The Temple of Apollo at Corinth. Observations on the Architectural Design

Dimitra Andrikou(✉)

7 Notara Str., 106 83 Athens, Greece
dimitra_andrikou@yahoo.gr

Abstract. From the second half of the 18th century onward there are detailed measurements and architectural drawings of the surviving parts of the 6th century B.C. temple of Apollo at Corinth. Scholars who studied and/or excavated the temple propose different dimensions regarding the stylobate and intercolumniations. This is due to extended material loss and disturbed axes of the standing columns. The height of the temple, as well as the dimensions of various architectural elements of the building, have not been estimated. Moreover there are different views and interpretations regarding parts of the cella. In this paper the results of previous research and scholarship are reexamined, analyzed and discussed in view of new observations and measurements conducted by the author on the field in 2007. The purpose of this work is to elucidate representation issues and explore whether there is surviving evidence or fragmental data that could extend our knowledge on parts of the temple and missing elements of the plan and elevation. One of the novel contributions of this study is to present a graphical reconstruction of the facade and side of the temple of Apollo at Corinth, as well as a reconstruction - to the extent possible - of the pronaos and longitudinal section. Finally, a statement of significance and a synopsis of the outstanding values of the temple of Apollo is attempted.

Keywords: Apollo · Archaic Doric Temple · Corinth

1 Introduction

The ca 560 B.C. temple of Apollo at Corinth is founded on the natural bedrock on a limestone ridge to the north - northwest of the Agora of Corinth. The temple has been excavated, studied and published by Dörpfeld [1] and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens [2–13]. From the various dates proposed for the chronology of the temple, ranging from 570–560 to 550 B.C., Bookidis [10] proposed the early third quarter of the 6th century B.C. as the most objective date based on ceramics from the poros chips layer formed during the construction of the temple. In a later publication Bookidis and Stroud [13] refer to the temple as of ca. 560 B.C. Winter [9] dated the terracotta roof at 550–540 B.C. and notes a possible beginning of construction ca. 560 B.C.

In the present state a small part of the temple stands still to the level of the architrave. Small scale restoration works took place since the first excavation. Dörpfeld undertook a reinforcement of the krepis at the expense of the Greek government. A reinforcement of the stylobate, krepis and restorations of members of the elevation, a column capital and

A. Moropoulou et al. (Eds.): TMM_CH 2018, CCIS 962, pp. 22–35, 2019.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-12960-6_2

architraves took place during the years 1906–1907, 1937–1938 and after 1940 [14]. So in the present state parts of the stylobate and krepis are concealed. The restored part of the krepis follows the dimensions proposed by Stillwell [3].

The axes of the standing columns are disturbed. This is evident at first observation. The interaxial spacings of the five standing columns of the west facade measure - from north to south - 4.01 m, 4.03 m, 3.90 m, corner 3.84 m (measurements conducted by the author in 2007). For the south pteron the interaxial spacings are 3.82 m, corner 3.50 m. Powel [2] and Stillwell [3] published a chronicle of the history and adventures of the temple since 1436 based on accounts of travelers, depictions and drawings. They also note earthquakes that could have affected the state of the columns. The disturbed axes could also be the effect of other acts of destruction during the long life of the temple. Indeed the position of fallen columns of the south and north pteron shows that both north and south columns did not collapse towards the same direction, as one would expect in the event of an earthquake. This indicates a designed destruction or a case on an explosion. Powel [2] and Stillwell [3] mention acts of destruction, such as the one that reportedly took place around 1745 when columns were to be thrown down by the Turkish owner to provide material for the building of his villa inside the temple. Indeed at the drawings of travelers a dwelling expanding through the years (1751, 1755, 1776, 1801, 1816) is depicted inside the temple [2, 3]. Stuart and Revett [15] also noted that columns have been blasted into fragments by gunpowder. Such destructions and reuse of the building material resulted in the diminution of the standing columns from twelve until the last quarter of the 18th century to seven sometime between 1776 and 1801. Moreover, there is an extended loss of the stylobate and krepis material and from the walls of the temple only the foundation trenches cut into the bedrock survive.

2 Study

2.1 Stylobate Width

The exact width and length of the 6 × 15 column stylobate can not be defined with accuracy, but only estimated approximately. To calculate the width of the stylobate we need the "apparent column diameter", the initial interaxial spacings and the stylobate face to column distance. Stillwell [3] notes that the stylobate face to column distance seems to be 0.07 m. I was able to measure this distance only at the west face of the stylobate of the third column of the west facade. However, it could be some centimeters more, as the axis of the columns are now disturbed and the stylobate of the corner column concealed by the restoration. The "apparent diameter" of the column is 1.72 m. We will call "apparent diameter" the distance of two diametric acnes as it appears to be when the column is viewed from the front. This differs from the column diameter which is the distance of two diametric ances (in this case 1.74 m). According to the results of previous research the intercolumniations of the five standing columns of the west pteron are as follows. Blouet [16] notes central interaxial spacings 4.00 m, corner 3.85 m, (hence stylobate width 21.56 m). Dörpfeld [1] notes 4.00 m, 4.02 m, 4.00 m for the three central spacings, corner 3.70 m, stylobate width 21.36 m. Powell [2] notes "spacing of the columns from axis to axis is" 4.00 m, 4.02 m, 4.00 m, corner 3.70 m. Stillwell [3]

notes 4.00 m, 4.02 m, 4.00 m, corner 3.85 m (for the corner he takes Blouet's measurement). Hence stylobate width 21.58 m. Of all the above suggestions, the stylobate 21.56 m is the most commonly used in bibliography regarding the temple of Apollo at Corinth. There are also other proposals such as stylobate width 21.49 m [17].

