-21.63, \mathrm{z}=-0.63$. Fig. 1
222. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.372 .

C: Top surface, $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.75, \mathrm{y}=-22.49, \mathrm{z}=-0.62$. Fig. 4
223. Amorphous marble block. One smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=40.71, \mathrm{y}=-22.31, \mathrm{z}=-0.64$. Fig. 5
224. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=40.44, \mathrm{y}=-22.19, \mathrm{z}=-0.71$. Fig. 5
225. Amorphous marble block with one flat surface. Partially remaining empolion/dowel cutting.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=39.84, \mathrm{y}=-21.90, \mathrm{z}=-0.53$. Fig. 5
226. Cella wall block. Three pry marks and one cutting for a clamp (?) on top. H: 0.433.
C: Top surface, $S$ corner. x $=39.03, \mathrm{y}=-21.78, \mathrm{z}=-0.63$. Fig. 4
227. Marble block with one flat surface. Possibly a block from the cella wall. One pry mark and two dowel holes.
C: Highest point. $x=39.06, y=-22.07, z=-0.64$. Fig. 5
228. Marble block with one roughly cut side and one with anathyrosis.
C: Highest point. $x=39.68, y=-22.39, z=-0.57$. Fig. 4
229. Cella wall block. Two smooth and two roughly cut surfaces. Clamp cutting. $\underline{0.42} \times 0.46$.
C: Highest point. $x=38.81, y=-22.86, z=-0.62$. Fig. 4
230. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=38.22, \mathrm{y}=-23.40, \mathrm{z}=-0.77$. Fig. 5
231. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=38.83, \mathrm{y}=-23.10, \mathrm{z}=-0.75$. Fig. 5
232. Parallelepiped marble block. One cutting for a clamp. $H$ : 0.434 .

C: Highest point. $x=39.69, y=-23.19, z=-0.57$. Fig. 4
233. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: $\underline{0.295}$. A dowel hole.
C: Highest point, $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=40.21, \mathrm{y}=-23.30, \mathrm{z}=-0.64$. Fig. 4
234. Marble block with one flat surface. One cutting for a clamp.
C: Highest point. $x=40.75, y=-23.08, z=-0.64$. Fig. 4
235. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. H: $\underline{0.405}$.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.08, \mathrm{y}=-23.10, \mathrm{z}=-0.74$. Fig. 4
236. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=41.76, \mathrm{y}=-23.54, \mathrm{z}=-0.57$. Fig. 5
237. Marble block with one smooth side and one with anathyrosis.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=41.78, \mathrm{y}=-24.24, \mathrm{z}=-0.47$. Fig. 4
238. Amorphous marble block with one flat surface. One cutting for a clamp.
$\mathrm{C}: N$ side, 0.04 from the edge. $\mathrm{x}=41.45, \mathrm{y}=-24.12, \mathrm{z}=-0.53$.
Fig. 5
239. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=40.85, y=-24.06, z=-0.69$. Fig. 5
240. Parallelepiped marble block with two smooth surfaces. Two clamp holes. H: $\underline{0.330}$.
C: Highest point, $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=41.94, \mathrm{y}=-25.20, \mathrm{z}=-0.43$. Fig. 4
241. Cella wall block. Two cuttings for clamps. On $N$ side a slanting cut (compare with Dugas et al., Tégée, pl. 71.A). H: 0.34 .
C: Highest point. $x=42.60, y=-25.67, z=-0.35$. Fig. 4
242. Marble block with two parallel smooth sides. H: $\underline{0.43}$. One corner broken away, rough surfaces.

C: Highest point. $x=41.40, \mathrm{y}=-25.42, \mathrm{z}=-0.07$. Fig. 4
243. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: $\underline{0.49}$.

C: Highest point. $x=40.77, y=-25.03, z=-0.17$. Fig. 4
244. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: $\underline{0.46}$.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=39.47, \mathrm{y}=-25.02, \mathrm{z}=-0.13$. Fig. 4
245. Cella wall block. Clamp holes, pry marks. Slanting cut on underside. H: $\underline{0.385}$. (Compare with Block 241.)
C: $S E$ Corner, highest point. $\mathrm{x}=38.04, \mathrm{y}=-24.95, \mathrm{z}=-0.43$. Fig. 4
246. Amorphous marble block with one flat surface.

C: Highest point. $x=37.70, y=-24.63, z=-0.55$. Fig. 5
247. Cella wall block. Four cuttings for clamps, pry marks. H: 0.508 .

C: $W$ side, 0.02 off the edge. $\mathrm{x}=37.24, \mathrm{y}=-25.26, \mathrm{z}=-0.34$. Fig. 4
248. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: $\underline{0.40}$. Dowel and cuttings for clamps, pry marks, partially remaining roughly cut surface.
C: Highest point. $x=36.81, y=-25.82, z=0.04$. Fig. 4
249. Cella wall block. H: 0.385 .

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=39.37, \mathrm{y}=-18.82, \mathrm{z}=-0.68$. Fig. 4
250. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=38.61, y=-19.83, z=-0.73$. Fig. 5
251. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point, 0.12 from $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=37.50, \mathrm{y}=-19.69$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.68$. Fig. 5
*252. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the long sides. Compare Dugas et al., Tégée, 31-2, pl. 55.
C: Highest point, $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=36.57 \mathrm{y}=-18.59, \mathrm{z}=-0.62$.; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*253. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos. See Dugas et al., Tégée, 32, pl. 56; some deviation from Dugas's measurements.
C: $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=36.01, \mathrm{y}=-18.51, \mathrm{z}=-0.81$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*254. Coffer fragment (from the peristyle on the short side?).
C: Highest point. $x=35.70, y=-17.60, z=-0.90$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*255. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=35.05, \mathrm{y}=-18.01, \mathrm{z}=-0.79$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
256. Byzantine capital. See section $\mathbf{i}$ (Østby), 25-6 with Fig. 15.

C: $E$ corner. x $=34.87, \mathrm{y}=-18.71, \mathrm{z}=-0.87$. Fig. 5
*257. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the long sides.
C: Highest point, $S$ edge. $x=34.74, y=-20.56, z=-0.69$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*258. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
C: Highest point, $W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=35.33, \mathrm{y}=-21.11, \mathrm{z}=-0.57$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*259. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=36.08, \mathrm{y}=-20.63, \mathrm{z}=-0.69$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*260. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the long sides. Dugas et al., Tégée, 31-2, pl. 55.
C: Highest point, $E$ edge of the coffer. $\mathrm{x}=36.54, \mathrm{y}=-21.45, \mathrm{z}$ $=-0.67$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
261. Marble block from the peristyle or pronaos, on top of architrave or the top course of the wall. Dugas et al., Tégée, 31, pl. 54.B.
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=36.92, \mathrm{y}=-23.32, \mathrm{z}=-0.70$. Fig. 4
*262. Marble block from peristyle or pronaos, on top of architrave or the top course of the wall.
C: Highest point. $x=36.32, y=-23.01, z=-0.52$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
263. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Broken or re-cut from a large block, possibly architrave. W: $\underline{0.723}$.
C: Highest point. $x=35.38, y=-22.72, z=-0.67$. Fig. 4
*264. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
C: Highest point. $x=36.16, y=-23.77, z=-0.31$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*265. Toichobate block.
C: Highest point, $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=35.56, \mathrm{y}=-24.49, \mathrm{z}=-0.39$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
266. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Possibly re-cut from an architrave block. H: $\underline{0.70}$ (anathyrosis rim missing). Re-cuts on two parallel sides.
C: Highest point, 0.26 from $E$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=34.95, \mathrm{y}=-24.26$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.23$. Fig. 4
267. Cella wall block. H: 0.385 . Re-cut.

C: Highest point, 0.20 from $E$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=35.19, \mathrm{y}=-23.69$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.49$. Fig. 4
268. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Probably a fragment of a block from the second step of the stereobate. $\underline{0.357} \times 1.25$.
C: $E$ end of the preserved top surface. $\mathrm{x}=35.28, \mathrm{y}=-23.23$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.58$. Fig. 4
269. Marble block with one smooth surface. H: ca. 0.33.

C: $E$ end of the preserved top surface. $\mathrm{x}=34.59, \mathrm{y}=-23.76$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.62$. Fig. 5
270. Marble block with anathyrosis on one side and two roughly cut sides. Corner of a large block.
C: $N E$ corner, $0.06 S W$ of the edge. $\mathrm{x}=34.56, \mathrm{y}=-22.96$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.59$. Fig. 4
271. Stylobate block fragment. H: 0.38 .

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=34.09, \mathrm{y}=-22.74, \mathrm{z}=-0.49$. Fig. 1
272. Amorphous marble block. One smooth surface fragmentarily preserved.
$\mathrm{C}: N$ edge of the block. $\mathrm{x}=33.31, \mathrm{y}=-23.23, \mathrm{z}=-0.73$. Fig. 5
273. Stylobate block fragment. Empolion cutting for peristasis column. H: $\underline{0.380}$. Traces of re-cutting on $S$ side.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=31.98, \mathrm{y}=-22.71, \mathrm{z}=-0.48$. Fig. 1
274. Possibly a stylobate block fragment. One smooth and one roughly cut side, and one with anathyrosis. Traces of re-cutting. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.38}$.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=31.80, \mathrm{y}=-22.88, \mathrm{z}=-0.43$. Fig. 1
275. Amorphous marble block. Re-cut, partly visible.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=31.63, \mathrm{y}=-22.57, \mathrm{z}=-0.54$. Fig. 5
276. Capital. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. B2-3 (with ill.). No vertical surface of the abacus preserved. Total profile preserved, but not measurable due to conglomerate block next to the capital. Upside down. Preserved ca. 9/10. H: $\underline{0.593}$. Diam ${ }_{A}$ : $\underline{1.206}$. Diam: 1.151. FlW: $\underline{0.189-0.191}$ (20 flutes).
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=31.28, \mathrm{y}=-21.88, \mathrm{z}=-0.48$. Fig. 2
277. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=30.64, \mathrm{y}=-23.93, \mathrm{z}=-0.12$.
Fig. 1
278. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=30.50, \mathrm{y}=-23.44, \mathrm{z}=-0.39$.
Fig. 1
279. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=30.83, \mathrm{y}=-23.02, \mathrm{z}=-0.26$. Fig. 1
280. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=30.48, \mathrm{y}=-22.66, \mathrm{z}=-0.26$.
Fig. 1
281. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=30.22, \mathrm{y}=-22.41, \mathrm{z}=-0.25$. Fig. 1
282. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=30.41, \mathrm{y}=-21.64, \mathrm{z}=-0.23$.
Fig. 1
283. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=29.57, \mathrm{y}=-23.31, \mathrm{x}=-0.27$. Fig. 1
284. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=29.22, \mathrm{y}=-23.00, \mathrm{z}=-0.20$. Fig. 1
285. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=29.53, \mathrm{y}=-22.52, \mathrm{z}=-0.33$.
Fig. 1
286. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=29.54, \mathrm{y}=-22.17, \mathrm{z}=-0.23$.
Fig. 1
287. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=29.29, \mathrm{y}=-21.68, \mathrm{z}=-0.21$.
Fig. 1
288. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=29.13, \mathrm{y}=-21.27, \mathrm{z}=-0.26$. Fig. 1
289. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=29.39, \mathrm{y}=-21.05, \mathrm{z}=-0.13$.
Fig. 1
290. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=29.81, \mathrm{y}=-20.73, \mathrm{z}=-0.12$. Fig. 1
291. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=29.78, \mathrm{y}=-20.10, \mathrm{z}=-0.27$. Fig. 1
292. Foundation block, conglomerate.

C: Highest point on $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=29.27, \mathrm{y}=-19.35, \mathrm{z}=-0.30$.
Fig. 1
293. Foundation block.

C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=27.35, \mathrm{y}=-20.79, \mathrm{z}=-0.48$. Fig. 1
294. Toichobate block. H: $\underline{0.29}$.

C: $N$ corner. x $=29.75, \mathrm{y}=-18.67, \mathrm{z}=-0.82$. Fig. 4
*295. Fragment from a door lintel block. Dugas et al., Tégée. $52-3$, pl. 78.D (?, block half buried). Compare with Block 804 (section xvii, Pakkanen, 361-2); for a reconstruction of its probable original position on the side door, see ibid., 369 Fig. 22. C : Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=29.91, \mathrm{y}=-18.26, \mathrm{z}=-0.83$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
*296. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
$\mathrm{C}: E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=30.68, \mathrm{y}=-19.75, \mathrm{z}=-0.80$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*297. Coffer fragment.
$\mathrm{C}: S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=31.77, \mathrm{y}=-20.78, \mathrm{z}=-0.75$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*298. Coffer fragment.
C : Highest point, $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=32.96, \mathrm{y}=-21.09, \mathrm{z}=-0.70$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*299. Marble fragment with two parallel smooth sides preserved. $S$ surface has three parallel grooves, two are triangular in section, a third has a flat bottom. Remains of a dowel hole at the end of the first groove? Top side starts with a smooth surface forming an angle of $80^{\circ}$ with $S$ side; in the centre a roughly carved round moulding; roughly carved surface at a right angle against $N$ side. H: 0.29 . W: 0.29. L: 0.39 .
C : On broken top surface next to the round moulding. $\mathrm{x}=32.83$, $y=-20.56, z=-0.86$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
300. Marble block from peristyle or pronaos, on top of architrave or the top of the wall.
C : Preserved top surface, $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=31.83, \mathrm{y}=-18.42$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.70$. Fig. 4
*301. Toichobate block.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=32.02, \mathrm{y}=-16.86, \mathrm{z}=-0.93$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
*302. Toichobate block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 37-8, pl. 64.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=33.22, \mathrm{y}=-17.14, \mathrm{z}=-0.79$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
*303. Coffer fragment. Dugas et al., Tégée, 31-2, pl. 55.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=34.27, \mathrm{y}=-17.35, \mathrm{z}=-0.92$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*304. Coffer fragment.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=33.29, \mathrm{y}=-18.93, \mathrm{z}=-0.92$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*305. Coffer fragment.
C: Highest point. $x=33.81, y=-19.65, z=-0.73$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
306. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: $\underline{0.38}$.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=37.37, \mathrm{y}=-13.95, \mathrm{z}=-0.94$. Fig. 4
307. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces, a cutting for clamp and a pry mark. H: 0.442 .
C: Highest point, 0.10 from $S$ end. $\mathrm{x}=36.52, \mathrm{y}=-14.00$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.77$. Fig. 4
308. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
C: Highest point, $N$ end. $\mathrm{x}=36.86, \mathrm{y}=-14.58, \mathrm{z}=-0.87$. Fig. 3
309. Peristyle beam.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=35.94, \mathrm{y}=-15.28, \mathrm{z}=-0.79$. Fig. 3
*310. Architrave block fragment. Two well-preserved guttae and one fragmentary. Three very fragmentarily preserved surfaces. Cannot be used to check horizontal curvature.
C : At the centre of the $N$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=35.79, \mathrm{y}=-14.43, \mathrm{z}=-0.89$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*311. Threshold fragment with cyma reversa moulding. Similar mouldings on Blocks 122 and 315. H: $\underline{0.407}$ (bottom of the block is very fragmentary, so it is not possible to measure the effect of the relieving edge on the block and moulding height very likely the height matches Block 122). W: 0.56. Th: 0.43. Moulding H: $\underline{0.071}$, projecting $\underline{0.074}$ from the vertical surface. C: At the centre of the broken $S W$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=35.00, \mathrm{y}=-14.06$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.98$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
*312. Toichobate block, with mouldings. Dugas et al., Tégée, 46, pl. 65.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=35.15, \mathrm{y}=-15.42, \mathrm{z}=-0.82$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
*313. Toichobate block.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=33.73, \mathrm{y}=-15.12, \mathrm{z}=-0.85$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
*314. Toichobate block.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=33.28, \mathrm{y}=-15.36, \mathrm{z}=-0.85$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
*315. Threshold fragment with cyma reversa moulding. See section xvii (Pakkanen), 368 Fig. 19 (also Dugas et al., Tégée, 43 fig. 15; Norman, Temple, 187-8, ills 11-12). Clemmensen's drawing in Tégée is based on a quick field sketch (no top surface or whole face preserved as in his fig. 15.b). Similar mouldings
on Blocks 122 and 311. Moulding H: $\underline{0.074}$, projecting $\underline{0.075}$ from the smooth surface. $\mathrm{H}: 0.400$. W: 0.542 . Th. 0.38 .
C: Highest point. $x=33.21, y=-14.22, z=-0.82$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
*316. Geison block fragment from the short side of the temple. H: 0.28 .
C: $W$ end, 0.07 from the edge. $\mathrm{x}=33.01, \mathrm{y}=-13.34, \mathrm{z}=-0.87$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
317. Euthynteria fragment. H: 0.295 .

