ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

The Influence of Urban Planning on Temple Design in West Greece

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This dissertation addresses the questions of whether, and to what extent, West Greek urban planning influenced the design of Archaic and Classical Greek temples. The dissertation examines non-peripteral temples and sacred edifices as well as peripteral temples in both extra-urban and urban sanctuaries at nine of the most well excavated sites, and makes reference to additional buildings and sites.

The dissertation is divided into two parts. Part 1, including Chapters 1 and 2, examines the locations and layouts of sanctuaries with respect to urban layouts. Chapter 1 concludes that temples and sanctuaries were strategically positioned to fulfill the needs of urban planning. Chapter 2 concludes that urban grids encouraged the regularization of sanctuary layouts and influenced the orientations and typologies of temples. The chapter additionally finds that the horizontal and vertical lines of the peristyle and Doric frieze echoed the lines of the urban grid and reinforced the visual association between temples and grids.

Part 2, including Chapters 3 and 4, examines correlations between specific design elements of temple ground plans and urban grids. Chapter 3 examines the dimensional and proportional correlations between ground plans and grids, and concludes that temple widths and/or lengths were generally coordinated with a grid's lot width, block width, or overall module (block width plus street width). In the case of peripteral temples, the result was that the ground plan components of peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate were proportionate to each other as well as to the grid. Chapter 4 examines the method of division of grids and of peripteral temple ground plan lengths. The chapter concludes that urban grids were modularly divided according to a general rule (1: ½: ¼: 1/8) or variation of this rule, and proposes that West Greek peripteral temples were similarly divided. The chapter finds that the same rule was adopted in the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, considered the canon of Classical temple architecture.

The dissertation concludes that West Greek temples were coordinated with urban grids for aesthetic and theoretical as well as pragmatic reasons, and that West Greek urban planning fostered the Greek ideal of *symmetria*, 'commensurability of parts.'

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General Introduction

Studies of Archaic and Classical Greek temple design generally do not consider the impact that a temple's site may have had on its design. In a seminal work on the subject, for example, Coulton dismisses the influence of site on Greek temple design.[1] Yet a temple's site provides the physical context in which to understand the temple. The extant physical evidence from the site can also provide information to supplement our knowledge of the temples, especially when the physical evidence for the temples themselves is often scanty or incomplete.

Moreover, Vitruvius, who is believed to have trained in the tradition of the Hellenistic architect Hermogenes,[2] makes a number of comments suggesting that a temple's design could be influenced by its site. In a chapter entitled, "The Importance of Proportion and Optics," Vitruvius states that a building's proportions, and its appearance in general, should be adjusted to suit the site.[3] This chapter appears in Book 6 devoted to private buildings; thus Coulton questions whether Vitruvius' statements could be applied to Greek temples.[4] Yet the statements are consistent with those that Vitruvius makes in Books 3 and 4 devoted to temples. In these books, he gives not only the rules for temple proportions, but also adjustments to these rules, among which are optical refinements[5] which he says are necessary "to compensate for what the eye has missed" (3.3.13).[6] Vitruvius (especially in the full passage of 6.2.1-6.2.4[7]) makes clear that optical refinements were intended to improve the temple's appearance within the site.[8] Such refinements can be dated at least as early as the mid-sixth century.[9]

In addition, Ito has shown that, in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, in cases in which sanctuaries frequently laid out on grids, the dimensions and proportions of temples were coordinated with those of the sanctuaries themselves.[10] In these cases, the design of the sanctuary determined that of the temple.

This dissertation seeks to examine whether, in the Archaic and Classical periods, temple site may have influenced temple design not only in terms of refinements, but in more fundamental ways, as Ito has shown for the Hellenistic and Roman periods. The dissertation will focus on colonial West Greece since this region offers not only a great number of extant Archaic and Classical temples, but also a great number of extant urban plans that have been excavated and studied. The dissertation will explore whether, and to what extent, the West Greek colonies' urban plans impacted the design of their temples.

The dissertation will focus on the period from the foundation of Sicily's earliest colonies, in approximately the 730s,[11] to the Carthaginian sack of Greek Sicily in the late fifth century **(Fig. i)**. Reference to the Archaic period is used in its widest sense and incorporates the seventh-century Orientalizing period.

Greeks colonizing South Italy and Sicily generally settled in locations that were easily defensible, typically near the sea and/or a river and either atop a hill or surrounded by hills. This topography formed natural boundaries for the urban areas, and the city walls generally followed the irregular course of these boundaries. The urban areas themselves, however, were laid out on grids. The streets delimiting housing blocks were rectilinear, running in straight lines and parallel to each other. These streets were generally intersected by one or more avenues, which were also rectilinear. In the earliest urban plans, individual housing nuclei, or developments, within the same urban area might be laid out following different orientations (as at Naxos and Megara Hyblaea). Also in the earliest plans, the avenues and streets might not intersect orthogonally, or at right angles (as at Megara Hyblaea and Syracuse). By the early sixth century, at sites such as Himera, Selinus, and perhaps also Gela, grids were highly regularized, with entire urban areas (or entire residential zones within an urban area) being laid out following the same orientation, and with the rectilinear streets and avenues intersecting orthogonally.

The first chapter addresses the sanctuaries' locations with respect to the urban layout. When setting up their colonies, the Greeks had to determine where to place not only the residential and civic, but also the sacred zones. This chapter asks whether sanctuaries might have been positioned in certain locations to fulfill certain functions beyond their cultic functions. If the sanctuaries were utilized to further the needs of the urban planners, then the buildings within these sanctuaries would also have been so utilized.

The second chapter addresses whether the urban layout, and the sanctuaries' locations with respect to this layout, might have impacted the appearance of the sanctuaries and their buildings. The chapter examines the sanctuaries' configurations and internal layouts, the orientations of the buildings, and temple typology. The chapter considers that restrictions of space and/or visibility may have encouraged the nonperipteral typology; that greater visibility of a temple's front over its sides or back might have encouraged the opening up of, and/or addition of columns to, the front; and that accessibility from multiple sides may have encouraged the incorporation of a peristyle. The chapter also considers that the rectilinearity and orthogonality of the urban grid might have encouraged the use of horizontal and vertical lines in the temple, in the form of the peristyle.

The third chapter addresses whether a grid's dimensions and proportions might have impacted those of the ground plans of temples and other sacred buildings. The chapter considers both buildings inserted into the grid and those located beyond it. With respect to peripteral temples, the peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate dimensions are examined.

The fourth chapter addresses whether the way that the West Greek urban grid was divided up might have impacted the way that a West Greek peripteral temple's ground plan was divided up. The chapter examines the proportionate relationship between a temple's peristyle length, cella length, and east and west ptera. The chapter also examines the division of the ground plan length of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. This temple is considered the canon of Classical peripteral temples, and the Acragantine Temples of Hera Lacinia and Concord, in particular, have been compared to it. However, the temple at Olympia exhibits other West Greek influences, and the chapter considers that the division of its ground plan length might also have been influenced by West Greece.

Part I

The Impact of West Greek Urban Planning on the Locations and Layouts of Sanctuaries

Chapter 1
The Locations of West Greek Sanctuaries with Respect to Urban Areas

Introduction

The locations of West Greek sanctuaries suggest that these sanctuaries helped to: topographically define, as well as spiritually protect, the boundaries of an urban area; demarcate and monumentalize important cross-roads and other sites, particularly the agora, within the urban area; and foster topographical cohesion both within the urban area and between the urban area and the agricultural territory.[12]

The sites that the Greeks chose for their colonies generally had access to natural resources and were easily defensible. These sites were frequently near the sea and/or rivers, atop hills, or surrounded by hills, and the natural topography helped to define the urban area's boundaries.

Many sanctuaries are located around the urban area's periphery. These sanctuaries would seem to have been intended to spiritually protect the urban area's boundaries (as in the case of Naxos' sanctuary to the war-goddess, Enyò). These sanctuaries would also seem to have been intended to help topographically define these boundaries. Particularly when they received architecture, sanctuaries would have served as landmarks to both residents and visitors.

The urban grid's major axes and arteries were often generally established from the earliest period of each colony, even if the grid itself was not yet laid out. These major roads provided access to important locations both within the urban area (for example, the agora) and beyond it (for example, the necropoleis, agricultural territory, or ports). Sanctuaries are often located along these roads. In addition to fulfilling their cultic functions, sanctuaries would have served as landmarks to help travelers find their way to these important locations. Particularly in a colony's early period, when the land set aside for the urban area was not yet filled in and the housing nuclei, or developments, were still spread apart from each other, sanctuaries would have fostered topographical cohesion within the urban area.

1. Naxos[13]

Naxos was founded, by Chalcidians and homeland Naxians, in c. 740-730.[14] These Greeks established their colony on the Capo Schisò bay along the northern section of Sicily's eastern coast **(Fig. i)**. The site of the urban area comprises a peninsula enclosed by the sea on its south, east, and northeast sides; by a volcanic ridge (the Larunchi Hill) on its northwest side; and by the Santa Venera River on its west side. In addition to offering protection, the site's natural topography helped to define the boundaries of the urban area, as the course of the city walls shows **(Figs. 1.1 – 1.6)**.[15]

A number of Naxos' sanctuaries are located along the boundaries of the urban area. Two sanctuaries are located just west of the Santa Venera River delimiting the urban area's western boundary **(Figs. 1.1, 1.3)**.[16] A sanctuary to Aphrodite (or Hera) is located to the east of the river, along the urban area's southwestern boundary **(Figs. 1.2 – 1.10)**.[17] Temple E (Sacellum E) is located not far from the urban area's northwestern boundary **(Figs. 1.2 – 1.5)**,[18] and the potters' quarter near, or perhaps just beyond, this boundary may also have been associated with a sanctuary **(Figs. 1.2 – 1.5)**.[19] Temple F (Sacellum F/ Building F) is located not far from the urban area's northeastern boundary **(Figs. 1.3, 1.11)**.[20] While the urban grid extends beyond Temple C (Sacellum C) in Naxos' East quarter,[21] the site of the temple might perhaps reflect the eastern limit of the earliest housing nuclei **(Figs. 1.3 – 1.5)**.[22] Their locations suggest that the sanctuaries were strategically positioned to help topographically define the urban area's boundaries, as scholars have noted.[23]

The sanctuaries placed along the boundaries of Naxos' urban area would seem to have been intended to not only topographically delimit, but also spiritually protect, this area. According to Guarducci, the sanctuary to the west of the river – directly across from the western city gate and the central Avenue A – was dedicated to the war goddess Enyò, perhaps in conjunction with the war god Enyalios, whose name appears in Homer's *Iliad* (XVII, 211-212; XX, 69) as an epithet to Ares. Guarducci also notes that the sanctuary attributed to Aphrodite contained a number of votive weapons. Guarducci proposes that Aphrodite might have shared the sanctuary with Ares, with whom she is paired in Homer's *Odyssey* (VIII, 276-366), and with whom, according to Pausanias' *Description of Greece* (2. 25. 1), she shared at least one temple.[24] Valenza Mele has instead attributed the sanctuary to Hera, who sometimes assumed the role of war goddess.[25]

In addition to delimiting the southwestern boundary of the urban area, Naxos' Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera) may also to have served as a point of entry into the urban area. The sanctuary's original walls, which date to the first half of the sixth century and were incorporated into the late-sixth-century city walls, included a monumental gateway on the south side facing onto the port at the mouth of the Santa Venera River **(Fig. 1.9)**.[26] This gateway would have allowed access from the port area into the sanctuary and, through the sanctuary, into the urban area itself **(Figs. 1.2 – 1.10)**.[27]

Naxos' sanctuaries may also have been intended to foster topographical cohesion within the urban area, particularly since a grid incorporating the whole of the urban area would not seem to have been laid out until 480-470[28] **(Figs. 1.3 – 1.6)**. Prior to this grid, Naxos' urban area consisted of sets of roads following varying orientations **(Figs. 1.2 – 1.3)**.[29] The varying orientations would seem to reflect the existence of scattered housing nuclei. The nuclei would have been connected by certain arteries, which would also have provided access to important locations both within and beyond the urban area. The central east-west artery would have allowed access between the harbor in the east and the river in the west. The seventh-century north-south Street Sd would have allowed access to the necropolis in the north and perhaps also to Naxos' second harbor at the mouth of the river in the south.[30]

Naxos' sanctuaries are on axis with or located along both Naxos' east-west and north-south arteries. The sanctuary to Enyò in the west is on axis with Avenue A **(Fig. 1.8)**.[31] Temple E in the north runs adjacent to Street Sd **(Figs. 1.3 – 1.5)**, and according to Di Vita, the sanctuary to Aphrodite in the south was originally bordered by this street.[32] Particularly when monumentalized with architecture, these sanctuaries would have provided visible landmarks by which people could locate these arteries. Especially in the colony's early period, when the housing nuclei were apparently scattered, and when the roads were not all aligned, these sanctuaries would have made the urban area more topographically cohesive. As gathering places positioned along important junctures within the urban area, they would also have encouraged social cohesion.

2. Syracuse[33]

Syracuse was founded by Corinth in c. 740-730[34] along the southern sector of Sicily's eastern coast **(Fig. i)**. The site of the urban area is enclosed by the sea to its east, by the Anapus and Cyane Rivers to its southwest, by the Epipolae plateau to its north, and by two harbors – a smaller harbor ('Lakkion') and the Great Harbor – to its south **(Fig. 2.1)**. The urban area also incorporates the island of Ortygia, which already in the Archaic period was connected to the mainland by an isthmus **(Fig. 2.2)**.[35]

Although it eventually came to comprise five districts, the urban area of the Syracusan mainland comprised only the district of Achradina, near the shore, from the eighth until as late as the end of the fifth century **(Figs. 2.1 – 2.2)**.[36] Achradina's northern boundary was delimited by a rocky shelf that would seem to have acted as a natural border for the early urban area.[37] Along this shelf ran an east-west artery linking the small harbor in the east with the Fusco necropolis in the west **(Figs. 2.2 – 2.3)**.[38] The artery began as an early burial route, as attested by a band of seventh-to-sixth-century burials,[39] and was laid out as a formal avenue in the late fifth century.

Two known sanctuaries are located along the east-west artery along Achradina's northern boundary. The Sanctuary of Apollo Temenites, containing the foundations of an Archaic temple, is located near the third-century theater on the Temenites Hill overlooking the artery's north side.[40] A sanctuary to Demeter is located in the modern Piazza della Vittoria along the artery's south side **(Fig. 2.4)**.[41] In addition to their cultic functions, these sanctuaries would have helped to demarcate the urban area's original boundaries. The architecture monumentalizing the sanctuaries would also have monumentalized these boundaries.

The Sanctuary of Apollo Temenites would also seem to have been strategically positioned at the crossroads between the east-west artery and a major north-south (northwest-southeast) artery. Extending northward from the agora in Achradina's south, and passing to the east of the Altar of Hieron II and the Roman amphiteater, the artery would seem to have led out of the city toward Megara Hyblaea and Lentini (Leontinoi).[42] Prior to the construction of these later works, the Sanctuary of Apollo Temenites, located as it was on a hill, would more directly have overlooked the crossroads.

On Ortygia, the housing nuclei, which were uniformly laid out on the same east-west orientation already from the eighth-to-seventh centuries, were connected to the mainland as well as to each other by a north-south artery **(Fig. 2.5)**.[43] This artery would seem to have traversed nearly the entire length of the island, as well as the isthmus joining the island to the mainland, before linking with the east-west artery delimiting Achradina's northern bounary **(Fig. 2.3)**.[44]

Ortygia's oldest known sacred buildings – the eighth-century Temple 1 (Oikos 1)[45] and its seventh-century replacement, Temple 2 (Oikos 2)[46] – are positioned along the north-south artery's west side **(Figs. 2.6 – 2.7)**. The late-sixth-century peripteral Ionic temple[47] and the early-fifth-century Temple of Athena[48] are located directly across from these buildings along the artery's east side **(Figs. 2.5 – 2.7)**.[49] The early sixth-century Temple of Apollo[50] in Ortygia's north is likewise located immediately to the artery's east **(Figs. 2.5 – 2.7)**. The positioning of the temples along Ortygia's major artery suggests that the temples may have served as landmarks to help the inhabitants find their way to, and make their way along, the artery.

Ortygia's sanctuaries and their architecture would also have served as landmarks designating important locations. Temples 1 and 2 are located in Ortygia's 'temenos-agora' in the modern Piazza del Duomo.[51] The Ionic and Athena temples constructed directly across from these buildings would have monumentalized this area. The Temple of Apollo in Ortygia's north is located at the cross-roads between Ortygia's north-south artery and the east-west causeway linking Ortygia with the agora on the Syracusan mainland, and would have monumentalized this crossroads **(Figs. 2.3 – 2.4)**.[52]

3. Megara Hyblaea[53]

Megara Hyblaea was founded, by Megara Nysaia, in the second half of the eighth century along with Naxos and Syracuse,[54] and like these colonies is located along Sicily's eastern coast **(Fig. i)**. Megara Hyblaea's urban area is situated on two plateaus separated by a depression. The plateaus are bordered on the east by the Bay of Augusta, on the north by the Cantera River, and on the west and south by the San Cusmano River (now a stream) **(Fig. 3.1).** The natural topography helped to determine the urban area's boundaries, as the courses of the city walls[55] and surrounding necropoleis[56] show.

A number of Megara Hyblaea's sanctuaries are located along the urban area's boundaries. A sanctuary to Hera (Sacred Area C) is located in the urban area's northeastern-most corner. A second sanctuary (Sacred Area F) is located in the urban area's southeastern-most corner. A third sanctuary (Sacred Area E) is located centrally just outside the northern city wall. A fourth sanctuary (Sacred Areas A and D) is located in the Northwest quarter of the North Plateau **(Figs. 3.3 – 3.4)**.[57] Parisi Presicce has also proposed a fifth sanctuary along the Cantera River.[58] As was the case at Naxos and

Syracuse, these sanctuaries would seem to have been positioned to help delimit, and perhaps spiritually protect, the urban area's boundaries.

Megara Hyblaea's early urban layout is characterized by housing nuclei spread out across both the North and South Plateaus.[59] Already from the eighth century, the nuclei were arranged in grids, with housing blocks separated by parallel streets and intersected, though not always at right angles, by avenues. As at Naxos, however, the street systems of the individual nuclei followed varying orientations **(Fig. 3.3)**. As at Naxos as well as Syracuse, the nuclei were linked by arteries to each other as well as to important locations within and beyond the urban area. The east-west Avenues A and B linked the nuclei in the North Plateau with the agora in the northeast **(Figs. 3.3, 3.5)**. According to the recent plan of the urban layout, Avenue A also apparently led past the sanctuary in the northwest and toward the necropoleis in the west **(Figs. 3.1, 3.3)**. Avenue B also apparently led toward the western city gate **(Fig. 3.3)**. The north-south Avenue C1 would seem to have linked the agora with the port at the confluence of the river and bay in the north **(Figs. 3.3 – 3.4)**. Avenue C1 might also plausibly have linked the North and South Plateaus.

Megara Hyblaea's sanctuaries were located near these major arteries. The sanctuary in the Northwest quarter of the North Plateau was delimited by the north side of Avenue A. This sanctuary was monumentalized with two grand temples (A and B).[60] Moreover, numerous temples and other sacred buildings are located both within and around the agora, which was itself delimited by all three arteries and was therefore an important crossroads in addition to being a marketplace and civic center **(Figs. 3.5 – 3.7)**. In particular, the North Stoa, which ran for a length of 41.60 m., flanked Avenue A.[61]

The North Stoa is unusual in that it has not only a colonnaded front, but an additional back entrance that was also colonnaded. Vallet, Villard, and Auberson have likened this entrance to a propylon or gateway.[62] With this entrance opening directly onto Avenue A, the North Stoa would have monumentalized both the agora and the avenue.

4. Gela (Gelas)[63]

Located along Sicily's southern coast **(fig. i)**, the Rhodian-Cretan colony of Gela is generally believed to have been officially founded in c. 688,[64] with late-eighth-century finds considered to reflect a proto-colonial Rhodian settlement.[65] The colony was established atop the eastern half of the Gelas Hill, which runs east-west and parallel to the sea, and is bordered to its east by the Dirillo (Gelas) River **(figs. 4.1 – 4.2)**. The hill has a natural depression (the Pasqualello Valley) at its center. This depression delimited the urban area's western boundary, as necropoleis to the west of the depression attest **(figs. 4.3 – 4.4)**.[66]

A number of Gela's Archaic sanctuaries are located on the slopes surrounding the urban area atop the hill. On the northern slope are sanctuaries to Demeter and Kore at Via Fiume,[67] at Carrubazza,[68] and near the modern railroad station.[69] On the southern slope is a sanctuary to Demeter and Kore at Predio Sola.[70] An additional sanctuary to Demeter and Kore is located at Bitalemi,[71] just beyond the river to the urban area's east, and a potters' quarter along the urban area's western boundary may also have been associated with a sanctuary.[72] As has been noted, these sanctuaries topographically delimited the urban area.[73] Particularly when embellished with architecture, as they were in the sixth century,[74] they would have served as landmarks helping residents or visitors to find their way to this area.

Gela's urban area was laid out on a grid that, while not fully realized until the late-sixth/early-fifth century, adhered to an arrangement apparently dating to the seventh century.[75] The grid's easternmost sector has been uncovered on the Acropolis at the Geloan Hill's east end **(Figs. 4.1, 4.6)**. The uncovered sector consists of a series of six housing blocks delimited by six streets (Streets I-VI) oriented north-south and running perpendicular to the grid's central east-west artery. Extending along the hill's longitudinal axis, this artery would have provided access between the Acropolis in the east and the necropoleis to the urban area's west **(Figs. 4.1 – 4.2)**.

The Sanctuary of Athena Lindos[76] on Gela's Acropolis[77] flanks the southern side of the central east-west artery. This sanctuary's peripteral Temples B ('Athenaion,' c. 550)[78] and C ('Doric temple,' c. 480-470)[79] would therefore have monumentalized this artery.

The peripteral temples on the south side of the artery would also appear to have overlooked the southern slope of the hill as well as Gela's port at Bosco Littorio, where a seventh-fifth-century settlement has been uncovered **(Figs. 4.1, 4.3, 4.5)**.[80] Located as they were at the summit of the hill, and elevated as they were on stepped bases, the peripteral temples would have been visible to those approaching from the sea as well as those inhabiting the port town. The temples may have served as landmarks not only denoting the location of, but perhaps also coming to symbolically represent, the city.

5. Himera[81]

Founded in c. 648 by Chalcideans from Zankle (Messina) who were joined by the Myletedai exiled from Syracuse,[82] Himera is located on Sicily's northern coast at the frontier between Greek and Punic-Elymean territory **(Fig. i)**. The urban area incorporates both an upper town on the Himera Plateau running north-south and perpendicular to the sea, and a lower town on the coastal Bonfornello Plain. These were bordered to the east by the Himera River and to the west by a depression and another plateau (Tamburino Plateau) **(Figs. 5.1 – 5.2)**. The surrounding necropoleis attest that the Archaic urban area remained within these natural boundaries.[83]

Himera's peripteral Temple of Athena Nike is located at the eastern boundary of the lower town **(Figs. 5.1 – 5.2)**.[84] The temple was built after the Battle of Himera in 480 on the site of an artisans' quarter dating to the first decades of the sixth century. It has been suggested, though not yet proven, that this quarter was associated with a sanctuary.[85] A pre-fifth-century sanctuary at the site may have helped to physically delimit, and spiritually protect, the early town's eastern boundary. The peripteral temple would have monumentalized this boundary.

As was the case at other colonies, Himera's early urban layout is characterized by spread-out housing nuclei[86] that would have been linked by major arteries. The earliest nuclei on the plateau were arranged in housing blocks delimited by streets following the northeast-southwest orientation of the plateau's northern slope.[87] Following widespread destruction in c. 580-570, the plateau, including the eastern slope, was laid out on a grid with east-west blocks and streets running perpendicular to a central north-south artery **(Fig. 5.2)**.[88] This artery extended southward toward the southern city gate, which led out to the agricultural territory. In the north, the artery opened up to an area that is believed to have been the site of the upper town's agora.[89]

The upper town's Sanctuary of Athena[90] is located in the northeastern corner of the plateau, nearly abutting the central artery's northern termination point and flanking the area believed to have been the agora **(Figs. 5.2 – 5.4)**. The sanctuary's temples, particularly the mid-sixth-century Temple B,[91] would have monumentalized this crucial juncture in the urban layout.

Himera's lower town was laid out on a grid beginning in the same period as was its upper town.[92] The grid consists of blocks delimited by parallel streets oriented in a northwest-southeast.[93] According to Allegro and Vassallo, these streets were almost certainly orthogonally intersected by two or three arteries, one of which would have led to the sanctuary (site of the Nike temple) along the town's eastern boundary.[94] In the fifth-century, the Nike temple would have monumentalized the eastern termination of such an artery.

6. Selinus (Selinunte)[95]

Selinus was founded as a subcolony of Megara Hyblaea in the mid-to-second-half of the seventh century,[96] the same period in which Himera was founded. As Himera is located along Sicily's north coast at the western frontier between Greek and Punic-Elymean territory, Selinus is located along the island's south coast at this frontier **(Fig. i)**.[97]

Selinus' urban area consists of a mountain ridge incorporating two hills, the more southern Acropolis, which runs north-south and perpendicular to the sea, and the more northern Manuzza Hill, which runs northwest-southeast. These hills are bordered on the east by the Cotone (Hypsas) River and East (Marinella) Hill, and on the west by the Modione (Selinus) River and Gaggera Hill. While the city walls (c. 580-570)[98] enclosed only the Acropolis and Manuzza Hills, by the time Selinus was sacked by Carthage in

409, the urban area had incorporated the entire span between the East and Gaggera Hills **(Figs. 6.1 – 6.4)**.[99]

A number of Selinus' sanctuaries and temples are located along the urban area's boundaries. On the Gaggera Hill are the early-sixth-century Triolo Nord (Hera) temple[100] and Temple M (c. 580-570),[101] as well as the Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros[102] containing a seventh-century megaron[103] and the 'Great Megaron' (c. 580).[104] On the East Hill are Temples F (c. 530-525),[105] G (begun c. 520),[106] and E3 (c. 460-450),[107] which was preceded by the unfinished peripteral Temple E2 (c. 500),[108] the non-peripteral Temple E1 (c. 580-570),[109] and two seventh century cult buildings.[110] The earlier buildings on these hills may have been intended to spiritually protect the urban area, to help delimit the extent of the urban area, and to serve as landmarks identifying the location of the urban area for visitors or for inhabitants returning home. The peripteral temples would have monumentalized the urban area's eastern boundary, which faced onto the rest of the Sicilian Greek world.

Selinus' earliest urban layout consisted of housing nuclei spread out across both the Acropolis and the Manuzza Hill.[111] A series of arteries linked these nuclei to each other as well as to important locations, such as the agora in the urban area's center, the river valleys and ports in the east and west, and the necropoleis in the north and northeast **(Figs. 6.1 – 6.2)**.[112] Both in terms of their orientations and as major routes, these arteries provided the basic axes for Selinus' street grid, laid out in c. 580-570. The housing blocks and streets of the grid's Acropolis zone run east-west, perpendicular to the central north-south artery (Street SA) linking the Acropolis with the agora. The blocks and streets of the of the Manuzza zone run northwest-southeast, parallel to Street N0 linking the hinterland with the agora, and perpendicular to Street NB linking the urban area with the two river valleys and with the necropoleis in the northeast **(Fig. 6.3)**.[113]

Almost all of Selinus' known sanctuaries and temples are located near, or on axis with, the grid's major arteries. Temple M in the Gaggera district is on axis with the Manuzza zone's northeast-southwest Street NB. Temple E3 on the East Hill is on axis with the Acropolis zone's Street S6 leading to the agora. Temple G on the East Hill is on axis with the Acropolis zone's Street S11 leading to the agora. Containing the peripteral Temples C (c. 550)[114] and D (c. 535)[115] as well as earlier non-peripteral temples,[116] the sanctuary in the Northeast quarter[117] of the Acropolis flanks the east side of the Acropolis zone's central north-south artery (Street SA) **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.5)**. In addition, this sanctuary flanks the south side of the east-west Street Sf, which led to Selinus' two ports **(Fig. 6.1)**.

The sanctuary in the Northeast quarter of the Acropolis may not only have been positioned along an important crossroads in the urban layout, but might, in some sense, have become incorporated into this crossroads. When Temples C and D were constructed, the sanctuary itself was expanded eastward with terraces and retaining walls, and with a gateway and steps allowing access from the area of Selinus' east port into the sanctuary.[118] The sanctuary must then itself have become a point of entry into the city. Temples C and D would have monumentalized this point of entry. The nearby fifth-century peripteral Temples A (c. 450)[119] and O (c. 425),[120] in the Acropolis' Southeast quarter,[121] would further have monumentalized this point of entry.

7. Metaponto (Metapontion)[122]

Founded in the last quarter of the seventh century as a subcolony of Achaean Sybaris,[123] Metaponto is located along the Gulf of Taranto on South Italy's eastern coast

(Fig. i). The urban area occupied the coastal plain between the Bradano River and the Basento (Casuentus) River, which flowed more eastward in ancient times than presently.[124] The fertile plains between the two rivers were claimed for agricultural territory **(Figs. 7.1 – 7.3)**.

According to Mertens and E. Greco, a number of Metaponto's sanctuaries would seem to have been positioned to delimit and protect the boundaries of the agricultural territory.[125] Sanctuaries to Zeus, Athena, and Artemis are located at San Biagio near the Basento River.[126] A sanctuary to Hera is located near the Bradano River. This sanctuary's peripteral temple ('Tavole Palatine'),[127] built in the third quarter of the sixth century,[128] would have architecturally demarcated the territory to which the Metapontines had staked their claim.

Metaponto's early urban layout includes two major arteries – a north-south (northeast-southwest) artery leading toward the Basento River and its port, and an east-west (east-southeast/west-northwest) artery leading toward the agricultural territory. The two arteries converge at the southwest corner of Metaponto's agora. When Metaponto's grid was laid out in c. 530,[129] the two major arteries became the grid's two major avenues, Avenue III and Avenue A respectively **(Figs. 7.2 – 7.3)**.[130]

Metaponto's Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios is located adjacent to the west side of the agora and at the crossroads between the two avenues, with the sanctuary's southern boundary being delimited by Avenue A **(Fig. 7.3)**. The non-peripteral Temple CI (c. 600-575)[131] along this avenue's north side would have served as a landmark helping travelers to identify the location of the crossroads and agora. The peripteral Temples A

(AI, 570-560;[132] AII, 540-530[133]), B (BI, c. 550;[134] BII, c. 530[135]), and D (c. 500-475)[136] would further have monumentalized this important area.

The temples of the Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios would also have complemented the civic architecture of the agora itself. In its earliest period, the agora contained wooden bleachers ('ikria'), which burned down in c. 600 **(Fig. 7.2)**.[137] In the mid-sixth century, the bleachers were replaced by a more elaborate theater-ekklesiasterion (place of assembly), which could accommodate 7000-8000 people **(figs. 7.3 – 7.4)**.[138] The sanctuary was not physically separated from the agora except by a series of stone blocks ('horoi'),[139] and the temples faced onto the agora. The temples would have been particularly visible from the theater-ekklesiasterion's tiered seats, which elevated the viewer. The temples would therefore have formed a monumental backdrop for events taking place in the agora in general and in the theater-ekklesiasterion in particular.

8. Paestum (Poseidonia)[140]

A sister colony of Metaponto, Paestum was founded by Sybaris in c. 600.[141] Paestum is located on South Italy's western coast, almost directly opposite Metaponto on the eastern coast **(Fig. i)**. Paestum's urban area occupies a travertine bank bounded on the east and south by the Capodifiume (Salso) River and on the west by the sea and a lagoon, which may have served as a port **(Fig. 8.1)**.[142]

A sanctuary to Aphrodite is located at Santa Venera just outside the southern city wall.[143] A Late Archaic sculpted metope (depicting Europa)[144] uncovered in this sanctuary suggests that the sanctuary may have been monumentalized with a Doric temple. Such a temple would also have served to monumentalize the urban area's southern boundary.

As was the case with Metaponto, Paestum would seem to have utilized sanctuaries to delimit and protect the agricultural territory. A sanctuary, attributed to Poseidon, was positioned at Agropoli to the urban area's south,[145] and a sanctuary to Hera was positioned at the mouth of the Sele (Silarus) River to its north.[146] The sanctuary's peripteral Temple of Hera II (c. 500),[147] which is now believed to have been preceded by a High Archaic peripteral temple,[148] would have monumentalized the northern limit of Paestum's agricultural territory.

Dating to c. 530-500,[149] Paestum's urban grid is laid out on two major arteries, a north-south avenue,[150] leading toward the agricultural territory, and a central east-west avenue (Avenue B),[151] leading toward the sea and lagoon in the west and the river in the east (whether the grid's arteries shifted slightly in orientation from those of an earlier urban layout **(Fig. 8.2)** is still uncertain[152]). Paestum's urban sanctuaries of Athena[153] and Hera[154] are both near the grid's two major arteries. The sanctuaries' western boundaries are delimited by the north-south avenue, and the Sanctuary of Hera's northern boundary is delimited by Avenue B **(Fig. 8.3)**.

In addition to Avenue B and the north-south artery, Paestum's grid contains the east-west Avenues A and C, which run to the north and south of Avenue B respectively. Avenue A delimits the southern boundary of the Sanctuary of Athena, while Avenue C delimits the southern boundary of the Sanctuary of Hera **(Fig. 8.3)**. Between them, the two sanctuaries thus have a view onto all of the major avenues of Paestum's grid. The sanctuaries' peripteral Temples of Athena (c. 510-500),[155] Hera I ('Basilica,' c. 530),[156] and Hera II ('Poseidon,' c. 460)[157] would have monumentalized these avenues.

Paestum's two urban sanctuaries overlooked not only the nearby avenues, but also the agora located at the center of the urban grid **(Fig. 8.3)**.[158] As at Metaponto, the sanctuaries with their peripteral temples must have formed a backdrop for the events that took place in the agora. Whereas Metaponto's Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios flanked only one side of the agora, Paestum's Sanctuaries of Athena and Hera flank two sides. These sanctuaries' peripteral temples would therefore have created an architectural unit enclosing as well as monumentalizing the agora.

9. Acragas (Agrigento)[159]

Founded as a subcolony of Gela in c. 580,[160] Acragas is located along Sicily's southern coast **(Fig. i)**. The site of the urban area consists of a valley bounded on its east and west by the San Biagio (Acragas) and Drago (Hypsas) Rivers respectively; and on the north by two adjoining hills, the more northern Girgenti Hill (site of the medieval-modern town) and the more south-southeastern 'Rupe Atenea' ('Rock of Athena'), either of which may have been the site of the ancient Acropolis.[161] In addition, the urban area was bounded on the south by what would come to be known as the 'Hill of Temples' for the series of peripteral temples built along it **(Figs. 9.1 – 9.5)**.

As was the case at Akragas' mother colony, Gela, many of Acragas' sanctuaries encircle the urban area, although Acragas' Archaic-Classical sanctuaries are generally inside the city walls,[162] rather than outside them as at Gela.[163] Near City Gate I along the eastern city wall is the prostyle Temple of Demeter (c. 500-480).[164] Along the western city wall is the late-fifth-century peripteral Temple of Hephaestus,[165] which had a non-peripteral predecessor (c. 550).[166] Near Gate V along the southern city wall is the complex of chthonic sanctuaries, which consists of the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V[167] with its temple (c. 550)[168] and tempietto (c. 550-525);[169] the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities to the gate's west,[170] with its peripteral Temple L (c. 460)[171] and Temple of the Dioscuri (c. 450-430)[172] as well as a number of non-peripteral temples; and the 'New Archaic Sanctuary'[173] to the west of the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities, with its late-sixth/early-fifth-century tempietto (sacellum).[174] Also along the southern city wall are the colossal pseudo-peripteral Temple of Olympian Zeus (begun c. 510)[175] and the peripteral Temples of Heracles (c. 500),[176] Hera Lacinia (c. 460-450),[177] and Concord (c. 430-420).[178] On Girgenti Hill, which encloses the urban area on the northwest side, is the fifth-century peripteral Temple of Athena (Temple E)[179] **(Figs. 9.1, 9.3 – 9.4)**. Finally, Polyaenus (5.1.1) mentions a Temple to Zeus Polieus being constructed during the Phalarid period (c. 570-554) on the Acropolis overlooking the urban area on the northeast side **(Fig. 9.3, Z)**.[180]

A number of Acragas' temples were positioned not only near the city walls, but particularly near the city gates. The Temple of Demeter is near Gate I. The Temple of Hera Lacinia is near Gate III. The Temples of Heracles and Olympian Zeus are near Gate IV. The complex of chthonic sanctuaries, including Temple L and the Temple of the Dioscuri, is near Gate V. These temples would have monumentalized these points of entry into the urban area.

As at Gela and other West Greek sites, Acragas' sanctuaries are frequently located near major road arteries. Laid out on three terraces in the latter sixth to early fifth century,[181] Acragas' grid consists of six east-west (east-northeast/west-northwest) avenues orthogonally intersected by north-south streets and housing blocks **(Figs. 9.3 – 9.5)**. The grid has two major avenues. Avenue II links Gate II, which led out to the road to Gela, with Gate V, which led out to Acragas' port town at Maddelusa (Montelusa) to the urban area's south **(Fig. 9.1)**.[182] Avenue IV links the 'Rupe Atenea' or Acropolis with Acragas' upper agora in the San Nicola quarter **(Fig. 9.5)**. In addition, although the north-south street delimiting the upper agora's eastern boundary is not any wider than the normal north-south streets (c. 5.00-5.50 m.), this street must also have been a major artery. One of the few north-south streets extending for the full length of the grid, this street would have linked the urban area's northern and southern limits to each other as well as to the upper agora **(Figs. 9.4 – 9.5)**.

The Sanctuary to the East of Gate V flanks the south side of Street II, which delimits this sanctuary's northern boundary. The sanctuary's temple and tempietto are oriented northward toward this street. Moreover, a 'lesche,'[183] which stood in place of a wall along the sanctuary's northwestern boundary, opened directly onto Street II **(Figs. 9.8 – 9.9)**. The Temple of Olympian Zeus is located just south of Street II as this avenue cuts through the lower agora near Gate IV to the temple's east and leads to Gate V to the temple's west. Running parallel to Street II, the temple would have monumentally linked the lower agora and Gate V. Temple L, in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities to the west of Street II, is on axis with this street and faces directly onto it before it curves toward Gate V. The Temple of the Dioscuri, immediately to Temple L's north, is slightly skewed toward Street II. These two peripteral temples would have monumentalized the important juncture between Street II and Gate V.

The Temple of Concord is positioned almost on axis with the north-south street delimiting the upper agora's eastern boundary **(Fig. 9.4)**. In addition, a Late Archaic sanctuary, perhaps to Demeter, has been uncovered at San Nicola to the west of the excavated Hellenistic-Roman residential quarter and near the Hellenistic-Roman 'bouleuterion' **(Figs. 9.4 – 9.6)**.[184] Incorporating a temple and an L-shaped stoa facing onto a square,[185] the sanctuary would have monumentalized the juncture between this north-south street and Street IV leading from the Acropolis to the agora.

Acragas' sacred architecture monumentalized not only the streets cutting through or delimiting the upper and lower agoras, but also the agoras themselves. The Temple of Olympian Zeus faced directly onto the lower agora to its east, with the temple's altar apparently being located within the agora itself **(Figs. 9.7, 9.13)**. The colossal temple would have formed a backdrop for the events taking place in the agora. The buildings and square of the sanctuary at San Nicola must likewise have done the same for the events taking place in the upper agora. Together, the buildings of the two sanctuaries would have created an architectural unit partially enclosing the upper and lower agoras, much like the Sanctuaries of Hera and Athena did for the agora at Paestum.

10. Other West Greek Sites

Other West Greek colonies **(Fig. i)** exhibit the same patterns regarding locations of sanctuaries as those noted above.

At South Italian Taranto (Taras), for example, the original urban area was delimited on the west (northwest) by a sanctuary with a temple on the site of the Church of San Domenico, and on the east (southeast) by a sanctuary with a Doric temple at Piazza Castello. When the urban area expanded eastward, the new eastern boundary was delimited by the extra-mural Sanctuary of Apollo Hyakinthos **(Figs. 10.1 – 10.2)**.[186]

At South Italian Velia (Elea), the urban area is delimited on the east by the sanctuary on the Acropolis, and on the north by the Sanctuary of Zeus near the northern city wall **(Fig. 10.3)**.[187]

At South Italian Crotone (Kroton), the agricultural territory is delimited in the north by the Sanctuary of Apollo Alaios at Punta Alice, in the southwest by the sanctuary at Santa Anna, and in the southeast by the Sanctuary of Hera Lacinia at Capo Colonna in the southeast **(Fig. 10.4)**.[188]

At Sicilian Camarina, the Sanctuary and Temple of Athena are located immediately to the north of the urban grid's central east-west artery **(Fig. 10.5)**,[189] and a group of sacred edifices is located in the East Agora immediately to the south of this artery **(Fig. 10.6)**.[190]

Conclusion

In sum, West Greek sanctuaries tend to be located along the boundaries, at important crossroads, and near the agora of the urban area. Sanctuaries also tend to be located along the boundaries of the agricultural territory.[191]

Sanctuaries positioned along the urban area's boundaries would have helped to topographically delimit, and also spiritually protect, the urban area.[192] The evidence indicates that, upon establishing a colony, the colonists did not usually all settle together in one location, but tended to settle in individual housing nuclei spread out across the entire area to which they were staking their claim, and which they would fill in over time. Particularly in this earliest period, before the colonists would have had a chance to construct monumental city walls, sanctuaries would have helped to signal – to other Greeks as well as to native inhabitants – the extent of area being claimed. As these sanctuaries were endowed with architecture, they would have provided visible landmarks of the urban area for the colony's inhabitants as well as for foreigners.

Sanctuaries positioned at important crossroads or locations, such as the agora, would likewise have provided visible landmarks for people to find their way around the urban area. The sanctuaries' temples would also have formed a monumental backdrop for events taking place in the agora.

Particularly when endowed with temple architecture, sanctuaries would have fostered topographical cohesion within the urban area, as well as between the urban area and the colony's outlying territory. By providing gathering places for the inhabitants, sanctuaries would also have fostered social cohesion. The sanctuaries' temples would have served not only as physical landmarks, but also as cultural symbols, of the urban area.

Chapter 2

The Impact of West Greek Urban Layouts on the Layouts of Sanctuaries and on the Orientations and Typologies of Temples

Introduction

West Greek urban layouts would appear to have impacted not only the locations of sanctuaries, but also the appearance of the sanctuaries and their temples or sacred architecture. The urban layouts would seem to have influenced temple orientation, sanctuary layout,[193] and temple typology.

While it is conventionally thought that Greek temples were generally oriented eastward, the orientations of many West Greek temples would instead seem to have responded to the urban layout. For example, West Greek temples often follow the course of a nearby city wall. Located near the southern city wall, Acragas' Temples of Heracles, Hera Lacinia, and Concord follow the east-southeast/west-northwest orientation of this wall. Located near the eastern city wall, Acragas' Temple of Demeter follows the north-south orientation of this wall, and faces southward onto the nearby City Gate I.

West Greek temples also generally follow the orientations of the nearby streets. The seventh-to-sixth-century Temple C, in Naxos' East quarter, follows the east-northeast/west-southwest orientation of the nearby Streets Sg and Sh of Naxos' early urban plan. The sixth-century Temple E, in Naxos' North quarter, follows the north-south orientation of Street Sd of this plan. The fifth-century Temple F instead follows the east-west orientation of the avenues of Naxos' fifth-century grid.

West Greek urban layouts, and the sanctuaries' locations within these layouts, would also seem to have influenced the configuration and internal layouts of the sanctuaries themselves.[194] As might be expected, urban sanctuaries' boundaries bordering the streets are rectilinear, following a straight line just as the street do. However, urban sanctuaries' boundaries not bordering the streets are also often rectilinear. In some cases, the sanctuaries' boundaries are orthogonal, intersecting at right angles. Not only urban, but also certain extra-urban, sanctuaries (such as the Selinuntine Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros) have rectilinear and/or orthogonal configurations.

Sanctuaries' internal layouts also display the qualities of rectilinearity and orthogonality present in urban grids. In the Sanctuary in the Northeast quarter of the Acropolis at Selinus, for example, Temple C and the altar to its east are aligned and on the same axis. The sanctuary's southern entrance is orthogonal to this axis.

West Greek urban layouts, and the sanctuaries' locations within these layouts, may also have influenced temple typology. Except at Naxos and Himera, where the non-peripteral typology may reflect a local preference or financial restrictions, non-peripteral temples tend to be located in places where space and viewing were, to at least some degree, restricted. On the other hand, peripteral temples tended to be located in places that could be approached from multiple directions and viewed from multiple vantage points. As Bergquist has found with respect to peripteral temples in general, the surrounding colonnade 'makes all four sides of the temple similar and equivalent, concealing the façade and emphasizing the temple's volume.'[195] With respect to peripteral temples in West Greece, the temples' horizontal and vertical lines would also have echoed the horizontal and perpendicular lines of the urban grid.

1. Naxos

The locations of Naxos' sanctuaries with respect to the urban area clearly determined the orientations of the temples. Prior to the laying out of the street grid in the early fifth century,[196] Naxos' housing nuclei were laid out following different orientations **(Figs. 1.2 – 1.3)**. Nonetheless, the individual nuclei would seem to have been laid out fairly regularly**,** with houses aligned in blocks delimited by parallel streets **(Fig. 1.12)**.[197] Naxos' early temples are also aligned with these streets. In the East quarter, the late-seventh-century Temple C (Sacellum C) runs parallel to Streets Sg and Sh and, along with these streets, follows a northeast-southwest orientation **(Figs. 1.2 – 1.3)**. In the North quarter, the sixth-century Temple E (Sacellum E) runs parallel to Street Sd and, along with this street, follows a northwest-southeast orientation **(Figs. 1.2 – 1.5)**. In the South quarter's Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera), the late-seventh/early-sixth-century Temple A[198] and also the northwest sanctuary wall are nearly parallel to the western part of Street Sc and follow this part's northeast-southwest orientation **(Figs. 1.3, 1.9)**.[199]

Similarly, Naxos' later temples are aligned with the urban grid. The late-sixth/early-fifth-century Temple B[200] in the Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera) **(Figs. 1.3 – 1.10)**, as well as the Classical Temple F (Sacellum F, Building F) near Street 9 **(Fig. 1.11)**, are both parallel to the grid's east-west avenues and perpendicular to its north-south streets.

Naxos' urban plan may also have encouraged some degree of regularization in the Sanctuary of Aphrodite's layout. Temple B in this sanctuary is orthogonal to the grid's north-south streets.[201] The sanctuary's north and south gates are both on axis with the grid's north-south Street 2 immediately to their north **(Fig. 1.9)**. Temple B would therefore have been orthogonal to the route connecting these streets and passing directly in front of the temple **(Fig. 1.10)**.[202]

2. Syracuse

Ortygia's urban grid would appear to have dictated the orientation of its temples. The temple of Apollo in the north of the island is perfectly aligned with the grid's east-west streets, the temple and streets being oriented 87˚ 30′ northwestward **(Fig. 2.5)**. The Ionic temple and Temple of Athena in the center of the island are nearly aligned with these streets, the temples being oriented 81˚ 30′ northwestward **(Figs. 2.5 – 2.7)**.[203] The slight skewing of the temples with respect to the grid is repeated at other West Greek sites. The skewing may have been done intentionally to create a more oblique angle onto the temples for viewers passing along the streets. The oblique angle would have emphasized the temples' volumes.

Ortygia's urban grid may also have encouraged the regularization of the Sanctuary of Apollo in the island's north. This sanctuary's extant south wall runs parallel to the grid's east-west streets, and its extant west wall runs perpendicular to these streets **(Fig. 2.8)**.[204] The sanctuary's south and west walls are thus at right angles to each other. Since the Temple of Apollo is likewise aligned with the grid's east-west streets, the temple's and sanctuary's walls are aligned with each other **(Fig. 2.8)**.

Ortygia's urban grid, and the temples' locations with respect to this grid, may also have encouraged the temples' peripteral typology. Perhaps the earliest West Greek peripteral temple,[205] the Temple of Apollo was positioned at the crossroads of the two major arteries linking Ortygia with the Syracusan mainland – the north-south artery linking with the east-west artery at Achradina's northern boundary **(Figs. 2.3 – 2.5)**, and the east-west causeway linking with the mainland agora in the south of Achradina **(Figs. 2.4 – 2.5)**. The north-south artery passed along the west side of the temple. The east-west causeway similarly approached the temple from the west. Since the temple faced eastward, visitors approaching from either of these roadways would have to make their way around the temple's back and flanks before arriving at its east front. The facts that the temple could be approached from multiple directions and viewed from multiple vantage points may have encouraged the incorporation of the surrounding peristyle. As Bergquist notes, a surrounding colonnade 'makes all four sides of the temple similar and equivalent, concealing the entrance side and placing emphasis on the temple's volume'.[206]

Visitors to the peripteral Ionic and Athena temples in the center of Ortygia could likewise have approached these temples from multiple directions and viewed them from multiple vantage points: from the north of Ortygia and the mainland, from the island's south and east, and from the "temenos-agora" immediately to the temples' west.

Additionally, the incorporation of the peristyle would have visually associated the Ionic and Athena temples in the island's center with the Apollo temple in the north. Particularly since they are on axis with each other, these temples together may have been considered an architectural unit enclosing the residential area between them. The horizontal and vertical lines of the peripteral temples would also have echoed in three-dimensional form the horizontal and perpendicular lines of the planar urban grid on which the residential area was laid out.

The intention to visually associate the temples in the island's center with that in the north may also have encouraged the adoption of the Doric frieze in Ortygia's Temple of Athena. Built following the Battle of Himera in 480, this temple would seem to have replaced the Ionic temple immediately to its north, with the latter temple's construction having been abandoned before completion[207] and its parts apparently reused in the Temple of Athena.[208] The substitution of the Doric for the Ionic Order would have reinforced the visual association between the two sanctuaries and, along with the incorporation of the peristyle, would have made the urban layout more topographically cohesive.

3. Megara Hyblaea

Megara Hyblaea's urban grid clearly dictated the orientations of the sacred buildings in the Agora quarter. The Small North Temple (Building j, c. 650-625)[209] is located in this quarter's Housing Block 16, which is delimited on the south side by the east-west Avenue A. Though generally rectilinear, Avenue A turns slightly in the area immediately south of Block 16, with the result that the avenue's eastern portion is oriented slightly differently from its western portion. As are the block's earlier houses, the Small North Temple is aligned with the avenue's eastern tract **(Figs. 3.6 – 3.9)**.[210]

The Southeast Temple (Building l, c. 650-600)[211] is located in the northeast corner of Block 17, which is delimited on the north side by the east-west Avenue B. The temple runs parallel to Avenue B **(Figs. 3.6 – 3.7, 3.10 – 3.11)**. The West Temple (Building c, c. 600),[212] located in Block 6, runs perpendicular to the north-south Street C2 delimiting this block on the west side **(Figs. 3.6 – 3.7, 3.12 – 3.13)**. The Heroon (Building d, c. 630),[213] located in the northeast corner of Block 6, runs parallel to Avenue

A delimiting this block on the north and perpendicular to the north-south Avenue C1 delimiting this block on the west **(Figs. 3.6 – 3.7, 3.13)**.

In the agora itself, the South Temple (Building g, c. 650-625)[214] and South Temple with a Central Colonnade (Building h, c. 625-600)[215] run nearly perpendicular to the northwest-southeast series of 'D' streets to the south and east of the agora **(Figs. 3.6 – 3.7, 3.14 – 3.15)**. The North Stoa (Building e, c. 650-625) runs parallel to Avenue A immediately to its north. The East Stoa (Building f, c. 650-600)[216] runs parallel to Street D1 immediately to its east **(Fig. 3.6)**.

In the sanctuary in the Northwest quarter of Megara Hyblaea's North Plateau, Temple A near the sanctuary's southern boundary is nearly aligned with the portion of Avenue A delimiting this boundary **(Fig. 3.3)**. The slight skewing of the temple with respect to the avenue conforms to a pattern seen elsewhere in West Greece and may have been done intentionally to increase the oblique angle onto the temple from the vantage point of visitors approaching from along the avenue.

Megara Hyblaea's urban grid may also have encouraged some degree of regularization of the sanctuary, or in this case, the civic-sacred space of the agora **(Figs. 3.5 – 3.7)**.[217] The agora's eastern, western, and northern boundaries are delimited by Street D1, Avenue C1, and Avenue A respectively. Aside from the slight bend on the northeastern side of Avenue A (south of Block 16), these streets are straight. The agora's configuration on these three sides is therefore straight. Even though the grid is not completely orthogonal, with all north-south streets parallel to each other and perpendicular to the east-west avenues, Avenues A and C1, in fact, intersect at virtually right angles. As a result, the agora's northern and western boundaries are perpendicular to each other.

Nor are the buildings in the agora placed haphazardly. The North and East Stoas are adjacent to the agora's north and east boundaries and thus architecturally define these boundaries. The South Temple and South Temple with a Central Colonnade are nearly on axis with each other. Given that the agora's south boundary is not delimited by a single street, as are the other boundaries, these temples may have been positioned to both architecturally define and also regularize this boundary.

The particular position of the South Temple with a Central Colonnade in the agora may also have influenced this temple's in-antis typology. This temple's open front, with three columns between the antae, contrasts with the closed front of the South Temple immediately to its east **(Fig. 3.14 – 3.15)**. This colonnaded front is on an oblique angle with respect to the North Stoa's back entrance, which opens directly onto Avenue A and also has three columns **(Fig. 3.16)**. The incoporation of columns between the temple's antae would have emphasized the temple's front and directed the viewer's eye from the stoa's back entrance to the temple's entrance. The use of columns would have created a visual association between the stoa and temple. The use of three, instead of the more typical two, columns between the antae may have been intended to further the association between the temple's and the stoa's back entrance.

The locations of Megara Hyblaea's other temples with respect to the urban layout may also have influenced these temples' typologies. The non-peripteral typology of the temples inserted into the housing blocks surrounding the agora, and even of the temples within the agora, may have resulted from either space or viewing restrictions.

4. Gela

Gela's urban grid clearly dictated the orientation of the cult buildings (Buildings I – XI) located in the housing blocks on the Acropolis **(Fig. 4.6)**.[218] These buildings are aligned with the north-south streets delimiting the blocks, with most of the buildings being oriented east-west and running perpendicular, and Building VII oriented north-south and running parallel, to these streets.[219]

The grid would also seem to have influenced the orientations of Temples B and C in the Sanctuary of Athena Lindos on the Acropolis.[220] The temples flank the south side of the grid's east-west artery, with the more eastern Temple C being nearer to the grid's eastern limit and the artery's termination point, and the more western Temple B being nearer to the urban area extending westward from the Acropolis **(Figs. 4.1 – 4.2, 4.6)**. Temple B is more pronouncedly skewed with respect to the east-west artery than is Temple C. For visitors approaching from the west and traveling along the artery, the skewing of Temple B would have increased the oblique angle onto the temple, exposing both the temple's northern and western sides **(Fig. 4.7)**. An alignment of the temple with the artery would have made the temple fit in better with the grid, but would also have obscured more of the temple's northern side.

Temple C is instead more nearly parallel with the east-west artery, though it is also still slightly skewed. For visitors approaching from the west and traveling along the artery, this temple would have been greatly concealed by Temple B until the visitors began to pass Temple B. Once having passed Temple B and been brought into closer proximity to Temple C, the visitors would then have obtained an oblique angle onto Temple C's northern and western sides. A line drawn diagonally through Temple C's southeastern and northwestern corners intersects the east-west artery at a point almost immediately to the east of Temple B **(Fig. 4.7)**, suggesting that the particular degree of Temple C's, or any other temple's, skewing would have been determined by particular vantage points onto the temple.

The positioning of the cult buildings and temples on the Acropolis with respect to the urban grid may also have influenced these buildings' typologies. The non-peripteral typology of the cult buildings inserted into the housing blocks may have resulted from space or viewing restrictions. The peripteral typology of Temples B and C may have been influenced by the fact that these temples could be viewed from multiple vantage points. In particular, visitors approaching from along the grid's east-west artery would have to make their ways from the temples' west, and along their north, sides before arriving at the entrances on their east sides.

The peripteral typology may also have been chosen for Temples B and C because a peripteral temple's horizontal and vertical lines would have echoed the horizontal and perpendicular lines of the grid. Given that these temples were on the Acropolis and could likely be seen from both within and beyond the urban area, the temples may have served as landmarks not only identifying the location, but also monumentalizing the regularized layout, of the urban area.

5. Himera

Himera's earliest urban layout would appear to have influenced the orientation of its earliest known temple. In Himera's upper town on the plateau, the earliest layout consisted of housing blocks and streets oriented in a northeast-southwest direction **(Fig. 5.3)**, following the orientation of the Himera Hill's north slope **(Figs. 5.2 – 5.4)**. Located underneath Temple B in the center of the Sanctuary of Athena in the northeastern corner of the plateau, Temple A (c. 625-600)[221] follows the same northeast-southwest orientation as do these blocks and streets **(Fig. 5.3)**.[222]

The Sanctuary of Athena's Temple B (c. 550),[223] overlaying Temple A, and Temple C (late-sixth/early-fifth c.),[224] along the sanctuary's northern boundary, also follow the northeast-southwest orientation of the upper town's earliest urban layout, even though this layout had been replaced by a new grid in 580-570 **(Figs. 5.2, 5.4)**. Although the old orientation is incongruous with the east-west orientation of the new streets of the upper town, it is nearly perpendicular to the northwest-southeast orientation of the new streets of the lower town in the Bonfornello Plain **(Fig. 5.2)**, and would have been nearly parallel to the avenues that are believed to have orthogonally intersected these streets.[225] Temples B and C, which overlook the northern slope and lower town, might plausibly have been oriented with respect to the grid of the lower town.

At the same time, the orientation of the new grid of the upper town may have influenced the orientation of Temple D (c. 575-550)[226] located along the southern boundary of the upper town's Sanctuary of Athena. Temple D runs nearly parallel to this boundary and to the grid's first east-west street, which delimits this boundary **(Figs. 5.2, 5.4 – 5.5)**.[227] Similarly, the Temple of Athena Nike (c. 480) in the lower town runs nearly perpendicular to the streets of this town **(Fig. 5.2)**. The slight skewing of these temples with respect to the grids of the upper and lower towns may have been intended to increase the oblique angle onto the temples from the vantage points of the streets approaching them, thus emphasizing the temples' volumes.

The grid of Himera's upper town may also have encouraged the regularization of this town's Sanctuary of Athena.[228] Delimited by the first east-west street of the grid, the sanctuary's southern boundary is rectilinear **(Figs. 5.4 – 5.5)**. The sanctuary's western boundary, delimited by a row of connected buildings ('annexes') incorporating the sanctuary's entrance, [229] is not quite orthogonal to the southern boundary, but is nonetheless also rectilinear **(Figs. 5.4 – 5.5)**. The row of connected buildings along the sanctuary's northeastern boundary[230] may also have been intended to regularize this boundary with respect to the irregular contours of the northern slope immediately beyond this boundary **(Figs. 5.4 – 5.5)**.

Not only its configuration, but also this sanctuary's interior, would seem to have been regularized to some degree. Temple B was positioned at the sanctuary's center. The altar (c. 550)[231] was positioned orthogonally to, and along the same axis as, Temple B. Temple C and the 'annexes' to the north of Temple B were laid out virtually parallel to Temple B. The east facades of Temples B and C were also virtually aligned on the same axis.

None of the temples in the upper town's Sanctuary of Athena is peripteral. In the case of Temple B, in particular, visitors approaching from the upper town's central north-south artery, and entering the sanctuary from the west, would have to make their ways around the temple in order to approach the temple's entrance in the east **(Figs. 5.2 – 5.5)**. The non-peripteral typology of Temple B does not conform to the pattern noted at the other West Greek sites, whereby temples that could be approached from multiple directions and viewed from multiple vantage points tend to be peripteral. Temple B's non-peripteral typology may reflect the preference of Himera's architectural workshop, or may reflect financial restrictions.

The peripteral Temple of Athena Nike in the lower town was instead constructed by the Akragantine workshop. Located between the sea to its north, the upper town to its south, and the lower town to its west, this temple would have been approachable from multiple directions and visible from multiple vantage points.

6. Selinus

Laid out in 580-570, but adhering to previously established road axes **(Fig. 6.2)**, Selinus' grid would appear to have determined the orientations of its temples. In the urban area's northern or Manuzza zone, the streets are oriented northwest-southeast, while the avenues are oriented northeast-southwest. In the southern or Acropolis zone, the streets and certain avenues are oriented east-west, while the Acropolis' central artery is oriented north-south **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.4)**.

In the Gaggera district to the west of the grid, the 'Great Megaron' of Demeter Malophoros is oriented northeastward toward the Manuzza zone, though not quite aligned with its streets. Temple M to this sanctuary's north is virtually parallel to the Manuzza zone's streets and perpendicular to its avenues.[232] The Triolo Nord temple to this sanctuary's south is virtually parallel to the Acropolis zone's east-west streets and perpendicular to its north-south artery.[233] Temples E3, F, and G on the East Hill are likewise virtually parallel to this zone's east-west streets, with Street S6 leading out to Temple E3 and Street S11 leading out to Temple G **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.5)**.[234] Temple C and particularly Temple D in the sanctuary in the Acropolis' Northeast quarter are nearly aligned with the streets delimiting this sanctuary's boundaries **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.6)**.

At the same time, the plans suggest that at least some of the temples, such as Temple C, were slightly skewed with respect to the grid **(Figs. 6.6, 6.12 – 6.13)**. Such slight skewing would not have interfered with the temples' visual coordination with the grid, but would have created more oblique angles onto the temples from the vantage points of the approaching streets, thus emphasizing the temples' volumes.

Selinus' grid may also have encouraged the regularization of sanctuary layouts. The sanctuary incorporating Temple M in the Gaggera district contained an architectural complex including not only the temple, but a monumental staircase, paved square, and altar all aligned along the same axis **(Fig. 6.11)**. This axis is the same as that of Avenue B of the Manuzza zone **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.5)**. The architectural complex dates to the same period (580-570) as that in which the grid was laid out.

The Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros to the south of Temple M was configured as nearly rectangular.[235] The sanctuary's boundaries are almost completely rectilinear, and the walls[236] in both its northeastern and southeastern corners meet at virtually right angles. The sanctuary's temple and altar are approximately orthogonal to, and on axis with, each other **(Figs. 6.7 – 6.8)**. The propylon (c. 420)[237] at the sanctuary's entrance is approximately on axis with the center of the altar **(Fig. 6.9, left)**[238] and is more precisely on axis with the southeastern corner of the temple **(Fig. 6.10, left)**.[239] According to Ito, this arrangement looks forward to those of the Hellenistic Sanctuaries of Zeus and Athena Polias at Pergamon **(Figs. 6.9, center; 6.10, right)** and of Artemis at Magnesia on the Meander **(Fig. 6.9, right)**.[240] While Ito finds it to have originated in the fifth century coinciding with the dating of the propylon,[241] this arrangement must have originated in the sixth century, if the propylon occupied the same site as the sanctuary's previous entrance.

The sanctuary in the Northeast quarter of the Acropolis underwent several phases of development, but by the fifth century was also configured as nearly rectangular **(Figs. 6.12, top right; 6.13, bottom center)**.[242] The stepped altar[243] to the east of Temple C is approximately orthogonal to, and on axis with, this temple. Judging from the sanctuary plans **(Figs. 6.6, 6.12 – 6.13)**, the altar was also positioned virtually equidistant between the temple and an L-shaped stoa[244] to the altar's east.

In addition to the entrance in the sanctuary's northeastern corner, and to a recently-discovered entrance along the sanctuary's western boundary,[245] the sanctuary in the Acropolis' Northeast quarter had an entrance along its southern boundary **(Figs. 6.6, 6.12 – 6.13)**. Di Vita finds this entrance to have been added in conjunction with Temple C.[246] The entrance is positioned between Temple C and the altar to the temple's east, and is orthogonal with respect to the axial line formed by the temple and altar. The orthogonal arrangement between the entrance and the temple and altar anticipates the arrangement of the Sanctuary of Aphaia at Aegina (c. 500-490) **(Figs. 11.1 – 11.2)**.[247]

Selinus' urban layout, and the location of its temples with respect to this layout, may also have influenced the typology of these temples. Selinus' peripteral temples could all be approached from multiple directions and viewed from multiple vantage points. The sanctuary accommodating Temples C and D on the Acropolis had entrances along its southern, western, and northeastern boundaries. Temples E3, F,[248] and G on the East Hill faced away from the urban area to their west, so that visitors approaching from the urban area would have had to make their way around the temples before arriving at the temples' fronts.

In addition, the horizontal and vertical lines of the peripteral temples echoed the horizontal and perpendicular lines of the grid. Since Temples E3, F, and G faced eastward toward the rest of the Sicilian Greek world, these temples would have anticipated the grid for visitors approaching Selinus from the east.

The synchronous correspondence between the laying out of the grid, beginning in c. 580-570, and the appearance of Selinus' earliest known peripteral temple (Temple Y, c. 570)[249] further suggests that the peripteral typology was adopted at Selinus because of its aesthetic, and perhaps also theoretical, associations with the grid.

By contrast, the temples in the Gaggera district are all non-peripteral. These temples are located at the western frontier beyond which lay the non-Greek world.[250] The architects might therefore have deemed it unnecessary to monumentalize the temples' backs. At the same time, Temple M in the Gaggera district had a colonnaded front (either distyle in-antis or tetra-prostyle[251]) that faced onto the urban grid. The horizontal and vertical lines of this front would have architecturally and visually associated Temple M with the both the grid and the peripteral temples on the Acropolis and East Hill.

7. Metaponto

Metaponto's urban layout, and the urban Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios' location with respect to this layout, may have influenced the orientations of the sanctuary's temples.[252] The sanctuary's southern boundary is delimited by the urban layout's major east-west (southeast-northwest) artery **(Fig. 7.2)**, which became Avenue A when the grid was laid out in c. 530 **(Fig. 7.3)**. Temple CI (c. 600), located along the boundary, and Temple AI (c. 570-560), immediately to CI's north, are both skewed with respect to the artery **(Figs. 7.3 – 7.5)**. Mertens and E. Greco find that these temples were oriented "more or less to the east, presumably for religious reasons."[253] However, such skewing occurs elsewhere in West Greece and would have created a more oblique angle onto the temple from the vantage point of the artery.

Temple AII (c. 540-530), which overlaps in date with the laying out of the grid, is instead more aligned with Avenue A. Temple B (BI, c. 550; BII, C. 530) is likewise aligned with the avenue **(Figs. 7.3. – 7.5)**. Mertens and E. Greco attribute these temples' orientations to the influence of the grid.[254]

On the other hand, the fifth-century Temple D in the sanctuary's northwestern corner, the sanctuary's altars, and even the late-fourth-to-early-third-century Temple E[255] all return to the orientation of Temples CI and AI **(Figs. 7.3 – 7.5)**. Mertens and E. Greco find that, with this return, 'the link between the sacred monuments and the urban plan was forsaken, and the monuments were again oriented strictly according to religious needs.'[256] However, all of these temples and altars face in the direction of the theater-ekklesiasterion in the agora to the sanctuary's east **(Figs. 7.3 – 7.4)**. These temples' and altars orientations might therefore have been influenced by the position of the theater-ekklesiasterion. The sanctuary's two grandest temples, AII and B, would have been aligned with the grid, yet on an oblique angle with respect to the theater-ekklesiasterion **(Figs. 7.3 – 7.4)**.

Metaponto's urban layout also determined the Sanctuary of Apollo's configuration. The sanctuary's southeastern and southwestern boundaries are delimited by Avenue III and Avenue A respectively **(Figs. 7.3 – 7.4)**. These boundaries are rectilinear and meet at right angles. The sanctuary's northwestern boundary, which is delimited by the short sides of the housing blocks to this boundary's northwest, is likewise rectilinear, and meets the southwestern boundary at nearly a right angle **(Fig. 7.4)**. The sanctuary's northeastern boundary does not come in contact with the grid. This boundary is irregular, following the course of the city walls and Bradano River in this area **(Fig. 7.3)**.

Metaponto's urban layout may also have influenced the typology of its temples. The Sanctuary of Apollo is at the cross-roads between the grid's two main arteries – Avenue A leading toward the agricultural territory in the northwest, and Avenue II leading toward the port area in the southeast **(Figs. 7.1 – 7.2)**. The peripteral Temples A and D could therefore be approached from multiple directions and viewed from multiple vantage points. Located between Temples A and D, Temple B was begun as a peripteral, but was converted to a pseudo-peripteral temple. The change may have been due to cultic reasons, or to limitations of space or finances.

In addition, the Sanctuary of Apollo is located directly across from the agora to its east. Although Temple BII did not receive full columns along its back or sides, the temple did receive full columns across its front, which faced onto the agora **(Fig. 7.4)**. Similarly, the non-peripteral Temple CI in the sanctuary's southwestern corner was converted from an oikos with a closed front to an in-antis temple with two columns in the front (Temple CII, c. 500-450) [257] **(Figs. 7.4 – 7.5)**.

8. Paestum

Paestum's urban layout may have influenced the orientations of both its urban and extra-urban temples.[258] Dating to c. 530-500, Paestum's grid is oriented along north-south and east-west axes **(Fig. 8.3)**, but may have been preceded by a plan following slightly different axes **(Fig. 8.2)**. Whereas the southern city gate is aligned with the north-south avenue delimiting the western boundaries of the urban sanctuaries and agora, the northern gate is not. The axis between these two gates may thus reflect an earlier route **(Fig. 8.2)**.

Paestum's earliest known urban temple, a non-peripteral temple located immediately south of the peripteral Temple of Athena and dating to c. 580-570,[259] is perpendicular to the axis between the north and south gates **(Fig. 8.4, 3)**. Paestum's peripteral urban temples – the Temple of Hera I ('Basilica'), the Temple of Athena, and the Temple of Hera II ('Poseidon') are likewise perpendicular to this axis. All four of the urban temples are furthermore on axis with each other.

The peripteral urban temples may have been aligned, and placed on axis, with the earlier temple to visually associate these temples and create greater topographical cohesion between the two sanctuaries enframing the agora. At the same time, the skewing of the temples with respect to the urban grid is seen elsewhere, and may have been intended to create a more oblique angle onto the temples from the vantage points of the north-south and east-west avenues or streets delimiting the sanctuaries' boundaries.

The Temple of Hera II at Paestum's extra-urban sanctuary at Foce del Sele follows the same orientation as that of the urban temples **(Fig. 8.5)**, as did its predecessor **(Fig. 8.7)**. These temples may have been aligned with the urban temples to topographically, or perhaps theoretically, unite the extra-urban with the urban sanctuaries and the agricultural territory with the urban center.

Paestum's urban layout may also have encouraged some degree of regularization in its sanctuaries. Since the boundaries of each of the urban sanctuaries are delimited by the grid's avenues or streets, these boundaries are straight and intersect at right angles. The urban sanctuaries' altars are on axis with, and nearly orthogonal to, their respective temples **(Figs. 8.3 – 8.4)**. The altar of the extra-urban Temple of Hera is likewise on axis with, and nearly orthogonal to, this temple **(Fig. 8.6)**.

Paestum's urban layout may also have encouraged its temples' peripteral typology. Paestum's urban sanctuaries are both located near the north-south avenue linking the agricultural territory with the agora. The east-west Avenue B linking the port area with the agora delimits the Sanctuary of Hera's northern boundary. The east-west Avenue C delimits the Sanctuary of Hera's southern boundary. These sanctuaries' temples could therefore be approached from multiple directions and viewed from multiple vantage points.

In addition, the Sanctuaries of Athena and Hera flank the agora's north and south sides respectively. The Temple of Athena's south peristyle colonnade and the Temple of Hera II's north peristyle colonnade would have faced onto the agora. These colonnades would have architecturally enframed the agora.

The horizontal and vertical lines of the peripteral temples would, moreover, have echoed the rectilinearity and orthogonality of the urban grid. As at Selinus, Paestum's earliest peripteral temple [Hera I ('Basilica')] overlaps in date with the laying out of the grid, a correspondence suggesting that the peripteral typology may have been adopted because of aesthetic, and perhaps theoretical, associations with the grid.

The incorporation of the peristyle in the extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele would have visually linked this temple with the urban temples, creating greater topographical cohesion between the urban and extra-urban sanctuaries and between the agricultural territory and the urban center. This temple's peripteral predecessor (c. 550-540) would have overlapped with the planning stages, if not the actual laying out, of the grid.

9. Acragas (Agrigento)

Acragas' urban layout, and the locations of its temples within this layout, would seem to have influenced these temples' orientations. Acragas' grid dates to the late-sixth-early-fifth-century, although at least one artery – the east-west Avenue II linking City Gate II in the east with Gate V in the southwest – follows the course of an earlier artery.[260]

In the urban area's southwestern sector, the nonperipteral temple and tempietto in the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V, which predate the grid in this area, are oriented northward toward the artery that became Avenue II when the grid was laid out. They are not aligned with this artery, but are instead aligned with the tract of road exiting the gate and with the city wall delimiting the sanctuary's western boundary **(Figs. 9.8 – 9.9)**. This sanctuary's 'lesche,' which delimits the sanctuary's northern boundary and is coeval with the grid, is aligned with the grid **(Figs. 9.8 – 9.9)**. The Temple of Olympian Zeus located to the west of this sanctuary is likewise aligned with the grid **(Figs. 9.6 – 9.8)**,[261] as are the fifth-century sacred buildings inserted into the housing blocks between the sanctuary and the temple **(Figs. 9.6, 9.8 – 9.9, 9.16)**.

To the west of Gate V, the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities is positioned at the termination of Avenue II before this avenue bends to exit the gate. This sanctuary's temples and other sacred edifices are oriented eastward in the direction of the avenue **(Figs. 9.9 – 9.12)**. In particular, the peripteral Temple L is on axis with, and parallel to, the avenue.[262] The peripteral Temple of the Dioscuri immediately to Temple L's north is only slightly skewed with respect to the avenue **(Fig. 9.9)**. Such skewing would have increased the oblique angle onto the temple from the vantage points of either those traveling westward along the avenue or those entering from Gate V.

The Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities' Temenos 1 in its Archaic-Classical phase (c. 550)[263] may instead have been oriented north-south **(Fig. 9.10, northernmost building)**.[264] The north-south orientation may have been occasioned by the temenos' proximity to the sanctuary's northern boundary and by its relative remoteness from the urban grid. The tempietto in the 'New Archaic Sanctuary' to the west of the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities is likewise remote from Avenue II. This tempietto follows the northeast-southwest orientation of the sanctuary's northern boundary wall,[265] to which the tempietto is adjacent **(Fig. 9.9)**.

The orientations of the temples along Acragas' city walls or on the outskirts of the grid would also seem to have been influenced by these temples' particular locations. The Temple of Hephaestus is located near the southern sector of the western city wall. The temple is oriented generally east-west, with its back to the city wall and its front facing the urban grid **(Figs. 9.3, G; 9.4, 2)**. The Temples of Heracles, Concord, and Hera

Lacinia along the southern city wall are oriented generally east-west following the course of this wall **(Figs. 9.3, A, D, F; 9.4)**. The Temple of Athena (Temple E) on Girgenti Hill follows the generally northwest-southeast orientation of the hill and of the northwest city wall enclosing the hill **(Figs. 9.3, X; 9.4)**. By contrast, the Temple of Demeter on the 'Rupe Atenea' near Gate I along the eastern city wall, is oriented generally north-south, with its flanks following the general course of the hill and city wall, and its front facing south toward the city gate **(Figs. 9.3, C; 9.4, 12)**.

While these temples follow the orientations of the nearby city walls and local natural topography, they are at the same time on oblique angles with respect to the grid. For example, the Temple of Concord's west end is on an oblique angle with respect to the north-south street delimiting the upper agora's eastern boundary. The Temple of Hera Lacinia's west end is on an oblique angle with respect to the grid's westernmost north-south street. The Temple of Demeter's north end is on an oblique angle with respect to Avenue IV leading to the upper agora. This temple's south end is on an oblique angle with respect to both Avenue III to its southwest and Gate I to its south **(Figs. 9.4 – 9.5)**.

Acragas' grid may have encouraged some degree of regularization within its sanctuaries. In the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities to the west of Gate V,[266] Tempietto 1[267] and Foundation 1[268] are aligned and on axis with each other as well as being aligned with the grid **(Fig. 9.10, bottom left and right buildings)**.[269] Zoppi has dated these edifices respectively to the end of the sixth and to the beginning of the fifth century, the same period in which the grid was laid out.[270]

In the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V, the sanctuary's eastern wall runs parallel to the adjacent north-south street (Street 3). This sanctuary's northeastern wall runs parallel to the adjacent east-west Avenue II.[271] The sanctuary's eastern and northeastern walls are therefore straight and intersect at right angles **(Figs. 9.8 – 9.9)**. The lesche at the sanctuary's northwestern boundary is on axis with the northeastern wall and likewise runs parallel to Avenue II. The sanctuary walls and lesche likewise all date to the same period in which the grid was laid out.

The Temple of Olympian Zeus, also dating to the late sixth-early fifth century, is virtually aligned with the grid. Its altar is on axis with the temple and is virtually aligned with both the temple and the grid **(Figs. 9.6 – 9.7)**.

Acragas' grid may have encouraged some degree of regularization not only within sanctuaries, but also among temples of different sanctuaries. The east ends of the Temple of Athena on Girgenti Hill and the Temple of Olympian Zeus are both on axis with the grid's westernmost north-south street. A line drawn connecting these temples' east ends cuts through this street **(Fig. 9.13)**. Similarly, a line drawn between the Temple of Hera Lacinia, near Gate III in the urban area's southeastern corner, and the site of a sanctuary to Zeus (or Zeus and Athena),[272] on the 'Rupe Atenea' to the urban area's northeast, runs parallel to the grid's north-south streets **(Fig. 9.14)**.

The Temple of Hera is also on axis with the Temples of Heracles and Concord along the 'Hill of Temples.' The three temples together would have given the general appearance of a straight row, even if their orientations are not precisely the same. The Temple of Olympian Zeus is nearly on axis with this row **(Figs. 9.4 – 9.5)**.

Acragas' urban layout, and its temples' locations within this layout, may also have influenced these temples' typologies. Restricted space and/or restricted visibility may have prompted a non-peripteral typology for some temples. For example, Tempietto

1, along the western boundary of the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities, and the tempietto in the 'New Archaic Sanctuary' are both relatively remote from Acragas' grid **(Fig. 9.9)**.

The non-peripteral temple and tempietto in the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V are closer to the grid. However, these buildings' west flanks and south ends would have been largely hidden from view by the city wall delimiting this sanctuary's western and southern boundaries. The fact that the buildings faced onto Avenue II may have encouraged the temple's in-antis, rather than closed, front,[273] as well as the fifth-century addition of a 'portico-propylon' to the tempietto's front **(Figs. 9.8 – 9.9)**.[274]

Likewise, the non-peripteral Temple of Demeter's east flank would have been largely hidden by the eastern city wall. The fact that the temple faced onto Gate I may have encouraged its distyle in-antis front **(Fig. 9.4)**.

On the other hand, the peripteral Temples of Heracles, Hera, and Concord could be approached and viewed from either the urban area to the north or Acragas' port area to their south **(Fig. 9.1)**. Since the Temples of Heracles and Hera are to the east of City Gates IV and III respectively, visitors entering from these gates would have made their way around these temples' west and north sides before arriving at the temples' east fronts. The Temple of Concord's west end is located just south of the north-south street delimiting the Upper Agora's eastern boundary. Visitors approaching this temple from this street would likewise have passed along the temple's north side before reaching its east front. The temples thus conform to the pattern, noted for other West Greek sites, in which temples that can be approached from multiple directions and viewed from multiple vantage points tend to be peripteral.

Acragas' other peripteral, and pseudo-peripteral, temples conform to the same pattern. The Temple of Hephaestus near the western city wall faced onto the public and residential areas to its east and northeast. An artificial lake ('Colimbethra') constructed in the fifth century to the temple's south would seem to have enticed visitors to this area **(Figs. 9.3 – 9.4)** [275] and may have prompted the replacement of the mid-sixth-century non-peripteral temple with the peripteral temple. Temple L and the Temple of the Dioscuri, in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities to the west of Gate V, are at the juncture between Avenue II to their east and Gate V to their south **(Figs. 9.8 – 9.9)**. The Temple of Olympian Zeus, near the southern city wall, could be approached from either Gate IV and the lower agora to its east or from Gate V and the complex of chthonic sanctuaries to its west **(Figs. 9.6 – 9.8)**. The Temple of Athena on Girgenti Hill was no doubt visible, if not directly approachable, from both the urban area to its south and the 'Rupe Atenea' to its west **(Fig. 9.4)**.

In addition to the fact that they can be approached from multiple directions and/or viewed from multiple vantage points, Acragas' peripteral temples enclose the urban grid along the northern, southern, and western boundaries. Along the eastern boundary, the non-peripteral Temple of Demeter included two front columns that would have visually associated this temple with the peripteral temples. The linearity of the temples' colonnades would have monumentalized in three-dimensional form the linearity of the grid. The fact that, as at Selinus and Paestum, Acragas' earliest peripteral temple (the Temple of Heracles) dates to the same period as the grid reinforces the suggestion that the grid may have inspired the adoption of the peripteral typology.[276]

10. Other West Greek Sites

At other West Greek sites, the urban layouts would seem to have impacted temples and sanctuaries in ways generally similar to those outlined above, particularly as regards temple orientation.

At Casmenae, the urban layout consists of parallel streets oriented northeast-southwest. The Archaic temple (c. 600) is located between two streets in the urban area's northwestern corner **(Fig. 10.7)**. The temple is oriented northwest-southeast and runs perpendicular to the streets. The temple was originally non-peripteral, but a peristyle would seem to have been added at the end of the sixth century.[277]

At Locri, the urban grid consists of streets oriented northwest-southeast and avenues oriented northeast-southwest. Located in the southeast corner of the urban area's Marasà quarter, the Ionic temple (c. 450-425)[278] is oriented northwest-southeast, and is nearly parallel to the streets and nearly perpendicular to the avenues **(Figs. 10.8 – 10.9)**. The slight skewing of the temple with respect to the grid would have created an oblique angle onto the temple from the vantage points of the nearby streets and avenues. The temple, which can be approached from multiple directions and viewed from multiple vantage points, is peripteral.

At Camarina, the urban grid consists of avenues oriented northwest-southeast and streets oriented northeast-southwest. Located in the center of the grid, the Temple of Athena (c. 500-490) follows the grid's general orientation, but is slightly skewed with respect to the grid **(Fig. 10.5)**. The mid-fifth-century Building A and Sacella B and C, in the eastern half of the East Agora are likewise skewed with respect to the grid **(Fig. 10.6)**.

The skewing would have created an oblique angle onto these buildings from the vantage points of the nearby streets.[279]

Camarina's Temple of Athena, however, is non-peripteral. It therefore does not follow the pattern seen elsewhere, whereby temples that could be approached from multiple directions and viewed from multiple vantage points were peripteral.

Conclusion

In sum, West Greek urban layouts, and the sanctuaries' locations within these layouts, would seem to have influenced the appearance of both the sanctuaries and their temples.

Urban layouts would seem to have influenced the sanctuaries' configurations and internal layouts. Sanctuary boundaries bordering the rectilinear street grid are themselves rectilinear (for example, the southern boundary of the Sanctuary of Athena in Himera's upper town; or the northern and eastern boundaries of Acragas' Sanctuary to the East of Gate V. Boundaries of sanctuaries not bordering the grid (such as the Himeran sanctuary's western boundary), and even boundaries of extra-urban sanctuaries (such as those of Selinus' Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros) also display the same rectilinearity as does the urban grid.

In cases such as that of Acragas' Sanctuary to the East of Gate V, in which two adjacent boundaries border two orthogonal streets of the grid, the boundaries themselves meet at right angles. Moreover, in cases such as that of Selinus' Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros, in which the boundaries are not delimited by the grid, some boundaries nonetheless meet at right angles.

The rectilinearity and orthogonality characterizing the West Greek urban grid also characterize, to at least some extent, the internal layouts of West Greek sanctuaries. Altars are generally on axis with temples. In addition, buildings within the same sanctuary are often on axis with each other (for example, the South Temple and the South Temple with a Central Colonnade in Megara Hyblaea's agora; Temples B and C on the Geloan Acropolis; or the east fronts of Temples B and C in the Himeran sanctuary).

Moreover, temples from different sanctuaries – such as the Paestan Temples of Athena, Hera I, and Hera II; or the Selinuntine Temples E3, F, and G – are also on axis. The alignment of temples all in a straight row would have echoed, on a three-dimensional scale, the rectilinearity of the grid.

In his analysis of the layouts of Greek and Roman sanctuaries, Ito has stated that "most of the sanctuaries in the Archaic period look chaotic"[280] and cites the Late Archaic Sanctuary of Aphaia at Aegina (c. 500) as displaying perhaps the earliest signs of regular sanctuary planning.[281] The orthogonal arrangement among a sanctuary's temple, altar, and entrance, which Ito cites as evidence of regular planning in the Aphaia sanctuary, was already anticipated with Temple C in the Northeast quarter of Selinus' Acropolis.

West Greek urban layouts would also seem to have influenced temple orientations.[282] Temples near city walls tend to follow the course of the walls (for example, Acragas' Temples of Heracles, Hera Lacinia, and Concord, which follow the east-southeast/west-northwest orientation of the southern city wall; or Acragas' Temple of Demeter, which follows the north-south orientation of the eastern wall). Temples and particularly smaller sacred buildings inserted into the grid tend to be aligned with the grid (for example, at Megara Hyblaea's Agora quarter, on the Geloan Acropolis, or near Acragas' City Gate V).

Many peripteral temples are slightly skewed with respect to the grid. This skewing would have allowed for a more oblique viewing angle onto the temple from the vantage point of the nearby streets, thus emphasizing the temple's volume. At the same time, the skewing would not seem to have been pronounced enough to interfere with the temple's visual coordination with the grid.

West Greek urban layouts may also have influenced temple typology. Non-peripteral temples or buildings are often in locations with restrictions on space and/or visibility. Particularly when these buildings face onto a significant street or site within the urban area, their fronts are emphasized by being opened up or embellished with columns (as, for example, with Selinus' Temple M, which is on axis with, and faces toward, the central Avenue NB of the Manuzza zone; Acragas' Temple of Demeter, which faces onto City Gate I; or Metaponto's Temple CII, which faces onto the agora).

On the other hand, peripteral temples tend to be located in areas that can be approached from multiple directions and viewed from multiple vantage points. In the Greek homeland as well as in West Greece, the peripteral temple's surrounding colonnade would have accomplished several goals. It would have hidden the temple's entrance, and would have monumentalized the sides and back as well as the front, thereby visually inviting those approaching from the back or sides and walking around the temple. Moreover, the colonnade's mass and void, and the effect of light and shadow created by these, would have emphasized the temple's volume. Colonnades incorporated into multiple temples would have created visual associations among these temples.

In West Greece, however, the horizontal and vertical lines of the peripteral temple would have echoed the horizontal and perpendicular lines of the urban grid. Urban peripteral temples would have monumentalized the planar grid in three-dimensional form. Through their visual associations with the urban temples, extra-urban peripteral temples would have topographically linked the outlying territory with the urban center.

Part II

Correlations between West Greek Urban Grids and Specific Design Elements of Temple Ground Plans

Chapter 3

Dimensional and Proportional Correlations between West Greek Urban Grids and Temple Ground Plans

Introduction

The two previous chapters demonstrated that the urban layouts of West Greek colonies influenced the locations, orientations, and even typologies of temples and other sacred buildings in these colonies. This chapter presents evidence that the West Greek urban grid influenced the dimensions and also proportions of these buildings.

First, the dimensions of the buildings are proportionate to the dimensions of the urban grids of the examined sites. In numerous cases, there exists a one-to-one correspondence between a component of the building and a component of the grid, particularly the lot or block width. This correspondence occurs in urban temples. For example, the stereobate widths of Ortygia's Ionic temple and Temples of Apollo and Athena equal virtually 1 x Ortygia's block width. The stylobate widths of Acragas' Temple L and the Temples of Hera Lacinia, Concord, and Hephaistos equal virtually 1 x Acragas' lot width. This correspondence also occurs in extra-urban temples. For example, the stereobate width of Syracuse's Temple of Olympian Zeus equals virtually 1 x Ortygia's block width. The stereobate width of Metaponto's extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine') equals 1 x Metaponto's lot width.

Where one-to-one correspondences do not occur, the dimensions of the buildings are nonetheless proportionate to those of the grids. The stylobate width of Gela's Temple C equals 1 and ½ x Gela's block width. The peristyle widths of Selinus' Temples C, D, and F equal 1 and ½ x Selinus' lot width. The stylobate width of Acragas' Temple of

Olympian Zeus equals 3 x Acragas' lot width, and this temple's stereobate length equals 6 and ½ x Acragas' lot width.

These dimensional and proportional correlations between buildings and grids suggest that the buildings' dimensions were derived from those of the grid.

In numerous cases, building proportions also correspond to proportions used in the grid. For example, the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width is repeated in the the 6 x 12 peristyle colonnade as well as the stereobate proportions of Gela's Temple B. The same ratio is repeated in the proportions of the non-peripteral Temples C and D in Himera's upper town. The same ratio is again repeated in the proportions of the foundation cuttings of Metaponto's Temple AII, the peristyle of Metaponto's Temple BI, the stylobates of Metaponto's Temples BII and D, and the 6 x 12 peristyle colonnade as well as the stereobate of Metaponto's extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine'). These proportional correlations between buildings and grids suggest that the proportions used in buildings may have been derived from proportions used in grids.

1. Naxos

A. Urban grid

[Appendix A, Tables A.1.1 – A.1.2, Column 2: dimensions (meters and Greek feet)]

Naxos' grid dates to c. 480-470, [283] although some of its streets would seem to follow earlier routes. [284] The grid consists of three east-west avenues (A-C) orthogonally intersected by north-south cross-streets and housing blocks **(Figs. 1.3 – 1.6)**. Avenue A is 9.50 m. wide.[285] Avenue B is c. 6.50-6.80 m. wide.[286] Avenue C is 6.40-6.50 m.

wide.[287] The north-south Street 6 is also 6.40-6.50 m. wide.[288] The remaining north-south streets are 5.00 m. wide.[289] The blocks are 39.00 m. wide,[290] and are divided lengthwise into 2 strips of lots separated by alleys c. 1.50 m. wide.[291] Including the ambitus, the lot width would have been ½ x the block width, or 19.50 m. The grid's module (block width plus street width)[292] equals 44.00 m. The ratio of lot width to block width equals 1: 2, and the ratio of lot width to module equals c. 1: 2.25.

The foot unit of c. 32.50 cm. for Naxos' grid is generally accepted.[293] This unit would allow for a block width of 120 feet, as well as a proportionate division of the grid's parts.

B. Correlations between the grid and temples

1.1. Temple C

[Appendix B, Table B.1 2: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.1.1: dimensional correlations with grid]

The seventh-century Temple C **(Fig. 1.13)** is located in Naxos' East quarter and is aligned with this quarter's early streets **(Figs. 1.2 – 1.3)**. The temple measures 6.70 x 22.00 m. (proportions: c. 1: 3.284).

Temple C's width is 1 and 1/3 x the normal street width and 1 x the widths of Street 6 and Avenues B and C. The temple's width also approximates 1/3 x the lot width and 1/6 x the block width. Its length is precisely ½ x the grid's module.

Since the temple predates the grid, the fact that its dimensions are proportionate to those of the grid suggests that the grid incorporated at least some of the dimensions of Naxos' earlier urban plan.

1.2. Temple E

[Appendix B, Table B.1: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.1.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

The sixth-century Temple E is located in Naxos' Northwest quarter and is aligned with this quarter's early north-south street **(Figs. 1.2 –1.5)**. The temple measures 5.30 x 8.00 m. (proportions: c. 1: 1.509).

Temple E's length is 1 and ¼ x the widths of Street 6 and Avenue C, 1 and 1/5 x the width of Avenue B, roughly 4/5 x the width of Avenue A, 2/5 x the lot width, and 1/5 x the block width.

As with Temple C, the fact that Temple E's dimensions are proportionate to those of the grid suggests that the grid incorporated at least some of the dimensions of Naxos' earlier urban plan.

1.3. Temple B

[Appendix B, Table B.1: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.1.3: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple B overlays Temple A **(Fig. 1.14)** in the Sanctuary of Aphrodite (or Hera) along the southern margin of Naxos' urban grid. Dating to the late-sixth-to-early-fifth century, Temple B may have been coeval with some known parts of the grid.[294] The temple is also aligned with the grid. The temple measures 14.25 x 38.40 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.695).

Temple B's width is 1 and ½ x the width of Avenue A, ¾ x the lot width, 3/8 x the block width, and approximately 3/9, or 1/3, x the grid's module. The temple's length is 4 x the width of Avenue A, 2 x the lot width, 1 x the block width, and 8/9 x the module.

1.4. Temple F

[Appendix B, Table B.1: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.1.4: dimensional correlations with grid]

The fifth-century Temple F is regularly inserted into Block C 9 of the grid **(Figs. 1.2, 1.11)**. The temple measures 7.25 x 17.50 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.414).

Temple F's width is 1 and ½ x the street width, ¾ x the width of Avenue A, approximately 2/5 x the lot width and 1/5 x the block width, and 1/6 x the grid's module. The temple's length is 3 and ½ x the street width, 9/10 x the lot width, 9/20 x the block width, and 8/20, or 2/5, x the module.

C. Summary

Dimensional correlations with Naxos' urban grid exist with respect to Temple F, which is inserted into the grid, as well as with Temple B, which lies immediately beyond the grid. Such dimensional correlations also exist with respect to Temples C and E, both of which predate the grid. The correlations between the grid and these earlier temples suggest that the grid incorporated the dimensions of an earlier plan.

2. Syracuse

Syracuse was founded in the second half of the eighth century. Its urban grid is best known on Ortygia, where the evidence from the housing shows that the grid's basic arrangement dates to this century. The known streets have thus far been dated only as far back as the mid-seventh century but, as Mertens points out, the streets probably originated along with the houses in the eighth century.[295]

A. Urban grid on Ortygia

[Appendix A, Tables A.2.1 – A.2.2, Column 2: dimensions (meters and Greek feet)]

Ortygia's plan consists of a major north-south artery, which connects Ortygia to the Syracusan mainland, and at least one additional north-south avenue. These two avenues are intersected, though not orthogonally, by a series of parallel east-west cross-streets and housing blocks **(Figs. 2.3, 2.5)**. The avenue width is c. 5.50 m.[296] The street width is 2.50-3.00 m.[297] The block width is 23.00-25.00 m. (ave. 24.00 m.).[298] The grid's module (block width plus street width) would thus have been c. 26.00-28.00 m. (ave. 27.00 m.).

Though reconstruction of the subdivision of Ortygia's grid has been restricted by limited excavations in a limited amount of space,[299] this grid's dimensions are analogous to those of the grid at Megara Hyblaea. The eighth-century houses, or one-room dwellings, at both sites are also analogous.[300] On analogy with the coeval urban plan at Megara Hyblaea, then, the blocks at Ortygia would have been divided lengthwise into two strips of lots. Given that the eighth-century houses are approximately 4.00 x 4.00 m.,[301] the lots may have been designed to accommodate three such dwellings side by side. The lot width of approximately 12.00 m. is consistent with the dimensions of the known block widths (ave. 24.00 m.). The ratio of lot width to block width would then be 1: 2. The ratio of lot width to module (c. 27.00 m.) would be c. 1: 2.25.

A foot unit of c. 30 cm. for the grid would allow for a proportionate division of the grid's parts.

B. Correlations between Ortygia's grid and the non-peripteral temples in Ortygia's 'temenos-agora'

2.1. Temple 1 (Oikos 1)

[Appendix B, Table B.2: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.2.1: dimensional correlations with grid]

Syracuse's earliest known sacred building, the eighth-century Temple 1 is located in the 'temenos-agora' in the modern Piazza del Duomo, to the west of the peripteral Ionic and Athena temples. The temple is nearly aligned with Ortygia's east-west streets **(Fig. 2.7)** and measures 6.00 x 9.20 m. (proportions: c. 1: 1.533).

Temple 1's width is 2 x the street width of 3.00 m. and ¼ x the block width of 25.00 m. The temple's length is approximately 3 x the street width of 3.00 m. and 1/3 x the grid's module of 28.00 m.

A foot unit of c. 30 cm. (which would allow for a proportionate division of the grid's parts) would allow for a temple width of 20 feet and a temple length of approximately 30 feet.

2.2. Temple 2 (Oikos 2)

[Appendix B, Table B.2: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.2.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

The seventh-to-sixth century Temple 2 overlays Temple 1 in Ortygia's temenos-agora and is likewise nearly aligned with Ortygia's east-west streets **(Fig. 2.7)**. Temple 2 measures 10.50 x 16.20 m. (proportions: c. 1: 1.54).

Temple 2's width is 3 and ½ x the street width of 3.00 m. and 2/5 x the grid's module. The temple's length is approximately 3 x the avenue width and 3/5 x the module.

C. Correlations between Ortygia's grid and peripteral temples

2.3. Temple of Apollo

[Appendix D, Table, D.1.1: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.1.1 – E.1.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

The Temple of Apollo on Ortygia (c. 580) **(Fig. 2.9)** is positioned along the north-south artery connecting Ortygia with the Syracusan mainland. The temple is aligned with Ortygia's east-west streets **(Figs. 2.4 – 2.5, 2.8)**.

The Temple of Apollo has a 6 x 17 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.833) with 5 x 16 interaxials (proportions: 1: 3.20). The colonnade rests on a four-step base incorporating the stylobate and stereobate. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	19.538 x 53.296 m.	= c. 1: 2.728
stylobate	21.57 x 55.33 m.	= c. 1: 2.565
stereobate	24.46 x 58.32 m.	= c. 1: 2.384

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Ortygia's grid, particularly the block width. The temple's stereobate width is 1 x the average block width of 24.00 m. The stereobate length is 2 and ½ x the block width of 23.00 m., and 2 and 2/5 x the average block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the average block width (24.00 m.):

peristyle	4/5 x 2 and 1/5	= 80/100 x 220/100
stylobate	9/10 x 2 and 3/10	= 90/100 x 230/100
stereobate	1 x 2 and 2/5	= 100/100 x 240/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by a distance equal to 10/100, or 1/10, x the block width.[302] In addition, the peristyle proportions (1: 2.75) approximate the proportions of the temple's 6 x 17 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.833).

The above correlations suggest that, at least in the temple's planning stages, the temple's dimensions may have been coordinated with those of the grid, particularly with the block width. Such coordination may have been intended to better fit the temple into the block, but also resulted in the temple's parts being proportionate to each other.

The Temple of Apollo's dimensions are also proportionate to the grid's module (26.00-28.00 m.). The peristyle width is ¾ x the module of 26.00 m. The peristyle length is 2 x the module of 26.00 m. The stylobate length is 2 x the module of 28.00 m. The stereobate length is 2 and ¼ x the module of 26.00 m. These lengths may therefore have been coordinated with the module.

A foot unit of c. 30 cm. (which would allow for a proportionate division of the grid's parts) would allow for a peristyle length of approximately 175 feet,[303] or 1 and ¾ x the length of a hekatompedon.

The Syracusan Temple of Apollo compared to the Temple of Apollo at Corinth and the temples of East Greece

The stylobate dimensions of the Temple of Apollo on Ortygia have been compared to those of the sixth-century Temple of Apollo at Syracuse's mother country, Corinth (c. 21.484 x c. 53.824) **(Fig. 11.3)**.[304] However, construction on the temple at Corinth began after the 560's,[305] so that this temple's dimensions could not have influenced those of the colonial temple. The elongation of the Temple of Apollo on Ortygia has been explained in terms of the double colonnade across its front; this colonnade has been cited as an example of Ionic influence.[306] The incorporation of the double colonnade, however, does not explain the temple's specific length. As noted above, the temple's peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate lengths are proportionate to the estimated module for Ortygia's grid.

2.4. Ionic temple

[Appendix D, Table D.1.2: dimensions and sources: Appendix E, Tables E.1.3 – E.1.4: dimensional correlations with grid]

The Ionic temple (c. 510) is located to the east of Ortygia's temenos-agora and near the north-south artery linking Ortygia with the Syracusan mainland. The temple is nearly aligned with Ortygia's east-west streets **(Figs. 2.4 – 2.7)**. The temple was apparently never finished.[307] It would seem to have been dissassembled and, according to Gullini, its parts were probably reused in the Temple of Athena (c. 480).[308]

Some disagreement exists over the Ionic temple's plan. According to Gullini, the temple has a 6 x 16 peristyle colonnade on a three-step base **(Fig. 2.10)**.[309] The proportions of a 6 x 16 colonnade (c. 1: 2.667) correspond to the temple's peristyle proportions (1: 2.60), while the proportions of the resulting 5 x 15 interaxials (1: 3.00) are more elongated than the temple's peristyle, stylobate, or stereobate proportions. The same correspondences among temple proportions also appear in Syracuse's Temples of Apollo and of Olympian Zeus, which date to the first half of the sixth century.

According to Auberson, however, the temple has a 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade on a 2-step base **(Fig. 2.11)**.[310] The proportions of the 6 x 14 colonnade (c. 1: 2.333) correspond to the temple's stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.332), while the proportions of the resulting 5 x 13 interaxials (1: 2.60) correspond to the temple's peristyle proportions (1: 2.60). The same correspondences among temple proportions would seem to have been predominant in the second half of the sixth century, and appear at Gela (Temple B, c. 550), Metaponto [Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine'), c. 550-525], Selinus (Temple D, c. 535; Temple F, c. 530; Temple G, c. 520), Paestum (Temple of Athena, c. 510), Foce del Sele (Temple of Hera II, c. 500), and Acragas (Temple of Olympian Zeus, c. 500-480).

If one accepts Auberson's reconstruction of the peristyle, then the Ionic temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	c. 20.75 x 53.95 m.	= 1: 2.60
stylobate	c. 22.60 x 55.90	= c. 1: 2.473
stereobate	c. 25.00 x 58.30	= 1: 2.332

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Ortygia's grid, particularly the block width. The stylobate width approximates 1 x the block width of 23.00 m., and the stereobate width is precisely 1 x the block width of 25.00 m. The stereobate length approximates 2 and ½ x these block widths.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the average block width (24.00 m.):

peristyle	4/5 x 2 and 3/20	= 80/100 x 215/100
stylobate	9/10 x 2 and 1/4	= 90/100 x 225/100
stereobate	1 x 2 and 7/20	= 100/100 x 235/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate to both the grid and to each other. The peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the block width.[311] The peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.688) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 13 interaxials (1: 2.60). The stereobate proportions (1: 2.35) are nearly identical to the proportions of the temple's 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.333).

The Ionic temple's length, in particular, is proportionate to the grid's estimated module (26.00-28.00 m.). The peristyle length is 2 x the module of 27.00 m. The stylobate length is 2 x the module of 28.00 m. The stereobate length is 2 and ¼ x the module of 26.00 m.

2.5. Temple of Athena

[Appendix D, Table D.1.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.1.5 – E.1.6: dimensional correlations with grid]

The Temple of Athena **(Fig. 2.12)** was built following the Battle of Himera in 480 and apparently replaced the unfinished Ionic temple to its immediate north. Like the Ionic temple, the Temple of Athena is nearly aligned with Ortygia's east-west streets **(Figs. 2.4 – 2.7)**.

The Temple of Athena has a 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.333) with 5 x 13 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.60). The colonnade is analogous to that of the coeval Temple of Athena Nike at Himera, but also to the colonnade proposed by Auberson for Ortygia's Ionic temple. The colonnade rests on a three-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	20.05 x 53.075 m.	= c. 1: 2.647
stylobate	c. 22.00 x c. 55.02 m.	= c. 1: 2.501
stereobate	c. 23.88 x c. 56.90 m.	= c. 1: 2.383

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Ortygia's grid, particularly the block width (23.00-25.00 m.). The stereobate width falls between the block widths of 23.00 and 24.00 m., and the stereobate length approximates 2 and ½ x the block width of 23.00 m.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the average block width (24.00 m.):

peristyle	4/5 x 2 and 1/5	= 80/100 x 220/100
stylobate	9/10 x 2 and 3/10	= 90/100 x 230/100
stereobate	1 x 2 and 2/5	= 100/100 x 240/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the block width.[312]

In addition, the stereobate proportions (1: 2.40) approximate the proportions of the temple's 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.333). The peristyle proportions (1: 2.75) are not far off from the proportions of the temple's 5 x 13 interaxials (1: 2.60).

The temple's dimensions are also proportionate to the grid's module (26.00-28.00 m.). In particular, the peristyle width is ¾ x the average module of 27.00 m., and the peristyle length is 2 x this module. The stereobate length is 2 x the module of 28.00 m.

A foot unit of c. 30 cm. (which would allow for a proportionate division of the grid's parts) would allow for a peristyle length of approximately 175 feet,[313] or 1 and ¾ x the length of a hekatompedon.

D. Correlations between Ortygia's grid and the extra-urban Temple of Olympian Zeus

2.6. Extra-urban Temple of Olympian Zeus

[Appendix D, Table D.1.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.1.7 – E.1.8: dimensional correlations with grid]

Built approximately a decade later than the Temple of Apollo on Ortygia, the Temple of Olympian Zeus **(Fig. 2.13)** is located in the plains of the Anapos River on the to the southwest of mainland Achradina **(Fig. 2.1)**.

Along with the Temple of Apollo, the Temple of Zeus has a 6 x 17 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.833) with 5 x 16 interaxials (proportions: 1: 3.20). The colonnade rests on a three-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	20.40 x 60.048 m.	= c. 1: 2.944
stylobate	c. 22.40 x c. 62.05 m.	= c. 1: 2.77
stereobate	25.50 x 65.05 m.	= c. 1: 2.55

The extra-urban temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Ortygia's grid, particularly the block width (23.00-25.00 m.). The temple's stylobate and stereobate widths both approximate 1 x the block width. The peristyle length is precisely 2 and ½ x the average block width of 24.00 m., and the stylobate length is almost precisely 2 and ½ x the block width of 25.00 m.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the average block width:

peristyle	17/20 x 2 and ½	= 85/100 x 250/100
stylobate	19/20 x 2 and 3/5	= 95/100 x 260/100
stereobate	1 and 1/20 x 2 and 7/10	= 105/100 x 270/100

When the temple's dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the block width.[314] In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.941) and stylobate proportions (c. 1: 2.737) approximate the proportions of the temple's 6 x 17 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.833).

The temple's dimensions are also proportionate to the grid's estimated module (26.00-28.00 m.). In particular, the stereobate width is about 1 x the module of 26.00 m., and the stereobate length is 2 and ½ x the module of 26.00 m.

A foot unit of c. 30 cm. (which would allow for a proportionate division of the grid's parts) would allow for a peristyle length of 200 feet, or 2 x the length of a hekatompedon.

E. Summary

Dimensional correlations with Ortygia's grid exist with respect to both the non-peripteral Temples 1 and 2 and the peripteral Temple of Apollo, Ionic Temple, and Temple of Athena. All of these temples are inserted into the grid and are aligned or nearly aligned with Ortygia's east-west streets. In addition, dimensional correlations with the grid exist with respect to the extra-urban Temple of Olympian Zeus, located in the river plains beyond mainland Syracuse.

3. Megara Hyblaea

Founded in the second half of the eighth century, Megara Hyblaea provides one of the earliest examples of the West Greek urban grid. This plan dates to the eighth century, when the land was divided into lots and the streets were laid out. In the second half of the seventh century, walls were added along the streets and between the lots.[315]

A. Urban grid of the Agora quarter

[Appendix A, Tables A.3.1 – A.3.8 (Column 2): dimensions (meters and Greek feet)]

Megara Hyblaea's urban grid is best documented in the Agora quarter in the eastern half of the North Plateau. The grid in this quarter consists of two east-west avenues (Avenues A and B) intersected by the north-south Avenue C1, by north-south cross-streets, and by housing blocks divided lengthwise into two strips of lots **(Figs. 3.5 – 3.13)**. The avenues are between 5.30 and 6.00 m. wide.[316] The streets are generally 3.00 m. wide, although some are 2.70 m. wide.[317] The block and lot dimensions in the East Agora quarter (east of Avenue C1) differ slightly from those in the West Agora quarter. Not including the thickness of the street and median walls (0.25-0.45 m.),[318] the blocks in the West Agora quarter are 25.00 m. wide and the lots are c. 12.50 wide by c. 9.50-9.70 m. deep. The blocks in the East Agora quarter are 24.50 m. wide, and the lots are c. 12.25 m. wide by c. 11.00 m. deep.[319]

The above dimensions would have been slightly larger before construction of the street and median walls.[320] Adding the thickness of the walls (0.25-0.45 m.) would give a block width of 24.75-24.95 m. for the East Agora quarter and of 25.25-25.45 m. for the West Agora quarter. Since the eighth century houses (built prior to the building of these walls) were one-room dwellings approximately 4.30-4.50 m. wide,[321] the lots would seem to have initially been laid out to accommodate three such rooms side by side, and the blocks laid out to accommodate six such rooms (25.45 x 1/6 = c. 4.24, d. = 0.06-0.26 m.).

Tréziny has found that the foot units most likely used in Megara Hyblaea's urban grid equaled c. 30 cm. and especially c. 34.50 cm.[322] Alternatively, a foot unit of 31.25 cm. would allow for a more proportionate division of the grid's parts, particularly in the West Agora quarter.

B. Urban grid of Megara Hyblaea's other quarters

The known dimensions from the grids in other quarters of Megara Hyblaea **(Fig. 3.3)** are generally similar to those of the Agora quarter. For example, the street width on the South Plateau is 3.00 m.[323] The block width in the central and western quarters of the North Plateau would seem to be c. 25.00 m., the same as that of the West Agora quarter.[324]

C. Correlations between the grid of the Agora quarter and the temples and other sacred edifices inserted into this grid

3.1. Southeast Temple (Building l)

[Appendix B, Table B.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.3.1: dimensional correlations urban grid]

The Southeast Temple (650-600) is regularly inserted into Block 17 to the southeast of the agora **(Figs. 3.6, 3.10 – 3.11)**. The temple measures 5.40 x 12.30 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.28).

The Southeast Temple's width is 2 x the street width of 2.70 m. and 1 x the avenue width of 5.30 m. The temple's width is also ½ x the lot depth of the East quarter, and 1/5 x the modules of both quarters. The temple's length is 4 and ½ x the street width of 2.70 m. and 2 x the avenue width of 6.00 m. The temple's length is also 1 x the lot widths and ½ x the block widths of the East and West quarters.

The temple's proportions (c. 1: 2.28) equal the ratio of the lot width to the module of both the East quarter (c. 1: 2.245) and the West quarter (1: 2.24).

3.2. Small North Temple (Building j)

[Appendix B, Table B.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.3.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

The Small North Temple (650-625) is located in Housing Block 16 in the East Agora quarter **(Figs. 3.6, 3.8 – 3.9)**. The temple is slightly trapezoidal. Its width measures 4.20 m. on its east and 3.40 m. on its west side (ave. 3.80 m.). Its length measures 9.55 m. on its north and 9.60 m. on its south side (ave. 9.575 m.) [proportions: c. 1: 2.52].

The Small North Temple's width on its east side is 1 and ½ x the street width of 2.70 m, as well as 1/3 x the lot widths of the East and West quarters. The temple's width on its west side is 1 and ¼ x the street width of 2.70 m., as well as 1/8 x the modules of both quarters. The temple's average length is 3 and ½ x the street width of 2.70 m. The length is also ¾ x the lot width, 1 x the lot depth, and 1/3 x the module, of the West quarter.

The temple's proportions (c. 1: 2.52) are identical to the ratio of the lot depth to the module of the East quarter (1: 2.50) and almost identical to that of the lot depth to the block width of the West quarter (c. 1: 2.60).

3.3. Heroon (Building d)

[Appendix B, Table B.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.3.3: dimensional correlations with grid]

The heroon (c. 630) is regularly inserted into the northeastern corner of Block 6 in the West Agora quarter **(Figs. 3.6, 3.13)**. The heroon's width measures 9.65 m. on its east and 9.45 m. on its west side (ave. 9.55 m.). Its length measures 12.80 m. on its north and 12.60 m. on its south side (ave. 12.70) [proportions: c. 1: 1.33].

The heroon's average width is 3 and ½ x the street width of 2.70 m., ¾ x the West quarter's lot width, and 1 x this quarter's lot depth. The heroon's width is also approximately 1/3 x the module of both quarters. Its average length is 4 and ¼ x the street width of 3.00 m., as well as 1 x the lot widths of both quarters.

The heroon's proportions (c. 1: 1.33) are virtually identical to the ratio of the West quarter's average lot depth to lot width (c. 1: 1.30).

A foot unit of c. 31.25 cm. (which would allow for a proportionate division of the grid's parts) would allow for building dimensions of 30 x 40 feet.[325]

3.4. West Temple (Building c)

[Appendix B, Table B.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.3.4: dimensional correlations with grid]

The West Temple (c. 600) is regularly inserted into Block 6 of the West Agora quarter **(Figs. 3.6, 3.12 – 3.13)**. The temple measures c. 6.00 x c. 15.00 m. (proportions: 1: 2.50).

The West Temple's width is 2 x the street width of 3.00 m. and 1 x the avenue width of 6.00 m. The temple's width is also ½ x the lot widths of both the East and West quarters. Its length is 5 x the street width of 3.00 m. and 2 and ½ x the avenue width of 6.00 m.

The temple's proportions (1: 2.50) are identical to ratio of the lot depth to module of the East quarter (11.00: 27.50 = 1: 2.50) and almost identical to that of the lot depth to block width of the West quarter (9.60: 25.00 = c. 1: 2.60).

A foot unit of c. 30 cm. (one of the units Tréziny proposed for the grid) results in temple dimensions of 20 x 50 feet.

D. Correlations between grid of the Agora quarter and the temples and other sacred edifices inside the agora

3.5. North Stoa (Building e)

> [Appendix B, Table B.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.3.5: dimensional correlations with grid]

The North Stoa (650-625) lines the agora's northern margin. The stoa runs adjacent to the east-west Avenue A and could be accessed from this avenue by a colonnaded entrance on the stoa's north side **(Figs. 3.6, 3.16)**. The stoa measures 5.90 x 41.60 m.[326] (proportions: c. 1: 7.05).

The North Stoa's width is nearly 2 x the street width of 3.00 m. and 1 x the avenue width of 6.00 m. The stoa's width is also ½ x the lot width, and ¼ x the block width, of the East quarter. The stoa's length is 7 x the avenue width of 6.00 m., as well as 3 and 1/3 x the lot width, and 4 and 1/3 x the lot depth, of the West quarter. Its length is also 1 and ½ x the modules of both quarters.

The stoa's length would seem to have been influenced by that of the agora's northern boundary, which it architecturally delimits.

A foot unit of c. 34.50 cm. (one of the units Tréziny proposed for the grid) would allow for a stoa length of 120 feet.

3.6. South Temple (Building g)

[Appendix B, Table B.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.3.6: dimensional correlations with grid]

The South Temple (650-625) is located within the agora. The temple runs east-west along the agora's southern margin and passes in front of the north-south Street D4, to which it is nearly perpendicular **(Figs. 3.6, 3.14)**. The temple measures c. 5.70 x c. 14.00 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.46).

The South Temple's width is ½ x lot depth of the East quarter and 1/5 x the modules of both quarters. The temple's length is 1 and ¼ x the lot depth of the East quarter and 1 and ½ x that of the West quarter. Its length is also ½ x the modules of both quarters.

The temple's proportions (c. 1: 2.46) are close to the ratio of lot depth to module of the East quarter (1: 2.50).

3.7. South Temple with Central Colonnade (Building h)

[Appendix B, Table B.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.3.7: dimensional correlations with grid]

The South Temple with Central Colonnade (625-600) is located to the west of the South Temple inside the agora. The temple runs east-west along the agora's southern boundary and passes in front of the north-south Street D3, to which it is perpendicular **(Figs. 3.6, 3.15)**. The temple measures 7.65 x 20.30 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.65).

The width of the South Temple with a Central Colonnade is 2 and ½ x the street width of 3.00 m., 1 and ½ x the avenue width of 5.30 m., and 1 and ¼ x the avenue width of 6.00 m. The temple's length is 7 and ½ x the street width of 2.70 m. and 6 and ¾ x the street width of 3.00 m. The temple's length is also 5/6 x the block width of the East quarter, 4/5 x the block width of the West quarter, and ¾ x the modules of both quarters.

The temple's proportions (c. 1: 2.654) virtually equal the ratio of the West quarter's lot depth to block width (c. 1: 2.604) and approximate the ratio of the East quarter's lot depth to module (1: 2.50).

E. Correlations between the grid of the Agora quarter and the temples in the sanctuary in the Northwest quarter of the North Plateau

3.8. Temple A

[Appendix B, Table B.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.3.8: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple A is located in the sanctuary in the northwest of the North Plateau, to the west of the Agora quarter. The temple is nearly aligned with the tract of Avenue A to its immediate south **(Fig. 3.3)**. The temple is known only from its foundation trench, which measures 17.55 x 41.40 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.36).

Temple A's foundation trench width is 1 and 2/5 x the lot widths of both the East and West Agora quarters.   The temple's foundation trench length is 1 and ½ x the modules of both quarters.

3.9. Temple B

[Appendix B, Table B.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.3.9: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple B is located to the north of Temple A in the sanctuary in the northwest of the North Plateau **(Figs. 3.1 – 3.3)**. Temple B is known primarily from its foundation trench, which measures 19.80 x 46.25 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.333).

Temple B's foundation trench width is 4/5 x the block widths of both the East and West Agora quarters.   The temple's foundation trench length is 1 and 2/3 x the modules of both quarters.

F. Summary

Dimensional correlations with the urban grid exist with respect to the buildings inserted into the housing blocks of the Agora quarter and the buildings in the agora, which is delimited by the grid. In addition, dimensional correlations with the grid exist with respect to the foundation trenches of Temples A and B in the sanctuary in the Northwest quarter of the North Plateau, the southern boundary of which sanctuary was delimited by Avenue A **(Fig. 3.3)**.

4. Gela

A. Urban grid on the Acropolis

[Appendix A, Tables A.4.1 – A.4.3 (Column 2): dimensions (meters and

Greek feet)]

Gela was founded in c. 689/688. While its urban grid was not fully realized until the late sixth to early fifth century, the grid's basic arrangement would appear to have been set in the seventh century. The main artery and certain streets (IV and VI on the Acropolis) were laid out in the sixth century.[327]

The grid on the Acropolis consists of one east-west artery ('plateia') orthogonally intersected on its north side by six north-south cross-streets (Streets I-VI) and by north-south housing blocks **(Fig. 4.6)**. The blocks are divided lengthwise into two strips of lots separated by drainage alleys. The street width is 4.00 m.[328] The block width is 30.50-31.50 m. (ave. 31.00 m.).[329] Being half the block width, the lot width is 15.25-15.75 m. (ave. 15.50 m.). The grid's module (block width plus street width) equals c. 34.50-35.50 m. (ave. 35.00 m.). The ratio of lot width to block width equals 1: 2. The ratio of the average lot width to the average module equals c. 1: 2.258.

A foot unit of 35 cm. for Gela's grid would allow for a module of c. 100 feet and a block width of 90 feet. A foot unit of c. 31 cm. would allow for a block width of c. 100 feet.

B. Correlations between the grid on the Acropolis and the non-peripteral sacred edifices inserted into this grid

4.1. Building I

[Appendix B, Table B.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.4.1: dimensional correlations with grid]

Dating to the seventh century, Building I **(Fig. 4.8)** is regularly inserted into the eastern half of the block between Streets III and IV on the Acropolis **(Fig. 4.6)**. According to Panvini, Building I measures 4.50 x 9.50 m. (proportions: 1: 2.111).

Building I's width approximates 3/10 x the lot width and 1/8 x the grid's module. Its length approximates 3/10 x the block width and ¼ x this module.

The building's proportions (1: 2.111) approximate the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

4.2. Building II

[Appendix B, Table B.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.4.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

Also dating to the seventh century, Building II **(Fig. 4.9)** is regularly inserted into the western half of the block to the east of Street VI on the Acropolis **(Fig. 4.6)**. This building is only partially extant, with its surviving room measuring 4.00 x 4.00 m. (proportions: 1: 1).

The extant room's width and length are both precisely the same as the street width. The width and length also approximate ¼ x the lot width, 1/8 x the block width, and 1/9 x the grid's module.

4.3. Building V

[Appendix B, Table B.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.4.3: dimensional correlations with grid]

Building V (600-575) **(Fig. 4.10)** is regularly inserted into the western half of the block between Streets V and VI on the Acropolis **(Fig. 4.6)**. According to Panvini, this building measures 4.40 x 11.20 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.545).

Building V's width approximates 1/8 x the grid's estimated module. Its length approximates ¾ x the lot width; 3/8 x the block width; and 3/9, or 1/3, x the module.

4.4. Building VI

[Appendix B, Table B.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.4.4: dimensional correlations with grid]

Building VI (550-500) **(Fig. 4.11)** is regularly inserted into the western half of the block between Streets IV and V on the Acropolis **(Fig. 4.6)**. The building measures 7.69 x 16.00 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.081).

Building VI's width approximates ½ x the lot width and ¼ x the block width. The building's length is 4 x the street width and approximately 1 x the lot width and ½ x the block width.

The building's proportions (c. 1: 2.081) virtually equal the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

4.5. Building VII

[Appendix B, Table B.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.4.5: dimensional correlations with grid]

Dating to within the sixth century, Building VII **(Fig. 4.12)** is regularly inserted into the block between Streets V and VI on the Acropolis **(Fig. 4.6)**. The building measures 10.40 x 15.20 m. (proportions: c. 1: 1.462).

Building VII's width approximates 2/3 x the lot width (15.25-15.75 m.) and 1/3 x the block width (30.50-31.50 m.). The building's length is almost precisely 1 x the lot width of 15.25 m. and ½ x the block width of 30.50 m.

A foot unit of c. 31 cm. (which would allow for a block width of 100 feet) would allow for a building length of approximately 50 feet,[330] or ½ x the length of a hekatompedon.

4.6. Building VIII

[Appendix B, Table B.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.4.6: dimensional correlations with grid]

Also dating to within the sixth century, Building VIII **(Fig. 4.13)** is regularly inserted into the block to the east of Street VI on the Acropolis **(Fig. 4.6)**. This building is is 5.70 x 15.00 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.632).

Building VIII's width approximates 2/5 x the lot width of 15.25 m., 1/5 x the block width of 30.50 m., and 1/6 x the grid's estimated module. The building's length approximates 1 x the lot width, ½ x the block width, and 2/5 x the module.

C. Correlations between the grid and the non-peripteral temples or sacred edifices in the Sanctuary of Athena Lindos on the Acropolis

4.7. Sacellum I

[Appendix B, Table B.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.4.7: dimensional correlations with grid]

Sacellum 1 is one of four Archaic non-peripteral edifices (Sacella 1, 2, 3, and 4) in the Sanctuary of Athena Lindos. All four edifices date to the mid-sixth century, are oriented east-west, and have similar ground plans. Sacellum 1 measures 8.00 x 15.00 m. (proportions: 1: 1.875).

Sacellum I's width is precisely 2 x the street width. Its width also approximates ½ x the lot width and ¼ x the block width. Its length is precisely 3 and ¾ x the street width. Its length also approximates 1 x the lot width and ½ x the block width.

4.8. Sacellum B

[Appendix B, Table B.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.4.8: dimensional correlations with grid]

Sacellum B is one of three non-peripteral edifices (Sacella A, B, and C) built in the beginning of the fifth century to replace Sacella 1, 2, 3, and 4. Sacellum B measures 10.40 x 12.00 m. (proportions: c. 1: 1.154).

Sacellum B's width is precisely 2 and 3/5 x the street width. Its width also approximates 2/3 x the lot width (15.25-15.75 m.) and 1/3 x the block width (30.50-31.50 m.). The building's length equals precisely 3 x the street width. Its length also approximates ¾ x the lot width of 15.75 m., 3/8 x the block width of 31.50 m., and 3/9 or 1/3 x the module.

D. Correlations between the grid on the Acropolis and the non-peripteral Sacellum A in the extra-urban sanctuary at Via Fiume

4.9. Sacellum A

[Appendix B, Table B.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.4.9: dimensional correlations with grid]

Dating to the sixth century, Sacellum A **(Fig. 4.14)** measures 4.15 x 7.10 m. (c. 1: 1.71). The sacellum's width is 1 x the street width and roughly 1/9 x the grid's module. Its length is 1 and ¾ x the street width and 1/5 x the grid's module.

E. Correlations between the grid on the Acropolis and the peripteral temples in the Sanctuary of Athena Lindos on the Acropolis

4.10. Temple B ('Athenaion')

[Appendix D. Table D.2.1: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.2.1 – E.2.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple B (c. 550) **(Fig. 4.15)** is located in the Sanctuary of Athena Lindos to the south of the Acropolis' east-west artery. The temple is positioned alongside the southern margin of the artery, though somewhat skewed with respect to it **(Figs. 4.6 – 4.7)**.

Temple B has a 6 x 12 peristyle colonnade (proportions: 1: 2) with 5 x 11 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.20). The colonnade rests on a four-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	c. 13.80 x c. 30.36 m.	= 1: 2.20
stylobate	c. 15.10 x 32.60 m.	= c. 1: 2.159
stereobate	17.75 x 35.22 m.	= c. 1: 1.984

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Gela's grid, particularly the lot and block width. The temple's stylobate width approximates 1 x the lot width and ½ x the block width. The peristyle length approximates 2 x the lot width and 1 x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the average block width:

peristyle	9/20 x 1	= 45/100 x 100/100
stylobate	½ x 1 and 1/20	= 50/100 x 105/100

stereobate	3/5 x 1 and 3/20	= 60/100 x 115/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 5/100, or 1/20, x the block width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the block width. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate equals 2 x the distance separating the peristyle and stylobate.[331]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.22) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 11 interaxials (1: 2.20) as well as the ratio of the average lot width to average module (c. 1: 2.258). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 1.917) virtually equal the 1: 2 proportions of the temple's 6 x 12 peristyle colonnade as well as the 1: 2 ratio of the lot width to block width.

The dimensions of Temple B are also proportionate to the grid's module (34.50-35.50 m.). The stereobate width is precisely ½ x the module of 35.50 m., and the stereobate length is almost precisely 1 x the module of 35.50 m.

Temple B might plausibly have been planned as a hekatompedon. A foot unit of c. 31 cm. (which would allow for a block width of 100 feet) would allow for a peristyle length of 100 feet. A foot unit of c. 35 cm. (which would allow for a grid module of 100 feet) would allow for a stereobate width of 50 feet and length of 100 feet.

4.11. Temple C ('Doric Temple')

[Appendix D, Table D.2.2: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.2.3 – E.2.4: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple C (c. 480-470) is located to the east of Temple B in the Sanctuary of Athena Lindos, and is more aligned with the grid's east-west artery than is Temple B **(Figs. 4.6 – 4.7)**.

Temple C has a 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.333) with 5 x 13 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.60). The colonnade rests on a three-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	17.54 x 45.604 m.	= 1: 2.60
stylobate	c. 19.50 x 49.10 m.	= c. 1: 2.518
stereobate	c. 21.70 x 51.30 m.	= c. 1: 2.364

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Gela's grid. The temple's stylobate width is 1 and ¼ x the lot width (15.25-15.75 m.). The peristyle length is nearly 3 x the lot width and 1 and ½ x the block width (30.50-31.50 m.).

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the average lot width:

peristyle	1 and 1/10 x 2 and 9/10	= 110 x 290
stylobate	1 and ¼ x 3 and 1/5	= 125 x 320
stereobate	1 and 2/5 x 3 and 7/20	= 140 x 335

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The stylobate and stereobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 15/100, or 3/20, x the lot width. The peristyle and stylobate widths are likewise separated by 15/100 x the lot width. The peristyle and stylobate lengths are instead separated by twice such a distance, or 30/100 (3/10) x the lot width (a discrepancy that also exists in the executed temple).[332]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.64) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 13 interaxials (1: 2.60). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.39) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.33) as well as the ratio of the grid's average lot width to its average module (c. 1: 2.258).

Temple C's dimensions are also proportionate to the grid's module. The temple's peristyle width is ½ x the module. The temple's stereobate length approximates 1 and ½ x the module.

A foot unit of c. 35 cm. (which would allow for a grid module of 100 feet) would allow for a peristyle width of 50 feet and for a stereobate length of 150 feet, or 1 and ½ x the length of a hekatompedon.

F. Summary

Dimensional correlations with Gela's urban grid exist with respect to the non-peripteral buildings regularly inserted into the grid, the non-peripteral buildings in the Sanctuary of Athena Lindos bordering the southern margin of the grid, and also the non-peripteral Sacellum A in the extra-urban sanctuary at Via Fiume. Such correlations likewise exist with respect to both the peripteral Temples B, which is skewed with respect to the grid, and C, which is more aligned with the grid.

5. Himera

Founded in c. 650, Himera is made up of an upper town, on the Himera Plateau, and a lower town, in the Buonfornello Plain. The grid was laid out in both towns beginning from c. 580-570, with that of the lower town being gradually filled in and not fully realized until the early fifth century.[333] An earlier urban plan has been identified on the plateau.[334]

A. Early urban plan of the upper town on the Himera Plateau

[Appendix A, Tables A.5.1, A.5.4 (Column 2): dimensions (meters and Greek feet)]

The early plan of the upper town followed the northeast-southwest orientation of the plateau's northern slope **(Fig. 5.3)**. It consists of streets 3.00 m. wide and housing blocks 27.00-28.00 m. wide.[335] The module (block width plus street width) would have equaled 30.00-31.00 m. (ave. 30.50 m.). Assuming that the lot width had been ½ x the block width, then the lot width would have equaled c. 13.50-14.00 m. (ave. 13.75 m.). The ratio of lot width to block width would have equaled 1: 2, and the ratio of the average lot width to the average module would have equaled c. 1: 2.218.

A foot unit of c. 30 cm. for the earliest plan would allow for a module of c. 100 feet.

B. Correlations between the early urban plan and Temple A in the Sanctuary of Athena of the upper town

5.1. Temple A

[Appendix B, Table B.5: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.5.1: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple A (625-600) **(Fig. 5.6)** is located underneath the larger Temple B in the center of the upper town's Sanctuary of Athena. Temple A is aligned with the upper town's early urban plan **(Figs. 5.2 – 5.5)**. The temple measures 6.04 x 15.75 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.608).

Temple A's width is 2 x the street width and 1/5 x the module of the early plan. The temple's length is 5 and ¼ x the street width, 3/5 x the block width, and approximately ½ x the module.

C. Urban grid of the upper town

[Appendix A, Tables A.5.2, A.5.5 (Column 2): dimensions (meters and Greek feet)]

Dating to c. 580-570, the grid of Himera's upper town consists of a central north-south avenue orthogonally intersected by east-west cross-streets and housing blocks **(Figs. 5.2, 5.4)**. The blocks are divided lengthwise into two strips of lots separated by an ambitus (0.60-0.80 m.).[336] The width of the north-south avenue is 6.20 m.,[337] that of the streets 5.60-6.00 m.,[338] that of the blocks 32.00 m.,[339] and that of the lots 16.00 m.[340] The grid's module equals 37.60-38.00 m. (ave. 37.80 m.). The ratio of lot width to block width equals 1: 2, and the ratio of lot width to module (37.80 m.) equals c. 1: 2.3625.

A foot unit of c. 32 cm. for the grid would allow for a block width of 100 feet.[341] This is a larger unit than that of 30 cm. proposed for the upper town's earlier urban plan. The larger unit would have allowed the urban planners to create wider lots and blocks than in the earlier plan while still basing the plan on the round number of 100 (used now for the block width instead of the grid's module).

D. Correlations between the grid and non-peripteral temples in the Sanctuary of Athena in the upper town

5.2. Temple B

[Appendix B, Table B.5: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.5.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple B (575-550) **(Fig. 5.6)** in the upper town's Sanctuary of Athena may have been built during the period in which the grid was laid out (c. 580-570). Temple B follows the orientation of its predecessor, Temple A, and is aligned with the upper town's earlier urban plan rather than with the grid **(Figs. 5.2 – 5.5)**. Temple B measures 10.60 x 30.70 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.896).

Temple B's width is 2/3 x the lot width and 1/3 x the block width of the upper town's grid. The temple's length approaches 2 x the lot width and 1 x the block width, and also approximates 1/5 x the grid's module.

The altar of Temple B

The altar of Temple B measures 5.60 x 13.10 m.[342] (proportions: c. 1: 2.339). The altar's width approximates ½ x the temple's width (10.60 m.). Its length is 1 and ¼ x the temple's width.

The altar's width is precisely 1 x the upper town's street width of 5.60 m. The altar's length is 2 and 1/3 x the street width of 5.60 m., 2 and 1/10 x the upper town's north-south avenue, 4/5 x the lot width, and 2/5 x the block width.

The altar's proportions virtually equal the ratio of the average lot width to average module (c. 1: 2.3625) of the upper town's grid.

The altar is also 32.00 m. from the temple,[343] a distance equal to the block width of the upper town's grid. The one-to-one correlation between this distance and the block width suggests that the dimensions of the grid influenced not only the buildings, but also the sanctuary's layout.

5.3. Temple D

[Appendix B, Table B.5: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.5.3: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple D (550-525) **(Fig. 5.7)** is located along the Sanctuary of Athena's southern boundary, which is delimited by the northernmost east-west street of the upper town's grid. The temple follows the street's general orientation **(Figs. 5.2 – 5.5)**. The temple measures 6.55 x 13.75 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.10).

Temple D's width is 2/5 x the lot width, 1/5 x the block width, and approximately 1/6 x the module of the upper town's grid. The temple's length is roughly 9/10 x the lot width and 9/20 x the block width.

The temple's proportions (c. 1: 2.10) approximate the 1: 2 ratio of the grid's lot width to block width.

5.4. Temple C

[Appendix B, Table B.5: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.5.4: dimensional correlations with grid]

Dating to the late sixth/early fifth century, Temple C **(Fig. 5.8)** is located along the Sanctuary of Athena's northern boundary and, along with Temple B, is aligned with the upper town's early urban plan rather than the grid **(Figs. 5.2 – 5.5)**. Temple C measures 7.15 x 14.30 m. (proportions: 1: 2).

Temple C's width is 1 and ¼ x the street width of 5.60 m., 1 and 1/5 x the street width of 6.00 m., and roughly 1/5 x the module of the upper town. The temple's length is 2 and ½ x the street width of 5.60 m., 2 and 2/5 x the street width of 6.00 m., and roughly 2/5 x the module.

Temple C's proportions (1: 2) are identical to the ratio of the grid's lot width to block width.

E. Urban grid of the lower town in the Bonfornello Plain

[Appendix A, Tables A.5.3, A.5.6 (Column 2): dimensions (meters and Greek feet)]

The known plan of the lower town is made up of parallel streets and housing blocks oriented generally north-south **(Fig. 5.2)**. Allegro and Vassallo believe that these were orthogonally intersected by 2-3 avenues oriented generally east-west.[344] The blocks are each divided lengthwise into two strips of lots separated by an ambitus (0.50 m.[345]). The streets width is 6.00-6.30 m.,[346] the block width is c. 40.00-41.00 m.[347] and the lot width is c. 20.00-20.50 m.[348] The grid's module equals 46.00-47.30 m. (ave. 46.65 m.). The ratio of lot width to block width equals 1: 2, and the ratio of the average lot width to average module equals c. 1: 2.304.

The lower town's grid may have been planned using the same foot unit of c. 32 cm. proposed for Himera's upper town. This foot unit would allow for a block width of 125 feet.

F. Correlations between the grid and the Temple of Athena Nike in the lower town

5.5. Temple of Athena Nike

[Appendix D, Table D.3.1: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.3.1 – E.3.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

The Temple of Athena Nike **(Figs. 5.9 – 5.10)** is located in Himera's lower town, the site of the Battle of Himera in 480 and was built, almost certainly by Acragas,[349] to commemorate the victory of Acragas and Syracuse over Himera and Carthage in this battle. The temple closely maintains the orientation of Himera's earlier temples in the upper town, and is skewed with respect to the lower town's grid **(Fig. 5.2)**.

The temple has a 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.333) with 5 x 13 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.60). The colonnade rests on a four-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	20.389 x 53.89 m.	= c. 1: 2.643
stylobate	22.455 x 55.955 m.	= c. 1: 2.492
stereobate	25.09 x 58.61 m.	= c. 1: 2.336

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of the lower town's grid, particularly to the lot width (20.00-20.50 m.) and block width (40.00-41.00 m.). The peristyle width is 1 x the lot width and ½ x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the block width:

peristyle	½ x 1 and 3/10	= 50/100 x 130/100
stylobate	11/20 x 1 and 7/20	= 55/100 x 135/100
stereobate	3/5 x 1 and 2/5	= 60/100 x 140/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate are equidistant, separated on all four sides by 5/100, or 1/20, x the block width.[350]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (1: 2.60) are identical to the proportions of the temple's 5 x 13 interaxials (1: 2.60). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.333) are identical to the proportions of the temple's 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.333) and virtually identical to the ratio of the lower town's average lot width to average module (c. 1: 2.304).

The temple' dimensions are likewise proportionate to the lower town's module. The stylobate width approximates ½ x the module, and the stereobate length approximates 1 and ¼ x the module.

The Temple of Athena Nike at Himera and the Temple of Athena at Syracuse

The Nike temple's dimensions have been compared with those of the coeval Temple of Athena at Syracuse, which also had a 6 x 14 peristyle.[351] Indeed, the peristyle and stylobate dimensions of the two temples are almost identical. The Himeran temple's peristyle is 20.389 x 53.885 m., while the Syracusan temple's peristyle equals 20.05 x 53.075 m. The Himeran temple's stylobate is 22.455 x 55.955 m., while the Syracusan temple's stylobate equals c. 22.00 x c. 55.02 m.

The Syracusan Temple of Athena's peristyle and stylobate widths, however, would seem to have resulted from the coordination of the temple's stereobate width and Ortygia's block width. This coordination between stereobate and block width is already apparent in Syracuse's sixth-century peripteral temples. In addition, the Syracusan Temple of Athena's peristyle length is virtually identical to that of Syracuse's Temple of Apollo (53.296 m.), and its stylobate length is virtually identical to those of Syracuse's Temple of Apollo (55.33 m.) and Ionic temple (c. 55.02 m.). The ground plan dimensions of the Syracusan Temple of Athena would thus seem to have been coordinated with both Ortygia's urban grid and with the earlier Syracusan temples.

The Himeran Temple of Athena Nike's dimensions would instead appear to have been coordinated with those of Himera's lower town, the location of not only the temple but also the battle which the temple commemorated. In this temple, the peristyle, rather than stereobate, width corresponds to the lot and block widths.

The design procedure at the two sites may also have been different. The Syracusan architectural workshop would seem to have worked inward from the stereobate width, which was coordinated with the block width of c. 24.00 m., to attain a stylobate width of c. 22.00 m. and a peristyle width of c. 20.00 m. The Acragantine workshop responsible for the temple at Himera would seem to have worked outward from the peristyle width, which was coordinated with the lot width of c. 20.25 m., to attain a stylobate width of c. 22.50 m. and a stereobate width of c. 25.00 m.

G. Summary

Dimensional correlations with the early plan of Himera's upper town exist with respect to the non-peripteral Temple A, which is also aligned with this early plan. Dimensional correlations with the upper town's grid exist with respect to the non-peripteral Temples B and C, which are aligned with the early plan rather than the grid, as well as with Temple D, which is located adjacent to the grid and is more nearly aligned with it. Dimensional correlations with the lower town's grid exist with respect to the peripteral Temple of Athena Nike, which follows the orientation of the upper town's Temples A, B, and C and is skewed with respect to the lower town's grid.

6. Selinus

Selinus was founded in the second half of the seventh century as a subcolony of Megara Hyblaea. Its urban area consists of two residential zones, the Acropolis zone to the agora's south and east and the Manuzza zone to its north and west. The grid was formally laid out beginning from 580-570, although the major axes and housing arrangements of both zones have been dated to the seventh century.[352]

A. Urban grid of the Acropolis zone

[Appendix A, Tables A.6.1 – A.6.3 (Column 2): dimensions (meters and Greek feet]

The grid in the Acropolis zone is made up of a central north-south artery (Street SA) orthogonally intersected by east-west cross-streets and housing blocks **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.4)**. The blocks are divided lengthwise into two strips of lots separated by median walls. The north-south artery is approximately 9.14 m. wide.[353] The cross-streets are generally c. 3.60 m. wide.[354] Two streets are instead c. 6.00 m. wide: Street Sf, bordering the sanctuaries on the Acropolis, and Street S6, leading to the East Hill toward Temple E.[355] Street S11, which leads to the East Hill toward Temple G, is 9.00 m. wide.[356] The blocks are c. 29.20 m. wide.[357] The lots including the median walls are c. 14.60 wide.[358] The grid's module (block width plus street width) would thus equal c. 32.45-32.80 m. (ave. 32.625 m.).[359] The ratio of lot width to block width equals 1: 2, and the ratio of lot width to module (c. 32.625 m.) equals c. 1: 2.235.

Rallo and Di Vita have each proposed a foot unit of 32.50 cm.[360] while Theodorescu has proposed a foot unit of 32.80 cm. for the Acropolis zone.[361] Either unit would allow for a module of 100 feet.

B. Urban grid of the Manuzza zone

[Appendix A, Tables A.6.1 – A.6.3 (Column 2): dimensions (meters and Greek feet)]

In the Manuzza zone, the major avenue (Street N0, zero) runs in the same northwest-southeast direction as do the cross-streets and housing blocks. These are orthogonally intersected by the northeast-southwest Streets NA, NB, and NC **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.4)**. Avenue N0 is c. 8.50 m. wide.[362] According to Theodorescu, the cross-streets are generally 3.60 m. wide.[363] Rallo finds them to be c. 3.30 m. wide, but hypothesizes that they were based on a foot unit of 32.50 cm. and were thus intended to be 3.25 m. wide.[364] Two streets (N5-E and N9-E) are c. 6.60 m. wide.[365] The housing blocks are 29.20 m. wide,[366] and are divided lengthwise into two strips of lots, each c. 14.60 m. wide.[367] As in the Acropolis zone, the grid's module would thus equal c. 32.45-32.80 m. (ave. 32.625 m.).[368] The ratio of lot width to block width equals 1: 2 m., and the ratio of lot width to module (c. 32.625 m.) equals c. 1: 2.235.

A foot unit of either c. 32.50 cm. or 32.80 cm. would allow for a module of 100 feet for the Manuzza zone.

C. Correlations between the grid and the non-peripteral temples on the Acropolis

6.1. Temple with Spiral Acroteria

[Appendix B, Table B.6: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.6.1: dimensional correlations with grid]

The late-seventh-century Temple with Spiral Acroteria **(fig. 6.14)** is located to the east of Temple D in the sanctuary of the Acropolis' Northeast quarter. The temple is nearly aligned with the grid of the Acropolis zone **(figs. 6.3 – 6.6, 6.12 – 6.13)**. The temple measures 5.64 m. wide on its east side, 5.45 m. wide on its west (ave. 5.545 m.), and 15.95 m. long (proportions: c. 1: 2.876).

This temple's width approximates 1 and ½ x the street width of 3.60 m., 2/5 x the lot width, 1/5 x the block width, and 1/6 x the grid's module. The temple's length approximates ½ x the module.

6.2. Megaron to the South of Temple C

[Appendix B, Table B.6: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.6.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

Located near the southern boundary of the sanctuary in the Acropolis' Northeast quarter, the Megaron to the South of Temple C (c. 580-570) **(Fig. 6.15)** is nearly aligned with the grid of the Acropolis zone **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.6, 6.12 – 6.13)**.

The megaron measures 5.31 x c. 17.83 m. (proportions: c. 1: 3.358). Its length includes a shallow back chamber added in the fifth century.[369] Thalmann gives the depth of the chamber as 2.26 m., although she does not state whether this measurement includes the thickness of the back wall. One may estimate that the megaron's original length was c. 15.57 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.932).

The megaron's width is 1 and ½ x the street width of 3.60 m. and 1/6 x the grid's module. Its fifth-century length is 5 x the street width of 3.60 m., 3 x the widths of Streets Sf and S6, and 2 x the widths of Streets S11 and SA. Its estimated original length is very close to 1 x the lot width and ½ x the block width.

D. Correlations between the grid and the non-peripteral temples in the Gaggera district

6.3. First Megaron of Demeter Malophoros

[Appendix B, Table B.6: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.6.3: dimensional correlations with grid]

The First Megaron of Demeter Malophoros (625-600) is located underneath the Second, or 'Great,' Megaron in the Gaggera district to the west of the urban grid **(Figs. 6.8, 6.16)**. The buildings face toward the Manuzza zone, but are not aligned with the grid **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.5)**. The First Megaron measures 4.45 x 7.30 m. (proportions: c. 1: 1.64).

This temple's width is 1 and ¼ x the street width of 3.60 m., ¾ x the widths of Streets Sf and S6, and ½ x the widths of Streets S11 and SA. The temple's length is 2 x the street width of 3.60 m., ½ x the lot width, and ¼ x the block width.

6.4. Triolo Nord (Hera) Temple

[Appendix B, Table B.6: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.6.4: dimensional correlations with grid]

The early-sixth-century Triolo Nord (Hera) temple **(Fig. 6.17)** in the Gaggera district is nearly aligned with the grid of the Acropolis zone **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.5, 6.7)**. The temple measures 6.76 x 16.25 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.404).

The Triolo Nord temple's width is 1 x the widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E and ¾ x the widths of Streets S11 and SA, and approximately 1/5 x the grid's module. The temple's length is 5 x the street width of 3.25 m., 4 and ½ x the street width of 3.60 m., 2 and ½ x the widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E, and ½ x the module.

6.5. Second ('Great') Megaron of Demeter Malophoros

[Appendix B, Table B.6: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.6.5: dimensional correlations with grid]

The Second or ‘Great’ Megaron of Demeter Malophoros (c. 580) **(Figs. 6.8, 6.16)** faces onto, but is not aligned with, the grid of the Manuzza zone **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.5)**. The temple measures 9.53 x 20.40 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.141).

The temple’s width approximates 2/3 x the lot width, 1/3, or 3/9, x the block width, and 3/10 x the grid’s module. The temple’s length is 1 and 2/5 x the lot width, 7/10 x the block width, and approximately 3/5 x the module.

The temple’s proportions (c. 1: 2.141) fall between the 1: 2 ratio of the lot width to block width and the ratio of the lot width to the average module (c. 1: 2.235).

6.6. Temple M

[Appendix B, Table B.6: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.6.6: dimensional correlations with grid]

Located in the north of the Gaggera district, Temple M (c. 580-570) **(Fig. 6.11)** is on axis with Street NB of the Manuzza zone and is nearly aligned with this zone’s grid **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.5)**. It measures 9.90 x 25.60 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.586).

Temple M’s width is 3 x the street width of 3.25 m., 2 and ¾ x the street width of 3.60 m., 1 and ½ x the widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E, and 3/10 x the grid’s module. The temple’s length is 4 and ¼ x the widths of Streets Sf and S6, 3 x the width of Street N0, and approximately 4/5 x the module.

E. Correlations between the grid and the peripteral temples on the Acropolis

6.7. Temple C

[Appendix D, Table D.4.1: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.4.1 – E.4.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple C (c. 550) **(Fig. 6.18)** is located in the sanctuary in the Acropolis' Northeast quarter. This sanctuary's western and northern boundaries are delimited respectively by the Acropolis zone's Streets SA and Sf. The temple is slightly skewed with respect to this zone's grid **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.6, 6.12)**.

Temple C has a 6 x 17 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.833) with 5 x 16 interaxials (proportions: 1: 3.20). The colonnade rests on a four-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	21.995 x 61.76 m.	= c. 1: 2.808
stylobate	23.937 x 63.72 m.	= c. 1: 2.662
stereobate	26.357 x 71.15 m.	= c. 1: 2.699

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Selinus' grid. In particular, the temple's peristyle width is 1 and ½ x the lot width, and its peristyle length is 4 and ¼ x the lot width. Its stereobate length is nearly 5 x the lot width, or 2 and ½ x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	1 and ½ x 4 and ¼	= 150/100 x 425/100
stylobate	1 and 3/5 x 4 and 7/20	= 160/100 x 435/100
stereobate	1 and 4/5 x 4 and 9/10	= 180/100 x 490/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the temple's ground plan components are proportionate both to each other and to the grid. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate widths are separated by 20/100, or 1/5, x the lot width, or 2 x the distance between the peristyle and stylobate.[370] The stylobate and stereobate lengths are instead separated by 55/100, or 11/20, x the lot width. The greater distance between the stylobate and stereobate lengths, as opposed to the stylobate and stereobate widths, reflects the elongation of the stereobate resulting from the incorporation of a monumental staircase across the temple's east end. The temple's peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.833) are identical to the proportions of its 6 x 17 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.833).

The temple's dimensions are also proportionate to the grid's module. In particular, the stylobate length approximates 2 x the module. A foot unit of c. 32.45-32.80 cm. (which would allow for a module of 100 feet) would allow for a stylobate length of 200 feet, or 2 x the length of a hekatompedon.

Temple C and the Syracusan Temples of Apollo and Olympian Zeus

Temple C has the same 6 x 17 peristyle colonnade as do the Syracusan Temples of Apollo and Olympian Zeus. Temple C's overall ground plan width is also analogous to those of these temples.[371] In the Syracusan temples, however, the stereobate widths would seem to have been coordinated with the block width. The Syracusan architectural workshop would then seem to have worked inward from the stereobate widths to arrive at the stylobate and peristyle widths. In Temple C, on the other hand, the peristyle width would seem to have been coordinated with the lot and block widths. The Selinuntine workshop would seem to have worked outward from the peristyle width to arrive at the stylobate and stereobate widths. The Selinuntine design procedure would seem to be the same as that of the Acragantine workshop responsible for the Temple of Athena Nike at Himera.

6.8. Temple D

[Appendix D, Table D.4.2: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.4.3 – E.4.4: dimensional correlations with grid]

Located to the north of Temple C in the Acropolis' Northeast quarter, Temple D (c. 535) **(Fig. 6.19)** is nearly aligned with the grid of the Acropolis zone **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.6, 6.12)**.

Temple D has a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.167) with 5 x 12 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.40). The colonnade rests on a five-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	21.84 x 53.892 m.	c. 1: 2.468
stylobate	23.626 x 55.679 m.	c. 1: 2.357
stereobate	28.096 x 59.879 m.	c. 1: 2.131

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Selinus' grid. As in Temple C, the peristyle width is 1 and ½ x the lot width. Temple D's stereobate width is nearly 2 x the lot width, or 1 x the block width. Its stereobate length is just over 4 x the lot width, or 2 x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	1 and ½ x 3 and 7/10	= 150/100 x 370/100
stylobate	1 and 3/5 x 3 and 4/5	= 160/100 x 380/100
stereobate	1 and 9/10 x 4 and 1/10	= 190/100 x 410/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the temple's ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant, separated by 30/100, or 3/10, x the lot width. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate equals 3 x the distance separating the peristyle and stylobate.[372]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.467) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 12 interaxials (1: 2.40). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.159) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.167).

Temple D's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. In particular, the peristyle width is 2/3 x the module and the peristyle length is 1 and 2/3 x the module.

6.9. Temple A

[Appendix D, Table D.4.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.4.5 – E.4.6: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple A (c. 450) **(Fig. 6.20)**, along with the slightly later Temple O **(Fig. 6.21)**, is located in the sanctuary in the Acropolis' Southeast quarter. Both temples are aligned with the grid of the Acropolis zone **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.6)**.

Temples A and O are approximately the same size. Both have 6 x 14 peristyle colonnades (proportions: c. 1: 2.333) with 5 x 13 interaxials (proportions 1: 2.60). The colonnade of Temple A rests on a four-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	14.605 x 38.7785 m.	= c. 1: 2.655
stylobate	16.129 x 40.303 m.	= c. 1: 2.499
stereobate	17.915 x 41.91 m.	= c. 1: 2.339

Temple A's dimensions are proportionate to those of Selinus' grid. In particular, the peristyle width is 1 x the lot width, or ½ x the block width. By comparison, the peristyle widths of Temples C and D are 1 and ½ x the lot width. Temple A's peristyle width would thus seem to have been proportionately reduced from these peristyle widths by the equivalent of ½ x the lot width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	1 x 2 and 13/20	= 100/100 x 265/100
stylobate	1 and 1/10 x 2 and ¾	= 110/100 x 275/100
stereobate	1 and 1/5 x 2 and 17/20	= 120/100 x 285/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the temple's ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width.[373] The peristyle proportions (1: 2.65) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 13 interaxials (1: 2.60). The stereobate proportions (1: 2.375) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.333), and also approximate the ratio of the lot width to the average module (c. 1: 2.235).

The temple's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The stylobate width approximates ½ x the module, and the stylobate length approximates 1 and ¼ x the module. A foot unit of c. 32.45-32.80 cm. (which would allow for a grid module of 100 feet) would allow for a stylobate width of 50 feet, or ½ x the length of a hekatompedon, and for a stylobate length of 125 feet, or 1 and ¼ x the length of a hekatompedon.

F. Correlations between the grid and the peripteral temples on the East Hill

6.10. Temple F

[Appendix D, Table D.4.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.4.7 – E.4.8: dimensional correlations with grid]

Along with Temples G and E3 on the East Hill beyond the city walls, Temple F (c. 525) **(Fig. 6.22)** is aligned with the grid of the Acropolis zone **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.5)**.

Temple F has a 6 x 14 peristyle or pseudo-peristyle colonnade[374] (proportions: c. 1: 2.333) with 5 x 13 interaxials (1: 2.60). The colonnade rests on a four-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	22.34 x 59.852 m.	= c. 1: 2.679
stylobate	24.37 x 61.88 m.	= c. 1: 2.539
stereobate	28.39 x 65.90 m.	= c. 1: 2.321

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Selinus' grid. As in Temples C and D, the peristyle width is 1 and ½ x the lot width. Temple F's stylobate width is 1 and 2/3 x the lot width. Its stereobate width is nearly 2 x the lot width, or 1 x the block width. Its stereobate length is 4 and ½ x the lot width, or 2 and ¼ x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	1 and ½ x 4 and 1/10	= 150/100 x 410/100
stylobate	1 and 13/20 x 4 and ¼	= 165/100 x 425/100
stereobate	1 and 19/20 x 4 and 11/20	= 195/100 x 455/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the temple's ground plan components are proportionate to both the grid and to each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 15/100, or 3/20, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant on all four sides, separated by 30/100, or 3/10, x the lot width. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate equals 2 x the distance separating the peristyle and stylobate.[375]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.733) approximate the proportions of the temple's 5 x 13 interaxials (1: 2.60). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.333) are precisely identical to the proportions of the temple's 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade. The stereobate proportions also come close to the ratio of the lot width to the average module (c. 1: 2.235).

The temple's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The temple's stereobate length approximates 2 x the module. As noted above, this module would seem to have equaled 100 feet. A foot unit of c. 32.45-32.80 cm. (which would allow for a grid module of 100 feet) would allow for a stereobate length of 200 feet, or 2 x the length of a hekatompedon.

6.11. Temple G

> [Appendix D, Table D.4.5: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.4.9 – E.4.10: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple G **(Fig. 6.23)** was begun in c. 520 and remained under construction into the fifth century.[376] The temple is located on the East Hill to the east of Street S11 leading out to this hill from Selinus' agora. Along with Temples F and E3 on this hill, Temple G is aligned with the grid of the Acropolis zone **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.5)**.

Temple G has an 8 x 17 peristyle colonnade (proportions: 1: 2.125) with 7 x 16 interaxials (proportions: c. 1: 2.286). The colonnade rests on a two-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	45.227 (E.), 45.633 (W.) x 105.72 m.	
peristyle (averaging E. and W. widths)	45.43 x 105.72 m.	= c. 1: 2.327
stylobate	50.07 x 110.12 m.	= c. 1: 2.200
stereobate	53.31 x 113.36 m.	= c. 1: 2.126

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Selinus' grid. The temple's peristyle width approximates 3 x the lot width, or 1 and ½ x the block width. The peristyle length is 7 and ¼ x the lot width, and the stereobate length is 7 and ¾ x the lot width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	3 and 1/10 x 7 and ¼	= 310/100 x 725/100
stylobate	3 and 2/5 x 7 and 11/20	= 340/100 x 755/100
stereobate	3 and 3/5 x 7 and ¾	= 360/100 x 775/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the temple's ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 30/100, or 3/10, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant, separated by 20/100, or 1/5, x the lot width. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate equals 1 and ½ x the distance separating the stylobate and stereobate.[377]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.339) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 7 x 16 interaxials (c. 1: 2.286). The stylobate proportions (c. 1: 2.220) equal the ratio of the lot width to the average module (c. 1: 2.235). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.153) equal the proportions of the temple's 8 x 17 peristyle (1: 2.125), and are also not far off from the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

Temple G's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The stylobate width approximates 1 and ½ x the module and the stereobate length is 3 and ½ x the module. A foot unit of 32.45-32.80 cm. (which would allow for a module of 100 feet) would allow for a stylobate width of 150 feet, or 1 and ½ x the length of a hekatompedon, and a stereobate length of 350 feet, or 3 and ½ x the length of a hekatompedon.

Temple G and the Temples of East Greece

Temple G's colossal size has been attributed to the influence of the sixth-century Ionic temples.[378] Temple G's stylobate dimensions are, in fact, analogous to those of the temples at Samos [Hera III: c. 52.50 x 105 m.[379] **(Fig. 11.4)**; Hera IV: c. 55.16 x 112.20[380] **(Fig. 11.5)**]; Ephesus (55.10 x 115.14 m.[381]) **(Fig. 11.6)**; and Didyma (51.13 x 109.34 m.[382]) **(Fig. 11.7)**. However, Temple G's dimensions are proportionate to Selinus' urban grid as well as to those of Selinus' other peripteral temples. Temple G's average front interaxial, for example, equals virtually 1 and ½ x those of Temples C, D, and F. Its average flank interaxial equals 1 and ½ x those of Temples D and F. Its stereobate width equals 2 x that of Temple C. Thus, while Temple G's colossal size may have been influenced by the temples of East Greece, its specific dimensions would seem to have been calculated with respect to Selinus' grid and other temples.

6.12. Temple E3

[Appendix D, Table D.4.6: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.4.11 – E.4.12: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple E3 (c. 460-450) **(Fig. 6.24)** is located to the east of Street S6 leading out to the East Hill from Selinus' agora.[383] Along with Temples F and G, Temple E3 is aligned with the grid of the Acropolis zone **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.5)**.

Temple E3 has a 6 x 15 peristyle colonnade (proportions: 1: 2.50) with 5 x 14 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.80). The colonnade rests on a three-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	22.946 x 65.354 m.	= c. 1: 2.848
stylobate	25.324 x 67.735 m.	= c. 1: 2.675
stereobate	27.244 x 69.743 m.	= c. 1: 2.560

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Selinus' grid. The peristyle width is only slightly greater than 1 and ½ x the lot width. The peristyle length is 4 and ½ x the lot width, or 2 and ¼ x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	1 and 3/5 x 4 and ½	= 160/100 x 450/100
stylobate	1 and ¾ x 4 and 13/20	= 175/100 x 465/100
stereobate	1 and 9/10 x 4 and 4/5	= 190/100 x 480/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the temple's ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 15/100, or 3/20, x the lot width.[384]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (1: 2.8125) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 14 interaxials (1: 2.80). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.53) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 6 x 15 peristyle colonnade (1: 2.50).

A foot unit of c. 32.45-32.80 cm. (which would allow for a module of 100 feet) would allow for a peristyle length of 200 feet, or 2 x the length of a hekatompedon.

G. Summary

Dimensional correlations with Selinus' grid exist with respect to the non-peripteral Temple with the Spiral Akroteria and Megaron to the South of Temple C, as well as to the peripteral Temples C, D, A, and O, on the Acropolis, the sanctuaries of which temples are delimited by the grid. Dimensional correlations also exist with respect to the non-peripteral Temple M, Triolo Nord temple, and First and Second Megara of Demeter Malophoros in the Gaggera district; as well as to the peripteral Temples E3, F, and G on the East Hill, all of which are located outside Selinus' walls and beyond the grid. Such correlations exist irrespective of whether the temples are aligned with the grid (as in the case of Temple M and the Triolo Nord temple in the Gaggera district, Temples E3, F, and G on the East Hill, and Temples A and O on the Acropolis) or not aligned with the grid (as in the case of the Megara of Demeter Malophoros or Temple C on the Acropolis).

7. Metaponto

A. Urban grid

[Appendix A, Tables A.7.1 – A.7.3 (Column 2): dimensions (meters and Greek feet)]

Formally laid out in c. 530,[385] Metaponto's grid developed along the axes of two arteries (the generally north-south Avenue III and the generally east-west Avenue A) which followed earlier routes **(Fig. 7.2)**. The grid also consists of three additional north-south avenues (Avenues I, II, and IV) and at least one additional east-west avenue (Avenue B). The streets and housing blocks are also oriented east-west **(Fig. 7.3)**.

The width of Avenue III is 22.00 m.,[386] that of Avenue A is 18.10 m.,[387] and that of Avenue B is 15.20 m.[388] The width of the remaining avenues (I, II, and IV) is c. 12 m.[389] The street width is 5.50-6.00 m.[390] The block width is 35 m.[391] The module (block width plus street width) is 40.60-41.00 m. (ave. 40.80 m.). Calculated as ½ x the block width, the lot width is 17.50 m. The ratio of lot width to block width equals 1: 2. The ratio of the lot width to the average module equals c. 1: 2.331.

According to De Juliis, the block width (35.00 m.) equaled 120 Greek feet. If so, then the foot unit used in the grid equaled c. 29.1667 cm.[392] This foot unit would allow for a proportionate progression among the grid's components: from a street width of 20 ft., to a normal avenue width of 40 ft., to avenue widths of 60 and 80 ft., to a block width of 120 ft. Alternatively, a foot unit of 35 cm. would allow for a block width of 100 feet.

B. Correlations between the grid and the non-peripteral Temple CI in the Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios

7.1. Temple CI

[Appendix B, Table B.7: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.7.1: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple CI (600-575) is located near the Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios's southern boundary, which is delimited by Avenue A of the grid. The temple is not aligned with the grid, but would instead appear to have been oriented in the general direction of the theater-ekklesiasterion in the agora to the sanctuary's east **(Figs. 7.3 – 7.4)**. The temple measures 6.40 x 7.15 m. (proportions: c. 1: 1.117).

Even though Temple CI predates the formal laying out of the grid, its length, in particular, is proportionate to the dimensions of the grid. This length is 1 and ¼ x the street width of 5.60 m.; 1 and 1/5 x the street width of 6.00 m.; 3/5 x the widths of Avenues I, II, and IV; 2/5 x the width of Avenue A; and 1/3 x the width of Avenue III. Its length is also 2/5 x the lot width and 1/5 x the block width. These dimensional correlations suggest that the grid may have incorporated certain dimensions of an earlier urban plan.

C. Correlations between the grid and the peripteral temples in the Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios

7.2. Temple AI

[Appendix D, Table D.5.1: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Table E.5.1: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple AI was begun in c. 570-560, but was never finished. Work on this temple ceased in c. 540, after which construction of its replacement (Temple AII) was begun. Temple AI is located immediately to the north of Temple CI and, like Temple CI, is not aligned with the urban grid **(Figs. 7.4 – 7.5)**.

Aside from some blocks reused in the foundation of Temple AII, Temple AI is known only from the foundation trench at the level of its peristasis.[393] The temple at this level measures c. 23.20 x 46.40 m. (proportions: 1: 2). Even though this temple predates the formal laying out of the grid, its dimensions are proportionate to those of the grid.

Temple AI's foundation dimensions are proportionate to those of Metaponto's grid. The foundation width is 4 x the street width, 1 and ½ x the width of Avenue B, 1 and 1/3 x the lot width, and 2/3 x the block width. The foundation length is 8 x the street width, 3 x the width of Avenue B, 2 and 2/3 x the lot width, and 1 and 1/3 x the block width.

The foundation's 1: 2 proportions correspond to the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

7.3. Temple BI

[Appendix D, Table D.5.2: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.5.2 – E.5.3: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple BI **(Fig. 7.6)** was begun toward the mid-sixth century, but along with Temple AI was abandoned before completion. Temple BI is located immediately to the north of Temple A (I and II). Like Temple AII, Temple BI is almost perfectly aligned with the urban grid **(Figs. 7.3 – 7.5)**.

Temple BI has a 9 x 17 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 1.889) with 8 x 16 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2). The colonnade rests on a two-step base.[394] The temple's ground plan dimensions are as follows:

peristyle	18.25 x 36.70 m.	= c. 1: 2.011
stylobate	c. 19.85 x 38.30 m.	= c. 1: 1.929
stereobate	?	?

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Metaponto's grid. The peristyle width approximates 1 x the lot width and ½ x the block width. The peristyle length approximates 2 x the lot width and 1 x the block width.

The following are the temple's peristyle and stylobate dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width (17.50 m.):

peristyle	1 and 1/20 x 2 and 1/10	= 105/100 x 210/100
stylobate	1 and 3/20 x 2 and 1/5	= 115/100 x 220/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the temple's ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width.[395] The stylobate proportions (c. 1: 1.91) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 9 x 17 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 1.89). The peristyle proportions (1: 2) precisely equal the 1: 2 proportions of the temple's 8 x 16 interaxials, as well as the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

The temple's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The temple's stylobate width approximates ½ x the module. The peristyle length approximates 9/10 (90/100) x the module, and the stylobate length approximates 19/20 (95/100) x the module. From these lengths, one can anticipate that the stereobate length would have approximated 1 x the module.

7.4. Temple AII

[Appendix D, Table D.5.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.5.4 – E.5.5: dimensional correlations with grid]

Located between Temples B and C in the Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios, Temple AII (c. 540) **(Fig. 7.7)** changes orientation from its predecessor (AI) and, like Temple BI, is more nearly aligned with the grid than are Temples CI and AI **(Figs. 7.3 – 7.5)**.

At least two different peristyle colonnades for Temple AII have been proposed: an 8 x 17 peristyle colonnade (proportions: 1: 2.125) with 7 x 16 interaxials (proportions: c. 1: 2.286), and an 8 x 18 colonnade (proportions: 1: 2.25) with 7 x 17 interaxials (proportions: c. 1: 2.429).[396] The colonnade rests on a four-step base.[397] The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	c. 19.00 x c. 48.50 m.	= c. 1: 2.553
stylobate	20.55 x 49.82 m.	= c. 1: 2.424
stereobate	22.21 x 51.15 m.	= c. 1: 2.303

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Metaponto's grid. The peristyle length approximates 2 and ¾ x the lot width, and the stereobate length approaches 3 x the lot width and 1 and ½ x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width (17.50 m.):

peristyle	1 and 1/10 x 2 and ¾	= 110/100 x 275/100
stylobate	1 and 1/5 x 2 and 17/20	= 120/100 x 285/100
stereobate	1 and 3/10 x 2 and 19/20	= 130/100 x 295/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the temple's ground plan components are proportionate to both the grid and each other. The peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width.[398]

In addition, the stylobate proportions (1: 2.375) approach the proportions of the temple's proposed 7 x 17 interaxials (c. 1: 2.429) and are nearly identical to the ratio of the lot width to the average module (c. 2.331). The stereobate proportions (1: 2.269) are nearly identical to the proportions of the proposed 8 x 18 peristyle colonnade (1: 2.25) and are also close to the ratio of lot width to module.

The temple's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The stylobate width is ½ x the module. The stereobate length is 1 and ¼ x the module.

The altar of Temple AII

The altar of Temple AII measures 4.75 x 20.30 m.[399] The altar's width is precisely ¼ x the temple's peristyle width. The altar's length equals virtually 1 x the temple's stylobate width. The altar's length also equals ½ x the grid's module.

7.5. Temple BII

> [Appendix D, Table D.5.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Table E.5.6: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple BII (c. 530) **(Fig. 7.8)** follows the same orientation as its predecessor (BI) and, like Temple AII, is nearly aligned with the grid **(7.3 – 7.5)**.

Temple BII has a pseudo-peristyle colonnade consisting of engaged columns along the temple's back and flanks, and full columns across the temple's front. The colonnade rests on a three-step base.[400] The colonnade is 7 x 15 (proportions: c. 1: 2.143) with 6 x 14 interaxials (proportions: c. 1: 2.333). The proportions of the interaxials are virtually identical to the ratio of the grid's lot width to average module (c. 1: 2.331).

Temple BII maintained the stylobate width of BI (19.85 m.), but was elongated by 3.30 m. to a stylobate length of 41.60 m. The new stylobate proportions (c. 1: 2.096) virtually equal the 1: 2 ratio of the lot width to block width.

Temple BII's stylobate length is proportionate to the dimensions of the grid. The stylobate length is 7 x the street width of 6.00 m.; 3 and ½ x the widths of Avenues I, II, and IV; 2 and ¾ x the width of Avenue B; 2 and 2/5 x the lot width; 1 and 1/5 x the block width; and approximately 1 x the grid's module.

7.6. Temple D ('Ionic Temple')

[Appendix D, Table D.5.5: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Table E.5.7: dimensional correlations with grid]

Dating to the early fifth century, Temple D ('Ionic Temple') **(Fig. 7.9)** is located in the sanctuary's northwestern corner. Temple D is not aligned with the grid, as were BI, AII, and BII. Temple D's orientation is instead similar to those of the sanctuary's earlier temples, CI and AI **(figs. 7.3 – 7.5)**.

Temple D has an 8 x 20 peristyle colonnade (proportions: 1: 2.50) with 7 x 19 interaxials (c. 1: 2.714). The colonnade rests on a three-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	14.65 x 38.40 m.	= c. 1: 2.621
stylobate	15.70 x 39.26 m.	= c. 1: 2.500
stereobate	?	?

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Metaponto's grid. The stylobate width is 9/10 x the lot width and approximately 2/5 x the grid's module. The stylobate length is 2 and ¼ x the lot width and approximately 1 x the grid's module.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width (17.50 m.):

peristyle	17/20 x 2 and 1/5	= 85/100 x 220/100
stylobate	9/10 x 2 and ¼	= 90/100 x 225/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the temple's ground plan components are proportionate to both the grid and each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 5/100, or 1/20, x the lot width.[401] In addition, the stylobate proportions, which are precisely 1: 2.50, are identical to the proportions of the temple's peristyle colonnade, which are also precisely 1: 2.50.

Mertens has proposed that this temple was based on a foot unit of 29.30-29.40 cm.[402] This unit would allow for a peristyle width of 50 feet. This unit is also nearly identical to 29.1667 cm., one of the units proposed for Metaponto's urban grid.

D. Correlations between the grid and the extra-urban peripteral Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine')

7.7. Extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine')

[Appendix D, Table D.5.6: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.5.8 – E.5.9: dimensional correlations with grid]

Dating to the third quarter of the sixth century, the extra-urban Temple of Hera **(Fig. 7.10)** was constructed during the same period in which Metaponto's urban grid was laid out.

The Temple of Hera has a 6 x 12 peristyle colonnade (proportions: 1: 2) with 5 x 11 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.20). The colonnade rests on a three-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	14.78 x 32.12 m.	= c. 1: 2.173
stylobate	16.06 x 33.46 m.	= c. 1: 2.083
stereobate	c. 17.40 x c. 34.74 m.	= c. 1: 1.997

The extra-urban temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Metaponto's urban grid. The temple's stereobate width is 1 x the lot width and ½ x the block width. The stereobate length is 2 x the lot width and 1 x the block width.[403]

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the block width:

peristyle	21/50 x 23/25	= 42/100 x 92/100
stylobate	23/50 x 24/25	= 46/100 x 96/100
stereobate	½ x 1	= 50/100 x 100/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the temple's ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 4/100, or 1/25, x the block width.[404] The peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.19) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 11 interaxials (1: 2.20). The stereobate proportions (1: 2.00) are identical to the 1: 2 proportions of the temple's 6 x 12 peristyle colonnade, as well as to the ratio of lot width to block width.

The temple's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The stylobate width approximates 2/5 x the module. The peristyle and stylobate lengths are both close to 4/5 x the module.

A foot unit of 35 cm. (which would allow for a block width of 100 feet) would allow for a stereobate length of 100 feet, the length of a hekatompedon.

E. Summary

Dimensional correlations with Metaponto's urban grid exist with respect to the peripteral Temples AII, BI, and BII, which are located in the urban sanctuary delimited by the grid and which are aligned with the grid. Such correlations also exist with respect to the non-peripteral Temple CI and the peripteral Temples AI and D, which are located in the same sanctuary but which are not aligned with the grid. Such correlations further exist with respect to the extra-urban Temple of Hera (‘Tavole Palatine’) located a considerable distance from the grid.

8. Paestum

A. Urban grid

> [Appendix A, Tables A.8.1 – A.8.3 (Column 2): dimensions (meters and Greek feet)]

Paestum’s urban grid dates to 530-500 and would thus seem to have been laid out soon after, if not coeval with, the grid at Metaponto. Paestum’s grid is made up of three major east-west avenues (A, B, and C) orthogonally intersected by one north-south avenue and by north-south cross-streets and housing blocks **(Fig. 8.3)**. The central east-west avenue (Avenue B) is 18.20 m. wide.[405] The northern east-west avenue (Avenue A) is 12.00 m. wide.[406] The southern east-west avenue (Avenue C) is 10.00 m. wide.[407] The north-south avenue is approximately 10.00 m. wide.[408] The streets are 5.00 m. wide.[409] The housing blocks, as at Metaponto, are 35.00 m. wide.[410] Considered as ½ x the block width, the lot width would be c. 17.50 m. wide (Mertens’ lot width of c. 17.00 m.[411] allows for a drainage alley between the lots).

Given that Paestum’s grid dimensions are similar to those of its sister colony, Metaponto, Paestum’s grid may have been planned using the same foot unit as that used at Metaponto. As at Metaponto, a unit of c. 35 cm. would allow for a block width of 100 feet.

B. Correlations between the grid and the urban peripteral temples

8.1. Temple of Hera I ('Basilica')

[Appendix D, Table D.6.1: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.6.1 – E.6.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

Dating to 550-530, the Temple of Hera I ('Basilica') **(Figs. 8.8 – 8.9)** would seem to have been under construction during approximately the same period in which the urban grid was being laid out. The temple is located in the sanctuary to the south of the agora at the grid's center. The grid's two main arteries, the north-south avenue and the central east-west Avenue B, delimit this sanctuary's western and northern boundaries. The temple is slightly skewed in relation to these avenues and the grid **(Figs. 8.3 – 8.4)**.

The Temple of Hera I has a 9 x 18 peristyle colonnade (proportions: 1: 2) with 8 x 17 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.125). The colonnade rests on a three-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	22.968 x 52.734 m.	= c. 1: 2.296
stylobate	24.51 x 54.27 m.	= c. 1: 2.214
stereobate	26.00 x 55.765 m.	= c. 1: 2.145

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Paestum's grid. The stereobate width is 1 and ½ x the lot width and ¾ x the block width. The peristyle length is 3 x the lot width and 1 and ½ x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the block width:

peristyle	13/20 x 1 and ½	= 65/100 x 150/100
stylobate	7/10 x 1 and 11/20	= 70/100 x 155/100
stereobate	¾ x 1 and 3/5	= 75/100 x 160/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the temple's ground plan components are proportionate to both the grid and each other. The peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 5/100, or 1/5, x the lot width.[412] The peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.308) virtually equal the ratio of the lot width (17.50 m.) to module (c. 1: 2.286). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.133) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 8 x 17 interaxials (1: 2.125). The stereobate proportions are also very close to the 1: 2 proportions of the temple's 9 x 18 peristyle colonnade, as well as the 1: 2 ratio of the lot width to block width.

A foot unit of c. 35 cm. (which would allow for a block width of 100 feet) has been proposed for this temple.[413] Such a unit would allow for a peristyle length of 150 feet, or 1 and ½ x the length of a hekatompedon.

The altar of the Temple of Hera I ('Basilica')

The altar of the Temple of Hera I is 6.07 x 21.00m.[414] The altar's width is ¼ x the temple's sty1obate width. The altar's length is 9/10 x the temple's peristyle width and 4/5 x the temple's stereobate width.

The altar's width is ½ x the width of Avenue A and 1/3 x the width of Avenue B. The altar's length is 1 and ¾ x the width of Avenue A and approximately ½ x the module.

8.2. Temple of Athena

[Appendix D, Table D.6.2: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.6.3 – E.6.4: dimensional correlations with grid]

The Temple of Athena (c. 510) **(Figs. 8.10 – 8.11)** is located in the sanctuary to the agora's north. The grid's two main arteries, the north-south avenue and the central east-west Avenue B, delimit this sanctuary's western and southern boundaries. The temple is slightly skewed in relation to these avenues and to the grid, but is aligned and on axis with the Temple of Hera I ('Basilica') to the agora's south **(Figs. 8.3 – 8.4)**.

The Temple of Athena has a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.167) with 5 x 12 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.40). The colonnade rests on a three-step base. The temple's dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	13.14 x 31.50 m.	= c. 1: 2.397
stylobate	14.54 x 32.88 m.	= c. 1: 2.261
stereobate	16.16 x 34.52 m.	= c. 1: 2.136

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Paestum's grid. The temple's peristyle width is ¾ x the lot width and 3/8 x the block width. The stereobate length approximates 2 x the lot width and 1 x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	¾ x 1 and 4/5	= 75/100 x 180/100
stylobate	17/20 x 1 and 9/10	= 85/100 x 190/100
stereobate	19/20 x 2	= 95/100 x 200/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate to both to the grid and each other. The peristyle, stylobate, and stereobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width.[415] The peristyle proportions (1: 2.40) are identical to the proportions of the temple's 5 x 12 interaxials (1:

2.40). The stylobate proportions (c. 1: 2.235) virtually equal the ratio of lot width to module (c. 1: 2.286). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.105) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.167), and are also very close to the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

A foot unit of c. 35 cm (which would allow for a block width of 100 feet) has been proposed for this temple.[416] Such a unit would allow for a stereobate length of 100 feet, the length of a hekatompedon.

The altar of the Temple of Athena

The altar of the Temple of Athena is 3.15 x 15.10 m.[417] The altar's width approximates 1 and 1/5 x the temple's interaxials, ¼ x the peristyle width, 1/5 x the stereobate width, and 1/10 x the peristyle length. The altar's length is 5 and ¾ x the interaxials and ½ x the peristyle length.

The altar's length is 3 x the street width, 1 and ½ x the widths of Avenue C and the north-south avenue, and 1 and ¼ x the width of Avenue A.

8.3. Temple of Hera II ('Poseidon')

[Appendix D, Table D.6.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.6.5 – E.6.6: dimensional correlations with grid]

Located to the north of the Temple of Hera I ('Basilica'), the Temple of Hera II ('Poseidon,' c. 460) **(Fig. 8.12)** is slightly skewed with respect to the grid, but is aligned and on axis with the Temple of Hera I as well as with the Temple of Athena **(Figs. 8.3 – 8.4)**.

The Temple of Hera II has a 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.333) with 5 x 13 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.60). The colonnade rests on a three-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	22.003 x 57.697 m.	= c. 1: 2.622
stylobate	24.264 x 59.975 m.	= c. 1: 2.472
stereobate	26.060 x 61.700 m.	= c. 1: 2.368

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Paestum's grid. The peristyle width is 1 and ¼ x the lot width, and the stereobate width is 1 and ½ x the lot width. The stereobate length is 3 and ½ x the lot width, or 1 and ¾ x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	1 and ¼ x 3 and 3/10	= 125/100 x 330/100
stylobate	1 and 2/5 x 3 and 9/20	= 140/100 x 345/100
stereobate	1 and ½ x 3 and ½	= 150/100 x 350/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 15/100, or 3/20, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate is 1 and ½ x the distance separating the stylobate and stereobate.[418]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (1: 2.64) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 13 interaxials (1: 2.60). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.333) are identical to the proportions of the temple's 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.333) and also approximate the ratio of the lot width to module (c. 1: 2.286).