In the present state (author's measurements in 2007) the interaxial spacings are - from north to south - 4.01 m, 4.03 m, 3.90 m, corner 3.84 m. The average of the three central spacing is 3.98 m. Similarly, the architrave length is min. 3.95 m - max. 4.00 m, 3.98 m in average (Stillwell [3] gives 4.00 m, Powel [2] 4.00 m, Shaw in the drawing nr 051025 [18] notes 3.95 m). I believe that the guide-marks [12] on the bedrock of the foundations provide evidence for the intercolumniations. The guide-marks were discovered by J. W. Shaw in 1970 while Robinson was excavating on Temple Hill and are noted on the drawing of the plan of the temple at the publication of Pfaff [12]. They are engraved at the bedrock trenches of the foundations of the cella walls, as well as at the block beneath the stylobate of the fifth column of the west facade. Pfaff [12] noted that they are placed accurately among parallel trajectories and served as guides for laying out the foundations of the temple. The distance between the marks indicates that the pronaos and opisthodomos correspond to the axis of the second and fifth column of a facade with cental interaxial spacings of 3.96 m - max. 4.00 m. It should be noted that the axes could correspond to the stylobate of the porches or to the anta or but a few centimeters to the anta as is the case at the very similar temple of Apollo at Syracuse, the colony of Corinth.

Since the fourth spacing should be corrected from 3.90 m to max. 4.00 m, a corner spacing of max. 3.74 m arises (instead of 3.84 m as is at the present state). This is very close to 3.70 m noted by Dörpfeld [1] and Powell [2] and to the ca 3.67 m length of the corner antithema of the corner architrave, according to the drawing of Shaw [18]. Hence the corner interaxial spacing would be approximately 3.70 m - max. 3.74 m. From the above data the stylobate width could be estimated as max. 21.34 m (Fig. 1). Dörpfeld's and Powell's suggestions are in line with the above rational, instead of the 21.58 m most commonly used in bibliography. Another observation that supports the proposed width is the following. At the northeast corner of the temple is in place a marble plaque from the roman temenos pavement [5]. The plaque bordered the euthynteria of the Roman krepis of the temple [12]. The Roman euthynteria, survives formed on the rock, at the southwest corner. The perpendicular distance between the euthynteria and the plaque, the euthynteria to stylobate distance deducted, points towards the proposed stylobate width.

2.2 Stylobate Length

Three columns from the south pteron survive standing. Blouet [16] notes the intercolumniation 3.71 m, corner 3.61 m, (53.60 m stylobate length is assumed). Dörpfeld [1] notes spacing ca 3.70 m, corner 3.48, stylobate length 53.30 m. Powel [2] notes the same as Dörpfeld. Stillwell [3] used the length of the architrave, 3.75 m, for the intercolumniation and the existing spacing, 3.48 m, for the corner (stylobate length 53.82 m). The present state measurements are 3.82 m, corner 3.50 m. The architrave lengths on Shaw's [18] drawings are ca 3.72 m, corner 3.62 m. Given the fact that the spacings of the west pteron are close to the length of the architraves, we could then use

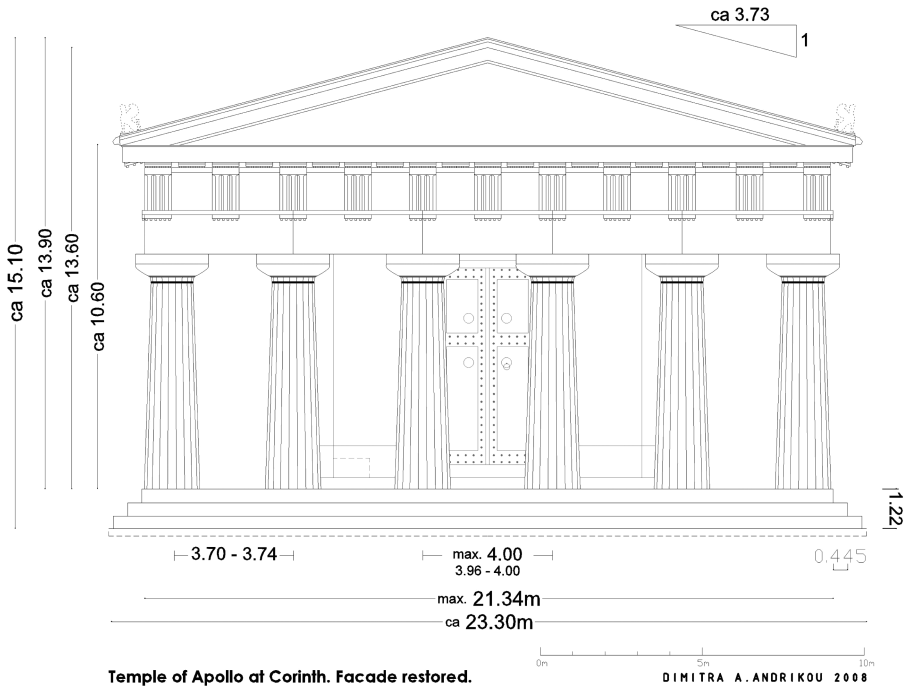

Fig. 1. Temple of Apollo at Corinth, graphical reconstruction of the façade

the length of the architraves as indicative for the south pteron. According to this the 3.82 m spacing should be corrected to ca 3.70. Subsequently the corner 3.50 m should be corrected to ca 3.60. From this we get stylobate length ca 53.46 m. Alternatively, with spacings 3.72 m and 3.62 m add up to max. 53.74 m stylobate length. However there is not enough evidence to support a conclusive answer.