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=33.27, \mathrm{y}=-12.53, \mathrm{z}=-0.84$. Fig. 1
318. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A27. Preserved bottom surface against the ground. 13 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: D. H: 1.16. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.218}$.
C: Approx. centre of the broken top surface. $x=35.44$, $y=-13.15, z=-0.03$. Fig. 2
319. Fragment of a small Doric column. Not from the temple; for discussion, see Pakkanen, Temple, 5 n. 19 and p. A42 (with drawing). Norman, Temple, 180 (also pl. 31.10) incorrectly attributes the block to an interior column of Ionic order. Six flutes. H: 0.314. W: 0.394. D: 0.318. FIW: 0.078-0.080.
C: On broken top surface, on top of third flute from $S . \mathrm{x}=31.62$, $y=-9.73, z=-0.80$. Fig. 2
*320. Capital fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. B3. Corner of abacus and part of echinus preserved. Preserved dimensions of the abacus $1.12 \times 0.49$. Preserved ca. $1 / 8$. H: ca. 0.48 .
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=31.82, \mathrm{y}=-11.49, \mathrm{z}=-0.88$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 2
321. Cella wall block fragment. One flat surface. A dowel hole and two clamp cuttings.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=31.06, \mathrm{y}=-10.96, \mathrm{z}=-0.88$. Fig. 4
322. Euthynteria fragment. Two smooth surfaces, another with a pry mark. One surface with anathyrosis. H: 0.293 .
C: $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=30.16, \mathrm{y}=-10.40, \mathrm{z}=-0.85$. Fig. 1
323. Geison block fragment. Traces of guttae. Re-cut on $E$ side. C: Upper surface, $S$ end. $\mathrm{x}=31.90, \mathrm{y}=-13.38, \mathrm{z}=-0.85$. Fig. 3
324. Geison block fragment. Traces of two guttae.

C: $W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=31.54, \mathrm{y}=-14.03, \mathrm{z}=-0.85$. Fig. 3
325. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point on $S$ half. $\mathrm{x}=31.38, \mathrm{y}=-14.21, \mathrm{z}=-0.78$. Fig. 5
*326. Geison fragment. Four guttae.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=31.56, \mathrm{y}=-14.52, \mathrm{z}=-0.85$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
*327. Toichobate block.
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=32.01, \mathrm{y}=-15.34, \mathrm{z}=-0.83$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
*328. Coffer fragment. Dugas et al., Tégée, 31-2, pl. 55.
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=30.99, \mathrm{y}=-15.46, \mathrm{z}=-0.86$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
329. Architrave block. Pakkanen, Temple, p. C2. Exterior upper
edge is broken, not possible to determine whether from inner or exterior architrave. Lateral surface with anathyrosis preserved. Top with one dowel hole, one cutting for a clamp and one pry mark. Angle between lateral and top surfaces is $90.8^{\circ}(6.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ in 0.47 m ). Angle between bottom and lateral surfaces cannot be directly measured, but from height measurements it can be calculated as $89.4^{\circ} . \mathrm{H}$ (on the front of the block): $\underline{0.969}$. W: 0.700. L: 1.58 .

C: $N$ end. $\mathrm{x}=30.46, \mathrm{y}=-13.73, \mathrm{z}=-0.19$. Fig. 3
330. Frieze block. Metope with taenia partially preserved.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=29.91, \mathrm{y}=-13.67, \mathrm{z}=-0.23$. Fig. 3
331. Cella wall block. Dugas et al., Tégéé, 41, pl. 73.

C: Highest point, $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=29.66, \mathrm{y}=-15.62, \mathrm{z}=-0.34$. Fig. 4
332. Euthynteria fragment? H: 0.295 .

C: Upper surface, $W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=28.81, \mathrm{y}=-12.90, \mathrm{z}=-0.86$. Fig. 1
333. Cella wall block. One smooth surface and a dowel hole. H: 0.39 .
C: $S$ most point on upper surface. $\mathrm{x}=28.52, \mathrm{y}=-11.13, \mathrm{z}=-0.69$. Fig. 4
334. Small marble fragment with one flat side.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=29.02 \mathrm{y}=-9.35, \mathrm{z}=-0.80$. Fig. 5
335. Small marble fragment with one smooth surface.

C: Top edge, 0.08 from $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=27.74, \mathrm{y}=-10.35, \mathrm{z}=-0.82$. Fig. 5
336. Stylobate block fragment. H: 0.38 .

C: On broken top surface, $0.25 S E$ from $N$ end and 0.08 from $N E$ side. $\mathrm{x}=27.37, \mathrm{y}=-10.87, \mathrm{z}=-0.28$. Fig. 1
337. Frieze block fragment. Hollowed centre partially preserved. Th: 0.96 .
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=26.44, \mathrm{y}=-11.97, \mathrm{z}=-0.41$. Fig. 3
338. Pronaos frieze block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 36, pl. 59.B.

C: $S$ end, 0.20 from the end of the block. $\mathrm{x}=27.36, \mathrm{y}=-13.74$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.01$. Fig. 3
339. Orthostate block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 38, pl. 67.A.

C: Top surface, on $W$ edge 0.68 from the $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=26.29$, $y=-14.94, z=-0.33$. Fig. 4
340. Pronaos capital. Dugas et al., Tégée, 35, pl. 57; Pakkanen, Temple, p. B4. Preserved ca. 4/5. FlW: ca. 0.165.
C: Empolion. $x=26.73, y=-16.43, z=-0.66$. Fig. 2
341. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A27. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: A/B. H: ca. 0.94. FIW: 0.236.
C: Upper surface, approx. centre of the broken $S$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=24.74$, $y=-15.07, z=-0.22$. Fig. 2
342. Anta block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 38-40, pl. 68.

C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=25.08, \mathrm{y}=-13.59, \mathrm{z}=-0.06$. Fig. 4
343. Orthostate block. Three smooth surfaces. H: 1.28 . Th. pres: 0.83 .
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=24.82, \mathrm{y}=-13.11, \mathrm{z}=-0.12$. Fig. 4
344. Orthostate block. H: 1.28.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=23.69, \mathrm{y}=-12.77, \mathrm{z}=-0.12$. Fig. 4
345. Marble block with one flat surface. Likely an euthynteria fragment. One dowel hole.
C: $S W$ edge, 0.13 from $S$ end. $\mathrm{x}=22.93, \mathrm{y}=-12.11, \mathrm{z}=-0.69$. Fig. 1
346. Amorphous marble block.

C: Top edge, 0.15 from $S W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=23.79, \mathrm{y}=-11.37$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.73$.
347. Marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis. One dowel hole. H: 0.295 .
C: $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=22.88, \mathrm{y}=-10.81, \mathrm{z}=-0.81$. Fig. 4
348. Orthostate block. A clamp and a dowel hole on top surface. H: 1.28
C: $W$ most point on top surface. $\mathrm{x}=21.07, \mathrm{y}=-11.21$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.41$. Fig. 4
349. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. Re-cut from a large block (architrave or orthostate). One pry mark.
C: Highest point. $x=20.55, y=-14.27, z=-0.38$. Fig. 5
350. Cella wall block? W: 0.77 . $\mathrm{H}: 0.885$. Th. 0.40 . Top surface has a smooth rim and two cuttings for clamps at a right angle to each other. Deep anathyrosis on two parallel sides. Could be connected to Block 421 (Dugas et al., Tégée, 39-41, pl. 72 - on top or below view A of the block).
C: $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=21.48, \mathrm{y}=-15.42, \mathrm{z}=-0.74$. Fig. 4
351. Large amorphous marble block. No original surface visible.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=22.60, \mathrm{y}=-15.79, \mathrm{z}=-0.49$. Fig. 5
352. Cella wall block. One flat surface, two dowel holes and two pry marks between them.
C: Preserved surface, 0.05 NW from the highest point. $x=20.67, y=-16.92, z=-0.58$. Fig. 4
353. Marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=19.28, \mathrm{y}=-16.80, \mathrm{z}=-0.80$. Fig. 4
354. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A27. Three flutes. Preserved ca. $3 \%$. Pos: B. H: ca. 0.56. FIW: ca. 0.230.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=18.63, \mathrm{y}=-16.89, \mathrm{z}=-0.50$. Fig. 2
355. Marble block with one flat surface.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=18.38, \mathrm{y}=-17.18, \mathrm{z}=-0.70$. Fig. 5
*356. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A27. Partially preserved bottom surface. Four flutes. Preserved ca. $1 \%$. Pos: C. H: 0.42. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.228 .}$
C: Highest point on the bottom of the flute. $\mathrm{x}=18.48$, $y=-17.82, z=-0.77$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 2
357. Orthostate block (?) with two smooth surfaces and one roughly carved. One dowel and one cutting for a clamp, two pry marks. H: 1.025. If the dowels and pry marks are symmetrical then the width of the block was ca. 0.92 .
C: $S$ end of the broken top surface. $\mathrm{x}=17.94, \mathrm{y}=-18.98$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.21$. Fig. 4
358. Parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.335 . Broken in two pieces.
C: $W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=18.91, \mathrm{y}=-18.19, \mathrm{z}=-0.73$. Fig. 4
359. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=19.71, \mathrm{y}=-18.02, \mathrm{z}=-0.52$. Fig. 5
*360. Geison block. Two flat surfaces. Cutting for the roof beam preserved. H: 0.59 . Th: $\underline{0.46}$. L: 0.87 . Two dowels that held the beam are still in place.
C: Highest point, above the broken dowel hole. $x=19.14$, $y=-17.20, z=-0.72$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 3
361. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. H: 0.287. L: 0.45 . W: 0.47 . Two round holes on a smooth surface. Diameter of the larger hole 0.045 , depth 0.025 ; diameter of smaller 0.035 , depth 0.018 .
C: $W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=20.20, \mathrm{y}=-17.36, \mathrm{z}=-0.79$. Fig. 4
362. Frieze block. Pakkanen, Temple, p. C2. Angle between top surface and lateral triglyph face $90^{\circ}$. H: ca. 0.72 . W: ca. 0.96 (on metope). L: 1.774.
C: Highest point, 0.08 from $N$ end. $\mathrm{x}=16.89, \mathrm{y}=-15.74$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.09$. Fig. 3
363. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A27 (with ill.). Bottom surface with an empolion cutting and one dowel hole faces $S$. Top has an empolion and two dowel holes. All edges broken and arrises very worn. (= D37) Preserved ca. 9/10. Pos: C. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.375$ (1.372-1.378). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.338$ (1.335-1.340). H: $\underline{1.321}$ (1.318-1.323). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}:-$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.221$.
C: On bottom of the top flute, at $S$ end. $\mathrm{x}=16.89, \mathrm{y}=-14.57$, $\mathrm{z}=0.33$. Fig. 2
364. Large marble block with one flat surface and one with anathyrosis. Possibly a frieze block. L: 1.78 .
C: On top surface, $N$ end. $\mathrm{x}=17.06, \mathrm{y}=-11.84, \mathrm{z}=-0.40$. Fig. 4
365. Marble block with a flat surface. Re-cut from a large block. One dowel hole. H: 0.62
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=17.70, \mathrm{y}=-11.09, \mathrm{z}=-0.62$. Fig. 5
366. Byzantine double-column fragment.

C: On smooth surface between the half-columns, $S$ corner. $x=17.98, y=-10.59, z=-0.91$. Fig. 5
367. Cella wall block? A dowel hole and two pry marks. Poorquality marble. H: 0.435. L: 0.90 .
C: On $N$ edge, 0.24 from $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=15.80, \mathrm{y}=-11.27, \mathrm{z}$ $=-0.64$. Fig. 4
368. Cella wall block. A dowel hole, two cuttings for clamps, and a pry mark. H: 0.383 .
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=14.48, \mathrm{y}=-11.66, \mathrm{z}=-0.80$. Fig. 4
369. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A28. Three flutes. Preserved ca. $3 \%$. Pos: D? H: 0.85. FlW: 0.220
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=14.89, \mathrm{y}=-12.78, \mathrm{z}=-0.66$. Fig. 2
370. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and two parallel ones with anathyrosis. Original top surface is preserved, but against the ground. At the anathyrosis rim in the $N$ end is a hole corresponding to a slanting cut (compare with Dugas etal.,Tégée, pl.70.Ab). H: 0.429. L: 0.890 . W: 0.795 .


C: $W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=15.10, \mathrm{y}=-13.55, \mathrm{z}=-0.74$. Fig. 4
371. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and two parallel ones with anathyrosis (small pieces of rim preserved at both ends). H: 0.40. L: $\underline{0.895}$. W: 0.70
C: Corner. $\mathrm{x}=13.38, \mathrm{y}=-13.39, \mathrm{z}=-0.80$. Fig. 4
372. Marble block with one flat surface. Broken from a large block. L: 1.24.
C : $N$ most point on the block. $\mathrm{x}=12.48, \mathrm{y}=-13.07, \mathrm{z}=-0.87$. Fig. 5
373. Toichobate block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 37, pl. 62.A.

C: $N W$ corner. x $=12.17, \mathrm{y}=-11.31, \mathrm{z}=-0.89$. Fig. 4
*374. Marble block with one flat surface. Fragment of a large block.
$\mathrm{C}: N$ most point on the block. $\mathrm{x}=11.42, \mathrm{y}=-11.56, \mathrm{z}=-1.00$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 5
375. Byzantine double-column fragment.

C: $N$ corner. x $=11.16, \mathrm{y}=-10.95, \mathrm{z}=-1.02$. Fig. 5
376. Cella wall block. Three dowel holes, two cuttings for clamps and four pry marks. H: 0.385. L: 0.92 .
C : Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=10.70, \mathrm{y}=-12.47, \mathrm{z}=-0.89$. Fig. 4
377. Cella wall block. One dowel hole, three cuttings for clamps and one pry mark. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.385}$
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=10.90, \mathrm{y}=-13.52, \mathrm{z}=-0.59$. Fig. 4
378. Amorphous triangular marble block. Fragment of a large block.
C: $S W$ point of the block. $\mathrm{x}=9.43, \mathrm{y}=-13.35, \mathrm{z}=-1.11$. Fig. 5
379. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A28. Four + three flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: A. H: ca. 0.82. FlW: ca. 0.24 .

C: Highest point, approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=9.51, \mathrm{y}=$ $-11.37, \mathrm{z}=-0.55$. Fig. 2
380. Geison block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 24, pl. 44.B.

C : Highest point, 0.20 from $S$ end. $\mathrm{x}=7.98, \mathrm{y}=-13.38, \mathrm{z}=-$ 0.70. Fig. 3
381. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A28. Two flutes. Preserved ca. $1 \%$. Pos: ? H: ca. 0.35.
C: Highest point. $x=7.45, y=-13.02, z=-0.96$. Fig. 2
382. Marble block with one flat surface. Pry mark. Re-cut from a large block.
C: Highest point. $x=7.02, y=-13.58, z=-0.63$. Fig. 5
383. Marble block with one flat surface.

C: Highest point, $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=6.18, \mathrm{y}=-14.86, \mathrm{z}=-0.75$. Fig. 5
384. Capital. Pakkanen, Temple, p. B4. Only small part of the profile with annulets preserved. Bottom with empolion cutting. Max. preserved dimensions ca. $1.35 \times 0.98$. Preserved ca. 3/5. H: 0.588 .
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=7.19, \mathrm{y}=-14.76, \mathrm{z}=-0.72$. Fig. 2
385. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. Probably a cella wall block. Re-cut.
C: $N W$ edge of the broken upper surface, 0.12 from $S W$ edge. x $=7.73, \mathrm{y}=-14.92, \mathrm{z}=-0.55$. Fig. 4
386. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=7.82, y=-15.29, z=-0.74$. Fig. 5
387. Apparently parallelepiped marble block, probably from the cella wall. H: $\underline{0.44}$.
C: Broken top surface, 0.01 from $N$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=7.76, \mathrm{y}=-17.33$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.54$. Fig. 4
388. Parallelepiped marble block. Re-cut. H: 0.212 . Pavement slab?
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=9.40, \mathrm{y}=-15.20, \mathrm{z}=-0.97$. Fig. 4
389. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A28. Top surface partially preserved. Four flutes. Pres. ca. $2 \%$. Pos: ? H: 0.414. FIW: - .

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=9.32, \mathrm{y}=-14.72, \mathrm{z}=-0.62$. Fig. 2
390. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A28. Four flutes. Pres. ca. $1 \%$. Pos: E. H: 0.61. FIW: 0.196.
C: On the second arris from bottom, 0.21 from $N$ end. $\mathrm{x}=11.14$, $y=-16.06, z=-0.91$. Fig. 2
391. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A28. Four flutes. Pres. ca. $2 \%$. Pos: B. H: 0.54. FlW: ca. 0.233.
C: Highest point, $S$ most point. $\mathrm{x}=13.25, \mathrm{y}=-15.42, \mathrm{z}=-$ 0.63.Fig. 2
392. Marble block with two flat sides and one with anathyrosis. Broken on two sides. H: 0.71. Possibly a fragment of an architrave.
C: Highest point. $x=14.36, y=-16.54, z=-0.80$. Fig. 4
393. Parallelepiped marble block. Anathyrosis on three sides. H: 0.338. L: 0.970. From the first step of stereobate?
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=14.41, \mathrm{y}=-19.12, \mathrm{z}=-0.39$. Fig. 1
394. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A28. Partially preserved surface. Two flutes. Preserved ca. $3 \%$. H: ca. 0.34 .

