

Didascalie

Fig. 1. View of the north side of the temple of Athena with trenches 5 and 6 in front of it (see Fig. 2 for their locations on the north-south transect). An overhead photograph is being taken. (photo A.J. Ammerman)

Fig. 2. Map showing the location of the north-south and east-west transect lines, trenches 1, 2, 5, and 6, the ten machine-made cores (101-110), and several of the cores made by hand on the transect lines. (map M. Silani)

Fig. 3. View of prospection work by Federica Boschi and Michele Silani based on ground penetrating radar (GPR). (photo R.M. Ammerman)

Fig. 4. View of trenches 1 and 2 on the west slope of the mound (see Fig. 2 for their locations on the east-west transect). (photo A.J. Ammerman)

Fig. 5. Overhead photograph of travertine masses exposed by the excavation in trench 5. (photo M. Holobosky)

Fig. 6. Table giving the number of travertine masses recovered from a given meter square and for each mound-excavation unit in trench 2. Note that only in meter-squares 1 and 4 did the excavation fully reach the base of the mound. (table A. Zaharoni, M. Holobosky)

Fig. 7. View of core 109 being made on the south side of the temple of Athena. (photo A.J. Ammerman)

Fig. 8. Overhead photograph of work in progress at trenches 5 and 6. One of the very large masses of travertine (called “monsters” in the text) has just been excavated, and it is now sitting on the west side of trench 5. (photo M. Holobosky)

Fig. 9. In the diagram, the positions of the top and bottom of each of the large masses of travertine called "monsters" (M 1-9) and also large masses left in the sections at the end of the excavation (MS 1-6) are projected on the west section of trench 5, the north-south transect. This figure also places the mound in its basic stratigraphic context. (drawing E. Delpozzo)