2.3 Krepis

Stillwell [3] suggests a four-stepped krepis, (stylobate height 0.44 m, steps height ca 0.36 m, ca 0.59 m wide) and an euthynteria. This wide krepis has proportions rather strange for an Archaic temple. I examined the stepped bedrock at the west facade and propose steps ca 0.44 m wide (Fig. 3). Although a four-stepped krepis appears at the earlier temple of Apollo at Syracuse, it may be that the temple at Corinth should probably be restored with a three-stepped krepis. This is because a fourth step would cover the scaffolding area in front of the west facade. There are rectangular scaffolding holes cut into the bedrock [3]. While discussing the shape of the worked bedrock, Manolis Korres made an observation that provides a better explanation of the initial plan. The height of the stylobate is ca 0.43 m. Stillwell notes 0.44 m to 0.42 m, a curvature of 0.02 m. The curvature [2, 3, 11] of the krepis seems to have been introduced at the second step, the ends measuring 0.38 m, the center 0.405 m. A third step ca 0.38 m is expected. However, the bedrock is instead cut into two parts, namely

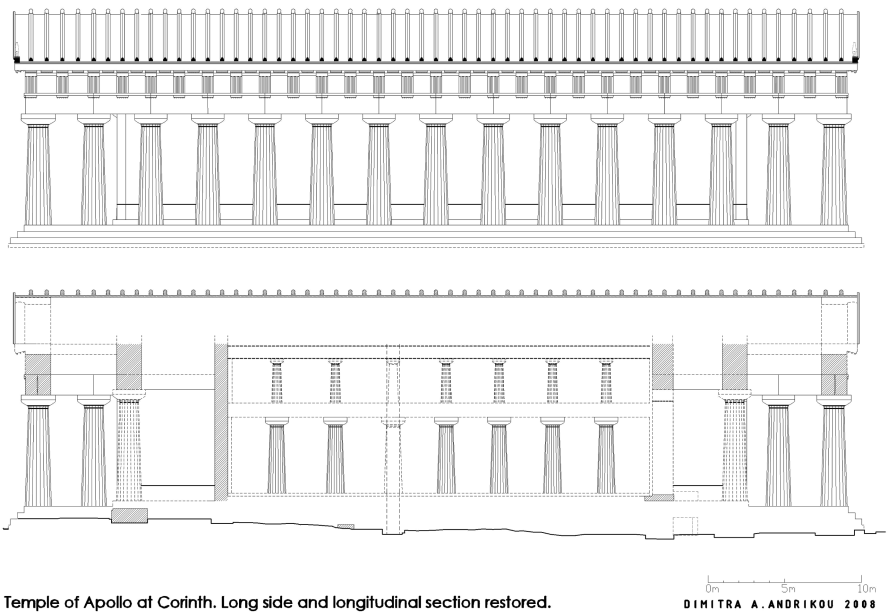

Fig. 2. Temple of Apollo at Corinth, graphical reconstruction of the long side and longitudinal section.

0.215 m and 0.17 m height, 0.385 m total height (Fig. 3a). This indicates that the bedrock has been reworked. It seems that initially a bedrock step, 0.385 m in height, formed the third Archaic krepis step (Fig. 3b). At a second phase, probably as part of the Roman renovation of the temple, the bedrock was reworked so as to receive smaller steps more fitting to the roman custom (Fig. 3c). Pfaff [12] notes the existence of Roman tooling on euthynteria blocks of the west and south side. In front of the third step are three rectangular holes for scaffoldings, cut in the bedrock among the same distance the one form the other survive. However, at least a fourth hole is expected at the northwest corner in order for the scaffolding system to be sufficient for the construction of the temple [19]. During the roman renovations the rock was lowered towards the northwest corner. This probably cleared off the now missing fourth rectangular scaffolding hole, as well as other scaffolding holes and traces that were above the level of the roman temenos floor.

2.4 Elevation

The total height of the temple is not known. The column height is 7.24 m. For the epistyle height Powel [2] gives 1.32 m, Pfaff [12] 1.34 m (1.215 m up to the regulae level, ca 0.115 m height of regulae). The regulae, guttae and taenia, as well as a triglyph fragment [3] support the existence of a Doric frieze with triglyphs and metopes. Pfaff restored the epistyle 1.337 m, the frieze ca 1.31 m, the triglyph height 62–63% of the frieze height, the metope height 85–86% of the frieze height [12]. Stillwell notes that the dimensions of the Archaic temple of Apollo at Delphi and the

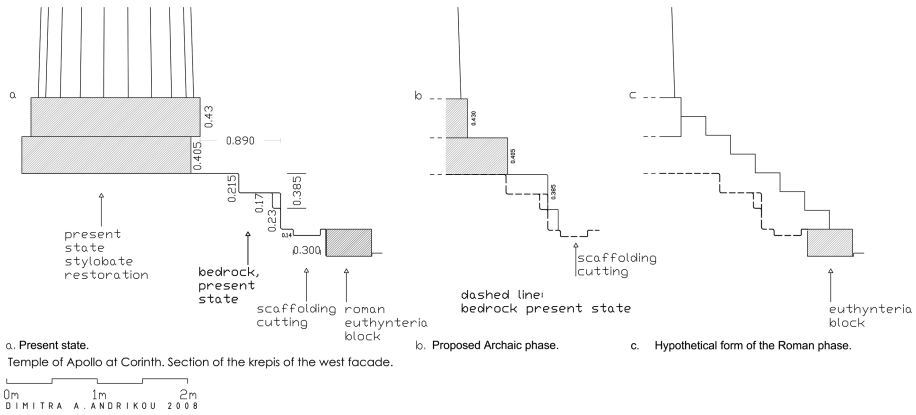

Fig. 3. Temple of Apollo at Corinth, section of the krepis of west facade: a. present state, b. proposed Archaic phase, c. hypothetical form of the Roman phase.

