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NEW RESEARCH ON THE LEONIDAION IN OLYMPIA. A GROUP OF POTTERY FROM A CLOSED CONTEXT AS DATING EVIDENCE FOR THE ROMAN IMPERIAL CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Among the secular buildings in Olympia, the Leonidaion was the largest and most magnificent. Erected in the late 4th century BC to the southwest of the Altis, it served as a banqueting house and guesthouse and underwent several alterations until its final destruction in the 3rd century AD. In connection with a new architectural study of the Leonidaion, a series of small trenches was opened to further clarify the building history. The 2018 excavation in the water basin in the southwest corner of the Roman courtyard provided new evidence for fixing the date of the elaborate Roman remodelling. It revealed a characteristic sequence of layers containing destruction debris and a closed deposit of well-preserved ceramic vessels, lamps, and glass. Based on the architectural features, the stratigraphy and the detailed examination of the finds, the Roman remodelling can now be dated securely to the 1st century AD.

Olympia – Leonidaion – Building history – Roman Imperial architecture – Roman pottery, lamps, and glass

Introduction

The Leonidaion (Borrmann 1892: 83-93, pls. 62-66; Kunze 1958: 4-5; Kunze 1961: 1-5, 11 and 16-17; Mallwitz 1972: 246-254) is situated to the southwest of the Altis. At over 6000 m², it is the largest secular building in Olympia. Funded by the Naxian benefactor Leonides (Dittenberger and Purgold 1896: cols. 665-668 no. 651; Treu 1888), the monumental building was erected in the Late Classical period and served as a banqueting house (Heermann 1984; Hoepfner 1996: 36-40; Leybold 2008: 104-110). In the fifth book of his *Description of Greece*, written between 150 and 180 AD, Pausanias (Paus. 5, 15, 2) informs us that in his day, the Leonidaion was used as accommodation for the Roman governors of Greece. Over more than 500 years of building history, the Leonidaion underwent several phases of structural and functional changes.

Although the northern half of the Leonidaion was uncovered as early as 1879-1881 and the remaining part of the building was excavated in 1954-1956, its architecture has not been fully studied and a detailed building history has yet to be established. Alfred Mallwitz, the architect and later director of the Olympia excavations, carried out invaluable research on specific aspects of the architecture. His successor Klaus Herrmann also made outstanding contributions until shortly before his death (Herrmann 2013). Herrmann finally entrusted Claudia Mächler with the systematic architectural study and future publication of the history of this unique building. Since then, multiple field campaigns have been carried out, supported by the German Archaeological Institute, Head Office, Department of Architecture and the Athens Department in coordination with the Ephorate of Antiquities of Ilia in Olympia, and a series of preliminary reports has been published (Mächler 2015; 2017; 2019; 2020). This new study combines traditional and modern methods. It encompasses all

the preserved architectural members and archival evidence and will provide a complete set of 2D and 3D documentation and visualisations. During the project, the Leonidaion was extensively cleaned and several small trenches were opened to further clarify the building history. One of them, in a previously unexplored basin, provided significant new evidence for the Roman building phase.

The extensive architectural remodelling of the Leonidaion that took place in the Roman Imperial period made major changes to the interior design of the building. Also, the former courtyard was transformed into a luxurious garden featuring curved water basins and islets. This Roman construction phase was traditionally thought to have been implemented in the 2nd century AD as suggested by Richard Borrmann (1892) and later by Alfred Mallwitz (1972: 252) and Werner Fuchs (2013: 294-295 and 299). This opinion was mainly based on comparisons with Hadrianic architecture (Teatro Marittimo) in Tivoli (Ueblacker 1985). However, there was no reliable stratigraphic evidence to support this theory. The garden design with the water basins was conventionally attributed to the Antonine era (Borrmann 1892: 93; Fuchs 2013: 305). This was because the excavators originally considered that the amount of water used in the western area of Olympia, including the Leonidaion, would have required the aqueduct of Herodes Atticus to already be in existence. However, the second-century aqueduct that fed the Nymphaeum of Herodes Atticus and Regilla replaced an older aqueduct fed from the Kladeos valley, as Mallwitz has already pointed out (cf. Mallwitz 1972: 152; 1988: 34). More recent typological studies, particularly that conducted by Stefan Specht (Specht 1996; 2001) who cited possible earlier influences from Roman residential and palatial architecture on the Roman ground plan of the Leonidaion, suggested that it was more probable that the remodelling



Fig. 1. Basin in the southwest corner of the courtyard of the Leonidaion with the Hill of Kronos in the background.
(Photo by T. Kühnel).

