

TERRACOTTAS FROM THE NECROPOLIS OF HALAE

(A List of Abbreviations, a Table of Graves, and an Index will be found at the end of the article, pp. 415 ff. The Plates follow p. 421)

Terracottas excavated from a small, provincial town can never make up for what might have been learned from such a center of the koroplast's art as Tanagra had it not been exploited by tomb robbers before there was any chance of careful archaeological investigation. But the excellent series of terracottas from the Halae necropolis, though including few pieces of exceptional quality, gives a fairly continuous picture of the Boeotian industry from the end of the sixth into the third century B.C.¹ The evidence from Halae, originally brought together in a doctor's dissertation, has been available at Radcliffe College, but it has seemed advisable to recast the material, with a view to bringing it up to date, and to publish it in a briefer and more accessible form.²

The necropolis of Halae fell into two separate and well-defined areas. One lay to the east of the acropolis in the direction of Larymna and presumably, although no actual traces of the road were found, along the highway to that city. The other was situated on the low hills to the north and may have bordered a road leading from the northern gate in the acropolis wall to the quarries which supplied the soft poros for the sarcophagi, buildings, and most of the statuary of the town. There seemed to have been no specific cemetery area for any one period, and, as early and late graves appeared side by side, no date could be inferred from the position of a burial. Most of the early cemetery, however, was located in the fields at some distance from the city, where outcroppings of rock and a strong admixture of a white clay-like substance made the soil poor for agriculture, but excellent for the preservation of terracottas. The later burials lay, for the greater part, in the fields nearer the ancient city in a heavy, corrosive red earth. For this reason the preservation of the individual pieces

¹ For the acropolis of Halae, see *A.J.A.*, XIX, 1915, pp. 418 ff.; *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 381 ff. The terracottas of Halae are mentioned in an article by Paul Girard, *B.C.H.*, III, 1879, pp. 211 ff., where he describes all the terracottas he found in the possession of the peasants. See *Typen*, I, 51, 2k; 57, 5; 59, 6e; 62, 2c; 62, 3C; 63, 1m and 3b; 64, 2; 66, 5 and 6b; 68, 5b and 6; 69, 3; 72, 3c and 6b; 74, 6; 140, 4*; 153, 1b* and 4b*; 165, 6*; 182, 3b and 4d; 183, 5e; 184, 6; 185, 1b and 3b; 192, 4a; 220, 9a* and d*; 227, 4b; 229, 9a*; 242, 2d; 243, 1a and 8b; 245, 3; 247, 3a; 248, 3 and 5d; 249, 5f. II, 32, 9b; 41, 1B; 80, 1; 107, 5*; 119, 5*; 129, 7; 140, 3*; 245, 4c; 258, 2* note; 456, 4, 7A and 8d; 461, 7B. A few of the listings said to be from Halae are not paralleled by the excavation finds; the outstanding absences are marked by asterisks.

² H. Goldman, *The Terracottas from the Necropolis of Halae*, 1916, deposited in the Radcliffe College Library. The revision has been made by Miss Jones. The pottery from the graves is as yet unpublished and Miss Goldman was indebted to Mrs. Leslie Walker Kosmopoulos for the detailed knowledge of the vases incorporated in the original thesis.

and especially of the color of the terracottas, is, on the whole, not good. Some fragments from the white-clay region, with their colors as fresh as if they had been painted today, showed us what we had lost. The heavy, damp quality of the soil and the fact that the finer examples were never baked very hard also account for the scarcity of well-preserved Tanagra figures.

Most of the graves untouched by the peasants lay, in the red-earth region, at a depth usually of about 1.50 to 2.00 meters. Some of the earlier graves, on the other hand, were not more than 0.50 m. below the surface and so were easily found, either through deliberate search with a borer or by accident in the course of ploughing and harrowing the fields.³

In the areas excavated it was found that no attempt had been made to divide the cemetery into individual plots, except in the case of two sets of crowded Hellenistic graves which were surrounded on three sides by high, rather well-built walls; as the majority of these graves were robbed, the date could not be closely defined, but most of the fragments of pottery pointed to the third century before our era or even later.

The graves were aligned east to west, although the orientation was not always very exact and inclined sometimes to the northwest and southeast (Fig. 1). This position was adhered to with great strictness during the entire Hellenic period and was altered only in the case of some Roman and very late Hellenistic burials.

The receptacles showed considerable variety in shape and material.⁴ Monolithic sarcophagi of poros stone were predominant in the sixth and fifth centuries (Fig. 1), and sarcophagi constructed of four separate slabs characteristic of the fourth century; however both forms were in sporadic use at other times. Shallow, earth-cut trenches under heavy cover slabs (Fig. 4) usually held Hellenistic burials. Pithoi (Fig. 1) were common at all times, but of the clay larnax and lead jar there were only single examples. There was one large chamber tomb dated by a coin to the end of the third century when terracottas were no longer used in the necropolis; benches were built along three sides of the tomb and a doorway, closed by a stone, in the fourth. The upper vaulting had been removed, probably in modern times, as a Turkish seal was found among the contents and the whole interior filled with bones—a veri-

³ It is difficult to estimate the amount of damage done by the peasants. That large quantities of antiquities were removed from the place is proved not only by the accounts of the natives, but by the records of museums. Halae is prominent in Winter's *Typen* (see note 1), and one cannot tell how many figurines listed under the more general heading of Locris may have come from our necropolis. Halae was spared the fate of complete ruin by the fortunate circumstance that no modern village stands upon or even very near the ancient site; less than half a dozen dwellings house the families engaged in supplying the needs of the fishermen who put in at the bay. Illicit digging has been discouraged and made less profitable by the increased vigilance of the authorities. Our evidence may be regarded as continuous, though not always full.

⁴ For Rhitsona burial methods, see *B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907-8, pp. 242 ff.; *Sixth and Fifth*, pp. 3 ff.; *Aryballoi*, pp. 5 ff. For Olynthus see *Olynthus*, XI, 1942, pp. 125 ff.



Fig. 1. Monolithic Sarcophagi and Pithos



Fig. 2. Slab Sarcophagus with Rope Cuttings at Corners

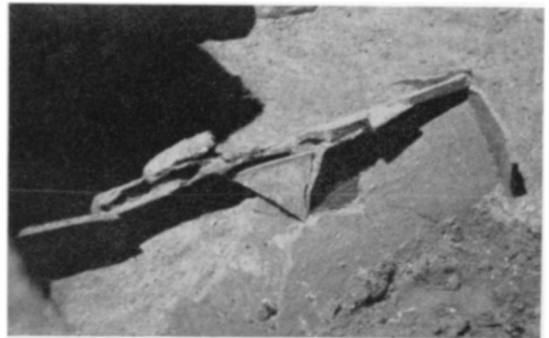


Fig. 3. Tile Grave



Fig. 4. Earth-Cut Grave

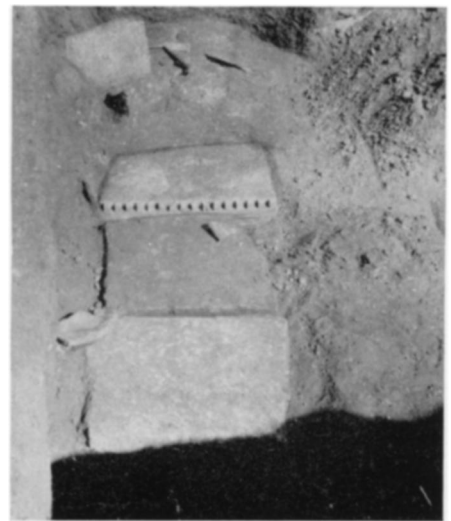


Fig. 5. Pithos Broken and Enlarged by Later Slab-Covered Burial

table charnel house. It is not impossible that in late Hellenistic and Roman times some bodies were disposed of without enclosing receptacles of any sort.⁵ Burned burials, exceedingly rare, seem to have been in use only in Hellenistic times and then for infants who were placed in very small pithoi, always in the same grave with an adult. Perhaps we may see in this combination the child and the mother who died in giving it birth. A form of burial belonging to the last years of the Hellenistic or to the Roman period consisted of a simple gable construction of tiles placed over the body, sometimes closed at the ends by shorter tiles (Fig. 3).

The number of cover slabs on the sarcophagi varied from one to three according to the length which, in turn, depended on the position of the body. In the sixth and fifth centuries the head was, as a rule, in the west and the knees were always drawn up in a crouching position; later, the body lay on its back with arms at the sides and the head indifferently west or east. For the heavy cover slabs of the earth-cut graves there was no fixed size or number and frequently blocks from dismembered buildings (cf. Fig. 5) or grave monuments were used. No real evidence, beyond the presence of iron nails, which may well have belonged to some variety of funeral furniture, was found for the existence of wooden coffins; and there were no traces of the shelf cutting usually made in the earth around the upper edge of such graves to prevent the weight of the cover slabs from crushing the wooden receptacle. As the slabs were rarely found to have fallen on the body and funeral furniture, it seems probable that the graves were immediately filled with earth to support the stone covers. Two other circumstances indicated that the earth fill was contemporary with the closing of the grave. One was the fact that many fragments of terracottas, a century or more earlier than the period of burial and too large to have filtered through the cracks in the stones, were found mingled with the fill. The other, that a small pithos burial, requiring the support of surrounding earth, was found directly under the undisturbed cover of a grave. Because of the nature of the fill the evidence of these earth-cut graves must be used with caution and only the objects found at the bottom and directly surrounding the skeleton can be counted as contemporary with the burial. When, however, all the fragments of a broken object stylistically similar to the contents were found in the fill of a grave, as was the case with several terracottas, it is more than probable that it was intentionally broken and thrown in in this condition.⁶

The size of a pithos varied roughly according to the body it was to hold. With the exception of one upright infant burial, the pithoi always lay in horizontal position,

⁵ Since the cemetery had been disturbed by Hellenistic Greeks as well as by modern grave robbers, one can never be certain that the bones found in the soil were not cast out of some receptacle which was then used for a second ancient burial.

⁶ *Myrina*, p. 103, expressly states that terracottas at that site were intentionally broken and the parts thrown both inside and outside the grave. See article "Death and Disposal of the Dead" in the *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*, vol. 4, p. 430, on the practice of breaking objects in or over the grave.

the mouth closed by a rough stone, a fragment of pottery, or, as in the case of one late Hellenistic grave, with a round terracotta disk made especially for the purpose.⁷ The upper side was broken away and then replaced when the body and funeral furniture had been put in position. Sometimes the pieces that had been broken out were re-fastened by means of lead clamps, and the pithoi of Hellenistic times, which occasionally reached the formidable dimensions of 2.67×1.50 m., were invariably mended. Pithoi of different periods could be distinguished by their shape and material; the earliest were of very heavy fabric, whereas the later had thinner walls; the former usually had the narrow-mouthed, well-articulated profile of an amphora (Fig. 1), the latter the wide-mouthed, lightly curved outline of a jar (Fig. 6). These modest receptacles contained some of the richest burials, including the only gold jewelry yielded by the necropolis. In general, neither shape, size, material, nor workmanship of the grave seemed to have any relation to the wealth of the person buried in it.

We have no indications that any grave was reused before the end of the third century. But when the religious sentiment which kept the old graves inviolate had lost its force and economy of space and material became a consideration, the same receptacle was used over and over again. Sarcophagi and pithoi were broken open at the bottom and extended in order to hold the skeleton now laid at full length (Fig. 5). Pithoi and earth-cut graves were made to hold as many as five bodies (Fig. 6).

Of the burial ceremonies we catch an occasional glimpse. After the receptacle had been lowered (in the case of a sarcophagus, by means of ropes fitted into special cuttings at the corners, Fig. 2), or the body laid in the prepared trench, the offerings were put in place. At all times vases were predominant inside the graves, but in the fifth and fourth centuries the exterior offerings consisted chiefly of terracottas. Many of the figurines, especially the large masks, were placed with great care against the sides of the sarcophagi.⁸ The only instances of intentional breakage were the terracottas mentioned above as having been found in the fill of earth-cut graves dating from the end of the fourth century. Except for the jug of unglazed clay which was almost invariably found at the head of the interred body, there seems to have been no



Fig. 6. Pithos Used for at Least Four Burials

⁷ See *Eutresis*, p. 95, fig. 121.

⁸ *A.J.A.*, XIX, 1915, p. 429, fig. 5.

accepted arrangement for the objects inside the grave. Sometimes a kylix or kantharos was placed in the hand of the dead, but as often as not the vases and terracottas were either crowded at the foot or distributed over the whole body. Of vine leaves or any other foliage or mass of material on which the dead were bedded, no trace was found. It seems probable that the body, wrapped merely in a cloak or winding-sheet, was laid directly on the floor of the sarcophagus or grave.

Coins appeared, unfortunately, only in later burials—the earliest at the end of the fourth century, the majority in the third—and then frequently in so corroded a condition as to be unidentifiable. They were usually found in the region of the head or in the mouth of the skeleton and may have represented the obol with which the dead paid their passage money to the ferryman, Charon.⁹ But since money was not found in the earlier graves contemporary with the literary references to this custom and since the coin became prevalent only at a time when other funeral furniture degenerated to a poor equipment of plates, unguentaria, and an occasional glass jar, it probably represented a substitute for the more precious and numerous offerings of an earlier date.¹⁰

Bronze objects, which suffered from the dampness of the soil and which are still unmingled, appeared chiefly in the late fifth-century and fourth-century graves in the form of some very lovely kylikes and canisters. Small pins and an occasional ring were found in all periods. Silver objects¹¹ were confined to fibulae, earrings, and a single ring, all from the last quarter of the fifth century. The gold objects, which came from a single third-century burial, consisted of earrings in the shape of dogs with a carnelian on top of each head, a small pendant, somewhat mutilated but probably representing Helios, and a wreath of leaves cut out of thin sheet gold (Fig. 7).

The terracotta types from the necropolis were not peculiar to Halae alone; almost all had been found in other sites of Locris, Phocis, and Boeotia, and the repertory differed only in the emphasis on particular subjects.¹² The artistic dependence upon the latter province was pronounced, and, in fact, moulds must have been imported from Boeotia if Halae baked its own figurines. Excavation evidence for manufacture

⁹ Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s.v. Charon, vol. 3, p. 2177, gives the literary references to the coin given to Charon. That the placing of coins in the mouth was not reserved for the dead, we learn from Aristophanes, *Birds*, 501 ff.

¹⁰ This is the opinion of E. Rohde, *Psyche*, I, 4th ed., 1907, p. 307, note. "Der Obol mag kleinster, symbolischer Rest der nach ältestem Seelenrecht unverkürzt dem Todten mitzugebenden Gesamthabe desselben sein."

¹¹ *A.J.A.*, XIX, 1915, p. 425.

¹² Types I-a-1 and II-a-1 (pp. 378, 379 and Pls. VI, VII) probably came from outside this region, but the greater part of the collection was undoubtedly of local (but not necessarily Haliote) manufacture. A warning may be appended here that Boeotia was not always abreast of contemporary artistic trends (see pp. 386, 392, 400) and that comparisons with the Halae figurines for chronology should be made with this fact in mind.

at Halae was lacking and no clay analyses were made, but in any case it would be difficult to imagine a koroplastic center which created no types of its own.

No trustworthy differentiation of the clay of the terracottas could be made by observation alone since superficial variation may be due to differences in preparation and firing.¹³ Girard noted two varieties: a dirty gray and a brick-red.¹⁴ To these must be added a light yellow, sometimes coarse, heavy, and of leathery consistency, at other times extremely fine and light. This, when not fired at a high temperature (the fabric of the terracottas was hard only in the fifth and early fourth centuries), may take on a purplish cast when affected by dampness. Both the brick-red clay, as a rule baked harder than the others, and the yellow clay were in use at all times. The dirty gray

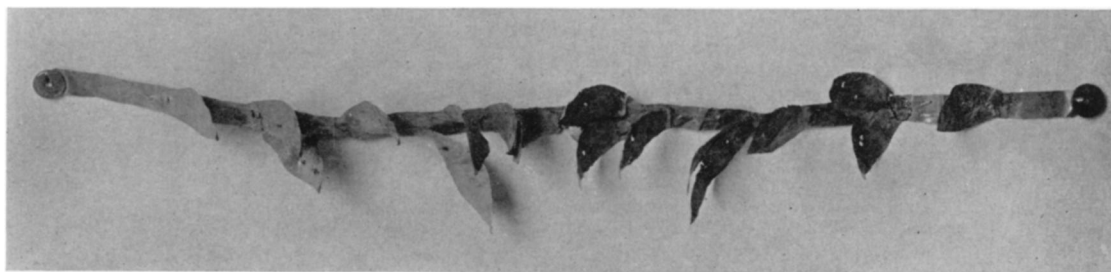


Fig. 7. Gold Wreath from Third-Century Burial

was used only for very coarse, late figurines, usually found lying in the soil, and so possibly later than any of the terracottas found in the graves.

The color of the terracottas was poorly preserved, but the following general observations may be made. Before the middle of the fifth century, the color sometimes seems to have been laid directly on the clay, but from that time on a white slip was always used. The color schemes of the late sixth and early fifth century were based on two principles: the use of earth colors, white, red,¹⁵ yellow, and black, either as linear design¹⁶ or in masses;¹⁷ and the use of a pinkish red for all nude parts of male figures with a darker shade, bordering on purple, for the hair.¹⁸ Toward the middle of the fifth century, blue came into use, but, until the Tanagra period, it was always reserved for details of the costume, such as jewelry, ornamental borders, and parts of the polos. The color of the flesh also changed, and while the lighter pink was still retained¹⁹ the dark red, which became the characteristic color for the flesh of men in the

¹³ *British Museum*, p. xxiii. Richter, *The Craft of Athenian Pottery*, pp. 1, 3, 55.

¹⁴ *B.C.H.*, III, 1879, p. 214.

¹⁵ The red of this period is a bright color, sometimes vermilion, sometimes crimson.

¹⁶ Cf. the rattles with black and red petal design, VII-b, p. 382.

¹⁷ Cf. the female masks with white for flesh, red and yellow for chiton and veil, as IV-a-8, p. 384, Pl. XVI.

¹⁸ Cf. the youth, Type III-b-1, p. 389, Pl. XIV.

¹⁹ Cf. some examples of Type III-b-1, p. 389, Pl. XIV.

late fifth and fourth centuries, was introduced.²⁰ Sporadically it was also used for a female figure.²¹ The fourth century was characterized in general by the strong and crude contrast between red and white, either one or other of the colors being used for flesh or garment according to the sex of the figurine. Vermilion, a rare color at this period, was occasionally used for details of women's costumes. The base, as a rule, was red on top and white on the front and side, with two parallel bands of color, either red or black, encircling it. Unfortunately, the Tanagra figurines were so poorly preserved that no traces of color were found on any of the larger figures; but Eros (Type V-h-3, p. 409, Pl. XXIV) showed the abandonment of the crude contrasts of the preceding period for the more delicate combinations of blues and whites which we know to have characterized the Tanagra style.

The necropolis produced neither early hand-made human figures, such as were found in the acropolis, nor those combining the hand-made body with the moulded head (as some of the less primitive "Pappades").²² There were only a few examples of solid figures and these were made thinner and flatter than usual in proportion to their height to avoid cracking when fired.²³ Type II-b-1 (p. 379, Pl. X), standing female figure, is a characteristic example of this style (see also II-a-1, p. 379, Pl. VII, and II-c-20, p. 412, Pl. XIII). The processes of moulding showed, in the course of time, changes aiming at greater lightness in the finished product and the freer circulation of air inside the figure during firing. In general, terracottas of our Group B²⁴ were moulded in three or four parts: head, back, front and occasionally a separate base (particularly frequent for the seated female figure with feet resting on a footstool). The back was never modelled and the edges of the front section fitted over it, the joint strengthened on the inside by an extra layer of clay. The walls of these early terracottas were extremely thick and the base entirely closed at the bottom, or pierced with a very small hole, so that they frequently appeared to be solid. The base was low and occasionally wanting altogether.

In Groups C and D of the fifth century the technical processes first appeared which were in vogue until the second half of the fourth century, the beginning of the fine Tanagra figurines. Some, especially the standing and seated female figures of Grave 16, still had the solid base and back, but newer types (for example, II-c-4, III-b-1, pp. 395, 389, Pls. XI, XIV) were open at the bottom and had square vent holes in the back. The base was invariably moulded with the front and, although higher, it did

²⁰ Cf. the Dionysos masks, Pan, etc., pp. 404 f.

²¹ Cf. Type I-e-1, p. 394, Pl. VI.

²² See *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 423, figs. 72, 73.

²³ One set of archaic standing female terracottas from the acropolis had a tube-like opening running the length of the figure and another had only a thin slit cut into the base with a knife to prevent cracking. *Loc. cit.*, p. 470, nos. 42, 44. Cf. *Olynthus*, VII, p. 6.

²⁴ See below, p. 373, for the groups.

not have quite the size in proportion to the entire figure which it reached at the end of the fifth century. Group E and the early years of F were marked by the use of very large moulds and by the unusual height of the bases. At the same time, the small figures, characteristic of Group F, sometimes had much smaller bases (as II-b-10, p. 401, Pl. X) and the figurines that appear about the middle of the fourth century, forerunners of the Tanagra period, frequently had none at all, or one formed by turning out edges of wet clay at the bottom (Type II-b-12, p. 401).

In Groups G and H the Tanagra technique of separate moulds for different parts of a figurine came into use. None of the Halae figures, however, was of so complicated a design as to require a great number of moulds.²⁵

The use and purpose of the figurines deserve brief comment, although little can be added here to so conjectural a subject. The actual period of use at Halae was limited, for the necropolis terracottas appeared abruptly after the era of the "Papades" (see Group B, p. 375) and disappeared just as suddenly at the ascendancy of the Tanagra style (see Group I, p. 411). The earlier terracottas usually suggested some religious or apotropaic power by their types or attributes; they more obviously fulfilled the primitive desire, arising from fear of the dead, to placate the deceased by supplying his wants in a life-like and enduring form and by offerings to the proper divinities.²⁶ With the later figurines, almost completely secular in appearance, if not wholly so in intent, the purpose of the grave furniture became less self-explanatory; ultimately, a coin and a few plates and unguentaria sufficed for funeral gifts. The change took place in the early fourth century and expressed itself in a difference in style as well as in subject matter. Probably understanding of the religious idea which had established the custom of terracotta offerings was all but lost, just as the rituals of modern ceremonies and holidays are often meaningless to the participants, and the sepulchral associations alone remained to prompt the donations.

The Halae graves have been assembled, according to the style of their contents, into nine chronological groups, A to I. A tenth unclassified category includes disturbed or partially despoiled graves and such as did not yield sufficient evidence for dating. The internal evidence, as a rule, serves only to establish the relative chronology; absolute dates are usually determined from parallels at other sites. The resulting chronological framework is elastic and its dates are those which seem closest at present. A limited discussion of the pottery—our chief criterion for dating—is given for each group,²⁷ followed by descriptions and discussions of the terracotta types.

²⁵ *British Museum*, p. xxiii.

²⁶ The genre style is absent at Halae until the fourth century and there are none of the delightful archaic genre figurines associated with Boeotia. Cf. G. H. Chase, "Eight Terracottas in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston," *Festschrift für James Loeb*, Munich, 1930, p. 51.

²⁷ See notes 2 and 41.

Examples of terracottas found loose in the soil or unstratified are not given unless unusually well preserved or unique. Nondescript fragments, often too small for identification, have been omitted. If more than one example of a type occurs in a grave, the quantity is indicated in the descriptive catalogue in parentheses after the grave number. When a type is found only between two graves, it is so listed but always in the group of the later grave. Disturbed graves are marked by an asterisk and their evidence is used cautiously.

Unless otherwise indicated, the position of figurines is frontal and the seated female figure has her feet on a stool and hands on her knees. Preservation is not mentioned if at least one example of a type is complete or has only small lacunae, or if the best-preserved example is illustrated and clearly indicates the missing parts. Heights are complete unless exception is noted. Color, when preserved, is summarized for each type rather than detailed for each object. All illustrated pieces have references to plates and figures.

For the scheme of the descriptive catalogue, see the Index under "Terracotta Types." The seven major classifications are indicated by Roman numerals and the subdivisions, listed in the order of their chronological appearance, are labelled with lower case letters. A description of each type, entered numerically beneath its proper subdivision, is given in the earliest group in which that type appears. When a type reappears in a later group, its description is referred to. This scheme offers brief and convenient labels for the various types and meets the exigencies of limited space.

In citing comparative material, preference is given to objects from excavations rather than from collections, unless the latter are particularly well preserved or illustrated. Such references are not exhaustive and, for the sake of brevity, attention is usually drawn to illustrations alone with the assumption that the interested reader will follow up the pertinent text.

GROUP A

The earliest group of graves contains no terracottas,²⁸ but its pottery establishes the quarter century of *ca.* 550-525 as a *terminus post quem* for the subsequent groups which do include them. Characteristic of Group A are (Pl. II, top and center): vases with geometric type of decoration, but in later technique and with later elements of

²⁸ The geometric type of animals and the "Pappades" of Rhitsona are rare at Halae and the Boeotian kylikes, classes I and II, do not occur at all. Perhaps the manufacturing center did not export to the town. For the Rhitsona repertory of early terracottas, see *Aryballoi*, pp. 53 ff. Halae examples, except for a few animals, came from the acropolis: *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 422, nos. 1-2; p. 466, nos. 18-19; p. 476, no. 68.

ornament;²⁹ Late Corinthian;³⁰ black-figured kylikes.³¹ At Rhitsona, Graves 49-51 (Ure's Group A), dated shortly after 550 B.C.,³² contain almost all of the types illustrated here.

GROUP B (525-480 B.C.)

The first group to include terracottas, Group B, can be dated with greater assurance than any of the later ones. Present in all the graves of this group are black-figured vases, decorated either in pure black silhouette with incision or in careless black with white detail. The use of accessory red and purple, characteristic of Group A, has disappeared. The shape of the kylix has changed from the high-footed form with slightly offset lip to the one with shallower bowl, lower foot, and more continuous curve, used by the early red-figured painters.³³ The lekythos shapes (Pl. II, bottom—except for left-hand example—and Pl. III, center) have their counterparts in Rhitsona Boeotian-kylix Group B graves³⁴ and are clearly later than those of Rhitsona Group

²⁹ *B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907-1908, p. 267, fig. 13; *Sixth and Fifth*, p. 26, Group III C.

³⁰ *Aryballoi*, pp. 35-36 on flat-bottomed aryballoi (cf. no. 50.253), pp. 22 and 44 for round-bottomed aryballoi (Ure's Group c). *Sixth and Fifth*, pp. 23 ff. for small skyphoi. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 320, 321, and 331 for the aryballoi, p. 310 for the skyphos with offset rim, of which ours seems to be a later example, and p. 334 for the small skyphoi. (The latter form the only class in Halae Group A which survives into later groups.) *Aryballoi*, p. 23 for comments on Payne's chronology.

³¹ Ure, *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1915, pp. 117 ff., Types B and C; the latter type runs into Rhitsona Group B.