temple at Corinth present similarities [3]. Moreover, it seems that the two temples share similar proportions: number of columns: Delphi 6 × 15, Corinth 6 × 15, axial spacing/lower diameter: Delphi 2.28, Corinth 2.29, upper/lower diameter: Delphi ca. 0.73, Corinth 0.74; epistyle height/axial sxacing: Delphi 0.345, Corinth ca. 0.334; triglyph/metope width: Delphi estim. 0.70, Corinth 0.70; triglyph width/halph lower diameter: Delphi 0.94, Corinth 0.95. To estimate missing members I used the proportions of Delphi: frieze height/axial spacing: estim. 0.33; taenia height/regula height: 1.142; triglyph mutule/metope mutule: 1.00. Using these analogies, the regula height, measuring 0.115 m, could give ca 0.13 full taenia height. This restores the total epistyle height as ca 1.345 m. The triglyphs and metopes are 0.83 m and 1.17 m respectively (for the long sides 0.747 m and 1.12 m respectively) [3]. The height of a rectangular front metope would be ca 1.17 m, the frieze height ca 1.32 m. A large number of guttae from the site constitute the only surviving part of the horizontal geison. They provide information on the diameter, height, pitch and distance from the edges of the mutule [3]. Based on this data and on the proportions and form of horizontal Doric geison from Archaic Corinthia [12] a horizontal geison of total height ca 0.70 m, with three rows of six guttae each could be restored.

For the raking geison there is no evidence. No block of the gable tympanum survived. So, the angle of the gable - hence the total height of the temple - have not been estimated. From the tilled roof [9] one fragment belongs to the top kalypter. I measured the kalypter angle ca 154°. This should be indicative for the gable angle, which would possibly be slightly less. So assuming ca 153° for the central tympanum angle we get ca 13.5° for the corner angle, that is 1:4.16 slope (Fig. 1). Although the Archaic gable slopes range [12] from 11° to 17.10° it should be noted that the proposed slope is close to the 13.52° of the Alkmaionid Temple of Apollo at Delphi, a temple with proportions similar to the Temple of Apollo at Corinth, as already mentioned. From the above, the stylobate to gable height of the temple of Apollo, the raking geison included, could be estimated ca 13.60 m (Fig. 1). The elevation of the facade would appear more complete with acroteria, as according to Bookidis study acroteria in the form of sphinx can be associated with the temple of Apollo [10].

2.5 Pronaos and Opisthodomus

From the opistodomus some blocks of the stylobate substructure survive in situ [1–3]. From the columns in antis only one of the opisthodomus survived until the last quarter of the 18th century A.D. [2, 3]. Therefore, any depictions or drawings of the temple predating the destruction of the column are to be studied carefully. Stuart and Revett published an architectural drawing of the long side and depictions of the temple [15]. Also there is a depiction after Le Roy [20]. As Prof. Manolis Korres observed both publications show the column of the opistodomus being of the same dimensions with the pteron columns and standing at a higher level, ca 0.35 m above the pteron stylobate. This dimension is assumed by Stuart and Revett's drawing of the long side. It is fortunate that the higher level of the column appears in both publications. It could, therefore, be accepted as accurate. For the pronaos, given the absence of data, we could use the data coming from the opisthodomus (namely 1.66 m lower diameter, 1.64 m apparent diameter, 7.24 m height) (Fig. 2).

For the antae and the walls of the cella the guide-marks engraved on the foundation bedrock could be, I believe, elusive. These guides, discussed previously in this text, show the position of the cella long walls. The marks for one long wall give a width ca 1.24 m. It's too wide for the long wall of the cella. So it probably refers to the width of the wall, the projection of the anta included. The measurement fits to a wall ca 0.80–0.90 m wide (similar to the walls of the temple of Apollo at Syracuse.) with an anta projecting ca 0.20 m–0.30 m. There is one block surviving from an anta though not in situ [3]. I believe that the height of the block 0.985 m provides evidence for the height of the orthostates of the walls.

From the pronaos door only fragments of a threshold survive [3] (Fig. 4). The threshold was composed of two long blocks attached with an anathyrosis (taenia height 0.106 m) at the upper edge. On the upper surface cuttings show the position of wooden jambs, door pivots and the latch attached to the left wooden door leaf. There is also a doorstop (its height is 0.085 m) formed at the upper surface bordering with the rectangular pivot cuttings. The latch cutting is expected to be off centered. The width of the door, ca 3.03 m, can be estimated using the jamb to latch cutting distance that is 1.43 m. Based on these data and on Doric door proportions and form [21] a two leafed door, ca 6.06 m height, ca 0.12 m thick, hanging on metal sheathed pivots can be restored. Metallic nails attached to vertical stiles, top, middle and bottom horizontal rails would form each leaf. The threshold fragments reveal the width of the door wall, 1.36 m, thick enough to bear the thrust and forces caused by the weight and movements of the door (Figs. 5 and 6).