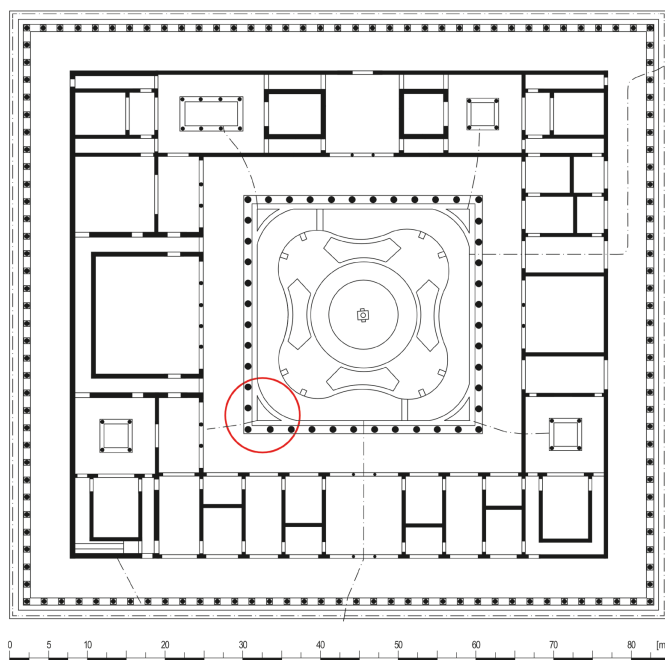


Fig. 2. Schematic ground plan of the Leonidaion in the Roman Imperial period. The circle indicates the position of the southwest basin. (Plan by C. Mächler based on plans by A. Mallwitz and their adaptation by K. Herrmann and M.-L. Charalambis [Inv. DAI Athens B 2674]).

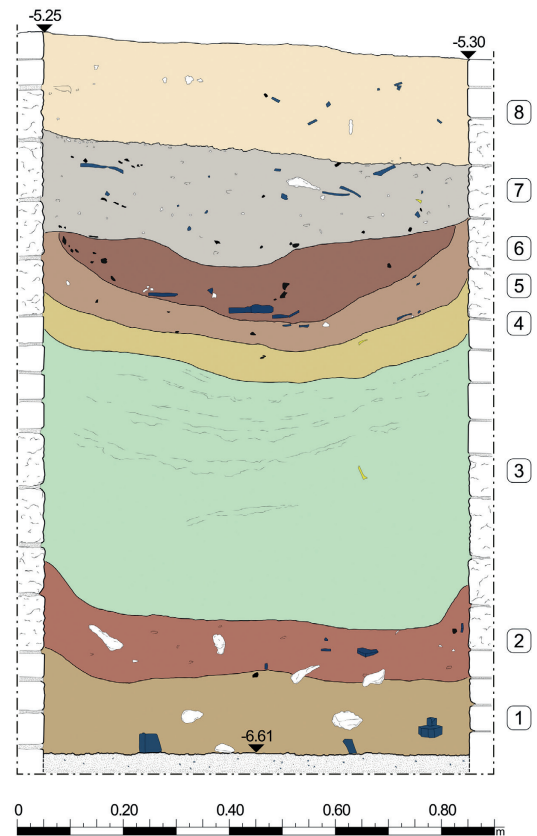


Fig. 3. Southwest basin. Section showing layers 1-8.
(C. Mächler after S. Distler).

began as early as the 1st century AD (cf. also Fuchs 2013: 278; Herrmann 2013: 341).

In 2018, during the new architectural study of the Leonidaion, we had the opportunity to open a trench in the small basin in the southwest corner of the Roman courtyard (fig. 1, and fig. 2). This was one of the few areas that had remained untouched by the previous excavations and so enabled us to reappraise the chronology of the Roman construction phase. As a result, the date of the Roman remodelling can now be firmly fixed in the 1st century and most probably to the Flavian era due to the stratigraphy.

The stratigraphic evidence

The characteristic sequence of layers found in the basin (fig. 3) revealed several almost horizontally embedded strata. They differed both in terms of composition and in the state of preservation of the find material they contained.