C: $S E$ corner, $0.06 E$ from the edge. $\mathrm{x}=13.96, \mathrm{y}=-18.80, \mathrm{z}$ $=-0.51$. Fig. 2
395. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A28 (with ill.). Largely buried, both surfaces have an empolion and one dowel hole. 14 flutes visible. Bottom surface faces NE. (= D40) Pos: B. $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{1.421}$ (1.418-1.424). $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.377}$ (1.374-1.380). $\mathrm{H}: 1.474$ (1.471-1.477). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.236$ FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}:-$ Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.465$. C : At the bottom of the flute $E$ of top flute, 0.19 from $N$ end. x $=6.29, \mathrm{y}=-10.31, \mathrm{z}=-0.25$. Fig. 2
396. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A28. Ten flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: C?. H: ca. 1.64. FlW: ca. 0.22.
C : On top of the flute facing $N$, on small broken ledge. $\mathrm{x}=6.24$, $y=-12.42, z=-0.51$. Fig. 2
397. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A28-29 (with ill.). Ten flutes visible. (= D41) Pos: C. Diam $_{L}:-$. Diam ${ }_{U}:-$ H: $\underline{1.561}$ (1.556-1.566). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}:-$ FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.219}$.

C: At the bottom of the top flute, 0.01 off the $N E$ surface. $\mathrm{x}=$ $4.65, \mathrm{y}=-12.68, \mathrm{z}=-0.17$. Fig. 2
398. Orthostate block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 38, pl. 66. $1.28 \times$ $\underline{0.68} \times 1.18$. Many re-cuts.
C: Highest point, 0.20 of $S E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=3.90, \mathrm{y}=-11.11, \mathrm{z}=$ -0.23. Fig. 4
399. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A29. Bottom surface preserved with a dowel hole. Four flutes. Preserved ca. $1 \%$. Pos: E. H: ca. 0.33. FlW $: 0.210$.
C: Highest point, $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=2.35, \mathrm{y}=-9.58, \mathrm{z}=-0.86$. Fig. 2
400. Frieze block fragment.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=0.82, \mathrm{y}=-12.89, \mathrm{z}=-0.48$. Fig. 3
401. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A29 (with ill.). Top surface almost complete, bottom half broken (one dowel hole and empolion cutting). Top faces $S .16$ flutes visible, probably all preserved. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D38) Pos: E. Diam $: \underline{1.274}$ (1.271-1.277). $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.216$ (1.214-1.218). H: 1.411 (1.4081.414). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}:-. \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.200$. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.340$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.277$.

C: At the bottom of top flute, $N$ end. $\mathrm{x}=6.04, \mathrm{y}=-15.65, \mathrm{z}=$ 0.07. Fig. 2
402. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A30. Partially preserved bottom surface against the ground. Five flutes. Preserved ca. $2 \%$. Pos: E. H: 0.492 . FIW $\mathrm{L}: \underline{0.210 .}$
C: At the bottom of top flute, $S$ end. $\mathrm{x}=5.53, \mathrm{y}=-15.22$, z $=-0.72$. Fig. 2
403. Cella wall block. Three smooth surfaces. Two dowel holes, two cuttings for a clamp, one pry mark and one slanting cut. H: 0.501 .
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=4.73, \mathrm{y}=-14.81, \mathrm{z}=-0.61$. Fig. 4
404. Orthostate block.

C: $E$ corner. x $=4.34, \mathrm{y}=-15.13, \mathrm{z}=-0.64$. Fig. 4
405. Cella wall block? Top surface smooth, lower surface possibly flat. H: 0.358.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=4.73, \mathrm{y}=-15.99, \mathrm{z}=--0.75$. Fig. 4
406. Cella wall block. Top surface smooth, lower surface possibly flat. Two dowel holes, three cuttings for a clamp, two pry marks and one slanting cut with a corresponding cut at the other end. L: 0.90 .
C: Between the dowel holes. $\mathrm{x}=3.66, \mathrm{y}=-16.97, \mathrm{z}=-0.68$. Fig. 4
407. Orthostate block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. On top of the block are remains of a cutting for a clamp, but nothing of the surface remains. W: 0.93 . H: 1.26 .
C: $N E$ corner, 0.62 above the ground level. $\mathrm{x}=2.61, \mathrm{y}=-$ $16.86, \mathrm{z}=-0.41$. Fig. 4
408. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. One dowel hole at anathyrosis end, one cutting for a clamp and one dowel (?) hole on top. H: 0.497 .
C: Highest point, $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=1.30, \mathrm{y}=-17.62, \mathrm{z}=-0.32$. Fig. 4
409. Orthostate block. Two smooth surfaces and on the anathyrosis side traces of re-cutting.
C: $W$ corner. $x=-0.44, y=-16.49, z=-0.51$. Fig. 4
410. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A30. Partially preserved bottom surface against the ground. Eight
flutes. Preserved ca. 1/6. Pos: E. H: 1.323. FlW ${ }_{\mathrm{L}}:$ 0.198-0.199.
C: On cracked $S$ surface, 0.54 above ground and 0.57 from $E$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=-0.85, \mathrm{y}=-14.95, \mathrm{z}=-0.71$. Fig. 2
411. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A30. A slice broken off the top on the $S W$ side of the drum. Probably preserved bottom surface against the ground. 12 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: D. H: ca. 1.33. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}$ : ca. 0.216.
C: Above the flute facing $S W, 0.61$ above ground level. $\mathrm{x}=-$ $1.51, \mathrm{y}=-14.89, \mathrm{z}=-0.63$. Fig. 2
412. Marble block with two smooth sides. Fragment of a large block.
C: $S E$ corner, 0.10 from $E$ surface. $\mathrm{x}=-2.47, \mathrm{y}=-17.16$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.69$. Fig. 4
413. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A30. Probably preserved top surface against the ground. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 1/10. Pos: A. H: ca. 1.29. $\mathrm{FIW}_{\mathrm{T}}: 0.237$.
C: On a small ledge on broken $S E$ side, 0.33 above the ground. $\mathrm{x}=-3.06, \mathrm{y}=-16.01, \mathrm{z}=-0.93$. Fig. 2
414. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A30. Both surfaces partially preserved. Four flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: D. H: $1.511 .^{- \text {FlW }_{\mathrm{L}}: \text { ca. } 0.216 . \text { FlW }_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.210 \text {. }}$

C: On the bottom of the top flute, $S$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=-2.93, \mathrm{y}=-15.62$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.77$. Fig. 2
415. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A30 (with ill.). Just slightly more than half of both surfaces preserved. Opposite flutes buried, no new measurement possible, so diameters are based on Dugas et al.,Tégée, 132.11 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D44) Pos: D. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.326$ (1.323-1.329). Diam $_{U}: 1.274$ (1.271-1.277). H: $\underline{1.447}(1.444-1.450) . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.218-0.220} . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.209}$.
C: On the bottom of the top flute, $N W$ edge. $x=-2.64, y=-12.24$ $\mathrm{z}=-0.62$. Fig. 2
416. Anta block. $\underline{0.365} \times \underline{1.00}$. Compare with Dugas et al., Tégée, pl. 68.c.
C: $N W$ corner, $0.03 E$ from the cutting for clamp. $\mathrm{x}=-4.39$, $y=-11.86, z=-0.97$. Fig. 4
417. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. One smooth side. C: Highest point. $x=-3.90, y=-16.08, z=-0.67$. Fig. 4
418. Large marble block with one smooth surface. L: 1.70.

C: $N E$ corner, 0.05 from the end. $\mathrm{x}=-4.87, \mathrm{y}=-15.57$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.57$. Fig. 5
419. Orthostate block? One smooth surface and two with anathyrosis. H: 1.00. W: 0.75.
C : On top of the block, $E$ of the cutting for the clamp. $\mathrm{x}=-5.18$, $y=-14.63, z=-0.55$. Fig. 4
420. Frieze block.

C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-6.66, \mathrm{y}=-12.47, \mathrm{z}=-0.57$. Fig. 3
421. Wall block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 39-41, pl. 72. Could be connected with Block 350.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-7.49, \mathrm{y}=-14.78, \mathrm{z}=-0.88$. Fig. 4
422. Nearly amorphous marble block. Anathyrosis band in the middle of the only preserved surface, possibly connecting with a frieze backer. Therefore, identification as a frieze block quite likely. L: 1.09.

C: $W$ end, 0.05 from $S$ side. $\mathrm{x}=-7.28, \mathrm{y}=-17.03, \mathrm{z}=-0.73$. Fig. 3
423. Marble block with one smooth surface. Most of it buried.

C: On broken top surface, 0.33 from the visible $N$ and 0.19 from $E$ side. $\mathrm{x}=-6.86, \mathrm{y}=-17.72, \mathrm{z}=-0.64$. Fig. 5
424. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-7.71, \mathrm{y}=-16.89, \mathrm{z}=-0.78$. Fig. 5
425. Amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $x=-8.21, y=-16.37, z=-0.93$.
Fig. 5
426. Marble block with one smooth side and one with anathyrosis. Re-cut on two sides from a large block.
C: $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-8.45, \mathrm{y}=-16.65, \mathrm{z}=-0.70$. Fig. 4
427. Amorphous marble block. On one side a rough cut.

C: Highest point. $x=-8.34, y=-17.49, z=-0.67$. Fig. 5
428. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=-9.69, y=-16.53, z=-0.92$. Fig. 5
429. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A30. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 1\%. Pos: B. H: ca. 0.35. FlW: 0.230.
C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=-9.35, \mathrm{y}=-16.03$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.94$. Fig. 2
430. Amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=-8.83, \mathrm{y}=-15.48, \mathrm{z}=-0.98$. Fig. 5
431. Frieze block from a corner. Dugas et al., Tégée, 21, pl. 43; Pakkanen, Temple, p. C3 (with ill.); here, sections xvi (Østby), 324 Fig. 5, and xvii (Pakkanen), 360 Fig. 7, for original location. Angle between the short side triglyph and top surface is $90^{\circ}$. C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-9.68, \mathrm{y}=-14.24, \mathrm{z}=-0.26$. Fig. 3
432. Marble block with one smooth surface ( $N$ side, not easily visible). Dowel hole.
C : Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=-10.25, \mathrm{y}=-14.90, \mathrm{z}=-1.04$. Fig. 5
433. Cella wall block. One smooth surface. Traces of re-cutting. One dowel hole, two cuttings for a clamp and one pry mark. H: 0.373 .
C: Pry mark. $x=-10.24, y=-16.99, z=-0.99$. Fig. 4
434. Frieze block. The triglyph femora are broken off. One, probably two, smooth surfaces. One side with anathyrosis. Width 0.805 .
$\mathrm{C}: N$ end of the top edge, 0.19 from $N$ end of the block. $\mathrm{x}=-10.90, \mathrm{y}=-17.61, \mathrm{z}=-0.72$. Fig. 3
435. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $N$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-11.62, \mathrm{y}=-17.04, \mathrm{z}=-1.02$. Fig. 5
436. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces. H: 0.295 .
C: Highest point. $x=-11.96, y=-16.91, z=-0.93$. Fig. 4
437. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A30. Two flutes. Pres. ca. 1\%. H: ca. 0.40.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=-11.57, \mathrm{y}=-16.38, \mathrm{z}=-0.98$. Fig. 2
438. Amorphous marble block. Anathyrosis on one side.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=-12.15, \mathrm{y}=-16.10, \mathrm{z}=-0.97$. Fig. 5
439. Marble block with two smooth surfaces.

C: Highest point. $x=-11.34, y=-15.93, z=-0.87$. Fig. 4
440. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two roughly cut sides.
C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=-11.54, \mathrm{y}=-15.15$, $\mathrm{z}=-1.02$. Fig. 4
441. Amorphous marble block.

C: $N W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-12.05, \mathrm{y}=-13.77, \mathrm{z}=-0.65$. Fig. 5
442. Amorphous marble block.

C : Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=-11.76, \mathrm{y}=-12.81, \mathrm{z}=-1.05$. Fig. 5
443. Frieze block.

C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-12.74, \mathrm{y}=-15.47, \mathrm{z}=-0.77$. Fig. 3
444. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $x=-12.93, \mathrm{y}=-15.49$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.95$. Fig. 5
445. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=-12.82, \mathrm{y}=-15.83$, $\mathrm{z}=-1.05$. Fig. 5
446. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $S E$ of the dowel hole. $\mathrm{x}=-12.82, \mathrm{y}=-17.17, \mathrm{z}=-1.06$. Fig. 5
447. Amorphous marble block.
$\mathrm{C}: S$ end of the top edge. $\mathrm{x}=-12.37, \mathrm{y}=-17.96, \mathrm{z}=-0.88$.
Fig. 5
448. Peristyle beam. Dugas et al., Tégée, 30-1, pl. 53.

C: Cracked top surface of the block, $S E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-13.54, \mathrm{y}=-$ $17.24, \mathrm{z}=-0.83$. Fig. 3
449. Amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=-13.87, \mathrm{y}=-18.06, \mathrm{z}=-0.90$. Fig. 5
450. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $N$ end, at the centre of the edge. $\mathrm{x}=-14.97, \mathrm{y}=-18.05$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.97$. Fig. 5
451. Amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=-14.66, \mathrm{y}=-14.22, \mathrm{z}=-1.07$. Fig. 5
452. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A30. Two flutes. Preserved ca. $3 \%$. H: ca. 0.96.
C: Bottom of the top flute, $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-15.60, \mathrm{y}=-14.23$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.84$. Fig. 2
453. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A30. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 2\%. Pos: B. H: ca. 0.60. FlW: 0.234.
C : On broken surface above the second arris from $N$. $\mathrm{x}=-15.32, \mathrm{y}=-12.46, \mathrm{z}=-0.93$. Fig. 2
454. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A31 (with ill.). Both surfaces almost complete. Top faces $E .20$ flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D47) Pos: E. Diam $: 1.268$ (1.265-1.270). Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{1.212}$ (1.211-1.213). H: $\underline{1.368}$ (1.367-1.369). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.206-0.208}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.199-0.201} .^{\text {Diam }_{\mathrm{LA}}}: \underline{1.336}$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: \underline{1.273}$.
C: Bottom of the top flute, $E$ end. x $=-15.99$, y $=-11.62$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.12$. Fig. 2
455. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A31 (with ill.). Top of the drum preserved, bottom completely broken off. Probably 20 flutes. One dowel remaining in original position. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D46) Pos: D. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}:-$ Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.267$ (1.264-1.270). H: -. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}:-\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.210-0.212$. $_{\mathrm{Diam}}^{\mathrm{UA}}$ : 1.341 .
C: Bottom of the top flute, $N$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-17.53, \mathrm{y}=-13.41$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.05$. Fig. 2
456. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Top surface has an empolion cutting, one complete and one fragmentary dowel hole. Ten flutes. Preserved ca. 3/5. Pos: A. H: ca. 1.42. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}$ : 0.236 .

C: Empolion. $x=-16.54, y=-16.45, z=0.08$. Fig. 2
457. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Bottom surface partially preserved with a dowel hole. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 3\%. Pos: D. H: ca. 0.80. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.218}$.
C : On top surface above the dowel hole. $\mathrm{x}=-17.53$, $\mathrm{y}=-17.33, \mathrm{z}=-0.59$. Fig. 2
458. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Lower surface mostly smooth: at the end of the block is an anathyrosis of ca. 0.27 , a pry mark, and at 0.42 from the edge of the block is the start of a profile (mostly broken, remaining measures 0.07 $\times 0.06 \times 0.007)$. Anathyrosis on the other preserved surface. Probably part of a wall so that the smooth surface was visible. $C: x=-17.94, y=-16.48, z=-0.78$. Fig. 4
459. Inner architrave block from a corner. Dugas et al., Tégée, 20, pl. 40. Cannot be used to check horizontal curvature.
C: Next to the dowel hole. $x=-18.26, \mathrm{y}=-17.22, \mathrm{z}=-0.35$. Fig. 3
460. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=-21.04, \mathrm{y}=-19.40, \mathrm{z}=-0.75$. Fig. 5
461. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 2\%. Pos: D. H: ca. 0.58. FlW: 0.214.
C: On top of the $N$ flute. $\mathrm{x}=-23.87, \mathrm{y}=-17.72, \mathrm{z}=-0.86$. Fig. 2
462. Architrave block from the corner. Taenia and regulae are well preserved. Top surface with partially preserved dowel and clamp with lead filling. Two pry marks and one dowel hole without a dowel. Lateral surfaces not well enough preserved to check horizontal curvature. $\mathrm{H}:$ ca. 0.48 . W (with taenia): $\underline{0.790}$. L: 1.157.
$\mathrm{C}: S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-22.51, \mathrm{y}=-17.45, \mathrm{z}=-0.83$. Fig. 3
463. Marble block with one smooth surface. One cutting for a clamp.
C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=-22.31, \mathrm{y}=-17.09, \mathrm{z}=-$ 0.98. Fig. 5
464. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Three flutes. Pres. ca. 1\%. Pos: E. H: ca. 0.35. FlW: 0.205.