2.6 Cella

Inside the cella, the architrave or most probably the stylobate of the internal colonnade would serve as doorstop for the pronaos door, preventing its leaves from widely opening. The door would be about the height of the architrave of the internal colonnade (Fig. 2). Parts of the monolithic internal columns and capitals rest today at the South Stoa. The capital, published by Williams, [7] and the column shafts are similar to the external columns of the temple. Indeed the internal column appears as a scaled

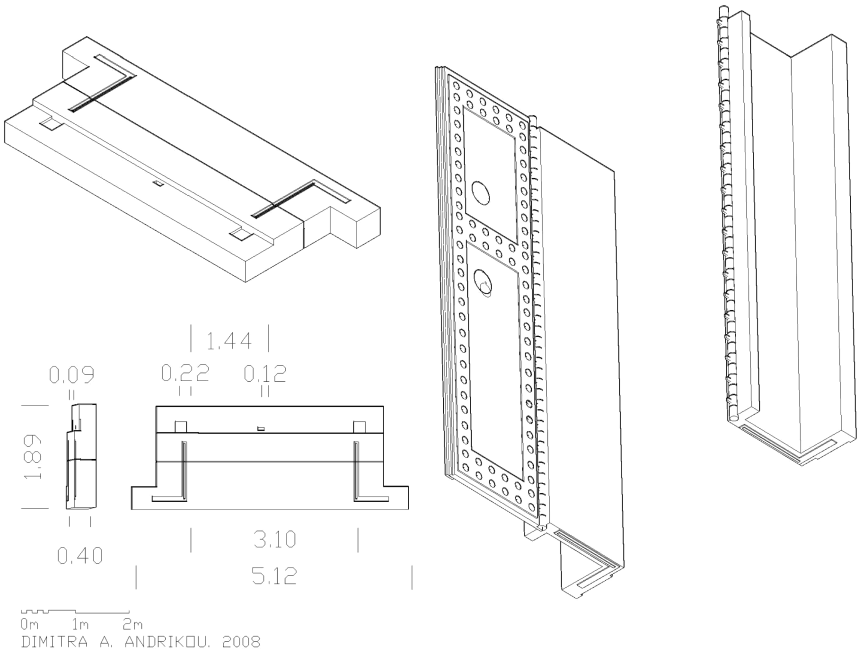

Fig. 4. Temple of Apollo at Corinth. Threshold restored, axonometric view, plan and section. Pronaos door and door jambs restored, axonometric view from below.

reproduction of the external one. I came to this conclusion when I scaled the external column to fit the dimensions of the capital published by Williams. This produced a column with height 4.954 m and lower diameter 1.177 m, that is identical to the actual diameter of the existing fragmental column shafts. With an additional ca 1.00 m for the architrave and some extra centimeters for the stylobate, we get a total height ca 6 m, which is very close to the proposed 6.06 m height of the door. The above calculations prove that the surviving threshold matches the overall dimensions of the Archaic temple. The threshold is of pentelic marble and could represent a renovation phase. Therefore it seams that during this renovation there were no severe alterations in the general dimensions of the door. It is possible that during the Roman renovations the cella was changed from a secos composed of two colonnaded rooms, into, most probably, a single large column-free room [7].

The cella was divided by two internal colonnades probably two storied. There is a transverse foundation trench cut on the bedrock, same in technique as the other trenches for the long and transverse walls of the temple. Dörpfeld [1], Powell [2] and Stillwell [3] restored the ground plan of the temple with a transverse wall within the cella. In the western part of the cella some foundation blocks survive, usually interpreted as the first foundation course of a statue base (Fig. 2). Pfaff [12] considers these blocks to be Archaic on grounds of tooling and finishing but questions the date of their use in their current position. He also sets the question whether the division of the cella was a Roman alteration, noting that he is inclined to accept the traditional view with the cross-wall in

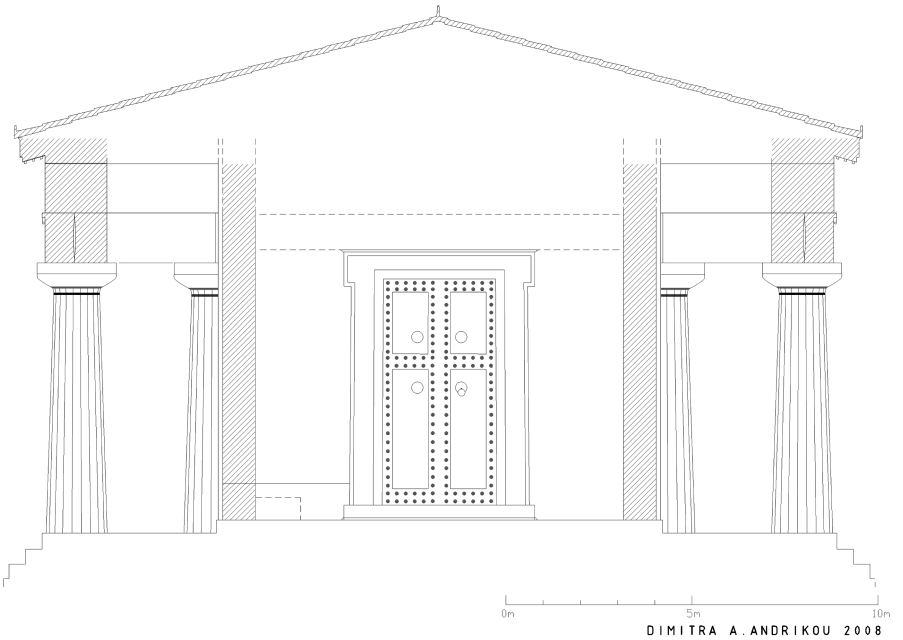

Fig. 5. Temple of Apollo at Corinth, restored section of the pronaos.