The temple's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The stylobate width is 3/5 x the module, and the stylobate length is 1 and ½ x the module.

A foot unit of c. 35 cm. (which would allow for a block width of 100 feet) has been proposed for this temple.[419] Such a unit would allow for a stereobate length of 175 feet, or 1 and ¾ x the length of a hekatompedon.

C. Correlations between the grid and the temples in the extra-urban Sanctuary of Hera at Foce del Sele

8.4. Extra-urban Temple of Hera I

[Appendix D, Table D.6.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Table E.6.7: dimensional correlations with grid]

It has recently been determined that a peripteral temple dating to c. 550-540 existed at Foce del Sele. The temple is known from the outlines of a filled-in foundation trench. The trench measures c. 17.80 x 34.50 m. The temple is believed to have had a 6 x 12 peristyle colonnade (with 5 x 11 interaxials) **(Fig. 8.7)**.[420]

The trench's width approximates 1 x the lot width and ½ x the block width of Paestum's urban grid. The trench's length approximates 2 x the lot width and 1 x the block width.

8.5. Extra-urban Temple of Hera II

[Appendix D, Table D.6.5: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.6.8 – E.6.9: dimensional correlations with grid]

The extra-urban Temple of Hera II (c. 500) **(Figs. 8.13 – 8.15)** in the sanctuary at Foce del Sele is aligned with the urban temples at Paestum **(fig. 8.5)**.

This Temple of Hera II has an 8 x 17 peristyle colonnade (proportions: 1: 2.125) with 7 x 16 interaxials (proportions: c. 1: 2.286). The colonnade rests on a three-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	15.705 x 35.947 m.	= c. 1: 2.289
stylobate	16.839 x 37.081 m.	= c. 1: 2.202
stereobate	18.323 x 38.525 m.	= c. 1: 2.103

The extra-urban temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Paestum's urban grid. The temple's stylobate and stereobate widths both approximate 1 x the lot width, or ½ x the block width. The temple's peristyle length approximates 2 x the lot width, or 1 x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	9/10 x 2 and 1/20	= 90/100 x 205/100
stylobate	19/20 x 2 and 1/10	= 95/100 x 210/100
stereobate	1 and 1/20 x 2 and 1/5	= 105/100 x 220/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate to both the grid and each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 5/100, or 1/20, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate is 2 x the distance separating the peristyle and stylobate.[421]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.278) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 7 x 16 interaxials (c. 1: 2.286) as well as the ratio of lot width to module (c. 1: 2.286). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.095) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 8 x 17 peristyle colonnade (1: 2.125), and also come very close to the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

The temple's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The peristyle width approximates 2/5 x the module, and the stereobate length approximates 1 x the module.

A foot unit of c. 35 cm. (which would allow for a block width of 100 feet) has been proposed for this temple.[422] Such a unit would allow for a peristyle length of 100 feet, the length of a hekatompedon.

D. Summary

Dimensional correlations with Paestum's urban grid exist with respect to the peripteral Temples of Hera I and II and of Athena, which are inserted into, though not aligned with, the grid. Dimensional correlations with the grid also exist with respect to the extra-urban Temples of Hera I and II at Foce del Sele, the latter of which is aligned with the urban temples, though not with the grid.

9. Acragas

A. Urban grid

[Appendix A, Tables A.9.1 – A.9.3 (Column 2): dimensions (meters and Greek feet)]

Acragas' grid was laid out between the second half of the sixth century (in the San Nicola quarter) and the late sixth/early fifth century (near City Gate V).[423] The grid is made up of 6 generally east-west avenues orthogonally intersected by generally north-south cross-streets and housing blocks **(Figs. 9.4 – 9.5)**. The width of Avenue II, which runs from City Gate II to Gate V and is considered Acragas' processional way, is 12.00 m.[424] The width of Avenue IV, which leads to the upper agora in the San Nicola quarter, is c. 11.00 m.[425] The remaining avenue widths are 7.00 m.[426] The street widths are 5.00-5.50 m. (ave. 5.25 m.).[427] The block widths are generally 35.00 m.[428] The module (block width plus street width) is 40.00-40.50 m. (ave. 40.25 m.). The blocks are divided lengthwise into 2 strips of lots separated by drainage alleys. Including the alleys, the lots widths are 17.50 m.[429] The ratio of lot width to block width equals 1: 2. The ratio of the lot width to the average module equals 1: 2.30.

Acragas' block width is larger than that at Acragas' mother colony, Gela (30.50-31.50 m.), but is approximately the same as the Geloan grid's module (34.50-35.50 m.). Acragas' block width is identical to those of the South Italian colonies of Metaponto and Paestum. Acragas' street width is slightly narrower than that of Metaponto (6.00 m.), but nearly identical to that of Paestum (5.00 m.). The Acragantine grid's module is close to those of Metaponto (41.00 m.) and Paestum (40.00 m.).

Given the similarity between the grids of Acragas and of Metaponto and Paestum, Acragas' grid might plausibly have been planned using the same foot unit as that used for the grids of the South Italian colonies. A unit of c. 35 cm. would allow for a block width of 100 feet at all three sites.

B. Correlations between the grid and the non-peripteral sacred edifices inserted into the grid near Gate V

The following five sacred edifices belong to the sacred-residential complex located near Gate V. These edifices are regularly inserted into the two housing blocks between the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V and the Temple of Olympian Zeus. The blocks are delimited by Streets 1 (near the Temple of Olympian Zeus), 2 (in the center), and 3 (near the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V) **(Figs. 9.8 – 9.9, 9.15)**. The edifices would seem to date to the fifth century, although some were altered in the Hellenistic period.[430]

9.1. Building 22

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.1: dimensional correlations with grid]

Building 22 **(Fig. 9.16)** is an L-shaped stoa located between Streets 1 and 2. As of De Miro's publication, only the stoa's east-west wing had been fully excavated. This wing measures 7.90 x 17.55 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.222). The stoa's north-south wing is not fully excavated, but this wing's width measures c. 5.70 m.

The width of the stoa's north-south wing approximates 1 x the street width of 5.50 m., ½ x the width of Avenue IV, 1/3 x the lot width, 1/6 x the block width, and 1/7 x the grid's module. The width of the stoa's east-west wing approximates 2/3 x the width of Avenue II and 1/5 x the module. The length of the stoa's east-west wing approximates 3 and ½ x the street width of 5.00 m., 2 and ½ x the normal avenue width, and 1 and ½ x the width of Avenue II.

9.2. Building 29

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

Located between Streets 1 and 2, Building 29 **(Fig. 9.17)** measures 5.90 x 13.70 m. (c. 1: 2.322).

Building 29's width is ½ x the width of Avenue II and 1/3 x the lot width. Its length is 2 and ½ x the street width of 5.50 m., 2 x the normal avenue width of 7.00 m., and 1 and ¼ x the width of Avenue IV and 4/5 x the lot width.

The building's proportions (c. 1: 2.322) are virtually identical to the ratio of the lot width to the average module (1: 2.30).

The proportions of the stoa's east-west wing (c. 1: 2.222) approximate the ratio of the lot width to the average module (1: 2.30).

9.3. Building 41

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.3: dimensional correlations with grid]

Located between Streets 2 and 3, Building 41 **(Fig. 9.18)** measures 5.80 x 22.00 m. (proportions: c. 1: 3.793).

Building 41's width approximates 1 x the street width of 5.50 m., 1/3 x the lot width, 1/6 x the block width, and 1/7 x the grid's module. Its length is 4 x the street width of 5.50 m., 2 x the width of Avenue IV, and 1 and ¼ x the lot width.

9.4. Building 43

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.4: dimensional correlations with grid]

Located between Streets 1 and 2, Building 43 measures 6.40 x 12.70 m. (c. 1: 1.984).

Building 43's length is 2 and ½ x the street width of 5.00 m. and ¾ x the lot width. The building's proportions (c. 1: 1.98) virtually equal the 1: 2 ratio of the lot width to the block width.

9.5. Building 46-48

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.5: dimensional correlations with grid]

Located between Streets 2 and 3, Building 46-48 **(Fig. 9.19)** measures 7.40 x 13.30 m. (proportions: c. 1: 1.797).

This building's width is 1 and ½ x the street width of 5.00 m., 2/3 x the width of Avenue IV, and 3/5 x the width of Avenue II. The building's length is ¾ x the lot width and 1/3 x the grid's module.

C. Correlations between the grid and the non-peripteral edifices in the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V

9.6. Temple (Building 2)

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.6: dimensional correlations with grid]

The temple (c. 550) in the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V predates the grid near Gate V, but is perhaps coeval with the planning or laying out of the grid in the San Nicola quarter. The temple is oriented northward toward Avenue II, but follows the general orientation of the roadway exiting Gate V rather than that of the grid **(Figs. 9.8 – 9.9)**.

Known primarily from its foundation trench, the temple would seem to have been 10.09 x 24.00 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.379).

The temple's width is 2 x the street width of 5.00 m., 1 and ½ x the normal avenue width, and ¼ x the grid's module. The temple's length is 2 x the width of Avenue II and 3/5 x the module.

The temple's proportions (c. 1: 2.379) virtually equal the ratio of the lot width to the average module (1: 2.30).

9.7. Tempietto (Building 1)

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.7: dimensional correlations with grid]

The tempietto (c. 550-525) in the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V predates the grid near Gate V, but is coeval with the grid of the San Nicola quarter. Like the temple to its east in this sanctuary, the tempietto is oriented northward toward Avenue II but, along with the temple, follows the general orientation of the roadway exiting Gate V rather than that of the grid **(Figs. 9.8 – 9.9)**. The tempietto measures 6.00 x 15.70 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.617).

The tempietto's width is ½ x the width of Avenue II, 1/3 x the lot width, and 1/6 x the block width. Its length is 2 and ¼ x the normal avenue width, and 2/5 x the grid's module.

9.8. Lesche (Building 4)

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.8: dimensional correlations with grid]

Dating to the end of the sixth century, the 'lesche' **(Fig. 9.20)** along the northeastern boundary of the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V is coeval and aligned with the nearby grid **(Figs. 9.8 – 9.9)**. The lesche measures 7.40 x 15.00 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.027).

The lesche's width is 1 and ½ x the street width of 5.00 m., 2/3 x the width of Avenue IV, and 3/5 x the width of Avenue II. Its length is 3 x the street width of 5.00 m., 2 and ¾ x the street width of 5.50 m., and 1 and ¼ x the width of Avenue II.

The lesche's proportions (c. 1: 2.03) are virtually identical to the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

D. Correlations between the grid and the non-peripteral temples and sacred edifices in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities to the west of Gate V

9.9. Temenos 1

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.9: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temenos 1 (c. 550) **(Figs. 9.21 – 9.22)** is located along the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities' northern boundary **(Figs. 9.10 – 9.11, top)**. The sanctuary lies to the grid's west, and the temenos is not aligned with the grid **(Figs. 9.3 – 9.4, 9.9)**. The temenos measures c. 11.50 x 15.52 m. (proportions: c. 1: 1.350). Its length incorporates an east-room that, according to Zoppi, was a fourth-century addition.[431]

The temenos' width is 2/3 x the lot width and 1/3 x the block width. The temenos' length is 9/10 x the lot width and 2/5 x the grid's module.

9.10. Temenos 2

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.10: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temenos 2 (c. 550) **(Figs. 9.23 – 9.24)** is located to the south of Temenos 1 along the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities' northwestern boundary **(Figs. 9.10 – 9.11, top left)**. Like Temenos 1, Temenos 2 is not aligned with the grid **(Figs. 9.3 – 9.4, 9.9)**. Temenos 2's width measures 5.40 m. Its length measures 16.70 m. on the north side and 15.45 m. on the south side (ave. 16.075 m.). According to Zoppi, the east room of Temenos 2, like that of Temenos 1, was a fourth-century addition.[432]

Temenos 2's width is 1 x the street width of 5.50 m., ½ x the width of Avenue IV. The temenos' length approximates 1 and ½ x the width of Avenue IV, 1 and 1/3 x the width of Avenue II, 9/10 x the lot width, and 2/5 x the module.

9.11. Tempietto 1

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.11: dimensional correlations with grid]

Tempietto 1 **(Fig. 9.25)** dates to the end of the sixth/beginning of the fifth century and is coeval with the grid laid out near Gate V. The tempietto, near the sanctuary's western boundary **(Fig. 9.10, bottom left)** is on axis with Foundation 1 **(Fig. 9.10, bottom right)**. Both edifices are virtually aligned with the grid **(Fig. 9.9)**. The tempietto measures 4.95 x 10.65 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.152).

The tempietto's width is 1 x the street width of 5.00 m. and 1/8 x the grid's module. The tempietto's length is 1 and ½ x the normal avenue width and approximately 1 x the width of Avenue IV and ¼ x the module.

The tempietto's proportions (c. 1: 2.152) approximate the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

9.12. Foundation 1

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.12: dimensional correlations with grid]

Dating to the beginning of the fifth century, Foundation 1 **(Fig. 9.26)** is coeval with the grid laid out near Gate V. Foundation 1 is on axis with Tempietto 1 to its west **(Fig. 9.10, bottom)** and, along with the tempietto, is virtually aligned with the grid **(Fig. 9.9)**. Foundation 1 measures 8.05 x 22.80 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.832).

Foundation 1's width is 1 and ½ x the street width of 5.50 m., ¾ x the width of Avenue IV, 2/3 x the width of Avenue II, and 1/5 x the grid's module. Its length approximates 4 and ½ x the street width of 5.00 m., 3 and ¼ x the normal avenue width, and 3/5 x the module.

9.13. Foundation 2

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.13: dimensional correlations with grid]

Dating to the second half of the fifth century,[433] Foundation 2 **(Fig. 9.26)** overlaps the southern part of Foundation 1 in this sanctuary. Foundation 2 is parallel to the Temple of the Dioscuri to its south **(Fig. 9.11, top and middle left)** and, along with this temple, is slightly skewed with respect to the grid **(Fig. 9.9)**. Foundation 2 measures 10.30 x 23.45 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.277).

Foundation 2's width approximates ¼ x the module. The foundation's length is 2/3 x the block width and approximately 3/5 x the module.

Foundation 2's proportions (c. 1: 2.277) virtually equal the ratio of the lot width to the average module (1: 2.30).

E. Correlations between the grid and the non-peripteral tempietto in the 'New Archaic Sanctuary'

9.14. Tempietto in 'New Archaic Sanctuary'

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.14: dimensional correlations with grid]

This tempietto dates to the end of the sixth/beginning of the fifth century and is coeval with the grid laid out near Gate V. The tempietto is located adjacent to the sanctuary's northeastern boundary wall and is aligned with this wall rather than with the grid **(Fig. 9.9)**. The tempietto measures 6.00 x 8.00 m. (proportions: c. 1: 1.333).

The tempietto's width is ½ x the width of Avenue II, 1/3 x the lot width, and 1/6 x the block width. The tempietto's length approximates 1 and ½ x the street width of 5.50 m., ¾ x the width of Avenue IV, 2/3 x the width of Avenue II, 2/9 x the block width, and 2/10, or 1/5, x the grid's module.

F. Correlations between the grid and the non-peripteral temples along the city walls

9.15. Tempietto Underneath the Temple of Hephaestus

[Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.15: dimensional correlations with grid]

This tempietto (c. 550) **(Fig. 9.27)** is located underneath the peripteral Temple of Hephaestus near the western city wall, in an area not incorporated into the grid **(Figs. 9.3 – 9.4)**. The tempietto measures c. 6.50 x 13.25 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.038).

The tempietto's width approximates 2/5 x the lot width, 1/5 x the block width, and 1/6 x the module. The tempietto's length is ¾ x the lot width, 3/8 x the block width, and 3/9, or 1/3, x the module.

The tempietto's proportions (c. 1: 2.038) virtually equal the 1: 2 proportions of the lot width to block width.

9.16. Temple of Demeter at San Biagio

> [Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.16: dimensional correlations with grid]

This early-fifth-century Temple of Demeter **(Fig. 9.28)** is located beyond the grid near Gate I of the eastern city wall **(Figs. 9.3 – 9.4)**. The temple has a distyle in-antis porch and rests on a stereobate. The building measures 13.30 x 19.90 m. (proportions: c. 1: 1.496). The stereobate measures 13.30 x 30.20 m. (proportions: c. 1: 2.271).

The width of the temple and stereobate is ¾ x the lot width, 3/8 x the block width, and 3/9, or 1/3, x the grid's module. The length of the temple is ½ x the module. The length of the stereobate is 1 and ¾ x the lot width and ¾ x the module.

The proportions of the temple's stereobate (c. 1: 2.271) virtually equal the ratio of the lot width to the average module (1: 2.30).

9.17. Temple at Villa Aurea

> [Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.17: dimensional correlations with grid]

The temple at Villa Aurea (c. 530) **(Fig. 9.29)** is located between the peripteral Temples of Heracles and of Concord on the 'Hill of Temples' to the south of the grid **(Fig. 9.7)**. The temple measures 10.35 x 31.54 m. (proportions: c. 1: 3.047).

The temple's width is 1 and ½ x the normal avenue width, 3/5 x the lot width, 3/10 x the block width, and ¼ x the grid's module. The temple's length is 4 and ½ x the normal avenue width, 1 and 4/5 x the lot width, 9/10 x the block width, and approximately 8/10, or 4/5, x the module.

A foot unit of c. 31.50-32.00 cm. would allow for a temple length of approximately 100 feet. On the other hand, a unit of c. 35 cm. (which would allow for a block width of 100 feet) would allow for temple dimensions of c. 30 x c. 90 feet.

G. Correlations between the grid and the temenos in the extra-urban Sanctuary at Santa Anna

9.18. Temenos at Santa Anna

> [Appendix B, Table B.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix C, Table C.8.18: dimensional correlations with grid]

The sanctuary at Santa Anna is located approximately 5 kilometers from Acragas' urban area.[434] Dating to the end of the sixth/beginning of the fifth century, the sanctuary's temenos **(Fig. 9.30)** is coeval with the urban grid. The temenos measures 7.50 x 26.50 m. (proportions: c. 1: 3.533).

The temenos' width is 1 and ½ x the street width of 5.00 m. Its length is 1 and ½ x the lot width, ¾ x the block width, and 2/3 x the grid's module.

H. Correlations between the grid and the pseudo-peripteral Temple of Olympian Zeus inserted into the grid near Gate V

9.19. Temple of Olympian Zeus

[Appendix D. Table D.7.1: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.7.1 – E.7.2: dimensional correlations with grid]

Construction on the Temple of Olympian Zeus **(Figs. 9.31 – 9.32)** would seem to have begun in the late sixth/early fifth century, coeval with the laying out of the grid.[435] The temple is aligned with the grid, its long sides being parallel to Avenue II to its north and its short sides being parallel to the north-south streets to its west **(Figs. 9.5 – 9.8)**.

The temple is pseudo-peripteral with a 7 x 14 engaged colonnade (proportions: 1: 2) and 6 x 13 interaxials (proportions: c. 1: 2.167). The colonnade rests on a 6-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	48.43 x 105.58 m.	= c. 1: 2.180
stylobate	52.85 x 110.00 m.	= c. 1: 2.081
stereobate	c. 56.30 x c. 113.45 m.	= c. 1: 2.015

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Acragas' grid. The peristyle width is 2 and ¾ x the lot width, and the stylobate width is 3 x the lot width. The peristyle length is 6 x the lot width and 3 x the block width. The stereobate length is 6 and ½ x the lot width and 3 and ¼ x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	2 and ¾ x 6 and 1/20	= 275/100 x 605/100

stylobate	3 x 6 and 3/10	= 300/100 x 630/100
stereobate	3 and 1/5 x 6 and ½	= 320/100 x 650/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 25/100, or ¼, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant on all four sides, separated by 20/100, or 1/5, x the lot width. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate equals 1 and ¼ x the distance separating the stylobate and stereobate.[436]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (1: 2.20) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 6 x 13 interaxials (c. 1: 2.167). The stereobate proportions (1: 2.03125) virtually equal the 1: 2 proportions of the temple's 7 x 14 engaged colonnade, as well as the 1: 2 ratio of the lot width to block width.

The temple's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The stereobate width is virtually 1 and 2/5 x the module. The stereobate length is virtually 2 and 4/5 x the module of. The resulting stereobate proportions equal precisely 1: 2, identical to the proportions of the temple's 7 x 14 colonnade as well as to the ratio of lot width to block width.

A foot unit of c. 35 cm. (which would allow for a block width of 100 feet) would allow for a stereobate length of 325 feet, or 3 and ¼ x the length of a hekatompedon.

The Temple of Olympian Zeus and Temple G at Selinus

Acragas' Temple of Olympian Zeus has been interpreted as having been influenced by Selinus' Temple G.[437] The two temples' lengths are, in fact, virtually identical. However, the temple at Selinus is 3.00 m. narrower than that at Acragas.[438]

The temple at Selinus has an 8 x 17 colonnade, while that at Acragas has a 7 x 14 engaged colonnade. The two temples also have different relationships to the grids of their respective cities. In Selinus' Temple G, the peristyle length approximates 3 and ¼ x the grid's module, and the stereobate length approximates 3 and ½ x the module. In Acragas' Temple of Zeus, the peristyle length approximates 3 x the block width, and the stereobate length approximates 3 and ¼ x the block width.

The altar of the Temple of Olympian Zeus

The altar of the Temple of Olympian Zeus is 15.70 x c. 54.00 m.[439] The altar's width is virtually 3/10 x the temple's stylobate width. The altar's length falls between the temple's stylobate and stereobate widths. The altar's length is also virtually ½ x the stylobate length.

The altar's width is virtually 2/5 x the grid's module and 9/10 x the lot width. The altar's length is virtually 1 and 1/3 x the grid's module and 3 x the lot width.

I. Correlations between the grid and the peripteral temples in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities

9.20. Temple L

[Appendix D, Table D.7.5: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.7.3 – E.7.4: dimensional correlations with grid]

Temple L (c. 460) **(Fig. 9.33)** is located in the southern sector of the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities **(Fig. 9.11, bottom)**. The temple faces directly onto Avenue II leading toward this sanctuary and is aligned with the grid **(Figs. 9.6, 9.9)**.

Temple L has a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.167) with 5 x 12 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.40). The colonnade rests on a 4-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	15.2194 x 36.65 m.	= c. 1: 2.408
stylobate	17.2000 x 38.80 m.	= c. 1: 2.256
stereobate	20.0000 x 41.20 m.	= 1: 2.06

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Acragas' grid. In particular, the stylobate width equals approximately 1 x the lot width and ½ x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	9/10 x 2 and 1/10	= 90/100 x 210/100
stylobate	1 x 2 and 1/5	= 100/100 x 220/100
stereobate	1 and 3/20 x 2 and 7/20	= 115/100 x 235/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate to both the grid and each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant, separated by 15/100, or 3/20, x the lot width. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate equals 1 and ½ x the distance separating the peristyle and stylobate.[440]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.333) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 12 interaxials (1: 2.40) as well as the ratio of the lot width to the average module (1: 2.30). The stylobate proportions (1: 2.20) and stereobate proportions

(c. 1: 2.043) both approach the temple's 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.167). The stereobate proportions also virtually equal the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

The temple's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The temple's stereobate width is ½ x the module, and its stereobate length approximates 1 x the module.

The altar of Temple L

The altar to Temple L is 8.12 x 15.66 m.[441] The altar's width is 2/5 x the temple's stereobate width and 1/5 x the stereobate length. The altar's length approximates 1 x the temple's peristyle width, 9/10 x the stylobate width, and 2/5 x the stylobate length.

The altar's width is 1 and ½ x the street width of 5.50 m., ¾ x the width of Avenue IV, 2/3 x the width of Avenue II, and 1/5 x the grid's module. The altar's length is 2 and ¼ x the normal avenue width and 9/10 x the lot width.

9.21. Temple of the Dioscuri

[Appendix D, Table D.7.6: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.7.5 – E.7.6: dimensional correlations with grid]

Located to the north of Temple L in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities, the Temple of the Dioscuri (c. 450-430) **(Figs. 9.34 – 9.35)** is slightly skewed with respect to the grid **(Figs. 9.6, 9.9)**.

Like Temple L, the Temple of the Dioscuri has a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.167) with 5 x 12 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.40). The colonnade rests on a 4-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	12.518 x 30.354 m.	= c. 1: 2.425
stylobate	c. 13.86 x c. 31.70 m.	= c. 1: 2.287
stereobate	c. 16.63 x c. 34.59 m.	= c. 1: 2.080

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Acragas' grid. The stereobate width approximates 1 x the lot width and ½ x the block width. The stereobate length approximates 2 x the lot width and 1 x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	7/10 x 1 and 7/10	= 70/100 x 170/100
stylobate	4/5 x 1 and 4/5	= 80/100 x 180/100
stereobate	1 x 2	= 100/100 x 200/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant, separated by 20/100, or 1/5, x the lot width. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate equals 2 x the distance separating the peristyle and stylobate.[442]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.429) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 12 interaxials (1: 2.40). The stylobate proportions (1: 2.25) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 6 x 13 colonnade (c. 1: 2.167) as well as the ratio of lot width to average module (1: 2.30). The stereobate proportions (1: 2) precisely equal the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

A foot unit of c. 35 cm. (which would allow for a block width of 100 feet) would allow for a stereobate width of 50 feet, or ½ x the length of hekatompedon, and for a stereobate length of 100 feet, equal to the length of a hekatompedon.

J. Correlations between the grid and the peripteral temples along the city walls

9.22. Temple of Heracles

[Appendix D, Table D.7.2: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.7.7 – E.7.8. dimensional correlations with grid]

The Temple of Heracles (c. 500) **(Figs. 9.36 – 9.37)** is coeval with Acragas' urban grid. Located near Gate IV along the Hill of Temples, The temple follows the general orientation of the hill more closely than that of the grid **(Figs. 9.3 – 9.7)**.

The Temple of Heracles has a 6 x 15 peristyle colonnade (proportions: 1: 2.50) with 5 x 14 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.80). The colonnade rests on a 3-step base with a monumental staircase at the east front. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	22.844 x 64.596 m.	= c. 1: 2.828
stylobate	25.284 x 67.040 m.	= c. 1: 2.651
stereobate	27.300 x 74.250 m.	= c. 1: 2.720

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Acragas' grid. The temple's stylobate and stereobate width are both near 1 and ½ x the lot width, and the temple's stereobate length is 4 and ¼ x the lot width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	1 and 3/10 x 3 and 7/10	130/100 x 370/100
stylobate	1 and 9/20 x 3 and 17/20	145/100 x 385/100

stereobate	1 and 3/5 x 4 and ¼	160/100 x 425/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate to both the grid and each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 15/100, or 3/20, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate widths are likewise separated by 15/100, or 3/20, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate lengths are instead separated by 40/100, or 2/5, x the lot width.

As in the Selinuntine Temple C, the elongation of the stereobate resulted from the addition of the monumental staircase along the temple's east end.[443] The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.66) consequently do not correspond to the proportions of the temple's 6 x 15 peristyle colonnade (1: 2.50), as is the predominant pattern in West Greek temples. However, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.846) still virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 14 interaxials (1: 2.80).

The altar of the Temple of Heracles

The altar to the Temple of Heracles is 11.30 x 26.30 m.[444] The altar's width approximates ½ x the peristyle width. The altar's length falls between the temple's stylobate and stereobate widths, and is 3/5 x the stylobate length.

The altar's width approximates 2 and ¼ x the street width of 5.00 m., 2 x the street width of 5.50 m., 1 x the width of Avenue IV, and 1/3 x the block width. The altar's length is 5 and ¼ x the street width of 5.00 m., 3 and ¾ x the normal avenue width, 1 and ½ x the lot width, ¾ x the block width, and 2/3 x the grid's module.

9.23. Temple of Hera Lacinia

[Appendix D, Table D.7.3: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.7.9 – E.7.10: dimensional correlations with grid]

The Temple of Hera Lacinia (c. 460-450[445]) **(Figs. 9.38 – 9.39)** is located near Gate III at the eastern limit of the Hill of Temples. The temple follows the general orientation of the hill more closely than that of the grid **(Figs. 9.3 – 9.5)**.

The Temple of Hera has a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.167) with 5 x 12 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.40). The colonnade rests on a 4-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions, which are almost identical to those of Temple L,[446] are as follows:

peristyle	15.42 x 36.61 m.	= c. 1: 2.374
stylobate	16.895 m. (E.), 16.969 m. (W.), 38.180 m. (N.), 38.130 m. (S.) m.	
average stylobate	16.9275 x 38.155 m.	= c. 1: 2.254
stereobate	20.000 m. (E.), 20.070 m. (W.), 41.125 m. (N.), 41.175 m. (S.) m.	
average stereobate	20.035 x 41.15 m.	= c. 1: 2.054

The Temple of Hera's dimensions are proportionate to those of Acragas' grid. In particular, the stylobate width approximates 1 x the lot width and ½ x the block width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	9/10 x 2 and 1/10	90/100 x 210/100
stylobate	1 x 2 and 1/5	100/100 x 220/100
stereobate	1 and 3/20 x 2 and 7/20	115/100 x 235/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate to both the grid and each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant, separated by 15/100, or 3/20, x the lot width. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate equals 1 and ½ x the distance separating the peristyle and stylobate.[447]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.333) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 12 interaxials (1: 2.40) as well as the ratio of lot width to average module (1: 2.30). The stylobate proportions (1: 2.20) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.167) and also approximate the ratio of lot width to average module. The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.043) likewise approximate the proportions of the 6 x 13 colonnade, though not as closely as do the stylobate proportions. The stereobate proportions also virtually equal the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

The Temple of Hera's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The temple's stereobate width is ½ x the module, and its stereobate length approximates 1 x the module.

The altar of the Temple of Hera Lacinia

The altar of the Temple of Hera is 7.50 x 29.45 m.[448] The altar's width is ½ x the temple's peristyle width. The altar's length is 1 and ¾ x the stylobate width and 1 and ½ x the stereobate width.

The altar's width is 1 and ½ x the street width of 5.00 m. The altar's length is 2 and ½ x the width of Avenue II.

9.24. Temple of Concord

[Appendix D, Table D.7.4: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.7.11 – E.7.12: dimensional correlations with grid]

The Temple of Concord (c. 430-420) **(Figs. 9.40 – 9.41)** is located between the Temples of Heracles and Hera Lacinia on the Hill of Temples and, along with these temples, follows the general orientation of the hill more closely than that of the grid **(Figs. 9.3 – 9.7)**.

Like the Temple of Hera, the Temple of Concord has a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.167) with 5 x 12 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.40). The colonnade rests on a 4-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	c. 15.42 x 37.90 m.	= c. 1: 2.458
stylobate	16.91 (E.), 16.93 (W.), 39.44 (N.), 39.435 (S.) m.	
average stylobate	16.92 x 39.4375 m.	= c. 1: 2.331
stereobate	19.80 (E.), 19.76 (W.), 42.19 (N.), 42.185 (S.) m.	
average stereobate	19.78 x 42.1875 m.	= c. 1: 2.133

The temple's dimensions are proportionate to those of Acragas' grid. The stylobate width approximates 1 x the lot width, and the stylobate length is 2 and ¼ x the lot width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	9/10 x 2 and 3/20	= 90/100 x 215/100
stylobate	1 x 2 and ¼	= 100/100 x 225/100
stereobate	1 and 3/20 x 2 and 2/5	= 115/100 x 240/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate both to the grid and to each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant, separated by 15/100, or 3/20, x the lot width. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate equals 1 and ½ x the distance separating the peristyle and stylobate.[449]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.389) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 12 interaxials (1: 2.40). The stylobate proportions (1: 2.25) virtually equal the ratio of the lot width to average module (1: 2.30). The stereobate proportions (c. 1: 2.087) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.167) and also the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

The temple's dimensions are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. The stereobate width is ½ x the module, and the stylobate length approximates 1 x the module.

9.25. Temple of Hephaestus

[Appendix D, Table D.7.7: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.7.13 – E.7.14: dimensional correlations with grid]

Located near the western city wall, the Temple of Hephaestus (c. 425-415) **(Fig. 9.42 – 9.43)** faces eastward toward the grid but is not quite aligned with it **(Figs. 9.3 – 9.4)**.

Along with the Temples of Hera and Concord on the 'Hill of Temples,' as well as Temple L and the Temple of the Dioscuri in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities, the Temple of Hephaestus has a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.167) with 5 x

12 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.40). The colonnade rests on a 4-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	15.506 x 37.64 m.	= c. 1: 2.427
stylobate	c. 17.0616 x c. 39.1926 m.	= c. 1: 2.297
stereobate	c. 20.66 x c. 42.82 m.	= c. 1: 2.073

The dimensions of the Temple of Hephaestus are proportionate to those of Acragas' grid. As was the case with the Temples of Hera and Concord as well as Temple L, the stylobate width approximates 1 x the lot width. As was the case with the Temple of Concord, the stylobate length approximates 2 and ¼ x the lot width. The stereobate length of the Temple of Hephaestus approximates 1 and ½ x the lot width.

The following are the temple's dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	9/10 x 2 and 3/20	= 90/100 x 215/100
stylobate	1 x 2 and 1/4	= 100/100 x 225/100
stereobate	1 and 1/5 x 2 and 9/20	= 120/100 x 245/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate to both the grid and each other. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant on all four sides, separated by 10/100, or 1/10, x the lot width. The stylobate and stereobate are likewise equidistant, separated by 20/100, or 1/5, x the lot width. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate equals 2 x the distance separating the peristyle and stylobate.[450]

In addition, the peristyle proportions (c. 1: 2.389) virtually equal the proportions of the temple's 5 x 12 interaxials (1: 2.40) as well as the ratio of the lot width to average module (1: 2.30). The stylobate proportions (1: 2.25) and stereobate proportions (c. 1:

2.042) both approach the proportions of the temple's 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.167) as well as the ratio of lot width to average module. The stereobate proportions also virtually equal the 1: 2 ratio of lot width to block width.

The dimensions of the Temple of Hephaestus are likewise proportionate to the grid's module. As was the case with Temple L and the Temples of Hera and Concord, the stereobate width approximates ½ x the module. As was the case with the Temple of Concord, the stylobate length approximates 1 x the module.

K. Correlations between the grid and the Temple of Athena (Temple E) on Girgenti Hill

9.26. Temple of Athena (Temple E)

[Appendix D, Table D.7.8: dimensions and sources; Appendix E, Tables E.7.15 – E.7.16: dimensional correlations with grid]

Encased in the Medieval Church of Santa Maria dei Greci, the Temple of Athena (Temple E) **(Figs. 9.44 – 9.45)** is frequently dated to the early fifth century.[451] However, De Waele has proposed a date of c. 440,[452] and Höcker has interpreted the temple as related to the series of peripteral temples beginning with Temple L.[453] The temple is located on the hill to the grid's northwest and is not aligned with the grid **(figs. 9.3 – 9.4)**.

Like Temple L, the Temples of Hera, Concord, and Hephaestus, and the Temple of the Dioscuri, the Temple of Athena has a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (proportions: c. 1: 2.167) with 5 x 12 interaxials (proportions: 1: 2.40). The colonnade rests on a 4-step base. The temple's ground plan dimensions and proportions are as follows:

peristyle	c. 13.72 x c. 33.30 m.	= c. 1: 2.427
stylobate	c. 15.10 x c. 34.70 m.	= c. 1: 2.298

stereobate [‘ideal’ proposed by De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2]	c. 16.58 (?) x c. 36.30 (?) m.	= c. 1: 2.189

The Temple of Athena’s dimensions are proportionate to Acragas’ lot and block widths. The peristyle width equals approximately 4/5 x the lot width and 2/5 x the block width. The stylobate length equals virtually 2 x the lot width and 1 x the block width. As noted above, a foot unit of c. 35 cm. would allow for a block width of 100 feet. If the same foot unit were used in the temple, then the temple’s length at the stylobate level would equal that of a hekatompedon.

The following are the temple’s peristyle and stylobate dimensions converted to approximate fractions of the lot width:

peristyle	4/5 x 1 and 9/10	= 80/100 x 190/100
stylobate	9/10 x 2	= 90/100 x 200/100

When the dimensions are expressed thus, the ground plan components are proportionate to each other as well as to the grid. The peristyle and stylobate are equidistant, separated on all four sides by 10/100, or 1/5, x the lot width.[454] The peristyle proportions (1: 2.375) virtually equal the proportions of the temple’s 5 x 12 interaxials (1: 2.40). The stylobate proportions (c. 1: 2.222) are close to the proportions of the temple’s 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade (c. 1: 2.167). Both the peristyle and stylobate proportions are close to the ratio of lot width to average module (1: 2.30).

If (as in the Temple of the Dioscuri and the Temple of Hephaestus) the distance separating the Temple of Athena’s stereobate from the stylobate equaled 2 x the distance separating the stylobate from the stereobate, then the Temple of Athena’s stereobate dimensions expressed as fractions of the lot width would be 100/100 x 210/100. The stereobate's width would equal 1 x the lot width (c. 17.50 m. as opposed to the 16.58 m. that De Waele proposes as the ideal stereobate width).[455] The stereobate's length would equal 2 and 1/10 x the lot width (c. 36.75 m., which is consistent width the 36.30 m. that De Waele proposes as the ideal stereobate length).[456]

L. Summary

Dimensional correlations with Acragas' urban grid exist with respect to both the non-peripteral and peripteral edifices that are aligned with the grid. These include the sacred buildings and the Temple of Olympian Zeus inserted into the grid near Gate V; the lesche in the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V; and Tempietto 1, Foundation 1, and Temple L in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities to the west of Gate V. Dimensional correlations with the grid also exist with respect to the non-peripteral and peripteral edifices that are not aligned with the grid. These include Foundation 2 and the Temple of the Dioscuri in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities; the Temple at Villa Aurea along with the Temples of Heracles, Hera Lacinia, and Concord along the Hill of Temples; the Tempietto and Temple of Hephaestus near the western city wall; the Temple of Demeter near the eastern city wall; and the Temple of Athena (Temple E) on Girgenti Hill. Dimensional correlations with the grid exist, as well, with respect to the temenos in the extra-urban sanctuary at Santa Anna.

10. Correlations between the urban grids and temples and sacred edifices at other West Greek sites

The same dimensional correlations between urban layouts and sacred architecture noted above can be observed elsewhere in West Greece. The length of Casmenae's non-peripteral Archaic temple (c. 27.00 m.), for example, is nearly the same as the module for Casmenae's urban layout (c. 28.00 m.).[457] The length of Camarina's non-peripteral Temple of Athena (39.75 m.) is nearly the same as the module for Camarina's urban grid (39.00 – 39.50 m.).[458] The length of Camarina's mid-fifth-century Building A in the East Agora (c. 13.40 m.) is virtually 1/3 x the grid's module. The stylobate width of the mid-fifth-century Ionic temple in the Marasà quarter of Locri is 1 and ¼ x the lot width and approximately ½ x the grid's module. This temple's peristyle length approximates 3 x the lot width and 1 and ½ x the block width.[459]

Conclusion

The evidence presented above indicates that the dimensions of a West Greek site's temples and other sacred buildings are to a great degree proportionate to those of its urban grid. This finding suggests that the buildings' dimensions were coordinated with those of the grid. The finding extends to both peripteral and non-peripteral buildings, and to buildings that are both aligned and not aligned with the grid. The finding, moreover, is not limited to buildings inserted into the grid, but includes both urban and extra-urban buildings located beyond the grid. With respect to buildings inserted into the grid, the dimensional coordination with the grid may have resulted from the pragmatic need to fit the building into a particular lot or block. With respect to buildings located beyond the grid, such a pragmatic need would not have applied. These buildings' dimensional correlations with the grid may therefore reflect an intention to aesthetically, and perhaps also theoretically, associate the buildings with the grid.

With respect to correlations between the foot units of grids and of buildings, the evidence is, on the one hand, inconclusive, since the units for both the grids and the buildings are themselves often uncertain. At Metaponto, for example, a foot unit of c. 29 cm. would allow for the most proportionate division of the grid's components, but a unit of c. 35 cm. would allow for a block width of 100 feet. On the other hand, the same foot unit that, in a grid, would allow for a block width or module of 100 feet frequently also allows for a temple's peristyle, stylobate, or stereobate length to either equal that of a hekatompedon (for example, Gela's Temple B; Metaponto's extra-urban Temple of Hera; Paestum's extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele; Acragas' Temples of the Dioscuri and of Athena) or be proportionate to that of a hekatompedon (for example, Gela's Temple C; Selinus' Temples C, F, G, E3, and A; Naxos' Temple F; Paestum's Temples of Hera I and II; Acragas' Temple of Olympian Zeus). It is therefore plausible that the West Greeks used the same foot units for buildings as for urban grids. It would also seem that, by approximately the mid-sixth century, they preferred to base both the larger buildings and the grids on 100 feet.

The evidence also indicates that the proportions of numerous temples and sacred buildings correspond to proportions of urban grids, particularly the 1: 2 ratio of the lot width to block width and the ratio of the lot width to the grid's module. The proportions of the grids may therefore have influenced the proportions of the buildings. With respect to peripteral temples, grid proportions may also have influenced the number of columns in the peristyle colonnade.

Although the evidence is inconclusive, the dimensional correlations between the buildings at a particular site and the site's urban grid suggest that a single foot unit was adopted for the entire site. This unit was apparently used in the laying out of the grid, which divided up the land into individual lots. While individuals and families must have been able to buy up and combine multiple lots, the lots themselves would, in general, seem to have been the same size.[460] A standard foot unit would have helped to ensure such equitable land distribution. This unit would have allowed for better coordination among the workforce laying out the grid, especially where the housing nuclei were spread out over large geographical areas. It would also have allowed for better coordination between this workforce and the architects who were dimensionally coordinating the temples and other buildings with the grid.

The dimensional and proportional correlations between buildings and urban grids may also provide information regarding West Greek temple design practices. In certain temples (for example, the Himeran Temple of Athena Nike and the Selinuntine Temple A), a one-to-one correspondence between the peristyle width and a component of the grid suggests that the architectural workshop determined the peristyle width first, and then worked outward to determine the stylobate and stereobate widths. In other temples (for example, the Syracusan Temples of Apollo, Olympian Zeus, and Athena, as well as the Ionic temple), a one-to-one correspondence between the stereobate width and a component of the grid suggests that the architectural workshop determined the stereobate width first, and then worked inward to determine the stylobate and peristyle widths.[461]

The correlations between buildings and urban grids may provide further information regarding West Greek design practices. Coulton has suggested that Doric peripteral temples were planned on grids.[462] Ito has cited individual buildings and sanctuaries from the mid-fourth century through the Hellenistic and Roman periods which were planned on grids.[463] The practice of designing temples, and also sanctuaries, on grids may have arisen from the practices of designing urban grids, and of coordinating temples with these grids.

The dimensional and proportional coordination of temples and other sacred buildings with urban grids may initially have arisen from the pragmatic need to incorporate these buildings within allotted spaces. As noted in Chapter 2, however, the horizontal and vertical lines of peripteral temples would have echoed in three-dimensional form the rectilinearity and orthogonality of the grid. West Greek architectural workshops might – over time, if not initially – have understood the dimensional and proportional coordination of buildings with grids as a further means of monumentalizing the grid.

As shown above, temple ground plan components were dimensionally and proportionally coordinated not only with the urban grid, but also with each other. In this respect, West Greek temples demonstrate the Greek ideal of *symmetria*, or commensurability of parts.[464] This ideal was not limited to architecture, but was also applied to the other arts, most notably sculpture, as attested by Polyclitus' *Canon*.[465] In this treatise, the fifth-century sculptor lays out an ideal proportional system for the human figure. According to Rowland and Howe, the system was based on a module from which all major dimensions were generated.[466] The system was therefore conceptually the same as that used in West Greek urban and temple planning.[467] While Vitruvius finds that *symmetria* originated from observation of the human body,[468] his finding may have resulted from the influence of Polyclitus' *Canon* in antiquity.[469] Moreover, according to Diogenes Laertius, the first to have aimed at *symmetria* in sculpture was Pythagoras, who at an early age migrated to Rhegium, in South Italy.[470] Being in South Italy, this Early Classical sculptor could have been directly influenced, and inspired, by the application of *symmetria* in West Greek urban planning and temple design.

Chapter 4

The Division of West Greek Urban Grids and Peripteral Temple Ground Plan Lengths

Part 1. Division of West Greek urban grids

Introduction

In explaining the layouts of Greek and Roman sanctuaries based on grids, Ito has noted that there were two modular systems used. In the first, the module equaled a base number which was then multiplied. In the second, the module equaled the total dimension which was then divided up.[471] The Archaic-Classical West Greek urban grid would appear to have been laid out using a system that combined both of the above. In the period from approximately the mid-eighth to the mid-fifth century, this grid was based on a "module" equaling the width of one housing block plus the width of the adjacent street. The module was multiplied or repeated across the urban area. At the same time, the module could be divided into smaller components: the block width, the lot width, the avenue width, and the street width.

From an examination of the grid dimensions of the sites included in this dissertation, a predominant rule, or formula, for the dividing up the grid's module suggests itself. In as many as 6 of the examined grids, the module would seem to have been calculated as a whole comprising 9 parts (= 9/9), with 8 parts allotted for the block width (= 8/9 x module) and 1 part allotted for the street width (= 1/9 x module). The grid's additional components are likewise proportionate to the module, with the lot width equaling 4/9 x the module and avenue widths often equaling 2/9 x the module.

In these same grids, the block width may itself be considered as a whole comprising 8 parts (= 8/8). This whole can be divided in half to attain the lot width, into fourths to attain the avenue width, and into eighths to attain the street width. As will be shown in Part II of this chapter, this logical division of parts (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8) has a correlation in the ground plans of a predominant number of West Greek peripteral temples.

The remaining examined urban grids would seem to have been divided up following a variation of the general rule. The variations use different numbers for the grid's module and components, but adhere to the same principle of dividing the grid up proportionately as does the general rule. In each variation, 1 part of the whole is still allotted for the street width and the remaining parts still allotted for the block width. The grid's additional components are still similarly proportionate to both the module and the block width. In Metaponto's grid, for example, the block width can be divided in half to attain the lot width, into thirds to attain the avenue width, and into sixths to attain the street width.

Part 1.A. Urban grids following the proposed general rule for division (with modules equaling 9/9 and block widths equaling 8/8)

1.1. Megara Hyblaea

[Appendix A, Tables A.3.1 – A.3.8, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

The grid of Megara Hyblaea dates to the second half of the eighth century. The grid is best known in the Agora quarter **(Figs. 3.5 – 3.13)**. In the West Agora quarter, the block width equals 25.00 m. and the street width equals 3.00 m. The grid would seem to have followed the general rule for division outlined above: with the module (block width plus street width) calculated as a whole equaling 9/9 (= 28.00 m.), with 8/9 x this whole allotted for the block width (28 x 8/9 = c. 24.89) and 1/9 allotted for the street width (28 x 1/9 = c. 3.11). The grid's additional components are similarly proportionate to this whole. The lot width, being half the block width, equals 4/9 x this whole. The lot depth (9.50-9.70 m.) approximates 1/3 x this whole (28 x 1/3 = c. 9.33). The avenue width at its widest point (6.00 m.) approximates 2/9 x this whole (28 x 2/9 = c. 6.22).

The grid's smaller components are similarly proportionate to the block width. When the block width is considered as a whole equaling 8/8, then lot width equals 4/8 or ½ x this whole, the lot depth approximates 3/8 x this whole (25 x 3/8 = 9.375), the avenue width at its widest point approximates ¼ x this whole (25 x ¼ = 6.25), and the street width equals virtually 1/8 x this whole (25 x 1/8 = 3.125).

In sum, the West quarter's grid would seem to have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	9/9 = 1	
block width	8/9	8/8 = 1
lot width	4/9	4/8 = ½
lot depth	3/9 = 1/3	3/8
avenue width	2/9	2/8 = ¼
street width	1/9	1/8

The proportionality of the parts to the whole, as well as to each other, is further apparent when the grid's dimensions are converted to a foot unit of 31.25 cm., as follows:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of 31.25 cm.)
module	90
block width	80
lot width	40
lot depth	30
avenue width	20
street width	10

Although the East quarter's block and lot dimensions differ slightly from those of the West quarter, the same rule for division would seem to have been used here as well.

1.2. Syracuse

[Appendix A, Tables A.2.1 – A.2.2, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

Likely dating to the eighth century along with the oldest identified houses,[472] Syracuse's grid on Ortygia **(Figs. 2.3, 2.5)** would have been coeval with the grid at Megara Hyblaea. On Ortygia, the block width equals 23-25 m. (ave. 24 m.) and the street width equals 2.50-3.00 m. As at Megara Hyblaea, the grid would seem to have been divided up following the general rule proposed above: with the module (block width plus street width) calculated as a whole equaling 9/9 (= ave. 27.00 m.), with 8/9 x this whole allotted for the block width (27 x 8/9 = 24) and 1/9 allotted for the street width (27 x 1/9 = 3). Assuming that the blocks were divided lengthwise into two strips of lots, the lots would equal 4/9 x this whole. In addition, the grid contains at least 2 avenues with widths of c. 5.50 m. This avenue width is not far off from 2/9 x the whole (27 x 2/9 = 6).

The grid's smaller components are similarly proportionate to Ortygia's block width (ave. 24.00 m.). When the block width is taken as a whole equaling 8/8, then the lot width equals ½ x this whole, the avenue width approximates ¼ x this whole (24 x ¼ = 6), and the street width equals 1/8 x this whole (24 x 1/8 = 3).

In sum, Ortygia' grid would seem to have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	9/9 = 1	
block width	8/9	8/8 = 1
lot width	4/9	4/8 = ½
avenue width	2/9	2/8 = ¼
street width	1/9	1/8

The proportionality of the grid's parts to the whole and to each other is further apparent when the grid's dimensions are converted to a foot unit of 30 cm.:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of 30 cm.)
module	90
block width	80
lot width	40
avenue width	20
street width	10

1.3. Casmenae

[Appendix A, Tables A.10.1 – A.10.2, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

Casmenae's grid dates to the period of its foundation in 644. The grid consists of north-south streets and housing blocks, although no intersecting avenues have yet been identified **(Fig. 10.7)**. The grid's known dimensions are similar to those of the grids of Casmenae's mother colony, Syracuse, and Megara Hyblaia. The block width equals 25 m. and the street width equals 3.10-3.50 m. As at the other sites, the grid would seem to have been divided following the proposed general rule: with the module (block width plus street width) calculated as a whole equaling 9/9 (= ave. 28.30), with 8/9 allotted for the block width (28.30 x 8/9 = c. 25.15), and with 1/9 allotted for the street width (28.30 x 1/9 = c. 3.14).

The grid's smaller components are similarly proportionate to the block width. When the block width is taken as a whole equaling 8/8, the lot width equals 4/8 or ½ x this whole, and the street width equals 1/8 x this whole (25 x 1/8 = 3.125).

Casemae's grid would thus seem to have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	9/9 = 1	
block width	8/9	8/8 = 1
lot width	4/9	4/8 = ½
street width	1/9	1/8

The proportionality of the grid's parts to the whole and to each other is apparent when the grid's dimensions are converted to a foot unit of 31.25 cm.:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of 31.25 cm.)
module	90
block width	80

lot width	40
street width	10

1.4. Gela

[Appendix A, Tables A.4.1 – A.4.3, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

Gela's grid is best known on the Acropolis **(Fig. 4.6)**. Its basic arrangement dates to the seventh century, although it was not fully realized until the late sixth/early fifth century. Its block width equals c. 30.50-31.50 m. (ave. 31 m.) and street width equals c. 4.00 m. These dimensions are larger than those at Megara Hyblaea, Syracuse, and Casmenae. Nonetheless, Gela's grid would seem to have been divided following the same general rule proposed above for the grids of these sites: with the module (block width plus street width) calculated as a whole equaling 9/9 (ave. 35.00 m.), with 8/9 allotted for the block width (35 x 8/9 = c. 31.11), and with 1/9 allotted for the street width (35 x 1/9 = c. 3.89).

The grid's smaller components are similarly proportionate to the block width. When the block width is taken as a whole equaling 8/8, the lot width equals 4/8 or ½ x this whole, and the street width equals 1/8 x this whole (31 x 1/8 = 3.875).

As at the other sites, Gela's grid would seem to have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	9/9 = 1	
block width	8/9	8/8 = 1
lot width	4/9	4/8 = ½
street width	1/9	1/8

When converted to a foot unit of c. 31 cm., the grid's dimensions are approximately as follows:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of 31 cm.)
module	112
block width	100
lot width	50
street width	12 ½

While the proportionality of the grid's parts to the whole is not as apparent here as at the other sites, this foot unit does allow for a block width of 100 feet and a lot width of 50 feet.

1.5. Naxos

[Appendix A, Tables A.1.1 – A.1.2, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

Although some of its streets are earlier, Naxos' grid **(Figs. 1.3 – 1.6)** dates to 480-470 and is thus later than the grids examined above. With a block width of 39.00 m. and street width of 5.00 m., this grid also employs larger dimensions than do the other grids. This grid would nonetheless seem to have been divided up following the same general rule proposed for the other grids: with the module (block width plus street width) calculated as a whole equaling 9/9 (= 44.00 m.), with 8/9 x this whole allotted for the block width (44 x 8/9 = c. 39.11), and with 1/9 allotted for the street width (44 x 1/9 = c. 4.89). In addition, the width of Naxos' Avenue A (9.50 m.) approximates 2/9 x this whole (44 x 2/9 = c. 9.78).

The widths of Avenues B (6.50-6.80 m.) and C (6.40-6.50 m.) as well as that of Street 6 (6.40-6.50 m.) instead approximate 1/7 x this whole (44 x 1/7 = c. 6.29). These widths fall between the widths of the normal streets (1/9 x the module) and the width of Avenue A (2/9 x the module).

The grid's smaller components are also proportionate to the block width. When the block width is taken as a whole equaling 8/8, the lot width equals ½ x this whole, the width of Avenue A equals ¼ x this whole (39 x ¼ = 9.75), and the street width equals 1/8 x this whole (39 x 1/8 = 4.875). In addition, the widths of Avenues B and C and of Street 6 equal 1/6 x this whole (39 x 1/6 = 6.50).

Naxos' grid would thus appear to have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	9/9 = 1	
block width	8/9	8/8 = 1
lot width	4/9	4/8 = ½
width of Avenue A	2/9	2/8 = ¼
widths of Avenues B and C and of Street 6	1/7	1/6
street width	1/9	1/8

The proportionality of the grid's parts to the whole and to each other becomes more apparent when the dimensions are converted to a foot unit of 32.50 cm.:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of 32.50 cm.)
module	135
block width	120
lot width	60
width of Avenue A	30
widths of Avenues B and C and of Street 6	20
street width	15

1.6. Camarina

[Appendix A, Tables A.10.3 – A.10.4, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

Camarina's grid **(Fig. 10.5)** has been dated to the colony's refoundation by Gela in 461[473] and is perhaps the latest of the grids examined. With its block width equaling 34.50 m. and street width equaling 4.50-5.00 m., this grid also employs larger dimensions than do the earlier grids. This grid would nonetheless appear to have been divided according to the general rule proposed above: with the module (block width plust street width) calculated as a whole equaling 9/9 (ave. 39.25 m.), with 8/9 x this whole allotted for the block width (39.25 x 8/9 = c. 34.89), and with 1/9 allotted for the street width (39.25 x 1/9 = c. 4.36).

The proportions of the grid's smaller components to the block width are likewise the same as those of the other examined grids. When the block width is taken as a whole equaling 8/8, then the lot width equals 4/8 or ½ x this whole, and the street width equals 1/8 x this whole (34.50 x 1/8 = 4.3125).

As did the other grids examined above, Camarina's grid would appear to have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	9/9 = 1	
block width	8/9	8/8 = 1
lot width	4/9	4/8 = ½
street width	1/9	1/8

When converted to a foot unit of 34.50 cm., the resulting dimensions are almost identical to those of the earlier grid at Gela (when converted to a foot unit of 31 cm.):

grid component	dimensions (ft. of 34.50 cm.)
module	114

block width	100
lot width	50
street width	12 ½

As was the case with Gela, the proportionality of the grid's parts to the whole is not as apparent as at other sites, but this unit allows for a block width of 100 feet and a lot width of 50 feet.

Part 1. B: Urban grids following variations of the general rule for division

1.7. Himera

> [Appendix A, Tables A.5.1 – A.5.6, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

Early plan of the upper town

The early plan of Himera's upper town **(Fig. 5.3)** dates to c. 650. This plan's block width equals 27.00-28.00 m. (ave. 27.50 m.) and its street width equals 3.00 m. The plan's module (block width plus street width) therefore equals 30.00-31.00 m. (ave. 30.50 m.). The module would thus seem to have been calculated as a whole equaling 10/10, with 9/10 x this whole allotted for the block width (30.50 x 9/10 = 27.45) and 1/10 allotted for the street width (30.50 x 1/10 = 3.05). Moreover, when the block width is taken as a whole equaling 9/9, the street width equals 1/9 x this whole (27.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.05).

The early plan of Himera's upper town might thus have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	10/10 = 1	
block width	9/10	9/9 = 1

lot width	9/20	9/18 = ½
street width	1/10	1/9

The proportionality of the grid's parts to the whole and to each other is apparent when the dimensions are converted to a foot unit of 30 cm.:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of 30 cm.)
module	100
block width	90
lot width	45
street width	10

Grid of upper town

The grid of Himera's upper town dates to c. 580-570 **(figs. 5.2, 5.4)**. The grid's block width equals 32.00 m. and its street width equals 5.60-6.00 m. (ave. 5.80 m.). The grid's module therefore equals 37.60-38.00 m. (ave. 37.80 m.). The module may have been calculated as a whole equaling 6/6. The block width is virtually 5/6 x this whole (37.80 x 5/6 = 31.50). The width of the grid's north-south avenue (6.20 m.) is 1/6 x this whole (37.80 x 1/6 = 6.30). The street width is, in fact, closer to 2/13 x this whole (37.80 x 2/13 = c. 5.82), but was perhaps intended as 1/6 x this whole.

Similarly, when the block width is taken as a whole equaling 5/5, then lot width equals ½ x this whole and the avenue width equals 1/5 x this whole (32 x 1/5 = 6.40). The street width is, in fact, closer to 2/11 x this whole (32 x 2/11 = c. 5.82), but was perhaps intended as 1/5 x this whole.

The grid of Himera's upper town might thus have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	6/6 = 1	

block width	5/6	5/5 = 1
lot width	5/12 = ½	5/10 = ½
avenue width	1/6	1/5
street width	1/6	1/5

The proportionality of the grid's parts to the whole and to each other is apparent when the dimensions are converted to a foot unit of 32 cm.:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of 32 cm.)
module	120
block width	100
lot width	50
avenue width	20
street width	c. 20

Grid of lower town

The grid of Himera's lower town **(fig. 5.2)** was begun together with that of its upper town in c. 580-570, although it was not completely filled in until the late sixth/early fifth century. The block width equals 40.00-41.00 m. (ave. 40.50 m.) and the street width equals 6.00-6.30 m. (ave. 6.15 m.). The module would seem to have been calculated as a whole equaling 7/7 (ave. 46.65 m.), with 6/7 x this whole allotted for the block width (46.65 x 6/7 = c. 39.99) and 1/7 allotted for the street width (46.65 x 1/7 = c. 6.67).

Similarly, when the block width is taken as a whole equaling 6/6, then the lot width equals ½ x this whole, and the street width equals 1/6 x this whole (40.50 x 1/6 = 6.75).

The grid of Himera's lower town might thus have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width

module	7/7 = 1	
block width	6/7	6/6 = 1
lot width	3/7	3/6 = ½
street width	1/7	1/6

When converted to a foot unit of c. 32 cm., the grid's dimensions are as follows:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of 32 cm.)
module	145
block width	125
lot width	62 ½
street width	20

With wider blocks than the upper town, the lower town would seem to have had larger individual lots than did the upper town. The lower town may have been divided up differently from the upper town to accommodate these larger lots while maintaining fairly equal street widths.

1.8. Selinus

[Appendix A, Tables A.6.1 – A.6.3, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

Selinus's grid was laid out in c. 580-570 in both its Acropolis and Manuzza zones **(Figs. 6.3 – 6.4)**. Both zones have block widths equaling c. 29.20 m. and normal street widths equaling 3.25-3.60 m. (ave. 3.425). As was the case with the early plan of Himera's upper town, the module (block width plus street width) for both zones (ave. c. 32.625 m.) would seem to have been calculated as a whole equaling 10/10, with 9/10 allotted for the block width (32.625 x 9/10 = 29.3625) and 1/10 allotted for the street width (32.625 x 1/10 = 3.2625).

In addition, the widths of Streets SA (9.14 m.) and S11 (9.00 m.) roughly approximate 3/10 x the module (32.625 x 3/10 = 9.7875). The width of Street N0 (c. 8.50 m.) approximates ¼ x the module (32.625 x ¼ = 8.15625). The widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E (c. 6.60 m.) are virtually 1/5 x the module (32.625 x 1/5 = 6.525). The widths of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00 m.) are closer to 2/11 x the module (32.625 x 2/11 = c. 5.93), but may have been intended as 1/5 x the module.

The grid's smaller components are similarly proportionate to the block width. When the block width is taken as a whole equaling 9/9, then the lot width equals ½ x this whole; the widths of Streets SA and S11 roughly approximate 1/3 x this whole (29.20 x 1/3 = c. 9.73); the widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E equal 2/9 x this whole (29.20 x 2/9 = c. 6.49); the widths of Streets Sf and S6 roughly approximate 2/9 x this whole; and the normal street width equals 1/9 x this whole (29.20 x 1/9 = c. 3.24).

The grid in both zones would thus appear to have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	10/10 = 1	
block width	9/10	9/9 = 1
lot width	9/20	9/18 = ½
widths of Streets SA and S11	3/10	3/9 = 1/3
width of Street N0	5/20 = ¼	5/18
widths of streets Sf, S6, N5-E, and N9-E	2/10 = 1/5	2/9
street width	1/10	1/9

The proportionality of the grid's parts to the whole and to each other is apparent when the dimensions are converted to a foot unit of c. 32.45-32.80 cm.:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of 32.45-32.80 cm.)

module	100
block width	90
lot width	45
widths of Streets SA and S11	30
width of Street N0	25
widths of streets Sf, S6, N5-E, and N9-E	20
street width	10

1.9. Locri

[Appendix A, Tables A.10.5 – A.10.7, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

Locri's grid **(Figs. 10.8 – 10.9)** has been dated to the mid-sixth century. The grid's block width equals 27.50-28.00 m. (ave. 27.75 m.) and its street width equals 4.00-4.50 m. (ave. 4.25 m.). The module (block width plus street width) averages 32.00 m. The module would therefore seem to have been calculated as a whole equaling 8/8, with 7/8 allotted for the block width (32 x 7/8 = 28) and 1/8 allotted for the street width (32 x 1/8 = 4). Assuming that the lot width equals ½ x the block width (c. 14.00 m.), then the lot width equals 7/16 x the module (32 x 7/16 = 14). The avenue width (14.00 m.) likewise equals 7/16 x the module.

The grid's smaller components are similarly proportionate to the block width. When the block width is taken as a whole equaling 7/7, then the lot width and avenue width both equal ½ x this whole and the street width equals 1/7 x this whole (28 x 1/7 = 4).

Locri's grid would thus seem to have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	8/8 = 1	
block width	7/8	7/7 = 1

lot and avenue width	7/16	7/14 = ½
street width	1/8	1/7

The proportionality of the grid's parts to the whole and to each other is more apparent when the dimensions are converted to a foot unit of c. 35 cm.:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of c. 35 cm.)
module	90
block width	80
lot and avenue width	40
street width	11 ¼

1.10. Metaponto

[Appendix A, Tables A.7.1 – A.7.3, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

Metaponto's grid **(Fig. 7.3)** dates to c. 530, with its main arteries having been established earlier. The grid's block width equals 35.00 m. The street width equals 5.60-6.00 m. (ave. 5.80 m.). The module (block width plus street width) equals 40.60-41.00 m. (ave. 40.80 m.). As was the case with the lower town of Himera, the module would seem to have been calculated as a whole equaling 7/7, with 6/7 x this whole allotted for the block width (40.80 x 6/7 = c. 34.97) and 1/7 allotted for the street width (40.80 x 1/7 = c. 5.83).

Metaponto's avenue widths are likewise proportionate to this whole, with Avenue III (22 m.) approximating 4/7 (40.80 x 4/7 = c. 23.31); Avenue A (18.10 m.) approximating 3/7 (40.80 x 3/7 = c. 17.49); and Avenues I, II, and IV (12.00 m.) approximating 2/7 x this whole (40.80 x 2/7 = c. 11.66). Falling between 2/7 and 3/7, Avenue B (15.20 m.) may have been intended as 5/14 x the whole (40.80 x 5/14 = c. 14.57).

The grid's smaller components are similarly proportionate to the block width. When the block width is taken as a whole equaling 6/6, then the width of Avenue III approximates 2/3 (35 x 2/3 = c. 23.33); the lot width and Avenue A each equal ½; the widths of Avenues I, II, and IV approximate 1/3 (35 x 1/3 = c. 11.67); and the street width equals 1/6 x this whole (35 x 1/6 = c. 5.83). Falling between ½ and 1/3, Avenue B may have been intended as 5/12 x this whole (35 x 5/12 = c. 14.58).

Metaponto's grid might thus have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	7/7 = 1	
block width	6/7	6/6 = 1
width of Avenue III	4/7	4/6 = 2/3
lot width	3/7	3/6 = ½
width of Avenue A	3/7	3/6 = ½
width of Avenue B	5/14	5/12
widths of Avenues I, II, and IV	2/7	2/6 = 1/3
street width	1/7	1/6

While a foot unit of c. 35 cm. would allow for a block width of 100 feet, the proportionality of this grid's parts to the whole is most apparent when the dimensions are converted to a foot unit of c. 29.1667 cm.:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of c. 29.1667 cm.)
module	140
block width	120
width of Avenue III	80
lot width and width of Avenue A	60
width of Avenue B	50
widths of Avenues I, II, and IV	40

street width	20

1.11. Paestum

[Appendix A, Tables A.8.1 – A.8.3, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

Paestum's grid **(Fig. 8.3)** dates to c. 530-500. As at Metaponto, the block width equals 35.00 m. The street width equals 5.00 m. As was the case at Locri, the module (block width plus street width) would seem to have been calculated as a whole equaling 8/8 (40 m.), with 7/8 x this whole allotted for the block width (40 x 7/8 = 35) and 1/8 allotted for the street width (40 x 1/8 = 5). In addition, the widths of Avenue C and the north-south avenue (10.00 m.) equal ¼ x this whole (40 x ¼ = 10).

The width of Avenue A (12.00 m.) instead approximates 5/16 (between ¼ and 3/8) x this whole (40 x 5/16 = 12.50). The width of Avenue B (18.20 m.) approximates 15/32 (between 7/16 and ½) x this whole (40 x 15/32 = 18.75).

The grid's smaller components are also proportionate to the block width. When the block width is taken as a whole equaling 7/7, then the lot width equals ½ and the street width equals 1/7 x this whole. The widths of Avenue C and the north-south avenue equal 2/7 x this whole. The width of Avenue A approximates 5/14 (between 2/7 and 3/7) x this whole (35 x 5/14 = 12.50). The width of Avenue B approximates 15/28 (between ½ and 4/7) x this whole (35 x 15/28 = 18.75).

Paestum's grid would thus appear to have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	8/8 = 1	
block width	7/8	7/7 = 1

width of Avenue B	15/32	15/28
lot width	7/16	7/14 = ½
width of Avenue A	5/16	5/14
widths of Avenue C and north-south avenue	2/8 = ¼	2/7
street width	1/8	1/7

The proportionality of the grid's parts to the whole is more apparent when the dimensions are converted to a foot unit of c. 35 cm.:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of c. 35 cm.)
module	115
block width	100
width of Avenue B	54
lot width	50
width of Avenue A	35
widths of Avenue C and north-south avenue	30
street width	15

1.12. Acragas

[Appendix A, Tables A.9.1 – A.9.3, Column 3 (ratio of grid's components to grid's module); Column 4 (ratio of grid's components to grid's block width)]

Acragas' grid **(Figs. 9.4 – 9.5)** dates to approximately the late sixth to early fifth century. As at Metaponto and Paestum, the block width equals 35.00 m. The street width equals 5.00-5.50 m. The module equals 40.00-40.50 m. (ave. 40.25 m.). As at Locri and Paestum, the module (block width plus street width) would seem to have been calculated as a whole equaling 8/8, with 7/8 x this whole allotted for the block width (40.25 x 7/8 = c. 35.22) and 1/8 allotted for the street width (40.25 x 1/8 = c. 5.03).

The width of Avenue II (12.00 m.) approximates 5/16 (between ¼ and 3/8) x this whole (40.25 x 5/16 = c. 12.58). The width of Avenue IV (11.00 m.) approximates 9/32 (between ¼ and 5/16) x this whole (40.25 x 9/32 = c. 11.32). The normal avenue width (7.00 m.) approximates 3/16 (between 1/8 and ¼) x this whole (40.25 x 3/16 = c. 7.55).

When the block width is taken as a whole equaling 7/7, then the lot width equals ½ x this whole and the street width equals 1/7 x this whole (35 x 1/7 = 5.00). The width of Avenue II approximates 5/14 x this whole (35 x 5/14 = 12.50). The width of Avenue IV approximates 9/28 (between 4/14 and 5/14) x this whole (35 x 9/28 = 11.25). The normal avenue width approximates 3/14 x this whole (35 x 3/14 = 7.50).

Acragas' grid would thus appear to have been divided up as follows:

grid component	ratio of grid component to module	ratio of grid component to block width
module	8/8 = 1	
block width	7/8	7/7 = 1
lot width	7/16	7/14 = ½
width of Avenue II	5/16	5/14
width of Avenue IV	9/32	9/28
normal avenue width	3/16	3/14
street width	2/16 = 1/8	2/14 = 1/7

The proportionality of this grid's division becomes more apparent when the dimensions are converted to a foot unit of c. 35 cm.:

grid component	dimensions (ft. of c. 35 cm.)
module	115
block width	100
lot width	50
width of Avenue II	35
width of Avenue IV	30
normal avenue width	20
street width	15

Part 2. **Division of ground plan lengths of West Greek peripteral temples**

Introduction

From the above examination of West Greek urban grids, one can see that a general rule for dividing up the grid would seem to have existed. This rule would seem to have been applied in a predominant number of the examined grids. According to this rule, when the module is calculated as a whole equaling 9/9, then the block width equals 8/9, the lot width equals 4/9, the avenue width generally equals 2/9, and the street width equals 1/9 x this whole. Following the same rule, when the block width (8/9 x the module) is itself taken as a whole equaling 8/8, then the lot width equals ½ x this whole, the avenue width equals ¼ this whole, and the street width equals 1/8 x this whole.

The same rule that was used for dividing up West Greek urban grids would seem to have provided a general guideline for dividing up West Greek peripteral temple ground plan lengths, particularly in the case of temples with symmetrical ground plans: a naos at the center and a porch or room at either end.[474] That is, when the peristyle length is taken as the whole, then the naos length equals ½ x this whole. The sum of the east end (pronaos plus east pteron) and west end (opisthodomos/back room plus west pteron) likewise equals ½ x this whole. The east and west ends each equal ¼ x this whole. The east end's pronaos depth plus pteron, and the west end's opisthodomos or back room depth plus pteron, each equal 1/8 x this whole.

In a number of West Greek temples, the actual dimensions of the executed temples show only slight deviations from this rule, deviations that plausibly resulted during the temple's execution. In other West Greek temples, however, the deviations are greater and would seem to reflect intentional adjustments to the rule.[475] According to Vitruvius (6.2.1),

> …once the principle of the symmetries has been established and the dimensions have been developed by reasoning, then it is the special skill of a gifted architect to provide for the nature of the site, or the building's appearance, or its function, and make adjustments by subtractions or additions, should something need to be subtracted from or added to the proportional system…(trans. Rowland).

As the ground plans of many temples listed below demonstrate, West Greek architects would seem to have adjusted a basic rule for dividing up the ground plan by either subtracting from or adding to one part or another of this ground plan.

Part 2.A: Division of temples with tripartite cellas

2.1. Paestum: Temple of Hera I ('Basilica')

> [Appendix D, Table D.6.1 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.1.1 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length); Appendix G, Table G.A.1 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

Paestum's Temple of Hera I (c. 550-530) has a tripartite cella with a pronaos at the east end and a back chamber closed off at the west end. The temple has a 9 x 18 peristyle colonnade with 8 x 17 interaxials **(Figs. 8.8 – 8.9)**.

According to the general rule for division of the ground plan length outlined above, the naos length should equal ½ x the peristyle length. Since the peristyle length equals 17 interaxials (52.734 m.), then the naos length should equal 8 ½ interaxials (26.367 m.). The sum of the east and west ends should likewise equal ½ x the peristyle length or 8 ½ interaxials. In fact, both this temple's naos length (26.77 m. including the east dividing wall) and the sum of its ends (25.96 m.) equal virtually 8 ½ interaxials.

According to the rule, the east end and west end should each equal ¼ x the peristyle length, in this case 4 ¼ interaxials (13.1835 m.). In fact, the east end (13.07 m.) equals, and the west end (12.86 m.) falls only slightly short of, 4 ¼ interaxials.

According to the rule, the east end's pronaos depth and east pteron, as well as the west end's back room depth and west pteron, should each equal 1/8 x the peristyle length, in this case 2 1/8 interaxials (6.59175 m.). Instead, the pronaos depth (6.86 m.) equals 2 ¼ interaxials (6.9795 m.) – or 1/8 interaxial more – while the east pteron (6.21 m.) equals 2 interaxials (6.204 m.) – or 1/8 interaxial less – than the dimension prescribed by the rule. Similarly, the back room depth (6.85 m. including the west dividing wall) equals 2 ¼ interaxials – again 1/8 interaxial more – while the west pteron (6.01 m.) falls only slightly short of 2 interaxials – again 1/8 interaxial less – than the dimension prescribed by the rule. Since both the east and west ptera would seem to have been reduced by 1/8 interaxial, and both the pronaos and back room depths would seem to have been augmented by 1/8 interaxial, it would seem that 1/8 interaxial was intentionally redistributed from each of the ptera to the pronaos and back room.

2.2. Paestum: Extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele

> [Appendix D, Table D.6.5 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.1.4 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length); Appendix G, Table G.A.2 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

Like the Temple of Hera I ('Basilica') at Paestum, The Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele (c. 500) has a tripartite cella with a back chamber instead of opisthodomos at the west end. Whereas the urban temple had a 9 x 18 peristyle colonnade with 8 x 17 interaxials, the extra-urban temple has an 8 x 17 peristyle colonnade with 7 x 16 interaxials **(Figs. 8.13 – 8.15)**.

The ground plan length of the extra-urban Temple of Hera II would generally seem to have been divided up following the same rule noted above for the urban Temple of Hera I, although in this case the rule would seem to have been slightly adjusted.

According to the rule, the naos length, as well as the sum of the east and west ends, should equal ½ x the peristyle length, in this case 8 interaxials (17.97 m.). Instead, the naos length (15.88 m.)[476] equals 7 interaxials (15.72375 m.), while the sum of the ends (20.067 m.) equals 9 interaxials (20.21625 m.). The space of 1 interaxial would therefore seem to have been redistributed from the naos length to the ends.

According to the rule, the ground plan's east end and west end should each equal ¼ x the peristyle length, in this case 4 interaxials. In fact, the west end (8.90 m.) does equal 4 interaxials (8.985 m.). The east end (11.167 m.) instead equals 5 interaxials (11.23125 m.).

According to the rule, the pronaos depth, back room depth, east pteron, and west pteron should each equal 1/8 x the peristyle length, in this case 2 interaxials (4.4925 m.). In fact, the pronaos depth (4.537 m.), the back room depth (4.573 m.), and the west pteron (4.363 m.) all equal 2 interaxials. The east pteron (6.63 m.) instead equals 3 interaxials (6.73875 m.). The space of 1 interaxial would therefore seem to have been redistributed from the naos length to the east pteron.

2.3 Paestum: Temple of Hera II ('Poseidon')

[Appendix D, Table D.6.3 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.1.3 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length); Appendix G, Table G.A.3 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

Like the Temple of Hera I and the extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele, Paestum's Temple of Hera II (c. 460) has a tripartite cella with a pronaos at the east end. Whereas the 2 earlier temples had a back chamber at the west end, this temple instead has an opisthodomos. This temple also has a 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade with 5 x 13 interaxials **(Fig. 8.12)**. Though it has fewer flank columns than did the 2 earlier temples, this temple's peristyle length (c. 57.7 m.) is greater than those of the other temples.

This temple's ground plan length would seem to have been generally divided up following the same rule proposed above for the 2 earlier temples, though with some adjustments. According to the rule, the naos length, as well as the sum of the east and west ends, should equal ½ x the peristyle length, in this case 6 ½ interaxials (28.8665 m.). In fact, both this temple's naos length (29.167 m.) and sum of the ends (28.487 m.) equal 6 ½ interaxials.

According to the rule, the east end and west end should each equal ¼ x the peristyle length, in this case 3 ¼ interaxials (14.43325 m.). Instead, the east end (15.3005 m.) equals 3 ½ interaxials (15.5435 m.), or ¼ interaxial more than that prescribed by the rule. The west end (13.1865 m.) equals 3 interaxials (13.323 m.), or ¼ interaxial less than that prescribed by the rule. It would therefore seem that ¼ interaxial was redistributed from the west end to the east end.

According to the rule, the pronaos depth, opisthodomos depth, east pteron, and west pteron should all equal 1/8 x the peristyle length, in this case 1 5/8 interaxial (7.216625 m.). Instead, the pronaos depth (7.8665 m.) and east pteron (7.434 m.) are each somewhat greater, while the opisthodomos depth (6.2355 m.) and west pteron

(6.951 m.) are each somewhat less, than this prescribed amount. Thus, the ¼ interaxial by which the east end was augmented was distributed between both the pronaos depth and east pteron. The ¼ interaxial by which the west end was reduced was taken from both the opisthodomos depth and the west pteron.

2.4. Acragas: Temple of Heracles

[Appendix D, Table D.7.2 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.2.1 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length); Appendix G, Table G.A.4 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

The Temple of Heracles (c. 500) has a 6 x 15 peristyle colonnade with 5 x 14 interaxials. Like the Temples of Hera at Paestum and Foce del Sele, the Temple of Heracles has a tripartite cella incorporating a pronaos with two columns between the antae at the east end. Like Paestum's Temple of Hera II ('Poseidon'), the Temple of Heracles has an opisthodomos with 2 columns between the antae at the west end **(Figs. 9.37 – 9.38)**. Antedating Paestum's Temple of Hera II by more than a generation, the Temple of Heracles would appear to be the earliest known West Greek peripteral temple in which the cella's east and west facades are symmetrical.

The ground plan length of the Temple of Heracles would seem to have been divided up following the same rule proposed for the temples at Paestum and Foce del Sele. According to the rule, the naos length, as well as the sum of the east and west ends, should equal ½ x the peristyle length, in this case 7 interaxials (32.2875 m.). In fact, both the naos length (32.06 m.) and the sum of the ends (32.59125 m.) equal virtually 7 interaxials. To be more precise, the naos length equals 6 19/20 interaxials (32.056875 m.), while the sum of the ends equals 7 1/20 interaxials (32.518125 m.). These slight deviations from the rule may reflect a planned redistribution of space, but may also have resulted during the temple's execution.

According to the rule, the east end and west end should each equal ¼ x the peristyle length, in this case 3 ½ interaxials (16.14375 m.). In fact, the west end (16.173125 m.) does equal 3 ½ interaxials. The east end (16.418125 m.) is instead closer to 3 11/20 interaxials (16.374375 m.), a deviation of only 1/20 interaxial.

According to the rule, the pronaos depth, opisthodomos depth, east pteron, and west pteron should each equal 1/8 x the peristyle length, in this case 1 ¾ interaxials (8.071875 m.). In fact, the dimensions of the pronaos depth (7.885 m.), opisthdomos depth (7.70 m.), east pteron (8.533125 m.), the west pteron (8.473125 m.) each only deviate from that prescribed by the rule by between 1/10 and 1/20 interaxial. Such slight deviations might unintentionally have occurred during the temple's execution.

2.5. Acragas: Temple of Hera Lacinia

[Appendix D, Table D.7.3 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.2.2 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length); Appendix G, Table G.A.5 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

Like the Temple of Heracles, the Temple of Hera Lacinia (c. 460-450) has a tripartite cella with pronaos and opisthodomos. However, the Temple of Hera has a 6 x 13 instead of a 6 x 15 peristyle colonnade, and 5 x 12 instead of 5 x 14 interaxials **(Figs. 9.39 – 9.40)**.

The Temple of Hera's ground plan length would appear to have been divided up following the same rule proposed for the Temple of Heracles as well as the temples at Paestum and Foce del Sele, though with slight adjustments. According to the rule, the naos length, as well as the sum of the east and west ends, should equal ½ x the peristyle length, in this case 6 interaxials (18.30498 m.). Instead, the naos length (17.77 m.) equals 5 4/5 interaxials (17.694814 m.). The sum of the ends (18.8825 m.) equals 6 1/5 interaxials (18.915146 m.). It would therefore seem that 1/5 interaxial was redistributed from the naos length to the temple's ends. However, given that this 1/5 interaxial equals only approximately 61 cm., it is difficult to know whether such redistribution was intentional or unintentional.

According to the rule, the east end and west end should each equal ¼ x the peristyle length, in this case 3 interaxials (9.15249 m.). Instead, the east end (9.6125 m.) equals 3 3/20 interaxials (9.6101145 m.), while the west end (9.27 m.) equals 3 1/20 interaxials (9.3050315 m.). Of the 1/5, or 4/20, interaxial redistributed from the naos length to the ends, 3/20 interaxial would appear to have been redistributed to the east, and 1/20 interaxial redistributed to the west, end. Again, the actual dimensions (3/20 interaxial = c. 46 cm. and 1/20 interaxial equals c. 15 cm.) are slight enough to suggest that the deviation from the rule may have been unintentional.

2.6. Acragas: Temple of Concord

[Appendix D, Table D.7.4 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.2.3 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length); Appendix G, Table G.A.6 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

Like the Temples of Heracles and Hera Lacinia, the Temple of Concord (c. 430-420) has a tripartite cella with pronaos and opisthodomos. Like the Temple of Hera Lacinia, the Temple of Concord has a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade with 5 x 12 interaxials **(Figs. 9.41 – 9.42)**.

The ground plan length of the Temple of Concord would seem to have been divided up following the same rule proposed above for the other temples. According to the rule, the naos length, as well as the sum of the east and west ends, should equal ½ x the peristyle length, in this case 6 interaxials (18.9498 m.). In fact, both this temple's naos length (18.715 m.) and the sum of its ends (19.075 m.) equal virtually 6 interaxials.

According to the rule, the temple's east end and west ends should each equal ¼ x the peristyle length, in this case 3 interaxials (9.4749 m.). In fact, the east end and west end do approximate 3 interaxials. More precisely, the east end (9.715 m.) equals 3 1/20 interaxials (9.632815 m.), while the west end (9.36 m.) equals 2 and 19/20 interaxials (9.316985 m.). Such slight deviations may have been intentional or may have resulted during the temple's execution.

According to the rule, the pronaos depth, opisthodomos depth, east pteron, and west pteron should each equal 1/8 x the peristyle length, in this case 1 ½ interaxials (4.73745 m.). The east pteron (4.20 m.) and west pteron (4.20 m.) instead equal 1 3/10 interaxials (4.10579 m.), or 1/5 interaxial less than that prescribed by the rule.

The pronaos depth (5.515 m.) instead equals 1 ¾ interaxials (5.527025 m.), or ¼ (= 25/100) interaxial more than that prescribed by the rule. The opisthodomos depth equals 1 13/20 interaxials (5.211195 m.), or 3/20 (= 15/100) interaxial more than that prescribed by the rule. Thus, while the ptera would appear to have been equally reduced, the pronaos depth would appear to have been augmented slightly more than was the opisthodomos depth.

2.7. Acragas: Temple of Hephaestus

[Appendix D, Table D.7.7 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F,

Table F.2.4 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and bulding length); Appendix G, Table G.A.7 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

Dating to the last quarter of the fifth century, the Temple of Hephaestus is the latest of the Acragantine peripteral temples. The temple has a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade with 5 x 12 interaxials **(Figs. 9.43 – 9.44)**. The actual state plan for the temple does not show the location of the staircases between the pronaos and naos, and the individual dimensions for the pronaos depth and naos length are not provided. Nonetheless, the available dimensions suggest that the Temple of Hephaestus followed the same rule proposed for the other Acragantine peripteral temples.

According to the rule, the sum of the te[477]mple's east and west ends should equal ½ x the peristyle length, in this case 6 interaxials (18.82002 m.). The east and west ends should each individually equal ¼ x the peristyle length, in this case 3 interaxials (9.41001 m.). In fact, the west end (9.2125 m.) equals virtually 3 interaxials. Although the pronaos depth is not given except in combination with the naos length, the temple's reconstructed ground plan indicates that the east end likewise equals 3 interaxials.

According to the rule, the pronaos depth, opisthodomos depth, east pteron, and west pteron should each equal 1/8 x the peristyle length, in this case 1 ½ interaxials (4.705005 m.). In fact, this temple's opisthodomos depth (4.67 m.) and west pteron (4.5425 m.) both equal virtually 1 ½ interaxials.

At the same time, the east pteron (4.1125 m.) equals 1 3/10 interaxials (4.077671 m.) instead of 1 ½ interaxials. Since the reconstructed ground plan indicates that the east end equals 3 interaxials, then the pronaos depth may be estimated as approximately 1

7/10 interaxials (5.332339 m.). It would therefore seem that 1/5 interaxial was redistributed from the east pteron to the pronaos depth.

If, as the reconstructed plan indicates, the sum of the temple's ends equals 6 interaxials, then the temple's naos length should also equal 6 interaxials. From the estimate of the pronaos depth as 1 7/10 interaxials (5.332339 m.), one may deduce the dimensions of the naos length. Since the naos length plus pronaos depth is given as 24.54 m., then if one subtracts 5.332339 m. (for the pronaos depth), one is left with 19.207661 m., or virtually 6 interaxials, for the naos length.

2.8. Acragas: Temple L, the Temple of the Dioscuri, and the Temple of Athena ('E')

[Appendix D, Tables D.7.5, D.7.6, D.7.8 (dimensions and sources: ground plans)]

The ground plans of the fifth-century Temple L **(Fig. 9.34)**, Temple of the Dioscuri **(Figs. 9.35 – 9.36)**, and Temple of Athena **(Figs. 9.45 – 9.46)** are consistent with those of the Temples of Heracles, Hera Lacinia, Concord, and Hephaestus. All have tripartite cellas with opisthodomos and pronaos. All have 6 x 13 peristyle colonnades with 5 x 12 interaxials. While the complete dimensions of Temple L and the Dioscuri and Athena temples are not given in the sources consulted, the available plans indicate that the ground plan lengths were divided up following the same rule proposed for the other temples.

2.9. Himera: Temple of Athena Nike

[Appendix D, Table D.3.1 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.3 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length); Appendix G, Table G.A.8 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

The Temple of Athena Nike's construction (480) has been attributed to the Acragantine workshop.[478] The temple was built between Acragas' Temple of Heracles (c. 500) and the series of Acragas' Classical temples beginning with Temple L (c. 460). Like these, the Nike temple contains a tripartite cella with pronaos and opisthodomos. The Nike temple's 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade (with 5 x 13 interaxials) **(Figs. 5.9 – 5.10)** perhaps reflects an intermediary phase of development between the 6 x 15 colonnade of the Temple of Heracles and the 6 x 13 colonnades of the Classical temples.

The ground plan length of the temple at Himera would seem to have been laid out following the same rule proposed for the Acragantine temples, as well as for the temples at Paestum and Foce del Sele. According to the rule, the naos length, as well as the sum of the east and west ends, should equal ½ x the peristyle length, in this case 6 ½ interaxials (26.94497 m.). In fact, the naos length (24.64 m.) equals 6 interaxials (24.87228 m.), while the sum of the ends (29.205 m.) equals 7 interaxials (29.01766 m.). It would therefore seem that ½ interaxial was redistributed from the naos length to the ends.

According to the rule, the east and west ends should each equal ¼ x the peristyle length, in this case 3 ¼ interaxials (13.472485 m.). In fact, the east end (14.8725 m.) is only slightly greater, and the west end (14.3325 m.) is only slightly less, than 3 ½ interaxials (14.50883 m.). The ½ interaxial by which the naos length would therefore seem to have been reduced was distributed almost equally between the east and west ends.

According to the rule, the pronaos depth, opisthodomos depth, east pteron, and west pteron should each equal 1/8 x the peristyle length, in this case 1 5/8 interaxials

(6.7362425 m.). In fact, the west pteron (7.2125 m.) equals 1 ¾ (= 1 6/8) interaxials (7.254415 m.), or 1/8 interaxial more than that prescribed by the rule. The opisthodomos depth (7.12 m.) and east pteron (7.1325 m.) are only slightly less than 1 ¾ interaxials. The pronaos depth (7.74 m.) is only slightly greater than 1 ¾ interaxials. The ½ (= 4/8) interaxial by which the naos length would seem to have been reduced would therefore seem to have been almost equally distributed among the pronaos depth, opisthodomos depth, east pteron, and west pteron.

2.10. Syracuse: Temple of Athena

> [Appendix D, Table D.1.3 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.1.2 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and temple length)]

Syracuse' Temple of Athena on Ortygia (480) is coeval with the Temple of Athena Nike at Himera. Like the temple at Himera, the Syracusan temple has a tripartite cella with pronaos and opisthodomos, as well as a 6 x 14 peristyle colonnade with 5 x 13 interaxials **(Fig. 2.12)**.

Judging from the plan, the Syracusan temple's ground plan was laid out following the same rule for division as that proposed above for the temple at Himera as well as the temples at Paestum, Foce del Sele, and Acragas. The naos length (including ½ x west dividing wall but excluding the east wall) would seem to equal ½ x the peristyle length, or 6 ½ interaxials. The sum of the east and west ends would likewise seem to equal 6 ½ interaxials. However, the east end (including the east dividing wall) would seem to equal 3 ½ rather than 3 ¼ interaxials, while the west end (including ½ x the west dividing wall) would seem to equal 3 rather than 3 ¼ interaxials. These deviations may reflect an intentional redistribution of ¼ interaxial from the west end to the east end. Alternatively, the deviations may have resulted from the placement of the east and west dividing walls during the temple's execution.

Part 2.B: Division of temples with tripartite cellas and with a forecourt added to the east end

2. 11. Syracuse: Temple of Apollo

[Appendix D, Table D.1.1 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.4.1 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length); Appendix G, Table G.B.1 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

The Temple of Apollo on Ortygia (c. 580[479]) has a 6 x 17 peristyle colonnade with 5 x 16 interaxials, as well as a tripartite cella with a pronaos and back room. In addition, the temple has a second row of columns along the east end. This row is aligned with the third flank peristyle columns from the east corners, and creates a forecourt preceding the east pteron **(Fig. 2.9)**.

Due to the addition of the forecourt, the cella is not centered within the 6 x 17 peristyle colonnade, but is pushed back toward the west end. If the forecourt is removed from the ground plan, however, then the cella becomes centered within a 6 x 15 colonnade. It is therefore plausible to consider this temple's basic ground plan as one with a 6 x 15 colonnade to which a forecourt had simply been appended.[480]

When the forecourt is removed, the temple's basic ground plan more closely adheres to the rule for division proposed above. According to this rule, the naos length should equal ½ x the peristyle length, in this case 7 interaxials (23.317 m.). The sum of the east and west ends should likewise equal ½ x the peristyle length or 7 interaxials. In fact, the naos length (24.60 m.) equals 7 2/5 interaxials (24.6494 m.), while the sum of the ends (21.83 m.) equals 6 3/5 interaxials (21.9846 m.). The equivalent of 2/5 interaxial (1.3324 m.) would thus seem to have been redistributed from the ends to the naos.

According to the rule, the east end and west end should each equal ¼ x the peristyle length, in this case 3 ½ interaxials (11.6585 m.). In fact, the east end (11.55 m.) equals almost precisely 3 ½ interaxials. The west end (10.28 m.) instead equals 3 1/10 interaxials (10.3261 m.). The 2/5 interaxial added to the naos length would thus seem to have been taken from the temple's west end.

According to the rule, the pronaos depth, back room depth, east pteron, and west pteron should each equal 1/8 x the peristyle length, in this case 1 ¾ interaxials (5.82925 m.). In fact, the pronaos depth (5.88 m. including ½ x the pronaos stylobate), east pteron (5.67 m. including ½ x the pronaos stylobate), and back room depth (5.70 m.) all equal virtually 1 ¾ interaxials. The west pteron (4.58 m.) instead equals 1 7/20 interaxials (4.49685 m.), reflecting a deviation of 2/5 interaxial. The 2/5 interaxial added to the naos length would thus seem to have been taken from the west pteron.

2.12. Syracuse: Extra-urban Temple of Olympian Zeus

[Appendix D, Table D.1.4 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.4.2 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length)]

The Temple of Olympian Zeus has been dated to approximately a decade later than the Temple of Apollo on Ortygia. Like the Temple of Apollo, the Temple of Olympian Zeus has a 6 x 17 peristyle colonnade with 5 x 16 interaxials, as well as a tripartite cella with a pronaos and back room. Like the Temple of Apollo, the Temple of Olympian Zeus contains a second row of columns along the east end. As in the earlier temple, this row is aligned with the third flank peristyle columns from the east corners, and creates a forecourt preceding the temple's east pteron **(Fig. 2.13)**.

As was the case with the earlier temple, the addition of the forecourt pushes this temple's cella back toward the temple's west end. If the forecourt is removed from the ground plan, then the cella becomes centered within a 6 x 15 colonnade. It is therefore plausible to consider the basic ground plan of this temple, as well as of the earlier temple, as one with a 6 x 15 colonnade to which a forecourt had simply been appended.

While this temple's complete dimensions were not available from the sources consulted, the temple's plan nonetheless indicates that, as in the Temple of Apollo, when the forecourt is removed, this temple's basic ground plan follows the proposed rule for division. For example, according to this rule, the temple's naos length, as well as the sum of the temple's east and west ends, should equal ½ x the peristyle length, in this case 7 interaxials. Judging from the plan, the temple's naos length (excluding the east and west dividing walls) only slightly exceeds, while the sum of the ends (including the walls) only slightly falls short of, 7 interaxials.

2.13. Selinus: Temple C

[Appendix D, Table D.4.1 (dimensions and sources: ground plan)]

Like Syracuse's Temples of Apollo and Olympian Zeus, Selinus' Temple C (c. 550) has a 6 x 17 peristyle colonnade with 5 x 16 interaxials, as well as a tripartite cella incorporating a pronaos (though without columns between the antae) and a back room. Also like the Syracusan temples, Temple C has a second row of columns at the east end.

This row is aligned with the third peristyle flank columns from the east corners and creates a forecourt preceding the east pteron **(Fig. 6.18)**.

As was the case with the Syracusan temples, the addition of the forecourt at Temple C's east end pushes the cella back toward the west end. On the other hand, when the forecourt is eliminated, the cella becomes more closely centered within a 6 x 15 peristyle colonnade.

When the forecourt is eliminated, the temple's ground plan generally follows the proposed rule for division. According to the rule, the naos length, as well as the sum of the temple's east and west ends, should equal ½ x the peristyle length, in this case 7 interaxials. While Temple C's complete dimensions were not given in the sources consulted, the plan itself indicates that both the naos length (including approximately ½ x the east and the west dividing walls) and the sum of the ends, in fact, equal 7 interaxials.

According to the rule, the east and west ends should each equal ¼ x the peristyle length, in this case 3 ½ interaxials. The plan indicates, instead, that the east end equals 4 interaxials, while the west end equals 3 interaxials. It would therefore seem that ½ interaxial was redistributed from the west end to the east end.

According to the rule, the pronaos depth, back room depth, east pteron, and west pteron should each equal 1 ¾ interaxials. The plan indicates, instead, that the pronaos depth and east pteron each equal 2 interaxials, while the back room depth and west pteron each equal 1 ½ interaxial. It would therefore seem that the pronaos depth and east pteron were each equally augmented by ¼ interaxial, while the back room depth and west pteron were each equally reduced by ¼ interaxial.

Part 2.C: Division of temples that do not have tripartite cellas

2.14. Selinus: Temples E3 (on the East Hill) and A (on the Acropolis)

[Appendix D, Tables D.4.3 (Temple A) and D.4.6 (Temple E3) (dimensions and sources: ground plan)]

Temple E3 (460-450) has a 6 x 15 peristyle colonnade with 5 x 14 interaxials **(Fig. 6.24)**, while Temple A (c. 450) has a 6 x 14 colonnade with 5 x 13 interaxials **(Fig. 6.20)**. Both temples, however, have quadripartite cellas containing a chamber at the back of the naos in addition to a pronaos and opisthodomos at either end.

Although the full dimensions for these temples were unavailable at the time of writing, their plans suggest that both temples' ground plans were divided following the rule proposed above. The additional room at the back of the naos, which is entered from the naos, would seem to have been regarded as part of naos. In Temple E3, where the peristyle length equals 14 interaxials, the naos length (up to the west dividing wall behind the back room) would seem to equal 7 interaxials. The sum of the east and west ends would likewise seem to equal 7 interaxials. Each end would seem to equal 3 ½ interaxials. Likewise, in Temple A, where the peristyle length equals 13 interaxials, the naos length (up to the west wall), as well as the sum of the ends, would seem to equal 6 ½ interaxials, and each end would seem to equal roughly 3 ¼ interaxials.

2.15. Paestum: Temple of Athena

[Appendix D, Table D.6.2 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.1.2 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length); Appendix G, Table G.B.1 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

Paestum's Temple of Athena (c. 510) has a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade with 5 x 12 interaxials and is smaller than the three Hera temples at Paestum or Foce del Sele. In addition, the layout of the Athena temple's ground plan is very different from the layouts of the ground plans of the Hera temples. Whereas the Hera temples all have tripartite cellas, the Athena temple instead has a bipartite cella. Whereas the Hera temples all contain columns between the antae of the pronaos, the Athena temple instead has a pronaos with a tetrastyle prostyle façade, and with 2 additional columns between this façade and the antae **(Figs. 8.10 – 8.11)**. The Athena temple thus has greater frontality than do the Hera temples (the Athena temple's east end equals nearly 5 x its west end).

At the same time, the Athena temple would appear to have generally followed the rule outlined above for the 3 Hera temples, with some adjustments. According to this rule, the naos length,[481] as well as the sum of the temple's east and west ends, should equal ½ x the peristyle length, in this case 6 interaxials (15.75 m.). In fact, both the naos length (15.7655 m. including ½ x the east dividing wall plus the back wall) and the sum of the temple's ends (15.5975 m.) equal 6 interaxials.

According to the rule, the east and west ends should each equal ¼ x the peristyle length, in this case 3 interaxials (7.875 m.). Instead, the Athena temple's east end (12.9165 m.) approximates 5 interaxials (13.125 m.), while its west end (2.681 m.) approximates 1 interaxial (2.625 m.). Thus, the space of 2 interaxials would appear to have been redistributed from the west end to the east end.

According to the rule, the pronaos depth, opisthodomos/back room depth, east pteron, and west pteron should each equal 1/8 x the peristyle length, in this case 1 ½ interaxials (3.9375 m.). The pronaos depth (7.6865 m.) instead equals 3 interaxials (7.875 m.), or 1 ½ interaxials more than that prescribed by the rule. Since the Athena temple lacks either a back room or an opisthodomos, the space allotted for such an area would seem to have been redistributed to the pronaos depth. Similarly, the east pteron (5.23 m.) equals 2 interaxials (5.25 m.), or ½ interaxial more than that prescribed by the rule, while the west pteron (2.681 m.) equals 1 interaxial (2.625 m.), or ½ interaxial less than that prescribed by the rule. The space of ½ interaxial would seem to have been redistributed from the west pteron to the east pteron.

Part 2.D: Division of temples following a variation of the proposed general rule

2.16. Metaponto: Extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine')

> [Appendix D, Table D.5.6 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Appendix F, Table F.5 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length); Appendix G, Table G.D.1 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

The extra-urban Temple of Hera at Metaponto ('Tavole Palatine,' c. 530) has a tripartite cella with a pronaos and a back room, as well as a 6 x 12 peristyle colonnade with 5 x 11 interaxials **(Fig. 7.10)**.

The ground plan of the Temple of Hera would seem to reflect a variation on the rule proposed for the temples discussed above. According to the proposed rule, the peristyle length is divided in half (to attain the naos length as well as the sum of the temple's east and west ends), into quarters (to attain the east end and the west end), and into eighths (to attain the pronaos depth, the back room/opisthodomos depth, east pteron, and west pteron). In a variation on the rule, the peristyle length would instead seem to have been divided into thirds to attain the individual dimensions of the naos length, the east end, and the west end. The peristyle length would seem to have been divided into sixths to attain the pronaos depth, back room depth, east pteron, and west pteron.

According to this variation on the rule, the naos length, the temple's east end, and the west end should each equal 1/3 x the peristyle length, in this case 3 2/3 interaxials. In fact, this temple's naos length (10.30 m.), east end (10.66525 m.), and west end (11.21525 m.) all equal virtually 3 2/3 interaxials (c. 10.726638 m.).

According to this variation on the rule, the pronaos depth, back room depth, east pteron, and west pteron should each equal 1/6 x the peristyle length, in this case 1 5/6 interaxials. In fact, this temple's pronaos depth (c. 4.9675 m.), back room depth (c. 5.5175 m.), east pteron (c. 5.69775 m.), and west pteron (c. 5.69775 m.) all come close to 1 5/6 interaxials (c. 5.3633191 m.).

The rule for division used in the extra-urban Temple of Hera would seem to correspond to that used in Metaponto's urban grid. As noted above, when Metaponto's block width is taken as the whole (= 6/6), then the lot width equals ½ x this whole; the widths of Avenues I, II, and IV equal 1/3 x this whole; and the street width equals 1/6 x this whole.

Part 3: Division of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia

> [Appendix H, Table H1 (dimensions and sources: ground plan); Table H2 (dimensions and sources: peristyle and building length); Table H3 (division and subdivision of temple length)]

The Temple of Zeus at Olympia (c. 470-456[482]) **(Fig. 11.8)** has been called 'the most valid realization of the Classical Doric canonical temple.'[483] Classical West Greek temples have frequently been interpreted as deriving from it. Pollitt finds that Selinus' Temple E3 and Paestum's Temple of Hera II ('Poseidon') "were clearly built in imitation of it."[484] De Miro likewise notes 'the influence of the Peloponnesian canon' in Acragas'

Temples of Hera Lacinia and Concord.[485] As shown above, however, these West Greek temples' ground plans would appear to have been divided up following a rule for division dating as far back as the first half of the sixth century. This rule has a correlation in West Greek urban grids, a fact reinforcing the suggestion that the rule originated in West Greece.[486]

The Temple of Zeus at Olympia shows evidence of West Greek influence.[487] According to Klein, the roof construction of the temple was West Greek.[488] Moreover, the temple contains a pair of staircases along the naos' east side, a West Greek and particularly Acragantine feature, but not a feature of homeland Greek temples.

The ground plan of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, which consists of a 6 x 13 peristyle colonnade and tripartite cella, would also seem to have been divided up following the same rule as that proposed for West Greek temples. According to the rule, the naos length as well as the sum of the east and west ends should equal ½ x the peristyle length, or 6 interaxials (c. 30.853 m.). In fact, the naos length (32.44 m.) is closer to 6 ¼ interaxials, while the sum of the ends (29.535 m.) is closer to 5 ¾ interaxials. Thus, ¼ interaxial would seem to have been redistributed from the ends to the naos length. Since the temple's naos received a colossal statue of a seated Zeus, the additional space may have been added to help accommodate the statue. At the same time, the added space would not have significantly changed the general proportions of the naos length to the peristyle length and to the temple's ends.

According to the rule, the pronaos depth, opisthodomos depth, east pteron, and west pteron should each equal 1/8 x the peristyle length, or 1 ½ interaxials (7.7132499 m.). The pronaos depth deviates from this amount by only c. 1/10 interaxial, and the other three ground plan components deviate by only c. 1/20 interaxial. Thus, the ¼ interaxial, by which the ends were reduced, would seem to have been taken nearly equally from each of these components.

Conclusion

In sum, the ground plans of many West Greek peripteral temples would seem to have been laid out, at least in an early planning phase, following the same modular method and general rule for division as were many West Greek urban grids.

In many grids, the block width can be divided in half to attain the lot width, into fourths to attain the avenue width, and into eighths to attain the street width. Other grids vary the numbers, but maintain the same method of proportionately dividing up the whole into parts.

In many peripteral temples with tripartite cellas, the peristyle length can be divided in half to attain both the naos length and the sum of the temple's east end (pronaos depth and east pteron) plus west end (opisthodomos or back room depth and west pteron). The peristyle length can be divided into fourths to attain the individual depths of the east end and the west end, and into eighths to attain the pronaos depth, opisthodomos or back room depth, east pteron, and west pteron.

In some cases (such as that of Acragas' Temple of Heracles), the temple's dimensions deviate so slightly from this rule as to suggest that the deviation occurred unintentionally during the temple's execution. In other cases, the deviations are significant enough to suggest that the space was intentionally redistributed from one ground plan component to another (as in the Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele, where one interaxial would seem to have been redistributed from the naos length to the east pteron). Thus, West Greek architects may have used the rule in a first phase of planning to make the ground plan components proportionate to each other, and then adjusted the rule to accommodate the needs of the individual buildings.[489]

The rule – which divides the ground plan into half, then fourths, then eighths – was perhaps most applicable to the canonical ground plan of the peripteral temple with a tripartite cella, since this ground plan is symmetrical. However, the rule would not seem to have been limited to use in this ground plan. It would also seem to have been used in the Syracusan Temples of Apollo and of Olympian Zeus, as well as the Selinuntine Temple C, which have a forecourt in addition to the pteron at the east end; in the Selinuntine Temples E3 and A (and presumably O), which have an additional chamber at the back of the naos; and in the Paestan Temple of Athena, which has a bipartite rather than tripartite cella.

Variations to the rule would seem to have existed with respect to both urban grids and temple ground plans. For example, Metaponto's block width can be divided into thirds to attain the avenue width and into sixths to attain the street width. Metaponto's extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine') can be divided into thirds to attain the naos length and the sum of the ends, and into sixths to attain the pronaos depth, back room depth, east pteron, and west pteron.

The rule may have been applied not only to the ground plans of West Greek peripteral temples, but also to those of homeland Greece. In the ground plan of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, the naos length and the sum of the ends are both nearly ½ x the peristyle length; the ends are each nearly ¼ x the peristyle length; and the pronaos depth, opisthodomos depth, east pteron, and west pteron are all nearly 1/8 x the peristyle length. The Temple of Zeus is generally considered to have established the canonical Classical ground plan, and the Acragantine Temples of Hera Lacinia and Concord, in particular, have been interpreted as having derived from it. It may instead have been that the ground plan of the Temple of Zeus was derived from West Greek temple ground plans, which were laid out following rules for division ultimately deriving from West Greek urban planning.

General Conclusion

This dissertation has sought to demonstrate the influence that West Greek urban planning had on temple design.

Chapter 1 examined the locations of West Greek sanctuaries with respect to urban areas. These locations suggest that, in addition to performing cultic functions, West Greek sanctuaries functioned to serve needs relating to urban planning, such as delimiting boundaries or designating important cross-roads or other sites within the urban area.

The fact that the West Greek colonists pragmatically and rationally determined the locations and functions of sanctuaries with respect to the urban area – that the colonists were, in essence, defining the gods' 'place' within the colony – has religious implications. As Malkin has noted, in the eighth and seventh centuries, and thus well before the development of speculative philosophy, the West Greek colonists were relying on purely rational criteria in making fundamental decisions concerning religion.[490]

The fact also has aesthetic implications. The placement of sanctuaries and temples along the boundaries of a colony helped to architecturally define these boundaries and to create a skyline for visitors approaching the colony.

The fact also has theoretical implications. The sanctuaries functioned not only with respect to their individual cults or gods, but with respect to an entire urban fabric. The earliest colonists may not themselves have been aware of *symmetria*, or commensurability of parts, when positioning their sanctuaries. But the environment of West Greek urban planning, in which sanctuaries and their temples functioned integrally within the urban layout, would have provided fertile ground for reflection on the interrelationship between the whole and its parts.

Chapter 2 examined the extent to which West Greek urban planning influenced sanctuary layouts. In both their configurations and their internal layouts, many West Greek sanctuaries echo, to at least some degree, the rectilinearity and orthogonality of West Greek urban grids. Sanctuary walls or edifices adjacent to, or inserted in, the grid are often aligned, or nearly aligned, with the grid. Temples located beyond the grid are also so aligned, and are frequently on axis with a major street of the grid. Edifices within the same sanctuary, and even among different sanctuaries, are also frequently aligned and/or on axis with each other.

While Ito has found the regularization of Greek sanctuaries to have occurred generally in the Hellenistic period,[491] the above findings indicate that such regularization had its roots in West Greece as early as the Archaic period.

The above findings have aesthetic implications. The alignment of sacred edifices with the grid would have visually coordinated and associated these edifices with the grid.

Such alignment allowed the edifices to give three-dimensional form to the rectilinearity and orthogonality of the grid and to reinforce the regular and ordered appearance of the urban layout. The skewing of many buildings with respect to the grid would have emphasized these buildings' three-dimensionality, but would not have been pronounced enough to disrupt the urban layout's ordered appearance. The incorporation of the peristyle, based on horizontal and vertical lines, would have furthered the visual association between the edifices and the grid.

The above findings also have theoretical implications. The cities the West Greeks established were not only geographical, but also political, entities. The ordered physical environment that the West Greeks created may have fostered a worldview that defined human civilization, and the cosmos itself, in terms of order. The city may have been viewed as a microcosm of that order. The placement and visual coordination of sacred, as well as other, edifices, with respect to the urban layout may have fostered reflection on the position of parts within the whole on a macrocosmic as well as microcosmic level.

Chapter 3 examined the dimensional and proportional correlations between the individual sites' urban grids and the ground plans of temples and other sacred edifices. In general, an edifice's width and/or length was found to be proportionate to the grid's lot width, block width, and/or overall module (block width plus street width). In the case of peripteral temples, the dimensional coordination between temple ground plan and grid resulted in the ground plan components' being proportionate not only to the grid, but also to each other.

The dimensional correlations with the grid of a building inserted into the grid may have resulted from a pragmatic need to fit the building into a housing block. For buildings located beyond the grid, such a pragmatic need would not have applied. Such dimensional correlations would, however, have aesthetically linked these buildings with those inserted into the grid, as well as with the grid itself.

Such correlations also have theoretical implications. First, West Greek cities, laid out on grids based on numbers, provided an environment that would have fostered the idea that the universe was based on numbers. While Aristotle attributes this idea to the Pythagoreans,[492] Pythagoras himself immigrated to South Italy in c. 530, and Aristotle classifies him with 'the Italian school.'[493] Second, the experience of dimensionally coordinating the ground plans of temples and sacred edifices with the grid would further have encouraged the Greek ideal of *symmetria*.

Chapter 4 examines the correlations between the method of division used for grids and that used for the ground plans of Doric peripteral temple lengths. West Greek urban planners would seem to have applied a general rule – whereby the block width can be divided in half to attain the lot width, into fourths to attain the avenue width, and into eighths to attain the street width – that could be adjusted or varied to suit the needs of the individual cities. This modular method of division, evident in grids as early as the eighth century, would seem to have been adopted for the layouts of peripteral ground plan lengths. In a predominant number of West Greek temples, the peristyle length can frequently be divided in half to attain the naos length, into fourths to attain the east end (east pteron plus pronaos depth) or west end (west pteron plus opisthodomos), and into eighths to attain the east or west pteron, the pronaos depth, and the opisthodomos depth. The method would also seem to have been adopted for the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, which is considered the canon of Classical Greek temples, and which exhibits other evidence of West Greek influence.

To the extent that the module method of division allowed for the both the grid's and the temple ground plan's components to be proportionate, this method allowed both the grid and its temples to embody the ideal of *symmetria.* To the extent that the layout of the sacred space of the temple conceptually echoed that of the urban grid, the West Greek city was, on yet another level, an ordered whole, a microcosm of the larger cosmos.

Notes

General Introduction

[1] Coulton (1975) 60. Coulton finds Athens' Erechtheion to be an exception.

Even in major compilations on West Greece (such as *Sikanie* (1985); *The Western Greeks* (1996); and Mertens (2006), which include studies of both city plans and temples, the designs of city plans and of temple plans are addressed independently of each other.

[2] Rowland and Howe (2006) 149.

On the dating of Hermogenes' period of activity: Pollitt (1993b) 244 and 316, n. 7, with additional bibl.

[3] Vitruvius (6.2.1-6.2.4):

> Nothing should be of greater concern to the architect than that, in the Proportions of each individual element, buildings have an exact correspondence among their sets of principles. Thus, once the principle of the symmetries has been established and the dimensions have been developed by reasoning, then it is the special skill of a gifted architect to provide for the nature of the site, or the building's appearance, or its function, and make adjustments by subtractions or additions, should something need to be subtracted from or added to the proportional system, so that it will seem to have been designed correctly with nothing wanting in its appearance.
>
> It seems that there should be one kind of appearance for a building that is close by, another for one that is far off, yet another for an enclosed place, and another in

> the open….For it is clear that sight does not always prduce true effects; indeed, the mind is quite frequently deceived by visual judgements….
> Therefore, if things that are true appear false, and many things are taken to be other than they are by our eyes, I think there should be no doubt that it is proper to make additions and subtractions according to the natures and requirements of sites…. (trans. Rowland).

[4] Coulton (1975) 60. Coulton is responding specifically to Vitruvius 6.2.2.

[5] The passages in Vitruvius referring to optical refinements are: 3.3.11-3.3.13; 3.4.4; 3.5.8- 3.5.9; 3.5.13;4.4.2-4.4.3.

[6] The complete passage (3.3.13) is as follows:

> These adjustments to the [column] diameter are added because of the extent of the distance for the ascending glance of our eyes. For our vision always pursues beauty, and if we do not humor its pleasure by the proportioning of such additions to the modules in order to compensate for what the eye has missed, then a building presents the viewer with an ungainly, graceless appearance (trans. Rowland).

[7] For the full passage of Vitruvius (6.2.1-6.2.4), see above, note 7.

[8] Rowland and Howe (2006: 229) note that "The intended purpose of the [stylobate] curvatures is highly controversial. There are two chief modern lines of interpretation. One approach asserts that the curvatures were deliberate departures from geometric regularity in order to add the imperceptible sense of life…; the other maintains, with Vitruvius, that they are indeed optical 'corrections.'"

[9] With stylobate curvature in the Temple of Apollo at Corinth and entasis in the Temple of Hera I at Paestum. Rowland and Howe (2006: 229, n. 20) give a date of c. 600-580 for the Temple of Hera I at Paestum and a date of c. 570 for the Temple of Apollo at Corinth. For a dating of the Hera temple to c. 550-530, see below, Chapters 2 and 3, the sections on Paestum. For a dating of the Apollo temple to after the 560's, see Pfaff (2003) 112 and nn. 123-124, with bibl.

[10] Ito (2002) esp. Ch. 5, pp. 63-115.

[11] All dates in this dissertation are before the common era (B.C.E.) unless otherwise specified.

Chapter 1

[12] On the locations (and functions) of sanctuaries in the Greek homeland: Stillwell (1954) 3-8; Martin (1983); Malkin (1987) 135-186 (also including colonial sanctuaries); *Placing the Gods* (1994); De Polignac (1995), who finds sanctuaries to have generally been located at the center and at the periphery of the Greek city-state.

[13] On Naxos: Dunbabin (1964) 8-10; Appendix 1, pp. 435-471; Pelagatti (1964) 149-165; Pelagatti (1968-1969) 350-353; Miller (1970) esp. 276-277 (foundation date); Pelagatti (1972) 211-220; Pelagatti (1976-1977) 537-545; Valenza Mele (1977) 493-524; Pelagatti (1980a) 136-141; Ciurcina (1984-1985) 382-469; Lentini (1984-1985a) 470-482; Lentini (1984-1985b) 809-838; Parisi Presicce (1984) esp. 27-28, 60-63; Pelagatti (1984-1985) 680-683; Guarducci (1985) 7-34; Belvedere (1987) 8-10; 16, Table 1; Di Vita (1990) 357-359; Lentini (1990) 5-22; Owens (1991) 37-38, 42-43; Lentini (1995) 170-197; De

Miro (1996b) 26-27 (housing); Di Vita (1996) 279-280, 297-298; Bell (1997) 382; Lentini, in De Angelis (2000-2001) 173; Mertens (2006) 72-73, 343-348, 446-447.

[14] The date of 740-730 follows the chronology of Thucydides (6.1.3). On foundation dates for Naxos given in other ancient literary sources: Miller (1970) with a summary on pp. 276-277. In particular, Ephoros' chronology gives a date of 762/761 or, if Naxos was founded one year before Syracuse, 758-757. Guarducci (1985: 27) favors a date closer to the mid-eighth century. Lentini (1995: 179) follows Thucydides' chronology. Also: Dunbabin (1964) 8-10 and Appendix I, 435-471.

On the likelihood of precolonial settlements and the possibility that Thucydides' chronology of Sicilian Greek colonies refers to "the formal recognition of a new political-legal entity by the old poleis of mainland Greece": Di Vita (1990) 345-346. Di Vita (1990: 346) also notes, however, that "there is not sound evidence that a true polis existed in Greece by 750 BC." Such is the argument of Malkin (1994: 1-9) who has proposed that colonization was itself "a formative force in the rise of the city state" (p. 9). On related issues concerning the foundations of the eight-to-seventh-century colonies: Calderone (1980) 1-20.

[15] Naxos' extant city walls date to the end of the sixth century and appear to have been built in response to a threat posed by the Geloan tyrant Hippocrates, who in the beginning of the fifth century succeeded in attacking the city and expelling its citizens: Pelagatti (1968-1969) 352; Pelagatti (1976-1977) 542; Pelagatti (1980a) 138.

According to Pelagatti (1980a: 138), the seventh-century colony had extended to the west of the river, but this area was not so much urbanized as serving the urban area to the river's east.

Lentini [in De Angelis (2000-2001) 173] has pointed out that the northern urban limit has not been definitively ascertained, since the northern city walls have not yet been identified. Lentini believes that the urban area must also have incorporated the summit of Larunchi Hill. The northern necropolis, in use until the end of the sixth century, should indicate the northern limit of the Archaic urban area. On the northern necropolis: Pelagatti (1968-1969) 351; Pelagatti (1976-1977) 544 and fig. 3; Lentini (1984-1985) 471-476; Lentini (1995) 182.

[16] On the more northern of Naxos' two sanctuaries to the west of the Santa Venera River (believed to have been dedicated to Enyò): Pelagatti (1976-1977) 543; Pelagatti (1980a) 138; Pelagatti (1983) 303; Parisi Presicce (1984) 62-63, and n. 181 with bibl.; Guarducci (1985) 734; Lentini (1995) 172, 180; Mertens (2006) 128, with bibl. On the more southern sanctuary: Ciurcina (1984-1985) 382-469; Mertens (2006) 128, with bibl. See also Mertens (2006) 128, with bibl.

[17] On Naxos' Sanctuary to Aphrodite (or Hera): Gentili (1956a) 331; Pelagatti (1964) 153-162; Pelagatti (1968-1969) 353; Pelagatti (1972) 215-218; Pelagatti (1972-1973) 181; Valenza Mele (1977) 504-506 (on attribution to Hera); Pelagatti (1980a) 136-138; Pelagatti (1983) 303; Parisi Presicce (1984) 61-62, with bibl.; Guarducci (1984-1985) 15-18, with bibl.; Pelagatti (1985) 46-50; Bergquist (1992) 111-112 and n. 7 with bibl.; Lentini (1995) 172-173, 180; Mertens (2006) 127, with bibl.

[18] On Naxos' Temple E (Sacellum E) near the urban area's northwestern boundary: Pelagatti (1985) 48; Romeo (1989) 8; Lentini (1995) 172, 180.

[19] That the potters' quarter near the urban area's northwestern boundary may have been associated with a sanctuary: Pelagatti (1972) 213-215; Parisi Presicce (1984) 62, n. 178.

[20] On Naxos' Temple F (Sacellum F/Building F) near the urban area's northeastern boundary: Pelagatti (1984-1985) 680, 683, n. 5; Mertens (2006) 128, with bibl.
[21] On Temple C (Sacellum C) in Naxos' East quarter: Gentili (1956a) 326-333; Pelagatti (1985) 46-48; Romeo (1989) 8, with bibl.; Lentini (1995) 172, 180; Mertens (2006) 126, with bibl.
[22] The eighth-century settlement comprised only approximately ten hectares in the area near the bay, expanding into the western sector in the seventh century: Pelagatti (1980a) 136; Lentini (1995) 180; Di Vita (1996) 279.
[23] For example: Pelagatti (1983) 303; Parisi Presicce (1984) 60-62; Pelagatti (1985) 49-50.
[24] The temple shared by Aphrodite and Ares was on the road from Argos to Mantinea. Guarducci (1985: 18 and nn. 32-34) offers additional examples of ancient links between the two deities.
[25] Valenza Mele (1977) 493-524. Also Lentini (1995) 183-184.
[26] On the walls of Naxos' Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera): Pelagatti (1968-1969) 353.
[27] The placement of a sanctuary to Aphrodite near the port is consistent with Vitruvius (1.7.1).
[28] On the dating of 480-470 for Naxos' orthogonal street grid: recently Lentini [in De Angelis (2000-2001) 173].

Naxos' urban grid has been considered the result of the Syracusan tyrant Hieron's recolonization of Naxos in 476 B.C. as recounted by Diodorus (XI, 49, 1). According to Pelagatti (1976-1977: 537, 542), this dating for the grid is supported by the physical evidence. For the same dating: Di Vita (1996) 297-298; Bell III (1997) 382.

Some of the grid's roads would seem to have followed earlier routes. The 1999-2000 investigations of Avenue A revealed levels dating to the eighth century: Lentini [in De Angelis (2000-2001) 173]. Lentini (1990: 5) has also noted that the oldest level of Avenue C dates to the first years of the fifth century.
[29] On Naxos' early urban layout: Lentini (1984-1985b) 812-815, 818-821; Di Vita (1996) 279-280; Lentini [in De Angelis (2000-2001) 173]; Mertens (2006) 72-73.
[30] According to Di Vita (1996: 280), Street Sd bordered the original Sanctuary of Aphrodite in the south.
[31] On the alignment of Naxos' extra-urban sanctuary to Enyò with the central Avenue A and West Gate: Pelagatti (1976-1977) 543; Parisi Presicce (1984) 62-63.
[32] Di Vita (1996) 280.
[33] On Syracuse: Gentili (1951) 302-384; Dunbabin (1964) 13-21; Appendix 1, 437-471; Miller (1970) esp. 276-277 (foundation date); Pelagatti (1980b) 119-133; Parisi Presicce (1984) esp. 28, 64-68; Voza (1984-1985) 657-676; Di Vita (1990) 361-363; Owens (1991) 37; Voza (1993) 1281-1294; Voza (1994) 69; Voza (1995) 214-241; De Miro (1996b)19, 22 (housing); Di Vita (1996) 270-274, 301-304; Voza (1999) 77-113; Mertens (2006) 73-76.
[34] The date of c. 740-730 follows the chronology of Thucydides (6.1.3). On foundation dates for Syracuse derived from other ancient sources: Miller (1970) with a summary on pp. 276-277. On the foundation: Dunbabin (1964) 13-21 and Appendix I, pp. 437-471.
[35] That Ortygia was connected to the Syracusan mainland by an isthmus: Voza (1984-1985) 672-673 and plate CXXXIII; Voza (1999) 93, 98; Di Vita (1996) 274 and fig. on p. 270.

[36] Voza (1999) 93, 98, 105.

The Epipolae plateau was not incorporated into the city until 402-397, when it was fortified to protect the Greeks against Carthaginian attack [Tréziny (1996) 347-351; Voza (1999) 107, 111]. The Neapolis and Tyche districts heading northward from the plain of Achradina into the slopes of the plateau do not appear to have been urbanized until the fourth-to-third centuries [Voza (1999) 98, 105, 107, with prior bibl.].

[37] Di Vita (1996: 274) observes that the rocky shelf 'evidently made the area unsuitable for urbanization and must have involved considerable undertaking to make it level.'

[38] On the east-west route leading from the harbor to the Fusco necropolis along Achradina's northern boundary (a burial route in the Archaic period; a formally laid-out avenue at the end of the fifth century): Voza (1984-1985) 673; Voza (1993) 1287-1288; Voza (1995) 217, 225; Di Vita (1996) 274; Voza (1999) 92-93, 98.

[39] Tombs have been uncovered along the east-west shelf from the Piazza Santa Lucia near the eastern harbor, to the Piazza della Vittoria and the Giardino Spagna further west, to the Viale Paolo Orsi-Via Cavallari below the Great Altar of Hieron II at the urban area's western limit, to the Fusco necropolis beyond this limit. On the tombs: Orsi (1893) 445-486 (Fusco necropolis); Cultrera (1943) 33-42, 124-126 (Giardino Spagna); Di Vita (1996) 273-274; Voza (1999) 98.

[40] On the sanctuary to Apollo Temenites: Parisi Presicce (1984) 66, n. 190, with prior bibl.; Voza (1993) 1288-1291; Voza (1995) 218-219, 226-227; Voza (1999) 105, and n. 37.

The proximity of the Apollo sanctuary to a theater is consistent with Vitruvius (1.7.1); however, in this case, the known theater was built later than the sanctuary.

[41] On the sanctuary to Demeter in the Piazza della Vittoria: Voza: (1984-1985) 673-674; Voza (1993) 1287; Voza (1995) 217-218, 225-226; Mertens (2006) 311-312.

[42] On the north-south (northwest-southeast) artery leading from the mainland agora out of the city: Di Vita (1996) 272-274.

[43] On the urban layout of Ortygia: Pelagatti (1980b) 121-122, 127; Voza (1984-1985) 668-673; Di Vita (1996) 272-273; Voza (1999) 89, 93; Mertens (2006) 73-75.

[44] On the north-south artery connecting Ortygia with mainland Syracuse: Di Vita (1996) 274; Voza (1999) 93. Voza (1999: p. 92, fig. 67) **(Fig. 2.3)** shows that the artery passed behind the Apollo, Ionic, and Athena temples.

It had earlier been proposed that the island's major north-south artery passed in front of these temples, along the course of the modern Via Dione and Via Roma. Pelagatti (1980b: 125, with bibl.) observes that the sinuous course of this route is inconsistent with the regularized street layout that seemed to define the island. This route is illustrated in Di Vita (1990) p. 362, fig. 10; and in Di Vita (1996) fig. on p. 271.

[45] On the eighth-century Temple 1 (Oikos 1) in the 'temenos-agora' in the modern Piazza del Duomo: Gullini (1985b) 23, and n. 6 with bibl.; Voza (1999) 79, and n. 29 with bibl; Mertens (2006) 90.

[46] On the seventh-century Temple 2 (Oikos 2) in the 'temenos-agora' in the Piazza del Duomo: Gullini (1985b) 23, and n. 6 with bibl.; Voza (1999) 79, and n. 29 with bibl.; Mertens (2006) 90.

[47] On the Ionic temple on Ortygia: Gentili (1967) 61-84; Pelagatti (1980b) 127 (orientation); Gullini (1985a) 457, 471-473, and 491, nn. 93-94 with bibl.; Gullini (1985b) 35, and n. 45 with bibl.; Mertens (1990) 82; Auberson (1985); Auberson (1994)

207-208; Voza (1995)215-216, 223-224; Gullini (1985a) 457, 471-473; Fouilland (1997) 19-23; De Angelis (2000-2001) 163, with bibl.; Gruben (2001) 293; Mertens (2006) 244-247.

[48] On the Temple of Athena on Ortygia: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 68-70; Coulton (1974) esp. 72, 78-79 and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 108, 338, and the Chronological List of Greek Temples; Winter (1976) esp. 142; Pelagatti (1980b) 127 (orientation); Tobin (1981) 406-407 and Charts I-IV; De Waele (1982) 22-24, with bibl., and Tables 3-4 (dimensions); Mertens (1984) 68-78; Gullini (1985a) 457, 473; Gullini (1985b) 35, 39; Mertens (1990a) 82-84; Mertens (1995) pl. XXX; Voza (1995) 216, 224; Mertens (1996b) 324, 331-332; Voza (1999) 79-80 (site); Gruben (2001) 291-295; Mertens (2006) 268-273.

[49] According to Voza (1999: 79), the Temple of Apollo is also located at the island's highest point. This placement of the temple is consistent with Vitruvius (1.7.1).

[50] On the Temple of Apollo on Ortygia: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 62-66; Cultrera (1951) cols. 701-860; Riemann (1964) 19-59; Coulton (1974) esp. 68-69, 83, and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 75-78, 337, and the Chronological List of Greek Temples; Thalmann (1976) 56-59; Winter (1976) esp. 140; Pelagatti (1980b) 122 (sanctuary walls), 127 (temple orientation); Tobin (1981) 386-387 and Charts I-IV; De Waele (1982) 13-18, with bibl., and Tables 3-4 (dimensions); Gullini (1985a) 433-435, 470-471; Gullini (1985b) 26-28, 30; Guarducci (1987) 43-45; Mertens (1993a) esp. 162-163; Voza (1995) 215, 223; Mertens (1996a) 26-30; Mertens (1996b) 324; De Angelis (2000-2001) 163, with bibl.; Gruben (2001) 286-290; Mertens (2006) 104-110.

With respect to the dating of the Temple of Apollo on Ortygia: Dinsmoor (1975: 75 and Chronological List of Greek Temples) dates the temple from c. 565 B.C., with the Temple of Olympian Zeus on the Syracusan mainland dating to approximately a decade later. However, a number of scholars would favor an earlier date. Mertens (1996a: 26-31 and 1996b: 324) finds that the Apollo temple would 'seem to be the forerunner of the entire set of (West Greek) temples built in the first half of the sixth century B.C.,' including Temple Y at Selinous which has been dated to c. 570 or earlier. Gullini (1985a: 433) dates the Apollo temple to 'not beyond the earliest years of the sixth century' (1985a: 433) and notes that this dating is based on the finds from a votive deposit which must have been closed up just as construction on the temple had finished (1985: 488, n. 18, with bibl.).

[51] Voza (1999) 79, 89, 93.

[52] On the east-west causeway leading from the mainland agora to Ortygia: Voza (1972-1973) 188-189; Voza (1976-1977) 551-561; Di Vita (1996) 273. On the identification of the site of the mainland agora: Pelagatti (1984) 137; Di Vita (1996) 273; Voza (1999) 105.

[53] On Megara Hyblaea: Dunbabin (1968) 18-20; Appendix 1, 435-471; Miller (1970) 179-184, 276-278 (foundation date); Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976); Vallet (1980) 23-25; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983); Broise, Gras, and Tréziny (1983) 647-650; Parisi Presicce (1984) esp. 63-64; Gras (1984-1985) 801-804; Vallet (1984-1985) 905-908; C. Marconi (1986) 782-783; Di Vita (1990) 348-350; Holloway (1991) 50-54; Owens (1991) 38-40; Bergquist (1992) 134-137, 142-147; Vallet (1994) 199-204; Basile (1995) 350-381; De Miro (1996b) 17-19, 23 (housing) Di Vita (1996) 266-268; Tréziny (1996) 347 (city walls); Danner (1997) 145-149; Fouilland (1999) 209-229 (sanctuaries);

Nevett (1999) 128-129 (housing); Tréziny (1999) 141-183; Voza (1999) 69-77; Gras, Tréziny, and Broise (2004); Mertens (2006) 63-67.

[54] Thucydides (6.1.3-4) places the foundation of Megara Hyblaea about five years after that of Syracuse, or c. 730-725. On the ancient sources: Miller (1970) with a discussion on pp. 179-184 and a summary on pp. 276-278. On the foundation date of c. 750 following Diodorus (XII, 59, 4): Vallet and Villard (1952) 289-346, esp. 321-325; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 144; Danner (1997) 146. Also on the foundation: Dunbabin (1968) 18-20, and Appendix I, pp. 435-471.

[55] On Megara Hyblaea's city walls, which date to the seventh century: Broise, Gras, Tréziny (1983) 650; Di Vita (1990) 348; Basile (1995) 354-355, 364-365; Tréziny (1996) 349; Danner (1997) 149. The walls were renewed at the end of the sixth century: Vallet, Villard, Auberson (1983) 98; Gras (1984-1985) 802-803; Basile (1995) 354-365; Tréziny (1996) 349; Danner (1997) 149.

[56] On Megara Hyblaea's necropoleis: Cebeillac Gervasoni (1975) 3-35; Cebeillac Gervasoni (1976-1977) 587-597; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 147-149; Basile (1995) 355, 365; Danner (1997) 149; Gras (1997) 483.

[57] On Megara Hyblaea's sanctuaries and their locations: Broise, Gras, Tréziny (1983) 647-650; Parisi Presicce (1984) 63-64 and n. 184 with bibl.; Gras (1984-1985) 801, 803; Fouilland (1999) 209-228; Gras, Tréziny, and Broise (2004) Ch. 5, pp. 303-352 (on sanctuary in Northwest quarter of North Plateau).

On analogy with Naxos and Selinus, Parisi Presicce (1984: 64, n. 185) has proposed the existence of an additional sacred area on the Cantera River's left bank that would have delimited the extent of the urban area on this side of the river.

[58] Parisi Presicce (1984) 64, n. 185.

[59] The most thoroughly excavated of Megara Hyblaea's housing nuclei is that of the Agora quarter in the eastern half of the North plateau. On the nucleus of the Agora quarter: Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976); Broise, Gras, and Tréziny (1983) 647-650; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983); Gras (1984-1985) 801-804; Tréziny (1999) 141-183; Mertens (2006) 64-67. On the other nuclei: Broise, Gras, and Tréziny (1983) 649 (North Plateau); Tréziny (1999) 167-169 (South Plateau), 172 (North Plateau). Also generally Basile (1995) 353-354, 363-364; Di Vita (1996) 266-268; Danner (1997) 145-149.

[60] On Temple A in the sanctuary in the Northwest quarter of the North Plateau: Gras, Tréziny, and Broise (2004) 310-314; Mertens (2006) 67, 112. On Temple B in the same sanctuary: Gras, Tréziny, and Broise (2004) 314-328; Mertens (2006) 67, 112.

[61] On the North Stoa (Building e) in Megara Hyblaea's Agora quarter: Coulton (1976) 30; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 24-26; Gullini (1985a) 435; Bergquist (1992) 136-137; C. Marconi (1996) 778; Tréziny (1999) 170; Mertens (2006) 60.

[62] Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 25.

[63] On Gela: Adamesteanu and Orlandini (1956) 203-401; Wentkner (1956) 129-139 (foundation period); Adamesteanu and Orlandini (1960) 67-246; Orlandini (1961) 137-144; Adamesteanu and Orlandini (1962) 340-408; Orlandini (1963a) cols. 1-78; Orlandini (1963b) 51-57; Orlandini (1966) 8-35; Orlandini (1967) 177-179; Orlandini (1968) 29-66; Dunbabin (1968) 20; Appendix 1, 435-471; Miller (1970) esp. 187-189, 279-280 (foundation date); De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 430-445; De Miro (1980) 709-711; De Miro and Fiorentini (1980) 90-99; De Miro and Fiorentini (1984) 53-

104; Parisi Presicce (1984) esp. 45, 78-81; Fiorentini (1992)121-131; Raccuia (1992) 273-302; De Miro (1996b) 22-23, 27-30; Di Vita (1996) 279-280, 300-301; Panvini (1996); Nevett (1999) 133-135 (housing); Panvini (1999) 521-533; Sammartano (1999) 471-499 (foundation period); Mertens (2006) 79-80.

[64] The date of c. 688 for the foundation of Gela follows the chronology of Thucydides (6.1.4). This date is also given in other ancient sources: Miller (1976) 187-189, 279-280.

[65] That Thucydides (6.1.4) might have been alluding to a protocolonial settlement: Wentkner (1956) 129-139. On the physical evidence dating to the last decades of the eighth century: Orlandini (1963b) 50-56; De Miro and Fiorentini (1980) 90, 94-95; Fiorentini, in De Miro and Fiorentini (1984) 55-73; Fiorentini (1992) 121; Panvini (1996) 24-25. Calderone (1980: 14) has instead argued that 'precolonization' is a contradiction in terms.

[66] De Miro and Fiorentini (1980) 94; Fiorentini (1992) 121, 125-126; Panvini (1996) 27.

[67] On Gela's extra-urban sanctuary at Via Fiume: Orlandini, in Adamesteanu and Orlandini (1956) 252-263; Orlandini (1968) 34-37; Parisi Presicce (1984) 80; Romeo (1989) 22.

[68] On Gela's extra-urban sanctuary at Carrubazza: Orlandini (1968) 33-34; Parisi Presicce (1984) 80; Romeo (1989) 22; Fiorentini (1992) 125.

[69] On Gela's extra-urban sanctuary near the modern railroad station: Orlandini (1968) 34-35; Parisi Presicce (1984) 80; Romeo (1989) 22.

Orlandini (1968: 35) finds the sanctuaries near the railroad station and at Via Fiume to be part of the same sanctuary complex.

[70] On Gela's extra-urban sanctuary at Predio Sola: Orlandini (1963a) cols. 1-78; Orlandini (1968) 37-38; De Miro and Fiorentini (1980) 93-94; Parisi Presicce (1984) 80; Romeo (1989) 22; Fiorentini (1992) 125; Panvini (1996) 32.

[71] On Gela's extra-urban sanctuary at Bitalemi: Orlandini (1966) 8-35; Orlandini (1967) 177-179; Orlandini (1968) 38-42; De Miro and Fiorentini (1980) 93; Romeo (1989) 22-23; Fiorentini (1992) 125; Panvini (1996) 32.

[72] That the potters' quarter at the Archaic urban area's western boundary may have been associated with a sanctuary: Adamesteanu, in Adamesteanu and Orlandini (1956) 277-281; Parisi Presicce (1984) 81.

[73] For example, by Parisi Presicce (1984) 80, and Fiorentini (1992) 123. The placement of sanctuaries to Demeter outside the city is consistent with Vitruvius (1.7.2).

[74] On the sixth-century Sacellum A in the Sanctuary at Via Fiume: Ademesteanu and Orlandini (1956) 252-263; Orlandini (1968) 34-37; Romeo (1989) 22.

On the sixth-century cult building at Carrubazza: Adamesteanu and Orlandini (1956) 242-252; Orlandini (1968) 33-34; Romeo (1989) 20-22.

On the cult building (sacellum) at Predio Sola (c. 540-530): Orlandini (1968) 37-38; De Miro and Fiorentini (1980) 93-94; Romeo (1989) 22, with bibl.

The earliest cult buildings ('sacella') of the Bitalemi sanctuary (c. 550-540) were replaced by Buildings G1, G2, and G3 in the mid-fifth century. On these buildings: Orlandini (1966) 17-19; Orlandini (1967) 177-179; Orlandini (1968) 41; Romeo (1989) 22-23, with bibl.

[75] That the Geloan grid's arrangement was already established by the seventh century: De Miro and Fiorentini (1980) 91-92; Panvini (1996) 25; Mertens (2006) 79. Gela's

seventh-century Building's I and II on the Acropolis already respect the median lines dividing the housing blocks into lots **(Fig. 4.7)**.

[76] On the Sanctuary of Athena Lindos on the Geloan Acropolis, in addition to the bibl. provided for the individual temples: Adamesteanu and Orlandini (1956) 205-229.

[77] The placement of a sanctuary to Athena at the city's highest point is consistent with Vitruvius (1.7.1).

[78] On Temple B ('Athenaion') in the Sanctuary of Athena Lindos on the Geloan Acropolis: Bernabò Brea and Carta (1952) esp. 11-17; Orlandini (1968) 21-22, 24, 29-30; Gullini (1985b) 32, and n. 37 with bibl.; Fiorentini (1992) 124; Panvini (1996) 25-26, 50-54; Zoppi (2001) 94-99.

[79] On Temple C ('Doric Temple') in the Sanctuary of Athena Lindos on the Geloan Acropolis: Neutsch (1954) cols. 651-652, 655; Bernabò Brea and Carta (1952) esp. 19-21; Orlandini (1968) 21-22, 24-25, 29-30; Mertens (1984) 149; Gullini (1985a) 483; Mertens (1990) 83; Fiorentini (1992) 123; Panvini (1996) 87-88; Heiden (1998) 329-340; Mertens (2006) 274-276.

[80] On the harbor settlement at Bosco Littorio: Fiorentini (1992) 17; Panvini (1996) 54-55; Panvini (1999) 509-515, and n. 1 with bibl.; Mertens (2006) 45, with bibl.

[81] On Himera: Himera: Mauceri (1907) 389-437; P. Marconi (1931); Adriani (1967) 216-232; Bonacasa (1968-1969) 211-227; Bonacasa (1970) 51-235; *Himera I* (1970); Miller (1970) 48, 89-93, 184, 282 (foundation date); Schmiedt (1970) 21-49; Bonacasa (1972-1973) 208-227; *Himera II* (1976); Bonacasa (1976-1977) 701-712; Bonacasa (1982) 47-60; Camerata Scovazzo, Agosta, and Vassallo (1984-1985) 629-635; *Himera. Zona archeologica* (1986); Allegro (1988-1989) 637-658; Bonacasa (1988-1989) 633-636; Camerata Scovazzo and Vassallo (1988-1989) 697-709; Di Stefano (1988-1989) 605-608;

Di Vita (1990) 356-357; Owens (1990) 42-43; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 79-150; Bonacasa (1992) 133-150; Belvedere (1994) 51-61; Bonacasa (1994) 41-49; De Miro (1996b) 30-31 (housing); Di Vita (1996) 279, 290-293; Tréziny (1996) 347 (city walls); Nevett (1999) 129-133 (housing); De Angelis (2000-2001) 187; Mertens (2006) 190-192, 348-351.

[82] The foundation date of c. 648 B.C. follows the chronology of Diodorus (13.62.56), and is attributed to Philistos [Miller (1970) 89-93, 184, 282]. Thucydides' (6.1.3-5) chronology, following a foundation date of c. 736 B.C. for Syracuse, gives a foundation date for Himera within the last three decades of the seventh century [Miller (1970) chart on p. 52]. The latter foundation date had been accepted until fairly recently [Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 137, n. 29, with bibl.]. The foundation date of c. 648 B.C. is now supported by the ceramic evidence [De Angelis (2000-2001) 187, with bibl.].

Zankle is itself a subcolony of South Italian Cumae (Kyme). Thucydides (6.1.5) lists three founders for Himera (Eukleides, Simos, and Sakon), who apparently represented Cumae, Zankle, and the Myletedai [Adriani (1967) 217; Miller (1970) 48].

[83] On the necropoleis of Himera: Adriano (1967) 222-223; Bonacasa (1972-1973) 221-222; Allegro (1976) 595-625; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 139 and n. 38, with bibl.; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 139, n. 39, with bibl.

It has been postulated that, upon the Acragantine tyrant's recolonization of Himera after the battle of 480, the urban area was extended to incorporate this second plateau [Adriani (1967) 221-222, with bibl.; Belvedere (1987) 6; Schmiedt (1970) 30].

Allegro and Vassallo (1992: 145 and n. 67) maintain that this second plateau was never urbanized.
[84] On the Temple of Athena Nike in Himera's lower town: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 51-52; P. Marconi (1931) esp. 28-44 on ground plan; Hodge (1964) 179-184; Coulton (1974) esp. 78-79 and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 108-111, 338, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; De Waele (1982) 2-7, with bibl.; Mertens (1984) 65-68; Gullini (1985a) 457, 483; Gullini (1985b) 35, 39; *Himera. Zona archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 24-26; Allegro (1988-1989) 644-646 (temple site); Di Vita (1990) 357; Mertens (1990a) 77, 82-84; Mertens (1995) pl. XXX; Mertens (1996b) 331-332; Mertens (2006) 266-268.
[85] On the artisan's quarter, which may have been associated with a sanctuary, on the site of Himera's Temple of Athena Nike: Bonacasa (1968-1969) 213; *Himera. Zona archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 26-27; Bonacasa (1988-1989) 634; Allegro (1988-1989) 645; Bonacasa (1992) 142.

Also on the foundation and history of the sanctuary: P. Marconi (1930) esp. 159-168.
[86] On the early nuclei of Himera's upper town: Adriani (1967) 230-231; Bonacasa (1972-1973) 215, 225; Bonacasa (1976-1977) 703-704; Bonacasa (1982) 48; Allegro (1988-1989) 654-656; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 137. On the early nuclei of Himera's lower town: Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 138, n. 37, with bibl.
[87] On the early layout of Himera's upper town: Adriani (1967) 230-231; Bonacasa (1972-1973) 215, 225; Bonacasa (1976-1977) 703; Bonacasa (1982) 48; Allegro (1988-1989) 654-656; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 137; Mertens (2006) 82.
[88] For the date of 580-570 for Himera's grid: Camerata Scovazzo and Vassallo (1988-1989) 699-700; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 140-143; Di Vita (1996) 290-291; De Angelis (2000-2001) 187, with bibl.; Mertens (2006) 190.
[89] Identifying the area to the west of the Sanctuary of Athena, at the northern limit of the Himera Plateau, as the site of the upper town's agora: Bonacasa (1976-1977) 704; Bonacasa (1982) 57; Di Vita (1996) 290. Allegro and Vassallo believe that a second agora would have served the lower town, though this agora has not yet been securely located: Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 141.
[90] On the Sanctuary of Athena in Himera's upper town: Adriani (1967) 225-230; Bonacasa (1968-1969) 214-221; Bonacasa (1970) 51-235; Bonacasa (1972) 6-7, 12; Bonacasa (1972-1973) 212; Bonacasa (1976) 632-635; Bonacasa (1976-1977) 703-707; Bonacasa (1982) 47-60; *Himera. Zona archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 21-24; Bonacasa (1994) 41-49.
[91] On Temple B in the Sanctuary of Athena in Himera's upper town: Adriani (1967) 226-229; Bonacasa (1968-1969) 217-221; Bonacasa (1970) esp. 122-133; Bonacasa (1972) 6-7, 12; Bonacasa (1972-1973) 212; Bonacasa (1976-1977) 708; Bonacasa (1982) 48-54; *Himera. Zona archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 22-23; Romeo (1989) 38; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 140; Bonacasa (1994) 42-46, 49; Mertens (2006) 82, 91-92, 126-127.
[92] Allegro and Vassallo (1992: 141-142) find that the grid of the lower town was gradually realized, with the oldest houses (in the housing block to the west of the Temple of Nike) of this second phase of urban planning dating to the second quarter of the sixth century, and with other areas being realized as late as the last quarter of the sixth to the

early fifth century (as suggested by the blocks in the ANAS trench and on the Di Benedetto property).

[93] Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 81-83, 113, 120, 140-141. The streets have been identified in the ANAS trench and on the Cancila property.

[94] Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 141.

[95] On Selinus: Gabrici (1927) cols. 21-406; Gabrici (1929) cols. 61-112; Santangelo (1953); Gabrici (1956) cols. 205-392; V. Tusa (1962) 153-166; Di Vita (1967) 3-60; Miller (1970) 183-184, 197, 281-282 (foundation date); De La Genière (1975) 68-107; Theodorescu (1975) 108-120; Rallo (1976-1977) 720-733; De La Genière and Theodorescu (1980-1981) 973-996; Martin (1980-1981) 1009-1016; Parisi Presicce (1984) esp. 19-27, 35-36, 40-41, 46-47, 56-60, 114-118; V. Tusa (1984-1985) 557-581; *Selinunte – Malophoros* (1986) 13-88; Di Vita (1988) 7-53; Rallo (1988) 81-91; Mertens (1988-1989) 573-594; Mertens (1989) 87-154; Di Vita (1990) 353-356; Owens (1991) 44-46; Gullini (1993) 73-84; Mertens (1993b) 131-138; De Angelis (1994) 87-110 (foundation); Di Vita (1996) 280-290; Danner (1997) 149- 155; Mertens (1999) 185-193; Pagliardi (1999) 121-129 (p. 121: 2 seventh-century buildings on site of Temple E); Mertens (2003); Mertens (2006) 173-190.

[96] Di Vita (1996: 280) favors the date of c. 650 provided by the chronology of Diodorus Siculus (13.59.4). Mertens (2003: 273) instead favors the date of c. 630-625 provided by that of Thucydides (6.1.4). Danner (1997: 149-150) finds that the archaeological evidence confirms neither date but indicates that the foundation occurred approximately between the two dates. De Angelis (1994) presents a similar view. Braccesi (1995: 339-344) interprets Thucydides' account as indicating two moments of colonization, the second of which referred to the date at which the colony was officially recognized by the mother country.

On the literary sources for Selinus' foundation date: Miller (1970) esp. 183-184, 197, and with a summary on pp. 281-282.

Aside from four Protocorinthian aryballoi, the ceramics found in the lowest Greek level on the acropolis are Early Corinthian [De la Genière (1975) 68-107]. On the Manuzza Hill, the earliest Greek level includes Transitional and Early Corinthian material [Rallo (1988) 81-91]. On the south slope of the Manuzza Hill, three Middle-to-Late Protocorinthian skyphoi and one Transitional alabastron were found in association with a burial site. This burial site is, according to Mertens (2003: 273), 'unanimously considered to predate colonial Selinous.'

[97] On Selinus as a counterpart to Himera along Greek Sicily's western frontier: V. Tusa (1962) 153-166.

[98] On Selinus' city walls: Mertens (1988-1989) 573-594; Mertens (1989) 87-154; Mertens (1993) 131-138; Mertens (1999) 185-193; Mertens (2003) 67-226; 261-275; 281-483. The walls were rebuilt in the first quarter of the fifth century, but following the same course as the Archaic walls. After the Carthaginian sack of 409, a more contracted set of walls enclosed the acropolis.

[99] For the extent of Selinus' urban area by 409: Parisi Presicce (1984) 26; Di Vita (1990) 353; De Angelis (1994) 102; Di Vita (1996) 289.

[100] On the Triolo Nord temple: Parisi Presicce (1984) 21-24, with bibl.; Parisi Presicce (1985) 44-51, 55-56 (attribution to Hera); Parisi Presicce (1986) 40-53; Romeo (1989)

43; Pompeo (1999) 90. Also on the sanctuary: Dewailly (1986) 53-59; Fanara (1986) 25-40; Ferruzza (1986) 23-25; S. Tusa (1986) 13-22; Mertens (2006) 99-100.
[101] On Temple M in Selinus' Gaggera district: Theodorescu (1975) 115, 117, 119 (orientation); Parisi Presicce (1984) 21, with bibl., 115-117 (orientation); Romeo (1989) 42-43, with bibl.; Pompeo (1999); Mertens (2006) 240-241. On the attribution of the sanctuary to Heracles: Pompeo (1999) 80-83.
[102] On the Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros in Selinus' Gaggera district, generally: Gabrici (1927) cols. 5-406; Mertens (2006) 101-103.
[103] On the First Megaron of Demeter Malophoros: Gabrici (1927) cols. 66-73; Gabrici (1956) cols. 238-245; Thalmann (1976) 29; Parisi Presicce (1984) 25; V. Tusa (1984b) 7; Romeo (1989) 40, with bibl.
[104] On the Second or 'Great Megaron' of Demeter Malophoros: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 82-90; Gabrici (1927) cols. 21-52; Pace (1938) 203; Thalmann (1976) 28-32; Parisi Presicce (1984) 19-21, with bibl.; Romeo (1989) 40, 42, with bibl.; Gruben (2001) 295-299; Mertens (2006) 101.
[105] On Temple F on Selinus' East Hill: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 117-121; Hodge (1964) 179; Coulton (1974) esp. 65, 68, 71-72, and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 98-99, 337, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; Thalmann (1976) 36-38; Winter (1976) 140-145; Tobin (1981) 389 and Charts I-IV; Parisi Presicce (1984) 115 and n. 364 (orientation); Gullini (1985a) 438, 443-446, 467-468; Gullini (1985b) 31-32; 37-38, n. 55 (curvature); Mertens (1990a) 83; Mertens (1996b) 327; Gruben (2001) 307-309.

Dinsmoor (1975: Chronological List of Temples) dates Temple F to c. 525. Gruben (2001:307) dates the temple to c. 530.
[106] On Temple G on Selinus' East Hill: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 121-127; Feye (1971) 88-99; Coulton (1974) esp. 65, 70-71, 73, and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 99-101, 169-171, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; Thalmann (1976) 43-46; Winter (1976) 140-145; Tobin (1981) 401-402 and Charts I-IV; Parisi Presicce (1984) 115 and n. 366 (orientation); Gullini (1985a) 438-439, 444-446, 467-468; Gullini (1985b) 32-35; Mertens (1990a) 83-84; Mertens (1996b) 327; Gruben (2001) 310-314.
[107] On Temple E3 on Selinus' East Hill: Bovio Marconi (1966) 110-111; Bovio Marconi (1967) 85-96; Coulton (1974) esp. 79 and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 109-110, 338, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; Winter (1976) 140-145; Tobin (1981) 390-394 and esp. Chart I; Parisi Presicce (1984) 115, n. 364 (orientation); Gullini (1985a) 431, 440, 461, 455, 457, 468-469, and esp. 487-488, n. 11; Gullini (1985b) 35-39, 42; Mertens (1990a) 83-85; Gullini (1993) 73-84; Gullini (1994) 32-33; C. Marconi (1995) 81-105, esp. 90-91 dating the temple to 460-450; Mertens (1995) pls. XXVIII-XXX; Gruben (2001) 314-318; Mertens (2006) 279-283.
[108] On the unfinished Temple E2 on Selinus' East Hill**:** Gullini (1980) 52-57; Gullini (1985a) 431, 433, 468, and esp. 487-488, n. 11; Gullini (1985b) 23-24 and n. 10; 37-38, and n. 55; Gullini (1993) 77, 81; Gullini (1994) 32-33.
[109] On Temple E1 on Selinus' East Hill: Gullini (1980) 52-61; Parisi Presicce (1984) 25-26 and n. 14 with bibliography, 35 and nn. 67-68 with bibl. (sanctuary walls); 115 (orientation); Gullini (1985a) 431-434; 436; 442, 461; and esp. 487-488, n. 11; 488, n. 17; and 488-489, n. 25; Gullini (1985b) 23-26, 29-30; Gullini (1993) 77, 81-82; Gullini (1994) 32; Pagliardi (1999) 121-122; Pompeo (1999) 87, n. 388; 89-90, nn. 409-410; 92, n. 426; 96, n. 459.

Temple E1 had previously been dated by Gullini to the late-seventh century: Gullini (1980) 52-61; Gullini (1985a) 431-434; Gullini (1985b) 25, 28. Gullini has since lowered the date of this temple to c. 580-570: Gullini (1993) 82; Pagliardi (1999) 121.

[110] On the two cult buildings discovered underneath Temple E1, which have been dated to the late seventh century: Gullini (1993) 81; Pagliardi (1999) 121.

[111] For evidence of a seventh-century housing nucleus on the Manuzza Hill: Rallo (1976-1977) 723, 733; Rallo (1988) 81-91, esp. 82; Di Vita (1996) 282; Danner (1997) 152-153. For evidence of seventh-century nuclei in the areas to the south and west of the sanctuary in the Northeast quarter of the Acropolis: De La Genière (1975) 68-107; Mertens (2003) 263-264, 273. On the mid-seventh century house uncovered on Street Sf: Fourmont (1981) 5-26; Di Vita (1996) 282.

[112] On Selinus' necropoleis: V. Tusa (1982) 189-202; Kustermann Graf (1991) 101-123; Hisler (1994) 165-168; Zoppi (1996) 137-152; Kustermann Graf (2002).

[113] Following Mertens' plan (2006: p. 173, fig. 302; p. 174, fig. 303) **(Fig. 6.4)**, it would now seem that the blocks and streets at the Manuzza zone's western limit are perpendicular to Street N0 and parallel to Street NB.

[114] On Temple C in the Northeast quarter of Selinus' Acropolis: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 95-105; Pace (1922) cols. 236-252; Gabrici (1956) cols. 257-272; Di Vita (1967) 36-40; Coulton (1974) esp. 68-70 and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 80-83, 337, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; Thalmann (1976) 34-36, 122-127; Winter (1976) 140-142; Tobin (1981) 396-397 and Charts I-IV; Gullini (1985a) 442-443, 462-463; Gullini (1985b) 30-31; Mertens (1990a) 91 (orientation); Mertens (1996a) 31 and n. 43 with bibl. on the dating of the temple, 33, 35; Mertens (1996b) 327; Gruben (2001) 301-306.

[115] On Temple D in the Northeast quarter of Selinus' Acropolis: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 106-110; Gabrici (1956) 273-275; Di Vita (1967) 35, 38-40; Coulton (1974) 68, 71-72, ; Dinsmoor (1975) 98-99, 337, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; Thalmann (1976) 36-38, 122-127; Winter (1976) 140-142; Tobin (1981) 388-389 and Charts I-IV; Gullini (1985a) 443, 467; Gullini (1985b) 31-32; Mertens (1990a) 91 (orientation); Mertens (1996b) 327; Gruben (2001) 301.

[116] The earlier, non-peripteral temples in the Northeast quarter of Selinus Acropolis include The Temple with Spiral Acroteria and the Megaron to the South of Temple C.

On the Temple with Spiral Acroteria: Gabrici (1956) cols. 245-249; Dinsmoor (1975) 78; Thalmann (1976) 193, n. 22; 213, n. 2; Mertens (1988-1989) 593; Mertens (1989) 144; Romeo (1989) 40; Pompeo (1999) 90, n. 411; 93.

On the Megaron to the South of Temple C: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 92; Pace (1922a) cols. 237-252; Thalmann (1976) 32-34; Romeo (1989) 39.

[117] On the sanctuary in the Northeast quarter of the Acropolis: Gabrici (1929) cols. 61-112; Gabrici (1956) cols. 207-237; Di Vita (1967) 3-31 (L-shaped stoa), 33-50 (phases of the sanctuary's development); Di Vita (1988) 7-53; Di Vita (1996) 282-289; Mertens (2003) esp. 26-28, 80-96, 267-269.

[118] On the expansion of the sanctuary in the Northeast quarter of the Acropolis: Di Vita (1988) 7-53; Di Vita (1996) 282-288; Mertens (2003) esp. 26-29, 79-92, 237-244, 267-269. Mertens (2003: 267) notes that more recent findings for the most part confirm the picture of the expansion outlined by Di Vita, one exception being that the grand complex of terraces and retaining walls was conceived unitarily rather than in stages.

[119] On Temple A in the Southeast quarter of Selinus' Acropolis: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 113-115; Gabrici (1956) cols. 276-281; Coulton (1974) esp. 72-73, 79, and Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 78, 110, 338, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; Thalmann (1976) 38-39, 133; Tobin (1981) Charts 1, 2, and 3; Mertens (1984) 82-87; Gullini (1985a) 469-470; Mertens (1990) 91; Mertens (2003) 277; Mertens (2006) 400-404.
[120] On Temple O in the Southeast quarter of Selinus' Acropolis**:** Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 112; Gabrici (1956) cols. 276-281; Dinsmoor (1975) 78, 110; Thalmann (1976) 38-39, 133; Gullini (1985a) 469-470; Mertens (1990) 91; Mertens (2003) 277.
[121] Temples A and O were constructed on terracing which covered over a residential area apparently dating to the Archaic period, which area Di Vita (1967: 35; 1988: 12, 14) believes reflects the seventh-century settlement of Selinus' founder. On this area, also: Mertens (2003) 264, 274.
[122] On Metaponto: Dunbabin (1968) 31-35; Appendix 1, 435-471 (colonial foundation); Miller (1970) esp. 275 (foundation date); *Metaponto* (1974); Adamesteanu (1976) 151-166; *Metaponto I* (1980); Parisi Presicce (1984) esp. 31, 81-84, 105; Owens (1991) 42; Carter (1994) 161-197; Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 243, 246-249, 252-253; *Metaponto. Archeologia di una colonia greca* (2001); De Juliis (2001); Mertens (2006) 46-49, 157-164.
[123] Mertens (2006: 46) dates the foundation of Metaponto to the last quarter of the seventh century. A date of c. 630 for the foundation of Metapontion is given by Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 243. On the foundation: Dunbabin (1968) 31-35 and Appendix I, pp. 435-471; De Juliis (2001) 13-50. On the written sources dating the foundation to c. 770: Miller (1970) with a summary on p. 275.
[124] On the topography of Metaponto: Parisi Presicce (1984) 81; De Juliis (2001) 129-130 and n. 5 with additional bibliography. De Juliis (2001: 130, n. 5) notes that the original course of the Bradano River is more or less reflected in the present S. Pelagina canal.
[125] Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 243-244, and Mertens (2006) 163-164. However, see Carter (1994) 174-177; Carter (1996) 362-363.
[126] On the sanctuaries at San Biagio: Parisi Presicce (1984) 83-84; Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 243-244; Mertens (2006) 47.
[127] On Metaponto's extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine'): Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 36-37; Coulton (1974) esp. 72-73, 80, 83, and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 97, 338, Chronological List of Greek Temples; Adamesteanu (1976) 164-165; Mertens (1976) esp. 183 (ground plan), 189 (entasis); Lo Porto (1981) 24-44; Tobin (1981) 403 and Charts I-IV; De Juliis (2001) 86-96; Gruben (2001) 281-285; Mertens (2006) 216-217.
[128] A dating to the third quarter of the sixth century for Metaponto's extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine') follows Lo Porto (1981) 27. Lo Porto also stated that the temple is about a decade later than Paestum's Temple of Hera I ('Basilica'). Dinsmoor (1975: Chronological List of Temples) dates the Temple to c. 500.
[129] For a dating of Metaponto's grid to c. 530: Mertens (2006) 163. De Juliis (2001: 133) dates the grid to the decades surrounding the mid-sixth century. Mertens and E. Greco (1996: 252) date the grid to 'shortly after the mid-sixth century.' Adamesteanu (1980: 311) dates it to the second half of the sixth century.
[130] On Metaponto's early north-south (northeast/south-southwest) artery, which was formally laid out as Avenue III: De Juliis (2001) 133; Mertens (2006) 159. On

Metaponto's early east-west (southeast/northwest) artery, which was formally laid out as Avenue A: Adamesteanu (1980) 297-306; Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 248, 252; De Juliis (2001) 133; Mertens (2006) 157, 159.

[131] On Temple CI in Metaponto's Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios: Adamesteanu (1976) 162-164; Mertens (1976) 175; De Juliis (2001) 142-144, with bibl.; De Siena (2001) 28; Mertens (2001) 280; Mertens (2006) 92-94, 157.

[132] On Temple AI in Metaponto's Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios: Adamesteanu (1976) 154, 162, 164; Mertens (1976) 172, 182; Adamesteanu (1980) 155-160; Mertens (1980) 327-329; Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 252 (orientation); De Juliis (2001) 145 (dating the temple to the second quarter of the sixth century); Gruben (2001) 280; Mertens (2006) 137 and 157 (dating the temple to c. 570-560), 158 (orientation).

[133] On Temple AII in Metaponto's Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios: Adamesteanu (1976) 154-155, 158, 162, 164; Mertens (1976) 172 (dating the temple to c. 530), 182-183 (ground plan); Adamesteanu (1980) 158; Mertens (1980) 316-327; Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 252 (orientation); De Juliis (2001) 145-146, with bibl.; Gruben (2001) 280; Mertens (2006) 137, 149 (noting that the temple is on the site of Temple AI abandoned in 540), 151 (noting that Temple BII was constructed slightly later than AII, in c. 530), 158 (orientation).

[134] On Temple BI in Metaponto's Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios: Adamesteanu (1976) 154, 156, 158, 162, 164; Mertens (1976) 172-174 (dating the temple to c. 570), 182-183; Adamesteanu (1980) 106-112; Mertens (1980) 336; 329-Mertens (1993a) esp. 102, with bibl.; De Juliis (2001) 146-147, with bibl.; Gruben (2001) 280; Mertens (2006) 137, 158 (orientation).

[135] On Temple BII in Metaponto's Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios: Adamesteanu (1976) 154, 156, 158, 162, 164; Mertens (1976) 174-175 (dating the temple to the second half of the sixth century), 181-185 (ground plan); Adamesteanu (1980) 106-112; Mertens (1980) 336-339; Mertens (1993a) esp. 102-103; Mertens (1996b) 327; De Juliis (2001) 146-147, with bibl.; Gruben (2001) 280; Mertens (2006) 149-155.

[136] On Temple D in Metaponto's Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios: Adamesteanu (1976) 162 (dating the temple to the first quarter of the fifth century), 164; Mertens (1979) 103-137; Bergquist (1992) 114-115); Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 252, 254; De Juliis (2001) 142-143; Gruben (2001) 281; Mertens (2006) 158.

[137] On the structure ('ikria') preceding the theater-ekklesiasterion in Metaponto's agora: Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 254; Mertens (2006) 47, 161, with bibl.

[138] On Metaponto's theater-ekklesiasterion: Mertens (1982) 1-60; Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 254; Mertens (1996b) 329; De Juliis (2001) 159-167; Mertens (2006) 47, 161-162.

[139] De Juliis (2001) 133. On the 'horoi' separating the agora from the sanctuary: Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 254.

[140] On Paestum and Foce del Sele: Zancani Montuoro and Zanotti Bianco (1951); Zancani Montuoro and Zanotti Bianco (1954); Johannowsky (1982); Parisi Presicce (1984) esp. 87-90; Owens (1991) 40-42; Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996); Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 243, 249, 254-255; G. Greco, Ferrara, Mariotti, and Tocco Sciarelli (2002) 34-48; Mertens (2006) 54-56, 164-169.

[141] On the foundation of Paestum: E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 15-17. On the written sources: E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 18-25.

[142] E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) p. 31 and fig. on p. 111.

143 On Paestum's extra-urban sanctuary at Santa Venera: Johannowsky, Pedley, and Torelli (1983) 293-303; Pedley and Torelli (1984) 367-376; Pedley (1985) 53-60; Pedley (1993); E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 98; Mertens (2006) 168-169.
144 On the 'Europa' metope uncovered at the sanctuary at Santa Venera: Mertens (2006) 168 and fig. 291.
145 On Paestum's extra-urban sanctuary, attributed to Poseidon, at Agropoli: E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 16, 123-124; Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 244; Mertens (2006) 55, 167-168.
146 On Paestum's extra-urban Sanctuary of Hera at Foce del Sele: Zancani Montuoro and Zanotti Bianco (1951); Zancani Montuoro and Zanotti Bianco (1954); Mertens (1976) 181-196 (temples); Johannowsky (1982b) 5-8; Parisi Presicce (1984) 90 and n. 280 with bibl.; D'Ambrosio, Greco, and Theodorescu (1996) 115-121; De La Genière (1997) 173-179; G. Greco (2001) 9-45; Ferrara, G. Greco, Mariotti, and Tocco Sciarelli (2002) 34-48; Mertens (2006) 55, 167-168.
147 On Paestum's extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele: Krauss (1951) 83-119; Krauss (1954) 13-45; Dinsmoor (1975) 96; Mertens (1996b) 322; De La Genière (1997) 175-177; Mertens (2006) 220-222.
148 On the High Archaic peripteral predecessor to the peripteral Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele: G. Greco (2001) 28-29; Mertens (2006) 138-140, 168, 221, with bibl.

According to Mertens (2006: 138), the foundations of the so-called 'treasury' at Foce del Sele, which had been thought to date to the Archaic period, have now been shown to date to the Roman period.
149 For the dating of Paestum's grid to c. 530-500: E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 108. See also Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 254-255.
150 On Paestum's north-south avenue: E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 37-38.
151 On Paestum's central east-west avenue (Avenue B): E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 87-88.
152 On Paestum's early urban layout: Mertens (2006) 164.
153 On Paestum's Sanctuary of Athena, generally: E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 17, 34-37; Mertens (2006) 55-57, 166-167. For additional bibliography on this sanctuary: Østby (1993) 224-225; Gruben (2001) 507-508.
154 On Paestum's Sanctuary of Hera, generally: E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 16-17, 69-83; Mertens (2006) 55-56, 166-167. For additional bibliography on this sanctuary: Østby (1993) 224-225; Gruben (2001) 507-508.
155 On Paestum's peripteral Temple of Athena: Krauss (1943) 36-45; Krauss (1959); Holloway (1966) 60-64; Coulton (1974) esp. 80-81, 83, and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 92-98, 338, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; Winter (1976) 140-142; Nabers and Wiltshire (1980) 207-215; Tobin (1981) 402-403 and Charts I-IV; Johannowsky (1982b) 7-8; Mertens (1990a) 76-77; E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 34-36; Mertens (1996b) 322; Gruben (2001) 269-274; Mertens (2006) 222-227, with bibl.

The sanctuary also contained a smaller, non-peripteral temple dating to c. 580-570 and located immediately to the south of the peripteral temple. On the earlier temple: E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 17, 36-37; Mertens (2006) 57, 97.
156 On Paestum's urban Temple of Hera I ('Basilica'): Krauss (1943) 22-35; Krauss (1955) 99-109; Hodge (1964) 184; Coulton (1974) esp. 81, 83, and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor

(1975) 92-97, 337, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; Winter (1976) 140-143; Tobin (1981) 388-389 and Charts I-IV; Johannowsky (1982b) 6; Mertens (1993a); E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 81-83; Gruben (2001) 261-269; Mertens (2006) 141-149.

For a dating of the Temple of Hera I to c. 530: Dinsmoor (1975) 92-93, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; D'Ambrosio, Greco, and Theodorescu (1996) 17. Mertens (1993a: 87-88) finds that the temple was begun shortly after 550.

[157] On Paestum's urban Temple of Hera II ('Poseidon'): Krauss (1943) 46-65; Coulton (1974) esp. 81-82 and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 110-111, 338, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; Winter (1976) 142-143; Tobin (1981) Charts I-IV; Johannowsky (1982b) 8; Mertens (1984) 55-65; Mertens (1990a) 82-84; Mertens (1995) pl. XXX; E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 77-79; Mertens (1996b) 332; Gruben (2001) 274-280; Mertens (2006)283-295.

[158] The placement of Paestum's agora is consistent with Vitruvius (1.7.1) who says that "if…the city site is inland, the forum should be placed in the very center of town" (trans. Rowland).

[159] On Acragas: P. Marconi (1926) 93-148; P. Marconi (1929a); P. Marconi (1929b) 29-52; P. Marconi (1929c) 53-58; P. Marconi (1930) 7-61; P. Marconi (1933); P. Marconi (1949); Griffo (1953); Griffo (1954a) p. 9, no. 85; Griffo (1954b) 7-12; Griffo (1955) pp. 131-134, no. 1783; Griffo and De Miro (1955) pp. 335-338, no. 4267; De Miro (1957) 135-140; Griffo (1957) pp. 119-120, no. 1940; Griffo and Schmiedt (1958) 302-306; De Miro (1962) 135-142; De Miro (1963) 57-63; Dunbabin (1968) 307; Fiorentini (1969) 63-80; De Waele (1971); De Miro and Fiorentini (1972-1973) 228-238; De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 424-427; De Waele (1976-1977) 456-469; De Miro (1980) 711-715; De Miro (1983); Siracusano (1983); De Miro (1984) 75-128; Parisi Presicce (1984) 91-93; De Miro (1985-1986) 7-12; De Miro (1988) 235-252; Fiorentini (1988-1989) 492-495; De Miro (1989); Di Vita (1990) 350; Owens (1991) 46-47; Prado (1991); *Agrigento e la Sicilia Greca* (1992); De Miro (1992) 151-156; Vanaria (1992) 11-24; De Miro (1994a) 91-100; De Miro (1994); De Miro (1996a) 159-165; De Miro (1996b) 29; Di Vita (1996) 294-296; Fiorentini (1996) 5-14; De Miro (2000); Zoppi (2001).

[160] The date of c. 580 for Acragas' foundation follows the chronology of Thucydides (6.1.4). On the foundation of Acragas: De Waele (1971) 81-102, 161-163. On the literary sources: Miller (1970) 189-191 and with a summary on pp. 284-285.

P. Marconi had uncovered what he believed were Protocorinthian ceramics predating Acragas' official foundation date and suggesting a Greek presence at the site in the late seventh century: P. Marconi (1929a) 25; P. Marconi (1929b) 43, on the finds from the Rupestral Sanctuary; P. Marconi (1929c) 57, on the finds from the temple at Villa Aurea. These ceramics have been reinterpreted as Late Corinthian: De Miro (1962) 140, and n. 58; Dunbabin (1968) 307, and n. 3.

The earliest Greek necropoleis, in the Maddelusa (Montelusa) and Pezzino neighborhoods, have provided material dating as far back only as Middle to Late Corinthian ceramics, the oldest of which ceramics have been dated by De Miro to the first quarter of the sixth century. Such finds support the foundation date of c. 580 B.C. provided by Thucydides' chronology.

On the early material of the Maddelusa (Montelusa) necropolis: De Miro (1962) 136-139; De Miro (1988) 240-243; De Miro (1992) 152; De Miro (1994b) 21. On the early material of the Pezzino necropolis: De Miro (1988) 248-252; De Miro (1989) 27-32; De Miro (1992) 152, 154; De Miro (1994b) 26. Oinochoe no. s 2214, from Montelusa Tomb 6, had been dated to the late seventh-early sixth century: De Miro (1962) 137, and pl. LI, 2, 4; Payne (1931) no. 755; listed in De Waele (1971: 90-91, no. 1), who dates it to 600-575.

[161] De Waele (1971: 217; 1976-1977: 456) has pointed out that, according to Polybius (*Hist*. 9.27.6-7), the Acropolis was on the side of the city facing east. Among the scholars who identify the 'Rupe Atenea' with the ancient Acropolis are: De Waele (1971: 217-222; 1976-1977: 456-469), De Miro (1980: 711; 1994b: 32-33), and Di Vita (1996: 294). Among the scholars who have identified Girgenti Hill as the Acropolis are: Schubring (1887) 75; P. Marconi (1929a) 77-80; Dunbabin (1964) 306; Dinsmoor (1975) 100. A peripteral temple encased within the Church of Santa Maria dei Greci on this hill has been identified as a temple to Athena and thus perhaps the same temple which Polyainos (6.51) had described as being on the Acropolis. De Miro (1994b: 32) has proposed that, beginning from the fourth century, the Acropolis was extended to incorporate the Girgenti Hill in addition to the 'Rupe Atenea.'

[162] On Acragas' city walls: P. Marconi (1930) 8-41; De Miro (1983) 6; Prado (1991) 54-56; De Miro (1994b) 34; Di Vita (1996) 294-295.

[163] Acragas did have extra-urban sanctuaries, including the Rupestral sanctuary outside the eastern city wall near Gate I, the Sanctuary at Santa Anna to the urban area's southwest, and the Sanctuary of Asclepius to the urban area's south.

On the Rupestral sanctuary: Siracusano (1983), with bibl.; De Miro (1984) 78, 83, 85; De Miro (1992) 152; De Miro (1994b) 34, 39; De Miro (2000) Vol. I, p. 41.

On the Sanctuary at Santa Anna: Fiorentini (1969) 63-80; De Miro and Fiorentini (1972-1973) 233; De Miro (1992) 153.

On the Sanctuary of Asclepius: recently, De Miro (2003). De Miro (2003: 74-75) posits that the sanctuary had been dedicated to Apollo in the sixth-fifth centuries, and was given over to Asclepius in the Hellenistic period.

[164] On Acragas' Temple of Demeter near Gate I along the eastern city wall: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 143-144; P. Marconi (1949) 14; De Waele (1971) 199-200; Zuntz (1971) 150-157; Dinsmoor (1975) 109; De Waele (1980) 209-211, 241; De Miro (1983) 10; Gullini (1985a) 458; Mertens Horn (1988) 89-90 (water spouts); Romeo (1989) 30-31; Prado (1991) 71-72; De Miro (1992) 156; Pugliese Carratelli and Fiorentini (1992) 59-60 (water spouts); De Miro (1994b) 31-32; Gruben (2001) 321-322; Zoppi (2001) 83; Mertens (2006) 239-240.

Based on the typology of its lion-head water spouts, P. Marconi (1949: 14) had dated this temple to 480-460, and De Waele (1971: 199) had dated it to c. 480-470. These water spouts have since been redated from 480-460 to 490-480 [Mertens Horn (1988) 89-90]. Zoppi (2001: 83) therefore dates the temple to 480-480. Mertens (1984: 196) dates the temple to 500-490, based on the similarity between this temple's geison and that of the Temple of Heracles. De Miro (1994: 32-32) still dates the temple to 475-470, based on the votive finds and the water spouts.

[165] On Acragas' late-fifth-century peripteral Temple of Hephaestus, near the western city wall: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 181, and pl. 27; P. Marconi (1933) 113-122; P. Marconi (1949) 21; De Waele (1971) 206-207; Dinsmoor (1975) 111-112; De Waele (1980) 229-233, 241; De Miro (1983) 9-10; Mertens (1984) 127-130; Gullini (1985a)

459; Höcker (1985-1986) 233-247; Mertens (1990a) 85; Prado (1991) 146; Höcker (1993) esp. 106-110 and Appendix V; De Miro (1994a) 95; Zoppi (1999) 211-220; Mertens (2006) 398-399.

De Waele (1980: 241) dates the temple to 415-406. Höcker (1993: 110) dates the temple to the late fifth century. Zoppi (1999: 211-220) finds that construction of the temple was completed by the decade preceding the Carthaginian sack of Acragas in 406.

[166] On Acragas' non-peripteral Temple of Hephaestus near the western city wall: P. Marconi (1933) 123-126; De Miro (1965) 39-78 (architectural terracottas); De Miro (1983) 9-10; Parisi Presicce (1984) 92 and n. 291 with bibl.; Romeo (1989) 28-29, with bibliography; De Miro (1994a) 94-96; Mertens (2006) 196-197, with bibl.

[167] On Acragas' Sanctuary to the East of Gate V: De Miro (1969) 7-10; De Waele (1971) 198; De Miro and Fiorentini (1972-1973) 233-234; Parisi Presicce (1984) 93 and n. 293 with bibl.; De Miro (1985) 94-100; Romeo (1989) 28 (tempietto); De Miro (1992) 155; De Miro (1994a) 92; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, esp. pp. 43-64; Zoppi (2001) 63, n. 119; 99-103.

[168] On the temple (Building 2) in the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V, known primarily from its foundations: De Miro and Fiorentini (1972-1973) 233; De Miro (1984) 84; De Miro (1994a) 92; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 46-47, 63, 82, 86.

[169] On the tempietto (Building 1) in the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V: De Miro (1969) 7-10; De Waele (1971) 198; De Miro and Fiorentini (1972-1973) 233-234; De Miro (1985) 94-100; Romeo (1989) 28; De Miro (1984) 80-81, 84; De Miro (1992) 155; De Miro (1994a) 92, 96; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 43-49, 63, 81-82; Zoppi (2001) 63, n. 119; 99-103.

[170] On Acragas' Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities to the west of Gate V: P. Marconi (1929b) 29-52; P. Marconi (1933) 11-109 (20-24 on Temenos 1; 24-28 on Temenos 2; 28-29 on Tempietto 1) ; De Miro (1969) 5-7; De Waele (1971) 195-199; De Miro and Fiorentini (1972-1973) 229-233; De Miro (1983) 7-8; Parisi Presicce (1984) 92-93 and n. 292 with bibliography; De Miro (1988) 240-242; Prado (1991) 140-141; De Miro (1992) 155; De Miro (1994a) 92, 96; De Miro (1994b) 20, 24, 26-27; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 39-43, discussing prior scholarship; Gruben (2001) 322-325; Zoppi (2001).

[171] On Acragas' Temple L in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 177-178; P. Marconi (1933) 88-98; Lauter (1976) 256-257 (altar); Thalmann (1976) 197, n. 84; De Waele (1980) 233-234, 241; De Miro (1983) 8; Mertens (1984) 92-98; Höcker (1985-1986) 233-247; Mertens (1990a) 85, 90-91; Höcker (1993) esp. 95-100 and Appendix III; De Miro (1994b) 35; Gruben (2001) 325; Zoppi (2001) 84-89; Mertens (2006) 397-398.

