ES1 was a podium-based building with no obvious or preserved means of ascent. The base and crown moldings of the podium run uninterrupted the full length of the east façade. If any sort of staircase had been built in conjunction with ES1, a break in the run of the base and crown molding for either the bonding or abutting of a staircase would be evident. The remains of a wall (labeled Structure R) abut the east foundations and the base molding of ESP (Figs 10 and 78). It was built in the ashlar shell wall style and only its lowest course stands in situ. It was founded on a limestone pavement of which only a few slabs survive. The full length of the wall could not be excavated because the platform and the south frescoed pedestal of the ES2 phase were both built over the top of Structure R. At least one course is missing from Structure R, or perhaps two, but no more. If the wall originally stood higher, it would have abutted and concealed the podium’s entire base molding, which was obviously meant to be seen. No corresponding wall and pavement was found on the north side of the east end of the podium. Excavations were carried down to bedrock there and nothing was found. The function of the low wall is not obvious but it may have been a low parastade wall supporting plinths or altars.

In its last phase of use, the ES was a completely enclosed sanctuary comprised of a temple, temenos wall, and two ancillary structures (N and P) (Fig. 11). Just before its destruction by the builders of T1, ES2 was a podium-based, pseudoperipteral temple built according to the Corinthian order. This chapter discusses first, the in situ remains of the ES2 temple and then second, its fallen and reused blocks. The remainder of the chapter presents the architecture of the temenos wall, the platform, the statue base, and the altar.

In Situ Architecture

The temple podium and its foundations stand largely intact except where the T1 builders hacked through them to insert wall wF4. As a result, the east half of the surviving podium stands in SP4 and the west half in SP5 (Fig. 10). The foundations are ashlar shell walls and on the north side they stand two courses in height (Fig. 79). All of the blocks are cut to different lengths. The top course is isodomic. The bottom course sits atop the unworked bedrock and was leveled with chinking stones. The undersides of a few of these blocks were cut to conform somewhat to the irregular bedrock and as a result this course is not isodomic. The exterior face of the top course preserves white plaster and therefore it must have been partially exposed when the temple was in use. The abutting temenos’ walking surface concealed the lowest course. Because the bedrock about the ES was so irregular and thus difficult to walk upon, it most likely was covered with packed earth.

Above the foundation, the ES podium was constructed of four ashlar shell style walls and its footprint measures 8.39 m in length along its west-east axis and 5.01 m in width. The west-east axis of the ES has an alignment of 68°40’1”E. Because the alignment of T1 is slightly skewed from that of the ES, the T1 builders had to remove some of the upper courses of the ESP on the south and west sides, including the crown molding and the dado course, in order to insert the south podium wall of T1.
The thickness of the east podium wall cannot be measured. The north podium wall measures 1.019 m thick and the south wall, 0.968 m. The west podium wall is much thicker and measures 1.807 m. The podium profile is tripartite and consists of a base molding, dado course and crown molding (Fig. 81). The base molding was cut with a base fascia, half-round, cyma recta with a base fillet, half-round, and a cavetto with a base fillet. The dado consisted of two courses of ashlar blocks. From bottom to top, the crown molding was cut with: an apophyge, quarter-round, quarter-round, cyma recta with a base fillet, and a corona.

A thin coat of plaster once covered the entire exterior face of the podium including the base and crown moldings and much of it still clings to the stone surface. Over the dado course, the plaster was molded into raised relief panels separated by recessed margins (Fig. 79). The intended visual impression here was probably that of finely-worked marginally-drafted masonry executed in marble. The imprints of the strings which had been snapped into the wet plaster and used as measuring lines by the stuccoists can still be seen (Fig. 82). The panels protrude no more than about 5 mm from their surrounding margins. On the east face they were laid out fairly uniformly albeit only four panels are visible because the abutting steps conceal the central ones. Their dimensions are uniform and measure 64.4 cm high and 42.6 cm wide with a 9.4 cm margin separating them. At the center of each vertical margin is a snapped-string impression and from both the south and north corners of the dado course the string lines were impressed at a regular distance of 52 cm. On the north face of the podium at its west end, the panel and margin sizes are not as uniform as they are on the east. Their heights are all the same, but the lengths of each vary; the longest panel is 48.7 cm and the shortest is 40.4 cm.

Inside the podium, rubble and earth filled the eastern half entirely. The western half, the portion of the podium standing within SP4, encloses two inner chambers designated A and B (Fig. 10). A cross wall, built of single wythe ashlar masonry, divides the interior of the space longitudinally into two chambers of slightly different sizes. The dividing wall is not centered along the long axis of the podium and therefore the width of Chamber A (1.30 m) is slightly more than that of Chamber B (0.99 cm). Presumably each chamber had the same length but this dimension cannot be measured because the destruction of the podium for the insertion of wall wF4 removed the chambers’ east wall. Also presumably the height of each chamber was equal, but the floor of each is still covered in unexcavated earth and therefore this dimension cannot be measured either. A simple passageway pierced the dividing wall at its east end and connected the two chambers. Its broken lintel block still slightly overhangs the opening.

The stylobate of the ES superstructure was poured concrete. For the porch portion of the floor, the concrete was poured over the fill inside the podium and held in place on the north, south, and east with limestone slabs (Fig. 48). For the cella portion of the floor, the concrete was poured on top of flat basalt slabs that spanned both inner chambers and against the lowest course of the rear and flank cella walls (Fig. 83). Before the pour, a woven mat was laid down which prevented the concrete from seeping between the basalt slabs (Fig. 49).

Along the course of wall wF4, where the T1 builders had hacked through the ESP, the edges of the concrete floor are broken up where it had been hit with the repeated blows of a hammer or similar instrument. However, near the southeast corner of the slab on the west end of the podium (in SP4), there is a right-angle return (Fig. 10) where the concrete had been poured against a now missing block or other built feature. A wellhead or cistern cover (C24.3) was found in SP5 immediately to the

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2 Impressed string lines are also preserved on many fragments of the stucco fluting of T2’s columns.
3 The interior of ESP in SP5 was not excavated.