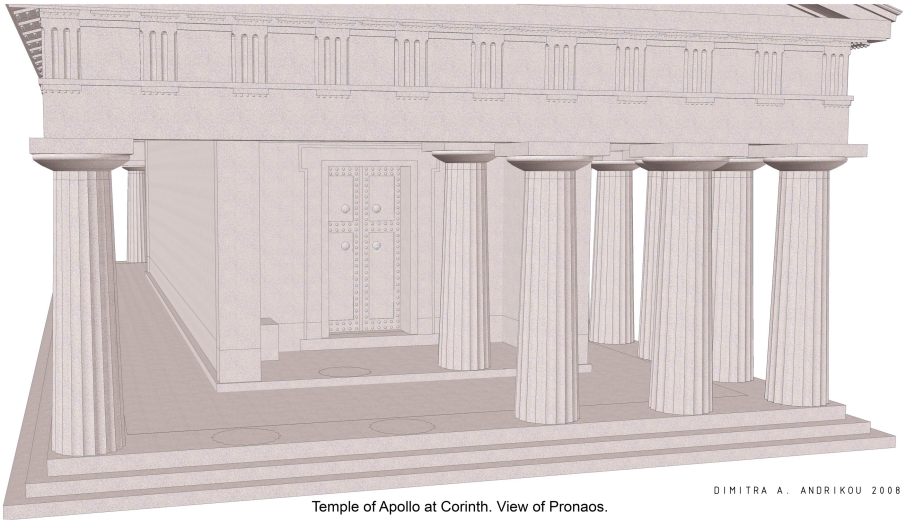

Fig. 6. Temple of Apollo at Corinth, perspective view of the proposed graphical reconstruction of the pronaos.

the Archaic plan although the evidence is not decisive. Bookidis and Stroud [13] accept the existence of an Archaic wall forming a western and eastern chamber. During the examination of the transverse bedrock trench I observed that there are guide-marks engraved on the bedrock of the same kind same as the other guide-marks for the long and transverse walls of the temple. The mark has a north-south direction and was therefore intended as a guide for a transverse element of the plan. This provides an evidence for an intended transverse construction dividing the cella of the Archaic temple into two chambers as depicted at the plan of Dörpfeld [1] and Stillwell [3].

The western chamber has been subjected to different interpretations. Dörpfeld [1] initially thought that this was a case of a large treasure room complementary to the cella or a type of a cella with adyton. However he accepted the solution of an eastern and a western cella only because a transverse wall just at the east of the statue base would not allow an entrance to this room by a central opening. Stillwell [3] notes the possibility of a treasury instead of a cult statue base. The deep opisthodomus of the temple could cover the increased needs for a treasury, as in the case of the Archaic temple of Apollo in Delphi, where a great offering base has been identified. Bookidis and Stroud [13] concluded by literary evidence that a temple of Apollo with a treasury existed in the time of Periander and proposed the attribution of this function to the western chamber of the Archaic temple.

The restored plan for the temple of Apollo shows a double temple, namely a temple with double cella (eastern and western). Bookidis and Stroud [13] thoroughly examined all the evidence concerning the dedicated deity and concluded that this is a temple dedicated to Apollo and not a double deity. Moreover on the double temple type in Greek architecture Prof. Korres [23] argues that this is a feature of Parthenon and other Acropolis temples and constitutes a temple type so far identified only on the Acropolis of Athens following a local Athenian cult tradition. According to the above, in order to restore the plan of the temple, it is more secure to follow the typology most frequently met in the temples of Apollo. In Hollinshead's [22] inventory we observe that Apollo arises as the most common deity to possess a temple with inner room. Temples of Apollo and/or Artemis, cover about the one third of this inventory. Also Korres [26] has argued that the adyton - frequently with side access or accesses - constitutes an architectural element of Apollo's temples, such as Delphi, Bassae (the Archaic and the Classic temple), Sikyon, Didyma, Metropolis, Kalapodi and temples at South Italy and Sicily [17, 24–28].

In the temple of Corinth no concrete evidence survives for the access to the western chamber. Stillwell [3] proposes, although not shown in his plan, openings on the transverse wall on the axes of the side aisles. It should be noted that there is a cutting on the bedrock for a foundation bordering the north wall of the cella at the east of the transverse foundation, but the purpose of this foundation is not yet defined. Another observation is that the respective foundation trenches for the transverse structure dividing the cella from the adyton bear a resemblance with a feature met at the temple of Hera in Olympia, Apollo in Bassae and Apollo at Sikyon with walls connected to or bordering with the internal column (Fig. 7). This similarity raises the question if this old Peloponnesian architectural feature, as described by Gruben [17], was applied in the temple of Corinth. For the graphical restoration of the longitudinal section (Fig. 2) that we propose an abstract depiction of the transverse element of the cella is employed.