[172] On Acragas' Temple of the Dioscuri in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 178-180, and pl. 26; P. Marconi (1929d) 59-68; P. Marconi (1933) 78-88; P. Marconi (1949) 19-20; Dinsmoor (1975) 111-112; De Waele (1980) 211-215, 228-229, 241; De Miro (1983) 8; Mertens (1984) 117-124; Gullini (1985a) 458-459; Höcker (1985-1986) 233-247; Mertens (1990a) 85; Prado (1991) 140-141; Höcker (1993) esp. 101-105 and Appendix IV; De Miro (1994b) 35; Mertens (1995) pl. XXXV; Gruben (2001) 324-325; Zoppi (2001) esp. 84-89; Mertens (2006) 395-397.

The date of c. 450-430 for the Temple of the Dioscuri is from De Miro (1994b) 35. Gullini (1985a: 459) dates the temple to the mid-fifth century. Zoppi (2001: 84) dates the temple to 'slightly later than the Temple of Concord.'

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[173] On the 'New Archaic Sanctuary' in the urban area's southwestern corner: Griffo (1955) 131-134, no. 1783; De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 424-426; De Miro (1992) 153; De Miro (1994a) 92; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, p. 92 (as part of a sanctuary complex to Chthonic deities); Zoppi (2001) 83-84.

[174] On the non-peripteral tempietto (sacellum) in Acragas' 'New Archaic Sanctuary' to the west of the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities: De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 424-426; De Miro (1984) 80-81, 84; Romeo (1989) 28.

[175] On Acragas' Temple of Olympian Zeus: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 153-166; B. Pace (1922b) cols. 173-236; P. Marconi (1929e) 185-231; P. Marconi (1949) 17-18; De Waele (1971) 187-188; De Miro and Fiorentini (1972-1973) 234; Coulton (1974) esp. 71, 79, and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 101-106, 338, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; Winter (1976) 143-145; Bell (1980) 359-372; De Waele (1980) 191-209, 241; Tobin (1981) 388-389 and Charts I-IV; De Miro (1983) 9; Gullini (1985a) 457-458, 483; Gullini (1985b) 40-42; Mertens (1990a) 77, 84, 91; Prado (1991) 111-113; De Miro (1994b) 29; Mertens (1995) XXXII; Mertens (1996b) 333-334; Barletta (1997) 370; C. Marconi (1997) 1-13; Broucke (1998) with summary of prior scholarship on pp. 46-168; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, p. 87, on possible earlier cult activity at the site; Gruben (2001) 328-332; Mertens (2006) 261-266.

On the dating of the temple: Dinsmoor (1975: 101, n. 1; 103-104; Chronological List of Greek Temples) finds that the temple was begun c. 510. He notes that the telamones and the column capitals can be stylistically dated to c. 470, so that the temple was completed to at least these levels by 470. At the same time, he finds, the lack of angle contraction on the fronts, and the "two equally but inadequately contracted bays" on the flanks, suggest that the temple's foundations were still 'Archaic in conception.'

Dating the temple to before 488: Barbanera (1996) 149-153; Barletta (1997) 370; C. Marconi (1997) 2-13.

Dating the temple to 490-480: Bell (1980) 371-372.

Dating the temple to after 480: P. Marconi (1949) 17-18; De Waele (1980) 241; De Miro (1983) 9; De Miro (1994b) 29; Di Vita (1996) 295; Gruben (2001) 328; Broucke (2003) 323. However, Broucke also notes that the telamones date to 480-470.

[176] On Acragas' Temple of Heracles: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) pl. 21 (with dimensions); P. Marconi (1949) 17; De Waele (1971) 201; Coulton (1974) esp. 72-73, 78, and Tables 1-3; Coulton (1975) 95, Table 4; Dinsmoor (1975) 105, 338, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; Winter (1976) 142-143; Tobin (1981) 403-404 and Charts I-IV; De Miro (1983) 8; Gullini (1985a) 455-456; Gullini (1985b) 35-36; Mertens (1990a) 77, 83, 91; Prado (1991) 104-105; De Miro (1992) 153, 155; De Waele (1992) 176-184; Pugliese Carratelli and Fiorentini (1992) 59-60 (water spouts); De Miro (1994b) 26; Mertens (1995) pl. XXXIV (temple with altar); Mertens (1996b) 333; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 86-87; Gruben (2001) 325-328; Mertens (2006) 236-239.

[177] On Acragas' Temple of Hera Lacinia: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 166-171; P. Marconi (1949) 15-16; De Waele (1971) 189; Coulton (1974) esp. 65, 72, 79-81, 83, and Tables 1-3; Coulton (1975) 95, Table 4; Dinsmoor (1975) 110-111, 338, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; De Waele (1980) 216-222, 227-228, 241; Tobin (1981) 407-408 and Charts I-IV; Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 35-48; De Miro (1983) 8; Mertens (1984) 98-108; Gullini (1985a) 459; Gullini (1985b) 42; Höcker (1985-1986) 233-247; Mertens (1990a) 85, 90; Prado (1991) 84-86; De Waele (1992)

184-192, 198-199; Höcker (1993) esp. 85-94 and Appendix II; De Miro (1994b) 34-35; Mertens (1995) pls. XXXIV-XXXV (temple with altar); Gruben (2001) 332-334; Zoppi (2001) 84; Mertens (2006) 386-390.

[178] On Acragas' Temple of Concord: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 171-176; Coulton (1974) esp. 72 and Tables 1-3; Dinsmoor (1975) 111, 225, 336, 339, and Chronological List of Greek Temples; De Waele (1980) 222-229, 241; Tobin (1981) 412-413 and Charts I-IV; Mertens (1984) 108-117; Gullini (1985a) 459; Gullini (1985b) 42; Höcker (1985-1986) 233-247; Mertens (1990a) 85, 90; Prado (1991) 92-93; De Waele (1992) 192-199; Höcker (1993) esp. 79-84 and Appendix I; De Miro (1994b) 34-35; Mertens (1995) pl. XXXV; Gruben (2001) 334-337; Zoppi (2001) 84, n. 157; Mertens (2006) 391-395.

A dating of c. 430 for the Temple of Concord is given by: Dinsmoor (1975) 111 and Chronological List of Greek Temples; De Miro (1994b) 35; Zoppi (2001) 84, n. 157. A dating of c. 420 is given by De Waele (1980) 241 and Lawrence (1996) 223, n. 10.

[179] On Acragas' Temple of Athena (Temple E) on the Girgenti Hill: Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 141-142, and pl. 20, top; P. Marconi (1929a) 77; P. Marconi (1949) 13; Griffo (1957) 119-120, no. 1940; De Waele (1971) 190-191; De Miro and Fiorentini (1972-1973) 237; Dinsmoor (1975) 109; De Waele (1980) 215-216, 241; De Miro (1983) 10; Höcker (1985-1986) 233-247; Mertens (1990a) 90; Prado (1991) 149-150; Van Compernolle (1992) 70, n. 39; Höcker (1993) esp. 111-118 and Appendix VI; De Miro (1994b) 32-33; Mertens (2006) 197, 398, with bibl.

Regarding the temple's date: Van Compernolle (1992: 70) finds the temple to date as early as 488, and Dinsmoor (1975: 109) dates the temple to after the Battle of Himera in 480.

However, Griffo (1957: 119-120) dates the temple to the second quarter of the fifth century, based on its proportions and forms. More recently, Höcker (1993: 111-118) has examined the temple's proportions in comparison with those of the other fifth-century Acragantine peripteral temples. He views the temple as most closely related to the later-fifth-century Temples of the Dioscuri and Hephaestus. De Waele (1980: 241) also considers that the temple may date to c. 440.

[180] The site of the sanctuary on the 'Rupe Atenea' is shown in Gruben (2001) p. 319, fig. 247, Z **(Fig. 9.3, Z)**. De Miro (1994b: 34) notes that the only extant element of this sanctuary (which he identifies as that to Zeus Atabyrius) is a terrace wall in isodomic work. The identification of the sanctuary on the 'Rupe Atenea' is also deduced from references in Polyaenus (5.1.1), to a temple to Zeus Polieus on the Acragantine Acropolis under construction during the Phalarid period, and in Polybius (9, 27, 5-7), to temples to Zeus Atabyrius and Athena on the Acropolis. The Acragantine Acropolis is now generally identified with the 'Rupe Atenea.' However, a temple to Athena (Temple E) exists on the Girgenti Hill. De Miro (1994b: 32) has proposed that, beginning in the fourth century B.C., the Acropolis was extended to include the Girgenti Hill in addition to the 'Rupe Atenea,' thus allowing for post-classical writers to record that the temple to Athena was on the acropolis. See also Mertens (2006) 197.

The placement of temples to Athena and Zeus on the city's highest point is consistent with Vitruvius (1.7.1).

[181] Acragas' grid has been excavated in the San Nicola quarter, where the grid dates to the second half to end of the sixth century, and in the sacred-residential quarter between

the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V and the Temple of Olympian Zeus, where the grid dates to the late sixth/early fifth century.

On the grid in the San Nicola quarter: De Miro (1957) 135-140; De Miro (1980) 711-714; De Miro (1983) 10; De Miro (1994a) 98-100; De Miro (1996a) 161.

On the grid in the sacred-residential quarter to the west of the Temple of Olympian Zeus: De Miro and Fiorentini (1972-1973) 233-234; De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 424; De Miro (1980) 713-715; De Miro (1983) 10; De Miro (1996b) 29; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 64-67, 78-79.

On the terracing program at Acragas: Fiorentini (1988-1989) 493; De Miro (1994b) 99; De Miro (1996a) 159-161; fig. 1 on p. 60; Fiorentini (1996) 5-6.

According to De Miro (1996a: 160), the first terrace accommodated the lower agora; the second terrace, the Upper Agora with Augustan gymnasium; the third terrace, political-administrative buildings and the richest homes; the fourth and fifth terraces, the populace and the artisans' quarters.

[182] On Acragas' port town at Maddelusa (Montelusa): De Miro and Griffo (1955) 337; Prado (1991) 39, 151-152; De Miro (1992) 152; Di Vita (1996) 294.

[183] On the lesche delimiting the northwestern boundary of the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V: DeMiro (1994a) 92; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 49-51, 63-64.

[184] On the Hellenistic-Roman bouleuterion: esp. De Miro (1985-1986) 9-12.

[185] On the sanctuary at San Nicola: De Miro (1963) 57-58; De Miro (1984) 84-85; De Miro (1994b) 26-27, 35; De Miro (1996) 159-165.

[186] On Taranto's sanctuaries: Parisi Presicce (1984) 73 and nn. 221-222 with bibl.; Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 249, 256; Mertens (2006) 370-371.

[187] On Velia's sanctuaries: Parisi Presicce (1984) 94-99 and nn. 301-302 with bibl.; Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 249; Mertens (2006) 355, with bibl. On Velia generally: *Velia (studi e ricerche)* (1994).

[188] On Crotone's sanctuaries: Parisi Presicce (1984) 72 and n. 218 with bibl.; Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 244; Spadea (1997) 235-259, with bibl.; Mertens (2006) 53 and nn. 142-146 with bibl.

[189] On Camarina's Sanctuary and Temple of Athena: Pelagatti (1962) 251-264; Thalmann (1976) 62-63; Di Stefano (1984-1985) 729-737, with bibl.; Mertens (2006) 241, 352.

[190] On the sacred edifices located in Camarina's East Agora: Di Stefano (2000) 276-287.

[191] But see Carter (1994) 174-177 and (1996) 362.

[192] The placement of sanctuaries along the boundaries to protect the urban area is consistent with Vitruvius (1.7.1) notes that 'temples for gods particularly involved in protecting the city should be placed at the highest point.' The reason he gives is that this is "the vantage from which to see the greatest possible extent of the city walls" (trans. Rowland). Also Vitruvius (4.5.2).

Chapter 2

[193] On the layouts of West Greek sanctuaries: Belvedere (1981) 122-142 (Sicilian); Bergquist (1992) 109-152 (South Italian and Sicilian).

[194] On the influence of urban grids on the layouts of the urban sanctuaries of Sicily: Belvedere (1981) esp. 124-128.

[195] Bergquist (1967) 132.

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[196] Giving a date of 480-470 for Naxos' grid: Lentini, in De Angelis (2000-2001) 173. Giving a date of c. 476, following the takeover of Hieron: Pelagatti (1976-1977)537, 541. Giving a date immediately following either 476 or 461: Bell (1997) 382.

Some of the grid's streets followed earlier routes. Lentini [in De Angelis (2000-2001: 173) notes that the earliest level of Avenue A dates to the eighth century.

[197] On the layouts and orientations of the individual housing nuclei at Naxos prior to the fifth-century street grid: Pelagatti (1980a) 136-137; Lentini (1984-1985b) 812-815, 818-821; Di Vita (1996) 279-280; Lentini, in De Angelis (2000-2001) 173.

[198] On Temple A (Sacellum A) in Naxos' Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera): Pelagatti (1964) 153; Pelagatti (1968-1969) 353; Pelagatti (1972) 214-218; Pelagatti (1972-1973) 180-182; Pelagatti (1985) 46-50; Gullini (1985a) 422; Gullini (1985b) 23; Romeo (1989) 7, with bibl.; Lentini (1995) 180; Mertens (2006) 127. According to Pelagatti (1968-1969: 353), Temple A (Sacellum A) dates to the first half of the sixth century. According to Lentini (1995: 180), Temple A dates to the late seventh century.

[199] On the alignment of Naxos' Temple A, and also this temple's altar, with Naxos' early urban plan: Frederiksen (1977) 68-69; Belvedere (1981) 125-127. Also on the layout of the Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera): Bergquist (1992) 111-112, with bibl.; 127-128.

[200] On Temple B in Naxos' Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera): Gentili (1956) 331; Pelagatti (1964) 160-161; Pelagatti (1968-1969) 353; Pelagatti (1972) 217; Gullini (1985b) 32, and n. 36 with bibl.; Romeo (1989) 8, with bibliography; Lentini (1995) 180-181; Mertens (2006) 127. Pelagatti (1968-1969: 353) dates Temple B to the end of the sixth century. Romeo (1989: 8) dates the temple to the third quarter of the sixth century. Lentini (1995) dates the temple to the end of the sixth to beginning of the fifth century.

[201] That Temple B was laid out on an axis following Naxos' fifth-century urban plan is noted by Frederiksen (1977) 69.

[202] Pelagatti (1976-1977: 542) has found that the entrances to the city of Naxos in its Archaic phase constituted fixed points for the Classical city. Thus, the sanctuary's south entrance, which in the late sixth century was transformed into Gate 5 of the fortification walls, would appear to have determined the route for the fifth-century Cross-street 2. That the south entrance dates to the early sixth century, however, makes plausible that Cross-street 2 had been preceded by an earlier route.

[203] For the orientations of the east-west streets and peripteral temples on Ortygia: Pelagatti (1980b) 127, n. 18.

[204] Pelagatti (1980b) 122-123.

[205] Mertens (1996b: 324) finds that the Temple of Apollo on Ortygia 'would seem to be the forerunner of the entire set of West Greek temples built in the first half of the sixth century.'

[206] Bergquist (1967) 132.

[207] Gullini (1985a) 473; P. Auberson (1994) 207; F. Fouilland, in De Angelis (2000-2001) 163.

[208] Gullini (1985a) 471.

[209] On the Small North Temple (Building j) in Megara Hyblaea's Agora quarter: Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 231-232, with bibl., and fig. 27; Romeo (1989) 10, with bibl.; Tréziny (1999) 166-167; Mertens (2006) 71.

[210] The later houses in Block 16 are instead aligned with Avenue A's western portion. On the orientations of the Small North Temple and the other edifices in this block with respect to Avenue A: Tréziny (1999) 166-167.
[211] On the Southeast Temple (Building 1) in Megara Hyblaea's Agora quarter: Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 239-240, and fig. 29; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 44-45; Romeo (1989) 11; Tréziny (1999) 159; Mertens (2006) 71.
[212] On the West Temple (Building c) in Megara Hyblaea's Agora quarter: Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 205-206, with bibl., and fig. 21; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 62; Mertens (2006) 69-70.
[213] On the Heroon (Building d) in Megara Hyblaea's Agora quarter: Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 209; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 61-62; Romeo (1989) 10; Bergquist (1992) 134-135, 141-143; Basile (1995) 364; Tréziny (1999) 153; Mertens (2006) 69.
[214] On the South Temple (Building g) in Megara Hyblaea's Agora quarter: Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 223-224, with bibliography, and fig. 25; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 48-49; Romeo (1989) 8, 10, with bibl.; Mertens (2006) 70-71.
[215] On the South Temple with a Central Colonnade (Building h) in Megara Hyblaea's Agora quarter: Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 227-229, with bibliography, and fig. 26; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 69-70; Gullini (1985a) 421-422, and 487, n. 2 with further discussion and bibl.; Gullini (1985b) 22; Romeo (1989) 10-11, with bibl.; Mertens (1993a) 99-100, with bibl.; Tréziny (1999) 173; Mertens (2006) 70-71, 90-91.
[216] On the East Stoa (Building f) in Megara Hyblaea's agora: Coulton (1976) 30; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 39 and figs. 4 and 27; Bergquist (1992) 136; C. Marconi (1996) 778; Mertens (2006) 69-70.
[217] On the layout of Megara Hyblaea's agora: Bergquist (1992) 113.

That Megara Hyblaea's agora may originally have been a cult place: Bergquist (1992) 134-137, 142-147; De Polignac (1999) 209-229.
[218] On the late-seventh-to-early-fifth-century cult buildings (Buildings I – XI) on the Geloan Acropolis: De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 432-435; De Miro and Fiorentini (1980) 92; Fiorentini (1985) 105-112; Romeo (1989) 18-20; Fiorentini (1992) 122-123; Panvini (1996) 25-27, 45-48, 84.
[219] On the alignment of these buildings with Gela's grid: De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 432-434; Fiorentini (1985) 105-112.
[220] On the relationship between Gela's Sanctuary of Athena Lindos and the east-west artery delimiting its northern boundary: Belvedere (1981) 124-125.
[221] On Temple A in the Sanctuary of Athena of Himera's upper town: Adriani (1967) 225-226; Bonacasa (1968-1969) 214-217; Bonacasa (1970) esp. 65-71, 77-83; Bonacasa (1972) 6-7; Bonacasa (1972-1973) 212; Thalmann (1976) 24-26; Bonacasa (1976-1977) 703-704; Bonacasa (1982) 47-54; Gullini (1985a) 422; Gullini (1985b) 22-23; *Himera. Zona archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 21-22; Romeo (1989) 38, with bibl.; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 138, 140; Bonacasa (1992) 137; Bonacasa (1994) 42-44, 49; Mertens (2006) 82, 91.
[222] On the alignment of Temple A with Himera's early urban plan: Adriani (1967) 230; Bonacasa (1976-1977) 703; Bonacasa (1982) 47; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 138.
[223] On Temple B in the Sanctuary of Athena in Himera's upper town: Adriani (1967) 226-229; Bonacasa (1968-1969) 217-221; Bonacasa (1970) esp. 122-133; Bonacasa

(1972) 6-7, 12; Bonacasa (1972-1973) 212; Bonacasa (1976-1977) 708; Bonacasa (1982) 48-54; *Himera. Zona archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 22-23; Romeo (1989) 38; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 140; Bonacasa (1992) 137, 141; Bonacasa (1994) 42-46, 49; Mertens (2006) 82, 91-92, 126-127.

[224] On Temple C in the Sanctuary of Athena in Himera's upper town: Adriani (1967) 229; Bonacasa (1968-1969) 221; Bonacasa (1970) esp. 72-74; Bonacasa (1972-1973) 212; Bonacasa (1982) 54; *Himera. Zona archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 24; Romeo (1989) 39; Bonacasa (1992) 141; Bonacasa (1994) 49.

[225] That the streets of the lower town were orthogonally intersected by avenues: Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 141.

[226] On Temple D in the Sanctuary of Athena in Himera's upper town: Bonacasa (1976-1977) 705-706; Bonacasa (1982) 54-55, 57-59; Bonacasa (1985) 125-131; Romeo (1989) 38-39, with bibl.; *Himera. Zona archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 23; Bonacasa (1992) 137; Bonacasa (1994) 48-49, with bibl.

[227] On the alignment of the southern boundary of the Sanctuary of Athena with the first east-west housing block: Bonacasa (1982) 48-49, 55.

[228] On the regularization of the Sanctuary of Athena: Belvedere (1981) 126-127.

[229] On the Sanctuary of Athena's western entrance and the row of buildings ('annexes') delimiting the western boundary: Bonacasa (1976-1977) 707-708; Bonacasa (1982) 49, 53-55.

[230] On the row of building's along the sanctuary's northeastern boundary: Bonacasa (1976-1977) 708; Bonacasa (1982) 54-55.

[231] On the altar of Temple B: Adriani (1967) 229; Bonacasa (1968-1969) 222; Bonacasa (1970) 74-76; Bonacasa (1982) 49, 55; *Himera. Zona archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 22.

[232] On the alignment of Selinus' Temple M with the streets of the Manuzza zone: Theodorescu (1975) 115; Parisi Presicce (1984) 115 and n. 365; Pompeo (1999) 85, but using the designation 'AE' for the central avenue designated 'B'in Mertens (1999) fig. 11 on p. 188. The designation 'AE' also appears in Pompeo's (1999) fig. 1 on p. 9.

[233] On the alignment of the Triolo Nord temple with the streets of the Acropolis residential zone: Parisi Pressice (1984) 115, and n. 365, noting a deviation of 4° from the Acropolis streets.

[234] On Streets 6 and 11: Mertens (1999) esp. 189-191; Mertens (2003) esp. 262, 339-361.

[235] As Ito (2002: 54) also observes.

[236] On the walls of the Demeter Malophoros sanctuary, which have been dated to within the sixth century: Gabrici (1927) cols. 74-76, 87-89; V. Tusa (1956) cols. 393-408; Miles (1998) 38-39; Gruben (2001) 295-296.

[237] On the propylon to the Demeter Malophoros sanctuary: Gabrici (1927) cols. 75-87; V. Tusa (1956) cols. 399-400; Miles (1998) 35-57; Gruben (2001) 296-297; Mertens (2006) 404-406. On the dating of the propylon to c. 420: Miles (1998) 52.

[238] Miles (1998: 39) notes that the propylon "was aligned so that the center of its axis fell somewhat south of the center of the altar and temple of the sanctuary." Ito (2002: 54) finds that the "axial line of the propylon runs straight through the front of the altar."

[239] Ito (2002) 54.

[240] Ito (2002) 54-55, and fig. 30 on p. 56. On the layout of Pergamon's Sanctuary of Zeus: Ito (2002) 54-55 and bibl. on 143, n. 5. On the layout of Pergamon's Sanctuary of

Athena Polias: Ito (2002) 55 and bibl. on 143, n. 8. On the layout of the Sanctuary of Artemis at Magnesia on the Maeander: Ito (2002) 70-72; bibl. on 143, n. 6; and fig. 36a on 68.
[241] Ito (2002) 54.
[242] On the phases of development of the Sanctuary in the Northeast quarter of Selinus' Acropolis: Di Vita (1967) 33-50; Di Vita (1988) 7-53; Bergquist (1992) 119-120; Di Vita (1996) 282-289; Mertens (2003) esp. 26-28, 80-96, 267-269.

On the alignment of the sanctuary's northern and western boundaries with the urban grid: Belvedere (1981) 124.

In addition to the Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros and the sanctuary accommodating Temples C and D on the Acropolis, the sanctuary accommodating Temple E on the East Hill was also configured as a rectangle. On this sanctuary's configuration: Bergquist (1992) 120.
[243] On the altar to the east of Temple C: Yavis (1949) 122, 236; Di Vita (1967) 40-41.
[244] On the L-shaped stoa in the sanctuary in the Northeast quarter of Selinus' Acropolis: Di Vita (1967) 3-31, 51-59; Coulton (1976) 32.
[245] On the recently-discovered entrance (propylon) along the sanctuary's western boundary: Mertens (2003) 275.
[246] On the entrance along the southern boundary of the sanctuary in the Northeast quarter of Selinus' Acropolis: Di Vita (1967) 38.
[247] On the Sanctuary of Aphaia at Aegina: Furtwängler (1906); Ohly (1978). On the sanctuary's layout: Bergquist (1967) 15-18 and figs. 1-3 (Period I: c. 600; Period II: c. 550; Period III: c. 500); Ito (2002) 7-8 and figs. 5a-5c.
[248] While the colonnade of Temple F was screened in with walls of thin stone slabs, Hodge (1964: 179) has found these walls to be a later addition. Hodge notes that the columns were fluted before the walls were built, and that the ends of the wall blocks were cut to fit around the flutes, rather than provision being made in the columns to receive the wall blocks. See also: Thalmann (1976) 42.
[249] For the dating of Temple Y to c. 570 B.C. or slightly earlier: Mertens (1996b) 327; Pompeo (1999) 64, n. 262. On Temple Y: Mertens (1989) 144; Mertens (1996a) 31-33; 37, n. 60; Mertens (1996b) 325, 327; Pompeo (1999) 40, n. 145; 87, n. 390.
[250] Pompeo (1999: 80-83, 98) makes the same point in attributing Temple M in the Gaggera district to Heracles, defender of civilized Greece against the forces of barbarism.
[251] Pompeo (1999) reconstructs Temple M as either distyle in-antis (as shown in figs. 8 and 65) **(Fig. 6.11)** or as tetrastyle prostyle (as shown in pl. 63): Pompeo (1999) 40, n.145; 60, n. 245; 66-67, n. 280.
[252] On the layout of Metaponto's Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios: Bergquist (1992) 114-115, 127, 133.
[253] Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 252.
[254] Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 252, 254; Mertens (1996b) 328.
[255] On the late-fourth/early-third-century Temple E in the Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios at Metaponto: De Juliis (2001) 152 and nn. 176-177 with bibl.
[256] Mertens and E. Greco (1996) 252, 254.
[257] On Temple CII in the Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios at Metaponto: Mertens (1976) 177; De Juliis (2001) 142, 144 with bibl. De Juliis (2001: 144) notes that the reconstruction of

the temple proposed by Mertens (two columns in antis, pronaos, and cella) is hypothetical.

[258] On the layouts of Paestum's urban sanctuaries: Bergquist (1992) 120-122, 134, 137-140. On the layout of the extra-urban sanctuary at Foce del Sele: Bergquist (1992) 122-123, 137.

[259] On the non-peripteral temple (c. 580-570) in Paestum's Sanctuary of Athena: E. Greco, D'Ambrosio, and Theodorescu (1996) 17, 36-37; Mertens (2006) 57, 97.

[260] On the earlier route (level 2c) of the artery (Avenue II) leading to Gate V at Acragas: De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, p. 67.

[261] On the alignment of Acragas' Temple of Olympian Zeus with the grid: Castagnoli (1956) 23; Belvedere (1981) 124-125.

[262] On the alignment of Temple L with the grid: Belvedere (1981) 125.

[263] On Temenos 1 in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities to the west of Gate V: P. Marconi (1933) 20-24, 143-147; De Miro and Fiorentini (1972-1973) 229-233; De Miro (1978) 204-205; De Miro (1983) 7-8; De Miro (1984) 78; De Miro (1988) 240-242; Romeo (1989) 26; De Miro (1992) 155; De Miro (1994a) 92, 96; De Miro (1994b) 20, 24, 26-27; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 40-42; Zoppi (2001) 29-40; 81-82; 113-115, 130-131.

Zoppi (2001: 86, 130-131) finds that the east room of this temenos shows evidence of different construction techniques and a lower level of accuracy than the rest of the temenos, as well as evidence of reused elements. According to Zoppi, the east room should be considered an addition dating to the first half of the fourth century.

[264] Proposing a north-south orientation for Temenos 1 in its Archaic-Classical phase: Zoppi (2001) 114.

[265] On this sanctuary's northern boundary wall: Zoppi (2001) 83-84.

[266] The layout of the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities has been described as 'agglutinative' and 'organic' [Gruben (2001) 324; Zoppi (2001) 119; n. 247, with bibl.]. However, the illustrations of P. Marconi (1933: 19, fig. 5) and De Miro (2000: Vol. 2, fig. 1) include two edifices (Tempietti 2 and 3) that Zoppi has convincingly shown to belong to the fourth century [Zoppi (2001) 63-67, 75, 86-87, 116, 130]. The illustrations also include both Foundations 1 and 2 to the north of the Temple of the Dioscuri. Since Foundation 2 partially overlays Foundation 1, only one of the two edifices supported by these foundations existed at any given time.

[267] On Tempietto 1 in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities: P. Marconi (1933) 28-29, 87, 135-142; De Waele (1971) 198; De Miro and Fiorentini (1972-1973) 299-233; Thalmann (1976) 53-54; De Miro (1983) 7-8; De Miro (1984) 78; Romeo (1989) 23; De Miro (1992) 155; De Miro (1994a) 92, 96; De Miro (1994b) 26; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 40-42; Zoppi (2001) 55-57, 82-83, 115.

[268] On Foundation 1 in the Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities: P. Marconi (1933) 85-87; De Waele (1971) 198; Thalmann (1976) 54; De Miro (1983) 7-8; De Miro (1984) 78; Romeo (1989) 24; De Miro (1994a) 95; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, p. 40; Zoppi (2001) 62-63, 82-83, 115.

[269] Zoppi (2001) 83.

[270] For the dating of Tempietto 1 to the end of the sixth century: Zoppi (2001) 57, 82, 115. For the dating of Foundation 1 to the beginning of the fifth century: Zoppi (2001) 63, 83.

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[271] On the walls delimiting the eastern boundary and the eastern sector of the northern boundary of the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V, which walls served as the foundations for a Hellenistic L-shaped stoa: De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 51-56, 63-64.
[272] According to Polyaenus (5.1.1), a temple to Zeus (Polieus) was under construction on the Acragantine Acropolis during the period of Phalaris' political takeover (c. 570 B.C.). According to Polybius (9.27.5-7), temples to Athena and Zeus (Atabyrius) stood on the Acropolis. De Miro (1994b: 32) has proposed that the Acropolis had originally been located on the 'Rupe Atenea,' but was expanded to incorporate the Girgenti Hill as well. Thus, following De Miro, since a Temple of Athena (Temple E) is known to exist on the Girgenti Hill, the sanctuary identified on the 'Rupe Atenea' should be identified with that to Zeus (Polieus or, according to De Miro, Atabyrius). On the sanctuary on the 'Rupe Atenea': De Miro (1994b) 34, for the physical evidence; 22-23, 27, 32, 34 for discussion of the literary sources.
[273] An anta wall was found on the eastern part of the north facade (the front) of the temple in the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V: De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, p. 44.
[274] On the 'portico-propylon' added to the front of the tempietto in the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V: De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 45-46.
[275] Judging from the description of the lake given by Diodorus (11.25.4-5).
[276] Acragas may have adopted the Doric Order during, or perhaps just prior to, the period in which the grid in the San Nicola quarter was being laid out, as suggested by two triglyph blocks uncovered in the foundation trench of the temple (Building 2, c. 550) in the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V. According to De Miro (2000: Vol. 1, pp. 46-47), it is not certain whether the blocks belonged to this or to another building.
[277] Voza (1999) 143.
[278] On Locri's fifth-century Ionic temple at Marasà: Dinsmoor (1975) esp. 136-138, 339, and Chronological List of Greek Temples. On the sanctuary and the Archaic temple at Marasà: De Franciscis (1979); Mertens (2006) 95-97.
[279] However, see Mertens (2006: 352) who argues that Camarina's temple (c. 500-490) is not aligned with the grid because it predates the known grid, which dates to the colony's refoundation in 461. Yet, it is not clear that the fifth-century grid's orientation changed from that of the earlier urban plan. Also, the mid-fifth-century Building A and Sacella B and C in the East Agora, which are likewise skewed with respect to the grid, would seem to post-date it.
[280] Ito (2002) 2.
[281] Ito (2002) 6-8.
[282] This finding is not completely consistent with Vitruvius' general rules for temple and altar orientation (4.5.1-4.5.2):

> Now the regions that the sacred dwellings of immortal gods should face should be established so that, if there is no impediment and there is unrestricted power to choose, both the temple and the cult statue which is to be housed in the cella should face the western regions of the heavens, so that those who approach with offeringsand sacrifices will look toward the image within the temple beneath the eastern part of the heavens; and thus when they are raising their prayers, they will view both the temple and the rising heaven, while the images themselves will seem to be rising as well, to view the supplicants and sacrificers because it seems necessary thay all altars of the gods face east. But if the nature of the site

> prevents this arrangement, then the layout of the site should be adjusted so that as much as possible of the city walls can be observed from the temples of the gods (trans. Rowland).

While a number of West Greek temples are oriented eastward, this orientation seems to have been following the orientations of urban walls or streets, which themselves seem to have been influenced by the local topography. That certain streets ran east-west does not necessarily reflect religious influence. As Vitruvius (1.6.1-1.6.13) himself finds, the orientation of city plans was, or should have been, based on avoiding certain winds to ensure optimum health.

Chapter 3

[283]Giving a date of 480-470 for Naxos' grid: Lentini, in De Angelis (2000-2001) 173. Giving a date of c. 476, following the takeover of Hieron: Pelagatti (1976-1977)537, 541. Giving a date immediately following either 476 or 461: Bell (1997) 382.
[284] Lentini (in De Angelis (2000-2001: 173) notes that the earliest level of Avenue A dates to the eighth century. Moreover, the Sanctuary of Aphrodite's north and south entrances, which were in place before the end of the sixth century, are on axis with the grid's north-south Street 2. The placement of these entrances with respect to Street 2 suggests that this street also followed an earlier route.
[285] For the width of Avenue A at Naxos: Lentini (1995) 181; Lentini, in De Angelis (2000-2001) 173.
[286] The width of Avenue B at Naxos is 6.50 m. according to Belvedere (1987: 10), 6.70-6.80 according to Lentin (1990: 5), and 6.80 m. according to Lentini (1995: 181).
[287] The width of Avenue C at Naxos is 6.40 m. wide according to Lentini (1995:181), c. 6.50 m. wide according to Belvedere (1987: 10) and Lentini (1990:5).
[288] The width of Street 6 at Naxos is 6.40 m. according to Lentini (1990: 5) and Lentini (1995: 181), 6.50 m. according to Belvedere (1987: 10).
[289] For the Naxian cross-street width as 5.00 m.: Belvedere (1987) 10; Lentini (1990) 5; Lentini (1995) 181.
[290] For the Naxian block width as 39.00 m.: Belvedere (1987) 10; Lentini (1995) 181; De Miro (1996b) 26; Lentini, cited in De Angelis (2000-2001) 173; Mertens (2006) 446.
[291] On the arrangement and dimensions of the Naxian lots, recently: Mertens (2006) 446-447.
[292] The modular method of laying out and dividing up the West Greek urban grid is explained in the 'Introduction' to Chapter 4.
[293] For the foot unit of 32.50 cm. for Naxos' grid: Belvedere (1987) 10 (c. 6.50 m. = 20 feet); Lentini (1995); Mertens (2006) 446.
[294] The lowest levels of Avenue C date to the beginning of the fifth century [Lentini (1990) 5], and houses immediately to the south of Avenue A date to the first quarter of the fifth century [Pelagatti (1976-1977) 541].
[295] Mertens (2006) 74-75.
[296] For the widths of the north-south avenues on Ortygia: Mertens (2006) 74.
[297] For Ortygia's street widths: Pelagatti (1980b) 122; Di Vita (1996) 270; Voza (1999) 93; Mertens (2006) 73.

[298] For Ortygia's block widths: Pelagatti (1980b) 122; De Miro (1996b) 19; Voza (1999) 93; Mertens (2006) 73.
[299] The restrictions on the excavations have been noted by Mertens (2006) 74.
[300] On the eighth-century houses at Megara Hyblaea: Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) esp. 17-18, 73-74; Di Vita (1990) 348; Holloway (1991) 50-54; Barra Bagnasco (1996) 353; De Miro (1996b) 17-19; Di Vita (1996) 267; Danner (1997) 149; Nevett (1999) 128-129; Voza (1999) 73-74. On the eighth-century houses on Ortygia: Pelagatti (1980b) 127-129; Barra Bagnasco (1996) 353; De Miro (1996b) 19-22; Di Vita (1996) 270-272; Mertens (2006) 66-67.
[301] On the eighth-century houses, uncovered under the Ionic temple: Pelagatti (1980b) 127. De Miro (1996b: 19), citing Pelagatti, states that these houses average 2.50 x 4.00 m.
[302] The actual distance separating the Syracusan Temple of Apollo's peristyle and stylobate widths is c. 2.03 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is c. 2.26 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 2.89 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 2.99 m.
[303] Converted to feet of c. 30 cm., the Temple of Apollo's peristyle length would actually be 177.65 feet.
[304] Comparing the stylobate dimensions of the Temple of Apollo on Ortygia with the sixth-century Temple of Apollo at Corinth: for example, Gruben (2001) 286.

On the sixth-century Temple of Apollo at Corinth: Dörpfeld (1886) 297-328; Powell (1905) 44-63; Stillwell (1932) 115-134; Dinsmoor (1975) esp. 89-92, 337; Gruben (2001) 103-105 and bibl. on 497; Pfaff (2003) 112-115.
[305] On the dating of the sixth-century temple at Corinth: recently, Pfaff (2003) 112 and nn. 123-124 with bibl.

The dimensions of the sixth-century temple's seventh-century predecessor are unknown [Rhodes (2003) 91].
[306] Dinsmoor (1975) 75, discussing the double front colonnade along with other evidence for Ionic influence on the Temple of Apollo on Ortygia. Dinsmoor dates the Apollo temple to 565, placing it after the dipteros at Samos. This late date for the Apollo temple is not accepted here. However, the Archaic dipteros at Didyma has now been dated to the late seventh to early sixth century (see Hahn (2001) 47, 248, and n. 3 with bibl.), which would allow that this dipteros may have influenced the architect of the Syracusan temple.
[307] Gullini (1985a) 473; P. Auberson (1994) 207; Fouilland, in De Angelis (2000-2001) 163.
[308] Gullini (1985a) 471.
[309] For a 6 x 16 peristyle colonnade for the Ionic temple on Ortygia: Gullini (1985) 471; 491, n. 94 with bibl.; and pl. XII, 2; see also Voza (1999) fig. on pp. 84-85; Gruben (2001) 293; Mertens (2006) 246; 247, fig. 441.
[310] Proposing a 6 x 14 peristyle for the Ionic temple on Ortygia: Auberson, in an unpublished dissertation (Zurich), cited in Mertens (2006: 246-247), and with a plan reprinted in Mertens (2006) 247, fig. 442 (from Auberson 1979). See also Gruben (2001) 293.
[311] The actual distance separating the Syracusan Ionic temple's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.85 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.95 m.

The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 2.40 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 2.40 m.

[312] The actual distance separating the Syracusan Temple of Athena's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.95 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.945 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 1.88 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 1.88 m.

[313] Converted to feet of c. 30 cm., the Temple of Athena's peristyle length is actually c. 176.92 feet.

[314] The actual distance separating the extra-urban Temple of Olympian Zeus' peristyle and stylobate widths is 2.00 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 2.05 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 3.10 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 3.00 m.

[315] On the urban grid of Megara Hyblaea: Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) esp. 349-366; Vallet (1980) 23-25; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) esp 144-147; Vallet (1994) 199-204; Basile (1995) 363-364; Di Vita (1996) 266-268; Danner (1997)145-149; Tréziny (1999) 141-183; Mertens (2006) 63-67.

[316] According to Tréziny (1999: 174-175), the width of Avenue A is 5.30-6.00 m., that of Avenue B is 5.50-6.00 m., and that of Avenue C1 is 5.30-5.80 m. Mertens (2006: 66) gives the avenue widths as c. 5.30-5.80 m.

[317] For these street widths: Tréziny (1999) 174-175, 179, with bibl. Mertens (2006: 66) gives the street widths as 2.90-3.00 m.

[318] For the thickness of the seventh-century street and median walls: Tréziny (1999) 142, 176.

[319] For the dimensions of the individual blocks and lots in the Agora quarter: Tréziny (1999) esp. 143-167, with prior bibliography.

[320] Adding the thickness of the walls to the known avenue and street widths, the avenues would originally have been 5.55-6.25 m. wide, the streets 3.25-3.45 m. wide: Tréziny (1999) 176. For a discussion of whether the wall thickness had been calculated as part of the original grid: Tréziny (1999) 141-143, 174-176, including references to earlier sources and arguments.

[321] On the eighth-century houses in the Agora quarter: Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) esp. 17-18, 73-74; De Miro (1996b) 17-19.

[322] Tréziny (1999) 173-174. On the metrology of Megara Hyblaea's urban grid: esp. Tréziny (1999) 141-143, including earlier scholarship; and 169-174. Mertens (2006: 66) favors a foot unit of 29.70 cm.

[323] Tréziny (1999) 167-169, 175.

[324] Tréziny (1999) 172. Tréziny notes, however, that there are some indications of a block width of 22 m. for these quarters as well as for the South Plateau (pp. 167-169).

[325] Converted to a foot unit of c. 31.25 cm., the heroon's average width is c. 30.56 feet, and its average length is 40.64 feet.

[326] The North Stoa in Megara Hyblaea's agora is preserved for a length of 41.45 m. long. Its restored length is 41.60 m.: Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 24.

[327] On the urban grid of the Geloan Acropolis: De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 430-436; De Miro (1980) 709-711; De Miro (1996b) 22, 27; Di Vita (1996) 279-280; Panvini (1996) 44-45, 84-85; Mertens (2006) 79.

[328] For the street width of c. 4.00 m. on the Geloan Acropolis: De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 434; De Miro (1980) 710; Panvini (1996) 84; Mertens (2006) 79.
[329] Giving the block width of Gela's Acropolis as c. 30.50 m.: De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 434. Giving the block width as 30.50-31.50 m.: Mertens (2006) 79. De Miro (1980: 710) and (1996b: 27) gives the block width as 35.00 m. Panvini (1996: 84) gives the block width as 3.50 m.
[330] Converted to feet of c. 31 cm., Building VII's length is actually c. 49.03 feet.
[331] The actual distance separating the Geloan Temple B's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.30 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 2.24 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 2.65 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 2.62 m.
[332] The distance separating the Geloan Temple C's stylobate and stereobate widths is 2.20 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 2.20 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.96 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 3.496 m.
[333] On the urban grid of Himera: Adriani (1967) 230-231; Bonacasa (1968-1969) 223-224; *Himera I* (1970) 237-315; Bonacasa (1972-1973) 212-221; *Himera II* (1976) 27-594; Bonacasa (1976-1977) 703-705; Bonacasa (1982) 47-48; Camerata Scovazzo, Agosta, and Vassallo (1984-1985) 629-635 (lower town); Camerata Scovazzo and Vassallo (1984-1985) 697-709 (lower town); *Himera. Zona Archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 15-18; Belvedere (1987) 5-7; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 79-150 (lower town); Bonacasa (1992) 141-142; Di Vita (1996) 290-290-293; De Angelis (2000-2001) 187; Mertens (2006) 190-192.
[334] On the earliest urban plan at Himera: Adriani (1967) 230-231; Bonacasa (1972-1973) 215; Mertens (2006) 82.
[335] For the street and block widths of the earliest urban plan of Himera's upper town: Mertens (2006) 82.
[336] The width of the ambitus of Himera's upper town is given as 0.60-0.70 m. in Mertens (2006: 349) and as 0.80 m. in *Himera. Zona Archeologica* (1986: 16).
[337] For the width of the north-south avenue of Himera's upper town: Di Vita (1996) 290.
[338] Giving the street width of Himera's upper town as 5.60-5.80: *Himera. Zona Archeologica* (1986) 15. Giving the street width as 5.80-6.00 m: Bonacasa (1976-1977) 703; Bonacasa (1982) 47 and n. 2; Belvedere (1987) 6. Giving the street width as 5.60-6.00 m.: Di Vita (1996) 291.
[339] For the block width of Himera's upper town as 32.00 m.: Bonacasa (1976-1977) 703; Belvedere (1987) 6; Camerata Scovazzo and Vassallo (1988-1989) 698-699; *Himera. Zona Archeologica* (1986) 15; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 140; DiVita (1996) 291; Mertens (2006) 349.
[340] For the lot width of Himera's upper town as 16.00 m.: Bonacasa (1968-1969) 224; *Himera. Zona Archeologica* (1986) 17; Di Vita (1990) 357; Mertens (2006) 349.
[341] For the foot unit of 0.32 m. for Himera's upper town: *Himera. Zona Archeologica* (1986) 15; Belvedere (1987) 6 ('32 m. = 100 Doric feet').
[342] On the altar of Temple B in the upper town of Himera: Bonacasa (1968-1969) 222; Bonacasa (1970) 74-76; *Himera. Zona Archeologica* (1986) 22.
[343] Bonacasa (1968-1969) 222; Bonacasa (1970) 74; *Himera. Zona Archeologica* (1986) 22.

[344] Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 141.
[345] For the width of the ambitus of Himera's lower town: Di Vita (1996) 291.
[346] For the street width of Himera's lower town: Camerata Scovazzo and Vassallo (1988-1989) 698; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 141 and n. 50; Di Vita (1996) 291.
[347] Giving the block width of Himera's lower town as 40.00 m.: Vassallo, in De Angelis (2000-2001) 187. Giving the block width as 40.50 m.: Camerata Scovazzo and Vassallo (1988-1989) 698. Giving the block width as c. 41.00 m.: Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 140-151, and n. 48. Giving the block width as 40.50-41.00 m.: Di Vita (1996) 291.
[348] The lots on the Cancila property are 20.20 and 20.30 m. wide: Camerata Scovazzo and Vassallo (1988-1989) 698 and n. 4; Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 140, n. 48. The lots of the east side of the block excavated at the ANAS trench are 21.20 m. wide. However, the block itself is 41.00 m. wide [Allegro and Vassallo (1992) 140, n. 48]. Thus, these lots were wider than half the block.
[349] On the construction of the Temple of Athena Nike at Himera by an Acragantine architectural workshop: Gullini (1985a) 483; Bonacasa (1992) 142-145. P. Marconi (1931: 31) also notes similarities between the decorative features of the Himeran temple and of Acragantine temples.
[350] The distance between the Himeran Temple of Athena Nike's peristyle and stylobate widths is 2.066 m. The distance between the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 2.065 m. The distance between the stylobate and stereobate widths is 2.635 m. The distance between the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 2.655 m.
[351] Comparing the dimensions of the Syracusan Temple of Athena and the Himeran Temple of Athena Nike: for example: De Waele (1982) 25; Mertens (1996b) 332.
[352] On the urban grid of Selinus: Theodorescu (1975) 108-120; Rallo (1976-1977) 725-727; De La Genière and Theodorescu (1980-1981) 973-996; Di Vita (1988) 7-53; Rallo (1988) 81-91; Di Vita (1990) 354; Mertens (1993) 131-138; Di Vita (1996) 280-290; Danner (1997) 149-155; Mertens (1999) 185-193; Mertens (2003) esp. 260-278; Mertens (2006) 173-175.
[353] The north-south artery on the Acropolis at Selinus is 9.14 m. wide according to Di Vita (1990) 354. Theodorescu (1975: 112) finds that the width ranges from 8.98 to 9.23 m.
[354] The cross-streets on Selinus' Acropolis are c. 3.60 m. wide, with a maximum deviation of 0.39 m., according to Theodorescu (1975) 112. Di Vita (1990: 354) gives the width of these streets as 3.49-3.85 m. Mertens (2003: 263) notes that the standard cross-street is 3.60 m. wide.
[355] For the widths of Streets Sf and S6: Di Vita (1990) 354.
[356] For the width of Street 11: Mertens (1999) 189.
[357] Theodorescu (1975: 112) gives the block width of the Acropolis zone as 29.20 m. on average, with a maximum deviation of 1.84 m. on the east side and of 0.46 m. on the west side. Di Vita (1996: 283) gives the block width as 29.25 m. Mertens (2003: 263) gives the block width as 29.30 m.
[358] Mertens (2003: 264) finds the standard lot width in the Acropolis zone to be 14.50-15.00 m. See also Mertens (2003: 264) for blocks and lots with shorter widths to the south of Street Sf on the Acropolis.
[359] The modules which have been proposed are 32.50 [for a block width of 29.20 m. plus a street width of 3.25 m): Di Vita (1996) 283] and 32.80 m. [for a block width of 29.20

m. plus a street width of 3.60 m.: Theodorescu (1975) 112; Mertens (2006) 174]. The block width of 29.30 m., given by Mertens (2003: 263), plus a street width of 3.60 would result in a module of 32.90 m.

[360] Rallo (1988) 90; Di Vita (1990) 354; Di Vita (1996) 283-284; also Danner (1997) 153.

[361] Theodorescu (1975) 112-113. The division of the grid's module proposed in Table 1.7.2 differs from that of Theodorescu, who sees the 100-foot module divided into block widths of 89 feet and street widths of 11 feet.

[362] For the width of the Manuzza zone's major avenue, Street N0 (zero): Rallo (1988) 83; Di Vita (1996) 283.

[363] Theodorescu (1975) 113.

[364] Rallo (1988) 90. See likewise Danner (1997) 153. Di Vita (1996: 284) gives a street width range of 3.30-3.80 m.

Rallo (1976-1977: 725, n. 11) states that these street widths in the first half of the sixth century were 3.60 m. wide, coinciding with those on the Acropolis, and that they were widened c. 0.60 m. in the second half of the sixth century.

[365] On the widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E: Mertens (2003) 262.

[366] Giving the Manuzza housing block widths as 29.20 m.: Theodorescu (1975) 113; Rallo (1976-1977) 726; Rallo (1988) 90;Danner (1997) 153.

According to Rallo (1976-1977: 725-726), the housing blocks in the Manuzza zone had originally been 29.80 m. wide, but in a second phase, when the streets were raised and widened, the block widths were narrowed to 29.20 m.[366] Rallo dates the wider blocks to the first half of the sixth century and the narrower blocks to its second half. The two block widths may reflect the periods before and after 580-570, when Selinus' street grid is now known to have been laid out.

[367] Giving the Manuzza lot widths as c. 14.60 m.: Theodorescu (1975) 113. Mertens (2003: 263) gives the measurements of the blocks as c. 14.50-15.00 m. per side and an average of 220 m.^{2}

[368] The modules which have been proposed are 32.50 [for a block width of 29.20 m. plus a street width of 3.25 m): Di Vita (1996) 283] and 32.80 m. [for a block width of 29.20 m. plus a street width of 3.60 m.: Theodorescu (1975) 112; Mertens (2006) 174]. The block width of 29.30 m., given by Mertens (2003: 263), plus a street width of 3.60 would result in a module of 32.90 m.

[369] On the chamber added in the fifth century: Pace (1922a) cols. 238-240; Thalmann (1976) 193, n. 24; Romeo (1989) 39.

[370] The distance separating the Selinuntine Temple C's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.942 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.96 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 2.42 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 7.43 m.

[371] The dimensional differences between the ground plan of Temple C and those of the Syracusan Temples of Apollo and Olympian Zeus are as follows:

ground plan	difference between Temple C and Temple of Apollo (meters)	difference between Temple C and Temple of Olympian Zeus (meters)
front interaxial	0.4914	0.319

flank interaxial	0.529	0.107
peristyle width	2.457	1.595
stylobate width	2.367	1.537
stereobate width	1.897	0.857
peristyle length	8.464	1.76
stylobate length	8.39	1.67
stereobate length	12.83	6.10

[372] The distance separating the Selinuntine Temple D's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.786 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.787 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 4.47 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 4.20 m.
[373] The distance separating the Selinuntine Temple A's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.524 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.5245 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 1.786 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 1.607 m.
[374] While the colonnade of Temple F was screened in with walls of thin stone slabs, Hodge (1964: 179) has found these walls to be a later addition.
[375] The distance separating the Selinuntine Temple F's peristyle and stylobate widths is 2.03 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 2.028 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 4.02 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 4.02 m.
[376] According to Lawrence (1996: 85), Temple G at Selinus was never finished.
[377] The distance separating the Selinuntine Temple G's peristyle and stylobate widths is c. 4.40 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is c. 4.64 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 3.24 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 3.24 m.
[378] On the influence of the sixth-century Ionic temples on Selinus' Temple G: for example, Dinsmoor (1975) 99-100; Gullini (1985) 444; Mertens (1996b) 327, comparing the ground plan of Temple G to the Temple of Apollo at Didyma; Gruben (2001) 310.
[379] These stylobate dimensions are for the Samian Temple of Hera III by Rhoecus and Theodorus (c. 575-560) and are from Gruben (2001) 356. On the temple: Dinsmoor (1975) esp. 124-129; Gruben (2001) 355-359 and bibl. on 511.
[380] These stylobate dimensions are for the Samian Temple of Hera IV begun during the reign of the tyrant Polycrates (c. 530) and are from Gruben (2001) 360. Dinsmoor (1975: 339) gives estimated stylobate dimensions as c. 59.70 x c. 115.80. On the temple: Dinsmoor (1975) esp. 134-137, 339; Gruben (2001) 359-365 and bibl. on 511.
[381] These dimensions are for the stylobate of Ephesus' Temple D (the 'Croesus' Temple) and are from Dinsmoor (1975) 339. On the temple: Dinsmoor (1975) esp. 127-135, 339; Gruben (2001) 382-389 and bibl. on 512-513.
[382] The stylobate dimensions for the temple at Didyma are for the fourth-century temple which replaced the sixth-century temple, from Dinsmoor (1975) 340; Gruben (2001) 408. On the sixth-century temple: Gruben (1963) 78-183; Dinsmoor (1975) esp. 133-134; Gruben (2001) 398-405 and bibl. on 513-514.

[383] The site of Temple E3 at Selinus was previously occupied by the unfinished peripteral Temple E2 (c. 500-480), by the non-peripteral Temple E1 (c. 580-570), and by two seventh-century temples.
[384] The distance separating the Selinuntine Temple E3's peristyle and stylobate widths is 2.378 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 2.381 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 1.92 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 2.008 m.
[385] On the grid at Metaponto: Adamesteanu (1980) 294-311; E. Greco and Mertens (1996) 252; De Juliis (2001) 133-138, with bibl.; Mertens (2006) 157-160. On the urban layout preceding the grid: E. Greco and Mertens (1996) 248-249; De Juliis (2001) 130-133; Mertens (2006) 46-47 and fig 47.
[386] For the width of Avenue III (22.00 m.): De Juliis (2001) 136 and n. 28 with bibl.
[387] For the width of Avenue A (18.10 m.): De Juliis (2001) 134 and n. 25 with bibl.
[388] For the width of Avenue B (15.20 m.): Mertens (2006) 160.
[389] For the width of Avenues I, II, and IV (c. 12.00 m.): Adamesteanu (1980) 296; De Juliis (2001) 134, n. 25, with bibl.; and 136, n. 28.
[390] For the width of Metaponto's cross-streets (5.50-6.00 m.): Mertens (2006) 160. Adamesteanu (1980: 296) gives a width of 5.00 m.
[391] For the width of Metaponto's housing blocks (35.00 m.): De Juliis (2001) 136-137; Mertens (2006) 160.
[392] The foot unit of 0.201667 m. for Metaponto's urban grid is derived from De Juliis (2001: 137), who states that the block width of 35 m. equals 120 feet (35 ÷ 120 = c. 0.291667).
[393] On Temple AI at Metaponto: Mertens (1980) 327-329; Mertens (2006) 137.
[394] That Metaponto's Temple BI rests on a two-step base follows Mertens (2006) 187, fig. 232.
[395] The actual distance separating the Metapontine Temple BI's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.60 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is also 1.60 m.
[396] Proposing an 8 x 17 peristyle colonnade for Temple AII at Metaponto: Mertens (1974) 210; Mertens (2006) 151. Proposing an 8 x 18 colonnade: De Juliis (2001) 146, citing Mertens. Gruben (2001: 280) notes a 6 x 18 colonnade for the temple.
[397] That Temple AII rests on a four-step base follows Mertens (2006) 151-152, figs. 260, 261.
[398] The distance separating the Metapontine Temple AII's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.55 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.32 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 1.66 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 1.33 m.
[399] On the altar to Temple AII in Metaponto's Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios: Mertens (2006) 155.
[400] That Metaponto's Temple BII rests on a three-step base follows Mertens (2006) 151, fig. 261.
[401] The distance separating the Metapontine Temple D's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.05 m. The distance separating this temple's peristyle and stylobate lengths is 0.86 m.
[402] Mertens (1979) 113.

[403] As demonstrated in Appendix E, Table E.5.9, the dimensional correlations between the Metapontine extra-urban Temple of Hera's stereobate and Metaponto's lot and block widths are virtually identical whether one uses the stereobate dimensions of c. 17.40 x c. 34.74 m. or of 18.46 x 35.69 m., since these dimensions are nearly equidistant from the lot width (17.50 m.) and block width (35.00 m.).
[404] The distance separating the Metapontine extra-urban Temple of Hera's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.28 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.34 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 1.34 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 1.28 m.
[405] Giving the width of Paestum's central east-west avenue (Avenue B) as 18.20 m.: Mertens (2006) 164, and n. 161 with bibl. D'Ambrosio, E. Greco, and Theodorescu (1996: 88, 108) give the width of the central east-west artery as c. 20.00 m. wide (12.00 m. for the roadway and 8.00 m. for the two pavements)
[406] For the width of Paestum's northern east-west avenue (Avenue A) [12.00 m.]: Mertens (2006) 165, and n. 162 with bibl.
[407] Giving the width of Paestum's southern east-west avenue (Avenue C) as 10.00 m.: Mertens (2006) 165, and n. 162 with bibl. D'Ambrosio, E. Greco, and Theodorescu (1996: 108) give the width of this avenue as 9.00 m.
[408] For the width of Paestum's north-south avenue (10.00 m.): D'Ambrosio, E. Greco, and Theodorescu (1996) 84, 108.
[409] For Paestum's street width (5.00 m.): D'Ambrosio, E. Greco, and Theodorescu (1996) 108; Mertens (2006) 165, and n. 163 with bibl.
[410] D'Ambrosio, E. Greco, and Theodorescu (1996) 91, 108. The authors (p. 91) note that the block dimensions could vary. In the city's Roman section, one block is 34.70 m. and another 35.12 m.
[411] For the lot width of c. 17.00 m.: Mertens (2006) 165, and n. 164 with bibl.
[412] The distance separating the Paestan Temple of Hera I's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.542 m. The distance separating peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.536 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 1.490 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 1.495 m.
[413] For a foot unit of c. 35 cm. for the Temple of Hera I ('Basilica') at Paestum: De Franciscis (1979) 103, and n. 8 with bibl. (34.90-35.20 cm.); Mertens (1993a) 80-87, esp. 87.
[414] For the dimensions of the altar of Paestum's Temple of Hera I ('Basilica') [6.07 x 21.00 m.]: Mertens (1993a) 87.
[415] The distance separating the Paestan Temple of Athena's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.40 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.62 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 1.38 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 1.64 m.
[416] For the foot unit of c. 35 cm. for the Temple of Athena: De Franciscis (1979) 103 and n. 8, with bibl. (34.90-35.20 cm.).
[417] For the dimensions of the altar of Paestum's Temple of Athena: Yavis (1949) 123. Also on the altar: Krauss (1959) 1, 9.
[418] The distance separating the Paestan urban Temple of Hera II's peristyle and stylobate widths is 2.261 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 2.278 m.

The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 1.796 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 1.725 m.
[419] For the foot unit of c. 35 cm. for the urban Temple Hera II ('Poseidon'): De Franciscis (1979) 103 and n. 8, with bibl. (34.90-35.20 cm.).
[420] On the recently-identified peripteral Temple of Hera I (c. 550-540) at Foce del Sele: Mertens (2006) 138-140, 168, 221, with bibl., and fig. 233 on p. 138 **(Fig. 8.7)**. Mertens' fig. is from J. De La Genière, "Á la recherché du 'temple des métopes archaiques' du Sele, in *Sanctuaires et sources dans l'antiquité* (Naples 2003).

On the temple, see also: G. Greco (2001) 28-30, and fig. 30 on p. 30. However, Greco's reconstruction of the temple (with 8 x 15 columns) is different from Mertens' reconstruction (with 6 x 12 columns).
[421] The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate widths of Paestum's extra-urban Temple of Hera II, at Foce del Sele, is 1.134 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.134 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 1.484 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 1.444 m.
[422] For the foot unit of c. 35 cm. for the Temple Hera II at Foce del Sele: Krauss (1951) Vol. I, p. 83 (34.90 cm.); De Franciscis (1979) 103 and n. 8, with bibl. (34.90-35.20 cm.).
[423] For the date of Acragas' urban grid: De Miro (1957) 139-140, and n. 13; De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 424; De Miro (1980) 711-715; De Miro (1983) 10; De Miro (1984) 82; Di Vita (1990) 356; De Miro (1992) 154; De Miro (1994b) 26; De Miro (1996b) 29; Di Vita (1996) 295; De Miro (2000) Vol. I, esp. 65-67, 78-79.
[424] Giving the width of Avenue II as 12 m.: Di Vita (1996) 295. De Miro (2000 Vol. 1, p. 67) notes that the visible part of the avenue to the north of Street 2, which runs north-south and is west of the Temple of Olympian Zeus, is 10.50 m.
[425] De Miro (1957) 138; De Miro (1984) 82.
[426] For the normal avenue width at Acragas: De Miro (1984) 82; Di Vita (1996) 295.
[427] For the street width at Acragas: De Miro (1957: 137) gives the street width for the San Nicola quarter as 5.20-5.40 m. De Miro (1980: 713) gives the width of Streets 1-3 to the west of the Temple of Olympian Zeus as 5.50 m. De Miro (1984: 82) gives the street width for the grid as c. 5.00 m. Di Vita (1996: 295) gives the street width for the grid as 5.50 m. De Miro (2000: Vol. 1, pp. 66, 78) gives the widths of Streets 1-3 to the west of the Temple of Olympian Zeus as 5.00 m.
[428] For the block width at Acragas (c. 35.00 m.): De Miro (1980) 713; De Miro (1984) 82; Owens (1991) 46; De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 66, 78. However, De Miro (1957: 137) had found that the street width in the San Nicola quarter varied between 35.00 and 37.20 m.
[429] According to De Miro (1957: 138), the drainage alleys in the San Nicola quarter are 0.40-0.60 m. wide. The lots excluding the alleys would thus be c. 17.25 m. wide. With respect to the blocks to the west of the Temple of Olympian Zeus, De Miro (2000: Vol. 1, p. 79) gives the 'housing module' as 17.00 m.
[430] On the sacred edifices in the complex between the Sanctuary to the East of Gate V and the Temple of Olympian Zeus: De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, pp. 67-73.
[431] Zoppi (2001) 86, 130-131. Zoppi does not give the length of the temenos excluding the east room.
[432] Zoppi (2001) 86, 130-131. Zoppi does not give the length of the temenos excluding the east room.

433 The dating of Foundation 2, in Acragas' Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities, to the second half of the fifth century follows Zoppi (2001: 62, 84), who states that Foundation 2 is coeval with the Temple of the Dioscuri. Zoppi (2001: 84) dates the Temple of the Dioscuri to near the end of the second quarter of the fifth century.
434 On Acragas' extra-urban sanctuary at Santa Anna: Fiorentini (1969) 63-80. Fiorentini (1969: 66) dates the temenos in this sanctuary to the beginning of the fifth century. De Miro (1992: 153) dates the temenos to the end of the sixth century.
435 For the dating of the Temple of Olympian Zeus at Acragas to before 480: Dinsmoor (1975) 101-104 (510 B.C.); Bell (1980) 371 (490-480 B.C.); Barbanera (1996) 149-153 (before 488 B.C.); Barletta (1997) 370 (before 488 B.C.); C. Marconi (1997) 2-13 (before 488 B.C.).
436 The distance separating the Acragantine Temple of Olympian Zeus' peristyle and stylobate widths is 4.42 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 4.42 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 3.45 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 3.45 m.
437 For example: Dinsmoor (1975) 101 and n. 1; Coulton (1977) 82; Gullini (1985) 458; Gruben (2001) 329.
438 The dimensional differences between the Temple of Olympian Zeus at Akragas and Temple G at Selinus are as follows:

ground plan	dimensional differences between the Temple of Olympian Zeus at Akragas and Temple G at Selinous
ave. front interaxial	1.552
ave. flank interaxial	1.5155
peristyle width	c. 3.00
stylobate width	2.78
stereobate width	2.99
peristyle length	0.14
stylobate length	0.12
stereobate length	0.09

439 The dimensions of 15.70 x c. 54.00 for the altar to the Temple of Olympian Zeus are from Mertens (2006) 265. De Waele (1980: 199) similarly gives this altar's dimensions as 15.70 x 53.97 m. Giving this altar's dimensions as 17.50 x 54.50 m.: Vanaria (1992) 13; Gruben (2001) 330.
440 The distance separating the Acragantine Temple L's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.9806 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 2.15 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 2.80 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 2.40 m.
441 The dimensions of 8.12 x 15.66 m. for the altar of Temple L are from De Waele (1980: 233, nn. 100-101). Marconi (1933: 100) gives the dimensions as 8.15 x 15.37 m.
442 The distance separating the Acragantine Temple of the Dioscuri's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.342 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is

1.346 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 2.77 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 2.89 m.

[443] The distance separating the Acragantine Temple of Heracles' peristyle and stylobate widths is 2.44 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 2.444 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 2.016 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 7.21 m.

[444] For the dimensions of the altar of the Temple of Heracles: Vanaria (1992) 13.

[445] However, the radiocarbon dating of the Temple of Hera Lacinia at Acragas places the temple's construction in the year 480, plus or minus 80 years: Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 48, n. 37.

[446] The dimensional differences between Temple L and the Temple of Hera Lacinia are as follows:

ground plan	diff. between Temples L and Hera Lacinia (meters)
average front interaxial	0.04
average flank interaxial	0.003
peristyle width	0.2006
stylobate width	0.305 (E.), 0.24 (W.)
stereobate width	0.00 (E.), 0.07 (W.)
peristyle length	0.0408
stylobate length	0.62 (N.), 0.67 (S.)
stereobate length	0.075 (N.), 0.025 (S.)

[447] The actual distance separating the Acragantine Temple of Hera Lacinia's peristyle and average stylobate widths is 1.5075 m. The distance separating the peristyle and average stylobate lengths is 1.545 m. The distance separating the average stylobate and average stereobate widths is 3.1075 m. The distance separating the average stylobate and average stereobate lengths is 2.995 m. The distance separating the stereobate from the stylobate is therefore actually closer to 2 x the distance separating the stylobate from the peristyle.

[448] For the dimensions of the altar to the Temple of Hera Lacinia at Acragas: Vanaria (1992) 13.

[449] The distance separating the Acragantine Temple of Concord's peristyle and average stylobate widths is 1.50 m. The distance separating the peristyle and average stylobate lengths is 1.5375 m. The distance separating the average stylobate and average stereobate widths is 2.86 m. The distance separating the average stylobate and average stereobate lengths is 2.75 m.

[450] The distance separating the Acragantine Hephaestus temple's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.5556 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.5526 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate widths is 3.5984 m. The distance separating the stylobate and stereobate lengths is 3.6274 m.

[451] The Temple of Athena (Temple E) at Acragas has been dated to 490-460 by Griffo (1955: 75-76); to c. 488 by Van Compernolle (1992: 70); to c. 480 by Dinsmoor (1975: 109); to after the Battle of Himera of 480 by De Miro (1994: 32).

[452] De Waele (1980) 241, giving a date of 440 or perhaps 488.

[453] Höcker (1993) 117.
[454] The actual distance separating the Acragantine Temple of Athena's peristyle and stylobate widths is 1.38 m. The distance separating the peristyle and stylobate lengths is 1.40 m.
[455] De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2.
[456] De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2.
[457] For the dimensions of Casmenae's grid: Appendix A, Tables A.10.1 – A.10.2. For the dimensions of Casmenae's Temple of Athena: Appendix B, Table B.9.1. For the temple's dimensional correlations with the grid: Appendix C, Table C.9.1.
[458] For the dimensions of Camarina's grid: Appendix A, Tables A.10.3 – A.10.4. For the dimensions of Camarina's Temple of Athena and Building A: Appendix B, Table B.9.2. For the temple's and building's dimensional correlations with the grid: Appendix C, Tables B.9.2 and B.9.3.
[459] For the dimensions of Locri's grid: Appendix A, Tables A.10.5 – A.10.7. For the dimensions of the Ionic temple in Locri's Marasà quarter: Appendix D, Table D.8.1. For the temple's dimensional correlations with the grid: Appendix E, Tables E.8.1 – E.8.2.
[460] In the case of Megara Hyblaea, the lots in the East Agora quarter cover a slightly larger area than those in the West Agora quarter: see Tréziny (1999) esp. 160.
[461] In such temples as the Geloan Temple B and the Acragantine Temple L as well as the Temples of Hera Lacinia, Concord, and Hephaestus, the stylobate width corresponds to 1 x the lot width; however, the stereobate width corresponds to ½ x the grid's module. The workshops responsible for these temples might plausibly have determined either the stylobate or the stereobate dimensions first.

In cases in which a one-to-one correspondence exists between a temple's peristyle or stereobate width and a component of a grid plan, the stylobate width would seem to have been determined in proportion to either the peristyle or stereobate width. This finding would seem to contradict Coulton's statement that "Vitruvius' rules for all kinds of temples derive the whole design from the stylobate width" [1974: 62, citing Vitruvius (3.3.7) for Ionic temples, and (3.3.3; 4.3.7) for Doric temples]. However, Vitruvius does not state how the stylobate width itself was decided. In laying out the proportional system for eustyle temples, Vitruvius (3.3.7) states, for example, that "the front of the site to be occupied by the temple, if it is to be tetrastyle, should be divided into eleven and one-half parts, *not counting the steps and the projection of the bases*" (trans. Rowland, italics mine). This statement allows that the stereobate width had already been determined.

Vitruvius (3.3.8) also states that this proportional system was established by Hermogenes, who was active during the second century. The same system may not have been followed by Archaic and Classical West Greek architects.

Finally, Coulton himself has found that the design of the Acragantine Temple of Olympian Zeus "started off from the length" [Coulton (1974) 71]. That the design of this temple 'started off from the length' contradicts Vitruvius' rules, which, according to Coulton (1974: 62), 'derive the whole design from the stylobate width.'
[462] Coulton (1977) 59-61 and fig. 17. Coulton (1977: 52-53) also notes that in Egypt, "the use of a square grid may have been a common tool of architectural design as it certainly was in pictorial design, since drawings of the human figure, based on a modular system of proportion, were normally set out on a grid of squares."

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[463] Ito (2002) Chap. 3, pp. 43-46; Chap. 5, pp. 63-115; Chap. 6, pp. 117-127.
[464] On *symmetria*, generally: Vitruvius 1.2.2-1.2.4, 3.1.1-3.1.4, 3.1.9; Pollitt (1974) 14-22, 256-258, with a list of references in ancient sources; Pollitt (1993a) 106; Rowland and Howe (2006) 149-150.

On the particular proportional systems for the different types of temples: Vitruvius 3.3.6-3.3.13 (including rules and adjustments), 3.4.1-3.4.4 (Ionic), 3.5.1-3.5.15 (Ionic), 4.1.11 (Corinthian), 4.3.2-4.3.9 (Doric), 4.4.1-4.4.4 (interiors), 4.6.1-4.6.4 (doors and doorways), 4.7.1-4.7.5 (Tuscan), 4.8.1-4.8.3 (round), 4.8.4-4.8.6 (hybrid and new types).
[465] On Polyclitus' *Canon*: Pollitt (1974) 14-22; Pollitt (1993a) 107-108; Rowland and Howe (2006) 188-189.

Pollitt (1993a: 106) states that the "basic idea behind the *symmetria* principle [was] that an artistic composition should consist of clearly definable parts" and that this idea existed in the Geometric period. However, the idea behind *symmetria* is not simply that a composition consists of clearly definable parts, but that these parts are proportional to each other and to the whole. According to Rowland and Howe (2006: 150), *symmetria* "means that all of the elements in a building should not only have their own particular proportions…, but those sets of particular proportions should also have common relationships, or common divisors, that bind them all into a whole."
[466] Rowland and Howe (2006) 188-189.
[467] However, Rowland and Howe (2006: 188-189) note that, in Polyclitus' *Canon*, the module would seem to have been the smallest part of the whole. In West Greek urban planning, the module (one street width plus one housing block width) was both multiplied across the grid and divided up into smaller components.
[468] Vitruvius 3.1.1-3.1.4, 3.1.9, 4.1.6-4.1.7.
[469] This is not to say that the Greeks did not derive their foot units from the human body. That they did so is demonstrated in the metrological relief in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford and in the one from Salamis. On these reliefs: Wilson Jones (2000) 73-93, with prior bibl.
[470] Diogenes Laertius 8.46. The passage is discussed in Pollitt (1974) 20-21, and Pollitt (1993a) 58, 107.

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[471] Ito (2002) 130-131.
[472] Mertens (2006) 74-75.
[473] On the urban grid of Camarina: Belvedere (1987) 7-8; Di Vita (1990) 360-361; Di Vita (1996) 293-294; Mertens (2006) 351-355, with prior bibl.
[474] This approach to the layout and division of peripteral temple ground plans differs from that of Coulton (1975: 59-99), who states on p. 98:

> …The variation found in Doric architecture together with the difficulty in finding simple proportional relationships in it, suggests that the system of proportion used was not a modular one, as in Vitruvius' rules for Doric, but a successive system as in his rules for Ionic. It is likely that the rules were formulated in such a way that they could be applied as the building went up, with little detailed designing beforehand.

[475] One factor that needs to be considered with respect to the ratio of the ground plan length's parts to its whole is the position of the antae, the back wall, or the dividing walls at the east and west ends of the naos. The dimensions of the various parts (ptera, pronaos, naos, opisthodomos, or back room) may vary depending on which walls, or portions of walls, are incorporated into which dimensions. However, the restored or reconstructed temple plans illustrate the relationship between the walls and the flank peristyle columns. Where the wall and the columns are aligned, for example, then half of the wall depth should belong to one of the two adjacent ground plan parts, and the other half of the wall depth should belong to the other of the two adjacent parts. For certain dimensions not given in the publications, the calculations are shown in Appendix F.
[476] Krauss' plans of (1951) **(Fig. 8.13)** and (1955) **(Fig. 8.14)** show staircases in the naos. These staircases are eliminated from later plans **(Fig. 8.15)**. However, the dividing wall between the naos and pronaos is in the same position in both the earlier and later plans. Krauss' (1951) dimensions of the naos and pronaos would therefore have been unaffected by the elimination of the staircases and are used here.
[477] Additional dimensions for Temple L are in P. Marconi (1933) 89-98. Additional dimensions for the Temple of the Dioscuri are in P. Marconi (1933) 80-83.
[478] Attributing the Temple of Athena Nike at Himera to the Acragantine workshop: Gullini (1985a) 483; Bonacasa (1992) 145. P. Marconi (1931: 31) also notes similarities between the decorative features of the Himeran temple and of Acragantine temples.
[479] The date of c. 580 for the Temple of Apollo on Ortygia is based on Mertens' finding that this temple precedes the Selinuntine Temple Y, which dates to 570 or earlier: Mertens (1996a) 26, 31.
[480] F. E. Winter (1976: 140) has noted that, if the forecourt (or outer pteroma) of the Syracusan Temples of Apollo and Zeus Olympios, as well as of the Selinuntine Temple C, is removed, then these temple's ground plans resemble that of the conventional peripteral temple with a 6 x 15 colonnade.
[481] Krauss' (1943) plan of the Temple of Athena **(Fig. 8.10)**, which includes the dimensions of the naos and pronaos, does not include the staircases in the naos noted by Krauss (1959: 38-41) and shown in later plans **(Fig. 8.11)**. However, the dividing wall between the naos and pronaos is in the same position in both the earlier and later plans. Krauss' (1943) dimensions of the naos and pronaos would thus not have been affected by the incorporation of the staircases and are used here.
[482] The date of c. 470-456 for the Temple of Zeus at Olympia is from Gruben (2001) 56. Dinsmoor (1975: Chronological List of Temples) gives a date of 468-460. On the temple: Dinsmoor (1975) esp. 151-153, 338; Gruben (2001) 56-62 and bibl. on 495-496. Also Pollitt (1993a) 41-43, 72, 79.
[483] "…die gültigste Verwirklichung des dorischen Kanon" [Gruben (2001) 56-57].
[484] Pollitt (1993a) 41.
[485] De Miro (1983) 8.
[486] Judging from the plans **(Figs. 11.9 – 11.10)**, the rule may have been adopted in the Temple of Artemis at Corcyra, dating to c. 580 according to Dinsmoor (1975: 73). As Dinsmoor also notes, the Corinthian colony of Corcyra was "[i]ntermediate between the Greek mainland and the western colonies, and partaking of the qualities of both" (1975: 73). On the temple: Dinsmoor (1975) esp. 73-75; Gruben (2001) 111-116 and bibl. on 497-498.

The Alcmaeonid Temple of Apollo at Delphi (525-505) may also have adopted the rule **(Fig. 11.11)**. As a panhellenic site, and the site which colonial founders visited before embarking on establishing their colonies, Delphi was clearly open to West Greek influence. On the role of Delphi in the establishment of West Greek colonies: Malkin (1987) 17-91; Londey (1990). On South Italian and Siceliot offerings at Delphi: Jacquemin (1992) 193-204. Also on Delphi and West Greece: Rougemont (1992) 157-192. On the temple: Dinsmoor (1975) 91-92; Gruben (2001) 75-77 and bibl. on 496-497.

The Temple of Hera at Olympia (c. 590) would not yet seem to have adopted the rule. Judging from the plan, the sum of the temple's ends equals 6 interaxials while the naos length equals 9 interaxials. The sum of the ends is therefore 2/3, instead of equal to, the naos length **(Fig. 11.12)**. On the temple: Mallwitz (1966) 310-376; Dinsmoor (1975) esp. 53-58, 337; Gruben (2001) 51-56 and bibl. on 495-496.

[487] On the relationship between Olympia and West Greece: Philipp (1992) 29-51.

[488] Klein (1998) 366-370. Klein (1998: 164-165) also argues for the presence of Sicilian craftsmen at Olympia.

[489] The suggestion that West Greek architects used rules for design as general guidelines and then adjusted these rules as needed is consistent with the finding of Rowland and Howe (2006) 15-16.

[490] Malkin (1984-1985) 158.

General Conclusion

[491] On the regularization of Hellenistic Greek sanctuaries: Ito (2002). Ito (p. 2) states:

> The history of sanctuary planning from the archaic to Hellenistic period could be called the process of regularization. As most of the researchers in the field say, the earlier sanctuaries seem to have had no principle for lay-out of buildings. In fact, most of the sanctuaries in the Archaic period look chaotic. For instance, as is seen in the Athenian Acropolis, the Sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi, etc., we can identify neither orthogonality nor symmetricity, concentricity, etc. in building composition. In other words, we cannot recognize any evidences of what we call 'planning' in the strict sense of the word. The buildings were disposed in appearance arbitrarily and the sanctuaries seem to have appeared spontaneously.

[492] Aristotle (*Metaphysics*, I, 5, 987a19; XIV, 2, 1090a20-25). See also Guthrie (1950: 38-39) for discussion of Pythagoras' theory.

[493] Aristotle (*Metaphysics*, I, 5, 987a9).

Abbreviations

AA	*Archäologischer Anzeiger*
AJA	*American Journal of Archaeology*
AM	*Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung*
ArchCl	*Archeologia classica*
AR	*Archaeological Reports*
ArtB	*The Art Bulletin*
ASAtene	*Annuario della Scuola archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni italiane in Oriente*
BABesch	*Bulletin antieke beschaving. Annual Papers on Classical Archaeology*
BdA	*Bolletino d’arte*
BCH	*Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*

BSA	*Annual of the British School at Athens*
BTCGI	*Bibliografia topografica della colonizzazione greca in Italia e nelle isole tirreniche*
CEFR	*Collection de l'École française de Rome*
Cronache di Catania	*Cronache di archeologia e di storia dell'arte, Università di Catania*
FA	*Fasti archaeologici*
JdI	*Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*
JHS	*Journal of Hellenic Studies*
JSAH	*Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*
MEFR	*Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'École française de Rome*
MEFRA	*Mélanges de l'École française de Rome, Antiquité*
MonAnt	*Monumenti Antichi*
NSc	*Notizie degli scavi di antichità (Accademia nazionale dei Lincei)*
PP	*La parola del passato*
RendLinc	*Rendiconti, Accademia nazionale dei Lincei (Atti della Accademia nazionale dei Lincei)*
RivIstArch	*Rivista dell'Istituto nazionale d'archeologia e storia dell'arte*
RM	*Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Römische Abteilung*
SicArch	*Sicilia Archeologica*

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Appendix A. Dimensions of West Greek Urban Grids (meters and hypothesized Greek feet)

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Syracuse	A.2.1	A.2.2
Megara Hyblaea	A.3.1 – A.3.2	A.3.3 – A.3.8
Gela	A.4.1	A.4.2 – A.4.3
Himera	A.5.1 – A.5.3	A.5.4 – A.5.6
Selinus	A.6.1 – A.6.2	A.6.3 – A.6.6
Metaponto	A.7.1	A.7.2 – A.7.3
Paestum	A.8.1	A.8.2 – A.8.3
Acragas	A.9.1	A.9.2 – A.9.3
Other West Greek sites		
Casmenae	A.10.1	A.10.2
Camarina	A.10.3	A.10.4
Locri	A.10.5	A.10.6 – A.10.7

Table A.1.1. Naxos: urban grid (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (block width plus street width)	44.00	9/9	
block width	39.00	8/9 (44 x 8/9 = c. 39.11)	8/8
lot width (including ambitus)	19.50	4/9 (44 x 4/9 = c. 19.56)	½ (39 x ½ = 19.50)
width of Avenue A	9.50	2/9 (44 x 2/9 = c. 9.78)	¼ (39 x ¼ = 9.75)
width of Avenue B	6.50-6.80 (ave. 6.65)	1/7 (44 x 1/7 = c. 6.29)	1/6 (39 x 1/6 = 6.50)
widths of Street 6 and Avenue C	6.40-6.50 (ave. 6.45)	1/7 (44 x 1/7 = c. 6.29)	1/6 (39 x 1/6 = 6.50)
normal street width	5.00	1/9 (44 x 1/9 = c. 4.89)	1/8 (39 x 1/8 = 4.875)

Table A.1.2. Naxos: urban grid (feet of 32.50 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
urban grid	dimensions (feet of 32.50 m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (44.00 m.)	135 (0.325 x 135 = 43.875 m.)	9/9	
block width (39.00 m.)	120 (0.325 x 120 = 39.00)	8/9 (135 x 8/9 = 120 ft.)	8/8
lot width (19.50 m.)	60 (0.325 x 60 = 19.50)	4/9 (135 x 4/9 = 60)	½ (120 x ½ = 60)
lot depth (12.00 m.)	37 ½ (0.325 x 37.50 = 12.1875)	5/18 (135 x 5/18 = 37.50)	5/16 (120 x 5/16 = 37.50)
width of Avenue A (9.50 m.)	30 (0.325 x 30 = 9.75)	2/9 (135 x 2/9 = 30)	¼ (120 x ¼ = 30)

width of Avenue B (6.50-6.80 m.; ave. 6.65 m.)	20 (0.325 x 20 = 6.50)	1/7 (135 x 1/7 = c. 19.29)	1/6 (120 x 1/6 = 20)
widths of Street 6 and Avenue C (6.40-6.50 m.; ave. 6.45 m.)	20 (0.325 x 20 = 6.50)	1/7 (135 x 1/7 = c. 19.29)	1/6 (120 x 1/6 = 20)
normal street width (5.00 m.)	15 (0.325 x 15 = 4.875)	1/9 (135 x 1/9 = 15)	1/8 (120 x 1/8 = 15)

Table A.2.1. Syracuse: urban grid on Ortygia (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (block width plus street width)	c. 26.00-c. 28.00 (ave. c. 27.00)	9/9	
block width	23.00-25.00 (ave. 24.00)	8/9 (27 x 8/9 = 24)	8/8
lot width	11.50-12.50 (ave. 12.00)	4/9 (27 x 4/9 = 12)	½ (24 x ½ = 12)
avenue width	5.50	2/9 (27 x 2/9 = 6.00)	¼ (24 x ¼ = 6.00)
street width	2.50-3.00 (ave. 2.75)	1/9 (27 x 1/9 = 3.00)	1/8 (24 x 1/8 = 3.00)

Table A.2.2. Syracuse: urban grid on Ortygia (feet of 30.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 30.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (c. 26.00-c. 28.00; ave. c. 27.00 m.)	90 (0.30 x 90 = 27.00 m.)	9/9	
block width (23.00-25.00 m.; ave. 24.00 m.)	80 (0.30 x 80 = 24.00)	8/9 (90 x 8/9 = 80 ft.)	8/8
lot width (11.50-12.50 m.; ave. 12.00 m.)	40 (0.30 x 40 = 12.00)	4/9 (90 x 4/9 = 40)	½ (80 x ½ = 40)
avenue width (5.50 m.)	20 (0.30 x 20 = 6.00)	2/9 (90 x 2/9 = 20)	¼ (80 x ¼ = 20)
street width (2.50-3.00 m.; ave. 2.75 m.)	10 (0.30 x 10 = 3.00)	1/9 (90 x 1/9 = 10)	⅛ (80 x 1/8 = 10)

Table A.3.1. Megara Hyblaea: urban grid in West Agora quarter (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (block width plus street width)	28.00	9/9	
block width	25.00	8/9 (28 x 8/9 = c. 24.89)	8/8
lot width	12.50	4/9 (28 x 4/9 = c. 12.44)	½ (25 x ½ = 12.50)
lot depth	9.50-9.70 (ave. 9.60)	1/3 (28 x 1/3 = c. 9.33)	3/8 (25 x 3/8 = 9.375)
avenue width	5.30-6.00 (ave. 5.65)	2/9 (28 x 2/9 = c. 6.22)	¼ (25 x ¼ = 6.25)
street width	3.00 (some = 2.70)	1/9 (28 x 1/9 = c. 3.11)	1/8 (25 x 1/8 = 3.125)

Table A.3.2. Megara Hyblaea: urban grid in East Agora quarter (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (block width plus street width)	c. 27.50	9/9	
block width	c. 24.50	8/9 (27.50 x 8/9 = c. 24.44)	8/8
lot width	c. 12.25	4/9 (27.50 x 8/9 = c. 12.22)	½ (24.50 x ½ = 12.25)
lot depth	c. 11.00	2/5 (27.50 x 2/5 = 11.00)	7/16 (24.50 x 7/16 = c. 10.72)

avenue width	5.30-6.00 (ave. 5.65)	2/9 (27.50 x 2/9 = c. 6.11)	¼ (24.50 x ¼ = 6.125)
street width	3.00 (some = 2.70)	1/9 (27.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.056)	1/8 (24.50 x 1/8 = 3.0625)

Table A.3.3. Megara Hyblaea: urban grid in West Agora quarter (feet of 30.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 30.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (28.00 m.)	93 (0.30 x 93 = 27.90 m.)	9/9	
block width (25.00 m.)	83 (0.30 x 83 = 24.90)	8/9 (93 x 8/9 = c. 82.67 ft.)	8/8
lot width (12.50 m.)	41 and ½ (0.30 x 41 ½ = 12.45)	4/9 (93 x 4/9 = c. 41.33)	½ (83 x ½ = 41.50)
lot depth (9.50-9.70 m.; ave. 9.60 m.)	32 (0.30 x 32 = 9.60)	1/3 (93 x 1/3 = 31.00)	3/8 (83 x 3/8 = 31.125)

avenue width (5.30-6.00 m.; ave. 5.65 m.)	20 and ¾ (0.30 x 20.75 = 6.225)	2/9 (93 x 2/9 = c. 20.67)	¼ (83 x ¼ = 20.75)
street width (3.00 m.; some = 2.70 m.)	10 (0.30 x 10 = 3.00)	1/9 (93 x 1/9 = c. 10.33)	1/8 (83 x 1/8 = 10.375)

Table A.3.4. Megara Hyblaea: urban grid in East Agora quarter (feet of 30.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 30.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (27.50 m.)	92 (0.30 x 92 = 27.60 m.)	9/9	
block width (24.50 m.)	82 (0.30 x 82 = 24.60)	8/9 (92 x 8/9 = c. 81.78 ft.)	8/8
lot width (c. 12.25 m.)	41 (0.30 x 41 = 12.30)	4/9 (92 x 4/9 = c. 40.89)	½ (82 x ½ = 41)
lot depth (c. 11.00 m.)	36 (0.30 x 36 = 10.80)	2/5 (92 x 2/5 = 36.80)	7/16 (82 x 7/16 = 35.875)

avenue width (5.30-6.00 m.; ave. 5.65)	20 and ½ (0.30 x 20.5 = 6.15)	2/9 (92 x 2/9 = c. 20.44)	¼ (82 x ¼ = 20.50)
street width (3.00 m.; some = 2.70 m.)	10 (0.30 x 10 = 3.00)	1/9 (92 x 1/9 = c. 10.22)	1/8 (82 x 1/8 = 10.25)

Table A.3.5. Megara Hyblaea: urban grid in West Agora quarter (feet of 34.50 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 34.50 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (28.00 m.)	81 (0.345 x 81 = 27.945 m.)	9/9	
block width (25.00 m.)	72 (0.345 x 72 = 24.84)	8/9 (81 x 8/9 = 72 ft.)	8/8
lot width (12.50 m.)	36 (0.345 x 36 = 12.42)	4/9 (81 x 4/9 = 36)	½ (72 x ½ = 36)
lot depth (9.50-9.70 m.; ave. 9.60 m.)	27 (0.345 x 27 = 9.315)	1/3 (81 x 1/3 = 27)	3/8 (72 x 3/8 = 27)

avenue width (5.30-6.00 m.; ave. 5.65 m.)	18 (0.345 x 18 = 6.21)	2/9 (81 x 2/9 = 18)	¼ (72 x ¼ = 18)
street width (3.00 m.; some = 2.70 m.)	9 (0.345 x 9 = 3.105)	1/9 (81 x 1/9 = 9)	1/8 (72 x 1/8 = 9)

Table A.3.6. Megara Hyblaea: urban grid in East Agora quarter (feet of 34.50 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 34.50 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (27.50 m.)	80 (0.345 x 80 = 27.60 m.)	9/9	
block width (24.50 m.)	72 (0.345 x 72 = 24.84)	8/9 (80 x 8/9 = c. 71.11 ft.)	8/8
lot width (c. 12.25 m.)	36 (0.345 x 36 = 12.42)	4/9 (80 x 4/9 = c. 35.56)	½ (72 x ½ = 36)

lot depth (c. 11.00 m.)	32 (0.345 x 32 = 11.04)	2/5 (80 x 2/5 = 32)	7/16 (72 x 7/16 = 31.50)
avenue width (5.30-6.00 m.; ave. 5.65)	18 (0.345 x 18 = 6.21)	2/9 (80 x 2/9 = c. 17.78)	¼ (72 x ¼ = 18)
street width (3.00 m.; some = 2.70 m.)	9 (0.345 x 9 = 3.105)	1/9 (80 x 1/9 = c. 8.89)	1/8 (72 x 1/8 = 9)

Table A.3.7. Megara Hyblaea: urban grid in West Agora quarter (feet of 31.25 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 31.25 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (28.00 m.)	90 (0.3125 x 90 = 28.125 m.)	9/9	
block width (25.00 m.)	80 (0.3125 x 80 = 25)	8/9 (90 x 8/9 = 80 ft.)	8/8
lot width (12.50 m.)	40 (0.3125 x 40 = 12.50)	4/9 (90 x 4/9 = 40)	½ (80 x ½ = 40)

lot depth (9.50-9.70 m.; ave. 9.60 m.)	30 (0.3125 x 30 = 9.375)	1/3 (90 x 1/3 = 30)	3/8 (80 x 3/8 = 30)
avenue width (5.30-6.00 m.; ave. 5.65 m.)	20 (0.3125 x 20 = 6.25)	2/9 (90 x 2/9 = 20)	¼ (80 x ¼ = 20)
street width (3.00 m.; some = 2.70 m.)	10 (0.3125 x 10 = 3.125)	1/9 (90 x 1/9 = 10)	1/8 (80 x 1/8 = 10)

Table A.3.8. Megara Hyblaea: urban grid in East Agora quarter (feet of 31.25 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 31.25 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (27.50 m.)	88 (0.3125 x 88 = 27.50 m.)	9/9	
block width (24.50 m.)	78 (0.3125 x 78 = 24.375)	8/9 (88 x 8/9 = c. 78.22 ft.)	8/8

lot width (c. 12.25 m.)	39 (0.3125 x 39 = 12.1875)	4/9 (88 x 4/9 = c. 39.11)	½ (78 x ½ = 39)
lot depth (c. 11.00 m.)	35 (0.3125 x 35 = 10.9375)	2/5 (88 x 2/5 = 35.20)	7/16 (78 x 7/16 = 34.125)
avenue width (5.30-6.00 m.; ave. 5.65)	19 ½ (0.3125 x 19.50 = 6.09375)	2/9 (88 x 2/9 = c. 19.56)	¼ (78 x ¼ = 19.50)
street width (3.00 m.; some = 2.70 m.)	9 ¾ (0.3125 x 9.75 = 3.046875)	1/9 (88 x 1/9 = c. 9.78)	1/8 (78 x 1/8 = 9.75)

Table A.4.1. Gela: urban grid on Acropolis (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
urban grid on Acropolis	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (block width plus street width)	c. 34.50-35.50 (ave. 35.00)	9/9	
block width	c. 30.50-31.50 (ave. 31.00)	8/9 (35 x 8/9 = c. 31.11)	8/8

lot width	c. 15.25-15.75 (ave. 15.50)	4/9 (35 x 4/9 = c. 15.56)	½ (31 x ½ = 15.50)
street width	c. 4.00	1/9 (35 x 1/9 = c. 3.89)	1/8 (31 x 1/8 = 3.875)

Table A.4.2. Gela: urban grid on Acropolis (feet of 31.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 31.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (c. 34.50-35.50 m.; ave. 35.00 m.)	112 (0.31 x 112 = 34.72 m.)	9/9	

block width (c. 30.50-31.50 m.; ave. 31.00 m.)	100 (0.31 x 100 = 31.00)	8/9 (112 x 8/9 = c. 99.56 ft.)	8/8
lot width (c. 15.25-15.75 m.; ave. 15.50 m.)	50 (0.31 x 50 = 15.50)	4/9 (112 x 4/9 = c. 49.78)	½ (100 x ½ = 50)
street width (c. 4.00 m.)	12 ½ (0.31 x 12.50 = 3.875)	1/9 (112 x 1/9 = c. 12.44)	1/8 (100 x 1/8 = 12.50)

Table A.4.3. Gela: urban grid on Acropolis (feet of 35.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 35.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (c. 34.50-35.50 m.; ave. 35.00 m.)	100 (0.35 x 100 = 35 m.)	9/9	

block width (c. 30.50-31.50 m.; ave. 31.00 m.)	90 (0.35 x 90 = 31.50)	8/9 (100 x 8/9 = c. 88.89 ft.)	8/8
lot width (c. 15.25-15.75 m.; ave. 15.50 m.)	45 (0.35 x 45 = 15.75)	4/9 (100 x 4/9 = c. 44.44)	½ (90 x ½ = 45.00)
street width (c. 4.00 m.)	11 ¼ (0.35 x 11.25 = 3.9375)	1/9 (100 x 1/9 = c. 11.11)	1/8 (90 x 1/8 = 11.25)

Table A.5.1. Himera: earliest urban plan of upper town (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
urban plan	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (block width plus street width)	30.00-31.00 (ave. 30.50)	10/10	

block width	27.00-28.00 (ave. 27.50)	9/10 (30.50 x 9/10 = 27.45)	9/9
lot width	13.50-14.00 (ave. 13.75)	9/20 (30.50 x 9/20 = 13.725)	½ (27.50 x ½ = 13.75)
street width	3.00	1/10 (30.50 x 1/10 = 3.05)	1/9 (27.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.056)

Table A.5.2. Himera: urban grid of upper town (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (block width plus street width)	37.60-38.00 (ave. 37.80)	6/6	

block width	32.00	5/6 (37.80 x 5/6 = 31.50)	5/5
lot width	16.00	5/12 (37.80 x 5/12 = 15.75)	½ (32 x ½ = 16)
width of north-south artery	6.20	1/6 (37.80 x 1/6 = 6.30)	1/5 (32 x 1/5 = 6.40)
street width	5.60-6.00 (ave. 5.80)	1/6 (37.80 x 1/6 = 6.30)	1/5 (32 x 1/5 = 6.40)

Table A.5.3. Himera: urban grid of lower town (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width
module (block width plus street width)	c. 46.00-47.30 (ave. 46.65)	7/7	

block width	c. 40.00-41.00 (ave. 40.50)	6/7 (46.65 x 6/7 = c. 39.99)	6/6
lot width	20.00-20.50 (ave. 20.25)	3/7 (46.65 x 3/7 = c. 19.99)	½ (40.50 x ½ = 20.25)
street width	6.00-6.30 (ave. 6.15)	1/7 46.65 x 1/7 = c. 6.66)	1/6 (40.50 x 1/6 = 6.75

Table A.5.4. Himera: earliest urban plan of upper town (feet of 30.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
urban plan	dimensions (feet of 30.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component block width

module (30.00-31.00 m.; ave. 30.50)	100 (0.30 x 100 = 30.00 m.)	10/10	
block width (27.00-28.00 m.; ave. 27.50 m.)	90 (0.30 x 90 = 27.00)	9/10 (100 x 9/10 = 90 ft.)	9/9
lot width (13.50-14.00 m.; ave. 13.75 m.)	45 (0.30 x 45 = 13.50)	9/20 (100 x 9/20 = 45)	½ (90 x ½ = 45)
street width (3.00 m.)	10 (0.30 x 10 = 3.00)	1/10 (100 x 1/10 = 10)	1/9 (90 x 1/9 = 10)

Table A.5.5. Himera: urban grid of upper town (feet of 32.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 32.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (37.60-38.00 m.; ave. 37.80 m.)	120 (0.32 x 120 = 38.40 m.)	6/6	
block width (32.00 m.)	100 (0.32 x 100 = 32)	5/6 (120 x 5/6 = 100 ft.)	5/5
lot width (16.00 m.)	50 (0.32 x 50 = 16)	5/12 (120 x 5/12 = 50)	½ (100 x ½ = 50)
width of north-south artery (6.20 m.)	20 (0.32 x 20 = 6.40)	1/6 (120 x 1/6 = 20)	1/5 (100 x 1/5 = 20)
street width (5.60-6.00 m.; ave. 5.80 m.)	20 (0.32 x 20 = 6.40) **OR** 18 (0.32 x 18 = 5.76)	1/6 (120 x 1/6 = 20)	1/5 (100 x 1/5 = 20)

Table A.5.6. Himera: urban grid of lower town (feet of 32.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 32.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (c. 46.00-47.30 m.; ave. 46.65 m.)	145 (0.32 x 145 = 46.40 m.)	7/7	
block width (c. 40.00-41.00 m.; ave. 40.50 m.)	125 (0.32 x 125 = 40)	6/7 (145 x 6/7 = c. 124.29 ft.)	6/6
lot width (20.00-20.50 m.; ave. 20.25 m.)	62 ½ (0.32 x 62 ½ = 20)	3/7 (145 x 3/7 = c. 62.14)	½ (125 x ½ = 62.50)
street width (6.00-6.30 m.; ave. 6.15 m.)	20 (0.32 x 20 = 6.40)	1/7 (145 x 1/7 = c. 20.71)	1/6 (125 x 1/6 = c. 20.83)

Table A.6.1. Selinus: urban grid of Acropolis zone ('S' streets) and Manuzza zone ('N' streets) [meters]

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (block width plus street width)	32.45-32.80 (ave. 32.625)	10/10	
block width	c. 29.20	9/10 (32.625 x 9/10 = c. 29.36)	9/9
lot width	c. 14.60	9/20 (32.625 x 9/20 = c. 14.68)	½ (29.20 x ½ = 14.60)
width of Street SA (north-south artery)	c. 9.14	3/10 (32.625 x 3/10 = c. 9.79)	1/3 (29.20 x 1/3 = c. 9.73)
width of Street S11	9.00	3/10 (32.625 x 3/10 = c. 9.79)	1/3 (29.20 x 1/3 = c. 9.73)
width of Street N0	c. 8.50	¼ (32.625 x ¼ = c. 8.16)	5/18 (29.20 x 5/18 = c. 8.11)
widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E	c. 6.60	1/5 (32.625 x 1/5 = 6.525)	2/9 (29.20 x 2/9 = c. 6.49)
widths of Streets Sf and S6	c. 6.00	1/5 (32.625 x 1/5 = 6.525)	2/9 (29.20 x 2/9 = c. 6.49)
normal street width	3.25-3.60 (ave. 3.425)	1/10 (32.625 x 1/10 = c. 3.26)	1/9 (29.20 x 1/9 = c. 3.24)

Table A.6.2. Selinus: urban grid of Acropolis zone (‘S’ streets) and Manuzza zone (‘N’ streets) [feet of 32.80 cm.]

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 32.80 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (32.45-c. 32.80 m.; ave. 32.625 m.)	100 (0.328 x 100 = 32.80 m.)	10/10	
block width (c. 29.20 m.)	90 (0.328 x 90 = 29.52)	9/10 (100 x 9/10 = 90 ft.)	9/9
lot width (c. 14.60 m.)	45 (0.328 x 45 = 14.76)	9/20 (100 x 9/20 = 45)	½ (90 x ½ = 45)
width of Street SA (9.14 m.)	30 (0.328 x 30 = 9.84)	3/10 (100 x 3/10 = 30)	1/3 (90 x 1/3 = 30)
width of Street S11 (9.00 m.)	30 (0.328 x 30 = 9.84)	3/10 (100 x 3/10 = 30)	1/3 (90 x 1/3 = 30)
width of Street N0 (8.50 m.)	25 (0.328 x 25 = 8.20)	¼ (100 x ¼ = 25)	5/18 (90 x 5/18 = 25)
widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60 m.)	20 (0.328 x 20 = 6.56)	1/5 (100 x 1/5 = 20)	2/9 (90 x 2/9 = 20)
widths of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00 m.)	20 (0.328 x 20 = 6.56)	1/5 (100 x 1/5 = 20)	2/9 (90 x 2/9 = 20)
normal street width (3.25-3.60 m.; ave. 3.425 m.)	10 (0.328 x 10 = 3.28)	1/10 (100 x 1/10 = 10)	1/9 (90 x 1/9 = 10)

Table A.6.3. Selinus: urban grid of Acropolis zone (‘S’ streets) and Manuzza zone (‘N’ streets) [feet of 32.50 cm.]

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 32.50 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (32.45-c. 32.80 m.; ave. 32.625 m.)	100 (0.325 x 100 = 32.5)	10/10	
block width (c. 29.20 m.)	90 (0.325 x 90 = 29.25)	9/10 (100 x 9/10 = 90)	9/9
lot width (c. 14.60 m.)	45 (0.325 x 45 = 14.625)	9/20 (100 x 9/20 = 45)	½ (90 x ½ = 45)
width of Street SA (9.14 m.)	30 (0.325 x 30 = 9.75)	3/10 (100 x 3/10 = 30)	1/3 (90 x 1/3 = 30)
width of Street S11 (9.00 m.)	30 (0.325 x 30 = 9.75)	3/10 (100 x 3/10 = 30)	1/3 (90 x 1/3 = 30)
width of Street N0 (8.50 m.)	25 (0.3245 x 25 = 8.1125)	¼ (100 x ¼ = 25)	5/18 (90 x 5/18 = 25)
widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60 m.)	20 (0.3245 x 20 = 6.49)	1/5 (100 x 1/5 = 20)	2/9 (90 x 2/9 = 20)
widths of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00 m.)	20 (0.325 x 20 = 6.50)	1/5 (100 x 1/5 = 20)	2/9 (90 x 2/9 = 20)
normal street width (3.25-3.60 m.; ave. 3.425 m.)	10 (0.325 x 10 = 3.25)	1/10 (100 x 1/10 = 10)	1/9 (90 x 1/9 = 10)

Table A.7.1. Metaponto: urban grid (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (block width plus street width)	40.60-41.00 (ave. 40.80)	7/7	
block width	35.00	6/7 (40.80 x 6/7 = c. 34.97)	6/6
width of Avenue III	22.00	4/7 (40.80 x 4/7 = c. 23.31	2/3 (35 x 2/3 = c. 23.33)
lot width	17.50	3/7 (40.80 x 3/7 = c. 17.49)	½ (35 x ½ = 17.50)
width of Avenue A	18.10	3/7 (40.80 x 3/7 = c. 17.49)	½ (35 x ½ = 17.50)
width of Avenue B	15.20	5/14 (40.80 x 5/14 = c. 14.57)	5/12 (35 x 5/12 = c. 14.58)
widths of Avenues I, II, and IV	12.00	2/7 (40.80 x 2/7 = c. 11.66)	1/3 (35 x 1/3 = c. 11.67)
street width	5.60-6.00 (ave. 5.80)	1/7 (40.80 x 1/7 = c. 5.83)	1/6 (35 x 1/6 = c. 5.83)

Table A.7.2. Metaponto: urban grid (feet of 29.1667 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 29.1667 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (40.60-41.00 m.; ave. 40.80 m.)	140 (0.291667 x 140 = c. 40.83 m.)	7/7	
block width (35.00 m.)	120 (0.291667 x 120 = 35.00)	6/7 (140 x 6/7 = 120 ft.)	6/6
width of Avenue III (22.00 m.)	80 (0.291667 x 80 = c. 23.33)	4/7 (140 x 4/7 = 80)	2/3 (120 x 2/3 = 80)
width of Avenue A (18.10 m.)	60 (0.291667 x 60 = 17.50)	3/7 (140 x 3/7 = 60)	½ (120 x ½ = 60)
lot width (17.50 m.)	60 (0.291667 x 60 = 17.50)	3/7 (140 x 3/7 = 60)	½ (120 x ½ = 60)
width of Avenue B (15.20 m.)	50 (0.291667 x 50 = c. 14.58)	5/14 (140 x 5/14 = 50)	5/12 (120 x 5/12 = 50)
widths of Avenues I, II, and IV (12.00 m.)	40 (0.291667 x 40 = c. 11.67)	2/7 (140 x 2/7 = 40)	1/3 (120 x 1/3 = 40)
street width (6.00 m.)	20 (0.291667 x 20 = c. 5.83)	1/7 (140 x 1/7 = 20)	1/6 (120 x 1/6 = 20)

Table A.7.3. Metaponto: urban grid (feet of 35.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 35.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (40.60-41.00 m.; ave. 40.80 m.)	117 (0.35 x 117 = 40.95 m.)	7/7	
block width (35.00 m.)	100 (0.35 x 100 = 35.00)	6/7 (117 x 6/7 = c. 100.29 ft.)	6/6
width of Avenue III (22.00 m.)	66 (0.35 x 66 = 23.10)	4/7 (117 x 4/7 = c. 66.86)	2/3 (100 x 2/3 = c. 66.67)
width of Avenue A (18.10 m.)	50 (0.35 x 50 = 17.50)	3/7 (117 x 3/7 = c. 50.14)	½ (100 x ½ = 50)
lot width (17.50 m.)	50 (0.35 x 50 = 17.50)	3/7 (117 x 3/7 = c. 50.14)	½ (100 x ½ = 50)
width of Avenue B (15.20 m.)	42 (0.35 x 43 = 14.70)	5/14 (117 x 5/14 = c. 41.79)	5/12 (100 x 5/12 = c. 41.67)
widths of Avenues I, II, and IV (12.00 m.)	34 (0.35 x 34 = 11.90)	2/7 (c. 33.43)	1/3 (c. 33.33)
street width (6.00 m.)	17 (0.35 x 17 = 5.95)	1/7 (c. 16.71)	1/6 (c. 16.67)

Table A.8.1. Paestum: urban grid (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (block width plus street width)	40.00	8/8	
block width	35.00	7/8 (40 x 7/8 = 35.00)	7/7
width of Avenue B	18.20	15/32 (40 x 15/32 = 18.75)	15/28 (35 x 15/28 = 18.75)
lot width	17.50	7/16 (40 x 7/16 = 17.50)	½ (35 x ½ = 17.50)
width of Avenue A	12.00	5/16 (40 x 5/16 = 12.50)	5/14 (12.50)
widths of Avenue C and north-south avenue	10.00	1/4 (40 x ¼ = 10.00)	2/7 (35 x 2/7 = 10.00)
street width	5.00	1/8 (40 x 1/8 = 5.00)	1/7 (35 x 1/7 = 5.00)

Table A.8.2. Paestum: urban grid (feet of 29.1667 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 29.1667 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (40.00 m.)	137 (0.291667 x 137 = c. 39.96 m.)	8/8	
block width (35.00 m.)	120 (0.291667 x 120 = 35.00)	7/8 (137 x 7/8 = 119.875 ft.)	7/7
width of Avenue B (18.20 m.)	64 ¼ (0.291667 x 64.25 = c. 18.74)	15/32 (137 x 15/32 = c. 64.22)	15/28 (120 x 15/28 = c. 64.29)
lot width (17.50 m.)	60 (0.291667 x 60 = 17.50)	7/16 (137 x 7/16 = c. 59.94)	½ (120 x ½ = 60)
width of Avenue A (12.00 m.)	42 (0.291667 x 42 = c. 12.25)	5/16 (137 x 5/16 = c. 42.81)	5/14 (120 x 5/14 = c. 42.86)
widths of Avenue C and north-south avenue (10.00 m.)	34 ¼ (0.291667 x 34.25 = c. 9.99)	¼ (137 x ¼ = 34.25)	2/7 (120 x 2/7 = c. 34.29)
street width (5.00 m.)	17 (0.291667 x 17 = c. 4.958)	1/8 (137 x 1/8 = 17.125)	1/7 (120 x 1/7 = c. 17.14)

Table A.8.3: Paestum: urban grid (feet of 35.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 35.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (40.00 m.)	115 (0.35 x 115 = 40.25 m.)	8/8	
block width (35.00 m.)	100 (0.35 x 100 = 35)	7/8 (115 x 7/8 = 100.625 ft.)	7/7
width of Avenue B (18.20 m.)	54 (0.35 x 52 = 18.90)	15/32 (115 x 15/32 = c. 53.91)	15/28 (100 x 15/28 = c. 53.57)
lot width (17.50 m.)	50 (0.35 x 50 = 17.50)	7/16 (115 x 7/16 = c. 50.31)	½ (100 x ½ = 50.00)
width of Avenue A (12.00 m.)	35 (0.35 x 35.50 = 12.25)	5/16 (115 x 5/16 = c. 35.94)	5/14 (100 x 5/14 = c. 35.71)
widths of Avenue C and north-south avenue (10.00 m.)	30 (0.35 x 30 = 10.50)	1/4 (115 x ¼ = 28.75)	2/7 (100 x 2/7 = c. 28.57)
street width (5.00 m.)	15 (0.35 x 15 = 5.25)	1/8 (115 x 1/8 = 14.375)	1/7 (100 x 1/7 = c. 14.29)

Table A.9.1. Acragas: urban grid (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
urban grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (block width plus street width)	40.00-40.50 (ave. 40.25)	8/8	
block width	35.00	7/8 (40.25 x 7/8 = c. 35.22)	7/7
lot width	17.50	7/16 (40.25 x 7/16 = c. 17.61)	½ (35 x ½ = 17.50)
width of Avenue II	12.00	5/16 (40.25 x 5/16 = c. 12.58)	5/14 (35 x 5/14 = 12.50)
width of Avenue IV	11.00	9/32 (40.25 x 9/32 = c. 11.32)	9/28 (35 x 9/28 = 11.25)
normal avenue width	7.00	3/16 (40.25 x 3/16 = c. 7.55)	3/14 (35 x 3/14 = 7.50)
street width	5.00-5.50 (ave. 5.25)	1/8 (40.25 x 1/8 = c. 50.31)	1/7 (35 x 1/7 = 5.00)

Table A.9.2. Acragas: urban grid (feet of 29.1667 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 29.1667 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (40.00-40.50 m.; ave. 40.25 m.)	138 (0.291667 x 138 = c. 40.25 m.)	8/8	
block width (35.00 m.)	120 (0.291667 x 120 = 35.00)	7/8 (138 x 7/8 = 120.75 ft.)	7/7
lot width (17.50 m.)	60 (0.291667 x 60 = 17.50)	7/16 (138 x 7/16 = 60.375)	½ (120 x ½ = 60)
width of Avenue II (12.00 m.)	43 (0.291667 x 43 = c. 12.54)	5/16 (138 x 5/16 = 43.125)	5/14 (120 x 5/14 = c. 42.86)
width of Avenue IV (11.00 m.)	38 ½ (0.291667 x 38.5 = c. 11.23)	9/32 (138 x 9/32 = c. 38.81)	9/28 (120 x 9/28 = c. 38.57)
normal avenue width (7.00 m.)	25 ¾ (0.291667 x 25.75 = c. 7.51)	3/16 (138 x 3/16 = 25.875)	3/14 (120 x 3/14 = c. 25.71)
street width (5.00-5.50 m.; ave. 5.25 m.)	17 ¼ (0.291667 x 17.25 = c. 5.03)	1/8 (138 x 1/8 = 17.25)	1/7 (120 x 1/7 = c. 17.14)

Table A.9.3. Acragas: urban grid (feet of 35.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 35.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (40.00-40.50 m.; ave. 40.25 m.)	115 (0.35 x 115 = 40.25 m.)	8/8	
block width (35.00 m.)	100 (0.35 x 100 = 35.00)	7/8 (115 x 7/8 = 100.625 ft.)	7/7
lot width (17.50 m.)	50 (0.35 x 50 = 17.50)	7/16 (115 x 7/16 = c. 50.31)	½ (100 x ½ = 50)
width of Avenue II (12.00 m.)	35 (0.35 x 35 = 12.25)	5/16 (115 x 5/16 = c. 35.94)	5/14 (100 x 5/14 = c. 35.71)
width of Avenue IV (11.00 m.)	32 (0.35 x 32 = 11.20)	9/32 (115 x 9/32 = c. 32.34)	9/28 (100 x 9/28 = c. 32.14)
normal avenue width (7.00 m.)	20 (0.35 x 20 = 7.00)	3/16 (115 x 3/16 = c. 21.56)	3/14 (100 x 3/14 = c. 21.43)
street width (5.00-5.50 m.)	15 (0.35 x 15 = 5.25)	1/8 (115 x 1/8 = 14.375)	1/7 (100 x 1/7 = c. 14.29)

Table A.10.1. Casmenae: urban grid (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
urban layout	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (block width plus street width)	28.10-28.50 (ave. 28.30)	9/9	
block width	c. 25.00	8/9 (28.30 x 8/9 = c. 25.16)	8/8
lot width	c. 12.50	4/9 (28.30 x 4/9 = c. 12.58)	½ (25 x ½ = 12.50)
street width	3.10-3.50 (ave. 3.30)	1/9 (28.30 x 1/9 = c. 3.14)	1/8 (25 x 1/8 = 3.125)

Table A.10.2. Casmenae: urban grid (feet of 31.25 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
urban layout	dimensions (feet of 31.25 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (28.10-28.50 m.; ave. 28.30 m.)	90 (0.3125 x 90 = 28.125 m.)	9/9	
block width (c. 25.00 m.)	80 (0.3125 x 80 = 25.00)	8/9 (90 x 8/9 = 80 ft.)	8/8
lot width (c. 12.50 m.)	40 (0.3125 x 40 = 12.50)	4/9 (90 x 4/9 = 40)	½ (80 x ½ = 40)
street width (3.10-3.50 m.; ave. 3.30 m.)	10 (0.3125 x 10 = 3.125)	1/9 (90 x 1/9 = 10)	1/8 (80 x 1/8 = 10)

Table A.10.4. Camarina: urban grid (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (block width plus street width)	39-39.50 (ave. 39.25)	9/9	
block width	34.50	8/9 (39.25 x 8/9 = c. 34.89)	8/8
lot width (including alley)	17.25	4/9 (39.25 x 4/9 = c. 17.44)	½ (34.50 x ½ = 17.25)
street width	4.50-5.00 (ave. 4.75)	1/9 (39.25 x 1/9 = c. 4.36)	1/8 (34.50 x 1/8 = c. 4.31)

Table A.10.5. Camarina: urban grid (feet of 34.50 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 34.50 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (39.00-39.50 m.; ave. 39.25 m.)	114 (0.345 x 114 = 39.33 m.)	9/9	
block width (34.50 m.)	100 (0.345 x 100 = 34.50)	8/9 (114 x 8/9 = c. 101.33 ft.)	8/8
lot width (17.25 m.)	50 (0.345 x 50 = 17.25)	4/9 (114 x 4/9 = c. 50.67)	½ (100 x ½ = 50)
street width (4.50-5.00 m.; ave. 4.75 m.)	12 ½ (0.345 x 12.50 = 4.3125)	1/9 (114 x 1/9 = c. 12.67)	1/8 (100 x 1/8 = 12.50)

Table A.10.5. Locri: urban grid (meters)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (m.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (block width plus street width)	31.50-32.50 (ave. 32.00)	8/8	
block width	27.50-28.00 (ave. 27.75)	7/8 (32 x 7/8 = 28.00)	7/7
lot width (?)	13.75-14.00 (ave. 13.875)	7/16 (32 x 7/16 = 14.00)	½ (27.75 x ½ = 13.875)
avenue width	14.00	7/16 (32 x 7/16 = 14.00)	½ (27.75 x ½ = 13.875)
street width	4.00-4.50 (ave. 4.25)	1/8 (32 x 1/8 = 4.00)	1/7 (27.75 x 1/7 = c. 3.96)

Table A.10.6. Locri: urban grid (feet of 29.1667 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 29.1667 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (31.50-32.50 m.; ave. 32.00 m.)	110 (0.291667 x 110 = c. 32.08 m.)	8/8	
block width (27.50-28.00 m.; ave. 27.75 m.)	96 (0.291667 x 96 = 28.00)	7/8 (110 x 7/8 = 96.25 ft.)	7/7
lot width (13.75-14.00 m.; ave. 13.875 m.)	48 (0.291667 x 48 = 14.00)	7/16 (110 x 7/16 = 48.125)	½ (96 x ½ = 48)
avenue width (14.00 m.)	48 (0.291667 x 48 = 14.00)	7/16 (110 x 7/16 = 48.125)	½ (96 x ½ = 48)
street width (4.00-4.50 m.; ave. 4.25)	13 ¾ (0.291667 x 13.75 = c. 4.01)	1/8 (110 x 1/8 = 13.75)	1/7 (96 x 1/7 = c. 13.71)

Table A.10.7. Locri: urban grid (dimensions in feet of 35.00 cm.)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
grid	dimensions (feet of 35.00 cm.)	ratio of grid component to grid module	ratio of grid component to block width

module (31.50-32.50 m.; ave. 32.00 m.)	90 (0.35 x 90 = 31.50 m.)	8/8	
block width (27.50-28.00 m.; ave. 27.75 m.)	80 (0.35 x 80 = 28.00)	7/8 (90 x 7/8 = 78.75 ft.)	7/7
lot width (13.75-14.00 m.; ave. 13.875 m.)	40 (0.35 x 40 = 14.00)	7/16 (90 x 7/16 = 39.375)	½ (80 x ½ = 40)
avenue width (14.00 m.)	40 (0.35 x 40 = 14.00)	7/16 (90 x 7/16 = 39.375)	½ (80 x ½ = 40)
street width (4.00-4.50 m.; ave. 4.25 m.)	11 ¼ (0.35 x 11.25 = 4.025)	1/8 (90 x 1/8 = 11.25)	1/7 (80 x 1/7 = c. 11.43)

Appendix B. Dimensions and sources for West Greek non-peripteral temples and sacred buildings

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Table B.1. Naxos

building	date	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions

1. Temple C in East quarter	7th c.	6.70 x 22.00	Pelagatti (1985) 46; Romeo (1989) 8; Mertens (2006) 127
2. Temple E in North quarter	6th c.	5.30 x 8.00	Pelagatti (1985) 48; Romeo (1989) 8
3. Temple B in Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera)	late 6th – early 5th c.	14.25 x 38.40	Romeo (1989) 8; Mertens (2006) 127
		14.00 x 38.00	Pelagatti (1972) 217
		16.00 x 38.00	Lentini (1995) 181
4. Temple F in East quarter	5th c. ('Classical period')	7.25 x 17.50	Pelagatti (1984-1985) 683, n. 5

Table B.2. Syracuse

building	date	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions

1. Temple 1 (Oikos 1) in temenos-agora on Ortygia	8^{th} c.	6.00 x 9.20	De Angelis (2000-2001) 163; Mertens (2006) 90
2. Temple 2 (Oikos 2) in temenos-agora on Ortygia	7^{th}-to-6^{th} c.	10.50 x 16.20	De Angelis (2000-2001) 163; Mertens (2006) 90

Table B.3. Megara Hyblaea

building	date	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions

1. Southeast Temple (Building l) in Agora quarter	2nd half 7th c.	5.40 x 12.30	Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 239
2. Small North Temple (Building j) in Agora quarter	3rd qtr. 7th. c.	4.20 (E.), 3.40 (W.) x 9.55 (N.), 9.60 (S.)	Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 231
3. Heroon (Building d) in Agora quarter	c. 630	9.65 (E.), 9.45 (W.), x 12.80 (N.), 12.60 (S.)	Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 209; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 61
4. West Temple (Building c) in Agora quarter	c. 600	c. 6.00 x c. 15.00	Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 205; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 62
5. North Stoa (Building e) in Agora	3rd qtr. 7th c.	5.90 x 41.60	Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 24
6. South Temple (Building g) in Agora	3rd qtr. 7th c.	c. 5.70 x c. 14.00	Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 223; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 49 (width: a little less than 6 m.)
7. South Temple w/ Central Colonnade (Building h) in Agora	last qtr. 7th c.	7.65 x 20.30	Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1976) 227; Vallet, Villard, and Auberson (1983) 70
8. Temple A in Northwest quarter of North Plateau	1st qtr. 6th c.	17.55 x 41.40 (foundation trench)	Gras, Tréziny, and Broise (2004) 310; Mertens (2006) 112
9. Temple B in Northwest quarter of North Plateau	1st qtr. 6th c.	19.80 x 46.25 (foundation trench)	Gras, Tréziny, and Broise (2004) 321; Mertens (2006) 112

Table B.4. Gela

building	date	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
1. Building I in grid on Acropolis	late 7th c.	4.50 x 9.50	Panvini (1996) 25
		4.70 x 9.50	Fiorentini (1985) 105; Romeo (1989) 18
2. Building II in grid on Acropolis	late 7th c.	4.00 x 4.00 (extant S. room)	Fiorentini (1985) 105; Romeo (1989) 18
3. Building V in grid on Acropolis	mid-sixth c.	4.40 x 11.20	Fiorentini (1985) 108; Panvini (1996) 48
		4.90 x 11.20	Romeo (1989) 20
4. Building VI in grid on Acropolis	2nd half 6th c.	7.69 x 16.00	Panvini (1996) 45
		7.60 c 16.00	Fiorentini (1985) 107; Romeo (1989) 18
5. Building VII in grid on Acropolis	6th c.	10.40 x 15.20	Fiorentini (1985) 108; Romeo (1989) 20; Panvini (1996) 48
6. Building VIII in grid on Acropolis	6th c.	5.70 x 15.00	Fiorentini (1985) 109; Romeo (1989) 20; Panvini (1996) 48
7. Sacellum 1 in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos	mid-6th c.	c. 8.00 x 15.00	Romeo (1989) 16; Panvini (1996) 45
8. Sacellum B in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos	beginning of the 5th c.	10.40 x 12.00	Orlandini (1968) 23; Romeo (1989) 18
9. Sacellum A in extra-urban Sanctuary at Via Fiume	6th c.	4.15 x 7.10	Orlandini (1968) 34; Romeo (1989) 22

Table B.5. Himera

building	date	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
1. Temple A in Sanctuary of Athena of upper town	last qtr. 7th c.	6.04 x 15.75	Adriani (1967) 225; Bonacasa (1968-1969) 214; Bonacasa (1970) 77; *Himera. Zona Archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 21; Romeo (1989) 38
2. Temple B in Sanctuary of Athena of upper town	c. 575 – mid-6th c.	10.60 x 30.70	Bonacasa (1968-1969) 218; Bonacasa (1970) 122; *Himera. Zona Archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 22; Romeo (1989) 38
		10.60 x 32.70	Adriani (1967) 226
3. Temple D in Sanctuary of Athena of upper town	3rd qtr. 6th c.	6.55 x 13.75	Bonacasa (1976-1977) 705; Bonacasa (1982) 58; Bonacasa (1985) 128; *Himera. Zona Archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 23; Romeo (1989) 39
4. Temple C in Sanctuary of Athena of upper town	late 6th c. – before 480	7.15 x 14.30	Adriani (1967) 229; Bonacasa (1968-1969) 221; Bonacasa (1970) 72; *Himera. Zona Archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 24; Romeo (1989) 39

Table B.6. Selinus

building	date	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
1. 1st Megaron of Demeter Malophoros in Gaggera district	last qtr. 7th c.	4.45 x 7.30	Gabrici (1927) col. 66; Romeo (1989) 40
		4.45 x 7.80	Gabrici (1956) col. 238
2. Temple w/Spiral Acroteria on Acropolis	late 7th c.	c. 5.64 (E.), c. 5.45 (W.) x 15.95	Romeo (1989) 40
		c. 5.64 (E.), c. 5.45 (W.) x 15.92	Gabrici (1956) col. 247
3. Triolo Nord (Hera) temple in Gaggera district	1st qtr. 6th c.	6.76 x 16.25	Parisi Pressice (1986) 40; Romeo (1989) 43
4. 2nd ('Great') Megaron of Demeter Malophoros in Gaggera district	c. 580	9.52 x 20.41	Gruben (2001) 297; Mertens (2006) 101
		9.53 x 20.40	Gabrici (1927) col. 22; Romeo (1989) 42;
5. Megaron South of Temple C on Acropolis	580-570	5.31 x 17.83	Pace (1922a) col. 237; Romeo (1989) 39
		5.31 x 17.85	Thalmann (1976) 33
6. Temple M in Gaggera district	580-570	c. 9.90 x 25.60	Pompeo (1999) 60, and nn. 243-244; Mertens (2006) 240
		10.85 x 26.80	Romeo (1989) 42

Table B.7. Metaponto

building	date	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
1. Temple CI in Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios	1^{st} qtr. 6^{th} c.	6.40 x 7.15	De Juliis (2001) 143

Table B.8. Acragas

building	date	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
1. Tempietto underneath Temple of Hephaestus	c. 550	6.50 x 13.25	De Miro (1994a) 94
		6.45 x 13.25	P. Marconi (1933) 123; Romeo (1989) 28
2. Temenos 1 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities	c. 550	c. 11.50 x 15.52	Romeo (1989) 26
3. Temenos 2 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities	c. 550	5.40 x 16.70 (N.), 15.45 (S.)	Romeo (1989) 26
4. Temple (Bldg. 2) in Sanctuary East of Gate V	c. 550	10.09 x c. 24.00	De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, p. 46
		10.30 x 22.50	De Miro and Fiorentini (1976-1977) 233; De Miro (1994a) 92
5. Tempietto (Bldg. 1) in Sanctuary East of Gate V	c. 550-525	6.00 x 15.70 (Archaic phase)	Romeo (1989) 28; De Miro (1994a) 92; (2000) Vol. 1, p. 44;

6. Temple at Villa Aurea	c. 530	10.35 x 31.54	P. Marconi (1929) 53; Romeo (1989) 29; De Miro (1994a) 91
7. Lesche (Bldg. 4) in Sanctuary East of Gate V	end of 6th c. – beg. of 5th c.	7.40 x 15.00	De Miro (2000) Vol. 1, p. 49
8. Tempietto 1 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities	end of 6th c. – beg. of 5th c.	4.95 x 10.65	Romeo (1989) 23; Gruben (2001) 323
9. Tempietto in 'New Archaic' Sanctuary	end of 6th – beg. of 5th c.	6.00 x 8.00 (Archaic phase)	De Miro and Fiorentini (1976) 425; Romeo (1989) 28
10. extra-urban Temenos at Santa Anna	end of 6th – beg. of 5th c.	7.50 x 26.50	Fiorentini (1969) 63
11. Temple of Demeter at San Biagio (near Gate I)	c. 500-480	13.30 x 19.90 (cella), 13.30 x 30.20 (stereobate)	De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2; Gruben (2001) 322; Mertens (2006) 239 (stereobate only)
		13.30 x 32.65 (stereobate)	De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2
12. Foundation 1 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities	early 5th c.	8.05 x 22.80	Romeo (1989) 24
13. Foundation 2 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities	2nd half of 5th c.	10.30 x 23.45	Romeo (1989) 24
14. Building 22 (L-shaped stoa) in grid near Gate V	5th c.	7.90 x 17.55 (E.-W. wing); c. 5.70 (width of N.-S. wing)	De Miro (2000) Vol 1, p. 68
15. Building 29 in grid near Gate V	5th c.	5.90 x 13.70	De Miro (2000) Vol 1, p. 71
16. Building 41 in grid near Gate V	5th c.	5.80 x 22.00	De Miro (2000) Vol 1, p. 72
17. Building 43 in grid near Gate V	5th c.	6.40 x 12.70	De Miro (2000) Vol 1, p. 72
18. Building 46-48 grid near Gate V	5th c.	7.40 x 13.30	De Miro (2000) Vol 1, p. 73

Table B.9.1. Casmenae

building	date	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
1. Archaic temple	c. 600	7.50 x 27.00	Romeo (1989) 12; Voza (1999) 143

Table B.9.2 Camarina

building	date	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
1. Temple of Athena	early 5^{th} c.	15.00 x 39.75	Di Stefano (1984-1985) 731
		c. 15.00 x c. 39.50	Mertens (2006) 241
2. Building A in East Agora	mid-5^{th} c.	7.50 x 13.40	Di Stefano (2000) 279
3. Sacellum B in East Agora	mid-5^{th} c.	4.00 x 8.00	Di Stefano (2000) 279
4. Sacellum C in East Agora	mid-5^{th} c.	3.50 x 7.50	Di Stefano (2000) 279

Appendix C. Dimensional correlations of West Greek non-peripteral temples and sacred buildings with urban grids

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Abbreviations:

d. = deviation between the temple's/building's dimension and the correlation with the grid.

If the street width is 2.70 m. and the temple's width is 5.40 m., then the temple's width is 2 x the street width, with no deviation (2 x 2.70 = 5.40).

If the street width is 2.70 m. and the temple's length is 12.30 m., then the temple's length is 4 and ½ x the street width, with a deviation of 0.15 m. (4 ½ x 2.70 = 12.15, d. = 0.15).

Note:

Unless otherwise noted, the lot width is taken as half the block width and includes the *ambitus* or drainage alley.

Table C.1.1. Naxos: Temple C

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (6.70 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (22.00 m.) to grid components
normal street width (5.00)	1 and 1/3 (5.00 x 1 1/3 = c. 6.67, d. = 0.03)	4 and 2/5 (5.00 x 4 2/5 = 22.00)
widths of Street 6 and Avenue C (6.40-6.50; ave. 6.45)	1 (d. = 0.25)	3 and 2/5 (6.45 x 3 2/5 = 21.93, d. = 0.07)
width of Avenue B (6.50-6.80; ave. 6.65)	1 (d. = 0.05)	3 and 3/10 (6.65 x 3 3/10 = 21.945, d. = 0.055)
width of Avenue A (9.50)	7/10 (9.50 x 7/10 = 6.65, d. = 0.05)	2 and 3/10 (9.50 x 2 3/10 = 21.85, d. = 0.15)
lot width (19.50)	1/3 (19.50 x 1/3 = 6.50, d. = 0.20)	1 and 3/25 (19.50 x 1 3/25 = 21.84, d. = 0.16)
block width (39.00)	1/6 (39.00 x 1/6 = 6.50, d. = 0.20)	14/25 (39.00 x 14/25 = 21.84, d. = 0.16)
module (44.00)	3/20 (44.00 x 3/20 = 6.60, d. = 0.10)	½ (44.00 x ½ = 22.00)

Table C.1.2. Naxos: Temple E

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (5.30 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (8.00 m.) to grid components
normal street width (5.00)	1 and 1/20 (5.00 x 1 1/20 = 5.25, d. = 0.05)	1 and 3/5 (5.00 x 1 3/5 = 8.00)
widths of Street 6 and Avenue C (ave. 6.45)	4/5 (6.45 x 4/5 = 5.16, d. = 0.14)	1 and ¼ (6.45 x 1 ¼ = 8.0625, d. = 0.0625)
width of Avenue B (ave. 6.65)	4/5 (6.65 x 4/5 = 5.32, d. = 0.02)	1 and 1/5 (6.65 x 1 1/5 = 7.98, d. = 0.02)
width of Avenue A (9.50)	14/25 (9.50 x 14/25 = 5.32, d. = 0.02)	4/5 (9.50 x 4/5 = 7.60, d. = 0.40)
lot width (19.50)	7/25 (19.50 x 7/25 = 5.46, d. = 0.16)	2/5 (19.50 x 2/5 = 7.80, d. = 0.20)
block width (39.00)	7/50 (39.00 x 7/50 = 5.46, d. = 0.16)	1/5 (39.00 x 1/5 = 7.80, d. = 0.20)
module (44.00)	3/25 (44.00 x 3/25 = 5.28, d. = 0.02)	2/11 (44.00 x 2/11 = 8.00)

Table C.1.3. Naxos: Temple B

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (14.25 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (38.40 m.) to grid components
normal street width (5.00)	2 and 9/10 (5.00 x 2 9/10 = 14.50, d. = 0.25)	7 and 7/10 (5.00 x 7 7/10 = 38.50, d. = 0.10)
widths of Street 6 and Avenue C (ave. 6.45)	2 and 1/5 (6.45 x 2 1/5 = 14.19, d. = 0.06)	6 (6.45 x 6 = 38.70, d. = 0.30)
width of Avenue B (ave. 6.65)	2 and 1/10 (6.65 x 2 1/10 = 13.965, d. = 0.285)	5 and 4/5 (6.65 x 5 4/5 = 38.57, d. = 0.17)
width of Avenue A (9.50)	1 and ½ (9.50 x 1 ½ = 14.25)	4 (9.50 x 4 = 38.00, d. = 0.40)
lot width (19.50)	¾ (19.50 x ¾ = 14.625, d. = 0.375)	2 (19.50 x 2 = 39.00, d. = 0.60)
block width (39.00)	3/8 (39.00 x 3/8 = 14.625, d. = 0.375)	1 (d. = 0.60)
module (44.00)	1/3 (44.00 x 1/3 = c. 14.67, d. = 0.42)	8/9 (44.00 x 8/9 = c. 39.11, d. = 0.71)

Table C.1.4. Naxos: Temple F

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (7.25 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (17.50 m.) to grid components
normal street width (5.00)	1 and ½ (5.00 x 1 ½ = 7.50, d. = 0.25)	3 and ½ (5.00 x 3 ½ = 17.50)
widths of Street 6 and Avenue C (ave. 6.45)	1 and 1/10 (6.45 x 1 1/10 = 7.095, d. = 0.155)	2 and 7/10 (6.45 x 2 7/10 = 17.415, d. = 0.085)
width of Avenue B (ave. 6.65)	1 and 1/10 (6.65 x 1 1/10 = 7.315, d. = 0.065)	2 and 3/5 (6.65 x 2 3/5 = 17.29, d. = 0.21)
width of Avenue A (9.50)	¾ (9.50 x ¾ = 7.125, d. = 0.125)	1 and 4/5 (9.50 x 1 4/5 = 17.10, d. = 0.40)
lot width (19.50)	2/5 (19.50 x 2/5 = 7.80, d. = 0.55)	9/10 (19.50 x 9/10 = 17.55, d. = 0.05)
block width (39.00)	1/5 (39.00 x 1/5 =7.80, d. = 0.55)	9/20 (39.00 x 9/20 = 17.55, d. = 0.05)
module (44.00)	1/6 (44.00 x 1/6 = c. 7.33, d. = 0.08)	2/5 (44.00 x 2/5 = 17.60, d. = 0.10)

Table C.2.1. Syracuse: Temple 1 (Oikos 1)

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (6.00 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (9.20 m.) to grid components
street width (2.50)	2 and 2/5 (2.50 x 2 2/5 = 6.00)	3 and 7/10 (2.50 x 3 7/10 = 9.25, d. = 0.05)
street width (3.00)	2 (3.00 x 2 = 6.00)	3 (3.00 x 3 = 9.00, d. = 0.20)
avenue width (5.50)	1 and 1/10 (5.50 x 1 1/10 = 6.05)	1 and 2/3 (5.50 x 1 2/3 = c. 9.17, d. = 0.03)
lot width (11.50)	½ (11.50 x ½ = 5.75, d. = 0.25)	4/5 (11.50 x 4/5 = 9.20)
lot width (12.50)	½ (12.50 x ½ = 6.25, d. = 0.25)	¾ (12.50 x ¾ = 9.375, d. = 0.175)
lot width (ave. 12.00)	½ (12.00 x ½ = 6.00)	¾ (12.00 x ¾ = 9.00, d. = 0.20)
block width (23.00)	¼ (23.00 x ¼ = 5.75, d. = 0.25)	2/5 (23.00 x 2/5 = 9.20)
block width (25.00)	¼ (25.00 x ¼ = 6.25, d. = 0.25)	3/8 (25.00 x 3/8 = 9.375, d. = 0.175)
block width (ave. 24.00)	¼ (24.00 x ¼ = 6.00)	3/8 (24.00 x 3/8 = 9.00, d. = 0.20)
module (c. 26.00)	23/100 (26.00 x 23/100 = 5.98, d. = 0.02)	7/20 (26.00 x 7/20 = 9.10, d. = 0.20)
module (c. 28.00)	21/100 (28.00 x 21/100 = 5.88, d. = 0.12)	1/3 (28.00 x 1/3 = c. 9.33, d. = 0.13)
module (ave. c. 27.00)	11/50 (27.00 x 11/50 = 5.94, d. = 0.06)	1/3 (27.00 x 1/3 = 9.00, d. = 0.20)

Table C.2.2. Syracuse: Temple 2 (Oikos 2)

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (10.50 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (16.20 m.) to grid components
street width (2.50)	4 and 1/5 (2.50 x 4 1/5 = 10.50)	6 and ½ (2.5 x 6 ½ = 16.25, d. = 0.05)
street width (3.00)	3 and ½ (3.00 x 3 ½ = 10.50)	5 and 2/5 (3.00 x 5 2/5 = 16.20)
avenue width (5.50 m.)	1 and 9/10 (5.50 x 1 9/10 = 10.45, d. = 0.05)	3 (5.50 x 3 = 16.50, d. = 0.30)
lot width (11.50)	9/10 (11.50 x 9/10 = 10.35, d. = 0.15)	1 and 2/5 (11.50 x 1 2/5 = 16.10, d. = 0.10)
lot width (12.50)	21/25 (12.50 x 21/25 = 10.50)	1 and 3/10 (12.50 x 1 3/10 = 16.25, d. = 0.05)
lot width (ave. 12.00)	22/25 (12.00 x 22/25 = 10.56, d. = 0.06)	1 and 7/20 (12.00 x 1 7/20 = 16.20)
block width (23.00)	9/20 (23.00 x 9/20 = 10.35, d. = 0.15)	7/10 (23.00 x 7/10 = 16.10, d. = 0.10)
block width (25.00)	21/50 (25.00 x 21/50 = 10.50)	13/20 (25.00 x 13/20 = 16.25, d. = 0.05)
block width (ave. 24.00)	11/25 (24.00 x 11/25 = 10.56, d. = 0.06)	27/40 (24.00 x 27/40 = 16.20)
module (c. 26.00)	2/5 (26.00 x 2/5 = 10.40, d. = 0.10)	3/5 (26.00 x 3/5 = 15.60, d. = 0.60)
module (c. 28.00)	2/5 (28.00 x 2/5 = 11.20, d. = 0.70)	3/5 (28.00 x 3/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.60)
module (ave. c. 27.00)	2/5 (27.00 x 2/5 = 10.80, d. = 0.30)	3/5 (27.00 x 3/5 = 16.20)

Table C.3.1. Megara Hyblaea: Southeast Temple (Building l)

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (5.40 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (12.30 m.) to grid components
street width (2.70)	2 (2.70 x 2 = 5.40)	4 and ½ (2.70 x 4 ½ = 12.15, d. = 0.15)
street width (3.00)	1 and 4/5 (3.00 x 1 4/5 = 5.40)	4 and 1/10 (3.00 x 4 1/10 = 12.30)
avenue width (5.30)	1 (d. = 0.10)	2 and 1/3 (5.30 x 2 1/3 = c. 12.37, d. = 0.07)
avenue width (6.00)	9/10 (6.00 x 9/10 = 5.40)	2 (6.00 x 2 = 12.00, d. = 0.30)
avenue width (ave. 5.65)	24/25 (5.65 x 24/25 = 5.424, d. = 0.024)	2 and 1/5 (5.65 x 2 1/5 = 12.43, d. = 0.13)
West Agora quarter's lot width (12.50)	11/25 (12.50 x 11/25 = 5.50, d. = 0.10)	1 (d. = 0.20)
West Agora quarter's lot depth (ave. 9.60)	14/25 (9.60 x 14/25 = 5.376, d. = 0.024)	1 and 3/10 (9.60 x 1 3/10 = 12.48, d. = 0.18)
West Agora quarter's block width (25.00)	11/50 (25.00 x 11/50 = 5.50, d. = 0.10)	½ (25.00 x ½ = 12.50, d. = 0.20)
West Agora quarter's module (c. 28.00)	1/5 (28.00 x 1/5 = 5.60, d. = 0.20)	11/25 (28.00 x 11/25 = 12.32, d. = 0.02)
East Agora quarter's lot width (12.25)	11/25 (12.25 x 11/25 = 5.39, d. = 0.01)	1 (d. = 0.05)
East Agora quarter's lot depth (11.00)	½ (11.00 x ½ = 5.50, d. = 0.10)	1 and 1/10 (11.00 x 1 1/10 = 12.10, d. = 0.20)
East Agora quarter's block width (24.50)	11/50 (24.50 x 11/50 = 5.39, d. = 0.01)	½ (24.50 x ½ = 12.25, d. = 0.05)

East Agora quarter's module (27.50)	1/5 (27.50 x 1/5 = 5.50, d. = 0.10)	9/20 (27.50 x 9/20 = 12.375, d. = 0.075)

Table C.3.2. Megara Hyblaea: Small North Temple (Building j)

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (E.) [4.20 m.] to grid components	ratio of temple width (W.) [3.40 m.] to grid components	ratio of temple width (ave. 3.80 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (9.55 N., 9.60 S.; ave. 9.575 m.) to grid components
street width (2.70)	1 and ½ (2.70 x 1 ½ = 4.05, d. = 0.15)	1 and ¼ (2.70 x 1 ¼ = 3.375, d. = 0.025)	1 and 2/5 2.70 x 1 2/5 = 3.78, d. = 0.02)	3 and ½ (2.70 x 3 ½ = 9.45, d. = 0.125)
street width (3.00)	1 and 2/5 (3.00 x 1 2/5 = 4.20)	1 and 1/10 (3.00 x 1 1/10 = 3.30, d. = 0.10)	1 and ¼ (3.00 x 1 ¼ = 3.75, d. = 0.05)	3 and 1/5 (3.00 x 3 1/5 = 9.60, d. = 0.025)
avenue width (5.30)	4/5 (5.30 x 4/5 = 4.24, d. = 0.04)	16/25 (5.30 x 16/25 = 3.392, d. 0.008)	7/10 (5.30 x 7/10 = 3.71, d. = 0.09)	1 and 4/5 (5.30 x 1 4/5 = 9.54, d. = 0.035)
avenue width (6.00)	7/10 (6.00 x 7/10 = 4.20)	14/25 (6.00 x 14/25 = 3.36, d. = 0.04)	16/25 (6.00 x 16/25 = 3.84, d. = 0.04)	1 and 3/5 (6.00 x 1 3/5 = 9.60, d. = 0.025)
avenue width (ave. 5.65)	¾ (5.65 x ¾ = 4.2375, d. = 0.0375)	3/5 (5.65 x 3/5 = 3.39, d. = 0.01)	2/3 (5.65 x 2/3 = c. 3.77, d. = 0.03)	1 and 7/10 (5.65 x 1 7/10 = 9.605, d. = 0.03)
West Agora quarter's lot width (12.50)	1/3 (12.50 x 1//3 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.033)	7/25 (12.50 x 7/25 = 3.50, d. = 0.10)	3/10 (12.50 x 3/10 = 3.75, d. = 0.05)	¾ (12.50 x ¾ = 9.375, d. = 0.20)
West Agora quarter's lot depth (ave. 9.60)	11/25 (9.60 x 11/25 = 4.224, d. = 0.024)	7/20 (9.60 x 7/20 = 3.36, d. = 0.04)	2/5 (9.60 x 2/5 = 3.84, d. = 0.04)	1 (d. = 0.025)
West Agora quarter's block width (25.00)	1/6 (25.00 x 1/6 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.033)	7/50 (25.00 x 7/50 = 3.50, d. = 0.10)	3/20 (25.00 x 3/20 = 3.75, d. = 0.05)	3/8 (25.00 x 3/8 = 9.375, d. = 0.20)
West Agora quarter's module (c. 28.00)	3/20 (28.00 x 3/20 = 4.20)	1/8 (28.00 x 1/8 = 3.50, d. = 0.10)	7/50 (28.00 x 7/50 = 3.92, d. = 0.12)	1/3 (28.00 x 1/3 = c. 9.333, d. = 0.242)

East Agora quarter's lot width (12.25)	1/3 (12.25 x 1/3 = c. 4.083, d. = 0.117	7/25 (12.25 x 7/25 = 3.43, d. = 0.03)	3/10 (12.25 x 3/10 = 3.675, d. = 0.125)	4/5 (12.25 x 4/5 = 9.80, d. = 0.225)
East Agora quarter's lot depth (11.00)	19/50 (11.00 x 19/50 = 4.18, d. = 0.02)	3/10 (11.00 x 3/10 = 3.30, d. = 0.10)	7/20 (11.00 x 7/20 = 3.85, d. = 0.05)	9/10 (11.00 x 9/10 = 9.90, d. = 0.325)
East Agora quarter's block width (24.50)	1/6 (24.50 x 1/6 = c. 4.083, d. = 0.117)	7/50 (24.50 x 7/50 = 3.43, d. = 0.03)	3/20 (24.50 x 3/20 = 3.675, d. = 0.125)	2/5 (24.50 x 2/5 = 9.80, d. = 0.225)
East Agora quarter's module (c. 27.50)	3/20 (27.50 x 3/20 = 4.125, d. = 0.075)	1/8 (27.50 x 1/8 = 3.4375, d. = 0.0375)	7/50 (27.50 x 7/50 = 3.85, d. = 0.05)	7/20 (27.50 x 7/20 = 9.625, d. = 0.05)

Table C.3.3. Megara Hyblaea: Heroon (Building d)

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (ave. 9.55 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (ave. 12.70 m.) to grid components
street width (2.70)	3 and ½ (2.70 x 3 ½ = 9.45, d. = 0.10)	4 and 7/10 (2.70 x 4 7/10 = 12.69, d. = 0.01)
street width (3.00)	3 and 1/5 (3.00 x 3 1/5 = 9.60, d. = 0.05)	4 and ¼ (3.00 x 4 ¼ = 12.75, d. = 0.05)
avenue width (5.30)	1 and 4/5 (5.30 x 1 4/5 = 9.54, d. = 0.01)	2 and 2/5 (5.30 x 2 2/5 = 12.72, d. = 0.02)
avenue width (6.00)	1 and 3/5 (6.00 x 1 3/5 = 9.60, d. = 0.05)	2 and 1/10 (6.00 x 2 1/10 = 12.60, d. = 0.10)
avenue width (ave. 5.65)	1 and 7/10 (5.65 x 1 7/10 = 9.605, d. = 0.055)	2 and ¼ (5.65 x 2 ¼ = 12.7125, d. = 0.0125)
West Agora quarter's lot width (12.50)	¾ (12.50 x ¾ = 9.375, d. = 0.175)	1 (d. = 0.20)
West Agora quarter's lot depth (ave. 9.60)	1 (d. = 0.05)	1 and 1/3 (9.60 x 1 1/3 = 12.80, d. = 0.10)
West Agora quarter's block width (25.00)	3/8 (25.00 x 3/8 = 9.375, d. = 0.175)	½ (25.00 x ½ = 12.50, d. = 0.20)
West Agora quarter's module (c. 28.00)	1/3 (28.00 x 1/3 = c. 9.33, d. = 0.22)	9/20 (28.00 x 9/20 = 12.60, d. = 0.10)
East Agora quarter's lot width (12.25)	4/5 (12.25 x 4/5 = 9.80, d. = 0.25)	1 (d. = 0.45)
East Agora quarter's lot depth (11.00)	9/10 (11.00 x 9/10 = 9.90, d. = 0.35)	1 and 1/5 (11.00 x 1 1/5 = 13.20, d. = 0.50)
East Agora quarter's block width (24.50)	2/5 (24.50 x 2/5 = 9.80, d. = 0.25)	½ (d. = 0.45)

East Agora quarter's module (c. 27.50)	7/20 (27.50 x 7/20 = 9.625, d. = 0.075)	23/50 (27.50 x 23/50 = 12.65, d. = 0.05)

Table C.3.4. Megara Hyblaea: West Temple (Building c)

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (6.00 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (15.00 m.) to grid components
street width (2.70)	2 and ¼ (2.70 x 2 ¼ = 6.075, d. = 0.075)	5 and ½ (2.70 x 5 ½ = 14.85, d. = 0.15)
street width (3.00)	2 (3.00 x 2 = 6.00)	5 (3.00 x 5 = 15.00)
avenue width (5.30)	1 and 1/10 (5.30 x 1 1/10 = 5.83, d. = 0.17)	2 and 4/5 (5.30 x 2 4/5 = 14.84, d. = 0.16)
avenue width (6.00)	1 (d. = 0)	2 and ½ (6.00 x 2 ½ = 15.00)
avenue width (ave. 5.65)	1 and 1/20 (5.65 x 1 1/20 = 5.9325, d. = 0.0675)	2 and 13/20 (5.65 x 2 13/20 = 14.9725, d. = 0.0275)
West Agora quarter' lot width (12.50)	½ (12.50 x ½ = 6.25, d. = 0.25)	1 and 1/5 (12.50 x 1 1/5 = 15.00)
West Agora quarter's lot depth (ave. 9.60)	3/5 (9.60 x 3/5 = 5.76, d. = 0.24)	1 and 3/5 (9.60 x 1 3/5 = 15.36, d. = 0.36)
West Agora quarter's block width (25.00)	¼ (25.00 x ¼ = 6.25, d. = 0.25)	3/5 (25.00 x 3/5 = 15.00)
West Agora quarter's module (c. 28.00)	21/100 (28.00 x 21/100 = 5.88, d. = 0.12)	27/50 (28.00 x 27/50 = 15.12, d. = 0.12)
East Agora quarter's lot width (12.25)	½ (12.25 x ½ = 6.125, d. = 0.125)	1 and 1/5 (12.25 x 1 1/5 = 14.70, d. = 0.30)
East Agora quarter's lot depth (11.00)	11/20 (11.00 x 11/20 = 6.05, d. = 0.05)	1 and 2/5 (11.00 x 1 2/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.40)
East Agora quarter's block width (24.50)	¼ (24.50 x ¼ = 6.125, d. = 0.125)	3/5 (24.50 x 3/5 = 14.70, d. = 0.30)
East Agora quarter's module (c. 27.50)	11/50 (27.50 x 11/50 = 6.05, d. = 0.05)	11/20 (27.50 x 11/20 = 15.125, d. = 0.125)

Table C.3.5. Megara Hyblaea: North Stoa (Building e)

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (5.90 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (41.60 m.) to grid components
street width (2.70)	2 and 1/5 (2.70 x 2 1/5 = 5.94, d. = 0.06)	15 and 2/5 (2.70 x 15 2/5 = 41.58, d. = 0.02)
street width (3.00)	2 (3.00 x 2 = 6.00, d. = 0.10)	14 (3.00 x 14 = 42.00, d. = 0.40)
avenue width (5.30)	1 and 1/10 (5.30 x 1 1/10 = 5.83, d. = 0.07)	7 and 4/5 (5.30 x 7 4/5 = 41.34, d. = 0.26)
avenue width (6.00)	1 (d. = 0.10)	7 (6.00 x 7 = 42.00, d. = 0.40)
avenue width (ave. 5.65)	1 and 1/25 (5.65 x 1 1/25 = 5.876, d. = 0.024)	7 and 7/20 (5.65 x 7 7/20 = 41.5275, d. = 0.0725)
West Agora quarter's lot width (12.50)	12/25 (12.50 x 12/25 = 6.00, d. = 0.10)	3 and 1/3 (12.50 x 3 1/3 = c. 41.667, d. = 0.067)
West Agora quarter's lot depth (ave. 9.60)	3/5 (9.60 x 3/5 = 5.76, d. = 0.14)	4 and 1/3 (9.60 x 4 1/3 = 41.60)
West Agora quarter's block width (25.00)	6/25 (25.00 x 6/25 = 6.00, d. = 0.10)	1 and 2/3 (25.00 x 1 2/3 = c. 41.667, d. = 0.067)
West Agora quarter's module (c. 28.00)	21/100 (28.00 x 21/100 = 5.88, d. = 0.02)	1 and ½ (28.00 x 1 ½ = 42.00, d. = 0.40)
East Agora quarter's lot width (12.25)	½ (12.25 x ½ = 6.125, d. = 0.225)	3 and 2/5 (12.25 x 3 2/5 = 41.65, d. = 0.05)
East Agora quarter's lot depth (11.00)	27/50 (11.00 x 27/50 = 5.94, d. = 0.04)	3 and 4/5 (11.00 x 3 4/5 = 41.80, d. = 0.20)
East Agora quarter's block width (24.50)	¼ (24.50 x ¼ = 6.125, d. = 0.225)	1 and 7/10 (24.50 x 1 7/10 = 41.65, d. = 0.05)

East Agora quarter's module (c. 27.50)	21/100 (27.50 x 21/100 = 5.775, d. = 0.125)	1 and ½ (27.50 x 1 ½ = 41.25, d. = 0.35)

Table C.3.6. Megara Hyblaea: South Temple (Building g)

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (5.70 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (14.00 m.) to grid components
street width (2.70)	2 and 1/10 (2.70 x 2 1/10 = 5.67, d. = 0.03)	5 and 1/5 (2.70 x 5 1/5 = 14.04, d. = 0.04)
street width (3.00)	1 and 9/10 (3.00 x 1 9/10 = 5.70)	4 and 2/3 (3.00 x 4 2/3 = 14.00)
avenue width (5.30)	1 and 1/10 (5.30 x 1 1/10 = 5.83, d. = 0.13)	2 and 3/5 (5.30 x 2 3/5 = 13.78, d. = 0.22)
avenue width (6.00)	19/20 (6.00 x 19/20 = 5.70)	2 and 1/3 (6.00 x 2 1/3 = 14.00)
avenue width (ave. 5.65)	1 (d. = 0.05)	2 and ½ (5.65 x 2 ½ = 14.125, d. = 0.125)
West Agora quarter’s lot width (12.50)	23/50 (12.50 x 23/50 = 5.75, d. = 0.05)	1 and 1/8 (12.50 x 1 1/8 = 14.0625, d. = 0.0625)
West Agora quarter’s lot depth (ave. 9.60)	3/5 (9.60 x 3/5 = 5.76, d. = 0.06)	1 and ½ (9.60 x 1 ½ = 14.40, d. = 0.40)
West Agora quarter’s block width (25.00)	23/100 (25.00 x 23/100 = 5.75, d. = 0.05)	9/16 (25.00 x 9/16 = 14.0625, d. = 0.0625)
West Agora quarter’s module (c. 28.00)	1/5 (28.00 x 1/5 = 5.60, d. = 0.10)	½ (28.00 x ½ = 14.00)
East Agora quarter’s lot width (12.25)	23/50 (12.25 x 23/50 = 5.635, d. = 0.065)	1 and 1/7 (12.25 x 1 1/7 = 14.00)
East Agora quarter’s lot depth (11.00)	½ (11.00 x ½ = 5.50, d. = 0.20)	1 and ¼ (11.00 x 1 ¼ = 13.75, d. = 0.25)
East Agora quarter’s block width (24.50)	23/100 (24.50 x 23/100 = 5.635, d. = 0.065)	4/7 (24.50 x 4/7 = 14.00)
East Agora quarter’s module (c. 27.50)	1/5 (27.50 x 1/5 = 5.50, d. = 0.20)	½ (27.50 x ½ = 13.75, d. = 0.25)

Table C.3.7. Megara Hyblaea: South Temple with Central Colonnade (Building h)

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (7.65 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (20.30 m.) to grid components
street width (2.70)	2 and 4/5 (2.70 x 2 4/5 = 7.56, d. = 0.09)	7 and ½ (2.70 x 7 ½ = 20.25, d. = 0.05)
street width (3.00)	2 and ½ (3.00 x 2 ½ = 7.50, d. = 0.15)	6 and ¾ (3.00 x 6 ¾ = 20.25, d. = 0.05)
avenue width (5.30)	1 and ½ (5.30x 1 ½ = 7.95, d. = 0.30)	3 and 4/5 (5.30 x 3 4/5 = 20.14, d. = 0.16)
avenue width (6.00)	1 and ¼ (6.00 x 1 ¼ = 7.50, d. = 0.15)	3 and 2/5 (6.00 x 3 2/5 = 20.40, d. = 0.10)
avenue width (ave. 5.65)	1 and 2/5 (5.65 x 1 2/5 = 7.91, d. = 0.26)	3 and 3/5 (5.65 x 3 3/5 = 20.34, d. = 0.04)
West Agora quarter's lot width (12.50)	3/5 (12.50 x 3/5 = 7.50, d. = 0.15)	1 and 3/5 (12.50 x 1 3/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.30)
West Agora quarter's lot depth (ave. 9.60)	4/5 (9.60 x 4/5 = 7.68, d. = 0.03)	2 and 1/10 (9.60 x 2 1/10 = 20.16, d. = 0.14)
West Agora quarter's block width (25.00)	3/10 (25.00 x 3/10 = 7.50, d. = 0.15)	4/5 (25.00 x 4/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.30)
West Agora quarter's module (c. 28.00)	7/25 (28.00 x 7/25 = 7.84, d. = 0.19)	¾ (28.00 x ¾ = 21.00, d. = 0.70)
East Agora quarter's lot width (12.25)	3/5 (12.25 x 3/5 = 7.35, d. = 0.30)	1 and 2/3 (12.25 x 1 2/3 = c. 20.42, d. = 0.12)
East Agora quarter's lot depth (11.00)	7/10 (11.00 x 7/10 = 7.70, d. = 0.05)	1 and 4/5 (11.00 x 1 4/5 = 19.80, d. = 0.50)
East Agora quarter's block width (24.50)	3/10 (24.50 x 3/10 = 7.35, d. = 0.30)	5/6 (24.50 x 5/6 = c. 20.42, d. = 0.12)

East Agora quarter's module (c. 27.50)	7/25 (27.50 x 7/25 = 7.70, d. = 0.05)	¾ (27.50 x ¾ = 20.625, d. = 0.325)

Table C.3.8. Megara Hyblaea: Temple A

grid components (meters)	ratio of foundation width (17.55 m.) to grid components	ratio of foundation length (41.40 m.) to grid components
street width (2.70)	6 and ½ (2.70 x 6 ½ = 17.55)	15 and 1/3 (2.70 x 15 1/3 = 41.40)
street width (3.00)	5 and 9/10 (3.00 x 5 9/10 = 17.70, d. = 0.20)	13 and 4/5 (3.00 x 13 4/5 = 41.40)
avenue width (5.30)	3 and 3/10 (5.30 x 3 3/10 = 17.49, d. = 0.06)	7 and 4/5 (5.30 x 7 4/5 = 41.34, d. = 0.06)
avenue width (6.00)	2 and 9/10 (6.00 x 2 9/10 = 17.40, d. = 0.15)	6 and 9/10 (6.00 x 6 9/10 = 41.40)
avenue width (ave. 5.65)	3 and 1/10 (5.65 x 3 1/10 = 17.515, d. = 0.035)	7 and 3/10 (5.65 x 7 3/10 = 41.245, d. = 0.155)
West Agora lot width (12.50)	1 and 2/5 (12.50 x 1 2/5 = 17.50, d. = 0.05)	3 and 3/10 (12.50 x 3 3/10 = 41.25, d. = 0.15)
West Agora lot depth (ave. 9.60)	1 and 4/5 (9.60 x 1 4/5 = 17.28, d. = 0.27)	4 and 3/10 (9.60 x 4 3/10 = 41.28, d. = 0.12)
West Agora block width (25.00)	7/10 (25.00 x 7/10 = 17.50, d. = 0.05)	1 and 2/3 (25.00 x 1 2/3 = c. 41.67, d. = 0.27)
West Agora module (c. 28.00)	3/5 (28.00 x 3/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.75)	1 and ½ (28.00 x 1 ½ = 42.00, d. = 0.60)
East Agora lot width (12.25)	1 and 2/5 (12.25 x 1 2/5 = 17.15, d. = 0.40)	3 and 2/5 (12.25 x 3 2/5 = 41.65, d. = 0.25)
East Agora lot depth (11.00)	1 and 3/5 (11.00 x 1 3/5 = 17.60, d. = 0.05)	3 and ¾ (11.00 x 3 ¾ = 41.25, d. = 0.15)
East Agora block width (24.50)	7/10 (24.50 x 7/10 = 17.15, d. = 0.40)	1 and 7/10 (24.50 x 1 7/10 = 41.65, d. = 0.25)

East Agora module (c. 27.50)	3/5 (27.50 x 3/5 = 16.50, d. = 1.05)	1 and ½ (27.50 x 1 ½ = 41.25, d. = 0.15)

Table C.3.9. Megara Hyblaea: Temple B

grid components	ratio of foundation width (19.80 m.) to grid components	ratio of foundation length (46.25 m.) to grid components
street width (2.70)	7 and 1/3 (2.70 x 7 1/3 = 19.80)	17 and 1/10 (2.70 x 17 1/10 = 46.17, d. = 0.08)
street width (3.00)	6 and 3/5 (3.00 x 6 3/5 = 19.80)	15 and 2/5 (3.00 x 15 2/5 = 46.20, d. = 0.05)
avenue width (5.30)	3 and ¾ (5.30 x 3 ¾ = 19.875, d. = 0.075)	8 and ¾ (5.30 x 8 ¾ = 46.375, d. = 0.125)
avenue width (6.00)	3 and 3/10 (6.00 x 3 3/10 = 19.80)	7 and 7/10 (6.00 x 7 7/10 = 46.20, d. = 0.05)
avenue width (ave. 5.65)	3 and ½ (5.65 x 3 ½ = 19.775, d. = 0.025)	8 and 1/5 (5.65 x 8 1/5 = 46.33, d. = 0.08)
West Agora lot width (12.50)	1 and 3/5 (12.50 x 1 3/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.20)	3 and 7/10 (12.50 x 3 7/10 = 46.25)
West Agora lot depth (ave. 9.60)	2 and 1/10 (9.60 x 2 1/10 = 20.16, d. = 0.36)	4 and 4/5 (9.60 x 4 4/5 = 46.08, d. = 0.17)
West Agora block width (25.00)	4/5 (25.00 x 4/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.20)	1 and 17/20 (25.00 x 1 17/20 = 46.25)
West Agora module (c. 28.00)	7/10 (28.00 x 7/10 = 19.60, d. = 0.20)	1 and 2/3 (28.00 x 1 2/3 = c. 46.67, d. = 0.42)
East Agora lot width (12.25)	1 and 3/5 (12.25 x 1 3/5 = 19.60, d. = 0.20)	3 and 4/5 (12.25 x 3 4/5 = 46.55, d. = 0.30)
East Agora lot depth (11.00)	1 and 4/5 (11.00 x 1 4/5 = 19.80)	4 and 1/5 (11.00 x 4 1/5 = 46.20, d. = 0.05)
East Agora block width (24.50)	4/5 (24.50 x 4/5 = 19.60, d. = 0.20)	1 and 9/10 (24.50 x 1 9/10 = 46.55, d. = 0.30)

East Agora module (c. 27.50)	7/10 (27.50 x 7/10 = 19.25, d. = 0.55)	1 and 2/3 (27.50 x 1 2/3 = c. 45.83, d. = 0.42)

Table C.4.1. Gela: Building I

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (4.50 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (9.50 m.) to grid components
street width (4.00)	1 and 1/8 (4.00 x 1 1/8 = 4.50)	2 and 2/5 (4.00 x 2 2/5 = 9.60, d. = 0.10)
lot width (15.25)	3/10 (15.25 x 3/10 = 4.575, d. = 0.075)	3/5 (15.25 x 3/5 = 9.15, d. = 0.35)
lot width (15.75)	3/10 (15.75 x 3/10 = 4.725, d. = 0.225)	3/5 (15.75 x 3/5 = 9.45, d. = 0.05)
lot width (ave. 15.50)	3/10 (15.50 x 3/10 = 4.65, d. = 0.15)	3/5 (15.50 x 3/5 = 9.30, d. = 0.20)
block width (30.50)	3/20 (30.50 x 3/20 = 4.575, d. = 0.075)	3/10 (30.50 x 3/10 = 9.15, d. = 0.35)
block width (31.50)	3/20 (31.50 x 3/20 = 4.725, d. = 0.225)	3/10 (31.50 x 3/10 = 9.45, d. = 0.05)
block width (ave. 31.00)	3/20 (31.00 x 3/20 = 4.65, d. = 0.15)	3/10 (31.00 x 3/10 = 9.30, d. = 0.20)
module (34.50)	1/8 (34.50 x 1/8 = 4.3125, d. = 0.1875)	7/25 (34.50 x 7/25 = 9.66, d. = 0.16)
module (35.50)	1/8 (35.50 x 1/8 = 4.4375, d. = 0.0625)	¼ (35.50 x ¼ = 8.875, d. = 0.625)
module (ave. 35.00)	1/8 (35.00 x 1/8 = 4.375, d. = 0.125)	27/100 (35.00 x 27/100 = 9.45, d. = 0.05)

Table C.4.2. Gela: extant room of Building II

grid components (meters)	ratio of room width (4.00 m.) to grid components	ratio of room length (4.00 m.) to grid components
street width (4.00)	1	1
lot width (15.25)	¼ (15.25 x ¼ = 3.8125, d. = 0.1875)	¼ (15.25 x ¼ = 3.8125, d. = 0.1875)
lot width (15.75)	¼ (15.75 x ¼ = 3.9375, d. = 0.0625)	¼ (15.75 x ¼ = 3.9375, d. = 0.0625)
lot width (ave. 15.50)	¼ (15.50 x ¼ = 3.875, d. = 0.125)	¼ (15.50 x ¼ = 3.875, d. = 0.125)
block width (30.50)	1/8 (30.50 x 1/8 = 3.8125, d. = 0.1875)	1/8 (30.50 x 1/8 = 3.8125, d. = 0.1875)
block width (31.50)	1/8 (31.50 x 1/8 = 3.9375, d. = 0.0625)	1/8 (31.50 x 1/8 = 3.9375, d. = 0.0625)
block width (ave. 31.00)	1/8 (31.00 x 1/8 = 3.875, d. = 0.125)	1/8 (31.00 x 1/8 = 3.875, d. = 0.125)
module (34.50)	1/9 (34.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.833, d. = 0.167)	1/9 (34.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.833, d. = 0.167)
module (35.50)	1/9 (35.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.944, d. = 0.056)	1/9 (35.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.944, d. = 0.056)
module (ave. 35.00)	1/9 (35.00 x 1/9 = c. 3.889, d. = 0.111)	1/9 (35.00 x 1/9 = c. 3.889, d. = 0.111)

Table C.4.3. Gela: Building V

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (4.40 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (11.20 m.) to grid components
street width (4.00)	1 and 1/10 (4.00 x 1 1/10 = 4.40)	2 and 4/5 (4.00 x 2 4/5 = 11.20)
lot width (15.25)	3/10 (15.25 x 3/10 = 4.575, d. = 0.175)	¾ (15.25 x ¾ = 11.4375, d. = 0.2375)
lot width (15.75)	3/10 (15.75 x 3/10 = 4.725, d. = 0.325)	7/10 (15.75 x 7/10 = 11.025, d. = 0.175)
lot width (ave. 15.50)	3/10 (15.50 x 3/10 = 4.65, d. = 0.25)	7/10 (15.50 x 7/10 = 10.85, d. = 0.35)
block width (30.50)	3/20 (30.50 x 3/20 = 4.575, d. = 0.175)	3/8 (30.50 x 3/8 = 11.4375, d. = 0.2375)
block width (31.50)	3/20 (31.50 x 3/20 = 4.725, d. = 0.325)	7/20 (31.50 x 7/20 = 11.025, d. = 0.175)
block width (ave. 31.00)	3/20 (31.00 x 3/20 = 4.65, d. = 0.25)	7/20 (31.00 x 7/20 = 10.85, d. = 0.35)
module (34.50)	1/8 (34.50 x 1/8 = 4.3125, d. = 0.0875)	1/3 (34.50 x 1/3 = 11.50, d. = 0.30)
module (35.50)	1/8 (35.50 x 1/8 = 4.4375, d. = 0.0375)	1/3 (35.50 x 1/3 = c. 11.833, d. = 0.633)
module (ave. 35.00)	1/8 (35.00 x 1/8 = 4.375, d. = 0.025)	1/3 (35.00 x 1/3 = c. 11.67, d. = 0.47)

Table C.4.4. Gela: Building VI

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (7.69 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (16.00 m.) to grid components
street width (4.00)	1 and 9/10 (4.00 x 1 9/10 = 7.60, d. = 0.09)	4 (4.00 x 4 = 16.00)
lot width (15.25)	½ (15.25 x ½ = 7.625, d. = 0.065)	1 (d. = 0.75)
lot width (15.75)	½ (15.75 x ½ = 7.875, d. = 0.185)	1 (d. = 0.25)
lot width (ave. 15.50)	½ (15.50 x ½ = 7.75, d. = 0.06)	1 (d. = 0.50)
block width (30.50)	¼ (30.50 x ¼ = 7.625, d. = 0.065)	½ (30.50 x ½ = 15.25, d. = 0.75)
block width (31.50)	¼ (31.50 x ¼ = 7.875, d. = 0.185)	½ (31.50 x ½ = 15.75, d. = 0.25)
block width (ave. 31.00)	¼ (31.00 x ¼ = 7.75, d. = 0.06)	½ (31.00 x ½ = 15.50, d. = 0.50)
module (34.50)	11/50 (34.50 x 11/50 = 7.59, d. = 0.10)	23/50 (34.50 x 23/50 = 15.87, d. = 0.13)
module (35.50)	11/50 (35.50 x 11/50 = 7.81, d. = 0.12)	9/20 (35.50 x 9/20 = 15.975, d. = 0.025)
module (ave. 35.00)	11/50 (35.00 x 11/50 = 7.70, d. = 0.01)	23/50 (35.00 x 23/50 = 16.10, d. = 0.10)

Table C.4.5. Gela: Building VII

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (10.40 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (15.20 m.) to grid components
street width (4.00)	2 and 3/5 (4.00 x 2 3/5 = 10.40)	3 and 4/5 (4.00 x 3 4/5 = 15.20)
lot width (15.25)	2/3 (15.25 x 2/3 = c. 10.17, d. = 0.23)	1 (d. = 0.05)
lot width (15.75)	2/3 (15.75 x 2/3 = 10.50, d. = 0.10)	1 (d. = 0.55)
lot width (ave. 15.50)	2/3 (15.50 x 2/3 = c. 10.33, d. = 0.07)	1 (d. = 0.30)
block width (30.50)	1/3 (30.50 x 1/3 = c. 10.17, d. = 0.23)	½ (30.50 x ½ = 15.25, d. = 0.05)
block width (31.50)	1/3 (31.50 x 1/3 = 10.50, d. = 0.10)	½ (31.50 x ½ = 15.75, d. = 0.55)
block width (ave. 31.00)	1/3 (31.00 x 1/3 = c. 10.33, d. = 0.07)	½ (31.00 x ½ = 15.50, d. = 0.30)
module (34.50)	3/10 (34.50 x 3/10 = 10.35, d. = 0.05)	11/25 (34.50 x 11/25 = 15.18, d. = 0.02)
module (35.50)	3/10 (35.50 x 3/10 = 10.65, d. = 0.25)	2/5 (35.50 x 2/5 = 14.20, d. = 1.00)
module (ave. 35.00)	3/10 (35.00 x 3/10 = 10.50, d. = 0.10)	11/25 (35.00 x 11/25 = 15.40, d. = 0.20)

Table C.4.6. Gela: Building VIII

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (5.70 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (15.00 m.) to grid components
street width (4.00)	1 and 2/5 (4.00 x 1 2/5 = 5.60, d. = 0.10)	3 and ¾ (4.00 x 3 ¾ = 15.00)
lot width (15.25)	2/5 (15.25 x 2/5 = 6.10, d. = 0.40)	1 (d. = 0.25)
lot width (15.75)	9/25 (15.75 x 9/25 = 5.67, d. = 0.03)	1 (d. = 0.75)
lot width (ave. 15.50)	9/25 (15.50 x 9/25 = 5.58, d. = 0.12)	1 (d. = 0.50)
block width (30.50)	1/5 (30.50 x 1/5 = 6.10, d. = 0.40)	½ (30.50 x ½ = 15.25, d. = 0.25)
block width (31.50)	9/50 (31.50 x 9/50 = 5.67, d. = 0.03)	½ (31.50 x ½ = 15.75, d. = 0.75)
block width (ave. 31.00)	9/50 (31.00 x 9/50 = 5.58, d. = 0.12)	½ (31.00 x ½ = 15.50, d. = 0.50)
module (34.50)	1/6 (34.50 x 1/6 = 5.75, d. = 0.05)	11/25 (34.50 x 11/25 = 15.07, d. = 0.07)
module (35.50)	1/6 (35.50 x 1/6 = c. 5.917, d. = 0.217)	2/5 (35.50 x 2/5 = 14.20, d. = 0.80)
module (ave. 35.00)	1/6 (35.00 x 1/6 = c. 5.833, d. = 0.133)	43/100 (35.00 x 43/100 = 15.05, d. = 0.05)

Table C.4.7. Gela: Sacellum 1 in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (8.00 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (15.00 m.) to grid components
street width (4.00)	2 (4.00 x 2 = 8.00)	3 and ¾ (4.00 x 3 ¾ = 15.00)
lot width (15.25)	½ (15.25 x ½ = 7.625, d. = 0.375)	1 (d. = 0.25)
lot width (15.75)	½ (15.75 x ½ = 7.875, d. = 0.125)	1 (d. = 0.75)
lot width (ave. 15.50)	½ (15.50 x ½ = 7.75, d. = 0.25)	1 (d. = 0.50)
block width (30.50)	¼ (30.50 x ¼ = 7.625, d. = 0.375)	½ (30.50 x ½ = 15.25, d. = 0.25)
block width (31.50)	¼ (31.50 x ¼ = 7.875, d. = 0.125)	½ (31.50 x ½ = 15.75, d. = 0.75)
block width (ave. 31.00)	¼ (31.00 x ¼ = 7.75, d. = 0.25)	½ (31.00 x ½ = 15.50, d. = 0.50)
module (34.50)	¼ (34.50 x ¼ = 8.625, d. = 0.625)	11/25 (34.50 x 11/25 = 15.07, d. = 0.07)
module (35.50)	23/100 (35.50 x 23/100 = 8.165, d. = 0.165)	2/5 (35.50 x 2/5 = 14.20, d. = 0.80)
module (ave. 35.00)	23/100 (35.00 x 23/100 = 8.05, d. = 0.05)	3/7 (35.00 x 3/7 = 15.00)

Table C.4.8. Gela: Sacellum B in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (10.40 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (12.00 m.) to grid components
street width (4.00)	2 and 3/5 (4.00 x 2 3/5 = 10.40)	3 (4.00 x 3 = 12.00)
lot width (15.25)	2/3 (15.25 x 2/3 = c. 10.17, d. = 0.23)	4/5 (15.25 x 4/5 = 12.20, d. = 0.20)
lot width (15.75)	2/3 (15.75 x 2/3 = 10.50, d. = 0.10)	¾ (15.75 x ¾ = 11.8125, d. = 0.1875)
lot width (ave. 15.50)	2/3 (15.50 x 2/3 = c. 10.33, d. = 0.07)	¾ (15.50 x ¾ = 11.625, d. = 0.375)
block width (30.50)	1/3 (30.50 x 1/3 = c. 10.17, d. = 0.23)	2/5 (30.50 x 2/5 = 12.20, d. = 0.20)
block width (31.50)	1/3 (31.50 x 1/3 = 10.50, d. = 0.10)	3/8 (31.50 x 3/8 = 11.8125, d. = 0.1875)
block width (ave. 31.00)	1/3 (31.00 x 1/3 = c. 10.33, d. = 0.07)	3/8 (31.00 x 3/8 = 11.625, d. = 0.375)
module (34.50)	3/10 (34.50 x 3/10 = 10.35, d. = 0.05)	1/3 (34.50 x 1/3 = 11.50, d. = 0.50)
module (35.50)	3/10 (35.50 x 3/10 = 10.65, d. = 0.25)	1/3 (35.50 x 1/3 = c. 11.833, d. = 0.17)
module (ave. 35.00)	3/10 (35.00 x 3/10 = 10.50, d. = 0.10)	1/3 (35.00 x 1/3 = c. 11.67, d. = 0.33)

Table C.4.9. Gela: Sacellum A in extra-urban Sanctuary at Via Fiume

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (4.15 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (7.10 m.) to grid components
street width (4.00)	1 (d. = 0.15)	1 and ¾ (4.00 x 1 ¾ = 7.00, d. = 0.10)
lot width (15.25)	4/15 (15.25 x 4/15 = c. 4.067, d. = 0.083)	7/15 (15.25 x 7/15 = c. 7.12, d. = 0.02)
lot width (15.75)	4/15 (15.75 x 4/15 = 4.20, d. = 0.05)	7/15 (15.75 x 7/15 = 7.35, d. = 0.25)
lot width (ave. 15.50)	4/15 (15.50 x 4/15 = c. 4.133, d. = 0.017)	7/15 (15.50 x 7/15 = c. 7.23, d. = 0.13)
block width (30.50)	2/15 (30.50 x 2/15 = c. 4.067, d. = 0.083)	7/30 (30.50 x 7/30 = c. 7.12, d. = 0.02)
block width (31.50)	2/15 (31.50 x 2/15 = 4.20, d. = 0.05)	7/30 (31.50 x 7/30 = 7.35, d. = 0.25)
block width (ave. 31.00)	2/15 (31.00 x 2/15 = c. 4.133, d. = 0.017)	7/30 (31.00 x 7/30 = c. 7.23, d. = 0.13)
module (34.50)	1/9 (34.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.833, d. = 0.375)	1/5 (34.50 x 1/5 = 6.90, d. = 0.20)
module (35.50)	1/9 (35.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.944, d. = 0.206)	1/5 (35.50 x 1/5 = 7.10)
module (ave. 35.00)	1/9 (35.00 x 1/9 = c. 3.89, d. = 0.26)	1/5 (35.00 x 1/5 = 7.00, d. = 0.10)