³² For the catalogue of the graves, cf. *B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907-1908, pp. 250 ff. For their chronology, *ibid.*, pp. 305 ff.

³³ Ure, *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1915, pp. 124 ff., Type E, found in Rhitsona Group B (Rhitsona Group B begins ca. 530); compare especially fig. 19 on p. 126 with the kylix in the center of our Pl. III, top. The Type C kylix continues into both Rhitsona and Halae Groups B—cf. *ibid.*, p. 120 and our Pl. III, top, and note 31.

³⁴ *B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907-1908, pl. XI; *Sixth and Fifth*, pls. XIV ff.; *J.H.S.*, XXIX, 1909, pls. XXIII-XXIV; see *Sixth*, pp. 39 and 42 ff., lekythoi of Classes D ff. which come from Rhitsona Group B graves.

For some Rhodian grave groups of this period containing lekythoi similar in shape to those illustrated from Halae, see *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 122, 177, 234, 256, 287, 323, 429. Also, *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, pp. 161-162, figs. 672-674. In several of these instances Group B terracotta types accompany the lekythoi.

Closest to the lekythos in the background of our Pl. III, center (the earliest of the Halae Group B lekythoi illustrated), is Miss Haspels' *Attic Black-Figured Lekythoi*, pl. 15, 4 and p. 47 by the Acheloös Painter, early in the period of the Leagros Group. The latest of the figured lekythoi is second from the left on our Pl. II, bottom, and is to be dated around 490 B.C.—compare Haspels' pls. 31, 4, and 33, 1 by the Marathon and Sappho Painters respectively. The palmette lekythos to the right of Pl. II, bottom, belongs ca. 480—cf. Haspels' pls. 41-42 by the Haimon and Theseus Painters and the Pholos Group; pls. 53-54 by the Beldam Painter are too late.

A.³⁵ The lekythoi of Grave 15 (Pl. III, top) are a type found in the Soros at Marathon,³⁶ and the profiles of the skyphoi of Pl. III, top and bottom, are paralleled both in Rhitsona Grave 26 of Group B and in the Soros.³⁷ The deep-bodied kantharos with small strap handles in Grave 15 harks back to Group A, though it has points in common with Rhitsona Group B.³⁸ The high-stemmed example, on the other hand, looks forward to later developments.³⁹ The olpe of Pl. III, center, has late sixth-century counterparts.⁴⁰ There are in Halae Group B none of the Corinthian aryballoi which linger into Rhitsona B, probably because Halae lay outside the direct trade route with Corinth which supplied them. The little skyphoi do continue, but they are worthless for dating. According to the pottery, the range of Group B is from about 525 to 480 B.C.⁴¹

Of Group B graves containing terracottas, twelve are undisturbed.⁴² Three others, robbed in modern times or disturbed in antiquity, have contents so consistent with those of the undisturbed graves that they have been placed with them.⁴³ The graves form a homogeneous whole and do not fall into earlier and later subdivisions, although the small shepherd, Type V-a-1, p. 381, Pl. XXI, seems among the more advanced terracottas of the group and may indicate that Grave 195 is slightly later than the rest.

The form of the seated female figure, whose protracted and monotonous career is terminated by the secularized Tanagra figures, is already well established in Group B.⁴⁴ Since it was apparently religious conservatism which restricted the development of the type, these figures undoubtedly represent goddesses, priestesses, or the heroized dead; some of them wear the polos, but none has identifying attributes.⁴⁵ The hieratic

³⁵ Compare with *Sixth and Fifth*, pl. XIII, from Graves 49-51 and 110. Similar lekythoi appear in Rhodian graves with other vases associated with Rhitsona Group A—cf. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 48, 56, 61.

³⁶ *C.V.A.*, Athens, fasc. 1, III H h, pl. 10, 3. Cf. *Sixth and Fifth*, p. 54, Class 02, and *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 101, 159, 370.

The same decorative pattern occurs on Ure's Type C kylikes; Ure, *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1915, p. 120, figs. 10 and 11; see note 33. *Clara Rhodos*, III, fig. 233; IV, figs. 45, 234; VIII, figs. 81, 83, 123.

³⁷ *Black Glaze*, pl. IX, 26.198. *C.V.A.*, Athens, fasc. 1, III H h, pl. 13, 3.

³⁸ *Sixth*, pl. XI, 133.27, 121.23, 80.108; *Black Glaze*, pl. II, 31.253, 31.243.

³⁹ *Black Glaze*, p. 36 and pl. IX, 76.8; *Sixth and Fifth*, p. 36, Class A.

⁴⁰ *Clara Rhodos*, III, fig. 233, is a close parallel both in shape and in accessory decoration. See also *loc. cit.*, IV, figs. 213, 319, 429; also, figs. 234, 256, 287, and 323 which occur with lekythoi similar in shape to those of our Group B.

⁴¹ A detailed discussion of the vase chronology as a whole has been undertaken by Mrs. Kosmopoulos and must, of course, await her publication. Here Ure's chronology rather than Miss Haspels' somewhat later dating of Rhitsona Group B is followed. See Haspels, *op. cit.*, pp. 108-110, and Ure's reply in a review of her book in *J.H.S.*, LVII, 1937, pp. 263 ff.

⁴² 17, 25, 108, 113, 120, 195, 198, 199, 203, 207, 208, 269a.

⁴³ 123, 128, 270.

⁴⁴ The best of the archaic series comes from the acropolis: *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 468, fig. 160, 2.

⁴⁵ For the types of figures which wear poloi, as many of the female figurines do, cf. V. Müller, *Der Polos*, Berlin, 1915, pp. 56 ff.; according to pp. 81-82 we may eliminate the possibility of purely

position imposed from the beginning is maintained throughout the series and only slight changes in features and clothing indicate the progress of time. The types of the seated figure found in Group B rarely occur outside this group, though some examples survive in later context (as in 'Αρχ. Δελτ., III, 1917, p. 217, fig. 155, 6) or turn up in the earth outside later graves; this segregation is particularly helpful in dating such compact, block-like figures which depended more on perishable paint than modelling for stylistic details. Where discernible, veils and Ionic chitons are the costumes worn, arranged in conventionalized, slightly indicated folds. The stephane is the more frequent headdress.

All but one of the standing female figures in Group B represent a woman in frontal position on a low plinth, holding a bird, flower or other object (not clearly represented) to her breast with one hand while the other hangs at the side or holds the drapery. The exception is Type II-b-1 on p. 379, Pl. X, the earliest figure in motion found at Halae. The pose is the familiar one of archaic Greek art, but where the sculptured figure often extends the attribute, the terracotta one, because of technical limitations, hugs it to her breast. Again, the identity of the figures is uncertain. There is a suggested thread of divinity running through the pre-Tanagraic series of standing female figures and, largely through the attributes which the seated figures lack, a fairly credible case might be made for Aphrodite. Her associations with life, death, and the lower world would make her images suitable grave offerings.⁴⁶ The terracotta apples, doves, pigs, and tortoises, although probably symbolic in themselves, can be related to her. The polos which these figurines often wear would be appropriate for an oriental deity such as Aphrodite was in origin.

The standing figures are as hieratic in Group B as the seated ones, although later examples make a successful break with tradition in the direction of greater freedom and variety. The first types are as much a part of archaic repertory as the seated figures and their occurrence is almost as sharply confined to Group B graves. Stylistically they all belong before the severe red-figured style and most are in the spirit of the early red-figured vase painters who were still under Ionic influence.

The problem of identity comes up again with the female masks which, as their find spots at various sites indicate, were used for both funerary and non-funerary purposes. In the early examples, attributes are usually not given and identification depends upon the contexts in which the masks were found. Those from the acropolis of Halae came from a sanctuary of Athena; a set of unpublished masks similar to Type IV-a-5 on p. 380 were found at the shrine of Hera at Delos, each inscribed with

genre representations (compare 'Αρχ. Δελτ., III, 1917, p. 214). See Müller's pp. 78 and 79 on terracottas. *Jahrbuch*, XXVIII, 1913, pp. 321, 334-335, figs. 4 and 10; Rodenwaldt regards the poloi in these Thespian grave reliefs as local features.

⁴⁶ See Farnell, *Cults of the Greek States*, II, Chapters XXI and XXII on Aphrodite and especially pp. 649 ff.

a dedication to the goddess; a mask recalling the later Type IV-a-20 on p. 404 was found among offerings to Aphrodite in Arcadia.⁴⁷ The early masks, which apparently could be used for whatever goddess desired, included, at most, the head and but part of the breast. It was evidently the desire to indicate the deity more specifically that led, in the late fifth century, to the extension of the mask to include the arms which held the pertinent attributes. Thus, some of the later masks from the Halae necropolis held fruits (Type IV-a-17 on p. 397, Pl. XVIII) or possibly eggs (Type IV-a-18 on p. 397, Pl. XVI) and probably represent Demeter or were dedicated to her.

From the artistic point of view, the early masks are perhaps the finest of the archaic terracotta types and, because of their size, are moulded more in the spirit of sculpture. Some of the Group B examples recall the Acropolis maidens of the late sixth and early fifth century. Early masks indicate details plastically, where the later ones rely on paint, and the outline either follows closely the contour of head and shoulders or has straight sides and rounded top. All have archaic faces with high-set ears, high cheek bones, and almond-shaped or protruding eyes; all wear veils and *stephanai*, and the majority have earrings and carefully waved hair. The stylistic unity of the Group B masks is consistent with the fact that their appearance is limited to B graves or to unclassified graves which may be contemporary.

Figures of youths are not common until later times; III-a-1 (p. 380) belongs to this group and III-f-1 (p. 412), though from an unclassified grave, is contemporary in style; both are the only examples of their particular types. The little shepherd and the siren (p. 381), likewise clearly archaic, are also the only ones from the necropolis. Animals appear throughout the series, but they are most numerous in Group B. Birds and pigs, as comparison with other sites show, are especially popular in late archaic times. All the rattles and, with one exception, all the fruits are associated with Group B or with unclassified graves. These, too, are common funeral furniture of the period. The rattles may be toys, but because they were found in both adults' and childrens' graves at Halae and Rhitsona, they probably have an apotropaic or magical purpose.

I. SEATED FEMALE FIGURE

a. WITH POLOS.

1. Height, 0.142 m. (illustrated), 0.139 m. Graves 120 (two); 195. (Pl. VI.)

In armless chair with high ornamental back; chiton, high polos, veil, shoes; hair falling in four strands over breasts. White with following details in red: back and front of chair, feet, necklace, earrings, dotted cross ornament at

elbow in front, thin band on chiton above feet, two thin parallel bands half-way between knees and feet.

The earliest of the seated types and one of the few figurines which may have come from outside the region of Locris and Boeotia. Cf. *British Museum*, B170-175, from Rhodes, which are called chthonic goddesses. The high, cylindrical headdress is particularly popular in Rhodian terracottas.

⁴⁷ Εφ. Ἀρχ., 1903, pp. 169-172, fig. 5, no. 6; excavations at Mt. Kotilos near Bassae.

b. WITH VEIL.

1. Height, 0.079 m. Graves 113; 269*.

Slight surface modelling; no plastic indication of headdress, eyes or costume, but probably wearing veil.

Cf. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 473, fig. 171.

c. WITH STEPHANE AND VEIL.

1. Height, 0.142 m. Grave 128*. (Pl. VI.)

High-backed, armless chair; moderately high stephane, veil, close-fitting chiton. Front of stephane, back and front of chair, broad band at neck of chiton, red.

2. Height, 0.131 m. Grave 198.

Armless chair, no indication of back; veil to knees, tight chiton; hair in roll over forehead; low stephane; hands and arms not indicated. In general, like I-b-1.

3. Height, 0.111 m. and 0.119 m. Graves 207; 208. Head and shoulders, possibly of same type, from Grave 269*. (Pl. VI.)

Armless, low-backed chair; veil falling over low stephane to feet in two points; modelling more detailed than in most figures of this type. Red chiton.

Danish National Museum, no. 159. *Lindos*, I, pl. 100, no. 2191-2.

4. Height, 0.115 m. Missing; back, part of front, left upper arm, lower left side. Grave 128*.

Veil falling to knees, plastically indicated; stephane small, curved. Following red details on white: lips, thin band at base of stephane, necklace, shoes, three dots down front of chiton, back of chair.

5. Height, 0.129 m. Graves 128*, 269*; outside Grave 121; between Graves 136 and 137. Head from Grave 269* which may belong to this type. (Pl. VI.)

High stephane, simple veil falling to feet, chiton without folds; back of chair not indicated. Chiton red.

Clara Rhodos, VIII, fig. 182 on p. 191 (see also fig. 179) similar. *Danish National Museum*, no. 180.

6. Height, 0.074 m. Graves 128*, 203 (two), 269*. Outside Grave 53.

Stephane very low; slight plastic indication of hands. Chiton, outline of chair, red.

d. HYDROPHOROS.

1. Height, 0.105 m., 0.103 m. Grave 203 (three). (Pl. XV.)

Low armchair, back not indicated; high headdress as on I-a-1 surmounted by hydria; almost no surface modelling. Band of red down front of chiton.

II. STANDING FEMALE FIGURE**a. WITH POLOS.**

1. Height, 0.23 m., 0.29 m. Grave 203 (four). Fragments from Graves 71, 208; outside Graves 51 (two), 53, 88*. Fragments possibly of this type from Grave 221* (two); outside Graves 88*, 110*. (Pl. VII.)

Feet close together; left arm hanging at side, right hand holding uncertain object to breast; chiton with kolpos; himation falling in broad folds from shoulders; polos of medium height; hair long. Surface treatment very flat. White; red lips, drapery; series of red dots forming necklace, polos red or decorated with red band; eyes outlined in black; black (?) on hair.

See *Clara Rhodos*, VIII, fig. 154, p. 166, for slightly earlier version.

b. WITH STEPHANE AND VEIL.

1. Height, 0.134 m. Grave 108 (two). (Pl. X.)

Facing front, both feet turned to left and knees bent as if in rapid motion; Ionic chiton tight-fitting except for folds held in left hand over left leg and loose end below right elbow; right hand holds uncertain object below right breast; veil falls back of head from beneath rather high stephane; hair parted and waved. Traces of white; red on object in hand.

See *Typen*, I, p. 57, 5, from Halae; p. 57, 4, is a variant from Corinth. The combination of a figure holding an offering or attribute and hastening away is difficult to explain. If it represents the departed making her way to Hades and the shores of the Acheron, it is, apparently, unique among terracottas. It must always be remembered, however, that such variants may be inspired by the whim or ex-

perimental phantasy of the koroplast without foundation either in religion or mythology.

2. Height, 0.138 m. Grave 128*. (Pl. X.)

Left leg slightly advanced; bird held to breast with right hand; veil falling to shoulders over stephane; hair parted in middle, two strands falling over breast; chiton thin and clinging, cut round at neck; himation to feet. White; necklace, neckline of chiton, right sleeve, and bird, red.

3. Height, 0.159 m. Grave 208 (two). (Pl. X.)

Left foot slightly advanced; low stephane, veil; folds of himation visible beside right knee and in left hand; right hand holds bird to breast; sleeve of chiton indicated below right elbow; hem of chiton low. Stephane, lips, outline of chiton at neck, all of himation, red; flesh white.

4. Height, 0.167 m. Feet and base missing. Grave 195.

Left leg slightly advanced; tight-fitting chiton; himation falling diagonally from left shoulder and passing below right breast; left arm by side, hand grasping end of drapery; right hand holds flower (?) to right breast; hair brought back in tight roll from forehead; high stephane, veil falling to shoulders. Traces of white slip.

c. MISCELLANEOUS (see comment on II-c-15, p. 408, from outside grave 128).

1. Height, with piece of base missing, 0.166 m. Grave 269* (two) and between Graves 269* and 270*.

Left foot advanced; left hand at side grasps corner of garment; right holds uncertain object to breast; veil, tight-fitting chiton, himation falling in diagonal folds from right shoulder and below left breast. White; red on top of veil and back of head.

III. YOUTHS (see also III-b-8, p. 403; III-c-1, p. 389; III-f-1, p. 412)

a. WITH CLOAK.

1. Height, 0.106 m. Outside Grave 269a.

Long-haired youth in attitude of typical kourois; left foot slightly advanced; front of figure nude; chlamys hanging from shoulders over back; arms hanging at side, right hand

holding flat object, possibly bowl; left hand grasping corner of drapery. Flesh pink; eye white.

IV. MASKS

a. FEMALE.

1. Height, 0.084 m. Upper part preserved to bridge of nose, veil on right to level of chin. Grave 270*.

Offset stephane, ridge at base; hair parted and waved; head sunk on breast.

2. Height, 0.08 m. Grave 25 (three); 272*. (Pl. III, bottom.)

Low stephane; hair in single row of rippling waves; neck of chiton rounded and set off by groove; ears large, small round earrings; eyes almond-shaped plastic blobs; archaic smile; breasts not indicated; bottom of mask rounded. White.

Aryballoi, p. 70, 46. 159; cf. *J.H.S.*, XXIX, 1909, p. 327 and fig. 12. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, fig. 141. Butler, *Sardis*, I, fig. 124. *Danish National Museum*, no. 162.

3. Height, 0.10 m. Graves 195, 208. Part of mask which may belong to this type from between Graves 136 and 137; traces of white slip; pink on earring.

Low, sharply offset round stephane; hair parted in middle and worn in large knobs on either side of forehead; round earrings; edge of veil and of chiton plastically indicated; breasts indicated; surface modelling very slight.

4. Height, 0.125 m. Grave 120. Portion of this type or of IV-a-5 from Grave 271. (Pl. XVI.)

Mass of hair falling at either side of face from low round, offset stephane; hair arranged on either side of center part in three spiral curls, braided knobs over ears; face carefully modelled; eyes and eyebrows plastically indicated; eyes protruding; nose large; round earrings; breasts not indicated; mask rounded at bottom.

5. Height, with lower edge missing, 0.08 m. Grave 272* and between Graves 136 and 137. Portion of this type or of IV-a-4 from Grave 271.

Same type as IV-a-4 (so placed here, though from unclassified graves), but modelling less

distinct, face rounded, cheek bones less high. Traces of red on lips.

For example from acropolis, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 462, no. 2. *Aryballoi*, p. 70: 15. 1 (pl. XVIII): 26. 241 (*B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907-1908, pl. XII, g); 80. 271; 131. 16. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, fig. 323.

6. Height, 0.098 m. No complete example. Graves 108, 269* (seven), 272; between Graves 136 and 137. Fragment of this type (?) from Grave 269*. Piece of same type, but with differently shaped earring from Grave 269a. (Pl. XVI, much restored.)

Veil plastically set off from neck; edge of chiton on breast marked by double fold; stephane, worn over veil, set forward at slight angle; round earring; hair parted, worn in scallops over forehead and wound in knobs of crinkled strands at side of head. Red on lips and earrings.

Cf. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 464, no. 4.

7. Height, 0.128 m. Grave 203 (two).

Veil over low, upright stephane, falls in straight line over shoulders; eyes protruding; round earring; hair not modelled; breasts not indicated.

Cf. *Aryballoi*, pl. XVIII, 18. 265, and p. 70.

V. MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES

a. SHEPHERD.

1. Height, 0.117 m. Grave 195. (Pl. XXI.)

Small bearded figure; left leg slightly advanced; pilos, scant knee-length cloak held together at throat with right hand; hair scarcely indicated, may be long; ram (?) apparently held by forepaw in left arm. Completely covered with red.

One is reminded of the charming bronze folk types of Arcadia. See Lamb, *Greek and Roman Bronzes*, pl. XXIX, b. Not usual way of holding animal: *Typen*, I, p. 99, 4; p. 180; *British Museum*, A 146, pl. II. See Frazer's *Pausanias*, V, pp. 87 ff.

b. SIREN.

1. Height, 0.085 m. Many fragments; face mutilated. Grave 198.

Body in profile, head full-face; feet stumpy; wings tightly folded; neck set off plastically

from body; stephane; veil falling at side of neck. Back and wings white; base of neck and belly red; two red stripes on tail.

For example from acropolis, see *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 475, fig. 186, 1. *Typen*, p. 227, 4 b, from Halae. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, fig. 320; also, not so close, III, fig. 117.

VI. ANIMALS

a. BIRDS.

1. Height of example without legs and part of lower body, 0.128 m.; length, 0.157 m. Graves 264*, 269a.

Large rooster; modelling fair but summary; angle of tail and carriage of head suggest walking. White; yellow tail feathers; broad red band on either side of body between tail and wattles, under beak and neck.

2. Height, 0.059 m. Length, 0.078 m. Graves 108 and 195.

Bird, geometrized; neck long and upright; legs short; wings spread; no indication of details.

Height, without head, 0.036 m.; length, 0.046 m. Above Grave 269a.

Same, but proportion of wings to body smaller and wings not set quite so much at right angles to body. Traces of thin white.

3. (a) 0.061 m. high and 0.105 m. long; (b) 0.049 m. high and 0.085 m. long. Graves 17, 74, 79, 128*; outside Grave 262 (two) (Pl. III, center).

Dove; supported by two short legs and belly; wings tightly folded to oval-shaped body; tail indicated by slight downward angle; head small; beak pointed and slightly curved; no surface modelling. White; red feet, beak, tail fan; traces of red bands across back.

Common type of archaic dove, cf. *Aryballoi*, p. 71 and pl. XVII, 18. 260; *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, p. 162, dated in the last part of the sixth century; *Clara Rhodos*, III, fig. 117; IV, figs. 89, 110, 159, 204, 319, 370; VIII, fig. 154. *Olynthus*, IV, pl. 35, nos. 346-8.

4. (a) Height, 0.058 m. (b) Height, 0.072 m.; length, 0.099 m. Graves 48, 157, 207; outside Grave 244; between Graves 136 and 137.

Bird with folded wings, very short legs,

short, pointed beak, erect head, broad ridge down middle of back, and slightly spreading tail fan. White; red beak, eyes, stripe at base of tail and across middle of body.

b. QUADRUPEDS.

1. Height, 0.053 m. Length, 0.07 m. Grave 208.

Goat; geometric style, pinched head. Ears and nose red.

2. Height, 0.069 m. Length, 0.098 m. Grave 208.

Horse, geometric style; tail at right angles to body. Rider with pointed features and high cap sitting on neck of horse; legs bent at knees and drawn up. Body of horse and cap of rider white; rest of rider red, legs painted onto horse; reins, bit of mane and line of base of tail red.

Aryballoi, p. XVII, 112.77 and *Clara Rhodos*, IV, fig. 329, fairly similar.

3. Examples incomplete. Grave 269a (two).

Recumbent lion, head turned full-face, resting on paws; fine, realistic work. Mane and whole of back red.

4. Height, 0.065 m.-0.068 m. Length, 0.101 m.-0.104 m. Grave 108 (four).

Pig; razor back; protruding ears; pointed snout. White.

Common and wide-spread type. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 108, 110, 319; *Aryballoi*, pl. XVII, 36.21; *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, p. 162, nos. 283-4, fig. 676, from late sixth-century tomb; *Arch. Anz.*, XVII, 1912, p. 354, fig. 41 from Olbia; *Eutresis*, p. 247, fig. 307, 4.

Height, 0.037 m.-0.057 m. Length, 0.073 m.-0.096 m. Graves 189, 196; outside Grave 269a.

Same type, but snout blunter and more upturned.

Olynthus, IV, pl. 35, no. 351.

5. Height, 0.052 m. Length, 0.086 m. Grave 195.

Pig; legs very short in proportion to length of body; snout curved downward.

Graves 272* and 274* (three), between 136 and 137.

Apples. One has traces of white slip, two of grayish, one of grayish white; one with red and grayish color.

Aryballoi, pl. XVII, 18.264 (*B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907-1908, p. 295). *Olynthus*, IV, pl. 34, nos. 343-344.

2. Graves 17, 128* (two), 269*, 271* (two). (Pl. III, center, pile of fragments.)

Fruit of uncertain type. One piece from Grave 271* may be pomegranate.

Clara Rhodos, IV, fig. 110; *Sixth and Fifth*, p. 90, from Grave 112.

b. RATTLES.

1. Height, 0.125 m., 0.135 m. Graves 120, 128* (four), 198, 270*, 274* (two); between Graves 269* and 272*, 272* and 274* (four).

Pear-shaped, long handle pierced at top for string. One contains small pebble or bead. Alternating red and black petals radiating from bottom, on white ground.

B.S.A., XIV, 1907-1908, pl. XII c and p. 280, from Rhitsona, Grave 31; *Aryballoi*, p. 72, from graves 15 and 133. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 137 and 290. *Arch. Anz.*, XVII, 1912, p. 354, fig. 41, grave from Olbia. For earlier examples than Halae, see Harrison, *Themis*, pp. 77 ff., fig. 10; Skias, *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1898, pp. 111 f., Eleusis graves.

2. Height, 0.07 m. Graves 123*, 198. Possible example from Grave 128*.

Egg-shaped, handleless. Probably wooden handle attached. Alternating black and red petals at either end on white ground.

Arch. Anz., XVII, 1912, p. 354, fig. 41, from Olbia.

3. Height of example in many fragments, 0.0625 m. Grave 17; 128* (two). (Pl. III, center, large fragment.)

Two shallow hemispheres joined together; groove at join. One white; two white and red.

4. Preserved height, 0.078 m. Grave 128*.

Uncertain type. Broken at original joint of stem and body.

VII. INANIMATE OBJECTS

a. FRUIT.

1. Height varies from 0.047 m. to 0.068 m. Graves 113, 271*, 274*, 268*; between

c. STOOL.

1. Height, 0.025 m. Outside Grave 269a.

Low, four-legged stool with top woven in strands, crossing diagonally. White; red diago-

nal crosshatching on seat; legs end in red knobs on top.

Clara Rhodos, IV, fig. 85. See Riezler, *Weissgrundige attische Lekythen*, pl. 25 and text; Riezler believes the stool shown on the lekythos to be a simple grave gift.

GROUP C (480-450 B.C.)

Only six graves belong to this group and, consequently, but few terracottas.⁴⁸ The almost complete absence of Attic red-figured ware at Halae, as at many other non-Attic sites, makes it difficult to establish an accurate chronology from ceramic evidence.⁴⁹ The careless black-figured lekythoi, so common in Group B, have entirely disappeared.⁵⁰ The flat, black-figured kylix with small upright rim, decorated with poorly executed palmettes or ivy-leaf design and, occasionally, with the figure of a satyr in the central medallion, becomes one of the most characteristic shapes.⁵¹ The skyphos is common both in the rather heavy, deep-bowled type with convex outline⁵² and the squat type with up-curving handles. The development of the skyphos is toward greater lightness in shape and material; the handles grow larger and stand out at right angles to the body and the lower wall of the first type becomes concave. Only the heavier, early forms are present in Group C and antedate the types found in the Polyandron of Thespieae (424 B.C.). There is one example of stamped ware which becomes increasingly popular after the middle of the century.⁵³ Considering the vase types and the compactness of the group, the range of Group C appears to be *ca.* 480-450 B.C.