C: $N$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-20.69, \mathrm{y}=-16.78, \mathrm{z}=-0.77$. Fig. 2
465. Marble block with one surface with anathyrosis.

C: Highest point. $x=-19.92, y=-17.22, z=-0.54$. Fig. 5
466. Probably a cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces. Remains of two cuttings for clamps. H: $\underline{0.435}$.
$\mathrm{C}: S$ of the $N$ cutting for clamp. $\mathrm{x}=-21.60, \mathrm{y}=-15.90, \mathrm{z}=-$ 0.98. Fig. 4
467. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=-20.94, y=-15.42, z=-0.82$. Fig. 5
468. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=-19.55, y=-15.78, z=-0.83$. Fig. 5
469. Marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of a dowel hole. Fragment of a large block.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-19.53, \mathrm{y}=-13.86, \mathrm{z}=-0.97$.
470. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Three flutes. Preserved ca. 1\%. Pos: E. H: ca. 0.42. FIW: 0.204.
C: Above the $N$ flute, highest point. $\mathrm{x}=-18.54, \mathrm{y}=-13.67, \mathrm{z}$ $=-0.86$. Fig. 2
471. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Three flutes. Preserved ca. $1 \%$. Pos: E. H: 0.46. FlW: 0.204.
C: Top arris, highest point. $\mathrm{x}=-18.27, \mathrm{y}=-12.49, \mathrm{z}=-1.01$. Fig. 2
472. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Two + three flutes visible. Upper and lower surfaces partially preserved, lower has one dowel hole. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: C. H: 1.55. FIW: 0.226.
C: Highest point. $x=-21.66, y=-14.12, z=-0.41$. Fig. 2
473. Small marble fragment from an apparently parallelepiped block. Anathyrosis rim.
C: $E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-26.72, \mathrm{y}=-16.02, \mathrm{z}=-0.98$. Fig. 4
474. Frieze block. Height is fully preserved. The anathyrosis rim at the back (between 0.32-0.43 from bottom) matches the height of the support block for a peristyle beam.
C: $N E$ corner, 0.17 from $N$ and 0.12 from $E$ side. $\mathrm{x}=-29.00, \mathrm{y}$ $=-16.97, \mathrm{z}=0.29$. Fig. 3
475. Amorphous marble block. Rests on Block 474.

C: Highest point. $x=-28.68, y=-17.36, z=0.25$. Fig. 5
476. Half-column fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Fits the upper part of the Corinthian half-column from the cella. Six flutes with fillets. H: 0.32 FIW: $\underline{0.100}$.
C: $E$ side. $\mathrm{x}=-25.79, \mathrm{y}=-17.56, \mathrm{z}=-0.93$. Fig. 2
477. Small marble fragment. H: 0.08-0.085. $x=-26.24, y=-$ 17.27, z = - 0.98. Fig. 5
478. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Partially preserved top surface. Three flutes. Preserved ca. $1 \%$. Pos: F. H: 0.360. FlW ${ }_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.189$.
C: Approx. centre of the fragment. $\mathrm{x}=-26.40, \mathrm{y}=-16.21, \mathrm{z}$ $=-1.06$. Fig. 2
479. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $x=-27.91, y=-15.06, z=-$ 0.88. Fig. 4
480. Cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and an anathyrosis at both ends. Two cuttings for clamps, one dowel hole, one pry mark and a slanting cut. H: $\underline{0.494}$. L: $\underline{0.875}$.
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-26.47, \mathrm{y}=-14.31, \mathrm{z}=-0.96$. Fig. 4
481. Marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis. Rectangular cut $(0.08 \times 0.07$, depth 0.017$)$.
C: $E$ corner. x $=-25.07, \mathrm{y}=-14.05, \mathrm{z}=-0.88$. Fig. 4
482. Inner architrave block. Pakkanen, Temple, p. C3. Top surface with one dowel hole, two cuttings for clamps, and one pry mark. Back and lateral surfaces have anathyrosis. Angle between the lateral anathyrosis rim and top surface is $90^{\circ}$. Most probably matches the exterior architrave Block 503 (clamp cuttings, angle at the corner). H (at the back): $\underline{0.961}$. W: $\underline{0.705}$. L: 1.23.
C: $W$ cutting for clamp. $\mathrm{x}=-25.27, \mathrm{y}=-12.66, \mathrm{z}=-0.67$. Fig. 3
483. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Two flutes. Preserved ca. $1 \%$. H: ca. 0.54.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=-20.39, \mathrm{y}=-12.50, \mathrm{z}=-0.80$. Fig. 2
484. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Partially preserved bottom surface. Four flutes. Preserved ca. $1 \%$. Pos: E. H: ca. 0.415. FlW ${ }_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.209$.
C: Above the $N$ most flute. $\mathrm{x}=-20.85, \mathrm{y}=-12.18, \mathrm{z}=-0.93$. Fig. 2
485. Fragment of a marble block. One smooth surface. $x=-21.01$, $\mathrm{y}=-11.78, \mathrm{z}=-1.14$. Fig. 5
486. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Partially preserved bottom surface. Nine flutes. Preserved ca. 1/3. Pos: E. H: 0.999. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.210$.
C: Bottom of the top flute, highest point. $\mathrm{x}=-20.35, \mathrm{y}=-11.79$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.41$. Fig. 2
487. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Drum broken in two halves, the other half is the drum Block 495. Bottom surface mostly preserved with empolion and two dowel holes. Five + four flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: A. Diam ${ }_{L}$ : ca. 1.45. H (combined with Block 495): ca. 1.47. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}$ : ca. 0.240 .
$\mathrm{C}: S$ edge of the drum, directly above the empolion. $\mathrm{x}=-19.14$, $y=-11.26, z=-0.12$. Fig. 2
488. Marble block with one smooth and one rough surface. Fragment of a large block. One dowel and a slanting cut at the edge of the block.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-23.67, \mathrm{y}=-11.54, \mathrm{z}=-0.82$. Fig. 4
489. Frieze block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 21, pl. 41; Pakkanen, Temple, p. C3 (with ill.); here, section xvi (Østby), 324 Fig. 4, and for possible location at the $W$ end of the temple section xvii (Pakkanen), 360 Fig. 7. The only measurable angle is $90^{\circ}$ (top corner of the metope). Top surface is straight. No adjustment for horizontal curvature. L (from metope edge to anathyrosis face): 1.815. L (from metope edge to side of the triglyph): 1.826 .

C: $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-25.84, \mathrm{y}=-11.60, \mathrm{z}=-0.38$. Fig. 3
490. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Small fragment of the of the bottom surface preserved, of the top slightly more. Seven

+ six flutes. Preserved ca. 2/3. Pos: E. H: $\underline{1.438}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.198}$.
C: $W$ edge of the drum, at the $N W$ corner of the preserved surface. $\mathrm{x}=-28.17, \mathrm{y}=-9.01, \mathrm{z}=-0.87$. Fig. 2

491. Architrave block. Two smooth sides, one with anathyrosis, and one roughly cut. Top has one cutting for a clamp, two pry marks. Broken outer face could have had taenia and regula, so not possible to decide whether it is an inner or exterior architrave block. Top surfaces not well enough preserved to check horizontal curvature. H: $\underline{0.963 . \mathrm{W}: \underline{0.688} \text { (anathyrosis }}$ rim broken). L: 0.77.
C: Next to the $N$ pry mark. x $=-28.80, \mathrm{y}=-8.54, \mathrm{z}=-0.43$. Fig. 3
492. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A32-33 (with ill.). Half of bottom surface is visible (one dowel and empolion cutting), top almost complete. Top faces $E .14$ flutes. Preserved ca. 9/10. (= D51) Pos: D. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.321$ (1.318-1.324). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}$ : $\underline{1.268}$ (1.266-1.270). H: $\underline{1.448}$ (1.446-1.450). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.215-}$ 0.217. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.209}$. $^{\text {Diam }}{ }_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.335$.

C: Top arris, $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-27.11, \mathrm{y}=-7.12, \mathrm{z}=-0.37$. Fig. 2
493. Architrave block. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. W: 0.71 (anathyrosis rim not preserved).
C: $S$ corner. x $=-24.92, \mathrm{y}=-8.65, \mathrm{z}=-0.73$. Fig. 3
494. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. Fragment of a large block.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-22.85, \mathrm{y}=-8.48, \mathrm{z}=-1.01$. Fig. 4
495. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A32. Drum broken in two halves, the other half is the drum Block 487. Top surface mostly preserved with empolion and dowel hole. Five + three flutes visible. Preserved ca. 1/2. Pos: A. Diam ${ }_{U}$ : ca. 1.42. H (combined with Block 487): ca. 1.47 .
C : $N E$ edge of the drum, directly above the empolion. $\mathrm{x}=-19.48$, $\mathrm{y}=-8.02, \mathrm{z}=-0.22$. Fig. 2
496. Large amorphous marble block. One surface with anathyrosis ( $S$ end) and one smooth with a dowel and cutting for a clamp.
C: $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-19.15, \mathrm{y}=-5.61, \mathrm{z}=0.71$. Fig. 5
497. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A33 (with ill.). Both surfaces badly broken, but measurements can be taken (both with one dowel and empolion cutting). Top surface faces $E$. Eight flutes visible. Preserved ca. 2/3. Pos: E. Diam ${ }_{L}: \underline{1.268}$ (1.265-1.271). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.218}$ (1.215-1.221). H: 1.347 (1.3441.350). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.208} . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.198}$.

C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=-22.55, \mathrm{y}=-3.00, \mathrm{z}=-0.85$. Fig. 2
498. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A34-35 (with ill.). Top surface less than half preserved, more than half of bottom. Both with empolion and one dowel hole. Bottom faces N. 13 flutes visible. Preserved ca. 4/5. Pos: B. Diam : 1.420 (1.4171.423). Diam $_{U}: \underline{1.370}$ (1.367-1.373). H: 1.484 (1.481-1.486). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.233-0.235}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.227-0.235}$. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.478$.
$\mathrm{C}: S$ edge of the drum, directly above the empolion. $\mathrm{x}=-24.37$, $y=-5.40, z=-0.13$. Fig. 2
499. Marble block with one smooth surface. Fragment of a large block.
C: $S$ edge, 0.42 from the $S E$ corner. x $=-28.02, \mathrm{y}=-5.95$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.82$. Fig. 5
500. Frieze block. For possible location at the $W$ end of the temple, see section xvii (Pakkanen), 360 Fig. 7. Small part of the triglyph preserved. $\mathrm{H}: 0.77 \mathrm{~W}: 0.70 \mathrm{~L}: 1.77$.
$\mathrm{C}: S$ edge, above the $E$ end of the anathyrosis rim. $\mathrm{x}=-28.71$, $\mathrm{y}=-7.59, \mathrm{z}=-0.71$. Fig. 3
501. Capital. Dugas et al., Tégée, 20, pl. 35; Pakkanen, Temple, 36 fig. 13, p. B5. All corners of abacus broken, otherwise complete (measurements in Dugas pl. 35 are slightly different). Top of abacus is straight, no angle for horizontal curvature adjustment. Preserved ca. 1/1. H: $\underline{0.590}$. AbH: $\underline{0.247}$ ( $S$ face, $\underline{0.246}$ on $E$ and $N$ ). EchH: 0.161. AnnH: $\underline{0.046}$. TrachH: $\underline{0.136}$. FlW: $\underline{0.190}$. AbW: $\underline{1.610}$ (NS axis, $\underline{1.615} E W$ ). DiamEch $\max$ : 1.590. DiamEch $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{1.302}$. DiamAnn $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{1.246}$. Diam $_{\mathrm{A}}: 1.209$. Diam: 1.158.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-30.77, \mathrm{y}=-6.40, \mathrm{z}=-0.82$. Fig. 2
502. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A35. Top surface partially preserved with empolion but no dowel holes. Three flutes visible. Preserved ca. 1/10. Pos: F. H: ca. 0.45. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}$ : 0.190.
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=-31.99, \mathrm{y}=-5.20, \mathrm{z}=-0.90$. Fig. 2
503. Architrave block. Pakkanen, Temple, fig. 18, p. C4 (with ill.). Taenia almost completely broken off. Top, front and bottom are smooth, preserved lateral and back surfaces have anathyrosis. Angles between top and lateral surfaces and between lateral and bottom surfaces are both $90^{\circ}$, but bottom surface is not straight (height of the block varies slightly). On the bottom is a groove marking the edge of the abacus at $0.812-$ 0.820 from the end of the block (goes in 0.315 from the face of the block, then disappears). $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.962}$ (at 0.40 from the lateral surface of the block), $\underline{0.964 \text { (at 0.81). W: 0.719. L: 1.32. Taenia }}$ H: 0.090 .
C: $E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-28.01, \mathrm{y}=-4.53, \mathrm{z}=-0.80$. Fig. 3
504. Marble block from the top course of walls (from pteron on the short sides, pronaos or opisthodomos). Dugas et al., Tégée, 31, pl. 54.C.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-25.97, \mathrm{y}=-4.00, \mathrm{z}=-1.03$. Fig. 4
505. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling.

C: $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-25.84, \mathrm{y}=-2.92, \mathrm{z}=-0.88$. Fig. 3
506. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A34-35 (with ill.). Both surfaces well preserved. Bottom faces $N E$. Preserved ca. 1/1. Pos: C. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.379$ (1.377-1.380). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.329$ (1.3271.330). H: $\underline{1.510}(1.508-1.512) . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.225-0.228} . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}:$ $\underline{0.218-0.221}$. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.454$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: \underline{1.400}$.
C : Bottom of the top flute, $N$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=-27.06, \mathrm{y}=-1.42$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.14$. Fig. 2
507. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A35 (with ill.). Top surface is well preserved (with only empolion; top drum), bottom mostly broken (no holes). Top faces $S W$. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 4/5. (= D53) Pos: F. Diam $: 1.206$ (1.2021.210). $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.155}$ (1.152-1.158). H: 1.349 (1.343-1.353). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.199-0.200$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.190-0.191$.
C : Bottom of the top flute, $N E$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=-29.48, \mathrm{y}=-2.45$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.37$. Fig. 2
508. Tympanon block from the $W$ pediment. Dugas et al., Tégée, 26, pl. 50.A.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=-31.63, \mathrm{y}=-3.97, \mathrm{z}=0.62$. Fig. 3
509. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A35. Bottom surface completely preserved. Probably 20 flutes. Pres. ca. 2/3. Pos: F. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.220$. H: 0.951 . FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.200-0.201$.
C: Bottom of the top flute, $S E$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=-31.24, \mathrm{y}=-2.48$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.39$. Fig. 2
510. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A35. Built partly into a wall. Possibly both surfaces nearly complete. Bottom faces NE. Pres. ca. 9/10. Pos: E. H: $\underline{1.522}$. FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.208-0.209}$. FlW ${ }_{\mathrm{U}}$ : 0.199-0.200.

C: Bottom of the top flute, $S$ edge. x $=-32.44, \mathrm{y}=-1.28$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.42$. Fig. 2
511. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A37. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 1/10. Pos: A. H: 0.996. FlW: ca. 0.2370.238 .

C: $N$ end of the top arris. $\mathrm{x}=-29.73, \mathrm{y}=-1.63, \mathrm{z}=-0.86$. Fig. 2
512. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A37. Top surface preserved. 20 flutes. Pres. ca. 2/3. Pos: B. H: ca. 1.01. FlW T $^{\text {: }}$ 0.228-0.230.