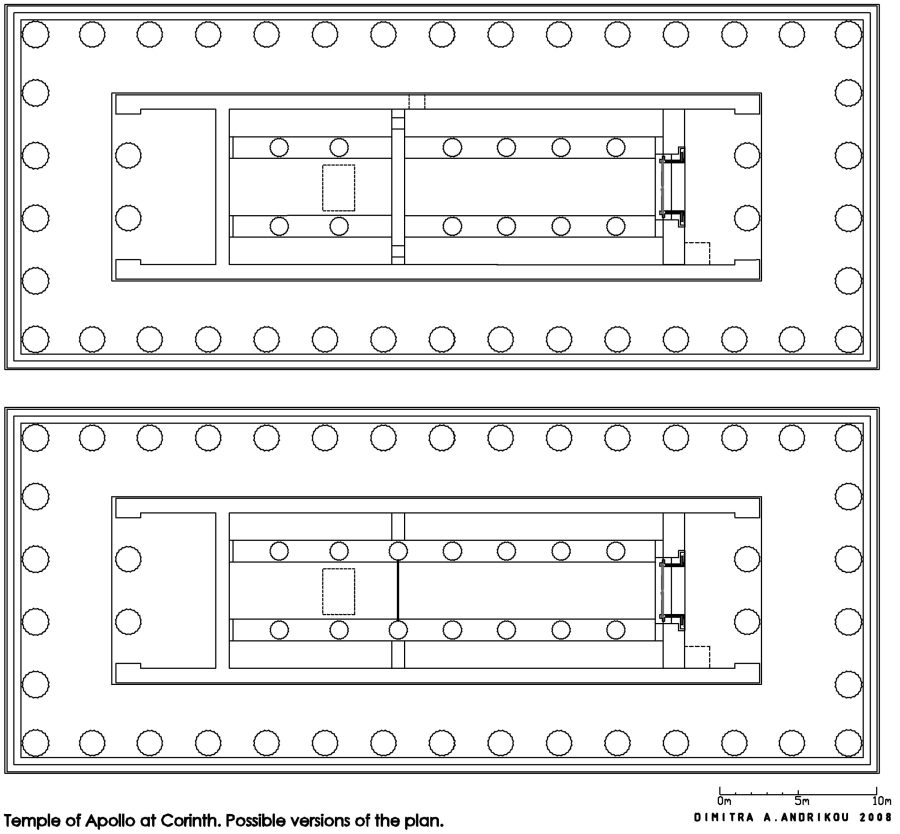

Fig. 7. Temple of Apollo at Corinth. Possible versions of the plan. a. With a transverse wall with side accesses to the adyton. b. With transverse walls bordering the internal columns and a lighter construction dividing the adyton from the cella.

An adyton room would also provide the appropriate space for an oracular use, if there was one in this temple. Although an oracle here is not certain, Bookidis and Stroud [13] mention the connection between Corinth and the Oracle of Apollo at Klaros at the time of Hadrian. They also note that Robinson [6] linked the temple with a function of an oracle. The possibility of a deep or sunken adyton can not be excluded. There are ca 1.90 m between the estimated level of the cella to the level of the bedrock (Fig. 2). A case of a construction under the level of the stylobate survives also in the pronaos of the temple. It is a cyst, or depository for offerings. Its lower parts survive on the foundation bedrock, ca 2.20 m deeper than the pronaos level [3]. The architectural element of a crypt within the temple is also met in the temple of Zeus at the nearby Nemea. A sunken or underground adyton is met in the typology of Apollo's temples (Delphi, Didyma, the older temple of Apollo at Bassae and the temple of Apollo at Klaros). However, for the temple of Corinth, this remains a hypothesis. If there was a deep or sunken adyton, then the surviving blocks usually interpreted as part of the foundation of the statue base could be part of the crypt construction, or part of a little stair.

3 Significance of the Temple of Apollo

An integrated analysis of the architecture of the temple includes the evaluation of its significance. A synopsis of the outstanding values of the temple is attempted below. The temple of Apollo at Corinth is an emblematic monument for Doric Architecture. It bears the value of rarity and of archaeological testimony for architectural, aesthetical, constructional and technological issues. It is one of the oldest examples towards the application of the canonical Doric system in the Archaic world. Its monolithic columns present the most heavy proportions (namely the ratio column height/lower diameter) within Doric Temples in Greece, only second to the columns of the temple of Apollo at the colony of Corinth Syracuse. Also its columns are the oldest fully preserved standing Doric columns in Greece, only second again to the columns of the temple of Syracuse. The temple has the earlier known curvature at the krepis and entablature [3, 11]. Also it presents some of the earlier traces for the use of scaffoldings. To this should be added numerous holes on the bedrock around the temple that could be associated with the implementation of ancient technologies for surmounting heavy weights, such as pulleys or winches. Finally, the terracotta roof provides the earliest known example of the ovolo sima, which became the standard type for Corinthian roofs [9].

4 Conclusions

To conclude, the reexamination of the data and results of previous scholarship regarding the temple of Apollo and the observations and measurements conducted by the author on the site of the temple, along with a proportional analysis of the architectural elements of Archaic Doric temples resulted in the estimation and graphical representation of architectural features of the temple such as the krepis, the stylobate width and length, the intercolumniations, the entablature, the gable angle, the total height of the temple, the dimensions of the pronaos door and of the columns in antis, the dimensions of the cella walls. Also, observations on the foundations of the temple, the comparison with other surviving parallels and the consideration of the typology of Apollo's temples allowed the attribution of an inner chamber - probably an adyton - to the cella. There is no concrete evidence regarding the access to the adyton or the form of the transverse division of the cella. A transverse wall with side entrances on the axes of the aisles is the most probable proposal. However a lighter dividing structure, such as a grid between the columns of the internal colonnade, as well as transverse walls bordering with the columns, as in the case of Bassae or Sikyon, could also serve as an interpretation of the plan. Moreover the hypothesis of a deep or sunken adyton can not be excluded. In that case the blocks considered as foundation of the statue base could be part of a construction of this crypt, such as for a small stair. Based on the above results a graphical reconstruction of the facade, long side, longitudinal section and aspects of pronaos of the temple of Apollo at Corinth is presented.