Most of the Group C terracottas are female masks. At this period the straight-

⁴⁸ Undisturbed: 14 (Pl. V, top), 97, 189. Disturbed: 10. The contents of 223 and 224 were scattered between the two graves.

⁴⁹ For the few pieces of Attic red-figure from the acropolis see *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 456 and p. 483. Cf. *Black Glaze*, pp. 37-38.

⁵⁰ This agrees with Rhitsona—see *Sixth and Fifth*, p. 39. The figured style in Attica died out with the Beldam Painter, Haspels, *op. cit.*, p. 190, a bit later. White ground lekythoi do continue. The shape of the example on the left of Pl. II, bottom, is comparable to *ibid.*, pls. 50, 53, 54 by the Beldam Painter, the second quarter of the fifth century.

⁵¹ *Black Glaze*, p. 24, notes that pl. XI, 57. 4, which is stylistically later than the Halae kylix, is similar to the type found in the Polyandron at Thespieae (424 B.C.). See *Sixth and Fifth*, pls. XXIV and XXV for other examples belonging in the second half of the fifth century. *Black Glaze*, pl. X, 52. 14 and 16 (first half of the fifth century) are closer to the Halae kylix in the sturdier, less elaborate handle, though the palmette pattern is much more carelessly executed.

⁵² Compare the skyphoi of Pl. V, top, with *Black Glaze*, pl. X, 52. 5 and 6 from Rhitsona Grave 52 (first half of the fifth century).

⁵³ Talcott, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 481. *Black Glaze*, pp. 33 ff.

sided form of Group B is gone and an outline with sloping sides takes its place. The masks are often longer and include the breasts; the faces, longer and narrower, lose the bright, archaic look and the features take on the heavy, rather sombre expression of the transitional period. The surfaces are treated in broad, simple masses in keeping with contemporary artistic tendencies. The one example of the standing female figure comes from outside its grave and possibly does not belong with this group; others of the type occur later. A pig completes the limited repertory.

II. STANDING FEMALE FIGURE

a. WITH POLOS.

2. Height, 0.337 m. Grave 115*, 231*; outside Grave 11, 51 (two), 87 (two), 97, 129*, 236*; above Grave 231* (five). Parts probably from same type, from Grave 9*, 231*, 268*; outside Grave 87 (four), 53*; above Grave 104*. One from outside Grave 53 may belong to this or to II-a-3 in Group D. (Pl. VII.)

Weight on left leg, right advanced; both arms hanging at side, right hand grasping end of peplos; peplos with overfold falling to waist; neck long; hair drawn back from forehead in loose strands and surmounted by high polos. Traces of white slip. Band of red about middle and top of base. (Example from Grave 104* has red overfold with broad light blue border.)

See *Aryballoi*, p. xx, 138. 8, and p. 73 (440-430 B.C.); similar example from Polyandron of Thespieae; *Olynthus*, VII, pl. 19, no. 158 with stephane; *Ἀρχ. Δελτ.*, III, 1917, p. 213, nos. 13-14 (cf. also nos. 9-12) from Grave 5 (see *infra*, note 66, p. 391) with the more elaborate headdress of Halae Groups E and F. *Danish National Museum*, no. 286, with more elaborate headdress, and no. 336; *Der strenge Stil*, p. 72 and figs. 46, 47; *Typen*, I, p. 65, 1. The one example in Group C comes from outside its grave and, as the style is that of later types, it may not belong here.

IV. MASKS

a. FEMALE.

8. Height of example on Pl. XVI, 0.14 m. Grave 14 (three), 16, 97 (two); outside Grave 10*. Two uncertain examples from Graves 272* and 274*. (Pl. V, top center, Pl. XVI.)

Veil, over low round stephane, falls on either side of head; hair parted and arranged in three parallel waves; face long and oval; eyes almond-shaped and protruding; mouth heavy and drooping; breasts slightly indicated. White; lips red; chiton yellow, usually decorated with three vertical red stripes; black, red, or pink bands along edges of veil.

Typen, I, p. 243, 8b, from Halae.

9. Height, 0.198 m. Outside Grave 10*; between Graves 223* and 224*. (Pl. XVI.)

Veil over low, round stephane; hair puffed out and arranged in radiating strands; eyes almond-shaped and protruding; lips heavy; breasts slightly indicated. Traces of white.

10. Height, 0.072 m., 0.085 m. Graves 14, 272* (Pls. V, top left, and XVI.)

Low, upright stephane under veil; hair parted and waved; features small and modelling insignificant. White; lips, band on stephane and inner edge of veil red; eyes outlined in black; necklace of at least two pink strands.

Cf. *Danish National Museum*, no. 120, somewhat earlier in style, and no. 160.

11. Height, 0.15 m. Grave 14. (Pl. V, top right.)

Stephane low and sharply offset; eyes slightly protruding; nose delicate; chin resting on breast; veil falling over shoulder; breasts indicated. White; red on stephane and veil; chiton red; horizontal red band at lower edge.

VI. ANIMALS

b. QUADRUPEDS.

4. See Group B.

GROUP D (450-420 B.C.)

Group D extends from *ca.* 450 to *ca.* 420 and its end is determined more by the innovations of Group E than by the internal evidence of D itself. It shows only a slight stylistic development beyond C and is not marked by such sharp changes of terracotta and vase forms as occurred between B and C.⁵⁴ The skyphoi approach the forms found in the Polyandrion of Thespieae. The foot of the high-stemmed kantharos becomes higher and decoration of vines and laurel leaves is added to the rim in red and white paint.⁵⁵ Footless kantharoi are characteristic of both Groups C and D.⁵⁶ Stamped ware occurs frequently in this group and is carefully decorated with ovolo pattern, palmettes and rosettes. The sketchy black-figured kylikes continue and white ground lekythoi with vegetable ornament, which were made throughout Groups B and C, still appear, but with stiff and stylized decoration. The unglazed jug, most common form of grave equipment, begins to have a sharper shoulder line and more tapering body; in Groups B and C the profile remained almost spherical. The small, squat lekythos, plentiful in Group E, appears once.

Though they have not shifted position since their floruit in Group B, the seated female figures show some stylistic change, slight because so often barely indicated and therefore better expressed in the standing figures. There is no overlapping of the seated types of Groups B and D. This sharp division from the earlier group is almost as true of the standing female (see comment on II-a-2, p. 384) in which the advance in style, emphasized by the interval of Group C, is very pronounced. The old frontal pose is kept in the standing terracottas, but the archaic one-hand-to-the-breast attitude is disappearing. The height of the base increases. The principle of shifted weight is coming into use, though the tendency is still to advance a straight leg, and is given in the same hesitant manner as in the Olympia sculptures. The costume of both seated and standing figures is often the sleeveless Doric peplos which, in the closed form, has fewer folds and lends itself particularly well to a simpler, broader treatment of the drapery. But the sleeved Ionic dress of Group B is not yet outmoded. The severe, oval face resembles that of the Group C type of mask. The large headdress of Group E is forecast by II-A-4 on p. 388. Poulsen's first and second types of the severe style

⁵⁴ Undisturbed: 11, 16 (Pl. IV; *A.J.A.*, XIX, 1915, p. 427), 55, 71, 74, 157, 188, 193, 196, 200, 210. Disturbed: 273. Grave 16, judging by its terracottas, is probably the earliest of the group; 55, 74, 157, and 193 are to be placed toward the end of the group; the terracottas of 55, 157, and 193 show a reaction to the severity of Group C and much of Group D; the lateness of Grave 74 is attested by a small, squat lekythos of the type commonly found in Group E.

⁵⁵ Compare the kantharoi of Grave 16 on Pl. IV with *Sixth and Fifth*, pl. X, 123, 2 and 7 (p. 81 notes that Rhitsona Grave 123 and the Thespian Polyandrion have similar contents); Class B which came in fashion about 440, *ibid.*, p. 36.

⁵⁶ *Sixth and Fifth*, pl. X, 139.36; compare with earlier example in *Black Glaze*, pl. VIII, 18.235; cf. *ibid.*, p. 12. See *Sixth and Fifth*, p. 36, on Class B kantharoi which are similar in profile.

are equivalent to the standing figures of Group D, though the second also overlaps our Group E; he points out that the Boeotian terracottas at this time are derived from the Attic and are several years later than their prototypes.⁵⁷ Simultaneous with this borrowed style is an independent local development which produces such types as II-a-6 (p. 388, Pl. XI)⁵⁸ and which flourishes in later groups.

The uncertainty in identifying these figures still persists; some have no attributes whatever, others have accessories which cannot be specifically assigned. II-a-6, for example, has a peculiar type of polos, suggestive of Egyptian headdresses, which is occasionally seen on Boeotian terracottas and may have some local cult significance.

The first examples of the youth with cock, so popular in the Boeotian repertory, belong here.⁵⁹ The form is established from the beginning; the stance is the same (with one exception where the weight is on both feet), all have the cloak over the shoulders and arms, and all have long hair. As the drapery is often too blurred to show the change in treatment, the headdress offers the one conspicuous variation. In this group there is a braid knotted over the forehead or a polos; later there is an elaborate and large coiffure which is the counterpart of the headdresses on contemporary standing females. There is some perceptible change in the modelling, for the early examples show a greater firmness, articulation, and clarity of detail; the clavicle and breast muscles, the folds of drapery and the facial features are more carefully indicated; the face is a longer oval than in later figures. The cock may be the fighting bird of the young athlete or the offering to an underworld deity. The elaborate headdresses, the long hair of the fourth century examples at a time when Apollo and Eros rather than athletes wore long hair, the general conventionality and unity of the figures, and their similarity to subjects on grave stelai suggest that these terracottas represent the heroized dead.

The fleshy youth seated on the ground is not prominent in the Halae collection, though this and similar types occur at many sites. There is little to commend it, for it has neither technical nor aesthetic merit. Again, the religious rather than genre interpretation seems appropriate. In Cyprus he is called a "Temple Boy"; in Egypt the seated position is used for scribes with bald or shaven heads and incorporated in late representations of Harpocrates.⁶⁰

⁵⁷ *Der strenge Stil*, pp. 71-72. The Halae evidence bears out his chronology. Throughout his text on Boeotia, Poulsen cites examples from Halae which he saw in the Thebes museum. These are correlated here in the descriptive catalogues wherever possible.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 74.

⁵⁹ *Typen*, I, pp. 182-184 gives the general type; almost all the examples come from Boeotia. The subject was popular in the Kabeirion, cf. *Ath. Mitt.*, XV, 1890, p. 360. *Der strenge Stil*, pp. 77-79.

⁶⁰ Käthe Bosse, *Die menschliche Figur in der Rundplastik der ägyptischen Spätzeit*, pl. II, nos. 33, 39, of the 25th and 26th dynasties: for earlier examples, see p. 23. The close-cropped heads of Type III-c-1 and numerous counterparts are unusual for Greek art (particularly for such obviously youthful figures) and strengthen the Egyptian connection. For Harpocrates, cf. Kaufmann, *Graeco-ägyptische Koroplastik*, pl. 19. See comments on III-c-1, p. 389.

Group D is the last important period for the female protome. Although many examples are continuations of the Group C style, there are also new types which now extend below the breasts in order to include the arms, and to place the attributes of Demeter or an associated underworld goddess in the hands. The limitations of the mask require an archaic posture, but the inclusion of the upper body adds the treatment of drapery to the criteria which indicate a later period. The dress is a peplos with short overfold; the position of the arms gives the sleeve-holes a kimona-like appearance as in some of the seated figures (cf. I-a-4 on p. 394, Pl. VI). The larger scale of these masks anticipates the fondness of Group E for big terracottas. Coiffures become larger and more elaborate. The head is slightly turned or inclined and the silhouette is made less rigid; by these variations life is infused into the mask without sacrificing the dignity which characterizes the earlier examples.

Silenus, Pan (?), and Hermes Kriophoros (?) are the earliest identifiable full-length divine figures in the repertory. The Silenus types appear among the finds of numerous excavations, modelled with equal superficiality, and the Hermes occurs frequently in Boeotian collections.⁶¹ Some animals of Group B type linger on and to these Group D adds a tortoise, usually common in archaic graves, and a horse.

I. SEATED FEMALE FIGURES

a. WITH POLOS.

2. Height of figure, preserved to below knees, 0.097 m. Grave 71 and outside Grave 177.

Hands in lap; hair parted in middle and surmounted by high polos; veil to shoulders (?); chair back with ornamental ends. Traces of white.

3. Height, 0.12 m. Left side missing from below elbow. Grave 237.

Armless chair, back not indicated; hands on lap; peplos with overfold, polos, and possibly falling veil; hair parted in rolled bands. Lips, hair, stephane, two thin horizontal bands on end of peplos, feet, sides of chair red; chiton below knees yellow.

Height, 0.125 m. Grave 157.

Same, but chair more distinctly indicated. Back and front of chair, veil, feet red; chiton below knees yellow.

b. WITH VEIL.

2. Height, 0.135 m. and 0.158 m. Graves 16 (three), 173. (Pl. IV, top left, third from right.)

Hair parted; veil to back of shoulders; peplos with overfold.

Cf. *Aryballoi*, pl. XX, 108.7 (dated 440-430).

c. STEPHANE AND VEIL.

7. Heights vary from 0.085 m. to 0.101 m. Graves 16, 74 (two), 157 (three), 200, 249*; outside Graves 51 and 262. (Pl. IV, bottom left.)

Armless chair; veil to knees; stephane, close-fitting chiton; hair parted in middle. White; chiton, stephane, lips red; hair, veil yellow; pink undergarment.

8. Height, 0.093 m. Outside Graves 55, 60 (two).

Back of armless chair reaching shoulders; high stephane, veil falling over shoulders, close-fitting chiton; hair in plain roll over forehead. Traces of yellow on figure and chair.

II. STANDING FEMALE FIGURE

a. WITH POLOS.

1. See Group B.
2. See Group C.

⁶¹ The type is perhaps that of the statue of Onatas which Pausanias (V, 27, 8) saw at Olympia. See Frazer's *Pausanias's Description of Greece*, V, p. 89.

3. Height, 0.357 m. Grave 236*; outside Graves 51, 53, 55 (two); between Graves 54 and 55. A head, possibly from this type, preserving traces of white slip, from outside Grave 51. Example outside Grave 53 may belong to II-A-2 or 3.

Variation of Type II-a-2. Double fold at neck of peplos; ridge at base of polos; right leg slightly less advanced and turned outward; base with socle. Band of red around top and on ridge of polos; traces of white on face and body.

4. Height, 0.30 m. Best preserved example lacks all of right side below shoulder and all but small piece of base. Grave 273; outside Grave 79.

Type and position correspond to II-a-2, but more elaborate headdress of three horizontal tiers over forehead with vertical braid in middle and two large braided knobs over ears. Traces of white, red on hair.

5. Height, 0.104 m. Grave 157 (two); outside Grave 158.

Right leg advanced; left arm falling at side, hand holding corner of veil; right hand brought up to breast; chiton and overfold, polos, veil. White; horizontal red band at edge of overfold and on chiton across knees; yellow band at lower edge of chiton.

6. Height, 0.278 m. Grave 74. (Pl. XI.)

Left leg advanced; arms hanging at sides; hair falling over shoulders; headdress shaped like polos in front but rising high in the rear in three points; veil falling over shoulders; peplos with long overfold, apparently type with open side. Top of base red.

Typen, I, p. 62, 4; *Musée de Madrid*, pl. VIII, 2; *Sammlung Loeb*, pl. 21; *Arch. Anz.*, IV, 1889, p. 158; all are parallels. For the headdress alone, cf. *Aryballoi*, pl. XIX, 136. 1 and pl. XX, 138. 9, pp. 73 and 74; *Ἀρχ. Δελτ.*, 1917, p. 236, fig. 170, 4, from a grave at Thebes dated late fifth century; *Arch. Anz.*, XVII, 1902, p. 112; *Der strenge Stil*, p. 74, fig. 48; *Figurines du Louvre*, pl. 17, no. 5, from Tanagra, is the same but with the hand to the breast (as *Typen*, I, p. 62, 3C, from Halae); *Danish National Museum*, nos. 278 and 281; V. Müller, *Der Polos*, p. 41, no. 51.

7. Height of example from below breast to top of head, 0.103 m. No example preserved below waist. Graves 90, 129*; outside Graves 11, 51, 87, 129*, 260*.

Same as somewhat more complete Type II-a-10 in Group E, but curve of breast more pronounced and polos open at top. Traces of white.

8. Height of example preserved down to slightly below left knee, 0.137 m. Outside Grave 55, 104*, 231*.

As II-a-7, but polos has ridge at base. Traces of white.

9. No complete example. Outside Grave 51 (two), 55, 60; between Graves 54 and 55. Possible example of this type from outside Grave 82*.

Same as later type II-a-15, on p. 395, but smaller and inferior. Hair parted in middle, waved; neck long; right leg advanced.

b. WITH STEPHANE AND VEIL.

5. Head, 0.03 m. high. Grave 16 (two), 269*.

Left foot advanced; object (not indicated) held to right breast; left hand holds end of drapery; hair in plain band over forehead, surmounted by low stephane; peplos with overfold falls in large symmetrical folds.

Stylistically related to figures from the Polyandron of Thespieae.

6. Height from head to above feet, 0.126 m. Graves 193, 200, 260*; between Graves 269* and 270*. One, possibly of this type, from outside Grave 87.

Small figure, left foot slightly advanced; low stephane; hair parted in middle; drapery seems to be peplos open at the side with diagonal folds indicated below right elbow; left arm holds corner of drapery, right arm (disproportionately short) held to breast. Modelling slight. Traces of white slip; red flesh; red lips, sleeve, band on stephane.

Hesperia, IX, 1940, p. 471, fig. 166. *Der strenge Stil*, p. 71, notes the type at Halae.

c. MISCELLANEOUS.

2. Height, 0.146 m. Grave 193, outside Grave 110*.

Left foot advanced; left hand falling at side and grasping corner of garment; right holding uncertain object to breast; wears simple peplos with overfold. Pink flesh and red feet.

3. Heights, 0.133 m. and 0.153 m. (illustrated).
Grave 196 (two). (Pl. XXIV.)

Right leg advanced; himation covers left arm and passes from left shoulder under right arm in heavy, diagonal fold, leaving right breast and shoulder bare (chiton probably indicated in paint); left hand supports drapery from underneath. In earlier types, a series of fine diagonal folds rather than one heavy one. Drapery white; flesh, hair, band on top of base, red; base yellow.

III. YOUTHS

b. WITH COCK.

1. Height of illustrated example, 0.275 m.
Grave 9*, 196, 217* (four). (Pl. XIV.)

Weight on right leg; cock in crook of left arm; right arm hanging at side, grasping end of cloak which covers back and falls in folds over both shoulders; hair over ears to nape of neck, two strands tied in knot over forehead. Flesh red or reddish pink over white slip; purplish-black hair; white cloak; touch of blue on shoulder of cloak (pin?).

Typen, I, p. 182, 3b, from Halae; 182, 1 and 4 similar. Similar to type which occurs at Thespieae, see *Black Glaze*, p. 27, note 1. *Danish National Museum*, no. 291. *Der strenge Stil*, p. 77, fig. 49 and p. 78. For the possible Boeotian character of the headdress, cf. Klöter, *Myron im Licht neuerer Forschungen* (dissertation, Giessen, 1933), pp. 14-15, which summarizes the previous discussion by Furtwängler (*Meisterwerke*, pp. 679 ff.), Amelung (*Jahrbuch*, XLI, 1926, pp. 257 ff.), and others.

2. Height, 0.203 m. Grave 153; outside Grave 51, 55; between Graves 53 and 55.

Pose of III-b-1; no indications of details in modelling; headdress uncertain, but apparently surmounted by polos, unusual on a male figure of this type. Traces of yellow on polos and of red over white on body.

Furtwängler, *Collection Sabouroff*, pls. 31 and 32, reliefs from Boeotia, show the heroized dead wearing kalathoi or poloi.

c. SEATED.

1. Height, 0.074 m. Graves 16, 55, 74. An uncertain example from Grave 128*. (Pl. XV.)

Nude youth seated on ground with left leg drawn up; lower right arm resting on knee; left hand on ground. Poor work, little indication of details. Two preserve pink flesh; one pink in front, white in back.

As an example from Grave 128 is uncertain and as the grave has been robbed, the type has been placed here rather than in Group B.

Typen, II, p. 268, nos. 3 and 9. *Olynthus*, VII, pl. 36, nos. 283, 285; a variation in IV, pl. 42, no. 284. Variation with right hand between legs common; cf., for example, *Danish National Museum*, no. 309; *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 162, 370. The "Temple Boy" is especially common in Cyprus; see J. L. Myres, *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection of Antiquities from Cyprus*, New York, 1914, pp. 186-188. See *supra*, note 60.

IV. MASKS

a. FEMALE.

8. See Group C.

12. Height, 0.15 m. Grave 16 (two). (Pl. IV, center).

Variation of IV-a-8, on p. 384; stephane more sharply set off; hair in small and rather regular ripples; mouth less drooping; cheeks less heavy; tapering chin; eyes less bulging and not almond-shaped. White; touches of red and yellow on veil and chiton; pink band on stephane.

13. Height, 0.124 m.-0.14 m. Graves 188, 193 (three), 200 (three), 210, 272*. (Pl. XVI.)

Veil falling over shoulders from low stephane; hair parted and worn full; eyes almond-shaped, large and protruding; mouth heavy but not drooping. White flesh on most examples; reddish pink on one mask with white veil and chiton.

14. Height, 0.113 m. Grave 272*, 273*. Possible fragment from outside Grave 87. (Pl. XVI.)

Veil falling over shoulders from beneath low, upright stephane; hair parted and waved;

breasts indicated; face expressionless. Flesh white; hair, stephane pink; red band at bottom; traces of red on hair.

15. Height, 0.133 m. Grave 55 (six). Grave 274*.

Offset stephane above veil, ridge at base; hair parted in full wavy masses; through defect of mould, nose aquiline; eyes not indicated; arms and breasts modelled; objects held to breast uncertain. One example white with red lips. Another example has white hair, red flesh, yellow veil edged with red; band of red radiating obliquely towards outer edge, at bottom of veil; upper part of stephane red, lower white.

16. Height, 0.355 m. Graves 116*; outside Grave 55, 124*, 231* (two). Parts probably of same type from outside Graves 87 and 104*; Grave 272*. See IV-a-17, p. 397, for possible fragments of this type. (Pl. XVII.)

V-necked peplos with overfold and clearly indicated sleeve-holes; small crescent diadem in hair; veil forming background of mask, rising up behind head and falling behind arms; globular earrings; headdress elaborate arrangement of horizontal wavy tiers in front and strands drawn up over them at sides; flame-like knot of hair on top of head; arms; hands apparently holding objects, not plastically indicated but probably painted, to breasts. Hair red; stephane red and yellow.

A.J.A., XIX, 1915, p. 429, fig. 5. *Typen*, I, 247, 3a, from Halae. *Danish National Museum*, no. 283. *Musée de Madrid*, pl. XIX, 21.

No example complete. One in, and one outside Grave 79.

Slight variation with more of peplos given below overfold, veil not convex and shown in two folds at either side. Veil, horizontal band at edge of apoxygma, red; peplos below apoxygma yellow; necklace blue and red; earring blue.

b. DIONYSOS.

Possible fragment outside Grave 11.

V. MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES

a. SHEPHERD (Hermes Kriophoros?).

2. Height, 0.038 m. Outside Grave 11.

Fragment of youth wearing chlamys and petasos and holding ram in crook of left arm. Traces of red on lips. Identification very doubtful.

Type of *Clara Rhodos*, IV, fig. 163; *Olynthus*, IV, pl. 32, no. 337; *Danish National Museum*, no. 289; *Arch. Anz.*, X, 1895, p. 221, no. 6 (= *Typen*, I, p. 179, 5). See *supra*, note 61.

c. SILENUS.

1. Height, 0.07 m. Grave 157. (Pl. XX.)

Small, squat, bald-headed figure with beard, drooping mustache and hoofed legs; reclining sidewise on rock, leaning on left elbow; right leg drawn up and right hand resting on knee. Red all over.

2. Height, 0.089 m. Grave 157. (Pl. XX.)

Squatting, bearded, bald-headed figure; hoofed legs (?); playing double flute. Base round. Traces of red over figure.

Clara Rhodos, III, fig. 223. *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, p. 202, no. 649, pl. XXIII, 5. *Typen*, I, p. 216, 6 (most of examples cited from Boeotia; one from Kabeirion—subject common there according to *Ath. Mitt.*, XV, 1890, p. 359). *Danish National Museum*, no. 313.

3. Height, 0.08 m. Graves 11, 200. (Pl. XX.)

Squatting ithyphallic figure, hands resting on knees; almost no surface modelling; probably bearded. Traces of pink over whole figure.

Typen, I, p. 216, 1 (one of examples cited from Kabeirion). *Olynthus*, VII, pl. 38, nos. 309-312; also cf. IV, p. 84, note 47 on no. 399. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 137, 145, 204, 370 (the latter closest to the Halae type). *Lindos*, II, pl. 109, no. 2327.

d. PAN.

1. Height, 0.08 m. Grave 196.

All but head of figure which may be Pan. Base and legs red.

VI. ANIMALS

a. BIRDS.

3, 4—See Group B.

b. QUADRUPEDS.

4. See Group B.

6. Height, 0.053 m. Head and hindquarters missing. Grave 16. (Pl. IV, bottom right).

Body of horse; breast-bone exaggerated; stump legs. White with yellow back; longitudinal black stripes on belly.

7. Height, 0.03 m. Length, 0.058 m. Grave 193.

Tortoise; fairly realistic, especially shell of back; head (missing) slightly protruding.

For the common type, particularly in the archaic period, cf. *Clara Rhodos*, III, fig. 117, 233; IV, figs. 137, 159, 221, 223, 319. *Aryballoi*, pl. XVII, 130. 122 (Rhitsona Group B). *B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907-1908, p. 295, 18. 261 (Group B). *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, p. 162, no. 285 and 286 (fig. 677), from late sixth-century tomb. *Olynthus*, VII, pl. 41, nos. 246-248; IV, pl. 35, no. 345.

GROUP E (420-390 B.C.)

Group E⁶² is distinguished from Group D by the introduction of new vase types characteristic of the late fifth and early fourth century. Grave 79 (Pl. V, bottom) is the earliest of the group and a comparison of the vases found in it with those of the Polyandrion of Thespieae show that, although they have much in common, those of Grave 79 are on the whole slightly later. The Polyandrion contained three red-figured vases—a large bell krater and two lekythoi—of the style preceding that of Meidias, and therefore compatible with the known date of the Polyandrion. Grave 79 contained a red-figured hydria of the Meidias school which, although the composition is less elaborate and the lines of the drapery less crowded and exquisitely fine, is closer to the work of the master than many of the more florid imitations. In the same grave were two stamped black-glaze amphoriskoi which still belong to the fifth century,⁶³ and several small, squat, red-figured lekythoi with polychrome decoration. Grave 87 contained similar lekythoi and later vase types which may be dated *ca.* 400 B.C.; it also offered the first example of the lekythos covered with black-and-white net pattern.⁶⁴ Such a lekythos was also found in Grave 27 (Pl. V, center), as late as if not later than 87, with a degenerate red-figured hydria,⁶⁵ glazed pyxis, and plain jug.