The strata directly above the floor of the basin (layers 1 and 2) contained debris from the original Leonidaion roof, including a lion-head spout and a joining sima fragment (Schauer, Mächler and Distler 2020: 28-29 fig. 2) and burned roof tiles that are apparently associated with a destruction event. Layer 2 in the upper part of the destruction debris enclosed an assemblage of well-preserved pottery vessels and lamps datable to the second half of the 1st century AD. This destruction deposit was covered by a particularly distinctive layer of silt with a small amount of sand (layer 3), obviously washed into the former water basin and up to 50 cm thick. The upper part yielded a broken, but otherwise almost complete, delicate, colourless glass beaker. Layer 4, though somewhat different in composition from the silt layer, may also have been washed in. Layers 5-8 contained a large number of artefacts and can be interpreted as intentional infills with rubble material mainly from the 1st and earlier 2nd centuries. Only the top layer (layer 8) held later material.

After being intentionally filled in, the spandrel-shaped basin could no longer serve its former purpose as a collecting basin for water from the roof.

The fill shows that the basin was abandoned as early as the second half of the 1st century.

As the basin belongs to the Early Roman building, the artefacts from the fill proved to be particularly important for evaluating the chronology of the Roman Imperial construction phase including the garden architecture.

The pottery and glass finds

In the layer directly above the basin floor (layer 1), fragments of two probably Early Imperial vessels, a cooking pot with a globular body and a round-mouthed jug, were uncovered. The following layer (layer 2) in the upper part of the destruction debris contained several well-preserved clay vessels. They include vessels used for cooking, closed vessels for storing liquids, tableware and lamps. These finds form a ceramic ensemble that may have been used together at the time of destruction and can be dated as a group (destruction deposit group) to the second half of the 1st century AD.



Fig. 4. Lamps from layer 2 (destruction layer).
(Photos by K.-V. von Eickstedt).

Three wheel-thrown lamps from the assemblage (K 13941, K 13942, K 13943, figs. 4, 3-5) are examples of late Eleian *Kragenlampen* lamps. This is still the most common type found in Olympia in the Early Roman Imperial period (cf. Eilmann 1944a: 89-90 figs. 65-66; Schauer 2008: 229-233 fig. 6; Schilbach 1999: 137 pls. 33, 2 and 33, 4) at least until the middle and probably into the third quarter of the 1st century. They are accompanied by two fragmented mould-made lamps. One is oval with a reddish glaze (K 13944, fig. 4, 2), similar to a lamp published by Fuchs (Fuchs 2013: 303 fig. 55). The other is circular with a brown glaze (K 13984, fig. 4, 1). Despite its fragmented state, the characteristic presence of a glaze, the absence of stamped decoration on the shoulder, the shape of the handle that ends well above the base and the U-shaped nozzle set off by a transverse groove all show that it can be classified as a Loeschcke type VIII with nozzle type L 2 (Loeschcke 1919: 237-238). North of the Alps, according to Loeschcke, this type was mainly distributed in the middle of the 1st century and in the Flavian period. In Greece, it appeared in the mid-1st century AD (Williams 1981: 24-27 nos. 123-125 pl. 5).

The dating determined by Loeschcke can be confirmed by lamps from the Vesuvian cities. In Pompeii and Herculaneum, Loeschcke type VIII lamps are among the most common but generally have potters' marks on their bases (Bailey 1980: 300 nos. Q1214-1215 pl. 57; Pavolini 1977: 38-39 pls. XX, 4 and XXIII, 25-26). A find complex from a 1992 excavation in Herculaneum (Niemeyer 2018: 40 fig. 31) includes three terracotta lamps with plain rims and red glaze. They were carried by a group of people trying to escape the volcanic eruption, confirming that lamps of this type were in use in 79 AD. Therefore, dating K 13984 to the same period seems reasonable. As the base of K 13984 is fragmented, we cannot rule out that it might have had a potter's mark, but a base from the same find complex and other similar lamps from Olympia are unmarked. Furthermore, the fabric of the red-painted, mould-made lamps from Olympia does not show the black volcanic inclusions that are characteristic for pottery from the Vesuvian area. Therefore, their production site must be

elsewhere. Lamps of this particular subtype were imitated in Ephesus in the eastern Aegean, as reported by Meriç (2002: 126 nos. L95-98 pl. 82). According to an archaeometric study of lamps found in Patras (Petropoulos 1999; Rathosi et al. 2005), red-painted lamps of the 1st and early 2nd centuries AD (albeit not including Loeschke type VIII) may have been produced in Patras by a branch of an Italian workshop to supply the Roman veteran colony established in Patras by Augustus (for information on the foundation cf. Rizakis 1998: 46-48).