Table C.5.1. Himera: Temple A

upper town's early plan components (meters)	ratio of temple width (6.04 m.) to early plan components	ratio of temple length (15.75 m.) to early plan components
street width (3.00)	2 (3.00 x 2 = 6.00, d. = 0.04)	5 and ¼ (3.00 x 5 ¼ = 15.75)
lot width (13.50)	11/25 (13.50 x 11/25 = 5.94, d. = 0.10)	1 and 1/5 (13.50 x 1 1/5 = 16.20, d. = 0.45)
lot width (14.00)	11/25 (14.00 x 11/25 = 6.16, d. = 0.12)	1 and 1/10 (14.00 x 1 1/10 = 15.40, d. = 0.35)
lot width (ave. 13.75)	11/25 (13.75 x 11/25 = 6.05, d. = 0.01)	1 and 3/20 (13.75 x 1 3/20 = 15.8125, d. = 0.0625)
block width (27.00)	11/50 (27.00 x 11/50 = 5.94, d. = 0.10)	3/5 (27.00 x 3/5 = 16.20, d. = 0.45)
block width (28.00)	11/50 (28.00 x 11/50 = 6.16, d. = 0.12)	11/20 (28.00 x 11/20 = 15.40, d. = 0.35)
block width (ave. 27.50)	11/50 (27.50 x 11/50 = 6.05, d. = 0.01)	23/40 (27.50 x 23/40 = 15.8125, d. = 0.0625)
module (30.00)	1/5 (30.00 x 1/5 = 6.00, d. = 0.04)	½ (30.00 x ½ = 15.00, d. = 0.75)
module (31.00)	1/5 (31.00 x 1/5 = 6.20, d. = 0.16)	½ (31.00 x ½ = 15.50, d. = 0.25)
module (ave. 30.50)	1/5 (30.50 x 1/5 = 6.10, d. = 0.06)	½ (30.50 x ½ = 15.25, d. = 0.50)

Table C.5.2. Himera: Temple B

upper town's grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (10.60 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (30.70 m.) to grid components
street width (5.60)	1 and 9/10 (5.60 x 1 9/10 = 10.64, d. = 0.04)	5 and ½ (5.60 x 5 ½ = 30.80, d. = 0.10)
street width (6.00)	1 and 4/5 (6.00 x 1 4/5 = 10.80, d. = 0.20)	5 and 1/10 (6.00 x 5 1/10 = 30.60, d. = 0.10)
street width (ave. 5.80)	1 and 4/5 (5.80 x 1 4/5 = 10.44, d. = 0.16)	5 and 3/10 (5.80 x 5 3/10 = 30.74, d. = 0.04)
avenue width (6.20)	1 and 7/10 (6.20 x 1 7/10 = 10.54, d. = 0.06)	5 (6.20 x 5 = 31.00, d. = 0.30)
lot width (16.00)	2/3 (16.00 x 2/3 = c. 10.667, d. = 0.067)	1 and 9/10 (16.00 x 1 9/10 = 30.40, d. = 0.30)
block width (32.00)	1/3 (32.00 x 1/3 = c. 10.667, d. = 0.067)	19/20 (32.00 x 19/20 = 30.40, d. = 0.30)
module (37.60)	3/10 (37.60 x 3/10 = 11.28, d. = 0.68)	4/5 (37.60 x 4/5 = 30.08, d. = 0.62)
module (38.00)	3/10 (38.00 x 3/10 = 11.40, d. = 0.80)	4/5 (38.00 x 4/5 = 30.40, d. = 0.30)
module (ave. 37.80)	3/10 (37.80 x 3/10 = 11.34, d. = 0.74)	4/5 (37.80 x 4/5 = 30.24, d. = 0.46)

Table C.5.3. Himera: Temple D

upper town's grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (6.55 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (13.75 m.) to grid components
street width (5.60)	1 and 1/5 (5.60 x 1 1/5 = 6.72, d. = 0.17)	2 and ½ (5.60 x 2 ½ = 14.00, d. = 0.25)
street width (6.00)	1 and 1/10 (6.00 x 1 1/10 = 6.60, d. = 0.05)	2 and 3/10 (6.00 x 2 3/10 = 13.80, d. = 0.05)
street width (ave. 5.80)	1 and 3/25 (5.80 x 1 3/25 = 6.496, d. = 0.054)	2 and 2/5 (5.80 x 2 2/5 = 13.92, d. = 0.17)
avenue width (6.20)	1 and 1/20 (6.20 x 1 1/20 = 6.51, d. = 0.04)	2 and 1/5 (6.20 x 2 1/5 = 13.64, d. = 0.11)
lot width (16.00)	2/5 (16.00 x 2/5 = 6.40, d. = 0.15)	9/10 (16.00 x 9/10 = 14.40, d. = 0.65)
block width (32.00)	1/5 (32.00 x 1/5 = 6.40, d. = 0.15)	9/20 (32.00 x 9/20 = 14.40, d. = 0.65)
module (37.60)	1/6 (37.60 x 1/6 = c. 6.27, d. = 0.28)	9/25 (37.60 x 9/25 = 13.536, d. = 0.214)
module (38.00)	1/6 (38.00 x 1/6 = c. 6.33, d. = 0.22)	9/25 (38.00 x 9/25 = 13.68, d. = 0.07)
module (ave. 37.80)	1/6 (37.80 x 1/6 = 6.30, d. = 0.25)	9/25 (37.80 x 9/25 = 13.608, d. = 0.142)

Table C.5.4. Himera: Temple C

upper town's grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (7.15 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (14.30 m.) to grid components
street width (5.60)	1 and ¼ (5.60 x 1 ¼ = 7.00, d. = 0.15)	2 and ½ (5.60 x 2 ½ = 14.00, d. = 0.30)
street width (6.00)	1 and 1/5 (6.00 x 1 1/5 = 7.20, d. = 0.05)	2 and 2/5 (6.00 x 2 2/5 = 14.40, d. = 0.10)
street width (ave. 5.80)	1 and ¼ (5.80 x 1 ¼ = 7.25, d. = 0.10)	2 and ½ (5.80 x 2 ½ =14.50, d. = 0.20)
avenue width (6.20)	1 and 3/20 (6.20 x 1 3/20 = 7.13, d. = 0.02)	2 and 3/10 (6.20 x 2 3/10 = 14.26, d. = 0.04)
lot width (16.00)	9/20 (16.00 x 9/20 = 7.20, d. = 0.05)	9/10 (16.00 x 9/10 = 14.40, d. = 0.10)
block width (32.00)	9/40 (32.00 x 9/40 = 7.20, d. = 0.05)	9/20 (32.00 x 9/20 = 14.40, d. = 0.10)
module (37.60)	1/5 (37.60 x 1/5 = 7.52, d. = 0.37)	2/5 (37.60 x 2/5 = 15.04, d. = 0.74)
module (38.00)	1/5 (38.00 x 1/5 = 7.60, d. = 0.45)	2/5 (38.00 x 2/5 = 15.20, d. = 0.90)
module (ave. 37.80)	1/5 (37.80 x 1/5 = 7.56, d. = 0.41)	2/5 (37.80 x 2/5 = 15.12, d. = 0.82)

Table C.6.1. Selinus: Temple with Spiral Acroteria

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (E.) [5.64 m.] to grid components	ratio of temple width (W.) [5.45 m.] to grid components	ratio of temple width (ave. 5.545 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (15.95 m.) to grid components
normal street width (3.25)	1 and ¾ (3.25 x 1 ¾ = 5.6875, d. = 0.0475)	1 and 7/10 (3.25 x 1 7/10 = 5.525, d. = 0.075)	1 and 7/10 (3.25 x 1 7/10 = 5.525, d. = 0.02)	4 and 9/10 (3.25 x 4 9/10 = 15.925, d. = 0.025)
normal street width (3.60)	1 and ½ (3.60 x 1 ½ = 5.40, d. = 0.24)	1 and ½ (3.60 x 1 ½ = 5.40, d. = 0.05)	1 and ½ (3.60 x 1 ½ = 5.40, d. = 0.145)	4 and 2/5 (3.60 x 4 2/5 = 15.84, d. = 0.11)
normal street width (ave. 3.425)	1 and 3/5 (3.425 x 1 3/5 = 5.48, d. = 0.16)	1 and 3/5 (3.425 x 1 3/5 = 5.48, d. = 0.03)	1 and 3/5 (3.425 x 1 3/5 = 5.48, d. = 0.065)	4 and 2/3 (3.425 x 4 2/3 = c. 15.983, d. = 0.033)
widths of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	9/10 (6.00 x 9/10 = 5.40, d. = 0.24)	9/10 (6.00 x 9/10 = 5.40, d. = 0.05)	9/10 (6.00 x 3/5 = 5.40, d. = 0.145)	2 and 3/5 (6.00 x 2 3/5 = 15.60, d. = 0.35)
widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	17/20 (6.60 x 17/20 = 5.61, d. = 0.03)	17/20 (6.60 x 17/20 = 5.61, d. = 0.16)	17/20 (6.60 x 17/20 = 5.61, d. = 0.065)	2 and 2/5 (6.60 x 2 2/5 = 15.84, d. = 0.11)
width of Street N0 (8.50)	2/3 (8.50 x 2/3 = c. 5.67, d. = 0.03)	2/3 (8.50 x 2/3 = c. 5.67, d. = 0.22)	2/3 (8.50 x 2/3 = c. 5.67, d. = 0.125)	1 and 9/10 (8.50 x 1 9/10 = 16.15, d. = 0.20)
width of Street S11 (9.00)	3/5 (9.00 x 3/5 = 5.40, d. = 0.24)	3/5 (9.00 x 3/5 = 5.40, d. = 0.05)	3/5 (9.00 x 3/5 = 5.40, d. = 0.145)	1 and ¾ (9.00 x ¾ = 15.75, d. = 0.20)
width of Street SA (9.14)	3/5 (9.14 x 3/5 = 5.484, d. = 0.156)	3/5 (9.14 x 3/5 = 5.484, d. = 0.034)	3/5 (9.14 x 3/5 = 5.484, d. = 0.061)	1 and ¾ (9.14 x 1 ¾ = 15.995, d. = 0.045)
lot width (14.60)	2/5 (14.60 x 2/5 = 5.84, d. = 0.20)	2/5 (14.60 x 2/5 = 5.84, d. = 0.39)	2/5 (14.60 x 2/5 = 5.84, d. = 0.295)	1 and 1/10 (14.60 x 1 1/10 = 16.06, d. = 0.11)
block width (29.20)	1/5 (29.20 x 1/5 = 5.84, d. = 0.20)	1/5 (29.20 x 1/5 = 5.84, d. = 0.39)	1/5 (29.20 x 1/5 = 5.84, d. = 0.295)	11/20 (29.20 x 11/20 = 16.06, d. = 0.11)

module (32.45)	1/6 (32.45 x 1/6 = c. 5.41, d. = 0.23)	1/6 (32.45 x 1/6 = c. 5.41, d. = 0.04)	1/6 (32.45 x 1/6 = c. 5.41, d. = 0.135)	½ (32.45 x ½ = 16.225, d. = 0.275)
module (32.80)	1/6 (32.80 x 1/6 = c. 5.47, d. = 0.17)	1/6 (32.80 x 1/6 = c. 5.47, d. = 0.02)	1/6 (32.80 x 1/6 = c. 5.47, d. = 0.075)	½ (32.80 x ½ = 16.40, d. = 0.45)
module (ave. 32.625)	1/6 (32.625 x 1/6 = 5.4375, d. = 0.2025)	1/6 (32.625 x 1/6 = 5.4375, d. = 0.0125)	1/6 (32.625 x 1/6 = 5.4375, d. = 0.1075)	½ (32.625 x ½ = 16.3125, d. = 0.3625)

Table C.6.2. Selinus: Megaron to the South of Temple C

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (5.31 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length before 5th c. addition (estimated at c. 15.57 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length after 5th c. addition (17.83 m.) to grid components
normal street width (3.25)	1 and 3/5 (3.25 x 1 3/5 = 5.20, d. = 0.11)	4 and 4/5 (3.25 x 4 4/5 = 15.60, d. = 0.03)	5 and ½ (3.25 x 5 ½ = 17.875, d. = 0.045)
normal street width (3.60)	1 and ½ (3.60 x 1 ½ = 5.40, d. = 0.09)	4 and 1/3 (3.60 x 4 1/3 = 15.60, d. = 0.03)	5 (3.60 x 5 = 18.00, d. = 0.17)
normal street width (ave. 3.425)	1 and 11/20 (3.425 x 1 11//20 = 5.30875, d. = 0.00125)	4 and 11/20 (3.425 x 4 11/20 = 15.58375, d. = 0.01375)	5 and 1/5 (3.425 x 5 1/5 = 17.81, d. = 0.02)
widths of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	9/10 (6.00 x 9/10 = 5.40, d. = 0.09)	2 and 3/5 (6.00 x 2 3/5 = 15.60, d. = 0.03)	3 (6.00 x 3 = 18.00, d. = 0.17)
widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	4/5 (6.60 x 4/5 = 5.28, d. = 0.03)	2 and 2/5 (6.60 x 2 2/5 = 15.84, d. = 0.27)	2 and 7/10 (6.60 x 2 and 7/10 = 17.82, d. = 0.01)
width of Street N0 (8.50)	31/50 (8.50 x 31/50 = 5.27, d. = 0.04)	1 and 4/5 (8.50 x 1 4/5 = 15.30, d. = 0.27)	2 and 1/10 (8.50 x 2 1/10 = 17.85, d. = 0.02)
width of Street S11 (9.00)	3/5 (9.00 x 3/5 = 5.40, d. = 0.09)	1 and ¾ (9.00 x 1 ¾ = 15.75, d = 0.18)	2 (9.00 x 2 = 18.00, d. = 0.17)
width of Street SA (9.14)	3/5 (9.14 x 3/5 = 5.484, d. = 0.174)	1 and 7/10 (9.14 x 1 7/10 = 15.538, d. = 0.032)	2 (9.14 x 2 = 18.28, d. = 0.45)
lot width (14.60)	9/25 (14.60 x 9/25 = 5.256, d. = 0.054)	1 and 1/20 (14.60 x 1 1/20 = 15.33, d. = 0.24)	1 and 1/5 (14.60 x 1 1/5 = 17.52, d. = 0.31)
block width (29.20)	9/50 (29.20 x 9/50 = 5.256, d. = 0.054)	21/40 (29.20 x 21/40 = 15.33, d. = 0.24)	3/5 (29.20 x 3/5 = 17.52, d. = 0.31)

module (32.45)	1/6 (32.45 x 1/6 = c. 5.41, d. = 0.10)	12/25 (32.45 x 12/25 = 15.576, d. = 0.006)	11/20 (32.45 x 11/20 = 17.8475, d. = 0.0175)
module (32.80)	1/6 (32.80 x 1/6 = c. 5.47, d. = 0.16)	12/25 (32.80 x 12/25 = 15.744, d. = 0.174)	11/20 (32.80 x 11/20 = 18.04, d. = 0.21)
module (ave. 32.625)	1/6 (32.625 x 1/6 = 5.4375, d. = 0.1275)	12/25 (32.625 x 12/25 = 15.66, d. = 0.09)	11/20 (32.625 x 11/20 = 17.94375, d. = 0.11375)

Table C.6.3. Selinus: First Megaron of Demeter Malophoros

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (4.45 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (7.30 m.) to grid components
normal street width (3.25)	1 and 2/5 (3.25 x 1 2/5 = 4.55, d. = 0.10)	2 and ¼ (3.25 x 2 ¼ = 7.3125, d. = 0.0125)
normal street width (3.60)	1 and ¼ (3.60 x 1 ¼ = 4.50, d. = 0.05)	2 (3.60 x 2 = 7.20, d. = 0.10)
normal street width (ave. 3.425)	1 and 3/10 (3.425 x 1 3/10 = 4.4525, d. = 0.0025)	2 and 1/10 (3.425 x 2 1/10 = 7.1925, d. = 0.1075)
widths of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	¾ (6.00 x ¾ = 4.50, d. = 0.05)	1 and 1/5 (6.00 x 1 1/5 = 7.20, d. = 0.10)
widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	7/10 (6.60 x 7/10 = 4.62, d. = 0.17)	1 and 1/10 (6.60 x 1 1/10 = 7.26, d. = 0.04)
width of Street N0 (8.50)	13/25 (8.50 x 13/25 = 4.42, d. = 0.03)	43/50 (8.50 x 43/50 = 7.31, d. = 0.01)
width of Street S11 (9.00)	½ (9.00 x ½ = 4.50, d. = 0.05)	4/5 (9.00 x 4/5 = 7.20, d. = 0.10)
width of Street SA (9.14)	½ (9.14 x ½ = 4.57, d. = 0.12)	4/5 (9.14 x 4/5 = 7.312, d. = 0.012)
lot width (14.60)	3/10 (14.60 x 3/10 = 4.38, d. = 0.07)	½ (14.60 x ½ = 7.30)
block width (29.20)	3/20 (29.20 x 3/20 = 4.38, d. = 0.07)	¼ (29.20 x ¼ = 7.30)
module (32.45)	1/7 (32.45 x 1/7 = c. 4.64, d. = 0.19)	2/9 (32.45 x 2/9 = c. 7.21, d. = 0.09)
module (32.80)	1/7 (32.80 x 1/7 = c. 4.69, d. = 0.24)	2/9 (32.80 x 2/9 = c. 7.29, d. = 0.01)

module (ave. 32.625)	1/7 (32.625 x 1/7 = c. 4.66, d. = 0.21)	2/9 (32.625 x 2/9 = 7.25, d. = 0.05)

Table C.6.4. Selinus: Triolo Nord (Hera) temple

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (6.76 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (16.25 m.) to grid components
normal street width (3.25)	2 and 1/10 (3.25 x 2 1/10 = 6.825, d. = 0.065)	5 (3.25 x 5 = 16.25)
normal street width (3.60)	1 and 9/10 (3.60 x 1/9/10 = 6.84, d. = 0.08)	4 and ½ (3.60 x 4 ½ = 16.20, d. = 0.05)
normal street width (ave. 3.425)	2 (3.425 x 2 = 6.85, d. = 0.09)	4 and ¾ (3.425 x 4 ¾ = 16.26875, d. = 0.01875)
widths of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	1 and 1/10 (6.00 x 1 1/10 = 6.60, d. = 0.16)	2 and 7/10 (6.00 x 2 7/10 = 16.20, d. = 0.05)
widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	1 (d. = 0.16)	2 and ½ (6.60 x 2 ½ = 16.50, d. = 0.25)
width of Street N0 (8.50)	4/5 (8.50 x 4/5 = 6.80, d. = 0.04)	1 and 9/10 (8.50 x 1 9/10 = 16.15, d. = 0.10)
width of Street S11 (9.00)	¾ (9.00 x ¾ = 6.75, d. = 0.01)	1 and 4/5 (9.00 x 1 4/5 = 16.20, d. = 0.05)
width of Street SA (9.14)	¾ (9.14 x ¾ = 6.855, d. = 0.095)	1 and 4/5 (9.14 x 1 4/5 = 16.452, d. = 0.202)
lot width (14.60)	9/20 (14.60 x 9/20 = 6.57, d. = 0.19)	1 and 1/10 (14.60 x 1 1/10 = 16.06, d. = 0.19)
block width (29.20)	9/40 (29.20 x 9/40 = 6.57, d. = 0.19)	11/20 (29.20 x 11/20 = 16.06, d. = 0.19)
module (32.45)	1/5 (32.45 x 1/5 = 6.49, d. = 0.27)	½ (32.45 x ½ = 16.225, d. = 0.025)
module (32.80)	1/5 (32.80 x 1/5 = 6.56, d. = 0.20)	½ (32.80 x ½ = 16.40, d. = 0.15)

module (ave. 32.625)	1/5 (32.625 x 1/5 = 6.525, d. = 0.235)	½ (32.625 x ½ = 16.3125, d. = 0.0625)

Table C.6.5. Selinus: Second ('Great') Megaron of Demeter Malophoros

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (9.53 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (20.40 m.) to grid components
normal street width (3.25 m.)	2 and 9/10 (3.25 x 2 9/10 = 9.425, d. = 0.105)	6 and 3/10 (3.25 x 6 3/10 = 20.475, d. = 0.075)
normal street width (3.60)	2 and 3/5 (3.60 x 2 3/5 = 9.36, d. = 0.17)	5 and 2/3 (3.60 x 5 2/3 = 20.40)
normal street width (ave. 3.425)	2 and 4/5 (3.425 x 2 4/5 = 9.59, d. = 0.06)	6 (3.425 x 6 = 20.55, d. = 0.15)
widths of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	1 and 3/5 (6.00 x 1 3/5 = 9.60, d. = 0.07)	3 and 2/5 (6.00 x 3 2/5 = 20.40)
widths of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	1 and 2/5 (6.60 x 1 2/5 = 9.24, d. = 0.29)	3 and 1/10 (6.60 x 3 1/10 = 20.46, d. = 0.06)
width of Street N0 (8.50)	1 and 1/10 (8.50 x 1 1/10 = 9.35, d. = 0.18)	2 and 2/5 (8.50 x 2 2/5 = 20.40)
width of Street S11 (9.00)	1 and 1/20 (9.00 x 1 1/20 = 9.45, d. = 0.08)	2 and ¼ (9.00 x 2 ¼ = 20.25, d. = 0.15)
width of Street SA (9.14)	1 and 1/20 (9.14 x 1 1/20 = 9.597, d. = 0.067)	2 and ¼ (9.14 x 2 ¼ = 20.565, d. = 0.165)
lot width (14.60)	2/3 (14.60 x 2/3 = c. 9.73, d. = 0.20)	1 and 2/5 (14.60 x 1 2/5 = 20.44, d. = 0.04)
block width (29.20)	1/3 (29.20 x 1/3 = c. 9.73, d. = 0.20)	7/10 (29.20 x 7/10 = 20.44, d. = 0.04)
module (32.45)	3/10 (32.45 x 3/10 = 9.735, d. = 0.205)	3/5 (32.45 x 3/5 = 19.47, d. = 0.93)
module (32.80)	3/10 (32.80 x 3/10 = 9.84, d. = 0.31)	3/5 (32.80 x 3/5 = 19.68, d. = 0.72)

module (ave. 32.625)	3/10 (32.625 x 3/10 = 9.7875, d. = 0.2575)	3/5 (32.625 x 3/5 = 19.575, d. = 0.825)

Table C.6.6. Selinus: Temple M

grid component (meters)	ratio of temple width (9.90 m.) to grid component	ratio of temple length (25.60 m.) to grid component
normal street width (3.25)	3 (3.25 x 3 = 9.75, d. = 0.15)	7 and 9/10 (3.25 x 7 9/10 = 25.675, d. = 0.075)
normal street width (3.60)	2 and ¾ (3.60 x 2 ¾ = 9.90)	7 and 1/10 (3.60 x 7 1/10 = 25.56, d. = 0.04)
normal street width (ave. 3.425)	2 and 9/10 (3.425 x 2 9/10 = 9.9325, d. = 0.0325)	7 and ½ (3.425 x 7 ½ = 25.6875, d. = 0.0875)
widths of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	1 and 3/5 (6.00 x 1 3/5 = 9.60, d. = 0.30)	4 and ¼ (6.00 x 4 ¼ = 25.50, d. = 0.10)
width of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	1 and ½ (6.60 x 1 ½ = 9.90)	3 and 9/10 (6.60 x 3 9/10 = 25.74, d. = 0.14)
width of Street N0 (zero) (8.50)	1 and 1/5 (8.50 x 1 1/5 = 10.20, d. = 0.30)	3 (8.50 x 25.50, d. = 0.10)
width of Street S11 (9.00)	1 and 1/10 (9.00 x 1 1/10 = 9.90)	2 and 4/5 (9.00 x 2 4/5 = 25.20, d. = 0.40)
width of Street SA (9.14)	1 and 1/10 (9.14 x 1 1/10 = 10.054, d. = 0.154)	2 and 4/5 (9.14 x 2 4/5 = 25.592, d. = 0.008)
lot width (14.60)	7/10 (14.60 x 7/10 = 10.22, d. = 0.32)	1 and ¾ (14.60 x 1 ¾ = 25.55, d. = 0.05)
block width (29.20)	7/20 (29.20 x 7/20 = 10.22, d. = 0.32)	7/8 (29.20 x 7/8 = 25.55, d. = 0.05)
module (32.45)	3/10 (32.45 x 3/10 = 9.735, d. = 0.165)	4/5 (32.45 x 4/5 = 25.96, d. = 0.36)
module (32.80)	3/10 (32.80 x 3/10 = 9.84, d. = 0.06)	4/5 (32.80 x 4/5 = 26.24, d. = 0.64)

module (ave. 32.625)	3/10 (32.625 x 3/10 = 9.7875, d. = 0.1125)	4/5 (32.625 x 4/5 = 26.10, d. = 0.50)

Table C.7.1. Metaponto: Temple CI

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (6.40 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (7.15 m.) to grid components
street width (5.60)	1 and 3/20 (5.60 x 1 3/20 = 6.44)	1 and ¼ (5.60 x 1 ¼ = 7.00, d. = 0.15)
street width (6.00)	1 and 1/15 (6.00 x 1 1/15 = 6.40)	1 and 1/5 (6.00 x 1 1/5 = 7.20, d. = 0.05)
street width (ave. 5.80)	1 and 1/10 (5.80 x 1 1/10 = 6.38, d. = 0.02)	1 and ¼ (5.80 x 1 ¼ = 7.25, d. = 0.10)
widths of Avenues I, II, and IV (12.00)	8/15 (12.00 x 8/15 = 6.40)	3/5 (12.00 x 3/5 = 7.20, d. = 0.05)
width of Avenue B (15.20)	2/5 (15.20 x 2/5 = 6.08, d. = 0.32)	7/15 (15.20 x 7/15 = c. 7.093, d. = 0.057)
width of Avenue A (18.10)	1/3 (18.10 x 1/3 = c. 6.03, d. = 0.37)	2/5 (18.10 x 2/5 = 7.24, d. = 0.09)
width of Avenue III (22.00)	3/10 (6.40 x 3/10 = 6.60, d. = 0.20)	1/3 (22.00 x 1/3 = c. 7.33, d. = 0.18)
lot width 17.50	9/25 (17.50 x 9/25 = 6.30, d. = 0.10)	2/5 (17.50 x 2/5 = 7.00, d. = 0.15)
block width (35.00)	9/50 (35.00 x 9/50 = 6.30, d. = 0.10)	1/5 (35.00 x 1/5 = 7.00, d. = 0.15)
module (40.60)	4/25 (40.60 x 4/25 = 6.496, d. = 0.096)	9/50 (40.60 x 9/50 = 7.308, d. = 0.158)
module (41.00)	4/25 (41.00 x 4/25 = 6.56, d. = 0.16)	9/50 (41.00 x 9/50 = 7.38, d. = 0.23)
module (ave. 40.80)	4/25 (40.80 x 4/25 = 6.528, d. = 0.128)	9/50 (40.80 x 9/50 = 7.344, d. = 0.194)

Table C.8.1. Acragas: Building 22 (L-shaped stoa)

grid components (meters)	ratio of stoa width (N.-S. wing) [5.70 m.] to grid components	ratio of stoa width (E.-W. wing) [7.90 m.] to grid components	ratio of stoa length (E.-W. wing) [17.55 m.] to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and 1/10 (5.00 x 1 1/10 = 5.50, d. = 0.20)	1 and 3/5 (5.00 x 1 3/5 = 8.00, d. = 0.10)	3 and ½ (5.00 x 3 ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.05)
street width (5.50)	1 (d. = 0.20)	1 and 2/5 (5.50 x 1 2/5 = 7.70, d. = 0.20)	3 and 1/5 (5.50 x 3 1/5 = 17.60, d. = 0.05)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and 1/10 (5.25 x 1 1/10 = 5.775, d. = 0.075)	1 and ½ (5.25 x 1 ½ = 7.875, d. = 0.025)	3 and 7/20 (5.25 x 3 7/20 = 17.5875, d. = 0.0375)
normal avenue width (7.00)	4/5 (7.00 x 4/5 =5.60, d. = 0.10)	1 and 1/10 (7.00 x 1 1/10 = 7.70, d. = 0.20)	2 and ½ (7.00 x 2 ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.05)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	½ (11.00 x ½ = 5.50, d. = 0.20)	7/10 (11.00 x 7/10 = 7.70, d. = 0.20)	1 and 3/5 (11.00 x 1 3/5 = 17.60, d. = 0.10)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	12/25 (12.00 x 12/25 = 5.76, d. = 0.06)	2/3 (12.00 x 2/3 = 8.00, d. = 0.10)	1 and ½ (12.00 x 1 ½ = 18.00, d. = 0.45)
lot width (17.50)	1/3 (17.50 x 1/3 = c. 5.83, d. = 0.13)	9/20 (17.50 x 9/20 = 7.875, d. = 0.025)	1 (d. = 0.05)
block width (35.00)	1/6 (35.00 x 1/6 = c. 5.83, d. = 0.13)	9/40 (35.00 x 9/40 = 7.875, d. = 0.025)	½ (35.00 x ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.05)
module (40.00)	1/7 (40.00 x 1/7 = c. 5.71, d. = 0.01)	1/5 (40.00 x 1/5 = 8.00, d. = 0.10)	3/7 (40.00 x 3/7 = c. 17.14, d. = 0.41)
module (40.50)	1/7 (40.50 x 1/7 = c. 5.79, d. = 0.09)	1/5 (40.50 x 1/5 = 8.10, d. = 0.20)	3/7 (40.50 x 3/7 = c. 17.36, d. = 0.19)
module (ave. 40.25)	1/7 (40.25 x 1/7 = 5.75, d. = 0.05)	1/5 (40.25 x 1/5 = 8.05, d. = 0.15)	3/7 (40.25 x 3/7 = 17.25, d. = 0.30)

Table C.8.2. Acragas: Building 29

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (5.90 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (13.70 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and 1/5 (5.00 x 1 1/5 = 6.00, d. = 0.10)	2 and ¾ (5.00 x 2 ¾ = 13.75, d. = 0.05)
street width (5.50)	1 and 1/10 (5.50 x 1 1/10 = 6.05, d. = 0.15)	2 and ½ (5.50 x 2 ½ = 13.75, d. = 0.05)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and 3/25 (5.25 x 1 3/25 = 5.88, d. = 0.02)	2 and 3/5 (5.25 x 2 3/5 = 13.65, d. = 0.05)
normal avenue width (7.00)	4/5 (7.00 x 4/5 = 5.60, d. = 0.30)	2 (7.00 x 2 = 14.00, d. = 0.30)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	11/20 (11.00 x 11/20 = 6.05, d. = 0.15)	1 and ¼ (11.00 x 1 ¼ = 13.75, d. = 0.05)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	½ (12.00 x ½ = 6.00, d. = 0.10)	1 and 1/7 (12.00 x 1 1/7 = c. 13.71, d. = 0.01)
lot width (17.50)	1/3 (17.50 x 1/3 = c. 5.83, d. = 0.07)	4/5 (17.50 x 4/5 = 14.00, d. = 0.30)
block width (35.00)	1/6 (35.00 x 1/6 = c. 5.83, d. = 0.07)	2/5 (35.00 x 2/5 = 14.00, d. = 0.30)
module (40.00)	1/7 (40.00 x 1/7 = c. 5.71, d. = 0.19)	1/3 (40.00 x 1/3 = c. 13.33, d. = 0.37)
module (40.50)	1/7 (40.50 x 1/7 = c. 5.79, d. = 0.11)	1/3 (40.50 x 1/3 = 13.50, d. = 0.20)
module (ave. 40.25)	1/7 (40.25 x 1/7 = 5.75, d. = 0.15)	1/3 (40.25 x 1/3 = c. 13.42, d. = 0.28)

Table C.8.3. Acragas: Building 41

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (5.80 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (22.00 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and 1/6 (5.00 x 1 1/6 = c. 5.83, d. = 0.03)	4 and 2/5 (5.00 x 4 2/5 = 22.00)
street width (5.50)	1 (d. = 0.30)	4 (d. = 0)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and 1/10 (5.25 x 1 1/0 = 5.775, d. = 0.025)	4 and 1/5 (5.25 x 4 1/5 = 22.05, d. = 0.05)
normal avenue width (7.00)	4/5 (7.00 x 4/5 = 5.60, d. = 0.20)	3 and 1/10 (7.00 x 3 1/10 = 21.70, d. = 0.30)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	13/25 (11.00 x 13/25 = 5.72, d. = 0.08)	2 (d. = 0)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	12/25 (12.00 x 12/25 = 5.76, d. = 0.04)	1 and 5/6 (12.00 x 1 5/6 = 22.00)
lot width (17.50)	1/3 (17.50 x 1/3 = c. 5.83, d. = 0.03)	1 and ¼ (17.50 x 1 ¼ = 21.875, d. = 0.125)
block width (35.00)	1/6 (35.00 x 1/6 = c. 5.83, d. = 0.03)	5/8 (35.00 x 5/8 = 21.875, d. = 0.125)
module (40.00)	1/7 (40.00 x 1/7 = c. 5.71, d. = 0.09)	11/20 (40.00 x 11/20 = 22.00)
module (40.50)	1/7 (40.50 x 1/7 = c. 5.79, d. = 0.01)	11/20 (40.50 x 11/20 = 22.275, d. = 0.275)
module (ave. 40.25)	1/7 (40.25 x 1/7 = 5.75, d. = 0.05)	11/20 (40.25 x 11/20 = 22.1375, d. = 0.1375)

Table C.8.4. Acragas: Building 43

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (6.40 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (12.70 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and 3/10 (5.00 x 1 3/10 = 6.50, d. = 0.10)	2 and ½ (5.00 x 2 ½ = 12.50, d. = 0.20)
street width (5.50)	1 and 2/5 (5.50 x 1 2/5 = 6.60, d. = 0.20)	2 and 3/10 (5.50 x 2 3/10 = 12.65, d. = 0.05)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and 1/5 (5.25 x 1 1/5 = 6.30, d. = 0.10)	2 and 2/5 (5.25 x 2 2/5 = 12.60, d. = 0.10)
normal avenue width (7.00)	9/10 (7.00 x 9/10 = 6.30, d. = 0.10)	1 and 4/5 (7.00 x 1 and 4/5 = 12.60, d. = 0.10)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	3/5 (11.00 x 3/5 = 6.60, d. = 0.20)	1 and 3/20 (11.00 x 1 3/20 = 12.65, d. = 0.05)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	11/20 (12.00 x 11/20 = 6.60, d. = 0.20)	1 and 1/20 (12.00 x 1 1/20 = 12.60, d. = 0.10)
lot width (17.50)	9/25 (17.50 x 9/25 = 6.30, d. = 0.10)	¾ (17.50 x ¾ = 13.125, d. = 0.425)
block width (35.00)	9/50 (35.00 x 9/50 = 6.30, d. = 0.10)	3/8 (35.00 x 3/8 = 13.125, d. = 0.425)
module (40.00)	1/6 (40.00 x 1/6 = c. 6.67, d. = 0.27)	1/3 (40.00 x 1/3 = c. 13.33, d. = 0.63)
module (40.50)	1/6 (40.50 x 1/6 = 6.75, d. = 0.35)	1/3 (40.50 x 1/3 = 13.50, d. = 0.80)
module (ave. 40.25)	1/6 (40.25 x 1/6 = c. 6.71, d. = 0.31)	1/3 (40.25 x 1/3 = c. 13.42, d. = 0.72)

Table C.8.5. Acragas: Building 46-48

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (7.40 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (13.30 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and ½ (5.00 x 1 ½ = 7.50, d. = 0.10)	2 and 1/3 (5.00 x 2 2/3 = 13.33, d. = 0.03)
street width (5.50)	1 and 3/10 (5.50 x 1 3/10 = 7.15, d. = 0.25)	2 and 2/5 (5.50 x 2 2/5 = 13.20, d. = 0.10)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and 2/5 (5.25 x 1 2/5 = 7.35, d. = 0.05)	2 and ½ (5.25 x 2 ½ = 13.125, d. = 0.175)
normal avenue width (7.00)	1 and 1/20 (7.00 x 1 1/20 = 7.35, d. = 0.05)	1 and 9/10 (7.00 x 1 9/10 = 13.30)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	2/3 (11.00 x 2/3 = c. 7.33, d. = 0.07)	1 and 1/5 (11.00 x 1 1/5 = 13.20, d. = 0.10)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	3/5 (12.00 x 3/5 = 7.20, d. = 0.20)	1 and 1/10 (12.00 x 1 1/10 = 13.20, d. = 0.10)
lot width (17.50)	2/5 (17.50 x 2/5 = 7.00, d. = 0.40)	¾ (17.50 x ¾ = 13.125, d. = 0.175)
block width (35.00)	1/5 (35.00 x 1/5 = 7.00, d. = 0.40)	3/8 (35.00 x 3/8 = 13.125, d. = 0.175)
module (40.00)	9/50 (40.00 x 9/50 = 7.20, d. = 0.20)	1/3 (40.00 x 1/3 = c. 13.33, d. = 0.03)
module (40.50)	9/50 (40.50 x 9/50 = 7.29, d. = 0.11)	1/3 (40.50 x 1/3 = 13.50, d. = 0.20)
module (ave. 40.25)	9/50 (40.25 x 9/50 = 7.245, d. = 0.155)	1/3 (40.25 x 1/3 = c. 13.417, d. = 0.117)

Table C.8.6. Acragas: Temple (Building 2) in Sanctuary East of Gate V

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (10.09 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (24.00 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	2 (d. = 0.09)	4 and 4/5 (5.00 x 4 4/5 = 24.00)
street width (5.50)	1 and 4/5 (5.50 x 1 4/5 = 9.90, d. = 0.19)	4 and 2/5 (5.50 x 4 2/5 = 24.20, d. = 0.20)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and 9/10 (5.25 x 1 9/10 = 9.975, d. = 0.115)	4 and 3/5 (5.25 x 4 3/5 = 24.15, d. = 0.15)
normal avenue width (7.00)	1 and ½ (7.00 x 1 ½ = 10.50, d. = 0.41)	3 and 2/5 (7.00 x 3 2/5 = 23.80, d. = 0.20)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	9/10 (11.00 x 9/10 = 9.90, d. = 0.19)	2 and 1/5 (11.00 x 2 1/5 = 24.20, d. = 0.20)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	5/6 (12.00 x 5/6 = 10.00, d. = 0.09)	2 (d. = 0)
lot width (17.50)	3/5 (17.50 x 3/5 = 10.50, d. = 0.41)	1 and 2/5 (17.50 x 1 2/5 = 24.50, d. = 0.50)
block width (35.00)	3/10 (35.00 x 3/10 = 10.50, d. = 0.41)	7/10 (35.00 x 7/10 = 24.50, d. = 0.50)
module (40.00)	¼ (40.00 x ¼ = 10.00, d. = 0.09)	3/5 (40.00 x 3/5 = 24.00)
module (40.50)	¼ (40.50 x ¼ = 10.125, d. = 0.035)	3/5 (40.50 x 3/5 = 24.30, d. = 0.30)
module (ave. 40.25)	¼ (40.25 x ¼ = 10.0625, d. = 0.0275)	3/5 (40.25 x 3/5 = 24.15, d. = 0.15)

Table C.8.7. Acragas: Tempietto (Building 1) in Sanctuary East of Gate V

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (6.00 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (15.70 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and 1/5 (5.00 x 1 1/5 = 6.00)	3 and 1/10 (5.00 x 3 1/10 = 15.50, d. = 0.20)
street width (5.50)	1 and 1/10 (5.50 x 1 1/10 = 6.05, d. = 0.05)	2 and 9/10 (5.50 x 2 9/10 = 15.95, d. = 0.25)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and 1/7 (5.25 x 1 1/7 = 6.00)	3 (5.25 x 3 = 15.75, d. = 0.05)
normal avenue width (7.00)	6/7 (7.00 x 6/7 = 6.00)	2 and ¼ (7.00 x 2 ¼ = 15.75, d. = 0.05)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	11/20 (11.00 x 11/20 = 6.05, d. = 0.05)	1 and 2/5 (11.00 x 1 2/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.30)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	½ (d. = 0)	1 and 3/10 (12.00 x 1 3/10 = 15.60, d. = 0.10)
lot width (17.50)	1/3 (17.50 x 1/3 = c. 5.83, d. = 0.17)	9/10 (17.50 x 9/10 = 15.75, d. = 0.05)
block width (35.00)	1/6 (35.00 x 1/6 = c. 5.83, d. = 0.17)	9/20 (35.00 x 9/20 = 15.75, d. = 0.05)
module (40.00)	1/7 (40.00 x 1/7 = c. 5.71, d. = 0.29)	2/5 (40.00 x 2/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.30)
module (40.50)	1/7 (40.50 x 1/7 = c. 5.79, d. = 0.21)	2/5 (40.50 x 2/5 = 16.20, d. = 0.50)
module (ave. 40.25)	1/7 (40.25 x 1/7 = 5.75, d. = 0.25)	2/5 (40.25 x 2/5 = 16.10, d. = 0.40)

Table C.8.8. Acragas: Lesche (Building 4) in Sanctuary East of Gate V

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (7.40 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (15.00 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and ½ (5.00 x 1 ½ = 7.50, d. = 0.10)	3 (5.00 x 3 = 15.00)
street width (5.50)	1 and 3/10 (5.50 x 1 3/10 = 7.15, d. = 0.25)	2 and ¾ (5.50 x 2 ¾ = 15.125, d. = 0.125)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and 2/5 (5.25 x 1 2/5 = 7.35, d. = 0.05)	2 and 9/10 (5.25 x 2 9/10 = 15.225, d. = 0.225)
normal avenue width (7.00)	1 and 1/20 (7.00 x 1 1/20 = 7.35, d. = 0.05)	2 and 1/10 (7.00 x 2 1/10 = 14.70, d. = 0.30)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	2/3 (11.00 x 2/3 = c. 7.33, d. = 0.07)	1 and 2/5 (11.00 x 1 2/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.40)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	3/5 (12.00 x 3/5 = 7.20, d. = 0.20)	1 and ¼ (12.00 x 1 ¼ = 15.00)
lot width (17.50)	3/7 (17.50 x 3/7 = 7.50, d. = 0.10)	6/7 (17.50 x 6/7 = 15.00)
block width (35.00)	3/14 (35.00 x 3/14 = 7.50, d. = 0.10)	3/7 (35.00 x 3/7 = 15.00)
module (40.00)	3/16 (40.00 x 3/16 = 7.50, d. = 0.10)	3/8 (40.00 x 3/8 = 15.00)
module (40.50)	3/16 (40.50 x 3/16 = 7.59375, d. = 0.19375)	3/8 (40.50 x 3/8 = 15.1875, d. = 0.1875)
module (ave. 40.25)	3/16 (40.25 x 3/16 = 7.546875, d. = 0.146875)	3/8 (40.25 x 3/8 = 15.09375, d. = 0.09375)

Table C.8.9. Acragas: Temenos 1 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (11.50 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (15.52 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	2 and 3/10 (5.00 x 2 3/10 = 11.50)	3 and 1/10 (5.00 x 3 1/10 = 15.50, d. = 0.02)
street width (5.50)	2 and 1/10 (5.50 x 2 1/10 = 11.55, d. = 0.05)	2 and 4/5 (5.50 x 2 4/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.12)
street width (ave. 5.25)	2 and 1/5 (5.25 x 2 1/5 = 11.55, d. = 0.05)	2 and 24/25 (5.25 x 2 24/25 = 15.54, d. = 0.02)
normal avenue width (7.00)	1 and 3/5 (7.00 x 1 3/5 = 11.20, d. = 0.30)	2 and 1/5 (7.00 x 2 1/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.12)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	1 and 1/20 (11.00 x 1 1/20 = 11.55, d. = 0.05)	1 and 2/5 (11.00 x 1 2/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.12)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	24/25 (12.00 x 24/25 = 11.52, d. = 0.02)	1 and 3/10 (12.00 x 1 3/10 = 15.60, d. = 0.08)
lot width (17.50)	2/3 (17.50 x 2/3 = c. 11.67, d. = 0.17)	9/10 (17.50 x 9/10 = 15.75, d. = 0.23)
block width (35.00)	1/3 (35.00 x 1/3 = c. 11.67, d. = 0.17)	9/20 (35.00 x 9/20 = 15.75, d. = 0.23)
module (40.00)	3/10 (40.00 x 3/10 = 12.00, d. = 0.50)	2/5 (40.00 x 2/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.48)
module (40.50)	3/10 (40.50 x 3/10 = 12.15, d. = 0.65)	2/5 (40.50 x 2/5 = 16.20, d. = 0.68)
module (ave. 40.25)	3/10 (40.25 x 3/10 = 12.075, d. = 0.575)	2/5 (40.25 x 2/5 = 16.10, d. = 0.58)

Table C.8.10. Acragas: Temenos 2 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (5.40 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (south side) [15.45 m.] to grid components	ratio of building length (north side) [16.70 m.] to grid components	ratio of building length (ave. 16.075 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and 1/10 (5.00 x 1 1/10 = 5.50, d. = 0.10)	3 and 1/10 (5.00 x 3 1/10 = 15.50, d. = 0.05)	3 and 3/10 (5.00 x 3 3/10 = 16.50, d. = 0.20)	3 and 1/5 (5.00 x 3 1/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.075)
street width (5.50)	1 (d. = 0.10)	2 and 4/5 (5.50 x 2 4/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.05)	3 (5.50 x 3 = 16.50, d. = 0.20)	2 and 9/10 (5.50 x 2 9/10 = 15.95, d. = 0.125)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 (d. = 0.15)	3 (5.25 x 3 = 15.75, d. = 0.30)	3 and 1/5 (5.25 x 3 1/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.10)	3 (5.25 x 3 = 15.75, d. = 0.325)
normal avenue width (7.00)	4/5 (7.00 x 4/5 = 5.60, d. = 0.20)	2 and 1/5 (7.00 x 2 1/5 = 15/40, d. = 0.05)	2 and 2/5 (7.00 x 2 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.10)	2 and 3/10 (7.00 x 2 3/10 = 16.10, d. = 0.025)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	½ (11.00 x ½ = 5.50, d. = 0.10)	1 and 2/5 (11.00 x 1 2/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.05)	1 and ½ (11.00 x 1 ½ = 16.50, d. = 0.20)	1 and ½ (11.00 x 1 ½ = 16.50, d. = 0.425)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	9/20 (12.00 x 9/20 = 5.40)	1 and 3/10 (12.00 x 1 3/10 = 15.60, d. = 0.15)	1 and 2/5 (12.00 x 1 and 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.10)	1 and 1/3 (12.00 x 1 1/3 = 16.00, d. = 0.075)
lot width (17.50)	3/10 (17.50 x 3/10 = 5.25, d. = 0.15)	9/10 (17.50 x 9/10 = 15.75, d. = 0.30)	19/20 (17.50 x 19/20 = 16.625, d. = 0.075)	9/10 (17.50 x 9/10 = 15.75, d. = 0.325)
block width (35.00)	3/20 (35.00 x 3/20 = 5.25, d. = 0.15)	9/20 (35.00 x 9/20 = 15.75, d. = 0.30)	19/40 (35.00 x 19/40 = 16.625, d. = 0.075)	9/20 (35.00 x 9/20 = 15.75, d. = 0.325)
module (40.00)	1/7 (40.00 x 1/7 = c. 5.71, d. = 0.31)	2/5 (40.00 x 2/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.55)	2/5 (40.00 x 2/5 = 16.00, d. = 16.70)	2/5 (40.00 x 2/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.075)

module (40.50)	1/7 (40.50 x 1/7 = c. 5.79, d. = 0.39)	2/5 (40.50 x 2/5 = 16.20, d. = 0.75)	2/5 (40.50 x 2/5 = 16.20, d. = 0.50)	2/5 (40.50 x 2/5 = 16.20, d. = 0.125)
module (ave. 40.25)	1/7 (40.25 x 1/7 = 5.75, d. = 0.35)	2/5 (40.25 x 2/5 = 16.10, d. = 0.65)	2/5 (40.25 x 2/5 = 16.10, d. = 0.60)	2/5 (40.25 x 2/5 = 16.10, d. = 0.025)

Table C.8.11. Acragas: Tempietto 1 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (4.95 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (10.65 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 (d. = 0.05)	2 and 1/10 (5.00 x 2 1/10 = 10.50, d. = 0.15)
street width (5.50)	9/10 (5.50 x 9/10 = 4.95)	1 and 9/10 (5.50 x 1 9/10 = 10.45, d. = 0.20)
street width (ave. 5.25)	19/20 (5.25 x 19/20 = 4.9875, d. = 0.0375)	2 (5.25 x 2 = 10.50, d. = 0.15)
normal avenue width (7.00)	7/10 (7.00 x 7/10 = 4.90, d. = 0.05)	1 and ½ (7.00 x 1 ½ = 10.50, d. = 0.15)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	9/20 (11.00 x 9/20 = 4.95)	1 (d. = 0.35)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	2/5 (12.00 x 2/5 = 4.80, d. = 0.15)	9/10 (12.00 x 9/10 = 10.80, d. = 0.15)
lot width (17.50)	2/7 (17.50 x 2/7 = 5.00, d. = 0.05)	3/5 (17.50 x 3/5 = 10.50, d. = 0.15)
block width (35.00)	1/7 (35.00 x 1/7 = 5.00, d. = 0.05)	3/10 (35.00 x 3/10 = 10.50, d. = 0.15)
module (40.00)	1/8 (40.00 x 1/8 = 5.00, d. = 0.05)	¼ (40.00 x ¼ = 10.00, d. = 0.65)
module (40.50)	1/8 (40.50 x 1/8 = 5.0625, d. = 0.1125)	¼ (40.50 x ¼ = 10.125, d. = 0.525)
module (ave. 40.25)	1/8 (40.25 x 1/8 = 5.03125, d. = 0.08125)	¼ (40.25 x ¼ = 10.0625, d. = 0.5875)

Table C.8.12. Acragas: Foundation 1 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities

grid components (meters)	ratio of foundation width (8.05 m.) to grid components	ratio of foundation length (22.80 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and 3/5 (5.00 x 1 3/5 = 8.00, d. = 0.05)	4 and ½ (5.00 x 4 ½ = 22.50 d. = 0.30)
street width (5.50)	1 and ½ (5.50 x 1 ½ = 8.25, d. = 0.20)	4 and 1/10 (5.50 x 4 1/10 = 22.55, d. = 0.25)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and ½ (5.25 x 1 ½ = 7.875, d. = 0.175)	4 and 3/10 (5.25 x 4 3/10 = 22.575, d. = 0.225)
normal avenue width (7.00)	1 and 1/10 (7.00 x 1 1/10 = 7.70, d. = 0.35)	3 and ¼ (7.00 x 3 ¼ = 22.75, d. = 0.05)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	¾ (11.00 x ¾ = 8.25, d. = 0.20)	2 and 1/10 (11.00 x 2 1/10 = 23.10, d. = 0.30)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	2/3 (12.00 x 2/3 = 8.00, d. = 0.05)	1 and 9/10 (12.00 x 1 9/10 = 22.80)
lot width (17.50)	4/9 (17.50 x 4/9 = c. 7.78, d. = 0.27)	1 and 3/10 (17.50 x 1 3/10 = 22.75, d. = 0.05)
block width (35.00)	2/9 (35.00 x 2/9 = c. 7.78, d. = 0.27)	13/20 (35.00 x 13/20 = 22.75, d. = 0.05)
module (40.00)	1/5 (40.00 x 1/5 = 8.00, d. = 0.05)	3/5 (40.00 x 3/5 = 24.00, d. = 1.20)
module (40.50)	1/5 (40.50 x 1/5 = 8.10, d. = 0.05)	3/5 (40.50 x 3/5 = 24.30, d. = 1.50)
module (ave. 40.25)	1/5 (40.25 x 1/5 = 8.05)	3/5 (40.25 x 3/5 = 24.15, d. = 1.35)

Table C.8.13. Acragas: Foundation 2 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities

grid components (meters)	ratio of foundation width (10.30 m.) to grid components	ratio of foundation length (23.45 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	2 and 1/10 (5.00 x 2 1/10 = 10.50, d. = 0.20)	4 and 7/10 (5.00 x 4 7/10 = 23.50, d. = 0.05)
street width (5.50)	1 and 9/10 (5.50 x 1 9/10 = 10.45, d. = 0.15)	4 and ¼ (5.50 x 4 ¼ = 23.375, d. = 0.075)
street width (ave. 5.25)	2 (5.25 x 2 = 10.50, d. = 0.20)	4 and ½ (5.25 x 4 ½ = 23.625, d. = 0.175)
normal avenue width (7.00)	1 and ½ (7.00 x 1 ½ = 10.50, d. = 0.20)	3 and 2/5 (7.00 x 3 2/5 = 23.80, d. = 0.35)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	19/20 (11.00 x 19/20 = 10.45, d. = 0.15)	2 and 1/10 (11.00 x 2 1/10 = 23.10, d. = 0.35)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	5/6 (12.00 x 5/6 = 10.00, d. = 0.30)	2 (12.00 x 2 = 24.00, d. = 0.55)
lot width (17.50)	3/5 (17.50 x 3/5 = 10.50, d. = 0.20)	1 and 1/3 (17.50 x 1 1/3 = c. 23.33, d. = 0.12)
block width (35.00)	3/10 (35.00 x 3/10 = 10.50, d. = 0.20)	2/3 (35.00 x 2/3 = c. 23.33, d. = 0.12)
module (40.00)	¼ (40.00 x ¼ = 10.00, d. = 0.30)	3/5 (40.00 x 3/5 = 24.00, d. = 0.55)
module (40.50)	¼ (40.50 x ¼ = 10.125, d. = 0.175)	3/5 (40.50 x 3/5 = 24.30, d. = 0.85)
module (ave. 40.25)	¼ (40.25 x ¼ = 10.0625, d. = 0.2375)	3/5 (40.25 x 3/5 = 24.15, d. = 0.70)

Table C.8.14. Acragas: Tempietto in 'New Archaic' Sanctuary

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (6.00 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (8.00 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and 1/5 (5.00 x 1 1/5 = 6.00)	1 and 3/5 (5.00 x 1 3/5 = 8.00)
street width (5.50)	1 and 1/10 (5.50 x 1 1/10 = 6.05, d. = 0.05)	1 and ½ (5.50 x 1 ½ = 8.25, d. = 0.25)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and 1/7 (5.25 x 1 1/7 = 6.00)	1 and ½ (5.25 x 1 ½ = 7.875, d. = 0.125)
normal avenue width (7.00)	6/7 (7.00 x 6/7 = 6.00)	1 and 1/10 (7.00 x 1 1/10 = 7.70, d. = 0.30)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	11/20 (11.00 x 11/20 = 6.05, d. = 0.05)	¾ (11.00 x ¾ = 8.25, d. = 0.25)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	½ (d. = 0)	2/3 (12.00 x 2/3 = 8.00)
lot width (17.50)	1/3 (17.50 x 1/3 = c. 5.83, d. = 0.17)	4/9 (17.50 x 4/9 = c. 7.78, d. = 0.22)
block width (35.00)	1/6 (35.00 x 1/6 = c. 5.83, d. = 0.17)	2/9 (35.00 x 2/9 = c. 7.78, d. = 0.22)
module (40.00)	1/7 (40.00 x 1/7 = c. 5.71, d. = 0.29)	1/5 (40.00 x 1/5 = 8.00)
module (40.50)	1/7 (40.50 x 1/7 = c. 5.79, d. = 0.21)	1/5 (40.50 x 1/5 = 8.10, d. = 0.10)
module (ave. 40.25)	1/7 (40.25 x 1/7 = 5.75, d. = 0.25)	1/5 (40.25 x 1/5 = 8.05, d. = 0.05)

Table C.8.15. Acragas: Tempietto underneath Temple of Hephaestus

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (6.50 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (13.25 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and 3/10 (5.00 x 1 3/10 = 6.50)	2 and 7/10 (5.00 x 2 7/10 = 13.50)
street width (5.50)	1 and 1/5 (5.50 x 1 1/5 = 6.60, d. = 0.10)	2 and 2/5 (5.50 x 2 2/5 = 13.20, d. = 0.05)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and ¼ (5.25 x 1 ¼ = 6.5625, d. = 0.0625)	2 and ½ (5.25 x 2 ½ = 13.125, d. = 0.125)
normal avenue width (7.00)	9/10 (7.00 x 9/10 = 6.30, d. = 0.20)	1 and 9/10 (7.00 x 1 9/10 = 13.30, d. = 0.05)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	3/5 (11.00 x 3/5 = 6.60, d. = 0.10)	1 and 1/5 (11.00 x 1 1/5 = 13.20, d. = 0.05)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	11/20 (12.00 x 11/20 = 6.60, d. = 0.10)	1 and 1/10 (12.00 x 1 1/10 = 13.20, d. = 0.05)
lot width (17.50)	2/5 (17.50 x 2/5 = 7.00, d. = 0.50)	¾ (17.50 x ¾ = 13.125, d. = 0.125)
block width (35.00)	1/5 (35.00 x 1/5 = 7.00, d. = 0.50)	3/8 (35.00 x 3/8 = 13.125, d. = 0.125)
module (40.00)	1/6 (40.00 x 1/6 = c. 6.67, d. = 0.17)	1/3 (40.00 x 1/3 = c. 13.33, d. = 0.08)
module (40.50)	1/6 (40.50 x 1/6 = 6.75, d. = 0.25)	1/3 (40.50 x 1/3 = 13.50, d. = 0.25)
module (ave. 40.25)	1/6 (40.25 x 1/6 = c. 6.71, d. = 0.21)	1/3 (40.25 x 1/3 = c. 13.42, d. = 0.17)

Table C.8.16. Acragas: Temple of Demeter

grid components (meters)	ratios of temple width and stereobate width (13.30 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (19.90 m.) to grid components	ratio of stereobate length (30.20 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	2 and 3/5 (5.00 x 2 3/5 = 13.00, d. = 0.30)	4 (5.00 x 4 = 20.00, d. = 0.10)	6 (5.00 x 6 = 30.00, d. = 0.20)
street width (5.50)	2 and 2/5 (5.50 x 2 2/5 = 13.20, d. = 0.10)	3 and 3/5 (5.50 x 3 3/5 = 19.80, d. = 0.10)	5 and ½ (5.50 x 5 ½ = 30.25, d. = 0.05)
street width (ave. 5.25)	2 and ½ (5.25 x 2 ½ = 13.125, d. = 0.175)	3 and 4/5 (5.25 x 3 4/5 = 19.95, d. = 0.05)	5 and ¾ (5.25 x 5 ¾ = 30.1875, d. = 0.0125)
normal avenue width (7.00)	1 and 9/10 (7.00 x 1 9/10 = 13.30)	2 and 4/5 (7.00 x 2 4/5 = 19.60, d. = 0.30)	4 and 3/10 (7.00 x 4 3/10 = 30.10, d. = 0.10)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	1 and 1/5 (11.00 x 1 1/5 = 13.20, d. = 0.10)	1 and 4/5 (11.00 x 1 4/5 = 19.80, d. = 0.10)	2 and ¾ (11.00 x 2 ¾ = 30.25, d. = 0.05)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	1 and 1/10 (12.00 x 1 1/10 = 13.20, d. = 0.10)	1 and 2/3 (12.00 x 1 2/3 = 20.00, d. = 0.10)	2 and ½ (12.00 x 2 ½ = 30.00, d. = 0.20)
lot width (17.50)	¾ (17.50 x ¾ = 13.125, d. = 0.175)	1 and 1/7 (17.50 x 1 1/7 = 20.00, d. = 0.10)	1 and ¾ (17.50 x 1 ¾ = 30.625, d. = 0.425)
block width (35.00)	3/8 (35.00 x 3/8 = 13.125, d. = 0.175)	4/7 (35.00 x 4/7 = 20.00, d. = 0.10)	7/8 (35.00 x 7/8 = 30.625, d. = 0.425)
module (40.00)	1/3 (40.00 x 1/3 = c. 13.33, d. = 0.03)	½ (40.00 x ½ = 20.00, d. = 0.10)	¾ (40.00 x ¾ = 30.00, d. = 0.20)
module (40.50)	1/3 (40.50 x 1/3 = 13.50, d. = 0.20)	½ (40.50 x ½ = 20.25, d. = 0.35)	¾ (40.50 x ¾ = 30.375, d. = 0.175)
module (ave. 40.25)	1/3 (40.25 x 1/3 = c. 13.42, d. = 0.12)	½ (40.25 x ½ = 20.125, d. = 0.225)	¾ (40.25 x ¾ = 30.1875, d. = 0.0125)

Table C.8.17. Acragas: Temple at Villa Aurea

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (10.35 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (31.54 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	2 and 1/10 (5.00 x 2 1/10 = 10.50, d. = 0.15)	6 and 3/10 (5.00 x 6 3/10 = 31.50, d. = 0.04)
street width (5.50)	1 and 9/10 (5.50 x 1 9/10 = 10.45, d. = 0.10)	5 and ¾ (5.50 x 5 ¾ = 31.625, d. = 0.085)
street width (ave. 5.25)	2 (5.25 x 2 = 10.50, d. = 0.15)	6 (5.25 x 6 = 31.50, d. = 0.04)
normal avenue width (7.00)	1 and ½ (7.00 x 1 ½ = 10.50, d. = 0.15)	4 and ½ (7.00 x 4 ½ = 31.50, d. = 0.04)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	19/20 (11.00 x 19/20 = 10.45, d. = 0.10)	2 and 9/10 (11.00 x 2 9/10 = 31.90, d. = 0.36)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	5/6 (12.00 x 5/6 = 10.00, d. = 0.35)	2 and 3/5 (12.00 x 2 3/5 = 31.20, d. = 0.34)
lot width (17.50)	3/5 (17.50 x 3/5 = 10.50, d. = 0.15)	1 and 4/5 (17.50 x 1 4/5 = 31.50, d. = 0.04)
block width (35.00)	3/10 (35.00 x 3/10 = 10.50, d. = 0.15)	9/10 (35.00 x 9/10 = 31.50, d. = 0.04)
module (40.00)	¼ (40.00 x ¼ = 10.00, d. = 0.35)	4/5 (40.00 x 4/5 = 32.00, d. = 0.46)
module (40.50)	¼ (40.50 x ¼ = 10.125, d. = 0.225)	4/5 (40.50 x 4/5 = 32.40, d. = 0.86)
module (ave. 40.25)	¼ (40.25 x ¼ = 10.0625, d. = 0.2875)	4/5 (40.25 x 4/5 = 32.20, d. = 0.66)

Table C.8.18. Acragas: Temenos in extra-urban Sanctuary at Santa Anna

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (7.50 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (26.50 m.) to grid components
street width (5.00)	1 and ½ (5.00 x 1 ½ = 7.50)	5 and 3/10 (5.00 x 5 3/10 = 26.50)
street width (5.50)	1 and 2/5 (5.50 x 1 2/5 = 7.70, d. = 0.20)	4 and 4/5 (5.50 x 4 4/5 = 26.40, d. = 0.10)
street width (ave. 5.25)	1 and 2/5 (5.25 x 1 2/5 = 7.35, d. = 0.15)	5 (5.25 x 5 = 26.25, d. = 0.25)
normal avenue width (7.00)	1 and 1/10 (7.00 x 1 1/10 = 7.70, d. = 0.20)	3 and 4/5 (7.00 x 3 4/5 = 26.60, d. = 0.10)
width of Avenue IV (11.00)	7/10 (11.00 x 7/10 = 7.70, d. = 0.20)	2 and 2/5 (11.00 x 2 2/5 = 26.40, d. = 0.10)
width of Avenue II (12.00)	3/5 (12.00 x 3/5 = 7.20, d. = 0.30)	2 and 1/5 (12.00 x 2 1/5 = 26.40, d. = 0.10)
lot width (17.50)	21/50 (17.50 x 21/50 = 7.35, d. = 0.15)	1 and ½ (17.50 x 1 ½ = 26.25, d. = 0.25)
block width (35.00)	21/100 (35.00 x 21/100 = 7.35, d. = 0.15)	¾ (35.00 x ¾ = 26.25, d. = 0.25)
module (40.00)	19/100 (40.00 x 19/100 = 7.60, d. = 0.10)	2/3 (40.00 x 2/3 = c. 26.67, d. = 0.17)
module (40.50)	19/100 (40.50 x 19/100 = 7.695, d. = 0.195)	2/3 (40.50 x 2/3 = 27.00, d. = 0.50)
module (ave. 40.25)	19/100 (40.25 x 19/100 = 7.6475, d. = 0.1475)	2/3 (40.25 x 2/3 = c. 26.83, d. = 0.33)

Table C.9.1. Casmenae: Archaic temple

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (7.50 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (27.00 m.) to grid components
street width (3.10)	2 and 2/5 (3.10 x 2 2/5 = 7.44, d. = 0.06)	8 and 7/10 (3.10 x 8 7/10 = 26.97, d. = 0.03)
street width (3.50)	2 and 1/10 (3.50 x 2 1/10 = 7.35, d. = 0.15)	7 and 7/10 (3.50 x 7 7/10 = 26.95, d. = 0.05)
street width (ave. 3.30)	2 and ¼ (3.30 x 2 ¼ = 7.425, d. = 0.075)	8 and 1/5 (3.30 x 8 1/5 = 27.06, d. = 0.06)
lot width (12.50)	3/5 (12.50 x 3/5 = 7.50)	2 and 1/5 (12.50 x 2 1/5 = 27.50, d. = 0.50)
block width (25.00)	3/10 (25.00 x 3/10 = 7.50)	1 and 1/10 (25.00 x 1 1/10 = 27.50, d. = 0.50)
module (28.10)	27/100 (28.10 x 27/100 = 7.587, d. = 0.087)	24/25 (28.10 x 24/25 = 26.976, d. = 0.024)
module (28.50)	13/50 (28.50 x 13/50 = 7.41, d. = 0.09)	19/20 (28.50 x 19/20 = 27.075, d. = 0.075)
module (ave. 28.30)	27/100 (28.30 x 27/100 = 7.641, d. = 0.141)	19/20 (28.30 x 19/20 = 26.885, d. = 0.115)

Table C.9.2. Camarina: Temple of Athena

grid components (meters)	ratio of temple width (15.00 m.) to grid components	ratio of temple length (39.75 m.) to grid components
street width (4.50)	3 and 1/3 (4.50 x 3 1/3 = 15.00)	8 and 4/5 (4.50 x 8 4/5 = 39.60, d. = 0.15)
street width (5.00)	3	8 (5.00 x 8 = 40.00, d. = 0.25)
street width (ave. 4.75)	3 and 4/25 (4.75 x 3 4/25 = 15.01)	8 and 9/25 (4.75 x 8 9/25 = 39.71, d. = 0.04)
lot width (17.25)	9/10 (17.25 x 9/10 = 15.525, d. = 0.525)	2 and 3/10 (17.25 x 2 3/10 = 39.675, d. = 0.075)
block width (34.50)	9/20 (34.50 x 9/20 = 15.525, d. = 0.525)	1 and 3/20 (34.50 x 1 3/20 = 39.675, d. = 0.075)
module (39.00)	2/5 (39.00 x 2/5 = 15.60, d. = 0.60)	1 (d. = 0.75)
module (39.50)	2/5 (39.50 x 2/5 = 15.80, d. = 0.80)	1 (d. = 0.25)
module (ave. 39.25)	2/5 (39.25 x 2/5 = 15.70, d. = 0.70)	1 (d. = 0.50)

Table C.9.3. Camarina: Building A in East Agora

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (7.50 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (13.40 m.) to grid components
street width (4.50)	1 and 2/3 (4.50 x 1 2/3 = 7.50)	3 (4.50 x 3 = 13.50, d. = 0.10)
street width (5.00)	1 and ½ (5.00 x 1 ½ = 7.50)	2 and 7/10 (5.00 x 2 7/10 = 13.50, d. = 0.10)
street width (ave. 4.75)	1 and 3/5 (4.75 x 1 3/5 = 7.60, d. = 0.10)	2 and 4/5 (4.75 x 2 4/5 = 13.30, d. = 0.10)
lot width (17.25)	11/25 (17.25 x 11/25 = 7.59, d. = 0.09)	4/5 (17.25 x 4/5 = 13.80, d. = 0.40)
block width (34.50)	11/50 (34.50 x 11/50 = 7.59, d. = 0.09)	2/5 (34.50 x 2/5 = 13.80, d. = 0.40)
module (39.00)	1/5 (39.00 x 1/5 = 7.80, d. = 0.30)	1/3 (39.00 x 1/3 = 13.00, d. = 0.40)
module (39.50)	1/5 (39.50 x 1/5 = 7.90, d. = 0.40)	1/3 (39.50 x 1/3 = c. 13.167, d. = 0.233)
module (ave. 39.25)	1/5 (39.25 x 1/5 = 7.85, d. = 0.35)	1/3 (39.25 x 1/3 = c. 13.083, d. = 0.317)

Table C.9.4. Camarina: Sacellum B in East Agora

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (4.00 m.) to grid components	ratio of building length (8.00 m.) to grid components
street width (4.50)	9/10 (4.50 x 9/10 = 4.05, d. = 0.05)	1 and 4/5 (4.50 x 1 4/5 = 8.10, d. = 0.10)
street width (5.00)	4/5 (5.00 x 4/5 = 4.00)	1 and 3/5 (5.00 x 1 3/5 = 8.00)
street width (ave. 4.75)	17/20 (4.75 x 17/20 = 4.0375, d. = 0.0375)	1 and 7/10 (4.75 x 1 7/10 = 8.075, d. = 0.075)
lot width (17.25)	¼ (17.25 x ¼ = 4.3125, d. = 0.3125)	½ (17.25 x ½ = 8.625, d. = 0.625)
block width (34.50)	1/8 (34.50 x 1/8 = 4.3125, d. = 0.3125)	¼ (34.50 x ¼ = 8.625, d. = 0.625)
module (39.00)	1/10 (39.00 x 1/10 = 3.90, d. = 0.10)	1/5 (39.00 x 1/5 = 7.80, d. = 0.20)
module (39.50)	1/10 (39.50 x 1/10 = 3.95, d. = 0.05)	1/5 (39.50 x 1/5 = 7.90, d. = 0.10)
module (ave. 39.25)	1/10 (39.25 x 1/10 = 3.925, d. = 0.075)	1/5 (39.25 x 1/5 = 7.85, d. = 0.15)

Table C.9.5. Camarina: Sacellum C in East Agora

grid components (meters)	ratio of building width (3.50 m.) to grid components	ratio of building width (7.50 m.) to grid components
street width (4.50)	4/5 (4.50 x 4/5 = 3.60, d. = 0.10)	1 and 2/3 (4.50 x 1 2/3 = 7.50)
street width (5.00)	7/10 (5.00 x 7/10 = 3.50)	1 and ½ (5.00 x 1 ½ = 7.50)
street width (ave. 4.75)	¾ (4.75 x ¾ = 3.5625, d. = 0.0625)	1 and 3/5 (4.75 x 1 3/5 = 7.60, d. = 0.10)
lot width (17.25)	1/5 (17.25 x 1/5 = 3.45, d. = 0.05)	11/25 (17.25 x 11/25 = 7.59, d. = 0.09)
block width (34.50)	1/10 (34.50 x 1/10 = 3.45, d. = 0.05)	11/50 (34.50 x 11/50 = 7.59, d. = 0.09)
module (39.00)	1/11 (39.00 x 1/11 = c. 3.545, d. = 0.045)	1/5 (39.00 x 1/5 = 7.80, d. = 0.30)
module (39.50)	1/11 (39.50 x 1/11 = c. 3.59, d. = 0.09)	1/5 (39.50 x 1/5 = 7.90, d. = 0.40)
module (ave. 39.25)	1/11 (39.25 x 1/11 = c. 3.57, d. = 0.07)	1/5 (39.25 x 1/5 = 7.85, d. = 0.35)

Appendix D. West Greek peripteral temple ground plans (interaxials, peristyle, stylobate, stereobate): dimensions and sources

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D.7.8	Acragas	Athena (Temple E)
D.8.1	Locri	Ionic temple at Marasà

Table D.1.1. Syracuse: Temple of Apollo on Ortygia (c. 580)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	3.772	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
	3.700-3.780	Riemann (1964) 29, n. 68; 51, Table I
	3.9076	Tobin (1981) 386; Chart I
expanded center front interaxial	4.45	Dinsmoor (1975) 337
	4.43-4.47	Riemann (1964) 29, n. 68; 51, Table I
flank interaxial	3.331	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
peristyle	19.538 x 53.296	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	19.53 x 53.29	Tobin (1981) 385, n. 25; 386
	19.54 x 53.07	Riemann (1964) 29, n. 68; 51, Table I; De Waele (1982) 44, Table 4
stylobate	21.57 x 55.33	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337; Gruben (2001) 286;
	21.57 x 55.10	Riemann (1964) 26, n. 47; 51, Table I; De Waele (1982) 44, Table 4
	21.57 x 55.36	Mertens (2006) 107
stereobate	24.46 x 58.32	Coulton (1974) Table 1
	24.50 x 58.10	De Waele (1982) 44, Table 4
	24.50-24.55 x 58.10	Riemann (1964) 26, n. 46; 51, Table I

Table D.1.2. Syracuse: Ionic temple on Ortygia (c. 510)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial	c. 4.15	Mertens (2006) 247
flank interaxial	c. 4.15	Mertens (2006) 247
peristyle	20.75 x 53.95	calculated from interaxials and 6 x 14 colonnade
stylobate	c. 22.60 x 55.90	Mertens (2006) 247
stereobate	c. 25.00 x 58.30	Mertens (2006) 247
	25.00 x 59.00	Voza (1995) 223

Table D.1.3. Syracuse: Temple of Athena (c. 480)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	4.17 (4.13 min.; 4.21 max.)	De Waele (1982) 44, Table 4
	4.15	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	4.01	Tobin (1981) 407; Chart I
corner front interaxial	4.08 (penultimate), 3.87 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
normal flank interaxial	4.17 (4.13 min.; 4.21 max.)	De Waele (1982) 44, Table 4
	4.165	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	4.082	Tobin (1981) 407; Chart I
corner flank interaxial	3.995 (penultimate), 3.800 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
peristyle	20.050 x 53.075	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	20.128 x 53.383	Mertens (1984) 74
stylobate	c. 22.00 x c. 55.02	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338; Gruben (2001) 294
	22.200 x 55.455	Mertens (1984) 74; Mertens (2006) 269
stereobate	c. 23.88 x c. 56.90	Coulton (1974) Table 1

Table D.1.4. Syracuse: extra-urban Temple of Olympian Zeus (c. 570)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial	4.08	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337; De Waele (1982) 44, Table 4;
flank interaxial	3.75	Riemann (1964) 54, Table II; De Waele (1982) 44, Table 4
	3.753	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
peristyle	20.400 x 60.048	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	20.40-20.50 x 60.00	De Waele (1982) 44, Table 4
	20.50? x 60.02?	Riemann (1964) 54, Table II
stylobate	c. 22.40 x c. 62.05	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
	22.27 x 62.05?	De Waele (1982) 44, Table 4
	22.50? x 62.05?	Riemann (1964) 54, Table II
	22.04 x 62.02	Mertens (2006) 111
stereobate	25.40 x 65.05	Coulton (1974) Table 1
	24.50? x 64.05?	Riemann (1964) 54, Table II; De Waele (1982) 44, Table 4

Table D.2.1. Gela: Temple B in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos (c. 550)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial	c. 2.76-2.77	Bernabò Brea and Carta (1952) 14
flank interaxial	c. 2.76	Bernabò Brea and Carta (1952) 14
peristyle	c. 13.80 x c. 30.36	calculated from interaxials
stylobate	c. 15.10 x 32.60	Bernabò Brea and Carta (1952) 14; Fiorentini (1992) 124
stereobate	17.75 x 35.22	Bernabò Brea and Carta (1952) 9; Orlandini (1968) 21; Panvini (1992) 53
	17.55 x 35.22	Fiorentini (1992) 124

Table D.2.2. Gela: Temple C in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos (c. 480)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial	c. 3.508	Bernabò Brea and Carta (1952) 19
flank interaxial	c. 3.508	Bernabò Brea and Carta (1952) 19
peristyle	c. 17.540 x c. 45.604	width: Bernabò Brea and Carta (1952) 19; length: calculated from interaxials
stylobate	c. 19.50 x 49.10	Mertens (2006) 274
stereobate	21.70 x 51.00	Orlandini (1968) 25
	c. 21.70 x 51.30	Neutsch (1954) col. 655; Mertens (2006) 274
	c. 21.00 x c. 52.00	Panvini (1996) 88; Heiden (1998) 330

Table D.3.1. Himera: Temple of Athena Nike (480)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	4.175	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	4.19 (W.)	P. Marconi (1931) 36; fig. 15 on p. 33
penultimate front interaxial	4.11	P. Marconi (1931) 36; fig. 15 on p. 33; Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
ultimate front interaxial	3.997	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	3.99 (W.)	P. Marconi (1931) 36; fig. 15 on p. 33
normal flank interaxial	4.198	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
penultimate flank interaxial	4.084	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	4.09 (NW., SE., SW.)	P. Marconi (1931) 36; fig. 15 on p. 33
	4.11 (NE.)	P. Marconi (1931) 36; fig. 15 on p. 33
ultimate flank interaxial	3.97	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	3.94	P. Marconi (1931) 36; fig. 15 on p. 33
peristyle	20.389 x 53.890	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	20.390 x 53.855	calculated from interaxials (P. Marconi)
stylobate	22.455 x 55.955	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	22.460 x 55.910	Mertens (2006) 266
	22.450 x 55.910	P. Marconi (1931) 31; *Himera. Zona Archeologica e Antiquarium* (1986) 25
stereobate	25.09 x 58.61	P. Marconi (1931) 30; Coulton (1974) Table 1; Mertens (2006) 267

Table D.4.1. Selinus: Temple C (c. 550)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial	4.399	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
	4.410	Gabrici (1956) col. 260
flank interaxial	3.86	Gabrici (1956) col. 260; Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
peristyle	21.995 x 61.760	calculated from interaxials (Coulton and Dinsmoor)
stylobate	23.937 x 63.720	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
	23.94 x 63.72	Gruben (2001) 301, 307
stereobate	26.357 x 71.150	Coulton (1974) Table 1
	26.53 x 66.88	Tobin (1981) 396-397 and Chart I

Table D.4.2. Selinus: Temple D (c. 535)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial	4.368	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
flank interaxial	4.491	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
peristyle	21.840 x 53.892	calculated from interaxials
stylobate	23.626 x 55.679	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
stereobate	28.096 x 59.879	Coulton (1974) Table 1
	27.86 x 59.91	Tobin (1981) 388; Chart I

Table D.4.3. Selinus: Temple A (c. 450)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	2.997	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	2.980	Mertens (1984) 82
	2.921	Tobin (1981) Chart I
corner front interaxial	2.929 (penultimate), 2.875 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	2.933 (penultimate), 2.857 (ultimate)	Mertens (1984) 82
normal flank interaxial	2.9975	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	2.9945	Mertens (1984) 82
	2.9800	Tobin (1981) Chart I
corner flank interaxial	2.903 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	2.898 (ultimate)	Mertens (1984) 82
peristyle	14.6050 x 38.7785	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	14.560 x 38.736	Mertens (1984) 82, 87
stylobate	16.129 x 40.303	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	16.133 x 40.310	Mertens (1984) 82, 87
	16.130 x 40.300	Gruben (2001) 301
	16.130 x 40.310	Mertens (2006) 400
stereobate	17.915 x 49.170	Coulton (1974) Table 1
	17.910 x 41.910	Tobin (1981) Chart I
	18.063 x 42.109	Mertens (1984) 82, 87

Table D.4.4. Selinus: Temple F (c. 525)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial	4.468	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
flank interaxial	4.604	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
peristyle	22.340 x 59.852	calculated from interaxials
stylobate	24.37 x c. 61.88	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337; Gruben (2001) 307
stereobate	28.39 x 65.90	Coulton (1974) Table 1

Table D.4.5. Selinus: Temple G (c. 520)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	6.53 (E.); 6.61 (W.)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
corner front interaxial	6.29 (E. and W.)	Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	6.29 (W. only)	Coulton (1974) Table 1
normal flank interaxial	6.61	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
corner flank interaxial	6.57 (W. only)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
peristyle	45.23 (E.), 45.63 (W.) x 105.72	calculated from interaxials
	c. 45.71 x 105.72	Tobin (1981) 401-402; Chart I
stylobate	50.07 x c.110.12	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	c. 50.07 x 110.07	Tobin (1981) 401-402; Chart I
stereobate	53.31 x 113.36	Coulton (1974) Table 1
	c. 53.36 x 113.39	Tobin (1981) 401-402; Chart I

Table D.4.6. Selinus: Temple E3 (c. 460-450)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	4.712	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
corner front interaxial	4.405	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
normal flank interaxial	4.712	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
corner flank interaxial	4.405	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
peristyle	22.946 x 65.354	calculated from interaxials
stylobate	25.324 x c.67.735	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	25.32 x 67.73	Tobin (1981) 390; Chart I
	25.32 x 67.74	Gruben (2001) 314
	25.300 x 67.749	Mertens (2006) 279
stereobate	27.244 x 69.743	Coulton (1974) Table 1

Table D.5.1. Metaponto: Temple AI (c. 570-560)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial		
flank interaxial		
peristyle		
stylobate		
stereobate	c. 23.20 x 46.40	Mertens (1980) 327; Mertens (2006) 137
	c. 23.30 x 46.60	Adamesteanu (1980) 157

Table D.5.2. Metaponto: Temple BI (c. 550)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial		
flank interaxial		
peristyle	18.30 x 36.60	Mertens (1993a) 102
	18.25 x 37.70	Mertens (1980) 329; Mertens (2006) 137
stylobate	19.80 x 38.10	Mertens (1993a) 102
	c. 19.85 x 38.30	Mertens (1980) 329; Mertens (2006) 137
stereobate		

Table D.5.3. Metaponto: Temple AII (c. 540-530)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial	2.64	Mertens (2006) 151
	3.80	Mertens (1980) 324
	2.67 or 3.80	Mertens (1974) 210
flank interaxial	3.02	Mertens (2006) 151
	3.03	Mertens (1980) 324
	3.05	Mertens (1974) 209
peristyle	18.48 x 48.32	calculated from interaxials (Mertens 2006) and 8 x 17 peristyle colonnade
	c. 19.00 x c. 48.50	Mertens (1980) 324
	c. 19.00 x c. 47.93	Mertens (1974) 209
stylobate	20.55 x 49.82	Mertens (2006) 151
	c. 20.20 x 50.50	Gruben (2001) 280
	c. 20.50 x 50.00	Mertens (1980) 324
	20.50 x 49.13	Mertens (1974) 209
stereobate	22.21 x 51.15	Mertens (1974) 209; De Juliis (2001) 146

Table D.5.4. Metaponto: Temple BII (c. 530)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial		
flank interaxial		
peristyle		
stylobate	19.85 x 41.60	Adamesteanu (1980) 111; Gruben (2001) 280; Mertens (2006) 152
stereobate		

Table D.5.5. Metaponto: Temple D (Ionic temple, early 5th c.)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial		
flank interaxial		
peristyle	14.65 x 38.40	Mertens (1979) 111, 113
stylobate	15.70 x 39.26	Mertens (2006) 297
stereobate		

Table D.5.6. Metaponto: extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine,' c. 550-525)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial	2.956	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	2.96	Lo Porto (1981) 27
flank interaxial	2.9255	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	2.90-2.94	Lo Porto (1981) 27
peristyle	14.7800 x 32.1805	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	c. 14.80 x 32.12	calculated from interaxials (Lo Porto)
	14.78 x 32.12	Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) 36-37, pl. 5, top; Thalmann (1976) 71
	14.780 x 31.895	Mertens (2006) 217
stylobate	16.06 x 33.46	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338; Gruben (2001) 281
	16.06 x 33.30	Lo Porto (1981) 27; De Juliis (2001) 87
	16.13 x 33.24	Mertens (2006) 217
stereobate	c. 17.40 x 34.74	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	18.46 x 35.69	Lo Porto (1981) 27; De Juliis (2001) 87

Table D.6.1. Paestum: Temple of Hera I ('Basilica,' c. 550-530)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensons
front interaxial	2.871	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
	2.87	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
	2.867 (E.), 2.866 (W.)	Mertens (1993a) 82-83 and Suppl. 10
flank interaxial	3.102	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
	3.10	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
	3.10 (N.), 3.098 (S.)	Mertens (1993a) 82-83 and Suppl. 10
peristyle	22.968 x 52.734	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	22.934 (E.), 22.928 (W.) x 52.702 (N.), 52.665 (S.)	Mertens (1993a) 82-83 and Suppl. 10
stylobate	24.51 x 54.27	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
	24.52 x 54.27	Gruben (2001) 261
	24.524 (E.), 24.494 (W.) x 54.280 (N.), 54.268 (S.)	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
	24.490 (E), 24.485 (W) x 54.258 (N), 54.221 (S)	Mertens (1993a) 82-83 and Suppl. 10
stereobate	26.000 x 55.765	Coulton (1974) Table 1
	25.980 (E), 25.960 (W) x 55.768 (N), 55.707 (S)	Mertens (1993a) 82-83 and Suppl. 10

Table D.6.2. Paestum: Temple of Athena (c. 510)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial	2.629	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
flank interaxial	2.625	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
peristyle	13.145 x 31.500	calculated from interaxials
stylobate	14.541 x 32.880	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	14.541 (E.), 14.530 (W.) x 32.887 (N.), 32.881 (S.)	Krauss (1943) 36, fig. 3
	14.530 x 32.883	Krauss (1959) 2
stereobate	16.127 x 34.520	Coulton (1974) Table 1
	16.176 x 34.510	De Waele (1992) 163, 165
	16.160 (E.), 16.150 (W.) x 34.530 (N.), 34.520 (S.)	Krauss (1959) 13

Table D.6.3. Paestum: Temple of Hera II ('Poseidon,' c. 460)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	4.471	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	4.470	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
	4.478 (E.), 4.480 (W.)	Mertens (1984) 61
	4.473	Mertens (2006) 284
corner front interaxial	4.295	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	4.300	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
normal flank interaxial	4.503	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	4.502	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
	4.503 (N.), 4.510 (S.)	Mertens (1984) 61
	4.499	Mertens (2006) 284
corner flank interaxials	4.362 (penultimate), 4.223 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	4.348 (penultimate), 4.26 (ultimate)	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
peristyle	22.003 x 57.697	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	22.010 x 57.734	calculated from interaxials (Krauss)
	23.727 x 59.327	Mertens (2006) 287
stylobate	24.264 x 59.975	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	24.310 x 59.930	Gruben (2001) 277
	24.316 (E.), 24.296 (W.) x 59.960 (N.), 59.891 (S.)	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
	24.289 x 60.008	Mertens (2006) 284
stereobate	26.06 x 61.70	Coulton (1974) Table 1

Table D.6.4. Paestum: extra-urban Temple of Hera I at Foce del Sele (c. 550-540)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
front interaxial		
flank interaxial		
peristyle		
stylobate		
stereobate		
foundation trench	c. 17.80 x 34.50	Mertens (2006) 139

Table D.6.5. Paestum: extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele (c. 500)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	2.268	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
corner front interaxial	2.181 (ultimate)	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
normal flank interaxial	2.268	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
corner flank interaxials	2.181 (penultimate and ultimate)	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
peristyle	15.702 x 35.940	calculated from interaxials
	15.705 x 35.947	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
stylobate	16.839 x 37.081	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
	16.840 x 37.080	Mertens (2006) 220
stereobate	18.323 x 38.565	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
	18.610 x 38.950	Thalmann (1976) 76; Mertens (2006) 220

Table D.7.1. Acragas: Temple of Olympian Zeus (c. 510-480)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	8.042	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	8.08-8.12	P. Marconi, cited in De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2
normal flank interaxial	8.185	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	8.123	Tobin (1981) Chart I
corner flank interaxials	7.985 (penultimate and ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
peristyle	48.252 x 105.605	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	48.43 x 105.58	Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) pl. 23
stylobate	52.85 x 110.00	Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) pl. 23; Bell (1980) 361
	c. 52.740 x c. 110.095	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338; De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2
	52.767 (width)	Brouke (2003) 261
stereobate	c. 56.30 x c. 113.45	Koldewey and Puchstein (1899) pl. 23; Coulton (1974) Table 1; Gruben (2001) 329
	56.30 x 112.60-112.70	Mertens (2006) 261
	55.10 x 120.87	Pace (1922b) col. 205; De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2

Table D.7.2. Acragas: Temple of Heracles (c. 500)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	4.614	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	4.615 (W)	ave. of 3 center interaxials (4.62, 4.62, 4.605) listed in De Waele (1992) 180
corner front interaxial	4.501	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	4.520, 4.525 (W.)	De Waele (1992) 180
normal flank interaxial	4.614	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	4.6125	De Waele (1992) 179
peristyle	22.844 x 64.596	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	22.890 (W.) x 64.575 (S.)	De Waele (1992) 179
	64.565 (length)	De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2
stylobate	25.284 x 67.040	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	25.33 x 67.00	Mertens (2006) 236
	25.340 x 67.005	De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2
stereobate	27.30 x 74.25	Coulton (1974) Table 1
	74.135 (length)	De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2

Table D.7.3. Acragas: Temple of Hera Lacinia (c. 460-450)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	3.118	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	3.08	De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2
	3.155 (E.), 3.139 (W.)	Mertens (1984) 98
	3.155 (E.), 3.135 (W.)	Höcker (1993) 88, 90, 260
corner front interaxial	3.033 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	3.081 (E.), ave. 3.133 (W.) [penultimate]; ave. 3.050 (E.), ave. 3.011 (W.) [ultimate]	Mertens (1984) 98
	3.0655 (E.) [penultimate and ultimate]; 3.011 (W.) [ultimate]	Höcker (1993) 88, 90, 260
normal flank interaxial	3.064	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	3.072	Mertens (1984) 99; Höcker (1993) 89, 260
	3.08	De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2
corner flank interaxial	2.985 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	3.003 (ultimate)	Mertens (1984) 99; Höcker (1993) 260
peristyle	15.42 x 36.61	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	15.422 x 36.745	Höcker (1993) 260
	15.420 x 36.745	De Waele (1992) 201
stylobate	16.94 x 38.13	Mertens (2006) 386
	16.91 x 38.10	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338; Gruben (2001) 332
	16.90 x 38.15	Höcker (1993) 86
	16.9025 x 38.1550	Höcker (1993) 90, 260
	16.895 (E.), 16.910 (W.) x 38.180 (N.), 38.130 (S.)	De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2
	16.89 (E.), 16.96 (W.) x 38.18 (N.), 38.13 (S.)	De Waele (1992) 187 and n. 61, 190, 201
	16.910 (E.), 16.907 (W.) x 38.180	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 36; 47, n. 6

stereobate	19.740 x 40.895	Coulton (1974) Table 1
	19.350 x 40.575	De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2
	20.000 (W.), 20.070 (W.) x 41.125 (N.), 41.175 (S.)	De Waele (1992) 189, 190, 201
	20.216 (E.), 20.075 (W.) x 41.210 (S.), 41.175 (N.)	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 36; 47, n. 6

Table D.7.4. Acragas. Temple of Concord (c. 430-420)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	3.195	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 339
	3.20	De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2
	3.204	Mertens (1984) 108; Höcker (1993) 82, 259
corner front interaxial	3.100 (penultimate), 3.005 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 339
	3.106 (penultimate), 3.007 (ultimate)	Mertens (1984) 108; Höcker (1993) 259
normal flank interaxial	3.206	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 339
	3.20	De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2
	3.204	Höcker (1993) 82, 259
corner flank interaxial	3.111 (penultimate), 3.015 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 339
	3.106 (penultimate), 3.007 (ultimate)	Höcker (1993) 259
peristyle	15.405 x 37.900	calculated from interaxials (Coulton; Dinsmoor)
	15.405 x 37.896	Tobin (1981) 413; Chart I
	15.413 x 37.855	Höcker (1993) 259
	15.427 (E.), 15.413 (W.) [width]	Mertens, cited in De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2
stylobate	16.925 x 39.420	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 339
	16.9210 x 39.4375	Höcker (1993) 259
	16.910 (E.), 16.930 (W.) x 39.440 (N.), 39.435 (S.)	De Waele (1992) 192, 196, 202
	16.91 (E), 16.93 (W) x 39.44 (N.), 39.35 (S.)	De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2
stereobate	19.62 x 41.99	Coulton (1974) Table 1
	19.57 x 41.98	Höcker (1993) 259
	19.800 (E.), 19.760 (W.) x 42.190 (N.), 42.185 (S.)	De Waele (1992) 195, 197, 202

Table D.7.5. Acragas: Temple L (c. 460)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	3.106	Höcker (1993) 97-98, 261
	3.14	Mertens (1984) 97
corner front interaxial	2.9507	Höcker (1993) 98, 261
	2.774	Mertens (1984) 97
normal flank interaxial	3.106	Höcker (1993) 97-98, 261
	3.072	Mertens (1984) 97
corner flank interaxials	3.0284 (penultimate), 2.8731 (ultimate)	Höcker (1993) 261
	2.706 (ultimate)	Mertens (1984) 97
peristyle	15.2194 x 36.6510	calculated from interaxials (Höcker)
	15.2194 x 36.6508	Höcker (1993) 100, 261
stylobate	c. 17.20 x c. 38.80	P. Marconi (1933) 98; Gruben (2001) 321
stereobate	20.20 x 41.80	P. Marconi (1933) 98; De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2
	20.00 x 41.40	Mertens (1984) 94; Mertens (2006) 397
	20.00 x 41.20	Höcker (1993) 96, 261
	21.20 x 42.12	P. Marconi (1933) 91

Table D.7.6. Acragas: Temple of the Dioscuri (450-430)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	2.548	Höcker (1993) 262
corner front interaxial	2.437	Höcker (1993) 262
normal flank interaxial	2.548	Höcker (1993) 262
corner flank interaxial	2.437	Höcker (1993) 262
peristyle	12.518 x 30.354	calculated from interaxials
	c. 12.4852 x c. 30.3212	Höcker (1993) 104, 262
stylobate	c. 13.86 x c. 31.70	Höcker (1993) 262
	13.39 x 31.00	De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2; Gruben (2001) 324
stereobate	c. 16.63 x c. 34.59	Marconi (1933) 80; De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2; Höcker (1993) 101, 262

Table D.7.7. Acragas: Temple of Hephaestus (c. 525-506)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	3.162	Mertens (1984) 127; Höcker (1993) 108, 263
corner front interaxial	3.01	Mertens (1984) 127; Höcker (1993) 108, 263
normal flank interaxial	3.162	Mertens (1984) 127; Höcker (1993) 108, 263
corner flank interaxial	3.01	Mertens (1984) 127; Höcker (1993) 108, 263
peristyle	15.506 x 37.640	calculated from interaxials
	15.5465 x 37.6805	Höcker (1993) 109, 263
	c. 15.495 (width)	Mertens (1984) 127; Höcker (1993) 109, 263
stylobate	c. 17.0616 x c. 35.1926	Höcker (1993) 110, 263
	17.25 x 39.43	Mertens (2006) 399
stereobate	c. 20.66 x c. 52.82	De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2; Höcker (1993) 108, 263

Table D.7.8. Acragas: Temple of Athena on Girgenti Hill (Temple E, 5th c.)

ground plan components	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal front interaxial	2.805	Höcker (1993) 264
corner front interaxial	c. 2.6325	Höcker (1993) 264
normal flank interaxial	2.805	Höcker (1993) 264
corner front interaxial	c. 2.6325	Höcker (1993) 264
peristyle	c. 13.680 x c. 33.315	calculated from interaxials
	c. 13.72 x c.33.30	Höcker (1993) 112-116, 264
stylobate	c. 15.10 x c. 34.70	Griffo (1957) no. 1940; De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2; Höcker (1993) 112-116, 264;
stereobate	16.58 x 36.30	proposed as 'ideal' by De Waele (1980) 238, Table 2

Appendix E. Dimensional correlations of West Greek peripteral temple ground plans with urban grids

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Table	Site	Temple
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E.5.6	Metaponto	Temple BII
E.5.7	Metaponto	Temple D (‘Ionic temple’)
E.5.8 – E.5.9	Metaponto	Hera (‘Tavole Palatine’)
E.6.1 – E.6.2	Paestum	Hera I (‘Basilica’)
E.6.3 – E.6.4	Paestum	Athena
E.6.5 – E.6.6	Paestum	Hera II (‘Poseidon’)
E.6.7	Paestum	Hera I at Foce del Sele
E.6.8 – E.6.9	Paestum	Hera II at Foce del Sele
E.7.1 – E.7.2	Acragas	Olympian Zeus
E.7.3 – E.7.4	Acragas	Temple L
E.7.5 – E.7.6	Acragas	Dioscuri
E.7.7 – E.7.8	Acragas	Heracles
E.7.9 – E.7.10	Acragas	Hera Lacinia
E.7.11 – E.7.12	Acragas	Concord
E.7.13 – E.7.14	Acragas	Hephaestus
E.7.15 – E.7.16	Acragas	Athena (Temple E)
E.8.1 – E.8.2	Locri	Ionic temple at Marasà

Abbreviations:

d. = deviation between the temple's/building's dimension and the correlation with the grid.

If the street width is 2.70 m. and the temple's width is 5.40 m., then the temple's width is 2 x the street width, with no deviation (2 x 2.70 = 5.40).

If the street width is 2.70 m. and the temple's length is 12.30 m., then the temple's length is 4 and ½ x the street width, with a deviation of 0.15 m. (4 ½ x 2.70 = 12.15, d. = 0.15).

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, the lot width is taken as half the block width and includes the *ambitus* or drainage alley.

Table E.1.1. Syracuse: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Apollo to Ortygia's grid components (street, avenue, and lot widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (2.50)	street width (c. 3.00)	avenue width (c. 5.50)	lot width (11.50)	lot width (12.50)	lot width (ave. 12.00)
ave.front interaxial (3.9076)	1 and 3/5 (2.50 x 1 3/5 = 4.00, d. = 0.0924)	1 and 3/10 (3.00 x 1 3/10 = 3.90, d. = 0.0076)	7/10 (5.50 x 7/10 = 3.85, d. = 0.0576)	1/3 (11.50 x 1/3 = c. 3.8333, d. = 0.0743)	1/3 (12.50 x 1/3 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.2594)	1/3 (12.00 x 1/3 = 4.00, d. = 0.0924)
flank interaxial (3.331)	1 and 1/3 (2.50 x 1 1/3 = c. 3.333, d. = 0.002)	1 and 1/10 (3.00 x 1 1/10 = 0.30, d. = 0.031)	3/5 (5.50 x 3/5 = 3.30, d. = 0.031)	2/7 (11.50 x 2/7 = c. 3.286, d. = 0.045)	2/7 (12.50 x 2/7 = c. 3.571, d. = 0.24)	2/7 (12.00 x 2/7 = c. 3.429, d. = 0.098)
peristyle width (19.54)	7 and 4/5 (2.50 x 7 4/5 = 19.50, d. = 0.04)	6 and ½ (3.00 x 6 ½ = 19.50, d. = 0.04)	3 and ½ (5.50 x 3 ½ = 19.25, d. = 0.29)	1 and 7/10 (11.50 x 1 7/10 = 19.55, d. = 0.01)	1 and 3/5 (12.50 x 1 3/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.46)	1 and 3/5 (12.00 x 1 3/5 = 19.20, d. = 0.34)
stylobate width (21.57)	8 and 3/5 (2.50 x 8 3/5 = 21.50, d. = 0.07)	7 and 1/5 (3.00 x 7 1/5 = 21.60, d. = 0.03)	3 and 9/10 (5.50 x 3 9/10 = 21.45, d. = 0.12)	1 and 9/10 (11.50 x 1 9/10 = 21.85, d. = 0.28)	1 and 4/5 (12.50 x 1 4/5 = 22.50, d. = 0.93)	1 and 4/5 (12.00 x 1 4/5 = 21.60, d. = 0.03)
stereobate width (24.46)	9 and 4/5 (2.50 x 9 4/5 = 24.50, d. = 0.04)	8 and 1/10 (3.00 x 8 1/10 = 24.30, d. = 0.16)	4 and 2/5 (5.50 x 4 2/5 = 24.20, d. = 0.26)	2 and 1/10 (11.50 x 2 1/10 = 24.15, d. = 0.31)	2 (12.50 x 2 = 25.00, d. = 0.54)	2 (12.00 x 2 = 24.00, d. = 0.46)
peristyle length (53.07)	21 and ¼ (2.50 x 21 ¼ = 53.125, d. = 0.055)	17 and7/10 (3.00 x 17 7/10 = 53.10, d. = 0.03)	9 and 3/5 (5.50 x 9 3/5 = 52.80, d. = 0.27)	4 and 3/5 (11.50 x 4 3/5 = 52.90, d. = 0.17)	4 and 1/5 (12.50 x 4 1/5 = 52.50, d. = 0.57)	4 and 2/5 (12.00 x 4 2/5 = 52.80, d. = 0.27)
stylobate length (55.33)	22 and 1/10 (2.50 x 22 1/10 = 55.25, d. = 0.08)	18 and 2/5 (3.00 x 18 2/5 = 55.20, d. = 0.13)	10 (5.50 x 10 = 55.00, d. = 0.33)	4 and 4/5 (11.50 x 4 4/5 = 55.20, d. = 0.13)	4 and 2/5 (12.50 x 4 2/5 = 55.00, d. = 0.33)	4 and 3/5 (12.00 x 4 3/5 = 55.20, d. = 0.13)

stereobate length (58.32)	23 and 1/3 (2.50 x 23 1/3 = 58.33, d. = 0.01)	19 and 2/5 (3.00 x 19 2/5 = 58.20, d. = 0.12)	10 and 3/5 (5.50 x 10 3/5 = 58.30, d. = 0.02)	5 (11.50 x 5 = 57.50, d. = 0.82)	4 and 3/5 (12.50 x 4 3/5 = 57.50, d. 0.82)	4 and 4/5 (12.00 x 4 4/5 = 57.60, d. = 0.72)

Table E.1.2. Syracuse: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Apollo to Ortygia's grid components (block width and module) [meters]

ground plan component	block width (23.00)	block width (25.00)	block width (ave. 24.00)	module (c. 26.00)	module (c. 28.00)	module (ave. c. 27.00)
ave. front interaxial (3.9076)	1/6 (23.00 x 1/6 = c. 3.8333, d. = 0.0743)	1/6 (25.00 x 1/6 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.2594)	1/6 (24.00 x 1/6 = 4.00, d. = 0.0924)	1/7 (26.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.714, d. = 0.1936)	1/7 (28.00 x 1/7 = 4.00, d. = 0.0924)	1/7 (27.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.8571, d.= 0.0505)
flank interaxial (3.331)	1/7 (23.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.286, d. = 0.045)	1/7 (25.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.571, d. = 0.24)	1/7 (24.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.429, d. = 0.098)	1/8 (26.00 x 1/8 = 3.25, d. = 0.081)	1/8 (28.00 x 1/8 = 3.50, d. = 0.169)	1/8 (27.00 x 1/8 = 3.375, d. = 0.044)
peristyle width (19.54)	17/20 (23.00 x 17/20 = 19.55, d. = 0.01)	4/5 (25.00 x 4/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.46)	4/5 (24.00 x 4/5 = 19.20, d. = 0.34)	3/4 (26.00 x ¾ = 19.50, d. = 0.04)	7/10 (28.00 x 7/10 = 19.60, d. = 0.06)	¾ (27.00 x ¾ = 20.25, d. = 0.71)
stylobate width (21.57)	19/20 (23.00 x 19/20 = 21.85, d. = 0.28)	9/10 (25.00 x 9/10 = 22.50, d. = 0.93)	9/10 (24.00 x 9/10 = 21.60, d. = 0.03)	4/5 (26.00 x 4/5 = 20.80, d. = 0.77)	¾ (28.00 x ¾ = 21.00, d. = 0.57)	4/5 (27.00 x 4/5 = 21.60, d. = 0.03)
stereobate width (24.46)	1 and 1/20 (23.00 x 1 1/20 = 24.15, d. = 0.31)	1 (d. = 0.54)	1 (d. = 0.46)	19/20 (26.00 x 19/20 = 24.70, d. = 0.24)	17/20 (28.00 x 17/20 = 23.80, d. = 0.66)	9/10 (27.00 x 9/10 = 24.30, d. = 0.16)
peristyle length (53.07)	2 and 3/10 (23.00 x 2 3/10 = 52.90, d. = 0.17)	2 and 1/10 (25.00 x 2 1/10 = 52.50, d. = 0.57)	2 and 1/5 (24.00 x 2 1/5 = 52.80, d. = 0.27)	2 (26.00 x 2 = 52.00, d. = 1.07)	1 and 9/10 (28.00 x 1 9/10 = 53.20, d. = 0.13)	2 (27.00 x 2 = 54.00, d. = 0.93)
stylobate length (55.33)	2 and 2/5 (23.00 x 2 2/5 = 55.20, d. = 0.13)	2 and 1/5 (25.00 x 2 1/5 = 55.00, d. = 0.33)	2 and 3/10 (24.00 x 2 3/10 = 55.20, d. = 0.13)	2 and 1/10 (26.00 x 2 1/10 = 54.60, d. = 0.73)	2 (28.00 x 2 = 56.00, d. = 0.67)	2 and 1/20 (27.00 x 2 1/20 = 55.35, d. = 0.02)
stereobate length (58.32)	2 and ½ (23.00 x 2 ½ = 57.50, d. = 0.82)	2 and 3/10 (25.00 x 2 3/10 = 57.50, d. = 0.82)	2 and 2/5 (24.00 x 2 2/5 = 57.60, d. = 0.72)	2 and ¼ (26.00 x 2 ¼ = 58.50, d. = 0.18)	2 and 1/10 (28.00 x 2 1/10 = 58.80, d. = 0.48)	2 and 3/20 (27.00 x 2 3/20 = 58.05, d. = 0.27)

Table E.1.3. Syracuse: ratio of ground plan components of Ionic temple to Ortygia's grid components (street, avenue and lot widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (2.50)	street width (3.00)	avenue width (c. 5.50)	lot width (11.50)	lot width (12.50)	lot width (ave. 12.00)
front interaxial (c. 4.15)	1 and 2/3 (2.50 x 1 2/3 = c. 4.17, d. = 0.02)	1 and 2/5 (3.00 x 1 2/5 = 4.20, d. = 0.05)	¾ (5.50 x ¾ = 4.125, d. = 0.025)	9/25 (11.50 x 9/25 = 4.14, d. = 0.01)	1/3 (12.50 x 1/3 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.017)	1/3 (12.00 x 1/3 = 4.00, d. = 0.15)
flank interaxial (c. 4.15)	1 and 2/3 (2.50 x 1 2/3 = c. 4.17, d. = 0.02)	1 and 2/5 (3.00 x 1 2/5 = 4.20, d. = 0.05)	¾ (5.50 x ¾ = 4.125, d. = 0.025)	1/3 (11.50 x 1/3 = c. 3.8333, d. = 0.3167)	1/3 (12.50 x 1/3 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.017)	1/3 (12.00 x 1/3 = 4.00, d. = 0.15)
peristyle width (c. 20.75)	8 and 3/10 (2.50 x 8 3/10 = 20.75)	6 and 9/10 (3.00 x 6 9/10 = 20.70, d. = 0.05)	3 and ¾ (5.50 x 3 ¾ = 20.625, d. = 0.125)	1 and 4/5 (11.50 x 1 4/5 = 20.70, d. = 0.05)	1 and 3/5 (12.50 x 1 3/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.75)	1 and 7/10 (12.00 x 1 7/10 = 20.40, d. = 0.35)
stylobate width (c. 22.60)	9 (2.50 x 9 = 22.50, d. = 0.10)	7 and ½ (3.00 x 7 ½ = 22.50, d. = 0.10)	4 and 1/10 (5.50 x 4 1/10 = 22.55, d. = 0.05)	2 (11.50 x 2 = 23.00, d. = 0.40)	1 and 4/5 (12.50 x 1 4/5 = 22.50, d. = 0.10)	1 and 9/10 (12.00 x 1 9/10 = 22.80, d. = 0.20)
stereobate width (c. 25.00)	10 (2.50 x 10 = 25.00)	8 and 1/3 (3.00 x 8 1/3 = 25.00)	4 and ½ (5.50 x 4 ½ = 24.75, d. = 0.25)	2 and 1/5 (11.50 x 2 1/5 = 25.30, d. = 0.30)	2 (12.50 x 2 = 25.00)	2 and 1/10 (12.00 x 2 1/10 = 25.20, d. = 0.20)
peristyle length (c. 53.95)	21 and ½ (2.50 x 21 ½ = 53.75, d. = 0.20)	18 (3.00 x 18 = 54.00, d. = 0.05)	9 and 4/5 (5.50 x 9 4/5 = 53.90, d. = 0.05)	4 and 3/5 (11.50 x 4 3/5 = 52.90, d. = 1.05)	4 and 3/10 (12.50 x 4 3/10 = 53.75, d. = 0.20)	4 and ½ (12.00 x 4 ½ = 54.00, d. = 0.05)
stylobate length (c. 55.90)	22 and 2/5 (2.50 x 22 2/5 = 56.00, d. = 0.10)	18 and 3/5 (3.00 x 18 3/5 = 55.80, d. = 0.10)	10 and 1/5 (5.50 x 10 1/5 = 56.10, d. = 0.20)	4 and 4/5 (11.50 x 4 4/5 = 55.20, d. = 0.70)	4 and ½ (12.50 x 4 ½ = 56.25, d. = 0.35)	4 and 33/50 (12.00 x 4 33/50 = 55.92, d. = 0.02)

stereobate length (c. 58.30)	23 and 3/10 (2.50 x 23 3/10 = 58.25, d. = 0.05)	19 and 2/5 (3.00 x 19 2/5 = 58.20, d. = 0.10)	10 and 3/5 (5.50 x 10 3/5 = 58.30)	5 (11.50 x 5 = 57.50, d. = 0.80)	4 and 7/10 (12.50 x 4 7/10 = 58.75, d. = 0.45)	4 and 43/50 (12.00 x 4 43/50 = 58.32, d. = 0.02)

Table E.1.4. Syracuse: ratio of ground plan components of Ionic temple to Ortygia's grid components (block width and module) [meters]

ground plan component	block width (23.00)	block width (25.00)	block width (ave. 24.00)	module (26.00)	module (28.00)	module (c. 27.00)
front interaxial (c. 4.15)	9/50 (23.00 x 9/50 = 4.14, d. = 0.01)	1/6 (25.00 x 1/6 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.017)	1/6 (24.00 x 1/6 = 4.00, d. = 0.15)	4/25 (26.00 x 4/25 = 4.16, d. = 0.01)	1/7 (28.00 x 1/7 = 4.00, d. = 0.15)	1/7 (27.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.86, d. = 0.29)
flank interaxial (c. 4.15)	9/50 (23.00 x 9/50 = 4.14, d. = 0.01)	1/6 (25.00 x 1/6 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.017)	1/6 (24.00 x 1/6 = 4.00, d. = 0.15)	4/25 (26.00 x 4/25 = 4.16, d. = 0.01)	1/7 (28.00 x 1/7 = 4.00, d. = 0.15)	1/7 (27.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.86, d. = 0.29)
peristyle width (c. 20.75)	9/10 (23.00 x 9/10 = 20.70, d. = 0.05)	4/5 (25.00 x 4/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.75)	17/20 (24.00 x 17/20 = 20.40, d. = 0.35)	4/5 (26.00 x 4/5 = 20.80, d. = 0.05)	7/10 (28.00 x 7/10 = 19.60, d. = 1.15)	¾ (27.00 x ¾ = 20.25, d. = 0.50)
stylobate width (c. 22.60)	1 (d. = 0.40)	9/10 (25.00 x 9/10 = 22.50, d. = 0.10)	19/20 (24.00 x 19/20 = 22.80, d. = 0.20)	9/10 (26.00 x 9/10 = 23.40, d. = 0.80)	4/5 (28.00 x 4/5 = 22.40, d. = 0.20)	17/20 (27.00 x 17/20 = 22.95, d. = 0.35)
stereobate width (c. 25.00)	1 and 1/10 (23.00 x 1 1/10 = 25.30, d. = 0.30)	1 (d. = 0.00)	1 and 1/20 (24.00 x 1 1/20 = 25.20, d. = 0.20)	1 (d. = 1.00)	9/10 (28.00 x 9/10 = 25.20, d. = 0.20)	19/20 (27.00 x 19/20 = 25.65, d. = 0.65)
peristyle length (c. 53.95)	2 and 3/10 (23.00 x 2 3/10 = 52.90, d. = 1.05)	2 and 3/20 (25.00 x 2 3/20 = 53.75, d. = 0.20)	2 and ¼ (24.00 x 2 ¼ = 54.00, d. = 0.05)	2 and 1/20 (26.00 x 2 1/20 = 53.30, d. = 0.65)	1 and 9/10 (28.00 x 1 9/10 = 53.20)	2 (27.00 x 2 = 54.00, d. = 0.05)
stylobate length (c. 55.90)	2 and 2/5 (23.00 x 2 2/5 = 55.20, d. = 0.70)	2 and ¼ (25.00 x 2 ¼ = 56.25, d. = 0.35)	2 and 7/20 (24.00 x 2 7/20 = 56.40, d. = 0.50)	2 and 3/20 (26.00 x 2 3/20 = 55.90)	2 (28.00 x 2 = 56.00, d. = 0.10)	2 and 1/10 (27.00 x 2 1/10 = 56.70, d. = 0.80)

stereobate length (c. 58.30)	2 and ½ (23.00 x 2 ½ = 57.50, d. = 0.80)	2 and 7/20 (25.00 x 2 7/20 = 58.75, d. = 0.45)	2 and 9/20 (24.00 x 2 9/20 = 58.80, d. = 0.50)	2 and ¼ (26.00 x 2 ¼ = 58.50, d. = 0.20)	2 and 1/10 (28.00 x 2 1/10 = 58.80, d. = 0.50)	2 and 1/5 (27.00 x 2 1/5 = 59.40, d. = 1.10)

Table E.1.5. Syracuse: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Athena to Ortygia's grid components (street, avenue, and lot widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (2.50)	street width (c. 3.00)	avenue width (5.50)	lot width (11.50)	lot width (12.50)	lot width (ave. 12.00)
ave.front interaxial (4.01)	1 and 3/5 (2.50 x 1 3/5 = 4.00, d. = 0.01)	1 and 1/3 (3.00 x 1 1/3 = 4.00, d. = 0.01)	¾ (5.50 x ¾ = 4.125, d. = 0.115)	1/3 (11.50 x 1/3 = c. 3.833, d. = 0.177)	1/3 (12.50 x 1/3 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.157)	1/3 (12.00 x 1/3 = 4.00, d. = 0.01)
ave.flank interaxial (4.083)	1 and 3/5 (2.50 x 1 3/5 = 4.00, d. = 0.083)	1 and 1/3 (3.00 x 1 1/3 = 4.00, d. = 0.083)	¾ (5.50 x ¾ = 4.125, d. = 0.042)	1/3 (11.50 x 1/3 = c. 3.833, d. = 0.25)	1/3 (12.50 x 1/3 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.084)	1/3 (12.00 x 1/3 = 4.00, d. = 0.083)
peristyle width (20.05)	8 (2.50 x 8 = 20.00, d. = 0.05)	6 and 2/3 (3.00 x 6 2/3 = 20.00, d. = 0.05)	3 and 3/5 (5.50 x 3 3/5 = 19.80, d. = 0.25)	1 and 7/10 (11.50 x 1 7/10 = 19.55, d. = 0.50)	1 and 3/5 (12.50 x 1 3/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.05)	1 and 3/5 (12.00 x 1 3/5 = 19.20, d. = 0.85)
stylobate width (22.00)	8 and 4/5 (2.50 x 8 4/5 = 22.00)	7 and 1/3 (3.00 x 7 1/3 = 22.00)	4 (5.50 x 4 = 22.00)	1 and 9/10 (11.50 x 1 9//10 = 21.85, d. = 0.15)	1 and 4/5 (12.50 x 1 4/5 = 22.50, d. = 0.50)	1 and 4/5 (12.00 x 1 4/5 = 21.60, d. = 0.40)
stereobate width (23.88)	9 and ½ (2.50 x 9 ½ = 23.75, d. = 0.13)	8 (3.00 x 8 = 24.00, d. = 0.12)	4 and3/10 (5.50 x 4 3/10 = 23.65, d. = 0.23)	2 and 1/10 (11.50 x 2 1/10 = 24.15, d. = 0.27)	2 (12.50 x 2 = 25.00, d. = 1.12)	2 (12.00 x 2 = 24.00, d. = 0.12)
peristyle length (53.075)	21 and ¼ (2.50 x 21 ¼ = 53.125, d. = 0.05)	17 and7/10 (3.00 x 17 7/10 = 53.10, d. = 0.025)	9 and 13/20 (5.50 x 9 13/20 = 53.075)	4 and 3/5 (11.50 x 4 3/5 = 52.90, d. = 0.175)	4 and 1/5 (12.50 x 4 1/5 = 52.50, d. = 0.575)	4 and 2/5 (12.00 x 4 2/5 = 52.80, d. = 0.275)
stylobate length (55.02)	22 (2.50 x 22 = 55.00, d. = 0.02)	18 and 1/3 (3.00 x 18 1/3 = 55.00, d. = 0.02)	10 (5.50 x 10 = 55.00, d. = 0.02)	4 and 4/5 (11.50 x 4 4/5 = 55.20, d. = 0.18)	4 and 2/5 (12.50 x 4 2/5 = 55.00, d. = 0.02)	4 and 3/5 (12.00 x 4 3/5 = 55.20, d. = 0.18)

stereobate length (56.90)	22 and ¾ (2.50 x 22 ¾ = 56.875, d. = 0.025)	19 (3.00 x 19 = 57.00, d. = 0.10)	10 and 3/10 (5.50 x 10 3/10 = 56.65, d. = 0.25)	5 (11.50 x 5 = 57.50, d. = 0.60)	4 and 3/5 (12.50 x 4 3/5 = 57.50, d. = 0.60)	4 and 4/5 (12.00 x 4 4/5 = 57.60, d. = 0.70)

Table E.1.6. Syracuse: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Athena to Ortygia's grid components (block widths and module) [meters]

ground plan component	block width (23.00)	block width (25.00)	block width (ave. 24.00)	module (26.00)	module (28.00)	module (c. 27.00)
ave.front interaxial (4.01)	1/6 (23.00 x 1/6 = c. 3.833, d. = 0.177)	1/6 (25.00 x 1/6 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.157)	1/6 (24.00 x 1/6 = 4.00, d. = 0.01)	4/25 (26.00 x 4/25 = 4.16, d. = 0.15)	1/7 (28.00 x 1/7 = 4.00, d. = 0.01)	1/7 (27.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.857, d. = 0.153)
ave.flank interaxial (4.083)	1/6 (23.00 x 1/6 = c. 3.833, d. = 0.25)	1/6 (25.00 x 1/6 = c. 4.167, d. = 0.084)	1/6 (24.00 x 1/6 = 4.00, d. = 0.083)	4/25 (26.00 x 4/25 = 4.16, d. = 0.077)	1/7 (28.00 x 1/7 = 4.00, d. = 0.083)	1/7 (27.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.857, d. = 0.226)
peristyle width (20.05)	17/20 (23.00 x 17/20 = 19.55, d. = 0.50)	4/5 (25.00 x 4/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.05)	4/5 (24.00 x 4/5 = 19.20, d. = 0.85)	4/5 (26.00 x 4/5 = 20.80, d. = 0.75)	¾ (28.00 x ¾ = 21.00, d. = 0.95)	¾ (27.00 x ¾ = 20.25, d. = 0.20)
stylobate width (22.00)	19/20 (23.00 x 19/20 = 21.85, d. = 0.15)	9/10 (25.00 x 9/10 = 22.50, d. = 0.50)	9/10 (24.00 x 9/10 = 21.60, d. = 0.40)	17/20 (26.00 x 17/20 = 22.10, d. = 0.10)	4/5 (28.00 x 4/5 = 22.40, d. = 0.40)	4/5 (27.00 x 4/5 = 21.60, d. = 0.40)
stereobate width (23.88)	1 and 1/20 (23.00 x 1 1/20 = 24.15, d. = 0.27)	1 (d. = 1.12)	1 (d. = 0.12)	9/10 (26.00 x 9/10 = 23.40, d. = 0.48)	17/20 (28.00 x 17/20 = 23.80, d. = 0.08)	17/20 (27.00 x 17/20 = 22.95, d. = 0.93)
peristyle length (53.075)	2 and 3/10 (23.00 x 2 3/10 = 52.90, d. = 0.175)	2 and 1/10 (25.00 x 2 1/10 = 52.50, d. = 0.575)	2 and 1/5 (24.00 x 2 1/5 = 52.80, d. = 0.275)	2 and 1/20 (26.00 x 2 1/20 = 53.30, d. = 0.225)	1 and 9/10 (28.00 x 1 9/10 = 53.20, d. = 0.125)	2 (27.00 x 2 = 54.00, d. = 0.925)
stylobate length (55.02)	2 and 2/5 (23.00 x 2 2/5 = 55.20, d. = 0.18)	2 and 1/5 (25.00 x 2 1/5 = 55.00, d. = 0.02)	2 and 3/10 (24.00 x 2 3/10 = 55.20, d. = 0.18)	2 and 1/10 (26.00 x 2 1/10 = 54.60, d. = 0.42)	1 and 19/20 (28.00 x 1 19/20 = 54.60, d. = 0.42)	2 and 1/20 (27.00 x 2 1/20 = 55.35, d. = 0.33)

stereobate length (56.90)	2 and ½ (23.00 x 2 ½ = 57.50, d. = 0.60)	2 and 3/10 (25.00 x 2 3/10 = 57.50, d. = 0.60)	2 and 2/5 (24.00 x 2 2/5 = 57.60, d. = 0.70)	2 and 3/20 (26.00 x 2 3/20 = 55.90, d. = 1.00)	2 (28.00 x 2 = 56.00, d. = 0.90)	2 and 1/10 (27.00 x 2 1/10 = 56.70, d. = 0.20)

Table E.1.7. Syracuse: ratio of ground plan components of extra-urban Temple of Olympian Zeus to Ortygia's grid components (street, avenue, and lot widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (2.50)	street width (c. 3.00)	avenue width (c. 5.50)	lot width (11.50)	lot width (12.50)	lot width (ave. 12.00)
front interaxial (4.08)	1 and 3/5 (2.50 x 1 3/5 = 4.00, d. = 0.08)	1 and 2/5 (3.00 x 1 2/5 = 4.20, d. = 0.12)	¾ (5.50 x ¾ = 4.125, d. = 0.045)	1/3 (11.50 x 1/3 = c. 3.833, d. = 0.247)	1/3 (12.50 x 1/3 = c. 4.1667, d. = 0.0867)	1/3 (12.00 x 1/3 = 4.00, d. = 0.08)
flank interaxial (3.753)	1 and ½ (2.50 x 1 ½ = 3.75, d. = 0.003)	1 and ¾ (3.00 x 1 ¾ = 3.75, d. = 0.003)	7/10 (5.50 x 7/10 = 3.85, d. = 0.097)	1/3 (11.50 x 1/3 = c. 3.8333, d. = 0.0803)	2/7 (12.50 x 2/7 = c. 3.571, d. = 0.182)	1/3 (12.00 x 1/3 = 4.00, d. = 0.247)
peristyle width (20.40)	8 and 1/5 (2.50 x 8 1/5 = 20.50, d. = 0.10)	6 and 4/5 (3.00 x 6 4/5 = 20.40)	3 and7/10 (5.50 x 3 7/10 = 20.35, d. = 0.05)	1 and 4/5 (11.50 x 1 4/5 = 20.70, d. = 0.30)	1 and 3/5 (12.50 x 1 3/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.40)	1 and 7/10 (12.00 x 1 7/10 = 20.40)
stylobate width (22.40)	9 (2.50 x 9 = 22.50, d. = 0.10)	7 and ½ (3.00 x 7 ½ = 22.50, d. = 0.10)	4 (5.50 x 4 = 22.00, d. = 0.40)	2 (11.50 x 2 = 23.00, d. = 0.60)	1 and 4/5 (12.50 x 1 4/5 = 22.50, d. = 0.10)	1 and 9/10 (12.00 x 1 9/10 = 22.80, d. = 0.40)
stereobate width (25.50)	10 and 1/5 (2.50 x 10 1/5 = 25.50)	8 and ½ (3.00 x 8 ½ = 25.50)	4 and 3/5 (5.50 x 4 3/5 = 25.30, d. = 0.20)	2 and 1/5 (11.50 x 2 1/5 = 25.30, d. = 0.20)	2 (12.50 x 2 = 25.00, d. = 0.50)	2 and 1/10 (12.00 x 2 1/10 = 25.20, d. = 0.30)
peristyle length (60.00)	24 (2.50 x 24 = 60.00)	20 (3.00 x 20 = 60.00)	10 and 9/10 (5.50 x 10 9/10 = 59.95, d. = 0.05)	5 and 1/5 (11.50 x 5 1/5 = 59.80, d. = 0.20)	4 and 4/5 (12.50 x 4 4/5 = 60.00)	5 (12.00 x 5 = 60.00)
stylobate length (62.05)	24 and 4/5 (2.50 x 24 4/5 = 62.00, d. = 0.05)	20 and 7/10 (3.00 x 20 7/10 = 62.10, d. = 0.05)	11 and 3/10 (5.50 x 11 3/10 = 62.15, d. = 0.10)	5 and 2/5 (11.50 x 5 2/5 = 62.10, d. = 0.05)	5 (12.50 x 5 = 62.50, d. = 0.45)	5 and 1/5 (12.00 x 5 1/5 = 62.40, d. = 0.35)

stereobate length (65.05)	26 (2.50 x 26 = 65.00, d. = 0.05)	21 and 7/10 (3.00 x 21 7/10 = 65.10, d. = 0.05)	11 and 4/5 (5.50 x 11 4/5 = 64.90, d. = 0.15)	5 and 3/5 (11.50 x 5 3/5 = 64.40, d. = 0.65)	5 and 1/5 (12.50 x 5 1/5 = 65.00, d. = 0.05)	5 and 2/5 (12.00 x 5 2/5 = 64.80, d. = 0.25)

Table E.1.8. Syracuse: ratio of ground plan components of extra-urban Temple of Olympian Zeus to Ortygia's grid components (block width and module) [meters]

ground plan compnent	block width (23.00)	block width (25.00)	block width (ave. 24.00)	module (c. 26.00)	module (c. 28.00)	module (ave. c. 27.00)
front interaxial (4.08)	1/6 (23.00 x 1/6 = c. 3.833, d. = 0.247)	1/6 (25.00 x 1/6 = c. 4.1667, d. = 0.0867)	1/6 (24.00 x 1/6 = 4.00, d. = 0.08)	1/6 (26.00 x 1/6 = c. 4.333, d. = 0.253)	1/7 (28.00 x 1/7 = 4.00, d. = 0.08)	1/7 (27.00 x 1/7 = 3.857, d. = 0.223)
flank interaxial (3.753)	1/6 (23.00 x 1/6 = c. 3.8333, d. = 0.0803)	1/7 (25.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.571, d. = 0.182)	1/6 (24.00 x 1/6 = 4.00, d. = 0.247)	1/7 (26.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.714, d. = 0.039)	1/7 (28.00 x 1/7 = 4.00, d. = 0.247)	1/7 (27.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.857, d. = 0.104)
peristyle width (20.40)	9/10 (23.00 x 9/10 = 20.70, d. = 0.30)	4/5 (25.00 x 4/5 = 20.00, d. = 0.40)	17/20 (24.00 x 17/20 = 20.40)	4/5 (26.00 x 4/5 = 20.80, d. = 0.40)	7/10 (28.00 x 7/10 = 19.60, d. = 0.80)	¾ (27.00 x ¾ = 20.25, d, = 0.15)
stylobate width (22.40)	1 (d. = 0.60)	9/10 (25.00 x 9/10 = 22.50, d. = 0.10)	19/20 (24.00 x 19/20 = 22.80, d. = 0.40)	9/10 (26.00 x 9/10 = 23.40, d. = 1.00)	4/5 (28.00 x 4/5 = 22.40)	17/20 (27.00 x 17/20 = 22.95, d. = 0.55)
stereobate width (25.50)	1 and 1/10 (23.00 x 1 1/10 = 25.30, d. = 0.20)	1 (d. = 0.50)	1 and 1/20 (24.00 x 1 1/20 = 25.20, d. = 0.30)	1 (d. = 0.50)	9/10 (28.00 x 9/10 = 25.20, d. = 0.30)	19/20 (27.00 x 19/20 = 25.65, d. = 0.15)
peristyle length (60.00)	2 and 3/5 (23.00 x 2 3/5 = 59.80, d. = 0.20)	2 and 2/5 (25.00 x 2 2/5 = 60.00)	2 and ½ (24.00 x 2 ½ = 60.00)	2 and 3/10 (26.00 x 2 3/10 = 59.80, d. = 0.20)	2 and 1/10 (28.00 x 2 1/10 = 58.80, d. = 0.20)	2 and 1/5 (27.00 x 2 1/5 = 59.40, d. = 0.60)
stylobate length (62.05)	2 and 7/10 (23.00 x 2 7/10 = 62.10, d. = 0.05)	2 and ½ (25.00 x 2 ½ = 62.50, d. = 0.45)	2 and 3/5 (24.00 x 2 3/5 = 62.40, d. = 0.35)	2 and 2/5 (26.00 x 2 2/5 = 62.40, d. = 0.35)	2 and 1/5 (28.00 x 2 1/5 = 61.60, d. = 0.45)	2 and 3/10 (27.00 x 2 3/10 = 62.10, d. = 0.05)
stereobate length (65.05)	2 and 4/5 (23.00 x 2 4/5 = 64.40, d. = 0.65)	2 and 3/5 (25.00 x 2 3/5 = 65.00, d. = 0.05)	2 and 7/10 (24.00 x 2 7/10 = 64.80, d. = 0.25)	2 and ½ (26.00 x 2 ½ = 65.00, d. = 0.05)	2 and 3/10 (28.00 x 2 3/10 = 64.40, d. = 0.65)	2 and 2/5 (27.00 x 2 2/5 = 64.80, d. = 0.25)

Table E.2.1. Gela: ratio of ground plan components of Temple B in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos to Acropolis' grid components (street and lot widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (4.00)	lot width (15.25)	lot width (15.75)	lot width (ave. 15.50)
front interaxial (ave. 2.765)	7/10 (4.00 x 7/10 = 2.80, d. = 0.035)	1/6 (15.25 x 1/6 = c. 2.542, d. = 0.223)	1/6 (15.75 x 1/6 = 2.625, d. = 0.14)	1/6 (15.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.583, d. = 0.182)
flank interaxial (2.76)	7/10 (4.00 x 7/10 = 2.80, d. = 0.04)	1/6 (15.25 x 1/6 = c. 2.542, d. = 0.218)	1/6 (15.75 x 1/6 = 2.625, d. = 0.135)	1/6 (15.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.583, d. = 0.177)
peristyle width (13.80)	3 and ½ (4.00 x 3 ½ = 14.00, d. = 0.20)	9/10 (15.25 x 9/10 = 13.725, d. = 0.075)	9/10 (15.75 x 9/10 = 14.175, d. = 0.375)	9/10 (15.50 x 9/10 = 13.95, d. = 0.15)
stylobate width (15.10)	3 and ¾ (4.00 x 3 ¾ = 15.00, d. = 0.10)	1 (d. = 0.15)	1 (d. = 0.65)	1 (d. = 0.40)
stereobate width (17.75)	4 and 2/5 (4.00 x 4 2/5 = 17.60, d. = 0.15)	1 and 1/5 (15.25 x 1 1/5 = 18.30, d. = 0.55)	1 and 1/5 (15.75 x 1 1/5 = 18.90, d. = 1.15)	1 and 1/5 (15.50 x 1 1/5 = 18.60, d. = 0.85)
peristyle length (30.36)	7 and 3/5 (4.00 x 7 3/5 = 30.40, d. = 0.04)	2 (15.25 x 2 = 30.50, d. = 0.14)	2 (15.75 x 2 = 31.50, d. = 1.14)	2 (15.50 x 2 = 31.00, d. = 0.64)
stylobate length (32.60)	8 and 1/5 (4.00 x 8 1/5 = 32.80, d. = 0.20)	2 and 1/10 (15.25 x 2 1/10 = 32.025, d. = 0.575)	2 and 1/10 (15.75 x 2 1/10 = 33.075, d. = 0.475)	2 and 1/10 (15.50 x 2 1/10 = 32.55, d. = 0.05)
stereobate length (35.22)	8 and 4/5 (4.00 x 8 4/5 = 35.20, d. = 0.02)	2 and 3/10 (15.25 x 2 3/10 = 35.075, d. = 0.145)	2 and 3/10 (15.75 x 2 3/10 = 36.225, d. = 1.005)	2 and 3/10 (15.50 x 2 3/10 = 35.65, d. = 0.43)

Table E.2.2. Gela: ratio of ground plan components of Temple B in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos to Acropolis' grid components (block width and module) [meters]

ground plan component	block width (30.50)	block width (31.50)	block width (ave. 31.00)	module (34.50)	module (35.50)	module (ave. 35.00)
front interaxial (ave. 2.765)	1/12 (30.50 x 1/12 = c. 2.542, d. = 0.223)	1/12 (31.50 x 1/12 = 2.625, d. = 0.14)	1/12 (31.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.583, d. = 0.182)	1/13 (34.50 x 1/13 = c. 2.654, d. = 0.111)	1/13 (35.50 x 1/13 = c. 2.731, d. = 0.034)	1/13 (35.00 x 1/13 = c. 2.692, d. = 0.073)
flank interaxial (2.76)	1/12 (30.50 x 1/12 = c. 2.542, d. = 0.218)	1/12 (31.50 x 1/12 = 2.625, d. = 0.135)	1/12 (31.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.583, d. = 0.177)	1/13 (34.50 x 1/13 = c. 2.654, d. = 0.106)	1/13 (35.50 x 1/13 = c. 2.731, d. = 0.029)	1/13 (35.00 x 1/13 = c. 2.692, d. = 0.068)
peristyle width (13.80)	9/20 (30.50 x 9/20 = 13.725, d. = 0.075)	9/20 (31.50 x 9/20 = 14.175, d. = 0.375)	9/20 (31.00 x 9/20 = 13.95, d. = 0.15)	19/50 (34.50 x 19/50 = 13.11, d. = 0.69)	19/50 (35.50 x 19/50 = 13.49, d. = 0.31)	19/50 (35.00 x 19/50 = 13.30, d. = 0.50)
stylobate width (15.10)	½ (30.50 x ½ = 15.25, d. = 0.15)	½ (31.50 x ½ = 15.75, d. = 0.65)	½ (31.00 x ½ = 15.50, d. = 0.40)	21/50 (34.50 x 21/50 = 14.49, d. = 0.61)	21/50 (35.50 x 21/50 = 14.91, d. = 0.19)	21/50 (35.00 x 21/50 = 14.70, d. = 0.40)
stereobate width (17.75)	3/5 (30.50 x 3/5 = 18.30, d. = 0.55)	3/5 (31.50 x 3/5 = 18.90, d. = 1.15)	3/5 (31.00 x 3/5 = 18.60, d. = 0.85)	½ (34.50 x ½ = 17.25, d. = 0.50)	½ (35.50 x ½ = 17.75)	½ (35.00 x ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.25)
peristyle length (30.36)	1 (d. = 0.14)	1 (d. = 1.14)	1 (d. = 0.64)	22/25 (34.50 x 22/25 = 30.36)	22/25 (35.50 x 22/25 = 31.24, d. = 0.88)	22/25 (35.00 x 22/25 = 30.80, d. = 0.44)
stylobate length (32.60)	1 and 1/20 (30.50 x 1 1/20 = 32.025, d. = 0.575)	1 and 1/20 (31.50 x 1 1/20 = 33.075, d. = 0.475)	1 and 1/20 (31.00 x 1 1/20 = 32.55, d. = 0.05)	23/25 (34.50 x 23/25 = 31.74, d. = 0.86)	23/25 (35.50 x 23/25 = 32.66, d. = 0.06)	23/25 (35.00 x 23/25 = 32.20, d. = 0.40)
stereobate length (35.22)	1 and 3/20 (30.50 x 1 3/20 = 35.075, d. = 0.145)	1 and 3/20 (31.50 x 1 3/20 = 36.225, d. = 1.005)	1 and 3/20 (31.00 x 1 3/20 = 35.65, d. = 0.43)	1 (d. = 0.72)	1 (d. = 0.28)	1 (d. = 0.22)

Table E.2.3. Gela: ratio of ground plan components of Temple C in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos with Acropolis' ground plan components (street and lot widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (4.00)	lot width (15.25)	lot width (15.75)	lot width (ave. 15.50)
front interaxial (3.508)	7/8 (4.00 x 7/8 = 3.50, d. = 0.008)	2/9 (15.25 x 2/9 = c. 3.389, d. = 0.119)	2/9 (15.75 x 2/9 = 3.50, d. = 0.008)	2/9 (15.50 x 2/9 = c. 3.444, d. = 0.064)
flank interaxial (3.508)	7/8 (4.00 x 7/8 = 3.50, d. = 0.008)	2/9 (15.25 x 2/9 = c. 3.389, d. = 0.119)	2/9 (15.75 x 2/9 = 3.50, d. = 0.008)	2/9 (15.50 x 2/9 = c. 3.444, d. = 0.064)
peristyle width (17.54)	4 and 2/5 (4.00 x 4 2/5 = 17.60, d. = 0.06)	1 and 1/10 (15.25 x 1 1/10 = 16.775, d. = 0.765)	1 and 1/10 (15.75 x 1 1/10 = 17.325, d. = 0.215)	1 and 1/10 (15.50 x 1 1/10 = 17.05, d. = 0.49)
stylobate width (19.50)	4 and 7/8 (4.00 x 4 7/8 = 19.50)	1 and ¼ (15.25 x 1 ¼ = 19.0625, d. = 0.4375)	1 and ¼ (15.75 x 1 ¼ = 19.6875, d. = 0.1875)	1 and ¼ (15.50 x 1 ¼ = 19.375, d. = 0.125)
stereobate width (21.70)	5 and 2/5 (4.00 x 5 2/5 = 21.60, d. = 0.10)	1 and 2/5 (15.25 x 1 2/5 = 21.35, d. = 0.35)	1 and 2/5 (15.75 x 1 2/5 = 22.05, d. = 0.35)	1 and 2/5 (15.50 x 1 2/5 = 21.70)
peristyle length (45.604)	11 and 2/5 (4.00 x 11 2/5 = 45.60, d. = 0.004)	2 and 9/10 (15.25 x 2 9/10 = 44.225, d. = 1.379)	2 and 9/10 (15.75 x 2 9/10 = 45.675, d. = 0.071)	2 and 9/10 (15.50 x 2 9/10 = 44.95, d. = 0.654)
stylobate length (49.10)	12 and ¼ (4.00 x 12 ¼ = 49.00, d. = 0.10)	3 and 1/5 (15.25 x 3 1/5 = 48.80, d. = 0.30)	3 and 1/5 (15.75 x 3 1/5 = 50.40, d. = 1.30)	3 and 1/5 (15.50 x 3 1/5 = 49.60, d. = 0.50)
stereobate length (51.30)	12 and 7/8 (4.00 x 12 7/8 = 51.50, d. = 0.20)	3 and 7/20 (15.25 x 3 7/20 = 51.0875, d. = 0.2125)	3 and 7/20 (15.75 x 3 7/20 = 52.7625, d. = 1.4625)	3 and 7/20 (15.50 x 3 7/20 = 51.925, d. = 0.625)

Table E.2.4. Gela: ratio of ground plan components of Temple C in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos to Acropolis' grid components (block width and module) [meters]

ground plan component	block width (30.50)	block width (31.50)	block width (ave. 31.00)	module (34.50)	module (35.50)	module (ave. 35.00)
front interaxial (3.508)	1/9 (30.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.389, d. = 0.119)	1/9 (31.50 x 1/9 = 3.50, d. = 0.008)	1/9 (31.00 x 1/9 = c. 3.444, d. = 0.064)	1/10 (34.50 x 1/10 = 3.45, d. = 0.058)	1/10 (35.50 x 1/10 = 3.55, d. = 0.042)	1/10 (35.00 x 1/10 = 3.50, d. = 0.008)
flank interaxial (3.508)	1/9 (30.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.389, d. = 0.119)	1/9 (31.50 x 1/9 = 3.50, d. = 0.008)	1/9 (31.00 x 1/9 = c. 3.444, d. = 0.064)	1/10 (34.50 x 1/10 = 3.45, d. = 0.058)	1/10 (35.50 x 1/10 = 3.55, d. = 0.042)	1/10 (35.00 x 1/10 = 3.50, d. = 0.008)
peristyle width (17.54)	11/20 (30.50 x 11/20 = 16.775, d. = 0.765)	11/20 (31.50 x 11/20 = 17.325, d. = 0.215)	11/20 (31.00 x 11/20 = 17.05, d. = 0.49)	½ (34.50 x ½ = 17.25, d. = 0.29)	½ (35.50 x ½ = 17.75, d. = 0.21)	½ (35.00 x ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.04)
stylobate width (19.50)	5/8 (30.50 x 5/8 = 19.0625, d. = 0.4375)	5/8 (31.50 x 5/8 = 19.6875, d. = 0.1875)	5/8 (31.00 x 5/8 = 19.375, d. = 0.125)	23/40 (34.50 x 23/40 = 19.8375, d. = 0.3375)	23/40 (35.50 x 23/40 = 20.4125, d. = 0.9125)	23/40 (35.00 x 23/40 = 20.125, d. = 0.625)
stereobate width (21.70)	7/10 (30.50 x 7/10 = 21.35, d. = 0.35)	7/10 (31.50 x 7/10 = 22.05, d. = 0.35)	7/10 (31.00 x 7/10 = 21.70)	13/20 (34.50 x 13/20 = 22.425, d. = 0.725)	13/20 (35.50 x 13/20 = 23.075, d. = 1.375)	13/20 (35.00 x 13/20 = 22.75, d. = 1.05)
peristyle length (45.604)	1 and 9/20 (30.50 x 1 9/20 = 44.225, d. = 1.379)	1 and 9/20 (31.50 x 1 9/20 = 45.675, d. = 0.071)	1 and 9/20 (31.00 x 1 9/20 = 44.95, d. = 0.654)	1 and 3/10 (34.50 x 1 3/10 = 44.85, d. = 0.754)	1 and 3/10 (35.50 x 1 3/10 = 46.15, d. = 0.546)	1 and 3/10 (35.00 x 1 3/10 = 45.50, d. = 0.104)
stylobate length (49.10)	1 and 3/5 (30.50 x 1 3/5 = 48.80, d. = 0.30)	1 and 3/5 (31.50 x 1 3/5 = 50.40, d. = 1.30)	1 and 3/5 (31.00 x 1 3/5 = 49.60, d. = 0.50)	1 and 2/5 (34.50 x 1 2/5 = 48.30, d. = 0.80)	1 and 2/5 (35.50 x 1 2/5 = 49.70, d. = 0.60)	1 and 2/5 (35.00 x 1 2/5 = 49.00, d. = 0.10)
stereobate length (51.30)	1 and 5/8 (30.50 x 1 5/8 = 51.0875, d. = 0.2125)	1 and 5/8 (31.50 x 1 5/8 = 52.7625, d. = 1.4625)	1 and 5/8 (31.00 x 1 5/8 = 51.925, d. = 0.625)	1 and 9/20 (34.50 x 1 9/20 = 50.025, d. = 1.275)	1 and 9/20 (35.50 x 1 9/20 = 51.475, d. = 0.175)	1 and 9/20 (35.00 x 1 9/20 = 50.75, d. = 0.55)

Table E.3.1. Himera: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Athena Nike to lower town's grid components (street and lot widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (6.00)	street width (6.30)	street width (ave. 6.15)	lot width (20.00)	lot width (20.50)	lot width (ave. 20.25)
ave. front interaxial (4.078)	2/3 (6.00 x 2/3 = 4.00, d. = 0.078)	2/3 (6.30 x 2/3 = 4.20, d. = 0.122)	2/3 (6.15 x 2/3 = 4.10, d. = 0.022)	1/5 (20.00 x 1/5 = 4.00, d. = 0.078)	1/5 (20.50 x 1/5 = 4.10, d. = 0.022)	1/5 (20.25 x 1/5 = 4.05, d. = 0.028)
ave. flank interaxial (4.145)	7/10 (6.00 x 7/10 = 4.20, d. = 0.055)	2/3 (6.30 x 2/3 = 4.20, d. = 0.055)	2/3 (6.15 x 2/3 = 4.10, d. = 0.045)	1/5 (20.00 x 1/5 = 4.00, d. = 0.145)	1/5 (20.50 x 1/5 = 4.10, d. = 0.045)	1/5 (20.25 x 1/5 = 4.05, d. = 0.095)
peristyle width (20.389)	3 and 2/5 (6.00 x 3 2/5 = 20.40, d. = 0.011)	3 and ¼ (6.30 x 3 ¼ = 20.475, d. = 0.086)	3 and 3/10 (6.15 x 3 3/10 = 20.295, d. = 0.094)	1 (d. = 0.389)	1 (d. = 0.111)	1 (d. = 0.139)
stylobate width (22.455)	3 and ¾ (6.00 x 3 ¾ = 22.50, d. = 0.045)	3 and 3/5 (6.30 x 3 3/5 = 22.68, d. = 0.225)	3 and 13/20 (6.15 x 3 13/20 = 22.4475, d. = 0.0075)	1 and 1/10 (20.00 x 1 1/10 = 22.00, d. = 0.455)	1 and 1/10 (20.50 x 1 1/10 = 22.55, d. = 0.095)	1 and 1/10 (20.25 x 1 1/10 = 22.275, d. = 0.18)
stereobate width (25.09)	4 and 1/5 (6.00 x 4 1/5 = 25.20, d. = 0.11)	4 (6.30 x 4 = 25.20, d. = 0.11)	4 and 1/10 (6.15 x 4 1/10 = 25.215, d. = 0.125)	1 and 1/5 (20.00 x 1 1/5 = 24.00, d. = 1.09)	1 and 1/5 (20.50 x 1 1/5 = 24.60, d. = 0.49)	1 and 1/5 (20.25 x 1 1/5 = 24.30, d. = 0.79)
peristyle length (53.89)	9 (6.00 x 9 = 54.00, d. = 0.11)	8 and ½ (6.30 x 8 ½ = 53.55, d. = 0.34)	8 and ¾ (6.15 x 8 ¾ = 53.8125, d. = 0.0775)	2 and 3/5 (20.00 x 2 3/5 = 52.00, d. = 1.89)	2 and 3/5 (20.50 x 2 3/5 = 53.30, d. = 0.59)	2 and 3/5 (20.25 x 2 3/5 = 52.65, d. = 1.24)
stylobate length (55.955)	9 and 3/10 (6.00 x 9 3/10 = 55.80, d. = 0.155)	8 and 9/10 (6.30 x 8 9/10 = 56.07, d. = 0.115)	9 and 1/10 (6.15 x 9 1/10 = 55.965, d. = 0.01)	2 and 7/10 (20.00 x 2 7/10 = 54.00, d. = 1.955)	2 and 7/10 (20.50 x 2 7/10 = 55.35, d. = 0.605)	2 and 7/10 (20.25 x 2 7/10 = 54.675, d. = 1.28)
stereobate length (58.61)	9 and ¾ (6.00 x 9 ¾ = 58.50, d. = 0.11)	9 and 3/10 (6.30 x 9 3/10 = 58.59, d. = 0.02)	9 and ½ (6.15 x 9 ½ = 58.425, d. = 0.185)	2 and 4/5 (20.00 x 2 4/5 = 56.00, d. = 2.61)	2 and 4/5 (20.50 x 2 4/5 = 57.40, d. = 1.21)	2 and 4/5 (20.25 x 2 4/5 = 56.70, d. = 1.91)

Table E.3.2. Himera: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Athena Nike to lower town's grid components (block width and module) [meters]

ground plan component	block width (40.00)	block width (41.00)	block width (ave. 40.50)	module (46.00)	module (47.30)	module (ave. 46.65)
ave. front interaxial (4.078)	1/10 (40.00 x 1/10 = 4.00, d. = 0.078)	1/10 (41.00 x 1/10 = 4.10, d. = 0.022)	1/10 (40.50 x 1/10 = 4.05, d. = 0.028)	1/11 (46.00 x 1/11 = c. 4.182, d. = 0.104)	1/11 (47.30 x 1/11 = 4.30, d. = 0.222)	1/11 (46.65 x 1/11 = 4.24, d. = 0.162)
ave. flank interaxial (4.145)	1/10 (40.00 x 1/10 = 4.00, d. = 0.145)	1/10 (41.00 x 1/10 = 4.10, d. = 0.045)	1/10 (40.50 x 1/10 = 4.05, d. = 0.095)	1/11 (46.00 x 1/11 = c. 4.182, d. = 0.037)	1/11 (47.30 x 1/11 = 4.30, d. = 0.155)	1/11 (46.65 x 1/11 = 4.24, d. = 0.095)
peristyle width (20.389)	½ (40.00 x ½ = 20.00, d. = 0.389)	½ (41.00 x ½ = 20.50, d. = 0.111)	½ 40.50 x ½ = 20.25, d. = 0.139)	9/20 (46.00 x 9/20 = 20.70, d. = 0.311)	9/20 (47.30 x 9/20 = 21.285, d. = 0.896)	9/20 (46.65 x 9/20 = 20.9925, d. = 0.6035)
stylobate width (22.455)	11/20 (40.00 x 11/20 = 22.00, d. = 0.455)	11/20 (41.00 x 11/20 = 22.55, d. = 0.095)	11/20 (40.50 x 11/20 = 22.275, d. = 0.18)	½ (46.00 x ½ = 23.00, d. = 0.545)	½ (47.30 x ½ = 23.65, d. = 1.195)	½ (46.65 x ½ = 23.325, d. = 0.87)
stereobate width (25.09)	3/5 (40.00 x 3/5 = 24.00, d. = 1.09)	3/5 (41.00 x 3/5 = 24.60, d. = 0.49)	3/5 (40.50 x 3/5 = 24.30, d. = 0.79)	11/20 (46.00 x 11/20 = 25.30, d. = 0.21)	11/20 (47.30 x 11/20 = 26.015, d. = 0.925)	11/20 (46.65 x 11/20 = 25.6575, d. = 0.5675)
peristyle length (53.89)	1 and 7/20 (40.00 x 1 7/20 = 54.00, d. = 0.11)	1 and 3/10 (41.00 x 1 3/10 = 53.30, d. = 0.59)	1 and 7/20 (40.50 x 1 7/20 = 54.675, d. = 0.785)	1 and 3/20 (46.00 x 1 3/20 = 52.90, d. = 0.99)	1 and 3/20 (47.30 x 1 3/20 = 54.395, d. = 0.505)	1 and 3/20 (46.65 x 1 3/20 = 53.6475, d. = 0.2425)
stylobate length (55.955)	1 and 2/5 (40.00 x 1 2/5 = 56.00, d. = 0.045)	1 and 7/20 (41.00 x 1 7/20 = 55.35, d. = 0.605)	1 and 2/5 (40.50 x 1 2/5 = 56.70, d. = 0.745)	1 and 1/5 (46.00 x 1 1/5 = 55.20, d. = 0.755)	1 and 1/5 (47.30 x 1 1/5 = 56.76, d. = 0.805)	1 and 1/5 (46.65 x 1 1/5 = 55.98, d. = 0.025)
stereobate length (58.61)	1 and 9/20 (40.00 x 1 9/20 = 58.00, d. = 0.61)	1 and 2/5 (41.00 x 1 2/5 = 57.40, d. = 1.21)	1 and 9/20 (40.50 x 1 9/20 =	1 and ¼ (46.00 x 1 ¼ = 57.50, d. = 1.11)	1 and ¼ (47.30 x 1 ¼ = 59.125, d. = 0.515)	1 and ¼ (46.65 x 1 ¼ = 58.3125, d. = 0.2975)

Table E.4.1. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple C to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (3.25)	street width (3.60)	street width (ave. 3.425)	width of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	width of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	width of Street N0 (8.50)	width of Street S11 (9.00)
front interaxial (4.399)	1 and 2/5 (3.25 x 1 2/5 = 4.55, d. = 0.151)	1 and 1/5 (3.60 x 1 1/5 = 4.32, d. = 0.079)	1 and 3/10 (3.425 x 1 3/10 = 4.4525, d. = 0.0535)	¾ (6.00 x ¾ = 4.50, d. = 0.101)	2/3 (6.60 x 2/3 = 4.40, d. = 0.001)	½ (8.50 x ½ = 4.25, d. = 0.149)	½ (9.00 x ½ = 4.50, d. = 0.101)
flank interaxial (3.860)	1 and 1/5 (3.25 x 1 1/5 = 3.90, d. = 0.04)	1 and 1/20 (3.60 x 1 1/20 = 3.78, d. = 0.08)	1 and 1/10 (3.425 x 1 1/10 = 3.7675, d. = 0.0925)	2/3 (6.00 x 2/3 = 4.00, d. = 0.14)	3/5 (6.60 x 3/5 = 3.96, d. = 0.10)	9/20 (8.50 x 9/20 = 3.825, d. = 0.035)	2/5 (9.00 x 2/5 = 3.60, d. = 0.26)
peristyle width (21.995)	6 and ¾ (3.25 x 6 ¾ = 21.9375, d. = 0.0575)	6 and 1/10 (3.60 x 6 1/10 = 21.96, d. = 0.035)	6 and 2/5 (3.425 x 6 2/5 = 21.92, d. = 0.075)	3 and 2/3 (6.00 x 3 2/3 = 22.00, d. = 0.005)	3 and 1/3 (6.60 x 3 1/3 = 22.00, d. = 0.005)	2 and 3/5 (8.50 x 2 3/5 = 22.10, d. = 0.105)	2 and ½ (9.00 x 2 ½ = 22.50, d. = 0.505)
stylobate width (23.937)	7 and 2/5 (3.25 x 7 2/5 = 24.05, d. = 0.113)	6 and 3/5 (3.60 x 6 3/5 = 23.76, d. = 0.177)	7 (3.425 x 7 = 23.975, d. = 0.038)	4 (6.00 x 4 = 24.00, d. = 0.063)	3 and 3/5 (6.60 x 3 3/5 = 23.76, d. = 0.177)	2 and 4/5 (8.50 x 2 4/5 = 23.80, d. = 0.137)	2 and 2/3 (9.00 x 2 and 2/3 = 24.00, d. = 0.063)
stereobate width (26.357)	8 and 1/10 (3.25 x 8 1/10 = 26.325, d. = 0.032)	7 and 3/10 (3.60 x 7 3/10 = 26.28, d. = 0.077)	7 and 7/10 (3.425 x 7 7/10 = 26.3725, d. = 0.0155)	4 and 2/5 (6.00 x 4 2/5 = 26.40, d. = 0.043)	4 (6.60 x 4 = 26.40, d. = 0.043)	3 and 1/10 (8.50 x 3 1/10 = 26.35, d. = 0.007)	2 and 9/10 (9.00 x 2 9/10 = 26.10, d. = 0.257)
peristyle length (61.76)	19 (3.25 x 19 = 61.75, d. = 0.01)	17 and 1/5 (3.60 x 17 1/5 = 61.92, d. = 0.16)	18 (3.425 x 18 = 61.65, d. = 0.11)	10 and 3/10 (6.00 x 10 3/10 = 61.80, d. = 0.04)	9 and 2/5 (6.60 x 9 2/5 = 62.04, d. = 0.28)	7 and ¼ (8.50 x 7 ¼ = 61.625, d. = 0.135)	6 and 9/10 (9.00 x 6 9/10 = 62.10, d. = 0.34)

stylobate length (63.72)	19 and 3/5 (3.25 x 19 3/5 = 63.70, d. = 0.02)	17 and 7/10 (3.60 x 17 7/10 = 63.72)	18 and 3/5 (3.425 x 18 3/5 = 63.705, d. = 0.015)	10 and 3/5 (6.00 x 10 3/5 = 63.60, d. = 0.12)	9 and 2/3 (6.60 x 9 2/3 = 63.80, d. = 0.08)	7 and ½ (8.50 x 7 ½ = 63.75, d. = 0.03)	7 and 1/10 (9.00 x 7 1/10 = 63.90, d. = 0.18)
stereobate length (71.15)	21 and 9/10 (71.175, d. = 0.025)	19 and ¾ (3.60 x 19 ¾ = 71.10, d. = 0.05)	20 and ¾ (3.425 x 20 ¾ = 71.06875, d. = 0.08125)	11 and 9/10 (6.00 x 11 9/10 = 71.40, d. = 0.25)	10 and 4/5 (6.60 x 10 4/5 = 71.28, d. = 0.13)	8 and 2/5 (8.50 x 8 2/5 = 71.40, d. = 0.25)	7 and 9/10 (9.00 x 7 9/10 = 71.10, d. = 0.05)

Table E.4.2. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple C to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (Street SA, lot and block widths, module) [meters]

ground plan component	width of Street SA (9.14)	lot width (14.60)	block width (29.20)	module (32.45)	module (32.80)	module (ave. 32.625)
front interaxial (4.399)	½ (9.14 x ½ = 4.57, d. = 0.171)	3/10 (14.60 x 3/10 = 4.38, d. = 0.019)	3/20 (29.20 x 3/20 = 4.38, d. = 0.019)	7/50 (32.45 x 7/50 = 4.543, d. = 0.144)	7/50 (32.80 x 7/50 = 4.592, d. = 0.193)	7/50 (32.625 x 7/50 = 4.5675, d. = 0.08798)
flank interaxial (3.860)	2/5 (9.14 x 2/5 = 3.656, d. = 0.204)	¼ (14.60 x ¼ = 3.65, d. = 0.21)	1/8 (29.20 x 1/8 = 3.65, d. = 0.21)	3/25 (32.45 x 3/25 = 3.894, d. = 0.034)	3/25 (32.80 x 3/25 = 3.936, d. = 0.076)	3/25 (32.625 x 3/25 = 3.915, d. = 0.055)
peristyle width (21.995)	2 and 2/5 (9.14 x 2 2/5 = 21.936, d. = 0.059)	1 and ½ (14.60 x 1 ½ = 21.90, d. = 0.095)	¾ (29.20 x ¾ = 21.90, d. = 0.095)	13/20 (32.45 x 13/20 = 21.0925, d. = 0.9025)	13/20 (32.80 x 13/20 = 21.32, d. = 0.675)	13/20 (32.625 x 13/20 = 21.20625, d. = 0.78875)
stylobate width (23.937)	2 and 3/5 (9.14 x 2 3/5 = 23.764, d. = 0.173)	1 and 3/5 (14.60 x 1 3/5 = 23.36, d. = 0.577)	4/5 (29.20 x 4/5 = 23.36, d. = 0.577)	7/10 (32.45 x 7/10 = 22.715, d. = 1.222)	7/10 (32.80 x 7/10 = 22.96, d. = 0.977)	7/10 (32.625 x 7/10 = 22.8375, d. = 1.0995)
stereobate width (26.357)	2 and 9/10 (9.14 x 2 9/10 = 26.506, d. = 0.149)	1 and 4/5 (14.60 x 1 4/5 = 26.28, d. = 0.077)	9/10 (29.20 x 9/10 = 26.28, d. = 0.077)	4/5 (32.45 x 4/5 = 25.96, d. = 0.397)	4/5 (32.80 x 4/5 = 26.24, d. = 0.117)	4/5 (32.625 x 4/5 = 26.10, d. = 0.257)
peristyle length (61.76)	6 and ¾ (9.14 x 6 ¾ = 61.695, d. = 0.065)	4 and ¼ (14.60 x 4 ¼ = 62.05, d. = 0.29)	2 and 1/8 (29.20 x 2 1/8 = 62.05, d. = 0.29)	1 and 9/10 (32.45 x 1 9/10 = 61.655, d. = 0.105)	1 and 9/10 (32.80 x 1 9/10 = 62.32, d. = 0.56)	1 and 9/10 (32.625 x 1 9/10 = 61.9875, d. = 0.2275)
stylobate length (63.72)	7 (9.14 x 7 = 63.98, d. = 0.26)	4 and 7/20 (14.60 x 4 7/20 = 63.51, d. = 0.21)	2 and 7/40 (29.20 x 2 7/40 = 63.51, d. = 0.21)	1 and 19/20 (32.45 x 1 19/20 = 63.2775, d. = 0.4425)	1 and 19/20 (32.80 x 1 19/20 = 63.96, d. = 0.24)	1 and 19/20 (32.625 x 1 19/20 = 63.61875, d. = 0.10125)

stereobate length (71.15)	7 and 4/5 (9.14 x 7 4/5 = 71.292, d. = 0.142)	4 and 9/10 (14.60 x 4 9/10 = 71.54, d. = 0.39)	2 and 9/20 (29.20 x 2 9/20 = 71.54, d. = 0.39)	2 and 1/5 (32.45 x 2 1/5 = 71.39, d. = 0.24)	2 and 1/5 (32.80 x 2 1/5 = 72.16, d. = 1.01)	2 and 1/5 (32.625 x 2 1/5 = 71.775, d. = 0.625)

Table E.4.3. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple D to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (3.25)	street width (3.60)	street width (ave. 3.425)	width of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	width of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	width of Street N0 (8.50)	width of Street S11 (9.00)
front interaxial (4.368)	1 and 3/10 (3.25 x 1 3/10 = 4.225, d. = 0.143)	1 and 1/5 (3.60 x 1 1/5 = 4.32, d. = 0.048)	1 and ¼ (3.425 x 1 ¼ = 4.28125, d. = 0.08675)	¾ (6.00 x ¾ = 4.50, d. = 0.132)	2/3 (6.60 x 2/3 = 4.40, d. = 0.032)	½ (8.50 x ½ = 4.25, d. = 0.118)	½ (9.00 x ½ = 4.50, d. = 0.132)
flank interaxial (4.491)	1 and 2/5 (3.25 x 1 2/5 = 4.55, d. = 0.059)	1 and ¼ (3.60 x 1 ¼ = 4.50, d. = 0.009)	1 and 3/10 (3.425 x 1 3/10 = 4.4525, d. = 0.0385)	¾ (6.00 x ¾ = 4.50, d. = 0.009)	2/3 (6.60 x 2/3 = 4.40, d. = 0.091)	½ (8.50 x ½ = 4.25, d. = 0.241)	½ (9.00 x ½ = 4.50, d. = 0.009)
peristyle width (21.84)	6 and 7/10 (3.25 x 6 7/10 = 21.775, d. = 0.065)	6 (3.60 x 6 = 21.60, d. = 0.24)	6 and 2/5 (3.425 x 6 2/5 = 21.92, d. = 0.08)	3 and 3/5 (6.00 x 3 3/5 = 21.60, d. = 0.24)	3 and 3/10 (6.60 x 3 3/10 = 21.78, d. = 0.06)	2 and 3/5 (8.50 x 2 3/5 = 22.10, d. = 0.26)	2 and 2/5 (9.00 x 2 2/5 = 21.60, d. = 0.24)
stylobate width (23.626)	7 and ¼ (3.25 x 7 ¼ = 23.5625, d. = 0.0635)	6 and 3/5 (3.60 x 6 3/5 = 23.76, d. = 0.134)	6 and 9/10 (3.425 x 6 9/10 = 23.6325, d. = 0.0065)	3 and 9/10 (6.00 x 3 9/10 = 23.40, d. = 0.226)	3 and 3/5 (6.60 x 3 3/5 = 23.76, d. = 0.134)	2 and 4/5 (8.50 x 2 4/5 = 23.80, d. = 0.174)	2 and 3/5 (9.00 x 2 3/5 = 23.40, d. = 0.226)
stereobate width (28.096)	8 and 3/5 (3.25 x 8 3/5 = 27.95, d. = 0.146)	7 and 4/5 (3.60 x 7 4/5 = 28.08, d. = 0.016)	8 and 1/5 (3.425 x 8 1/5 = 28.085, d. = 0.011)	4 and 7/10 (6.00 x 4 7/10 = 28.20, d. = 0.104)	4 and ¼ (6.60 x 4 ¼ = 28.05, d. = 0.046)	3 and 3/10 (8.50 x 3 3/10 = 28.05, d. = 0.046)	3 and 1/10 (9.00 x 3 1/10 = 27.90, d. = 0.196)
peristyle length (53.892)	16 and 3/5 (3.25 x 16 3/5 = 53.95, d. = 0.058)	15 (3.60 x 15 = 54.00, d. = 0.108)	15 and ¾ (3.425 x 15 ¾ = 53.94375, d. = 0.05175)	9 (6.00 x 9 = 54.00, d. = 0.108)	8 and 1/5 (6.60 x 8 1/5 = 54.12, d. = 0.228)	6 and 3/10 (8.50 x 6 3/10 = 53.55, d. = 0.342)	6 (9.00 x 6 = 54.00, d. = 0.108)

stylobate length (55.679)	17 and 1/10 (3.25 x 17 1/10 = 55.575, d. = 0.104)	15 and ½ (3.60 x 15 ½ = 55.80, d. = 0.121)	16 and ¼ (3.425 x 16 ¼ = c. 55.656, d. = 0.023)	9 and ¼ (6.00 x 9 ¼ = 55.50, d. = 0.179)	8 and 2/5 (6.60 x 8 2/5 = 55.44, d. = 0.239)	6 and ½ (8.50 x 6 ½ = 55.25, d. = 0.429)	6 and 1/5 (9.00 x 6 1/5 = 55.80, d. = 0.121)
stereobate length (59.879)	18 and 2/5 (3.25 x 18 2/5 = 59.80, d. = 0.079)	16 and 2/3 (3.60 x 16 2/3 = 60.00, d. = 0.121)	17 and ½ (3.425 x 17 ½ = 59.9375, d. = 0.0585)	10 (6.00 x 10 = 60.00, d. = 0.121)	9 and 1/10 (6.60 x 9 1/10 = 60.06, d. = 0.181)	7 (8.50 x 7 = 59.50, d. = 0.379)	6 and 7/10 (9.00 x 6 7/10 = 60.30, d. = 0.421)

Table E.4.4. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple D to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (Street SA, lot and block widths, module) [meters]

ground plan component	width of Street SA (9.14)	lot width (14.60)	block width (29.20)	module (32.45)	module (32.80)	module (ave. 32.625)
front interaxial (4.368)	½ (9.14 x ½ = 4.57, d. = 0.202)	3/10 (14.60 x 3/10 = 4.38, d. = 0.012)	3/20 (29.20 x 3/20 = 4.38, d. = 0.012)	1/7 (32.45 x 1/7 = c. 4.636, d. = 0.268)	1/8 (32.80 x 1/8 = 4.10, d. = 0.268)	1/8 (32.625 x 1/8 = c. 4.078, d. = 0.29)
flank interaxial (4.491)	½ (9.14 x ½ = 4.57, d. = 0.079)	3/10 (14.60 x 3/10 = 4.38, d. = 0.111)	3/20 (29.20 x 3/20 = 4.38, d. = 0.111)	1/7 (32.45 x 1/7 = c. 4.636, d. = 0.145)	1/7 (32.80 x 1/7 = c. 4.686, d. = 0.195)	1/7 (32.625 x 1/7 = c. 4.661, d. = 0.17)
peristyle width (21.84)	2 and 2/5 (9.14 x 2 2/5 = 21.936, d. = 0.096)	1 and ½ (14.60 x 1 ½ = 21.90, d. = 0.06)	¾ (29.20 x ¾ = 21.90, d. = 0.06)	13/20 (32.45 x 13/20 = 21.0925, d. = 0.7475)	13/20 (32.80 x 13/20 = 21.32, d. = 0.52)	13/20 (32.625 x 13/20 = 21.20625, d. = 0.63375)
stylobate width (23.626)	2 and 3/5 (9.14 x 2 3/5 = 23.764, d. = 0.138)	1 and 3/5 (14.60 x 1 3/5 = 23.36, d. = 0.266)	4/5 (29.20 x 4/5 = 23.36, d. = 0.266)	7/10 (32.45 x 7/10 = 22.715, d. = 0.911)	7/10 (32.80 x 7/10 = 22.96, d. = 0.666)	7/10 (32.625 x 7/10 = 22.8375, d. = 0.7885)
stereobate width (28.096)	3 and 1/10 (9.14 x 3 1/10 = 28.334, d. = 0.238)	1 and 9/10 (14.60 x 1 9/10 = 27.74, d. = 0.356)	19/20 (29.20 x 19/20 = 27.74, d. = 0.356)	17/20 (32.45 x 17/20 = 27.5825, d. = 0.5135)	17/20 (32.80 x 17/20 = 27.88, d. = 0.216)	17/20 (32.625 x 17/20 = 27.73125, d. = 0.36475)
peristyle length (53.892)	5 and 9/10 (9.14 x 5 9/10 = 53.926, d. = 0.034)	3 and 7/10 (14.60 x 3 7/10 = 54.02, d. = 0.128)	1 and 17/20 (29.20 x 1 17/20 = 54.02, d. = 0.128)	1 and 13/20 (32.45 x 1 13/20 = 53.5425, d. = 0.3495)	1 and 13/20 (32.80 x 1 13/20 = 54.12, d. = 0.228)	1 and 13/20 (32.625 x 1 13/20 = 53.83125, d. = 0.06075)
stylobate length (55.679)	6 and 1/10 (9.14 x 6 1/10 = 55.754, d. = 0.075)	3 and 4/5 (14.60 x 3 4/5 = 55.48, d. = 0.199)	1 and 9/10 (29.20 x 1 9/10 = 55.48, d. = 0.199)	1 and 7/10 (32.45 x 1 7/10 = 55.165, d. = 0.514)	1 and 7/10 (32.80 x 1 7/10 = 55.76, d. = 0.081)	1 and 7/10 (32.625 x 1 7/10 = 55.4625, d. = 0.2165)

stereobate length (59.879)	6 and ½ (9.14 x 6 ½ = 59.410, d. = 0.469)	4 and 1/10 (14.60 x 4 1/10 = 59.86, d. = 0.019)	2 and 1/20 (29.20 x 2 1/20 = 59.86, d. = 0.019)	1 and 17/20 (32.45 x 1 17/20 = 60.0325, d. = 0.1535)	1 and 17/20 (32.80 x 1 17/20 = 60.68, d. = 0.801)	1 and 17/20 (32.625 x 1 17/20 = 60.35625, d. = 0.47725)

Table E.4.5. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple A to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (3.25)	street width (3.60)	street width (ave. 3.425)	width of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	width of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	width of Street N0 (8.50)	width of Street S11 (9.00)
ave.front interaxial (2.921)	9/10 (3.25 x 9/10 = 2.925, d. = 0.004)	4/5 (3.60 x 4/5 = 2.88, d. = 0.041)	17/20 (3.425 x 17/20 = 2.91125, d. = 0.00975)	½ (6.00 x ½ = 3.00, d. = 0.079)	9/20 (6.60 x 9/20 = 2.97, d. = 0.049)	7/20 (8.50 x 7/20 = 2.975, d. = 0.054)	1/3 (9.00 x 1/3 = 3.00, d. = 0.079)
ave.flank interaxial (2.983)	9/10 (3.25 x 9/10 = 2.925, d. = 0.058)	4/5 (3.60 x 4/5 = 2.88, d. = 0.103)	17/20 (3.425 x 17/20 = 2.91125, d. = 0.07175)	½ (6.00 x ½ = 3.00, d. = 0.017)	9/20 (6.60 x 9/20 = 2.97, d. = 0.013)	7/20 (8.50 x 7/20 = 2.975, d. = 0.008)	1/3 (9.00 x 1/3 = 3.00, d. = 0.017)
peristyle width (14.605)	4 and ½ (3.25 x 4 ½ = 14.625, d. = 0.02)	4 (3.60 x 4 = 14.40, d. = 0.205)	4 and ¼ (3.425 x 4 ¼ = 14.55625, d. = 0.04875)	2 and ½ (6.00 x 2 ½ = 15.00, d. = 0.395)	2 and 1/5 (6.60 x 2 1/5 = 14.52, d. = 0.085)	1 and 7/10 (8.50 x 1 7/10 = 14.45, d. = 0.155)	1 and 3/5 (9.00 x 1 3/5 = 14.40, d. = 0.205)
stylobate width (16.129)	5 (3.25 x 5 = 16.25, d. = 0.121)	4 and ½ (3.60 x 4 ½ = 16.20, d. = 0.071)	4 and 7/10 (3.425 x 4 7/10 = 16.0975, d. = 0.0315)	2 and 7/10 (6.00 x 2 7/10 = 16.20, d. = 0.071)	2 and ½ (6.60 x 2 ½ = 16.50, d. = 0.371)	1 and 9/10 (8.50 x 1 9/10 = 16.15, d. = 0.021)	1 and 4/5 (9.00 x 1 4/5 = 16.20, d. = 0.071)
stereobate width (17.915)	5 and ½ (3.25 x 5 ½ = 17.875, d. = 0.04)	5 (3.60 x 5 = 18.00, d. = 0.085)	5 and ¼ (3.425 x 5 ¼ = 17.98125, d. = 0.06625)	3 (6.00 x 3 = 18.00, d. = 0.085)	2 and 7/10 (6.60 x 2 7/10 = 17.82, d. = 0.095)	2 and 1/10 (8.50 x 2 1/10 = 17.85, d. = 0.065)	2 (9.00 x 2 = 18.00, d. = 0.085)
peristyle length (38.7785)	11 and 9/10 (3.25 x 11 9/10 = 38.675, d. = 0.1035)	10 and ¾ (3.60 x 10 ¾ = 38.70, d. = 0.0785)	11 and 3/10 (3.425 x 11 3/10 = 38.7025, d. = 0.076)	6 and ½ (6.00 x 6 ½ = 39.00, d. = 0.2215)	5 and 9/10 (6.60 x 5 9/10 = 38.94, d. = 0.1615)	4 and ½ (8.50 x 4 ½ = 38.25, d. = 0.5285)	4 and 3/10 (9.00 x 4 3/10 = 38.70, d. = 0.0785)

stylobate length (40.303)	12 and 2/5 (3.25 x 12 2/5 = 40.30, d. = 0.003)	11 and 1/5 (3.60 x 11 1/5 = 40.32, d. = 0.017)	11 and ¾ (3.425 x 11 ¾ = 40.24375, d. = 0.05925)	6 and 7/10 (6.00 x 6 7/10 = 40.20, d. = 0.103)	6 and 1/10 (6.60 x 6 1/10 = 40.26, d. = 0.043)	4 and ¾ (8.50 x 4 ¾ = 40.375, d. = 0.072)	4 and ½ (9.00 x 4 ½ = 40.50, d. = 0.197)
stereobate length (41.91)	12 and 9/10 (3.25 x 12 9/10 = 41.925, d. = 0.015)	11 and 3/5 (3.60 x 11 3/5 = 41.76, d. = 0.15)	12 and ¼ (3.425 x 12 ¼ = 41.95625, d. = 0.04625)	7 (6.00 x 7 = 42.00, d. = 0.09)	6 and 7/20 (6.60 x 6 7/20 = 41.91)	4 and 9/10 (8.50 x 4 9/10 = 41.65, d. = 0.26)	4 and 2/3 (9.00 x 4 2/3 = 42.00, d. = 0.09)

Table E.4.6. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple A to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (Street SA, lot and block widths, module) [meters]

ground plan component	width of Street SA (9.14)	lot width (14.60)	block width (29.20)	module (32.45)	module (32.80)	module (ave. 32.625)
ave.front interaxial (2.921)	1/3 (9.14 x 1/3 = c. 3.047, d. = 0.126)	1/5 (14.60 x 2.92, d. = 0.001)	1/10 (29.20 x 1/10 = 2.92, d. = 0.001)	1/11 (32.45 x 1/11 = c. 2.923, d. = 0.002)	1/11 (32.80 x 1/11 = c. 2.982, d. = 0.061)	1/11 (32.625 x 1/11 = c. 2.966, d. = 0.045)
ave.flank interaxial (2.983)	1/3 (9.14 x 1/3 = c. 3.047, d. = 0.064)	1/5 (14.60 x 2.92, d. = 0.063)	1/10 (29.20 x 1/10 = 2.92, d. = 0.063)	1/11 (32.45 x 1/11 = c. 2.923, d. = 0.06)	1/11 (32.80 x 1/11 = c. 2.982, d. = 0.001)	1/11 (32.625 x 1/11 = c. 2.966, d. = 0.017)
peristyle width (14.605)	1 and 3/5 (9.14 x 1 3/5 = 14.624, d. = 0.019)	1 (d. = 0.005)	½ (29.20 x ½ = 14.60, d. = 0.005)	9/20 (32.45 x 9/20 = 14.6025, d. = 0.0025)	9/20 (32.80 x 9/20 = 14.76, d. = 0.155)	9/20 (32.625 x 9/20 = 14.68125, d. = 0.08125)
stylobate width (16.129)	1 and ¾ (9.14 x 1 ¾ = 15.995, d. = 0.134)	1 and 1/10 (14.60 x 1 1/10 = 16.06, d. = 0.069)	11/20 (29.20 x 11/20 = 16.06, d. = 0.069)	½ (32.45 x ½ = 16.225, d. = 0.096)	½ (32.80 x ½ = 16.40, d. = 0.271)	½ (32.625 x ½ = 16.3125, d. = 0.1835)
stereobate width (17.915)	2 (9.14 x 2 = 18.28, d. = 0.365)	1 and 1/5 (14.60 x 1 1/5 = 17.52, d. = 0.395)	3/5 (29.20 x 3/5 = 17.52, d. = 0.395)	11/20 (32.45 x 11/20 = 17.8475, d. = 0.0675)	11/20 (32.80 x 11/20 = 18.04, d. = 0.125)	11/20 (32.625 x 11/20 = 17.94375, d. = 0.02875)
peristyle length (38.7785)	4 and ¼ (9.14 x 4 ¼ = 38.845, d. = 0.0665)	2 and 13/20 (14.60 x 2 13/20 = 38.69, d. = 0.0885)	1 and 13/40 (29.20 x 1 13/40 = 38.69, d. = 0.0885)	1 and 1/5 (32.45 x 1 1/5 = 38.94, d. = 0.1615)	1 and 1/5 (32.80 x 1 1/5 = 39.36, d. = 0.5815)	1 and 1/5 (32.625 x 1 1/5 = 39.15, d. = 0.3715)
stylobate length (40.303)	4 and 2/5 (9.14 x 4 2/5 = 40.216, d. = 0.087)	2 and ¾ (14.60 x 2 ¾ = 40.15, d. = 0.153)	1 and 3/8 (29.20 x 1 3/8 = 40.15, d. = 0.153)	1 and ¼ (32.45 x 1 ¼ = 40.5625, d. = 0.2595)	1 and ¼ (32.80 x 1 ¼ = 41.00, d. = 0.697)	1 and ¼ (32.625 x 1 ¼ = 40.78125, d. = 0.47825)

stereobate length (41.91)	4 and 3/5 (9.14 x 4 3/5 = 42.044, d. = 0.134)	2 and 17/20 (14.60 x 2 17/20 = 41.61, d. = 0.30)	1 and 17/40 (29.20 x 1 17/40 = 41.61, d. = 0.30)	1 and 3/10 (32.45 x 1 3/10 = 42.185, d. = 0.275)	1 and 3/10 (32.80 x 1 3/10 = 42.64, d. = 0.73)	1 and 3/10 (32.625 x 1 3/10 = 42.4125, d. = 0.5025)