Few terracottas were found inside the graves, but those outside agree with them stylistically; the figurines placed in the grave trench and directly against the outer walls of the sarcophagi may be safely considered as contemporary with the burial. The terracottas are larger and more elaborate than before, the bases higher; the treatment is broad and simple. The types differ from those found in the Thespian Polyandrion and show that we have reached the end of the fifth century.⁶⁶

⁶² Undisturbed: 27 (Pl. V, center), 79 (Pl. V, bottom; *A.J.A.*, XIX, 1915, p. 428), 87. Disturbed: 135, 194, 268.

⁶³ Cf. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, fig. 166, which has a somewhat earlier profile, and 223. *Ibid.*, III, fig. 243.

⁶⁴ These lekythoi appear for a period of about thirty years at Halae. Their popularity before the middle of the fourth century is shown by pls. 146, 147 of *Olynthus*, V.

⁶⁵ An almost identical combination of lekythos and hydria occurs in a Rhodian grave, *Clara Rhodos*, III, fig. 154. The subjects decorating the degenerate red-figure vases of this group are characteristic and popular motives at the turn of the century—large heads, griffins, Amazons, etc.

⁶⁶ Terracottas from three Theban graves occur in combinations similar to those at Halae and

Although the two new types of seated female figure still sit in the rigid frontal position, they are modelled with sufficient detail to show that, could they rise from their chairs, they would be precisely like their standing contemporaries. The Ionic chiton has gone out of fashion and is no longer worn by either seated or standing figures; almost all the garments have the Doric overfold. The weight leg and free leg are pronounced in the standing figures, the former accented by the vertical drapery folds; there is, however, no corresponding shift in shoulder level and the overfold and the kolpos curve symmetrically over the abdomen. Stylistically, the terracottas hark back to the middle of the century rather than keeping abreast of the advance in sculpture; by this time, sculptured drapery is more complex, the overfold falls in a parabolic curve, and the chiasitic position of the body is well defined. The stocky proportions and large head continue in both male and female figures and are exaggerated by the heavy headdresses. But it was noted in Group D that the female figures are about a generation behind their Attic counterparts and so it is the same lag which persists in Group E.⁶⁷ Admittedly provincial, the Boeotian koroplasts were nevertheless devising their own types and creating figurines which bear a distinctive Boeotian stamp. In technique, style, repertory, and fashion this particular period of development is almost as quickly recognizable as the more famous Tanagra group.

The costumes and objects worn by some of the standing figures, but lacking on the seated terracottas, are of interest. The large, ungainly headdresses, which seem to grow with the contemporary love of size, must have some significance, though their interpretation remains uncertain. The period of use is relatively short for, while they first appear in D, they are characteristic of Groups E and F. The germ of the development is perhaps in figures like II-a-2 on p. 384, Pl. VII; the end was quite clearly effected by the advent of the Tanagra style. The details of the coiffure are better shown on plates 22-24 of *Sammlung Loeb* than on our own examples; there appears to be a series of horizontal wreaths or braids beneath the polos and smaller, vertical loops over the ears. These may be related to the rope crowns worn by Babylonian women in the sanctuary of Aphrodite (Herodotus, I, 199).⁶⁸ The figures wearing

offer welcome confirmation of the finds from Halae Groups E and F; comparisons are given in the catalogue: for types from Thebes Grave 4, see II-a-15, p. 395, II-a-18, p. 401, III-b-8, p. 403; from Thebes Grave 5, see II-a-2, p. 384, II-a-13, p. 395, II-a-15, p. 395, II-a-18, p. 401, III-b-10, p. 403; from Thebes Grave 6, see III-b-9 and 10, p. 403. The graves at Thebes are dated in the first half of the fourth century B.C. on the basis of comparison with objects from the Polyandron at Thespieae and from Rhitsona. See 'Αρχ. Δελτ., III, 1917, pp. 211 ff.

⁶⁷ Poulsen's second type runs into our Group E (see p. 386). See *Der strenge Stil*, p. 75; fig. 47 is almost identical with our II-c-4 on p. 395, Pl. XI. See Pfuhl, *Jahrbuch*, XLIII, 1928, pp. 7-8, on the continuation of the severe peplos style in the fourth century in the Tiryns terracottas.

⁶⁸ Burr, *Terra-cottas from Myrina in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*, pl. I, 2, clearly has a separate headdress, similar to the Boeotian ones, with an Isis symbol in the center (the Isis symbol is not inconsistent with associating the headdress with Aphrodite, for at the time the Boston terracotta was made, the Egyptian goddess was often identified with the Greek). The Boeotian examples

these top-heavy, obviously artificial arrangements usually hold a fan, fillet, or some other object. The bands held by II-a-15 and 18 (pp. 395, 401; Pl. IX) suggest the *κεστός* of Aphrodite.⁶⁹ Often there is a veil falling from the polos or rising slightly above it without visible means of support (as in some of the large masks). The garments of II-a-13 and 14 (p. 395, Pl. VIII) with long overfold seem to be Boeotian in style and it is difficult to say whether they have any particular connotation. (Other representations show quite clearly that the diagonal hem is caused by pulling the back of the long overfold over the head to form a veil.⁷⁰ But the examples from Halae give the appearance of having a separate veil, for the overfold hangs straight and its folds do not curve over the hip as they would if the hem were slanted by the pull of the material. This may be due to thoughtless retouching of figures cast in a worn and indistinct mould.) The exact character of these figures remains as indefinable as in the earlier groups. Suggestions of Aphrodite persist, but the fact that the youths in this period also have large headdresses implies an interpretation equally applicable to males and females. The most satisfactory explanation, which has already been suggested for the youths, seems to be that the figurines represent the heroized dead, the *κρείττορες*, and that all the boxes, fillets, and birds are the offerings associated with the dead, not the identifying marks of specific deities.

The quantity and diversity of terracotta youths increases in Group E. The standing figures, mostly variations on the same theme and stylistically similar, follow the trend in size; the modelling is broader and softer, giving a coarser effect than the earlier types. The large, wig-like headdress is looped with fillets or surmounted by a wreath. These youths are as typically Boeotian as any figures in the series and for

are suggestive also of the later Egyptian "Totenbraut" headdresses, but the connection is elusive (for example, Kaufmann, *Graeco-ägyptische Koroplastik*, pl. 52). For other suggestions of Egyptian connections, cf. p. 386 and note 60. V. Müller, *Der Polos*, p. 85, concludes from his investigations that the polos was not a customary part of the bridal costume; for the reference to a reply by von Salis, "Die Brautkrone," *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, LXXIII, 1920, pp. 199 ff. (see especially p. 214), we wish to thank Dr. Müller. Jacobsthal, *Ath. Mitt.*, LVII, 1932, pp. 67 ff., feels that the headdresses are for cult purposes. Gotsmich, *Berl. Phil. Woch.*, 1940, p. 478, suggests a more magical and apotropaic intention.

⁶⁹ *Antiquarium*, pls. XXIX-XXX are certainly Aphrodite and both hold bands and boxes. Pottier, *Diphilos et les modeleurs de terres cuites grecques*, p. 59, interprets a terracotta similar to the Halae ones as Aphrodite. See *Typen*, I, pp. 67-68, for the subject. The *κεστός* of the Homeric Aphrodite (*Iliad*, XIV, 214) had magical powers associated with the goddess, though its identification is conjectural. Representations of Aphrodite binding herself, *Typen*, II, p. 215, 7 and 8, and Reinach, *Répertoire de la statuaire*, II, p. 345, are later than our terracottas. Both the fillets and boxes are, of course, commonly associated with funeral scenes. See for example, Fairbanks, *Athenian White Lekythoi*, II, pls. XXII, 2, and XXXIII, 2, which show both together; *Jahrbuch*, XLII, 1927, p. 73, fig. 12, a grave stele. Following these analogies, the figures need have no connection with Aphrodite.

⁷⁰ *Ἀρχ. Δελτ.*, III, 1917, p. 217, fig. 155, 2; *Typen*, I, p. 68, 3-7; Blümel, *Katalog der griechischen Skulpturen*, III, pl. 36, the stele of Polyxena in Berlin.

them, as well as for contemporary female figures, this is the last flowering and expression of the "old school" of Boeotian koroplastic art.

The vogue for the female mask is already past, somewhat in advance of the floruit of the female figures and youths. The masks are few in number and, as no new varieties are introduced, they are continuations of types which began in Group D. The Dionysos mask appears for the first time (a doubtful example in Group D has been noted above, p. 390). The latter has the same general form as the contemporary female mask and includes the arms and attributes to identify the deity. The ivy crown, the kantharos, the egg, and the fact that Dionysos appears in early vase painting in the form of a mask suggest that god. (These attributes may indicate the heroized dead, as on the early Spartan "ancestor reliefs," although both male and female masks seem to designate deities more specifically than the series of male and female figures.) The form of the bearded type of mask was fixed by the end of the sixth century, but among Boeotian terracottas early representations are rare. Although neighboring Boeotia was the home and center of Dionysiac worship, this is not one of the popular types at Halae.

The identification of certain miscellaneous terracottas in Group E as specific deities is more probable than certain, but they have a statuesque style which would be appropriate for the major divinities which they seem to represent. The appearance of the partially draped Aphrodite is the first suggestion of the fourth century's interest in the nude female figure.

There are two new animals, a dog and a variant of the pigeon types.

I. SEATED FEMALE

a. WITH POLOS.

4. Height, 0.143 m. Outside Graves 87, 110*.
Two heads which may come from same type from outside Graves 104*, 110*. (Pl. VI.)

High-backed chair with ornamental ends; polos, peplos with overfold; hands in lap; hair worn in tight roll over forehead. Red lips, hair and polos; trace of red horizontal band at edge of overfold; yellow chair back.

Olynthus, VII, pl. 26, nos. 211, 212, 214, may be similar, though it is difficult to tell from the photographs; although dated in the sixth century, they seem to form a homogeneous group with the masks from the same Grave 47 as 211 and 212 and probably belong to the fifth century.

e. WITH SAKKOS.

1. Height, 0.155 m. Grave 151; outside Grave 79. (Pl. VI.)

Back of armless chair reaching to shoulders; hands in lap; peplos with overfold and kolpos; pointed cap on back of head; hair parted in simple smooth bands. Hair, edge of cap, flesh, back and front of chair, stripe down front of peplos between knees and broad horizontal band at edge of apoxygma red; necklace and band above red stripe of apoxygma blue; rest of peplos, below knees, and lining of sleeves yellow.

Olynthus, VII, pl. 27, nos. 216, 217 which are dated earlier. *Typen*, I, p. 72, 9; p. 73, 1. *Aryballoi*, pl. XX, 108.7 (dated 440-430). *Der strenge Stil*, p. 76, middle of page, notes Halae example.

II. STANDING FEMALE FIGURE

a. WITH POLOS.

2. See Group C.
4. See Group D.
7. See Group D.

10. Height, from breast down, 0.097 m. Grave 9*; outside Grave 51, 87. Parts probably of same type from Grave 133*, outside Graves 51, 123*.

Left leg slightly advanced; polos, veil falling over shoulders, peplos with overfold; hands at side seem to hold end of veil; modelling not detailed. Red veil; traces of white.

One fragment, possibly of this type, comes from outside a Group B grave, but the type has been listed with its later context. See II-a-7, 8, on p. 388.

11. Height of head averages 0.03 m. to 0.04 m. Chiefly heads and neck preserved. Outside Grave 52, 54* (four), 87 and 244; between graves 54* and 55. One possibly of this type from outside Grave 53.

As Type II-a-10, but right leg advanced and veil not clearly indicated.

12. Height, 0.311 m. Outside Grave 87. (Pl. VIII.)

Weight on right foot; hair framing face in tiers of curls; clinging peplos, forming V at neck, with small kolpos; veil, falling from high polos, held out from body by right hand; left arm holds fan at level of shoulder; right arm bare; left sleeve-hole to elbow. Very slight traces of white slip.

Cf. *Typen*, I, p. 68, 1.

13. Height, 0.335 m. Outside Grave 87. (Pl. VIII.)

Weight on left foot; high polos, veil; peplos with heavy overfold falling diagonally below waist; right arm, bare, hangs at side and holds large knotted fillet; left arm, sleeve-hole to elbow, is bent and holds out veil. Lips, knotted fillet, feet, band around top of vase red; veil yellow.

Ibid., I, p. 68, 4; 'Αρχ. Δελτ., III, 1917, p. 219, fig. 157, 1 (Grave 5; see note 66, p. 391). Garment more like *Typen*, p. 68, 5 (from Halae) and 'Αρχ. Δελτ., III, 1917, p. 217, fig. 155, 2 (Grave 5; see *supra*, note 66, p. 391).

14. Height, 0.337 m. Outside Grave 87. (Pl. VIII.)

Identical with above, but holds basket with round handle in right hand.

15. Height, 0.357 m., 0.332 m. (illustrated). Grave 133*, 182*; outside Grave 53, 87. (Pl. IX.)

Weight on right leg; polos, peplos with small kolpos; hair arranged in tiers of curls; fillet held diagonally across body. Base white with red band around top.

Typen, I, p. 67, 1. Cf. *Black Glaze*, pl. XI, 57. 11, pp. 26 and 43; *Aryballoi*, p. 73, grave 57, 11-16. *Der strenge Stil*, p. 80, notes Halae example. *Danish National Museum*, no. 287, and *Sammlung Loeb*, pl. 22. 'Αρχ. Δελτ., III, 1917, p. 215, fig. 154, 2, and p. 218, nos. 7-8 (Graves 4 and 5; see *supra*, note 66). See *supra*, note 69. See II-a-9 on p. 388.

16. Height, 0.401 m. Outside Grave 87. (Pl. IX.)

In rapid motion to left; both legs bent at knee, left one seen in profile; veil held out at level of head by left and at side by right hand; sleeveless, low-necked peplos with small overfold clings to body so closely that legs appear almost nude. Polos, veil, and top of base red.

The pose is used by Leda or Nemesis—cf. *Typen*, I, p. 69, 7; *Olynthus*, IV, pl. 40; *Sammlung Loeb*, pl. 34; *Danish National Museum*, no. 300; *Antiquarium*, pl. XXXI. A slight variation occurs commonly in various media: a "copybook figure": Hahland, *Vasen um Meidias*, pl. 10b; Waldhauer, *Die antiken Skulpturen der Ermitage*, III, pl. XXXIII; *Danish National Museum*, no. 271 (listed in *Typen*, I, p. 148, 5 as a dancer); H. S. Jones, *Catalogue of the Sculptures in the Museo Capitolino*, pl. 45; *Olynthus*, VII, no. 183, etc.

c. MISCELLANEOUS.

4. Height, 0.335 m. Outside Grave 87. (Pl. XI.)

As II-a-2 on p. 384 with wreath (?) instead of polos. Flesh, horizontal band around top of base, and peplos red.

See comments on II-a-2, p. 384.

5. Height, 0.06 m. Outside Grave 87.

Head of woman with hands clasped over it in mourning attitude. Traces of white slip.

For the subject, cf. *Typen*, I, p. 60, mostly from Tanagra. *Der strenge Stil*, p. 80. *Danish National Museum*, no. 340.

III. YOUTH

a. WITH CLOAK.

2. Height, 0.103 m. Grave 230*, above Grave 27.

Weight on left foot; cloak falling behind figure; both arms at sides; very poor, unattractive work. Front pink, back white, base yellow.

b. WITH COCK.

3. Height, 0.075 m. Head and neck only. Outside Grave 79.

Hair radiating from forehead in high headdress with fillet loosely looped through it. Less exaggerated version of Type III-b-9 on p. 403.

4. Height of example without head, 0.268 m. Grave 129*; outside Grave 27; between Graves 131 and 133*. Doubtful examples from Grave 9*, 261* (two) and outside Grave 87. (Pl. XIV.)

Pose of III-b-1 (p. 389). Hair radiating from forehead in high headdress with plain fillet looped through it. Red body; cloak probably white, edged with blue.

Typen, I, p. 183, 4.

5. Height, 0.355 m. Outside Grave 48. Example from outside Grave 111 may be this type.

Pose of III-b-1 (p. 389), with cock in slightly more upright position; headdress very ornate, hair worn high and surmounted by wreath. Wreath blue, head of cock red.

Height of preserved head and neck, 0.07 m. Grave 131 (two) and outside Grave 87.

Same, with variations in details of headdress. Outside Grave 51 (two).

Another variation. Hair arranged in fine curls and surmounted by flat wreath. Red over white slip, well preserved in face.

6. Fragmentary. Grave 63.

Elaborate headdress; hair arranged in three rows of curls surmounted by fillet and wreath with ornament in center; fillet forms two high loops at either side of head; cloak modelled separately, standing off from body. Fine work. Flesh and hair red; cloak blue; headdress white.

Height of head, 0.075 m. to 0.085 m. Outside Graves 87, 174, 180, 231*.

Variation of less fine workmanship; general arrangement of headdress similar; hair curled and surmounted by wreath. Face red, wreath blue.

7. Height, 0.189 m. Grave 190* (two), 222*; outside Graves 174 (three), 52, 108, 197 (three), 53, 87, 177 (three); doubtful example from outside Grave 177. (Pl. XIV.)

Weight on right leg; cock in left arm; right hand holds out end of cloak which falls behind and over left arm to feet; hair drawn back in radiating strands and surmounted by pointed stephane; base with socle. Where color preserved, flesh, hair, cloak, cock, red; stephane blue.

The fact that a fragment was found outside Group B Grave 108 has been ignored in classifying the type; a doubtful piece of III-b-8 and two unidentified fragments were also found outside this grave and are probably not to be associated with the burial.

c. SEATED.

1. See Group D.

2. Height, 0.191 m. Outside Grave 87 (two). A doubtful example from outside Grave 129*. (Pl. XV.)

Fat, nude youth sitting on ground; both legs partially drawn up, hands resting on knees; hair falling over shoulders, fillet on head; indication of folds of drapery to right. Red.

Typen, II, p. 268, 1.

3. Height, 0.085 m. Grave 194*.

Small figure, entirely wrapped in cloak, squatting on low stool; hands, hidden under cloak, on knees which are drawn up; pointed cap.

Cf. *Olynthus*, VII, pl. 33, nos. 261, 262; *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 221-222; *Typen*, I, p. 187, 7; II, p. 267, nos. 2-4; *Eutresis*, p. 249, fig. 309, 6; *Danish National Museum*, nos. 310-311; *Ath. Mitt.*, XV, 1890, p. 363, from Kabeirion.

4. No complete example. Outside Grave 110*. Two doubtful examples from Grave 162 and outside Grave 87 (height of head and cap of one, 0.073 m.).

Youth in position of III-c-2, wearing high pilos with narrow brim; hair falling in tresses on shoulders. Traces of blue on cap.

d. WITH ARYBALLOS.

1. Height 0.202 m. to 0.23 m. Grave 162; outside Grave 110* (two); between Graves 131 and 133* (two). (Pl. XV.)

Weight on left foot; hair long and drawn back in loose mass from forehead; small crescent-shaped stephane; himation over left shoulder, under right arm-pit, and over left

forearm; right arm at side, left holding small aryballos by string. Where color preserved flesh and diadem red; himation white (?), base white with red band on top and two horizontal stripes on sides, upper black, lower red; aryballos yellow.

Found in Kabeirion: *Ath. Mitt.*, XV, 1890, p. 361. See *Arch. Anz.*, XIX, 1904, p. 62, no. 14 (in mid-fifth century style analogous to that of our earliest youth with cock, III-b-1, on p. 389), showing same arrangement of himation.

IV. MASKS

a. FEMALE.

14, 16. See Group D.

17. Small lacunae in left breast and left side of veil. Outside grave 87 (Pl. XVIII). Some of the fragments assigned to IV-a-16 may have come from this type.

Fragments of IV-a-16 or 17 from Grave 135*, 236*; outside Grave 49, 79, 129*, 180.

Differs from IV-a-16 in following details: more of peplos shown below overfold; veil more elaborately arranged over head in scallops, falling in folds on shoulders and behind arms; no knot of hair above stephane; fruit (pomegranate or fig?) in right hand. Hair yellow, veil white.

18. Height, 0.228 m. Outside Graves 87 and 100*. (Pl. XVI.)

Similar to Dionysos masks of IV-b. High, offset stephane, ridge at base; hair parted in plain masses and falling over shoulders in wig-like arrangement of horizontal bands; both arms bent and held to breasts; right hand holds an egg (?); peplos indistinctly modelled, but edge of sleeve-hole shows below elbows; mask cut off below arms. Red stripe at lower edge of peplos and red lips.

Cf. *Olynthus*, VII, pl. 10, no. 38. *Danish National Museum*, no. 333.

b. DIONYSOS.

1. Only lower part preserved; height, 0.246 m. Outside Grave 87.

Left hand holding egg to breast; jug held horizontally in right hand; chiton falls in oblique folds over left shoulder and arm, leaving right breast bare.

Above Grave 27.

Fragment similar to above, but with different arrangement of drapery.

V. MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES

e. APHRODITE (?).

1. Height, 0.283 m. Outside Grave 87. (Pl. XXII.)

Weight on left leg; right leg bent and swung slightly outward; himation passes over head and falls to feet; right arm holds out drapery at waist level; left arm, wrapped in folds of himation, rests on hip and holds drapery across lower body; breast and right arm bare. The similarity of pose and drapery to that of Aphrodite Pandemos (V-e-2, p. 405, Pl. XXI) make identification probable. Patches of white slip; hair and mouth, horizontal stripe around top of base, necklace with pendant (?) red.

Typen, I, p. 82, 3. *Danish National Museum*, no. 295, from a very similar mould.

f. APOLLO (?).

1. Heights, 0.102 m. (illustrated) and 0.15 m. Outside Graves 54*, 87, 110*. (Pl. XXI.)

Weight on left leg, leaning on trunk of tree with right arm; head turned slightly to right; hair long and falling in curls on shoulders; upper body nude; himation covering lower limbs and drawn over left shoulder; possibly drapery falling over tree trunk; left arm, wrapped in himation, resting on hip. Traces of white slip.

One of the few figures which show a relation to sculpture.

No attribute; type would do for Asclepius or Dionysos. See Reinach, *op. cit.*, II, pp. 31-35, 104.

VI. ANIMALS

a. BIRDS.

3. See Group B.

5. Length of head and part of neck of one, 0.065 m. Graves 135* (two), 268*, outside Graves 51, 87, 111.

Pigeon resting on two very short legs and belly; head erect; deep ridge down back; feathers indicated by herring-bone arrangement of grooves; small fan tail. Body white; eyes, beak and stripe along back, red.

b. QUADRUPEDS.

large and drooping; very flat modelling. Traces of white on body.

8. Height, 0.065 m. Almost all of right side missing. Grave 135*.

Small dog on haunches, looking up; hind legs not indicated; front legs short stumps; ears

VII. INANIMATE OBJECTS**a. FRUIT.**

1. See Group B.

GROUP F (390-350 B.C.)

The difficulty in dealing with the fourth century, in spite of the number of graves, is the poverty of equipment and the absence of masses of vases and terracottas in or about a single burial.⁷¹ The presence and absence of any one type of terracotta or vase is therefore largely chance and not of particular significance. Figure decoration in red-figure ware occurs on only two pieces. The lekythos, which tends to become smaller and squatter, is ornamented with a single careless red palmette; evidence from other sites shows this degenerate form to be fourth century.⁷² The lekythos covered with net pattern first appeared in Group E and continues here in greater numbers. The black-figured palmette kylikes continue.⁷³ Stamped ware becomes inferior in quality and rouletted circles customarily encompass the palmette or rosette decoration.⁷⁴ The skyphos by this time has the very pinched base.⁷⁵ The profile of the one-handed bowl is increasingly angular. A new shape which appears about the middle of the century is a low cup with vertical handles, often plain, sometimes ribbed.⁷⁶ The unglazed jug which accompanied most burials now has a sharper shoulder and more tapering body.⁷⁷ The dates of Group F cannot be closely determined but have been placed at *ca.* 390-350 B.C.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the seated female figure disappears; there are a few early types, turned up in later context, and the newcomer, I-e-2, which is a

⁷¹ Undisturbed: 48, 49, 51-53, 60, 63, 90, 111, 121, 151, 153, 162-163, 174, 177, 180, 237. Disturbed: 54, 69, 84, 104, 110, 115-6, 124, 133, 182, 186, 190, 213, 219, 221-222, 231, 236, 260-261, 264. Grave 51 is the oldest of the group, the skyphos type found in it belonging to the early fourth century, and 48, 52, 60, 115, and 153 belong to the early part of the group; 53, 84, 121, 163 probably belong with them. 110, 111, and 63 form a nucleus about the middle of the century.

⁷² *Black Glaze*, pl. XV, 34, 1; *Olynthus*, V, pls. 141-144, indicates that the type was common before 348.

⁷³ *Black Glaze*, pl. XI, 57. 4.

⁷⁴ *Olynthus*, V, pls. 152 ff.

⁷⁵ Cf. *ibid.*, pl. 185 for the forms of skyphos common in the first half of the fourth century.

⁷⁶ *Black Glaze*, pl. XVII, 30. 21 and 24. These are not found in Thespieae nor in any of the Halae graves placed in the fifth century, but do occur in the Polyandron of the Macedonians at Chaeronea (338 B.C.)—cf. *ibid.*, pp. 28-29. See *Ath. Mitt.*, XIII, 1888, p. 428 for examples from the Kabeirion in Thebes.

⁷⁷ Disturbed Grave 116 and the unclassified Grave 249 offer the only two examples of the lagynos; if the vase belongs to the original burial of 116, it is unusually early. See Thompson, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 450-1.

twin to II-c-8 of Group F. The standing female, however, breaks away from its former frontality and develops greater freedom and movement; figures such as Types II-c-10 are immediate predecessors of the Tanagra style.⁷⁸ The older types linger, but the quickened interest in new forms initiates a variety of figures. A change of costume goes hand in hand with the change of posture. As the Doric peplos with its severe vertical folds emphasized the static, upright position of the early statuettes, the himation, twisted about the figure, now follows the motion of the body and brings out its plastic roundness. Later the drapery treatment produces complicated lights and shadows and creates a pattern practically independent of the lines of the body. The gain in variety of pose is accompanied by a loss expressed in the degeneration of the facial type and the blurring of the features. The top-heavy headdresses are gone, even on some of the older types, and the head is small in proportion to the body; the bases are lower and more varied in form. Where before there was strong probability that some of the figures were, if not divine, at least heroic, their type now becomes clearly genre. Whether the conscious purpose of the figurines changed at the same time, it is impossible to say.

The youth with cock has a short, but vigorous life, and appears for almost the last time in Group F. The body has become soft and inarticulated and the rather feminine head suggests that the same mould may have been used to produce heads for both sexes. The other types of youths, never very popular, are almost as restricted in time. The bases become lower; the headdresses are smaller, usually surmounted by a stephane. The modelling is summary and the finish, either because worn moulds were used or for lack of retouching, is very poor.