One of the best-preserved finds from the destruction deposit is an almost complete cooking pot (K 13948, **fig. 6, 1**). It is paralleled by a pot found in the fill of the swimming pool under the Kladeos Baths in Olympia (Eilmann 1944b: 100 figs. 80 and 84) and can therefore be dated to the 1st century AD. In addition to the large cooking pot, further distinctive vessels from the destruction deposit include a smaller cooking pot (K 13945, **fig. 6, 2**) of similar shape, several more or less fragmented drinking vessels (K 13946, K 13949, K 13976, K 13977, **figs. 5, 1-2 and 4-5**), a tiny plate with traces of red slip (K 13956, **fig. 5, 3**), a table amphora (K 13952, **fig. 7, 2**) and two fragmented jugs (K 13953, **fig. 7, 1** and K 13954, **fig. 7, 3**).

As the framework of regional pottery productions in the Roman Peloponnese, including the region of Eleia, has yet to be established, the search for convincing parallels for our vessels is not very promising. There is, however, a well-known group of pottery vessels from the Flavian era recovered from the Athenian Agora and published by Robinson (Robinson 1959: 22-39, group G layer IIb; cf. the revised dating by Hayes 1973: 425 to 1-25 AD for layer IIa and the Late Flavian period for layer IIb), although the drinking cups from this group (Robinson 1959: nos. G 39, G 79 and G 80) are attributed to layer IIa.

From Olympia itself, there are two published groups of pottery from closed deposits of the first half of the 1st century AD

(Schauer 2003: 271-272 fig. 1; 2008: 229-232 with figs. 6-8) dating to the destruction of the Hellenistic bath located to the north of the Prytaneion. It is evident that the repertoire of shapes in these deposits differs significantly from the Leonidaion group. Hence, the Leonidaion deposit with its tableware and lamps definitely represents a later chronological stage. On the other hand, characteristic types like the *urnetta/boccalino a collarino* and unpainted lamp types that became popular in Greece at the turn of the 2nd century are not yet present in the destruction deposit group. In the southwest basin, fragments of this type are present only in the top layers. On the basis of this evidence, it is possible to date the destruction deposit group to the second half of the 1st century, although some of the drinking vessels seem to reflect older, Italian thin-walled types.

Perhaps the most characteristic drinking vessel is K 13976 (**fig. 5, 1**), a two-handled shallow cup with red slip and a distinctive groove on the wall. We have not found an exact parallel, but one possible predecessor for this probably Eleian cup is a type with convex rim and convex or biconical body produced in Italy mainly in the second half of the 1st century BC (Marabini Moevs 1973: 81-82 form XXV pl. 99, 3; Ricci 1985: 298 type 2/316 pl. 95, 9 with bibliography) and also popular in Greece until the early 1st century AD (Mitsopoulos-Leon 2017: 65-66 and 201 nos. 51-53 pl. 19; Robinson 1959: 13 no. F 26 pl. 63; cf. the revised dating of group F to 1-20 AD by Hayes 1973: 425). Relation with this type is also considered by Slane and Kögler for a Knidian grey ware type with a broad groove in the middle of the body, known from Tel Anafa (Slane 1997: 369 no. FW 542) and from Knidos, where Kögler considers two undecorated cups (Kögler 2010: 101 nos. Kn 12-13 fig. 53 and footnote 416) as late examples of the shape and dates them already in the second half of the 1st century.