Acknowledgments. This paper presents results of a research conducted under the supervision of Prof. Manolis Korres for the MSc thesis of the author (2008, School of Architecture, National Technical University of Athens). Results of this MSc thesis have been also orally presented in

2014 within the framework of the Lectures on the History of Architecture (National Technical University of Athens). I am grateful to Prof. Manolis Korres for his precious guidance. Our discussions on the subject and his observations substantially improved the results of my study on the temple. Any errors and/or misconceptions remain my sole responsibility. I would like to thank the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for granting me permission to study the remains temple and have access to the archives and storage areas of the ASCSA. I also thank the Ephorate of Antiquities at Corinth for granting me permission to study on the site of the temple.

References

1. Dörpfeld, W.: Der Tempel in Korinth. AM **11**, 297–308 (1886)
2. Powell, B.: The temple of Apollo at Corinth. AJA **9**, 44–63 (1905)
3. Stillwell, R.: The temple of Apollo. In: Fowler, H.N., Stillwell, R. (eds.) Corinth I.1, Cambridge, pp. 115–134 (1932)
4. Stillwell, R., Ess Askew, H.: The peribolos of Apollo. In: Stillwell, R., Scranton, R.L., Freeman, S.E., Ess Askew, E. (eds.) Corinth I.2, Cambridge, pp. 1–54 (1941)
5. Robinson, H.S.: Excavations at Corinth: temple hill, 1968–1972. Hesperia **45**, 203–239 (1976)
6. Robinson, H.S.: Temple hill, Corinth. In: Jantzen, U. (ed.) Neue Forschungen in griechischen Heiligtiimern, Tubingen, pp. 239–260 (1976)
7. Williams, C.K.: Doric architecture and early capitals in Corinth. AM **99**, 67–75 (1984)
8. Williams, C.K.: The Refounding of Corinth: some Roman religious attitudes. In: Macready, S., Thompson, F.H. (eds.) Roman Architecture in the Greek World, The Society of Antiquaries, Occasional Papers 10, London, pp. 26–37 (1987)
9. Winter, N.A.: Greek Architectural Terracottas, Oxford (1993)
10. Bookidis, N.: Corinthian Terracotta sculpture and the temple of Apollo. Hesperia **69**, 381–452 (2000)
11. Pfaff, C.: Curvature in the temple of Apollo at Corinth and in the South Stoa and classical temple of Hera at the Argive Heraion. In: Haselberger, L. (ed.) Appearance and Essence. Refinements of Classical Architecture, Philadelphia, pp. 113–125 (1999)
12. Pfaff, C.: Archaic Corinthian architecture. In: Williams, C.K., Bookidis, N. (eds.) Corinth XX. The Centenary, pp. 95–140 (2003)
13. Bookidis, N., Stroud, R.S.: Apollo and the Archaic temple at Corinth. Hesperia **73**, 401–426 (2004)
14. Mallouchou Tufano, F.: The restoration of ancient monuments in Greece 1834–1939, Athens (1998). (in Greek)
15. Stuart, J., Revett, N.: The Antiquities of Athens, vol. 3, London (1794)
16. Blouet, G.A.: Expédition scientifique de Morée, vol. 3, Paris (1838)
17. Gruben, G.: Heiligtümer und Tempel der Griechen, Athens (2000). (in Greek)
18. Corinth Excavations. http://corinth.ascsa.net. Accessed 4 Feb 2017
19. Korres, M.: From Penteli to Parthenon, Athens (1993). (in Greek)
20. Le Roy, J.D.: Les ruines des plus beaux monuments de la Grece, vol. II, Paris (1770)
21. Korres, M.: Study of the Restoration of the Parthenon, vol. 4, Athens (1994). (in Greek)
22. Hollinshead, M.B.: "Adyton", "Opisthodomos", and the inner room of the Greek temple. Hesperia **68**, 189–218 (1999)
23. Korres, M.: The architecture of Partenon. In: Tournikiotis, P. (ed.) The Parthenon and Its Impact in Modern Times, Athens (1994). (in Greek)

24. Krystalli-Votsi, K., Østby, E.: The temples of Apollo at Sikyon. In: International Congress of Classical Archaeology Meetings Between Cultures in the Ancient Mediterranean, Bollettino Di Archeologia, Roma, pp. 54–62 (2010)
25. Hellner, N.: Räumliche Führung am Beispiel der spätgeometrischen und archaischen Süd-Tempel von Abai/Kalapodi. In: Kurapkat, D., Schneider, P.I., Wulf-Rheidt, U. (eds.) Architektur des Weges gestaltete Bewegung im gebauten Raum: internationales Kolloquium in Berlin, Regensburg, pp. 289–307 (2014)
26. Korres, M.: The temple of Apollo in Eretria. In: Conference Eretria - Crossing Paths Swiss Excavations at Eretria (1964–2014), Athens (2014)
27. Intzesiloglu, B.: The Archaic Temple of Apollo at ancient Metropolis (Thessaly). In: Stamatopoulou, M., Yeroulanou, M. (eds.) Excavating Classical Culture: Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Greece, Oxford, pp. 109–115 (2002)
28. Amandry, P., Hansen, E.: Le Temple d'Apollon du IVe siècle Fouilles de Delphes II, Topographie et Architecture 14, Paris (2010)