The female masks are smaller and less elaborate, often almost grotesque in their proportions. Their hey-day is over and as they disappear the Dionysos masks flourish. Following the trend of the period, the latter are not large in size, though they may include the body as far as the waist. Types IV-b-4, 5, and 6 apparently do not go back to so early or universal a prototype as IV-b-2.

Deities are more numerous and varied than before, though not common; their increase comes at a time when the male and female figures lose their religious suggestions. Eros, who becomes so popular at Tanagra and at Myrina, now appears. The current interest in the childish form is also indicated by the representation of children, and the juvenile character, lacking in earlier youthful types, is now more developed although not fully expressed. The group of small actors belongs here and is unique in the series. The treatment is summary and exceedingly sparing of detail, but lively nevertheless. They are not the boisterous and indecent characters of Old Comedy, but are representative of Middle Comedy looking forward to New.⁷⁹ Besides Silenus, they represent the nurse, the traveller and the old man, stock characters of the drama.

⁷⁸ *Black Glaze*, p. 27, on Rhitsona Grave 56 which is contemporary with Halae Group F.

⁷⁹ Bieber, *The History of the Greek and Roman Theatre*, pp. 65 ff. for Old Comedy, pp. 85 ff.

The collection of animals is somewhat larger than has been usual since Group B and adds a marmot (?) and ram to the variety of types. Bells and parts of two jointed dolls are new; the former, like the rattles, may have had some magic function, though their appearance in children's graves at Halae suggests the simpler interpretation of toys.

The group as a whole feels the infusion of a new life and character; previously, the terracottas lagged in style; in Group F they do more than catch up, they look ahead to later developments. Because of this, the late fifth century style is absent and there is little in the terracottas that recalls the mannerisms of the Nike Parapet and the Meidias vases. The standing female figure is the only class of terracotta that successfully survives the change and in so doing it undergoes a transformation. The seated female figures, the youths with cocks, the female masks and even the Dionysos masks which succeed them belong to the older and more austere tradition which gradually dies out in the early fourth century. A more worldly and less serious mood prevails in the new types.

I. SEATED FEMALE FIGURE

a. WITH POLOS.

- 2, 3. See Group D.
4. See Group E.
5. Height, 0.119 m. Preserved from slightly above knees. Grave 236*.

Same type as I-a-1, but face longer and polos higher; hair loosely drawn back from forehead.

Cf. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 323, 328 for fairly similar type in earlier (and more suitable) context.

c. WITH STEPHANE AND VEIL.

- 5, 6. See Group B.
- 7, 8. See Group D.
9. Height, 0.088 m. Outside Grave 60.

High stephane, veil, falling in broad mass to shoulders, close-fitting, foldless chiton; hair in plain roll over forehead. Base and front of chiton red; veil yellow (?).

for Middle Comedy, and pp. 163 ff. for New Comedy. The Halae figures seem stylistically in advance of the Metropolitan Museum group discussed on pp. 85 ff. which still show the phallos and the bawdy character of Old Comedy. Since the completion of the final manuscript of this article, Miss Bieber has narrowed the date of the New York figures from 380-330 to 380-350 B.C. (*Classical Weekly*, Nov. 17, 1941, p. 64); the change, based on evidence from Olynthus, is in closer agreement with the Halae chronology.

e. WITH SAKKOS.

1. See Group E.
2. Height, 0.182 m. Grave 274*. (Pl. VII.) Ten examples of heads, necks and, in some instances, upper bodies which seem to belong to this type from Grave 221* (nine) and outside Grave 221*.

Back of armless chair reaches to shoulders; hands in lap; pointed cap on back of head, peplos with overfold; folds of garment indicated by grooves.

Der strenge Stil, p. 76, bottom of page, notes Halae examples. Cf. *Olynthus*, VII, pl. 27, no. 218.

II. STANDING FEMALE FIGURE

a. WITH POLOS.

1. See Group B.
2. See Group C.
- 3, 7, 8, 9. See Group D.
- 10, 11, 15. See Group E.

17. Height of head and neck averages 0.06 m. No complete example. Graves 129*, 180 (five); outside Grave 180, 53, 174, 182*, 129* (two); between Graves 54* and 55.

Both arms hanging at sides; polos, peplos with overfold; hair puffed out over forehead; neck unusually long. Red lips.

18. Height, 0.345 m. Grave 231*. (Pl. IX.)

Similar to II-a-15 on p. 395. Polos higher, headdress simpler, fillet drawn from box held in left hand; socle on base. What appears to be a cloak over left arm and held by right hand may have been, in the mould, the lower part of a veil (cf. II-a-12, 13, 14 on p. 395 and Pl. VIII) which has been cut away around the head and shoulders. Polos, edge of overfold and necklace blue; traces of red on garment.

Danish National Museum, nos. 341-2, may be from the same mould. *Tyden*, I, p. 67, 7, similar except for headdress; has same stepped base; p. 68, 5 (*Ath. Mitt.*, LVII, 1932, Beilage XII), from Halae, somewhat similar; see *Sammlung Loeb*, pl. 23, and *Ἀρχ. Δελτ.*, III, 1917, p. 215, fig. 154, 3, and p. 218, nos. 7-8 (Graves 4 and 5; see *supra*, note 66). Another slight variation is *ibid.*, p. 219, fig. 157, 3 (Grave 5, see *supra*, note 66). It is not clear whether the Halae type has the very long overfold of the Theban versions or not.

b. WITH STEPHANE AND VEIL.

6. See Group D.

7. Height, 0.095 m. Missing below knees. Grave 133*.

Right hand hanging at side, left holding end of drapery; peplos with small apotygmata.

8. Height, 0.201 m. Outside Grave 110*. (Pl. X.)

Weight on left leg; gazes at ground; hair parted in middle; himation drawn over arms and across body, leaving right shoulder and left breast bare; right hand extended, supporting drapery from underneath; left hand, wrapped in folds of himation, rests on hip; base has socle and moulding at top.

9. Height, from just below knees, 0.122 m. Outside Grave 110* (two). (Pl. X.)

Costume and pose as for II-b-8 with head

turned more to right and arms held lower; entire breast and right arm bare. Higher stephane. Veil falling over shoulders. Red veil and traces of white slip.

10. Height, 0.192 m. Outside Grave 180. Two fragments which may belong to this type or II-b-11 from outside Grave 53. (Pls. X and XV.)

Head turned slightly to right, weight on left foot; hair piled high on top of head; small crescent diadem; chiton falls to feet in fine folds; himation falls almost to feet and passes over left arm and under right; right hand holds out an end of drapery; left, wrapped in himation, held back of body.

Sometimes represented with swan on one hip; interpreted as Leda or Nemesis. *Arch. Anz.*, XVII, 1902, p. 113, fig. 7, and *ibid.*, VI, 1891, p. 25, fig. 11. Cf. *ibid.*, XXXVII, 1922, p. 213. All have headdresses like II-c-11 on p. 402, Pl. XII.

11. No complete specimen. Grave 53 (two).

Two fragments which may belong to this type or to Type II-b-10 from outside Grave 53.

Position as above but hair not gathered in point above diadem; face poorly modelled. Stephane and himation blue; lips red, flesh white.

12. Height, 0.163 m. Grave 121, 190*, 219* (two); outside Graves 53, 110* (two); between Graves 131 and 133* (four). One probably of this type from outside Grave 110* and from Grave 133*.

Position and costume as for Type II-c-6 with minor variations. Himation not drawn up over head; hair drawn back from forehead in simple strands and surmounted by small crescent diadem. Clay turned out at bottom to form base. Vermilion base.

13. Height, 0.17 m. Grave 133* (two). (Pl. XII.)

Chiton falling to feet in fine folds, himation going under right arm and passing over left shoulder in broad fold; left hand on hip, arm wound in himation; right arm at side, hand holding uncertain object against thigh. Proportions very slender.

c. MISCELLANEOUS.

2. See Group D.

6. Heights vary from 0.159 m. to 0.162 m. Grave 217*; outside Grave 110* (two), 121 (three), between Graves 131 and 133* (three). (Pl. XII.)

Head turned slightly to right and looking down; right leg bent; chiton; himation drawn over head and covering chin, comes to point on top of head as if supported from inside; beneath himation, left arm falling at side and hand holding folds of drapery together, right arm held to breast. Traces of white slip; red on base.

For variations, cf. *Typen*, II, p. 41, IB, from Halae, and *Sammlung Loeb*, pl. 56. The Group D example is from a disturbed grave and as the style approaches the Tanagra, the type probably belongs later.

7. Height, 0.12 m. Missing: everything above right hand. Grave 84*.

Differs slightly from II-c-6; taken from larger mould; base higher; small head of same type found with it may be part of same figure, but more probably belonging to small version

8. Outside Grave 53. (Pl. XI.)

As II-a-2 on p. 384 and II-c-4 on p. 395, but face less full and hair waved close to head.

Similar to seated figure I-e-2, p. 400, and likewise one of the more conservative of the group.

British Museum, pl. VII, 4, B 121, more severe; *Typen*, I, p. 63, 1; 64, 6. *Der strenge Stil*, fig. 45. *Danish National Museum*, no. 262-3.

9. Height, 0.1215 m., and 0.129 m. Grave 213* and outside Grave 187*. Piece which may belong to this type from Grave 133*.

Young girl, weight on left foot; himation passing under right arm and over left, crossing front of body in broad diagonal fold; left hand supports himation from underneath and right slightly from above.

10. Height, 0.192 m. Outside Grave 110*. (Pl. XII.)

Leg bent as if walking; head slightly lowered and turned to left; chiton; himation (covering both arms, falling to foot on right side, and blowing out behind left leg slightly)

drawn over head and supported by stephane; hair in flame-like arrangement in front; right arm holds himation just below waistline.

For superficial resemblance, cf. *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, p. 163, no. 296 (pl. XXII, 1) from a tomb dated late fifth century. The date is probably somewhat later than given; cf., for example, Thompson, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 473, note 1. For the hair arrangement, cf. mask IV-a-16, p. 390. A restrained suggestion of the dancing figures of *Typen*, II, pp. 145 f.

11. Height, 0.28 m. Grave 69*. (Pl. XII.)

Weight on left leg; sleeveless, V-necked peplos with kolpos; holding end of garment with right hand and open box with left; hair arranged above head in vertical flame-like mass, the so-called lampadion style. White slip.

The freer posture contrasts with the similar II-a-18 which is in the older tradition. For the headdress, see comments on II-b-10, p. 401 (Leda or Nemesis); *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, p. 164, no. 299, pl. XXII, 8, from the same tomb mentioned just above; *Typen*, II, p. 93, 7; p. 94, 1-2 (Aphrodite?); *Sammlung Loeb*, pl. 34 (Nemesis or Leda); *Danish National Museum*, nos. 296 and 300 (the latter Nemesis or Leda); *British Museum*, C 28 on p. 189, Leda or Nemesis, seems to have the same headdress. Cf. Dr. Müller's interpretation of the coiffure of a bronze head from the Athenian Agora: Shear, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 522-525; Thompson, *Harvard Studies*, Suppl. I, p. 183; and see Schefold, *Kertscher Vasen*, pls. 13, 17, 18a. On the analogy of the vase paintings, the figure may be simply a woman decking herself. Also, compare *Danish National Museum*, nos. 451-5, probably from Sicily.

12. Height of head and neck, 0.035 m. Grave 54*. (Pl. XII.)

Leaning right elbow on tree-trunk (?), left leg advanced; wearing peaked Phrygian cap and short garment girt around loins. Too fragmentary for full reconstruction. Amazon?

13. Height, 0.145 m. Preserved from slightly above right knee. Grave 231*.

Fragment of large figure, possibly in pose of sculptural type of Polyhymnia; left leg crossed in front of right; leaning on pillar; drapery falling in very fine folds to feet. Foot pink.

See Reinach, *Répertoire de la statuaire*, I, p. 166, 3, for statue in Louvre.

14. Height of head and right arm, 0.075 m.
No complete example. Grave 115* (three) and 162.

Hydrophoros, standing; right arm holds vessel of uncertain shape on cushion on head.

See *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 469, fig. 164 for variation from acropolis; cf. Charbonneaux, *Les terres cuites grecques*, pl. 33, no. 36, from Locris, in Berlin.

III. YOUTHS

a. WITH CLOAK.

3. Height, 0.171 m. and 0.181 m. Graves 163 and 230* (two).

As Type III-d-1 with following variations: himation returns over left shoulder and not over lower arm; left hand raises drapery slightly from underneath; no aryballos. Flesh red or red over white; hair and stephane red; garment white.

b. WITH COCKS.

2. See Group D.

- 4, 5, 6, 7. See Group E.

8. Height, 0.191 m. Graves 100*, 186*; outside Grave 53 (two). Doubtful examples from Graves 221*, 260* (three); outside Graves 49, 51 (two), 60, 79, 87 (three), 94, 108. (Pl. XIV.)

Pose of III-b-1 (p. 389); hair worn simply and close to head; modelling so slight, difficult to determine details, but apparently wreath on hair. Flesh red; cloak either white or blue (?); base white with two parallel red bands at top; hair yellow.

Typen, I, p. 183, 5; example cited from Halae. 'Αρχ. Δελτ., III, 1917, p. 215, fig. 154, 4 (Grave 4); see *supra*, note 66. That one doubtful piece was found outside Group B Grave 108, has been purposely ignored in grouping the type; see comment on III-b-7, p. 396.

9. Height, 0.285 m. Graves 115* (four), 162.
Possible examples from Graves 9*, 271*.
(Pl. XIV.)

Pose of Type III-b-1 (p. 389); hair ra-

diating from forehead in high headdress with fillet loosely looped through it. Red flesh and hair; white cloak and eyes; fillet, neck and tail feathers of cock yellow; base white with red band around top and middle.

'Αρχ. Δελτ., III, 1917, p. 221, fig. 158, 2 and 3, fig. 159, with more elaborate headdress; from Grave 6 (see *supra*, note 66).

10. Outside Graves 60, 107; possible example from Grave 9*. (Pl. XV.)

Pose of III-b-1 (p. 389); cloak as for III-b-7 (p. 396); hair radiating from forehead; small, pointed stephane; dog seated by right leg looking up at master.

Black Glaze, pl. XV, 34. 39, without dog (second half of fourth century). 'Αρχ. Δελτ., III, 1917, p. 217, fig. 155, 3, and p. 222, no. 7, also without dog (Graves 5 and 6; see *supra*, note 66). The subject is used on grave stelai—Conze, *Attische Grabreliefs*, pls. CLXXXV, CLXXXVIII-CXCIV; *Jahrbuch*, XXVIII, 1913, pl. 25, and the well-known, earlier Alxenor stele in the National Museum of Athens, which are both from Boeotia. Harrison and Verall, *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*, p. 591.

11. Height, 0.25 m. Outside Graves 49 and 83.

Usual position; long cloak falls from back of shoulders to ground; hair in loose mass of strands radiating from forehead; small, round stephane. Cloak white, flesh red, tail of cock yellow.

c. SEATED.

4. See Group E.

d. WITH ARYBALLOS.

1. See Group E.

2. Height, 0.198 m. Grave 190*.

Variation of III-d-1; drapery around waist thicker and clumsier; curls of hair marked by pitting; aryballos on slightly longer string.

IV. MASKS

a. FEMALE.

16. See Group D.

17. See Group E.

19. Preserved height, 0.19 m. No complete example. Outside Grave 60 (two) and 110*. (Pl. XIX.)

Round stephane, hair rolled over forehead and falling to shoulder; arms, disproportionately short, brought up to breast; neck long, modelling soft; mask cut off below elbows. Blue stephane with red rosettes, yellow band around base.

Preserved height, 0.20 m. Outside Grave 60.

Same with variations. Cone-shaped beads of necklace plastically indicated; slight indication of wavy masses of hair. Flesh and stephane white; hair and lips red.

20. Height, 0.161 m. Outside Grave 60 (three). (Pl. XIX.)

Modelling very flat; hair, eyes and nose not plastically indicated; veil falling from beneath high stephane which has slight ridge at base; drapery drawn in folds beneath breasts; arms short and very thin; left hand held to shoulder, right to breast. Lips, stephane, veil, and lower edge of mask red; eyes outlined in black, pupil black.

b. DIONYSOS.

2. Height, 0.169 m. Outside Grave 60 (two). (Pl. XX.)

Bearded; long hair falling over shoulders; stephane ornamented with ivy; mask cut off around outline of beard. Traces of red on face and beard.

Mould worn, but finest of Halae group. See Pottier, *Gaz. des Beaux Arts*, 1909, 1, p. 21. *Danish National Museum*, no. 308, *Arch. Anz.*, LIII, 1938, p. 436, fig. 20, in Munich. *Musée de Madrid*, pl. XVI, 14; XXII, 11.

Height, 0.137 m. Grave 190* (three). (Pl. XX.)

Same, with possible addition of veil at sides of head; strands of beard more plastically indicated; stephane high; treatment somewhat freer. Beard, hair, and flesh red; stephane blue.

3. Height, 0.24 m. Outside Grave 60. (Pl. XIX.)

Short, round beard and drooping mustache; unadorned stephane; veil or long hair falling to shoulders; arms bent and hands held to breast; mask cut off below elbows. Face red; veil white.

4. Height, 0.157 m. Outside Grave 60. (Pl. XIX.)

Ivy wreath, stephane, and veil falling to shoulders; himation drawn in diagonal folds over left arm and breast, leaving right breast bare; mask cut off below elbow; suspension hole on top of head. Flesh, beard, and hair red; chiton red except for broad white stripe where garment meets flesh; veil and wreath probably white.

5. No complete example. Outside Grave 51 (two) and 180.

Egg in right hand; kantharos in left; right breast bare, drapery drawn obliquely over left shoulder.

Typen, I, p. 248, 5 (example from Halae).

V. MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES

d. PAN.

2. Height, 0.09 m. Length, 0.137 m. Outside Graves 53, 60; between Graves 131 and 133* (two). (Pl. XX.)

Reclining on ground, left elbow resting on elevation, probably rock; right hand on knee, left in front of body; covered with red.

3. Height, 0.183 m. Grave 129*; outside Graves 60 and 110*; between Graves 131 and 133* (three). (Pl. XXI.)

Standing against tree trunk, holding pedum to left shoulder and syrinx in right hand; short cloak over left shoulder; bearded. Flesh, ears red; legs and base probably yellow.

British Museum, p. 215, C 282 from Tanagra—illustrated in Hutton, *Greek Terracotta Statuettes*, pl. 6. *Danish National Museum*, no. 316, a variation. Cf. Charbonneaux, *Les terres cuites grecques*, pl. 33, no. 35, from Anthedon, in Berlin. *Typen*, I, p. 221, 1.

4. Height, 0.132 m. Outside Grave 60. (Pl. XXI.)

Standing; right arm hanging at side; left supporting wine sack on left shoulder; short cloak hanging from left shoulder; background not clearly defined, but suggests tree trunk; bearded. Horns and wine-sack blue; chlamys yellow; flesh, hair, and beard red.

5. Height, 0.08 m. Preserved above shoulders. Outside Grave 177.

Bearded; folded cloak over left shoulder. Careful work. Flesh and hair red; cloak blue.

e. APHRODITE.

2. Height, 0.161 m. Outside Grave 49. (Pl. XXI.)

Seated sidewise on goat in rigid pose, upper body nude and lower wrapped in folds of himation; right hand holds out drapery which floats behind head, forming background of relief; left hand about neck of goat. Flesh white, cloak blue, goat yellow.

Cf. *Sammlung Loeb*, pl. 25, for same type of over-head drapery. Hahland, *Vasen um Meidias*, pl. 18, an early example in painting which is the easiest medium for this *tour de force*; Selene on horse. For Selene again, Pfuhl, *Mal. u. Zeich.*, fig. 597, Kertch vase showing birth of Athena. See Richter, *Sculpture and Sculptors of the Greeks*, second ed., p. 272, for Roman coin of Elis which may reflect an Aphrodite Pandemos by Scopas Priene, p. 352, fig. 418. *Figurines du Louvre*, pl. 18, 3, from Corinth; fifth-century type with considerable veil. *Myrina*, pl. VI, 2. Farnell, *Cults of the Greek States*, II, pp. 684 ff.

3. Height, 0.161 m. Outside Grave 110*. (Pl. XXI.)

Standing, weight on left leg, on circular base with socle; himation draped about lower limbs and drawn up behind head where it is held by right hand; left hand holds drapery bunched at hip; upper body nude; hair falling in curls to shoulders.

Danish National Museum, nos. 297-8, very similar and superior examples, though not much more attractive, which clearly indicate fruits in the garment folds supported by the left hand. *Typen*, I, p. 85, 5. Cf. the Leda and the swan in *Black Glaze*, pl. XVII, from Rhitsona Grave 30 (second half of fourth century).

f. APOLLO.

1. See Group E.

g. CYBELE.

1. Outside Grave 231*. (Pl. XXII.)

Seated; peplos with overfold; tympanum in right hand. Right arm and tympanum moulded separately; hand mutilated.

h. EROS.

1. Height, 0.063 m. Grave 111.

Small, seated; large wings extending backward from shoulders; legs close together; right hand at breast and left resting on chair; glance down and to left. Modelling neither careful nor detailed.

Myrina, p. 151, suggests these Erotes represent the soul of the departed. Rare at Halae, so probably no religious significance is to be attached to them.

i. ACTORS.

1. Height, 0.112 m. Outside Grave 111. (Pl. XXIII.)

Silenus, weight on left foot; knee-length garment tightly girt around body and drawn over left shoulder; breast and right arm bare; left arm holds infant Dionysos wrapped in cloth to waist; mask not clearly indicated. Traces of red on hair and face of infant.

For general style, cf. *Pergamon*, I, 2, pp. 259-260, nos. 15-16. *British Museum*, C 74, pl. XXXIV. Also cf. *Sammlung Loeb*, pl. 80.

2. Height, 0.109 m. Grave 111. (Pl. XXIII.)

Bald old man with beard and padded stomach; cloak drawn tightly over chest, wrapped about left arm; left hand at hip; right arm slightly extended; pointed shoes.

3. Height, 0.103 m. Outside Grave 110*. (Pl. XXIII.)

Bearded old man, gazing at ground; round-shouldered; knees slightly bent, hands behind back, chin resting on chest; low pilos, knee-length chlamys. Traces of red all over surface.

4. Height, preserved to waist, 0.067 m. Grave 111; outside Grave 110*.

Old man wearing chlamys and flat cap; leaning forward and blowing double flute which he holds in both hands; cheeks puffed out.

5. Height, 0.086 m. Outside Grave 110*. (Pl. XXIII.)

Woman looking down at infant which sucks at left breast while held in arms; both breasts bare; indication of drapery about lower body; child dressed in pointed cap and swaddling clothes. Red on face of infant.

For more elaborate examples from Boeotia,

cf. Sieveking, *Sammlung Loeb: Bronzen, Terrakotten, Vasen*, pl. 13; *Arch. Anz.*, VII, 1892, p. 116, no. 123; *Figurines du Louvre*, pl. 39, 3; *Typen*, I, p. 153, 3; II, p. 461, 7.

6. Outside Grave 110*. (Pl. XXIII.)

Woman holding infant, dressed in pointed cap and swaddling clothes, upright against left shoulder; right arm bent and held in front of body; wearing garment which passes over right shoulder and falls to feet; little surface modelling.

j. CHILDREN.

1. Incomplete. Graves 231* and 247.

Boy seated on bench with legs crossed.

2. Head, upper body, and hand holding garment preserved; other fragments. Outside Grave 111.

Young girl closely wrapped in himation which she holds out with right hand; position like that of Type II-b-9, p. 401, Pl. X.

3. Height, 0.041 m. Head, neck, and left shoulder preserved. Grave 63.

Young girl, standing. No headdress.

Very similar to *Black Glaze*, pl. XIV, 56. 6, dated late in the first half of the fourth century.

VI. ANIMALS

a. BIRDS.

1, 4. See Group B.

5. See Group E.

6. Height, 0.043 m. Head and neck preserved. Grave 63.

Rooster with very flat back, suggestive of relief; details of eye and beak carefully modelled. Comb red.

b. QUADRUPEDS.

9. Height, 0.053 m. Grave 231*. (Pl. XXIV.)

Dog running full speed with legs stretched and tongue hanging out; head surmounted by a kind of mane indicated by radiating incision; modelling lively but careless. Traces of white on body; mouth and tongue red.

10. Height, 0.053 m. Length, 0.09 m. Grave 90.

Animal of marmot type (?). Very short, stumpy legs; ears lying flat against head; curved nose touches ground. Patches of white.

11. Height, 0.032 m. Length, 0.029 m. Grave 84*.

Ram. Head only; modelling like VI-b-10.

VII. INANIMATE OBJECTS

d. BELLS.

1. Height, 0.062 m. Graves 8 and 111. (Fig. 8.)

Bell of ordinary shape with loop for suspension; bean-shaped clapper originally attached to clay ring on interior by string or bronze wire. *Myrina*, p. 245. *Eutresis*, p. 263, fig. 320, 2.

e. JOINTED DOLLS.

1. Grave 116*; outside Grave 111.

One leg, hand, and arm broken off below shoulder.

K. McK. Elderkin, *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, pp. 455 ff. Kastriotes, 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1909, pp. 121 ff. on grave stelai depicting dolls. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 223, 229. *Ath. Mitt.*, XV, 1890, p. 364 from Kabeirion.

GROUP G (350-335 B.C.)

A small number of graves which must be dated around the time of the Polyandria of Chaeronea bridge the period between 350 and 335. Graves 1, 146, 241, 242, and possibly 83, judging from vase types, belong here; all are undisturbed. The jugs, bowls, and skyphoi of these graves are like those from the Macedonian Polyandria of Chaeronea. At this time there was a change in terracotta styles, unaccompanied by pronounced ceramic developments, in anticipation of the flowering of the Tanagra period.

The character of the small collection of terracottas is transitional: the small girls are much like their slightly later counterparts in Group H; the youths are associated with earlier types in Groups D, E, and F. The masks are the remnants of earlier types incorporating the slender proportions and the melon coiffure of the period; they revive the tendency of Group B to follow the natural outline of the head and shoulders, but, unlike the earlier group, they include the upper arm.



Fig. 8. Bell. VII-d-1. Group F.
See p. 406

III. YOUTH

b. WITH COCK.

11. See Group F.

d. WITH ARYBALLOS.

3. Height, 0.144 m. Graves 1, 242; doubtful example from Grave 241.

General pose as III-d-1 (p. 396), but proportions less good; headdress high; modelling very poor, indicating almost no details of hair, face, or dress. Traces of red and white.

Black Glaze, pl. XV, 34. 39, dated second half of fourth century by Ure, stylistically similar.

IV. MASKS

a. FEMALE.