C: Approx. centre of the broken upper surface. $x=-28.44$, $\mathrm{y}-0.74, \mathrm{z}=-0.52$. Fig. 2
513. Frieze block. For possible location at the $W$ end of the temple, see section xvii (Pakkanen), 360 Fig. 7. Top surface with a clamp cutting and dowel hole, two pry marks. H: 0.555 . W (no anathyrosis rim pres. at the back): 0.965 . L: 1.21 .
$\mathrm{C}: W$ of the $E$ cutting for clamp. $\mathrm{x}=-25.09, \mathrm{y}=-0.50, \mathrm{z}=-$ 0.93. Fig. 3
514. Capital. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. B4-5 (with ill.). Abacus vertical faces completely broken, otherwise almost complete. Empolion cutting $0.105 \times 0.11$. Preserved ca. $4 / 5$. EchH: $\underline{0.159}$.
AnnH: 0.044. TrachH: $\underline{0.139 . ~ F l W: ~ 0188-0.191 ~(12 ~ f l u t e s) . ~}$ DiamEch $_{\max }:$ 1.599. DiamEch $_{L}:$ 1.307. DiamAnn ${ }_{L}: \underline{1.253}$. $\operatorname{Diam}_{A}: 1.209$. Diam: 1.155 .
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=-23.96, \mathrm{y}=-0.70, \mathrm{z}=-1.00$. Fig. 2
515. Architrave. Top, bottom and one side surface partially preserved. Two cuttings for clamps on top. H: 0.958 . W: 0.595 . L: 0.92.
C: $N$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-22.29, \mathrm{y}=-0.41, \mathrm{z}=-1.15$. Fig. 3
516. Capital. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. B4-5 (with ill.). No abacus corners preserved. Preserved ca. $1 / 2$. H: 0.592 ( $E$ side, $\underline{0.595}$ on $S) . \mathrm{AbH}: \underline{0.250}(E$ side, $\underline{0.246}$ on $S$ ). EchH: $\underline{0.159}$. AnnH: $\underline{0.047}$. TrachH: $\underline{0.136}$. FlW: $\underline{0.190}$.
C: Empolion. $x=-19.25, y=-1.76, z=-0.83$. Fig. 2
517. Tympanon block from the $W$ pediment. Dugas et al., Tégée, 26, pl. 50.C.
C: $E$ corner. x $=-15.98, \mathrm{y}=-2.77, \mathrm{z}=-0.77$. Fig. 3
518. Anta block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 38, pl. 69.A.
$\mathrm{C}: N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-14.35, \mathrm{y}=-0.86, \mathrm{z}=-0.94$. Fig. 4
519. Marble block with two smooth sides. The other surface has a cutting for a clamp and a pry mark. Fragment of a large block. C: $S W$ corner, highest point. $\mathrm{x}=-16.10, \mathrm{y}=-1.53, \mathrm{z}=-0.70$. Fig. 4
520. Capital. Pakkanen, Temple, p. B5. Broken on three sides, one with full profile. two pry marks and one dowel hole.

Preserved ca. $1 / 2 . \mathrm{H}: \underline{0.602}$. AbH: $\underline{0.251}$. EchH: $\underline{0.165}$. AnnH: 0.047. TrachH: 0.139. FIW: 0.190 .

C: $E$ of the $W$ pry mark. $\mathrm{x}=-16.44, \mathrm{y}=-0.33, \mathrm{z}=-0.75$. Fig. 2
521. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. One smooth surface with a dowel hole, anathyrosis on $E$ side.
C: Approx. centre of the broken upper surface. $\mathrm{x}=-17.35$, $\mathrm{y}=-0.32, \mathrm{z}=-0.82$. Fig. 4
522. Metope from the exterior order, not attached to a triglyph; same type as Block 795. For possible location at the $W$ end of the temple, see section xvii (Pakkanen), 360 Fig. 7. Top surface with a lewis and one clamp cuttings. H: 0.76 . W: 0.72 L: 1.11.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-18.04, \mathrm{y}=0.39, \mathrm{z}=-0.98$. Fig. 3
523. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A37. Top surface $1 / 4$ preserved with empolion cutting, bottom very fragmentary. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 1/4. Pos: A. H: 1.474 . FlW $_{\mathrm{T}}$ : 0.236 .

C: Bottom of the top flute, $N$ edge of the preserved surface. x $=-17.24, y=1.55, z=-0.44$. Fig. 2
524. Marble block with one smooth side.

C: Approx. centre of the smooth surface. $\mathrm{x}=-16.35, \mathrm{y}=0.79$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.95$. Fig. 5
525. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A37. Top surface partially preserved. Eight flutes. Preserved ca. 1/5. Pos: A. H: ca. 1.305. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{T}}: 0.236$.

C: Upper surface, above the $N W$ most arris. x $=-14.74$, $y=0.62, z=-0.04$. Fig. 2
526. Block from the opisthodomos frieze.

C: Highest point, 0.19 SE from the $N W$ corner of the triglyph. $\mathrm{x}=-13.97, \mathrm{y}=1.29, \mathrm{z}=-0.51$. Fig. 3
527. Column drum from the opisthodomos. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A37. Bottom surface preserves an empolion cutting and a dowel hole. Six flutes, too deep for exterior order (depth 34 mm , in ext. order with same flute width the depth is ca. 26-27 mm ). Preserved ca. 1/2. H: 1.236. FIW: $\underline{0.201}$.
C: Bottom of the top flute, $N$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=-14.15, \mathrm{y}=2.55$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.26$. Fig. 2
528. Column drum from the opisthodomos. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A37. Top surface rests on the ground, probably completely preserved. 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/3. Diam $_{U}: 1.150 . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}$ : 0.190-0.193.

C: Highest point, $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-13.93, \mathrm{y}=4.18, \mathrm{z}=-0.10$. Fig. 2
529. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A36-37 (with ill.). Bottom surface almost complete, a small segment broken off the top surface. Both have an empolion and two dowel holes. Bottom surface faces $N$. Apparently 20 flutes. Preserved ca. $1 / 1$. Pos: B. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.418$ (1.416-1.420). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.376$ (1.3741.378). H: 1.473 (1.470-1.475). FIW $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.232-0.234}$. FIW $_{\mathrm{U}}$ : 0.226-0.228. Diam $_{\text {LA }}: 1.490$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.445$.

C: Bottom of the top flute, $N$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=-15.40, \mathrm{y}=3.35$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.06$. Fig. 2
530. Frieze block fragment. For possible location at the $W$ end of the temple, see section xvii (Pakkanen), 360 Fig. 7.

C: Highest point, approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=-19.35$, $y=1.38, z=-0.59$. Fig. 3
531. Architrave block. Pakkanen, Temple, fig. 18, p. C4 (with ill.). Traces of taenia and three guttae. Top, front and bottom surfaces are smooth, lateral and back surfaces have anathyrosis rims. Angle between bottom surface and lateral side $90.2^{\circ}(3 \mathrm{~mm}$ in 0.76 m ). Top surface edge is broken, so the angle cannot be directly measured, but on the basis of the height measurements
 from the end). W: 0.720 . L: 1.31. Taenia H: 0.093 .
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-19.97, \mathrm{y}=3.20, \mathrm{z}=-0.73$. Fig. 3
532. Beam supporting the coffered ceiling. Compare with Dugas et al., Tégée, pl. 54.A (here, Block 98). In the centre profile is a series of small holes.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-21.13, \mathrm{y}=1.72, \mathrm{z}=-0.84$. Fig. 3
533. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A36-37 (with ill.). Edges of the top surface are broken, a small segment is broken off the top surface. Both have two dowel holes and empolion (other dowel hole on bottom is partially broken). Top faces $S E$. Apparently 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. Pos: E. Diam : 1.274 (1.272-1.276). Diam $_{U}: \underline{1.223}$ (1.221-1.225). H: 1.356 (1.354$1.358)$. FIW $_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.209-0.210$. FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}:$ ca. 0.200 Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.339$. $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.280$.
C: Bottom of the top flute, $N W$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=-22.17, \mathrm{y}=1.48$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.19$. Fig. 2
534. Frieze block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 21, pl. 42; Pakkanen, Temple, p. C5 (with ill.). Angle between the lateral surface and the top of the block is $90.2^{\circ}(2 \mathrm{~mm}$ in 0.470 m$)$; adjusted for horizontal curvature.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-25.55, \mathrm{y}=0.63, \mathrm{z}=-0.90$. Fig. 3
535. Amorphous marble block with one smooth side. Fragment of a large block.
C: Approx. centre of the broken upper surface. $\mathrm{x}=-27.77$, $y=0.57, z=-0.97$. Fig. 5
536. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A37. Bottom surface partially preserved. Three flutes. Preserved ca. $4 \%$. Pos: A. H: ca. 0.79. $\mathrm{FIW}_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.239$.
C: Highest point next to the preserved top surface. $x=-28.64$, $y=0.96, z=-0.84$. Fig. 2
537. Frieze block fragment? Deep anathyrosis and one smooth side partially preserved.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=-30.54, \mathrm{y}=1.35, \mathrm{z}=-0.71$. Fig. 3
538. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A37. Top surface partially preserved with a dowel hole. Three flutes. Preserved ca. $2 \%$. Pos: A. H: 0.504. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{T}}$ : 0.234 .
C: $S$ end of the top arris. $\mathrm{x}=-30.47, \mathrm{y}=2.80, \mathrm{z}=-0.90$. Fig. 2
539. Capital. Pakkanen, Temple, p. B6 (with ill.). Almost complete. Abacus top with three pry marks and two dowel holes. Top surface is straight, no angle for adjustment of horizontal curvature. Preserved ca. 1/1. H: 0.609 . AbH: 0.243 . EchH: 0.160. AnnH: $\underline{0.050}$. TrachH: $\underline{0.139}$. FIW: $\underline{0.189-0.191}$ (4 flutes). AbW: $\underline{1.615}$ ( $N S$ axis, $\underline{1.609} E W$ ). DiamEch max $: 1.599$. DiamEch $_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.313$. DiamAnn $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.255$. Diam: 1.165 .
C: $S$ of the $S$ pry mark. $\mathrm{x}=-26.39, \mathrm{y}=2.29, \mathrm{z}=-0.88$. Fig. 2

540. Inner architrave block. Top surface with one dowel hole, two cuttings for clamps, and two pry marks. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. H: 0.961. W: $\underline{0.716}$. L: 0.79 .
C: $W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-24.20, \mathrm{y}=3.05, \mathrm{z}=-0.70$. Fig. 3
541. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A37. Bottom surface partially preserved. Six flutes. Preserved ca. 1/6. Pos: B. H: 0.595. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.233}$.
C : Bottom of the top flute, $S W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-23.79, \mathrm{y}=2.47$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.75$. Fig. 2
542. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A38-39 (with ill.). Anathyrosis rim broken on both surfaces. Top surface has only an empolion cutting (top drum), bottom has a dowel and empolion cutting. 11 flutes. Preserved ca. 2/3. (= D65) Pos: F. Diam $_{L}: \underline{1.220}$ (1.218-1.222). Diam $_{U}: \underline{1.154 ~(1.151-1.157) . ~}$ $\mathrm{H}: \underline{1.500}$ (1.497-1.505). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.198-0.201 . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}}: \underline{0.189-0.192}$. C : Bottom of the top flute, $N W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-22.43, \mathrm{y}=3.45$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.74$. Fig. 2
543. Exterior architrave block. Very fragmentary trace of the taenia preserved at the $S E$ corner. No lateral anathyrosis rim preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. Two cuttings for clamps, one dowel hole, and two pry marks on the top surface. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.96}$. W: 0.722 .
$\mathrm{C}: S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-22.46, \mathrm{y}=3.63, \mathrm{z}=-0.58$. Fig. 3
544. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A38-39 (with ill.). Bottom surface is well preserved (empolion and two dowel holes), edges of the top surface broken (top drum, only empolion cutting). Bottom surface faces $S$. Apparently 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D66) Pos: F. Diam ${ }_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.215$ (1.213-1.217). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.158}$ (1.155-1.161). H: $\underline{1.484}$ (1.479-1.488). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}:$ $\underline{0.199-0.200} ._{\text {FlW }}^{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.190-0.192} ._{\text {Diam }_{\text {LA }}}: \underline{1.275}$. Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}$ : 1.209 .

C: Bottom of the top flute, $S$ end of the preserved surface. $\mathrm{x}=-$ $24.81, \mathrm{y}=4.32, \mathrm{z}=-0.23$. Fig. 2
545. Amorphous marble block built into terrace wall. C: $S$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-32.38, \mathrm{y}=6.25, \mathrm{z}=-0.94$. Fig. 5
546. Amorphous marble block built into terrace wall. One smooth surface.
C: Highest point. $x=-32.59, y=7.91, z=-0.76$. Fig. 5
547. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Three smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.890}$. W: $\underline{0.614}$. L: 1.38.
$\mathrm{C}: N W$ corner of the preserved top surface. $\mathrm{x}=-29.90$, $\mathrm{y}=8.05, \mathrm{z}=-0.64$. Fig. 4
548. Marble block with one smooth surface. Fragment of a large block.
C: Broken NE corner. $\mathrm{x}=-28.02, \mathrm{y}=9.93, \mathrm{z}=-0.74$. Fig. 5
549. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. Fragment of a large block.
C: Highest point. $x=-21.39, y=8.28, z=-0.66$. Fig. 4
550. Exterior architrave block. Taenia fragmentarily preserved. On top is a cutting for clamp. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.968}$. W: ca. $\underline{0.70}$ (anathyrosis rim missing).
C: Highest point. $x=-20.61, \mathrm{y}=9.84, \mathrm{z}=-0.65$. Fig. 3
551. Large marble block with two smooth surfaces. One dowel hole and one pry mark.
C: Highest point. $x=-17.32, y=4.17, z=-0.56$. Fig. 4
552. Architrave block from opisthodomos, with inscriptions:

AYГА, ТНАЕФО $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ (indicating figures in the relief metope above; see also Block 67). Dugas et al., Tégée, 35-6, pl. 58.E. C: $S E$ corner. x $=-15.04, \mathrm{y}=7.13, \mathrm{z}=-0.42$. Fig. 3
553. Amorphous marble block with one roughly cut surface. C: $N$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-15.13, \mathrm{y}=8.01, \mathrm{z}=-1.00$. Fig. 5
554. Amorphous marble block with anathyrosis on one side.

C: Highest point. $x=-13.27, y=8.12, z=-0.97$. Fig. 5
555. Column drum from the opisthodomos. Pakkanen, Temple, p.A39. Edges of the top surface are partially broken, otherwise both surfaces are fairly complete with empolion cutting and two dowel holes. Apparently 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. Diam : $_{\text {: }}$ 1.094. Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: 1.043 . \mathrm{H}: \underline{1.547} ._{\text {FlW }_{\mathrm{L}}}: \underline{0.179-0.183 .} \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}$ : 0.172-0.173. Diam $_{\text {LA }}: 1.164 .^{\text {Diam }_{U A}}: 1.105$.

C: Bottom of the top flute, $S E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-14.46, \mathrm{y}=9.29, \mathrm{z}=-0.21$. Fig. 2
556. Frieze block from the opisthodomos. Dugas et al., Tégée, 36, pl. 59.A.
$\mathrm{C}: N$ end of the preserved upper surface. $\mathrm{x}=-16.47, \mathrm{y}=11.36$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.29$. Fig. 3
557. Frieze block from the corner. For possible location at the $W$ end of the temple, see section xvii (Pakkanen), 360 Fig. 7. H: ca. 0.81 . W: $\underline{1.03}$. L: $\underline{1.842}$.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-19.77, \mathrm{y}=11.35, \mathrm{z}=-0.54$. Fig. 3
558. Frieze block. For possible location at the $W$ end of the temple, see section xvii (Pakkanen), 360 Fig. 7.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-18.01, \mathrm{y}=12.63, \mathrm{z}=-0.76$. Fig. 3
559. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. Two cuttings for clamps and one pry mark.
C: Highest point, $W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-16.21, \mathrm{y}=12.13, \mathrm{z}=-0.71$. Fig. 4
560. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A39. Bottom surface probably preserved against the ground. Four + five flutes. Preserved ca. 2/5. Pos: A. Diam ${ }_{\mathrm{L}}$ : ca. 1.44. H: ca. 0.98 . FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: 0.242-0.244$.

C : On broken surface, on top of $W$ most flute. $\mathrm{x}=-15.15$, $\mathrm{y}=12.80, \mathrm{z}=-0.53$. Fig. 2
561. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A39 (with ill.). A small segment broken off the top surface (empolion and two dowel holes), bottom is badly broken (empolion and dowel hole). Top faces W. 16 flutes. Preserved ca. 3/4. Pos: B. Diam ${ }_{L}$ : $\underline{1.417}$ (1.414-1.420). Diam $_{U}: \underline{1.374}$ (1.371-1.377). H: 1.477 (1.475-1.479). FlW $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.234} . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.226-0.227} . \operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{UA}}$ : 1.447.

C: On bottom of top flute, $W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-16.80, \mathrm{y}=14.06$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.05$. Fig. 2
562. Capital. Dugas et al., Tégée, 20, pl. 36; Pakkanen, Temple, 33 fig. 12 (echinus profile) and 37 fig. 14, p. B6 (with ill.). From the corner: a band at the edge goes over the corner, dowels are not parallel but at a right angle to each other. One corner of
the abacus is largely broken, otherwise the capital is almost complete. Abacus top surface faces $N$. Preserved ca. 9/10. H: $\underline{0.590}$ (top, $\underline{0.589} W, \underline{0.591} E$ ). AbH: $\underline{0.248}$ (top, $\underline{0.246} \mathrm{~W}$, $\underline{0.247} E)$. EchH: $\underline{0.158}$. AnnH: 0.046. TrachH: 0.138. FIW: 0.189-0.190 (two flutes). AbW: 1.616 (top to bottom, 1.609 $E W)$. DiamEch $_{\max }: \underline{1.604}$. DiamEch $_{L}: \underline{1.312}$. DiamAnn $_{L}: \underline{1.254}$. Diam $_{A}: 1.213$. Diam: ca. 1.160.
C: $S W$ corner of the top side of abacus. $\mathrm{x}=-14.34, \mathrm{y}=13.60$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.29$. Fig. 2
563. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A40-41 (with ill.). Slightly more than half of drum preserved. Top has empolion cutting and two dowel holes, bottom has empolion and one dowel hole. Top faces $S .13$ flutes. Preserved ca. 1/2. (= D70) Pos: B. $\operatorname{Diam}_{\mathrm{L}}: 1.418$ (1.416-1.420). Diam $_{U}: \underline{1.377}$ (1.3741.380). H: 1.478 (1.476-1.480). FlW $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.234} ._{\text {FlW }_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.225-}}$ 0.228. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}: 1.490 . \mathrm{Diam}_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.452$.