Table E.4.7. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple F to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (3.25)	street width (3.60)	street width (ave. 3.425)	width of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	width of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	width of Street N0 (8.50)	width of Street S11 (9.00)
front interaxial (4.468)	1 and 2/5 (3.25 x 1 2/5 = 4.55, d. = 0.082)	1 and ¼ (3.60 x 1 ¼ = 4.50, d. = 0.032)	1 and 3/10 (3.425 x 1 3/10 = 4.4525, d. = 0.0155)	¾ (6.00 x ¾ = 4.50, d. = 0.032)	2/3 (6.60 x 2/3 = 4.40, d. = 0.068)	½ (8.50 x ½ = 4.25, d. = 0.218)	½ (9.00 x ½ = 4.50, d. = 0.032)
flank interaxial (4.604)	1 and 2/5 (3.25 x 1 2/5 = 4.55, d. = 0.054)	1 and ¼ (3.60 x 1 ¼ = 4.50, d. = 0.104)	1 and 3/10 (3.425 x 1 3/10 = 4.4525, d. = 0.1515)	¾ (6.00 x ¾ = 4.50, d. = 0.104)	7/10 (6.60 x 7/10 = 4.62, d. = 0.016)	½ (8.50 x ½ = 4.25, d. = 0.354)	½ (9.00 x ½ = 4.50, d. = 0.104)
peristyle width (22.34)	6 and 9/10 (3.25 x 6 9/10 = 22.425, d. = 0.085)	6 and 1/5 (3.60 x 6 1/5 = 22.32, d. = 0.02)	6 and ½ (3.425 x 6 ½ = 22.2625, d. = 0.0775)	3 and 7/10 (6.00 x 3 7/10 = 22.20, d. = 0.14)	3 and 2/5 (6.60 x 3 2/5 = 22.44, d. = 0.10)	2 and 3/5 (8.50 x 2 3/5 = 22.10, d. = 0.24)	2 and ½ (9.00 x 2 ½ = 22.50, d. = 0.16)
stylobate width (24.37)	7 and ½ (3.25 x 7 ½ = 24.375, d. = 0.005)	6 and ¾ (3.60 x 6 ¾ = 24.30, d. = 0.07)	7 and 1/10 (3.425 x 7 1/10 = 24.3175, d. = 0.0525)	4 (6.00 x 4 = 24.00, d. = 0.37)	3 and 7/10 (6.60 x 3 7/10 = 24.42, d. = 0.05)	2 and 9/10 (8.50 x 2 9/10 = 24.65, d. = 0.28)	2 and 7/10 (9.00 x 2 7/10 = 24.30, d. = 0.07)
stereobate width (28.39)	8 and ¾ (3.25 x 8 ¾ = 28.4375, d. = 0.0475)	7 and 9/10 (3.60 x 7 9/10 = 28.44, d. = 0.05)	8 and 3/10 (3.425 x 8 3/10 = 28.4275, d. = 0.0375)	4 and ¾ (6.00 x 4 ¾ = 28.50, d. = 0.11)	4 and 3/10 (6.60 x 4 3/10 = 28.38, d. = 0.01)	3 and 1/3 (8.50 x 3 1/3 = c. 28.33, d. = 0.06)	3 and 1/5 (9.00 x 3 1/5 = 28.80, d. = 0.41)
peristyle length (59.852)	18 and 2/5 (3.25 x 18 2/5 = 59.80, d. = 0.052)	16 and 3/5 (3.60 x 16 3/5 = 59.76, d. = 0.092)	17 and ½ (3.425 x 17 ½ = 59.9375, d. = 0.0855)	10 (6.00 x 10 = 60.00, d. = 0.148)	9 (6.60 x 9 = 59.40, d. = 0.452)	7 (8.50 x 7 = 59.50, d. = 0.352)	6 and 7/10 (9.00 x 6 7/10 = 60.30, d. = 0.448)

stylobate length (61.88)	19 (3.25 x 19 = 61.75, d. = 0.13)	17 and 1/5 (3.60 x 17 1/5 = 61.92, d. = 0.04)	18 (3.425 x 18 = 61.65, d. = 0.23)	10 and 3/10 (6.00 x 10 3/10 = 61.80, d. = 0.08)	9 and 2/5 (62.04, d. = 0.16)	7 and 3/10 (8.50 x 7 3/10 = 62.05, d. = 0.17)	6 and 9/10 (9.00 x 6 9/10 = 62.10, d. = 0.22)
stereobate length (65.90)	20 and 3/10 (3.25 x 20 3/10 = 65.975, d. = 0.075)	18 and 3/10 (3.60 x 18 3/10 = 65.88, d. = 0.02)	19 and ¼ (3.425 x 19 ¼ = 65.93125, d. = 0.03125)	11 (6.00 x 11 = 66.00, d. = 0.10)	10 (6.60 x 10 = 66.00, d. = 0.10)	7 and ¾ (8.50 x 7 ¾ = 65.875, d. = 0.025)	7 and 3/10 (9.00 x 7 3/10 = 65.70, d. = 0.20)

Table E.4.8. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple F to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (Street SA, lot and block widths, module) [meters]

ground plan component	width of Street SA (9.14)	lot width (14.60)	block width (29.20)	module (32.45)	module (32.80)	module (ave. 32.625)
front interaxial (4.468)	½ (9.14 x ½ = 4.57, d. = 0.102)	3/10 (14.60 x 3/10 = 4.38, d. = 0.088)	3/20 (29.20 x 3/20 = 4.38, d. = 0.088)	1/7 (32.45 x 1/7 = c. 4.636, d. = 0.168)	1/7 (32.80 x 1/7 = c. 4.686, d. = 0.218)	1/7 (32.625 x 1/7 = c. 4.661, d. = 0.193)
flank interaxial (4.604)	½ (9.14 x ½ = 4.57, d. = 0.034)	3/10 (14.60 x 3/10 = 4.38, d. = 0.224)	3/20 (29.20 x 3/20 = 4.38, d. = 0.224)	1/7 (32.45 x 1/7 = c. 4.636, d. = 0.032)	1/7 (32.80 x 1/7 = c. 4.686, d. = 0.082)	1/7 (32.625 x 1/7 = c. 4.661, d. = 0.057)
peristyle width (22.34)	2 and ½ (9.14 x 2 ½ = 22.85, d. = 0.51)	1 and ½ (14.60 x 1 ½ = 21.90, d. = 0.44)	¾ (29.20 x ¾ = 21.90, d. = 0.44)	7/10 (32.45 x 7/10 = 22.715, d. = 0.375)	7/10 (32.80 x 7/10 = 22.96, d. = 0.62)	7/10 (32.625 x 7/10 = 22.8375, d. = 0.4975)
stylobate width (24.37)	2 and 2/3 (9.14 x 2 2/3 = c. 24.373, d. = 0.003)	1 and 13/20 (14.60 x 1 13/20 = 24.09, d. = 0.28)	33/40 (29.20 x 33/40 = 24.09, d. = 0.28)	¾ (32.45 x ¾ = 24.3375, d. = 0.0325)	¾ (32.80 x ¾ = 24.60, d. = 0.23)	¾ (32.625 x ¾ = 24.46875, d. = 0.09875)
stereobate width (28.39)	3 and 1/10 (9.14 x 3 1/10 = 28.334, d. = 0.056)	1 and 19/20 (14.60 x 1 19/20 = 28.47, d. = 0.08)	39/40 (29.20 x 39/40 = 28.47, d. = 0.08)	17/20 (32.45 x 17/20 = 27.5825, d. = 0.8075)	17/20 (32.80 x 17/20 = 27.88, d. = 0.51)	17/20 (32.625 x 17/20 = 27.73125, d. = 0.65875)
peristyle length (59.852)	6 and ½ (9.14 x 6 ½ = 59.41, d. = 0.442)	4 and 1/10 (14.60 x 4 1/10 = 59.86, d. = 0.008)	2 and 1/20 (29.20 x 2 1/20 = 59.86, d. = 0.008)	1 and 17/20 (32.45 x 1 17/20 = 60.0325, d. = 0.1805)	1 and 17/20 (32.80 x 1 17/20 = 60.68, d. = 0.828)	1 and 17/20 (32.625 x 1 17/20 = 60.35625, d. = 0.50425)
stylobate length (61.88)	6 and ¾ (9.14 x 6 ¾ = 61.695, d. = 0.185)	4 and ¼ (14.60 x 4 ¼ = 62.05, d. = 0.17)	2 and 1/8 (29.20 x 2 1/8 = 62.05, d. = 0.17)	1 and 9/10 (32.45 x 1 9/10 = 61.655, d. = 0.225)	1 and 9/10 (32.80 x 1 9/10 = 62.32, d. = 0.44)	1 and 9/10 (32.625 x 1 9/10 = 61.9875, d. = 0.1075)

stereobate length (65.90)	7 and 1/5 (9.14 x 7 1/5 = 65.808, d. = 0.092)	4 and 11/20 (14.60 x 4 11/20 = 66.43, d. = 0.53)	2 and 11/40 (29.20 x 2 11/40 = 66.43, d. = 0.53)	2 (32.45 x 2 = 64.90, d. = 1.00)	2 (32.80 x 2 = 65.60, d. = 0.30)	2 (32.625 x 2 = 65.25, d. = 0.65)

Table E.4.9. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple G to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (3.25)	street width (3.60)	street width (ave. 3.425)	width of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	width of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	width of Street N0 (8.50)	width of Street S11 (9.00)
ave.front interaxial (6.49)	2 (3.25 x 2 = 6.50, d. = 0.01)	1 and 4/5 (3.60 x 1 4/5 = 6.48, d. = 0.01)	1 and 9/10 (3.425 x 1 9/10 = 6.5075, d. = 0.0175)	1 and 1/10 (6.00 x 1 1/10 = 6.60, d. = 0.11)	1 (d. = 0.11)	¾ (8.50 x ¾ = 6.375, d. = 0.115)	7/10 (9.00 x 7/10 = 6.30, d. = 0.19)
ave.flank interaxial (6.6075)	2 (3.25 x 2 = 6.50, d. = 0.1075)	1 and 4/5 (3.60 x 1 4/5 = 6.48, d. = 0.1275)	1 and 9/10 (3.425 x 1 9/10 = 6.5075, d. = 0.10)	1 and 1/10 (6.00 x 1 1/10 = 6.60, d. = 0.0075)	1 (d. = 0.0075)	¾ (8.50 x ¾ = 6.375, d. = 0.2325)	¾ (9.00 x ¾ = 6.75, d. = 0.1425)
ave. peristyle width (45.43)	14 (3.25 x 14 = 45.50, d. = 0.07)	12 and 3/5 (3.60 x 12 3/5 = 45.36, d. = 0.07)	13 and ¼ (3.425 x 13 ¼ = 45.38125, d. = 0.04875)	7 and 3/5 (6.00 x 7 3/5 = 45.60, d. = 0.17)	6 and 9/10 (6.60 x 6 9/10 = 45.54, d. = 0.11)	5 and 7/20 (8.50 x 5 7/20 = 45.475, d. = 0.045)	5 (9.00 x 5 = 45.00, d. = 0.43)
stylobate width (50.07)	15 and 2/5 (3.25 x 15 2/5 = 50.05, d. = 0.02)	13 and 9/10 (3.60 x 13 9/10 = 50.04, d. = 0.03)	14 and 3/5 (3.425 x 14 3/5 = 50.005, d. = 0.065)	8 and 7/20 (6.00 x 8 7/20 = 50.01, d. = 0.06)	7 and 3/5 (6.60 x 7 3/5 = 50.16, d. = 0.09)	5 and 9/10 (8.50 x 5 9/10 = 50.15, d. = 0.08)	5 and ½ (9.00 x 5 ½ = 49.50, d. = 0.57)
stereobate width (53.31)	16 and 2/5 (3.25 x 16 2/5 = 53.30, d. = 0.01)	14 and 4/5 (3.60 x 14 4/5 = 53.28, d. = 0.03)	15 and ½ (3.425 x 15 ½ = 53.0875, d. = 0.2225)	8 and 9/10 (6.00 x 8 9/10 = 53.40, d. = 0.09)	8 and 1/10 (6.60 x 8 1/10 = 53.46, d. = 0.15)	6 and ¼ (8.50 x 6 ¼ = 53.125, d. = 0.185)	5 and 9/10 (9.00 x 5 9/10 = 53.10, d. = 0.21)
peristyle length (105.72)	32 and ½ (3.25 x 32 ½ = 105.625, d. = 0.095)	29 and 2/5 (3.60 x 29 2/5 = 105.84, d. = 0.12)	30 and 9/10 (3.425 x 30 9/10 = 105.8325, d. = 0.1125)	17 and 3/5 (6.00 x 17 3/5 = 105.60, d. = 0.12)	16 (6.60 x 16 = 105.60, d. = 0.12)	12 and 2/5 (8.50 x 12 2/5 = 105.40, d. = 0.32)	11 and ¾ (9.00 x 11 ¾ = 105.75, d. = 0.03)

stylobate length (110.12)	33 and 9/10 (3.25 x 33 9/10 = 110.175, d. = 0.055)	30 and 3/5 (3.60 x 30 3/5 = 110.16, d. = 0.04)	32 and 3/20 (3.425 x 32 3/20 = 110.11375, d. = 0.00625)	18 and 7/20 (6.00 x 18 7/20 = 110.10, d. = 0.02)	16 and 7/10 (6.60 x 16 7/10 = 110.22, d. = 0.10)	13 (8.50 x 13 = 110.50, d. = 0.38)	12 and ¼ (9.00 x 12 ¼ = 110.25, d. = 0.13)
stereobate length (113.36)	34 and 9/10 (3.25 x 34 9/10 = 113.425, d. = 0.065)	31 and ½ (3.60 x 31 ½ = 113.40, d. = 0.04)	33 and 1/10 (3.425 x 33 1/10 = 113.3675, d. = 0.0075)	18 and 9/10 (6.00 x 18 9/10 = 113.40, d. = 0.04)	17 and 1/5 (6.60 x 17 1/5 = 113.52, d. = 0.16)	13 and 1/3 (8.50 x 13 1/3 = c. 113.333, d. = 0.027)	12 and 3/5 (9.00 x 12 3/5 = 113.40, d. = 0.04)

Table E.4.10. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple G to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (Street SA, lot and block widths, module) [meters]

ground plan component	width of Street SA (9.14)	lot width (14.60)	block width (29.20)	module (32.45)	module (32.80)	module (ave. 32.625)
ave.front interaxial (6.49)	7/10 (9.14 x 7/10 = 6.398, d. = 0.092)	9/20 (14.60 x 9/20 = 6.57, d. = 0.08)	9/40 (29.20 x 9.40 = 6.57, d. = 0.08)	1/5 (32.45 x 1/5 = 6.49)	1/5 (32.80 x 1/5 = 6.56, d. = 0.07)	1/5 (32.625 x 1/5 = 6.525, d. = 0.035)
ave.flank interaxial (6.6075)	7/10 (9.14 x 7/10 = 6.398, d. = 0.2095)	9/20 (14.60 x 9/20 = 6.57, d. = 0.0375)	9/40 (29.20 x 9.40 = 6.57, d. = 0.0375)	1/5 (32.45 x 1/5 = 6.49, d. = 0.1175)	1/5 (32.80 x 1/5 = 6.56, d. = 0.0475)	1/5 (32.625 x 1/5 = 6.525, d. = 0.0825)
ave. peristyle width (45.43)	5 (9.14 x 5 = 45.70, d. = 0.27)	3 and 1/10 (14.60 x 3 1/10 = 45.26, d. = 0.17)	1 and 11/20 (29.20 x 1 11/20 = 45.26, d. = 0.17)	1 and 2/5 (32.45 x 1 2/5 = 45.43)	1 and 2/5 (32.80 x 1 2/5 = 45.92, d. = 0.49)	1 and 2/5 (32.625 x 1 2/5 = 45.675, d. = 0.245)
stylobate width (50.07)	5 and ½ (9.14 x 5 ½ = 50.27, d. = 0.20)	3 and 2/5 (14.60 x 3 2/5 = 49.64, d. = 0.43)	1 and 7/10 (29.20 x 1 7/10 49.64, d. = 0.43)	1 and 11/20 (32.45 x 1 11/20 = 50.2975, d. = 0.2275)	1 and 11/20 (32.80 x 1 11/20 = 50.84, d. = 0.77)	1 and 11/20 (32.625 x 1 11/20 = 50.56875, d. = 0.49875)
stereobate width (53.31)	5 and 4/5 (9.14 x 5 4/5 = 53.012, d. = 0.298)	3 and 3/5 (14.60 x 3 3/5 = 52.56, d. = 0.75)	1 and 4/5 (29.20 x 1 4/5 = 52.56, d. = 0.75)	1 and 13/20 (32.45 x 1 13/20 = 53.5425, d. = 0.2325)	1 and 13/20 (32.80 x 1 13/20 = 54.12. d. = 0.81)	1 and 13/20 (32.625 x 1 13/20 = 53.83125, d. = 0.52125)
peristyle length (105.72)	11 and ½ (9.14 x 11 ½ = 105.11, d. = 0.61)	7 and ¼ (14.60 x 7 ¼ = 105.85, d. = 0.13)	3 and 5/8 (29.20 x 3 5/8 = 105.85, d. = 0.13)	3 and ¼ (32.45 x 3 ¼ = 105.4625, d. = 0.2575)	3 and ¼ (32.80 x 3 ¼ = 106.60, d. = 0.88)	3 and ¼ (32.625 x 3 ¼ = 106.03125, d. = 0.31125)

stylobate length (110.12)	12 (9.14 x 12 = 109.68, d. = 0.44)	7 and 11/20 (14.60 x 7 11/20 = 110.23, d. = 0.11)	3 and 31/40 (29.20 x 3 31/40 = 110.23, d. = 0.11)	3 and 2/5 (32.45 x 3 2/5 = 110.33, d. = 0.21)	3 and 2/5 (32.80 x 3 2/5 = 111.52, d. = 1.40)	3 and 2/5 (32.625 x 3 2/5 = 110.925, d. = 0.805)
stereobate length (113.36)	12 and 2/5 (9.14 x 12 2/5 = 113.336, d. = 0.024)	7 and ¾ (14.60 x 7 ¾ = 113.15, d. = 0.21)	3 and 7/8 (29.20 x 3 7/8 = 113.15, d. = 0.21)	3 and ½ (32.45 x 3 ½ = 113.575, d. = 0.215)	3 and ½ (32.80 x 3 ½ = 114.80, d. = 1.44)	3 and ½ (32.625 x 3 ½ = 114.1875, d. = 0.8275)

Table E.4.11. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple E3 to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (3.25)	street width (3.60)	street width (ave. 3.425)	width of Streets Sf and S6 (6.00)	width of Streets N5-E and N9-E (6.60)	width of Street N0 (8.50)	width of Street S11 (9.00)
ave.front interaxial (4.5892)	1 and 2/5 (3.25 x 1 2/5 = 4.55, d. = 0.0392)	1 and 3/10 (3.60 x 1 3/10 = 4.68, d. = 0.0908)	1 and 1/3 (3.425 x 1 1/3 = 4.567, d. = 0.0222)	¾ (6.00 x ¾ = 4.50, d. = 0.0892)	7/10 (6.60 x 7/10 = 4.62, d. = 0.0308)	11/20 (8.50 x 11/20 = 4.675, d. = 0.0858)	½ (9.00 x ½ = 4.50, d. = 0.0892)
ave.flank interaxial (c. 4.668)	1 and 2/5 (3.25 x 1 2/5 = 4.55, d. = 0.118)	1 and 3/10 (3.60 x 1 3/10 = 4.68, d. = 0.012)	1 and 1/3 (3.425 x 1 1/3 = 4.567, d. = 0.101)	¾ (6.00 x ¾ = 4.50, d. = 0.168)	7/10 (6.60 x 7/10 = 4.62, d. = 0.048)	11/20 (8.50 x 11/20 = 4.657, d. = 0.007)	½ (9.00 x ½ = 4.50, d. = 0.168)
peristyle width (22.946)	7 (3.25 x 7 = 22.75, d. = 0.196)	6 and 2/5 (3.60 x 6 2/5 = 23.04, d. = 0.094)	6 and 7/10 (3.425 x 6 7/10 = 22.9475, d. = 0.0015)	3 and 4/5 (6.00 x 3 4/5 = 22.80, d. = 0.146)	3 and ½ (6.60 x 3 ½ = 23.10, d. = 0.154)	2 and 7/10 (8.50 x 2 7/10 = 22.95, d. = 0.004)	2 and ½ (9.00 x 2 ½ = 22.50, d. = 0.446)
stylobate width (25.324)	7 and 4/5 (3.25 x 7 4/5 = 25.35, d. = 0.026)	7 (3.60 x 7 = 25.20, d. = 0.124)	7 and 2/5 (3.425 x 7 2/5 = 25.345, d. = 0.021)	4 and 1/5 (6.00 x 4 1/5 = 25.20, d. = 0.124)	3 and 4/5 (6.60 x 3 4/5 = 25.08, d. = 0.244)	3 (8.50 x 3 = 25.50, d. = 0.175)	2 and 4/5 (9.00 x 2 4/5 = 25.20, d. = 0.124)
stereobate width (27.244)	8 and 2/5 (3.25 x 8 2/5 = 27.30, d. = 0.056)	7 and 3/5 (3.60 x 7 3/5 = 27.36, d. = 0.116)	8 (3.425 x 8 = 27.40, d. = 0.156)	4 and ½ (6.00 x 4 ½ = 27.00, d. = 0.244)	4 and 1/10 (6.60 x 4 1/10 = 27.06, d. = 0.184)	3 and 1/5 (8.50 x 3 1/5 = 27.20, d. = 0.044)	3 (9.00 x 3 = 27.00, d. = 0.244)
peristyle length (65.354)	20 and 1/10 (3.25 x 20 1/10 = 65.325, d. = 0.029)	18 and 1/5 (3.60 x 18 1/5 = 65.52, d. = 0.166)	19 and 1/10 (3.425 x 19 1/10 = 65.4175, d. = 0.0635)	10 and 9/10 (6.00 x 10 9/10 = 65.40, d. = 0.046)	9 and 9/10 (6.60 x 9 9/10 = 65.34, d. = 0.014)	7 and 7/10 (8.50 x 7 7/10 = 65.45, d. = 0.096)	7 and ¼ (9.00 x 7 ¼ = 65.25, d. = 0.104)

stylobate length (67.735)	20 and 4/5 (3.25 x 20 4/5 = 67.60, d. = 0.135)	18 and 4/5 (3.60 x 18 4/5 = 67.68, d. = 0.055)	19 and 4/5 (3.425 x 19 4/5 = 67.815, d. = 0.08)	11 and 3/10 (6.00 x 11 3/10 = 67.80, d. = 0.065)	10 and ¼ (6.60 x 10 ¼ = 67.65, d. = 0.085)	8 (8.50 x 8 = 68.00, d. = 0.265)	7 and ½ (9.00 x 7 ½ = 67.50, d. = 0.235)
stereobate length (69.743)	21 and ½ (3.25 x 21 ½ = 69.875, d. = 0.132)	19 and 2/5 (3.60 x 19 2/5 = 69.84, d. = 0.097)	20 and 2/5 (3.425 x 20 2/5 = 69.87, d. = 0.127)	11 and 3/5 (6.00 x 11 3/5 = 69.60, d. = 0.143)	10 and ½ (6.60 x 10 ½ = 69.30, d. = 0.443)	8 and 1/5 (8.50 x 8 1/5 = 69.70, d. = 0.043)	7 and ¾ (9.00 x 7 ¾ = 69.75, d. = 0.007)

Table E.4.12. Selinus: ratio of ground plan components of Temple E3 to grid components of Acropolis and Manuzza zones (Street SA, lot and block widths, module) [meters]

ground plan component	width of Street SA (9.14)	lot width (14.60)	block width (29.20)	module (32.45)	module (32.80)	module (ave. 32.625)
ave.front interaxial (4.5892)	½ (9.14 x ½ = 4.57, d. = 0.0192)	1/3 (14.60 x 1/3 = c. 4.867, d. = 0.2778)	1/6 (29.20 x 1/6 = c. 4.867, d. = 0.2778)	1/7 (32.45 x 1/7 = c. 4.636, d. = 0.0468)	1/7 (32.80 x 1/7 = c. 4.686, d. = 0.0968)	1/7 (32.625 x 1/7 = c. 4.661, d. = 0.0718)
ave.flank interaxial (c. 4.668)	½ (9.14 x ½ = 4.57, d. = 0.098)	1/3 (14.60 x 1/3 = c. 4.867, d. = 0.199)	1/6 (29.20 x 1/6 = c. 4.867, d. = 0.199)	1/7 (32.45 x 1/7 = c. 4.636, d. = 0.032)	1/7 (32.80 x 1/7 = c. 4.686, d. = 0.018)	1/7 (32.625 x 1/7 = c. 4.661, d. = 0.007)
peristyle width (22.946)	2 and ½ (9.14 x 2 ½ = 22.85, d. = 0.096)	1 and 3/5 (14.60 x 1 3/5 = 23.36, d. = 0.414)	4/5 (29.20 x 4/5 = 23.36, d. = 0.414)	7/10 (32.45 x 7/10 = 22.715, d. = 0.231)	7/10 (32.80 x 7/10 = 22.96, d. = 0.014)	7/10 (32.625 x 7/10 = 22.8375, d. = 0.1085)
stylobate width (25.324)	2 and ¾ (9.14 x 2 ¾ = 25.135, d. = 0.189)	1 and ¾ (14.60 x 1 ¾ = 25.55, d. = 0.226)	7/8 (29.20 x 7/8 = 25.55, d. = 0.226)	4/5 (32.45 x 4/5 = 25.96, d. = 0.636)	4/5 (32.80 x 4/5 = 26.24, d. = 0.916)	4/5 (32.625 x 4/5 = 26.10, d. =0.776)
stereobate width (27.244)	3 (9.14 x 3 = 27.42, d. = 0.176)	1 and 9/10 (14.60 x 1 9/10 = 27.74, d. = 0.496)	19/20 (29.20 x 19/20 = 27.74, d. = 0.496)	17/20 (32.45 x 17/20 = 27.5825, d. = 0.3385)	17/20 (32.80 x 17/20 = 27.88, d. = 0.636)	17/20 (32.625 x 17/20 = 27.73125, d. = 0.48725)
peristyle length (65.354)	7 and 3/20 (9.14 x 7 3/20 = 65.351, d. = 0.003)	4 and ½ (14.60 x 4 ½ = 65.70, d. = 0.346)	2 and ¼ (29.20 x 2 ¼ = 65.70, d. = 0.346)	2 (32.45 x 2 = 64.90, d. = 0.454)	2 (32.80 x 2 = 65.60, d. = 0.246)	2 (32.625 x 2 = 65.25, d. = 0.104)
stylobate length (67.735)	7 and 2/5 (9.14 x 7 2/5 = 67.636, d. = 0.099)	4 and 13/20 (14.60 x 4 13/20 = 67.89, d. = 0.155)	2 and 13/40 (29.20 x 2 13/40 = 67.89, d. = 0.155)	2 and 1/10 (32.45 x 2 1/10 = 68.145, d. = 0.41)	2 and 1/10 (32.80 x 2 1/10 = 68.88, d. = 1.145)	2 and 1/10 (32.625 x 2 1/10 = 68.5125, d. = 0.7775)

stereobate length (69.743)	7 and 3/5 (9.14 x 7 3/5 = 69.464, d. = 0.279)	4 and 4/5 (14.60 x 4 4/5 = 70.08, d. = 0.337)	2 and 2/5 (29.20 x 2 2/5 = 70.08, d. = 0.337)	2 and 3/20 (32.45 x 2 3/20 = 69.7675, d. = 0.0245)	2 and 3/20 (32.80 x 2 3/20 = 70.52, d. = 0.777)	2 and 3/20 (32.625 x 2 3/20 = 70.14375, d. = 0.40075)

Table E.5.1. Metaponto: ratio of foundation of Temple AI to grid components (meters)

grid component	foundation width (c. 23.20)	foundation length (c. 46.40)
street width (5.60)	4 and 3/20 (5.60 x 4 3/20 = 23.24, d. = 0.04)	8 and 3/10 (5.60 x 8 3/10 = 46.48, d. = 0.08)
street width (6.00)	3 and 7/8 (6.00 x 3 7/8 = 23.25, d. = 0.05)	7 and ¾ (6.00 x 7 ¾ = 46.50, d. = 0.10)
street width (ave. 5.80)	4 (5.80 x 4 = 23.20)	8 (5.80 x 8 = 46.40)
widths of Avenues I, II, and IV (12.00)	1 and 19/20 (12.00 x 1 19/20 = 23.40, d. = 0.20)	3 and 9/10 (12.00 x 3 17/20 = 46.80, d. = 0.20)
width of Avenue B (15.20)	1 and ½ (15.20 x 1 ½ = 22.80, d. = 0.40)	3 (15.20 x 3 = 45.60, d. = 0.80)
width of Avenue A (18.10)	1 and 3/10 (18.10 x 1 3/10 = 23.53, d. = 0.33)	2 and 3/5 (18.10 x 2 3/5 = 47.06, d. = 0.66)
width of Avenue III (22.00)	1 and 1/20 (22.00 x 1 1/20 = 23.10, d. = 0.10)	2 and 1/10 (22.00 x 2 1/10 = 46.20, d. = 0.20)
lot width (17.50)	1 and 1/3 (17.50 x 1 1/3 = c. 23.33, d. = 0.13)	2 and 2/3 (17.50 x 2 2/3 = c. 46.67, d. = 0.27)
block width (35.00)	2/3 (35.00 x 2/3 = c. 23.33, d. = 0.13)	1 and 1/3 (35.00 x 1 1/3 = c. 46.67, d. = 0.27)
module (40.60)	3/5 (40.60 x 3/5 = 24.36, d. = 1.16)	1 and 1/5 (40.60 x 1 1/5 = 48.72, d. = 2.32)
module (41.00)	3/5 (41.00 x 3/5 = 24.60, d. = 1.40)	1 and 1/5 (41.00 x 1 1/5 = 49.20, d. = 2.80)

module (ave. 40.80)	3/5 (40.80 x 3/5 = 24.48, d. = 1.28)	1 and 1/5 (40.80 x 1 1/5 = 48.96, d. = 2.56)

Table E.5.2. Metaponto: ratio of ground plan components of Temple BI to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.60)	street width (6.00)	street width (ave. 5.80)	widths of Avenues I, II, and IV (12.00)	width of Avenue B (15.20)	width of Avenue A (18.10)	width of Avenue III (22.00)
front interaxial (2.28125)	2/5 (5.60 x 2/5 = 2.24, d. = 0.04125)	2/5 (6.00 x 2/5 = 2.40, d. = 0.11875)	2/5 (5.80 x 2/5 = 2.32, d. = 0.03875)	1/5 (12.00 x 1/5 = 2.40, d. = 0.11875)	3/20 (15.20 x 3/20 = 2.28, d. = 0.00125)	1/8 (18.10 x 1/8 = 2.2625, d. = 0.01875)	1/10 (22.00 x 1/10 = 2.20, d. = 0.08125)
flank interaxial 2.29375	2/5 (5.60 x 2/5 = 2.24, d. = 0.05375)	2/5 (6.00 x 2/5 = 2.40, d. = 0.10625)	2/5 (5.80 x 2/5 = 2.32, d. = 0.02625)	1/5 (12.00 x 1/5 = 2.40, d. = 0.10625)	3/20 (15.20 x 3/20 = 2.28, d. = 0.01375)	1/8 (18.10 x 1/8 = 2.2625, d. = 0.03125)	1/10 (22.00 x 1/10 = 2.20, d. = 0.09375)
peristyle width (18.25)	3 and ¼ (5.60 x 3 ¼ = 18.20, d. = 0.05)	3 (6.00 x 3 = 18.00, d.= 0.25)	3 and 3/20 (5.80 x 3 3/20 = 18.27, d. = 0.02	1 and ½ (12.00 x 1 ½ = 18.00, d. = 0.25)	1 and 1/5 (15.20 x 1 1/5 = 18.24, d. = 0.01)	1 (d. = 0.15)	4/5 (22.00 x 4/5 = 17.60, d. = 0.65)
stylobate width (19.85)	3 and ½ (5.60 x 3 ½ = 19.60, d. = 0.25)	3 and 3/10 (6.00 x 3 3/10 = 19.80, d. = 0.05)	3 and 2/5 5.80 x 3 2/5 = 19.72, d. = 0.13)	1 and 7/10 (12.00 x 1 7/10 = 20.40, d. = 0.55)	1 and 3/10 (15.20 x 1 3/10 = 19.76, d. = 0.09)	1 and 1/10 (18.10 x 1 1/10 = 19.91, d. = 0.06)	9/10 (22.00 x 9/10 = 19.80, d. = 0.05)
stereobate width ?							
peristyle length (36.70)	6 and ½ (5.60 x 6 ½ = 36.40, d. = 0.30)	6 and 1/10 (6.00 x 6 1/10 = 36.60, d. = 0.10)	6 and 3/10 (5.80 x 6 3/10 = 36.54, d. = 0.16)	3 (12.00 x 3 = 36.00, d. = 0.70)	2 and 2/5 (15.20 x 2 2/5 = 36.48, d. = 0.22)	2 (18.10 x 2 = 36.20, d. = 0.50)	1 and 2/3 (22.00 x 1 2/3 = c. 36.67, d. = 0.03)
stylobate length (38.30)	6 and 4/5 (5.60 x 6 4/5 = 38.08, d. = 0.22)	6 and 2/5 (6.00 x 6 2/5 = 38.40, d. = 0.10)	6 and 3/5 (5.80 x 6 3/5 = 38.28, d. = 0.02)	3 and 1/5 (12.00 x 3 1/5 = 38.40, d. = 0.10)	2 and ½ (15.20 x 2 ½ = 38.00, d. = 0.30)	2 and 1/10 18.10 x 2 1/10 = 38.01, d. = 0.29)	1 and ¾ (22.00 x 1 ¾ = 38.50, d. = 0.20)
stereobate length ?							

Table E.5.3. Metaponto: ratio of ground plan components of Temple BI to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.60)	module (41.00)	module (40.80)
front interaxial (2.28125)	1/8 (17.50 x 1/8 = 2.1875, d. = 0.09375)	1/16 (35.00 x 1/16 = 2.1875, d. = 0.09375)	1/18 (40.60 x 1/18 = c. 2.256, d. = 0.02525)	1/18 (41.00 x 1/18 = c. 2.278, d. = 0.00325)	1/18 (40.80 x 1/18 = c. 2.267, d. = 0.01425)
flank interaxial (2.29375)	1/8 (17.50 x 1/8 = 2.1875, d. = 0.10625)	1/16 (35.00 x 1/16 = 2.1875, d. = 0.10625)	1/18 (40.60 x 1/18 = c. 2.256, d. = 0.03775)	1/18 (41.00 x 1/18 = c. 2.278, d. = 0.01575)	1/18 (40.80 x 1/18 = c. 2.267, d. = 0.02675)
peristyle width (18.25)	1 and 1/20 (17.50 x 1 1/20 = 18.375, d. = 0.125)	21/40 (35.00 x 21/40 = 18.375, d. = 0.125)	9/20 (40.60 x 9/20 = 18.09, d. = 0.16)	9/20 (41.00 x 9/20 = 18.45, d. = 0.20)	9/20 (40.80 x 9/20 = 18.36, d. = 0.11)
stylobate width (19.85)	1 and 3/20 (17.50 x 1 13/20 = 20.125, d. = 0.275)	23/40 (35.00 x 23/40 = 20.125, d. = 0.275)	½ (40.60 x ½ = 20.30, d. = 0.45)	½ (41.00 x ½ = 20.50, d. = 0.65)	½ (40.80 x ½ = 20.40, d. = 0.55)
stereobate width ?					
peristyle length (36.70)	2 and 1/10 (17.50 x 2 1/10 = 36.75, d. = 0.05)	1 and 1/20 (35.00 x 1 1/20 = 36.75, d. = 0.05)	9/10 (40.60 x 9/10 = 36.54, d. = 0.16)	9/10 (41.00 x 9/10 = 36.90, d. = 0.20)	9/10 (40.80 x 9/10 = 36.72, d. = 0.02)
stylobate length (38.30)	2 and 1/5 (17.50 x 2 1/5 = 38.50, d. = 0.20)	1 and 1/10 (35.00 x 1 1/10 = 38.50, d. = 0.20)	19/20 (40.60 x 19/20 = 38.57, d. = 0.27)	19/20 (41.00 x 19/20 = 38.95, d. = 0.65)	19/20 (40.80 x 19/20 = 38.76, d. = 0.46)
stereobate length ?					

Table E.5.4. Metaponto: ratio of ground plan components of Temple AII to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.60)	street width (6.00)	street width (ave. 5.80)	widths of Avenues I, II, and IV (12.00)	width of Avenue B (15.20)	width of Avenue A (18.10)	width of Avenue III (22.00)
front interaxial (2.64)	½ (5.60 x ½ = 2.80, d. = 0.16)	11/25 (6.00 x 11/25 = 2.64)	9/20 (5.80 x 9/20 = 2.61, d. = 0.03)	11/50 (12.00 x 11/50 = 2.64)	1/6 (15.20 x 1/6 = c. 2.53, d. = 0.11)	1/7 (18.10 x 1/7 = c. 2.59, d. = 0.05)	1/8 (22.00 x 1/8 = 2.75, d. = 0.11)
flank interaxial (3.02)	11/20 (5.60 x 11/20 = 3.08, d. = 0.06)	½ (6.00 x ½ = 3.00, d. = 0.02)	½ (5.80 x ½ = 2.90, d. = 0.12)	¼ (12.00 x ¼ = 3.00, d. = 0.02)	1/5 (15.20 x 1/5 = 3.04, d. = 0.02)	1/6 (18.10 x 1/6 = c. 3.02)	1/7 (22.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.14, d. = 0.12)
peristyle width (19.00)	3 and 2/5 (5.60 x 3 2/5 = 19.04, d. = 0.04)	3 and 1/6 (6.00 x 3 1/6 = 19.00)	3 and 3/10 (5.80 x 3 3/10 = 19.14, d. = 0.14)	1 and 3/5 (12.00 x 1 3/5 = 19.20, d. = 0.20)	1 and ¼ (15.20 x 1 ¼ = 19.00)	1 and 1/20 (18.10 x 1 1/20 = 19.005)	17/20 (22.00 x 17/20 = 18.70, d. = 0.30)
stylobate width (20.55)	3 and 2/3 (5.60 x 3 2/3 = c. 20.53, d. = 0.02)	3 and 2/5 (6.00 x 3 2/5 = 20.40, d. = 0.15)	3 and ½ (5.80 x 3 ½ = 20.30, d. = 0.25)	1 and 7/10 (12.00 x 1 7/10 = 20.40, d. = 0.15)	1 and 7/20 (15.20 x 1 7/20 = 20.52, d. = 0.03)	1 and 3/20 (18.10 x 1 3/20 = 20.815, d. = 0.265)	19/20 (22.00 x 19/20 = 20.90, d. = 0.35)
stereobate width (22.21)	4 (5.60 x 4 = 22.40, d. = 0.19)	3 and 7/10 (6.00 x 3 7/10 = 22.20, d. = 0.01)	3 and 4/5 (5.80 x 3 4/5 = 22.04, d. = 0.17)	1 and 17/20 (12.00 x 1 17/20 = 22.20, d. = 0.01)	1 and ½ (15.20 x 1 ½ = 22.80, d. = 0.59)	1 and ¼ (18.10 x 1 ¼ = 22.625, d. = 0.415)	1 (d. = 0.21)
peristyle length (48.50)	8 and 2/3 (5.60 x 8 2/3 = c. 48.33, d. = 0.0.17)	8 and 1/10 (6.00 x 8 1/10 = 48.60, d. = 0.10)	8 and 7/20 (5.80 x 8 7/20 = 48.43, d. = 0.07)	4 and 1/20 (12.00 x 4 1/20 = 48.60, d. = 0.10)	3 and 1/5 (15.20 x 3 1/5 = 48.64, d. = 0.14)	2 and 2/3 (18.10 x 2 2/3 = c. 48.267, d. = 0.233)	2 and 1/5 (22.00 x 2 1/5 = 48.40, d. = 0.10)

stylobate length (49.82)	8 and 9/10 (5.60 x 8 9/10 = 49.84, d. = 0.02)	8 and 3/10 (6.00 x 8 3/10 = 49.80,d . = 0.02)	8 and 3/5 (5.80 x 8 3/5 = 49.88, d. = 0.06)	4 and 3/20 (12.00 x 4 3/20 = 49.80, d. = 0.02)	3 and 3/10 (15.20 x 3 3/10 = 50.16, d. = 0.34)	2 and ¾ (18.10 x 2 ¾ = 49.775, d. = 0.045)	2 and ¼ (22.00 x 2 ¼ = 49.50, d. = 0.32)
stereobate length (51.15)	9 and 1/10 (5.60 x 9 1/10 = 50.96, d. = 0.19)	8 and ½ (6.00 x 8 ½ = 51.00, d. = 0.15)	8 and 4/5 (5.80 x 8 4/5 = 51.04, d. = 0.11)	4 and ¼ (12.00 x 4 ¼ = 51.00, d. = 0.15)	3 and 2/5 (15.20 x 3 2/5 = 51.68, d. = 0.53)	2 and 4/5 (18.10 x 2 4/5 = 50.68, d. = 0.47)	2 and 3/10 (22.00 x 2 3/10 = 50.60, d. = 0.55)

Table E.5.5. Metaponto: ratio of ground plan components of Temple AII to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.60)	module (41.00)	module (40.80)
front interaxial (2.64)	1/7 (17.50 x 1/7 = 2.50, d. = 0.14)	1/14 (35.00 x 1/14 = 2.50, d. = 0.14)	1/16 (40.60 x 1/16 = 2.5375, d. = 0.1025)	1/16 (41.00 x 1/16 = 2.5625, d. = 0.0775)	1/16 40.80 x 1/16 = 2.55, d. = 0.09)
flank interaxial (3.02)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.92, d. = 0.10)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.92, d. = 0.10)	1/13 (40.60 x 1/13 = c. 3.12, d. = 0.10)	1/13 (41.00 x 1/13 = c. 3.15, d. = 0.13)	1/13 (40.80 x 1/13 = c. 3.14, d. = 0.12)
peristyle width (19.00)	1 and 1/10 (17.50 x 1 1/10 = 19.25, d. = 0.25)	11/20 (35.00 x 11/20 = 19.25, d. = 0.25)	9/20 (40.60 x 9/20 = 18.27, d. = 0.73)	9/20 (41.00 x 9/20 = 18.45, d. = 0.55)	9/20 (40.80 x 9/20 = 18.36, d. = 0.64)
stylobate width (20.55)	1 and 1/5 (17.50 x 1 1/5 = 21.00, d. = 0.45)	3/5 (35.00 x 3/5 = 21.00, d. = 0.45)	½ (40.60 x ½ = 20.30, d. = 0.25)	½ (41.00 x ½ = 20.50, d. = 0.05)	½ (40.80 x ½ = 20.40, d. = 0.15)
stereobate width (22.21)	1 and 3/10 (17.50 x 1 3/10 = 22.75, d. = 0.54)	13/20 (35.00 x 13/20 = 22.75, d. = 0.54)	11/20 (40.60 x 11/20 = 22.33, d. = 0.12)	11/20 (41.00 x 11/20 = 22.55, d. = 0.34)	11/20 (40.80 x 11/20 = 22.44, d. = 0.23)
peristyle length (48.50)	2 and ¾ (17.50 x 2 ¾ = 48.125, d. = 0.375)	1 and 3/8 (35.00 x 1 3/8 = 48.125, d. = 0.375)	1 and 1/5 (40.60 x 1 1/5 = 48.72, d. = 0.22)	1 and 1/5 (41.00 x 1 1/5 = 49.20, d. = 0.70)	1 and 1/5 (40.80 x 1 1/5 = 48.96, d. = 0.46)
stylobate length (49.82)	2 and 17/20 (17.50 x 2 17/20 = 49.875, d. = 0.055)	1 and 17/40 (35.00 x 1 17/40 = 49.875, d. = 0.055)	1 and 11/50 (40.60 x 1 11/50 = 49.532, d. = 0.288)	1 and 11/50 (41.00 x 1 11/50 = 50.02, d. = 0.20)	1 and 11/50 (40.80 x 1 11/50 = 49.776, d. = 0.044)
stereobate length (51.15)	2 and 19/20 (17.50 x 2 19/20 = 51.625, d. = 0.475)	1 and 19/40 (35.00 x 1 19/40 = 51.625, d. = 0.475)	1 and ¼ (40.60 x 1 ¼ = 50.75, d. = 0.40)	1 and ¼ (41.00 x 1 ¼ = 51.25, d. = 0.10)	1 and ¼ (40.80 x 1 ¼ = 51.00, d. = 0.15)

Table E.5.6. Metaponto: ratio of stylobate length of Temple BII to grid components (meters)

grid component	stylobate length (41.60)
street width (5.60)	7 and 2/5 (5.60 x 7 2/5 = 41.44, d. = 0.16)
street width (6.00)	7 (6.00 x 7 = 42.00, d. = 0.40)
street width (ave. 5.80)	7 and 1/5 (5.80 x 7 1/5 = 41.76, d. = 0.16)
widths of Avenues I, II, and IV (12.00)	3 and ½ (12.00 x 3 ½ = 42.00, d. = 0.40)
width of Avenue B (15.20)	2 and ¾ (15.20 x 2 ¾ = 41.80, d. = 0.20)
width of Avenue A (18.10)	2 and 3/10 (18.10 x 2 3/10 = 41.63, d. = 0.03)
width of Avenue III (22.00)	1 and 9/10 (22.00 x 1 9/10 = 41.80, d. = 0.20)
lot width (17.50)	2 and 2/5 (17.50 x 2 2/5 = 42.00, d. = 0.40)
block width (35.00)	1 and 1/5 (35.00 x 1 1/5 = 42.00, d. = 0.40)
module (40.60)	1 (d. = 1.00)
module (41.00)	1 (d. = 0.60)
module (ave. 40.80)	1 (d. = 0.80)

Table E.5.7. Metaponto: ratio of stylobate of Temple D to grid components (meters)

grid component	peristyle width (14.65)	peristyle length (38.40)	stylobate width (15.70)	stylobate length (39.26)
street width (5.60)	2 and 3/5 (5.60 x 2 3/5 = 14.56, d. = 0.09)	6 and 9/10 (5.60 x 6 9/10 = 38.64, d. = 0.24)	2 and 4/5 (5.60 x 2 4/5 = 15.68, d. = 0.02)	7 (5.60 x 7 = 39.20, d. = 0.06)
street width (6.00)	2 and 2/5 (6.00 x 2 2/5 = 14.40, d. = 0.25)	6 and 2/5 (6.00 x 6 2/5 = 38.40)	2 and 3/5 (6.00 x 2 3/5 = 15.60, d. = 0.10)	6 and ½ (6.00 x 6 ½ = 39.00, d. = 0.26)
street width (ave. 5.80)	2 and ½ (5.80 x 2 ½ = 14.50, d. = 0.15)	6 and 3/5 (5.80 x 6 3/5 = 38.28, d. = 0.12)	2 and 7/10 (5.80 x 2 7/10 = 15.66, d. = 0.04)	6 and ¾ (5.80 x 6 ¾ = 39.15, d. = 0.11)
widths of Avenues I, II, and IV (12.00)	1 and 1/5 (12.00 x 1 1/5 = 14.40, d. = 0.25)	3 and 1/5 (12.00 x 3 1/5 = 38.40)	1 and 3/10 (12.00 x 1 3/10 = 15.60, d. = 0.10)	3 and ¼ (12.00 x 3 ¼ = 39.00, d. = 0.26)
width of Avenue B (15.20)	19/20 (15.20 x 19/20 = 14.44, d. = 0.21)	2 and ½ (15.20 x 2 ½ = 38.00, d. = 0.40)	1 (d. = 0.50)	2 and 3/5 (15.20 x 2 3/5 = 39.52, d. = 0.26)
width of Avenue A (18.10)	4/5 (18.10 x 4/5 = 14.48, d. = 0.17)	2 and 1/10 (18.10 x 2 1/10 = 38.01, d. = 0.39)	9/10 (18.10 x 9/10 = 16.29, d. = 0.59)	2 and 1/5 (18.10 x 2 1/5 = 39.82, d. = 0.56)
width of Avenue III (22.00)	2/3 (22.00 x 2/3 = c. 14.67, d. = 0.02)	1 and ¾ (22.00 x 1 ¾ = 38.50, d. = 0.10)	7/10 (22.00 x 7/10 = 15.40, d. = 0.30)	1 and 4/5 (22.00 x 1 4/5 = 39.60, d. = 0.34)
lot width (17.50)	17/20 (17.50 x 17/20 = 14.875, d. = 0.225)	2 and 1/5 (17.50 x 2 1/5 = 38.50, d. = 0.10)	9/10 (17.50 x 9/10 = 15.75, d. = 0.05)	2 and ¼ (17.50 x 2 ¼ = 39.375, d. = 0.115)
block width (35.00)	17/40 (35.00 x 17/40 = 14.875, d. = 0.225)	1 and 1/10 (35.00 x 1 1/10 = 38.50, d. = 0.10)	9/20 (35.00 x 9/20 = 15.75, d. = 0.05)	1 and 1/8 (35.00 x 1 1/8 = 39.375, d. = 0.115)
module (40.60)	7/20 (40.60 x 7/20 = 14.21, d. = 0.44)	19/20 (40.60 x 19/20 = 38.57, d. = 0.17)	2/5 (40.60 x 2/5 = 16.24, d. = 0.54)	1 (d. = 1.34)
module (41.00)	7/20 (41.00 x 7/20 = 14.35, d. = 0.30)	19/20 (41.00 x 19/20 = 38.95, d. = 0.55)	2/5 (41.00 x 2/5 = 16.40, d. = 0.70)	1 (d. = 1.74)

module (ave. 40.80)	7/20 (40.80 x 7/20 = 14.28, d. = 0.37)	19/20 (40.80 x 19/20 = 38.76, d. = 0.36)	2/5 (40.80 x 2/5 = 16.32, d. = 0.62)	1 (d. = 1.54)

Table E.5.8. Metaponto: ratio of ground plan components of extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine') to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.60)	street width (6.00)	street width (ave. 5.80)	widths of Avenues I, II, and IV (12.00)	width of Avenue B (15.20)	width of Avenue A (18.10)	width of Avenue III (22.00)
front interaxial (2.956)	½ (5.60 x ½ = 2.80, d. = 0.156)	½ (6.00 x ½ = 3.00, d. = 0.044)	½ (5.80 x ½ = 2.90, d. = 0.056)	¼ (12.00 x ¼ = 3.00, d. = 0.044)	1/5 (15.20 x 1/5 = 3.04, d. = 0.084)	1/6 (18.10 x 1/6 = c. 3.017, d. = 0.061)	1/7 (22.00 x 1/7 = c. 3.143, d. = 0.187)
flank interaxial (2.9255)	½ (5.60 x ½ = 2.80, d. = 0.1255)	½ (6.00 x ½ = 3.00, d. = 0.0745)	½ (5.80 x ½ = 2.90, d. = 0.0255)	¼ (12.00 x ¼ = 3.00, d. = 0.0745)	1/5 (15.20 x 1/5 = 3.04, d. = 0.1145)	1/6 (18.10 x 1/6 = c. 3.017, d. = 0.0915)	1/8 22.00 x 1/8 = c. 2.75, d. = 0.1755)
peristyle width (14.78)	2 and 3/5 (5.60 x 2 3/5 = 14.56, d. = 0.22)	2 and ½ (6.00 x 2 ½ = 15.00, d. = 0.22)	2 and 11/20 (5.80 x 2 11/20 = 14.79, d. = 0.01)	1 and ¼ (12.00 x 1 ¼ = 15.00, d. = 0.22)	24/25 (15.20 x 24/25 = 14.592, d. = 0.188)	4/5 (18.10 x 4/5 = 14.48, d. = 0.30)	2/3 (22.00 x 2/3 = c. 14.67, d. = 0.11)
stylobate width (16.06)	2 and 9/10 (5.60 x 2 9/10 = 16.24, d. = 0.18)	2 and 2/3 (6.00 x 2 2/3 = 16.00), d. = 0.06)	2 and ¾ (5.80 x 2 ¾ = 15.95, d. = 0.11)	1 and 1/3 (12.00 x 1 1/3 = 16.00, d. = 0.06)	1 and 1/20 (15.20 x 1 1/20 = 15.96, d. = 0.10)	8/9 (18.10 x 8/9 = c. 16.09, d. = 0.03)	¾ (22.00 x ¾ = 16.50, d. = 0.44)
stereobate width (17.40)	3 and 1/10 (5.60 x 3 1/10 = 17.36, d. = 0.04)	2 and 9/10 (6.00 x 2 9/10 = 17.40)	3 (5.80 x 3 = 17.40)	1 and 9/20 (12.00 x 1 9/20 = 17.40)	1 and 3/20 (15.20 x 1 3/20 = 17.48, d. = 0.08)	19/20 (18.10 x 19/20 = 17.195, d. = 0.205)	4/5 (22.00 x 4/5 = 17.60, d. = 0.20)
stereobate width (18.46)	3 and 3/10 (5.60 x 3 3/10 = 18.48, d. = 0.02)	3 (6.00 x 3 = 18.00, d. = 0.46)	3 and 1/5 (5.80 x 3 1/5 = 18.56, d. = 0.10)	1 and ½ (12.00 x 1 ½ = 18.00, d. = 0.46)	1 and 1/5 (15.20 x 1 1/5 = 18.24, d. = 0.22)	1 (d. = 0.36)	17/20 (22.00 x 17/20 = 18.70, d. = 0.24)

peristyle length (32.12)	5 and ¾ (5.60 x 5 ¾ = 32.20, d. = 0.08)	5 and 1/3 (6.00 x 5 1/3 = 32.00, d. = 0.12)	5 and ½ (5.80 x 5 ½ = 31.90, d. = 0.22)	2 and 2/3 (12.00 x 2 2/3 = 32.00, d. = 0.12)	2 and 1/10 (15.20 x 2 1/10 = 31.92, d. = 0.20)	1 and 4/5 (18.10 x 1 4/5 = 32.58, d. = 0.46)	1 and 9/20 (22.00 x 1 9/20 = 31.90, d. = 0.22)
stylobate length (33.30)	6 (5.60 x 6 = 33.60, d. = 0.30)	5 and ½ (6.00 x 5 ½ = 33.00, d.= 0.30)	5 and ¾ (5.80 x 5 ¾ = 33.35, d. = 0.05)	2 and ¾ (12.00 x 2 ¾ = 33.00, d. = 0.03)	2 and 1/5 (15.20 x 2 1/5 = 33.44, d. = 0.14)	1 and 17/20 (18.10 x 1 17/20 = 33.485, d. = 0.185)	1 and ½ (22.00 x 1 ½ = 33.00, d. = 0.30)
stereobate length (34.80)	6 and 1/5 (5.60 x 6 1/5 = 34.72, d. = 0.08)	5 and 4/5 (6.00 x 5 4/5 = 34.80)	6 (5.80 x 6 = 34.80)	2 and 9/10 (12.00 x 2 9/10 = 34.80)	2 and 3/10 (15.20 x 2 3/10 = 34.96, d. = 0.16)	1 and 9/10 (18.10 x 1 9/10 = 34.39, d. = 0.41)	1 and 3/5 (22.00 x 1 3/5 = 35.20, d. = 0.40)
stereobate length (35.69)	6 and 2/5 (5.60 x 6 2/5 = 35.84, d. = 0.15)	6 (6.00 x 6 = 36.00, d. = 0.31)	6 and 3/20 (5.80 x 6 3/20 = 35.67, d. = 0.02)	3 (12.00 x 3 = 36.00, d. = 0.31)	2 and 7/20 (15.20 x 2 7/20 = 35.72, d. = 0.03)	2 (18.10 x 2 = 36.20, d. = 0.51)	1 and 3/5 (22.00 x 1 3/5 = 35.20, d. = 0.49)

Table E.5.9. Metaponto: ratio of ground plan components of extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine') to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.60)	module (41.00)	module (40.80)
front interaxial (2.956)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.039)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.039)	1/14 (40.60 x 1/14 = 2.90, d. = 0.056)	1/14 (41.00 x 1/14 = c. 2.929, d. = 0.027)	1/14 (40.80 x 1/14 = c. 2.914, d. = 0.042)
flank interaxial (2.9255)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.0085)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.0085)	1/14 (40.60 x 1/14 = 2.90, d. = 0.0255)	1/14 (41.00 x 1/14 = c. 2.929, d. = 0.0035)	1/14 (40.80 x 1/14 = c. 2.914, d. = 0.0.0115)
peristyle width (14.78)	21/25 (17.50 x 21/25 = 14.70, d. = 0.08)	21/50 (35.00 x 21/50 = 14.70, d. = 0.08)	9/25 (40.60 x 9/25 = 14.616, d. = 0.164)	9/25 (41.00 x 9/25 = 14.76, d. = 0.02)	9/25 (40.80 x 9/25 = 14.688, d. = 0.092)
stylobate width (16.06)	23/25 (17.50 x 23/25 = 16.10, d. = 0.04)	23/50 (35.00 x 23/50 = 16.10, d. = 0.04)	39/100 (40.60 x 39/100 = 15.834, d. = 0.226)	39/100 (41.00 x 39/100 = 15.99, d. = 0.07)	39/100 (40.80 x 39/100 = 15.912, d. = 0.148)
stereobate width (17.40)	1 (d. = 0.10)	½ (35.00 x ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.10)	21/50 (40.60 x 21/50 = 17.052, d. = 0.348)	21/50 (41.00 x 21/50 = 17.22, d. = 0.18)	21/50 (40.80 x 21/50 = 17.136, d. = 0.264)
stereobate width (18.46)	1 (d. = 0.96)	½ (35.00 x ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.96)	9/20 (40.60 x 9/20 = 18.27, d. = 0.19)	9/20 (41.00 x 9/20 = 18.45, d. = 0.01)	9/20 (40.80 x 9/20 = 18.36, d. = 0.10)
peristyle length (32.12)	1 and 21/25 (17.50 x 1 21/25 = 32.20, d. = 0.08)	23/25 (35.00 x 23/25 = 32.20, d. = 0.08)	79/100 (40.60 x 79/100 = 32.074, d. = 0.046)	79/100 (41.00 x 79/100 = 32.39, d. = 0.27)	79/100 (40.80 x 79/100 = 32.232, d. = 0.112
stylobate length (33.30)	1 and 23/25 (17.50 x 1 23/25 = 33.60, d. = 0.30)	24/25 (35.00 x 24/25 = 33.60, d. = 0.30)	41/50 (40.60 x 41/50 = 33.292, d. = 0.008)	41/50 (41.00 x 41/50 = 33.62, d. == 0.32)	41/50 (40.80 x 41/50 = 33.456, d. = 0.156)

stereobate length (34.80)	2 (17.50 x 2 = 35.00, d. = 0.20)	1 (d. = 0.20)	17/20 (40.60 x 17/20 = 34.51, d. = 0.29)	17/20 (41.00 x 17/20 = 34.85, d. = 0.05)	17/20 (40.80 x 17/20 = 34.68, d. = 0.12)
stereobate length (35.69)	2 (17.50 x 2 = 35.00, d. = 0.69)	1 (d. = 0.69)	17/20 (40.60 x 17/20 = 34.51, d. = 1.18)	17/20 (41.00 x 17/20 = 34.85, d. = 0.84)	17/20 40.80 x 17/20 = 34.68, d. = 1.01)

Table E.6.1. Paestum: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Hera I (‘Basilica’) to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	widths of Ave. C and north-south ave. (10.00)	width of Avenue A (12.00)	width of Avenue B (18.20)
front interaxial (2.871)	3/5 (5.00 x 3/5 = 3.00, d. = 0.129)	3/10 (10.00 x 3/10 = 3.00, d. = 0.129)	¼ (12.00 x ¼ = 3.00, d. = 0.129)	1/6 (18.20 x 1/6 = c. 3.033, d. = 0.162)
flank interaxial (3.102)	3/5 (5.00 x 3/5 = 3.00, d. = 0.102)	3/10 (10.00 x 3/10 = 3.00, d. = 0.102)	¼ (12.00 x ¼ = 3.00, d. = 0.102)	1/6 (18.20 x 1/6 = c. 3.033, d. = 0.069)
peristyle width (22.968)	4 and 3/5 (5.00 x 4 3/5 = 23.00, d. = 0.032)	2 and 3/10 (10.00 x 2 3/10 = 23.00, d. = 0.032)	1 and 9/10 (12.00 x 1 9/10 = 22.80, d. = 0.168)	1 and ¼ (18.20 x 1 ¼ = 22.75, d. = 0.218)
stylobate width (24.51)	5 (5.00 x 5 = 25.00, d. = 0.49)	2 and ½ (10.00 x 2 ½ = 25.00, d. = 0.49)	2 (12.00 x 2 = 24.00, d. = 0.51)	1 and 7/20 (18.20 x 1 7/20 = 24.57, d. = 0.06)
stereobate width (26.00)	5 and 1/5 (5.00 x 5 1/5 = 26.00)	2 and 3/5 (10.00 x 2 3/5 = 26.00)	2 and 1/6 (12.00 x 2 1/6 = 26.00)	1 and 2/5 (18.20 x 1 2/5 = 25.48, d. = 0.52)
peristyle length (52.734)	10 and ½ (5.00 x 10 ½ = 52.50, d. = 0.234)	5 and ¼ (10.00 x 5 ¼ = 52.50, d. = 0.234)	4 and 2/5 (12.00 x 4 2/5 = 52.80, d. = 0.066)	2 and 9/10 (18.20 x 2 9/10 = 52.78, d. = 0.046)
stylobate length (54.27)	10 and 9/10 (5.00 x 10 9/10 = 54.50, d. = 0.23)	5 and 9/20 (10.00 x 5 9/20 = 54.50, d. = 0.23)	4 and ½ (12.00 x 4 ½ = 54.00, d. = 0.27)	3 (18.20 x 3 = 54.60, d. = 0.33)
stereobate length (55.765)	11 and 1/5 (5.00 x 11 1/5 = 56.00, d. = 0.235)	5 and 3/5 (10.00 x 5 3/5 = 56.00, d. = 0.2335)	4 and 3/5 (12.00 x 4 3/5 = 55.20, d. = 0.565)	3 and 1/20 (18.20 x 3 1/20 = 55.51, d. = 0.255)

Table E.6.2. Paestum: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Hera I (‘Basilica’) to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.00)	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)
front interaxial (2.871)	1/6 (17.00 x 1/6 = c. 2.833, d. = 0.038)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.046)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.046)	1/14 (40.00 x 1/14 = c. 2.857, d. = 0.014)
flank interaxial (3.102)	9/50 (17.00 x 9/50 = 3.06, d. = 0.042)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.185)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.185)	1/13 (40.00 x 1/13 = c. 3.077, d. = 0.025)
peristyle width (22.968)	1 and 3/10 (17.00 x 1 3/10 = 22.10, d. = 0.868)	1 and 3/10 (17.50 x 1 3/10 = 22.75, d. = 0.218)	13/20 (35.00 x 13/20 = 22.75, d. = 0.218)	11/20 (40.00 x 11/20 = 22.00, d. = 0.968)
stylobate width (24.51)	1 and 2/5 (17.00 x 1 2/5 = 23.80, d. = 0.71)	1 and 2/5 (17.50 x 1 2/5 = 24.50, d. = 0.01)	7/10 (35.00 x 7/10 = 24.50, d. = 0.01)	3/5 (40.00 x 3/5 = 24.00, d. = 0.51)
stereobate width (26.00)	1 and ½ (17.00 x 1 ½ = 25.50, d. = 0.50)	1 and ½ (17.50 x 1 ½ = 26.25, d. = 0.25)	¾ (35.00 x ¾ = 26.25, d. = 0.25)	13/20 (40.00 x 13/20 = 26.00)
peristyle length (52.734)	3 and 1/10 (17.00 x 3 1/10 = 52.70, d. = 0.034)	3 (17.50 x 3 = 52.50, d. = 0.234)	1 ½ (35.00 x 1 ½ = 52.50, d. = 0.234)	1 and 3/10 (40.00 x 1 3/10 = 52.00, d. = 0.734)
stylobate length (54.27)	3 and 1/5 (17.00 x 3 1/5 = 54.40, d. = 0.13)	3 and 1/10 (17.50 x 3 1/10 = 54.25, d. = 0.02)	1 and 11/20 (35.00 x 1 11/20 = 54.25, d. = 0.02)	1 and 7/20 (40.00 x 1 7/20 = 54.00, d. = 0.27)
stereobate length (55.765)	3 and 3/10 (17.00 x 3 3/10 = 56.10, d. = 0.335)	3 and 1/5 (17.50 x 3 1/5 = 56.00, d. = 0.235)	1 and 3/5 (35.00 x 1 3/5 = 56.00, d. = 0.235)	1 and 2/5 (40.00 x 1 2/5 = 56.00, d. = 0.235)

Table E.6.3. Paestum: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Athena to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	widths of Avenue C and north-south ave. (10.00)	width of Avenue A (12.00)	width of Avenue B (18.20)
front interaxial (2.629)	½ (5.00 x ½ = 2.50, d. = 0.129)	¼ (10.00 x ¼ = 2.50, d. = 0.129)	11/50 (12.00 x 11/50 = 2.64, d. = 0.011)	1/7 (18.20 x 1/7 = 2.60, d. = 0.029)
flank interaxial (2.625)	½ (5.00 x ½ = 2.50, d. = 0.125)	¼ (10.00 x ¼ = 2.50, d. = 0.125)	11/50 (12.00 x 11/50 = 2.64, d. = 0.015)	1/7 (18.20 x 1/7 = 2.60, d. = 0.025)
peristyle width (13.14)	2 and 3/5 (5.00 x 2 3/5 = 13.00, d. = 0.14)	1 and 3/10 (10.00 x 1 3/10 = 13.00, d. = 0.14)	1 and 1/10 (12.00 x 1 1/10 = 13.20, d. = 0.06)	7/10 (18.20 x 7/10 = 12.74, d. = 0.40)
stylobate width (14.54)	2 and 9/10 (5.00 x 2 9/10 = 14.50, d. = 0.04)	1 and 9/20 (10.00 x 1 9/20 = 14.50, d. = 0.04)	1 and 1/5 (12.00 x 1 1/5 = 14.40, d. = 0.14)	4/5 (18.20 x 4/5 = 14.56, d. = 0.02)
stereobate width (16.16)	3 and 1/5 (5.00 x 3 1/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.16)	1 and 3/5 (10.00 x 1 3/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.16)	1 and 7/20 (12.00 x 1 7/20 = 16.20, d. = 0.04)	9/10 (18.20 x 9/10 = 16.38, d. = 0.22)
peristyle length (31.50)	6 and 3/10 (5.00 x 6 3/10 = 31.50)	3 and 3/20 (10.00 x 3 3/20 = 31.50)	2 and 3/5 (12.00 x 2 3/5 = 31.20, d. = 0.30)	1 and ¾ (18.20 x 1 ¾ = 31.85, d. = 0.35)
stylobate length (32.88)	6 and 3/5 (5.00 x 6 3/5 = 33.00, d. = 0.12)	3 and 3/10 (10.00 x 3 3/10 = 33.00, d. = 0.12)	2 and ¾ (12.00 x 2 ¾ = 33.00, d. = 0.12)	1 and 4/5 (18.20 x 1 4/5 = 32.76, d. = 0.12)
stereobate length (34.52)	7 (5.00 x 7 = 35.00, d. = 0.48)	3 and ½ (10.00 x 3 ½ = 35.00, d. = 0.48)	2 and 9/10 (12.00 x 2 9/10 = 34.80, d. = 0.28)	1 and 9/10 (18.20 x 1 9/10 = 34.58, d. = 0.06)

Table E.6.4. Paestum: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Athena to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.00)	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)
front interaxial (2.629)	1/7 (17.00 x 1/7 = c. 2.429, d. = 0.20)	1/7 (17.50 x 1/7 = 2.50, d. = 0.129)	1/14 (35.00 x 1/14 = 2.50, d. = 0.129)	1/15 (40.00 x 1/15 = c. 2.667, d. = 0.038)
flank interaxial (2.625)	1/7 (17.00 x 1/7 = c. 2.429, d. = 0.196)	1/7 (17.50 x 1/7 = 2.50, d. = 0.125)	1/14 (35.00 x 1/14 = 2.50, d. = 0.125)	1/15 (40.00 x 1/15 = c. 2.667, d. = 0.042)
peristyle width (13.14)	¾ (17.00 x ¾ = 12.75, d. = 0.39)	¾ (17.50 x ¾ = 13.125, d. = 0..015)	3/8 (35.00 x 3/8 = 13.125, d. = 0.015)	8/25 (40.00 x 8/25 = 12.80, d. = 0.34)
stylobate width (14.54)	17/20 (17.00 x 17/20 = 14.45, d. = 0.09)	17/20 (17.50 x 17/20 = 14.875, d. = 0.335)	17/40 (35.00 x 17/40 = 14.875, d. = 0.335)	9/25 (40.00 x 9/25 = 14.40, d. = 0.14)
stereobate width (16.16)	19/20 (17.00 x 19/20 = 16.15, d. = 0.01)	19/20 (17.50 x 19/20 = 16.625, d. = 0.465)	19/40 (35.00 x 19/40 = 16.625, d. = 0.465)	2/5 (40.00 x 2/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.16)
peristyle length (31.50)	1 and 17/20 (17.00 x 1 17/20 = 31.45, d. =0.05)	1 and 4/5 (17.50 x 1 4/5 = 31.50)	9/10 (35.00 x 9/10 = 31.50)	39/50 (40.00 x 39/50 = 31.20, d. = 0.30)
stylobate length (32.88)	1 and 19/20 (17.00 x 1 19/20 = 33.15, d. = 0.27)	1 and 9/10 (17.50 x 1 9/10 = 33.25, d. = 0.37)	19/20 (35.00 x 19/20 = 33.25, d. = 0.37)	41/50 (40.00 x 41/50 = 32.80, d. = 0.08)
stereobate length (34.52)	2 and 1/20 (17.00 x 2 1/20 = 34.85, d. = 0.33)	2 (17.50 x 2 = 35.00, d. = 0.48)	1 (d. = 0.48)	43/50 (40.00 x 43/50 = 34.40, d. = 0.12)

Table E.6.5. Paestum: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Hera II (‘Poseidon’) to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	widths of Avenue C and north-south ave. (10.00)	width of Avenue A (12.00)	width of Avenue B (18.20)
ave. front interaxial (4.4006)	9/10 (5.00 x 9/10 = 4.50, d. = 0.0994)	9/20 (10.00 x 9/20 = 4.50, d. = 0.0994)	9/25 (12.00 x 9/25 = 4.32, d. = 0.0806)	¼ (18.20 x ¼ = 4.55, d. = 0.1494)
ave. flank interaxial (c. 4.438)	9/10 (5.00 x 9/10 = 4.50, d. = 0.062)	9/20 (10.00 x 9/20 = 4.50, d. = 0.062)	9/25 (12.00 x 9/25 = 4.32, d. 0.118)	¼ (18.20 x ¼ = 4.55, d. = 0.112)
peristyle width (22.003)	4 and 2/5 (5.00 x 4 2/5 = 22.00, d. = 0.003)	2 and 1/5 (10.00 x 2 1/5 = 22.00, d. = 0.003	1 and 17/20 (12.00 x 1 17/20 = 22.20, d. = 0.197)	1 and 1/5 (18.20 x 1 1/5 = 21.84, d. = 0.163)
stylobate width (24.264)	4 and 4/5 (5.00 x 4 4/5 = 24.00, d. = 0.264)	2 and 2/5 (10.00 x 2 2/5 = 24.00, d. = 0.264)	2 (12.00 x 2 = 24.00, d. = 0.264)	1 and 1/3 (18.20 x 1 1/3 = c. 24.267, d. = 0.003)
stereobate width (26.06)	5 and 1/5 (5.00 x 5 1/5 = 26.00, d. = 0.06)	2 and 3/5 (10.00 x 2 3/5 = 26.00, d. = 0.06)	2 and 1/5 (12.00 x 2 1/5 = 26.40, d. = 0.34)	1 and 2/5 (18.20 x 1 2/5 = 25.48, d. = 0.58)
peristyle length (57.697)	11 and ½ (5.00 x 11 ½ = 57.50, d. = 0.197)	5 and ¾ (10.00 x 5 ¾ = 57.50, d. = 0.197)	4 and 4/5 (12.00 x 4 4/5 = 57.60, d. = 0.097)	3 and 1/5 (18.20 x 3 1/5 = 58.24, d. = 0.543)
stylobate length (59.975)	12 (5.00 x 12 = 60.00, d. = 0.025)	6 (10.00 x 6 = 60.00, d. = 0.025)	5 (12.00 x 5 = 60.00, d. = 0.025)	3 and 3/10 (18.20 x 3 3/10 = 60.06, d. = 0.085)
stereobate length (61.70)	12 and 3/10 (5.00 x 12 3/10 = 61.50, d. = 0.20)	6 and 3/20 (10.00 x 6 3/20 = 61.50, d. = 0.20)	5 and 1/10 (12.00 x 5 1/10 = 61.20, d. = 0.50)	3 and 2/5 (18.20 x 3 2/5 = 61.88, d. = 0.18)

Table E.6.6. Paestum: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Hera II ('Poseidon') to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.00)	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)
ave. front interaxial (4.4006)	¼ (17.00 x ¼ = 4.25, d. = 0.1506)	¼ (17.50 x ¼ = 4.375, d. = 0.0256)	1/8 (35 x ⅛ = 4.375, d. = 0.0256)	1/9 (40.00 x 1/9 = c. 4.444, d. = 0.0434)
ave. flank interaxial (c. 4.438)	¼ (17.00 x ¼ = 4.25, d. = 0.188)	¼ (17.50 x ¼ = 4.375, d. = 0.063)	1/8 (35 x 1/8 = 4.375, d. = 0.063)	1/9 (40.00 x 1/9 = c. 4.444, d. = 0.006)
peristyle width (22.003)	1 and 3/10 (17.00 x 1 3/10 = 22.10, d. = 0.097)	1 and ¼ (17.50 x 1 ¼ = 21.875, d. = 0.128)	5/8 (35.00 x 5/8 = 21.875, d. = 0.128)	11/20 (40.00 x 11/20 = 22.00, d. = 0.003)
stylobate width (24.264)	1 and 9/20 (17.00 x 1 9/20 = 25.65, d. = 0.386)	1 and 2/5 (17.50 x 1 2/5 = 24.50, d. = 0.236)	7/10 (35.00 x 7/10 = 24.50, d. = 0.236)	3/5 (40.00 x 3/5 = 24.00, d. = 0.264)
stereobate width (26.06)	1 and 11/20 (17.00 x 1 11/20 = 26.35, d. = 0.29)	1 and ½ (17.50 x 1 ½ = 26.25, d. = 0.19)	¾ (35.00 x ¾ = 26.25, d. = 0.19)	13/20 (40.00 x 13/20 = 26.00, d. = 0.06)
peristyle length (57.697)	3 and 2/5 (17.00 x 3 2/5 = 57.80, d. = 0.103)	3 and 3/10 (17.50 x 3 3/10 = 57.75, d. = 0.053)	1 and 13/20 (35.00 x 1 13/20 = 57.75, d. = 0.053)	1 and 9/20 (40.00 x 1 9/20 = 58.00, d. = 0.303)
stylobate length (59.975)	3 and 11/20 (17.00 x 3 11/20 = 60.35, d. = 0.375)	3 and 9/20 (17.50 x 3 9/20 = 60.375, d. = 0.40)	1 and 29/40 (35.00 x 1 29/40 = 60.375, d. = 0.40)	1 and ½ (40.00 x 1 ½ = 60.00, d. = 0.025)
stereobate length (61.70)	3 and 3/5 (17.00 x 3 3/5 = 61.20, d. = 0.50)	3 and ½ (17.50 x 3 ½ = 61.25, d. = 0.45)	1 and ¾ (35.00 x 1 ¾ = 61.25, d. = 0.45)	1 and 11/20 (40.00 x 1 11/20 = 62.00, d. = 0.30)

Table E.6.7. Paestum: ratio of foundation trench of extra-urban Temple of Hera I at Foce del Sele to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

grid component	foundation trench width (c. 17.80 m.)	foundation trench length (c. 34.50 m.)
street width (5.00)	3 ½ (5.00 x 3 ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.30)	7 (5.00 x 7 = 35.00, d. = 0.50)
widths of Avenue C and north-south avenue (10.00)	1 ¾ (10.00 x 1 3/4 = 17.50, d. = 0.30)	3 ½ (10.00 x 3 ½ = 35.00, d. = 0.50)
width of Avenue A (12.00)	1 ½ (12.00 x 1 ½ = 18.00, d. = 0.20)	3 (12.00 x 3 = 36.00, d. = 1.50)
width of Avenue B (18.20)	49/50 (18.20 x 49/50 = 17.836, d. = 0.036)	1 9/10 (18.20 x 1 9/10 = 34.58, d. = 0.08)
lot width (17.00)	1 (d. = 0.80) *d. = c. 4.7 %)	2 (17.00 x 2 = 34.00, d. = 0.50)
lot width (17.50)	1 (d. = 0.30)	2 (17.50 x 2 = 35.00, d. = 0.50)
block width (35.00)	½ (35.00 x ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.30)	1 (d. = 0.50)
module (40.00)	9/20 (40.00 x 9/20 = 18.00, d. = 0.20)	17/20 (40.00 x 17/20 = 34.00, d. = 0.50)

Table E.6.8. Paestum: ratio of ground plan components of extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	widths of Avenue C and north-south ave. (10.00)	width of Avenue A (12.00)	width of Avenue B (18.20)
ave. front interaxial (2.243)	9/20 (5.00 x 9/20 = 2.25, d. = 0.007)	9/40 (10.00 x 9/40 = 2.25, d. = 0.007)	1/5 (12.00 x 1/5 = 2.40, d. = 0.157)	1/8 (18.20 x 1/8 = 2.275, d. = 0.032)
ave. flank interaxial (c. 2.257)	9/20 (5.00 x 9/20 = 2.25, d. = 0.007	9/40 (10.00 x 9/40 = 2.25, d. = 0.007	1/5 (12.00 x 1/5 = 2.40, d. = 0.143)	1/8 (18.20 x 1/8 = 2.275, d. = 0.018)
peristyle width (15.705)	3 and 1/5 (5.00 x 3 1/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.295)	1 and 3/5 (10.00 x 1 3/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.295)	1 and 3/10 (12.00 x 1 3/10 = 15.60, d. = 0.105)	17/20 (18.20 x 17/20 = 15.47, d. = 0.235)
stylobate width (16.839)	3 and 2/5 (5.00 x 3 2/5 = 17.00, d. = 0.161)	1 and 7/10 (10.00 x 1 7/10 = 17.00, d. = 0.161)	1 and 2/5 (12.00 x 1 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.039)	9/10 (18.20 x 9/10 = 16.38, d. = 0.459)
stereobate width (18.323)	3 and 2/3 (5.00 x 3 2/3 = c. 18.333, d. = 0.01)	1 and 5/6 (10.00 x 1 5/6 = c. 18.333, d. = 0.01)	1 and ½ (12.00 x 1 ½ = 18.00, d. = 0.323)	1 (d. = 0.123)
peristyle length (35.947)	7 and 1/5 (5.00 x 7 1/5 = 36.00, d. = 0.053)	3 and 3/5 (10.00 x 3 3/5 = 36.00, d. = 0.053)	3 (12.00 x 3 = 36.00, d. = 0.053)	2 (18.20 x 2 = 36.40, d. = 0.453)
stylobate length (37.081)	7 and 2/5 (5.00 x 7 2/5 = 37.00, d. = 0.081)	3 and 7/10 (10.00 x 3 7/10 = 37.00, d. = 0.081)	3 and 1/10 (12.00 x 3 1/10 = 37.20, d. = 0.119)	2 and 1/20 (18.20 x 2 1/20 = 37.31, d. = 0.229)
stereobate length (38.525)	7 and 7/10 (5.00 x 7 7/10 = 38.50, d. = 0.025)	3 and 17/20 (10.00 x 3 17/20 = 38.50, d. = 0.025)	3 and 1/5 (12.00 x 3 1/5 = 38.40, d. = 0.125)	2 and 1/10 (18.20 x 2 1/10 = 38.22, d. = 0.305)

Table E.6.9. Paestum: ratio of ground plan components of extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.00)	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)
ave. front interaxial (2.243)	1/8 (17.00 x 1/8 = 2.125, d. = 0.118)	1/8 (17.50 x 1/8 = 2.1875, d. = 0.0555)	1/16 (35.00 x 1/16 = 2.1875, d. = 0.0555)	1/18 (40.00 x 1/18 = c. 2.222, d. = 0.021)
ave. flank interaxial (c. 2.257)	1/8 (17.00 x 1/8 = 2.125, d. = 0.132)	1/8 (17.50 x 1/8 = 2.1875, d. = 0.0695)	1/16 (35.00 x 1/16 = 2.1875, d. = 0.0695)	1/18 (40.00 x 1/18 = c. 2.222, d. = 0.035)
peristyle width (15.705)	9/10 (17.00 x 9/10 = 15.30, d. = 0.405)	9/10 (17.50 x 9/10 = 15.75, d. = 0.045)	9/20 (35.00 x 9/20 = 15.75, d. = 0.045)	2/5 (40.00 x 2/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.295)
stylobate width (16.839)	1 (d. = 0.161)	19/20 (17.50 x 19/20 = 16.625, d. = 0.214)	19/40 (35.00 x 19/40 = 16.625, d. = 0.214)	21/50 (40.00 x 21/50 = 16.80, d. = 0.039)
stereobate width (18.323)	1 and 1/10 (17.00 x 1 1/10 = 18.70, d. = 0.377)	1 and 1/20 (17.50 x 1 1/20 = 18.375, d. = 0.052)	21/40 (35.00 x 21/40 = 18.375, d. = 0.052)	23/50 (40.00 x 23/50 = 18.40, d. = 0.077)
peristyle length (35.947)	2 and 1/10 (17.00 x 2 1/10 = 35.70, d. = 0.247)	2 and 1/20 (17.50 x 2 1/20 = 35.875, d. = 0.072)	1 and 1/40 (35.00 x 1 1/40 = 35.875, d. = 0.072)	9/10 (40.00 x 9/10 = 36.00, d. = 0.053)
stylobate length (37.081)	2 and 3/20 (17.00 x 2 3/20 = 36.55, d. = 0.531)	2 and 1/10 (17.50 x 2 1/10 = 36.75, d. = 0.331)	1 and 1/20 (35.00 x 1 1/20 = 36.75, d. = 0.331)	23/25 (40.00 x 23/25 = 36.80, d. = 0.281)
stereobate length (38.525)	2 and ¼ (17.00 x 2 ¼ = 38.25, d. = 0.275)	2 and 1/5 (17.50 x 2 1/5 = 38.50, d. = 0.025)	1 and 1/10 (35.00 x 1 1/10 = 38.50, d. = 0.025)	24/25 (40.00 x 24/25 = 38.40, d. = 0.125)

Table E.7.1. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Olympian Zeus to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	street width (5.50)	street width (ave. 5.25)	normal avenue w. (7.00)	width of Avenue IV (11.00)	width of Avenue II (12.00)
front interaxial (8.042)	1 and 3/5 (5.00 x 1 3/5 = 8.00, d. = 0.042)	1 and ½ (5.50 x 1 ½ = 8.25, d. = 0.208)	1 and ½ (5.25 x 1 ½ = 7.875, d. = 0.167)	1 and 3/20 (7.00 x 1 3/20 = 8.05, d. = 0.008)	¾ (11.00 x ¾ = 8.25, d. = 0.208)	2/3 (12.00 x 2/3 = 8.00, d. = 0.042)
ave. flank interaxial (8.123)	1 and 3/5 (5.00 x 1 3/5 = 8.00, d. = 0.123)	1 and ½ (5.50 x 1 ½ = 8.25, d. = 0.127)	1 and ½ (5.25 x 1 ½ = 7.875, d. = 0.248)	1 and 3/20 (7.00 x 1 3/20 = 8.05, d. = 0.073)	¾ (11.00 x ¾ = 8.25, d. = 0.127)	2/3 (12.00 x 2/3 = 8.00, d. = 0.123)
peristyle width (48.43)	9 and 7/10 (5.00 x 9 7/10 = 48.50, d. = 0.07)	8 and 4/5 (5.50 x 8 4/5 = 48.40, d. = 0.03)	9 and 1/5 (5.25 x 9 1/5 = 48.30, d. = 0.13)	6 and 9/10 (7.00 x 6 9/10 = 48.30, d. = 0.13)	4 and 2/5 (11.00 x 4 2/5 = 48.40, d. = 0.03)	4 (12.00 x 4 = 48.00, d. = 0.43).
stylobate width (52.85)	10 and 3/5 (5.00 x 10 3/5 = 53.00, d. = 0.15)	9 and 3/5 (52.80, d. = 0.05)	10 (5.25 x 10 = 52.50, d. = 0.35)	7 and ½ (7.00 x 7 ½ = 52.50, d. = 0.35)	4 and 4/5 (11.00 x 4 4/5 = 52.80, d. = 0.05)	4 and 2/5 (12.00 x 4 2/5 = 52.80, d. = 0.05)
stereobate width (56.30)	11 and ¼ (5.00 x 11 ¼ = 56.25, d. = 0.05)	10 and ¼ (5.50 x 10 ¼ = 56.375, d. = 0.075)	10 and 7/10 (5.25 x 10 7/10 = 56.175, d. = 0.125)	8 (7.00 x 8 = 56.00, d. = 0.30)	5 and 1/10 (11.00 x 5 1/10 = 56.10, d. = 0.20)	4 and 7/10 (12.00 x 4 7/10 = 56.40, d. = 0.10)
peristyle length (105.58)	21 and 1/10 (5.00 x 21 1/10 = 105.50, d. = 0.08)	19 and 1/5 (5.50 x 19 1/5 = 105.60, d. = 0.02)	20 and 1/10 (5.25 x 20 1/10 = 105.525, d. = 0.055)	15 and 1/10 (7.00 x 15 1/10 = 105.70, d. = 0.12)	9 and 3/5 (11.00 x 9 3/5 = 105.60, d. = 0.02)	8 and 4/5 (12.00 x 8 4/5 = 105.60, d. = 0.02)
stylobate length (110.00)	22 (5.00 x 22 = 110.00)	20 (5.50 x 20 = 110.00)	21 (5.25 x 21 = 110.25, d. = 0.25)	15 and 7/10 (7.00 x 15 7/10 = 109.90, d. = 0.10)	10 (11.00 x 10 = 110.00)	9 and 1/6 (12.00 x 9 1/6 = 110.00)

stereobate length (113.45)	22 and 7/10 (5.00 x 22 7/10 = 113.50, d. = 0.05)	20 and 3/5 (5.50 x 20 3/5 = 113.30, d. = 0.15)	21 and 3/5 (5.25 x 21 3/5 = 113.40, d. = 0.05)	16 and 1/5 7.00 x 16 1/5 = 113.40, d. = 0.05)	10 and 3/10 (11.00 x 10 3/10 = 113.30, d. = 0.15)	9 and ½ (12.00 x 9 ½ = 114.00, d. = 0.55)

Table E.7.2. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Olympian Zeus to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)	module (40.50)	module (ave. 40.25)
front interaxial (8.042)	23/50 (17.50 x 23/50=8.05, d. = 0.008)	23/100 (35.00 x 23/100 = 8.05, d. = 0.008)	1/5 (40.00 x 1/5 = 8.00, d. = 0.042)	1/5 (40.50 x 1/5 = 8.10, d. = 0.058)	1/5 (40.25 x 1/5 = 8.05, d. = 0.008)
ave.flank interaxial (8.123)	23/50 (17.50 x 23/50 = 8.05, d. = 0.073)	23/100 (35.00 x 23/100 = 8.05, d. = 0.073)	1/5 (40.00 x 1/5 = 8.00, d. = 0.123)	1/5 (40.50 x 1/5 = 8.10, d. = 0.023)	1/5 (40.25 x 1/5 = 8.05, d. = 0.073)
peristyle width (48.43)	2 and ¾ (17.50 x 2 ¾ = 48.125, d. = 0.305)	1 and 3/8 (35.00 x 1 3/8 = 48.125, d. = 0.305)	1 and 1/5 (40.00 x 1 1/5 = 48.00, d. = 0.43)	1 and 1/5 (40.50 x 1 1/5 = 48.60, d. = 0.17)	1 and 1/5 (40.25 x 1 1/5 = 48.30, d. = 0.13)
stylobate width (52.85)	3 (17.50 x 3 = 52.50, d. = 0.35)	1 and ½ (35.00 x 1 ½ = 52.50, d. = 0.35)	1 and 3/10 (40.00 x 1 3/10 = 52.00, d. = 0.85)	1 and 3/10 (40.50 x 1 3/10 = 52.65, d. = 0.20)	1 and 3/10 (40.25 x 1 3/10 = 52.325, d. = 0.525)
stereobate width (56.30)	3 and 1/5 (17.50 x 3 1/5 = 56.00, d. = 0.30)	1 and 3/5 (35.00 x 1 3/5 = 56.00, d. = 0.30)	1 and 2/5 (40.00 x 1 2/5 = 56.00, d. = 0.30)	1 and 2/5 (40.50 x 1 2/5 = 56.70, d. = 0.40)	1 and 2/5 (40.25 x 1 2/5 = 56.35, d. = 0.05)
peristyle length (105.58)	6 and 1/20 (17.50 x 6 1/20 = 105.875, d. = 0.295)	3 and 1/40 (35.00 x 3 1/40 = 105.875, d. = 0.295)	2 and 13/20 (40.00 x 2 13/20 = 106.00, d. = 0.42)	2 and 3/5 (40.50 x 2 3/5 = 105.30, d. = 0.28)	2 and 3/5 (40.25 x 2 3/5 = 104.65, d. = 0.93)
stylobate length (110.00)	6 and 3/10 (17.50 x 6 3/10 = 110.25, d. = 0.25)	3 and 3/20 (35.00 x 3 3/20 = 110.25, d. = 0.25)	2 and ¾ (40.00 x 2 ¾ = 110.00)	2 and 7/10 (40.50 x 2 7/10 = 109.35, d. = 0.65)	2 and 7/10 (40.25 x 2 7/10 = 108.675, d. = 1.325)
stereobate length (113.45)	6 and ½ (17.50 x 6 ½ = 113.75, d. = 0.30)	3 and ¼ (35.00 x 3 ¼ = 113.75, d. = 0.30)	2 and 17/20 (40.00 x 2 17/20 = 114.00, d. = 0.55)	2 and 4/5 (40.50 x 2 4/5 = 113.40, d. = 0.05)	2 and 4/5 (40.25 x 2 4/5 = 112.70, d. = 0.75)

Table E.7.3. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple L to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	street width (5.50)	street width (ave. 5.25)	normal avenue w. (7.00)	width of Avenue IV (11.00)	width of Avenue II (12.00)
ave. front interaxial (3.044)	3/5 (5.00 x 3/5 = 3.00, d. = 0.044)	11/20 (5.50 x 11/20 = 3.025, d. = 0.019)	3/5 (5.25 x 3/5 = 3.15, d. = 0.106)	11/25 (7.00 x 11/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.036)	7/25 (11 x 7/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.036)	¼ (12.00 x 1/4 = 3.00, d. = 0.044)
ave. flank interaxial (3.054)	3/5 (5.00 x 3/5 = 3.00, d. = 0.054)	11/20 (5.50 x 11/20 = 3.025, d. = 0.029)	3/5 (5.25 x 3/5 = 3.15, d. = 0.096)	11/25 (7.00 x 11/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.026)	7/25 (11 x 7/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.026)	¼ (12.00 x 1/4 = 3.00, d. = 0.054)
peristyle width (15.2194)	3 (5.00 x 3 = 15.00, d. = 0.2194)	2 and ¾ (5.50 x 2 ¾ = 15.125, d. = 0.0944)	2 and 9/10 (5.25 x 2 9/10 = 15.225, d. = 0.0056)	2 and 1/5 (7.00 x 2 1/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.1806)	1 and 2/5 (11.00 x 1 2/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.1806)	1 and ¼ (12.00 x 1 ¼ = 15.00, d. = 0.2194)
stylobate width (17.20)	3 and ½ (5.00 x 3 ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.30)	3 and 1/10 (5.50 x 3 1/10 = 17.05, d. = 0.15)	3 and 3/10 (5.25 x 3 3/10 = 17.325, d. = 0.125)	2 and ½ (7.00 x 2 ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.30)	1 and ½ (11.00 x 1 ½ = 16.50, d. = 0.70)	1 and 2/5 (12.00 x 1 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.40)
stereobate width (20.00)	4 (5.00 x 4 = 20.00)	3 and 3/5 (5.50 x 3 3/5 = 19.80, d. = 0.20)	3 and 4/5 (5.25 x 3 4/5 = 19.95, d. = 0.05)	2 and 9/10 (7.00 x 2 9/10 = 20.30, d. = 0.30)	1 and 4/5 (11.00 x 1 4/5 = 19.80, d. = 0.20)	1 and 2/3 (12.00 x 1 2/3 = 20.00)
peristyle length (36.65)	7 and 3/10 (5.00 x 7 3/10 = 36.50, d. = 0.15)	6 and 2/3 (5.50 x 6 2/3 = c. 36.67, d. = 0.02)	7 (5.25 x 7 = 36.75, d. = 0.10)	5 and ¼ (7.00 x 5 ¼ = 36.75, d. = 0.10)	3 and 1/3 (11.00 x 3 1/3 = c. 36.67, d. = 0.02)	3 (12.00 x 3 = 36.00, d. = 0.65)
stylobate length (38.80)	7 and ¾ (5.00 x 7 ¾ = 38.75, d. = 0.05)	7 (5.50 x 7 = 38.50, d. = 0.30)	7 and 2/5 (5.25 x 7 2/5 = 38.85, d. = 0.05)	5 and ½ (7.00 x 5 ½ = 38.50, d. = 0.30)	3 and ½ (11.00 x 3 ½ = 38.50, d. = 0.30)	3 and ¼ (12.00 x 3 ¼ = 39.00, d. = 0.20)
stereobate length (41.20)	8 and ¼ (5.00 x 8 ¼ = 41.25, d. = 0.05)	7 and ½ (5.50 x 7 ½ = 41.25, d. = 0.05)	7 and 4/5 (5.25 x 7 4/5 = 40.95, d. = 0.25)	5 and 9/10 (7.00 x 5 9/10 = 41.30, d. = 0.10)	3 and ¾ (11.00 x 3 ¾ = 41.25, d. = 0.05)	3 and 2/5 (12.00 x 3 2/5 = 40.80, d. = 0.40)

Table E.7.4. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple L to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)	module (40.50)	module (ave. 40.25)
ave. front interaxial (3.044)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.127)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.127)	1/13 (40.00 x 1/13 = c. 3.077, d. = 0.033)	1/13 (40.50 x 1/13 = c. 3.115, d. = 0.071)	1/13 (40.25 x 1/13 = c. 3.096, d. = 0.052)
ave. flank interaxial (3.054)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.137)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.137)	1/13 (40.00 x 1/13 = c. 3.077, d. = 0.023)	1/13 (40.50 x 1/13 = c. 3.115, d. = 0.061)	1/13 (40.25 x 1/13 = c. 3.096, d. = 0.042)
peristyle width (15.2194)	9/10 (17.50 x 9/10 = 15.75, d. = 0.5306)	9/20 (35.00 x 9/20 = 15.75, d. = 0.5306)	19/50 (40.00 x 19/50 = 15.20, d. = 0.0194)	19/50 (40.50 x 19/50 = 15.39, d. = 0.1706)	19/50 (40.25 x 19/50 = 15.295, d. = 0.0756)
stylobate width (17.20)	1 (d. = 0.30)	½ (35.00 x ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.30)	11/25 (40.00 x 11/25 = 17.60, d. = 0.40)	11/25 (40.50 x 11/25 = 17.82, d. = 0.62)	11/25 (40.25 x 11/25 = 17.71, d. = 0.51)
stereobate width (20.00)	1 and 3/20 (17.50 x 1 3/20 = 20.125, d. = 0.125)	23/40 (35.00 x 23/40 = 20.125, d. = 0.125)	½ (40.00 x ½ = 20.00)	½ (40.50 x ½ = 20.25, d. = 0.25)	½ (40.25 x ½ = 20.125, d. = 0.125)
peristyle length (36.65)	2 and 1/10 (17.50 x 2 1/10 = 36.75, d. = 0.10)	1 and 1/20 (35.00 x 1 1/20 = 36.75, d. = 0.10)	9/10 (40.00 x 9/10 = 36.00, d. = 0.65)	9/10 (40.50 x 9/10 = 36.45, d. = 0.20)	9/10 (40.25 x 9/10 = 36.225, d. = 0.425)
stylobate length (38.80)	2 and 1/5 (17.50 x 2 1/5 = 38.50, d. = 0.30)	1 and 1/10 (35.00 x 1 1/10 = 38.50, d. = 0.30)	24/25 (40.00 x 24/25 = 38.40, d. = 0.40)	24/25 (40.50 x 24/25 = 38.88, d. = 0.08)	24/25 (40.25 x 24/25 = 38.64, d. = 0.16)
stereobate length (41.20)	2 and 7/20 (17.50 x 2 7/20 = 41.125, d. = 0.075)	1 and 7/40 (35.00 x 1 7/40 = 41.125, d. = 0.075)	1 and 1/50 (40.00 x 1 1/50 = 40.80, d. = 0.40)	1 and 1/50 (40.50 x 1 1/50 = 41.31, d. = 0.11)	1 and 1/50 (40.25 x 1 1/50 = 41.055, d. = 0.145)

Table E.7.5. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of the Dioscuri to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	street width (5.50)	street width (5.25)	normal avenue w. (7.00)	width of Avenue IV (11.00)	width of Avenue II (12.00)
ave.front interaxial (2.5036)	½ (5 x ½ = 2.50, d. = 0.0036)	9/20 (5.50 x 9/20 = 2.475, d. = 0.0286)	12/25 (5.25 x 12/25 = 2.52, d. = 0.0164)	7/20 (7.00 x 7/20 = 2.45, d. = 0.0536)	11/50 (11.00 x 11/50 = 2.42, d. = 0.0836)	1/5 (12.00 x 1/5 = 2.40, d. = 0.1036)
ave.flank interaxial (2.5295)	½ (5 x ½ = 2.50, d. = 0.0295)	9/20 (5.50 x 9/20 = 2.475, d. = 0.0545)	12/25 (5.25 x 12/25 = 2.52, d. = 0.0095)	7/20 (7.00 x 7/20 = 2.45, d. = 0.0795)	11/50 (11.00 x 11/50 = 2.42, d. = 0.1095)	1/5 (12.00 x 1/5 = 2.40, d. = 0.1295)
peristyle width (12.518)	2 and ½ (5.00 x 2 ½ = 12.50, d. = 0.018)	2 and ¼ (5.50 x 2 ¼ = 12.375, d. = 0.143)	2 and 2/5 (5.25 x 2 2/5 = 12.60, d. = 0.082)	1 and 4/5 (7.00 x 1 4/5 = 12.60, d. = 0.082)	1 and 3/20 (11.00 x 1 3/20 = 12.65, d. = 0.132)	1 and 1/20 (12.00 x 1 1/20 = 12.60, d. = 0.082)
stylobate width (13.86)	2 and ¾ (5.00 x 2 ¾ = 13.75, d. = 0.11)	2 and ½ (5.50 x 2 ½ = 13.75, d. = 0.11)	2 and 3/5 (5.25 x 2 3/5 = 13.65, d. = 0.21)	2 (7.00 x 2 = 14.00, d. = 0.14)	1 and ¼ (11.00 x 1 ¼ = 13.75, d. = 0.11)	1 and 4/25 (12.00 x 1 4/25 =13.92, d. = 0.06)
stereobate width (16.63)	3 and 3/10 (5.00 x 3 3/10 = 16.50, d. = 0.13)	3 (5.50 x 3 = 16.50, d. = 0.20)	3 and 4/25 (5.25 x 3 4/25 = 16.59, d. = 0.04)	2 and 2/5 (7.00 x 2 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.17)	1 and ½ (11.00 x 1 ½ = 16.50, d. = 0.13)	1 and 2/5 (12.00 x 1 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.17)
peristyle length (30.354)	6 (5.00 x 6 = 30.00, d. = 0.354)	5 and ½ (5.50 x 5 ½ = 30.25, d. = 0.104)	5 and 4/5 (5.25 x 5 4/5 = 30.45, d. = 0.096)	4 and 1/3 (7.00 x 4 1/3 = c. 30.333, d. = 0.021)	2 and ¾ (11.00 x 2 ¾ = 30.25, d. = 0.104)	2 and ½ (12.00 x 2 ½ = 30.00, d. = 0.354)
stylobate length (31.70)	6 and 1/3 (5.00 x 6 1/3 = c. 31.67, d. = 0.03)	5 and ¾ (5.50 x 5 ¾ = 31.625, d. = 0.075)	6 (5.25 x 6 = 31.50, d. = 0.20)	4 and ½ (7.00 x 4 ½ = 31.50, d. = 0.20)	2 and 9/10 (11.00 x 2 9/10 = 31.90, d. = 0.20)	2 and 3/5 (12.00 x 2 3/5 = 31.20, d. = 0.50)
stereobate length (34.59)	6 and 9/10 (5.00 x 6 9/10 = 34.50, d. = 0.09)	6 and 3/10 (5.50 x 6 3/10 = 34.65, d. = 0.06)	6 and 3/5 (5.25 x 6 3/5 = 34.65, d. = 0.06)	5 (7.00 x 5 = 35.00, d. = 0.41)	3 and 1/10 (11.00 x 3 1/10 = 34.10, d. = 0.49)	2 and 9/10 (12.00 x 2 9/10 = 34.80, d. = 0.21)

Table E.7.6. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of the Dioscuri to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)	module (40.50)	module (ave. 40.25)
ave.front interaxial (2.5036)	1/7 (17.50 x 1/7 = 2.50, d. = 0.0036)	1/14 (35.00 x 1/14 = 2.50, d. = 0.0036)	1/16 (40.00 x 1/16 = 2.50, d. = 0.0036)	1/16 (40.50 x 1/16 = 2.53125, d. = 0.02765)	1/16 (40.25 x 1/16 = 2.515625, d. = 0.012025)
ave.flank interaxial (2.5295)	1/7 (17.50 x 1/7 = 2.50, d. = 0.0295)	1/14 (35.00 x 1/14 = 2.50, d. = 0.0295)	1/16 (40 x 1/16 = 2.50, d. = 0.0295)	1/16 (40.50 x 1/16 = 2.53125, d. = 0.00175)	1/16 (40.25 x 1/16 = 2.515625, d. = 0.013875)
peristyle width (12.518)	7/10 (17.50 x 7/10 = 12.25, d. = 0.268)	7/20 (35.00 x 7/20 =12.25, d. = 0.268)	3/10 (40.00 x 3/10 = 12.00, d. = 0.518)	3/10 (40.50 x 3/10 = 12.15, d. = 0.368)	3/10 (40.25 x 3/10 = 12.075, d. = 0.443)
stylobate width (13.86)	4/5 (17.50 x 4/5 = 14.00, d. = 0.14)	2/5 (35.00 x 2/5 = 14.00, d. = 0.14)	7/20 (40.00 x 7/20 = 14.00, d. = 0.14)	7/20 (40.50 x 7/20 = 14.175, d. = 0.315)	7/20 (40.25 x 7/20 = 14.0875, d. = 0.2275)
stereobate width (16.63)	1 (d. = 0.87)	½ (35.00 x ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.87)	2/5 (40.00 x 2/5 = 16.00, d. = 0.63)	2/5 (40.50 x 2/5 = 16.20, d. = 0.43)	2/5 (40.25 x 2/5 = 16.10, d. = 0.53)
peristyle length (30.354)	1 and 7/10 (17.50 x 1 7/10 = 29.75, d. = 0.604)	17/20 (35.00 x 17/20 = 29.75, d. = 0.604)	¾ (40.00 x ¾ = 30.00, d. = 0.354)	¾ (40.50 x ¾ = 30.375, d. = 0.021)	¾ (40.25 x ¾ = 30.1875, d. = 0.1665)
stylobate length (31.70)	1 and 4/5 (17.50 x 1 4/5 = 31.50, d. = 0.20)	9/10 (35.00 x 9/10 = 31.50, d. = 0.20)	4/5 (40.00 x 4/5 = 32.00, d. = 0.30)	4/5 (40.50 x 4/5 = 32.40, d. = 0.70)	4/5 (40.25 x 4/5 = 32.20, d. = 0.50)
stereobate length (34.59)	2 (17.50 x 2 = 35.00, d. = 0.41)	1 (d. = 0.41)	17/20 (40.00 x 17/20 = 34.00, d. = 0.59)	17/20 (40.50 x 17/20 = 34.425, d. = 0.165)	17/20 (40.25 x 17/20 = 34.2125, d. = 0.3775)

Table E.7.7. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Heracles to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	street width (5.50)	street width (ave. 5.25)	normal avenue w. (7.00)	width of Avenue IV (11.00)	width of Avenue II (12.00)
ave. front interaxial (4.5688)	9/10 (5.00 x 9/10 = 4.50, d. = 0.0688)	4/5 (5.50 x 4/5 = 4.40, d. = 0.1688)	17/20 (5.25 x 17/20 = 4.675, d. = 0.1062)	2/3 (7.00 x 2/3 = c. 4.667, d. = 0.0982)	2/5 (11.00 x 2/5 = 4.40, d. = 0.1688)	2/5 (12.00 x 2/5 = 4.80, d. = 0.2312)
flank interaxial (4.614)	9/10 (5.00 x 9/10 = 4.50, d. = 0.114)	4/5 (5.50 x 4/5 = 4.40, d. = 0.214)	17/20 (5.25 x 17/20 = 4.675, d. = 0.061)	2/3 (7.00 x 2/3 = c. 4.667, d. = 0.053)	2/5 (11.00 x 2/5 = 4.40, d. = 0.214)	2/5 (12.00 x 2/5 = 4.80, d. = 0.186)
peristyle width (22.844)	4 and ½ (5.00 x 4 ½ = 22.50, d. = 0.344)	4 and 1/5 (5.50 x 4 1/5 = 23.10, d. = 0.256)	4 and 2/5 (5.25 x 4 2/5 = 23.10, d. = 0.256)	3 and ¼ (7.00 x 3 ¼ = 22.75, d. = 0.094)	2 and 1/10 (11.00 x 2 1/10 = 23.10, d. = 0.256)	1 and 9/10 (12.00 x 1 9/10 = 22.80, d. = 0.044)
stylobate width (25.284)	5 (5.00 x 5 = 25.00, d. = 0.284)	4 and 3/5 (5.50 x 4 3/5 = 25.30, d. = 0.016)	4 and 4/5 (5.25 x 4 4/5 = 25.20, d. = 0.084)	3 and 3/5 (7.00 x 3 3/5 = 25.20, d. = 0.084)	2 and 3/10 (11.00 x 2 3/10 = 25.30, d. = 0.016)	2 and 1/10 (12.00 x 2 1/10 = 25.20, d. = 0.084)
stereobate width (27.30)	5 and ½ (5.00 x 5 ½ = 27.50, d. = 0.20)	5 (5.50 x 5 = 27.50, d. = 0.20)	5 and 1/5 (5.25 x 5 1/5 = 27.30)	3 and 9/10 (7.00 x 3 9/10 = 27.30)	2 and ½ (11.00 x 2 ½ = 27.50, d. = 0.20)	2 and ¼ (12.00 x 2 ¼ = 27.00, d. = 0.30)
peristyle length (64.596)	12 and 9/10 (5.00 x 12 9/10 = 64.50, d. = 0.096)	11 and ¾ (5.50 x 11 ¾ = 64.625, d. = 0.029)	12 and 3/10 (5.25 x 12 3/10 = 64.575, d. = 0.021)	9 and ¼ (7.00 x 9 ¼ = 64.75, d. = 0.154)	5 and 9/10 (11.00 x 5 9/10 = 64.90, d. = 0.304)	5 and 2/5 (12.00 x 5 2/5 = 64.80, d. = 0.204)
stylobate length (67.04)	13 and 2/5 (5.00 x 13 2/5 = 67.00, d. = 0.04)	12 and 1/5 (5.50 x 12 1/5 = 67.10, d. = 0.06)	12 and ¾ (5.25 x 12 ¾ = 66.9375, d. = 0.1025)	9 and 3/5 (7.00 x 9 3/5 = 67.20, d. = 0.16)	6 and 1/10 (11.00 x 6 1/10 = 67.10, d. = 0.06)	5 and 3/5 (12.00 x 5 3/5 = 67.20, d. = 0.16)

stereobate length (74.25)	14 and 9/10 (5.00 x 14 9/10 = 74.50, d. = 0.25)	13 and ½ (5.50 x 13 ½ = 74.25)	14 and 1/10 (5.25 x 14 1/10 = 74.025, d. = 0.225)	10 and 3/5 (7.00 x 10 3/5 = 74.20, d. = 0.05)	6 and ¾ (11.00 x 6 ¾ = 74.25)	6 and 1/5 12.00 x 6 1/5 = 74.40, d. = 0.15)

Table E.7.8. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Heracles to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)	module (40.50)	module (ave. 40.25)
ave. front interaxial (4.5688)	¼ (17.50 x ¼ = 4.375, d. = 0.1938)	1/8 (35.00 x 1/8 = 4.375, d. = 0.1938)	1/9 (40.00 x 1/9 = c. 4.4444, d. = 0.1244)	1/9 (40.50 x 1/9 = 4.50, d. = 0.0688)	1/9 (40.25 x 1/9 = c. 4.4722, d. = 0.0966)
flank interaxial (4.614)	¼ (17.50 x ¼ = 4.375, d. = 0.239)	1/8 (35.00 x 1/8 = 4.375, d. = 0.239)	1/9 (40.00 x 1/9 = c. 4.4444, d. = 0.1696)	1/9 (40.50 x 1/9 = 4.50, d. = 0.114)	1/9 (40.25 x 1/9 = c. 4.4722, d. = 0.1418)
peristyle width (22.844)	1 and 3/10 (17.50 x 1 3/10 = 22.75, d. = 0.094)	13/20 (35.00 x 13/20 = 22.75, d. = 0.094)	11/20 (40.00 x 11/20 = 22.00, d. = 0.844)	11/20 (40.50 x 11/20 = 22.275, d. = 0.569)	11/20 (40.25 x 11/20 = 22.1375, d. = 0.7065)
stylobate width (25.284)	1 and 9/20 (17.50 x 1 9/20 = 25.375, d. = 0.091)	29/40 (35.00 x 29/40 = 25.375, d. = 0.091)	3/5 (40.00 x 3/5 = 24.00, d. = 1.284)	3/5 (40.50 x 3/5 = 24.30, d. = 0.984)	3/5 (40.25 x 3/5 = 24.15, d. = 1.134)
stereobate width (27.30)	1 and 3/5 (17.50 x 1 3/5 = 28.00, d. = 0.70)	4/5 (35.00 x 4/5 = 28.00, d. = 0.70)	7/10 (40.00 x 7/10 = 28.00, d. = 0.70)	7/10 (40.50 x 7/10 = 28.35, d. = 1.05)	7/10 (40.25 x 7/10 = 28.175, d. = 0.875)
peristyle length (64.596)	3 and 7/10 (17.50 x 3 7/10 = 64.75, d. = 0.154)	1 and 17/20 (35.00 x 1 17/20 = 64.75, d. = 0.154)	1 and 3/5 (40.00 x 1 3/5 = 64.00, d. = 0.596)	1 and 3/5 (40.50 x 1 3/5 = 64.80, d. = 0.204)	1 and 3/5 (40.25 x 1 3/5 = 64.40, d. = 0.196)
stylobate length (67.04)	3 and 17/20 (17.50 x 3 17/20 = 67.375, d. = 0.335)	1 and 37/40 (35.00 x 1 37/40 = 67.375, d. = 0.335)	1 and 13/20 (40.00 x 1 13/20 = 66.00, d. = 1.04)	1 and 13/20 (40.50 x 1 13/20 = 66.825, d. = 0.215)	1 and 13/20 (40.25 x 1 13/20 = 66.4125, d. = 0.6275)
stereobate length (74.25)	4 and ¼ (17.50 x 4 ¼ = 74.375, d. = 0.125)	2 and 1/8 (35.00 x 2 1/8 = 74.375, d. = 0.125)	1 and 17/20 (40.00 x 1 17/20 = 74.00, d. = 0.25)	1 and 17/20 (40.50 x 1 17/20 = 74.925, d. = 0.675)	1 and 17/20 (40.25 x 1 17/20 = 74.4625, d. = 0.2125)

Table E.7.9. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Hera Lacinia to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	street width (5.50)	street width (ave. 5.25)	normal avenue w. (7.00)	width of Avenue IV (11.00)	width of Avenue II (12.00)
ave.front interaxial (3.084)	3/5 (5.00 x 3/5 = 3.00, d. = 0.084)	14/25 (5.50 x 14/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.004)	3/5 (5.25 x 3/5 = 3.15, d. = 0.066)	11/25 (7.00 x 11/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.004)	7/25 (11 x 7/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.004)	¼ (12.00 x 1/4 = 3.00, d. = 0.084)
ave.flank interaxial (3.051)	3/5 (5.00 x 3/5 = 3.00, d. = 0.051)	14/25 (5.50 x 14/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.029)	3/5 (5.25 x 3/5 = 3.15, d. = 0.099)	11/25 (7.00 x 11/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.029)	7/25 (11 x 7/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.029)	¼ (12.00 x 1/4 = 3.00, d. = 0.051)
peristyle width (15.42)	3 and 1/10 (5.00 x 3 1/10 = 15.50, d. = 0.08)	2 and 4/5 (5.50 x 2 4/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.02)	2 and 9/10 (5.25 x 2 9/10 = 15.225, d. = 0.195)	2 and 1/5 (7.00 x 2 1/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.02)	1 and 2/5 (11.00 x 1 2/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.02)	1 and 3/10 (12.00 x 1 3/10 = 15.60, d. = 0.18)
ave. stylobate width (16.9275)	3 and 2/5 (5.00 x 3 2/5 = 17.00, d. = 0.0725)	3 and 1/10 (5.50 x 3 1/10 = 17.05, d. = 0.1225)	3 and 1/5 (5.25 x 3 1/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.1275)	2 and 2/5 (7.00 x 2 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.1275)	1 and ½ (11.00 x 1 ½ = 16.50, d. = 0.4275)	1 and 2/5 (12.00 x 1 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.1275)
ave. stereobate width (20.035)	4 (5.00 x 4 = 20.00, d. = 0.035)	3 and 3/5 (5.50 x 3 3/5 = 19.80, d. = 0.235)	3 and 4/5 (5.25 x 3 4/5 = 19.95, d. = 0.085)	2 and 9/10 (7.00 x 2 9/10 = 20.30, d. = 0.265)	1 and 4/5 (11.00 x 1 4/5 = 19.80, d. = 0.235)	1 and 2/3 (12.00 x 1 2/3 = 20.00, d. = 0.035)
peristyle length (36.61)	7 and 3/10 (5.00 x 7 3/10 = 36.50, d. = 0.11)	6 and 7/10 (5.50 x 6 7/10 = 36.85, d. = 0.24)	7 (5.25 x 7 = 36.75, d. = 0.14)	5 and ¼ (7.00 x 5 ¼ = 36.75, d. = 0.14)	3 and 1/3 (11.00 x 3 1/3 = c. 36.67, d. = 0.06)	3 (12.00 x 3 = 36.00, d. = 0.61)
ave. stylobate length (38.155)	7 and 3/5 (5.00 x 7 3/5 = 38.00, d. = 0.155)	6 and 9/10 (5.50 x 6 9/10 = 37.95, d. = 0.205)	7 and ¼ (5.25 x 7 ¼ = 38.0625, d. = 0.0925)	5 and ½ (7.00 x 5 ½ = 38.50, d. = 0.345)	3 and ½ (11.00 x 3 ½ = 38.50, d. = 0.345)	3 and 1/5 (12.00 x 3 1/5 = 38.40, d. = 0.245)
ave. stereobate length (41.15)	8 and 1/5 (5.00 x 8 1/5 = 41.25, d. = 0.10)	7 and ½ (5.50 x 7 ½ = 41.25, d. = 0.10)	7 and 4/5 (5.25 x 7 4/5 = 40.95, d. = 0.20)	5 and 9/10 (7.00 x 5 9/10 = 41.30, d. = 0.15)	3 and ¾ (11.00 x 3 ¾ = 41.25, d. = 0.10)	3 and 2/5 (12.00 x 3 2/5 = 40.80, d. = 0.35)

Table E.7.10. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Hera Lacinia to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)	module (40.50)	module (ave. 40.25)
ave.front interaxial (3.084)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.167)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.167)	1/13 (40.00 x 1/13 = c. 3.077, d. = 0.007)	1/13 (40.50 x 1/13 = c. 3.115, d. = 0.031)	1/13 (40.25 x 1/13 = c. 3.096, d. = 0.012)
ave.flank interaxial (3.051)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.134)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.134)	1/13 (40.00 x 1/13 = c. 3.077, d. = 0.026)	1/13 (40.50 x 1/13 = c. 3.115, d. = 0.064)	1/13 (40.25 x 1/13 = c. 3.096, d. = 0.045)
peristyle width (15.42)	9/10 (17.50 x 9/10 = 15.75, d. = 0.33)	9/20 (35.00 x 9/20 = 15.75, d. = 0.33)	19/50 (40.00 x 19/50 = 15.20, d. = 0.22)	19/50 (40.50 x 19/50 = 15.39, d. = 0.03)	19/50 (40.25 x 19/50 = 15.295, d. = 0.125)
ave. stylobate width (16.9275)	1 (d. = 0.5725)	½ (35.00 x ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.5725)	21/50 (40.00 x 21/50 = 16.80, d. = 0.1275)	21/50 (40.50 x 21/50 = 17.01, d. = 0.0825)	21/50 (40.25 x 21/50 = 16.905, d. = 0.0225)
ave. stereobate width (20.035)	1 and 3/20 (17.50 x 1 3/20 = 20.125, d. = 0.09)	23/40 (35.00 x 23/40 = 20.125, d. = 0.09)	½ (40.00 x ½ = 20.00, d. = 0.035)	½ (40.50 x ½ = 20.25, d. = 0.215)	½ (40.25 x ½ = 20.125, d. = 0.09)
peristyle length (36.61)	2 and 1/10 (17.50 x 2 1/10 = 36.75, d. = 0.14)	1 and 1/20 (35.00 x 1 1/20 = 36.75, d. = 0.14)	9/10 (40.00 x 9/10 = 36.00, d. = 0.61)	9/10 (40.50 x 9/10 = 36.45, d. = 0.16)	9/10 (40.25 x 9/10 = 36.225, d. = 0.385)
ave. stylobate length (38.155)	2 and 1/5 (17.50 x 2 1/5 = 38.50, d. = 0.345)	1 and 1/10 (35.00 x 1 1/10 = 38.50, d. = 0.345)	47/50 (40.00 x 47/50 = 37.60, d. = 0.515)	47/50 (40.50 x 47/50 = 38.07, d. = 0.085)	47/50 (40.25 x 47/50 = 37.835, d. = 0.32)
ave. stereobate length (41.15)	2 and 7/20 (17.50 x 2 7/20 = 41.125, d. = 0.025)	1 and 7/40 (35.00 x 1 7/40 = 41.125, d. = 0.025)	1 and 1/50 (40.00 x 1 1/50 = 40.80, d. = 0.35)	1 and 1/50 (40.50 x 1 1/50 = 41.31, d. = 0.16)	1 and 1/50 (40.25 x 1 1/50 = 41.055, d. = 0.095)

Table E.7.11. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Concord to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	street width (5.50)	street width (5.25)	normal avenue w. (7.00)	width of Avenue IV (11.00)	width of Avenue II (12.00)
ave.front interaxial (3.081)	3/5 (5.00 x 3/5 = 3.00, d. = 0.081)	14/25 (5.50 x 14/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.001)	3/5 (5.25 x 3/5 = 3.15, d. = 0.069)	11/25 (7.00 x 11/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.001)	7/25 (11 x 7/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.001)	¼ (12.00 x 1/4 = 3.00, d. = 0.081)
ave.flank interaxial (3.1583)	3/5 (5.00 x 3/5 = 3.00, d. = (0.1583)	14/25 (5.50 x 14/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.0783)	3/5 (5.25 x 3/5 = 3.15, d. = 0.0083)	11/25 (7.00 x 11/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.0783)	7/25 (11 x 7/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.0783)	¼ (12.00 x 1/4 = 3.00, d. = 0.1583)
ave. peristyle width (15.42)	3 and 1/10 (5.00 x 3 1/10 = 15.50, d. = 0.08)	2 and 4/5 (5.50 x 2 4/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.02)	2 and 9/10 (5.25 x 2 9/10 = 15.225, d. = 0.195)	2 and 1/5 (7.00 x 2 1/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.02)	1 and 2/5 (11.00 x 1 2/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.02)	1 and 3/10 (12.00 x 1 3/10 = 15.60, d. = 0.18)
ave. stylobate width (16.92)	3 and 2/5 (5.00 x 3 2/5 = 17.00, d. = 0.08)	3 and 1/10 (5.50 x 3 1/10 = 17.05, d. = 0.13)	3 and 1/5 (5.25 x 3 1/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.12)	2 and 2/5 (7.00 x 2 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.12)	1 and ½ (11.00 x 1 ½ = 16.50, d. = 0.42)	1 and 2/5 (12.00 x 1 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.12)
ave. stereobate width (19.78)	4 (5.00 x 4 = 20.00, d. = 0.22)	3 and 3/5 (5.50 x 3 3/5 = 19.80, d. = 0.02)	3 and ¾ (5.25 x 3 ¾ = 19.6875, d. = 0.0925)	2 and 4/5 (7.00 x 2 4/5 = 19.60, d. = 0.18)	1 and 4/5 (11.00 x 1 4/5 = 19.80, d. = 0.02)	1 and 2/3 (12.00 x 1 2/3 = 20.00, d. = 0.22)
peristyle length (37.90)	7 and 3/5 (5.00 x 7 3/5 = 38.00, d. = 0.10)	6 and 9/10 (5.50 x 6 9/10 = 37.95, d. = 0.05)	7 and 1/5 (5.25 x 7 1/5 = 37.80, d. = 0.10)	5 and 2/5 (7.00 x 5 2/5 = 37.80, d. = 0.10)	3 and ½ (11.00 x 3 ½ = 38.50, d. = 0.60)	3 and 1/5 (12.00 x 3 1/5 = 38.40, d. = 0.50)
ave. stylobate length (39.4375)	7 and 9/10 (5.00 x 7 9/10 = 39.50, d. = 0.0625)	7 and 1/5 (5.50 x 7 1/5 = 39.60, d. = 0.1625)	7 and ½ (5.25 x 7 ½ = 39.375, d. = 0.0625)	5 and 3/5 (7.00 x 5 3/5 = 39.20, d. = 0.2375)	3 and 3/5 (11.00 x 3 3/5 = 39.60, d. = 0.1625)	3 and 3/10 (12.00 x 3 3/10 = 39.60, d. = 0.1625)
ave. stereobate length (42.1875)	8 and 2/5 (5.00 x 8 2/5 = 42.00, d. = 0.1875)	7 and 2/3 (5.50 x 7 2/3 = c. 42.17, d. = 0.0175)	8 (5.25 x 8 = 42.00, d. = 0.1875)	6 (7.00 x 6 = 42.00, d. = 0.1875)	3 and 4/5 (11.00 x 3 4/5 = 41.80, d. = 0.3875)	3 and ½ (12.00 x 3 ½ = 42.00, d. = 0.1875)

Table E.7.12. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Concord to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)	module (40.50)	module (ave. 40.25)
ave.front interaxial (3.081)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.164)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.164)	1/13 (40.00 x 1/13 = c. 3.077, d. = 0.004)	1/13 (40.50 x 1/13 = c. 3.115, d. = 0.034)	1/13 (40.25 x 1/13 = c. 3.096, d. = 0.015)
ave.flank interaxial (3.1583)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.2413)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.2413)	1/13 (40.00 x 1/13 = c. 3.077, d. = 0.0813)	1/13 (40.50 x 1/13 = c. 3.115, d. = 0.0433)	1/13 (40.25 x 1/13 = c. 3.096, d. = 0.0623)
ave. peristyle width (15.42)	9/10 (17.50 x 9/10 = 15.75, d. = 0.33)	9/20 (35.00 x 9//20 = 15.75, d. = 0.33)	19/50 (40.00 x 19/50 = 15.20, d. = 0.22)	19/50 (40.50 x 19/50 = 15.39, d. = 0.03)	19/50 (40.25 x 19/50 = 15.295, d. = 0.125)
ave. stylobate width (16.92)	1 (d. = 0.58)	½ (35.00 x ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.58)	21/50 (40.00 x 21/50 = 16.80, d. = 0.12)	21/50 (40.50 x 21/50 = 17.01, d. = 0.09)	21/50 (40.25 x 21/50 = 16.905, d. = 0.015)
ave. stereobate width (19.78)	1 and 3/20 (17.50 x 1 3/20 = 20.125, d. = 0.345)	23/40 (35.00 x 23/40 = 20.125, d. = 0.345)	½ (40.00 x ½ = 20.00, d. = 0.22)	½ (40.50 x ½ = 20.25, d. = 0.47)	½ (40.25 x ½ = 20.125, d. = 0.345)
peristyle length (37.90)	2 and 3/20 (17.50 x 2 3/20 = 37.625, d. = 0.275)	1 and 3/40 (35.00 x 1 3/40 = 37.625, d. = 0.275)	47/50 (40.00 x 47/50 = 37.60, d. = 0.30)	47/50 (40.50 x 47/50 = 38.07, d. = 0.17)	47/50 (40.25 x 47/50 = 37.835, d. = 0.065)
ave. stylobate length (39.4375)	2 and ¼ (17.50 x 2 ¼ = 39.375, d. = 0.0625)	1 and 1/8 (35.00 x 1 1/8 = 39.375, d. = 0.0625)	49/50 (40.00 x 49/50 = 39.20, d. = 0.2375)	49/50 (40.50 x 49/50 = 39.69, d. = 0.2525)	49/50 (40.25 x 49/50 = 39.445, d. = 0.0075)
ave. stereobate length (42.1875)	2 and 2/5 (17.50 x 2 2/5 = 42.00, d. = 0.1875)	1 and 1/5 (35.00 x 1 1/5 = 42.00, d. = 0.1875)	1 and 3/50 (40.00 x 1 3/50 = 42.40, d. = 0.2125)	1 and 3/50 (40.50 x 1 3/50 = 42.93, d. = 0.7425)	1 and 3/50 (40.25 x 1 3/50 = 42.665, d. = 0.4775)

Table E.7.13. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Hephaestus to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	street width (5.50)	street width (5.25)	normal avenue w. (7.00)	width of Avenue IV (11.00)	width of Avenue II (12.00)
ave.front interaxial (3.1012)	3/5 (5.00 x 3/5 = 3.00, d. = 0.1012)	14/25 (5.50 x 14/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.0212)	3/5 (5.25 x 3/5 = 3.15, d. = 0.0488)	11/25 (7.00 x 11/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.0212)	7/25 (11 x 7/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.0212)	¼ (12.00 x 1/4 = 3.00, d. = 0.1012)
ave.flank interaxial (3.137)	3/5 (5.00 x 3/5 = 3.00, d. = (0.137)	14/25 (5.50 x 14/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.057)	3/5 (5.25 x 3/5 = 3.15, d. = 0.013)	11/25 (7.00 x 11/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.057)	7/25 (11 x 7/25 = 3.08, d. = 0.057)	¼ (12.00 x 1/4 = 3.00, d. = 0.137)
peristyle width (15.506)	3 and 1/10 (5.00 x 3 1/10 = 15.50, d. = 0.006)	2 and 4/5 (5.50 x 2 4/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.106)	3 (5.25 x 3 = 15.75, d. = 0.244)	2 and 1/5 (7.00 x 2 1/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.106)	1 and 2/5 (11.00 x 1 2/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.106)	1 and 3/10 (12.00 x 1 3/10 = 15.60, d. = 0.094)
stylobate width (17.0616)	3 and 2/5 (5.00 x 3 2/5 = 17.00, d. = 0.0616)	3 and 1/10 (5.50 x 3 1/10 = 17.05, d. = 0.0116)	3 and ¼ (5.25 x 3 ¼ = 17.0625, d. = 0.0009)	2 and 2/5 (7.00 x 2 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.2616)	1 and ½ (11.00 x 1 ½ = 16.50, d. = 0.5616)	1 and 2/5 (12.00 x 1 2/5 = 16.80, d. = 0.2616)
stereobate width (20.66)	4 and 1/10 (5.00 x 4 1/10 = 20.50, d. = 0.16)	3 and ¾ (5.50 x 3 ¾ = 20.625, d. = 0.035)	3 and 9/10 (5.25 x 3 9/10 = 20.475, d. = 0.185)	3 (7.00 x 3 = 21.00, d. = 0.34)	1 and 9/10 (11.00 x 1 9/10 = 20.90, d. = 0.24)	1 and 7/10 (12.00 x 1 7/10 = 20.40, d. = 0.26)
peristyle length (37.64)	7 and ½ (5.00 x 7 ½ = 37.50, d. = 0.14)	6 and 4/5 (5.50 x 6 4/5 = 37.40, d. = 0.24)	7 and 1/5 (5.25 x 7 1/5 = 37.80, d. = 0.16)	5 and 4/5 (7.00 x 5 4/5 = 37.80, d. = 0.16)	3 and 2/5 (11.00 x 3 2/5 = 37.40, d. = 0.24)	3 and 1/10 (12.00 x 3 1/10 = 37.20, d. = 0.44)
stylobate length (39.1926)	7 and 4/5 (5.00 x 7 4/5 = 39.00, d. = 0.1926)	7 and 1/10 (5.50 x 7 1/10 = 39.05, d. = 0.1426)	7 and ½ (5.25 x 7 ½ = 39.375, d. = 0.1824)	5 and 3/5 (7.00 x 5 3/5 = 39.20, d. = 0.0074)	3 and 3/5 (11.00 x 3 3/5 = 39.60, d. = 0.4074)	3 and ¼ (12.00 x 3 ¼ = 39.00, d. = 0.1926)
stereobate length (42.82)	8 and 3/5 (5.00 x 8 3/5 = 43.00, d. = 0.18)	7 and 4/5 (5.50 x 7 4/5 = 42.90, d. = 0.08)	8 and 1/5 (5.25 x 43.05, d. = 0.23)	6 and 1/10 (7.00 x 6 1/10 = 42.70, d. = 0.12)	3 and 9/10 (11.00 x 3 9/10 = 42.90, d. = 0.08)	3 and 3/5 (12.00 x 3 3/5 = 43.20, d. = 0.38)

Table E.7.14. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Hephaestus to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)	module (40.50)	module (ave. 40.25)
ave.front interaxial (3.1012)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.1842)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.1842)	1/13 (40.00 x 1/13 = c. 3.077, d. = 0.0242)	1/13 (40.50 x 1/13 = c. 3.115, d. = 0.022)	1/13 (40.25 x 1/13 = c. 3.096, d. = 0.0052)
ave.flank interaxial (3.137)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.22)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.22)	1/13 (40.00 x 1/13 = c. 3.077, d. = 0.06)	1/13 (40.50 x 1/13 = c. 3.115, d. = 0.022)	1/13 (40.25 x 1/13 = c. 3.096, d. = 0.041)
peristyle width (15.506)	9/10 (17.50 x 9/10 = 15.75, d. = 0.244)	9/20 (35.00 x 9/20 = 15.75, d. = 00.244)	19/50 (40.00 x 19/50 = 15.20, d. = 0.306)	19/50 (40.50 x 19/50 = 15.39, d. = 0.116)	19/50 (40.25 x 19/50 = 15.295, d. = 0.211)
stylobate width (17.0616)	1 (d. = 0.4384)	½ (35.00 x ½ = 17.50, d. = 0.4384)	21/50 (40.00 x 21/50 = 16.80, d. = 0.2616)	21/50 (40.50 x 21/50 = 17.01, d. = 0.0516)	21/50 (40.25 x 21/50 = 16.905, d. = 0.1566)
stereobate width (20.66)	1 and 1/5 (17.50 x 1 1/5 = 21.00, d. = 0.34)	3/5 (35.00 x 3/5 = 21.00, d. = 0.34)	½ (40.00 x ½ = 20.00, d. = 0.66)	½ (40.50 x ½ = 20.25, d. = 0.41)	½ (40.25 x ½ = 20.125, d. = 0.535)
peristyle length (37.64)	2 and 3/20 (17.50 x 2 3/20 = 37.625, d. = 0.015)	1 and 3/40 (35.00 x 1 3/40 = 37.625, d. = 0.015)	47/50 (40.00 x 47/50 = 37.60, d. = 0.04)	47/50 (40.50 x 47/50 = 38.07, d. = 0.43)	47/50 (40.25 x 47/50 = 37.835, d. = 0.195)
stylobate length (39.1926)	2 and ¼ (17.50 x 2 ¼ = 39.375, d. = 0.1824)	1 and 1/8 (35.00 x 1 1/8 = 39.375, d. = 0.1824)	49/50 (40.00 x 49/50 = 39.20, d. = 0.0074)	49/50 (40.50 x 49/50 = 39.69, d. = 0.4974)	49/50 (40.25 x 49/50 = 39.445, d. = 0.2524)
stereobate length (42.82)	2 and 9/20 (17.50 x 2 9/20 = 42.875, d. = 0.055)	1 and 9/40 (35.00 x 1 9/40 = 42.875, d. = 0.055)	1 and 3/50 (40.00 x 1 3/50 = 42.40, d. = 0.42)	1 and 3/50 (40.50 x 1 3/50 = 42.93, d. = 0.11)	1 and 3/50 (40.25 x 1 3/50 = 42.665, d. = 0.155)

Table E.7.15. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Athena (Temple E) on Girgenti Hill to grid components (street and avenue widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (5.00)	street width (5.50)	street width (5.25)	normal avenue w. (7.00)	width of Avenue IV (11.00)	width of Avenue II (12.00)
ave.front interaxial (2.744)	11/20 (5.00 x 11/20 = 2.75, d. = 0.006)	½ (5.50 x ½ = 2.75, d. = 0.006)	13/25 (5.25 x 13/25 = 2.73, d. = 0.014)	2/5 (7.00 x 2/5 = 2.80, d. = 0.056)	¼ (11.00 x ¼ = 2.75, d. = 0.006)	11/50 (12.00 x 11/50= 2.64, d. = 0.104)
flank interaxial (2.775)	11/20 (5.00 x 11/20 = 2.75, d. = 0.025)	½ (5.50 x ½ = 2.75, d. = 0.025)	13/25 (5.25 x 13/25 = 2.73, d. = 0.045)	2/5 (7.00 x 2/5 = 2.80, d. = 0.025)	¼ (11.00 x ¼ = 2.75, d. = 0.025)	11/50 (12.00 x 11/50= 2.64, d. = 0.135)
peristyle width (13.72)	2 and ¾ (5.00 x 2 ¾ = 13.75, d. = 0.03)	2 and ½ (5.50 x 2 ½ = 13.75, d. = 0.03)	2 and 3/5 (5.25 x 2 3/5 = 13.65, d. = 0.07)	2 (7.00 x 2 = 14.00, d. = 0.28)	1 and ¼ (11.00 x 1 ¼ = 13.75, d. = 0.03)	1 and 7/50 (12.00 x 1 7/50 = 13.68, d. = 0.04)
stylobate width (15.10)	3 (5.00 x 3 = 15.00, d. = 0.10)	2 and ¾ (5.50 x 2 ¾ = 15.125, d. = 0.025)	2 and 9/10 (5.25 x 2 9/10 = 15.225, d. = 0.125)	2 and 1/5 (7.00 x 2 1/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.30)	1 and 2/5 (11.00 x 1 2/5 = 15.40, d. = 0.30)	1 and ¼ (12.00 x 1 ¼ = 15.00, d. = 0.10)
stereobate width ?						
peristyle length (33.30)	6 and 2/3 (5.00 x 6 2/3 = c. 33.33, d. = 0.03)	6 (5.50 x 6 = 33.00, d. = 0.30)	6 and 1/3 5.25 x 6 1/3 = 33.25, d. = 0.05)	4 and ¾ (7.00 x 4 ¾ = 33.25, d. = 0.03)	3 (11.00 x 3 = 33.00, d. = 0.30)	2 and 4/5 (12.00 x 2 4/5 = 33.60, d. = 0.30)
stylobate length (34.70)	7 (5.00 x 7 = 35.00, d. = 0.30)	6 and 3/10 (5.50 x 6 3/10 = 34.65, d. = 0.05)	6 and 3/5 (5.25 x 6 3/5 = 34.65, d. = 0.05)	5 (7.00 x 5 = 35.00, d. = 0.30)	3 and 3/20 (11.00 x 3 3/20 = 34.65, d. = 0.05)	2 and 9/10 (12.00 x 2 9/10 = 34.80, d. = 0.10)
stereobate length ?						

Table E.7.16. Acragas: ratio of ground plan components of Temple of Athena (Temple E) to grid components (lot width, block width, and module) [meters]

ground plan component	lot width (17.50)	block width (35.00)	module (40.00)	module (40.50)	module (ave. 40.25)
ave.front interaxial (2.744)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.173)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.173)	1/14 (40.00 x 1/14 = c. 2.857, d. = 0.113)	1/14 (40.50 x 1/14 = c. 2.893, d. = 0.149)	1/14 (40.25 x 1/14 = 2.875, d. = 0.131)
flank interaxial (2.775)	1/6 (17.50 x 1/6 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.142)	1/12 (35.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.917, d. = 0.142)	1/14 (40.00 x 1/14 = c. 2.857, d. = 0.082)	1/14 (40.50 x 1/14 = c. 2.893, d. = 0.118)	1/14 (40.25 x 1/14 = 2.875, d. = 0.10)
peristyle width (13.72)	4/5 (17.50 x 4/5 = 14.00, d. = 0.28)	2/5 (35.00 x 2/5 = 14.00, d. = 0.28)	17/50 (40.00 x 17/50 = 13.60, d. = 0.12)	17/50 (40.50 x 17/50 = 13.77, d. = 0.05)	17/50 (40.25 x 17/50 = 13.685, d. = 0.035)
stylobate width (15.10)	9/10 (17.50 x 9/10 = 15.75, d. = 0.65)	9/20 (35.00 x 9/20 = 15.75, d. = 0.65)	37/100 (40.00 x 37/100 = 14.80, d. = 0.30)	37/100 (40.50 x 37/100 = 14.985, d. = 0.115)	37/100 (40.25 x 37/100 = 14.8925, d. = 0.2075)
stereobate length ?					
peristyle length (33.30)	1 and 9/10 (17.50 x 1 9/10 = 33.25, d. = 0.05)	19/20 (35.00 x 19/20 = 33.25, d. = 0.05)	83/100 (40.00 x 83/100 = 33.20, d. = 0.10)	83/100 (40.50 x 83/100 = 33.615, d. = 0.315)	83/100 (40.25 x 83/100 = 33.4075, d. = 0.1075)
stylobate length (34.70)	2 (17.50 x 2 = 35.00, d. = 0.30)	1 (d. = 0.30)	43/50 (40.00 x 43/50 = 34.40, d. = 0.30)	43/50 (40.50 x 43/50 = 34.83, d. = 0.13)	43/50 (40.25 x 43/50 = 34.615, d. = 0.085)
stereobate length ?					

Table E.8.1. Locri: ratio of ground plan components of Ionic temple in Marasà quarter to grid components (street, avenue, and lot widths) [meters]

ground plan component	street width (4.00)	street width (4.50)	street width (ave. 4.25)	avenue width (14.00)	lot width (13.75)	lot width (14.00)	lot width (ave. 13.875)
ave. E. front interaxial (3.1691)	4/5 (4.00 x 4/5 = 3.20, d. = 0.0309)	7/10 (4.50 x 7/10 = 3.15, d. = 0.0191)	¾ (4.25 x ¾ = 3.1875, d. = 0.0184)	2/9 (14.00 x 2/9 = c. 3.1111, d. = 0.058)	2/9 (13.75 x 2/9 = c. 3.0556, d. = 0.1135)	2/9 (14.00 x 2/9 = c. 3.1111, d. = 0.058)	2/9 (13.875 x 2/9 = c. 3.0833, d. = 0.0858)
W. front and E. and W. flank interaxials (2.641)	2/3 (4.00 x 2/3 = c. 2.667, d. = 0.026)	3/5 (4.50 x 3/5 = 2.70, d. = 0.059)	3/5 (4.25 x 3/5 = 2.55, d. = 0.091)	1/5 (14.00 x 1/5 = 2.80, d. = 0.159)	1/5 (13.75 x 1/5 = 2.75, d. = 0.109)	1/5 (14.00 x 1/5 = 2.80, d. = 0.159)	1/5 (13.875 x 1/5 = 2.775, d. = 0.134)
peristyle width (ave. 15.8455)	4 (4.00 x 4 = 16.00, d. = 0.1545)	3 and ½ (4.50 x 3 ½ = 15.75, d. = 0.0955)	3 and ¾ (4.25 x 3 ¾ = 15.9375, d. = 0.092)	1 and 3/20 (14.00 x 1 3/20 = 16.10, d. = 0.2545)	1 and 3/20 (13.75 x 1 3/20 = 15.8125, d. = 0.033)	1 and 3/20 (14.00 x 1 3/20 = 16.10, d. = 0.2545)	1 and 3/20 (13.875 x 1 3/20 = 15.95625, d. = 0.11075)
stylobate width (17.32)	4 and 1/3 (4.00 x 4 1/3 = c. 17.33, d. = 0.01)	3 and 4/5 (4.50 x 3 4/5 = 17.10, d. = 0.22)	4 and 1/10 (4.25 x 4 1/10 = 17.425, d. = 0.105)	1 and ¼ (14.00 x 1 ¼ = 17.50, d. = 0.18)	1 and ¼ (13.75 x 1 ¼ = 17.1875, d. = 0.1325)	1 and ¼ (14.00 x 1 ¼ = 17.50, d. = 0.18)	1 and ¼ (13.875 x 1 ¼ = 17.34375, d. = 0.02375)
stereobate width ?							
peristyle length (42.256)	10 and ½ (4.00 x 10 ½ = 42.00, d. = 0.256)	9 and 2/5 (4.50 x 9 2/5 = 42.30, d. = 0.044)	10 (4.25 x 10 = 42.50, d. = 0.244)	3 (14.00 x 3 = 42.00, d. = 0.256)	3 (13.75 x 3 = 41.25, d. = 1.006)	3 (14.00 x 3 = 42.00, d. = 0.256)	3 (13.875 x 3 = 41.625, d. = 0.631)
stylobate length (43.728)	11 (4.00 x 11 = 44.00, d. = 0.272)	9 and 7/10 (4.50 x 9 7/10 = 43.65, d. = 0.078)	10 and 3/10 (4.25 x 10 3/10 = 43.775, d. = 0.047)	3 and 1/10 (14.00 x 3 1/10 = 43.40, d. = 0.328)	3 and 1/10 (13.75 x 3 1/10 = 42.625, d. = 1.103)	3 and 1/10 (14.00 x 3 1/10 = 43.40, d. = 0.328)	3 and 1/10 (13.875 x 3 1/10 = 43.0125, d. = 0.7155)

stereobate length ?							

Table E.8.2. Locri: ratio of ground plan components of Ionic temple in Marasà quarter to grid components (block width and module) [meters]

ground plan component	block width (27.50)	block width (28.00)	block width (ave. 27.75)	module (31.50)	module (32.50)	module (ave. 32.00)
ave. E. front interaxial (3.1691)	1/9 (27.50 x 1/9 = c. 3.0556, d. = 0.1135)	1/9 (28.00 x 1/9 = c. 3.1111, d. = 0.058)	1/9 (27.75 x 1/9 = c. 3.0833, d. = 0.0858)	1/10 (31.50 x 1/10 = 3.15, d. = 0.0191)	1/10 (32.50 x 1/10 = 3.25, d. = 0.0809)	1/10 (32.00 x 1/10 = 3.20, d. = 0.0309)
W. front and E. and W. flank interaxials (2.641)	1/10 (27.50 x 1/10 = 2.75, d. = 0.109)	1/10 (28.00 x 1/10 = 2.80, d. = 0.159)	1/10 (27.75 x 1/10 =2.775, d. = 0.134)	1/12 (31.50 x 1/12 = 2.625, d. = 0.016)	1/12 (32.50 x 1/12 = c. 2.708, d. = 0.067)	1/12 (32.00 x 1/12 = c. 2.667, d. = 0.026)
peristyle width (ave. 15.8455)	23/40 (27.50 x 23/40 = 15.8125, d. = 0.033)	23/40 (28.00 x 23/40 = 16.10, d. = 0.2545)	23/40 (27.75 x 23/40 = 15.95625, d. = 0.11075)	½ (31.50 x ½ = 15.75, d. = 0.0955)	½ (32.50 x ½ = 16.25, d. = 0.4045)	½ (32.00 x ½ = 16.00, d. = 0.1545)
stylobate width (17.32)	5/8 (27.50 x 5/8 = 17.1875, d. = 0.1325)	5/8 (28.00 x 5/8 = 17.50, d. = 0.18)	5/8 (27.75 x 5/8 = 17.34375, d. = 0.02375)	11/20 (31.50 x 11/20 = 17.325, d. = 0.005)	11/20 (32.50 x 11/20 = 17.875, d. = 0.555)	11/20 (32.00 x 11/20 = 17.60, d. = 0.28)
stereobate width ?						
peristyle length (42.256)	1 and ½ (27.50 x 1 ½ = 41.25, d. = 1.006)	1 and ½ (28.00 x 1 ½ = 42.00, d. = 0.256)	1 and ½ (27.75 x 1 ½ = 41.625, d. = 0.631)	1 and 7/20 (31.50 x 1 7/20 = 42.525, d. = 0.269)	1 and 3/10 (32.50 x 1 3/10 = 43.25, d. = 0.006)	1 and 3/10 (32.00 x 1 3/10 = 41.60, d. = 0.656)
stylobate length (43.728)	1 and 11/20 (27.50 x 1 11/20 = 42.625, d. = 1.103)	1 and 11/20 (28.00 x 1 11/20 = 43.40, d. = 0.328)	1 and 11/20 (27.75 x 1 11/20 = 43.0125, d. = 0.7155)	1 and 2/5 (31.50 x 1 2/5 = 44.10, d. = 0.372)	1 and 7/20 (32.50 x 1 7/20 = 43.875, d. = 0.147)	1 and 7/20 (32.00 x 1 7/20 = 43.20, d. = 0.528)
stereobate length ?						

Appendix F. West Greek peripteral temples: dimensions and sources (east and west ptera, cella length)

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F.1.3	Paestum	Hera II (‘Poseidon’)
F.1.4	Paestum	Hera II at Foce del Sele
F.2.1	Acragas	Heracles
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Table F.1.1. Paestum: Temple of Hera I ('Basilica')

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
flank interaxial	3.10	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
	3.10 (N.), 3.098 (S.)	Mertens (1993a) 82-83 and fig., Suppl. 10
	3.102	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
east pteron (including ½ x east peristyle stylobate and ½ x pronaos stylobate)	6.21	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
pronaos depth (including ½ x pronaos stylobate)	6.86	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
east dividing wall	0.74	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
naos interior length	26.03	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
west dividing wall	0.74	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
back room depth	5.74	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
back wall	0.74	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
west pteron [including ½ x west peristyle stylobate and back wall (0.74)]	6.38	Krauss (1943) 22, fig. 1
west pteron [subtracting back wall (0.74)]	5.64	
total peristyle length	52.70	calculated from dimensions listed above
	52.70	calculated from interaxials (Krauss)
	52.734	calculated from interaxials (Coulton and Dinsmoor)

Table F.1.2. Paestum: Temple of Athena

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
flank interaxial	2.62	Krauss (1943) 36, fig. 3
	2.625	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
east pteron (including ½ x east peristyle stylobate and ½ x pronaos stylobate)	5.23	Krauss (1943) 36, fig. 3
pronaos depth [from mid-pronaos stylobate up to east dividing wall (1.86 + 1.712 + 3.66)]	7.232	Krauss (1943) 36, fig. 3
east dividing wall	0.909	Krauss (1943) 36, fig. 3
naos interior	14.516	Krauss (1943) 36, fig. 3
back wall	0.795	Krauss (1943) 36, fig. 3
west pteron (including ½ x west peristyle stylobate)	2.681	Krauss (1943) 36, fig. 3
total peristyle length	31.363	calculated from dimensions listed above
	31.44	calculated from interaxials (Krauss)
	31.50	calculated from interaxials (Coulton and Dinsmoor)

Table F.1.3. Paestum: Temple of Hera II ('Poseidon')

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal flank interaxial	4.502	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
	4.503	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
corner flank interaxials	4.348 (penultimate), 4.26 (ultimate)	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
	4.362 (penultimate), 4.223 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
east pteron (including ½ x east peristyle stylobate)	5.974	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
½ x pronaos stylobate	1.46	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
east pteron [east pteron including ½ x east peristyle stylobate (5.974) and ½ x pronaos stylobate (1.46)]	7.434	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
pronaos depth (including ½ x pronaos stylobate)	6.275	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
staircases/pylons	3.183	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
naos interior	27.032	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
west dividing wall	1.105	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
opisthodomos depth (including ½ x opisthodomos stylobate)	5.683	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
½ x opisthodomos stylobate	1.435	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
west pteron (including ½ x west peristyle stylobate)	5.516	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
west pteron [west pteron including ½ x west peristyle stylobate (5.516) and ½ x opisthodomos stylobate (1.435)]	6.951	Krauss (1943) 43, fig. 4
total peristyle length	57.663	calculated from dimensions listed above
	57.734	calculated from interaxials (Krauss)

	57.697	calculated from interaxials (Coulton and Dinsmoor)

Table F.1.4. Paestum: extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal flank interaxial	2.268	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
corner flank interaxials	2.181 (penultimate and ultimate)	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
east pteron (including ½ x east peristyle stylobate and ½ x pronaos stylobate)	6.63	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
pronaos depth (including ½ x pronaos stylobate, ½ x east dividing wall, and pronaos interior)	4.537	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
naos length (including ½ x staircases/ pylons and ½ x west dividing wall)	15.88	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
back room depth (including ½ x west dividing wall and ½ x back wall)	4.537	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
west pteron (including ½ x back wall and ½ x west peristyle stylobate)	4.363	Krauss (1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI
total peristyle length	35.947	calculated from dimensions listed above
	35.94	calculated from interaxials

Table F.2.1. Acragas: Temple of Heracles

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal flank interaxial	4.6125	De Waele (1992) 179
	4.614	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
¼ x corner interaxial (4.614)	1.1535	
¼ x corner interaxial (4.6125)	1.153125	
east stylobate	2.45	De Waele (1992) 179
east pteron	7.38	De Waele (1992) 179
pronaos stylobate	2.33	De Waele (1992) 179
pronaos depth	5.555	De Waele (1992) 179
staircases/pylons	3.31	De Waele (1992) 179
naos interior	27.88	De Waele (1992) 179
west dividing wall	0.87	De Waele (1992) 179
opisthodomos depth	5.38	De Waele (1992) 179
opisthodomos stylobate	2.32	De Waele (1992) 179
west pteron	7.32	De Waele (1992) 179
west stylobate	2.36	De Waele (1992) 179
total peristyle length	64.75	calculated from dimensions listed above [including ½ x east stylobate (1.225) and ½ x west stylobate (1.18)]
	c. 64.651	calculated from dimensions listed above [including ¼ x corner interaxial (c. 1.53) at both east and west ends]
	64.596	calculated from interaxials (Coulton and Dinsmoor)
	64.575 (S.)	calculated from interaxials (De Waele)

Table F.2.2. Acragas: Temple of Hera Lacinia

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal flank interaxial	3.064	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	3.072	Mertens (1984) 99; Höcker (1993) 89, 260
	3.08	Koldewey and Puchstein, cited in De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2
corner flank interaxial	2.985	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	3.003	Mertens (1984) 99; Höcker (1993) 260
¼ x corner interaxial (2.985)	0.74625	
¼ x corner interaxial (3.003)	0.75075	
east stylobate	1.475	De Waele (1992) 188
½ x east stylobate	0.7375	
east pteron	3.355	De Waele (1992) 188
	3.31	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 42
pronaos stylobate	1.68	De Waele (1992) 188
	1.698	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 41
pronaos depth	3.84	De Waele (1992) 188
	3.832	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 41
staircases/pylons	2.53	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 41; De Waele (1992) 188
naos interior	14.605	De Waele (1992) 188
	14.76	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 41; 47, n. 6
west dividing wall	0.635	De Waele (1992) 188
	0.621	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 41
opisthodomos depth	3.47	De Waele (1992) 188
	3.446	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 41
opisthodomos stylobate	1.68	De Waele (1992) 188

	1.681	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 41
west pteron	3.33	De Waele (1992) 188
	3.29	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 42
west stylobate	1.58	De Waele (1992) 188
total peristyle length	36.6525	calculated from dimensions listed above (De Waele) [including ½ x east stylobate (0.7375) and ½ x west stylobate (0.79)]
	36.63325	calculated from dimensions listed above [including ¼ x corner interaxial (0.75075) at both east and west ends]
	36.61	calculated from interaxials (Coulton and Dinsmoor)
	36.726	calculated from interaxials (Höcker)
	36.732 (N.), 36.718 (S.)	Ceretto Castigliano and Savio (1983) 47, n. 6

Table F.2.3. Acragas: Temple of Concord

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal flank interaxial	3.206	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 339
	3.204	Mertens (1984) 108; Höcker (1993) 82, 259
	3.20	Koldewey and Puchstein, cited in De Waele (1980) 239, Table 2
corner flank interaxial	3.111 (penultimate), 3.015 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 339
	3.106 (penultimate), 3.007 (ultimate)	Mertens (1984) 108; Höcker (1993) 259
¼ x ultimate interaxial (3.015)	0.75375	
¼ x ultimate interaxial (3.007)	0.75175	
east stylobate	1.63	De Waele (1992) 194
½ x east stylobate	0.815	
east pteron	3.385	De Waele (1992) 194
pronaos stylobate	1.545	De Waele (1992) 194
pronaos depth	3.97	De Waele (1992) 194
staircases/pylons	2.645	De Waele (1992) 194
naos interior	15.14	De Waele (1992) 194
west dividing wall	0.93	De Waele (1992) 194
opisthodomos depth	3.55	De Waele (1992) 194
opisthodomos stylobate	1.61	De Waele (1992) 194
west pteron	3.40	De Waele (1992) 194
west stylobate	1.60	De Waele (1992) 194
½ x west stylobate	0.80	
total peristyle length	37.79	calculated from dimensions listed above [including ½ x east stylobate (0.815) and ½ x west stylobate (0.80)]
	37.6825	calculated from dimensions listed above [including ¼ x corner interaxial (0.75375) at both east and west ends]
	37.90	calculated from interaxials (Coulton and Dinsmoor)
	37.858	calculated from interaxials (Mertens and Höcker)

Table F.2.4. Acragas: Temple of Hephaestus

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal flank interaxial	3.162	Mertens (1984) 127; Höcker (1993) 108, 263
corner flank interaxial	c. 3.01	Mertens (1984) 127; Höcker (1993) 108, 263
¼ x corner interaxial	0.7525	
east pteron	c. 3.36	De Waele (1980) 230, fig. 31
pronaos stylobate	2.24	De Waele (1980) 230, fig. 31
pronaos depth	not given	
staircases/pylons	not given	
pronaos depth + naos length [including pronaos stylobate (2.24) and staircases/pylons]	23.15	De Waele (1980) 230, fig. 31
pronaos depth + naos length [including pronaos stylobate (2.24), west dividing wall (c. 1.37), and staircases/pylons]	24.54	De Waele (1980) 230, fig. 31
west dividing wall	c. 1.37	De Waele (1980) 230, fig. 31
opisthodomos depth	c. 2.88	De Waele (1980) 230, fig. 31
opisthodomos stylobate	1.79	De Waele (1980) 230, fig. 31
west pteron	3.79	De Waele (1980) 230, fig. 31
total peristyle length	c. 37.845	calculated from dimensions listed above [including ¼ x corner interaxial (0.7515 m.) at both east and west ends]
	37.64	calculated from interaxials (Mertens and Höcker)

Table F.3.1. Himera: Temple of Athena Nike

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal flank interaxial	4.198	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
corner flank interaxials	4.084 (penultimate), 3.97 (ultimate)	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
east pteron	6.14	De Waele (1982) 27, fig. 2
east pteron [including ¼ x ultimate interaxial (0.9925)]	7.1325	
pronaos stylobate	2.05	De Waele (1982) 27, fig. 2
pronaos depth [including pronaos stylobate (2.05)]	7.74	De Waele (1982) 27, fig. 2
pronaos depth [subtracting pronaos stylobate (2.05)]	5.69	
staircases/pylons	3.62	De Waele (1982) 27, fig. 2
naos interior	20.00	De Waele (1982) 27, fig. 2
west dividing wall	1.02	De Waele (1982) 27, fig. 2
opisthodomos depth (including opisthodomos stylobate)	7.12	De Waele (1982) 27, fig. 2
opisthodomos stylobate	2.05	De Waele (1982) 27, fig. 2
west pteron	6.22	De Waele (1982) 27, fig. 2
west pteron [including ¼ x ultimate interaxial (0.9925)]	7.2125	
total peristyle length	53.845	calculated from dimensions listed above [including ¼ x ultimate interaxial (0.9925) at both east and west ends]
	53.89	calculated from interaxials (Dinsmoor)
	53.855 (N.), 53.87 (S.)	calculated from interaxials (De Waele)

Table. F.4.1. Syracuse: Temple of Apollo on Ortygia

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal flank interaxial	3.331	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
east stylobate	2.04	Riemann (1964) 27, n. 49; 51, Table I
forecourt (‘pre-pteron’) [including east stylobate]	6.64	Riemann (1964) 27, n. 49; 51, Table I
forecourt (including ½ x east stylobate)	5.62	
east pteron	5.67	Riemann (1964) 27, n. 49; 51, Table I
pronaos stylobate	2.04	Riemann (1964) 27, n. 49; 51, Table I
pronaos depth (including pronaos stylobate)	6.00	Riemann (1964) 27, n. 50; 51, Table I
east dividing wall	0.90	Riemann (1964) 27, n. 50; 51, Table I
naos interior	24.60	Riemann (1964) 27, n. 50; 51, Table I
west dividing wall	0.90	Riemann (1964) 27, n. 50; 51, Table I
back room (‘adyton’) depth	3.70	Riemann (1964) 27, n. 50; 51, Table I
back wall (socle)	1.10	Riemann (1964) 27, n. 50; 51, Table I
west pteron (including west stylobate)	5.60	Riemann (1964) 27, n. 51; 51, Table I
west pteron (including ½ x west stylobate)	4.58	
west stylobate	2.04 ? (same as east stylobate?)	
total peristyle length	53.07	calculated from dimensions listed above (with forecourt including ½ x east stylobate and west pteron including ½ x west stylobate)

	53.296	calculated from interaxials

Table F.4.2. Syracuse: extra-urban Temple of Olympian Zeus

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
normal flank interaxial	3.750	Riemann (1964) 54, Table II; De Waele (1982) 44, Table 4
	3.753	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 337
east stylobate	2.03?	Riemann (1964) 54, Table II
forecourt (‘pre-pteron’) [including east stylobate]	7.60(?)	Riemann (1964) 54, Table II
forecourt (‘pre-pteron’) [excluding east stylobate]	5.57	Riemann (1964) 54, Table II
east pteron	5.90(?)	Riemann (1964) 54, Table II
cella length	42.65(?)	Riemann (1964) 54, Table II
west pteron	5.90(?)	Riemann (1964) 54, Table II
total peristyle length	60.02(?)	calculated from dimensions listed above
	60.000	calculated from interaxials (Riemann)
	60.048	calculated from interaxials (Coulton and Dinsmoor)

Table F.5.1. Metaponto: extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine')

temple length	dimensions (m.)	sources for dimensions
flank interaxial	2.9255	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	2.90-2.94 (ave. 2.92)	Lo Porto (1981) 27
cella length	23.82	Lo Porto (1981) 27
east pteron (including ½ x east stylobate)	4.18025	calculated as ½ x [32.1805 m. (peristyle length) – 23.82 m. (cella length)]
pronaos antae	c. 1.5175	estimated as ¼ x [23.82 m. (cella length) – 17.75 m. (sum of interiors of pronaos, naos, and back room)]
pronaos depth (interior)	3.45	Lo Porto (1981) 27; De Juliis (2001) 87
east dividing wall	c. 1.5175	estimated as ¼ x [23.82 m. (cella length) – 17.75 m. (sum of interiors of pronaos, naos, and back room)]
naos length interior	10.30	Lo Porto (1981) 27; De Juliis (2001) 87
west dividing wall	c. 1.5175	estimated as ¼ x [23.82 m. (cella length) – 17.75 m. (sum of interiors of pronaos, naos, and back room)]
back room depth	4.00	Lo Porto (1981) 27; De Juliis (2001) 87
back wall	c. 1.5175	estimated as ¼ x [23.82 m. (cella length) – 17.75 m. (sum of interiors of pronaos, naos, and back room)]
west pteron (including ½ x west stylobate)	4.18025	calculated as ½ x [32.1805 m. (peristyle length) – 23.82 m. (cella length)]
total peristyle length	32.1805	calculated from interaxials (Coulton and Dinsmoor)
	c. 32.12	calculated from interaxials (Lo Porto)

Appendix G. Division and subdivision of peripteral temple lengths

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Note:

The following tables show how the peripteral temples' lengths were divided up in terms of interaxials.

The third column shows how the division of the lengths may have been planned following the proposed rule (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8).

The fourth column shows how the executed temple lengths were actually divided up.

The fifth column shows the adjustment made to the rule to achieve the executed temple length.

Appendix G.A. Division of temples with tripartite cellas

Table G.A.1. Paestum. Temple of Hera I ('Basilica')

temple length	dimensions (m.)	number of interaxials [following the proposed rule for division (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8)]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
flank interaxial	3.102			
peristyle length	c. 52.70-52.734	17 (17 x 3.102 = 52.734)	17	
naos length	26.77 26.03 (naos interior) + 0.74 (east dividing wall)	8 ½ (8.50 x 3.102 = 26.367)	8 ½ d. = 0.403 (c. 1.5 %)	
east end + west end	25.96	8 ½ (8.50 x 3.102 = 26.367)	8 ½ d. = 0.407 (c. 1.5 %)	
east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	13.07	4 ¼ (4.25 x 3.102 = 13.1835)	4 ¼ d. = 0.1135 (c. 0.86 %)	
west end (back room depth + west pteron)	12.86	4 ¼ (4.25 x 3.102 = 13.1835)	4 ¼ d. = 0.3235 (c. 2.45 %)	

pronaos depth + back room depth	13.71	4 ¼ (4.25 x 3.102 = 13.1835)	4 ½ (4.5 x 3.102 = 13.959) d. = 0.249 (c. 1.78 %)	+ ¼
east pteron + west pteron	12.22	4 ¼ (4.25 x 3.102 = 13.1835)	4 (4 x 3.102 = 12.408) d. = 0.188 (c. 1.5 %)	- ¼
pronaos depth	6.86 (pronaos depth including ½ x pronaos stylobate)	2 1/8 (2.125 x 3.102 = 6.59175)	2 ¼ (2.25 x 3.102 = 6.9795) d. = 0.1195 (c. 1.7 %)	+ 1/8
east pteron	6.21 (including ½ x east peristyle stylobate and ½ x pronaos stylobate)	2 1/8 (2.125 x 3.102 = 6.59175)	2 (2 x 3.102 = 6.204) d. = 0.006 (c. 0.1 %)	- 1/8
back room depth	6.85 5.74 (back room depth) + 0.74 (west dividing wall) + 0.37 (1/2 x back wall)	2 1/8 (2.125 x 3.102 = 6.59175)	2 1/4 (2.25 x 3.102 = 6.9795) d. = 0.1295 (c. 1.86 %)	+ 1/8

west pteron	6.01 [including ½ x west peristyle stylobate and ½ x back wall (0.37)]	2 1/8 (2.125 x 3.102 = 6.59175)	2 (2 x 3.102 = 6.204) d. = 0.194 (c. 3.13 %)	- 1/8

Table G.A.2. Paestum: extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele

temple length	dimensions (m.)	number of interaxials [following the proposed rule for division (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8)]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
normal flank interaxial	2.268			
corner flank interaxials	2.181 (penultimate and ultimate)			
ave. flank interaxial	2.24625			
peristyle length	c. 35.94-35.947	16 (16 x 2.24625 = 35.94)	16	
naos length	15.88 (including ½ x staircases/ pylons and ½ x west dividing wall)	8 (8 x 2.24625 = 17.97)	7 (7 x 2.24625 = 15.72375) d. = 0.15625 (c. 1 %)	- 1
east end + west end	20.067	8 (8 x 2.24625 = 17.97)	9 (9 x 2.24625 = 20.21625) d. = 0.14925 (c. 0.74 %)	+ 1
east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	11.167	4 (4 x 2.24625 = 8.985)	5 (5 x 2.24625 = 11.23125) d. = 0.06425 (c. 0.57 %)	+ 1

west end (back room depth + west pteron)	8.90	4 (4 x 2.24625 = 8.985)	4 d. = 0.085 (c. 0.95 %)	
pronaos depth	4.537 (pronaos depth + ½ x staircases/ pylons)	2 (2 x 2.24625 = 4.4925)	2 d. = 0.0445 (c. 1 %)	
east pteron	6.63 (east pteron including ½ x east peristyle stylobate and ½ x pronaos stylobate)	2 (2 x 2.24625 = 4.4925)	3 (3 x 2.24625 = 6.73875) d. = 0.10875 (c. 1.61 %)	+ 1
back room depth	4.537 (back room depth including ½ x west dividing wall and ½ x back wall)	2 (2 x 2.24625 = 4.4925)	2 d. = 0.0445 (c. 1 %)	
west pteron	4.363 (west pteron including ½ x west peristyle stylobate and ½ x back wall)	2 (2 x 2.24625 = 4.4925)	2 d. = 0.1295 (c. 2.9 %)	

Table G.A.3. Paestum: Temple of Hera II (‘Poseidon’)

temple length	dimensions (m.)	number of interaxials [following the proposed rule for division (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8)]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
normal flank interaxial	4.502			
penultimate flank interaxial	4.348			
ultimate flank interaxial	4.26			
ave. flank interaxial	c. 4.441			
peristyle length	c. 57.663-57.734	13 (13 x 4.441 = 57.733)	13	
naos length	29.176 27.032 (naos interior) + 1.5915 (1/2 x staircases/ pylons) + 0.5525 (1/2 x west dividing wall)	6 ½ (6.5 x 4.441 = 28.8665)	6 ½ d. = 0.3095 (c. 1 %)	
east end + west end	28.487	6 ½ (6.5 x 4.441 = 28.8665)	6 ½ d. = 0.3795 (c. 1.31 %)	

east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	15.3005	3 ¼ (3.25 x 4.441 = 14.43325)	3 ½ (3.5 x 4.441 = 15.5435) d. = 0.243 (c. 1.56 %)	+ ¼ (25/100)
west end (opisthodomos depth + west pteron)	13.1865	3 ¼ (3.25 x 4.441 = 14.43325)	3 (3 x 4.441 = 13.323) d. = 0.1365 (c. 1 %)	- ¼ (25/100)
pronaos depth + opisthodomos depth	14.102	3 ¼ (3.25 x 4.441 = 14.43325)	3 ¼ d. = 0.33125 (c. 2.3 %)	
east pteron + west pteron	14.385	3 ¼ (3.25 x 4.441 = 14.43325)	3 ¼ d. = 0.04825 (c. 0.33 %)	
pronaos depth	7.8665 6.275 (pronaos depth including ½ x pronaos stylobate) + 1.5915 (1/2 x staircases/ pylons)	1 5/8 (1.625 x 4.441 = 7.216625)	1 4/5 (1.8 x 4.441 = 7.9938) d. = 0.1273 (c. 1.59 %)	+ 17.5/100
east pteron	7.434 5.974 (east pteron including ½ x east peristyle stylobate) + 1.46 (½ x pronaos stylobate)	1 5/8 (1.625 x 4.441 = 7.216625)	1 7/10 (1.7 x 4.441 = 7.5497) d. = 0.1157 (c. 1.53 %)	+ 7.5/100

opisthodomos depth	6.2355 5.683 (opisthodomos depth including ½ x opisthodomos stylobate) + 0.5525 (1/2 x west dividing wall)	1 5/8 (1.625 x 4.441 = 7.216625)	1 2/5 (1.4 x 4.441 = 6.2174) d. = 0.0181 (c. 0.29 %)	- 22.5/100
west pteron	6.951 5.516 (west pteron including ½ x west peristyle stylobate) + 1.435 (½ x pronaos stylobate)	1 5/8 (1.625 x 4.441 = 7.216625)	1 3/10 (1.6 x 4.441 = 7.1056) d. = 0.1546 (c. 2.18 %)	- 2.5/100

Table G.A.4. Acragas: Temple of Heracles

temple length	dimensions (m.)	number of interaxials [following the proposed rule for division (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8)]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
flank interaxial	4.6125			
peristyle length	c. 64.575-64.750	14 (14 x 4.6125 = 64.575)	14	
naos length	32.06 27.88 (naos interior) + 3.31 (staircases/ pylons at east) + 0.87 (west dividing wall)	7 (7 x 4.6125 = 32.2875)	6 19/20 (6.95 x 4.6125 = 32.056875) d. = 0.003125 (c. 0.01 %)	- 1/20 (5/100)
east end + west end	32.59125	7 (7 x 4.6125 = 32.2875)	7 1/20 (7.05 x 4.6125 = 32.518125) d. = 0.073125 (c. 0.22 %)	+ 1/20 (5/100)
east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	16.418125	3 ½ (3.5 x 4.6125 = 16.14375)	3 11/20 (3.55 x 4.6125 = 16.374375) d. = 0.04375 (c. 0.27 %)	+ 1/20 (5/100)
west end (opisthodomos depth + west pteron)	16.173125	3 ½ (3.5 x 4.6125 = 16.14375)	3 ½ d. = 0.029375 (c. 0.18 %)	

pronaos depth	7.885 5.555 (pronaos depth) + 2.33 (pronaos stylobate)	1 ¾ (1.75 x 4.6125 = 8.071875)	1 7/10 (1.7 x 4.6125 = 7.84125) d. = 0.04375 (c. 0.56 %)	- 1/20 (5/100)
east pteron	8.533125 7.38 (east pteron) + 1.153125 (1/4 x interaxial)	1 ¾ (1.75 x 4.6125 = 8.071875)	1 17/20 (1.85 x 4.6125 = 8.533125)	+ 1/10 (10/100)
opisthodomos depth	7.70 5.38 (opisthodomos depth) + 2.32 (opisthodomos stylobate)	1 ¾ (1.75 x 4.6125 = 8.071875)	1 13/20 (1.65 x 4.6125 = 7.610625) d. = 0.089375 (c. 1.17 %)	- 1/10 (10/100)
west pteron	8.473125 7.32 (west pteron) + 1.153125 (1/4 x interaxial)	1 ¾ (1.75 x 4.6125 = 8.071875)	1 17/20 (1.85 x 4.6125 = 8.533125) d. = 0.06 (c. 0.7 %)	+ 1/10 (10/100)

Table G.A.5. Acragas: Temple of Hera Lacinia

temple length	dimensions (m.)	number of interaxials [following the proposed rule for division (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8)]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
normal flank interaxial	3.064			
corner flank interaxial	2.985			
ave. flank interaxial	c. 3.05083			
peristyle length	c. 36.61	12 (12 x 3.05083 = 36.60996)	12	
naos length	17.77 14.605 (naos interior) + 2.53 (staircases/ pylons) + 0.635 (west dividing wall)	6 (6 x 3.05083 = 18.30498)	5 4/5 (5.8 x 3.05083 = 17.694814) d. = 0.075186 (c. 0.42 %)	- 1/5 (20/100)
east end + west end	18.8825	6 (6 x 3.05083 = 18.30498)	6 1/5 (6.2 x 3.05083 = 18.915146) d. = 0.032646 (c. 0.17 %)	+ 1/5 (20/100)

east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	9.6125	3 (3 x 3.05083 = 9.15249)	3 3/20 (3.15 x 3.05083 = 9.6101145) d. = 0.0023855 (c. 0.02 %)	+ 3/20 (15/100)
west end (opisthodomos depth + west pteron)	9.27	3 (3 x 3.05083 = 9.15249)	3 1/20 (3.05 x 3.05083 = 9.3050315) d. = 0.0350315 (c. 0.38 %)	+ 1/20 (5/100)
pronaos	5.52 3.84 (pronaos depth) + 1.68 (pronaos stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.05083 = 4.576245)	1 4/5 (1.8 x 3.05083 = 5.491494 d. = 0.028506 (c. 0.52 %)	+ 3/10 (30/100)
east pteron	4.0925 3.355 (east pteron excluding ½ x east stylobate) + 0.7375 (1/2 x east stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.05083 = 4.576245)	1 7/20 (1.35 x 3.05083 = 4.1186205) d. = 0.0261205 (c. 0.63 %)	- 3/20 (15/100)
opisthodomos	5.15 3.47 (opisthodomos depth) + 1.68 (opisthodomos stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.05083 = 4.576245)	1 7/10 (1.7 x 3.05083 = 5.186411) d. = 0.036411 (c. 0.7 %)	+ 1/5 (20/100)

west pteron	4.12 3.33 (west pteron excluding ½ x west stylobate) + 0.79 (1/2 x west stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.05083 = 4.576245)	1 7/20 (1.35 x 3.05083 = 4.1186205) d. = 0.0261205 (c. 0.63 %)	- 3/20 (15/100)

Table G.A.6. Acragas: Temple of Concord

temple length	dimensions	number of interaxials [following the proposed rule for division (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8)]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
normal flank interaxial	3.206			
penultimate flank interaxial	3.111			
ultimate flank interaxial	3.015			
ave. flank interaxial	c. 3.1583			
peristyle length	c. 37.90	12 (12 x 3.1583 = 37.8996)	12	
naos length	18.715 15.14 (naos interior length) + 2.645 (staircases) + 0.93 (west dividing wall)	6 (6 x 3.1583 = 18.9498)	6 d. = 0.2348 (c. 1.24 %)	
east end + west end	19.075	6 (6 x 3.1583 = 18.9498)	6 d. = 0.1252 (c. 0.66 %)	
east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	9.715	3 (3 x 3.1583 = 9.4749)	3 1/20 (3.05 x 3.1583 = 9.632815) d. = 0.082185 (c. 0.85 %)	+ 1/20 (5/100)

west end (opisthodomos depth + west pteron)	9.36	3 (3 x 3.1583 = 9.4749)	2 19/20 (2.95 x 3.1583 = 9.316985) d. = 0.043015 (c. 0.46 %)	- 1/20 (5/100)
pronaos depth	5.515 3.97 (pronaos depth) + 1.545 (pronaos stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.1583 = 4.73745)	1 ¾ (1.75 x 3.1583 = 5.527025) d. = 0.012025 (c. 0.22 %)	+ ¼ (25/100)
east pteron	4.20 3.385 (east pteron) + 0.815 (1/2 x east stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.1583 = 4.73745)	1 3/10 (1.3 x 3.1583 = 4.10579) d. = 0.09421 (c. 2.3 %)	- 1/5 (20/100)
opisthodomos depth	5.16 3.55 (opisthodomos depth) + 1.61 (opisthodomos stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.1583 = 4.73745)	1 13/20 (1.65 x 3.1583 = 5.211195) d. = 0.051195 (c. 1 %)	+ 3/20 (15/100)
west pteron	4.20 3.40 (west pteron) + 0.80 (1/2 x west stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.1583 = 4.73745)	1 3/10 (1.3 x 3.1583 = 4.10579) d. = 0.09421 (c. 2.3 %)	- 1/5 (20/100)

Table G.A.7. Acragas: Temple of Hephaestus

temple length	dimensions	number of interaxials [following the proposed rule for division (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8)]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
normal flank interaxial	3.162			
corner flank interaxial	3.01			
ave. flank interaxial	c. 3.13667			
peristyle length	c. 37.64	12 (12 x 3.13667 = 37.64004)	12	
naos length	c. 19.207661 (estimated)	6 (6 x 3.13667 = 18.82002)	6 d. = 0.387641 (c. 2 %)	
east end + west end	18.657339 (estimated)	6 (6 x 3.13667 = 18.82002)	6 d. = 0.162681 (c. 0.86 %)	
east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	9.444839 (estimated)	3 (3 x 3.13667 = 9.41001)	3 d. = 0.034829 (c. 0.74 %)	
west end (opisthodomos depth + west pteron)	9.2125	3 (3 x 3.13667 = 9.41001)	3 d. = 0.19751 (c. 2.1 %)	

pronaos depth	5.332339 (estimated) 3.092339 (estimated) (pronaos depth) + 2.24 (pronaos stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.13667 = 4.705005)	1 7/10 (1.7 x 3.13667 = 5.332339)	+ 1/5
east pteron	4.1125 3.36 (pronaos depth excluding east stylobate) + 0.7525 (1/4 x corner interaxial)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.13667 = 4.705005)	1 3/10 (1.3 x 3.13667 = 4.077671) d. = 0.034829 (c. 0.85 %)	- 1/5
opisthodomos	4.67 2.88 (opisthodomos depth) + 1.79 (opisthodomos stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.13667 = 4.705005)	1 ½ d. = 0.035005 (c. 0.74 %)	
west pteron	4.5425 3.79 (west pteron) + 0.7525 (1/4 x corner interaxial)	1 ½ (1.5 x 3.13667 = 4.705005)	1 ½ d. = 0.162505 (c. 3.45 %)	

Table G.A.8. Himera: Temple of Athena Nike

temple length	dimensions	number of interaxials [following the proposed rule for division (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8)]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
normal flank interaxial	4.198			
penultimate flank interaxial	4.084			
ultimate flank interaxial	3.97			
ave. flank interaxial	4.14538			
peristyle length	53.89	13 (13 x 4.14538 = 53.88994)	13	
naos length	24.64 20.00 (naos interior) + 3.62 (staircases/ pylons) + 1.02 (west dividing wall)	6 ½ (6.5 x 4.14538 = 26.94497)	6 (6 x 4.14538 = 24.87228) d. = 0.23228 (c. 0.93 %)	- ½
east end + west end	29.205	6 ½ (6.5 x 4.14538 = 26.94497)	7 (7 x 4.14538 = 29.01766) d. = 0.18734 (c. 0.65 %)	+ ½

east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	14.8725	3 ¼ (3.25 x 4.14538 = 13.472485)	3 11/20 (3.55 x 4.14538 = 14.716099) d. = 0.15551 (c. 1 %)	+ 3/10 (30/100)
west end (opisthodomos depth + west pteron)	14.3325	3 ¼ (3.25 x 4.14538 = 13.472485)	3 9/20 (3.45 x 4.14538 = 14.301561) d. = 0.030939 (c. 0.22 %)	+ 1/5 (20/100)
pronaos depth	7.74 5.69 (pronaos interior) + 2.05 (pronaos stylobate)	1 5/8 (1.625 x 4.14538 = 6.7362425)	1 17/20 (1.85 x 4.14538 = 7.668953) d. = 0.071047 (c. 0.93 %)	+ 22.5/100
east pteron	7.1325 6.14 (east pteron) + 0.9925 (¼ x corner interaxial)	1 5/8 (1.625 x 4.14538 = 6.7362425)	1 7/10 (1.7 x 4.14538 = 7.047146) d. = 0.085354 (c. 1.2 %)	+ 7.5/100
opisthodomos depth	7.12 5.07 (opisthodomos interior) + 2.05 (opisthodomos stylobate)	1 5/8 (1.625 x 4.14538 = 6.7362425)	1 7/10 (1.7 x 4.14538 = 7.047146) d. = 0.072854 (c. 1 %)	+ 7.5/100

west pteron	7.2125 6.22 (west pteron) + 0.9925 (1/4 x corner interaxial)	1 5/8 (1.625 x 4.14538 = 6.7362425)	1 ¾ (1.75 x 4.14538 = 7.254414) d. = 0.041915 (c. 0.58 %)	+ 12.5/100

Appendix G.B. Division of temples with tripartite cellas and additional forecourts at east end

Table G.B.1. Syracuse: Temple of Apollo on Ortygia

temple length	dimensions	number of interaxials [following the proposed rule for division (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8)]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
flank interaxial	c. 3.331			
peristyle length [including forecourt (5.62 m.)]	53.07-53.296	16 (16 x 3.331 = 53.296)	16	
peristyle length (excluding forecourt)	47.45-47.676	14 (14 x 3.331 = 46.634)	14	
naos length	24.60	7 (7 x 3.331 = 23.317)	7 2/5 (7.4 x 3.331 = 24.6494) d. = 0.0494 (c. 0.2 %)	+ 2/5
east end + west end	21.83	7 (7 x 3.331 = 23.317)	6 3/5 (6.6 x 3.331 = 21.9846) d. = 0.1546 (c. 0.7 %)	- 2/5
east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	11.55	3 ½ (3.5 x 3.331 = 11.6585)	3 ½ d. = 0.1085 (c. 0.93 %)	

west end (back room depth + west pteron)	10.28	3 ½ (3.5 x 3.331 = 11.6585)	3 1/10 (3.1 x 3.331 = 10.3261) d. = 0.0461 (c. 0.45 %)	- 2/5
pronaos depth	5.88 4.98 (pronaos interior + ½ x pronaos stylobate)	1 ¾ (1.75 x 3.331 = 5.82925)	1 ¾ d. = 0.05075 (c. 0.87 %)	
east pteron	5.67	1 ¾ (1.75 x 3.331 = 5.82925)	1 ¾ d. = 0.15925 (c. 2.73 %)	
back room depth	5.70 [back room interior (3.70) + west dividing wall (0.90) + back wall socle (1.10)]	1 ¾ (1.75 x 3.331 = 5.82925)	1 ¾ d. = 0.12925 (c. 2.22 %)	
west pteron	4.58 (including ½ x west stylobate)	1 ¾ (1.75 x 3.331 = 5.82925)	1 7/20 (1.35 x 3.331 = 4.49685) d. = 0.08315 (c. 1.85 %)	- 2/5

Appendix G.C. Division of temples that do not have tripartite cellas

Table G.C.1. Paestum: Temple of Athena

temple length	dimensions (m.)	number of interaxials [following the proposed rule for division (1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8)]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
flank interaxial	c. 2.625			
peristyle length	31.363-31.50	12 (12 x 2.625 = 31.50)	12	
naos length	15.7655 14.516 (naos interior) + 0.4545 (1/2 x east dividing wall) + 0.795 (back wall)	6 (6 x 2.625 = 15.75)	6 d. = 0.0155 (c. 0.1 %)	
east end + west end	15.5975	6 (6 x 2.625 = 15.75)	6 d. = 0.1525 (c. 1 %)	
east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	12.9165	3 (3 x 2.625 = 7.875)	5 (5 x 2.625 = 13.125) d. = 0.2085 (c. 1.6 %)	+ 2
west end (west pteron)	2.681	3 (3 x 2.625 = 7.875)	1 d. = 0.056 (c. 2.13 %)	- 2

pronaos depth	7.6865 7.232 (pronaos depth) + 0.4545 (1/2 x east dividing wall)	1 ½ (1.50 x 2.625 = 3.9375)	3 (3 x 2.625 = 7.875) d. = 0.1885 (c. 2.4 %)	+ 1 ½
east pteron	5.23 (including ½ x east peristyle stylobate and ½ x pronaos stylobate)	1 ½ (1.50 x 2.625 = 3.9375)	2 (2 x 2.625 = 5.25) d. = 0.02 (c. 0.38 %)	+ ½
west pteron	2.681 (including ½ x west peristyle stylobate)	3 (3 x 2.625 = 7.875)	1 d. = 0.056 (c. 2.13 %)	- 2

Appendix G.D: Division of temples following a variation of the proposed rule for division

Table G.D.1. Metaponto: extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine')

temple length	dimensions	number of interaxials [following a variation of the proposed rule for division [1 – ½ – 1/3 – 1/6]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
flank interaxial	2.9255			
peristyle length	32.1805	11 (11 x 2.9255 = 32.1805)	11	
½ x naos length + east end	15.81525	5 ½ (5.5 x 2.9255 = 16.09025)	5 ½ d. = 0.275 (c. 1.7 %)	
½ x naos length + west end	16.36525	5 ½ (5.5 x 2.9255 = 16.09025)	5 ½ d. = 0.275 (c. 1.7 %)	
naos length	10.30	3 2/3 (c. 3.6666 x 2.9255 = c. 10.726638)	3 2/3 d. = 0.426638 (c. 3.98 %)	
east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	10.66525	3 2/3 (c. 3.6666 x 2.9255 = c. 10.726638)	3 2/3 d. = 0.061388 (c. 0.57 %)	
west end (opisthodomos depth + west pteron)	11.21525	3 2/3 (c. 3.6666 x 2.9255 = c. 10.726638)	3 2/3 d. = 0.488612 (c. 4.55 %)	

pronaos depth	c. 4.9675 3.45 (pronaos interior) + c. 1.5175 (east dividing wall)	1 5/6 (c. 1.8333 x 2.9255 = c. 5.3633191)	1 5/6 d. = 0.3958191 (c. 7.38 %)	
east pteron	c. 5.69775 4.18025 (east pteron) + c. 1.5175 (pronaos antae)	1 5/6 (c. 1.8333 x 2.9255 = c. 5.3633191)	1 5/6 d. = 0.3344309 (c. 6.24 %)	
back room depth	c. 5.5175 4.00 (back room interior) + c. 1.5175 (west dividing wall)	1 5/6 (c. 1.8333 x 2.9255 = c. 5.3633191)	1 5/6 d. = 0.1541809 (c. 2.87 %)	
west pteron	c. 5.69775 4.18025 (west pteron) + c. 1.5175 (back wall)	1 5/6 (c. 1.8333 x 2.9255 = c. 5.3633191)	1 5/6 d. = 0.3344309 (c. 6.24 %)	

Appendix H. Olympia: Temple of Zeus

Table H.1. Olympia: Temple of Zeus (c. 468-460) [dimensions and sources: interaxials peristyle, stylobate, stereobate]

ground plan	dimensions (m.)	source
normal front interaxial	5.2265	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
	5.22	Gruben (2001) 57
corner front interaxial	4.793	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
normal flank interaxial	5.221	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
corner flank interaxial	4.748	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
peristyle	25.2655 x 61.706	calculated from interaxials
stylobate	27.68 x 64.12	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338; De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6; 171; Gruben (2001) 56
stereobate	30.20 x 66.64	Coulton (1974) Table 1; De Waele (1992) 171

Table H.2. Olympia: Temple of Olympian Zeus (dimensions and sources: ground plan length)

temple length	dimensions (m.)	source
normal flank interaxial	5.221	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
corner flank interaxial	4.748	Coulton (1974) Table 1; Dinsmoor (1975) 338
average flank interaxial	5.1421666	
east stylobate	2.42	De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6
east pteron	6.22	De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6
pronaos stylobate	2.35	De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6
pronaos depth	4.90	De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6
east dividing wall (excluding staircases)	1.96	De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6
naos interior	28.74	De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6
west dividing wall	1.74	De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6
opisthodomos depth	5.11	De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6
opisthodomos stylobate	2.33	De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6
west pteron	6.20	De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6
west stylobate	2.43	De Waele (1992) 170, fig. 6
total peristyle length	61.975	calculated from dimensions listed above, including ½ x east stylobate (1.21 m.) and ½ x west stylobate (1.215 m.)
	61.924	calculated from dimensions listed above, including ¼ x corner interaxial (1.187 m.) at both east and west ends
	61.706	calculated from interaxials

Table H.3. Olympia: Temple of Zeus (division and subdivision of ground plan length)

temple length	dimensions (m.)	number of interaxials [following proposed rule for subdivision 1 – ½ – ¼ – 1/8)]	number of interaxials (executed plan)	adjustment
normal flank interaxial	5.221			
corner flank interaxial	4.748			
average flank interaxial	5.1421666			
peristyle length	c. 61.975	12 (12 x 5.1421666 = 61.706)	12 d. = 0.269 (c. 0.44 %)	
naos length	32.44 28.74 (naos interior) + 1.96 (east wall) + 1.74 (west wall)	6 (6 x 5.1421666 = 30.852999)	6 ¼ (6.25 x 5.1421666 = 32.138541) d. = 0.301459 (c. 0.94 %)	+ ¼
east end + west end	29.535	6 (6 x 5.1421666 = 30.852999)	5 ¾ (5.75 x 5.1421666 = 29.567457) d. = 0.032457 (c. 0.11 %)	- ¼

east end (pronaos depth + east pteron)	14.68	3 (3 x 5.1421666 = 15.426499)	2 17/20 (2.85 x 5.1421666 = 14.655174) d. = 0.024826 (c. 0.17 %)	- 3/20 (15/100)
west end (opisthodomos depth + west pteron)	14.855	3 (3 x 5.1421666 = 15.426499)	2 9/10 (2.9 x 5.1421666 = 14.912283) d. = 0.057283 (c. 0.38 %)	- 1/10 (10/100)
pronaos depth + opisthodomos depth	14.69	3 (3 x 5.1421666 = 15.426499)	2 17/20 (2.85 x 5.1421666 = 14.655174) d. = 0.034826 (c. 0.24 %)	- 3/20 (15/100)
east pteron + west pteron	14.845	3 (3 x 5.1421666 = 15.426499)	2 9/10 (2.9 x 5.1421666 = 14.912283) d. = 0.067283 (c. 0.45 %)	- 1/10 (10/100)
pronaos depth	7.25 4.9 (pronaos depth) + 2.35 (pronaos stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 5.1421666 = 7.7132499)	1 2/5 (1.4 x 5.1421666 = 7.1990332) d. = 0.0509668 (c. 0.71 %)	- 1/10 (10/100)

east pteron	7.43 6.22 (east pteron) + 1.21 (1/2 x east stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 5.1421666 = 7.7132499)	1 9/20 (1.45 x 5.1421666 = 7.4561415) d. = 0.0261415 (c. 0.35 %)	- 1/20 (5/100)
opisthodomos depth	7.44 5.11 (opisthodomos depth) + 2.33 (opisthodomos stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 5.1421666 = 7.7132499)	1 9/20 (1.45 x 5.1421666 = 7.4561415) d. = 0.0161415 (c. 0.2 %)	- 1/20 (5/100)
west pteron	7.415 6.20 (west pteron) + 1.215 (1/2 x west stylobate)	1 ½ (1.5 x 5.1421666 = 7.7132499)	1 9/20 (1.45 x 5.1421666 = 7.4561415) d. = 0.0411415 (c. 0.55 %)	- 1/20 (5/100)

Illustrations

Fig. i. South Italy and Sicily [T. J. Dunbabin, *The Western Greeks: The History of Sicily and South Italy from the Foundation of the Greek Colonies to 480 B.C.* (Oxford 1948, reprint 1964) frontispiece].