21. Height, 0.113 m. Grave 146. (Pl. XVI.)

Hair drawn back from forehead in melon style and encircled by wreath; neck very long; breasts and upper arms indicated; mask cut off just above elbows. White; traces of pink in cheek.

22. Height, 0.123 m. Grave 242. (Pl. XVI.)

As above but somewhat larger; modelling very summary; eyes and mouth probably painted on. White.

Cf. *Olynthus*, IV, pl. 31, nos. 331-332, for general type.

V. MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES

j. CHILDREN.

4. Height, 0.066 m. Preserved from slightly below shoulder to below hands. Outside Grave 241.

Young girl, standing, hands clasped in front. White slip.

5. Height, 0.15 m. Outside Grave 241.

Fragment of young girl, standing, wrapped in himation which she holds together from underneath at throat; hair drawn back from forehead.

6. Height, 0.104 m. Grave 241.

Young girl looking down towards left and advancing left foot as if walking; chiton; himation covering both arms, supported from underneath by left hand; right brought up to breast; hair parted and surmounted by wreath.

GROUP H (335-280 B.C.)⁸⁰

Unguentaria and plates are the chief vase forms of this group, and they appear here for the first time. The former are of the plump, early profile which begins at the

⁸⁰ Undisturbed: 6, 29, 126, 244, 246, 247, 251.

end of the fourth century.⁸¹ The latter are the so-called fish plates which were being made even before the destruction of Olynthus.⁸² Grave 6 had, in addition to the plates and unguentaria, a small hydria, paralleled by one found at Priene in the sanctuary of Demeter, all the finds of which are said to belong in the fourth century.⁸³ Grave 247 contained a coin dated by Head, 315-288 B.C.⁸⁴ Stamped ware of inferior quality continues from the earlier groups.

By the time of Group H, the transformation of the standing female figure is complete. The stationary and timeless quality of the early examples, to which the vigor and élan of the running figures, II-a-16 and II-b-1 (pp. 395, 379, Pls. IX, X) offered a strong contrast, is gone. No longer rooted to the ground, the figure is caught in the midst of moving and turning and holding her cloak about her. Her hair is drawn back in a knot, emphasizing the smallness of the head which is often surmounted by a fillet or wreath. Her proportions are slender, the torso long. The last of the Halae series has brought us into the Tanagra period.

The youths with cloaks are no longer conventionalized beings, but genre figures in the style of the period. The examples of this group come from the same child's grave as two small girls, an Eros, animals, and a small comic mask; the latter, as a grotesque, may have been apotropaic, but the other objects are probably playthings. The children, modelled with delicacy and charm, still retain a certain dignity, all that remains of their character of miniature adults. The two-figure groups are the only ones found at Halae. The master and slave must be characters of some New Comedy piece and make an interesting stylistic and chronological comparison with the Middle Comedy figures of Group F. They confirm independently and quite closely the dates of these two phases of comedy.⁸⁵ The Eros and Psyche are an appropriate end to the Halae series, for they embody the style, the genre character, and the narrative quality which mark the Tanagra period.

II. STANDING FEMALE FIGURE

a. WITH POLOS.

11. See Group E.

c. MISCELLANEOUS.

15. Height, 0.149 m. In region of Grave 128. (Pl. XIII.)

Girl walking with right foot advanced; head turned to left, looking down; himation

falling to ground, but leaving left breast and shoulder bare; no base; Tanagra type.

As a Tanagra figure coming from outside a disturbed Group B grave, the example has been placed here.

16. Height, 0.20 m. Grave 6. (Pl. XIII.)

Girl, right leg bent and left advanced, walking; head turned slightly to right, glancing downward; thick fillet or wreath confining hair which is gathered in knot behind; long chiton;

⁸¹ Thompson, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 472-474.

⁸² *Olynthus*, V, pl. 190-191.

⁸³ *Priene*, p. 428, fig. 546.

⁸⁴ Head, *Hist. Num.*, 2nd ed., p. 352. Only the reverse—a trident—was legible. The small obol corresponded precisely to the measurements given by Head. As the coin was found at the bottom of the grave, near the head, it is reasonable to associate it with the burial, not with the earth fill.

⁸⁵ Bieber, *The History of the Greek and Roman Theatre*, pp. 86, 163.

himation through which pendant right hand grasps basket of apples and left hand gathers garment into diagonal folds just above waist.

17. Height, 0.189 m. Grave 6. (Pl. XIII.)

Variation of above; eyes not cast down; basket held in left hand, right hand drawn back; himation shorter and clings more closely to body.

18. Outside Grave 126.

Part of female figure carrying large vase in hand; hair parted in loose wavy masses and surmounted by wreath. Faint traces of white.

19. Preserved height, 0.195 m. Head, neck, upper left arm missing. In nine pieces. Grave 251.

Weight on left leg; chiton falling to feet in folds; himation wrapped about arms and torso; right hand on hip beneath himation; left hand holding drapery.

Cf. for the body, *Danish National Museum*, no. 274; *Sammlung Loeb*, pls. 44 and 56.

III. YOUTHS

a. WITH CLOAK.⁸⁶

4. Height, 0.135 m. Outside Grave 244 (three).

Weight on left foot; cloak closed at right shoulder and falling in folds on that side; shield on back, suspended from neck by cord held at throat with left hand; right hand hanging at side; wreath on hair. Pink flesh; black band above, pink band about middle of base.

5. Outside Grave 244. Height, 0.123 m.

Same position, but no shield; cloak shorter and less voluminous. Flesh red, upper half of base black. Another from same grave with slight variation in drapery.

6. Height, 0.059 m. Outside Grave 244. (Pl. XV.) Preserved in front and left side to a little below elbow; right side broken away below neck.

Chest and front of body nude; cloak over left arm below shoulder; short curly hair and fillet. Lips red.

IV. MASKS

c. COMIC.

1. Height, 0.078 m. Outside Grave 244. (Pl. XX.)

Usual bald-headed New Comedy slave with thick ivy wreath on head. Flesh red.

V. MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES

h. EROS.

2. Height, 0.139 m. Grave 246. (Pl. XXII.)

Left wing and flame of torch missing.

Flying; knees slightly bent; right arm bent and holding torch upright in hand; no indication of left arm; small chlamys fastened on right shoulder and covering upper body diagonally to left hip; hair falls in curls to nape of neck, with two strands tied in bow knot on top of head; wreath encircling forehead and hair; head turned to left. Small protuberance in back, pierced, probably for suspension of figure to give effect of flying.

Myrina, p. 131, on suspension holes.

3. Height, 0.078 m. Outside Grave 244. (Pl. XXIV.)

Small, winged, walking with left leg advanced; head turned slightly to right and glancing down; left arm bent, supporting shield or small plate on open palm; right arm held behind back; wings extended. Hair in curls reaching to shoulder; forehead bound with broad fillet. Knee-length himation passes from right shoulder to left armpit in diagonal fold; twisted about left arm. White except for broad black stripe at bottom of himation; red shield; black inner wing feathers; blue outer feathers.

4. Height, 0.123 m. Grave 6. (Pl. XXIV.)

Eros and Psyche embracing. Psyche wears long, thin chiton which leaves left breast bare; drapery wound around left arm and held behind Eros by right arm which crosses his shoulders; wreath in left hand; hair parted and drawn back into knot. Eros holds end of drapery with right hand and looks toward Psyche; nude;

⁸⁶ Most of these were not photographed owing to the fact that the lightly baked clay had rotted in the damp earth almost to the point of disintegration. This was true of many of the Tanagra types.

long hair, confined by wreath. Lips carmine; body of Eros and chiton of Psyche dark red.

A second group, too incomplete for certain restoration, seems to be of this type; also from Grave 6.

Wiegand, in *Anatolian Studies Presented to Sir William Ramsay*, pp. 405 ff.; pp. 409 ff. give the development of the Eros and Psyche group. Cf. H. S. Jones, *Catalogue of the Sculptures of the Museo Capitolino*, p. 185, pl. 45. Burr, *Terracottas from Myrina*, pp. 36-37, no. 15. *Typen*, II, pp. 228 f. The Halae group is one of the earliest of the childish versions.

i. ACTORS.

7. Height, 0.125 m. Grave 29. (Pl. XXIII.)

Master and slave. Drunken youth leaning heavily with left arm on small slave-girl (?) who supports him with difficulty; right arm raised above his head; wearing short, sleeveless chiton to knees; long hair surmounted by flat cap or wreath. Mouths of both figures red.

The figurine is not carried out in detail—the head of the servant, for example, is no more than a clay pellet, but in its humble way it has the vigor and coarse humor of a Tenier group.

For a variation of the scene, cf. Bieber, *op. cit.*, p. 168, fig. 225. As in this Naples relief, we undoubtedly have here the dissolute son of New Comedy. Cf. *Typen*, II, p. 434, 4 for drunken group. For drunken Dionysos supported by a silen, cf. Picard, *La sculpture antique*, II, p. 227; *Jahrbuch*, XLII, 1927, p. 192, fig. 25.

j. CHILDREN.

1. See Group F.

7. Height of head, right arm and left shoulder, 0.039 m. No complete example. Outside Grave 244 (two).

Very small figure holding cloak together from underneath at throat.

8. Height of head and upper body, 0.055 m. None preserve lower half of body. Outside Grave 247 (three).

Small boy seated on ground wearing hair in long curls surmounted by wreath; cloak fastened with pin on right shoulder, leaving arm

bare. Delicate Tanagra style work. Treatment of childish figure post-Praxitelean.

9. Height, 0.122 m. Outside Grave 244. (Pl. XXIV.)

Small girl with head turned toward right, glancing down; left hand holding together from inside, below chin, folds of heavy cloak; open at right side; right arm bare and hanging at side; hair short; base round. Cloak and upper right arm show traces of pink. Use of foreshortening unique at Halae for modelling in the round.

10. Height, 0.045 m. Grave 6.

Head of young girl. Position frontal, unlike majority of terracottas from the same grave; unusually dignified and finely executed. Wreath of separately worked leaves; fillet of single ribbon binding brow and falling to shoulders on either side of face; neck slender. Some of white of face preserved.

11. Grave 6.

Head of same type as that of Psyche in group V-h-4 on p. 409. Face white, lips carmine.

12. Height, 0.061 m. Grave 6.

Head of young girl; neck narrows to base, probably originally tapered to point and fitted into body in characteristic Tanagra manner.

VI. ANIMALS

a. BIRDS.

4. See Group B.

7. Height, 0.106 m. Length, 0.06 m. Tail and legs missing. Outside Grave 244.

Rooster standing on pedestal with body slightly turned to front. Incision not so fine as for VI-a-1 on p. 381; modelling not detailed, but more realistic. Traces of red on ridge of neck and wattles.

b. QUADRUPEDS.

12. Length, 0.063 m. Fragment of back and trunk preserved. Outside Grave 244.

Elephant? Heavy cloth hanging over back. Careful and detailed modelling.

13. Outside Grave 244.

Monkey. Head, well modelled, emerging from formless circular base. Condition very poor.

GROUP I (280-200 B.C.)

The last group of graves, as the first, is without terracottas. A few fragments were found, but they belong to early types which must have been shovelled in with the earth fill. The vases of these graves consist of forms found in Group H with the addition of Megarian bowls which first appear in the Athenian Agora in the first quarter of the third century.⁸⁷ The unguentarium has a more elongated profile. Bronze coins occur more frequently with this group than in any other and wherever sufficiently well preserved for identification, they represent the head of Demeter on the obverse and Poseidon leaning on his trident with right foot raised, on the reverse. This coin is dated 220-197 by Head⁸⁸ and, for convenience, the round number 200 is used here for the lower date of the group.

UNCLASSIFIED GRAVES

A large number of terracottas came from graves which could not safely be classified in the above groups. Those types which were also represented in classified graves and so could be properly grouped have been listed above; the remainder are described below.

I. SEATED FEMALE FIGURE

a. WITH POLOS.

6. Height, 0.146 m. Grave 230*.

Hands in lap. No indication of back of chair or of drapery. Probably Group B Type.

b. WITH VEIL.

1. See Group B.
2. See Group D.

c. WITH STEPHANE AND VEIL.

3. See Group B.
5, 6. See Group B.
7. See Group D.
10. Height varies from 0.091 to 0.094 m. Grave 230* (five). Head from outside Grave 129* may belong to this type. (Pl. VI.)

Close-fitting chiton; veil falling from beneath stephane over shoulders to hands; hair parted in middle, puffed out and wavy. Red and

yellow stephane; broad red stripe down front of chiton, rest of chiton possibly yellow; white flesh. Group B type.

11. Head, shoulders, part of back, feet and lower legs preserved. Grave 173.

Stephane set rather far back on hair.

12. Height, 0.097 m. Broken on left side below shoulder and obliquely upward on right to neck. Grave 9*.

Head, possibly from late seated type. Features obliterated, but face of short, thickset type; veil falls over angular stephane. Red over white slip.

e. WITH SAKKOS.

2. See Group F.

II. STANDING FEMALE

a. WITH POLOS.

1. See Group B.

⁸⁷ Thompson, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 457.

⁸⁸ *British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Central Greece*, p. 41. Head comments on the fact that all these coins are apparently restruck, but the Halae coins showed no signs of this.

2. See Group C.
- 5, 7, 9. See Group D.
10. See Group E.
17. See Group F.

b. WITH STEPHANE AND VEIL.

- 5, 6. See Group D.
- 11, 12. See Group F.
14. Height, 0.103 m. Head and breast preserved. Between Graves 131 and 133*.
Left leg slightly advanced; right hand brought up to breast, holding uncertain object; left grasps end of drapery at side; wearing low stephane and veil, falling to shoulders; loose-fitting chiton set off plastically at neck; himation falls in diagonal folds from right shoulder, leaving left breast uncovered. Hair, palmette on end of diadem red; necklace of blue beads on red chain.

c. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. See Group B.
4. See Group D.
6. See Group F.
9. See Group F.
20. Height, 0.148 m. Between Graves 136 and 137. (Pl. XIII.)
Left foot advanced; left arm hanging at side, right held in front of body, probably to hold drapery; veil, close-fitting chiton. Traces of white on head and drapery; feet red. Group B type.
21. Grave 47*.
Part of figure in rapid motion, with clinging drapery suggestive of Nike. Many fragments of exceedingly finely modelled figure. No base. Possibly Tanagra.

III. YOUTHS

a. WITH CLOAK.

2. See Group E.
3. See Group F.
7. Height, 0.108 m. Grave 271*.
Wrapped in himation which is held to-

gether by left hand at side; right hand brought up to breast under cloak; modelling very flat; poor, unattractive work. Flesh red; himation white; base yellow.

b. WITH COCK.

1. See Group D.
- 4, 5, 7. See Group E.
- 8, 9, 10. See Group F.
12. Height, 0.23 m. Head, chest, right arm, drapery and base on right side preserved. Outside Grave 129*.
As III-b-11 on p. 403, without stephane; cock not preserved, but almost certainly existed. Traces of flesh color.
13. Height, 0.17 m. Grave 217*.

Weight on both feet; cock in crook of right arm, left hand holding corner of cloak which falls over arm to waist and in folds over right shoulder; hair arranged in long wig-like curls on either side of face; pilos on head. Traces of white.

c. SEATED.

2. See Group E.
5. Preserved height, 0.095 m. Grave 271*.
Like III-c-1 (p. 389) in technique and more like III-c-2 (p. 396) in position. Reconstruction uncertain. Flesh pink; hair dark red.

d. WITH ARYBALLOS.

1. See Group E.

e. WITH LYRE.

1. Only fragments preserved. Grave 269*.
Position and costume as for III-d-1, holding lyre in left hand which hangs at side.

f. RECLINING.

1. Length, 0.062 m. Height, 0.07 m. Missing below waist. Grave 269*.
Entirely covered with pinkish red.
B.S.A., XIV, 1907-1908, pls. XIII f.; *Aryballoi*, p. 69, 18. 266. Cf. *Typen*, I, p. 192, 4a, reclining man with lyre, from Halae. Group B type.

IV. MASKS

a. FEMALE.

2-6. See Group B.

8, 10. See Group C.

13-16. See Group D.

17, 18. See Group E.

23. Height, 0.163 m. Between Graves 136 and 137 (two). (Pl. XIX.)

High, offset stephane; hair parted in three rippling strands to either side; ears high, large round earrings; eyes protruding; breasts not indicated. Ears and lips red; rest white.

See Group B types. Cf. *Olynthus*, IV, pl. 4; VII, pl. 1. *Lindos*, I, pl. 116. *Clara Rhodos*, III, fig. 119; IV, figs. 108, 221, 290, 323, 327; VIII, fig. 181 on p. 190 (cf. fig. 179 for context). *British Museum*, pl. VIII, B241. *Aryballoi*, pl. XVIII, 18. 265. *Typen*, I, p. 236, 6. *Danish National Museum*, no. 114. A common Rhodian type.

24. Preserved height, 0.077 m. Face and hair on right side, piece of stephane in middle, left cheek and eye preserved. Grave 272*.

Stephane sharply offset, ridge at base; hair parted in middle and arranged in four stiff, carefully modelled scallops on either side; eyebrows heavy. White. Group B type.

25. Height, 0.064 m. Only portion preserved. Grave 272*.

Sharply offset stephane worn over hair which is parted and arranged in horizontal waves.

26. Height, 0.098 m. Grave 272* (two); outside Grave 158.

Veil falling from high round stephane with sharp edge; hair parted in simple masses; breasts indicated. One example white; thin red band edging veil.

27. Height, 0.095 m. Broken at bottom and side. Grave 217*.

Veil falling over shoulders, plastically offset from neck; stephane upright and apparently worn over veil; hair parted in middle; breasts not indicated. Traces of pink flesh color.

V. MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES

d. PAN.

2, 3. See Group F.

6. Height, 0.076 m. Grave 217*.

Head and neck of youth, like type III-b-1, p. 389, with goat glands and single horn over forehead; unbearded. Fine workmanship. Identification probable, but not certain. Red over white slip.

j. CHILDREN.

6, 9. See Group H.

13. Height, 0.042 m. Preserved to slightly below arm pits. Between Graves 247 and 252. (Pl. XXIV.)

Child with long hair, looking down to left; arms apparently at sides; upper body nude. Delicate Tanagra style.

k. GROTESQUE.

1. Height, 0.056 m. Grave 103. (Pl. XX.)

Very fat, nude old woman with hanging breasts, squatting on ground; left hand supporting bowl on shoulder; right hand, palm turned out, held at level of right shoulder; features distorted, mouth wide, nose a knob, cheeks puffy, ears hanging; high, bald forehead with hair drawn back in sparse strands into peak on top of head. Mouth red.

For standing types of nude old women, cf. Charbonneaux, *Les terres cuites grecques*, p. 76, no. 83; *Typen*, II, p. 456, 4, 7A, and 8d from Halae; *ibid.*, p. 458, 5, squatting type; *Arch. Anz.*, VII, 1892, p. 118, no. 146.

l. HERM.

1. Found in soil. (Pl. XXIV.)

Bearded, phallic.

Typen, I, p. 231, 2. *Clara Rhodos*, IV, figs. 85, 204, 205. *Olynthus*, IV, pl. 23, no. 258. *Lindos*, I, pl. 110, no. 2340.

VI. ANIMALS

a. BIRDS.

3-4. See Group B.

8. No complete example; sizes variable. Grave 271* (five).

Bird resting on two short legs and tail;

head very small; wings spread; no indication of details of feathers. Body white, beak red; red stripe at joint of tail and body, wings and body and stripe on wing itself.

9. Height, 0.118 m. Length, 0.095 m. Grave 230*. (Pl. XXIV.)

Grotesque swan (?) standing on two short legs and fan-like tail; neck turned to side. Ithyphallic, "geometric" rider; face merely pinched into shape. Flesh of man red. Probably a Group B type.

10. Height, 0.069 m. Length, 0.097 m. Head and neck missing. Between Graves 136 and 137.

Bird with sharply offset neck. White: broad red stripe at end of tail, narrow red stripe around body.

Fragments of terracottas too small for reconstruction, exact type uncertain or not otherwise represented, from following graves:

Seated female figure (Class I):

Graves 74, 108, 269*

Standing female figure (Class II):

Graves 6, 133*, 173, 217*, 231*, 236*, 246, 251, 269*, 269a, 271*, 274*

Outside Graves 54*, 129*, 230*, 231*

Above Grave 27

Between Graves 131 and 133*

Seated or standing female figure (Class I or II):

Grave 157

Outside Grave 87

Youth (Class III):

Outside Graves 54*, 55, 108, 110*

Youth with cock (Class III-b):

Graves 9*, 74, 115*, 162, 163, 196

Outside Graves 51, 87, 129*

Above Grave 27

b. QUADRUPEDS.

14. Height, 0.047 m. Length, 0.043 m. Head and part of neck only. Grave 100*.

Ram, larger than VI-b-12; slightly greater attempt to indicate horns, but both poor work.

15. Height, 0.054 m. Between Graves 136 and 137.

Sheep. Very summary geometric modelling; pinched head.

VII. INANIMATE OBJECTS

a. FRUIT.

- 1-2. See Group B.

b. RATTLES.

1. See Group B.

d. BELLS.

1. See Group F.

Female mask (Class IV-a) :

Graves 47*, 128*, 131, 199, 208, 221*, 236*, 265, 269*, 272*, 273*, 274*

Outside Graves 87, 104*, 108, 110*, 111, 158, 197, 260*, 262

Between Graves 136 and 137, 223* and 224*, 269* and 271*, 269* and 272*

Miscellaneous figures (Class V) :

Graves 9*, 115*, 190*, 221*

Outside Graves 49, 51, 74, 87, 90, 110*, 111, 129*, 174, 197, 231*, 236*, 260*

Tanagra girls (Class V-j) :

Graves 6, 246

Above Grave 27

Birds (Class VI-a) :

Graves 49, 63, 79, 128*, 271

Outside Graves 79, 87

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ABBREVIATIONS

Antiquarium = E. Pernice, *Ausgewählte griechische Terrakotten im Antiquarium der königlichen Museen zu Berlin*, Berlin, 1903.

Aryballoi = P. N. Ure, *Aryballoi and Figurines from Rhitsona*, Cambridge, 1934.

Black Glaze = P. N. Ure, *Black Glaze Pottery from Rhitsona in Boeotia*, Oxford, 1913.

British Museum = H. B. Walters, *Catalogue of the Terracottas in the British Museum*, London, 1903.

Danish National Museum = N. Breitenstein, *Catalogue of Terracottas: Danish National Museum*, Copenhagen, 1941.

Der strenge Stil = V. H. Poulsen, *Der strenge Stil* (Acta Archaeologica, VIII, Copenhagen, 1937).

Eutresis = H. Goldman, *Excavations at Eutresis*, Cambridge, 1931.

Figurines du Louvre = L. Heuzey, *Les figurines antiques de terres cuites du Musée du Louvre*, Paris, 1883.

Lindos = C. Blinkenberg, *Lindos, fouilles de l'Acropole, I, les petits objets*, Berlin, 1931.

Musée de Madrid = A. Laumonier, *Catalogue de terres cuites du Musée Archéologique de Madrid*, Bordeaux and Paris, 1921.

Myrina = E. Pottier, S. Reinach, *La nécropole de Myrina*, Paris, 1887.

Olynthus = D. M. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthus*, Baltimore (volume indicated).

Priene = T. Wiegand, H. Schrader, *Priene*, Berlin, 1904.

Sammlung Loeb = J. Sieveking, *Die Terrakotten der Sammlung Loeb*, Munich, 1916.

Sixth and Fifth = P. N. Ure, *Sixth and Fifth Century Pottery from Rhitsona*, London, 1927.

Typen = F. Winter, *Die Typen der figürlichen Terrakotten*, Berlin, 1903 (Vol. III of *Die antiken Terrakotten*, edited by R. Kekulé von Stradonitz).