C: On bottom of top flute, $N$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-14.28, \mathrm{y}=15.86, \mathrm{z}=-0.54$. Fig. 2
564. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, pp. A40-41 (with ill.). $1 / 4$ of the top surface is buried, but is apparently complete (empolion and dowel hole); edges of the bottom are broken, otherwise complete (empolion and two dowel holes). Bottom faces $S E$. Probably 20 flutes. Preserved ca. 1/1. (= D71) Pos: A. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{1.455}$ (1.452-1.458). Diam $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{1.416}$ (1.413-1.419). $\mathrm{H}: \underline{1.472}$ (1.469-1.474). $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}:-. \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.233-0.235}$. Diam $_{\mathrm{LA}}$ : 1.52 Diam $_{\mathrm{UA}}: 1.471$.

C : On bottom of top flute, $N W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=-9.37, \mathrm{y}=17.04$, $\mathrm{z}=0.04$. Fig. 2
565. Small marble block with one smooth side.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=56.32, \mathrm{y}=-0.33, \mathrm{z}=-1.37$. Fig. 5
566. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=56.39, y=-0.98, z=-1.29$. Fig. 5
567. Small amorphous marble block.

C: $E$ corner. x $=55.92, \mathrm{y}=-0.87, \mathrm{z}=-1.27$. Fig. 5
568. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=56.72, \mathrm{y}=-1.04, \mathrm{z}=-1.48$. Fig. 5
569. Small marble block with one smooth side. Traces of a cutting for a clamp.
C: Highest point. $x=57.13, y=-0.54, z=-1.13$. Fig. 5
570. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=57.18, \mathrm{y}=-0.77, \mathrm{z}=-1.31$. Fig. 5
571. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=57.40, y=-0.65, z=-1.22$. Fig. 5
572. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=57.36, \mathrm{y}=-1.03, \mathrm{z}=-1.27$. Fig. 5
573. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=57.65, y=-0.77, z=-1.27$. Fig. 5
574. Small marble block with one smooth side.

C: Highest point. $x=57.88, y=-1.27, z=-1.33$. Fig. 5
575. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. One smooth and two roughly cut surfaces.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=58.13, \mathrm{y}=-1.40, \mathrm{z}=-1.23$. Fig. 4
576. Small marble block with one smooth side.

C: Highest point. $x=58.12, y=-1.89, z=-1.30$. Fig. 5
577. Small marble block with one smooth side.

C: Highest point. $x=58.46, y=-2.14, z=-1.23$. Fig. 5
578. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=58.61, \mathrm{y}=-1.76, \mathrm{z}=-1.22$.
Fig. 5
579. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two parallel smooth surfaces.
C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=58.84, \mathrm{y}=-1.42, \mathrm{z}=-1.07$. Fig. 4
580. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=58.98, y=-1.06, z=-1.12$. Fig. 5
581. Small marble block with one smooth side.

C: Highest point. $x=59.13, y=-1.56, z=-1.16$. Fig. 5
582. Marble block with one smooth surface and anathyrosis on other.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=58.91, \mathrm{y}=-2.04, \mathrm{z}=-1.04$. Fig. 4
583. Marble block with two smooth surfaces.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=59.12, \mathrm{y}=-2.46, \mathrm{z}=-0.95$. Fig. 4
584. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=59.18, y=-2.24, z=-1.06$. Fig. 5
585. Small marble block with one smooth side.

C: Highest point. $x=59.25, y=-2.00, z=-1.13$. Fig. 5
586. Amorphous marble block with anathyrosis on one side.

C: Highest point. $x=59.45, y=-1.72, z=-0.88$. Fig. 5
587. Small marble block with one smooth surface and anathyrosis on other.
C: Highest point. $x=59.55, y=-2.20, z=-0.91$. Fig. 4
588. Marble block with a roughly cut side. Deep cut at $N$ end.

C: Highest point. $x=59.96, y=-1.95, z=-0.88$. Fig. 5
589. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=60.37, y=-1.85, z=-0.81$. Fig. 5
590. Marble block with one smooth and one roughly cut surface.

C: Highest point. $x=59.66, y=-2.39, z=-0.86$. Fig. 4
591. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=57.17, \mathrm{y}=-1.77, \mathrm{z}=-1.53$. Fig. 5
592. Small marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=57.59, y=-1.99, z=-1.41$. Fig. 5
593. Small marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=57.88, y=-2.12, z=-1.44$. Fig. 5
594. Small amorphous marble block.

C : Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=57.95, \mathrm{y}=-2.34, \mathrm{z}=-1.46$. Fig. 5
595. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=58.08, \mathrm{y}=-2.74, \mathrm{z}=-1.44$. Fig. 5
596. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=58.44, \mathrm{y}=-2.73, \mathrm{z}=-1.27$. Fig. 5
597. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=58.80, \mathrm{y}=-2.85, \mathrm{z}=-1.07$. Fig. 5
598. Small amorphous marble block.

C : Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=59.14, \mathrm{y}=-2.86, \mathrm{z}=-0.82$. Fig. 5
599. Almost parallelepiped marble block. One smooth side.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=59.52, \mathrm{y}=-3.02, \mathrm{z}=-1.00$. Fig. 4
600. Amorphous marble block.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=58.93, \mathrm{y}=-3.04, \mathrm{z}=-1.08$. Fig. 5
601. Small marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=58.38, y=-2.95, z=-1.25$. Fig. 5
602. Small marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=58.78, \mathrm{y}=-3.28, \mathrm{z}=-1.00$. Fig. 5
603. Small marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of a dowel hole.
C: Highest point. $x=58.60, y=-3.18, z=-0.98$. Fig. 5
604. Amorphous marble block.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=58.34, \mathrm{y}=-3.04 \mathrm{z}=-1.08$. Fig. 5
605. Small marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of a dowel hole
C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=57.70, \mathrm{y}=-3.24, \mathrm{z}=-1.48$. Fig. 5
606. Small marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of a cut (pry mark?).
C: Highest point. $x=57.86, y=-3.50, z=-1.47$. Fig. 5
607. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=58.69, y=-3.77, z=-1.03$. Fig. 5
608. Small marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of a cutting (for a clamp?).
C: Highest point. $x=59.37, y=-4.21, z=-0.99$. Fig. 5
609. Small marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $N$ end. $\mathrm{x}=59.70, \mathrm{y}=-3.94, \mathrm{z}=-1.04$. Fig. 5
610. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=59.76, y=-4.37, z=-0.77$. Fig. 5
611. Small marble block with one smooth surface (against the ground). Remains of a dowel hole.
C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=60.28, \mathrm{y}=-4.12, \mathrm{z}=-0.89$. Fig. 5
612. Small marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=59.63, y=-4.60, z=-0.99$. Fig. 5
613. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=59.33, y=-4.53, z=-0.95$. Fig. 5
614. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=58.42, y=-4.10, z=-0.93$. Fig. 5
615. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=58.21, y=-4.10, z=-1.29$. Fig. 5
616. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=58.32, \mathrm{y}=-4.54, \mathrm{z}=-1.07$. Fig. 5
617. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=58.77, y=-4.56, z=-1.09$. Fig. 5
618. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth sides and one with anathyrosis.
$\mathrm{C}: N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=59.29, \mathrm{y}=-4.92, \mathrm{z}=-0.99$. Fig. 4
619. Small marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=58.40, y=-5.64, z=-1.09$. Fig. 5
620. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=58.37, \mathrm{y}=-5.01, \mathrm{z}=-1.22$.
Fig. 5
621. Coffer fragment from the peristyle on the short side or pronaos.
$\mathrm{C}: N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=58.08, \mathrm{y}=-6.78, \mathrm{z}=-1.36$. Fig. 3
622. Small marble block with a convex profile in a corner. C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=58.48, \mathrm{y}=-7.38, \mathrm{z}=-1.20$. Fig. 4
623. Water channel, probably from the stadion. See section xviii (Pakkanen), 373-4 with Fig. 6. Connects with Block 624.
C: $N W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=57.43, \mathrm{y}=-7.27, \mathrm{z}=-1.38$. Fig. 5
624. Water channel, probably from the stadion. See section xviii (Pakkanen), 373-4 with Figs 5-6. Connects with Block 623.
C: $N W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=57.58, \mathrm{y}=-8.11, \mathrm{z}=-1.32$. Fig. 5
625. Byzantine double-column. See section i (Østby), 25-6 with Fig. 16.
C : On smooth surface between the half-columns, $N W$ end. $x=57.58, y=-8.67, z=-1.14$. Fig. 5
626. Small marble fragment with one smooth side and another with anathyrosis.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=58.35, \mathrm{y}=-8.62, \mathrm{z}=-1.17$. Fig. 4
627. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall. C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=58.99, \mathrm{y}=-7.75, \mathrm{z}=-1.05$. Fig. 4
628. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=59.03, \mathrm{y}=-7.98, \mathrm{z}=-0.79$. Fig. 4
629. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=59.09, \mathrm{y}=-8.49, \mathrm{z}=-0.67$. Fig. 4
630. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=58.94, \mathrm{y}=-8.75, \mathrm{z}=-1.03$. Fig. 4
631. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall. C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=58.81, \mathrm{y}=-9.19, \mathrm{z}=-1.02$. Fig. 4
632. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall. C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=59.08, \mathrm{y}=-9.20, \mathrm{z}=-0.54$. Fig. 4
633. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall. C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=58.82, \mathrm{y}=-9.69, \mathrm{z}=-0.96$. Fig. 4
634. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall. C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=59.01, \mathrm{y}=-9.86, \mathrm{z}=-0.63$. Fig. 4
635. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall. C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=58.68, \mathrm{y}=-10.29, \mathrm{z}=-0.74$. Fig. 4
636. Marble block forming the lower part of a stone wall.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=58.63, \mathrm{y}=-11.04, \mathrm{z}=-0.71$. Fig. 4
637. Small marble fragment with one smooth side.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=58.02, \mathrm{y}=-10.01, \mathrm{z}=-1.11$.
Fig. 5
638. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=58.21, \mathrm{y}=-10.68, \mathrm{z}=-1.03$. Fig. 5
639. Small amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $x=57.76, y=-13.27, z=-0.88$. Fig. 5
640. Top course block for supporting the coffered ceiling. Three pry marks. Compare with Dugas et al., Tégée, pl. 52.A.
C: $E$ of the central pry mark. $\mathrm{x}=56.32, \mathrm{y}=-18.19, \mathrm{z}=-0.89$. Fig. 4
641. Large marble block with one smooth surface. H: 0.445 . C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=57.06, \mathrm{y}=-21.46, \mathrm{z}=-0.11$. Fig. 4
642. Marble block under Block 641, only partially visible. C: In the middle of $W$ edge, 0.04 from the edge. $\mathrm{x}=56.97$, $y=-21.19, z=-0.78$. Fig. 4
643. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=57.14, \mathrm{y}=-22.35, \mathrm{z}=-0.40$. Fig. 5
644. Marble block with two smooth sides.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=56.56, \mathrm{y}=-22.63, \mathrm{z}=-0.35$. Fig. 4
645. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis.
C: Broken top corner, approx. in the middle. $\mathrm{x}=56.87, \mathrm{y}=-$ $23.31, \mathrm{z}=-0.36$. Fig. 4
646. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. H: $0.295 . \mathrm{x}=56.64, \mathrm{y}=-24.83$, $z=-0.38$. Fig. 4
647. Amorphous marble block. Built into the supporting wall of the road.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=57.01, \mathrm{y}=-24.86, \mathrm{z}=-0.33$. Fig. 5
648. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. $\mathrm{x}=55.39, \mathrm{y}=-25.05$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.21$. Fig. 4
649. Cella wall block. Two parallel smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. A slanting cut and a corresponding rectangular cut at the other end. H: 0.50 .
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=55.41, \mathrm{y}=-23.55, \mathrm{z}=-0.51$. Fig. 4
650. Amorphous marble block.

C: $W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=54.95, \mathrm{y}=-22.94, \mathrm{z}=-0.72$. Fig. 5
651. Small marble fragment with one smooth side.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=55.41, \mathrm{y}=-22.28, \mathrm{z}=-0.78$. Fig. 5
652. Small amorphous marble block.

C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=55.41, \mathrm{y}=-21.68, \mathrm{z}=-0.75$. Fig. 5
653. Cella wall block. Two parallel smooth sides and one with deep anathyrosis. One cutting for a clamp and one pry mark. H: 0.383 .
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=54.63, \mathrm{y}=-20.66, \mathrm{z}=-0.64$. Fig. 4
654. Amorphous marble block with traces of re-cutting. One roughly cut surface.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=55.03, \mathrm{y}=-19.71, \mathrm{z}=-0.66$. Fig. 5
655. Amorphous marble block. Small fragment of a smooth surface remaining.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=54.54, \mathrm{y}=-19.14, \mathrm{z}=-0.81$. Fig. 5
656. Euthynteria block. H: 0.297 .

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=54.14, \mathrm{y}=-17.52, \mathrm{z}=-1.00$. Fig. 1
657. Probable frieze block. Curving roughly cut surface on top. The smoothest surface is probably a re-cut.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=53.47, \mathrm{y}=-19.13, \mathrm{z}=-0.77$. Fig. 3
658. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. One smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=53.31, \mathrm{y}=-19.54, \mathrm{z}=-0.81$. Fig. 4
659. Marble block with one smooth surface. Remains of an empolion (fragment of a column drum, capital or stylobate block).
C: Empolion. $\mathrm{x}=53.90, \mathrm{y}=-20.20, \mathrm{z}=-0.92$. Fig. 5
660. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=54.17, \mathrm{y}=-21.02, \mathrm{z}=-0.70$. Fig. 5
661. Probable cella wall block. One smooth surface and anathyrosis on one side (rectangular cut at the end).
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=54.19, \mathrm{y}=-21.55, \mathrm{x}=-0.61$. Fig. 4
662. Small marble fragment with one smooth side.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=54.57, \mathrm{y}=-21.89, \mathrm{z}=-0.77$. Fig. 5
663. Parallelepiped marble block. Two parallel smooth surfaces, one roughly cut, and one with anathyrosis. $\mathrm{H}: 0.373$.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=56.61, \mathrm{y}=-16.47, \mathrm{z}=-0.54$. Fig. 4
664. Fragment of stylobate or cella wall block. H: 0.379 .

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=54.71, \mathrm{y}=-22.94, \mathrm{z}=-0.54$. Fig. 1
665. Parallelepiped marble block. Three smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.378}$.
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=54.88, \mathrm{y}=-25.05, \mathrm{z}=1.75$. Fig. 4
666. Large marble block with one smooth side with a dowel hole at the edge.
C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=54.52, \mathrm{y}=-26.51, \mathrm{z}=-0.02$.
Fig. 4
667. Stylobate block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. H: $\underline{0.375}$.

C: Highest point on preserved top edge. $\mathrm{x}=54.17, \mathrm{y}=-25.70$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.14$. Fig. 1
668. Cella wall block. Two preserved surfaces. One cutting for clamp, one dowel hole and one pry mark. H: 0.394 .
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=53.90, \mathrm{y}=-25.54, \mathrm{z}=-0.37$. Fig. 4
669. Apparently amorphous marble block. The visible top part is approximately round.
C: Centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=53.86, \mathrm{y}=-23.77, \mathrm{z}=-0.82$. Fig. 5
670. Euthynteria block fragment? H: 0.295 .

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=53.38, \mathrm{y}=-23.79, \mathrm{z}=-0.71$. Fig. 1
671. Marble block with anathyrosis on one side and broken top surface with a cutting for a clamp.
C: $E$ corner. x $=53.87, \mathrm{y}=-23.25, \mathrm{z}=-0.57$. Fig. 5
672. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Two parallel smooth surfaces. $\mathrm{H}: 0.375$.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=53.43, \mathrm{y}=-22.79, \mathrm{z}=-0.45$. Fig. 4
673. Large marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces. H: 0.595 .
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=53.23, \mathrm{y}=-22.12, \mathrm{z}=-0.53$. Fig. 4
674. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces. H: 0.360 .

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=53.64, \mathrm{y}=-21.53, \mathrm{z}=-0.74$. Fig. 4
675. Small marble block. Ledge is cut 0.045 from one smooth surface, turning at $N E$ corner to end in a semicircle. Parallel smooth sides and one side with anathyrosis. Traces of recutting.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=52.89, \mathrm{y}=-21.68, \mathrm{z}=-0.78$. Fig. 5
676. Marble block with one smooth side.