Fig. ii. Homeland Greece [A. R. Burn and M. Burn, *The Living Past of Greece* (London 1980, revised 1993) frontispiece].

Fig. 1.1. Naxos. Overview [P. Pelagatti, *Kokalos* 22-23, 2.1 (1976-1977) p. 538, fig. 3].

Fig. 1.2. Naxos. Early urban plan [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 72, fig. 88].

Fig. 1.3. Naxos. Early urban plan (Streets Sa – Sh) and grid [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (1985) pl. VII].

Fig. 1.4. Naxos. Urban plan and cult buildings [M. C. Lentini, *Xenia* 20 (1990) p. 6, fig. 1].

Fig. 1.5. Naxos. Urban plan and cult buildings [close-up of M. C. Lentini, *Xenia* 20 (1990) p. 6, fig. 1].

Fig. 1.6. Naxos. Urban grid [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 344, fig. 616].

Fig. 1.7. Naxos. Plan showing location of extra-urban sanctuary (of Enyò) [M. Guarducci, *MEFRA* 97 (1985) p. 10, fig. 2].

Fig. 1.8. Naxos. Plan adding axis line between City Gate I and extra-urban sanctuary (of Enyò) [adapted from M. Guarducci, *MEFRA* 97 (1985) p. 10, fig. 2].

Fig. 1.9. Naxos. Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera) [O. Belvedere, *ArchCl* 33 (1981) fig. 6; from P. Pelagatti, *BdA* 57, Series 5 (1972) fig. 2].

Fig. 1.10. Naxos. Plan adding axis line between North and South Gates of Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera) and Street 2 of fifth-century grid [adapted from M. Guarducci, *MEFRA* 97 (1985) p. 10, fig. 2].

Fig. 1.11. Naxos. Plan showing location of Temple F (Building F) west of Street 9 [M. C. Lentini, *Kokalos* 30-31, 2.2 (1984-1985) p. 811, fig. 1].

Fig. 1.12. Naxos. Early urban street and housing block [M. C. Lentini, *Kokalos* 30-31, 2.2 (1984-1985) p. 816, fig. 2].

Fig. 1.13. Naxos. Temple C (Sacellum C) in East quarter [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 7; pl. II, 1].

Fig. 1.14. Naxos. Temple B [overlaying Temple A (Sacellum A)] in Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera) [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 7, pl. I].

Fig. 2.1. Syracuse. Overview showing Ortygia and extent of mainland urban area by Hellenistic period [C. Parisi Presicce, *ArchCl* 36 (1984) p. 65, fig. 5; from M. Pallottino, *Genti e culture dell'Italia preromana* (Rome 1981)].

Fig. 2.2. Syracuse. Schematic drawing showing eighth-century Fusco necropolis and east-west artery at northern boundary of Achradina [A. Di Vita, in *The Western Greeks* (London 1996) fig. on p. 270].

Fig. 2.3. Syracuse. Urban plan of Ortygia and mainland [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 92 bottom, fig. 67].

Fig. 2.4. Syracuse, Temple of Demeter along east-west artery of Achradina [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 94, figs. 68 (top) and 69 (bottom)].

Fig. 2.5. Syracuse. Urban plan of Ortygia [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 92 top, fig. 66].

Fig. 2.6. Syracuse. Plan showing location of Ionic temple and Temple of Athena east of modern Piazza Duomo [G. Voza, *Kokalos* 30-31 (1984-1985) pl. CXXVI].

Fig. 2.7. Syracuse. Plan showing location of eighth- and seventh-century Temples 1 and 2 (Oikoi 1 and 2) west of Temple of Athena on Ortygia [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) fig. on pp. 84-85].

Fig. 2.8. Syracuse. Plan showing extant western and southern walls of Sanctuary of Apollo on Ortygia [P. Pelagatti, *Cronache di Catania* 17 (1980) p.123, fig. 3].

Fig. 2.9. Syracuse. Temple of Apollo on Ortygia [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 14].

Fig. 2.10. Syracuse. Ionic Temple on Ortygia [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XII, 2].

Fig. 2.11. Syracuse. Ionic Temple on Ortygia [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 247, fig. 442 (from P. Auberson 1979)].

Fig. 2.12. Syracuse. Temple of Athena on Ortygia [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XII, 5].

Fig. 2.13. Syracuse. Extra-urban Temple of Olympian Zeus on Syracusan mainland [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XII, 1].

Fig. 3.1. Megara Hyblaea. Overview [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 72, fig. 56].

Fig. 3.2. Megara Hyblaea. Plan showing locations of Sacred Areas A-F [C. Parisi Presicce, *ArchCl* 36 (1984) p. 63, fig. 4 (from M. Pasquinucci, in *Le città di fondazione* (Lucca 1977)].

Fig. 3.3. Megara Hyblaea. Urban plans of North and South Plateaus [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 63, fig. 72].

Fig. 3.4. Megara Hyblaea. Overview, adding hypothetical extension of Avenue C1 to mouth of Cantera River [adapted from G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 72, fig. 56].

Fig. 3.5. Megara Hyblaea. Urban plan of Agora quarter [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. II, a].

Fig. 3.6. Megara Hyblaea. Urban plan of Agora quarter [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 68, fig. 80].

Fig. 3.7. Megara Hyblaea. Streets of Agora quarter [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 57].

Fig. 3.8. Megara Hyblaea. Small North Temple (Building j) in Agora quarter [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 27].

Fig. 3.9. Megara Hyblaea. Small North Temple (Building j) in Block 16 of Agora quarter [H. Tréziny, in *La colonisation grecque en Méditerranée occidentale* (Rome 1999) p. 166, fig. 16].

Fig. 3.10. Megara Hyblaea. Southeast Temple (Building l) in Agora quarter [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 29].

Fig. 3.11. Megara Hyblaea. Southeast Temple (Building l) in Block 17 of Agora quarter [H. Tréziny, in *La colonisation grecque en Méditerranée occidentale* (Rome 1999) p. 160, fig. 12].

Fig. 3.12. Megara Hyblaea. West Temple (Building c) in Agora quarter [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 21].

Fig. 3.13. Megara Hyblaea. West Temple (Building c) in Block 6 of Agora quarter [H. Tréziny, in *La colonisation grecque en Méditerranée occidentale* (Rome 1999) p. 152, fig. 7].

Fig. 3.14. Megara Hyblaea. South Temple (Building g) in Agora [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 25].

Fig. 3.15. Megara Hyblaea. South Temple with Central Colonnade (Building h) in Agora [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 26].

Fig. 3.16. Megara Hyblaea. Urban plan of Agora quarter, with line added showing oblique angle onto South Temple with Central Colonnade (Building h) from vantage point of back entrance of North Stoa (Building e) [adapted from G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. II, a].

Fig. 4.1. Gela. Overview [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 30, fig. 14].

Fig. 4.2. Gela Hill [M. Guido, *Sicily. An Archaeological Guide: The Prehistoric and Roman Remains and the Greek Cities* (New York and Washington 1967) p. 143, fig. 24].

Fig. 4.3. Gela Hill [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p.79, fig. 98].

Fig. 4.4. Gela Hill. Schematic drawing showing extension of city (A: Acropolis, B: Archaic urban area, C: Medieval city, D: Archaic necropolis, E: Classical necropolis and western Hellenistic city, F: Hellenistic necropolis) [A. Di Vita, in *The Western Greeks* (London 1996) left fig. on p. 277].

Fig. 4.5. Gela. Plan showing locations of urban and extra-urban sanctuaries (1: Acropolis, 2: Predio Sola, 3: Bitalemi, 4: Railroad Station, 5: Santa Maria dell'Alemanna) [R. R. Holloway, *The Archaeology of Ancient Sicily* (London and New York 1991) p. 56, fig. 64].

Fig. 4.6. Gela. Urban grid and Sanctuary of Athena Lindos on Acropolis [G. Fiorentini, in *Agrigento e la Sicilia Greca* (Rome 1992) fig. between pp. 122 and 123].

Fig. 4.7. Gela. Plan of Acropolis, adding median lines between blocks and lines extending from points along east-west artery and cutting diagonally through Temples B ('Athenaion') and C ('Doric Temple') [adapted from G. Fiorentini, in *Agrigento e la Sicilia Greca* (Rome 1992) fig. between pp. 122 and 123].

Fig. 4.8. Gela. Building I in urban grid on Acropolis [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 28, fig. 12].

Fig. 4.9. Gela. Building II in urban grid on Acropolis [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 29, fig. 13].

Fig. 4.10. Gela. Building V in urban grid on Acropolis [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 50, fig. 26].

Fig. 4.11. Gela. Building VI in urban grid on Acropolis [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 47, fig. 24].

Fig. 4.12. Gela. Building VII in urban grid on Acropolis [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 51, fig. 27].

Fig. 4. 13. Gela. Building VIII in urban grid on Acropolis (top: actual state plan, bottom: reconstructed plan) [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 49, fig. 25].

Fig. 4.14. Gela. Sacellum A in extra-urban Sanctuary at Via Fiume [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 21; pl. VII, 4].

Fig. 4.15. Gela. Temple B in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos on Acropolis [L. Bernabò Brea and R. Carta, *ASAtene* 27-29, n.s. 11-13, 1949-1951 (1952) p. 16, fig. 8].

Fig. 5.1. Himera. Overview [N. Allegro and S. Vassallo, *Kokalos* 38 (1992) pl. III].

Fig. 5.2. Himera. Urban plans of upper and lower towns [N. Allegro and S. Vassallo, *Kokalos* 38 (1992) pl. IV].

Fig. 5.3. Himera. Early urban plan of upper town [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 82, fig. 102].

Fig. 5.4. Himera. Plan of Sanctuary of Athena in northeastern corner of upper town [N. Bonacasa, in *Quaderno Imerese 2* (Rome 1982) p. 50, fig. 17].

Fig. 5.5. Himera. Sanctuary of Athena in upper town [N. Bonacasa, in *Quaderno Imerese 2* (Rome 1982) fig. 18].

Fig. 5.6. Himera. Temple A underneath Temple B in Sanctuary of Athena of upper town [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 37; pl. XIV, 3].

Fig. 5.7. Himera. Temple D in Sanctuary of Athena of upper town [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 37; pl. XIV, 4].

Fig. 5.8. Himera. Temple C in Sanctuary of Athena of upper town [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 37; pl. XIV, 5].

Fig. 5.9. Himera. Temple of Athena Nike in lower town (actual state plan) [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XIV, 1].

Fig. 5.10. Himera. Temple of Athena Nike in lower town (plan including measurements) [P. Marconi, *Himera: Lo scavo del Tempio della Vittoria e del temenos* (Rome 1931) p. 33, fig. 15].

Fig. 6.1. Selinus. Overview [M. Guido, *Sicily. An Archaeological Guide: The Prehistoric and Roman Remains and the Greek Cities* (New York and Washington 1967) p. 87, fig. 11].

Fig. 6.2. Selinus. Early urban plan [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 173, fig. 301].

Fig. 6.3. Selinus. Urban grid of Acropolis (Southern) and Manuzza (Northern) zones [D. Mertens, *CEFR* 251 (Rome 1999) p. 188, fig. 1].

Fig. 6.4. Selinus. Urban grid of Acropolis (Southern) and Manuzza (Northern) zones, with Street names [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 174, fig. 303].

Fig. 6.5. Selinus. Urban grid with lines added extending axis of Street NB ('B') of Manuzza zone to Temple M, axis of Street Sa ('a') of Acropolis zone to Triolo Nord Temple, axis of Street S6 ('6') of Acropolis zone to Temple E, and axis of Street S11 ('11') of Acropolis zone to Temple G [adapted from D. Mertens, *CEFR* 251 (Rome 1999) p. 188, fig. 1].

Fig. 6.6. Selinus. Sanctuaries in Northeast and Southeast quarters of Acropolis [J. De La Genière and D. Theodorescu, *Kokalos* 26-27, 2.1 (1980-1981) p. 977, fig. 1].

Fig. 6.7. Selinus. Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros (top) and Triolo Nord sanctuary (bottom) in Gaggera district [S. Tusa, *SicArch* 19, 60-61 (1986) p. 16, pl. 2].

Fig. 6.8. Selinus. Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 296, fig. 224].

Fig. 6.9. Selinus. Drawing (left) showing intersection of axial lines of propylon and altar in Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros [J. Ito, *Theory and Practice of Site Planning in Classical Sanctuaries* (Kumamoto 2002) p. 54, fig. 29].

Fig. 6.10. Selinus. Drawing (left) showing intersection of propylon's axial line with southeast corner of Second Megaron of Demeter Malophoros [J. Ito, *Theory and Practice of Site Planning in Classical Sanctuaries* (Kumamoto 2002) p. 56, fig. 30].

Fig. 6.11. Selinus. Sanctuary of Temple M in Gaggera district [L. Pompeo, *Il Complesso architettonico del tempio M di Selinunte: Analisi tecnica e storia del monumento* (Florence 1999) p.61, fig. 8].

Fig. 6.12. Selinus. Plans showing development of sanctuary in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [D. Mertens, *Selinus I: Die Stadt und ihre Mauern* (Mainz 2003) p. 27, fig. 20 (after Di Vita)].

Fig. 6.13. Selinus. Plans showing development of sanctuary in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [D. Mertens, *Selinus I: Die Stadt und ihre Mauern* (Mainz 2003) p. 28, fig. 21 (after Østby)].

Fig. 6.14. Selinus. Temple with Spiral Acroteria in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 41; pl. XV, 2].

Fig. 6.15. Selinus. Megaron to the South of Temple C in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 41; pl. XV, 1].

Fig. 6.16. Selinus. First Megaron underneath Second (‘Great’) Megaron in Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 41; pl. XV, 3].

Fig. 6.17. Selinus. Triolo Nord (Hera) temple in Gaggera district [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 41; pl. XV, 4].

Fig. 6.18. Selinus. Temple C in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [D. Mertens, , *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 15].

Fig. 6.19. Selinus. Temple D in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d’Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 230, fig. 396].

Fig. 6.20. Selinus. Temple A in Southeast quarter of Acropolis [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d’Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 401, fig. 681].

Fig. 6.21. Selinus. Temple O in Southeast quarter of Acropolis (actual state plan) [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. IX, 3].

Fig. 6.22. Selinus. Temple F on East Hill [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 308, fig. 240].

Fig. 6.23. Selinus. Temple G on East Hill [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d’Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 232, fig. 401].

Fig. 6.24. Selinus. Temple E3 on East Hill [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 315, fig. 244].

Fig. 7.1. Metaponto. Overview [D. Mertens and E. Greco, in *The Western Greeks* (London 1996) top fig. on p. 247].

Fig. 7.2. Metaponto. Early urban plan [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 47, fig. 47].

Fig. 7.3. Metaponto. Urban grid [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 160, fig. 276].

Fig. 7.4. Metaponto. Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios and Agora [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 156, fig. 270].

Fig. 7.5. Metaponto. Drawing showing phases of construction of temples in Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios [E. De Juliis, *Metaponto* (Bari 2001) p. 141, fig. 28].

Fig. 7.6. Metaponto. Temple BI in Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 137, fig. 231].

Fig. 7.7. Metaponto. Temple AII in Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 151, fig. 260].

Fig. 7.8. Metaponto. Temple BII in Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 151, fig. 261].

Fig. 7.9. Metaponto. Temple D (Ionic temple) in Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 13].

Fig. 7.10. Metaponto. Extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine') [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 12].

Fig. 8.1. Paestum. Overview [E. Greco, I. D'Ambrosio, and D. Theodorescu, *Poseidonia Paestum: Archaeological and Historical Guide to the Excavations, the Museum, and the Antiquities of* (Taranto 1996) fig. on p. 111].

Fig. 8.2. Paestum. Hypothesized early urban plan [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 165, fig. 285 (from Theodorescu)].

Fig. 8.3. Paestum. Urban grid [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 166, fig. 287].

Fig. 8.4. Paestum. Urban Sanctuaries of Athena and Hera and Agora [E. Greco, I. D'Ambrosio, and D. Theodorescu, *Poseidonia Paestum: Archaeological and Historical Guide to the Excavations, the Museum, and the Antiquities of* (Taranto 1996) unnumbered plate].

Fig. 8.5. Paestum. Map showing alignment of urban and extra-urban temples [G. Greco, B. Ferrara, M. Mariotti, and G. Tocco Sciarelli, *Archeologia Viva* 21, no. 92, n.s. (March/April 2002) p. 36, insert; from notebooks of U. Zanotti Bianco].

Fig. 8.6. Paestum. Extra-urban Sanctuary of Hera at Foce del Sele [E. Greco, I. D'Ambrosio, and D. Theodorescu, *Poseidonia Paestum: Archaeological and Historical Guide to the Excavations, the Museum, and the Antiquities of* (Taranto 1996) fig. on p. 116].

Fig. 8.7. Paestum. Extra-urban Sanctuary of Hera at Foce del Sele. Temple of Hera I underneath Temple of Hera II [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 138, fig. 233 (from J. De La Genière)].

Fig. 8.8. Paestum. Temple of Hera I ('Basilica') [F. Krauss, *Paestum: Die griechischen Tempel* (Berlin 1943) p. 22, fig. 1].

Fig. 8.9. Paestum. Temple of Hera I ('Basilica') [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 10].

Fig. 8.10. Paestum. Temple of Athena [F. Krauss, *Paestum: Die griechischen Tempel* (Berlin 1943) p. 36, fig. 3].

Fig. 8.11. Paestum. Temple of Athena and altar [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 227, fig. 390 (from Krauss 1959)].

Fig. 8.12. Paestum. Temple of Hera II ('Poseidon') [F. Krauss, *Paestum: Die griechischen Tempel* (Berlin 1943) p. 43, fig. 4].

Fig. 8.13. Paestum. Extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele [F. Krauss, in P. Zancani Montuoro and U. Zanotti Bianco, *Heraion alla Foce del Sele I: Il sanctuario, il tempio della dea, rilievi figurati varii* (Rome 1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI].

Fig. 8.14. Paestum. Extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele [F. Krauss, in *Festschrift für Carl Weickert* (Berlin 1955) p. 102, fig. 2].

Fig. 8.15. Paestum. Extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, 10 (from Krauss)].

Fig. 9.1. Acragas. Overview [A. Prado, *Agrigento. Testimonianze antiche: Preistoriche, greche, romane e paleocristiane* (Agrigento 1991) p. 4, pl. I].

Fig. 9.2. Acragas. Aerial photograph [P. Griffo and G. Schmiedt, *L'Universo* 38, 2 (1958) pl. III, fig. 3].

Fig. 9.3. Acragas. Overview [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 319, fig. 247].

Fig. 9.4. Acragas. Urban grid and sanctuaries [E. De Miro, *La valle dei templi di Agrigento* (Novara 1983) fig. on p. 14].

Fig. 9.5. Acragas. Urban plan including upper and lower agoras [E. De Miro, *Cronache di Catania* 26-27 (Palermo 1996) p. 160, fig. 1].

Fig. 9.6. Acragas. Upper and lower agoras [G. Fiorentini, *Kokalos* 42 (1996) p. 6, fig. 1].

Fig. 9.7. Acragas. Plan showing San Nicola quarter (top) [E. De Miro, *La valle dei templi di Agrigento* (Palermo 1994) p. 25, fig. 3].

Fig. 9.8. Acragas. Plan of area east of Gate V, including (from east to west): Temple of Olympian Zeus; sacred-residential complex between Streets 1 and 3 to the west of the Temple of Olympian Zeus; and Sanctuary to the East of Gate V [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 2].

Fig. 9.9. Acragas. Sacred area near Gate V, including (from east to west): sacred-residential complex between Streets 1 and 3 to the west of Temple of Olympian Zeus; Sanctuary to the East of Gate V; Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities, and 'New Archaic Sanctuary' [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 1].

Fig. 9.10. Acragas. Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities (Archaic phase) [C. Zoppi, *Gli edifici arcaici del santuario delle divinità ctonie di Agrigento: Problemi di cronologia e di architettura* (Alexandria 2001) fig. 114 between pp. 120 and 121].

Fig. 9.11. Acragas. Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities (Fifth-century phase) [C. Zoppi, *Gli edifici arcaici del santuario delle divinità ctonie di Agrigento: Problemi di cronologia e di architettura* (Alexandria 2001) fig. 115 between pp. 120 and 121].

Fig. 9.12. Acragas. P. Marconi's plan of Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities, including (from north to south): Temenos 1 (along northern boundary); Temenos 2 (south of Temenos 1); Tempietto 1 (south of altars and near western boundary); Tempietti 2 and 3 (overlaying Foundation 1 near eastern boundary); Foundations 1 and 2 (near eastern boundary); Temple of the Dioscuri (south of Foundations 1 and 2); and Temple L [P. Marconi, *Agrigento Arcaica: Il santuario delle divinità ctonie e il tempio detto di vulcano* (Rome 1933) p. 19, fig. 5; reprinted in E. De Miro and G. Fiorentini, *Kokalos* 18-19 (1972-1973) pl. LII between pp. 232 and 233].

Fig. 9.13. Acragas. Plan with line added between Temple of Athena (Temple E) on Girgenti Hill and Temple of Olympian Zeus [adapted from E. De Miro, *La valle dei templi di Agrigento* (Novara 1983) fig. on p. 14].

Fig. 9.14. Acragas. Plan with line drawn between Sanctuary of Zeus (or Zeus and Athena) on 'Rupe Atenea' and Temple of Hera Lacinia [adapted from G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 319, fig. 247].

Fig. 9.15. Acragas. Sacred-residential complex between Sanctuary to the East of Gate V and Temple of Olympian Zeus [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 75].

Fig. 9.16. Acragas. Building 22 (L-shaped stoa, fifth-century phase) in sacred-residential complex between Sanctuary to the East of Gate V and Temple of Olympian Zeus [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 61].

Fig. 9.17. Acragas. Building 29 (tempietto, fifth-century phase) in sacred-residential complex between Sanctuary to the East of Gate V and Temple of Olympian Zeus [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 66].

Fig. 9.18. Acragas. Building 41 in sacred-residential complex between Sanctuary to the East of Gate V and Temple of Olympian Zeus [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 69].

Fig. 9.19. Acragas. Building 46-48 (fifth-century phase) in sacred-residential complex between Sanctuary to the East of Gate V and Temple of Olympian Zeus [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 73].

Fig. 9.20. Acragas. Lesche (Building 4) in Sanctuary to the East of Gate V [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 23].

Fig. 9.21. Acragas. Temenos 1 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 25; pl. VIII, 2 (from P. Marconi, *Agrigento Arcaica: Il santuario delle divinità ctonie e il tempio detto di vulcano* (Rome 1933) p. 19, fig. 5)].

Fig. 9.22. Acragas. Temenos 1 (Archaic phase) in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [C. Zoppi, *Gli edifici arcaici del santuario delle divinità ctonie di Agrigento: Problemi di cronologia e di architettura* (Alexandria 2001) fig. 113 between pp. 114 and 115].

Fig. 9.23. Acragas. Temenos 2 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 27; pl. IX, 1 (from P. Marconi, *Agrigento Arcaica: Il santuario delle divinità ctonie e il tempio detto di vulcano* (Rome 1933) p. 19, fig. 5].

Fig. 9.24. Acragas. Temenos 2 (Archaic phase) in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [C. Zoppi, *Gli edifici arcaici del santuario delle divinità ctonie di Agrigento: Problemi di cronologia e di architettura* (Alexandria 2001) fig. 112 between pp. 114 and 115].

Fig. 9.25. Acragas. Tempietto 1 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 30; pl. VII, 5].

Fig. 9.26. Acragas. Foundations 1 (top) and 2 (bottom) in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 30; pl. VIII, 1].

Fig. 9.27. Acragas. Tempietto underneath peripteral Temple of Hephaestus [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 27; pl. IX, 3].

Fig. 9.28. Acragas. Temple of Demeter (Temple C) at San Biagio [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XIV, 2].

Fig. 9.29. Acragas. Temple at Villa Aurea [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 30; pl. X, 2].

Fig. 9.30. Acragas. Temenos in extra-urban sanctuary at Santa Anna [E. De Miro, *Cronache di Catania* 19, 1980 (1994) p. 96, fig. 8].

Fig. 9.31. Acragas. Temple of Olympian Zeus [M. Bell, *AJA* 84 (1980) p. 360, ill. 1].

Fig. 9.32. Acragas. Temple of Olympian Zeus [P. B. F. J. Broucke, *The Temple of Olympian Zeus at Agrigento* (Ann Arbor 2003) p. 366, fig. 7].

Fig. 9.33. Acragas. Temple L in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 269, fig. 5].

Fig. 9.34. Acragas. Temple of the Dioscuri in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XIV, 3].

Fig. 9.35. Acragas. Temple of the Dioscuri in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 271, fig. 7].

Fig. 9.36. Acragas. Temple of Heracles [J. A. K. E. De Waele, in *Agrigento e la Sicilia Greca: Atti della settimana di studio, Agrigento, 2-8 maggio 1988* (Rome 1992) p. 181, fig. 12].

Fig. 9.37. Acragas. Temple of Heracles [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 326, fig. 250 top].

Fig. 9.38. Acragas. Temple of Hera Lacinia [J. A. K. E. De Waele, in *Agrigento e la Sicilia Greca: Atti della settimana di studio, Agrigento, 2-8 maggio 1988* (Rome 1992) p. 186, fig. 15].

Fig. 9.39. Acragas. Temple of Hera Lacinia [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 267, fig. 3].

Fig. 9.40. Acragas. Temple of Concord [J. A. K. E. De Waele, in *Agrigento e la Sicilia Greca: Atti della settimana di studio, Agrigento, 2-8 maggio 1988* (Rome 1992) p. 194, fig. 18].

Fig. 9.41. Acragas. Temple of Concord [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 265, fig. 1].

Fig. 9.42. Acragas. Temple of Hephaestus [J. A. De Waele, *AA* (1980) p. 232, fig. 32].

Fig. 9.43. Acragas. Temple of Hephaestus [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 273, fig. 9].

Fig. 9.44. Acragas. Temple of Athena (Temple E) on Girgenti Hill [J. A. De Waele, *AA* (1980) p. 214, fig. 19].

Fig. 9.45. Acragas. Temple of Athena (Temple E) on Girgenti Hill [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 275, fig. 11].

Fig. 10.1. Taranto. Urban plan [D. Mertens and E. Greco, in *The Western Greeks* (1996) top fig. on p. 250].

Fig. 10.2. Taranto. Plan showing locations of sanctuaries [C. Parisi Presicce, *ArchCl* 36 (1984) p. 72, fig. 8 (from E. Greco)].

Fig. 10.3. Elea (Velia). Overview [W. Johannowsky, *PP* 37 (1982) fig. on pp. 232-233].

Fig. 10.4. Crotone. Overview [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 47, fig. 47].

Fig. 10.5. Camarina. Urban plan [G. Di Stefano, in *Demarato* (Milan 2000) p. 282, fig. 2].

Fig. 10.6. Camarina. East and West Agoras [G. Di Stefano, in *Demarato* (Milan 2000) p. 283, fig. 4].

Fig. 10.7. Casmenae (Monte Casale). Urban plan [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 138, fig. 108].

Fig. 10.8. Locri. Overview [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 170, fig. 295].

Fig. 10.9. Locri. Ionic Temple north of grid in Marasà quarter [M. Barra Bagnasco, in *Studi di archeologia classica dedicati a Giorgio Gullini per i quarant'anni di insegnamento* (Alexandria 1999) p. 19, fig. 1].

Fig. 11.1. Aegina. Late Archaic Sanctuary of Aphaia (c. 500-490) [B. Bergquist, *The Archaic Greek Temenos: A Study of Structure and Function* (Lund 1967) pl. 3].

Fig. 11.2. Aegina. Diagrammatic drawing of Late Archaic Sanctuary of Aphaia (c. 500-490) [R. D. Martienssen, *The Idea of Space in Greek Architecture: With Special Reference to the Doric Temple and Its Setting* (Johannesburg 1964) p. 115, fig. XVII].

Fig. 11.3. Corinth. Temple of Apollo [R. Stillwell, in *Corinth I. Introduction, Topography, Architecture: Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens* (Cambridge, Mass. 1932) p. 117, fig. 82].

Fig. 11.4. Samos. Temple of Hera III ('Rhoecus temple') [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 355, fig. 269].

Fig. 11.5. Samos. Temple of Hera IV ('Polycrates temple') [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 359, fig. 270].

Fig. 11.6. Ephesus. Temple of Artemis (Temple D, 'Croesus temple') [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 388, fig. 295].

Fig. 11.7. Didyma. Temple of Apollo (first dipteros) [from G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 400, fig. 303].

Fig. 11.8. Olympia. Temple of Zeus [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 60, fig. 41].

Fig. 11.9. Corfu. Temple of Artemis [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 16 (from *Korkyra I*)].

Fig. 11.10. Corfu. Temple of Artemis [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 112, fig. 89].

Fig. 11.12. Delphi. Temple of Apollo (366-320, replacing the Alkmeonid temple of 525-505) [G. Gruben in H. Berve and G. Gruben, *Greek Temples, Theatres and Shrines* (New York 1963) p. 332, fig. 22].

Fig. 11.13. Olympia. Temple of Hera [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 2c (from Mallwitz)].

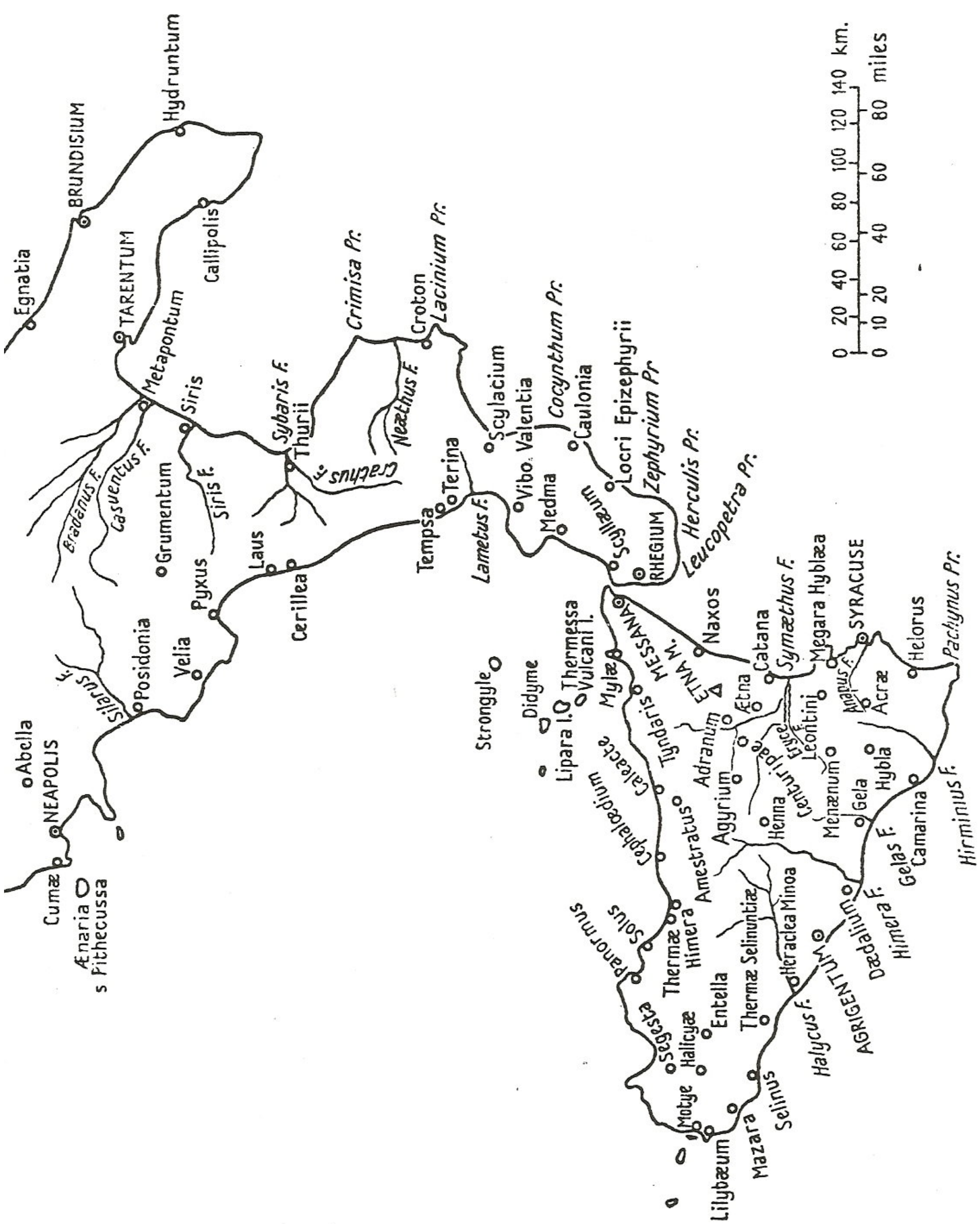


Fig. i. South Italy and Sicily [T. J. Dunbabin, *The Western Greeks: The History of Sicily and South Italy from the Foundation of the Greek Colonies to 480 B.C.* (Oxford 1948, reprint 1964) frontispiece].

Fig. ii. Homeland Greece [A. R. Burn and M. Burn, *The Living Past of Greece* (London 1980, revised 1993) frontispiece].

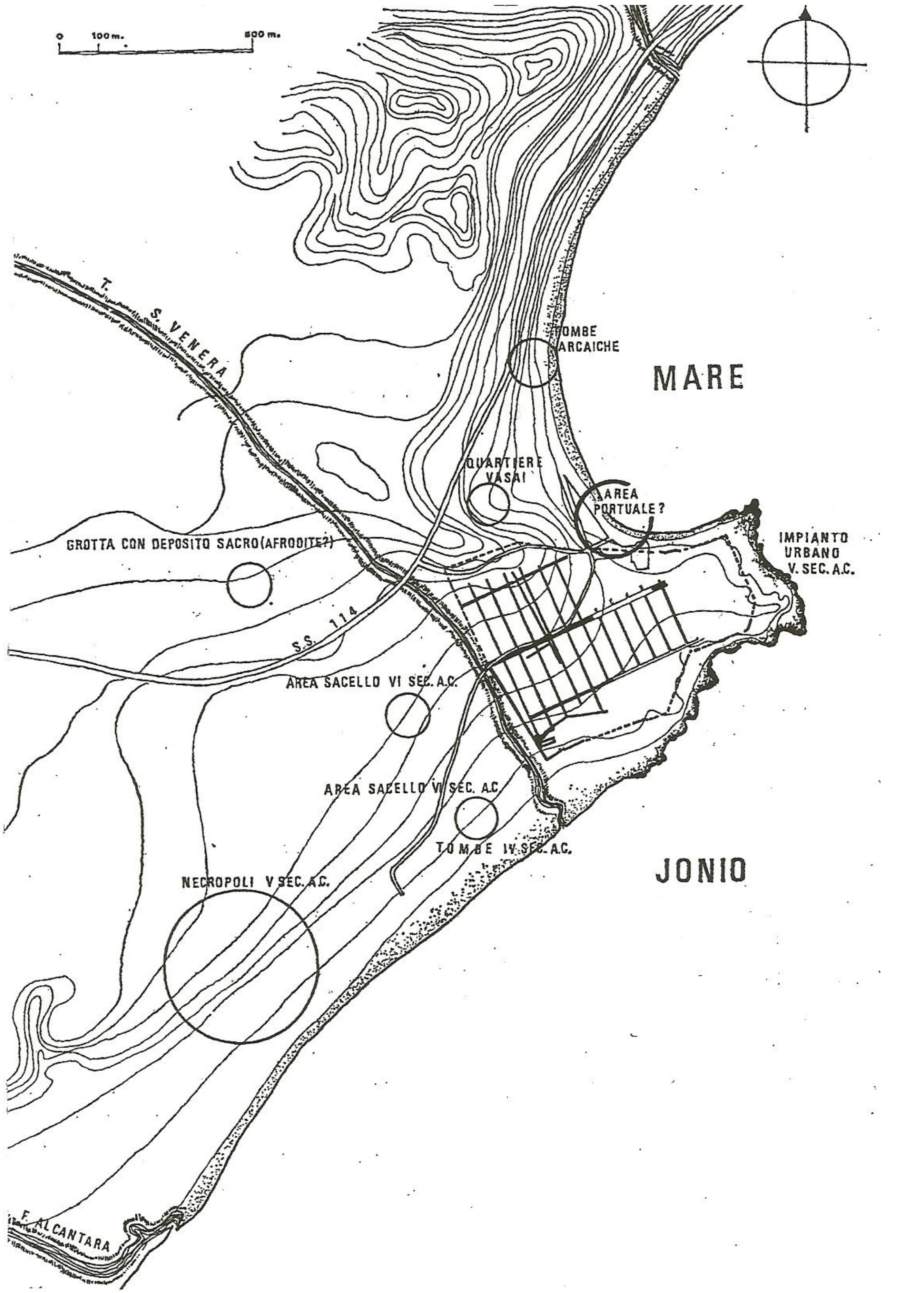


Fig. 1.1. Naxos. Overview [P. Pelagatti, *Kokalos* 22-23, 2.1 (1976-1977) p. 538, fig. 3].

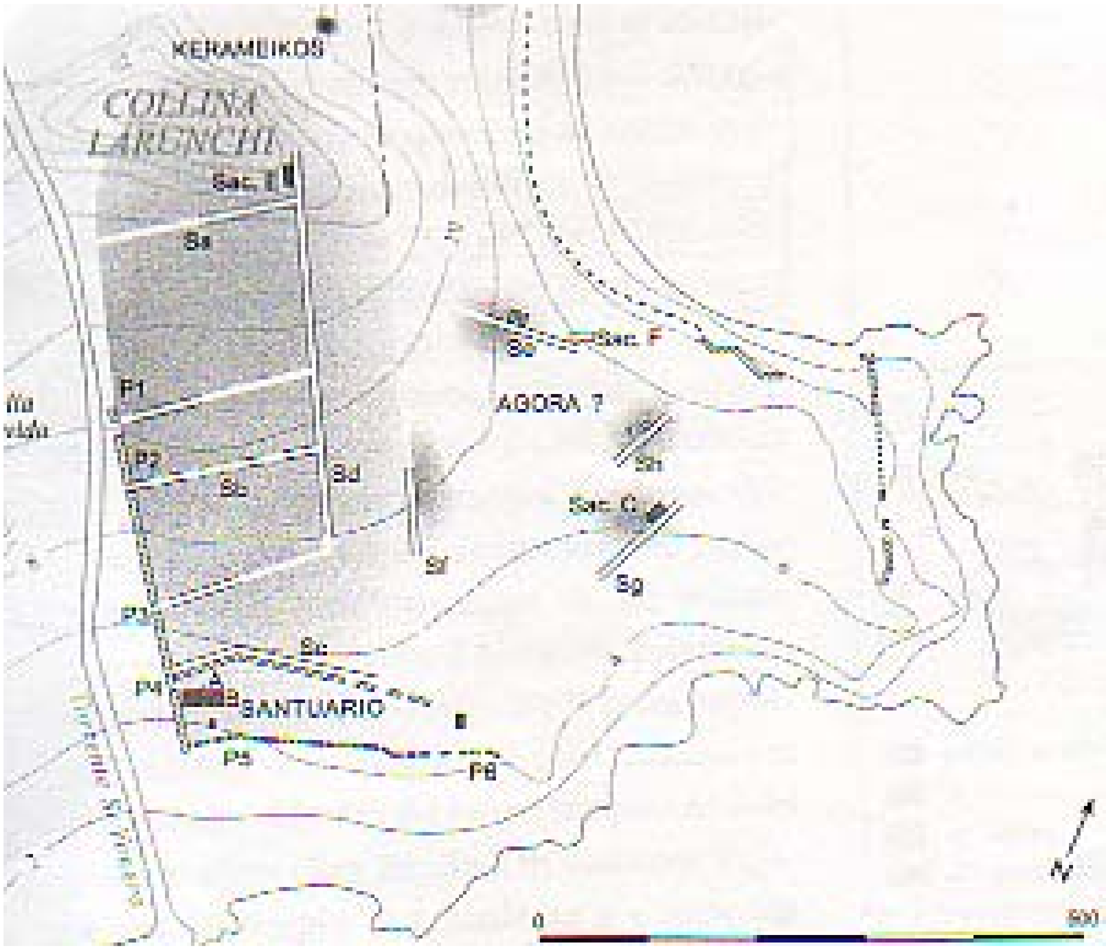


Fig. 1.2. Naxos. Early urban plan [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 72, fig. 88].

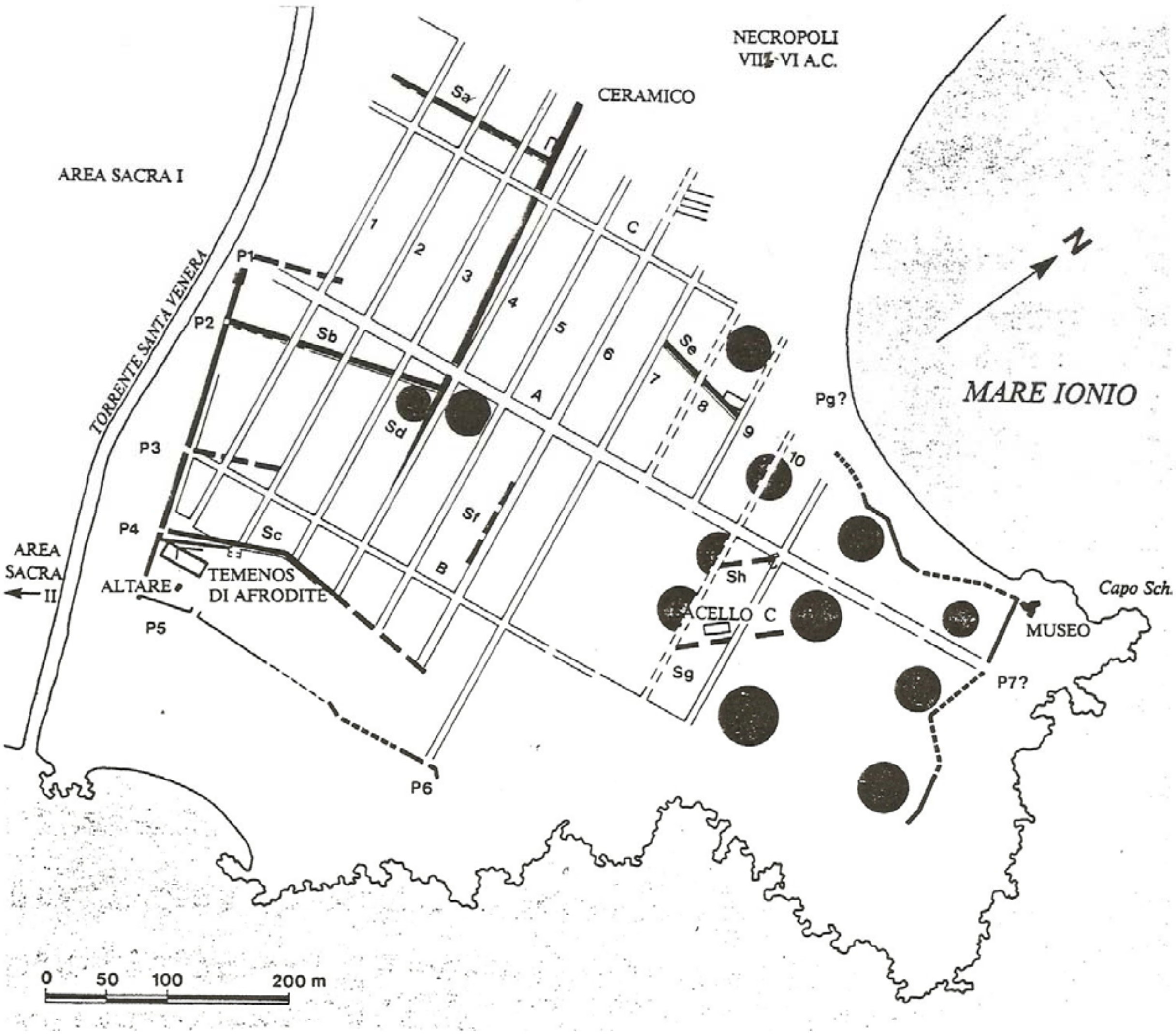


Fig. 1.3. Naxos. Early urban plan (Streets Sa – Sh) and grid [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (1985) pl. VII].

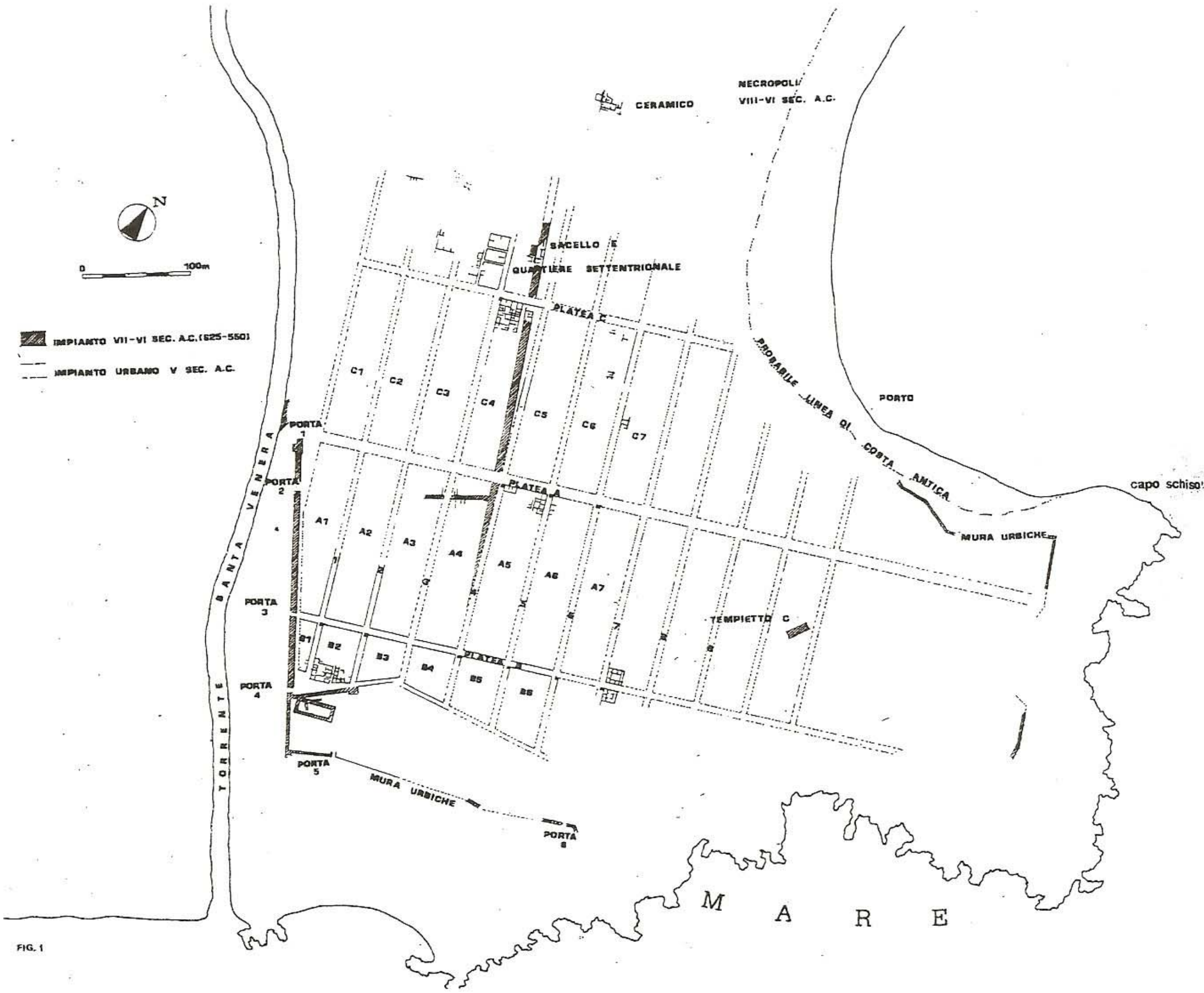


Fig. 1.4. Naxos. Urban plan and cult buildings [M. C. Lentini, *Xenia* 20 (1990) p. 6, fig. 1].

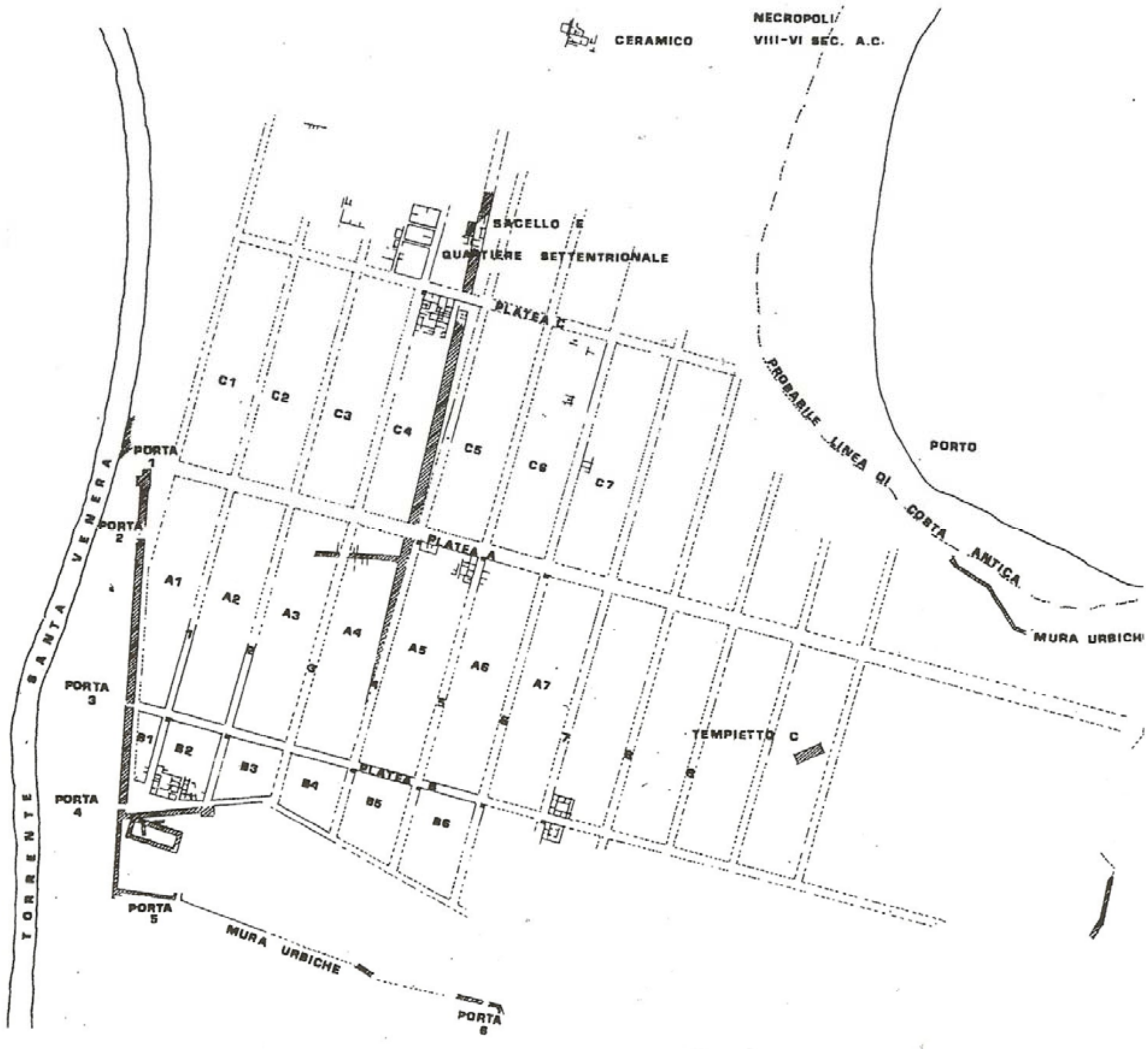


Fig. 1.5. Naxos. Urban plan and cult buildings [close-up of M. C. Lentini, *Xenia* 20 (1990) p. 6, fig. 1].

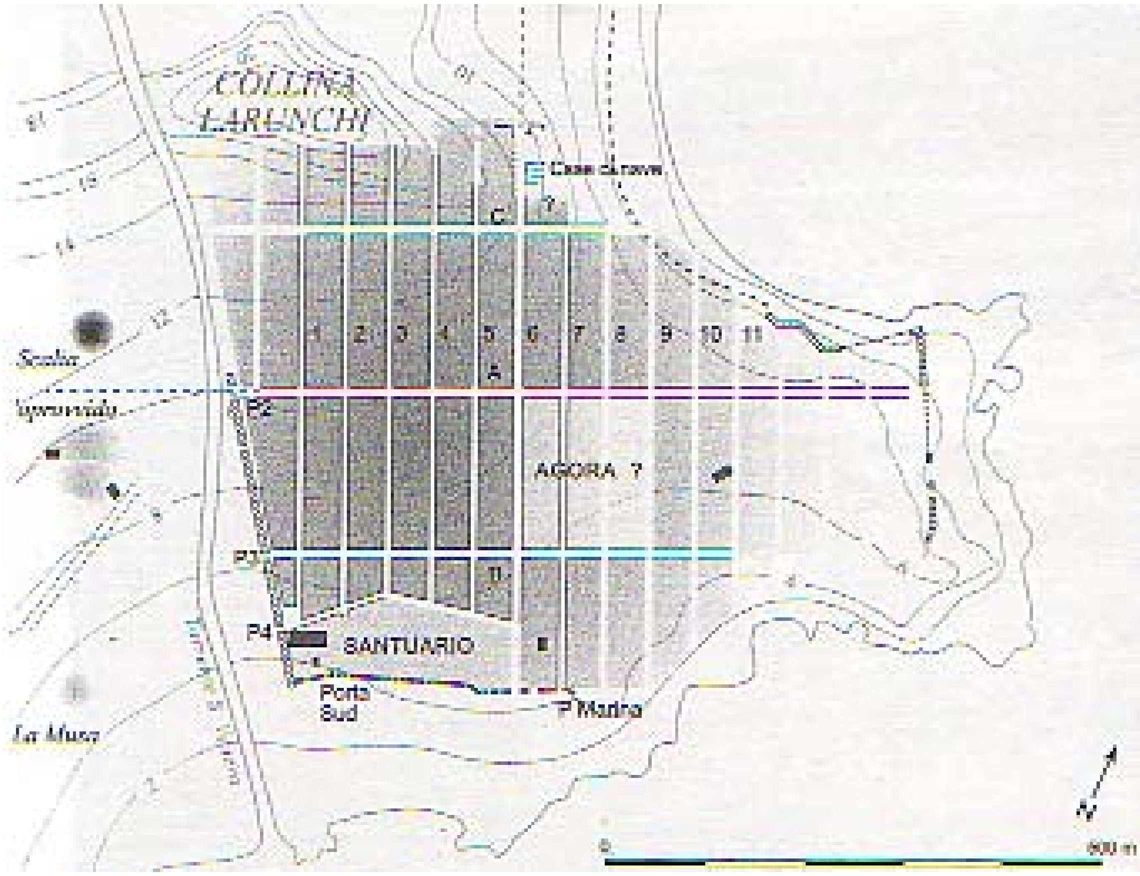


Fig. 1.6. Naxos. Urban grid [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 344, fig. 616].

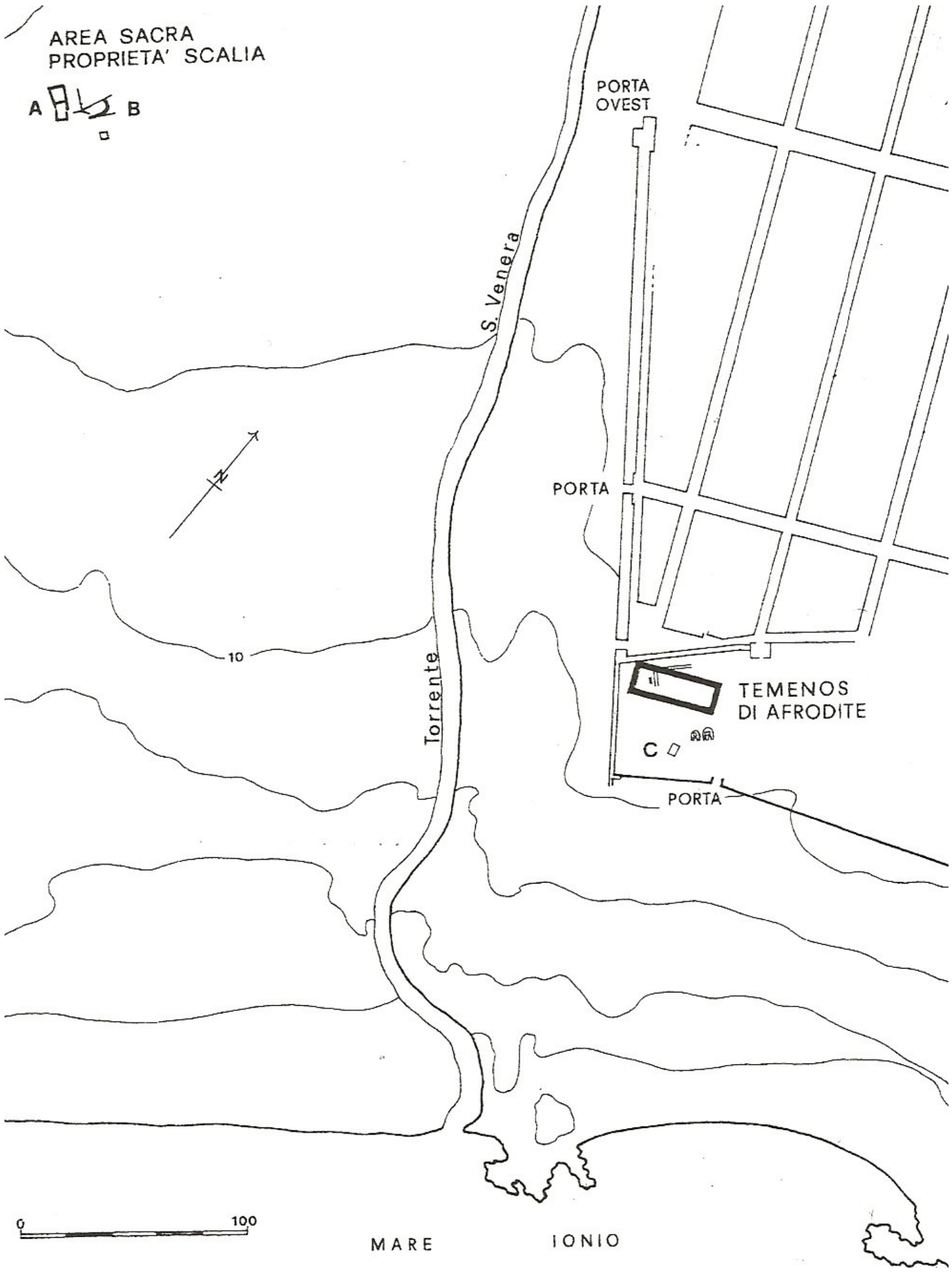


Fig. 1.7. Naxos. Plan showing location of extra-urban sanctuary (of Enyò) [M. Guarducci, *MEFRA* 97 (1985) p. 10, fig. 2].

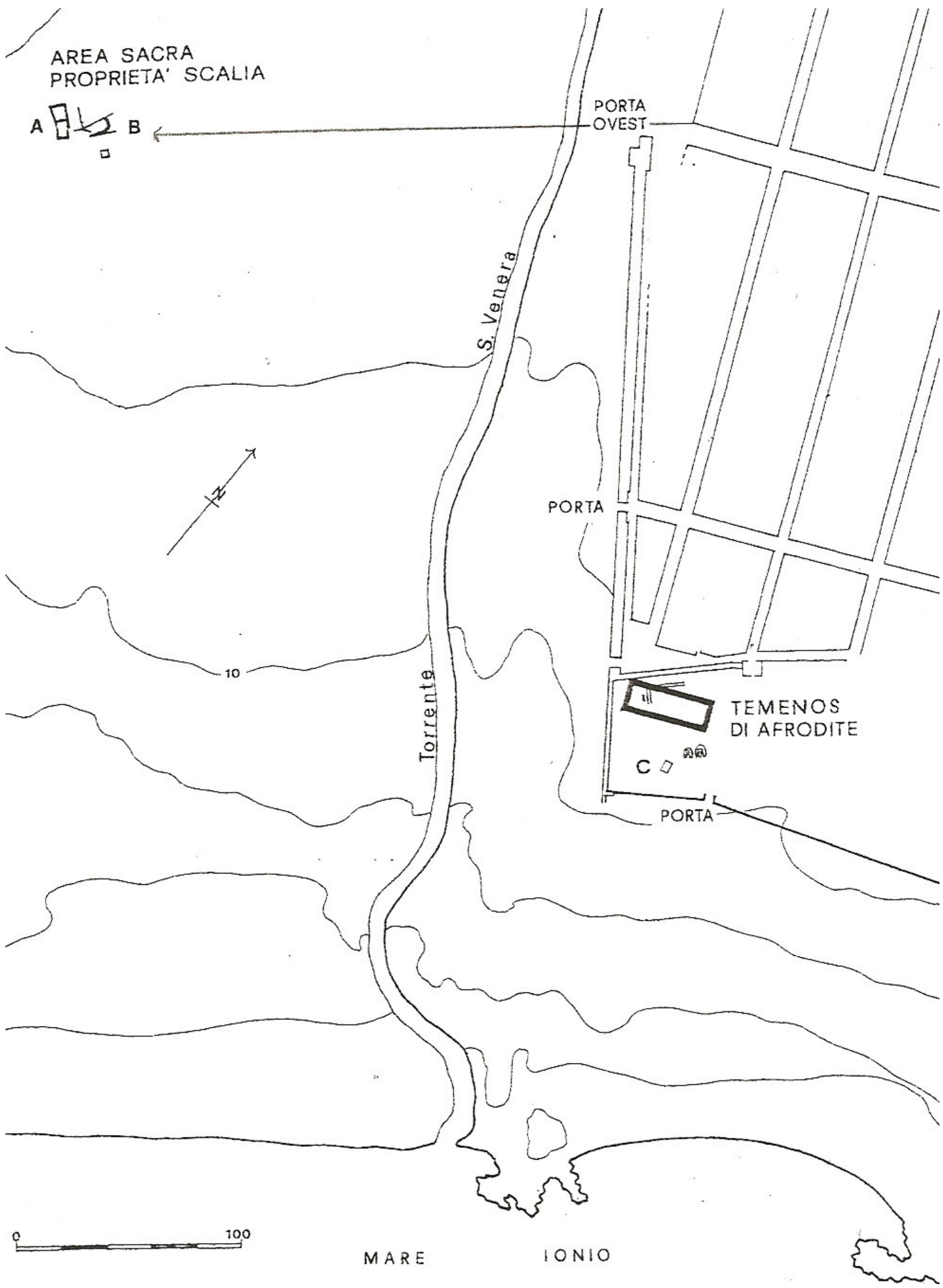


Fig. 1.8. Naxos. Plan adding axis line between City Gate I and extra-urban sanctuary (of Enyò) [adapted from M. Guarducci, *MEFRA* 97 (1985) p. 10, fig. 2].

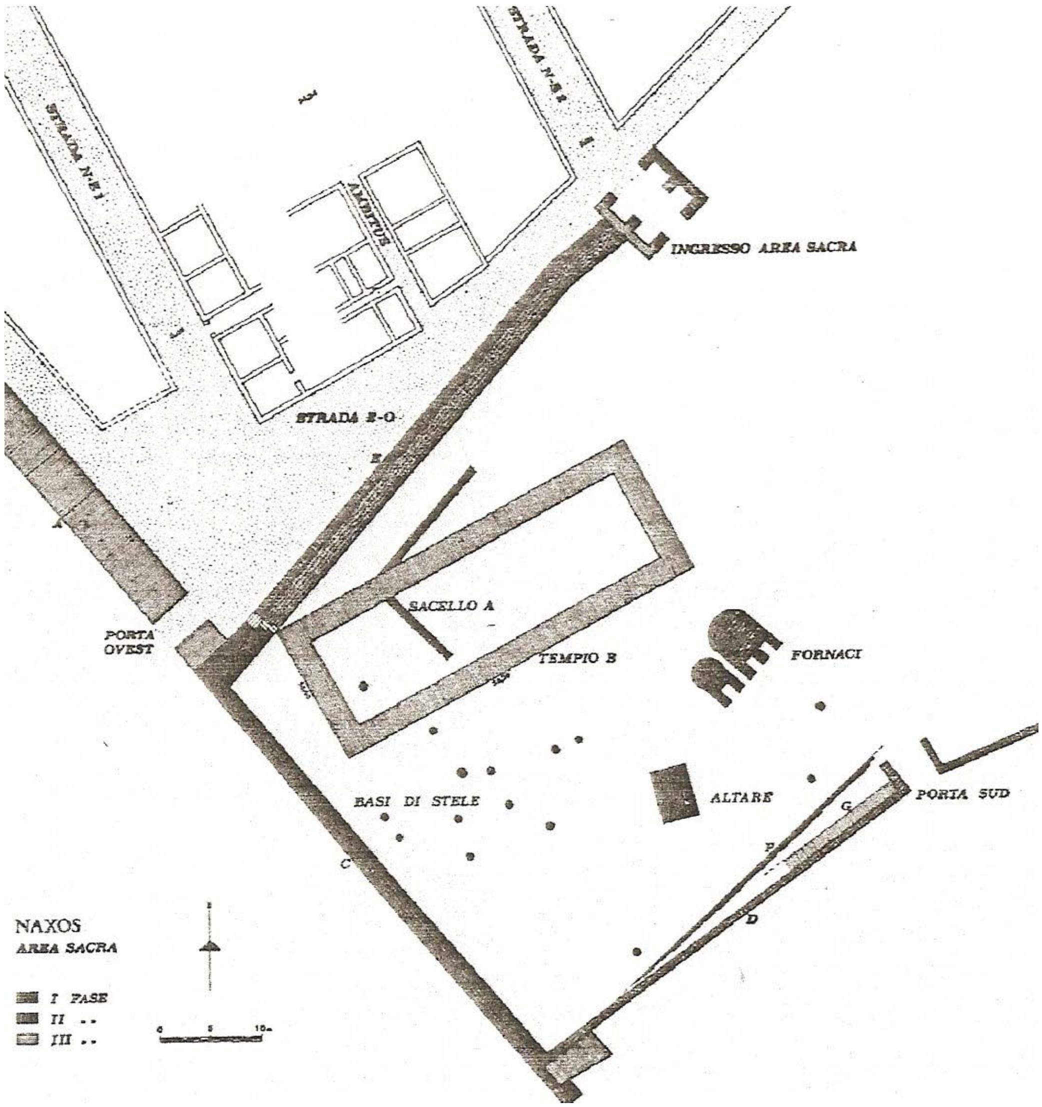


Fig. 1.9. Naxos. Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera) [O. Belvedere, *ArchCl* 33 (1981) fig. 6; from P. Pelagatti, *BdA* 57, Series 5 (1972) fig. 2].

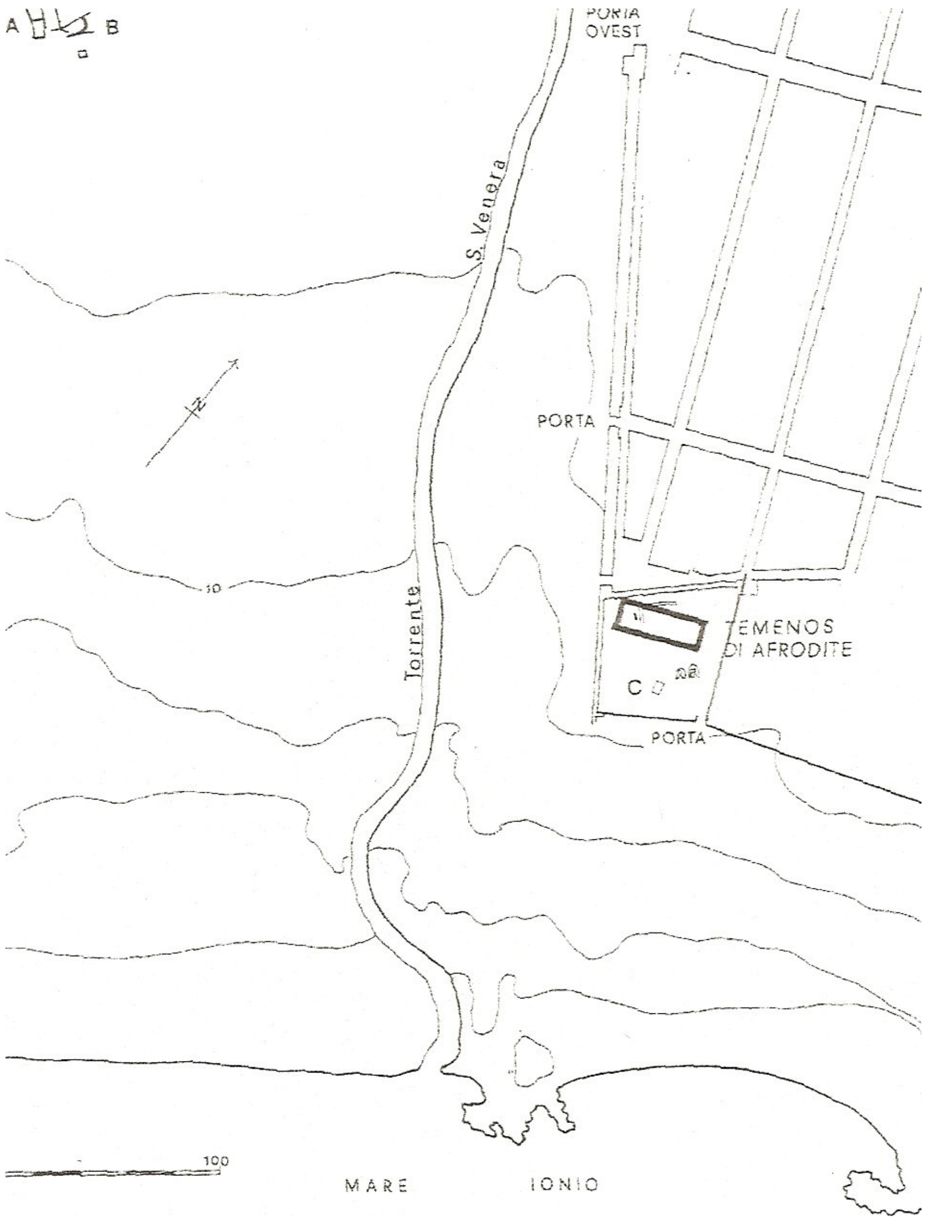


Fig. 1.10. Naxos. Plan adding axis line between North and South Gates of Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera) and Street 2 of fifth-century grid [adapted from M. Guarducci, *MEFRA* 97 (1985) p. 10, fig. 2].

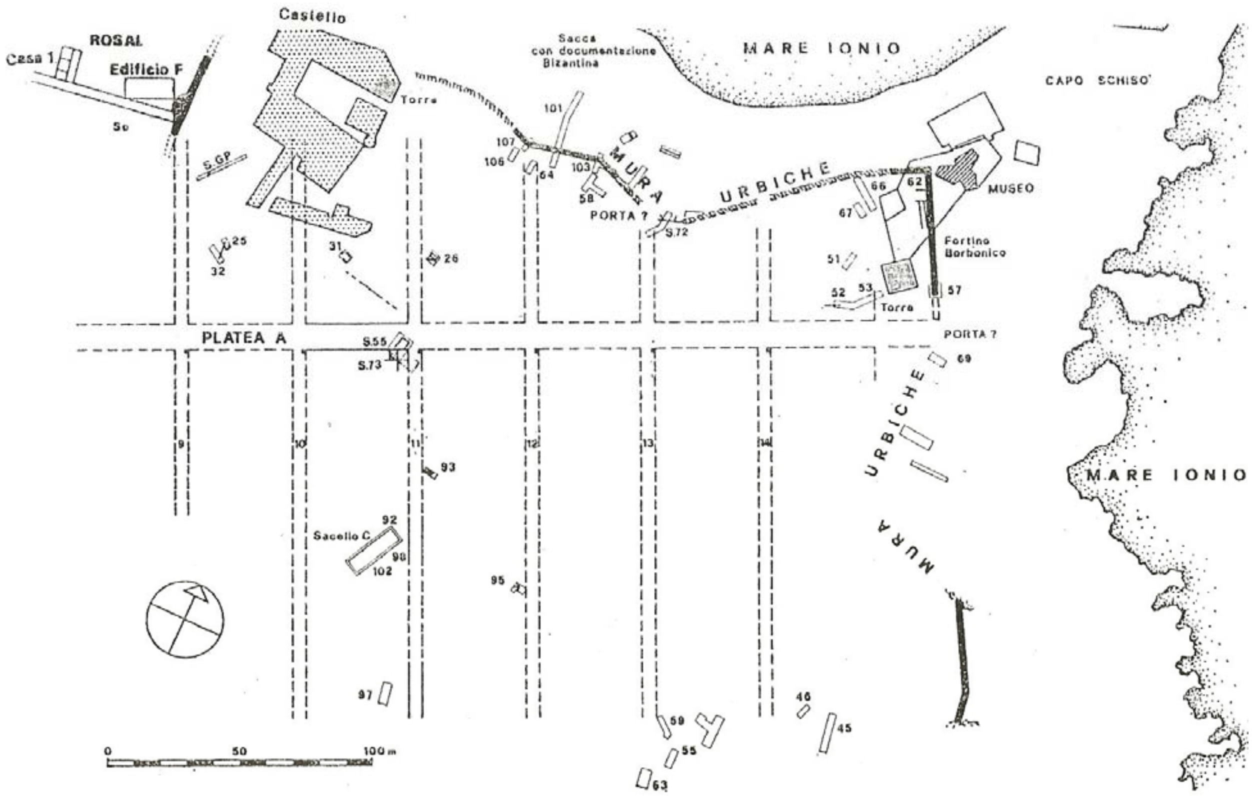


Fig. 1.11. Naxos. Plan showing location of Temple F (Building F) west of Street 9 [M. C. Lentini, *Kokalos* 30-31, 2.2 (1984-1985) p. 811, fig. 1].

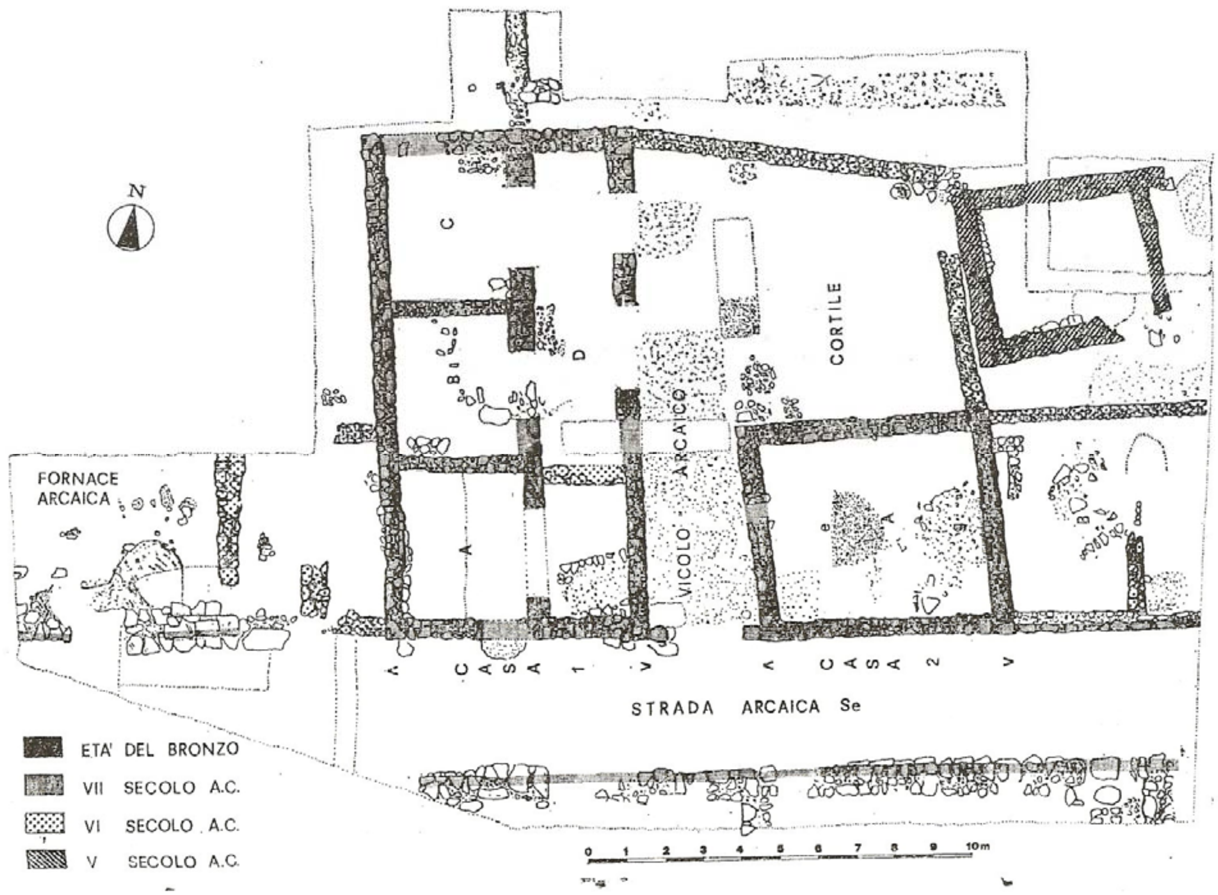


Fig. 1.12. Naxos. Early urban street and housing block [M. C. Lentini, *Kokalos* 30-31, 2.2 (1984-1985) p. 816, fig. 2].

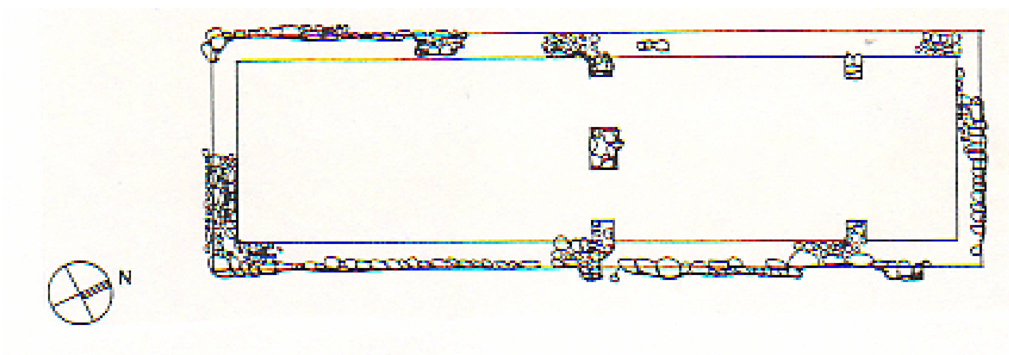


Fig. 1.13. Naxos. Temple C (Sacellum C) in East quarter [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 7; pl. II, 1].

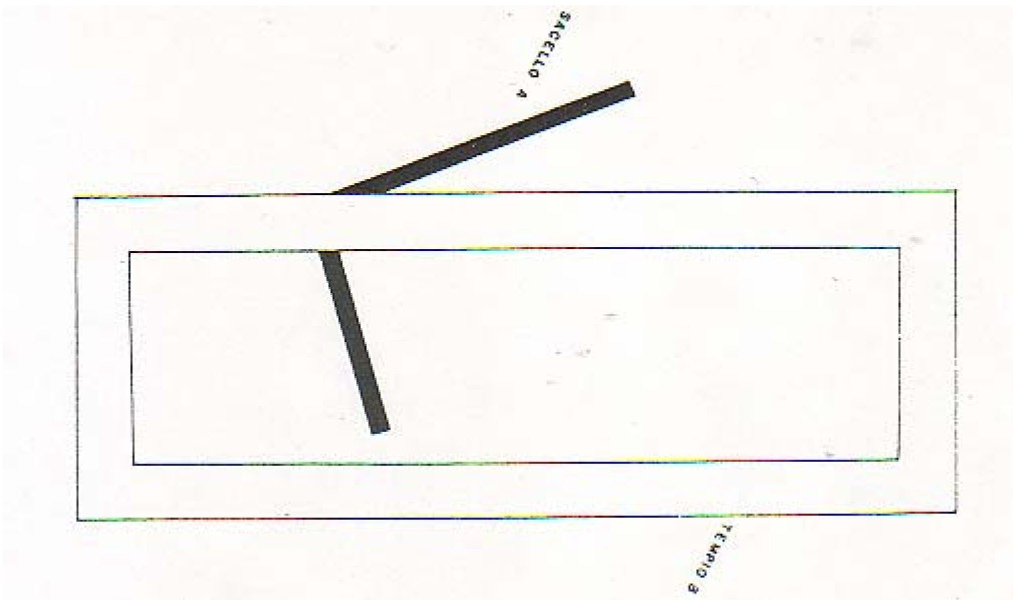


Fig. 1.14. Naxos. Temple B [overlaying Temple A (Sacellum A)] in Sanctuary of Aphrodite (Hera) [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 7, pl. I].

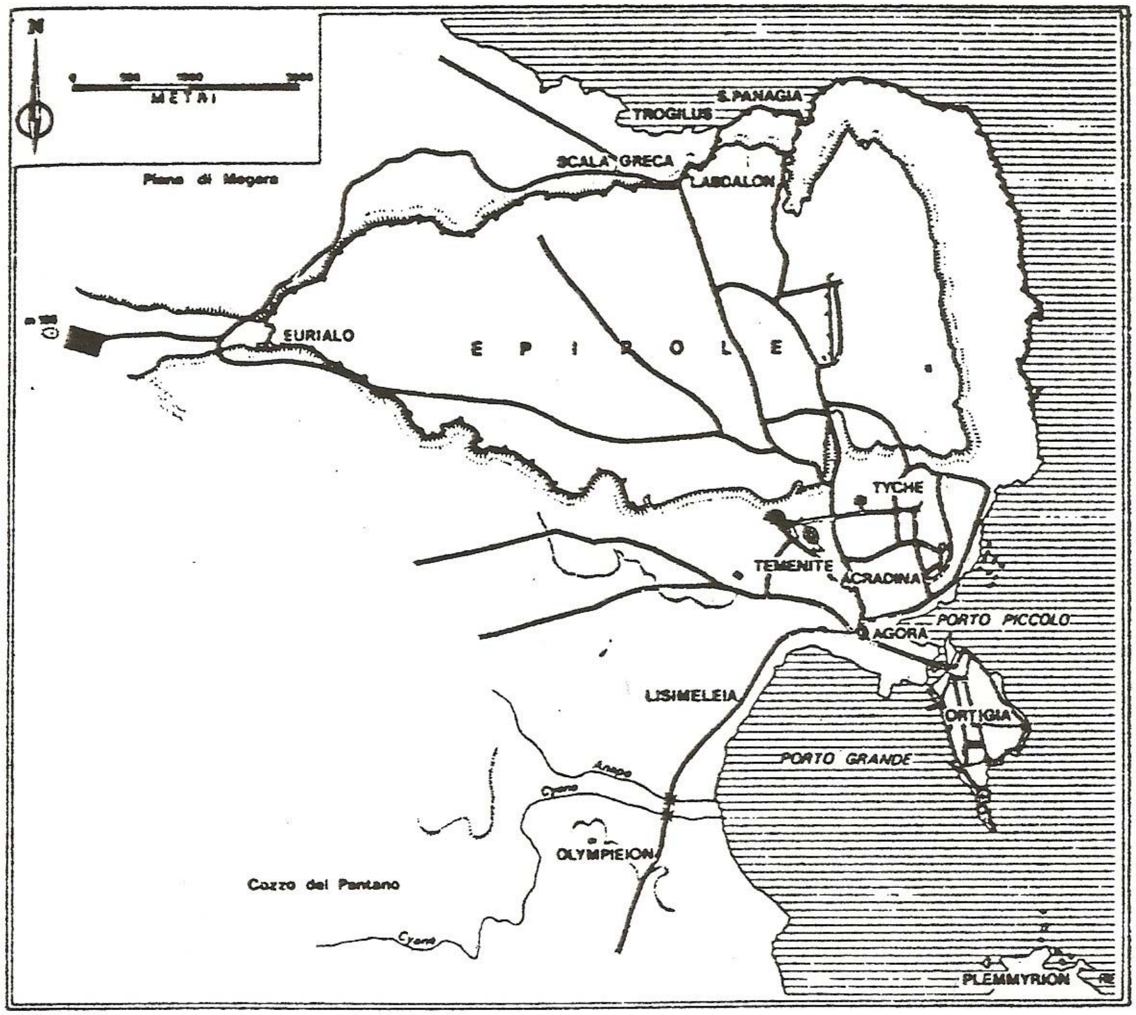


Fig. 2.1. Syracuse. Overview showing Ortygia and extent of mainland urban area by Hellenistic period [C. Parisi Presicce, *ArchCl* 36 (1984) p. 65, fig. 5; from M. Pallottino, *Genti e culture dell'Italia preromana* (Rome 1981)].

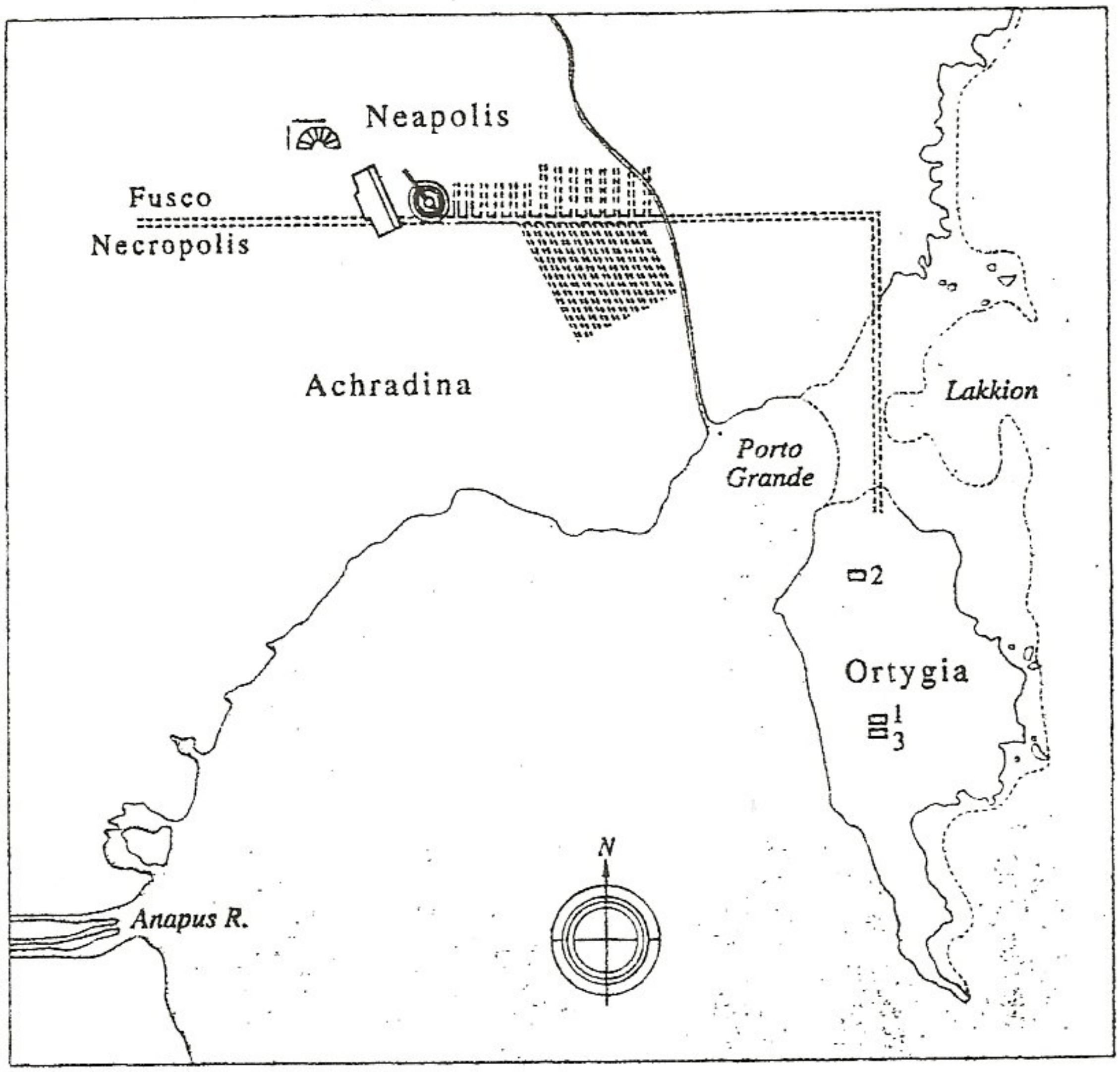


Fig. 2.2. Syracuse. Schematic drawing showing eighth-century Fusco necropolis and east-west artery at northern boundary of Achradina [A. Di Vita, in *The Western Greeks* (London 1996) fig. on p. 270].

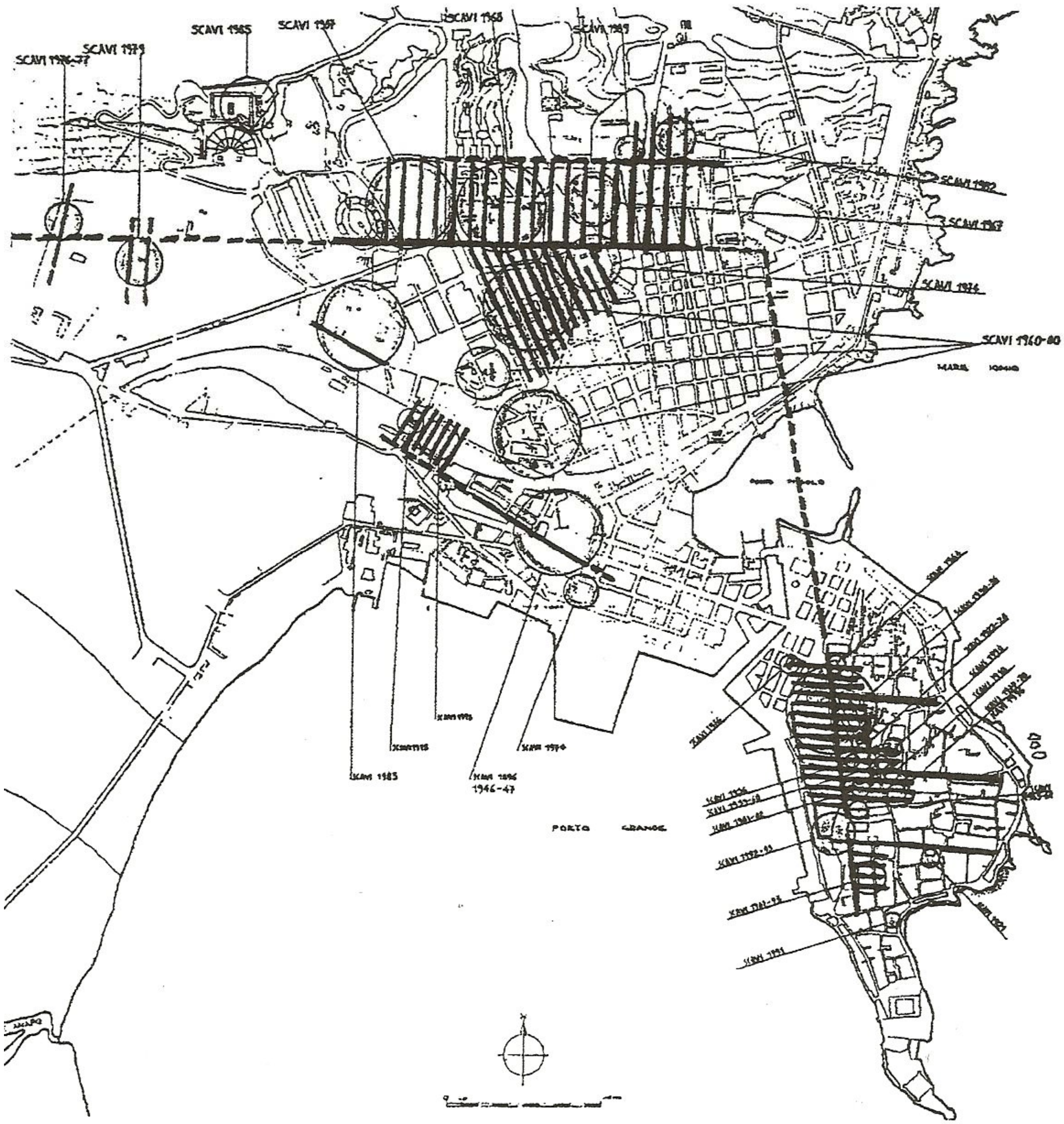


Fig. 2.3. Syracuse. Urban plan of Ortygia and mainland [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 92 bottom, fig. 67].

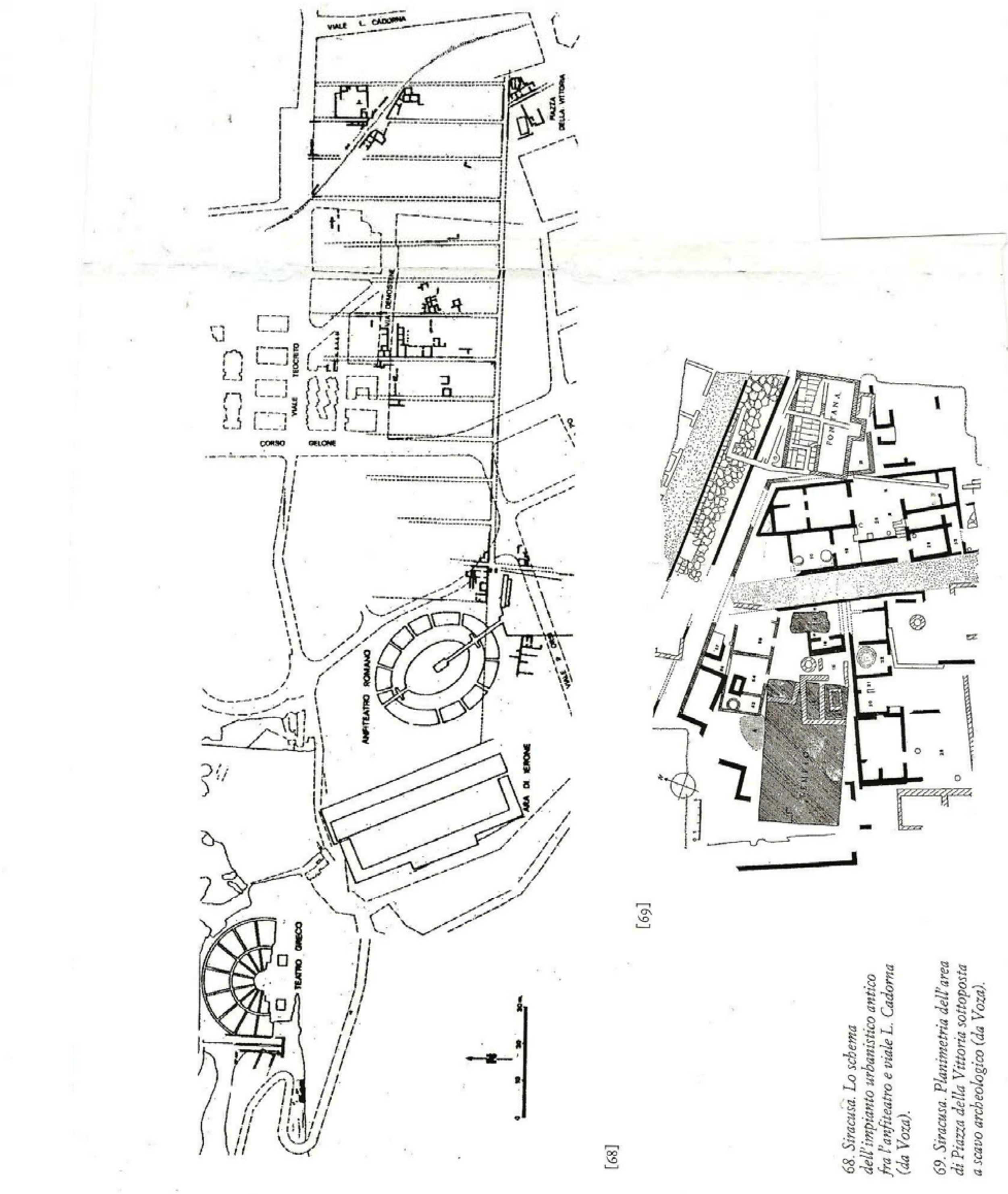


Fig. 2.4. Syracuse, Temple of Demeter along east-west artery of Achradina [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 94, figs. 68 (top) and 69 (bottom)].

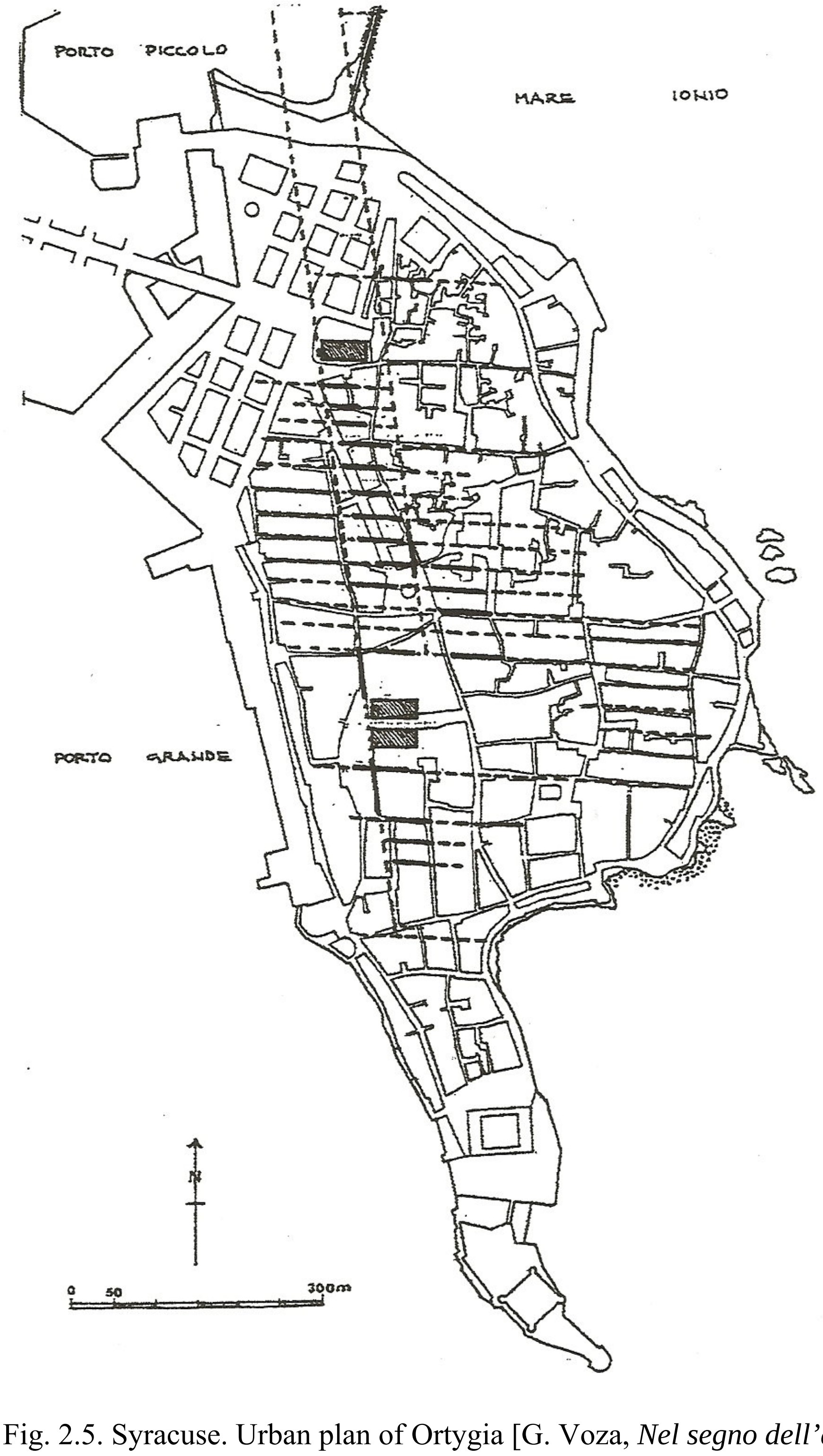


Fig. 2.5. Syracuse. Urban plan of Ortygia [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 92 top, fig. 66].

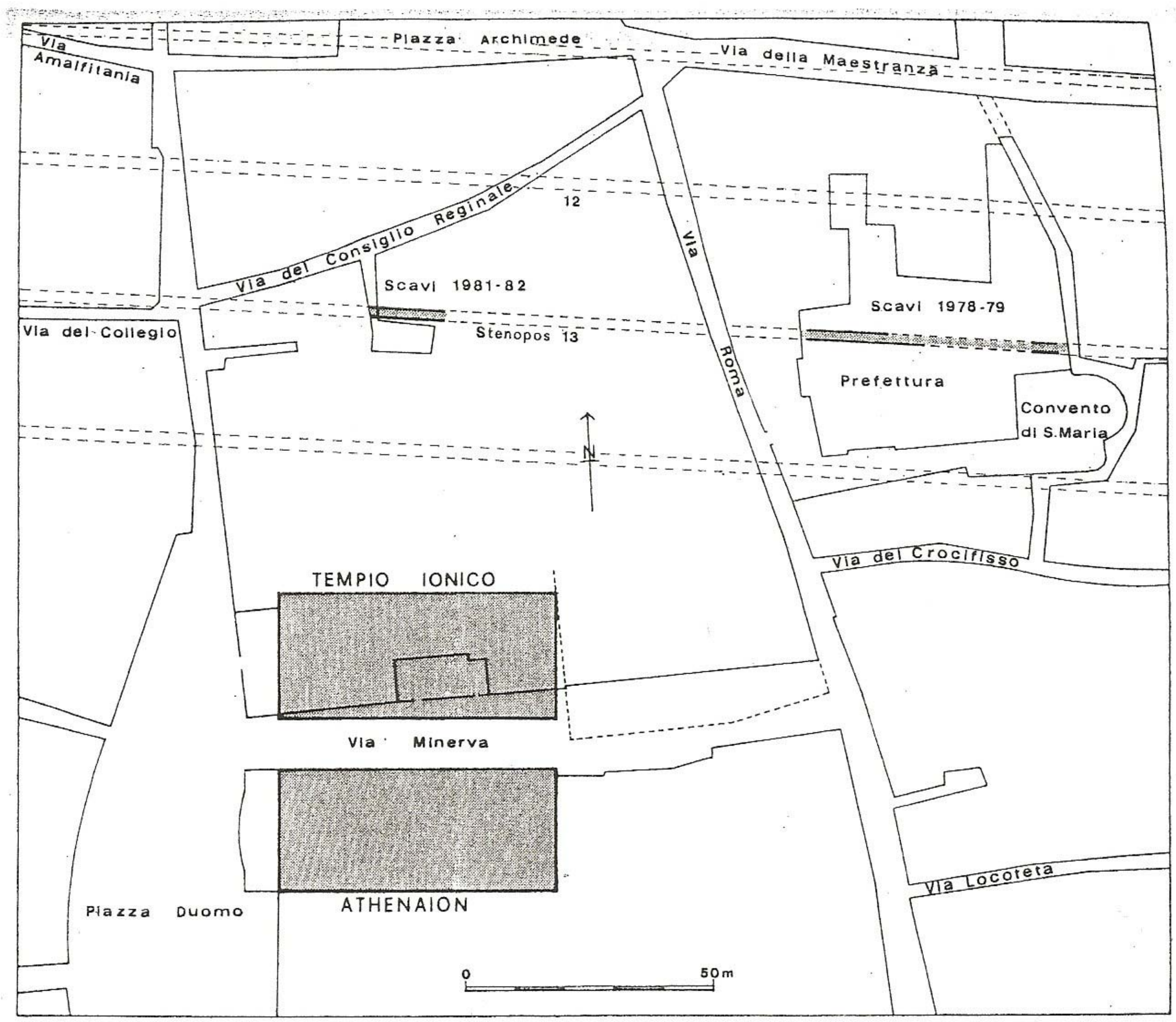


Fig. 2.6. Syracuse. Plan showing location of Ionic temple and Temple of Athena east of modern Piazza Duomo [G. Voza, *Kokalos* 30-31 (1984-1985) pl. CXXVI].

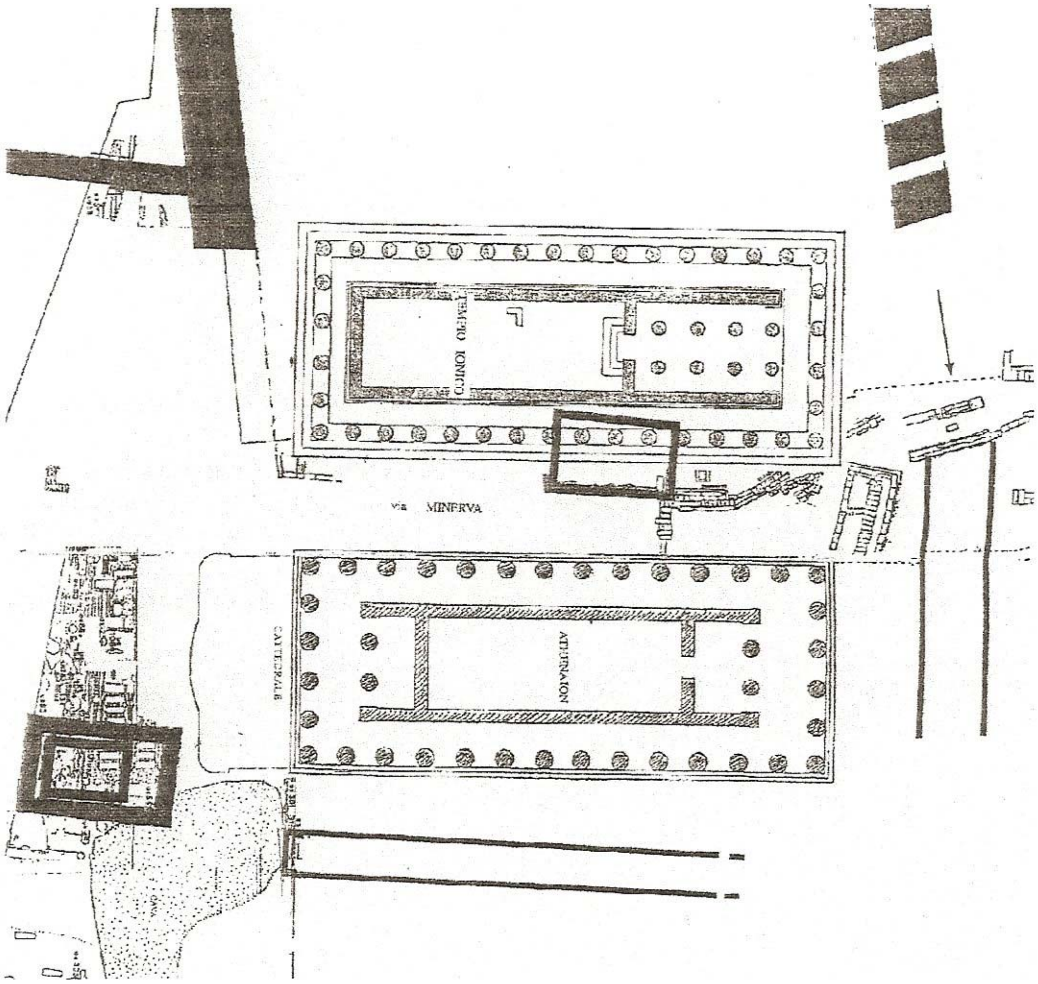


Fig. 2.7. Syracuse. Plan showing location of eighth- and seventh-century Temples 1 and 2 (Oikoi 1 and 2) west of Temple of Athena on Ortygia [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) fig. on pp. 84-85].

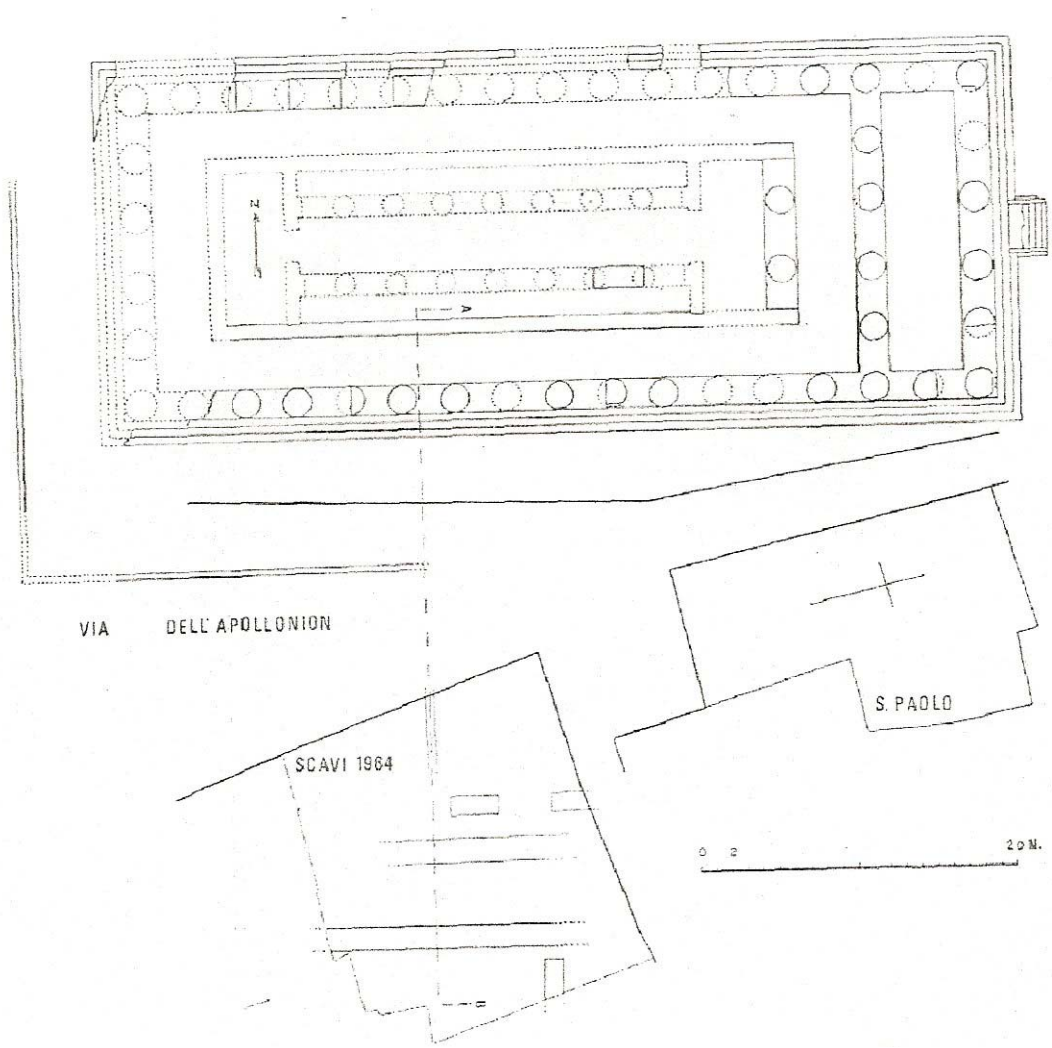


Fig. 2.8. Syracuse. Plan showing extant western and southern walls of Sanctuary of Apollo on Ortygia [P. Pelagatti, *Cronache di Catania* 17 (1980) p.123, fig. 3].

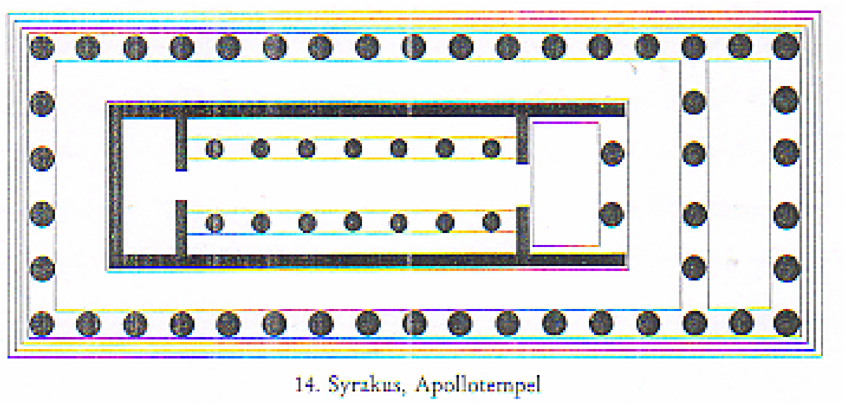


Fig. 2.9. Syracuse. Temple of Apollo on Ortygia [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 14].

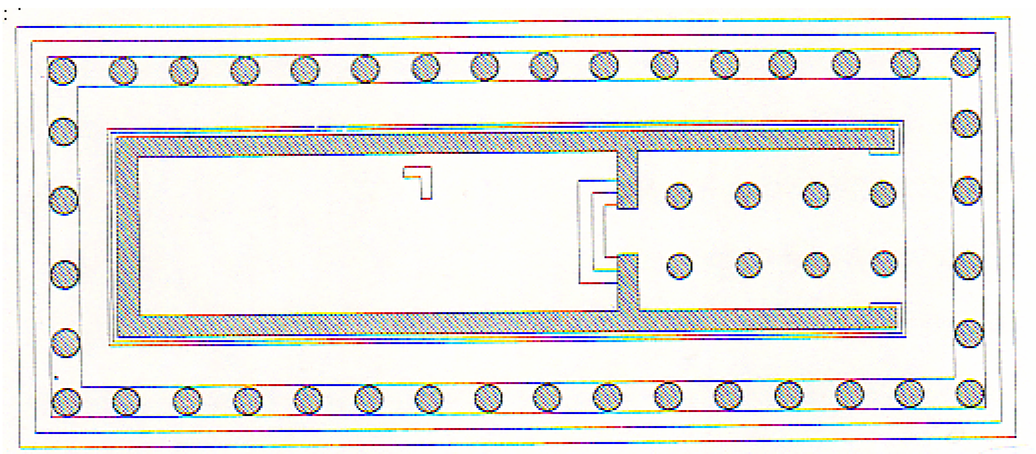


Fig. 2.10. Syracuse. Ionic Temple on Ortygia [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XII, 2].

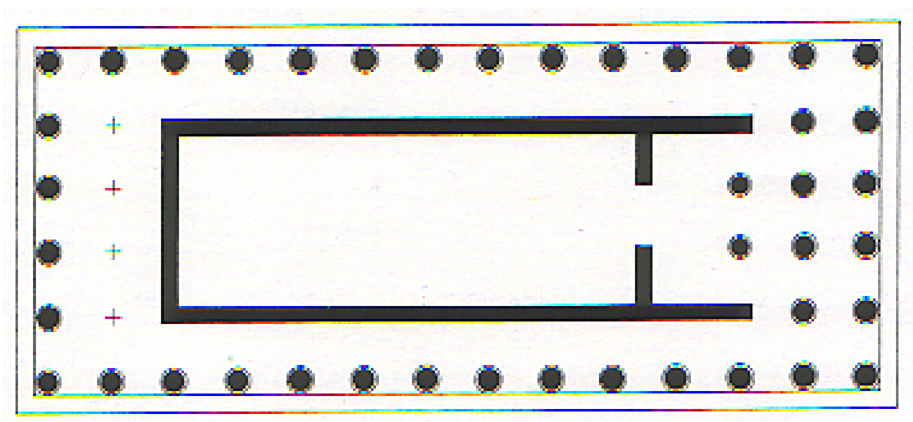


Fig. 2.11. Syracuse. Ionic Temple on Ortygia [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 247, fig. 442 (from P. Auberson 1979)].

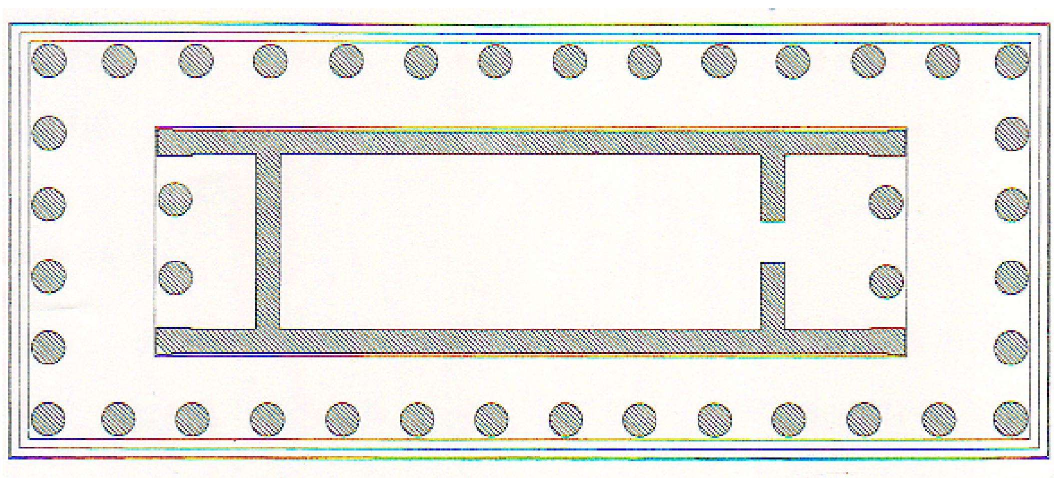


Fig. 2.12. Syracuse. Temple of Athena on Ortygia [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XII, 5].

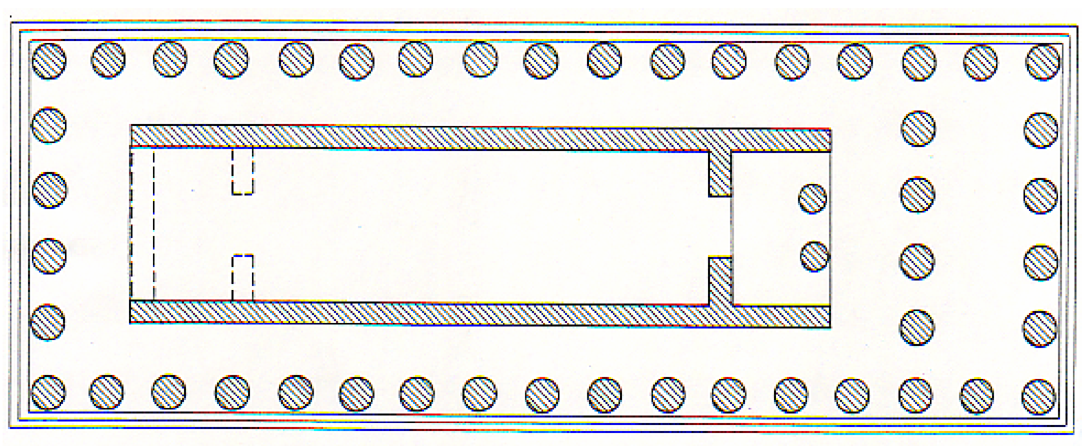


Fig. 2.13. Syracuse. Extra-urban Temple of Olympian Zeus on Syracusan mainland [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XII, 1].

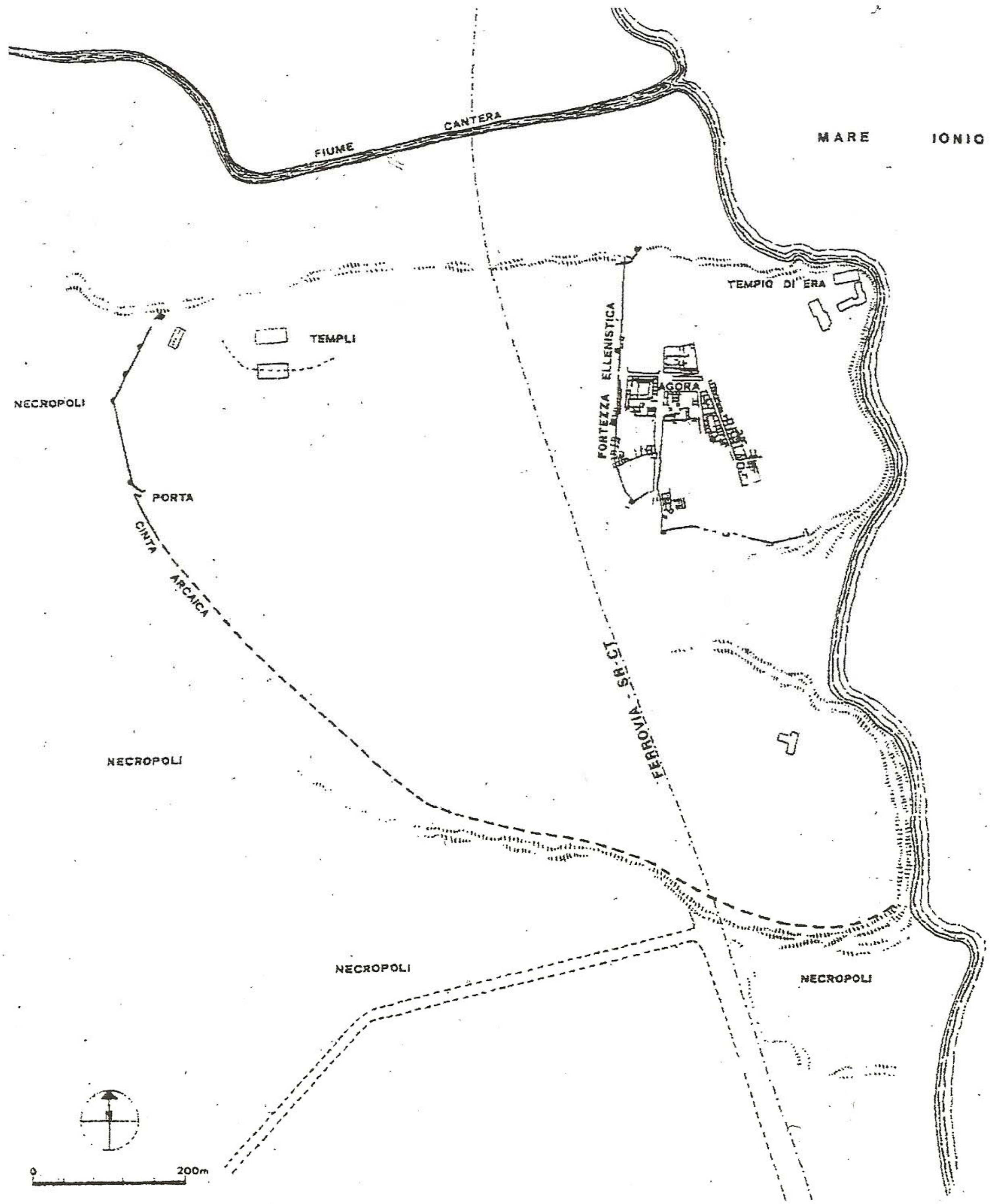


Fig. 3.1. Megara Hyblaea. Overview [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 72, fig. 56].

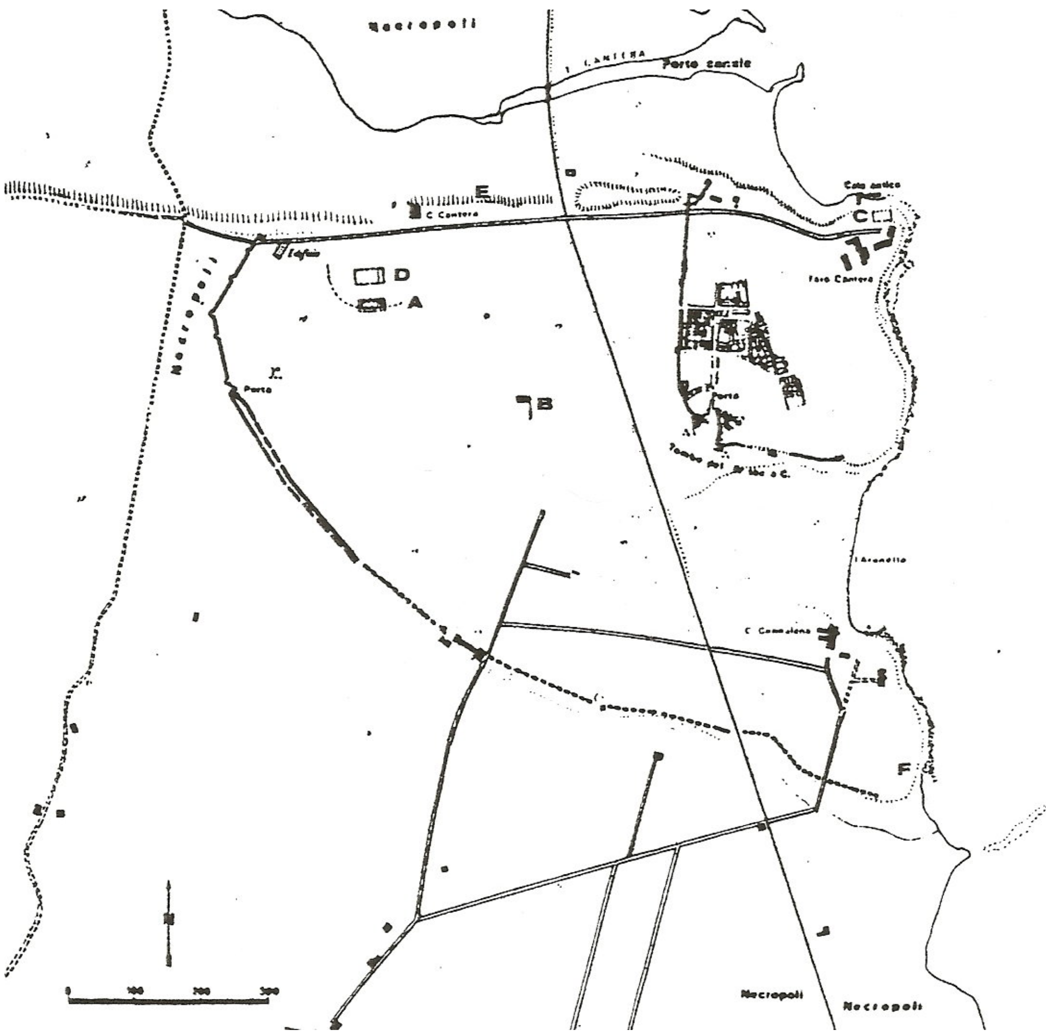


Fig. 3.2. Megara Hyblaea. Plan showing locations of Sacred Areas A-F [C. Parisi Presicce, *ArchCl* 36 (1984) p. 63, fig. 4 (from M. Pasquinucci, in *Le città di fondazione* (Lucca 1977)].

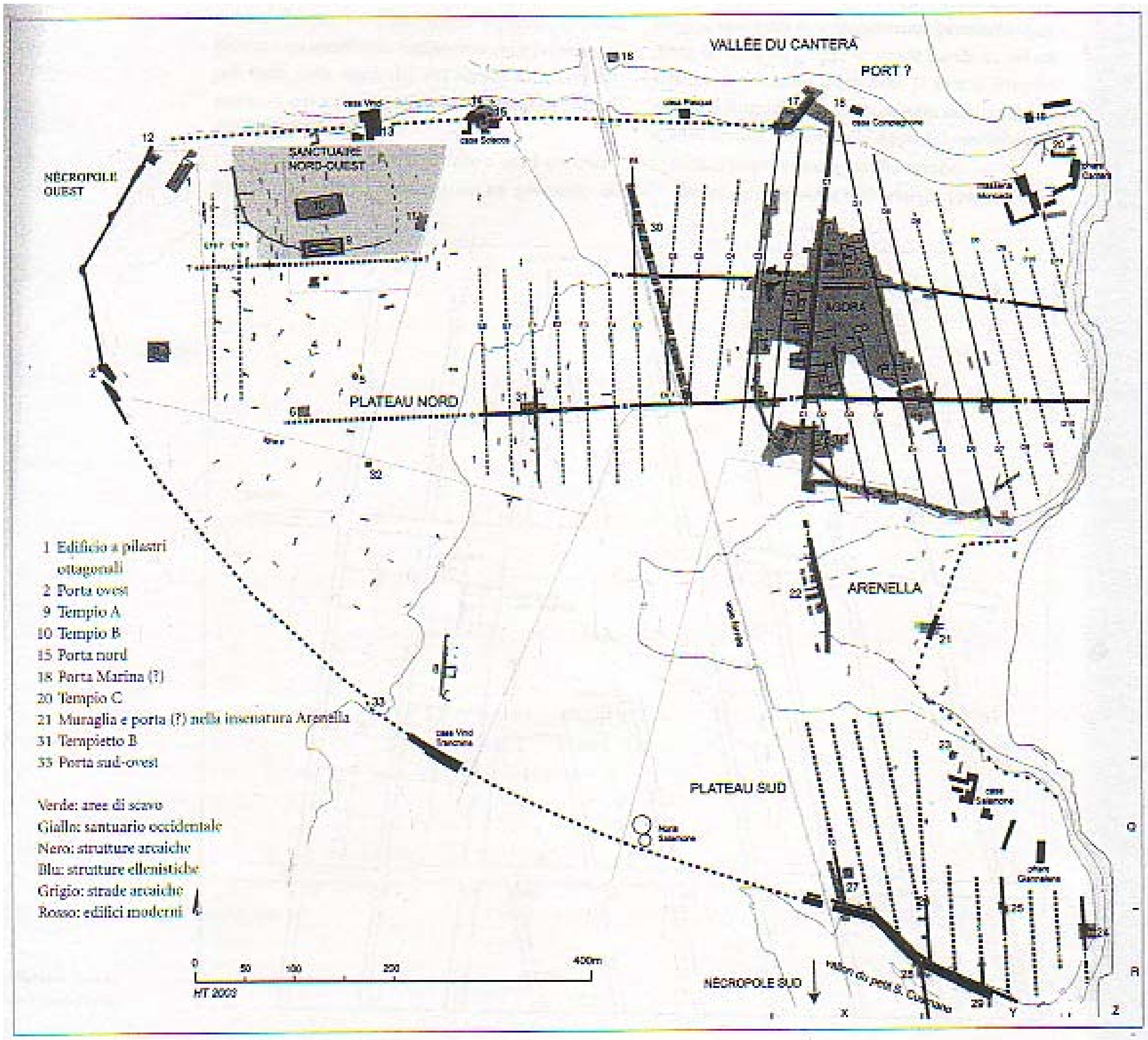


Fig. 3.3. Megara Hyblaea. Urban plans of North and South Plateaus [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 63, fig. 72].

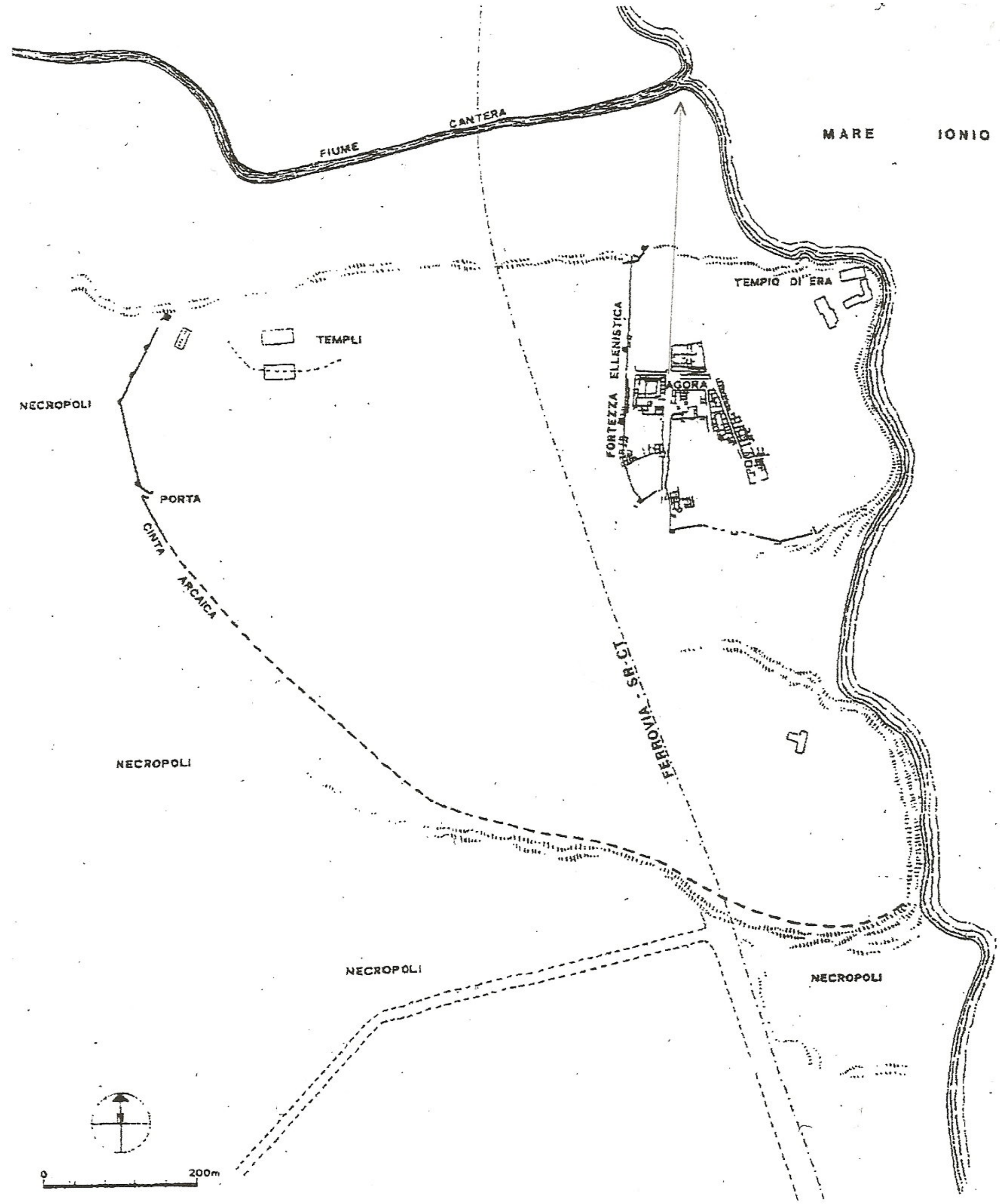


Fig. 3.4. Megara Hyblaea. Overview, adding hypothetical extension of Avenue C1 to mouth of Cantera River [adapted from G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 72, fig. 56].

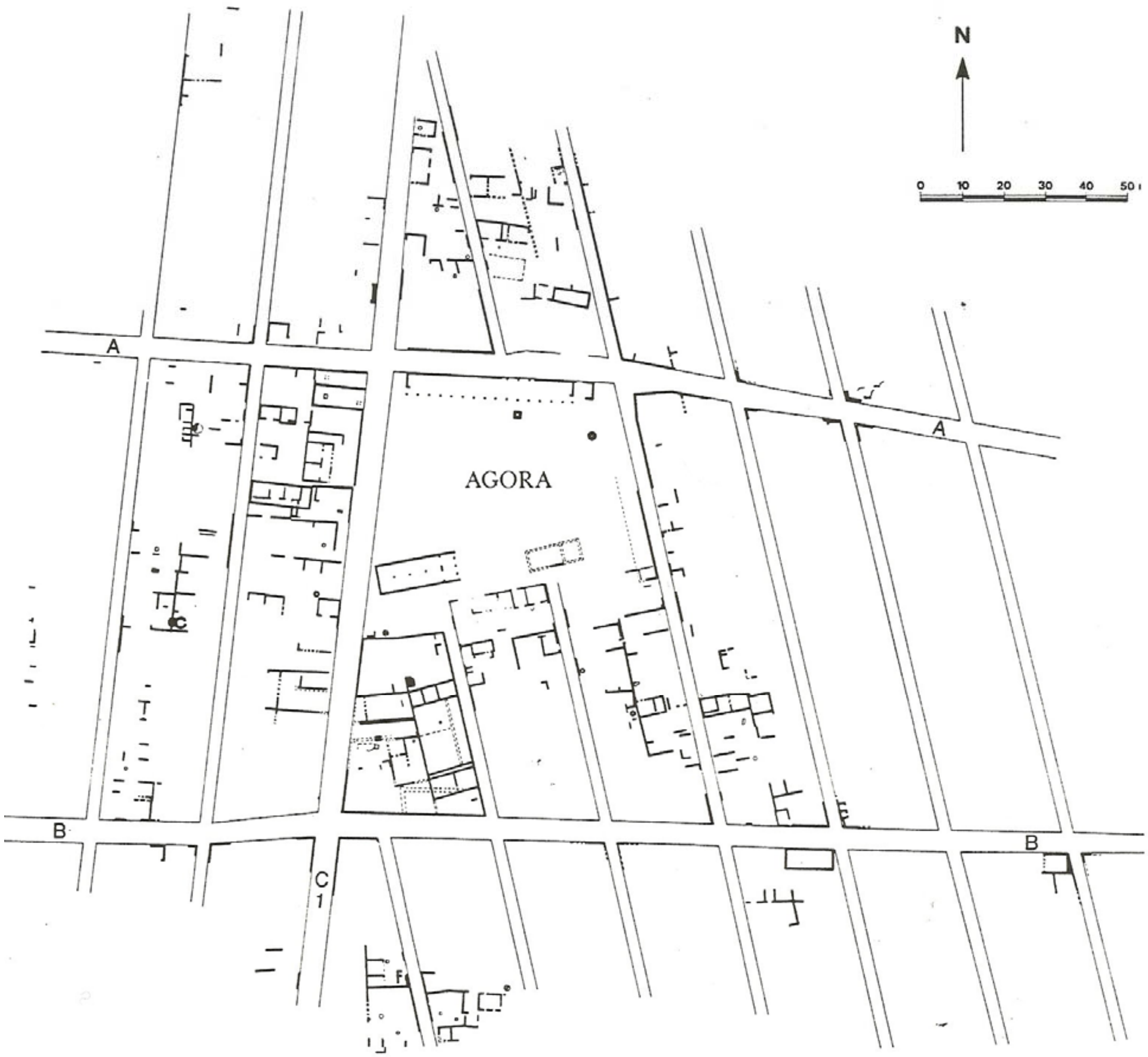


Fig. 3.5. Megara Hyblaea. Urban plan of Agora quarter [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. II, a].

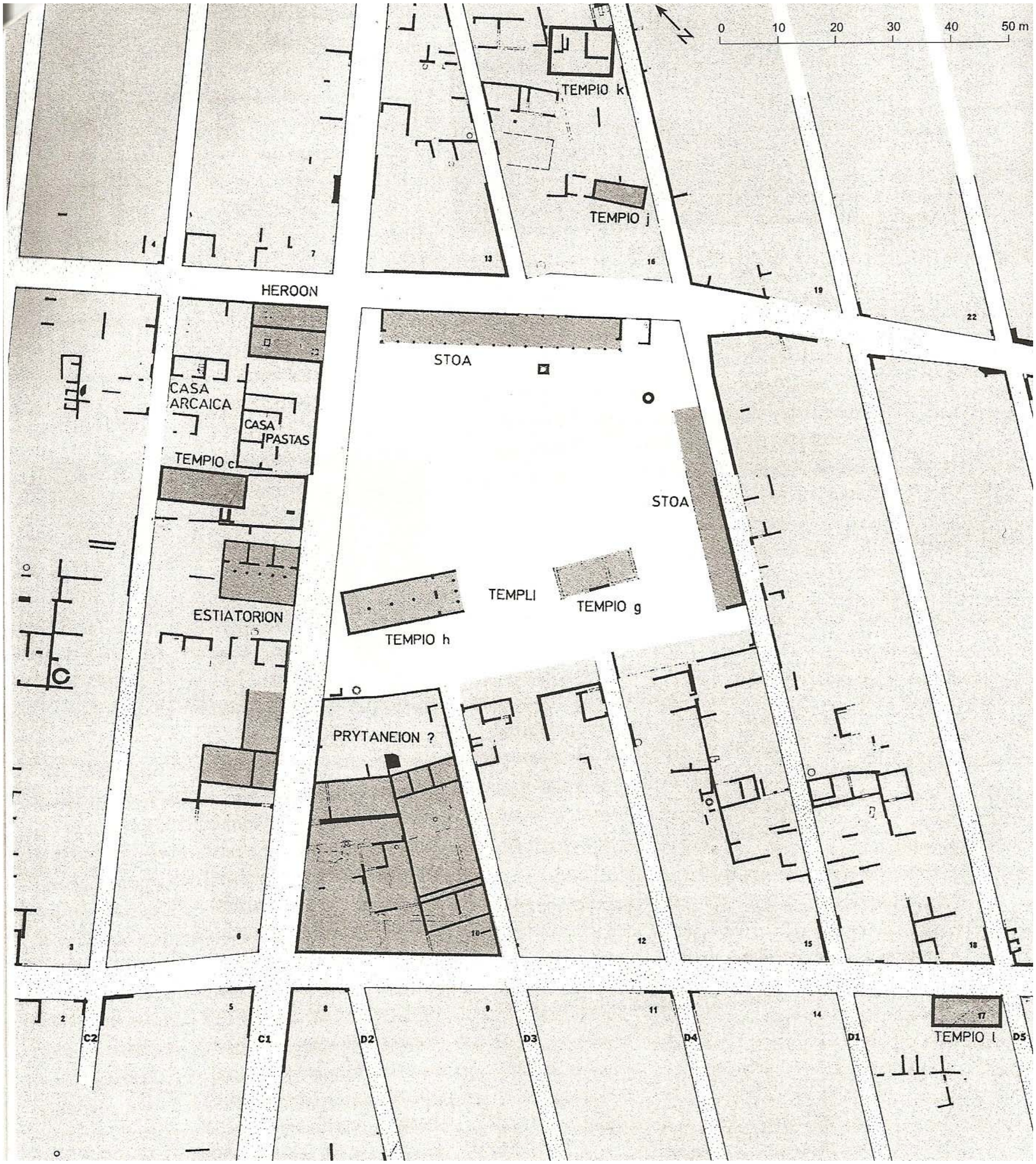


Fig. 3.6. Megara Hyblaea. Urban plan of Agora quarter [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 68, fig. 80].

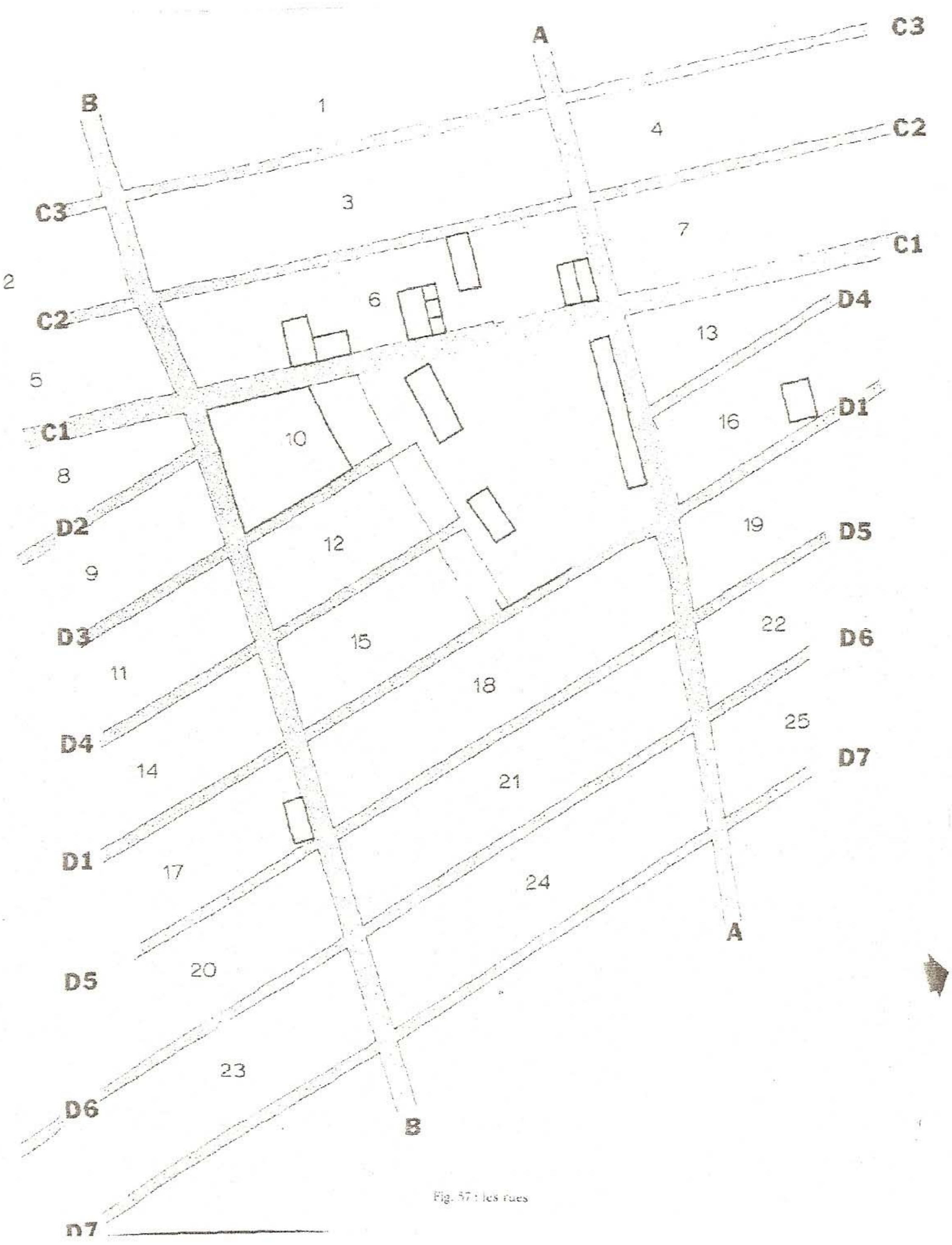


Fig. 3.7. Megara Hyblaea. Streets of Agora quarter [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 57].

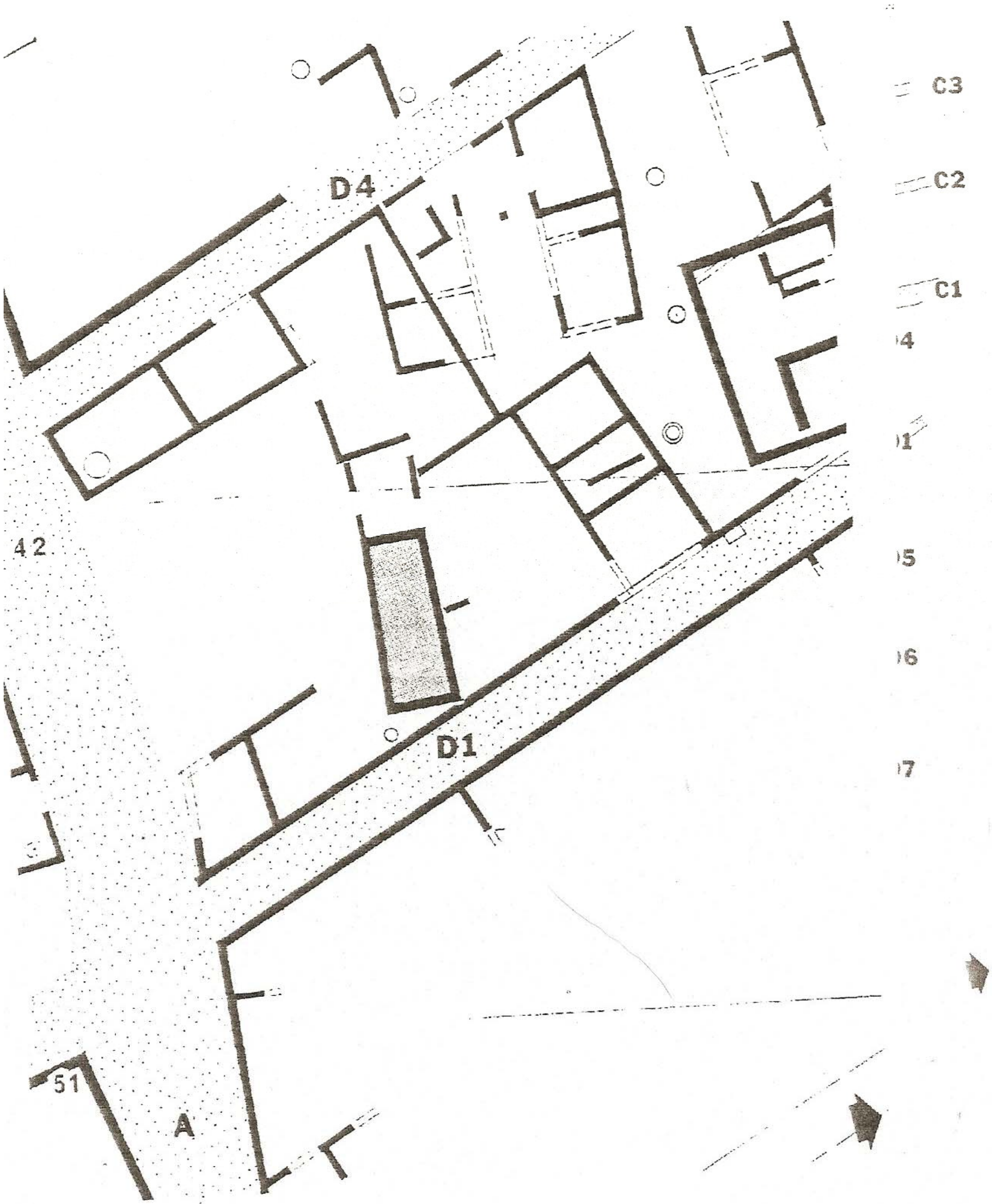


Fig. 3.8. Megara Hyblaea. Small North Temple (Building j) in Agora quarter [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 27].

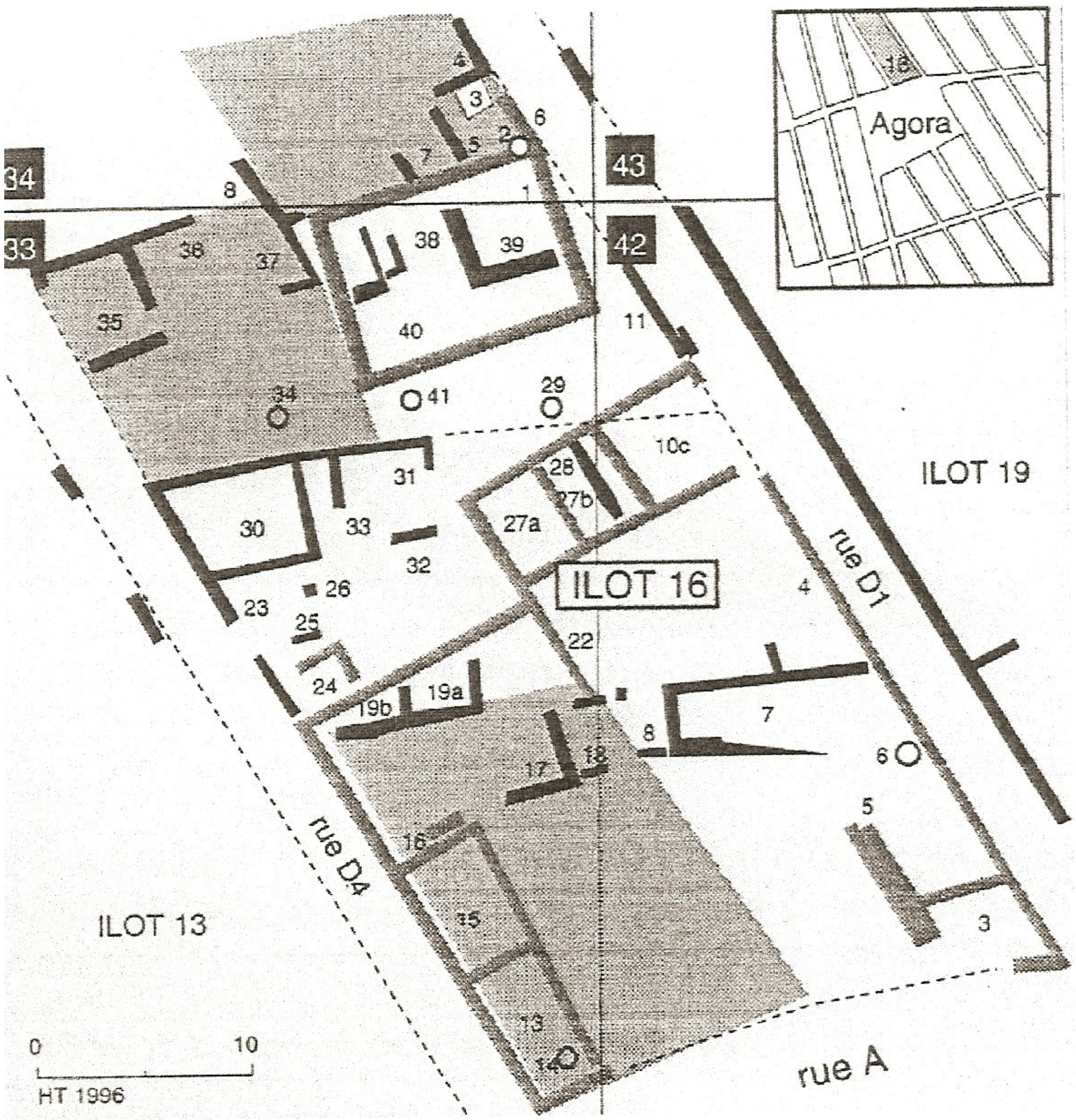


Fig. 3.9. Megara Hyblaea. Small North Temple (Building j) in Block 16 of Agora quarter [H. Tréziny, in *La colonisation grecque en Méditerranée occidentale* (Rome 1999) p. 166, fig. 16].

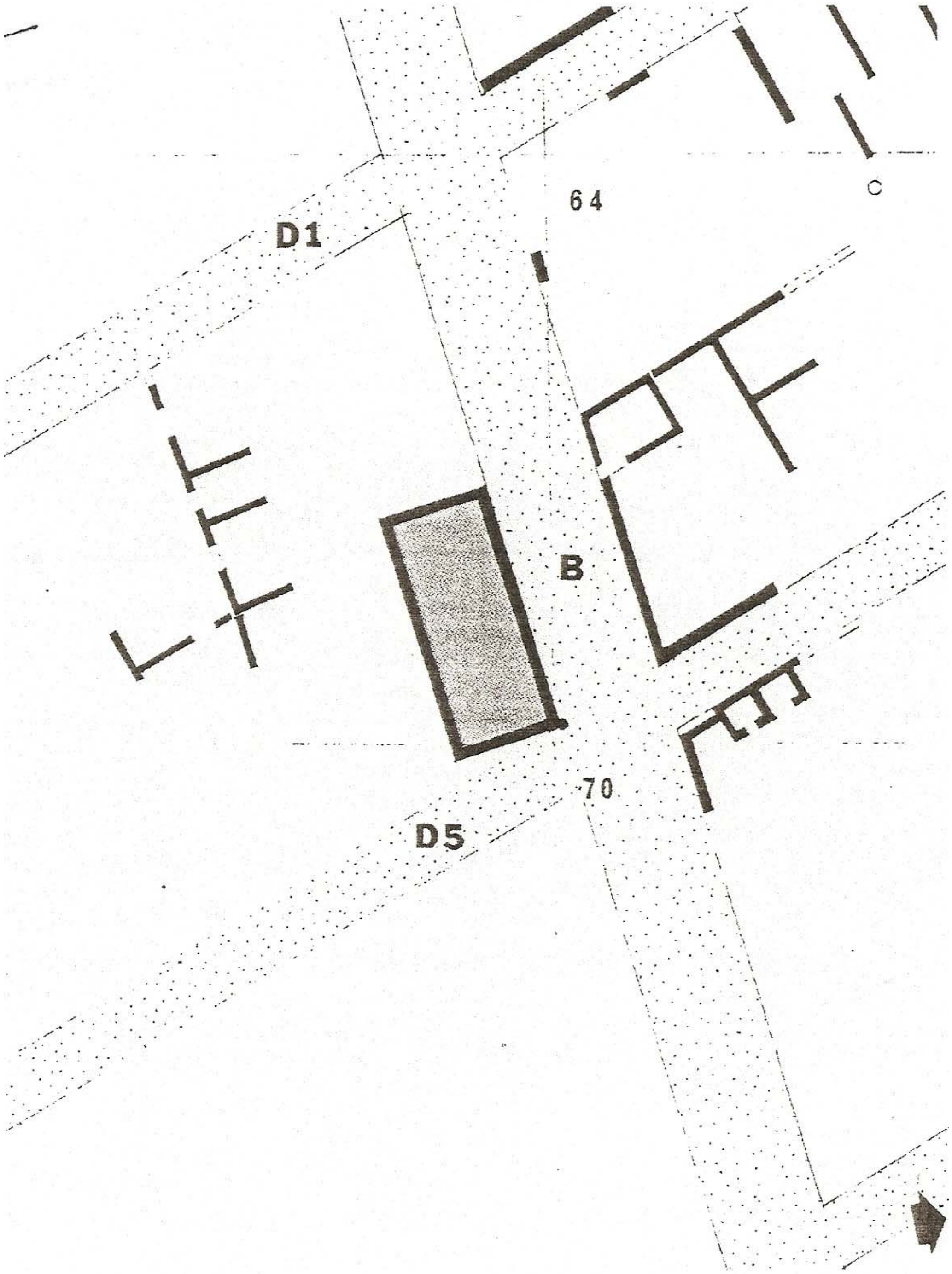


Fig. 3.10. Megara Hyblaea. Southeast Temple (Building l) in Agora quarter [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 29].

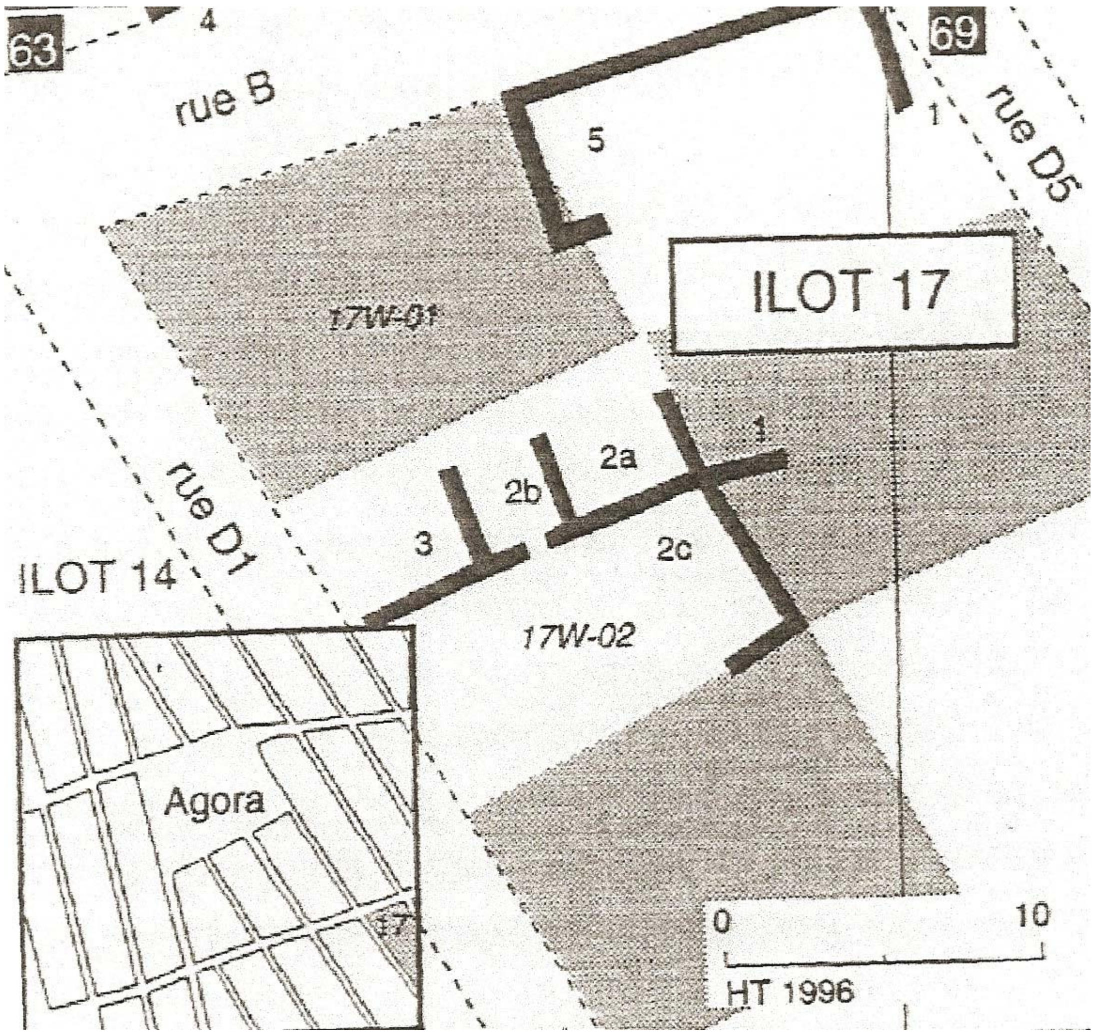


Fig. 3.11. Megara Hyblaea. Southeast Temple (Building l) in Block 17 of Agora quarter [H. Tréziny, in *La colonisation grecque en Méditerranée occidentale* (Rome 1999) p. 160, fig. 12].

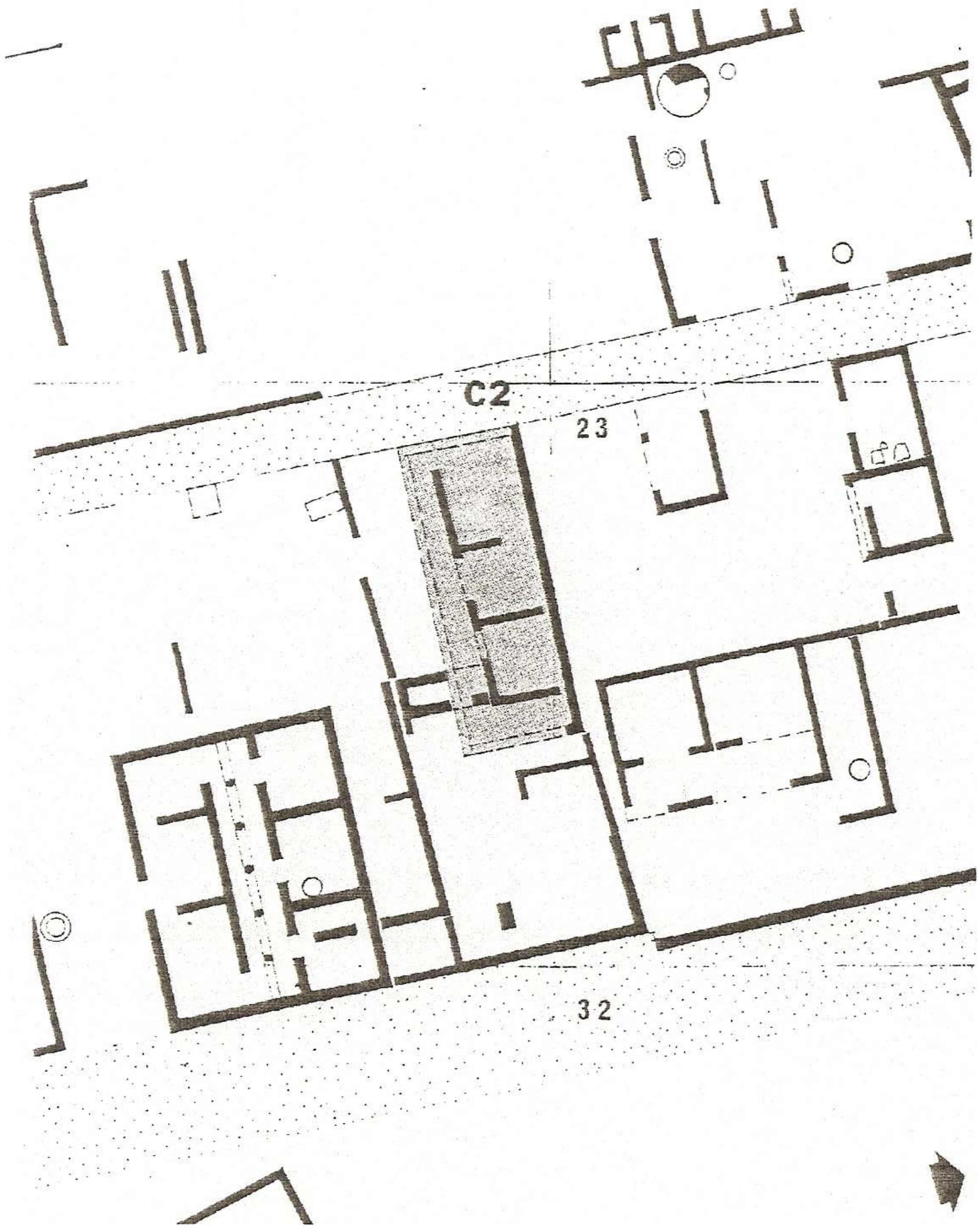


Fig. 3.12. Megara Hyblaea. West Temple (Building c) in Agora quarter [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 21].

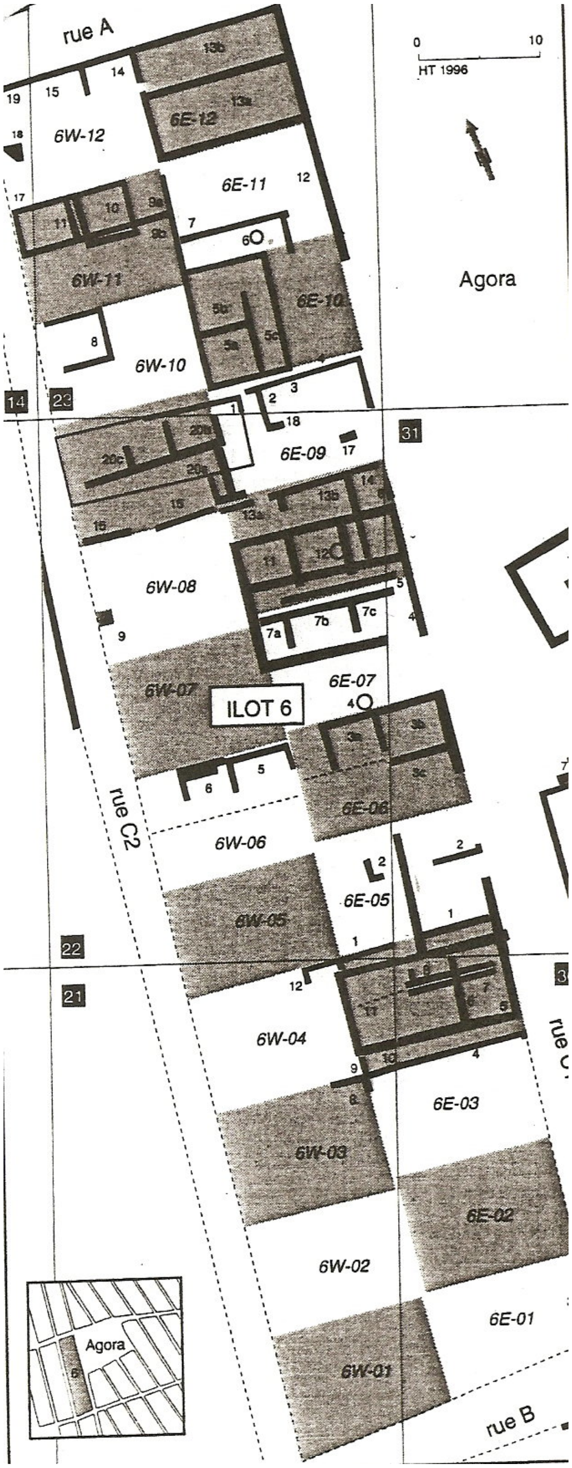


Fig. 3.13. Megara Hyblaea. West Temple (Building c) in Block 6 of Agora quarter [H. Tréziny, in *La colonisation grecque en Méditerranée occidentale* (Rome 1999) p. 152, fig. 7].

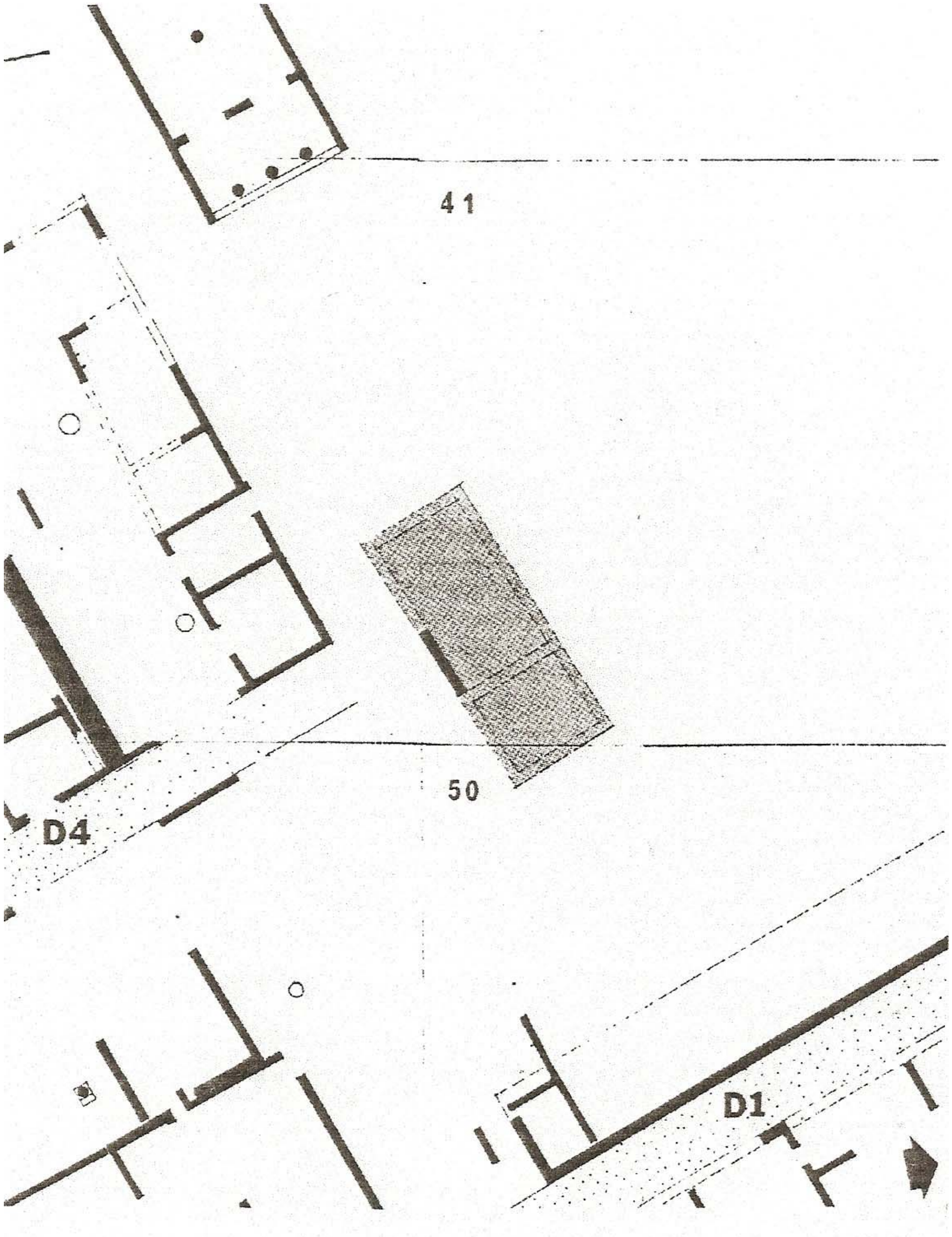


Fig. 3.14. Megara Hyblaea. South Temple (Building g) in Agora [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 25].