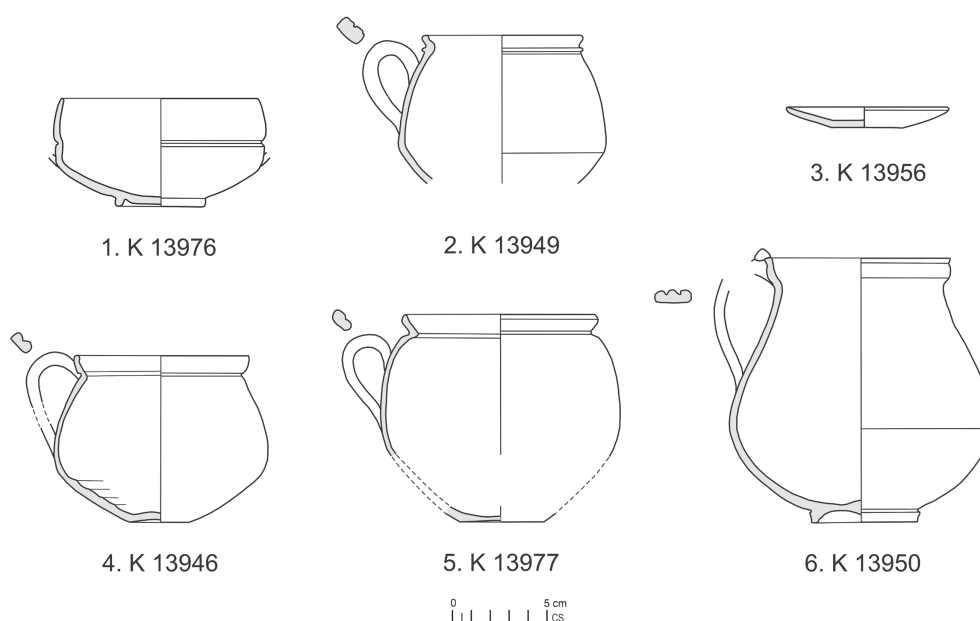
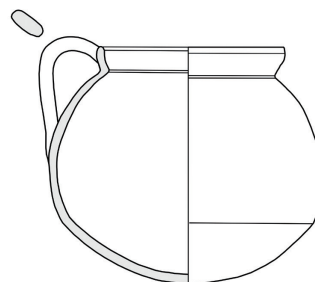


Fig. 5. Drinking vessels, plate and juglet from layer 2 (destruction layer). (Drawings by Ch. Schauer).



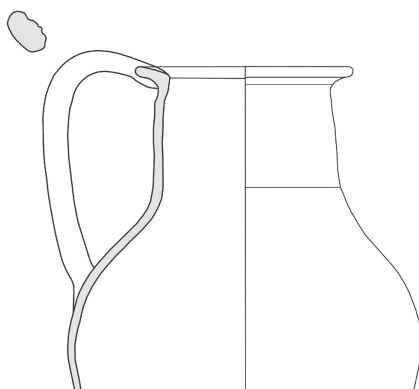
1. K 13948



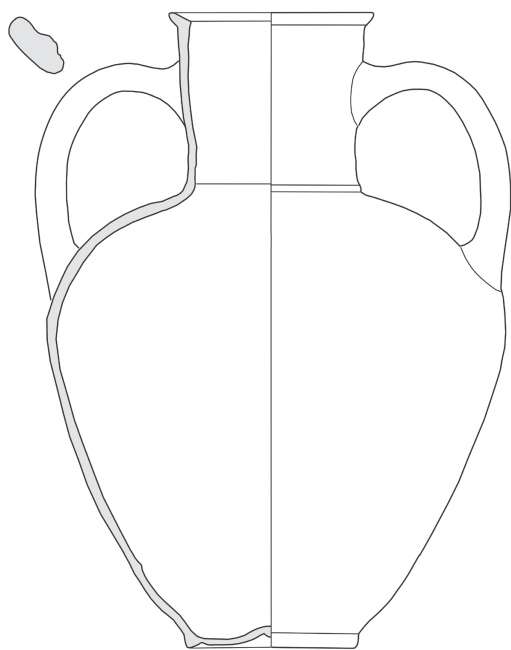
2. K 13945



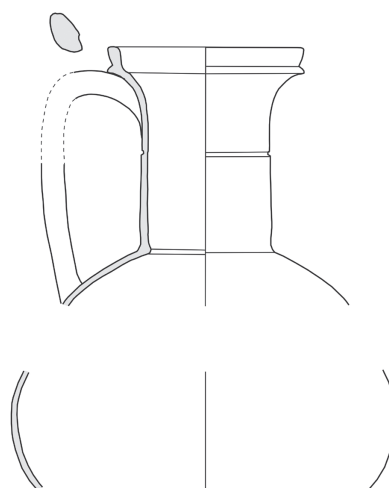
Fig. 6. Cooking pots from layer 2 (destruction layer). (Photo by K.-V. von Eickstedt. Drawing by Ch. Schauer).