C: Highest point. $x=53.65, y=-21.02, z=-0.55$. Fig. 5
677. Marble block. Roughly cut on one side.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=52.88, \mathrm{y}=-20.99, \mathrm{z}=-0.66$. Fig. 4
678. Marble block with one smooth side and anathyrosis on other. Fragment of a large block.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=52.73, \mathrm{y}=-20.81, \mathrm{z}=-0.68$. Fig. 4
679. Stylobate block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 16, pl. 33. H: 0.375 . C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=52.70, \mathrm{y}=-18.70, \mathrm{z}=-0.55$. Fig. 1
680. Parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth surfaces and one roughly cut. H: 0.152 .
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=53.26, \mathrm{y}=-18.24, \mathrm{z}=-0.96$. Fig. 4
681. Fairly large marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=52.46, \mathrm{y}=-17.87, \mathrm{z}=-0.84$. Fig. 4
682. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.54, \mathrm{y}=-17.99, \mathrm{z}=-$ 1.10. Fig. 5
683. Large marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.66, \mathrm{y}=-18.59, \mathrm{z}=-0.64$. Fig. 4
684. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. H: 0.363.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=52.68, \mathrm{y}=-19.09, \mathrm{z}=-0.46$. Fig. 1
685. Parallelepiped marble block. Two parallel smooth surfaces ( $\mathrm{H}: ~ \mathrm{ca} . \underline{0.89)}$ ) and parallel sides one smooth and one with anathyrosis (width $\underline{0.60}$ ). One dowel hole, one certain and two possible cuttings for clamps, one pry mark.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.93, \mathrm{y}=-19.76, \mathrm{z}=-0.60$. Fig. 4
686. Marble block with rough cut on one side.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $x=52.08, y=-20.69, z=-0.71$. Fig. 5
687. Marble block with rough cut on one side. C: Highest point. $x=52.25, y=-21.32, z=-0.62$. Fig. 5
688. Orthostate block. Two parallel smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. On top are two dowel holes, one cutting for a clamp and one pry mark. H: 1.275 . Min. Th. $0.72+$ (probably 0.92 ). C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.47, \mathrm{y}=-22.45, \mathrm{z}=-0.40$. Fig. 4
689. Euthynteria or pavement slab. H: 0.289 .

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=52.92, \mathrm{y}=-22.65, \mathrm{z}=-0.61$. Fig. 1
690. Block with an almost semicircular section. Material is different from other stones in sanctuary (except for platform blocks in the $W$ end of the cella?), partially crystallized limestone. Slight bulge on $S W$ side. H: ca. $0.52 ; 0.46 \times 0.33$.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=52.19, \mathrm{y}=-23.20, \mathrm{z}=-0.61$. Fig. 4
691. Amorphous marble fragment.

C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=52.49, \mathrm{y}=-23.42, \mathrm{z}=-0.69$. Fig. 5
692. Marble fragment from the first step of the stereobate. H : 0.35 .

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.42, \mathrm{y}=-23.25, \mathrm{z}=-0.17$. Fig. 1
693. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. H: 0.365 .
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.88, \mathrm{y}=-23.83, \mathrm{z}=-0.47$. Fig. 1
694. Small marble fragment with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=52.59, \mathrm{y}=-24.35, \mathrm{z}=-0.84$. Fig. 5
695. Euthynteria or pavement fragment. H: 0.29 .

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=52.76, \mathrm{y}=-24.82, \mathrm{z}=-0.58$. Fig. 1
696. Euthynteria or pavement fragment. H: 0.29 .

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=52.27, \mathrm{y}=-24.91, \mathrm{z}=-0.46$. Fig. 1
697. Parallelepiped marble block with a coarse finish on four sides, one surface is smoother. $0.57 \times \underline{0.43}$.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=52.19, \mathrm{y}=-25.20, \mathrm{z}=-0.39$. Fig. 4
698. Conglomerate block, from the foundations.

C: $W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.97, \mathrm{y}=-25.56, \mathrm{z}=-0.45$. Fig. 1
699. Conglomerate block, from the foundations.

C: $N$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=53.14, \mathrm{y}=-25.51, \mathrm{z}=-0.10$. Fig. 1
700. Euthynteria block. $0.29 \times 0.89$.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=52.96, \mathrm{y}=-26.11, \mathrm{z}=-0.52$. Fig. 1
701. Marble fragment with two smooth sides.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.55, \mathrm{y}=-26.25, \mathrm{z}=-0.61$. Fig. 4
702. Conglomerate slab, from the foundations.

C: $W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=50.84, \mathrm{y}=-26.11, \mathrm{z}=0.19$. Fig. 1
703. Marble block with two parallel smooth sides.

C: Highest point. $x=51.16, y=-25.66, z=-0.84$. Fig. 4
704. Marble block with roughly cut top surface.

C: SE corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.33, \mathrm{y}=-25.03, \mathrm{z}=-0.75$. Fig. 5
705. Marble fragment with one smooth side.

C: Highest point. $x=50.81, y=-24.72, z=-0.70$. Fig. 5
706. Cella wall block. Three smooth surfaces. Two cuttings for clamps and one dowel hole. H: $\underline{0.375}$.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.18, \mathrm{y}=-21.61, \mathrm{z}=-0.41$. Fig. 4
707. Cella wall block. Three smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. Two cuttings for clamps, one dowel hole and one pry mark. H: $\underline{0.370}$.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.27, \mathrm{y}=-21.04, \mathrm{z}=-0.49$. Fig. 4
708. Euthynteria block. H: $\underline{0.298}$.

C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.04, \mathrm{y}=-20.59, \mathrm{z}=-0.31$. Fig. 1
709. Marble block from the second step of the stereobate. $\mathrm{H}: 0.363$.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=50.98, \mathrm{y}=-19.66, \mathrm{z}=-0.27$. Fig. 1
710. Cella wall block. Three smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. Two cuttings for clamps, one dowel hole and one pry mark. H: $\underline{0.384}$.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.01, \mathrm{y}=-19.23, \mathrm{z}=-0.47$. Fig. 4
711. Architrave block. Two smooth surfaces and one side with anathyrosis. No lateral surfaces preserved, cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. $\mathrm{W}: \underline{0.71}$.
C: $N W$ corner. x $=50.97, \mathrm{y}=-19.08, \mathrm{z}=-0.42$. Fig. 3
712. Small marble block with two parallel sides. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.285}$.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=51.82, \mathrm{y}=-19.26, \mathrm{z}=-0.98$.
Fig. 4
713. Euthynteria or pavement fragment. H: 0.295 .

C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=51.81, \mathrm{y}=-19.99, \mathrm{z}=-0.65$. Fig. 1
714. Inner architrave. Possibly a corner block: at the $N E$ corner a slightly preserved surface which appears to have a $45^{\circ}$ angle to the back of block. Cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. On the $W$ side three holes have been cut for later reuse. H: 0.957 (underside uncertain). W: $\underline{0.711}$. L: 0.87 .
C: SE corner. $\mathrm{x}=50.12, \mathrm{y}=-19.01, \mathrm{z}=-0.38$. Fig. 3
715. Exterior architrave block. Taenia is almost completely broken off, on the $E$ upper edge a very slightly protruding part is preserved. On top is one dowel hole, one cutting for a clamp, and two pry marks. Lateral surface is partially preserved, but no anathyrosis rim. Cannot be used to check horizontal curvature. W: 0.718 .
$\mathrm{C}: N$ of the dowel hole. $\mathrm{x}=50.00, \mathrm{y}=-19.17, \mathrm{z}=-0.42$. Fig. 3
716. Parallelepiped marble block. Probably cella wall block. $\underline{0.50} \times \underline{0.89}$.
C: Highest point. $x=50.03, y=-20.62, z=-0.62$. Fig. 4
717. Parallelepiped marble block. Probably a cella wall block. H: 0.44 .
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=50.28, \mathrm{y}=-21.50, \mathrm{z}=-0.39$. Fig. 4
718. Parallelepiped marble block. Probably a cella wall block. H: $\underline{0.485}$.
C: Highest point. $x=50.42, y=-22.37, z=-0.43$. Fig. 4
719. Parallelepiped marble block. Probably a cella wall block. H: 0.385 .
C: $W$ most point on a broken edge. $\mathrm{x}=50.15, \mathrm{y}=-22.73$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.61$. Fig. 4
720. Parallelepiped marble block. Probably a cella wall block. H: 0.375 .
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=50.17, \mathrm{y}=-23.09, \mathrm{z}=-0.45$. Fig. 4
721. Marble block from the first step of the stereobate. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.345}$. C: On broken top surface, $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=50.24, \mathrm{y}=-24.12$. $\mathrm{z}=-0.07$. Fig. 1
722. Parallelepiped marble block. Roughly cut on four sides, $\underline{0.435} \times \underline{0.585}$.
$\mathrm{C}: N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=50.08, \mathrm{y}=-24.39, \mathrm{z}=-0.26$. Fig. 4
723. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces. $\underline{0.375}$.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=50.60, \mathrm{y}=-24.86, \mathrm{z}=-0.86$. Fig. 4
724. Euthynteria block.

C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.60, \mathrm{y}=-25.78, \mathrm{z}=-0.45$. Fig. 1
725. Parallelepiped marble block. Roughly cut on the three visible long sides, ends are broken. 0.43 .
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.89, \mathrm{y}=-25.99, \mathrm{z}=-0.51$. Fig. 4
726. Cella wall block. $\underline{0.38} \times \underline{0.89}$.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=50.09, \mathrm{y}=-26.60, \mathrm{z}=-0.19$. Fig. 4
727. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A41. Seven flutes. Preserved ca. $2 \%$. Pos: F. H: ca. 0.29. FIW: 0.194.
C: Highest point above the flute facing $N . \mathrm{x}=50.70, \mathrm{y}=-27.38$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.22$. Fig. 2
728. Small marble fragment of an apparently parallelepiped marble block. Three smooth surfaces.
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.93, \mathrm{y}=-27.39, \mathrm{z}=-0.39$. Fig. 4
729. Amorphous marble fragment.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=49.63, \mathrm{y}=-27.19, \mathrm{z}=-0.41$. Fig. 5
730. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=49.60, y=-26.72, z=-0.27$. Fig. 5
731. Amorphous marble block.

C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.35, \mathrm{y}=-26.77, \mathrm{z}=-0.44$. Fig. 5
732. Conglomerate block, from the foundations.

C: On $S$ edge, 0.21 from $S E$ corner. x $=49.60, \mathrm{y}=-26.37$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.50$. Fig. 1
733. Conglomerate block, from the foundations.

C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=48.54, \mathrm{y}=-26.52, \mathrm{z}=-0.45$. Fig. 1
734. Marble block with one smooth and one roughly cut surface.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=48.34, \mathrm{y}=-27.06, \mathrm{z}=-0.48$. Fig. 4
735. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.39, \mathrm{y}=-25.84, \mathrm{z}=-0.58$. Fig. 4
736. Large marble block. Two parallel smooth sides and smooth end preserved. Traces of re-cutting.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.13, \mathrm{y}=-25.57, \mathrm{z}=-0.44$. Fig. 4
737. Marble block. Two parallel smooth surfaces and a roughly cut end.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.05, \mathrm{y}=-24.96, \mathrm{z}=-0.62$. Fig. 4
738. Marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis.
C: Highest point. $x=48.74, y=-24.67, z=-0.53$. Fig. 4
739. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=48.29, y=-25.12, z=-0.41$. Fig. 5
740. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=47.54, y=-25.18, z=-0.38$. Fig. 5
741. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A41. Five flutes. Preserved ca. 1/10. Pos: D/E. H: ca. 0.83. FlW: 0.211.
C: $N E$ corner of the broken top surface. $\mathrm{x}=47.99, \mathrm{y}=-24.45$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.31$. Fig. 2
742. Sub-toichobate block with a ledge. Compare with section in Dugas et al., Tégée, pl. 60.
C: Highest point. $x=49.47, y=-24.73, z=-0.05$. Fig. 4
743. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A41. Top surface is partially preserved. Six flutes. Preserved ca. $1 / 5$. Pos: D. H: 1.31. $\mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{U}}: 0.21$.

C: Bottom of the top flute, $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=49.68, \mathrm{y}=-23.97, \mathrm{z}=-$ 0.47. Fig. 2
744. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces. Between Blocks 730 and 734.
C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.16, \mathrm{y}=-27.22, \mathrm{z}=-0.32$. Fig. 4
745. Corner block from the cella wall? One roughly cut surface and one smooth surface at a right angle (W: ca. 0.33 , pres. 0.22 ) ending at a ledge of 0.01 . From the ledge a roughly cut surface starts. The smooth and rough surfaces form an angle of ca. $137^{\circ}$. C: Highest point. $x=48.25, y=-23.60, z=-0.65$. Fig. 4
746. Cella wall block. One smooth surface and one with anathyrosis. Slanting cut $(0.25 \times 0.065$, depth at the edge $0.048)$. Three clamps and one pry mark. H: 0.34 . W: ca. 0.47. L: 0.72 .
C: $N$ of pry mark. $\mathrm{x}=48.81, \mathrm{y}=-22.98, \mathrm{z}=-0.78$. Fig. 4
747. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces.

C: Highest point. $x=49.69, y=-23.16, z=-0.64$. Fig. 4
748. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces.

C: Highest point. $x=49.51, y=-22.57, z=-0.64$. Fig. 4
749. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=48.18, y=-22.00, z=-0.67$. Fig. 5
750. Large marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=49.63, y=-21.27, z=-0.49$. Fig. 5
751. Marble block with one rough surface and one with an anathyrosis.
C: $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=48.15, \mathrm{y}=-21.29, \mathrm{z}=-0.84$. Fig. 4
752. Marble block with one smooth and one rough surface.

C: $S$ corner. x $=48.40, \mathrm{y}=-20.16, \mathrm{z}=-0.80$. Fig. 4
753. Small amorphous marble fragment.

C: $N$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=48.95, \mathrm{y}=-20.84, \mathrm{z}=-1.10$. Fig. 5
754. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $N$ of the dowel hole. $\mathrm{x}=49.43, \mathrm{y}=-20.30, \mathrm{z}=-0.77$. Fig. 5
755. Cella wall block. Two parallel smooth surfaces. One dowel hole, one cutting for a clamp, one pry mark and a large rectangular cut (later re-cut?). H: $\underline{0.385}$. L: ca. 1.30.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.07, \mathrm{y}=-19.54, \mathrm{z}=-0.76$. Fig. 4
756. Stylobate block. Exterior profile preserved.

C: $N$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=49.02, \mathrm{y}=-18.28, \mathrm{z}=-0.77$. Fig. 1
757. Stylobate block. Dugas et al., Tégée, 16, pl. 32.

C: $S$ of the dowel hole. $\mathrm{x}=47.12, \mathrm{y}=-19.55, \mathrm{z}=-0.80$. Fig. 1
758. Marble block with one rough surface.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=45.32, \mathrm{y}=-19.22, \mathrm{z}=-0.82$. Fig. 5
759. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=46.46, y=-20.38, z=-0.64$. Fig. 5
760. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=47.46, \mathrm{y}=-20.16, \mathrm{z}=-0.89$. Fig. 5
761. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $x=47.41, y=-20.87, z=-0.60$. Fig. 5
762. Marble block with one very fragmentarily preserved smooth surface. Traces of re-cutting.
C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=46.39, \mathrm{y}=-20.94, \mathrm{z}=-0.72$. Fig. 5
763. Marble block with two smooth surfaces.

C: Highest point. $x=47.36, y=-21.55, z=-0.58$. Fig. 4
764. Amorphous marble block.