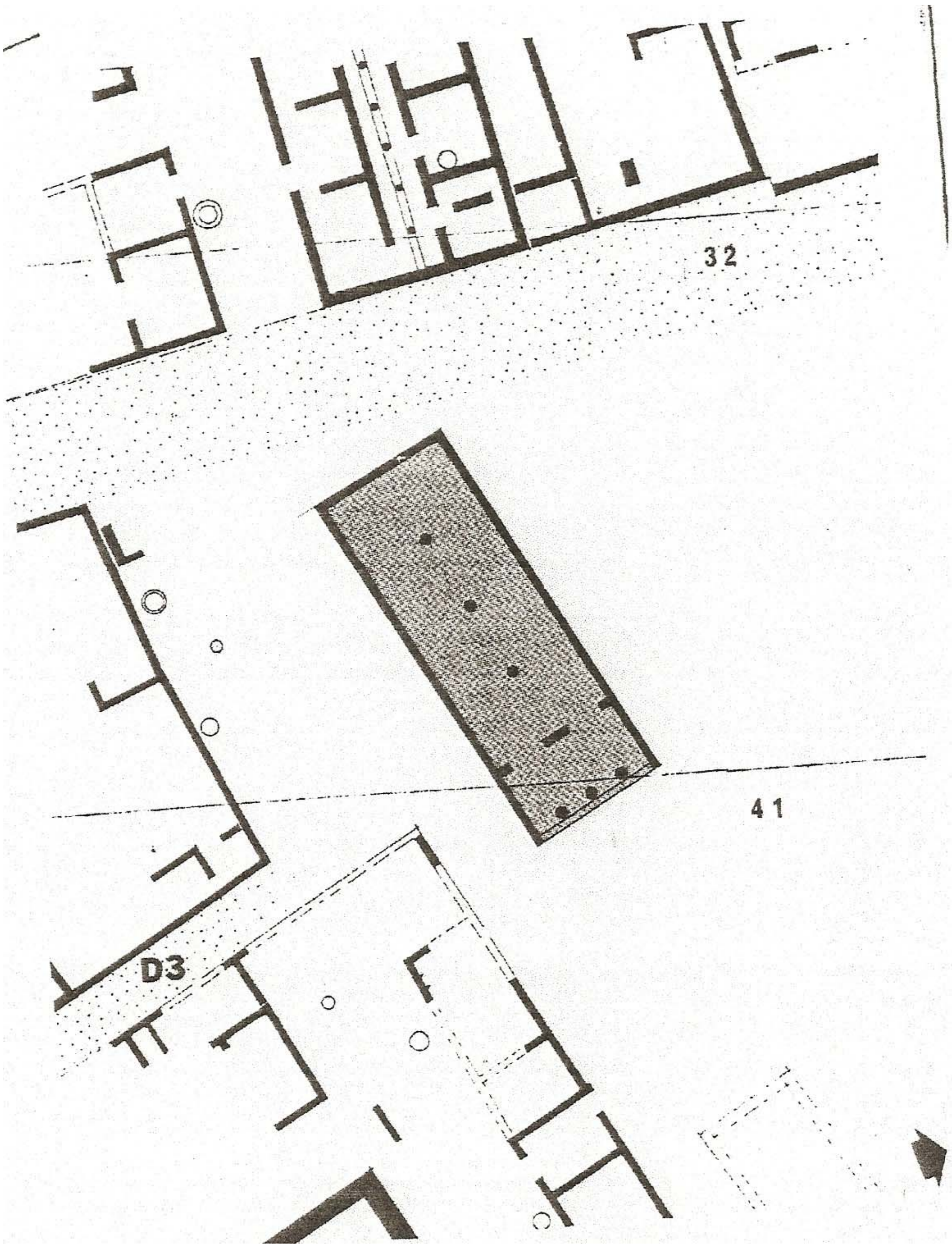


Fig. 3.15. Megara Hyblaea. South Temple with Central Colonnade (Building h) in Agora [G. Vallet, F. Villard, and P. Auberson, *Mégara Hyblaea I* (Rome 1976) fig. 26].

Fig. 3.16. Megara Hyblaea. Urban plan of Agora quarter, with line added showing oblique angle onto South Temple with Central Colonnade (Building h) from vantage point of back entrance of North Stoa (Building e) [adapted from G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. II, a].

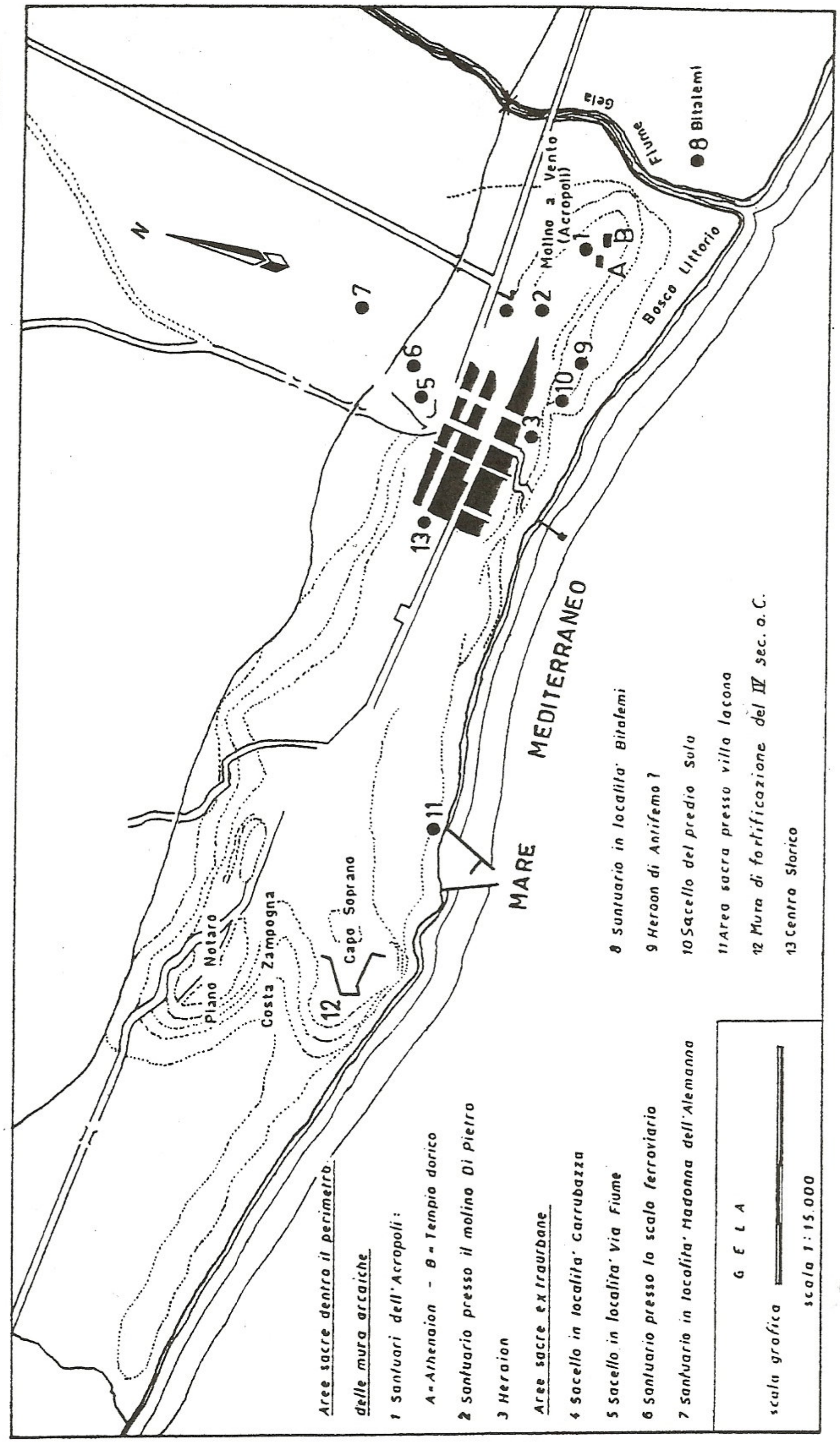


Fig. 4.1. Gela. Overview [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 30, fig. 14].

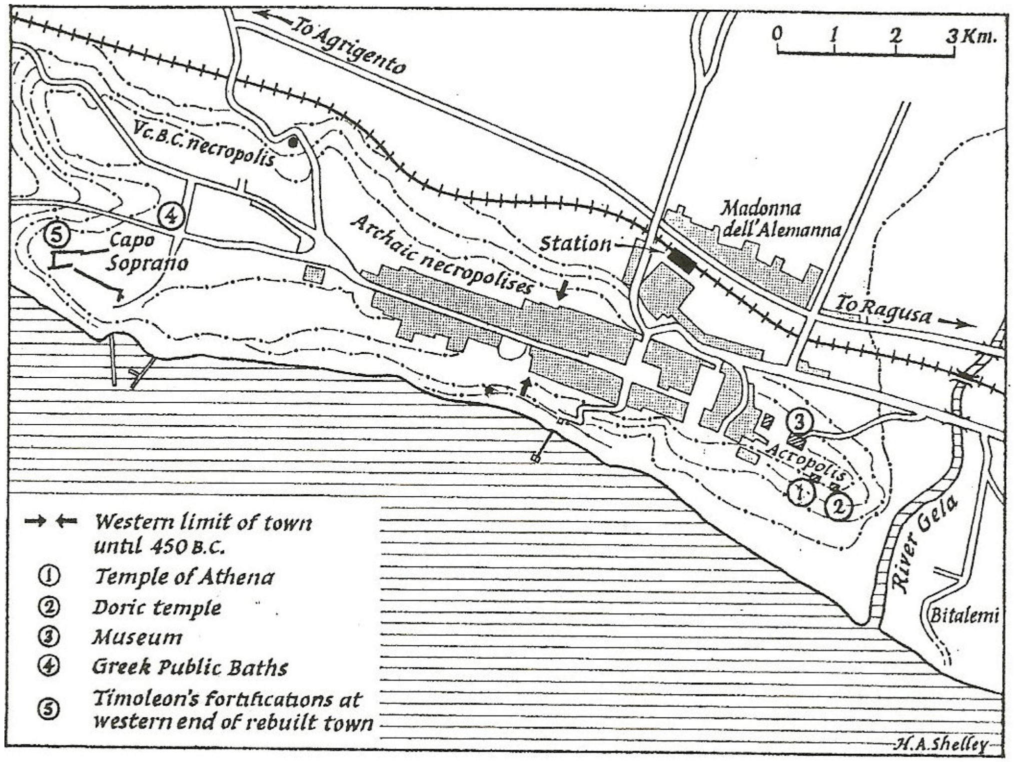


Fig. 4.2. Gela Hill [M. Guido, *Sicily. An Archaeological Guide: The Prehistoric and Roman Remains and the Greek Cities* (New York and Washington 1967) p. 143, fig. 24].

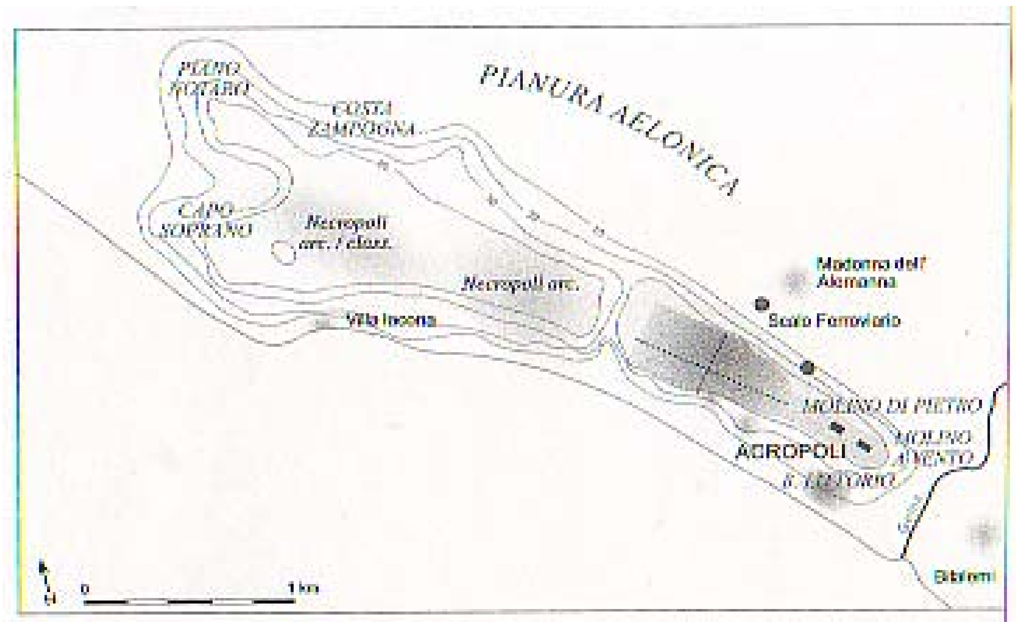


Fig. 4.3. Gela Hill [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p.79, fig. 98].

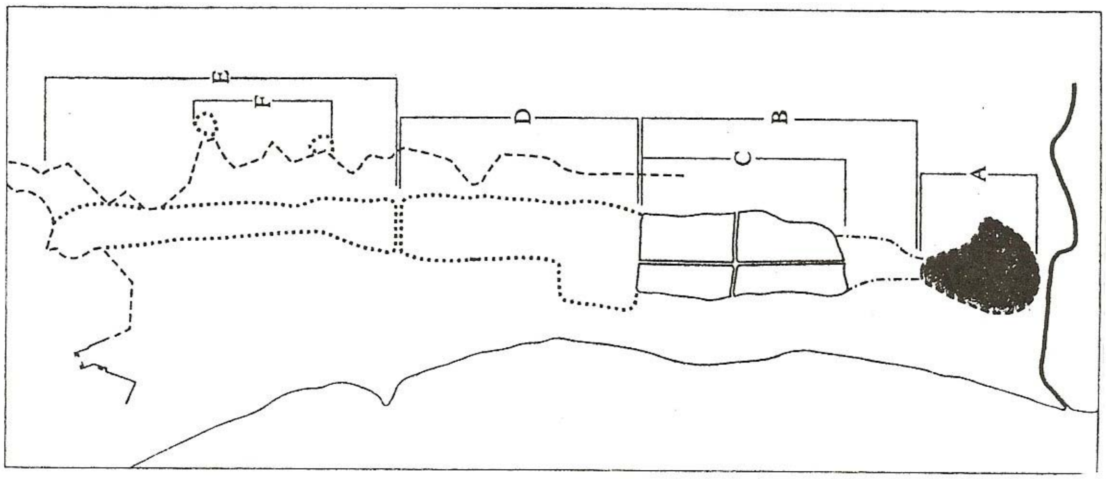


Fig. 4.4. Gela Hill. Schematic drawing showing extension of city (A: Acropolis, B: Archaic urban area, C: Medieval city, D: Archaic necropolis, E: Classical necropolis and western Hellenistic city, F: Hellenistic necropolis) [A. Di Vita, in *The Western Greeks* (London 1996) left fig. on p. 277].

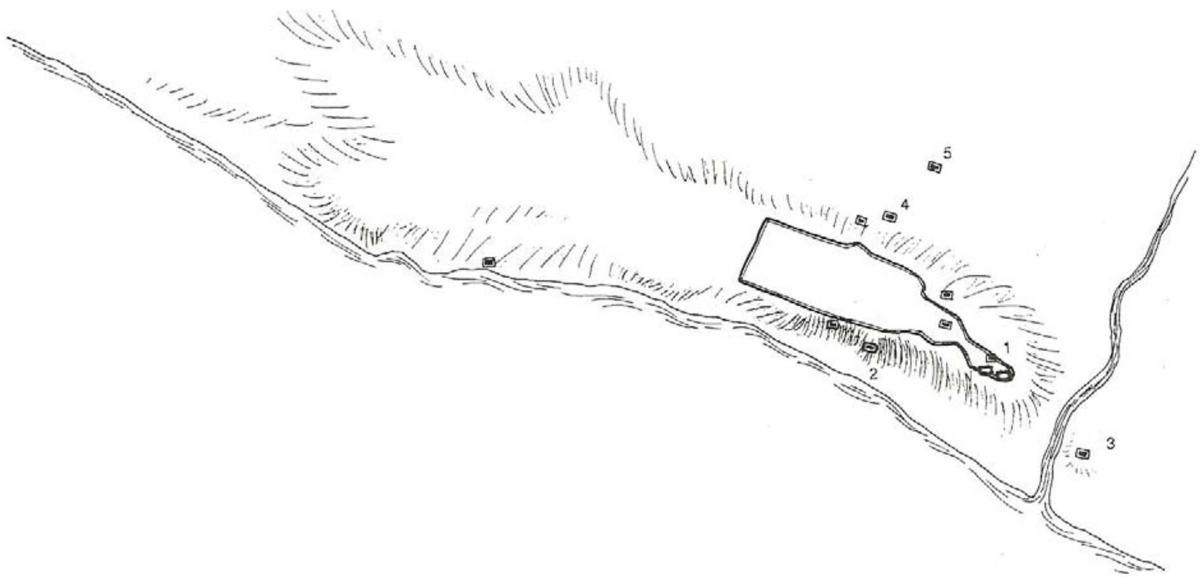


Fig. 4.5. Gela. Plan showing locations of urban and extra-urban sanctuaries (1: Acropolis, 2: Predio Sola, 3: Bitalemi, 4: Railroad Station, 5: Santa Maria dell'Alemanna) [R. R. Holloway, *The Archaeology of Ancient Sicily* (London and New York 1991) p. 56, fig. 64].

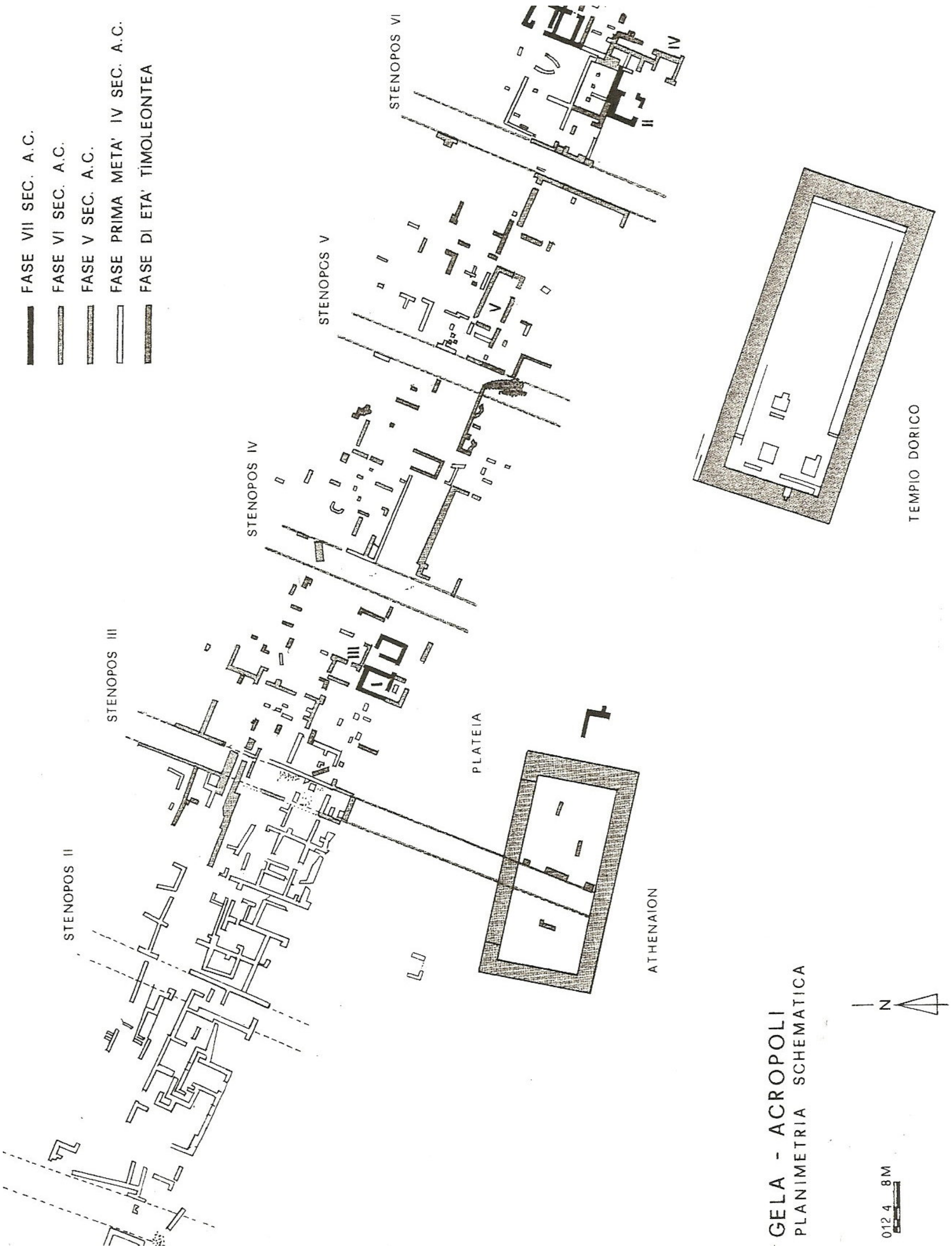


Fig. 4.6. Gela. Urban grid and Sanctuary of Athena Lindos on Acropolis [G. Fiorentini, in *Agrigento e la Sicilia Greca* (Rome 1992) fig. between pp. 122 and 123].

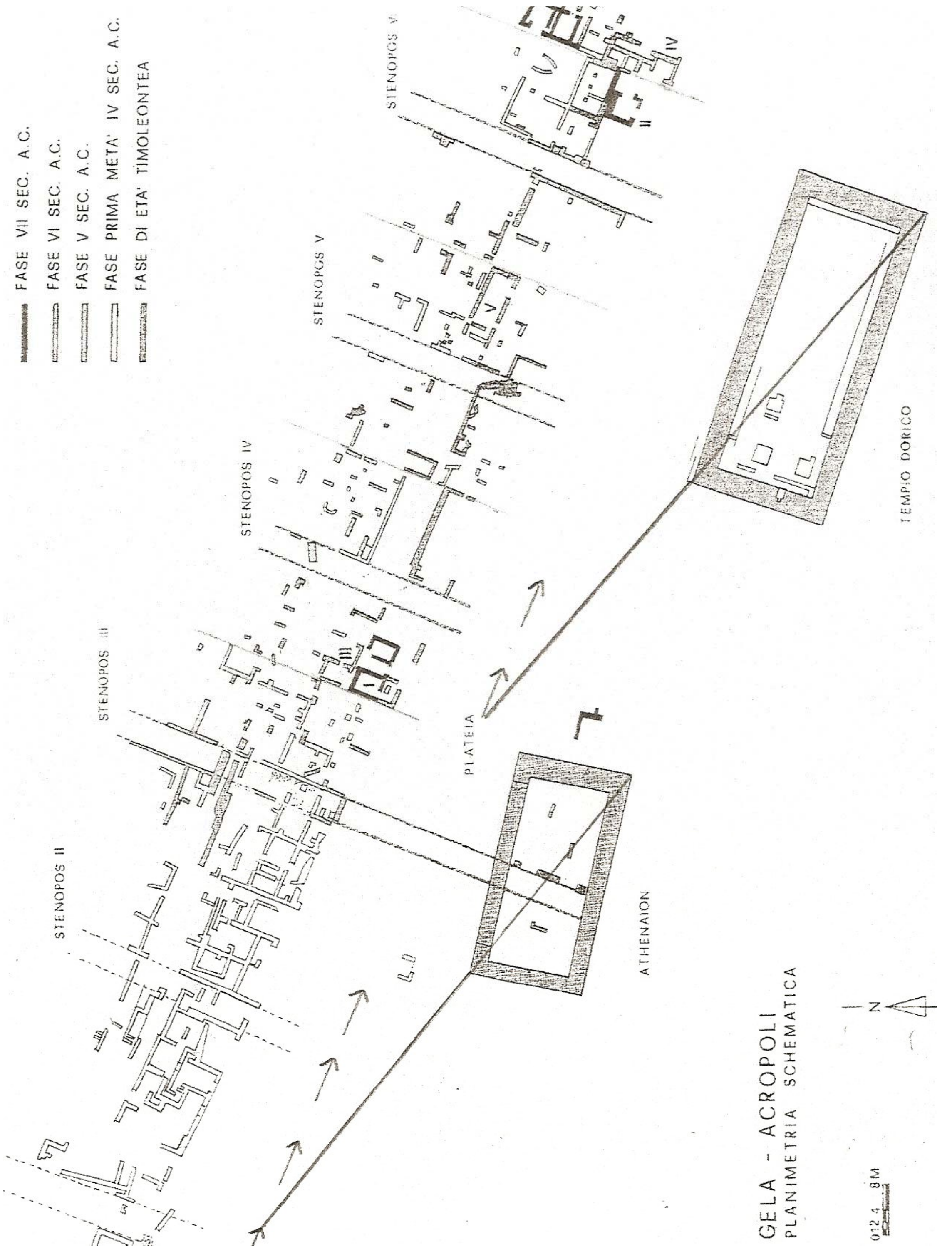


Fig. 4.7. Gela. Plan of Acropolis, adding median lines between blocks and lines extending from points along east-west artery and cutting diagonally through Temples B ('Athenaion') and C ('Doric Temple') [adapted from G. Fiorentini, in *Agrigento e la Sicilia Greca* (Rome 1992) fig. between pp. 122 and 123].

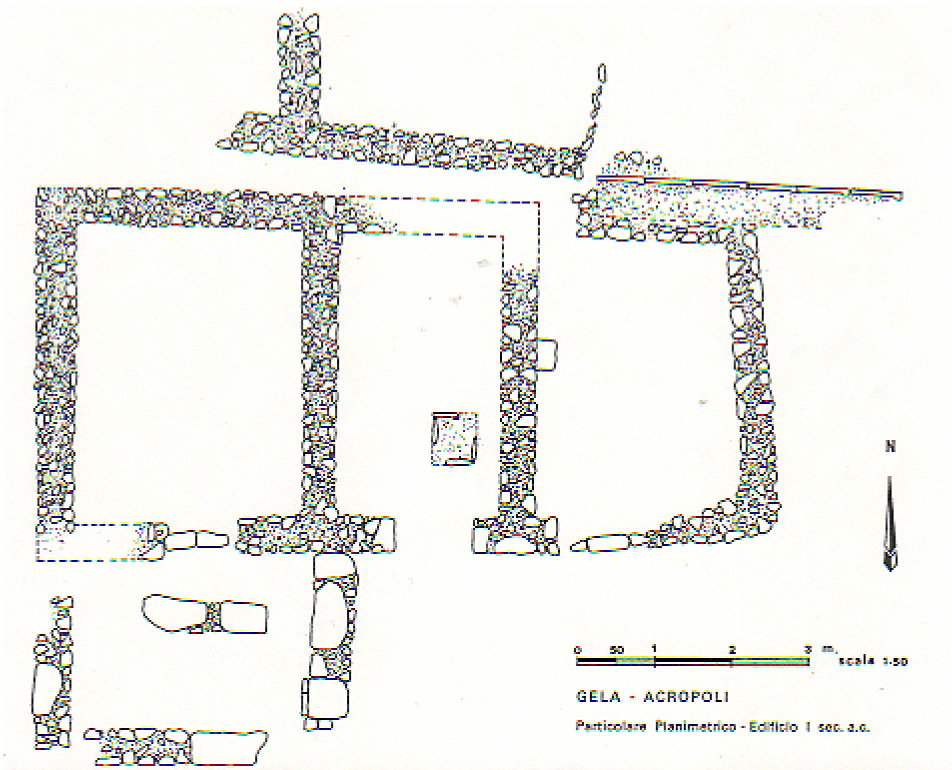


Fig. 4.8. Gela. Building I in urban grid on Acropolis [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 28, fig. 12].

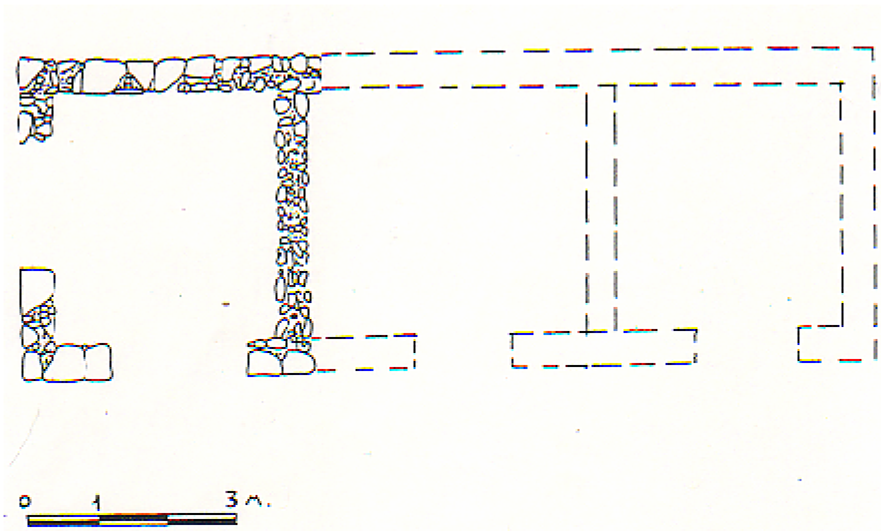


Fig. 4.9. Gela. Building II in urban grid on Acropolis [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 29, fig. 13].

Fig. 4.10. Gela. Building V in urban grid on Acropolis [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 50, fig. 26].

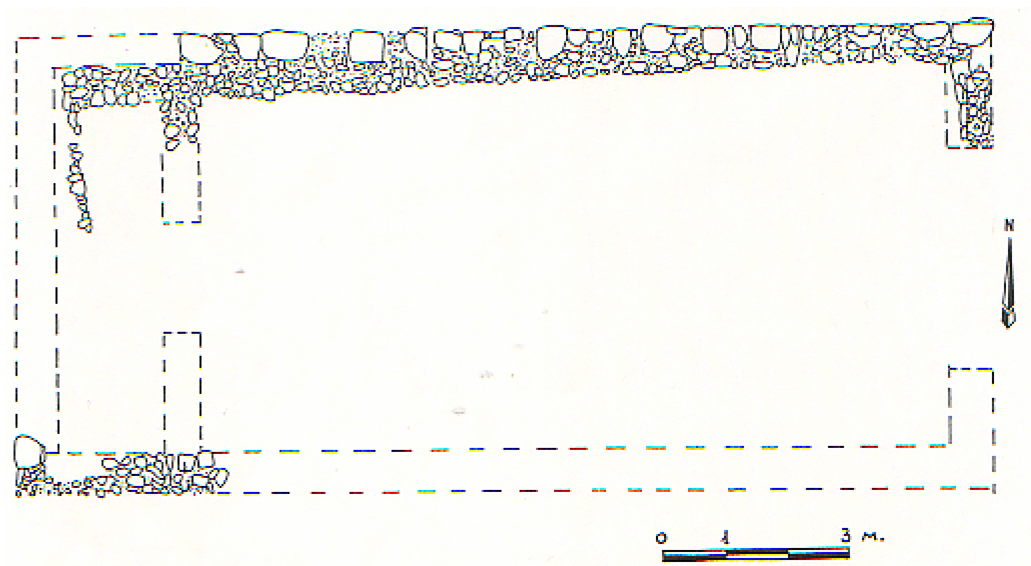


Fig. 4.11. Gela. Building VI in urban grid on Acropolis [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 47, fig. 24].

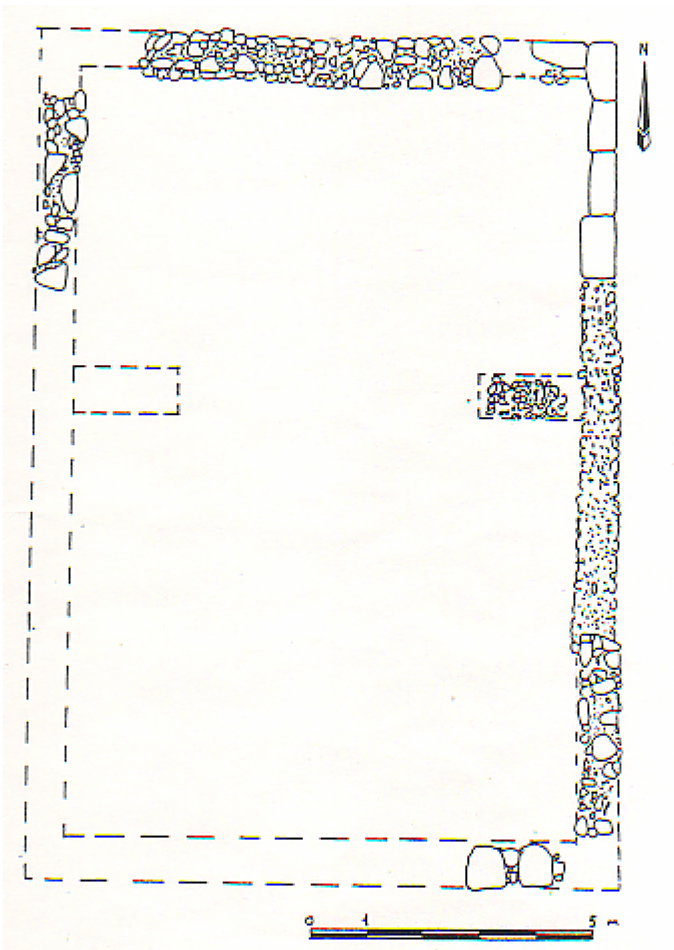


Fig. 4.12. Gela. Building VII in urban grid on Acropolis [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 51, fig. 27].

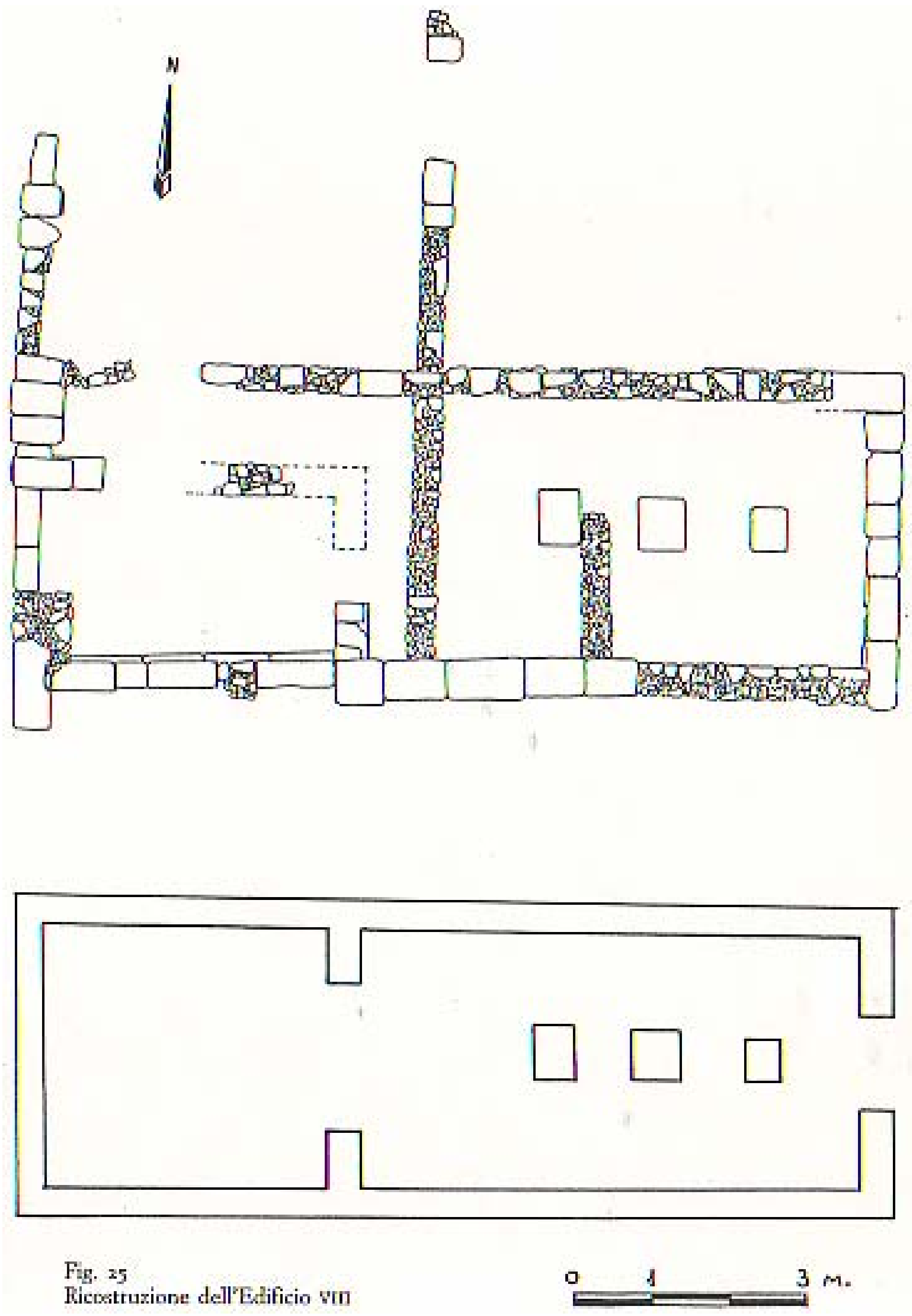


Fig. 4. 13. Gela. Building VIII in urban grid on Acropolis (top: actual state plan, bottom: reconstructed plan) [R. Panvini, *Gelas: Storia e archeologia dell'antica Gela* (Turin 1996) p. 49, fig. 25].

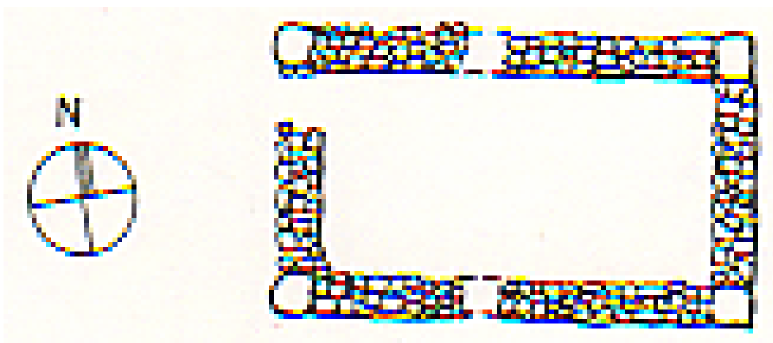


Fig. 4.14. Gela. Sacellum A in extra-urban Sanctuary at Via Fiume [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 21; pl. VII, 4].

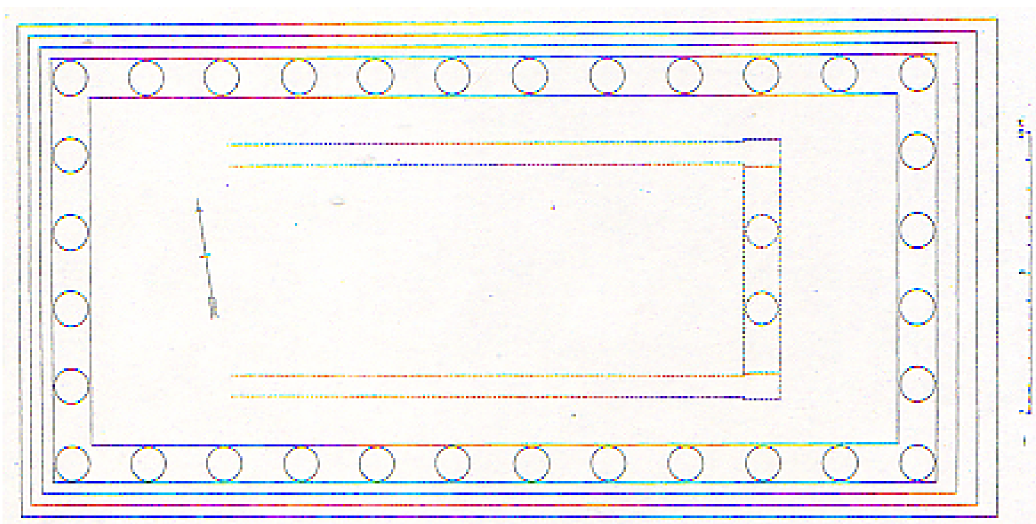


Fig. 4.15. Gela. Temple B in Sanctuary of Athena Lindos on Acropolis [L. Bernabò Brea and R. Carta, *ASAtene* 27-29, n.s. 11-13, 1949-1951 (1952) p. 16, fig. 8].

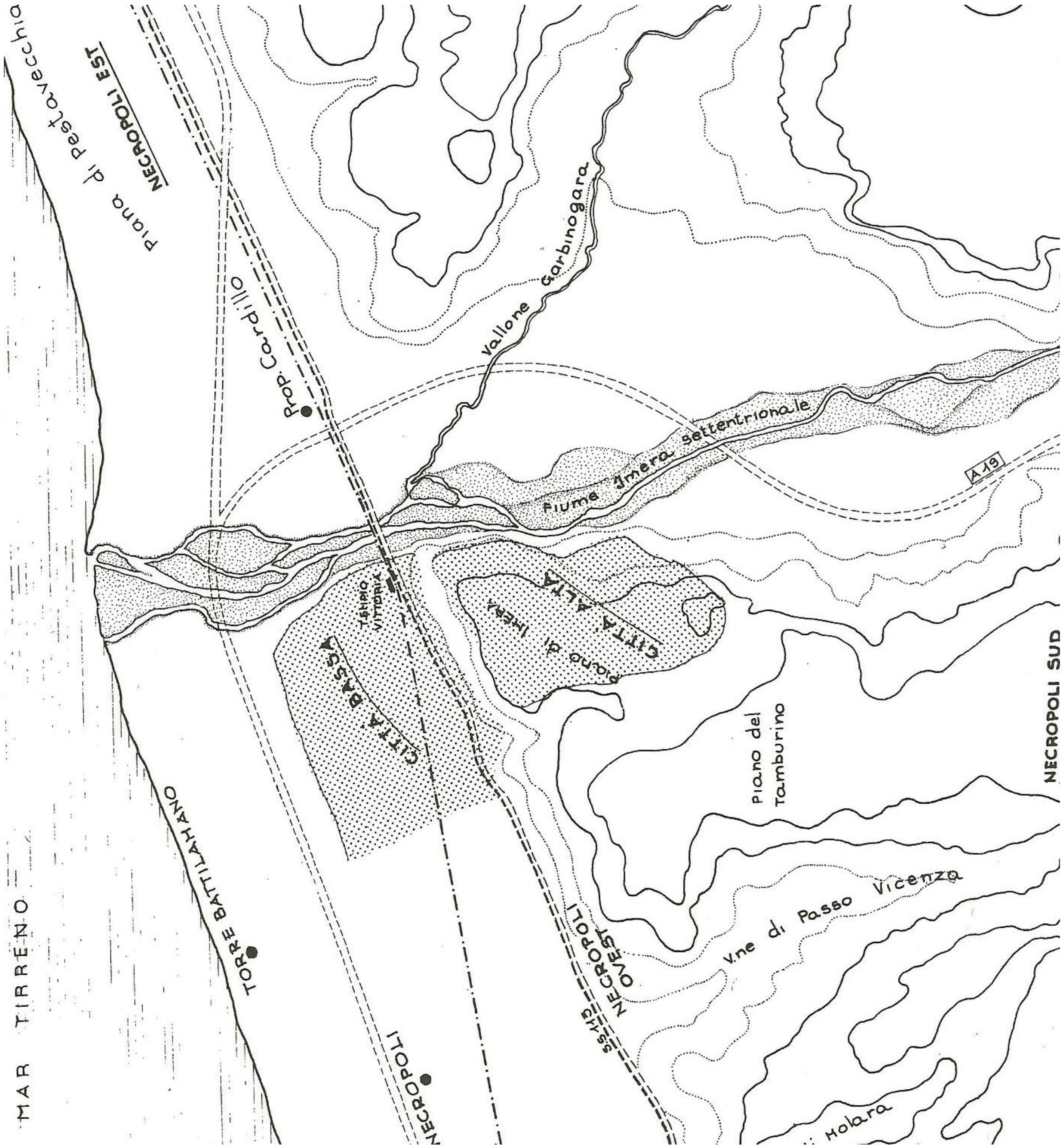


Fig. 5.1. Himera. Overview [N. Allegro and S. Vassallo, *Kokalos* 38 (1992) pl. III].

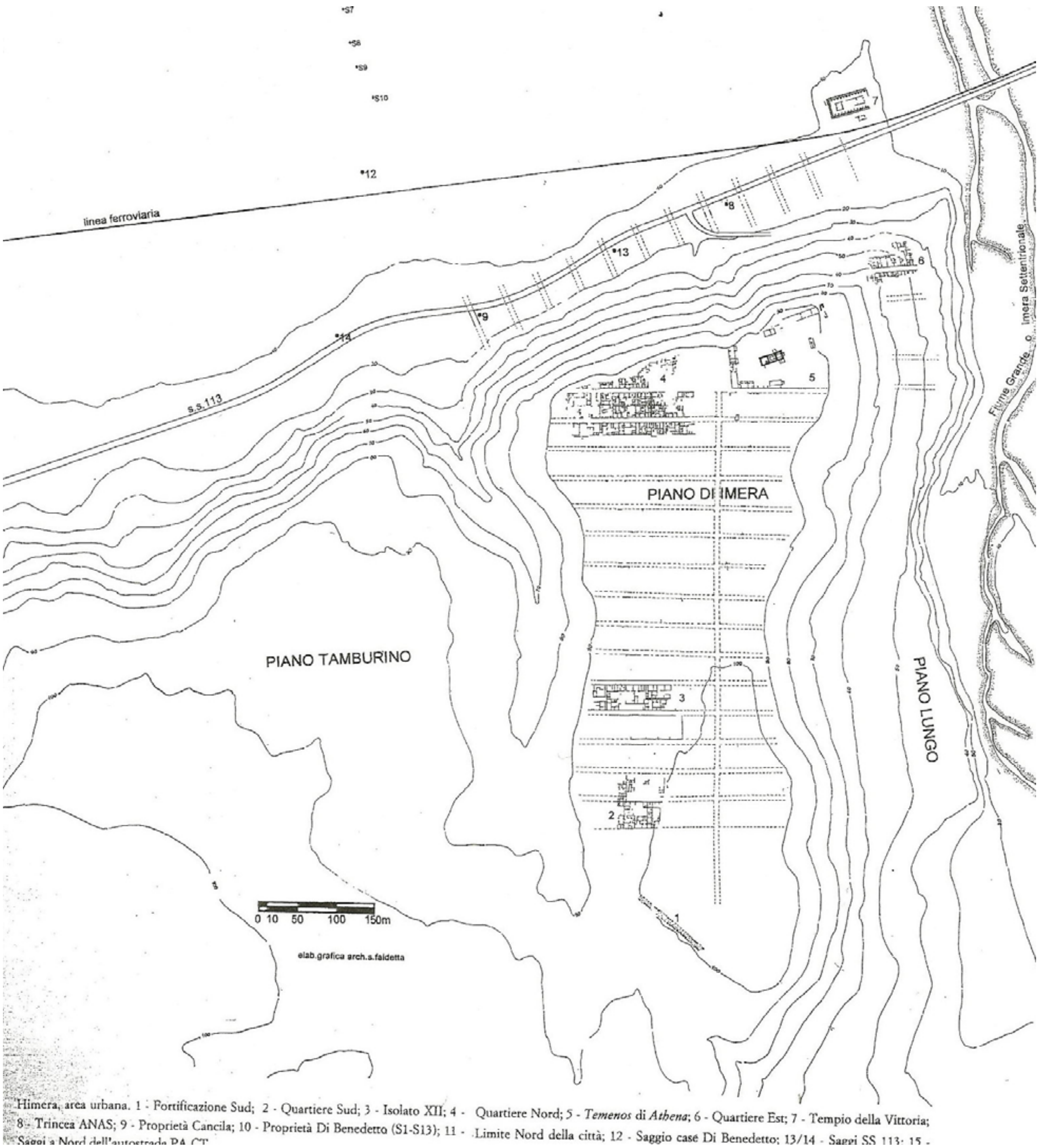


Fig. 5.2. Himera. Urban plans of upper and lower towns [N. Allegro and S. Vassallo, *Kokalos* 38 (1992) pl. IV].

Fig. 5.3. Himera. Early urban plan of upper town [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 82, fig. 102].

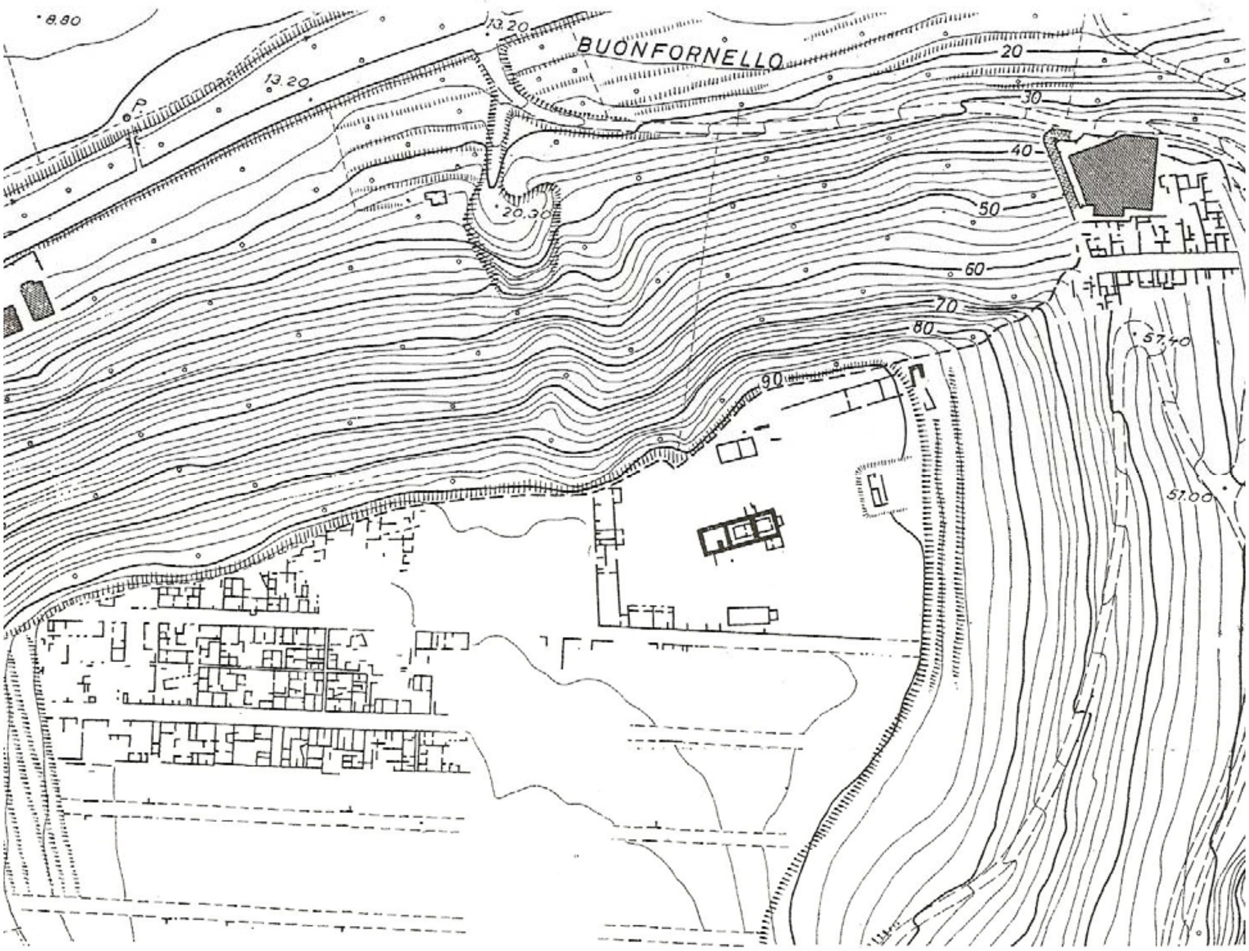


Fig. 5.4. Himera. Plan of Sanctuary of Athena in northeastern corner of upper town [N. Bonacasa, in *Quaderno Imerese 2* (Rome 1982) p. 52, fig. 17].

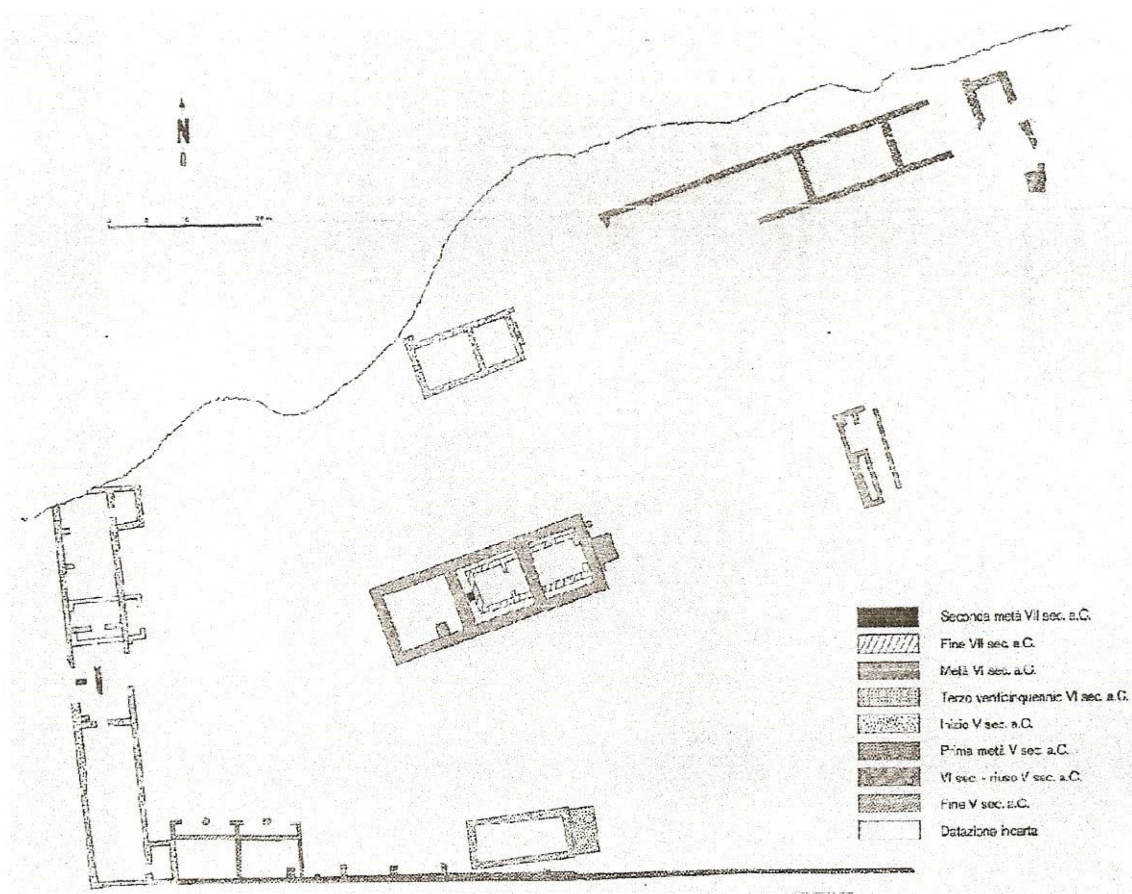


Fig. 5.5. Himera. Sanctuary of Athena in upper town [N. Bonacasa, in *Quaderno Imerese 2* (Rome 1982) p. 53, fig. 18].

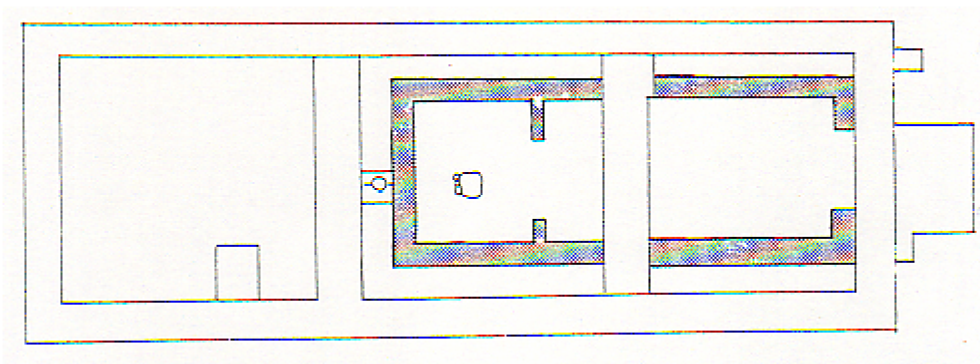


Fig. 5.6. Himera. Temple A underneath Temple B in Sanctuary of Athena of upper town [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 37; pl. XIV, 3].

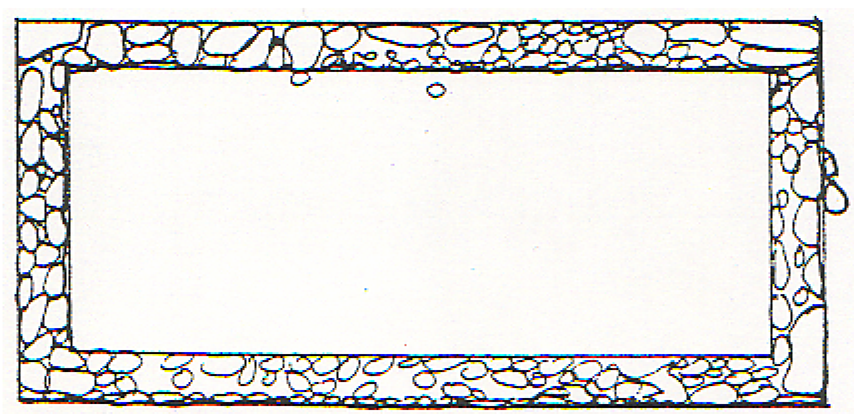


Fig. 5.7. Himera. Temple D in Sanctuary of Athena of upper town [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 37; pl. XIV, 4].

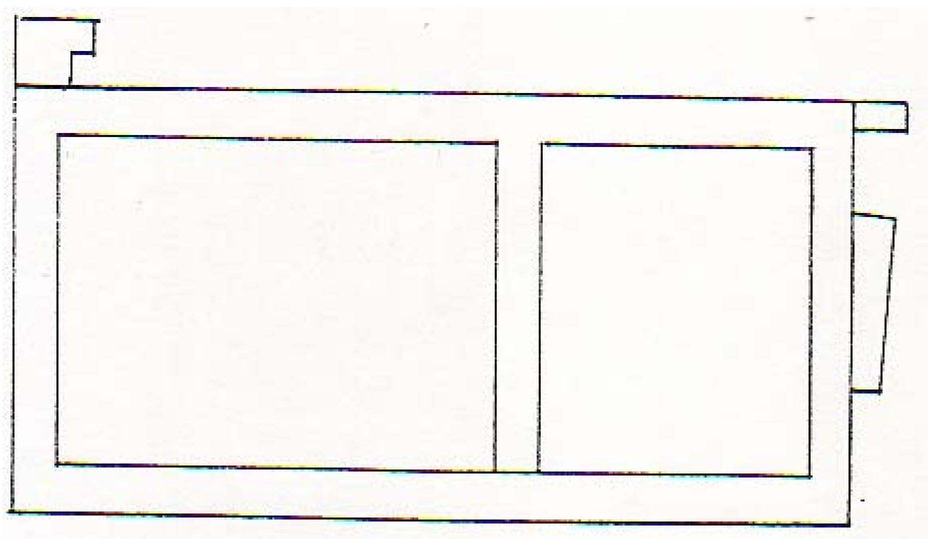


Fig. 5.8. Himera. Temple C in Sanctuary of Athena of upper town [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 37; pl. XIV, 5].

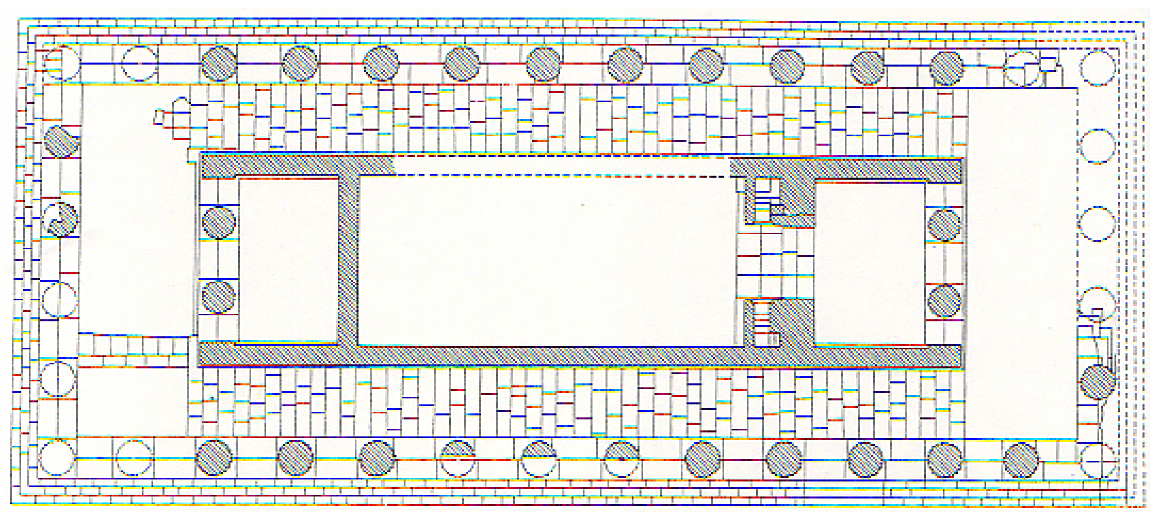


Fig. 5.9. Himera. Temple of Athena Nike in lower town (actual state plan) [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XIV, 1].

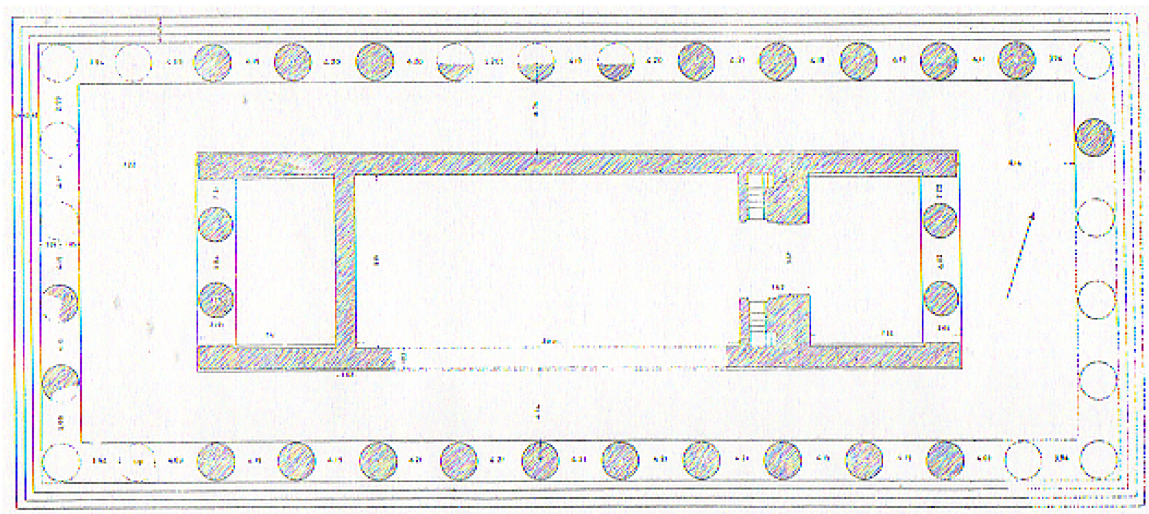


Fig. 5.10. Himera. Temple of Athena Nike in lower town (plan including measurements) [P. Marconi, *Himera: Lo scavo del Tempio della Vittoria e del temenos* (Rome 1931) p. 33, fig. 15].

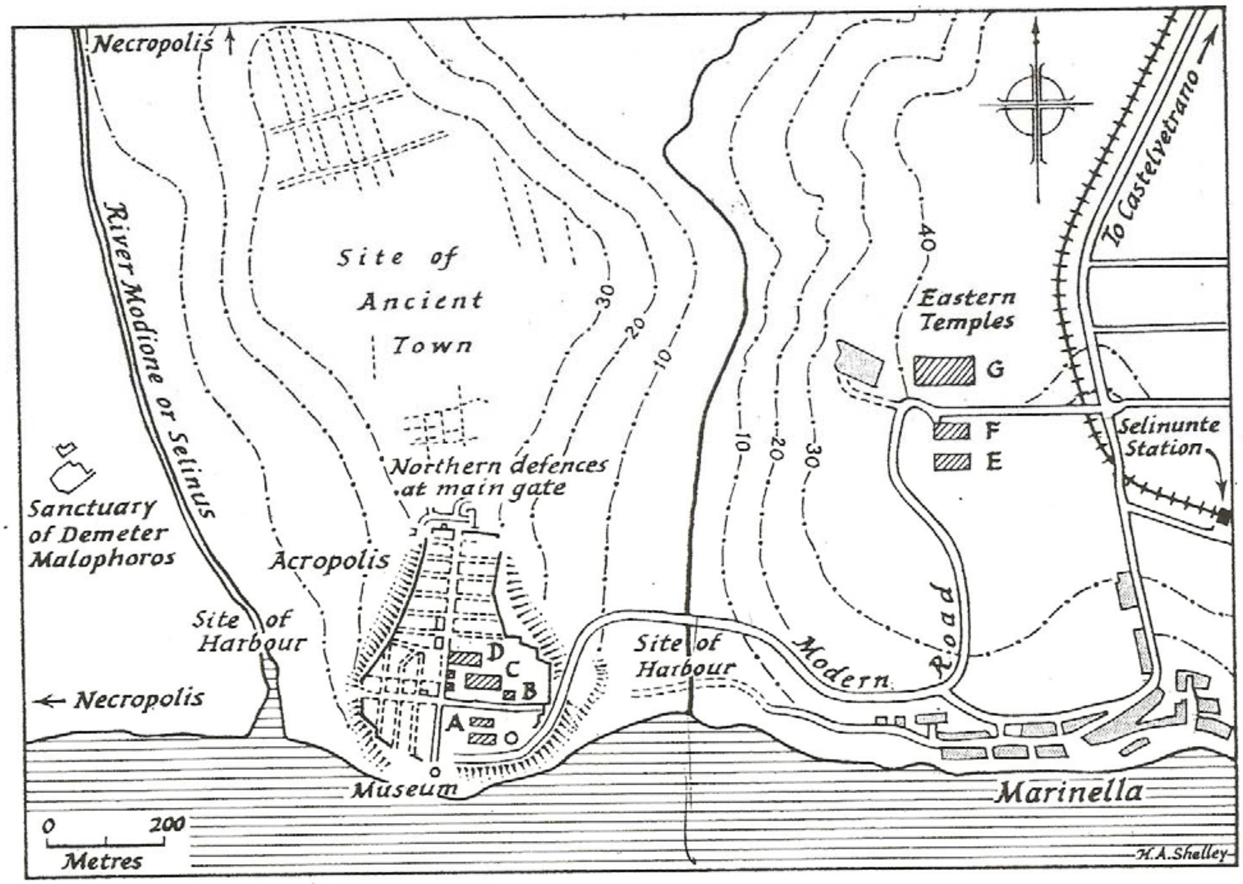


Fig. 6.1. Selinus. Overview [M. Guido, *Sicily. An Archaeological Guide: ThePrehistoric and Roman Remains and the Greek Cities* (New York and Washington 1967) p. 87, fig. 11].

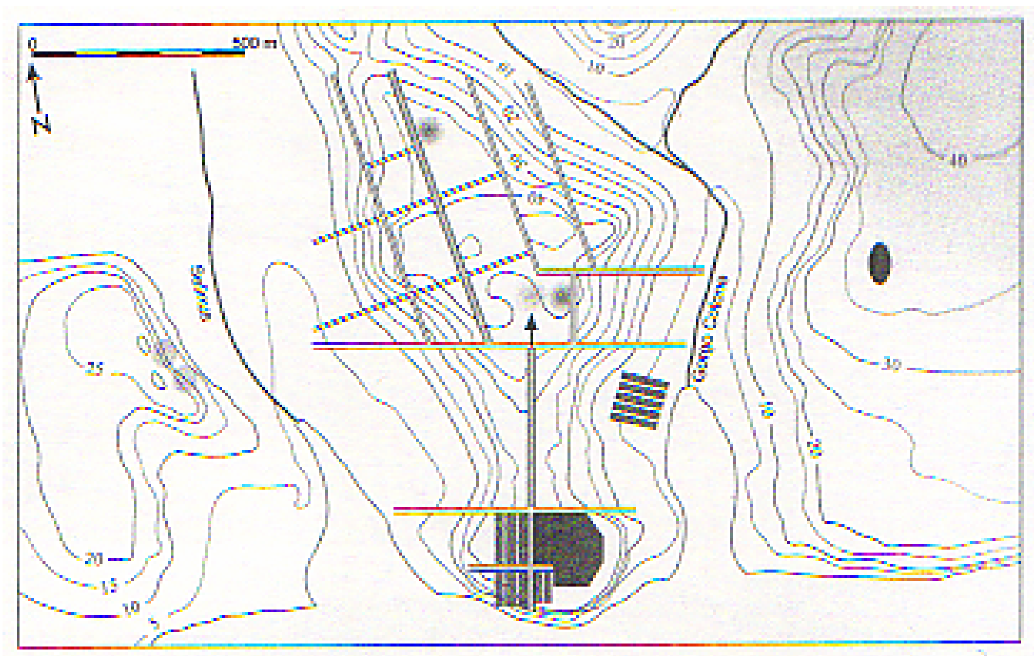


Fig. 6.2. Selinus. Early urban plan [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 173, fig. 301].

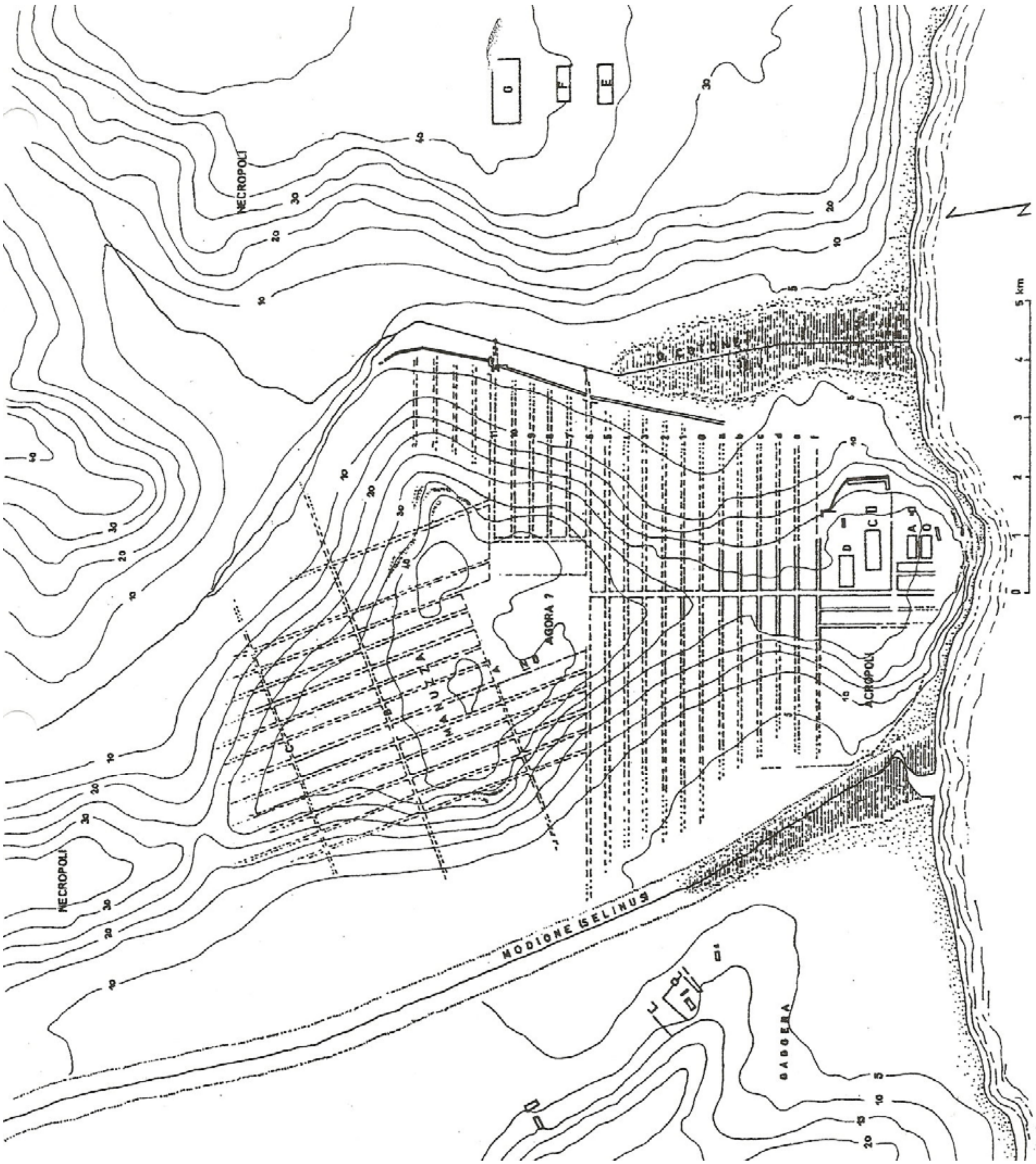


Fig. 6.3. Selinus. Urban grid of Acropolis (Southern) and Manuzza (Northern) zones [D. Mertens, *CEFR* 251 (Rome 1999) p. 188, fig. 1].

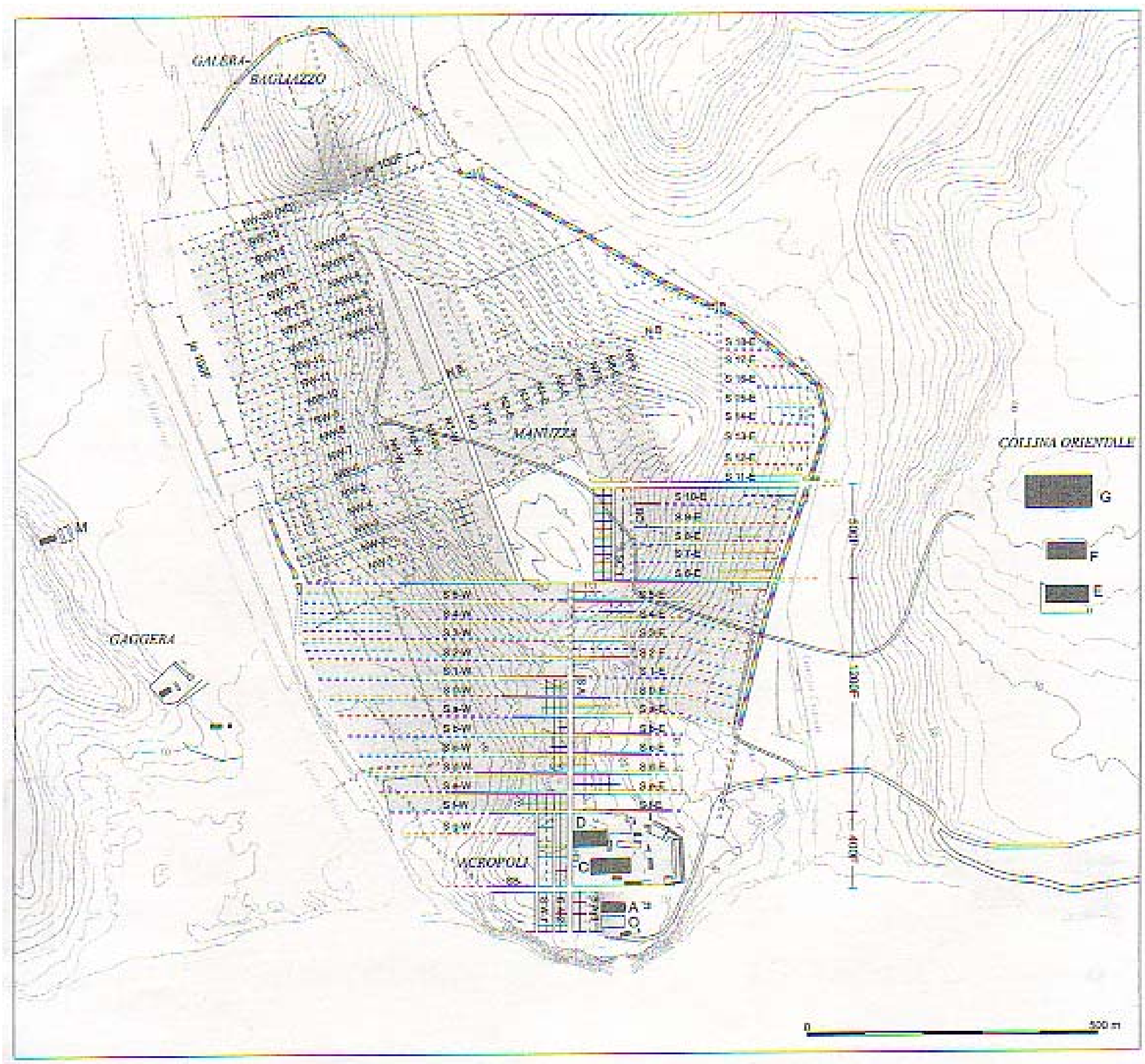


Fig. 6.4. Selinus. Urban grid of Acropolis (Southern) and Manuzza (Northern) zones, with Street names [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 174, fig. 303].

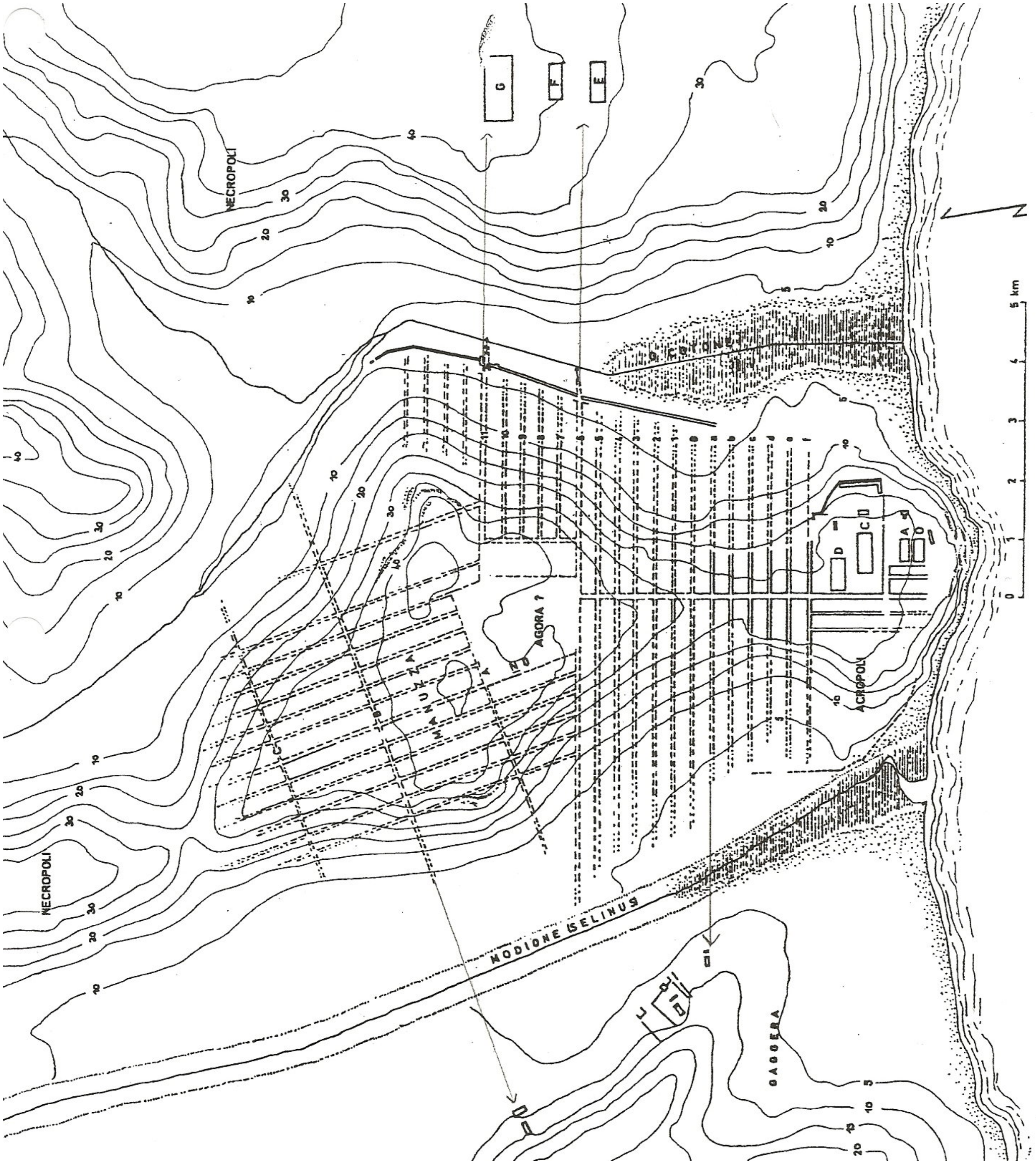


Fig. 6.5. Selinus. Urban grid with lines added extending axis of Street NB (‘B’) of Manuzza zone to Temple M, axis of Street S*a* (‘a’) of Acropolis zone to Triolo Nord Temple, axis of Street S6 (‘6’) of Acropolis zone to Temple E, and axis of Street S11 (’11) of Acropolis zone to Temple G [adapted from D. Mertens, *CEFR* 251 (Rome 1999) p. 188, fig. 1].

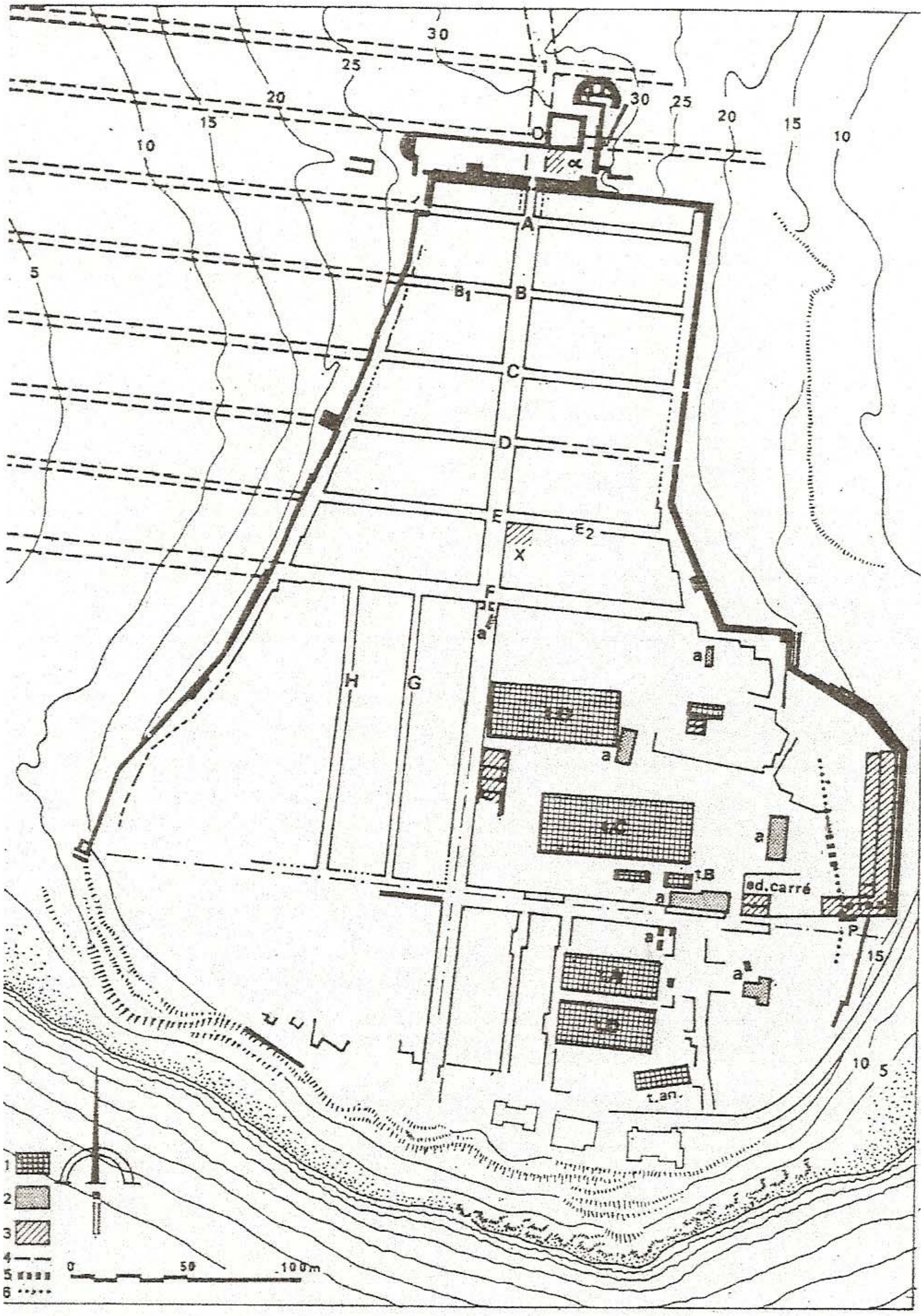


Fig. 1. - 1) Temples et édifices sacrés; 2) Autels; 3) Edifices; 4) Tracé restitué des rues; 5) Péribole archaïque restitué d'après Gabrici; 6) Tracé hypothétique du même péribole.

Fig. 6.6. Selinus. Sanctuaries in Northeast and Southeast quarters of Acropolis [J. De La Genière and D. Theodorescu, *Kokalos* 26-27, 2.1 (1980-1981) p. 977, fig. 1].

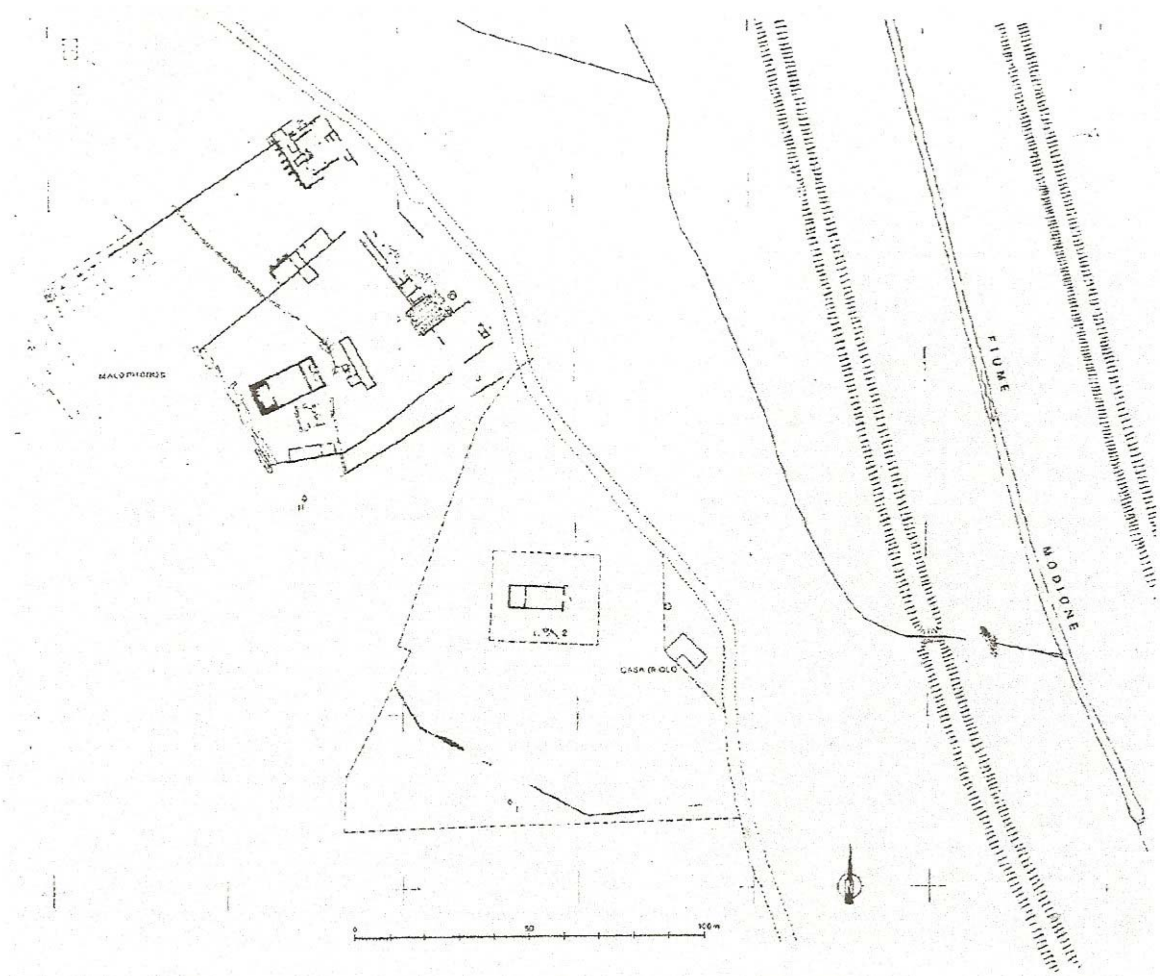


Fig. 6.7. Selinus. Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros (top) and Triolo Nord (Hera) sanctuary (bottom) in Gaggera district [S. Tusa, *SicArch* 19, 60-61 (1986) p. 16, pl. 2].

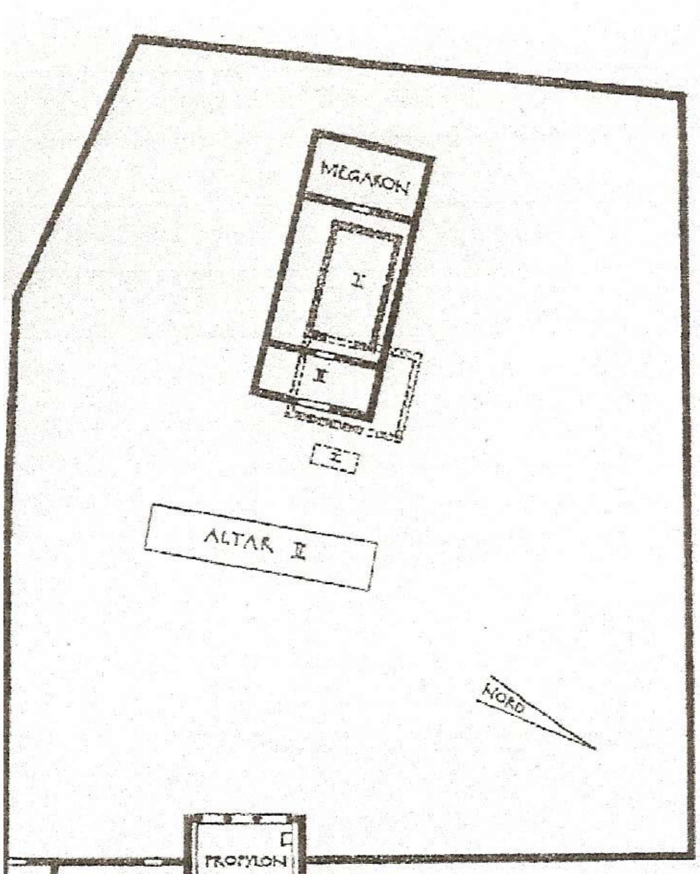


Fig. 6.8. Selinus. Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 296, fig. 224].

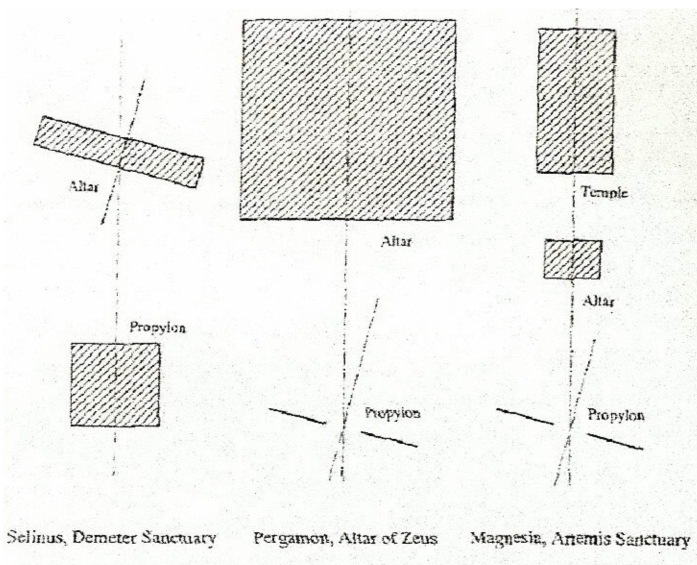


Fig. 6.9. Selinus. Drawing (left) showing intersection of axial lines of propylon and altar in Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros [J. Ito, *Theory and Practice of Site Planning in Classical Sanctuaries* (Kumamoto 2002) p. 54, fig. 29].

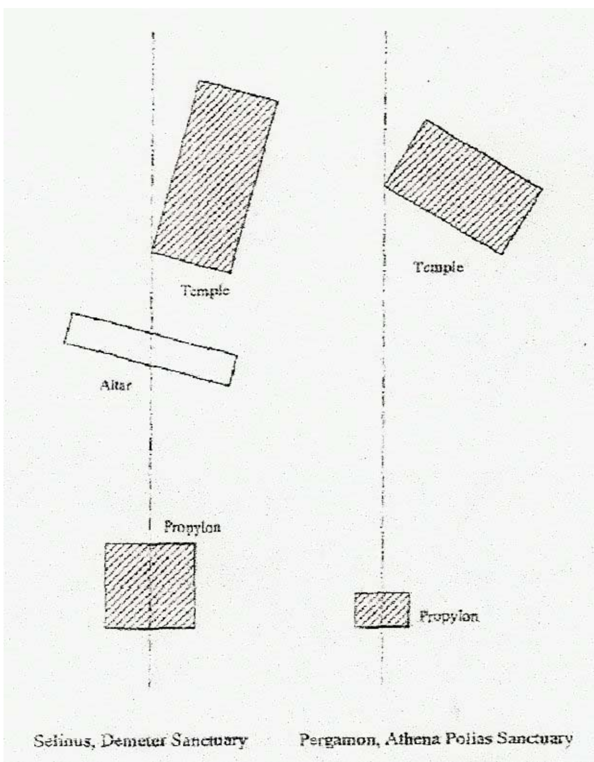


Fig. 6.10. Selinus. Drawing (left) showing intersection of propylon's axial line with southeast corner of Second Megaron of Demeter Malophoros [J. Ito, *Theory and Practice of Site Planning in Classical Sanctuaries* (Kumamoto 2002) p. 56, fig. 30].

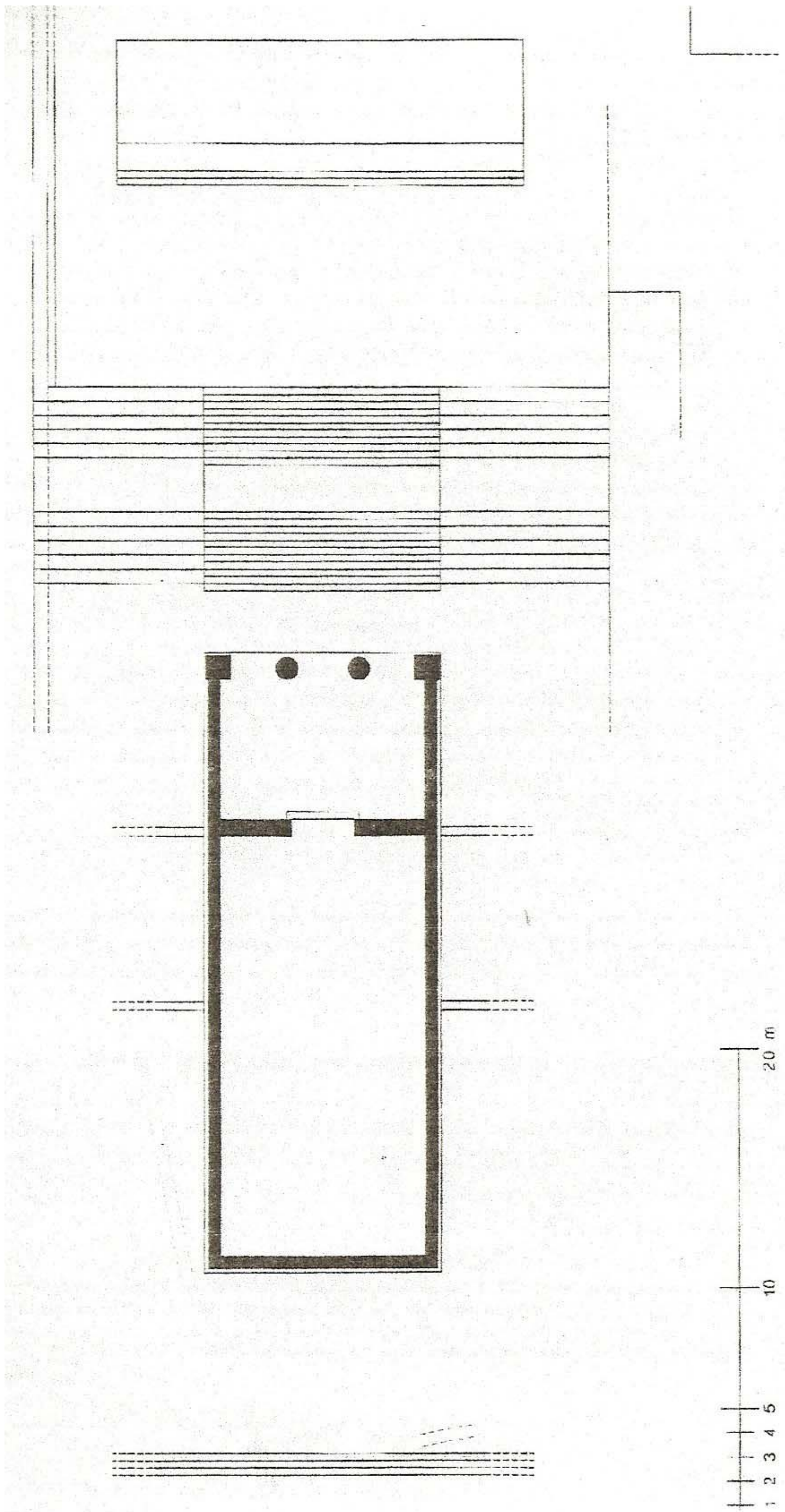


Fig. 6.11. Selinus. Sanctuary of Temple M in Gaggera district [L. Pompeo, *Il Complesso architettonico del tempio M di Selinunte: Analisi tecnica e storia del monumento* (Florence 1999) p.61, fig. 8].

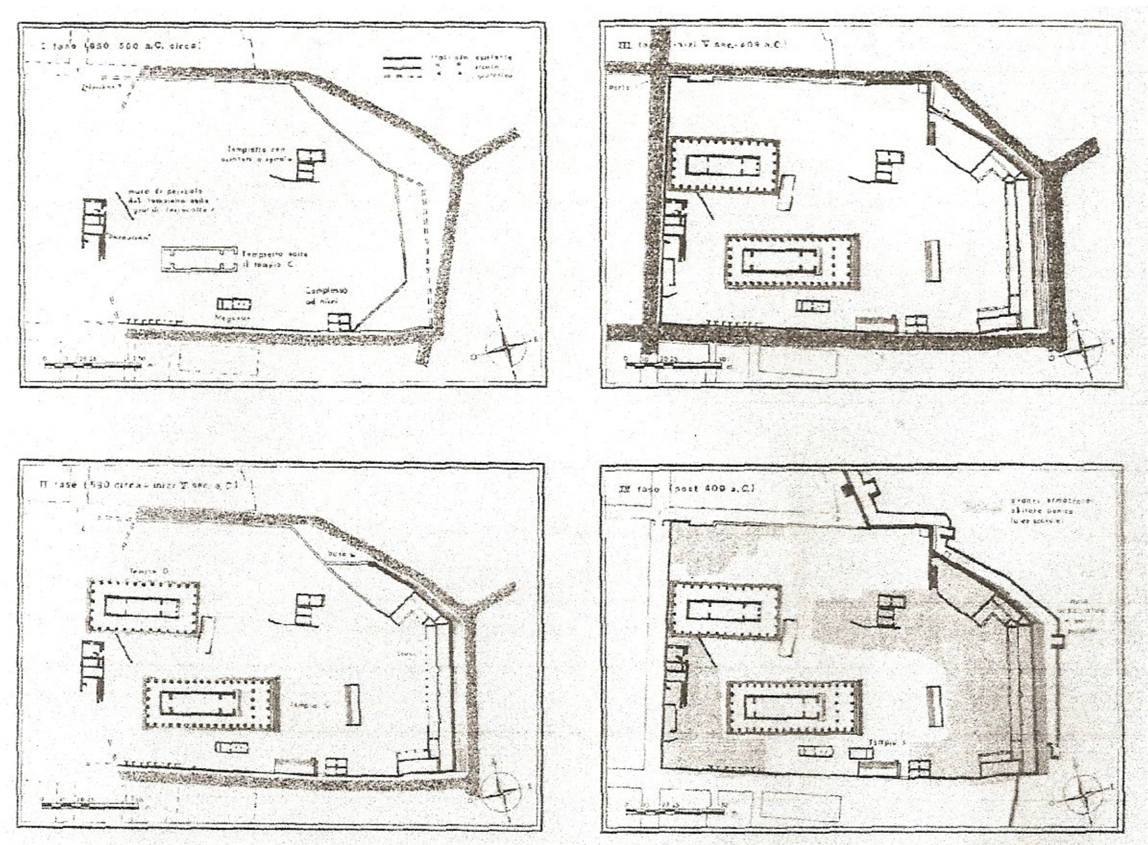


Abb. 20 Hauptemenos, Rekonstruktionsvorschläge von A. Di Vita (1985): (a) hocharchaische (erste) Phase; (b) archaische (zweite) Phase; (c) das Temenos in klassischer Zeit (dritte Phase); (d) das Temenos nach 409 v. Chr.

Fig. 6.12. Selinus. Plans showing development of sanctuary in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [D. Mertens, *Selinus I: Die Stadt und ihre Mauern* (Mainz 2003) p. 27, fig. 20 (after Di Vita)].

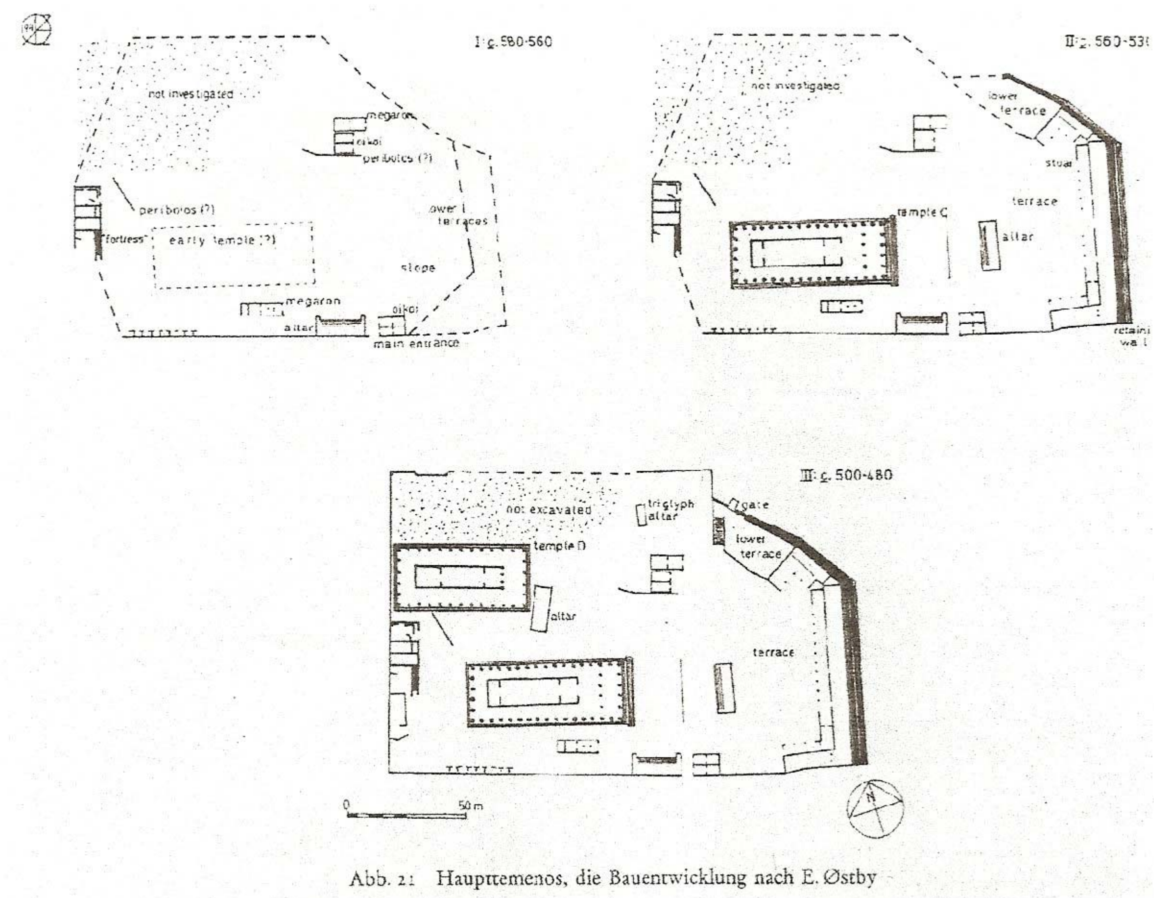


Fig. 6.13. Selinus. Plans showing development of sanctuary in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [D. Mertens, *Selinus I: Die Stadt und ihre Mauern* (Mainz 2003) p. 28, fig. 21 (after Østby)].

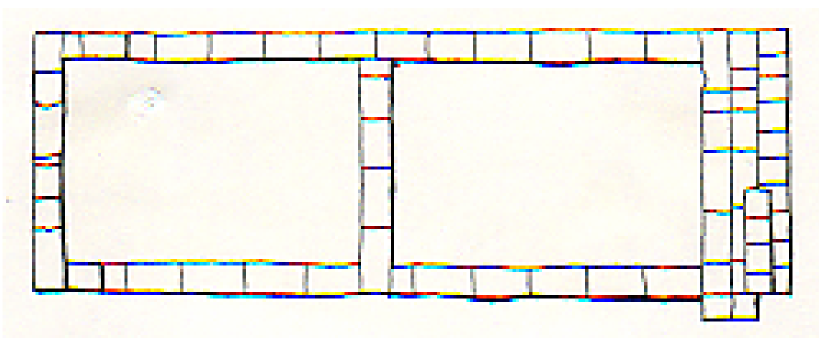


Fig. 6.14. Selinus. Temple with Spiral Acroteria in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 41; pl. XV, 2].

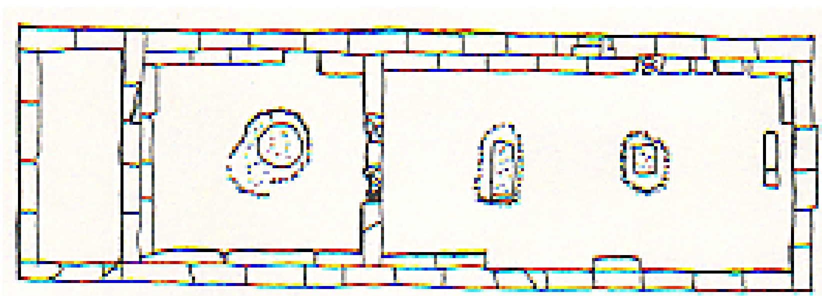


Fig. 6.15. Selinus. Megaron to the South of Temple C in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 41; pl. XV, 1].

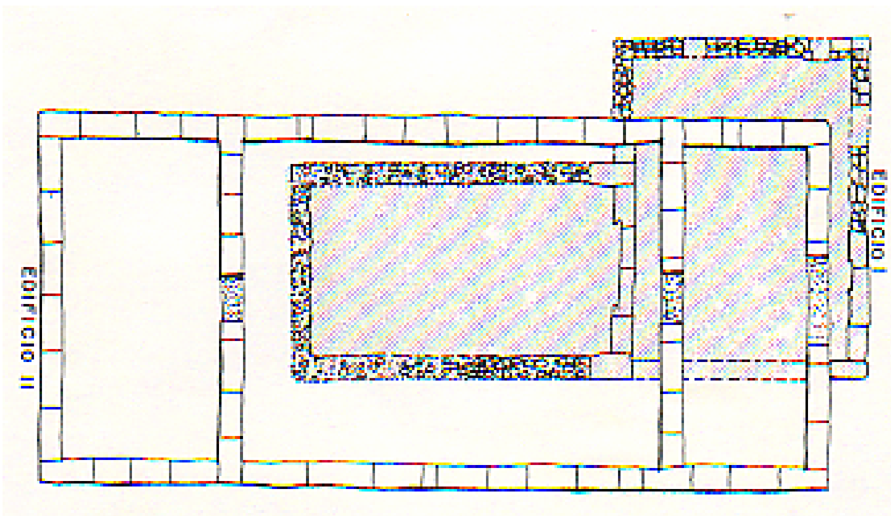


Fig. 6.16. Selinus. First Megaron underneath Second ('Great') Megaron in Sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 41; pl. XV, 3].

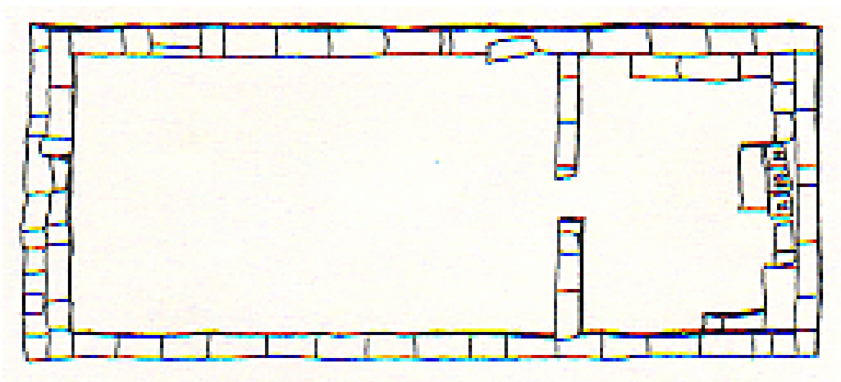
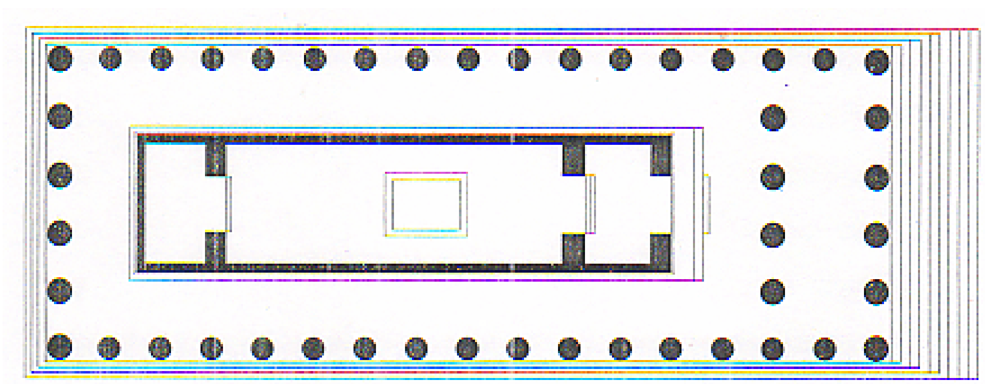


Fig. 6.17. Selinus. Triolo Nord (Hera) temple in Gaggera district [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 41; pl. XV, 4].



15. Selinunt, Tempel C (nach K.-P.)

Fig. 6.18. Selinus. Temple C in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [D. Mertens, , *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 15].

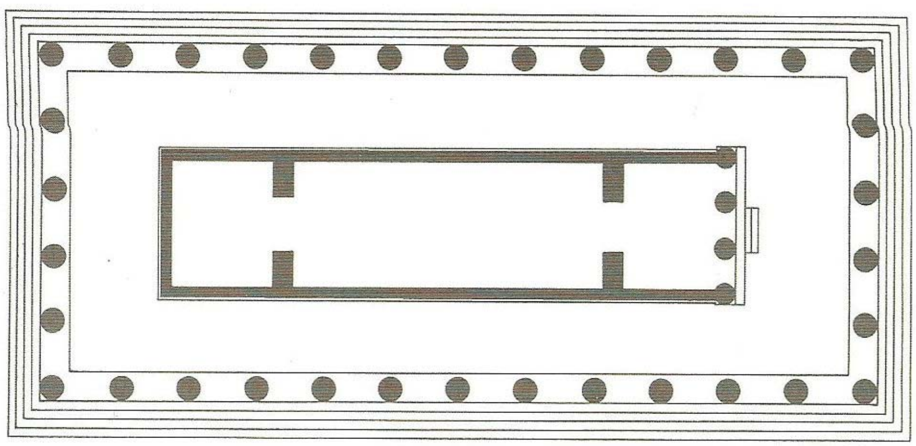


Fig. 6.19. Selinus. Temple D in Northeast quarter of Acropolis [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 230, fig. 396].

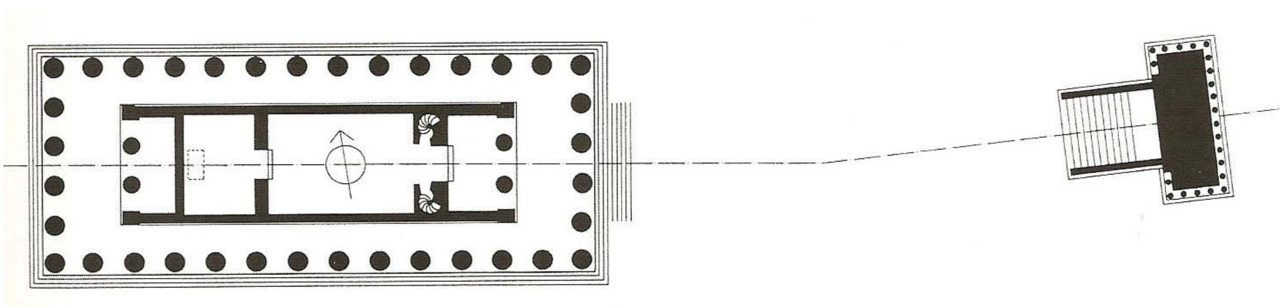


Fig. 6.20. Selinus. Temple A in Southeast quarter of Acropolis [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 401, 681].

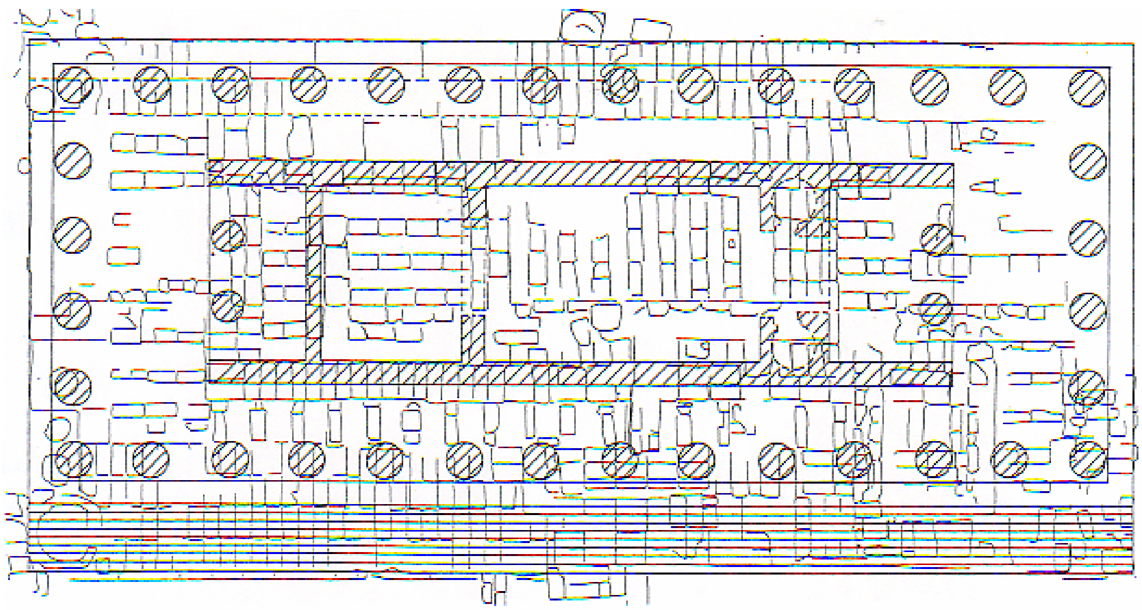


Fig. 6.21. Selinus. Temple O in Southeast quarter of Acropolis (actual state plan) [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. IX, 3].

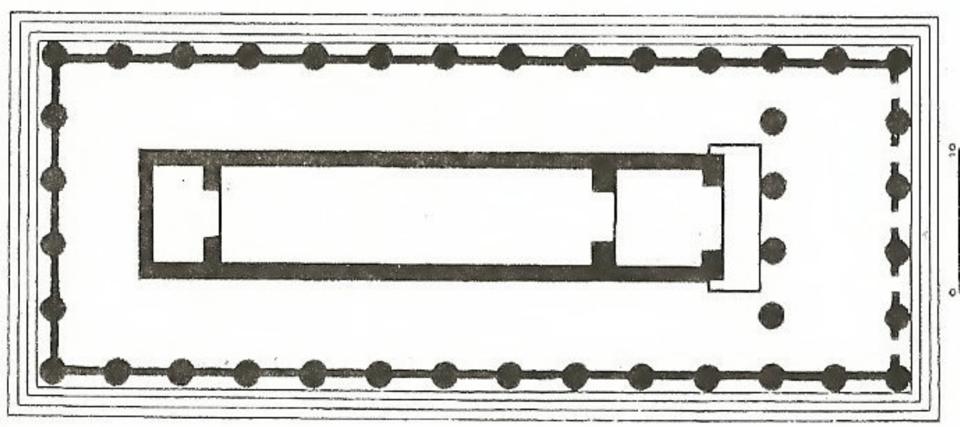


Fig. 6.22. Selinus. Temple F on East Hill [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 308, fig. 240].

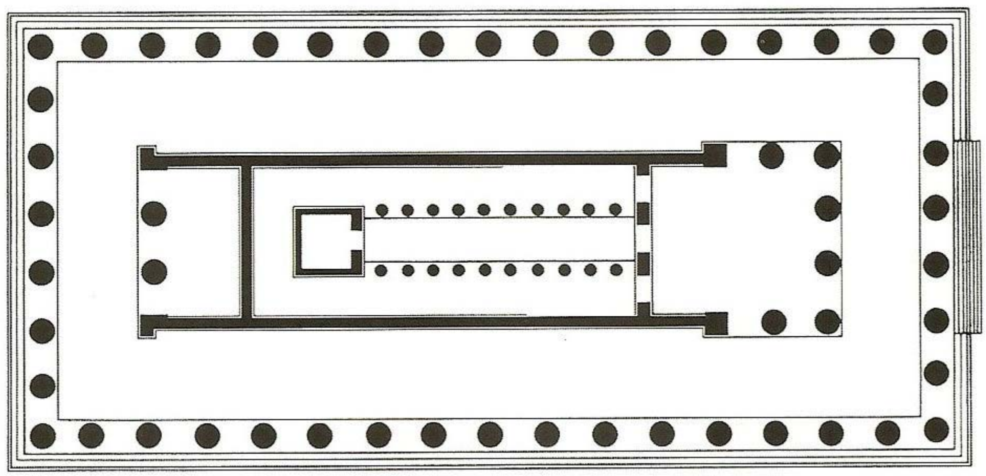


Fig. 6.23. Selinus. Temple G on East Hill [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 232, fig. 401].

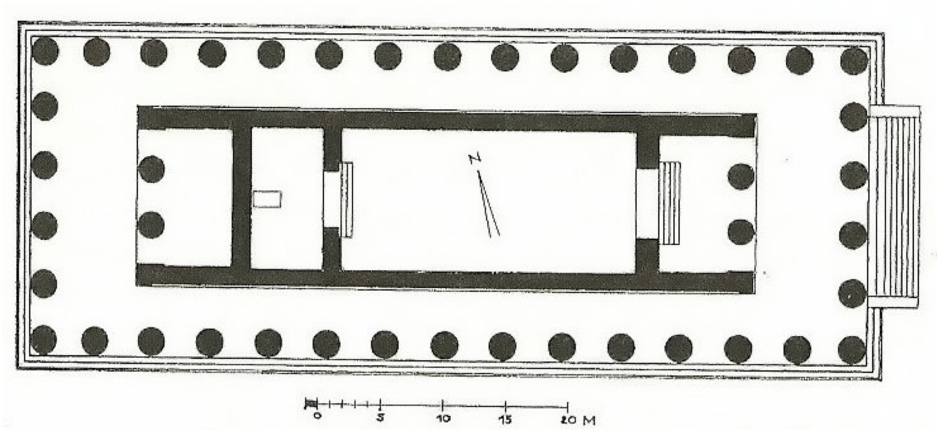


Fig. 6.24. Selinus. Temple E3 on East Hill [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 315, fig. 244].

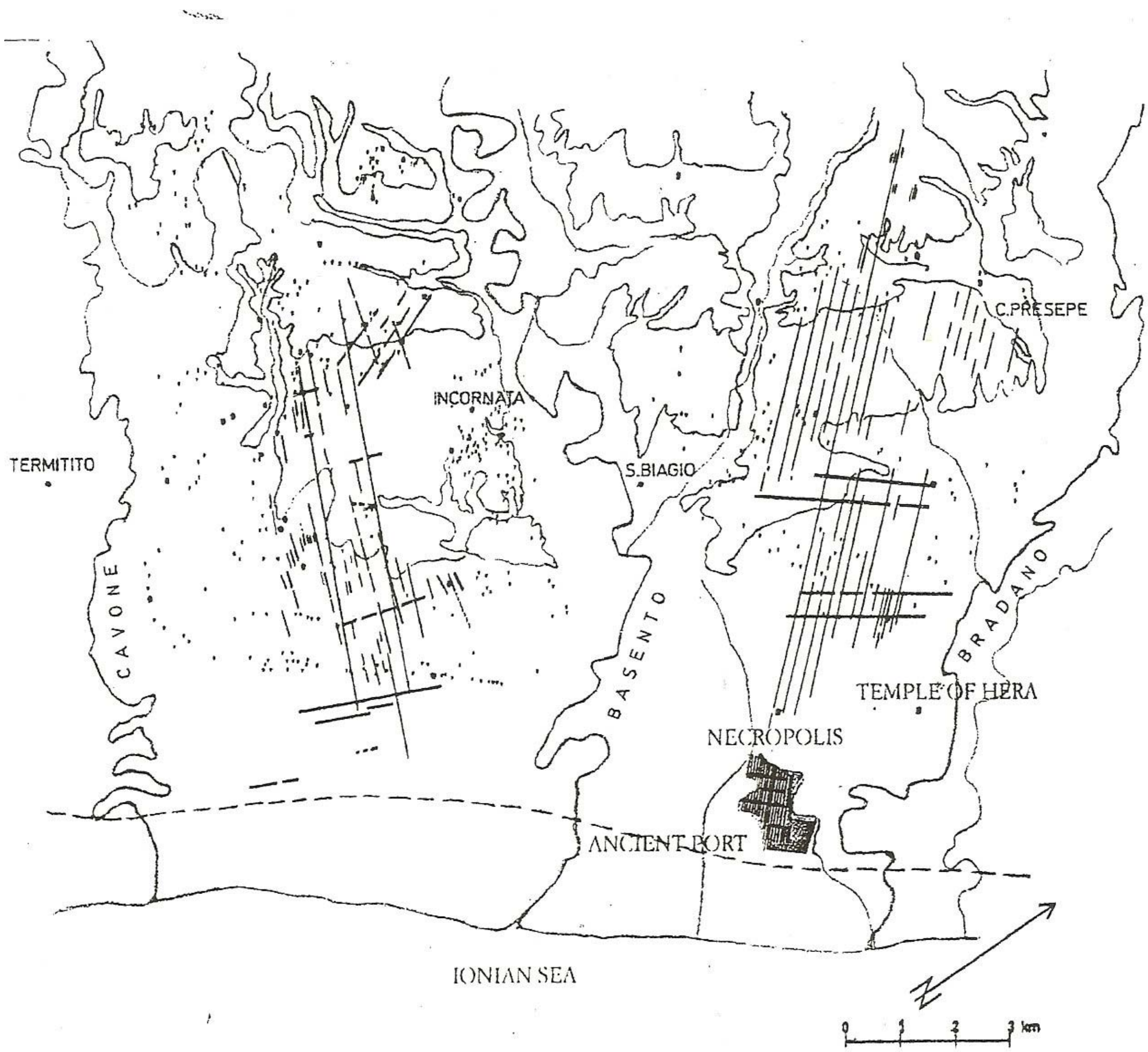


Fig. 7.1. Metaponto. Overview [D. Mertens and E. Greco, in *The Western Greeks* (London 1996) top fig. on p. 247].

Fig. 7.2. Metaponto. Early urban plan [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 47, fig. 47].

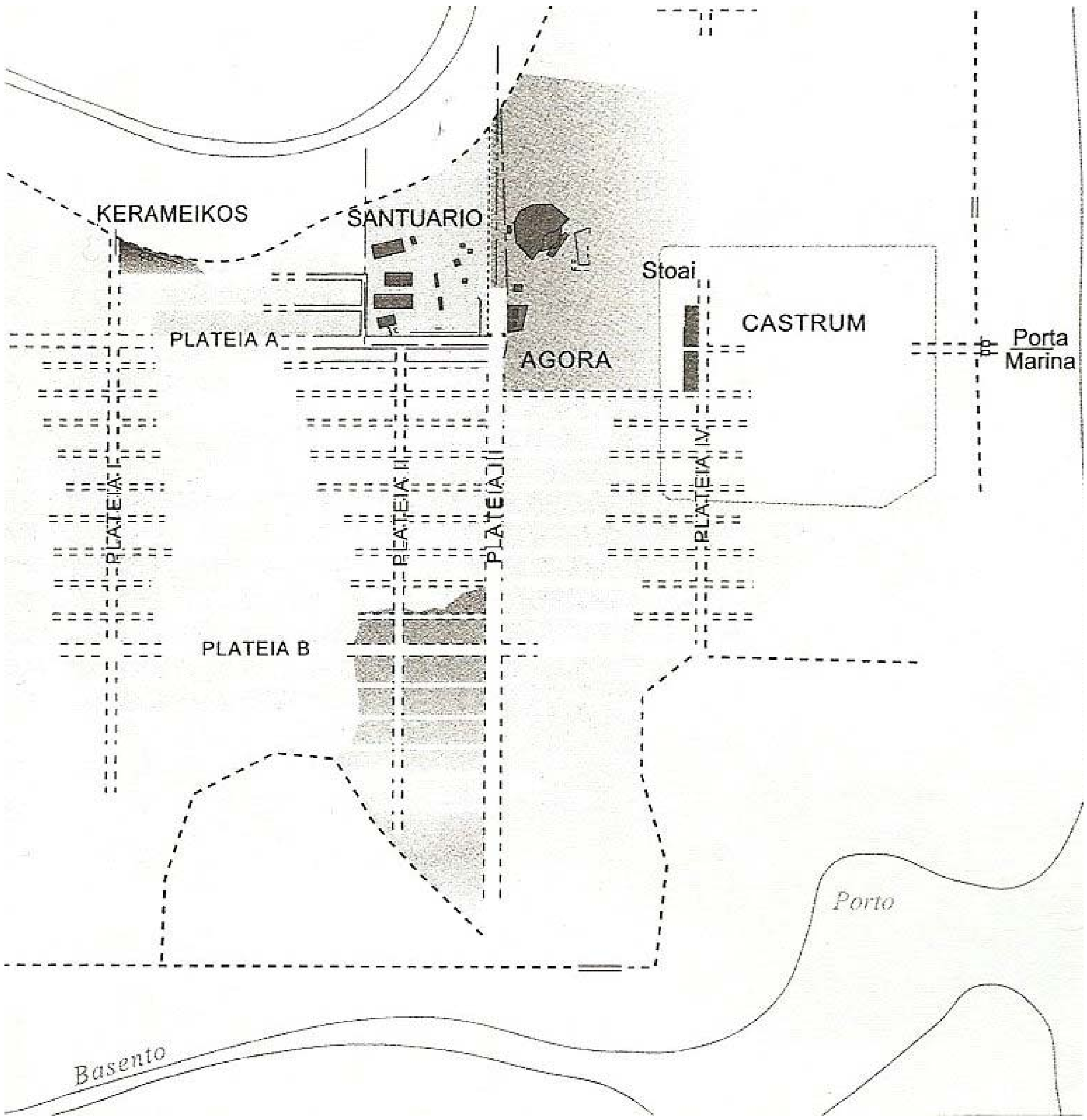


Fig. 7.3. Metaponto. Urban grid [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 160, fig. 276].

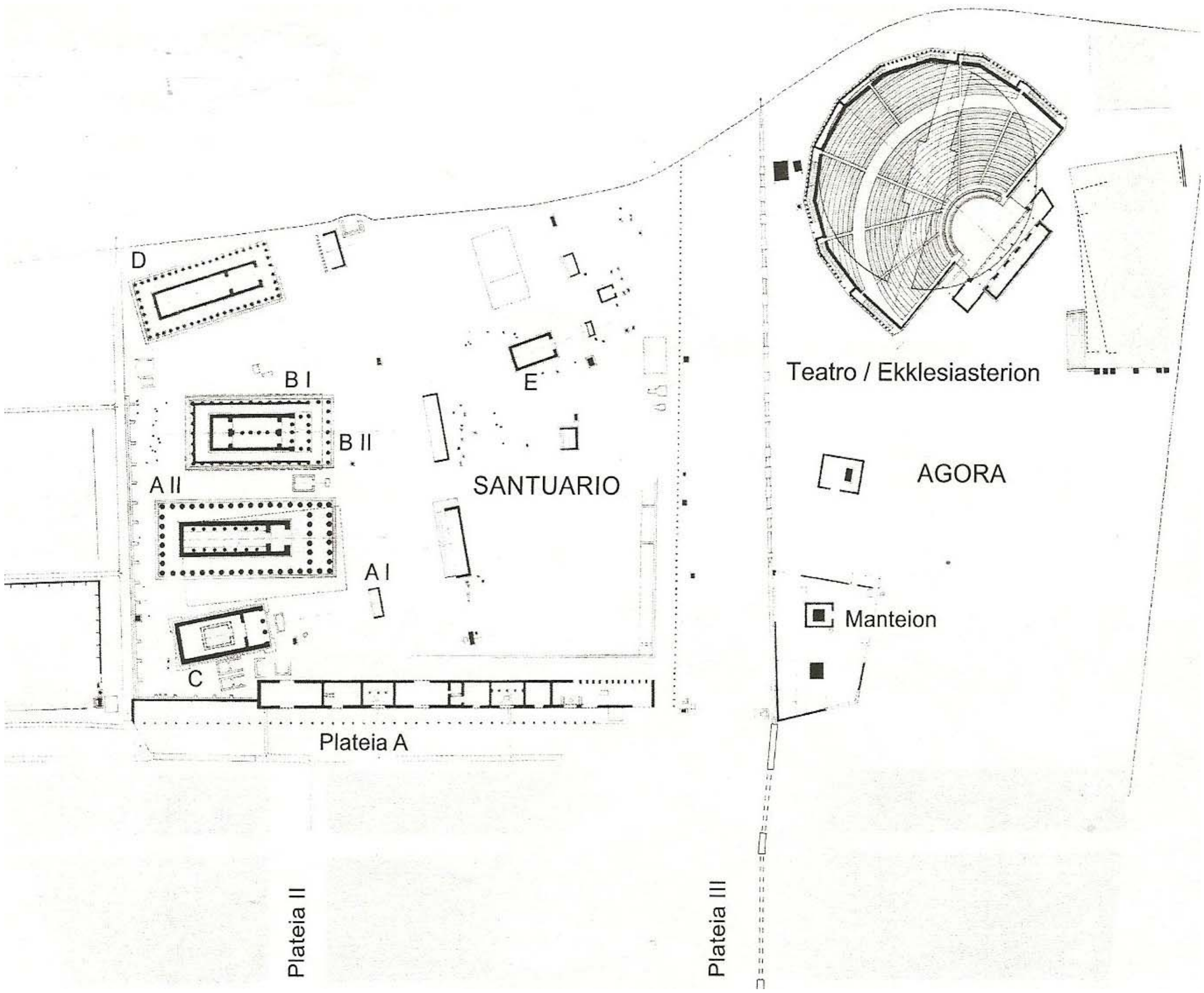


Fig. 7.4. Metaponto. Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios and Agora [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 156, fig. 270].

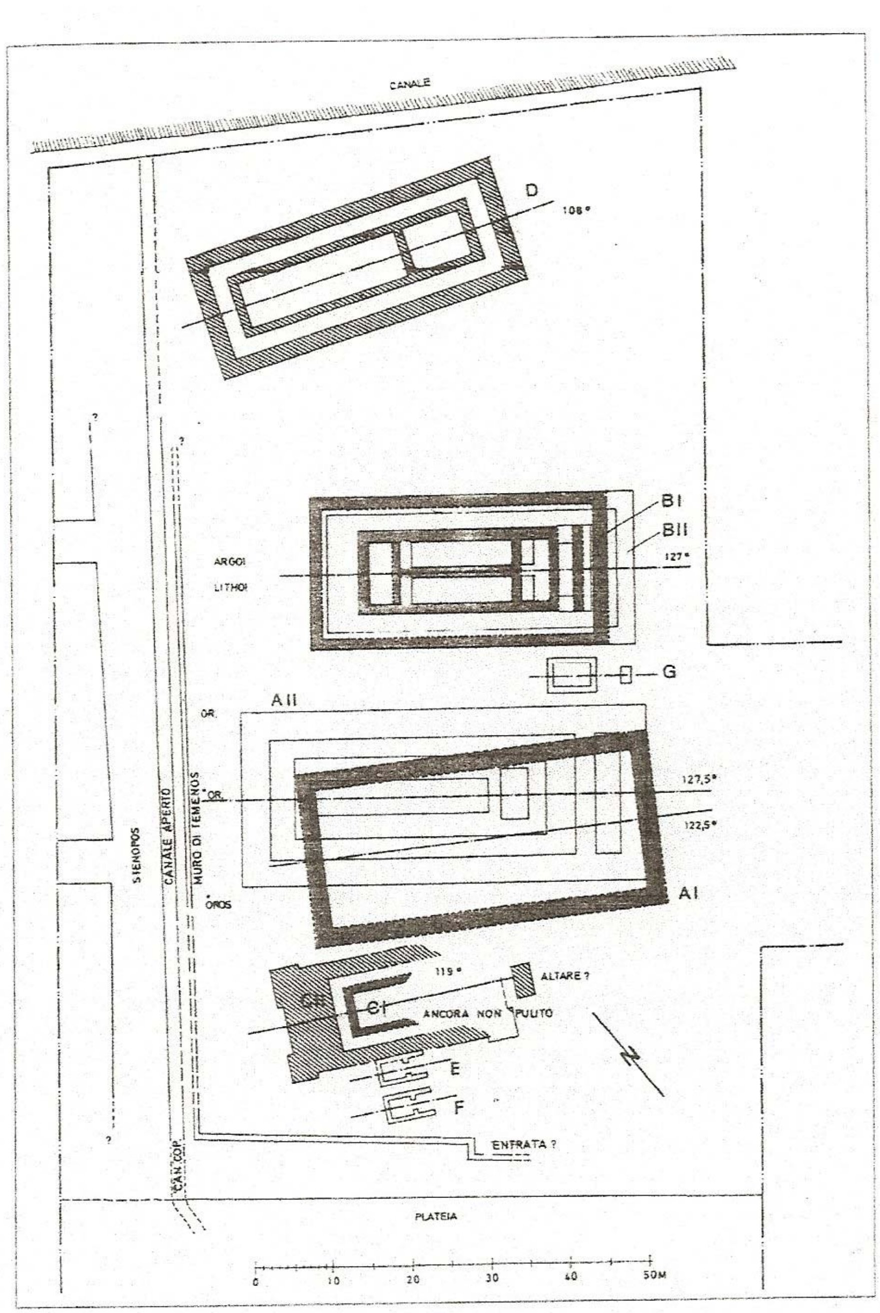


Fig. 7.5. Metaponto. Drawing showing phases of construction of temples in Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios [E. De Juliis, *Metaponto* (Bari 2001) p. 141, fig. 28].

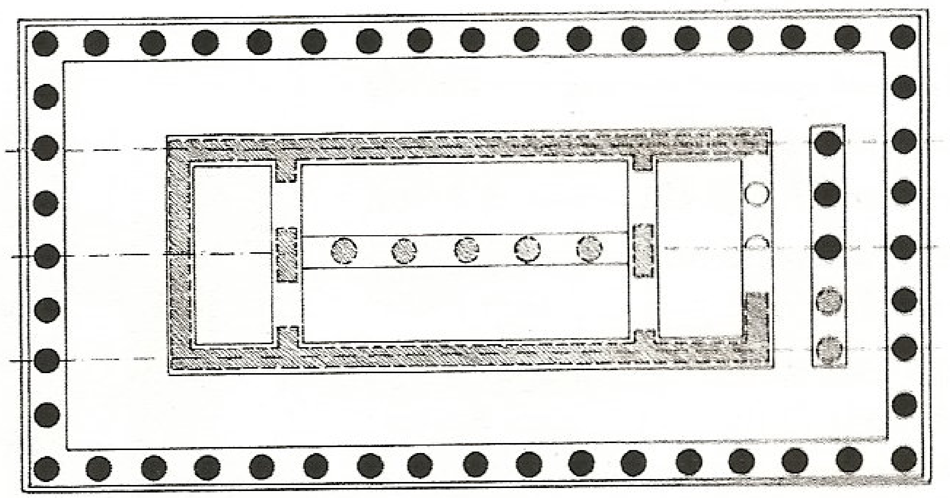


Fig. 7.6. Metaponto. Temple BI in Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 137, fig. 231].

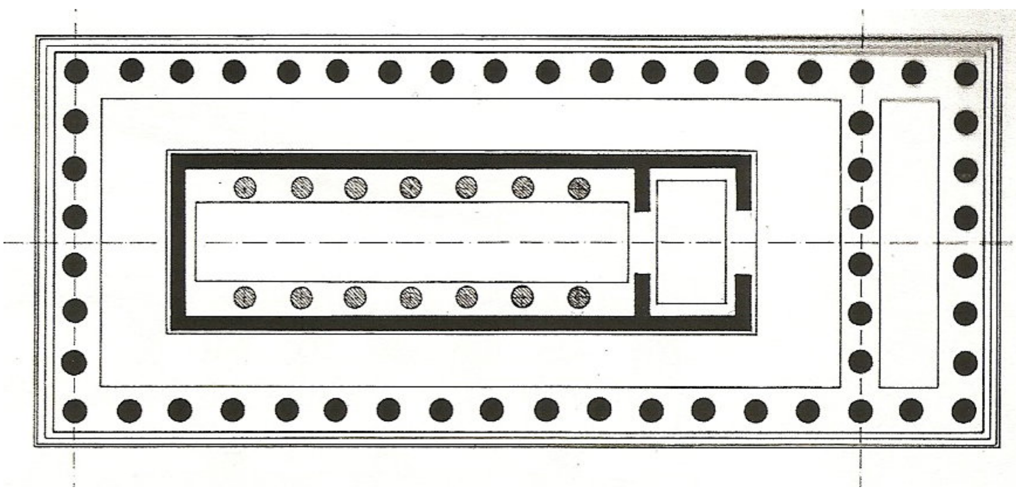


Fig. 7.7. Metaponto. Temple AII in Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 151, fig. 260].

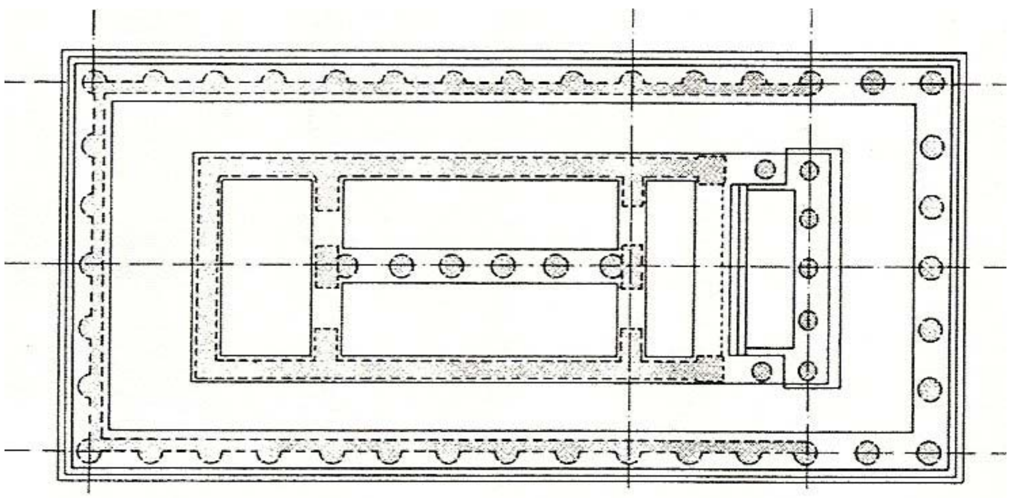


Fig. 7.8. Metaponto. Temple BII in Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 151, fig. 261].

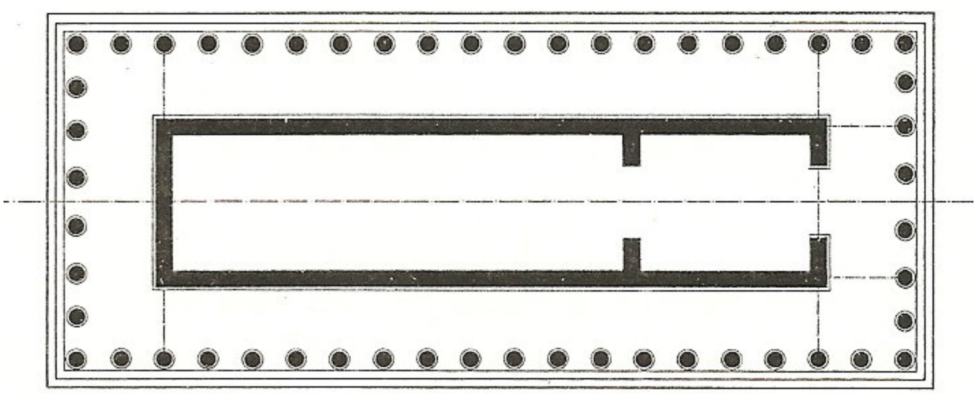


Fig. 7.9. Metaponto. Temple D (Ionic temple) in Sanctuary of Apollo Lykaios [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 13].

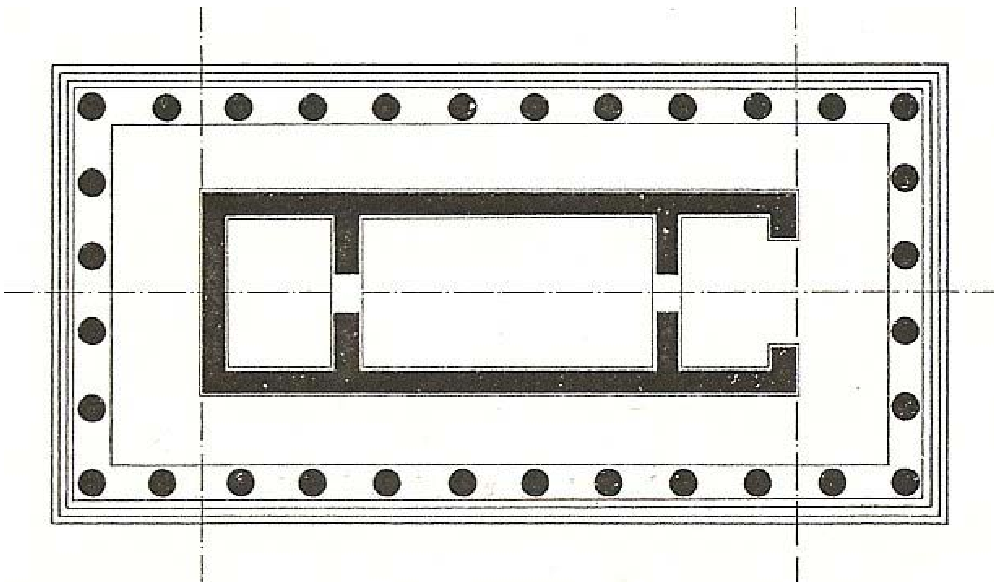


Fig. 7.10. Metaponto. Extra-urban Temple of Hera ('Tavole Palatine') [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 12].

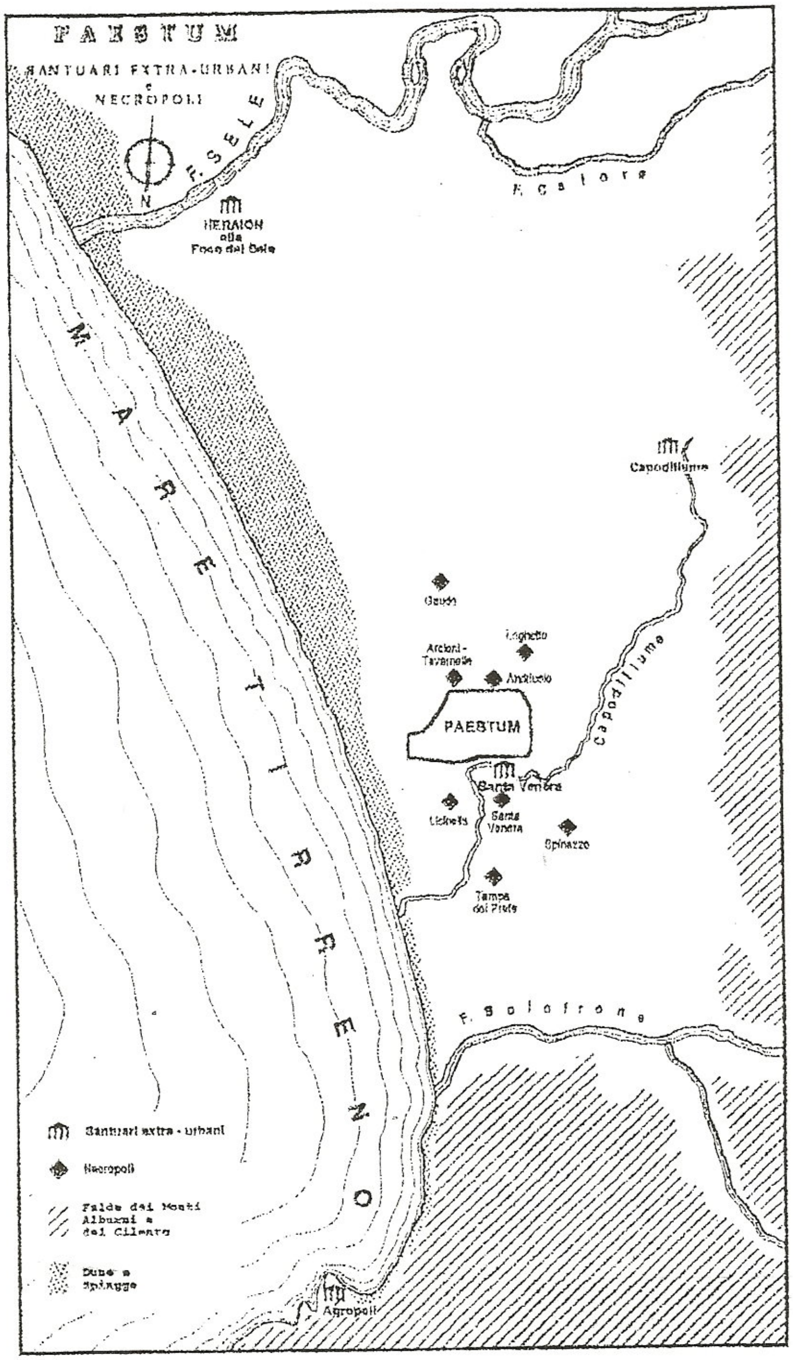


Fig. 8.1. Paestum. Overview [E. Greco, I. D'Ambrosio, and D. Theodorescu, *Poseidonia Paestum: Archaeological and Historical Guide to the Excavations, the Museum, and the Antiquities of* (Taranto 1996) fig. on p. 111].

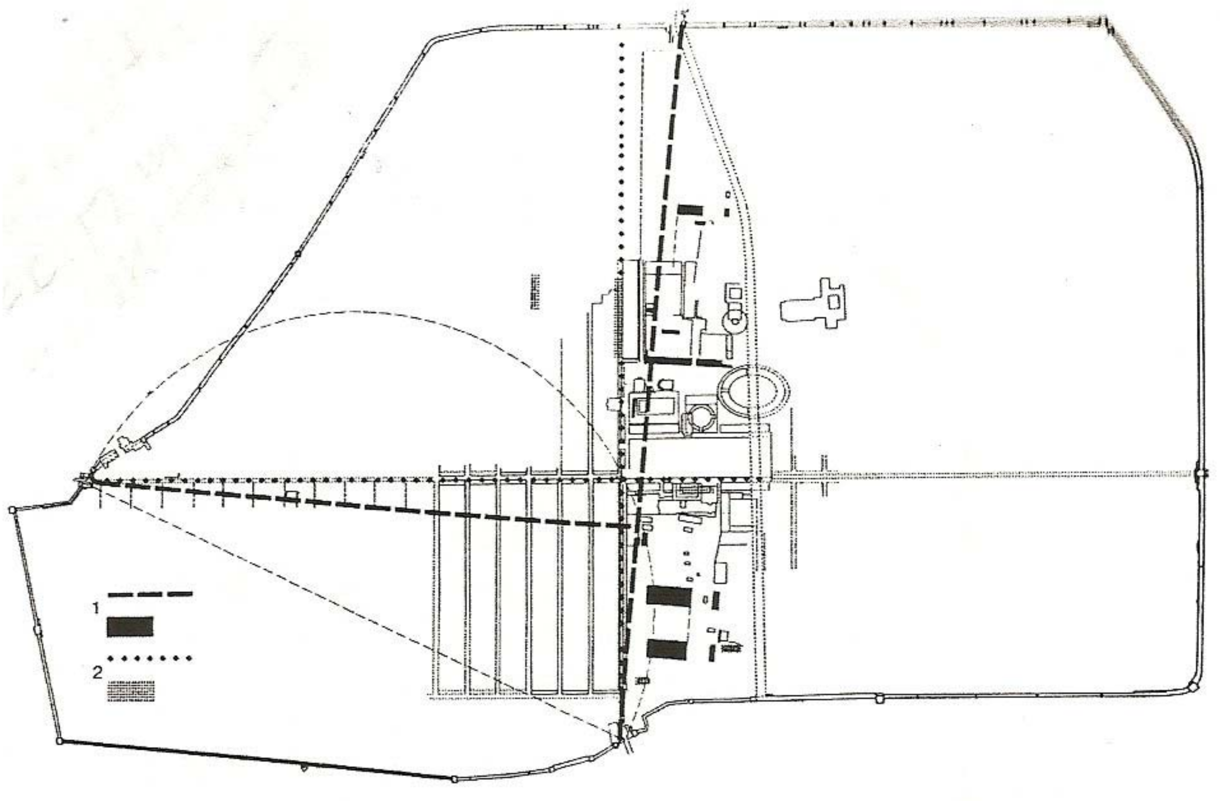


Fig. 8.2. Paestum. Hypothesized early urban plan [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 165, fig. 285 (from Theodorescu)].

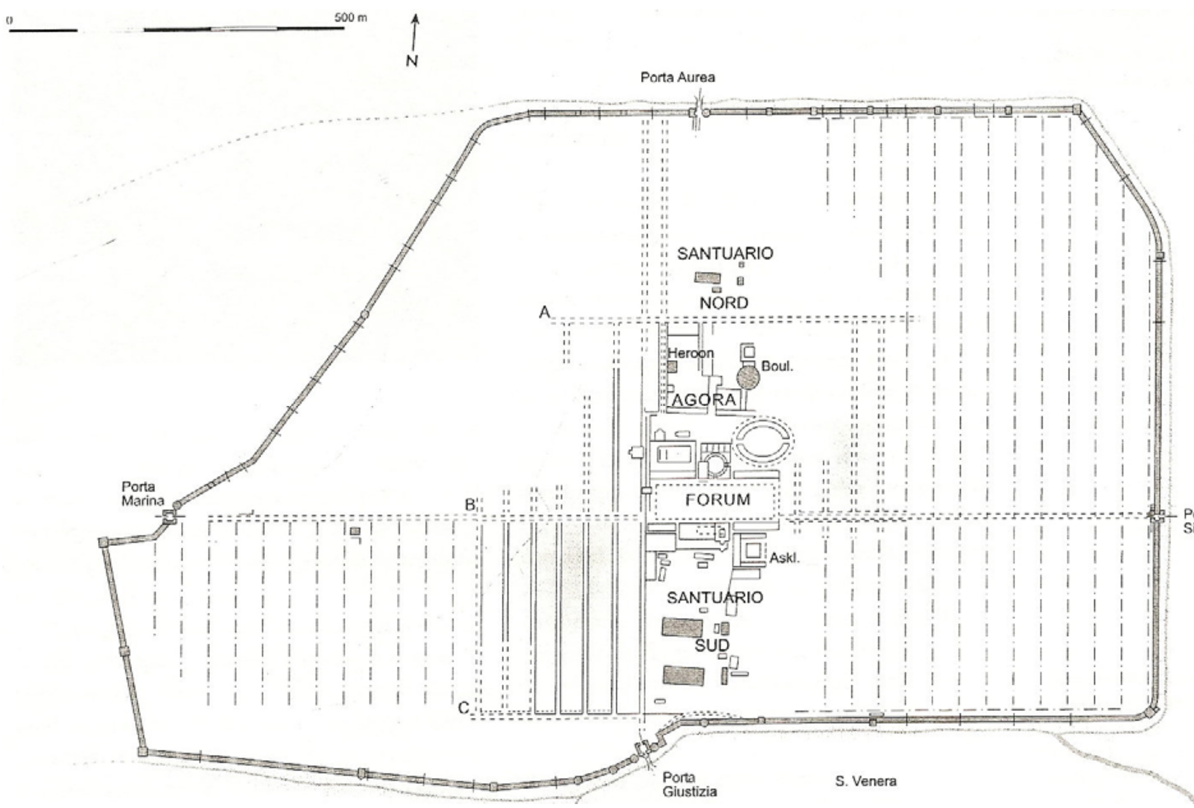


Fig. 8.3. Paestum. Urban grid [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 166, fig. 287].

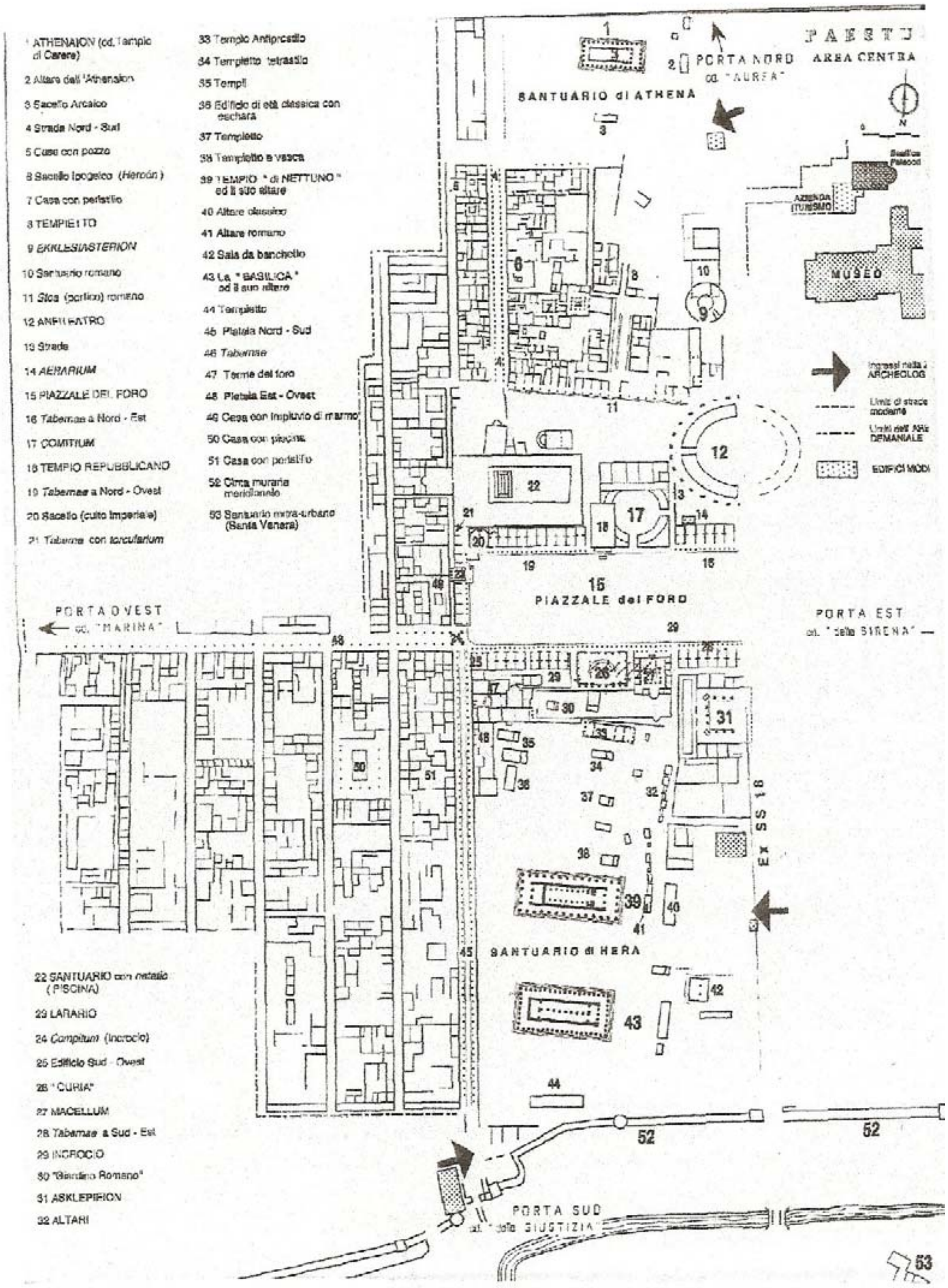


Fig. 8.4. Paestum. Urban Sanctuaries of Athena and Hera and Agora [E. Greco, I. D'Ambrosio, and D. Theodorescu, *Poseidonia Paestum: Archaeological and Historical Guide to the Excavations, the Museum, and the Antiquities of* (Taranto 1996) unnumbered plate].

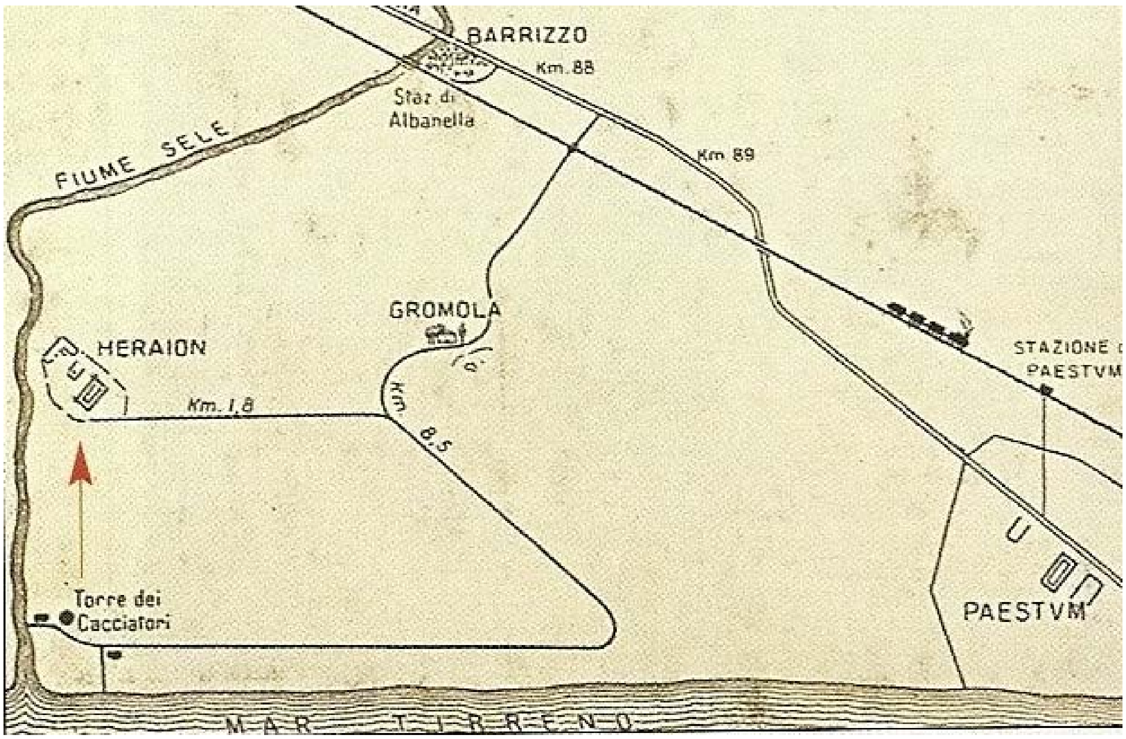
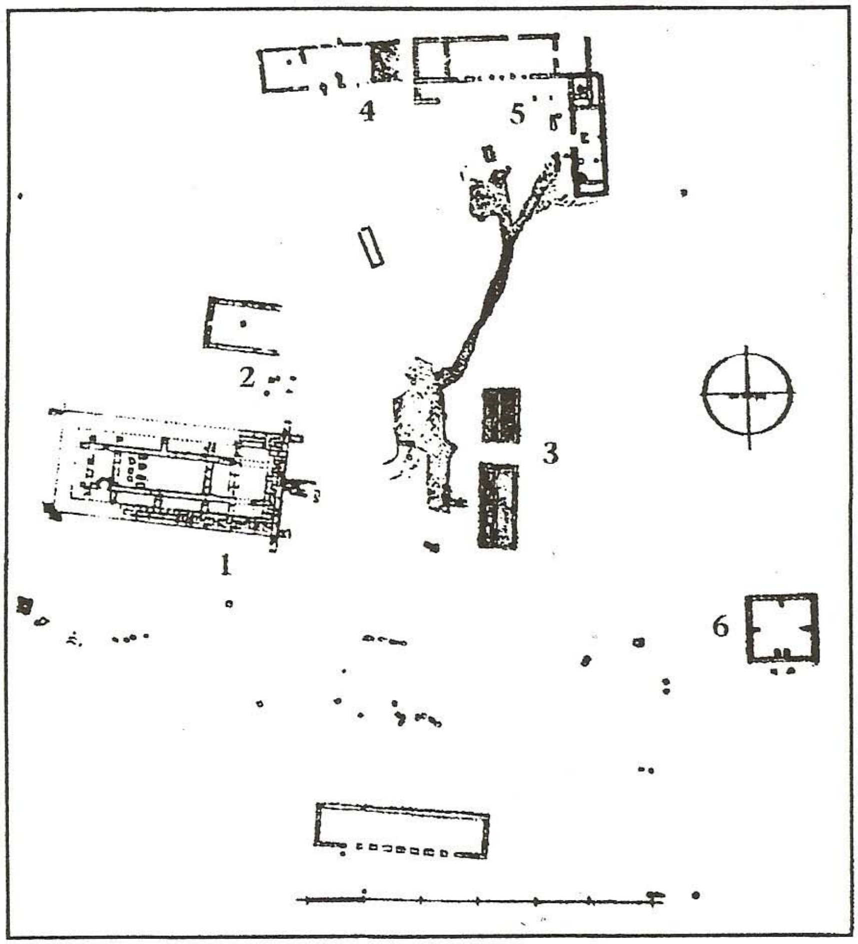


Fig. 8.5. Paestum. Map showing alignment of urban and extra-urban temples [G. Greco, B. Ferrara, M. Mariotti, and G. Tocco Sciarelli, *Archeologia Viva* 21, no. 92, n.s. (March/April 2002) p. 36, insert; from notebooks of U. Zanotti Bianco].



Sanctuary of Hera on the River Sele: general plan
1. The Major Temple
2. Thesauròs
3. Altars
4. & 5. Porticoes
6. The so-called Square Building.

Fig. 8.6. Paestum. Extra-urban Sanctuary of Hera at Foce del Sele [E. Greco, I. D'Ambrosio, and D. Theodorescu, *Poseidonia Paestum: Archaeological and Historical Guide to the Excavations, the Museum, and the Antiquities of* (Taranto 1996) fig. on p. 116].

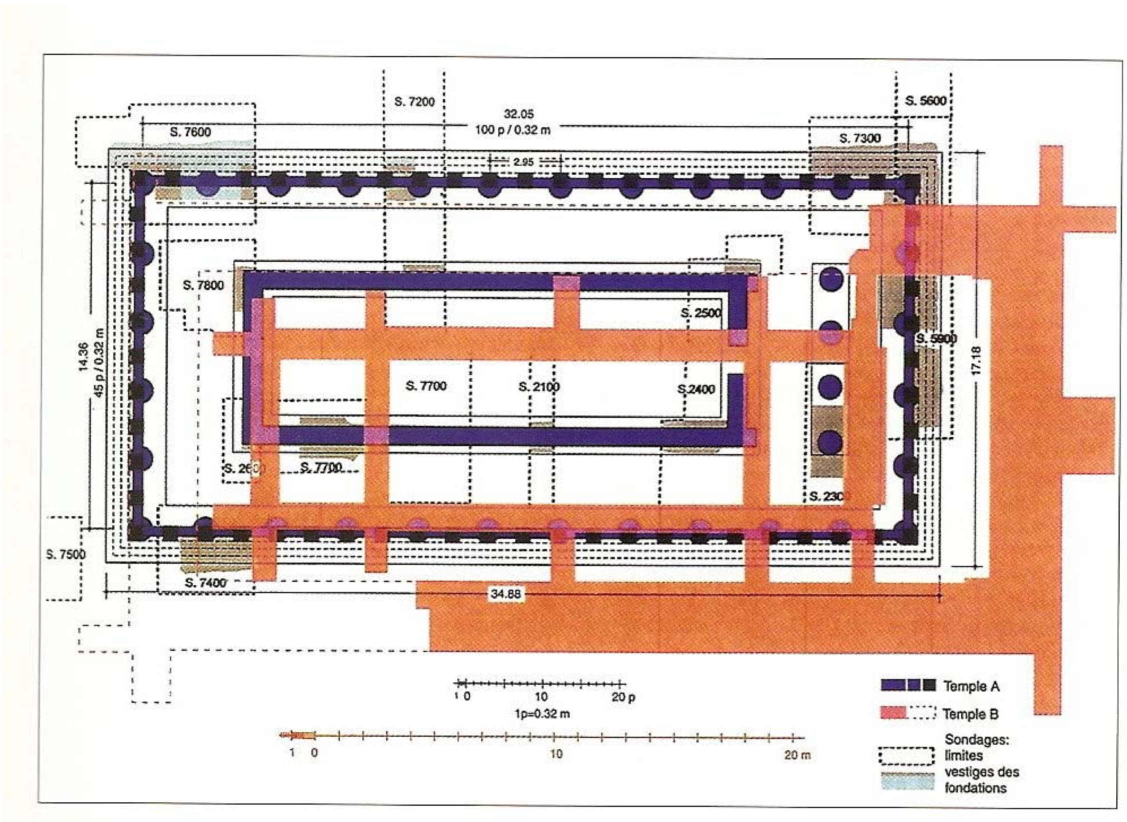


Fig. 8.7. Paestum. Extra-urban Sanctuary of Hera at Foce del Sele. Temple of Hera I underneath Temple of Hera II [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 138, fig. 233 (from J. De La Genière)].

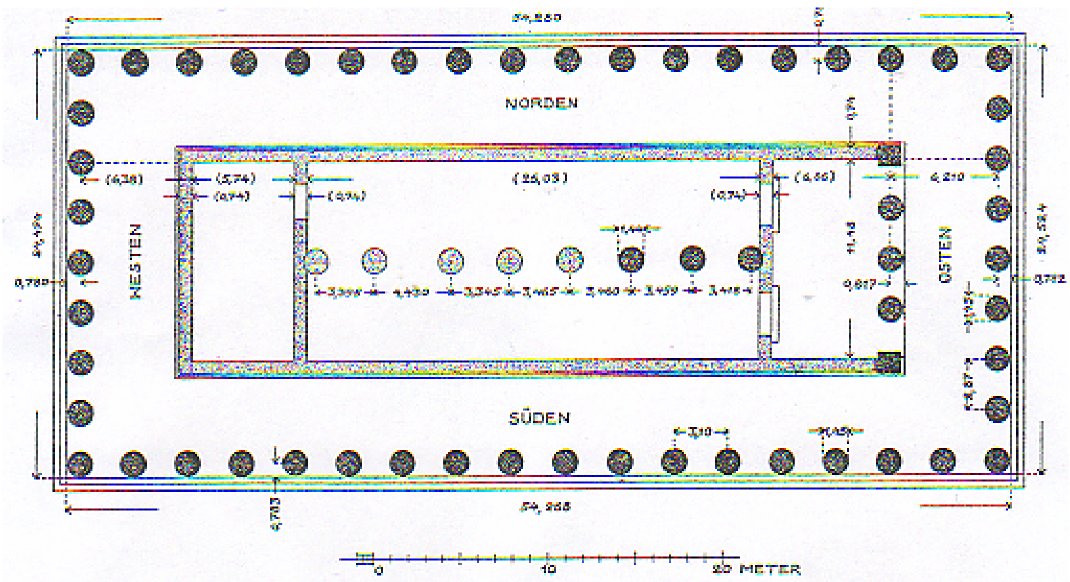


Fig. 8.8. Paestum. Temple of Hera I ('Basilica') [F. Krauss, *Paestum: Die griechischen Tempel* (Berlin 1943) p. 22, fig. 1].

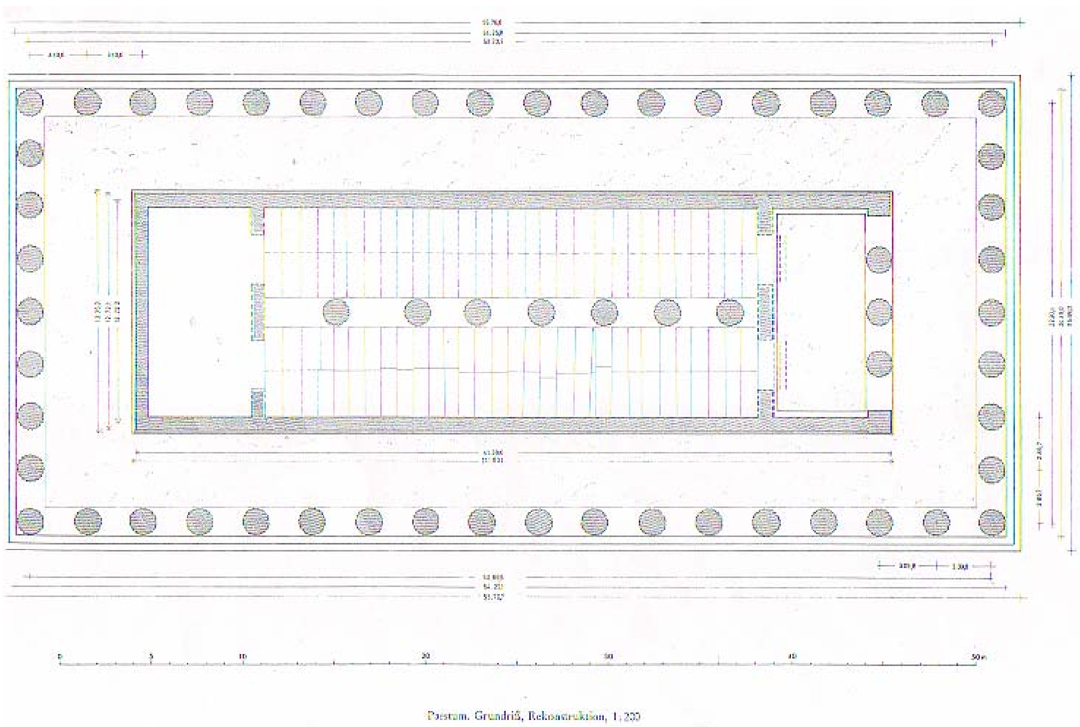


Fig. 8.9. Paestum. Temple of Hera I (‘Basilica’) [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 10].

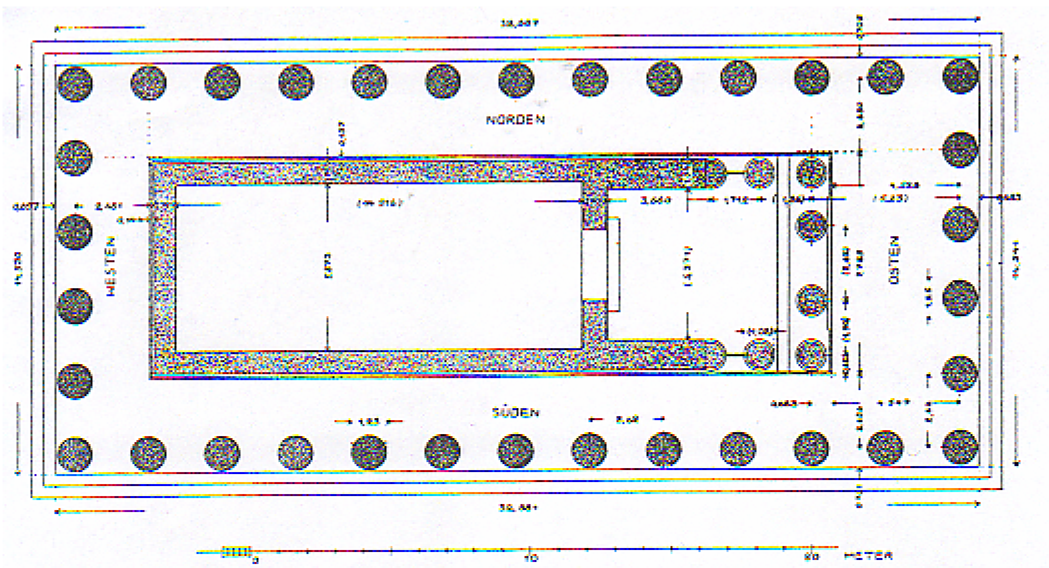


Fig. 8.10. Paestum. Temple of Athena [F. Krauss, *Paestum: Die griechischen Tempel* (Berlin 1943) p. 36, fig. 3].

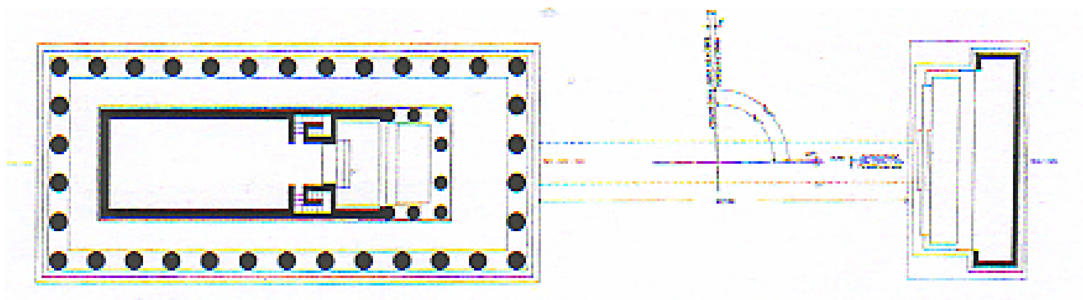


Fig. 8.11. Paestum. Temple of Athena and altar [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 227, fig. 390 (from Krauss 1959)].

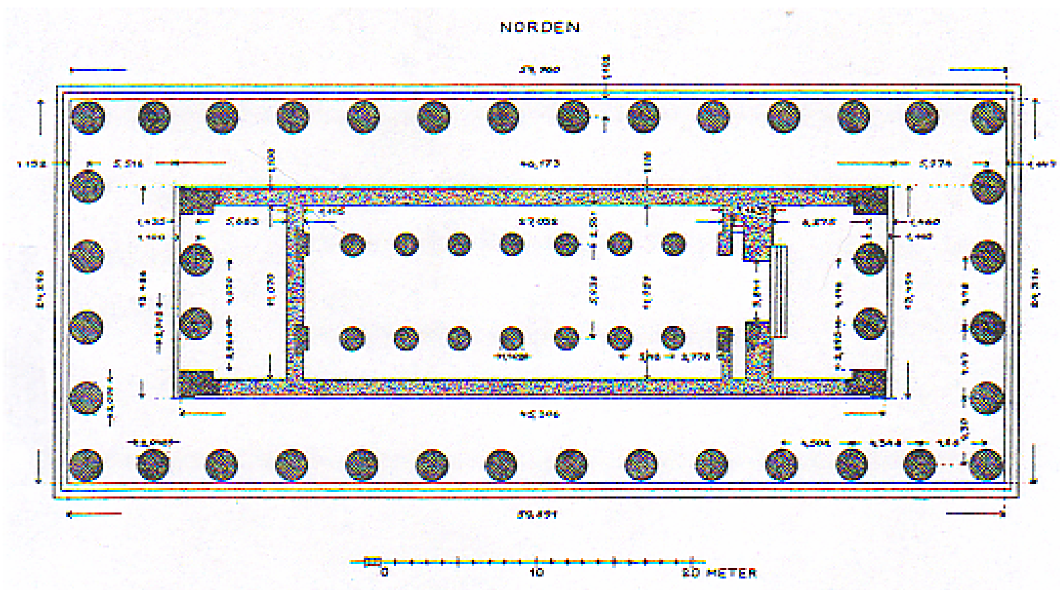


Fig. 8.12. Paestum. Temple of Hera II (‘Poseidon’) [F. Krauss, *Paestum: Die griechischen Tempel* (Berlin 1943) p. 43, fig. 4].