1. K 13953



2. K 13952



3. K 13954



Fig. 7. Table amphora and jugs from layer 2 (destruction layer). (Drawings by Ch. Schauer).

Other possible forerunners of our cup K 13976 include Early Roman two-handled cups with vertical walls with no groove found in Claudian contexts in the Athenian Agora (Hayes 2008: 263 nos. 1546 pl. 48 and 1547 pl. 75). A further type of thin-walled, shallow bowls with flat bases and grooves around the mid-body could also be related, although these bowls lack handles. The handleless type includes examples from Cosa (Marabini Moevs 1973: 159-160 form XXXVI nos. 275-280 pls. 30 and 73) and other sites in Italy (Ricci 1985: 282-292 pls. 91-93), as well as from the Athenian Agora, from contexts of the Claudian period according to Hayes (Hayes 2008: 263 nos. 1549, 1551 and 1555 with fig. 48).

The cup K 13949 (**fig. 5, 2**) features a red slip finish with sparse, rough-cut decoration. It is reminiscent of two cups from the fill of the Early Roman basin above the Hellenistic bath in the building complex north of the Prytaneion (Schauer 2008: 232 fig. 9, 1-2). It also resembles another cup from the Greek excavations in the cemetery at Frangonissi that is on display in the New Museum in Olympia. Neither of them have been precisely dated so far, but the fact that the handle is attached to the shoulder and not below the rim is a typical 1st-century feature commonly found on Italian cups dated before 79 AD (cf. Carandini 1977: pls. 9-10; Slane 1990: 93-95 nos. 193-194 fig. 22, pl. 12). In contrast, the handle of the classic *urnetta/boccalino a collarino* type, which, according to Hayes, originated in Late Flavian times and became widespread around the Mediterranean from the late 1st century onwards (Hayes 2008: 101-104, 267-268 nos. 1601-1609 figs. 50-51, pl. 76), is attached to the strip below the rim.

The fragmented cup K 13977 (**fig. 5, 5**) has rough-cut decoration similar to K 13949. The general shape with a rather spherical body resembles an earlier thin-walled, decorated type from Tiberian contexts in Cosa (Marabini Moevs 1973: 154 form LI; Ricci 1985: 264, tipo 1/103 pl. 84,6) and other vessels from the Tiberian-Claudian period.

Another cup from the destruction deposit, K 13946 (**fig. 5, 4**), is made from cooking ware fabric. This is not unusual for thin-walled pottery found in Olympia, even if it occurs less frequently than in Corinth (cf. Slane 1990: 89).

The group of fine ware pottery is supplemented by a thin-walled juglet of quite irregular shape with a round mouth and a brown partial slip finish (K 13950, **fig. 5, 6**. For a published photograph, see Schauer, Mächler and Distler 2020: 31 fig. 6). The juglet has a spool-shaped attachment at the rim that imitates a metal prototype. The shape of the vessel is comparable to earlier thin-walled juglets (for examples from the Athenian Agora see Hayes 2008: 100 and 263 nos. 1569, 1571, pl. 75). Its body shape also recalls a jug from Argos (Abadie-Reynal 2007: 225 no. 384 pl. 61) dated to the first half of the 1st century AD. On the other hand, bronze jugs from Pompeii (Tassinari 1993) are not directly related. The pouring vessels from the assemblage include two somewhat larger jugs. K 13953 (**fig. 7, 1**) has a globular body. Its shape can be compared to the jug fragments from layer 1 and a jug from Corinth dated by Slane to the middle or the third quarter of the 1st century AD (Slane 1990: 107 no. 225 fig. 27, pl. 13). The other jug, K 13954 (**fig. 7, 3**), features a moulded base, a high, almost tubular neck and a flaring rim. It is reminiscent of glass jugs of Isings form 52 dated to the 1st century



G 2030

Fig. 8. Glass beaker from layer 3 (silt layer).
(Photo by E. Dimakarakou).

(Isings 1957: 69-70). Finally, the table amphora K 13952 (**fig. 7, 2**) has an ovoid but again rather squat body and a moulded base. The general shape of the rim and the neck both of K 13953 and K 13952 is also reminiscent of a probably contemporary jug from Argos (Abadie-Reynal 2007: 229 no. 394 pl. 62).