C: Approx. centre of the block. $\mathrm{x}=47.08, \mathrm{y}=-22.33, \mathrm{z}=-$ 0.79. Fig. 5
765. Probably a fragment of a cella wall block. Two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. One dowel hole and one cutting for a clamp.
C: $E$ of the $E$ dowel hole. $\mathrm{x}=46.13, \mathrm{y}=-22.44, \mathrm{z}=-0.71$. Fig. 4
766. Stereobate block fragment. Dugas et al., Tégée, 16, pl. 31.B. Two parallel smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. H: 0.382 .
C: Highest point. $x=46.87, y=-23.06, z=-0.21$. Fig. 1
767. Stylobate block fragment. Two parallel smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. $\mathrm{H}: \underline{0.379}$.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=47.34, \mathrm{y}=-23.51, \mathrm{z}=-0.55$. Fig. 1

768. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=45.59, \mathrm{y}=-23.50, \mathrm{z}=-0.53$. Fig. 5
769. Marble block with anathyrosis on one side.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.99, \mathrm{y}=-23.73, \mathrm{z}=-0.68$. Fig. 5
770. Cella wall block. Dugas et al., Tégée, pl. 51.A. H: $\underline{0.376}$.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=47.32, \mathrm{y}=-23.68, \mathrm{z}=-0.65$. Fig. 4
771. Large marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=46.56, y=-25.11, z=-0.25$. Fig. 5
772. Large marble block with two smooth surfaces.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=45.68, \mathrm{y}=-25.18, \mathrm{z}=-0.10$. Fig. 4
773. Parallelepiped marble block. Four smooth surfaces; the present bottom side has a deep anathyrosis and the $N$ side is roughly cut. On $E$ end a boss and a profile in the corner adjacent to $N$ side. Later re-cut on top surface. $0.90 \times 0.46 \times 0.50$.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=45.39, \mathrm{y}=-25.75, \mathrm{z}=-0.21$. Fig. 4
774. Parallelepiped marble block. Four rough surfaces, $E$ end broken.
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=47.20, \mathrm{y}=-25.70, \mathrm{z}=-0.49$. Fig. 4
775. Parallelepiped marble block. Five rough surfaces.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=47.18, \mathrm{y}=-26.38, \mathrm{z}=-0.41$. Fig. 4
776. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. Three smooth surfaces.
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=47.83, \mathrm{y}=-26.98, \mathrm{z}=-0.38$. Fig. 4
777. Marble block with at least one smooth surface. Most of it not visible.
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=45.99, \mathrm{y}=-26.32, \mathrm{z}=-0.51$. Fig. 5
778. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=44.09, \mathrm{y}=-25.91, \mathrm{z}=-0.54$. Fig. 5
779. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point on the block. $x=43.69, y=-26.43, z=-0.05$. Fig. 5
*780. Toichobate block fragment. Between Blocks 251 and 259. C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=36.77, \mathrm{y}=-19.71, \mathrm{z}=-0.82$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
*781. Marble block with two smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis. Between Blocks 271 and 276. H: 0.294 .
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=33.01, \mathrm{y}=-22.10, \mathrm{z}=-0.74$; now in the new shelter. Fig. 4
782. Small marble fragment from a corner of an apparently parallelepiped marble block (anathyrosis and smooth side). In the triangle formed by Blocks $\mathbf{1 3 5}, \mathbf{1 4 2}$, and 178.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=49.37, \mathrm{y}=-8.73, \mathrm{z}=-1.56$. Fig. 4
783. Small amorphous marble fragment. In the triangle formed by Blocks 135, 142, and 178.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=49.58, \mathrm{y}=-8.54, \mathrm{z}=-1.57$. Fig. 5
784. Small amorphous marble fragment. In the triangle formed by Blocks 135, 142, and 178.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=49.40, \mathrm{y}=-6.75, \mathrm{z}=-1.63$. Fig. 5
785. Marble block with two smooth surfaces. Largely buried.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-4.85, \mathrm{y}=23.75, \mathrm{z}=-0.20$. Fig. 4
786. Large marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=-2.80, \mathrm{y}=23.20, \mathrm{z}=-0.65$. Fig. 5
787. Marble block with one roughly cut surface.

C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=0.62, \mathrm{y}=22.96, \mathrm{z}=-0.83$. Fig. 5
788. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $S E$ corner. x $=1.34, \mathrm{y}=22.50, \mathrm{z}=-0.85$. Fig. 5
789. Marble block with one fragmentary smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=1.51, \mathrm{y}=21.80, \mathrm{z}=-0.58$. Fig. 5
790. Marble fragment with three smooth surfaces. On $W$ top surface there is a ledge and on bottom $N W$ corner a cut ending in a right angle.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=1.58, \mathrm{y}=31.52, \mathrm{z}=0.46$. Fig. 4
791. Marble block with one smooth and one rough surface, parallel to each other
C: $N E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=1.38, \mathrm{y}=35.88, \mathrm{z}=0.33$. Fig. 4
792. Amorphous marble block, most of it buried.

C: $E$ end. $\mathrm{x}=6.09, \mathrm{y}=26.39, \mathrm{z}=-0.13$. Fig. 5
793. Large marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $S W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=11.20, \mathrm{y}=22.21, \mathrm{z}=-0.73$. Fig. 5
794. Frieze block fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. C5. Metope taenia preserved. Angle between top surface and lateral metope surface is $89.7^{\circ}(4 \mathrm{~mm}$ in 0.82 m$)$. W: ca. 0.89 . L: ca. 1.11. Metope taenia H: $\underline{0.112}$.
C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=12.32, \mathrm{y}=23.19, \mathrm{z}=-0.93$. Fig. 3
795. Metope block. Not connected with a triglyph, a type not described in Dugas et al., Tégée; same type as Block 522. For full discussion, see section xvii (Pakkanen), 359-61 with Fig. 6 (and 7 for the position in the frieze), and section iii (Luce), 49 with Figs 16-17, for the circumstances of discovery.
C: $S$ of $S E$ pry mark. $\mathrm{x}=13.52, \mathrm{y}=26.90, \mathrm{z}=-0.53$. Fig. 3
796. Marble block with two parallel smooth surfaces and one with anathyrosis.
C: $S W$ corner of the preserved top surface. $\mathrm{x}=14.12, \mathrm{y}=23.96$, $\mathrm{z}=-0.43$. Fig. 4
797. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: Highest point. $x=10.29, y=40.26, z=-0.69$. Fig. 5
798. Toichobate block.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=14.18, \mathrm{y}=48.78, \mathrm{z}=-$ 1.36. Fig. 4
799. Apparently parallelepiped marble block. One smooth surface and two with anathyrosis.
C: $S W$ corner. $x=14.61, y=50.76, z=0.14$. Fig. 4
800. Marble block with one smooth surface and one with anathyrosis. Reused in a medieval wall, has Byzantine incisions; see sections iii (Luce), 44-5, vi (Tarditi), 101-3, and xxi (Nicolardi).
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=16.00, \mathrm{y}=37.48, \mathrm{z}=-0.71$. Fig. 4
801. Marble block with one smooth surface. Reused in a
medieval wall; see sections iii (Luce), 44-5, and vi (Tariditi), 101-3.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=16.04, \mathrm{y}=38.98, \mathrm{z}=-0.78$. Fig. 5
802. Door jamb. For full discussion, see section xvii (Pakkanen), 361-2 with Fig. 8.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=16.13, \mathrm{y}=20.55, \mathrm{z}=-0.39$. Fig. 4
803. Frieze block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=17.60, \mathrm{y}=18.00, \mathrm{z}=-0.50$. Fig. 3
804. Door lintel block. For full discussion, see section xvii (Pakkanen), 362-5 with Figs 9-11.
C: Highest point. $x=17.25, y=21.57, z=-0.93$. Fig. 4
805. Large marble block with anathyrosis on one side and another side partially roughly and partially smoothly cut.
C: $N$ of the cutting for clamp. $\mathrm{x}=18.96, \mathrm{y}=20.49, \mathrm{z}=-0.93$. Fig. 4
806. Marble block with one roughly cut surface.

C: $E$ end of the preserved surface. $\mathrm{x}=19.51, \mathrm{y}=20.18, \mathrm{z}=-$ 1.46. Fig. 5
807. Column drum fragment. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A41. Four flutes. One surface with a dowel hole and empolion cutting partially preserved, but too little remains to determine whether it is the top or bottom. Fluting too shallow for porch order. Preserved ca. 1/4. Pos. F. H: ca. 1.23. FIW: ca. 0.193.
C: Highest point. $x=20.41, y=19.92, z=-1.16$. Fig. 2
808. Corner block of the pronaos frieze. For full discussion, see section xvii (Pakkanen), 362-5 with Figs 12-13.
C: $W$ corner of the broken top surface. $\mathrm{x}=19.87, \mathrm{y}=20.81, \mathrm{z}$ $=-1.07$. Fig. 3
809. Column drum. Pakkanen, Temple, 28-30, figs 9-10, p. A41 (with ill.); see also section xvii (Pakkanen), 365-6 with Figs 14-16. 1/3 of the top surface is buried but probably complete (empolion and two dowel holes). Bottom is more than half broken and has one dowel hole. Arris repaired on the top flute and also at the $N E$ corner of the drum a rectangular cut for arris repair. 14 flutes. Preserved ca. 4/5. Pos: C. Diam $_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{1.365}$ (1.360-1.370). Diam $_{U}: 1.332$ (1.330-1.334). H: 1.457 (1.454$1.459) . \mathrm{FlW}_{\mathrm{L}}: \underline{0.226}$ FlW $_{\mathrm{U}}: \underline{0.219-0.220} ._{\mathrm{Diam}_{\mathrm{UA}}}: \underline{1.405}$.

C: Bottom of the top flute, $N$ end. $\mathrm{x}=19.41, \mathrm{y}=22.31, \mathrm{z}=-1.07$. Fig. 2
810. Amorphous marble block with one fragmentary smooth side.
C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=17.55, \mathrm{y}=19.98,=-0.93$. Fig. 5
811. Amorphous marble block.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=17.99 . \mathrm{y}=23.74, \mathrm{z}=-1.39$. Fig. 5
812. Marble block with one smooth surface.

C: $N W$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=21.74, \mathrm{y}=22.30, \mathrm{z}=-1.60$. Fig. 5
813. Column drum fragment from the porch. Pakkanen, Temple, p. A41. Three flutes. Fluting seems shallower than in the other porch order drums, but this could be due to broken arrises. Preserved ca. $1 \%$. H (visible): ca. 0.40. FIW: 0.178 .
C: Bottom of the top flute, $W$ end. $\mathrm{x}=20.48, \mathrm{y}=33.31$, $\mathrm{z}=-1.05$. Fig. 2
814. Marble fragment with one smooth side.

C: $S$ edge. $\mathrm{x}=22.40, \mathrm{y}=30.58, \mathrm{z}=-1.10$. Fig. 5
815. Marble block with one smooth and one rough surface.

C: Highest point. $\mathrm{x}=27.32, \mathrm{y}=26.96, \mathrm{z}=-0.47$. Fig. 4
816. Marble fragment with one smooth side. Traces of recutting.
C: Approx. centre of the re-cut line. $\mathrm{x}=21.73, \mathrm{y}=39.12$, $z=-0.05$.
817. Small approximately parallelepiped marble block. Supporting Block 110.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=54.43, \mathrm{y}=-0.97, \mathrm{z}=-1.44$. Fig. 4
818. Small approximately parallelepiped marble block. Supporting Block 110.
C: $S$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=53.95, \mathrm{y}=-1.40, \mathrm{z}=-1.50$. Fig. 4
819. Large parallelepiped marble block. Two smooth sides and one with anathyrosis. One cutting for a clamp. Half buried.
C: $S E$ corner. $\mathrm{x}=18.14, \mathrm{y}=21.94, \mathrm{z}=-1.50$. Fig. 4
820. Large amorphous marble block with anathyrosis on one side. Most of it buried.
C: Highest point. $x=17.73, y=22.96, z=-1.26$. Fig. 5

## Concordance of block categories

Foundations (conglomerate): 64, 132, 184, 277, 278, 279 , 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 698, 699, 702, 732, 733

## Stereobate:

Euthynteria: $100,105,107,124,136,164,165$ ? (or pavement) 191 ?, 193 (or pavement), $179,317,322,332$ ?, 656, 670, 679 689 (or pavement), 695 (or pavement), 696 (or pavement), 700, 708, 713 (or pavement)
First step: 139, 141, 144, 154, 169?, 171, 172, 174, 393?, 692, 721
Second step: $59,128,140,146,156,160,161,173,175,177$, 181, 217, 268?, 684, 693, 709
Stylobate: 108, 142, 155, 180, 186?, 271, 273, 274?, 336, 667, 756, 757, 767
Uncertain level: 766

Column drums: $2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,14,15,16,17$, $18,20,21,22,24,25,27,29,33,34,35,36,39,40,45,46,47$, $48,50,51,52,56,65,66,72,73,74,75,77,79,80,87,88,89$, $90,91,92,93,94,111,115,121,125,126$ (pron.), 129, 135, $182,318,341,354,356,363,369,381,389,390,391,394$, $395,396,397,399,401,402,410,411,413,414,415,429$, 437, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 461, 464, 470, 471, 472, 476 (half-column), 478, 483, 484, 486, 487, 490, 492, 495, 497, $498,502,506,507,509,510,511,512,523,525,527$ (opisth.), 528 (opisth.), 529, 533, 536, 538, 541, 542, 544, 555 (opisth.), $560,561,563,564,727,741,743,807,809,813$ (porch)

Capitals: 26, 28, 57, 69, 86, 109, 133, 143, 276, 320, 340 (pron.), 384, 501, 514, 516, 520, 539, 562

Architrave: 1, 23, 67 (pron.), 97, 116, 123, 130, 134, 159, 194, 263 ?, 266?, 310, 329, 392?. 459, 462, 482, 491, 493, 503, 515, $531,540,543,550,552$ (opisth.), 711, 714, 715

Top blocks (on architrave or wall): 218 (with astragal), 261, 262, 300, 504, 640 (supporting the ceiling)

Frieze: 11, 54, 78, 81, 83, 84, 131?, 138, 183, 330, 337, 338 (pron.), 362, 364?, 400, 420, 422?, 431, 434, 443, 474, 489, $500,513,522,526$ (opisth.), 530, 534, 537?, 556 (opisth.), 557, $558,657 ?, 794,795,803,808$ (pron., corner)

Geison: $42,137,316,323,324,326,360,380$
Tympanon: 110, 508, 517
Peristyle beams: $37,98,104,120,185,309,448,505,532$

Ceiling blocks: 95?, 113, 150, 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, $259,260,264,296,297,298,303,304,305,308,328,621$

Sub-toichobate and toichobate: $127,170,176,265,294,301$, $302,312,313,314,327,373,742,780,798$

Orthostates: 43, 209?, 339, 343, 344, 348, 357?, 398, 404, 407, 409, 419?, 688

Cella wall blocks: 112,117 (upper part?), 118, 119, 157, 201,

202, 204, 206, 208, 210?, 219, 226, 227?, 229, 241, 245, 247 , $249,267,307,321,331,333,350$ ?, 367 ?, $368,370,371,376$, 377,385 ?, 387 ?, 403, 405?, 406, 408, 421, 433, 466?, 480, 649, $653,661 ?, 668,706,707,710,716 ?, 717 ?, 718 ?, 719 ?, 720$ ?, 726,745 ? (corner block?), 746, 755, 765?, 770

Anta: 342, 416, 518

Threshold: 122,311,315

Door lintel: 295, 804

Door jamb: 802
Pavement slabs: $49 ?, 63 ?, 162,163,178,388$ ?

Undefined parallelepiped: $31,32,41,60,102,114,151,152$, $168,190,192,212,213,216,222,232,233,240,243,244,248$, $306,358,361,417,436,440,458.473,479,521,547,559,575$, $579,599,618,645,646,648,658,663,665,672,680,685,697$, $722,725,728,773,774,775,776,777,778,779,782,799,817$, 818, 819

Anonymous, uncertain: 38, 44, 53, 68, 70, 76, 82, 85, 106. $147,149,153,158,166,187,189,195,199,203,207,211,215$, $220,228,231,234,235,237,242,299,334,335,345,347,349$, $353,355,365,372,374,382,383,412,418,423,424,426,432$, $435,439,444.445 .446,450,463,465,469,481,485,488,494$, $499,519,524,548,549,551,565,569,576,577,581,582,583$, $585,587,588,590,592,593,601,602,603,605,606,608,609$ $610,611,612,614,617,619,622,626,627,628,629,630,631$, $632,633,634,635,636,637,641,642,644,651,659,662,664$, $666,671,673,674,675,676,677,678,681,682,683,686,687$ 690 (diff. material), 694, 701, 703, 704, 705, 712, 723, 730, $734,735,736,737,738,739,740,744,747,748,749,750$, $751,752,754,758,760,762,763,769,771,772,781,785,786$, $787,788,789,790,791,793,796,797,800,801,805,806,812$, $814,815,816$

Amorphous: 19, 55, 58, 61, 62, 96, 99, 101, 103, 167, 196, $197,198,200,214,221,223,224,225,230,236,238,239,246$, $250,251,269,270,272,275,325,346,351,359,378,386,425$, 427, 428, 430, 438, 441, 442, 447, 449, 451, 460, 467, 475, $477,496,535,545,546,553,554,566,567,568,570,571,572$, $573,574,578,580,584,586,589,591,594,595,596,597,598$, $600,604,607,613,615,616,620,638,639,643,647,650,652$, $654,655,660,669,691,729,731,753,759,761,764,768,783$, $784,792,810,811,820$

## Not from the temple:

Column (not from the temple): 319
Stadion: 145 (starting block), 148? (water basin), 623? 624? (water channels)

Statue bases: 188, 205
Byzantine: 256, 366, 375, 625


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ See for these E. Østby, "The Archaic temple of Athena Alea at Tegea," OpAth 16, 1986, 75-102, and id. in Tegea I, section i, 35-50.
    ${ }^{2}$ The research based on these studies was published in 1998 as Pakkanen, Temple.