TABLE OF GRAVES

Grave Number	Group	Grave Type	Terracotta Types	Number of Terracottas In Grave	Number of Terracottas Outside Grave	Grave Number	Group	Grave Type	Terracotta Types	Number of Terracottas In Grave	Number of Terracottas Outside Grave
1	G	Earth cut	III-d-3, p. 407.....	1	—	51	F	Slab Sarc.	I-c-7, pp. 387, 400..... II-a-1-3, 7, 9, 10, pp. 379, 384, 388, 395, 400. III-b-2,5, pp. 389, 396, 403. III-b-8?, p. 403. IV-b-5, p. 404. VI-a-5, pp. 397, 406. Frag. III-b, V, pp. 414, 415.	—	23
6	H	"	II-c-16, 17, p. 408..... V-h-4, p. 409. V-j-10-12, p. 410. Frag. II, V-j, pp. 414, 415.	15	—						
8	Unc.	Pithos	VII-d-1, pp. 406, 414....	1	—						
9*	Unc.	Sarc.	I-c-12, p. 411..... II-a-2?, pp. 384, 412. II-a-10, pp. 395, 412. III-b-1, pp. 389, 412. III-b-4, 9, 10?, pp. 396, 403, 412. Frag. III-b, v, pp. 414, 415.	10	—	52	F	Pithos	II-a-11, pp. 395, 400.... III-b-7, pp. 396, 403.	—	2
10*	C	"	IV-a-8, 9, p. 384.....	—	2	53	F	Slab Sarc.	I-c-6, pp. 379, 400..... II-a-1, 3, 15, 17, pp. 379, 388, 395, 400, 401. II-a-2, 11?, pp. 384, 395, 400. II-a-2 or 3, pp. 384, 400. II-b-11, 12, pp. 395, 401. II-b-10 or 11, pp. 395, 401. II-c-8, p. 402. III-b-7, 8, pp. 396, 403. V-d-2, p. 404.	2	16
11	D	"	II-a-2, 7, pp. 384, 387, 388. V-a-2, p. 390. V-c-3, p. 390. Frag. IV-b?, p. 390.	1	4						
14	C	"	IV-a-8, 10, 11, p. 384...	5	—	54*	F	Sarc.	II-a-11, pp. 395, 400.... II-c-12, p. 402. V-f-1, pp. 397, 405. Frag. II, III, p. 414.	1	7
16	D	"	I-b-2, p. 387..... I-c-7, p. 387. II-b-5, p. 388. III-c-1, p. 389. IV-a-8, 12, p. 384, 389. VI-b-6, p. 391.	11	—	55	D	"	I-c-8, p. 387..... II-a-3, 8, 9, p. 388. III-b-2, p. 389. III-c-1, p. 389. IV-a-15, 16, p. 390. Frag. III, p. 414.	7	8
17	B	"	VI-a-3, p. 381..... VII-a-2, p. 382. VII-b-3, p. 382.	3	—						
25	B	Pithos	IV-a-2, p. 380.....	3	—						
27	E	Sarc.	III-a-2, p. 395..... III-b-4, p. 396. IV-b-1, p. 397. Frag. II, III-b, V-j, pp. 414, 415.	—	5	60	F	Pithos	I-c-8, 9, pp. 387, 400.... II-a-9, pp. 388, 400. III-b-8?, p. 403. III-b-10, p. 403. IV-a-19, 20, p. 404. IV-b-2-4, p. 404. V-d-2-4, p. 404. III-b-6, pp. 396, 403.... V-j-3, p. 406. VI-a-6, p. 406. Frag. VI-a, p. 415.	—	19
29	H	Pithos	V-i-7, p. 410.....	1	—						
47*	Unc.	Sarc.	II-c-21, p. 412..... Frag. IV-a, p. 415.	2	—	63	F	Sarc.	III-b-8?, p. 403. III-b-10, p. 403. IV-a-19, 20, p. 404. IV-b-2-4, p. 404. V-d-2-4, p. 404. III-b-6, pp. 396, 403.... V-j-3, p. 406. VI-a-6, p. 406. Frag. VI-a, p. 415.	4	—
48	F	Pithos	III-b-5, pp. 396, 403....	1	1						
49	F	Sarc.	VI-a-4, pp. 381, 406. III-b-8?, p. 403..... III-b-11, p. 403. IV-a-16 or 17, pp. 397, 403. V-e-2, p. 405. Frag. V, VI-a, p. 415.	1	5	69*	F	"	II-c-11, p. 402.....	1	—
						71	D	Pithos	I-a-2, p. 387..... II-a-1, pp. 379, 387.	2	—

Grave Number	Group	Grave Type	Terracotta Types	Number of Terracottas In Grave	Number of Terracottas Outside Grave	Grave Number	Group	Grave Type	Terracotta Types	Number of Terracottas In Grave	Number of Terracottas Outside Grave
74	D	Sarc.	I-c-7, p. 387..... II-a-6, p. 388. III-c-1, p. 389. VI-a-3, pp. 381, 390. Frag. I, III-b, V, pp. 414, 415.	7	1	104*	F	Sarc.	I-a-4?, pp. 394, 400..... II-a-2?, pp. 384, 400. II-a-8, pp. 388, 400. IV-a-16?, pp. 390, 403. Frag. IV-a, p. 415. III-b-10, pp. 403, 412....	—	6
79	E	"	I-e-1, p. 394..... II-a-4, pp. 388, 394. III-b-3, p. 396. III-b-8?, p. 403. IV-a-16, pp. 390, 397. IV-a-16 or 17, p. 397. VI-a-3, p. 381, 390. Frag. VI-a, p. 415.	4	7	107	Unc.	Earth cut		—	1
82*	Unc.	Pithos	II-a-9?, pp. 388, 412....	—	1	108	B	Sarc.	II-b-1, p. 379..... III-b-7, p. 396. III-b-8?, p. 403. IV-a-6, p. 381. VI-a-2, p. 381. VI-b-4, p. 382. Frag. I, III, IV-a, pp. 414, 415.	9	4
83	G	Slab	III-b-11, pp. 403, 407....	—	1	110*	F	Slab	I-a-4, pp. 394, 400..... II-a-1?, pp. 379, 400. II-b-8, 9, 12, p. 401. II-c-2, 6, 10, pp. 388, 402. III-c-4, pp. 396, 403. III-d-1, pp. 396, 403. IV-a-19, p. 404. V-d-3, p. 404. V-e-3, p. 405. V-f-1, pp. 397, 405. V-i-3-6, pp. 405, 406. Frag. III, IV-a, V, pp. 414, 415.	—	28
84*	F	Sarc.	II-c-7, p. 402..... VI-b-11, p. 406.	2	—			Sarc.			
87	E	"	I-a-4, p. 394..... II-a-2, 7, 10-16, pp. 384, 388, 394, 395. II-b-6?, p. 388. II-c-4, 5, p. 395. III-b-5-7, p. 396. III-b-4, 8?, pp. 396, 403. III-c-2, p. 396. III-c-4?, p. 396. IV-a-14, 16?, pp. 389, 390, 397. IV-a-17, 18, p. 397. IV-b-1, p. 397. V-e-1, p. 397. V-f-1, p. 397. VI-a-5, p. 397. Frag. I or II, III-b, IV-a, V, VI-a, pp. 414, 415.	—	47	111	F	"	III-b-5?, pp. 396, 403... V-h-1, p. 405. V-j-2, p. 406. V-i-1, 2, 4, p. 405. VI-a-5, pp. 397, 406. VII-d-1, p. 406. VII-e-1, p. 406. Frag. IV-a, V, p. 415. I-b-1, p. 379..... VII-a-1, p. 382.	4	8
88*	Unc.	"	II-a-1, pp. 379, 411.....	—	2	113	B	Sarc.	II-a-2, pp. 384, 400..... II-c-14, p. 403. III-b-9, p. 403. Frag. III-b, V, pp. 414, 415.	2	—
90	F	"	II-a-7, pp. 388, 400..... VI-b-10, p. 406. Frag. V, p. 415.	2	1	115*	F	"	IV-a-16, pp. 390, 403.... VII-e-1, p. 406. I-a-1, p. 378..... IV-a-4, p. 380. VII-b-1, p. 382.	11	—
94	Unc.	Pithos	III-b-8?, pp. 403, 412....	—	1						
97	C	Sarc.	II-a-2, p. 384..... IV-a-8, p. 384.	2	1	116*	F	"		2	—
100*	Unc.	"	III-b-8, pp. 403, 412.... IV-a-18, pp. 397, 413. VI-b-14, p. 414.	2	1	120	B	"		4	—
103	"	Pithos	V-k-1, p. 413.....	1	—						

Grave Number	Group	Grave Type	Terracotta Types	Number of Terracottas In Grave	Number of Terracottas Outside Grave	Grave Number	Group	Grave Type	Terracotta Types	Number of Terracottas In Grave	Number of Terracottas Outside Grave
121	F	Slab Sarc.	I-c-5, pp. 379, 400. II-b-12, p. 401. II-c-6, p. 402.	—	5	158	Unc.	Slab Sarc.	II-a-5, pp. 388, 412. IV-a-26, p. 413. Frag. IV-a, p. 415.	—	3
123*	B	Sarc.	II-a-10?, p. 395. VII-b-2, p. 382.	1	1	162	F	Sarc.	II-c-14, p. 403. III-b-9, p. 403. III-c-4?, pp. 396, 403. III-d-1, pp. 396, 403. Frag. III-b, p. 414.	5	—
124*	F	"	IV-a-16, pp. 390, 403.	—	1	163	F	"	III-a-3, p. 403. Frag. III-b, p. 414.	2	—
126	H	Earth cut	II-c-18, p. 409.	—	1	173	Unc.	"	I-b-2, pp. 387, 411. I-c-11, p. 411. Frag. II, p. 414.	3	—
128*	B	Sarc.	I-c-1, 4-6, p. 379. II-b-2, p. 380. II-c-15, p. 408. III-c-1?, p. 389. VI-a-3, p. 381. VII-a-2, p. 382. VII-b-1, 3, 4, p. 382. VII-b-2?, p. 382. Frag. IV-a, VI-a, p. 415.	20	1	174	F	Pithos	II-a-17, p. 401. III-b-6, 7, pp. 396, 403. Frag. V, p. 415.	—	6
129*	Unc.	"	I-c-10?, p. 411. II-a-2, 7, 17, pp. 384, 388, 401, 412. III-b-4, 12, pp. 396, 412. III-c-2?, pp. 396, 412. IV-a-16 or 17, pp. 397, 413. V-d-3, pp. 404, 413. Frag. II, III-b, V, pp. 414, 415.	5	11	177	F	"	I-a-2, pp. 387, 400. III-b-7, pp. 396, 403. V-d-5, p. 404.	—	6
131	Unc.	"	III-b-5, pp. 396, 412. Frag. IV-a, p. 415.	3	—	180	F	Sarc.	II-a-17, p. 401. II-b-10, p. 401. III-b-6, pp. 396, 403. IV-b-5, p. 404. IV-a-16 or 17, pp. 397, 403.	5	5
133*	F	"	II-a-10?, pp. 395, 400. II-a-15, pp. 395, 400. II-b-7, 13, p. 401. II-b-12?, p. 401. II-c-9?, p. 402. Frag. II, p. 414.	8	—	182*	F	"	II-a-15, 17, pp. 395, 400, 401.	1	1
135*	E	"	IV-a-16 or 17, p. 397. VI-a-5, p. 397. VI-b-8, p. 398.	4	—	186*	F	"	III-b-8, p. 403.	1	—
146	G	Slab Sarc.	IV-a-21, p. 407.	1	—	187*	Unc.	"	II-c-9, pp. 402, 412.	—	1
151	F	Sarc.	I-e-1, pp. 394, 400.	1	—	188	D	"	IV-a-13, p. 389.	1	—
153	F	"	III-b-2, p. 389.	1	—	189	C	"	VI-b-4, pp. 382, 384.	1	—
157	D	"	I-a-3, p. 387. I-c-7, p. 387. II-a-5, p. 388. V-c-1, 2, p. 390. VI-a-4, pp. 381, 390. Frag. I or II, p. 414.	10	—	190*	F	Earth cut	II-b-12, p. 401. III-b-7, pp. 396, 403. III-d-2, p. 403. IV-b-2, p. 404. Frag. V, p. 415.	8	—
						193	D	Sarc.	II-b-6, p. 388. II-c-2, p. 388. IV-a-13, p. 389. VI-b-7, p. 391.	6	—
						194*	E	"	III-c-3, p. 396.	1	—
						195	B	"	I-a-1, p. 378. II-b-4, p. 380. IV-a-3, p. 380. V-a-1, p. 381. VI-a-2, p. 381. VI-b-5, p. 382.	6	—

Grave Number	Group	Grave Type	Terracotta Types	Number of Terracottas In Grave	Number of Terracottas Outside Grave	Grave Number	Group	Grave Type	Terracotta Types	Number of Terracottas In Grave	Number of Terracottas Outside Grave
196	D	Sarc.	II-c-3, p. 389..... III-b-1, p. 389. V-d-1, p. 390. VI-b-4, pp. 382, 390. Frag. III-b, p. 414.	6	—	231*	F	Sarc.	II-a-2, 8, 18, pp. 384, 388, 400, 401..... II-c-13, p. 402. III-b-6, pp. 396, 403. IV-a-16, pp. 390, 403. V-g-1, p. 405. V-j-1, p. 406. VI-b-9, p. 406. Frag. II, V, pp. 414, 415.	9	11
197	Unc.	"	III-b-7, pp. 396, 412.... Frag. IV-a, V, p. 415.	—	6	236*	F	"	I-a-5, p. 400..... II-a-2, 3, pp. 384, 388, 400. IV-a-16 or 17, pp. 397, 403. Frag. II, IV-a, V, pp. 414, 415.	6	1
198	B	"	I-c-2, p. 379..... V-b-1, p. 381. VII-b-1, 2, p. 382.	4	—	237	F	Pithos	I-a-3, pp. 387, 400.....	1	—
199	B	"	Frag. IV-a, p. 415.....	1	—	241	G	Sarc.	III-d-3?, p. 407..... V-j-4-6, p. 407.	2	2
200	D	"	I-c-7, p. 387..... II-b-6, p. 388. IV-a-13, p. 389. V-c-3, p. 390.	6	—	242	G	"	III-d-3, p. 407..... IV-a-22, p. 407.	2	—
203	B	"	I-c-6, p. 379..... I-d-1, p. 379. II-a-1, p. 379. IV-a-7, p. 381.	11	—	244	H	Pithos	II-a-11, pp. 395, 408.... III-a-4-6, p. 409. IV-c-1, p. 409. V-h-3, p. 409. V-j-7, 9, p. 410. VI-a-4, 7, pp. 381, 410. VI-b-12, 13, p. 410.	—	16
207	B	"	I-c-3, p. 379..... VI-a-4, p. 381.	2	—	246	H	Earth cut	V-h-2, p. 409..... Frag. II, V-j, pp. 414, 415.	3	—
208	B	"	I-c-3, p. 379..... II-a-1, p. 379. II-b-3, p. 380. IV-a-3, p. 380. VI-b-1, 2, p. 382. Frag. IV-a, p. 415.	8	—	247	H	"	V-j-1, 8, pp. 406, 410....	1	3
210	D	"	IV-a-13, p. 389.....	1	—	249*	Unc.	Sarc.	I-c-7, pp. 387, 411.....	1	—
213*	F	"	II-c-9, p. 402.....	1	—	251	H	Earth cut	II-c-19, p. 409..... Frag. II, p. 414.	2	—
217*	Unc.	"	II-c-6, pp. 402, 412..... III-b-1, 13, pp. 389, 412. IV-a-27, p. 413. V-d-6, p. 413. Frag. II, p. 414.	9	—	260*	F	Sarc.	II-a-7, pp. 388, 400..... II-b-6, pp. 388, 401. III-b-8?, p. 403. Frag. IV-a, V, p. 415.	—	8
219*	F	"	II-b-12, p. 401.....	2	—	261*	F	"	III-b-4?, pp. 396, 403....	2	—
221*	F	"	I-e-2?, p. 400..... II-a-1?, pp. 379, 400. III-b-8?, p. 403. Frag. IV-a, V, p. 415.	14	1	262	Unc.	"	I-c-7, pp. 387, 411..... VI-a-3, pp. 381, 413. Frag. IV-a, p. 415.	—	5
222*	F	"	III-b-7, pp. 396, 403....	1	—	264*	F	"	VI-a-1, pp. 381, 406....	1	—
223*	C	"	Contents scattered be- tween; see end of list.	10	1	265	Unc.	"	Frag. IV-2, p. 415.....	2	—
224*						268*	E	"	II-a-2?, pp. 384, 394.... VI-a-5, p. 397. VII-a-1, p. 382, 398.	3	—
230*	Unc.	Earth cut	I-a-6, p. 411..... I-c-10, p. 411. III-a-2, 3, pp. 395, 403, 412. VI-a-9, p. 414. Frag. II, p. 414.	10	1						

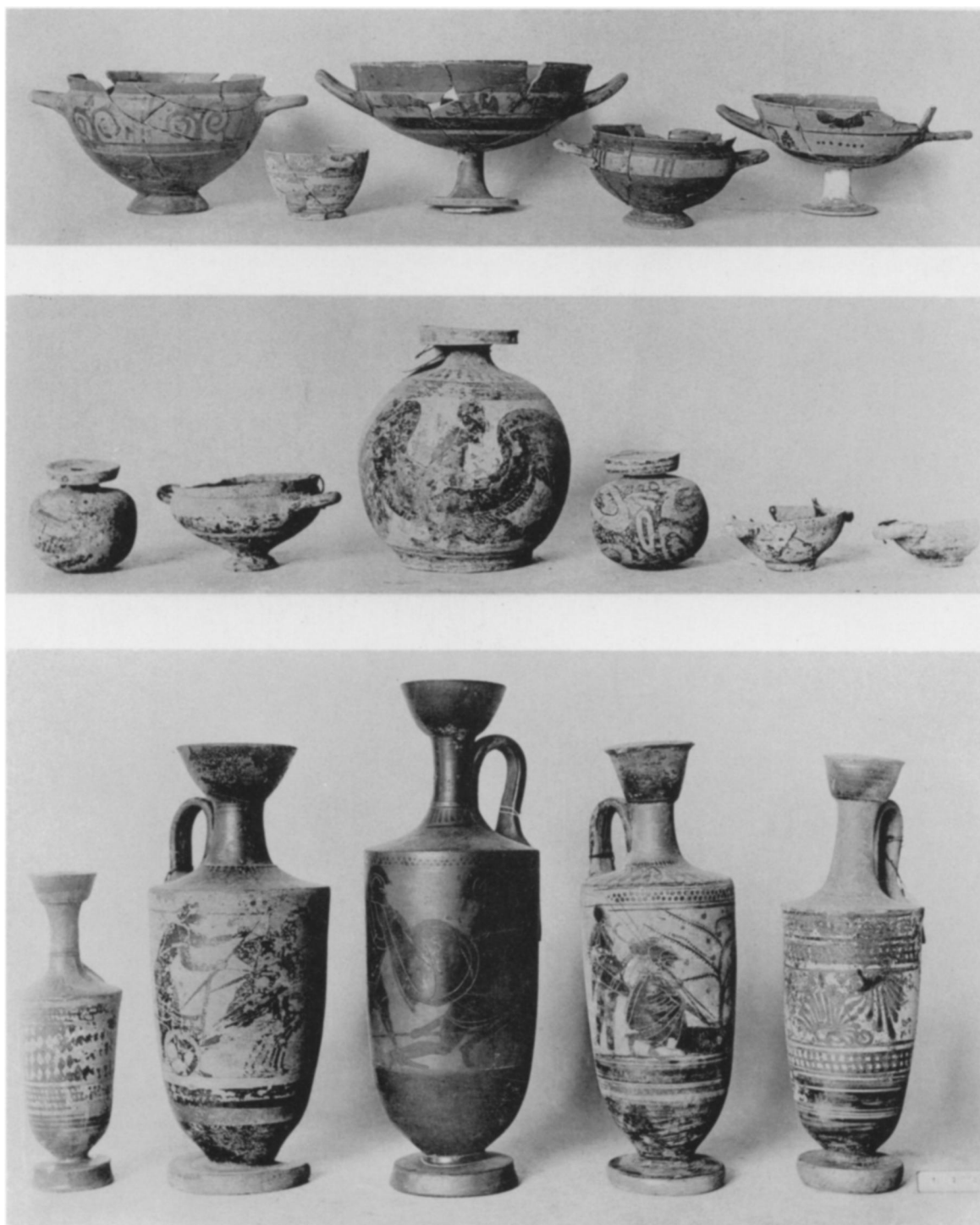
(*one
end)

Grave Number	Group	Grave Type	Terracotta Types	Number of Terracottas In Grave	Number of Terracottas Outside Grave
269*	Unc.	Sarc.	I-b-1, pp. 379, 411. I-c-3?, pp. 379, 411. I-c-5, 6, pp. 379, 411. II-b-5, pp. 388, 412. II-c-1, pp. 380, 412. III-e-1, p. 412. III-f-1, p. 412. IV-a-6, pp. 381, 413. VII-a-2, pp. 382, 414. Frag. I, II, IV-a, pp. 414, 415.	26	—
269a	B	"	III-a-1, p. 380. IV-a-6, p. 381. VI-a-1, 2, p. 381. VI-b-3, 4, p. 382. VII-c-1, p. 383. Frag. II, p. 414.	5	4
270*	B	"	IV-a-1, p. 380. VII-b-1, p. 382.	2	—
271*	Unc.	"	III-a-7, p. 412. III-b-9?, pp. 403, 412. III-c-5, p. 412. IV-a-4 or 5, pp. 380, 413. VI-a-8, p. 413. VII-a-1, 2, pp. 382, 414. Frag. II, VI-a, pp. 414, 415.	16	—
272*	Unc.	Pithos	IV-a-2, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 24-26, pp. 380, 381, 384, 389, 413. IV-a-8, 16?, pp. 384, 390, 413. Frag. IV-a, p. 415.	17	—
273*	D	Sarc.	II-a-4, p. 388. IV-a-14, p. 389. Frag. IV-a, p. 415.	4	—

Grave Number	Group	Grave Type	Terracotta Types	Number of Terracottas In Grave	Number of Terracottas Outside Grave
274*	Unc.	Sarc.	I-e-2, pp. 400, 411. IV-a-8?, pp. 384, 413. IV-a-15, pp. 390, 413. VII-a-1, pp. 382, 414. VII-b-1, pp. 382, 414. Frag. II, IV-a, pp. 414, 415.	13	—
Between Graves		Groups	Terracotta Types	Number of Terracottas	
53 - 55		F & D	III-b-2, pp. 389, 403. . . .	1	
54*- 55		"	II-a-3, 9, 11, 17, pp. 388, 395, 401.	4	
131 -133*		Unc. & F	II-b-12, 14, pp. 401, 412. .	17	
			II-c-6, pp. 402, 412. III-b-4, pp. 396, 412. III-d-1, pp. 396, 412. V-d-2, 3, pp. 404, 413. Frag. II, p. 414.		
136 -137		Unc.	I-c-5, pp. 379, 411. II-c-20, p. 412. IV-a-3?, pp. 380, 413. IV-a-5, 6, 23, pp. 380, 381, 413. VI-a-4, 10, pp. 381, 413, 414. VI-b-15, p. 414. VII-a-1, pp. 382, 414. Frag. IV-a, p. 415.	12	
223*-224*		C	IV-a-9, p. 384. Frag. IV-a, p. 415.	3	
247 -252		H & Unc.	V-j-13, p. 413.	1	
269*-270*		Unc. & D	II-b-6, pp. 388, 412. . . .	2	
			II-c-1, pp. 380, 412.		
269*-271*		B & Unc.	Frag. IV-a, p. 415.	2	
269*-272*		"	VII-b-1, pp. 382, 414. . . .	2	
			Frag. IV-a, p. 415.		
272*-274*		Unc. & Unc.	VII-a-1, pp. 382, 314. . . .	7	
			VII-b-1, pp. 382, 414.		

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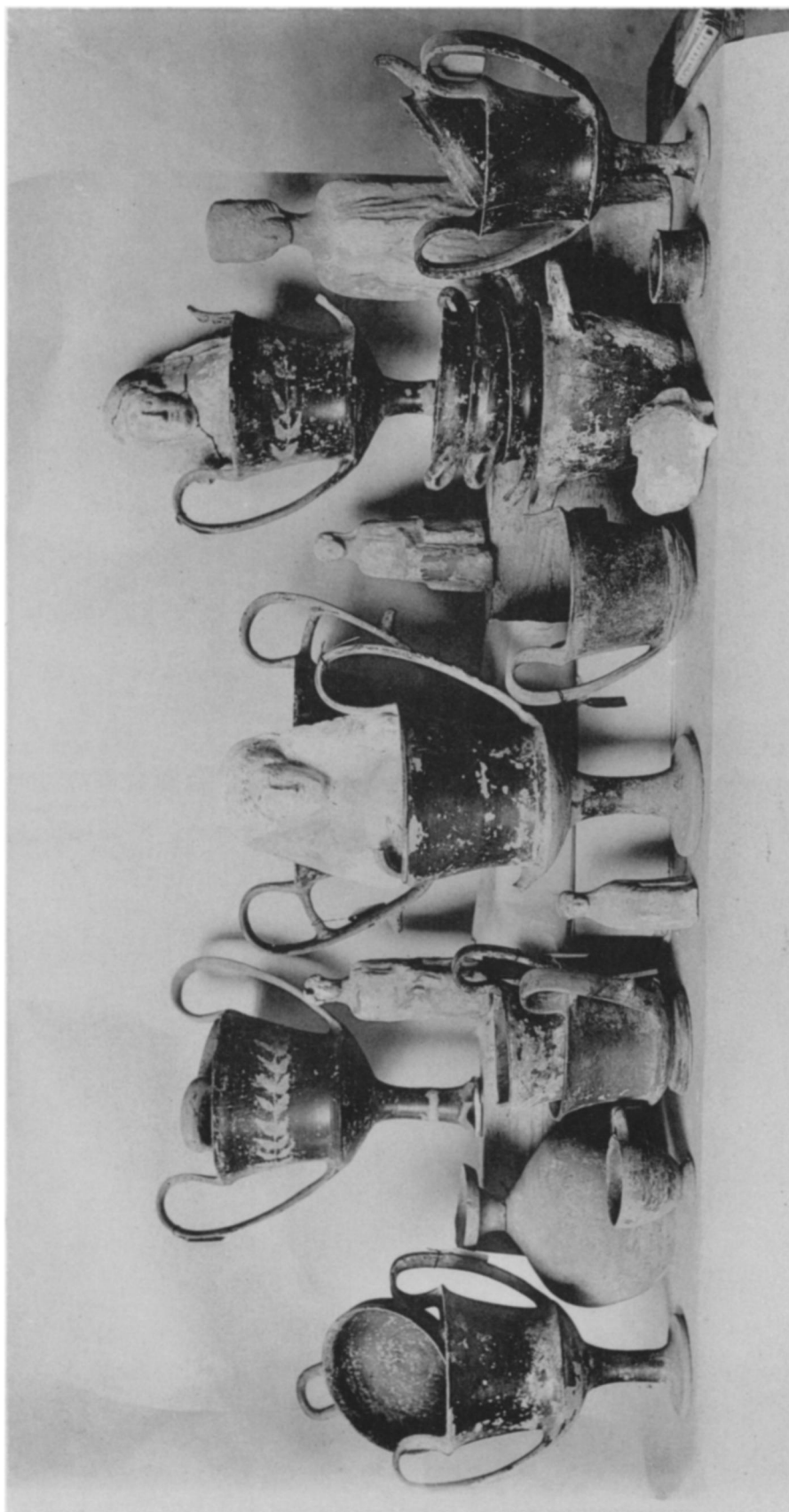


Pottery from Group A (top and center), Group B (bottom, except left),
and Group C (bottom left) .Pp. 374-376, 383

PLATE III

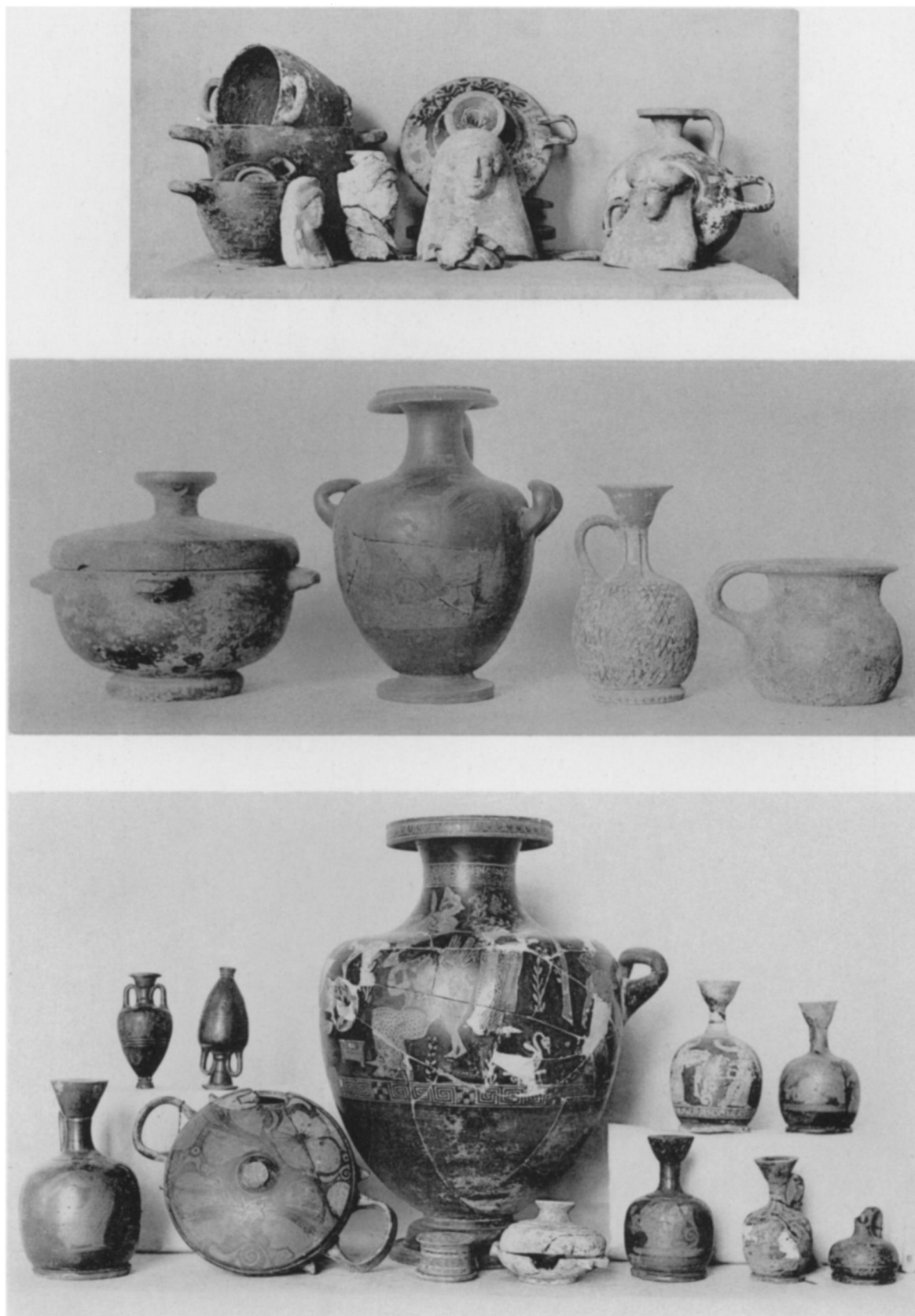


Objects from Group B: Graves 15 (top), 17 (center), and 25 (bottom). Pp. 375-376



Pottery and Terracottas from Grave 16, Group D. P. 385

PLATE V



Pottery and Terracottas from Group C (Grave 14, top) and Group E (Graves 27, center, and 79, bottom). Pp. 386, 391