The destruction deposit also contained fragments of other vessels not presented in this paper, among them at least one very fragmented large transport amphora whose rim and foot are not preserved.

In accordance with the fashion of the Early Imperial period, the tableware pottery vessels from this deposit are generally relatively low and mainly have globular body shapes. It is also noteworthy that the drinking vessels from the ensemble are still made from clay, indicating that glass drinking vessels had probably not yet become easily available in Olympia.

Our drinking vessels may have been manufactured in the region of Olympia at a later date than the more elaborate Italian fine ware prototypes from which they appear to have been developed.

Thus, the lamps provide the most reliable evidence for dating the destruction deposit.

The layer of silt (layer 3) washed in over the destruction debris contained only a few finds. Among them was a remarkable thin-walled, indented glass beaker (G 2030, **fig. 8**) made from almost colourless glass with a folded-out base and four indentations. It is astonishingly tall with a full height of 22,5 cm. This beaker is a rare early example of the type Isings 35 (Isings 1957: 49-50) that became very common only at a later date. The polished rim, two cut grooves and the use of near-colourless glass are features that suggest it should be dated to the Flavian period. Intentionally decolourised glass appeared around the Flavian period and was particularly popular during this phase. This dating of the beaker can be supported by grave goods from a child's grave in Nikopolis illustrated by Zachos and Karamba (Zachos and Karamba 2015:

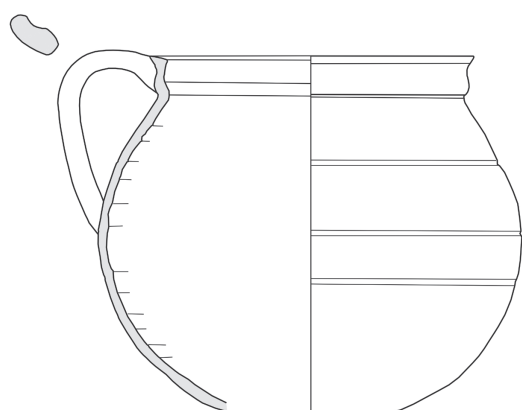
63). In the photographs, a tall indented almost colourless glass beaker appears alongside four tubular unguentaria of Isings type 8 (Isings 1957: 24), a type popular in the 1st century AD, and a red-glazed lamp also of the 1st century AD. In contrast to G 2030, the more common indented glass beakers that became widespread from the late 1st century AD, especially in the eastern Mediterranean area, were usually manufactured from greenish-blue or greenish glass with a rounded rim and typically did not exceed 15 cm in height.

The intentional fills (layers 5-8) above the silty layers were obviously deposited in two main stages. Layers 5-7 contained similar material that may have been deposited at short intervals whereas layer 8 can be recognised as a later refill of the basin.

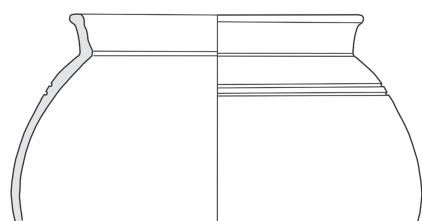
The cooking pot K 13960 (fig. 9, 1) which could be restored from many pieces and the cooking pot fragments K 13961 (fig. 9, 2) from layers 5 and 6 are closely related to the almost complete cooking pot K 13948 (fig. 6, 1) from the destruction layer (layer 2) and therefore probably also belong to the Flavian period. The other vessels from the successive fillings above the silty layers are more fragmented.

The lamp fragments from these strata still come from glazed mould-made lamps with characteristics that were abandoned by the end of the 1st century, so they cannot be much later than the lamps and vessels from the destruction layer group.

The most characteristic lamp fragments from layers 5-7 include K 13975 (fig. 10, 1). This fragment is from an oval lamp similar to the aforementioned lamp K 13944 (fig. 4, 2) recovered from layer 2. In addition, a fragment of a lamp with volute nozzle and stamped ovules on the shoulder that once featured a bust of Helios on the discus (K 13980, fig. 10, 2) is very similar to the lamp K 9501 from the area of the Kladeos Baths, illustrated by Walter (Walter 1958: 57 fig. 43 b). As our fragment preserves part of the volute nozzle, both lamps can be now classified as belonging to Broneer type 24 (Broneer 1930: 80-83 and 176-182, pl. 10 nos. 456-467). There is also a fragmented lamp with impressed ovules on the shoulder and a rosette on the discus (K 13985, fig. 10, 3) that can be classified as belonging to Broneer type 25 (Broneer 1930: 83-97 and 182-184, pl. 10 nos. 505. 507) because of its heart-shaped nozzle. It is significant to note that all these lamps preserve traces of red slip. Although Bailey tentatively



1. K 13960



2. K 13961



Fig. 9. Cooking pots from layers 5-6 (upper fill).
(Drawings by Ch. Schauer).