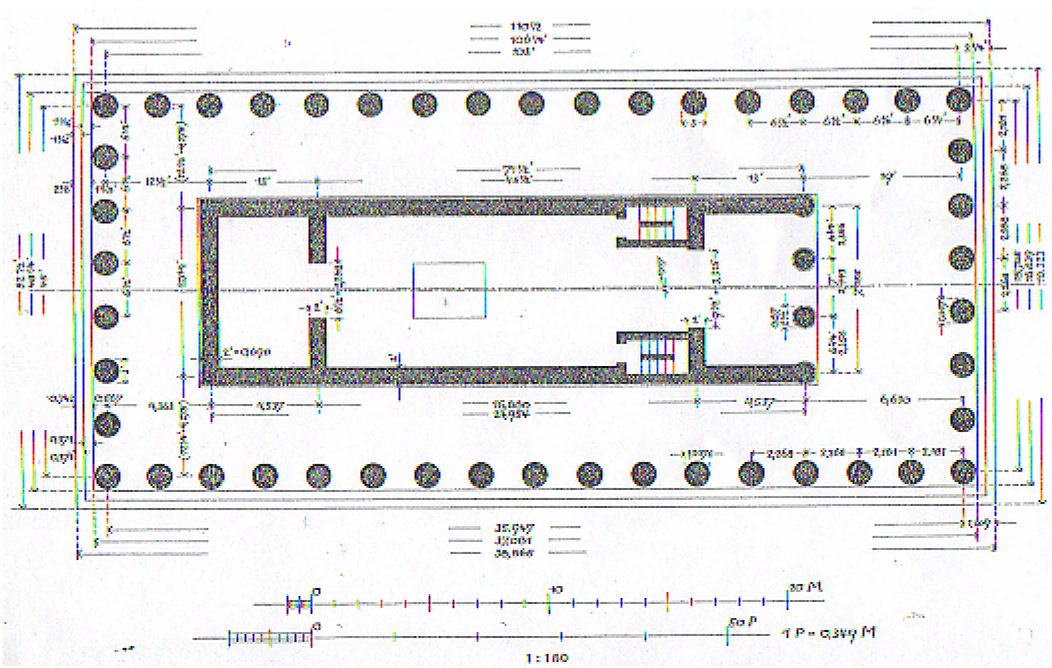


Fig. 8.13. Paestum. Extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele [F. Krauss, in P. Zancani Montuoro and U. Zanotti Bianco, *Heraion alla Foce del Sele I: Il sanctuario, il tempio della dea, rilievi figurati varii* (Rome 1951) Vol. 2, pl. XXVI].

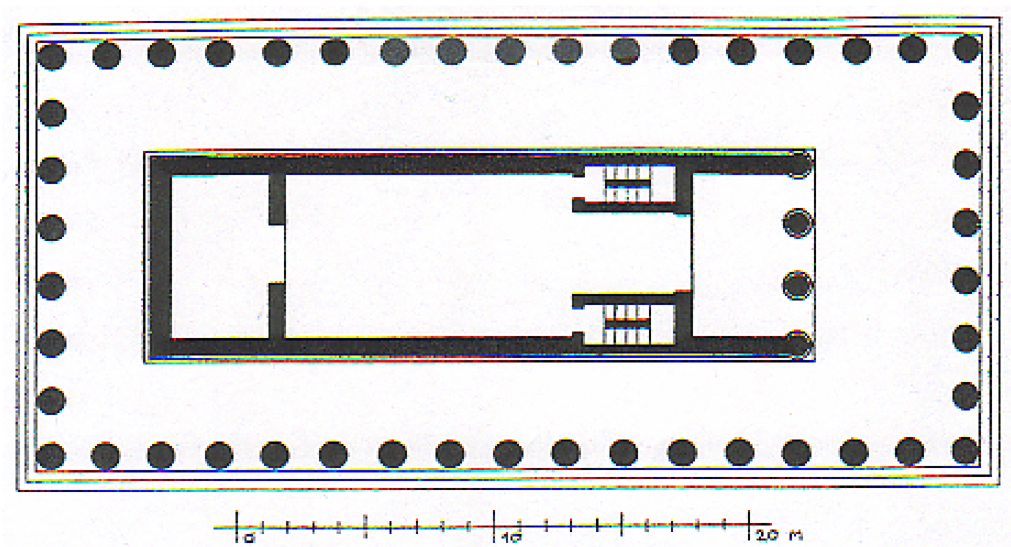


Fig. 8.14. Paestum. Extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele [F. Krauss, in *Festschrift für Carl Weickert* (Berlin 1955) p. 102, fig. 2].

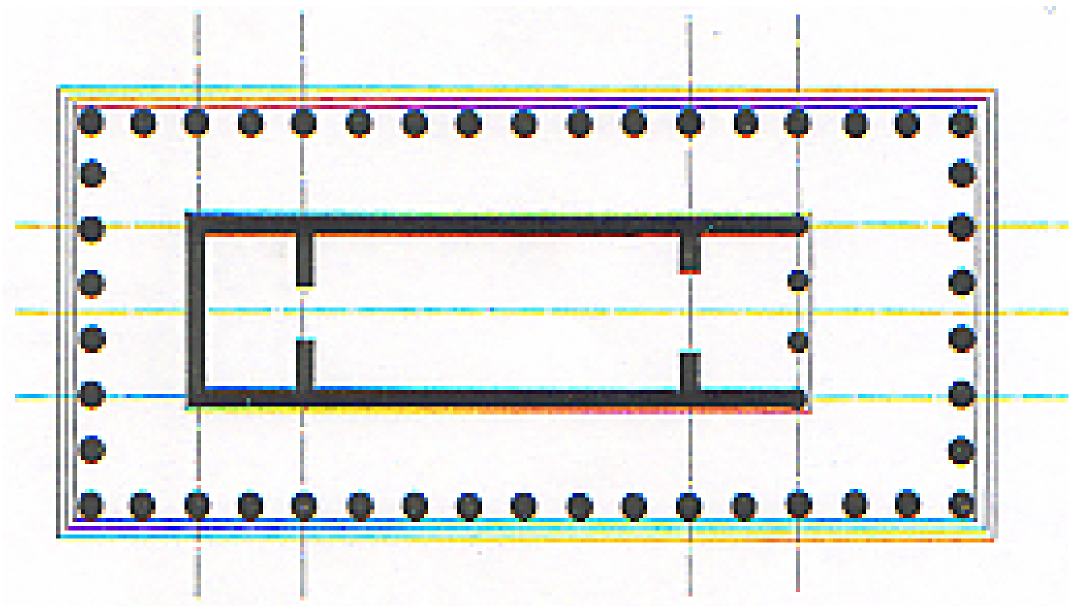


Fig. 8.15. Paestum. Extra-urban Temple of Hera II at Foce del Sele [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, 10 (from Krauss)].

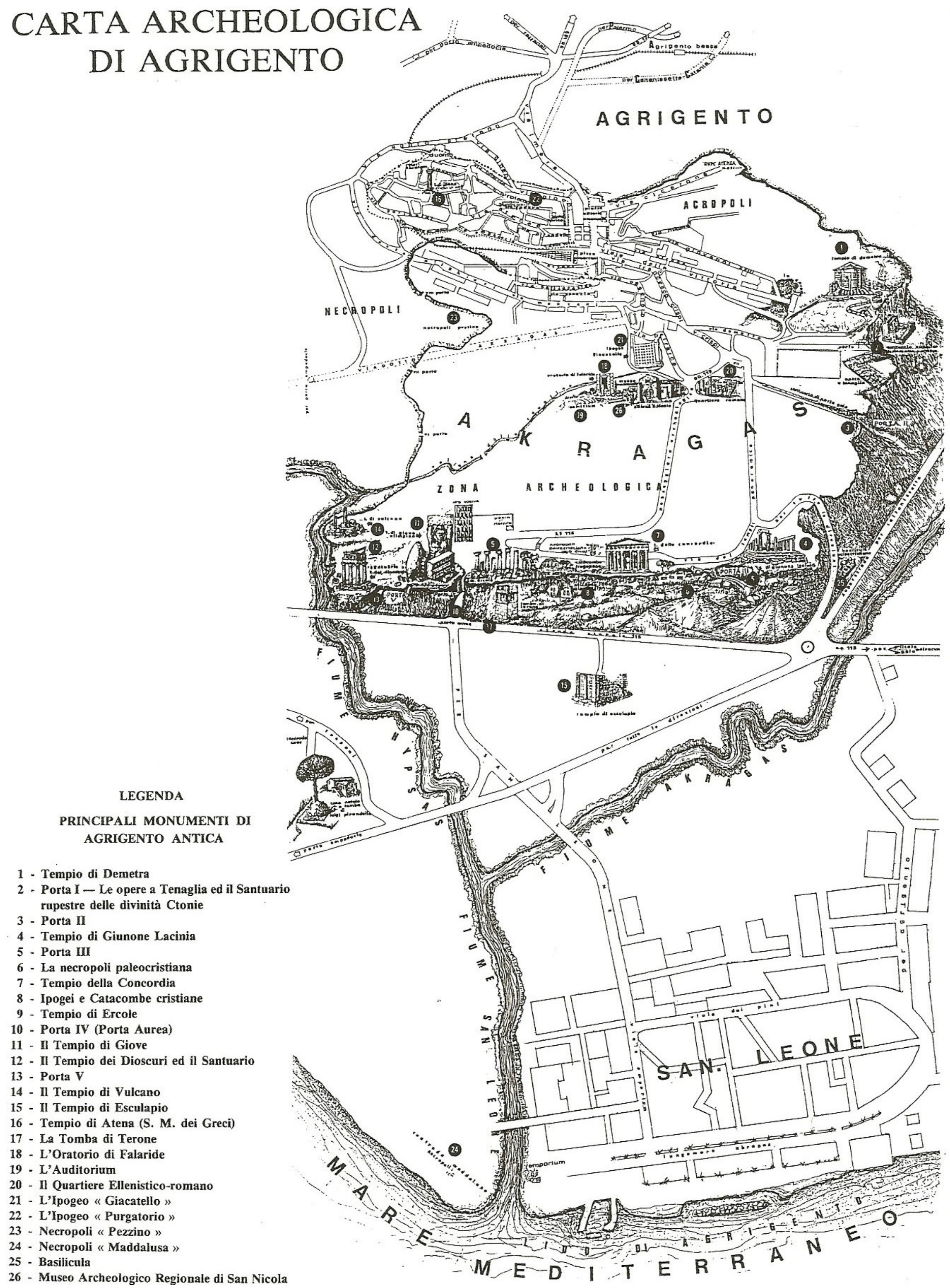


Fig. 9.1. Acragas. Overview [A. Prado, *Agrigento. Testimonianze antiche: preistoriche, greche, romane e paleocristiane* (Agrigento 1991) p. 4, pl. I].

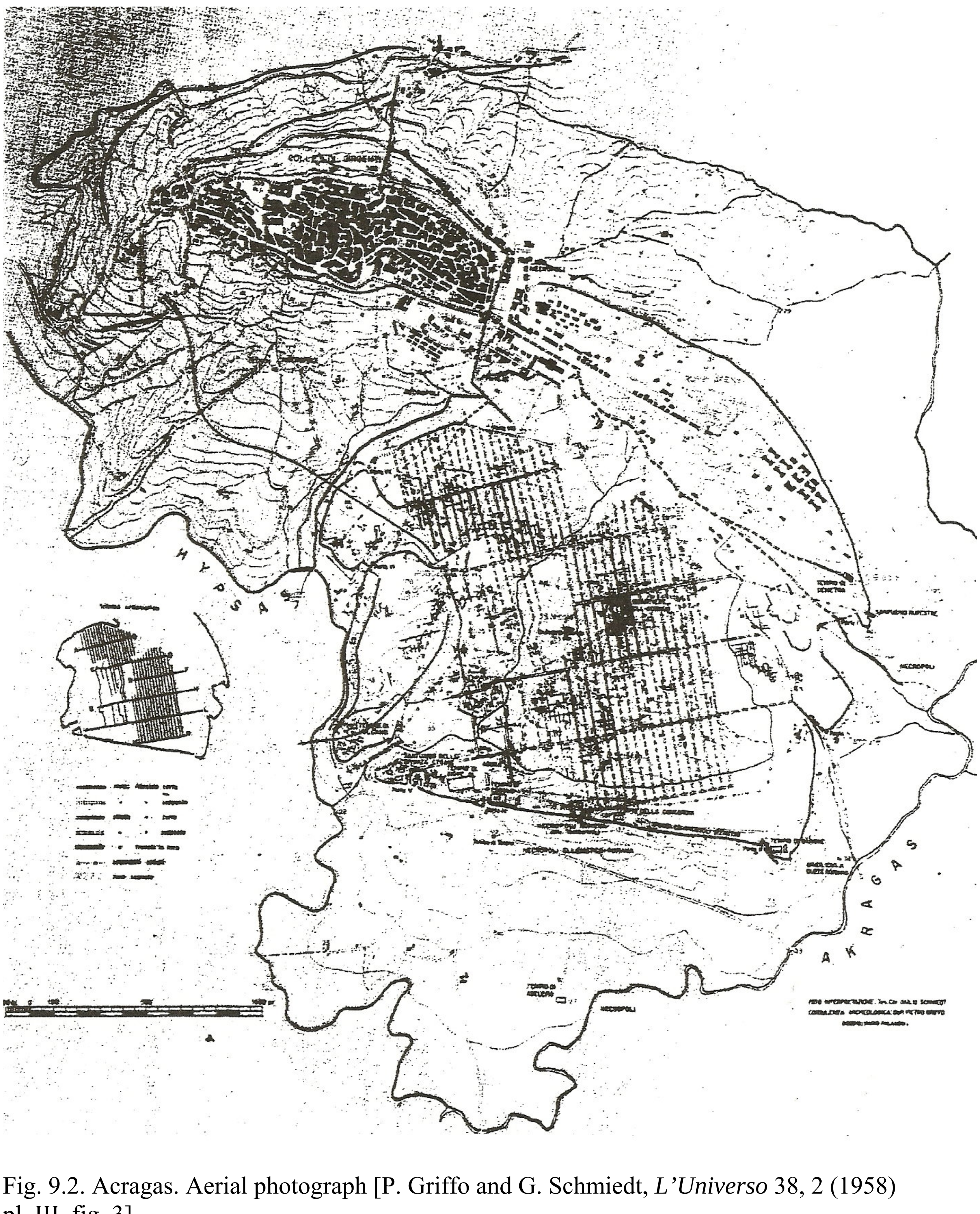


Fig. 9.2. Acragas. Aerial photograph [P. Griffo and G. Schmiedt, *L'Universo* 38, 2 (1958) pl. III, fig. 3].

247 Akragas, Plan der Stadt (1 : 33 300). **X** Athena-Tempel des Theron; **Y** der Zeus-Tempel von 565 auf der Akropolis, wohl an der Stelle der heutigen Kirche Sta. Maria dei Greci (**X**) bzw. des Domes (**Y**); **Z** Stelle des archaischen Heiligtums für Zeus und Athena an der »Rupe Atenea«; **Ch** Heiligtum der Chthonischen Gottheiten, nahe dem Tempel I und L; **C** Quellenheiligtum und Demeter-Tempel, letzterer bei der heutigen Kirche San Biagio; **A** Tempel A, sog. Herakles-Tempel; **B** Zeus-Tempel, Olympieion; **D** Tempel D, sog. Juno Lacinia-Tempel; **F** Tempel F, sog. Concordia-Tempel; **G** Tempel G, sog. Tempel des Hephaistos (Vulkan), kurz vor 420 v. Chr.; **H** Tempel H, sog. Tempel des Asklepios; **I** Tempel I, sog. Dioskuren-Tempel; L Tempel L. Die schwarze Linie bezeichnet die alte Stadtmauer mit Einzeichnung der wichtigsten Tore; schraffiert die Akropolis. Norden ist oben

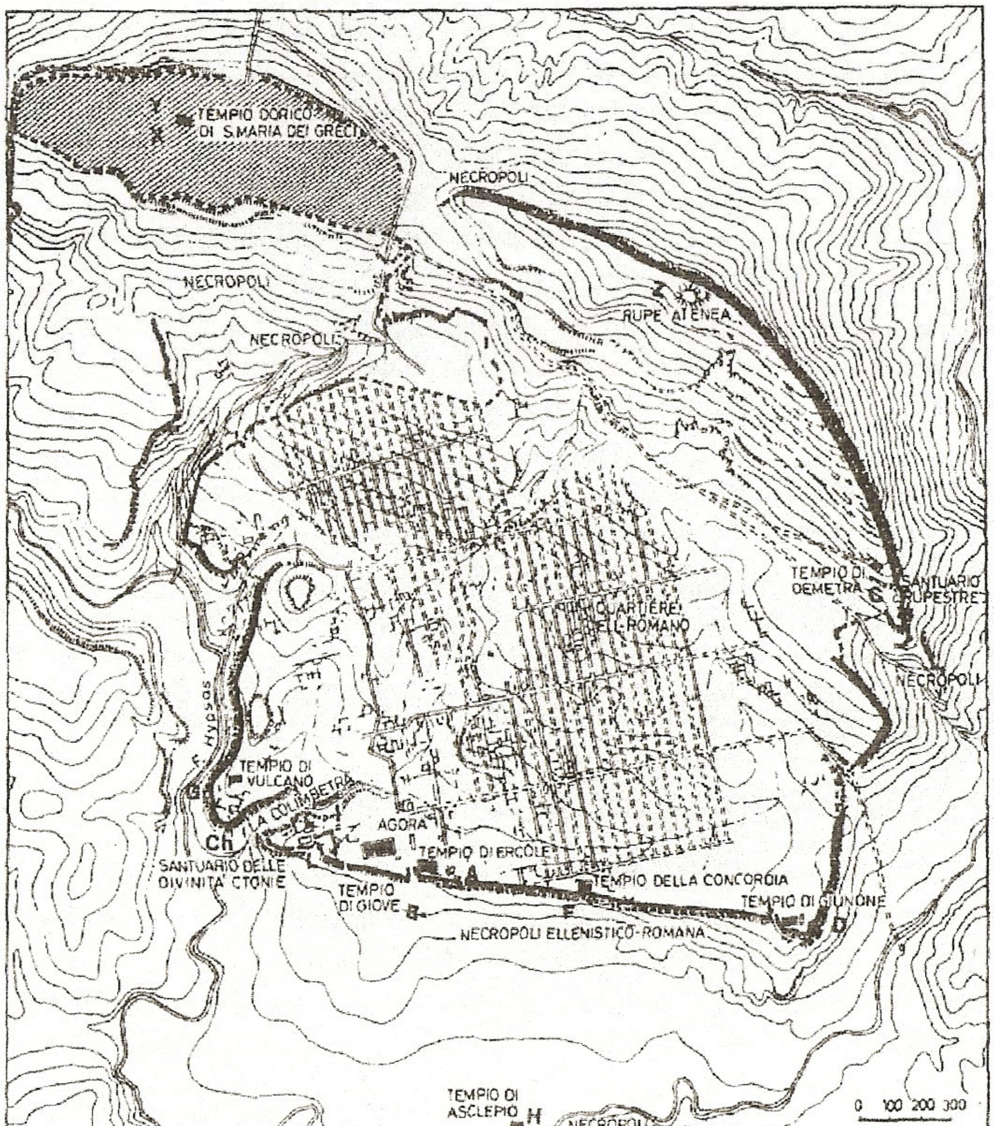


Fig. 9.3. Acragas. Overview [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 319, fig. 247].

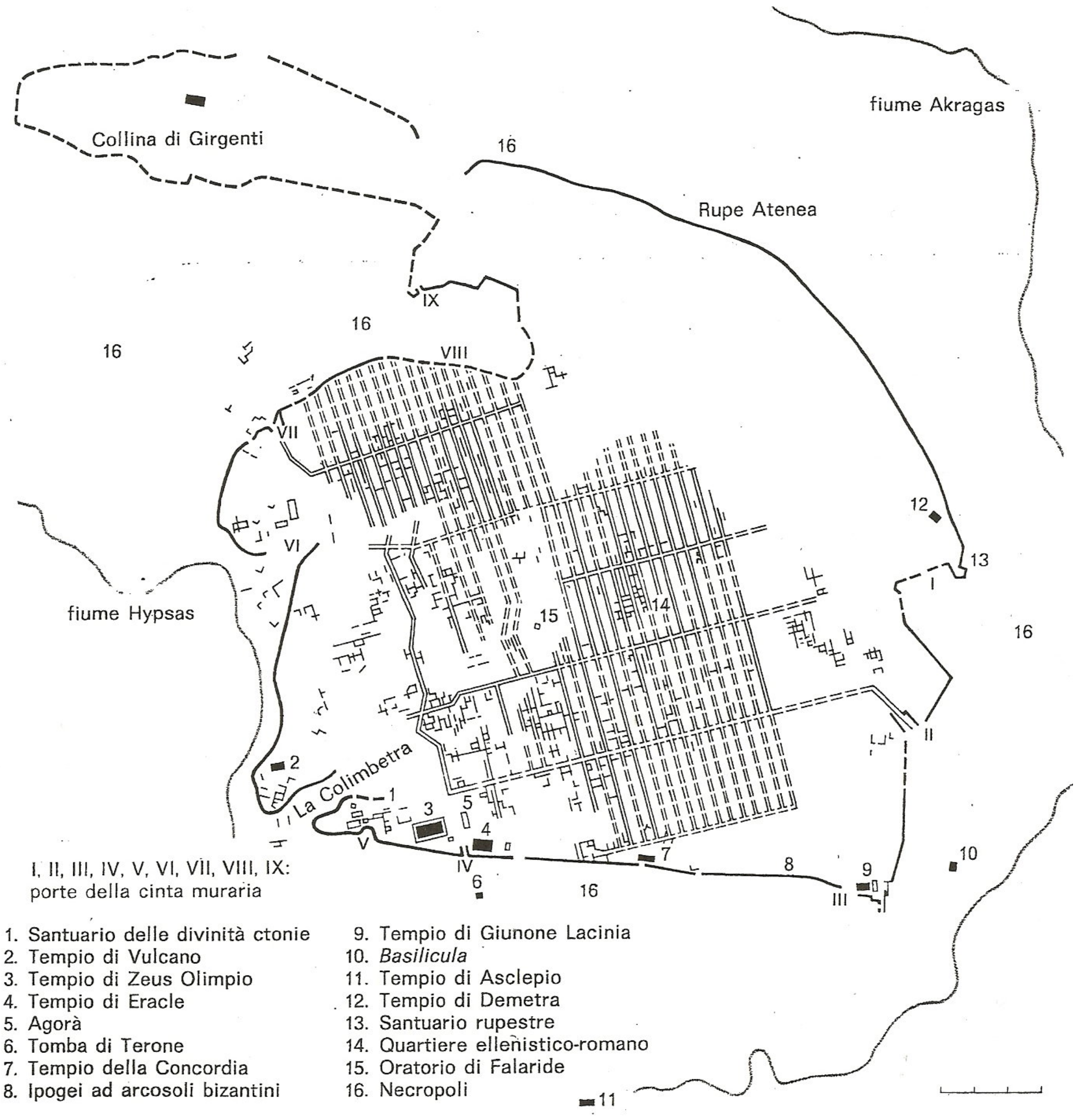


Fig. 9.4. Acragas. Urban grid and sanctuaries [E. De Miro, *La valle dei templi di Agrigento* (Novara 1983) fig. on p. 14].

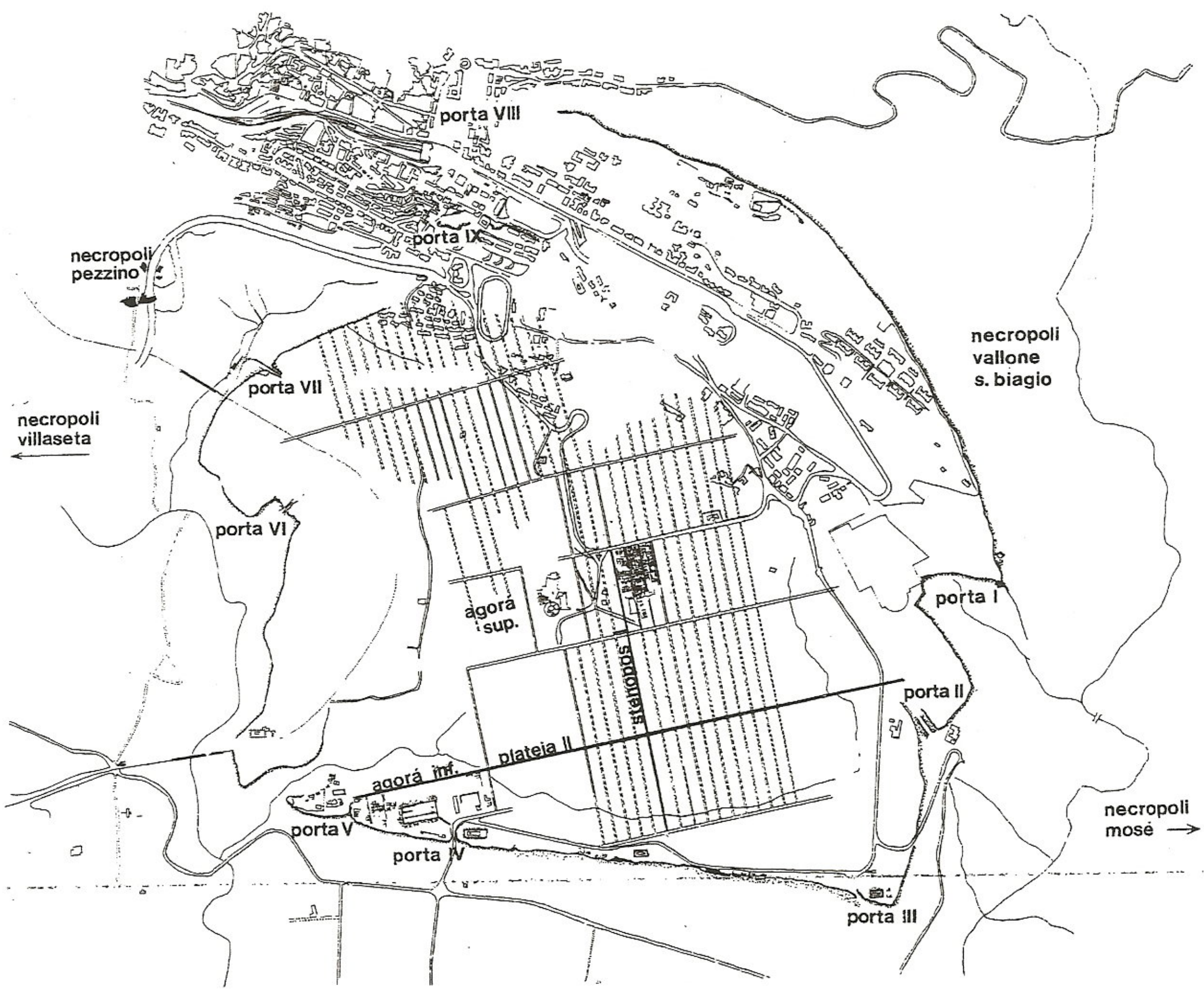


Fig. 9.5. Acragas. Urban plan including upper and lower agoras [E. De Miro, *Cronache di Catania* 26-27 (Palermo 1996) p. 160, fig. 1].

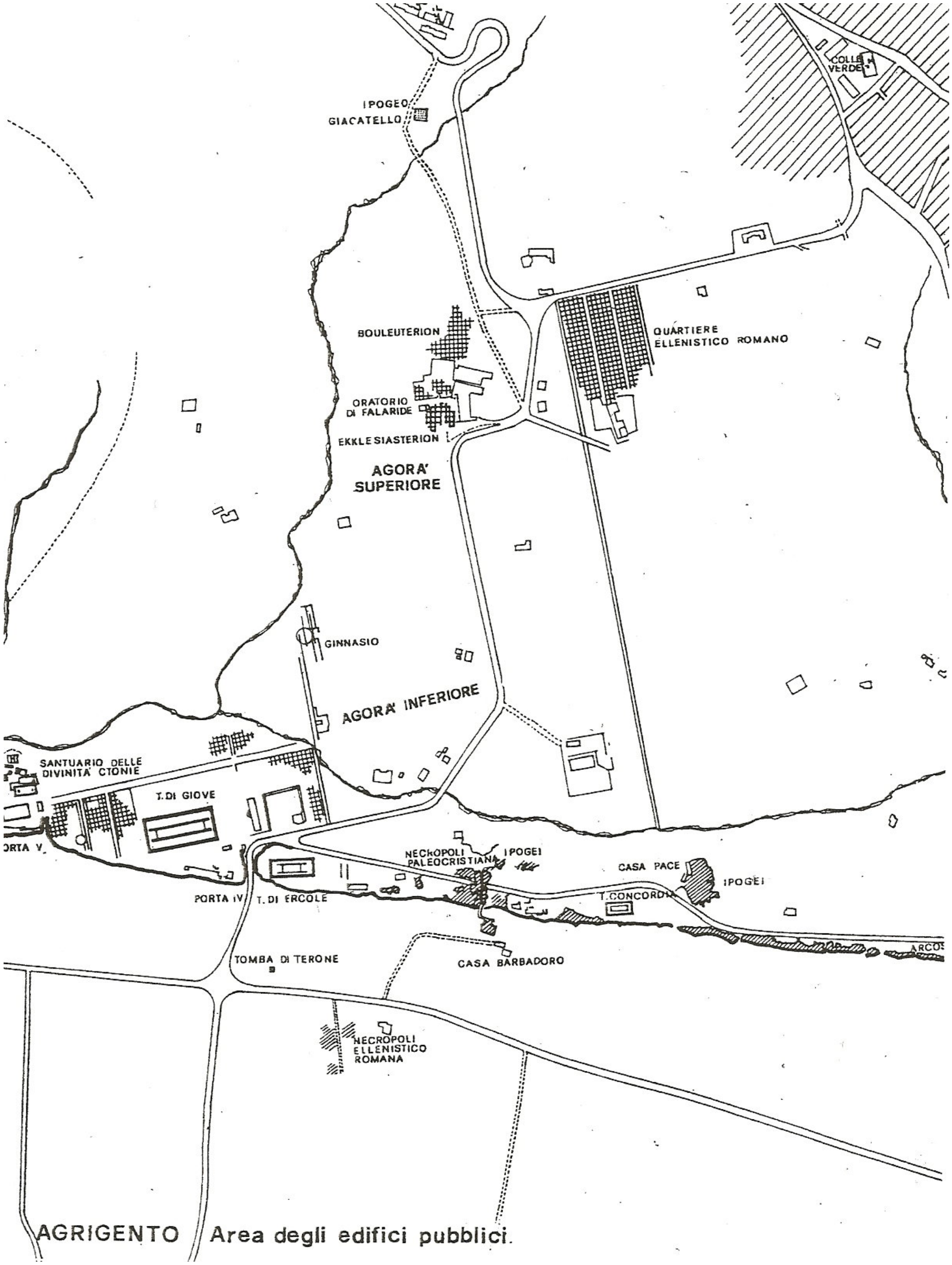


Fig. 9.6. Acragas. Upper and lower agoras [G. Fiorentini, *Kokalos* 42 (1996) p. 6, fig. 1].

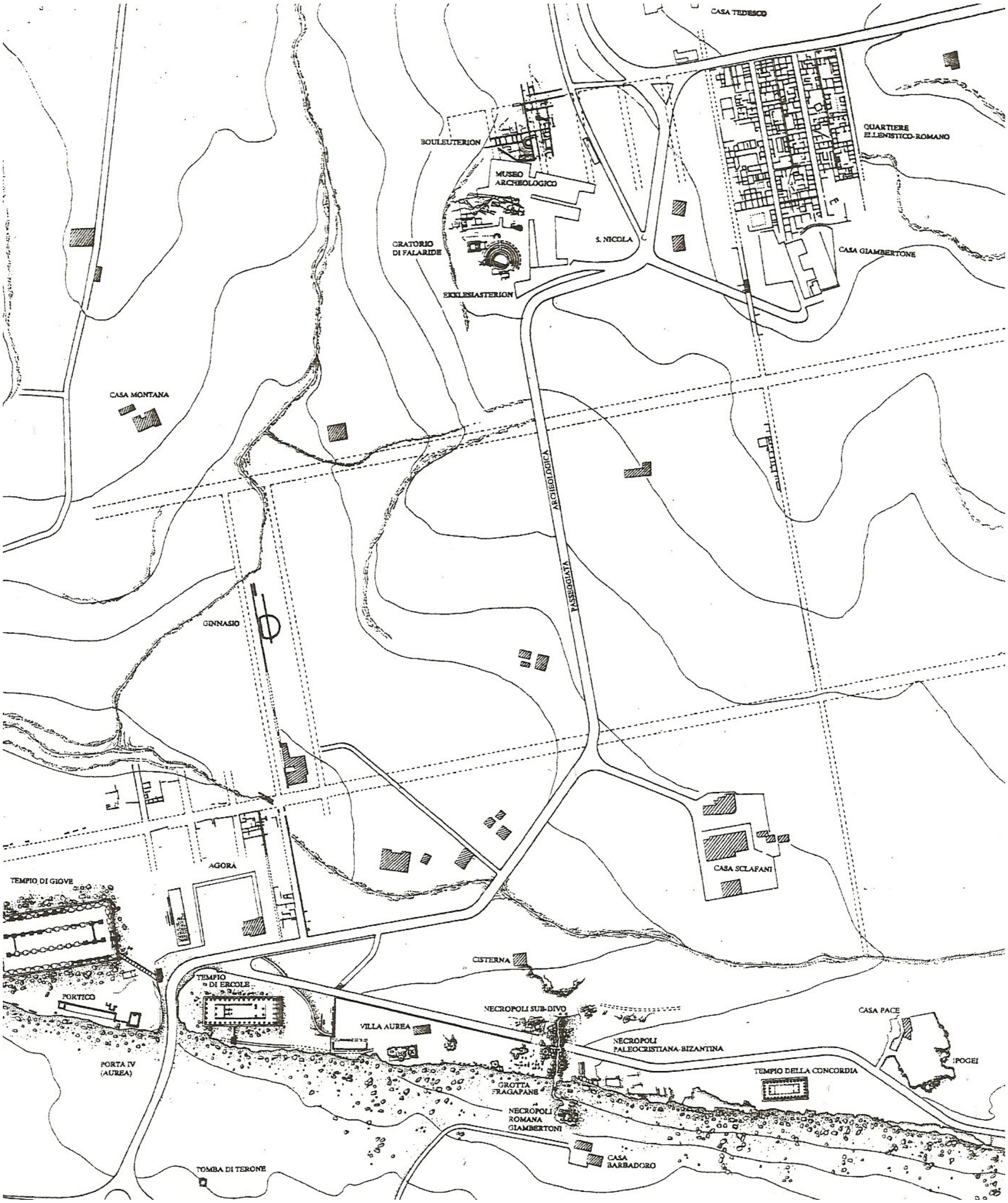


Fig. 9.7. Acragas. Plan showing San Nicola quarter (top) [E. De Miro, *La valle dei templi di Agrigento* (Palermo 1994) p. 25, fig. 3].

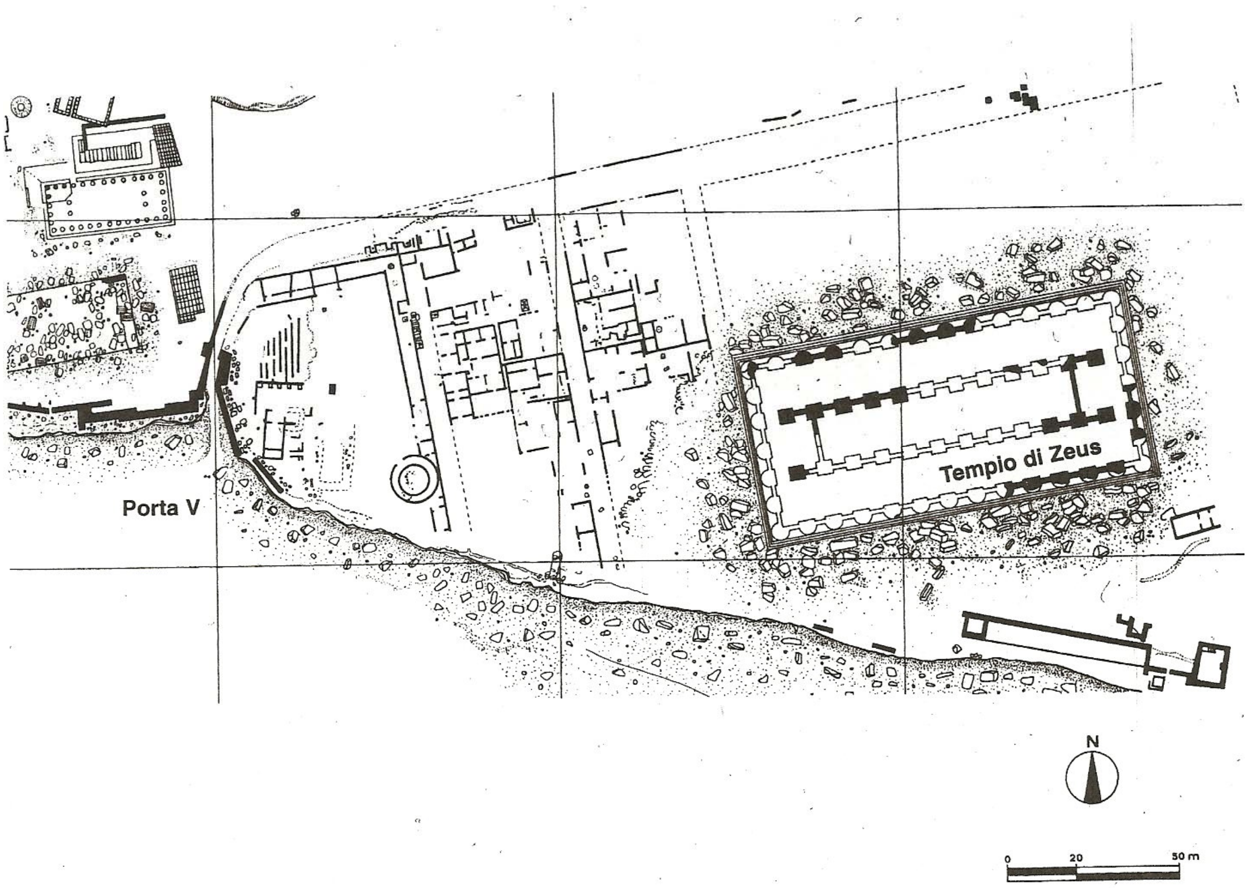


Fig. 9.8. Acragas. Plan of area east of Gate V, including (from east to west): Temple of Olympian Zeus; sacred-residential complex in urban grid near Gate V; and Sanctuary to the East of Gate V [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 2].

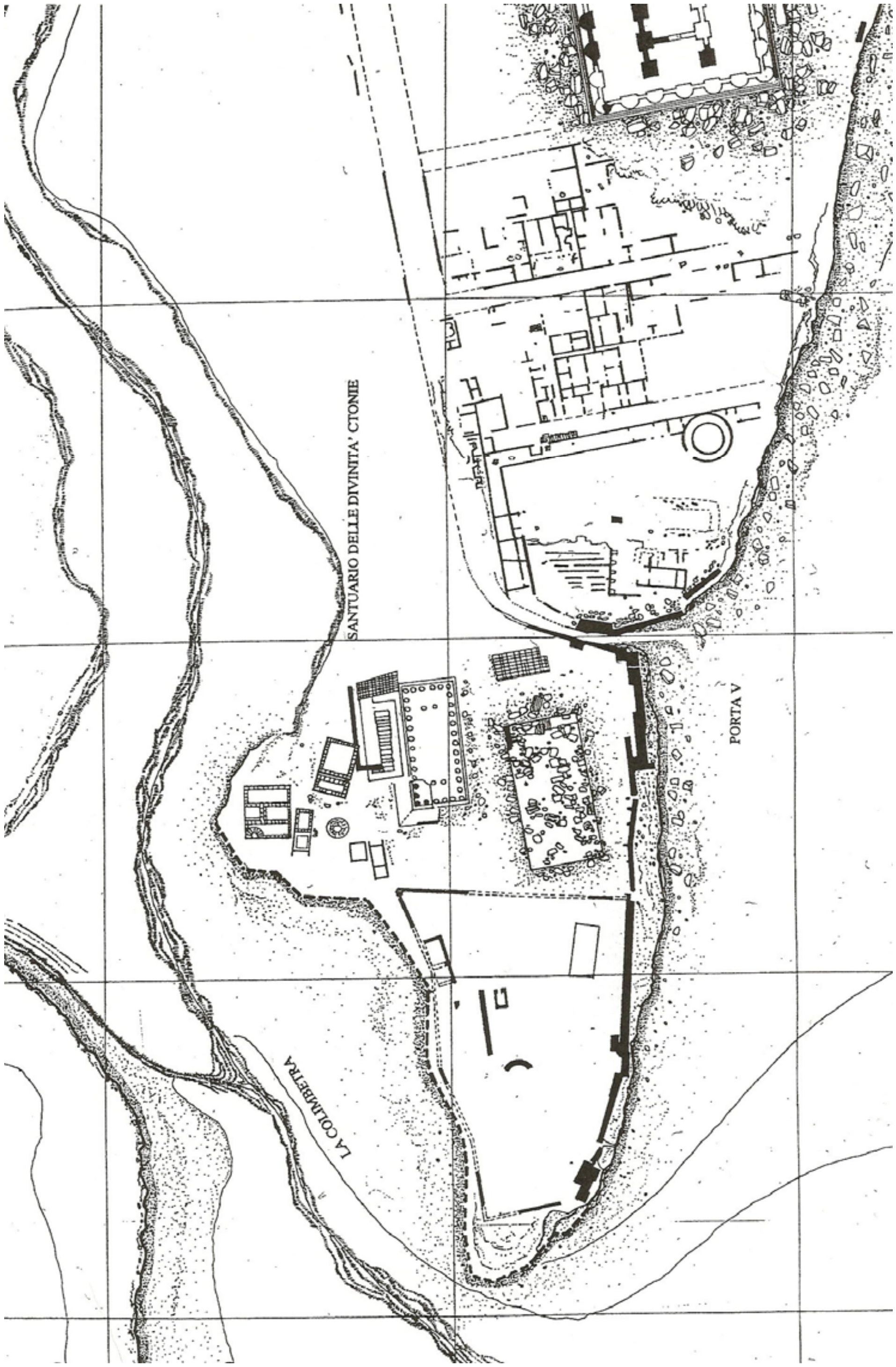


Fig. 9.9. Acragas. Sacred area near Gate V, including (from east to west): sacred-residential complex in urban grid near Gate V; Sanctuary to the East of Gate V; Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities, and 'New Archaic Sanctuary' [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 1].

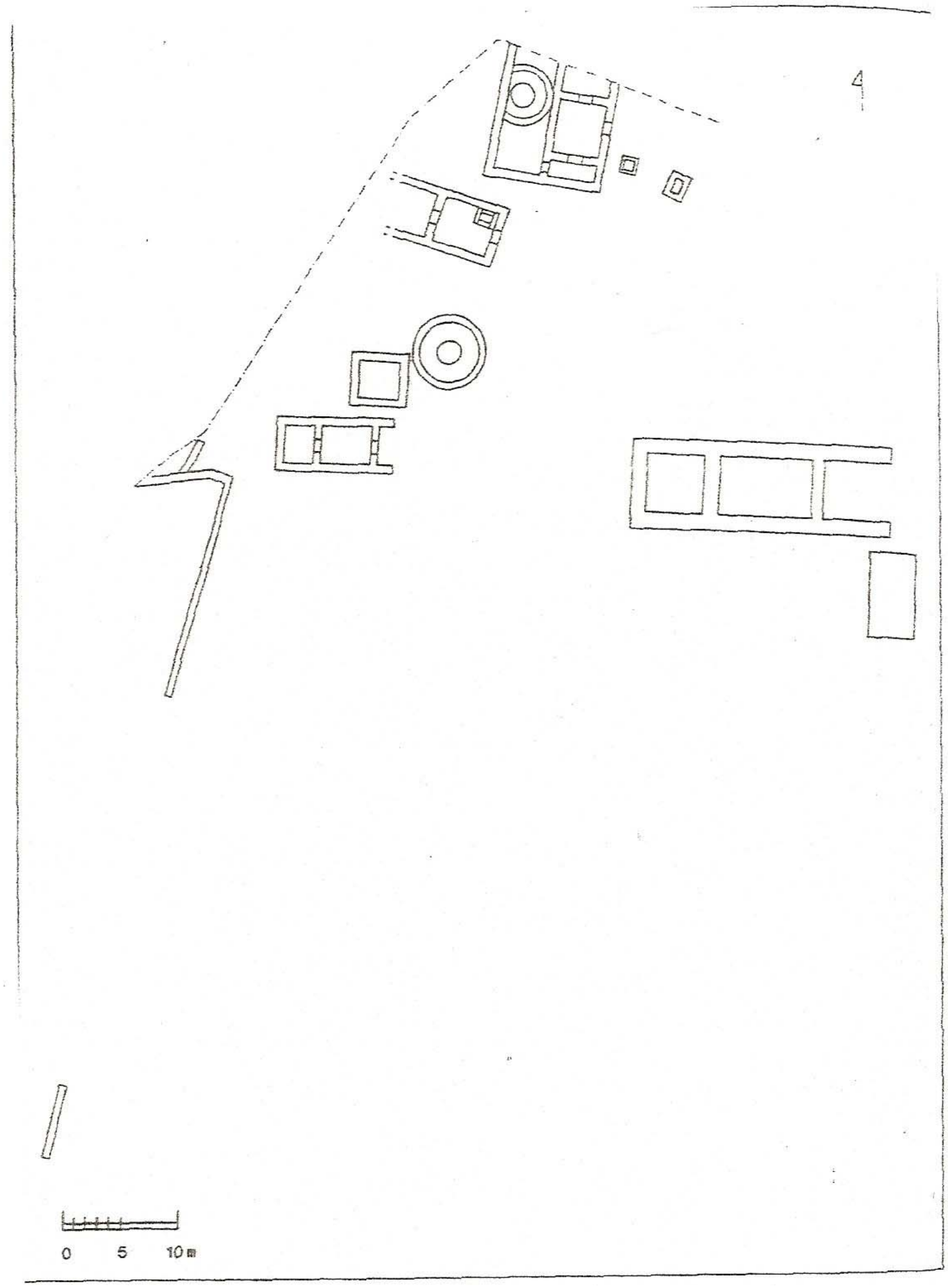


Fig. 9.10. Acragas. Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities (Archaic phase) [C. Zoppi, *Gli edifici arcaici del santuario delle divinità ctonie di Agrigento: Problemi di cronologia e di architettura* (Alexandria 2001) fig. 114 between pp. 120 and 121].

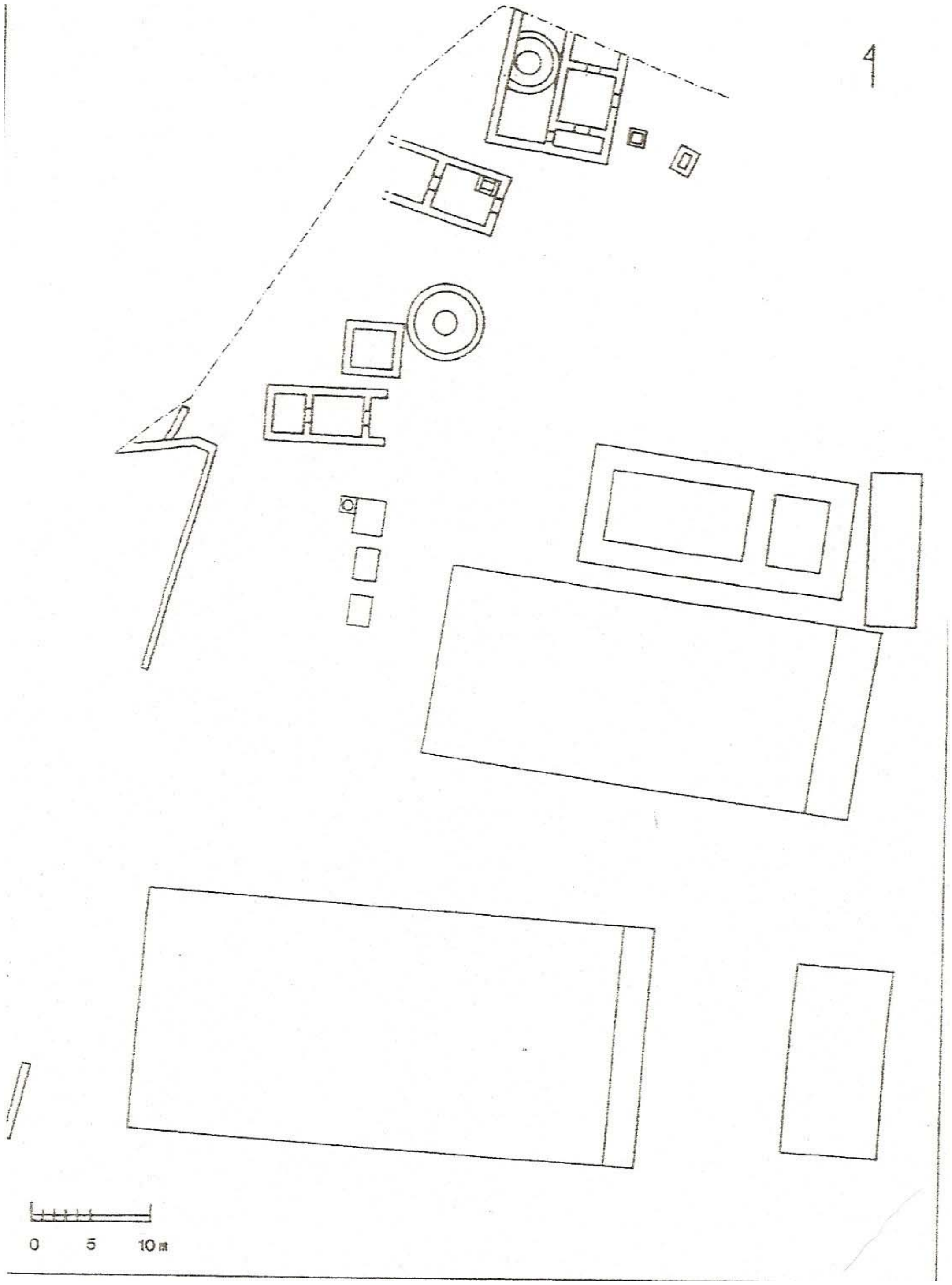
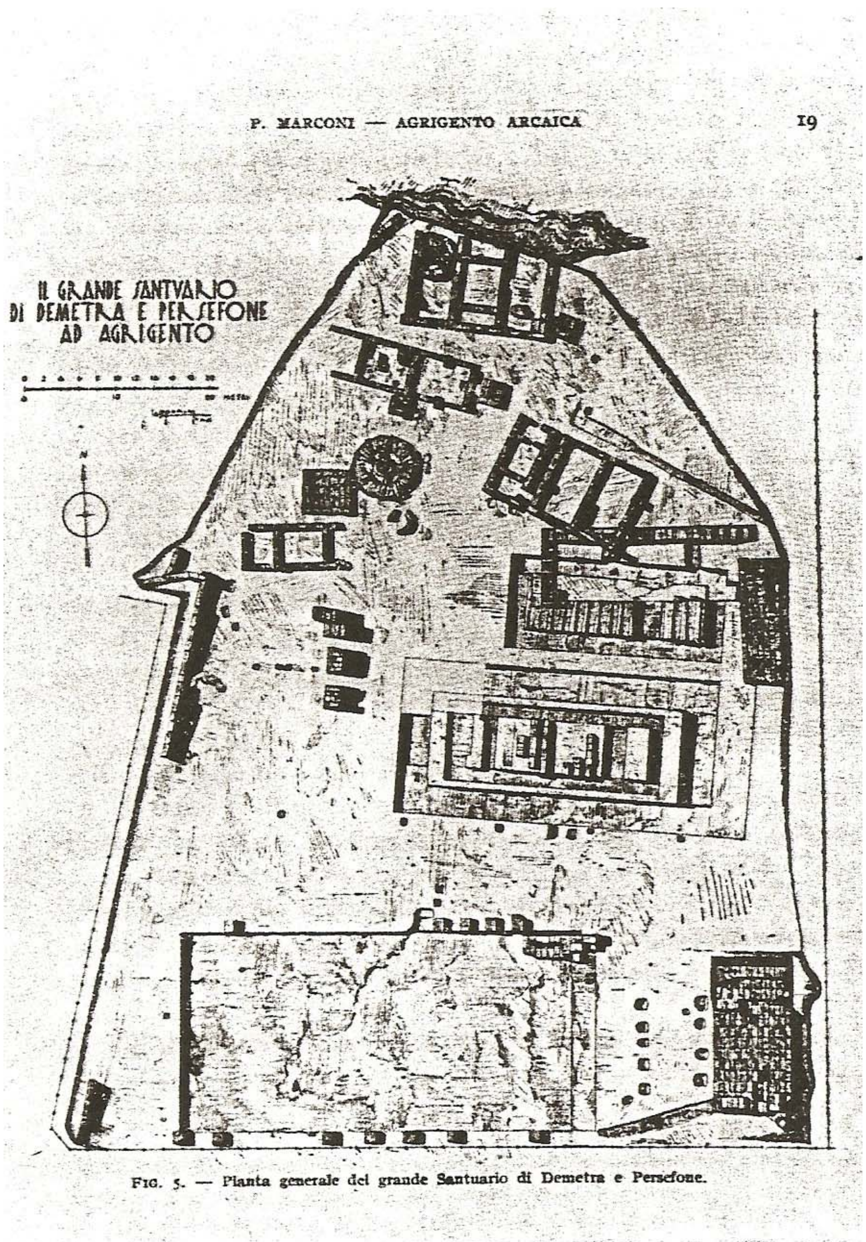


Fig. 9.11. Acragas. Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities (Fifth-century phase) [C. Zoppi, *Gli edifici arcaici del santuario delle divinità ctonie di Agrigento: Problemi di cronologia e di architettura* (Alexandria 2001) fig. 115 between pp. 120 and 121].



Agrigento, grafico Marconi. Santuari ctoni.

Fig. 9.12. Acragas. P. Marconi's plan of Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities, including (from north to south): Temenos 1 (along northern boundary); Temenos 2 (south of Temenos 1); Tempietto 1 (south of altars and near western boundary); Tempietti 2 and 3 (overlaying Foundation 1 near eastern boundary); Foundations 1 and 2 (near eastern boundary); Temple of the Dioscuri (south of Foundations 1 and 2); and Temple L [P. Marconi, *Agrigento Arcaica: Il santuario delle divinità ctonie e il tempio detto di vulcano* (Rome 1933) p. 19, fig. 5; reprinted in E. De Miro and G. Fiorentini, *Kokalos* 18-19 (1972-1973) pl. LII between pp. 232 and 233].

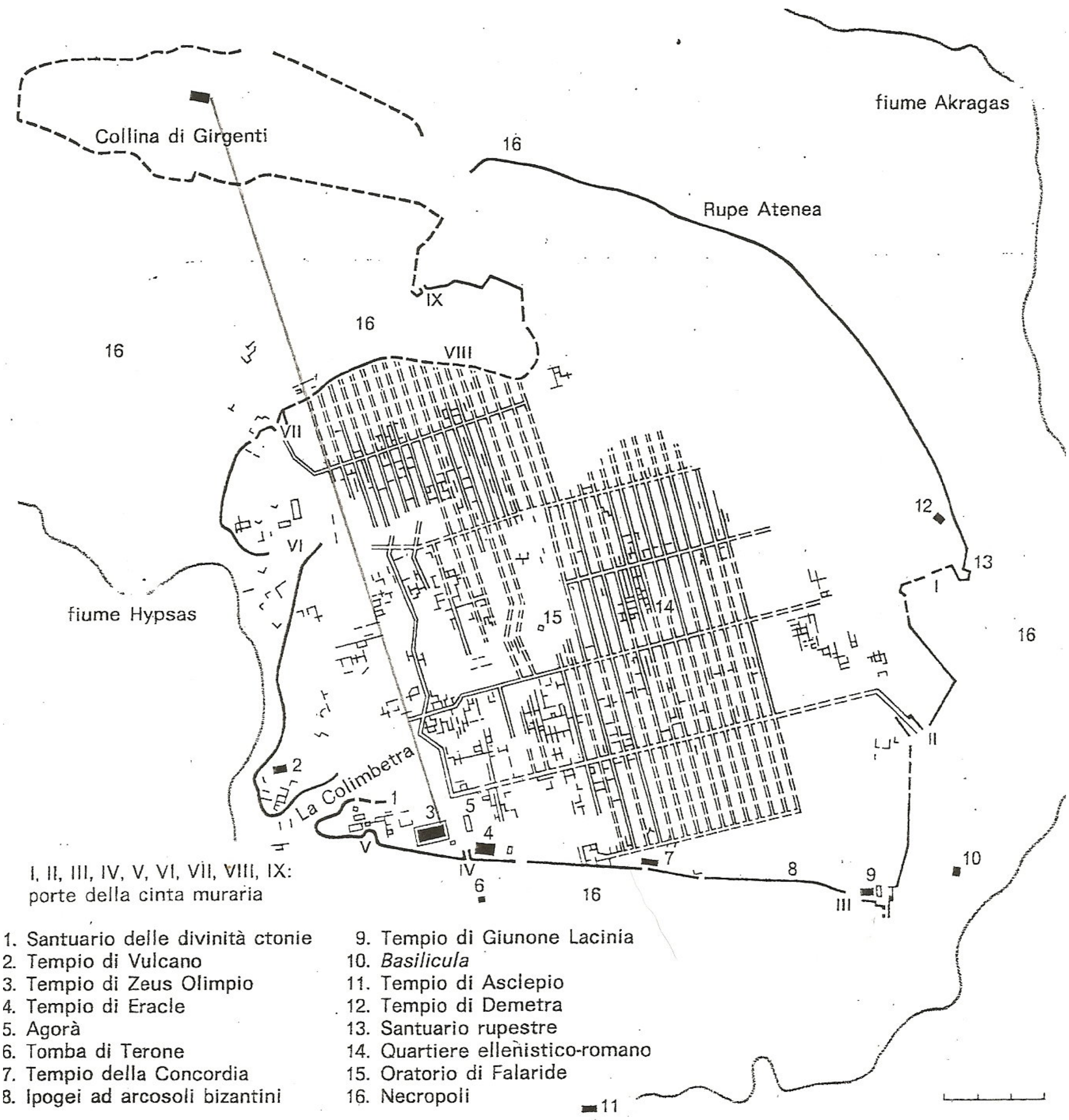


Fig. 9.13. Acragas. Plan with line added between Temple of Athena (Temple E) on Girgenti Hill and Temple of Olympian Zeus [adapted from E. De Miro, *La valle dei templi di Agrigento* (Novara 1983) fig. on p. 14].

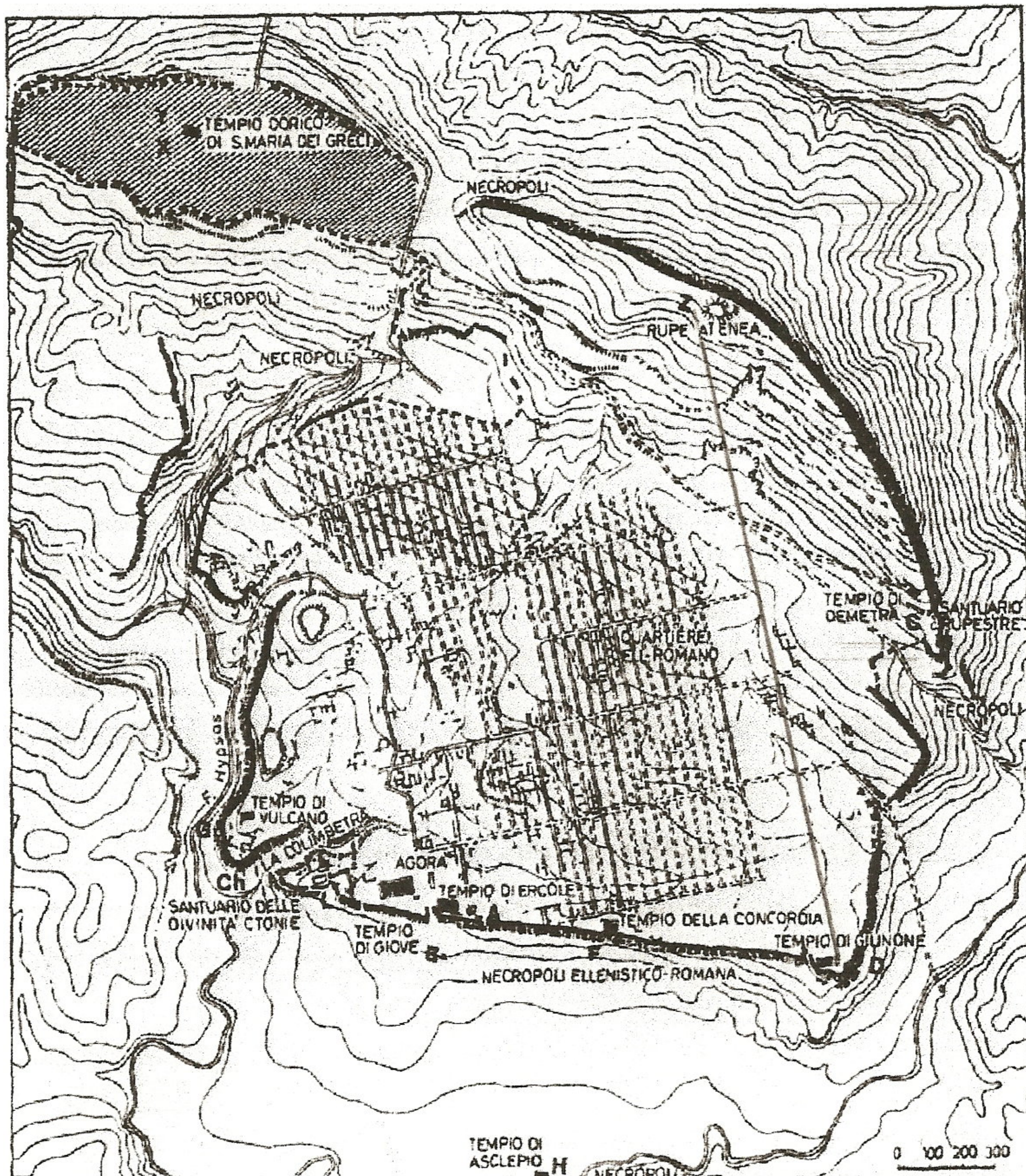


Fig. 9.14. Acragas. Plan with line drawn between Sanctuary of Zeus (or Zeus and Athena) on ‘Rupe Atenea’ and Temple of Hera Lacinia [adapted from G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 319, fig. 247].

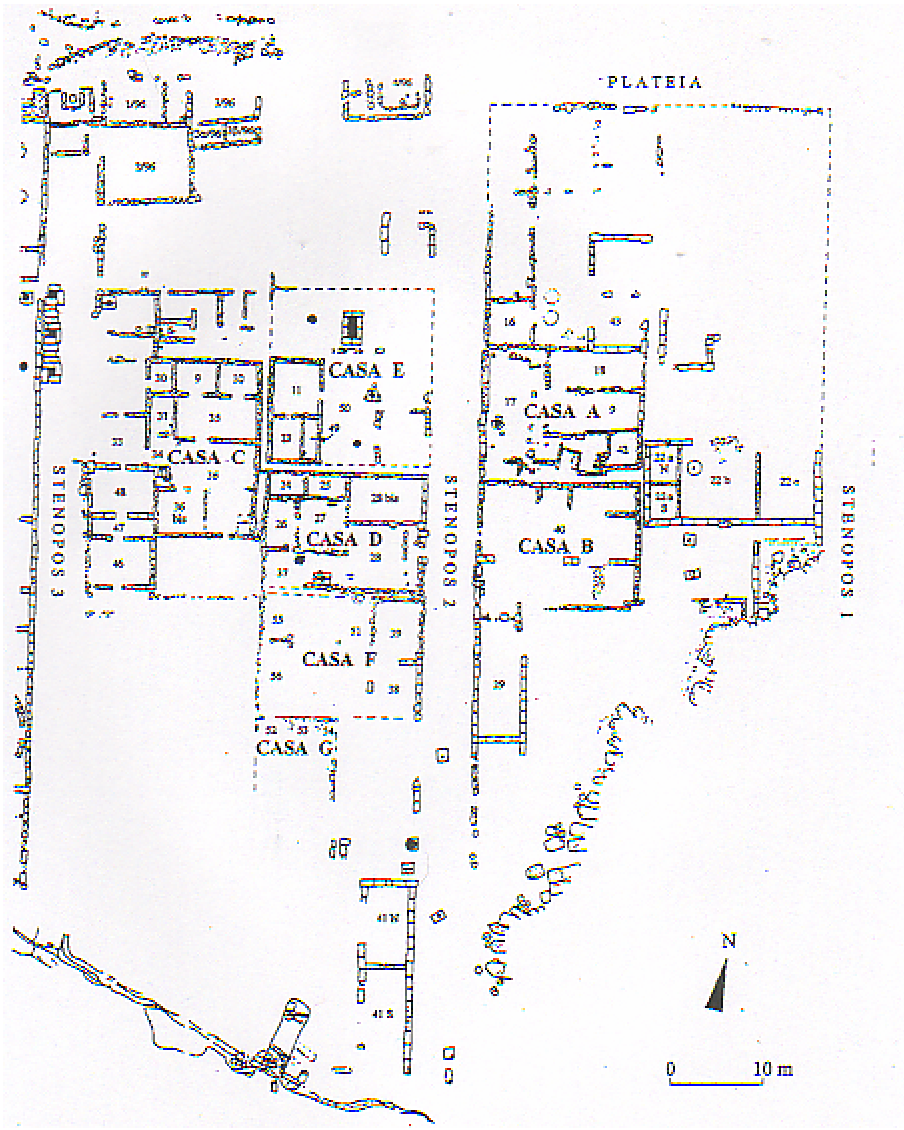


Fig. 9.15. Acragas. Sacred-residential complex in urban grid between Sanctuary to the East of Gate V and Temple of Olympian Zeus [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 75].

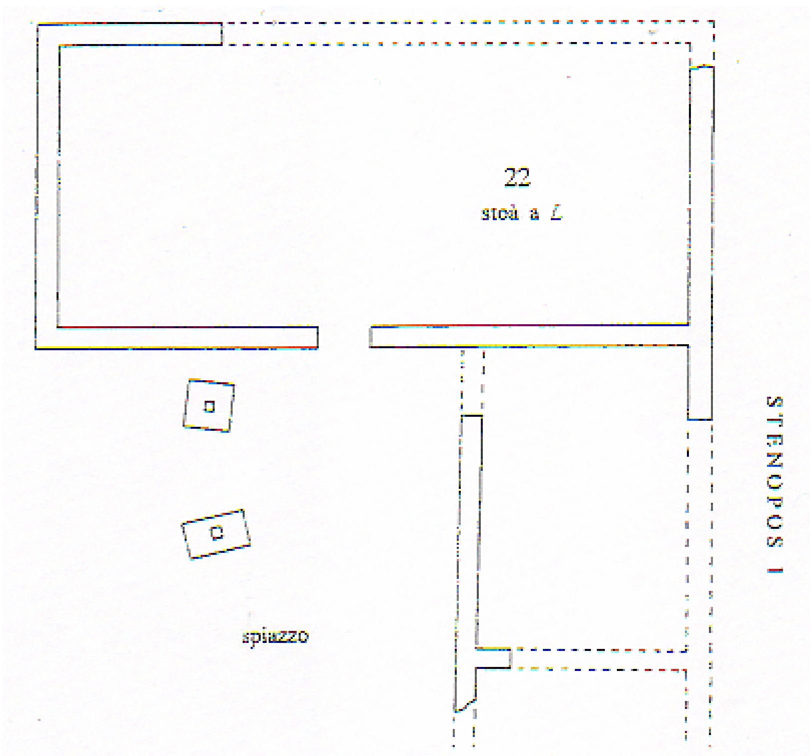


Fig. 9.16. Acragas. Building 22 (L-shaped stoa, fifth-century phase) in urban grid near Gate V [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 61].

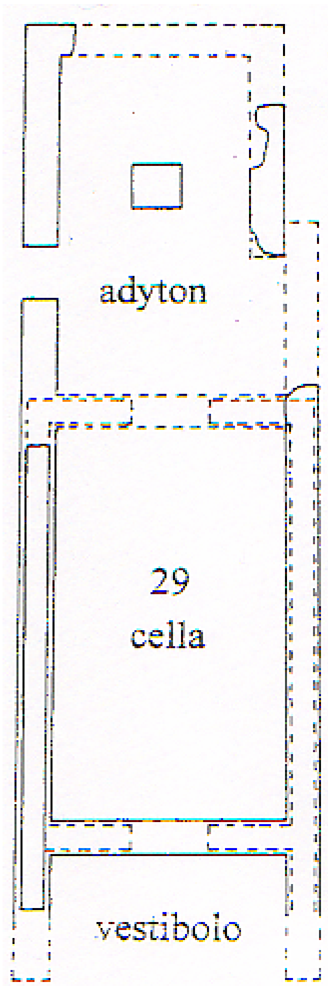


Fig. 9.17. Acragas. Building 29 (tempietto, fifth-century phase) in urban grid near Gate V [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 66].

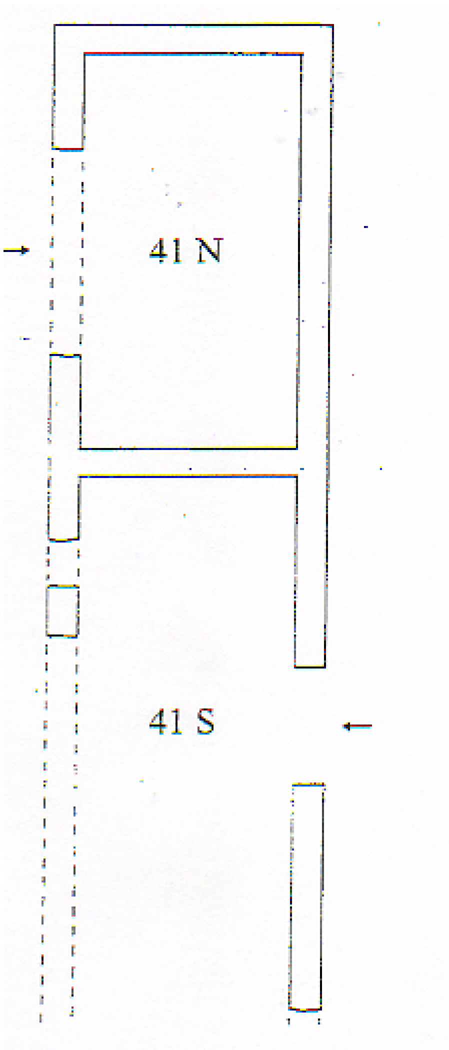


Fig. 9.18. Acragas. Building 41 in urban grid near Gate V [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 69].

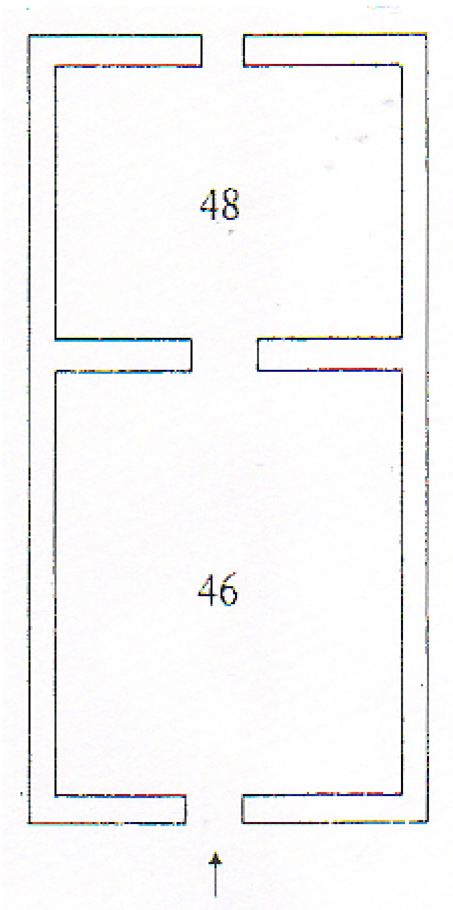


Fig. 9.19. Acragas. Building 46-48 (fifth-century phase) in urban grid near Gate V [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 73].

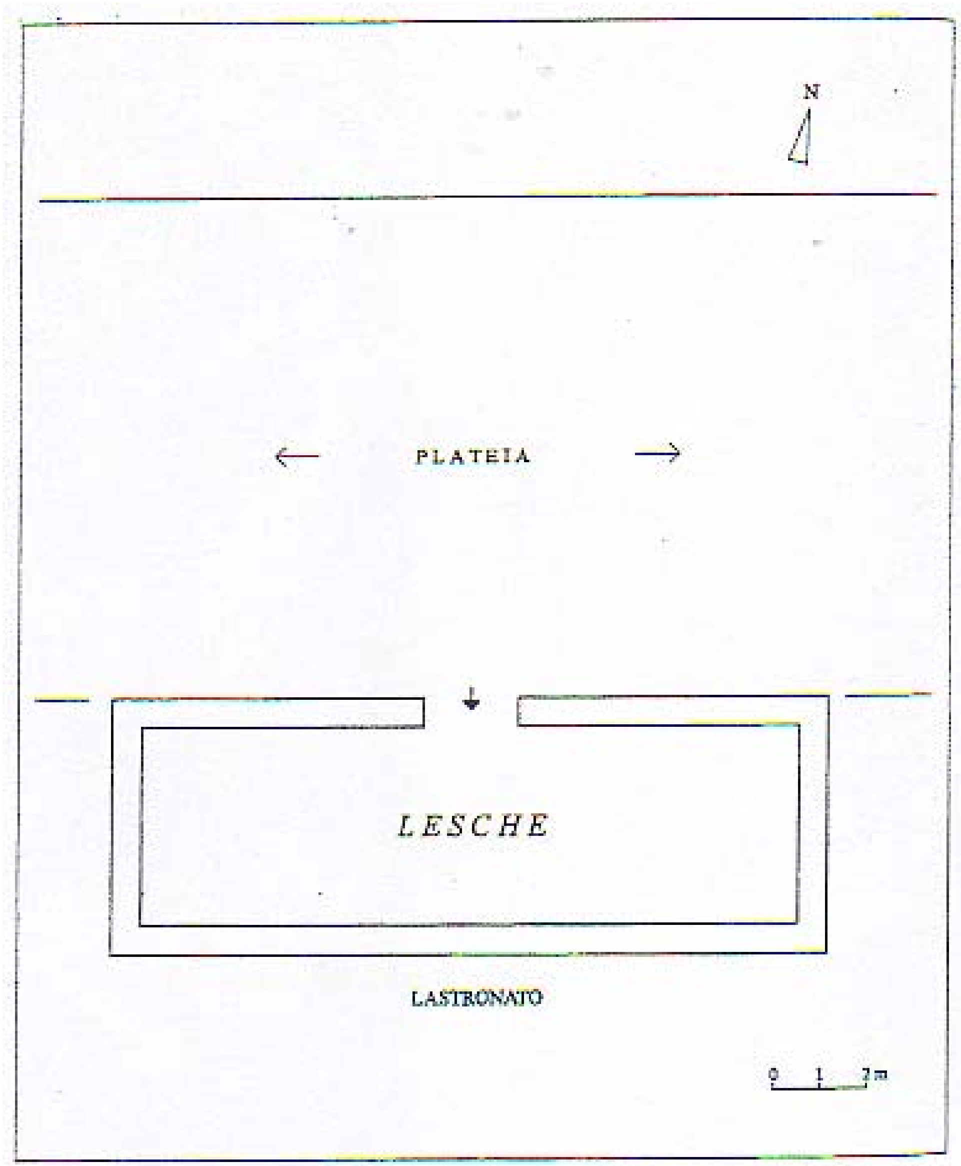


Fig. 9.20. Acragas. Lesche (Building 4) in Sanctuary to the East of Gate V [E. De Miro, *Agrigento I. I santuari urbani: L'area sacra tra il Tempio di Zeus e Porta V*, Bibliotheca Archaeologica 28 (Rome 2000) Vol. 2, fig. 23].

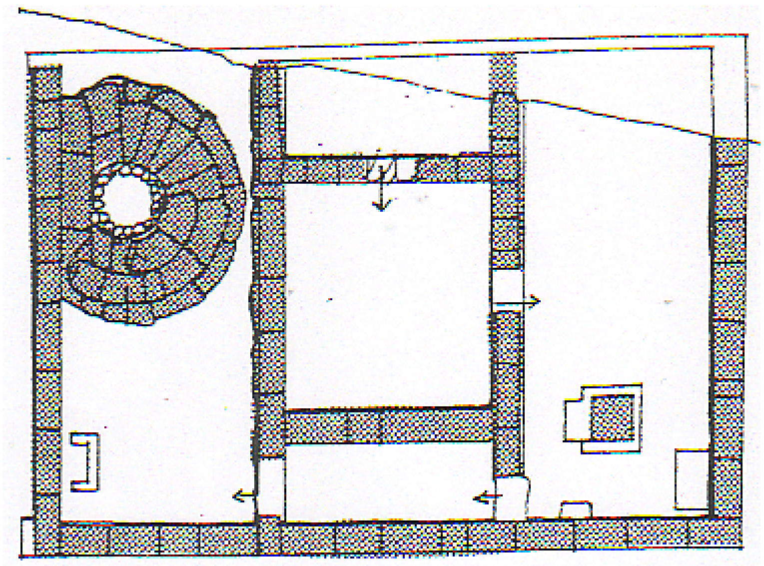


Fig. 9.21. Acragas. Temenos 1 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 25; pl. VIII, 2 (from P. Marconi, *Agrigento Arcaica: Il santuario delle divinità ctonie e il tempio detto di vulcano* (Rome 1933) p. 19, fig. 5].

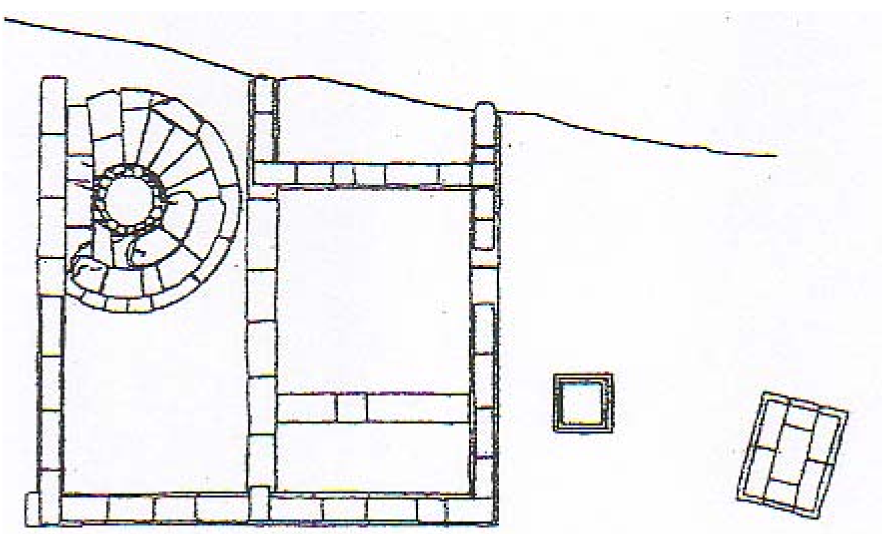


Fig. 9.22. Acragas. Temenos 1 (Archaic phase) in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [C. Zoppi, *Gli edifici arcaici del santuario delle divinità ctonie di Agrigento: Problemi di cronologia e di architettura* (Alexandria 2001) fig. 113 between pp. 114 and 115].

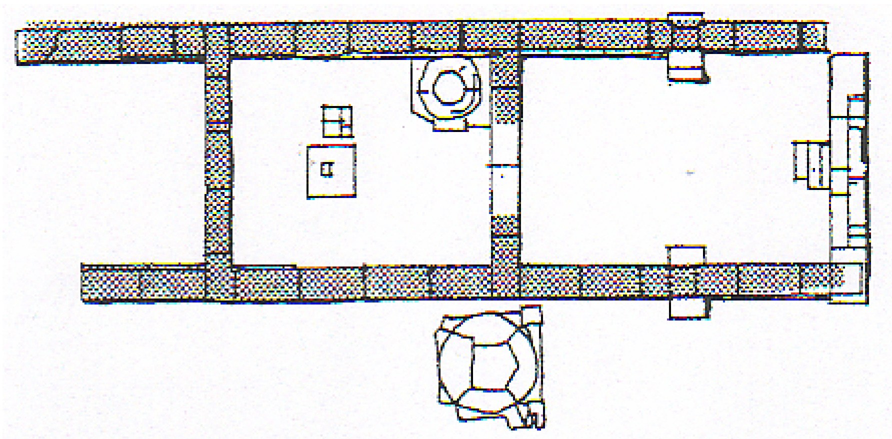


Fig. 9.23. Acragas. Temenos 2 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 27; pl. IX, 1 (from P. Marconi, *Agrigento Arcaica: Il santuario delle divinità ctonie e il tempio detto di vulcano* (Rome 1933) p. 19, fig. 5].

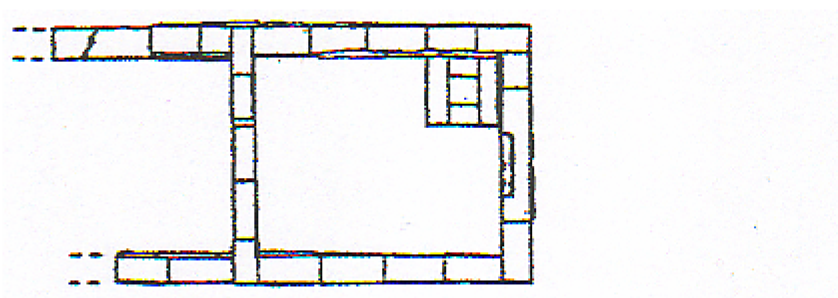


Fig. 9.24. Acragas. Temenos 2 (Archaic phase) in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [C. Zoppi, *Gli edifici arcaici del santuario delle divinità ctonie di Agrigento: Problemi di cronologia e di architettura* (Alexandria 2001) fig. 112 between pp. 114 and 115].

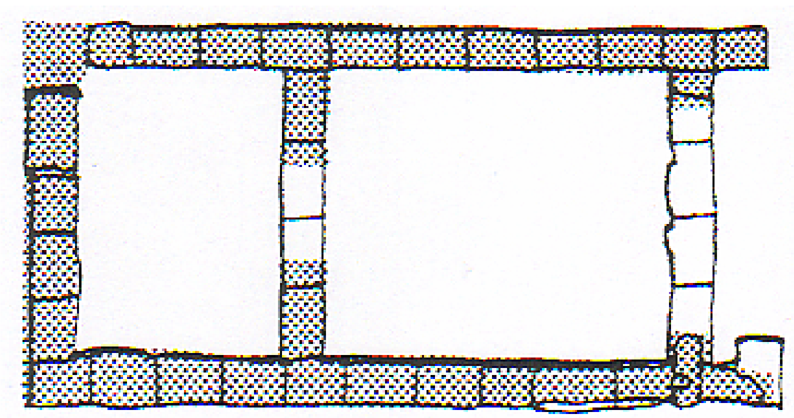


Fig. 9.25. Acragas. Tempietto 1 in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 30; pl. VII, 5].

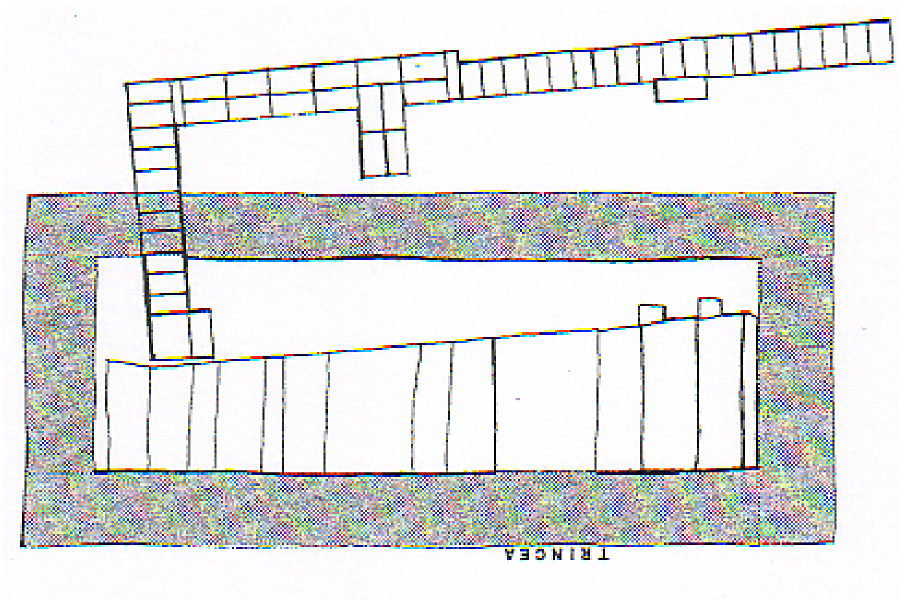


Fig. 9.26. Acragas. Foundations 1 (top) and 2 (bottom) in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 30; pl. VIII, 1].

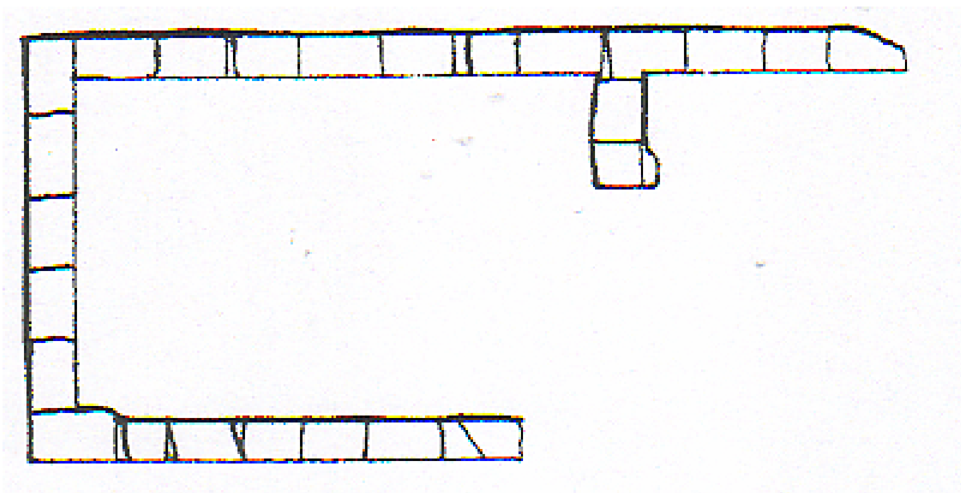


Fig. 9.27. Acragas. Tempietto underneath peripteral Temple of Hephaestus [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 27; pl. IX, 3].

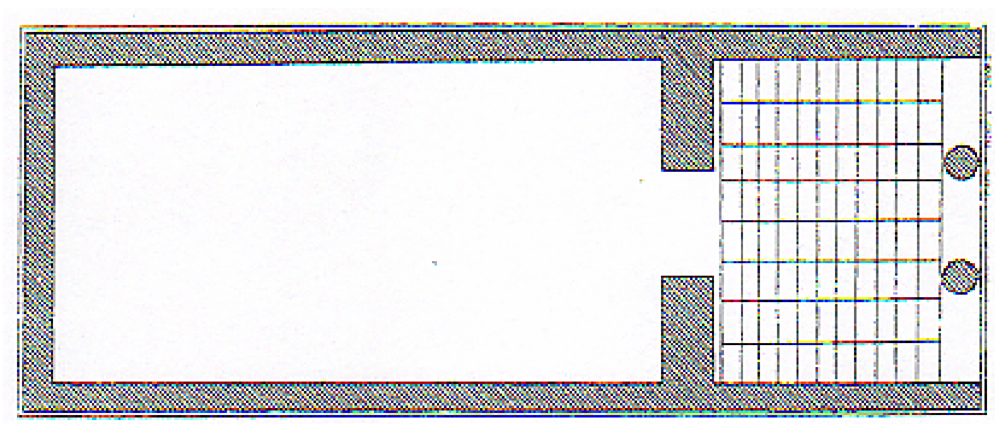


Fig. 9.28. Acragas. Temple of Demeter (Temple C) at San Biagio [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XIV, 2].

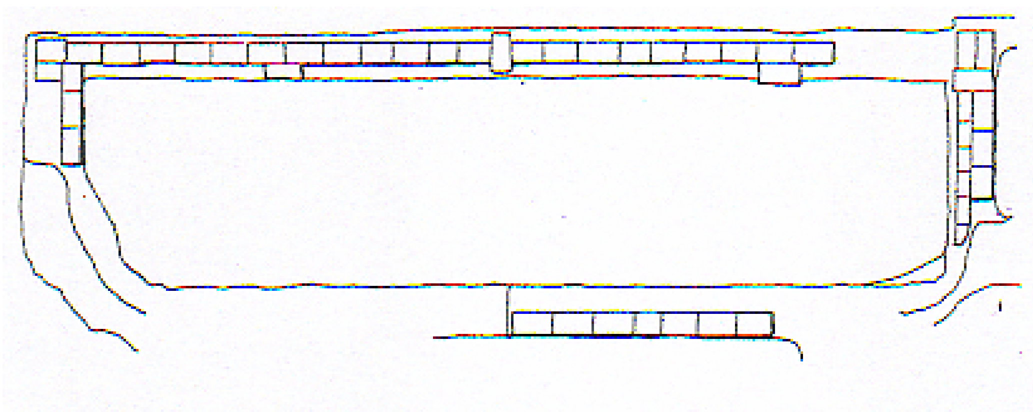


Fig. 9.29. Acragas. Temple at Villa Aurea [I. Romeo, *Xenia* 17 (1989) p. 30; pl. X, 2].

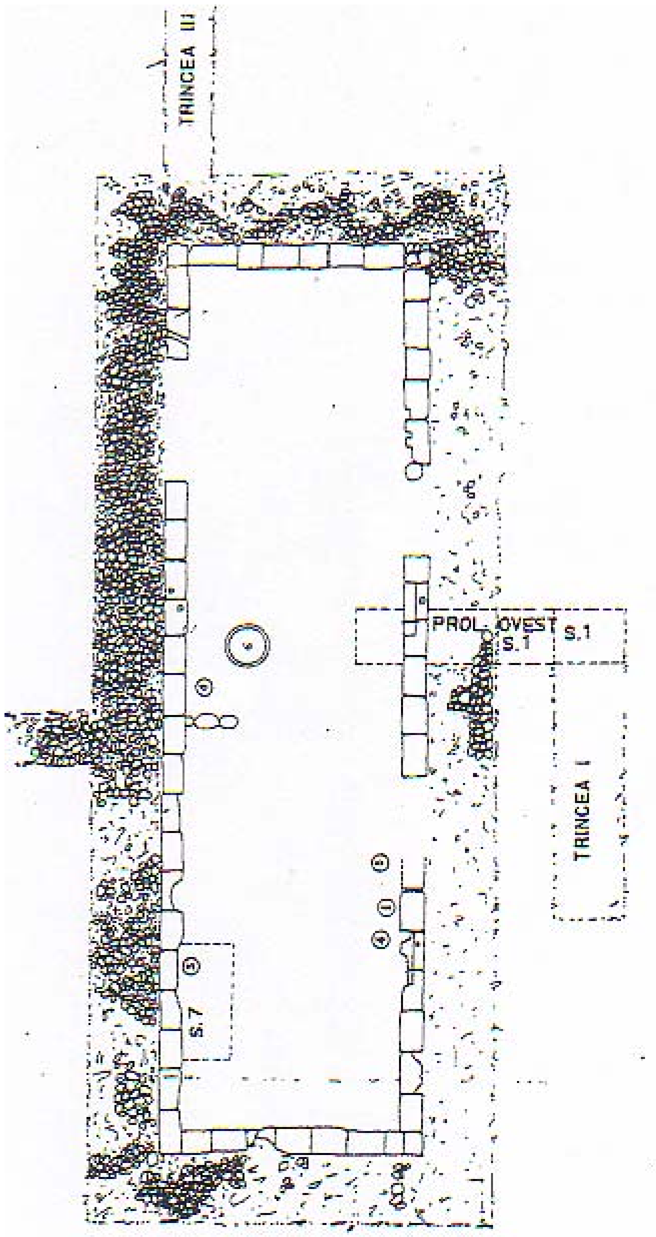


Fig. 9.30. Acragas. Temenos in extra-urban sanctuary at Santa Anna [E. De Miro, *Cronache di Catania* 19, 1980 (1994) p. 96, fig. 8].

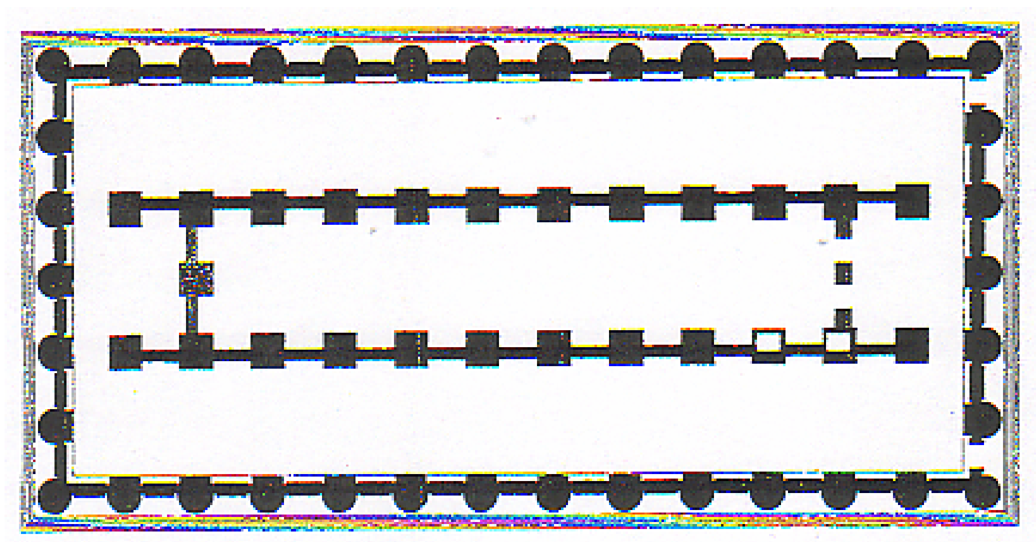


Fig. 9.31. Acragas. Temple of Olympian Zeus [M. Bell, *AJA* 84 (1980) p. 360, ill. 1].

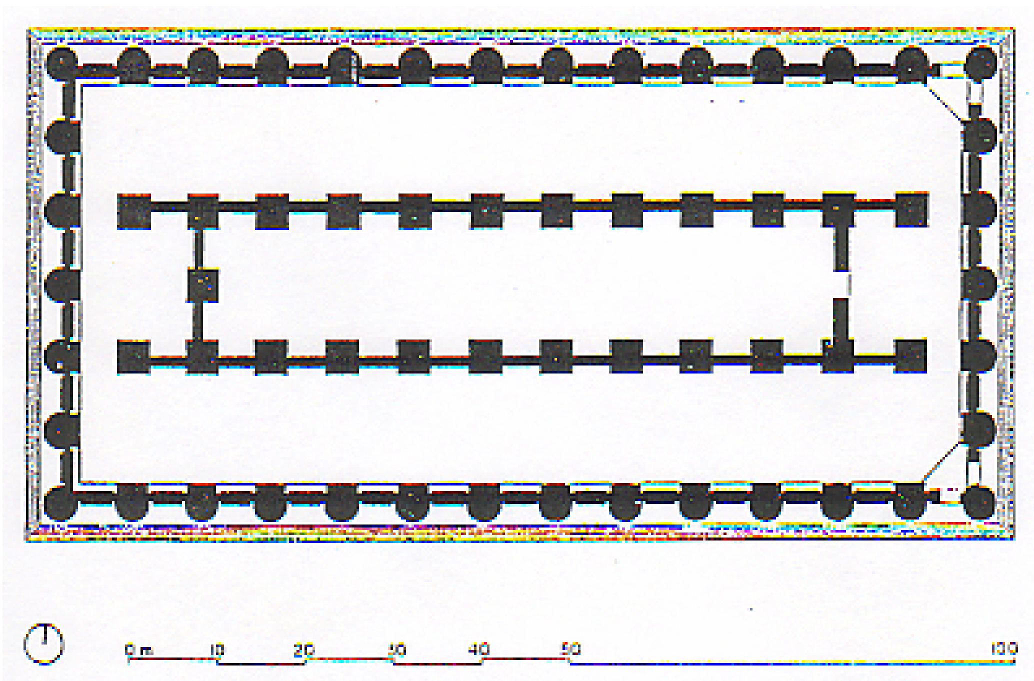


Fig. 9.32. Acragas. Temple of Olympian Zeus [P. B. F. J. Broucke, *The Temple of Olympian Zeus at Agrigento* (Ann Arbor 2003) p. 366, fig. 7].

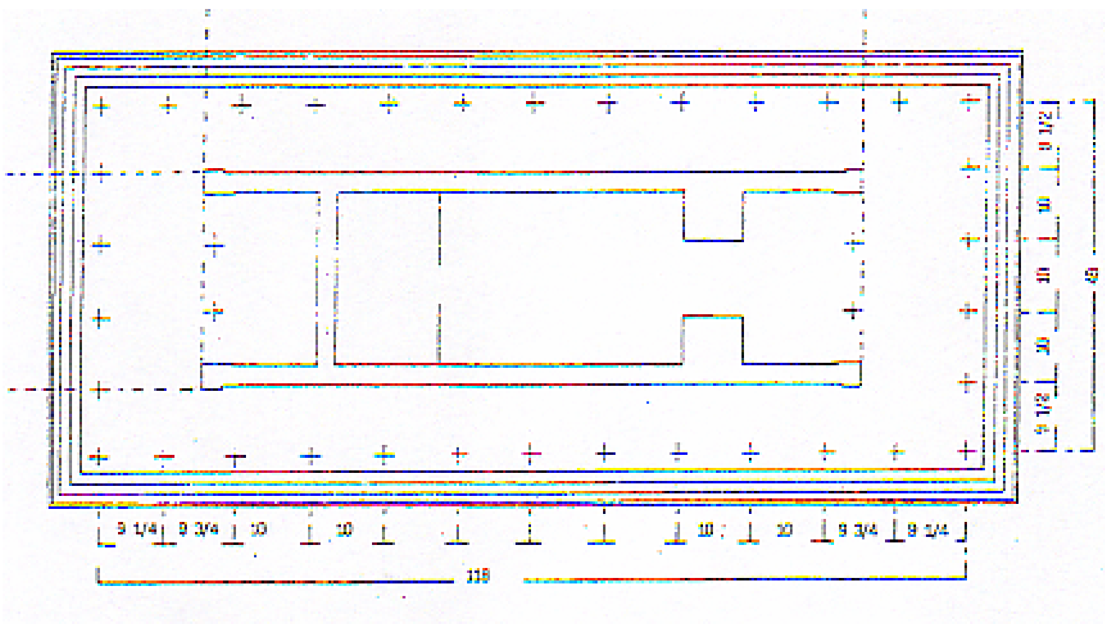


Fig. 9.33. Acragas. Temple L in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 269, fig. 5].

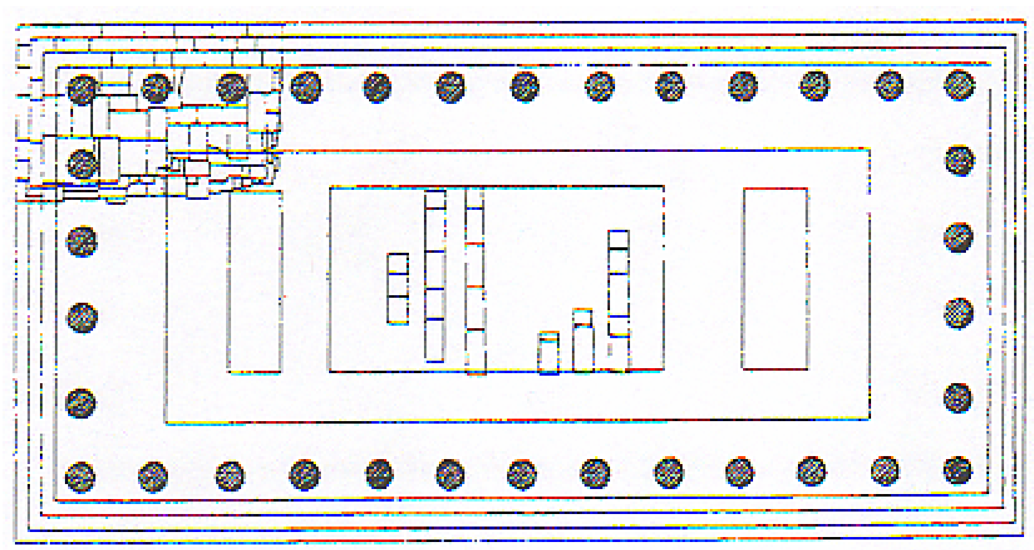


Fig. 9.34. Acragas. Temple of the Dioscuri in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [G. Gullini, in *Sikanie* (Milan 1985) pl. XIV, 3].

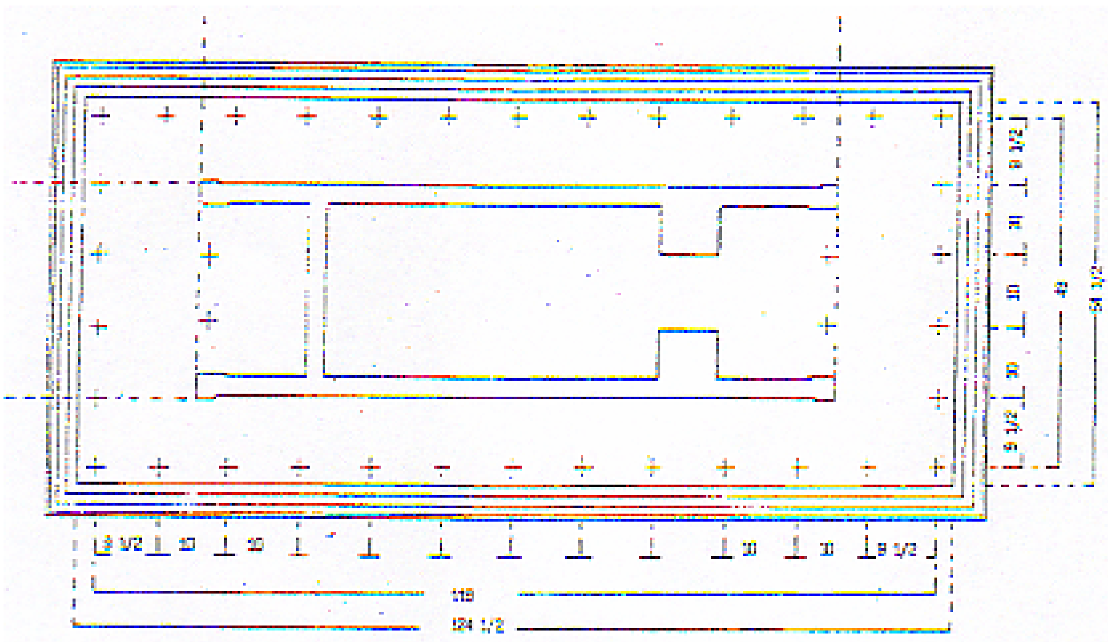


Fig. 9.35. Acragas. Temple of the Dioscuri in Sanctuary of Chthonic Deities [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 271, fig. 7].

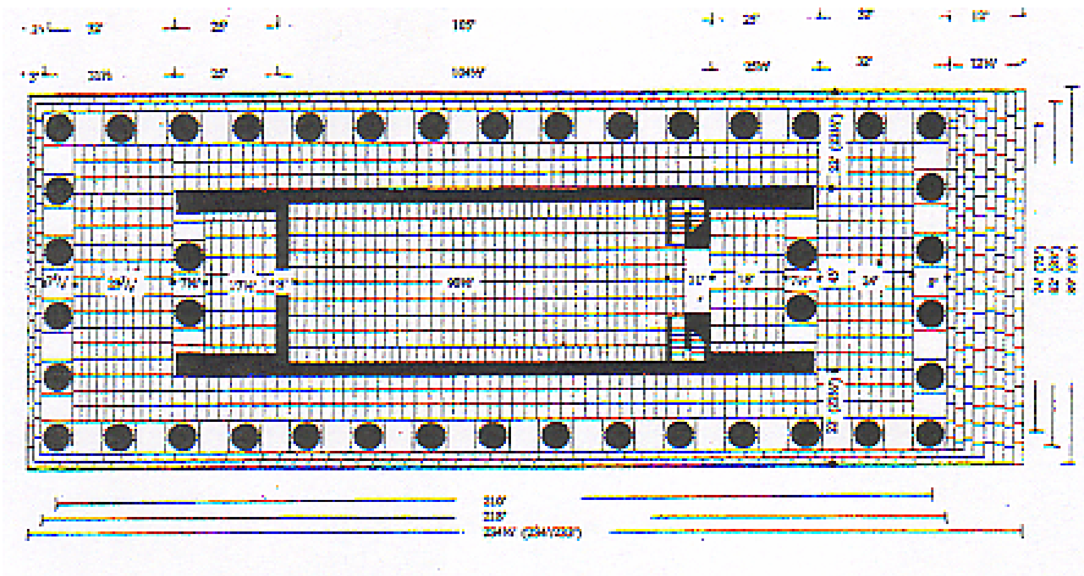


Fig. 9.36. Acragas. Temple of Heracles [J. A. K. E. De Waele, in *Agrigento e la Sicilia Greca: Atti della settimana di studio, Agrigento, 2-8 maggio 1988* (Rome 1992) p. 181, fig. 12].

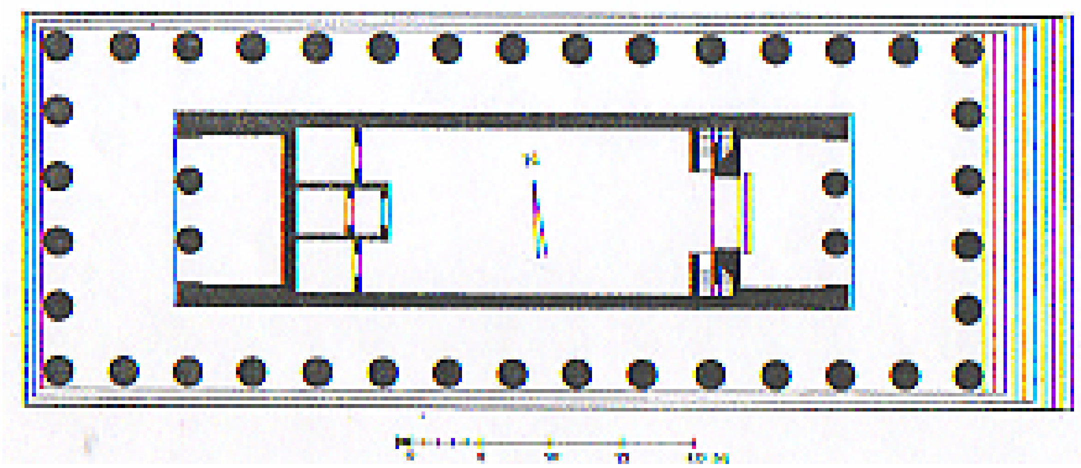


Fig. 9.37. Acragas. Temple of Heracles [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 326, fig. 250 top].

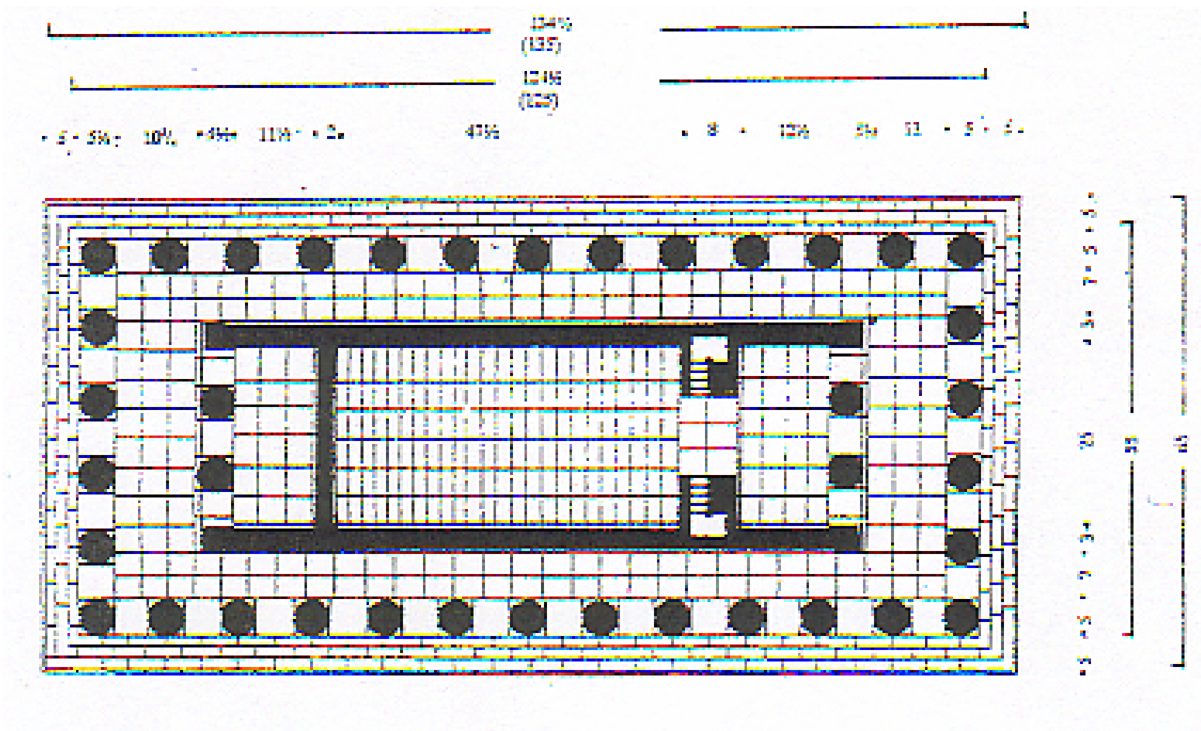


Fig. 9.38. Acragas. Temple of Hera Lacinia [J. A. K. E. De Waele, in *Agrigento e la Sicilia Greca: Atti della settimana di studio, Agrigento, 2-8 maggio 1988* (Rome 1992) p. 186, fig. 15].

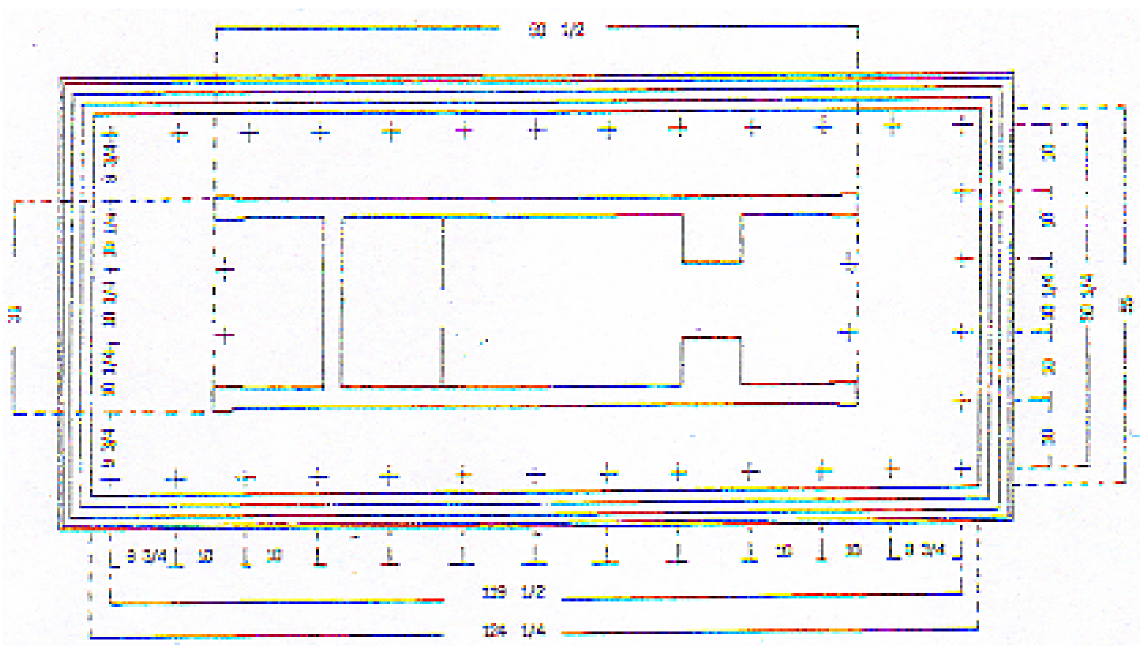


Fig. 9.39. Acragas. Temple of Hera Lacinia [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 267, fig. 3].

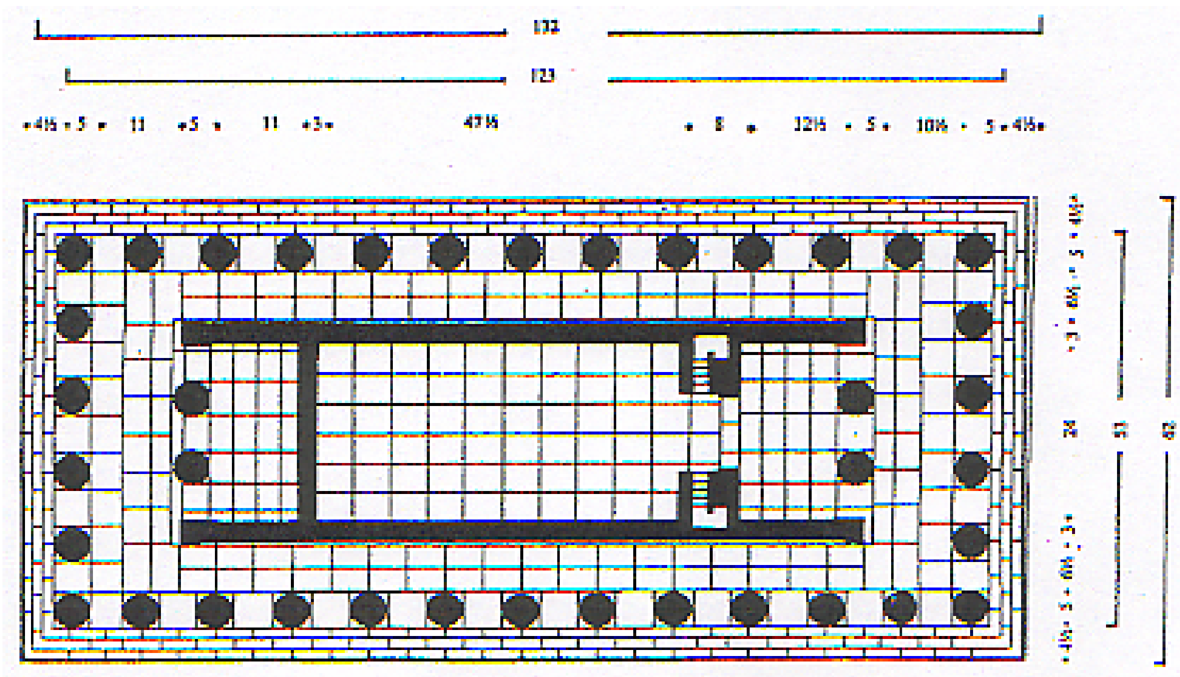


Fig. 9.40. Acragas. Temple of Concord [J. A. K. E. De Waele, in *Agrigento e la Sicilia Greca: Atti della settimana di studio, Agrigento, 2-8 maggio 1988* (Rome 1992) p. 194, fig. 18].

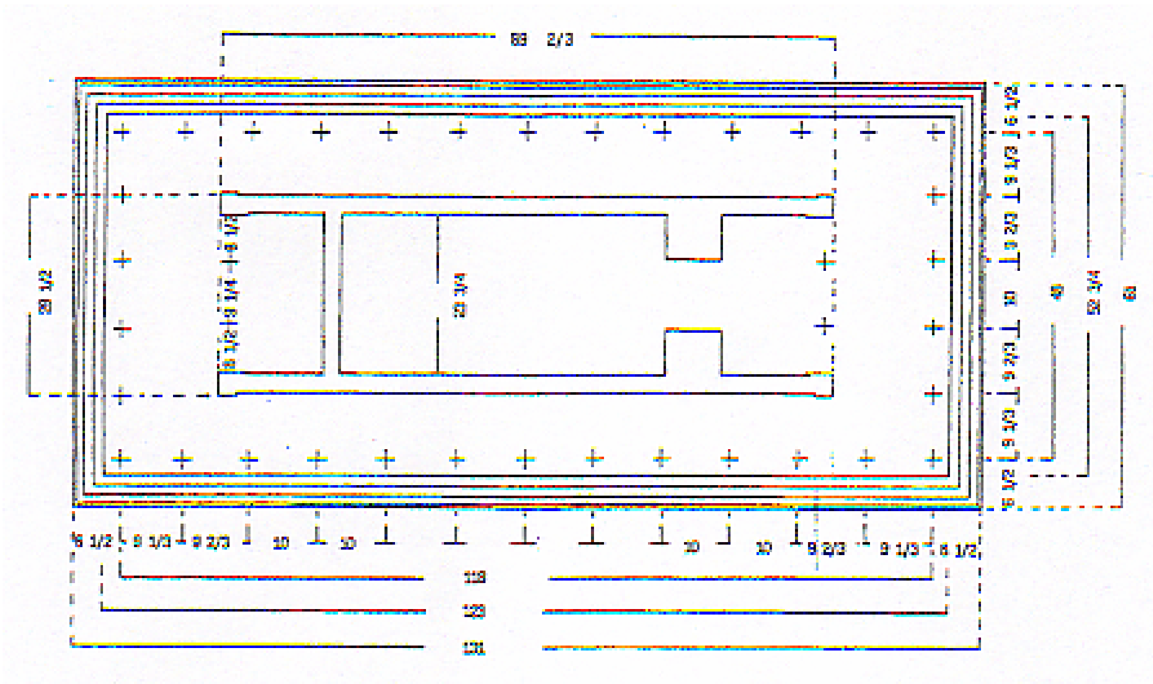


Fig. 9.41. Acragas. Temple of Concord [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 265, fig. 1].

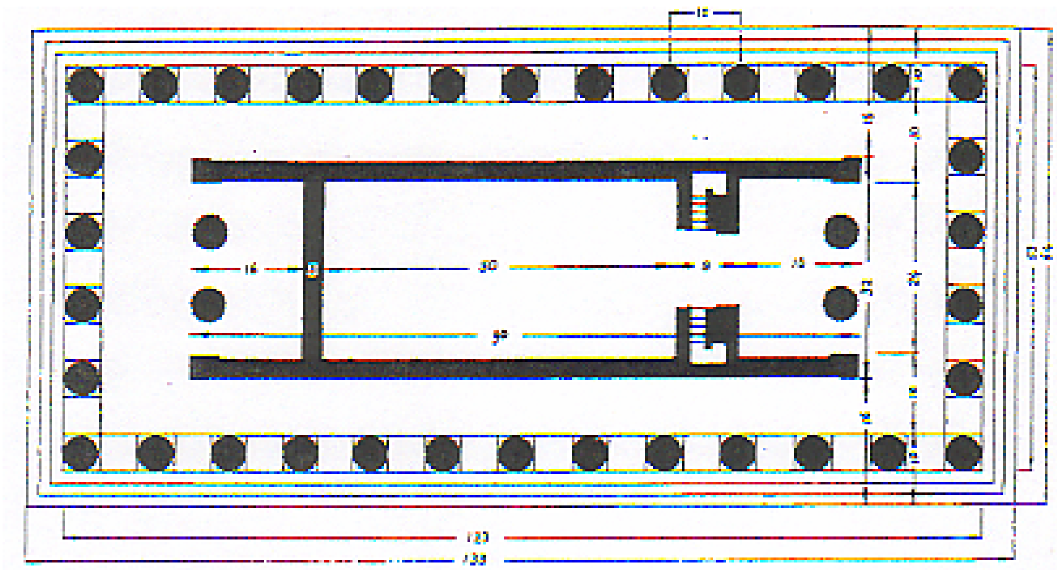


Fig. 9.42. Acragas. Temple of Hephaestus [J. A. De Waele, *AA* (1980) p. 232, fig. 32].

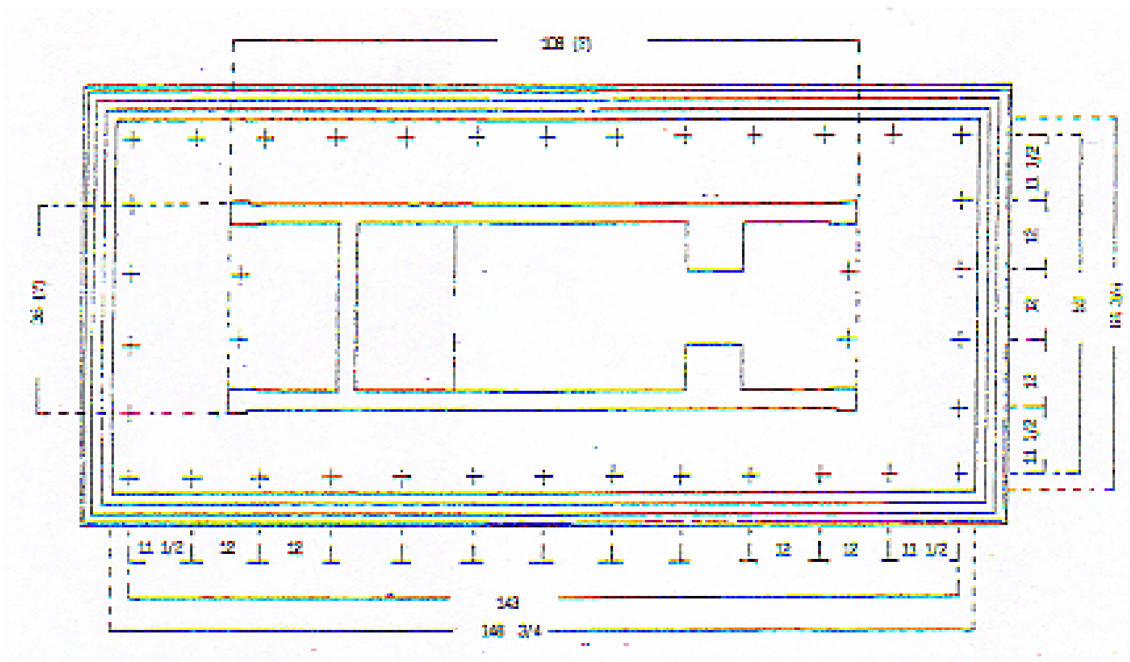


Fig. 9.43. Acragas. Temple of Hephaestus [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 273, fig. 9].

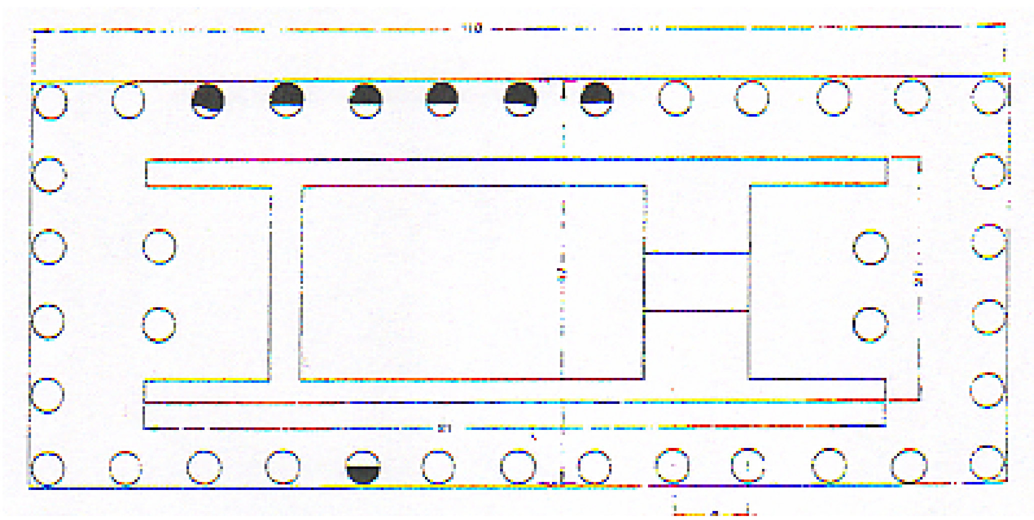


Fig. 9.44. Acragas. Temple of Athena (Temple E) on Girgenti Hill [J. A. De Waele, *AA* (1980) p. 214, fig. 19].

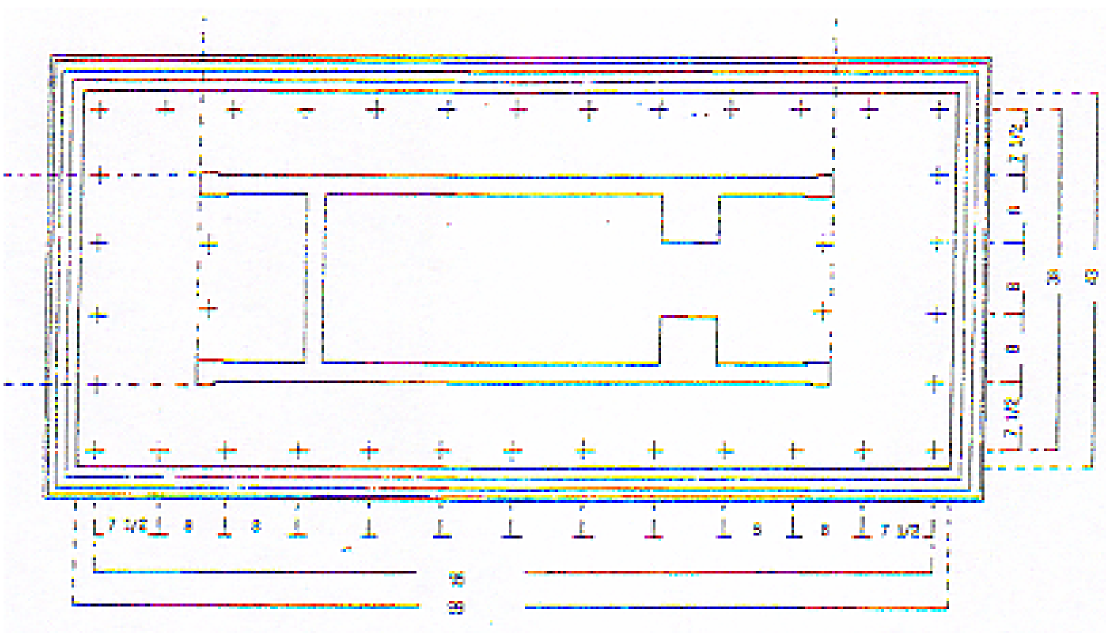


Fig. 9.45. Acragas. Temple of Athena (Temple E) on Girgenti Hill [C. Höcker, *Planung und konzeption der klassischen Ringhallentempel von Agrigent* (Frankfurt 1993) p. 275, fig. 11].

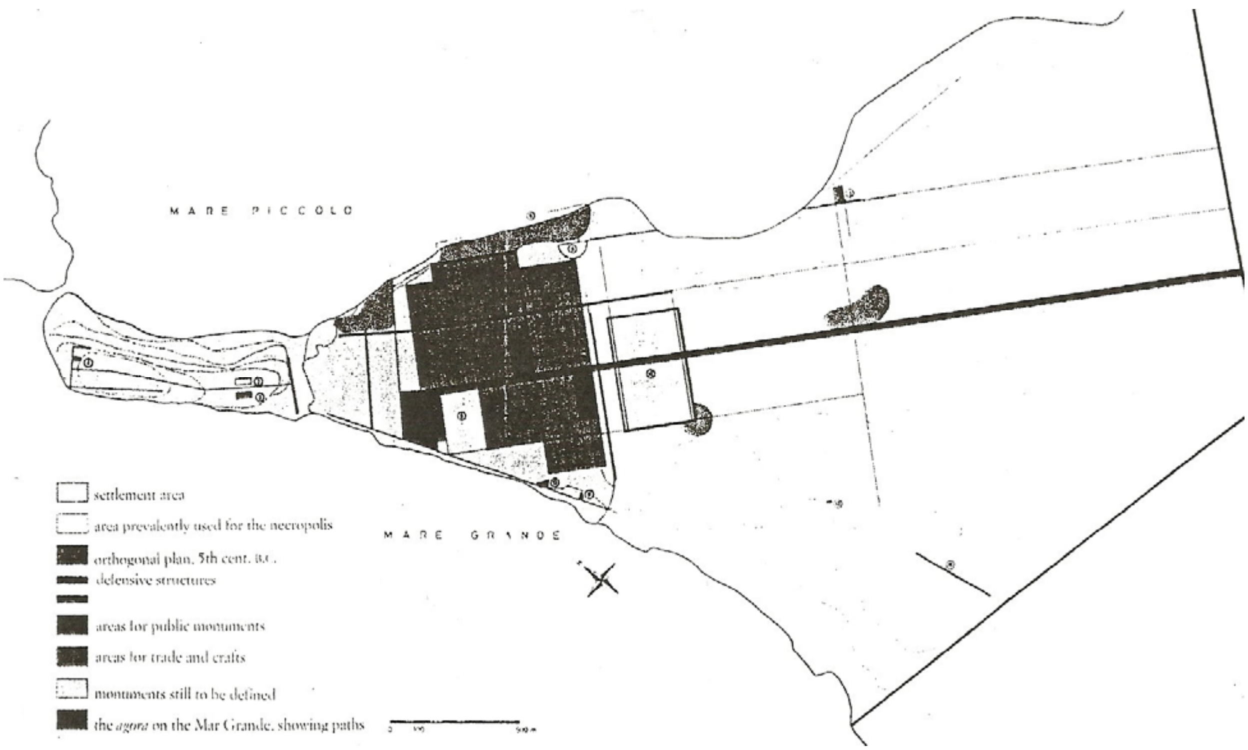
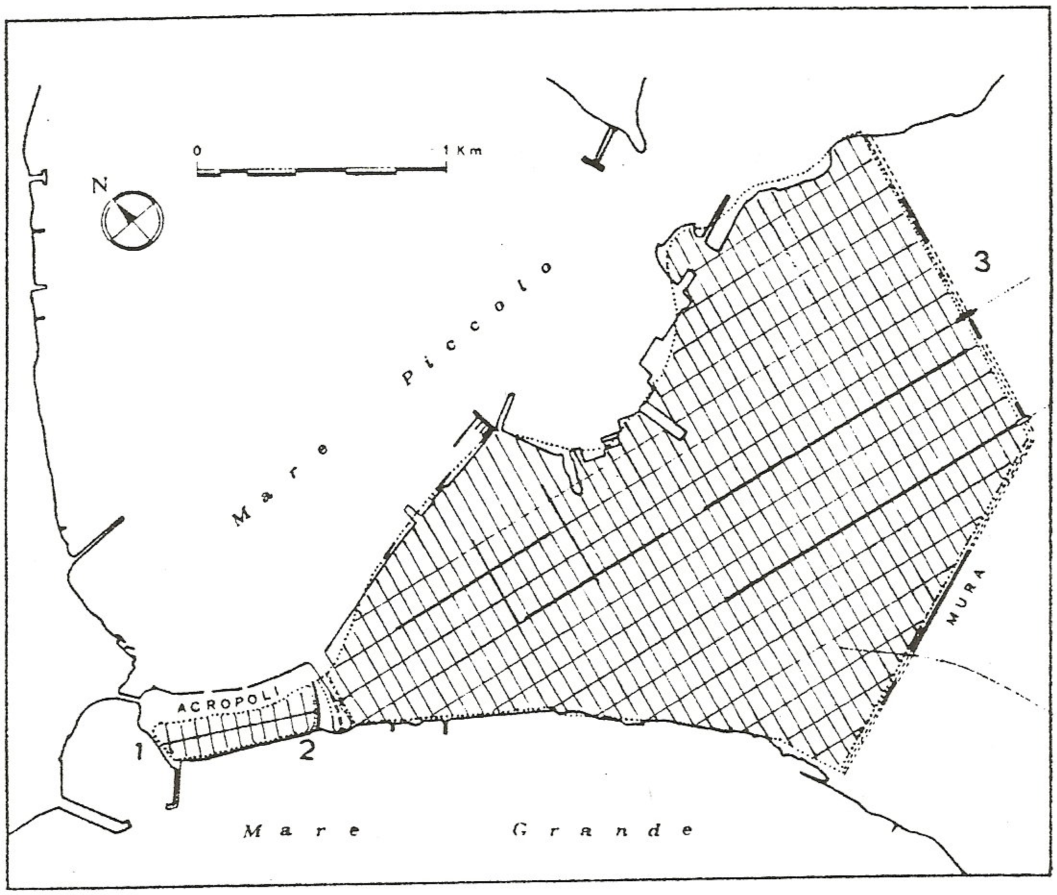


Fig. 10.1. Taranto. Urban plan [D. Mertens and E. Greco, in *The Western Greeks* (1996) top fig. on p. 250].



Taranto: 1. Tempio sotto la chiesa di S. Domenico; 2. Tempio dorico di piazza Castello; 3. Santuario di Apollo Hyakinthos (da GRECO).

Fig. 10.2. Taranto. Plan showing locations of sanctuaries [C. Parisi Presicce, *ArchCl* 36 (1984) p. 72, fig. 8 (from E. Greco)].

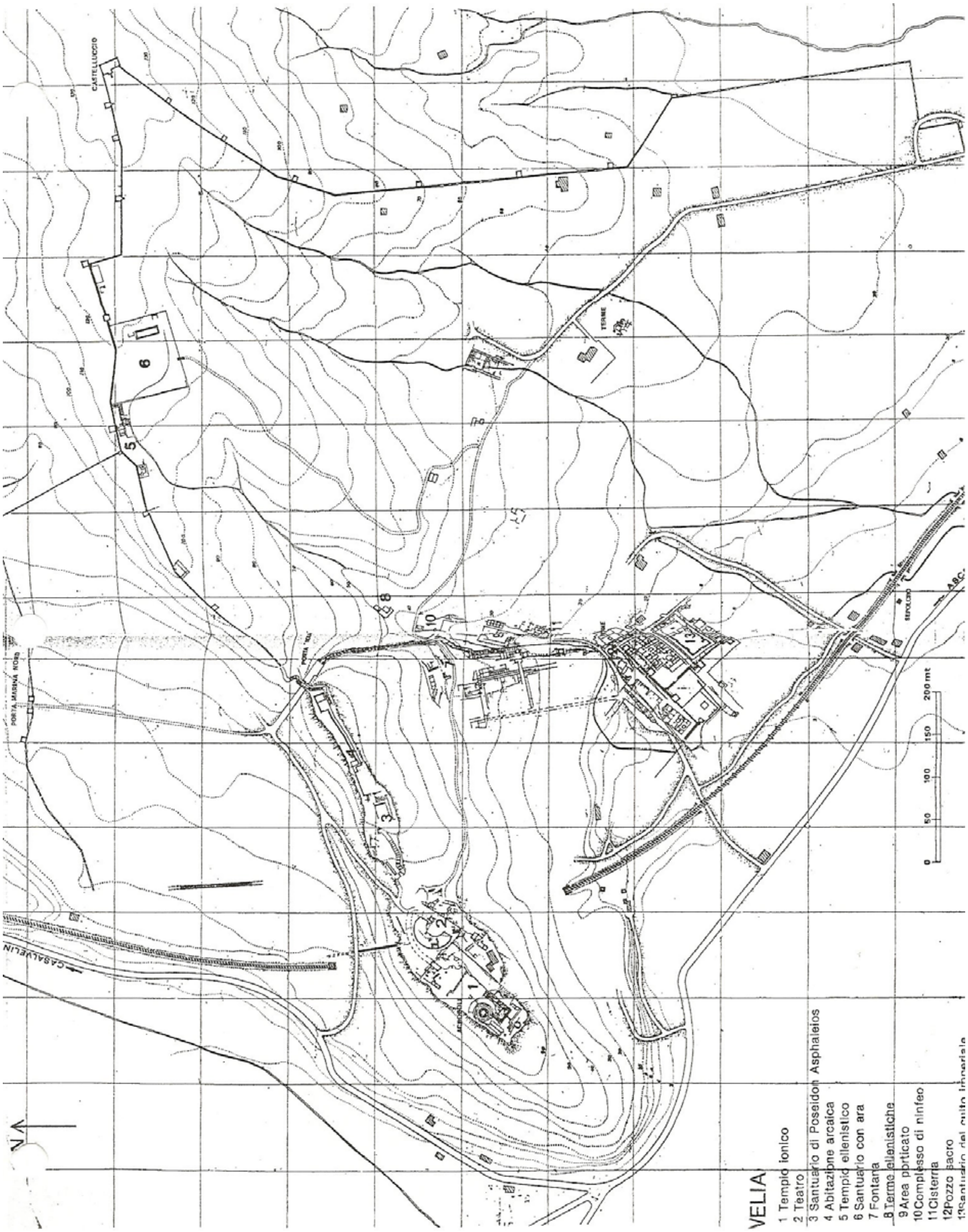


Fig. 10.3. Elea (Velia). Overview [W. Johannowsky, *PP* 37 (1982) fig. on pp. 232-233].

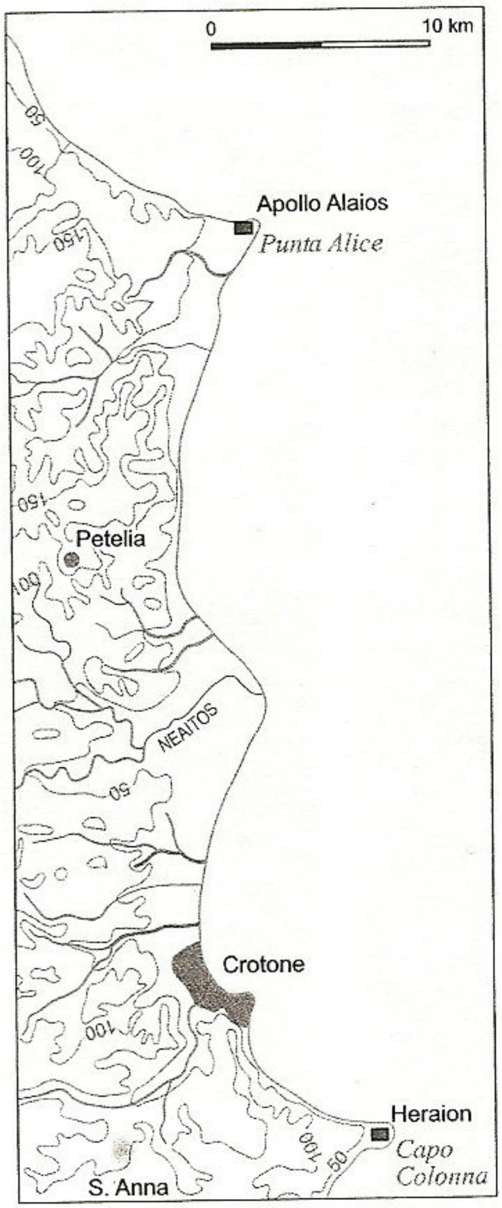


Fig. 59 *Crotone. Pianta della chora*
1:500.000

Fig. 10.4. Crotone. Overview [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 47, fig. 47].

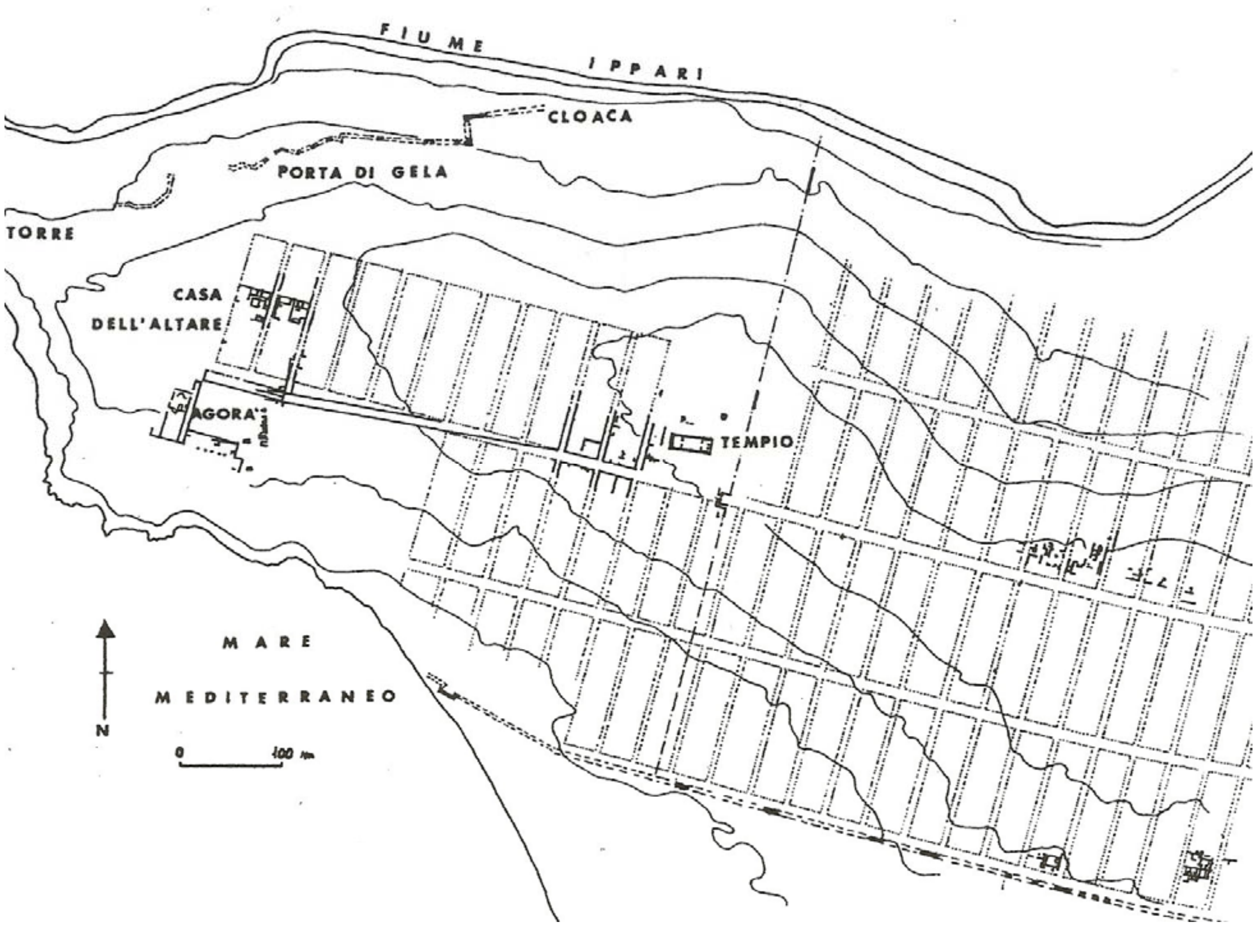


Fig. 10.5. Camarina. Urban plan [G. Di Stefano, in *Demarato* (Milan 2000) p. 282, fig. 2].

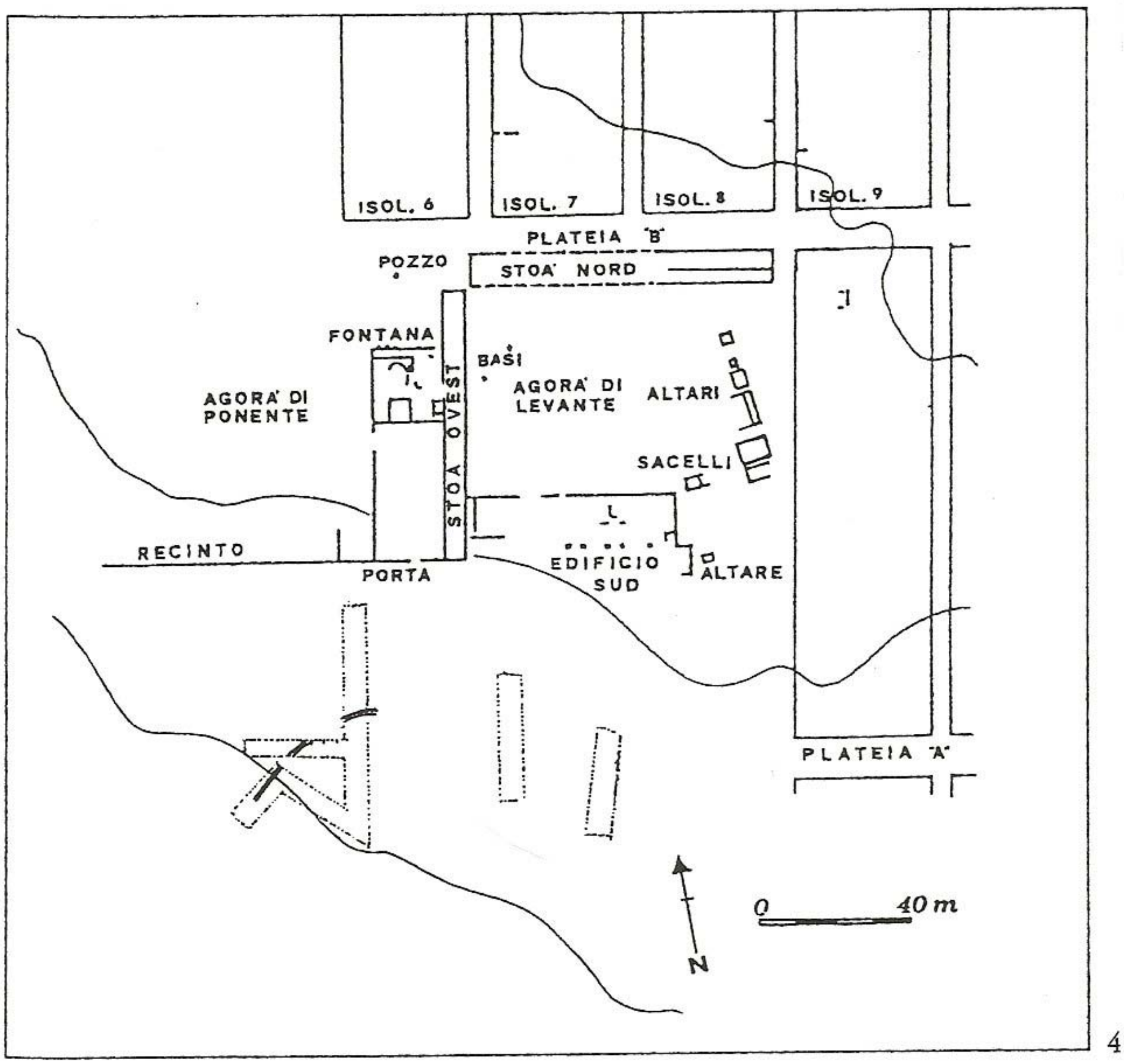


Fig. 10.6. Camarina. East and West Agoras [G. Di Stefano, in *Demarato* (Milan 2000) p. 283, fig. 4].

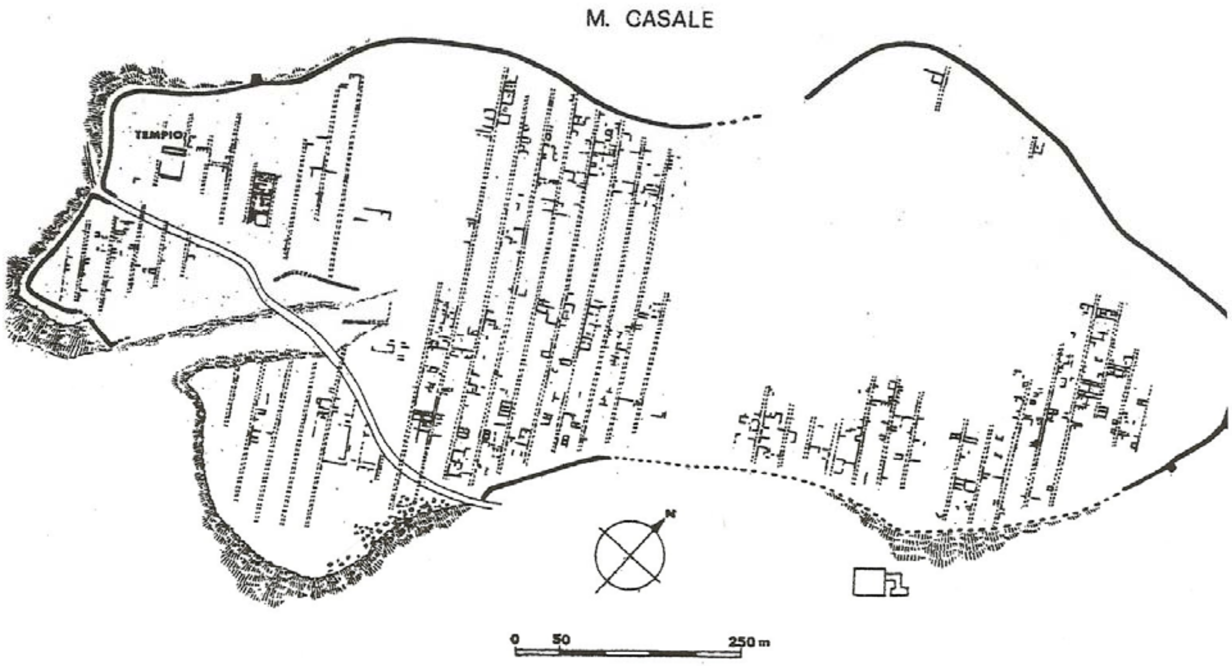


Fig. 10.7. Casmenae (Monte Casale). Urban plan [G. Voza, *Nel segno dell'antico: Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa* (Palermo 1999) p. 138, fig. 108].

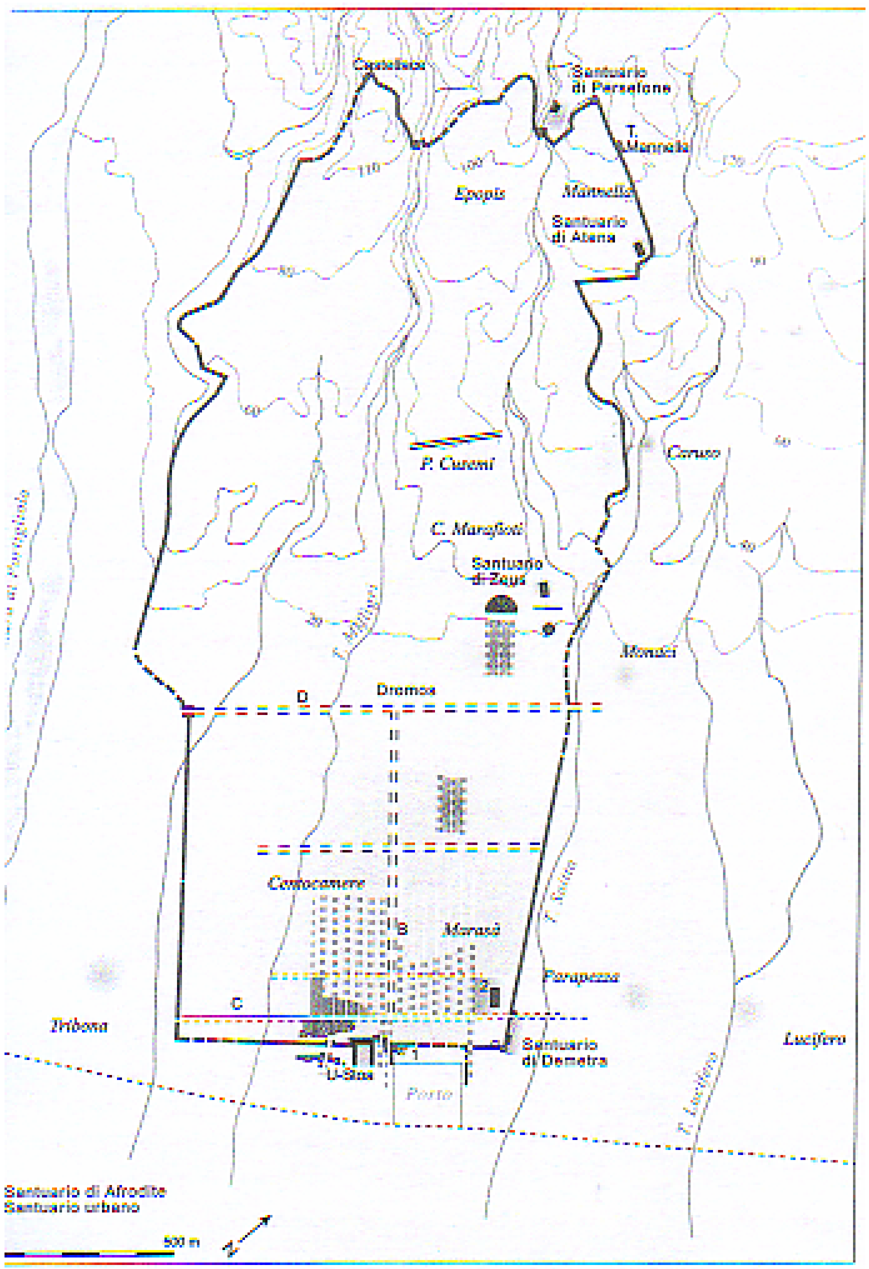


Fig. 10.8. Locri. Overview [D. Mertens, *Città e monumenti dei Greci d'Occidente: Dalla colonizzazione alla crisi di fine V secolo a.C.* (Rome 2006) p. 170, fig. 295].

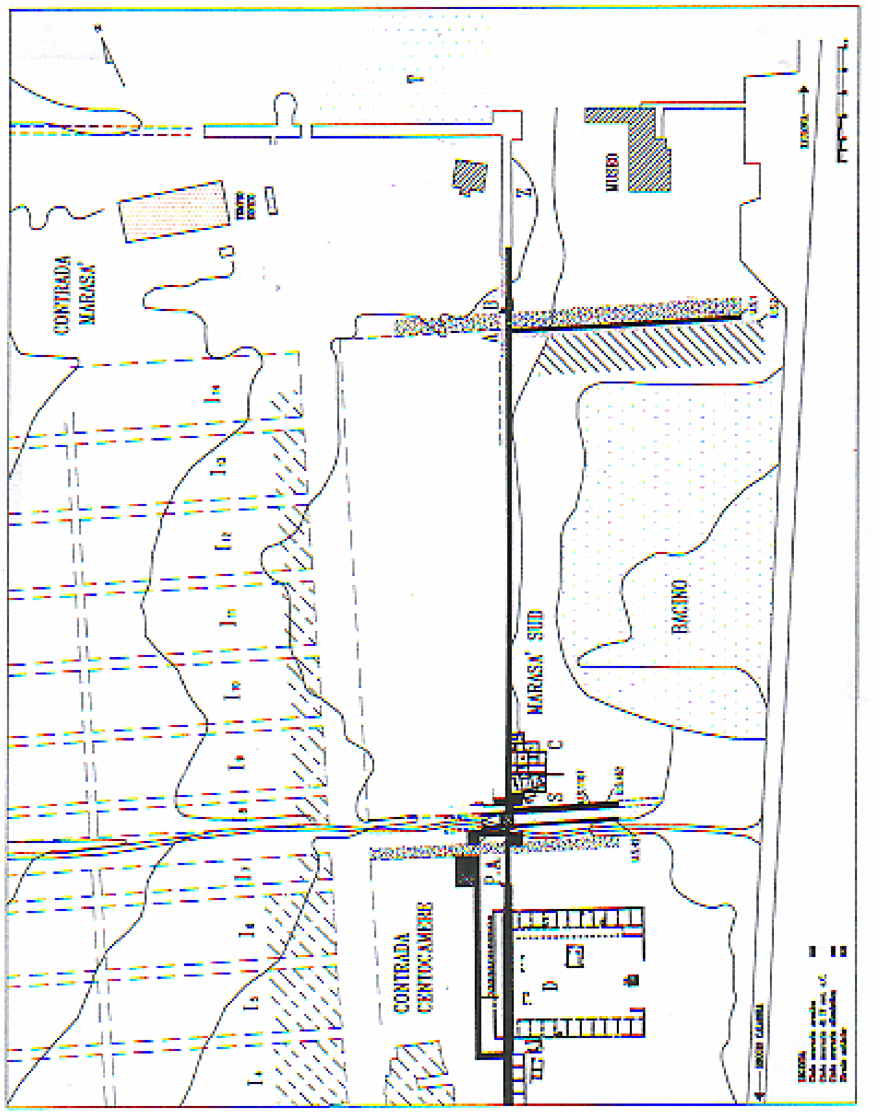


Fig. 1. Locri Epizefiri. Zona nord-orientale dell'impianto urbano con, in alto, gli isolati regolari (I 4-I 13) e strutture esterne alle mura: D=*stoà* ad U; P.A.=porta di Afrodite; S=sacello tardo-arcaico di Afrodite; C=*Adonion*; A e B=varchi della porta "portuense"; Z=santuario di Zeus; T= *Thesmophorion*.

Fig. 10.9. Locri. Ionic Temple north of grid in Marasà quarter [M. Barra Bagnasco, in *Studi di archeologia classica dedicati a Giorgio Gullini per i quarant'anni di insegnamento* (Alexandria 1999) p. 19, fig. 1].

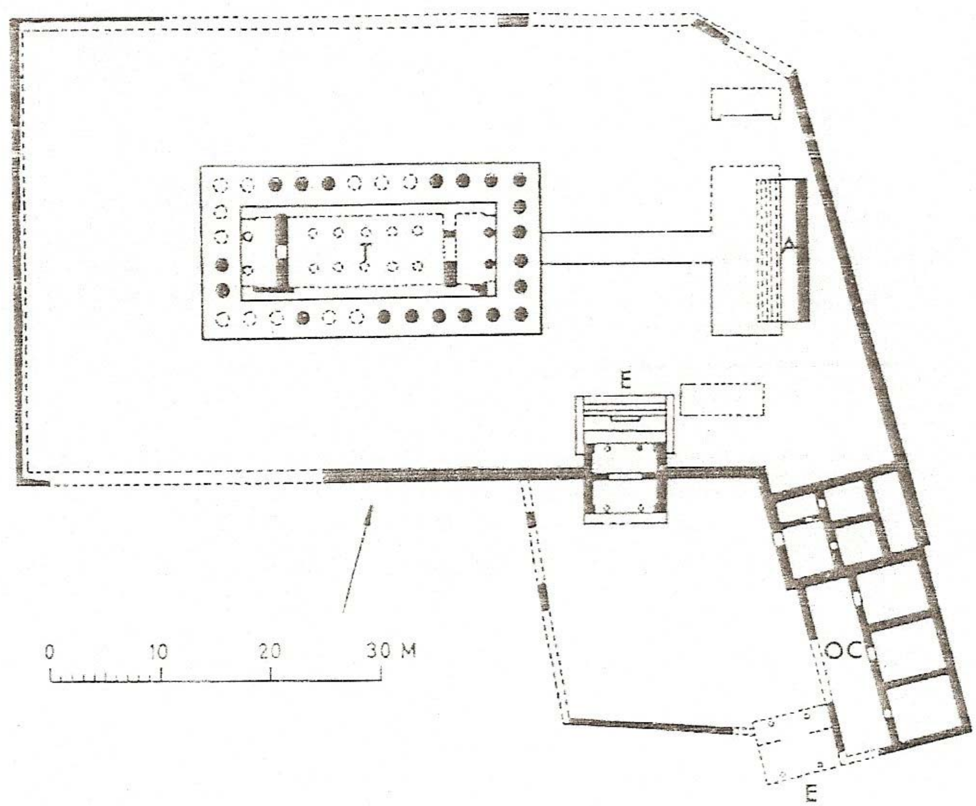


Fig. 11.1. Aegina. Late Archaic Sanctuary of Aphaia (c. 500-490) [B. Bergquist, *The Archaic Greek Temenos: A Study of Structure and Function* (Lund 1967) pl. 3].

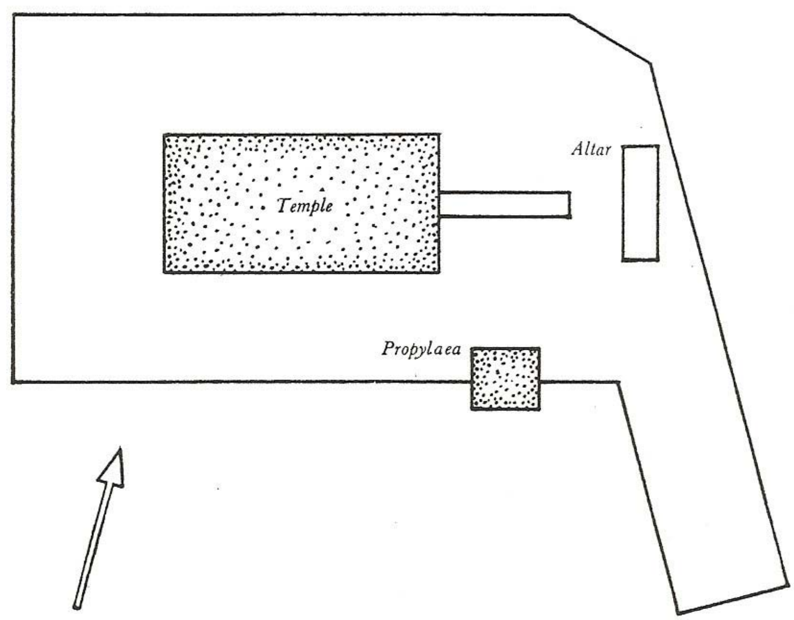


Fig. 11.2. Aegina. Diagrammatic drawing of Late Archaic Sanctuary of Aphaia (c. 500-490) [R. D. Martienssen, *The Idea of Space in Greek Architecture: With Special Reference to the Doric Temple and Its Setting* (Johannesburg 1964) p. 115, fig. XVII].

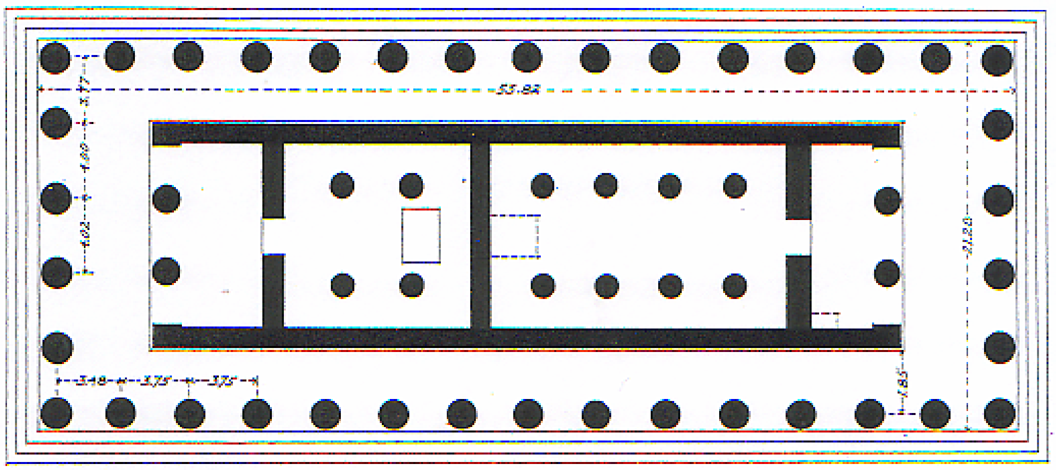


Fig. 11.3. Corinth. Temple of Apollo [R. Stillwell, in *Corinth I. Introduction, Topography, Architecture:Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens* (Cambridge, Mass. 1932) p. 117, fig. 82].

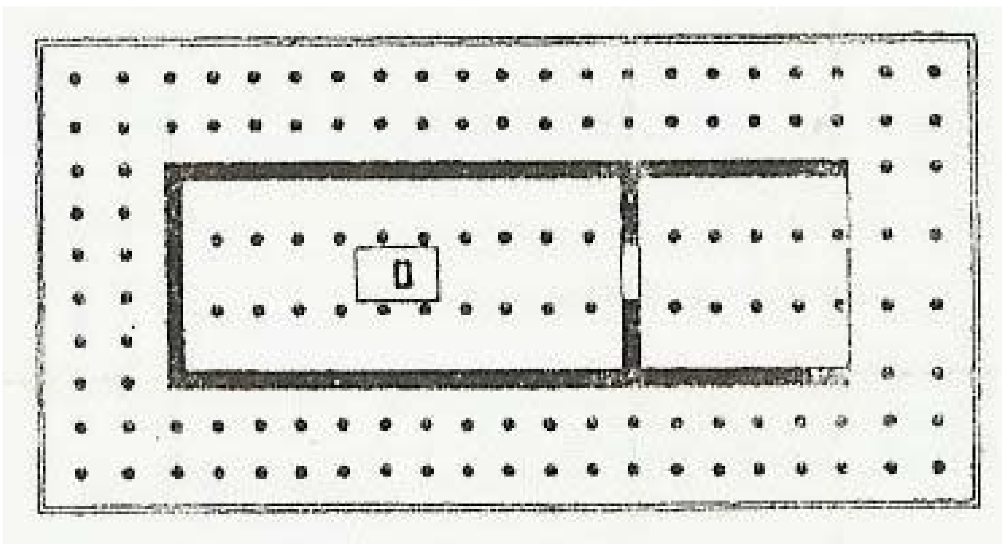


Fig. 11.4. Samos. Temple of Hera III (‘Rhoecus temple’) [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 355, fig. 269].

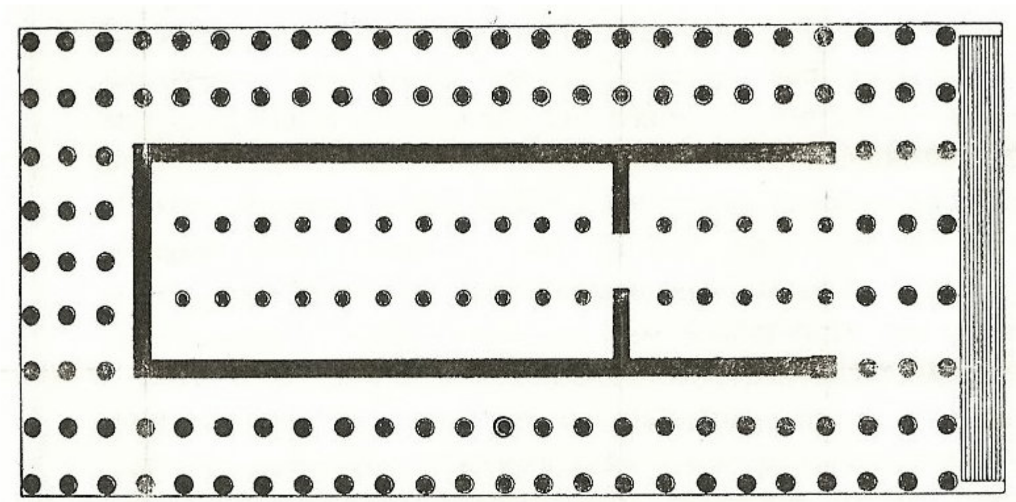


Fig. 11.5. Samos. Temple of Hera IV (‘Polycrates temple’) [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 359, fig. 270].

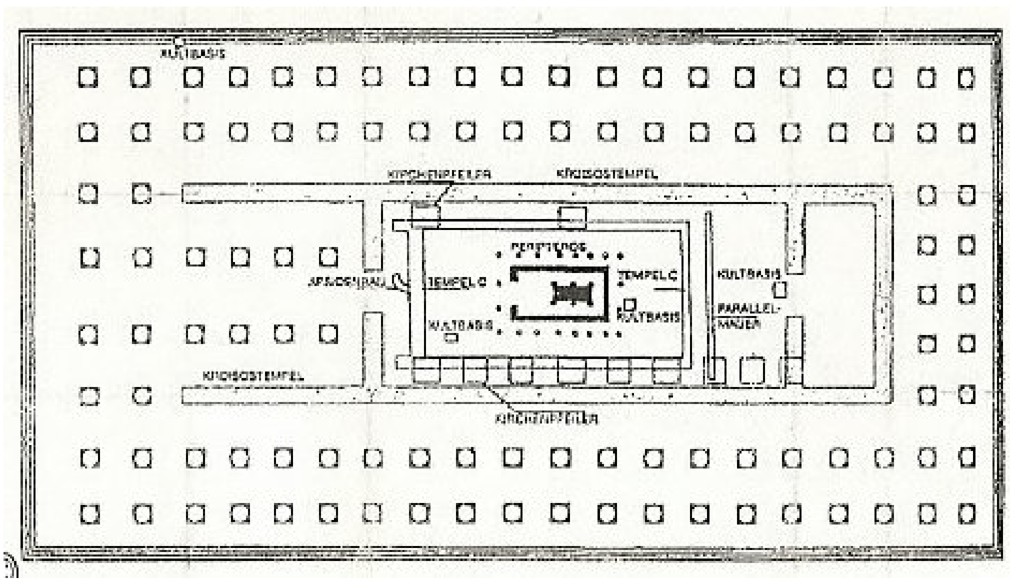


Fig. 11.6. Ephesus. Temple of Artemis (Temple D, ‘Croesus temple’) [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 388, fig. 295].

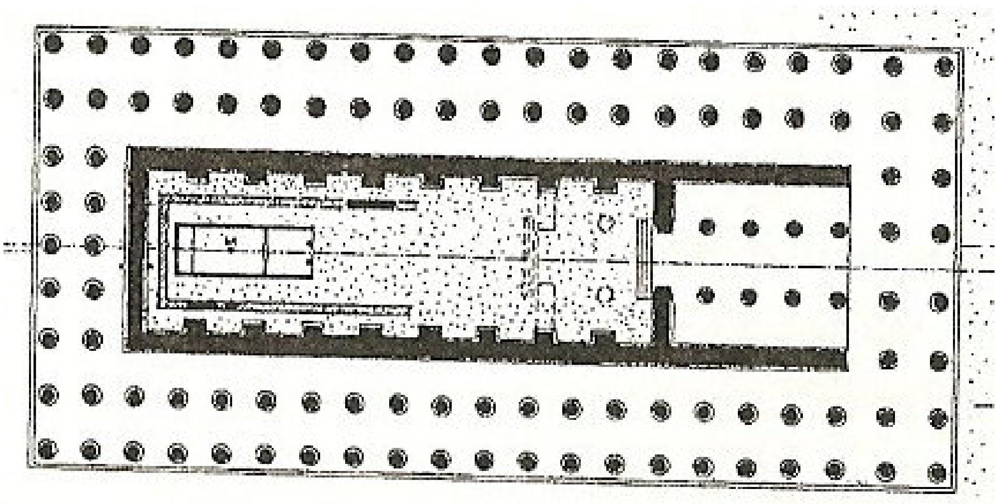


Fig. 11.7. Didyma. Temple of Apollo (first dipteros) [from G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 400, fig. 303].

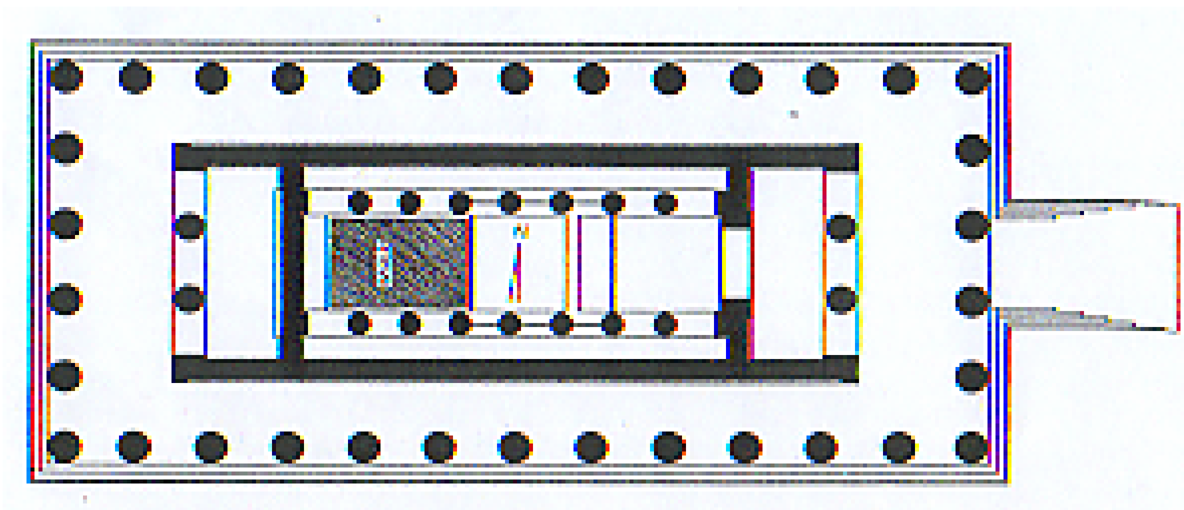


Fig. 11.8. Olympia. Temple of Zeus [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 60, fig. 41].

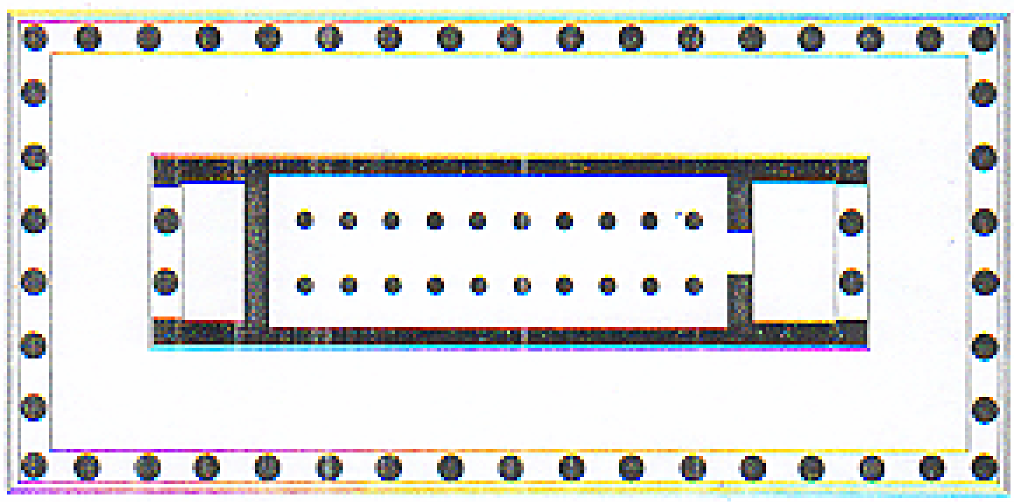


Fig. 11.9. Corfu. Temple of Artemis [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 16 (from *Korkyra I*)].

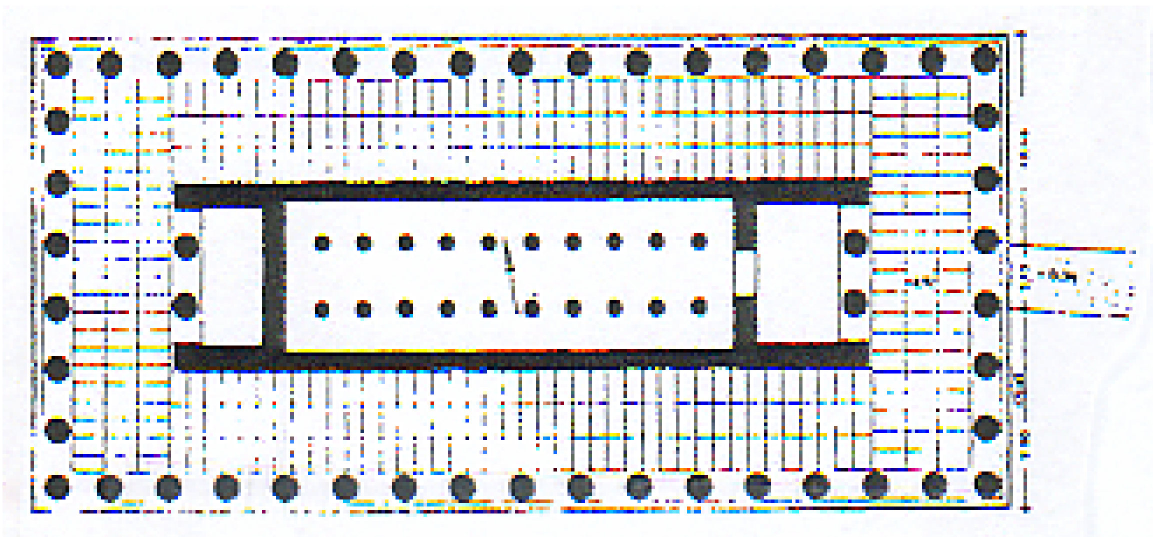


Fig. 11.10. Corfu. Temple of Artemis [G. Gruben, *Die Tempel der Griechen* (Munich 2001) p. 112, fig. 89].

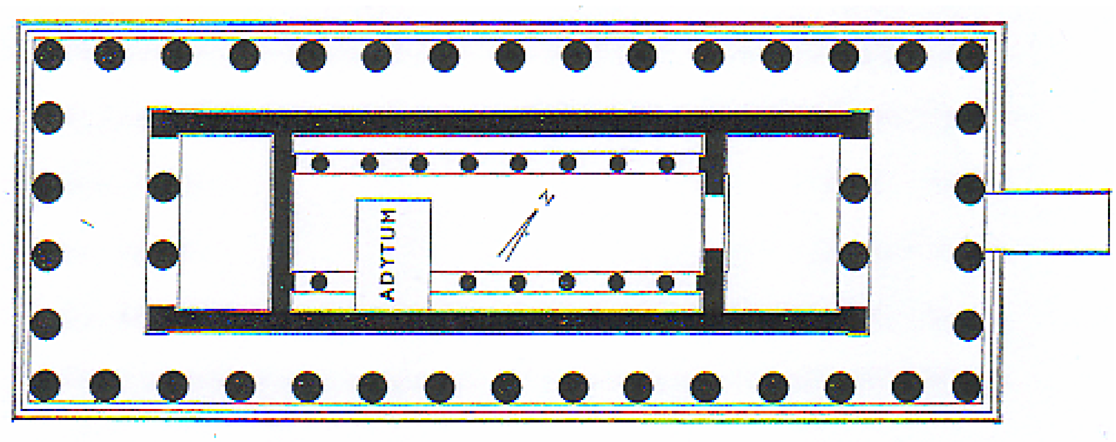


Fig. 11.12. Delphi. Temple of Apollo (366-320, replacing the Alkmeonid temple of 525-505) [G. Gruben in H. Berve and G. Gruben, *Greek Temples, Theatres and Shrines* (New York 1963) p. 332, fig. 22].

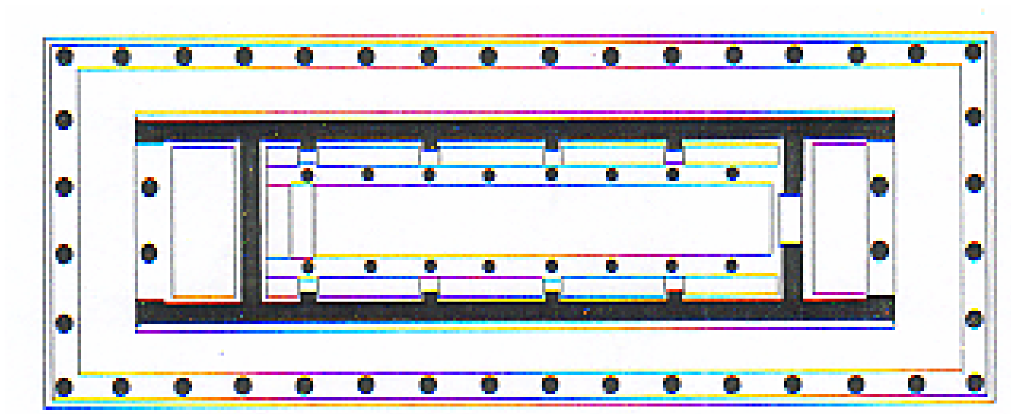


Fig. 11.13. Olympia. Temple of Hera [D. Mertens, *Der alte Heratempel in Paestum: Und die archaische Baukunst in Unteritalien* (Mainz 1993) Suppl. 15, fig. 2c (from Mallwitz)].

Curriculum Vita

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Education:

May 1982	Monmouth College, Bachelor of Arts in English
May 1982	Monmouth College, Bachelor of Arts in Sociology
June 1985	New York University, Master of Arts in Liberal Studies
October 2002	Rutgers University, Master of Arts in Art History
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Principal Occupations/Positions:

1985-1997, 2007-present	Instructor, Monmouth University (formerly Monmouth College), N. J.; courses taught have included: Art Appreciation, Fundamentals of English, English Composition I and II, World Literature I (Ancient to Elizabethan) and II (Enlightenment to Contemporary), Western Civilization I (Ancient to Reformation) and II (Enlightenment to Contemporary), and Critical Discourse (informal logic, argumentation, debate, conflict resolution).
1987-2005	Academic Advisor, Monmouth University (formerly Monmouth College), N. J..
2003-2005	Proofreader and researcher, *Deliciae Fictiles III. Architectural Terracottas in Ancient Italy: New Discoveries and Interpretations* (Oxford 2006).