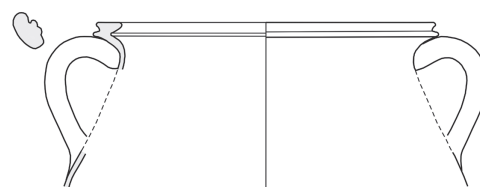
1. K 13975

2. K 13980

3. K 13985



Fig. 10. Lamps from layers 5-7 (upper fill).
(Photos by K.-V. von Eickstedt).



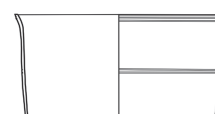
1. K 13998



2. G 2012



3. K 13973



4. G 2016



Fig. 11. Pottery and glass fragments from layer 8 (top fill).
(Drawings by Ch. Schauer).

dates a lamp with similar decoration consisting of a rosette, ovules and a heart-shaped nozzle, but with a potter's mark, to the 2nd century (Bailey 1980: 341-342 no. Q1331, pl. 73 fig. 100, from an unknown provenance in Italy), red-slipped lamps of Broneer types 24 and 25 seem to have been abandoned by the workshops in Greece in the late 1st/ early 2nd century. At this time, the Corinthian type Broneer 27 (Broneer 1930: 90-102 and 186-212, pls. 11-12) emerged and began to dominate the Greek market. Our lamp K 13985 does not seem to be an import from Italy.

Numerous fragments of glass vessels were retrieved from the layers above the silt. They include sherds from colourless vessels with incised grooves, a small fragment of a probably Flavian goblet with an incised honeycomb pattern (G 2023) of Isings type 21 (Isings 1957: 37-38) and fragments of more common indented beakers made of greenish-blue glass.

Two Roman Imperial coins, one certainly of Hadrianic date (provisionally identified as a *Hemiassarion* minted in the mid-120s in Elis (cf. Gardner 1887: 76 pl. 16,5; Walker 2004: 89 nos. 318-319), the other a probable *Sestertius* in very poor state of preservation and still awaiting confirmation by a specialist, endorse the chronological framework of the upper fill.

Only the top layer of rubble (layer 8) contained later objects, the most characteristic of which are the cooking pot rim K 13998 (fig. 11, 1) of the Illyrian type and the heavy rim of a glass bottle G 2012 (fig. 11, 2). Cooking pots of the Illyrian type are frequently found in Olympia in contexts of the later 2nd and the 3rd centuries (cf. Eilmann 1944b: 97 fig. 81; Schauer 2018: 743, 749 figs. 3, 11 and 11, 2-3 with discussion of the type and examples from other find spots outside Olympia in notes 12-16; Schilbach 1999: 145 fig. 100; Walter 1958: figs. 50a and 54). The glass rim presumably belonged to a cylindrical bottle of either the one-handed type Isings 126 or the two-handed type Isings 127 (Isings 1957: 156-158), both of which are common from the late 3rd century onwards. The presence in the upper layers of *urnetta a collarino* fragments (e. g. K 13973, fig. 11, 3) and fragments from delicate almost colourless glass vessels (among them G 2016, fig. 11, 4) has already been mentioned.

Conclusion

The ceramic ensemble from the destruction layer on the floor of the newly excavated basin of the Leonidaion is the first complete find complex uncovered in Olympia dating from the second half of the 1st century and most probably from the Flavian period. Of greatest consequence, however, is its significance for the building history of the Leonidaion since it allows the date of the Roman remodelling to be revised and fixed. The fill of the well in the centre of the Leonidaion (Herrmann 2013: 340; Schauer 2003: 274 figs. 4-5) and a number of finds from the larger water basins in the courtyard prove that the final destruction of the building occurred in the 3rd century AD. In combination with these contexts, the vessels from the southwest basin provide significant new evidence concerning the history of the Roman Imperial Leonidaion.

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