I-a-1. Group B. P. 378



I-e-1. Group E. P. 394



I-a-4. Group E. P. 394



I-c-1. Group B.
P. 379



I-c-10.
P. 411



I-c-3. Group B.
P. 379

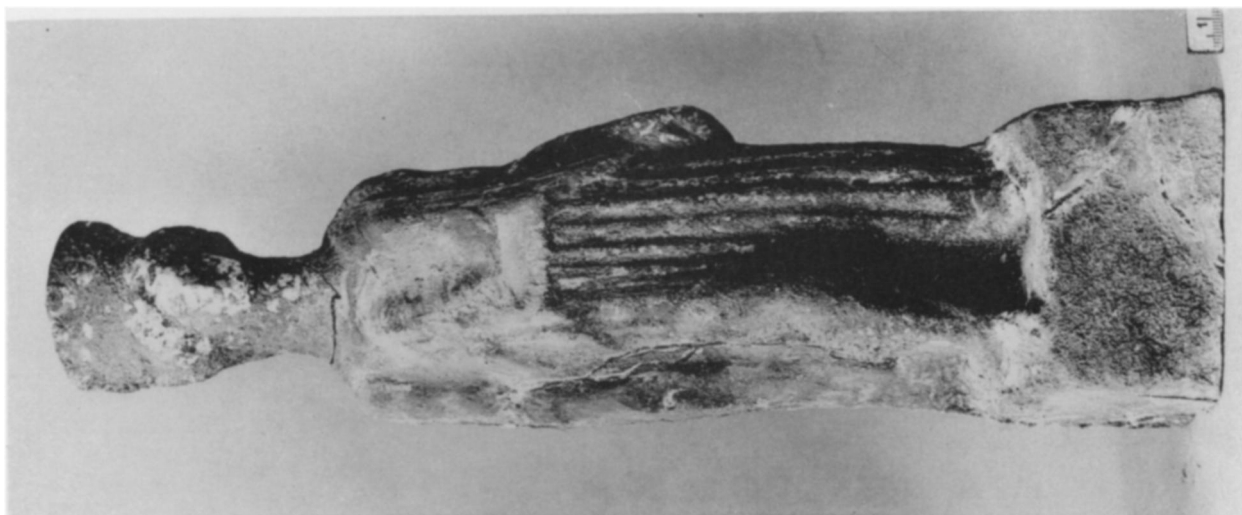


I-c-5. Group B.
P. 379

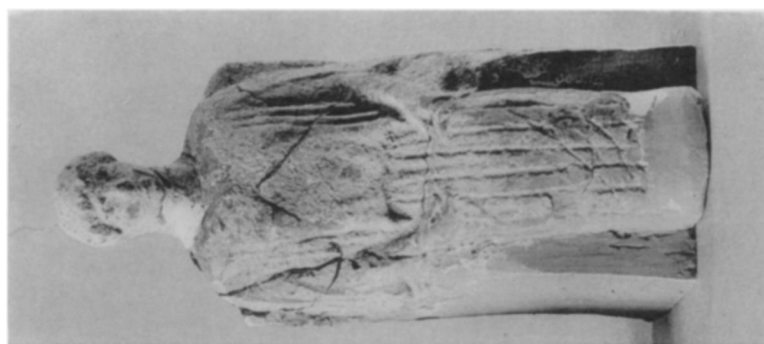
PLATE VII



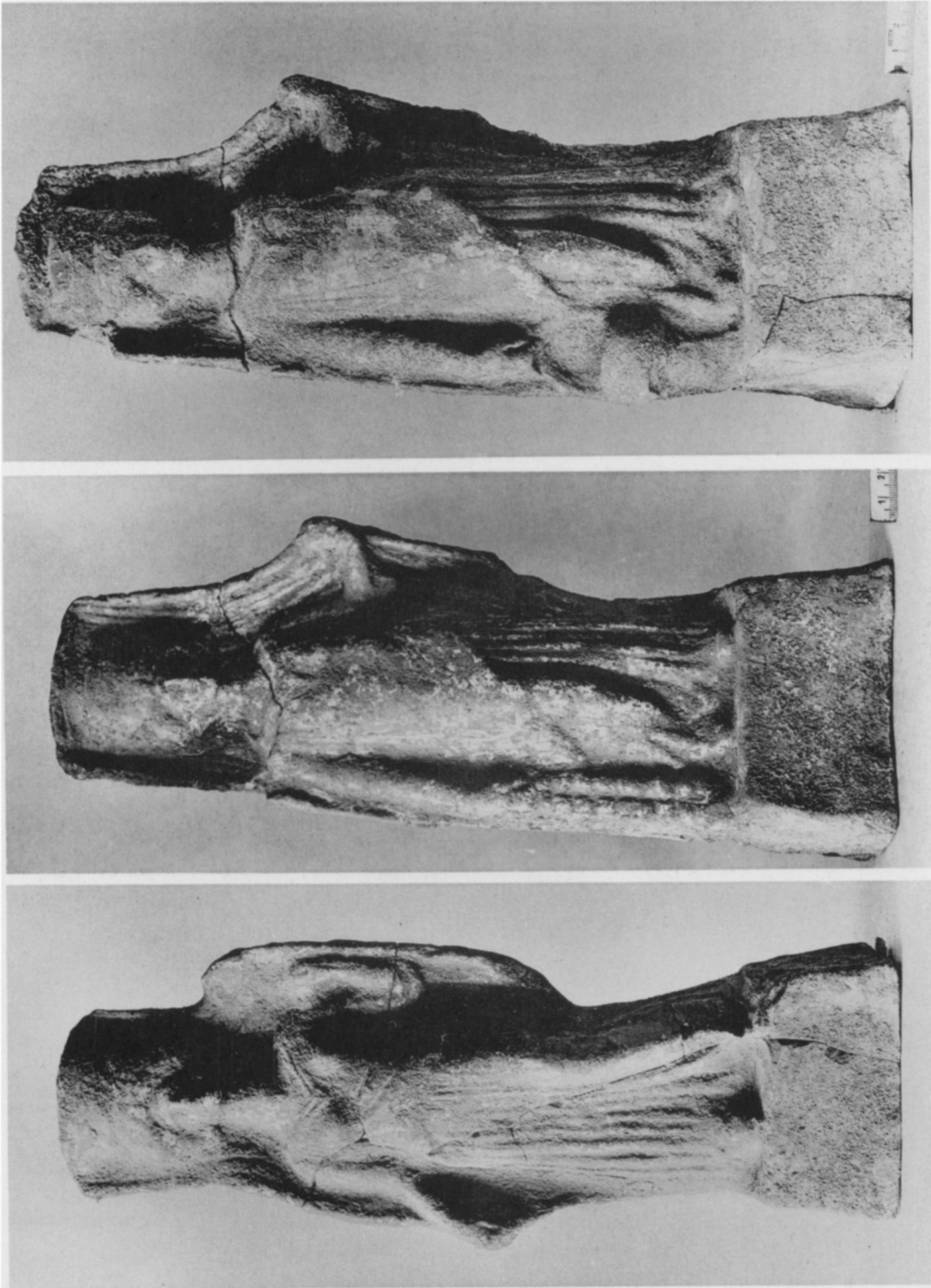
II-a-1. Group B. P. 379



II-a-2. Group C. P. 384

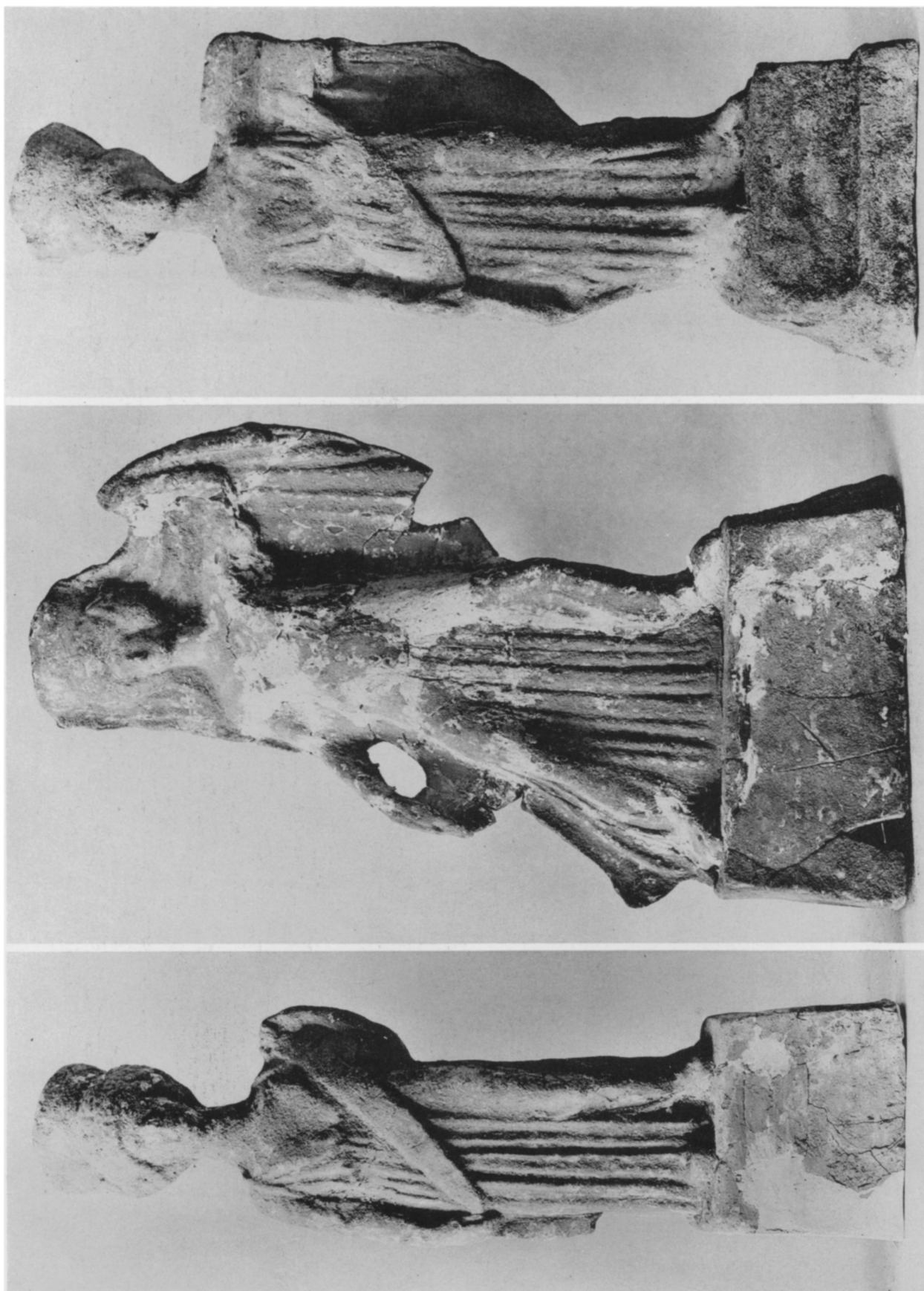


I-e-2. Group F. P. 400



II-a-12, 13, 14. Group E. P. 395

PLATE IX



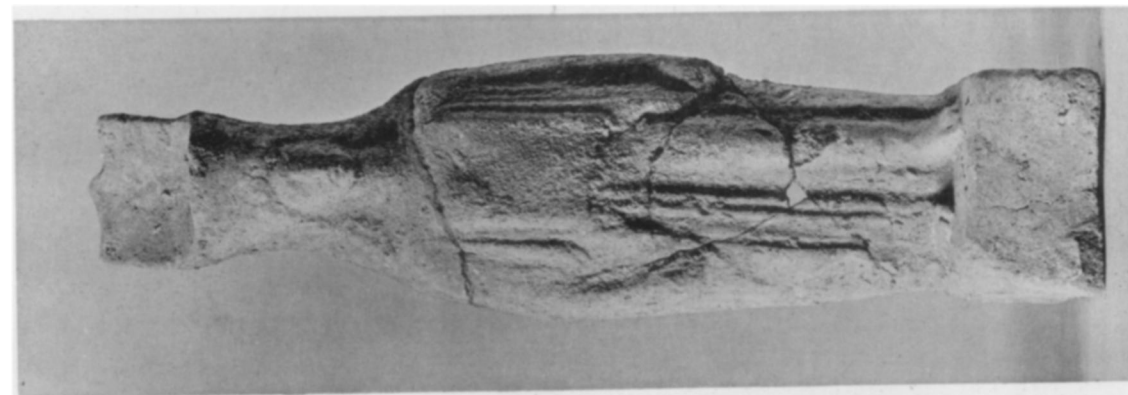
II-a-15, 16 (Group E, p. 395), and 18 (Group F, p. 401)



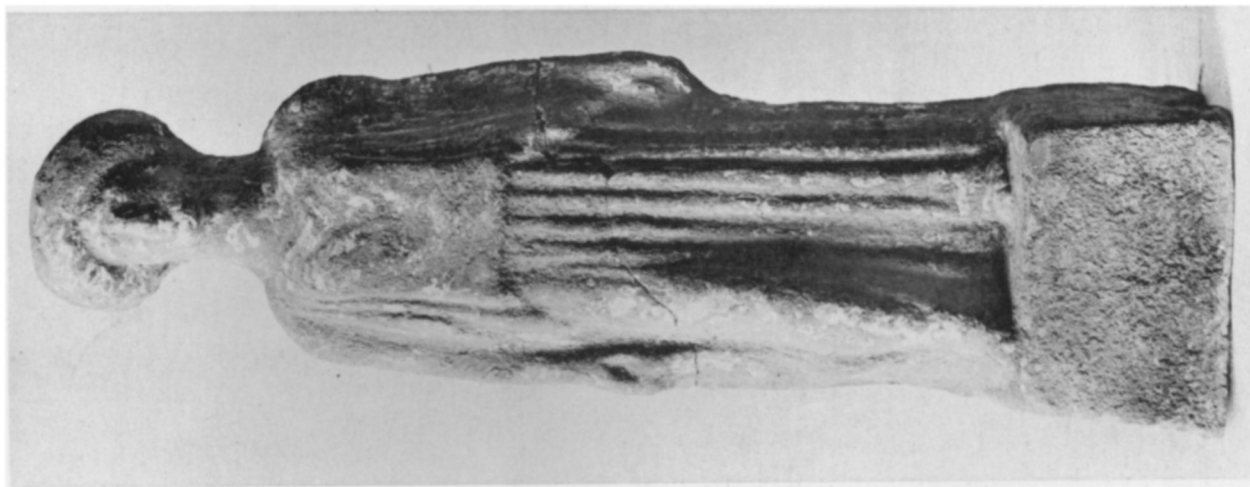
II-b-1, 2, 3. Group B. Pp. 379-380



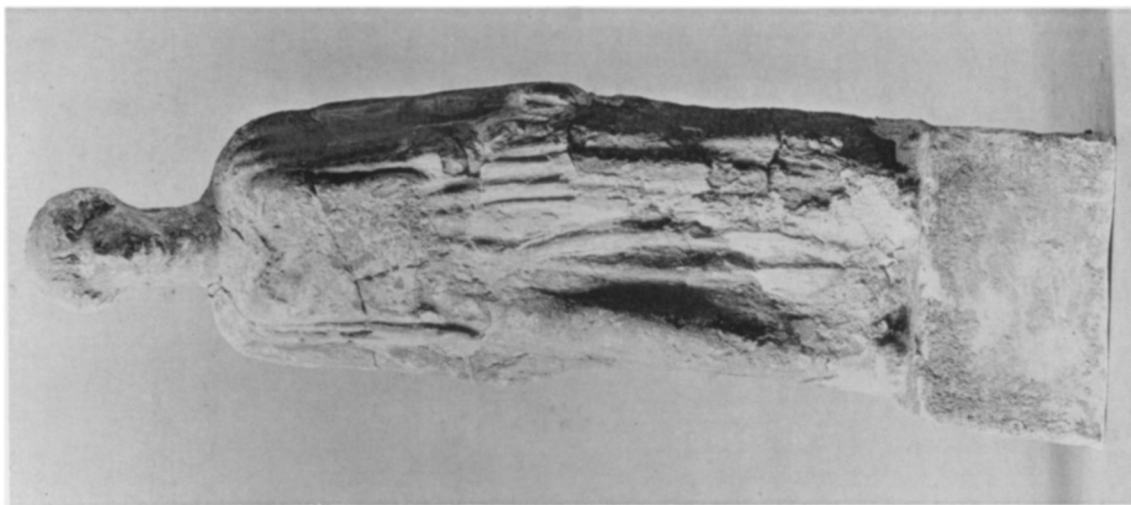
II-b-8, 9, 10. Group F. P. 401



II-a-6. Group D. P. 388



II-c-4. Group E. P. 395

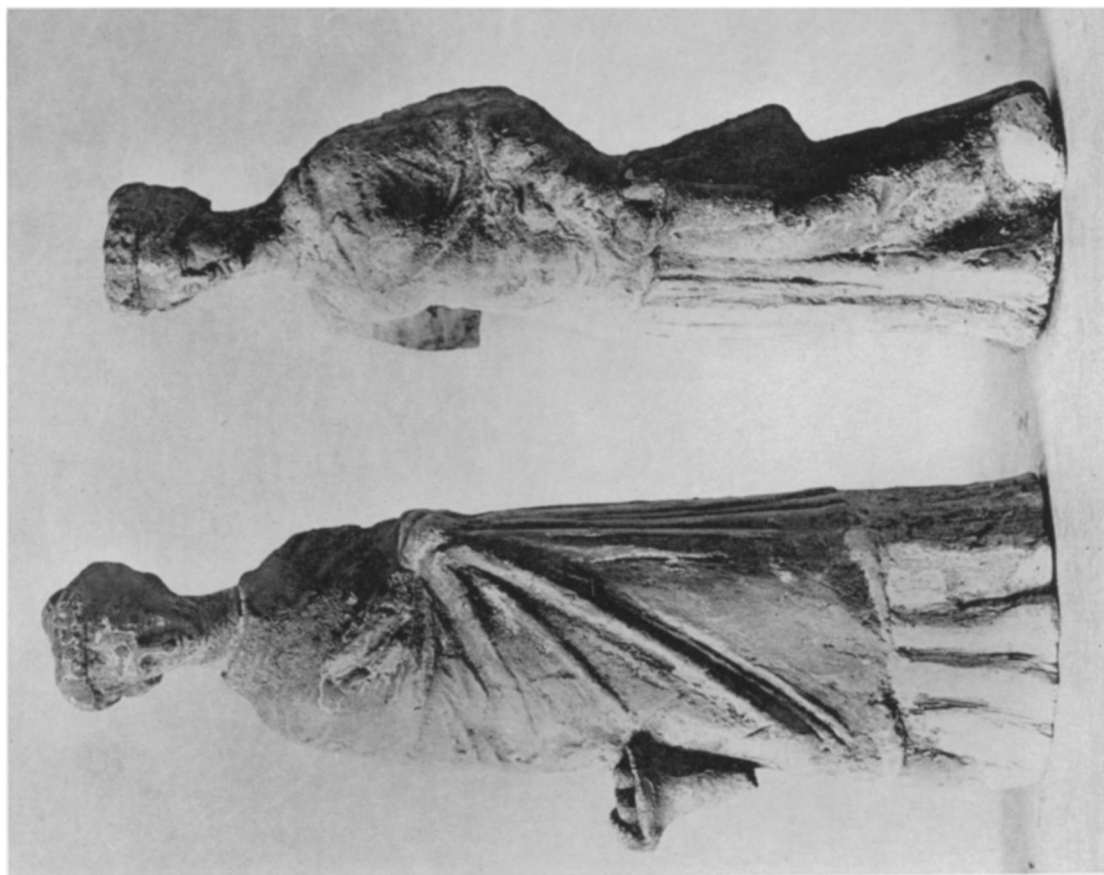


II-c-8. Group F. P. 402



Top to Bottom, Left to Right: II-c-6;
 II-b-13; II-c-6, 10, 12, 11. Group F.
 Pp. 401-402

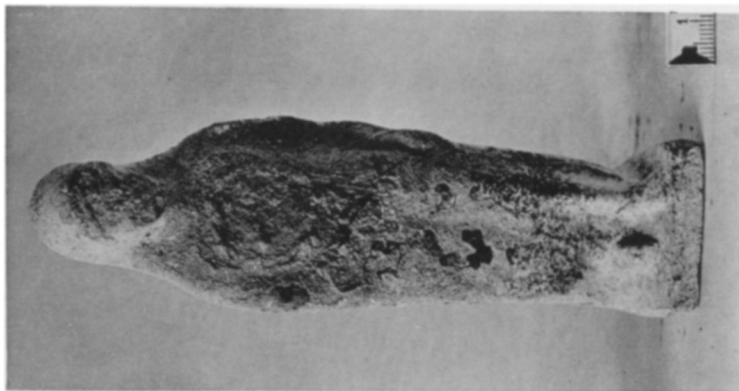
PLATE XIII



II-c-16, 17. Group H. Pp. 408-409



II-c-15. Group H. P. 408



II-c-20. P. 412



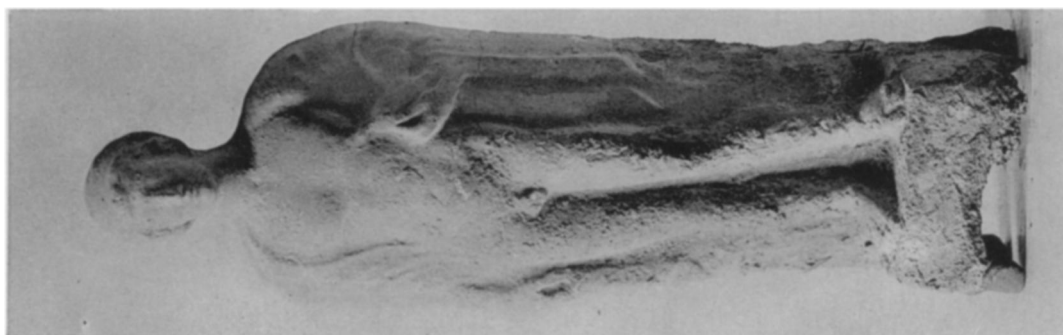
III-b-8, Group F.
P. 403



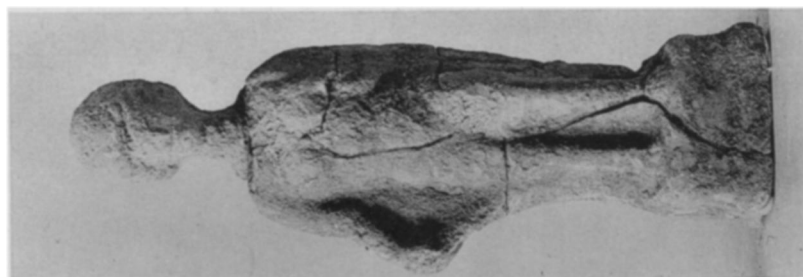
III-b-9, Group F.
P. 403



III-b-4, Group E.
P. 396



III-b-1, Group D.
P. 389



III-b-7, Group E.
P. 396

PLATE XV



III-b-10. Group F.
P. 403



III-c-2. Group E. P. 396



III-d-1. Group E.
P. 396



III-c-1. Group D.
P. 389



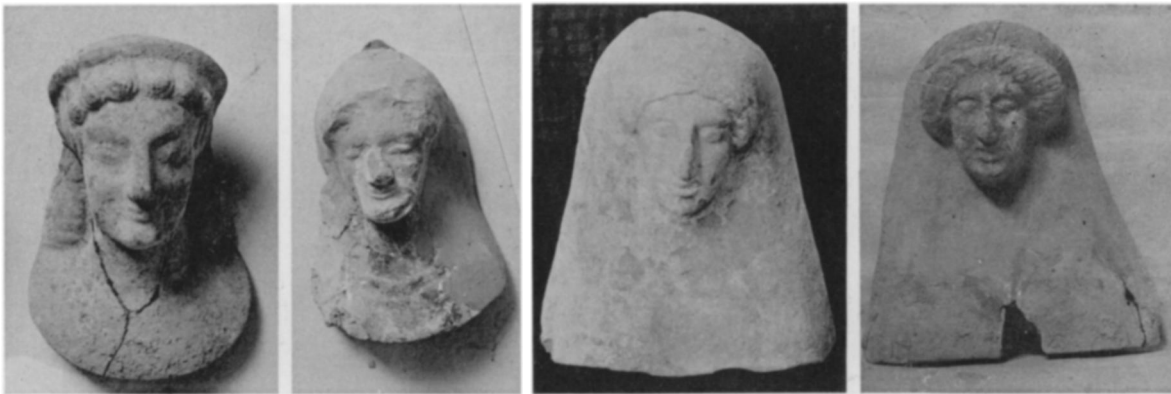
I-d-1. Group B.
P. 379



II-b-10. Group F
P. 401



III-a-6. Group H.
P. 409



IV-a-4, 6. Group B. Pp. 380-381

IV-a-8, 9. Group C. P. 384



IV-a-18. Group E. P. 397

Top: IV-a-10, 13, 14. Groups C and D. Pp. 384, 389

Bottom : IV-a-21, 22. Group G. P. 407



IV-a-16. Group D. P. 390



IV-a-17. Group E. P. 397

PLATE XIX



IV-a-20. Group F. P. 404



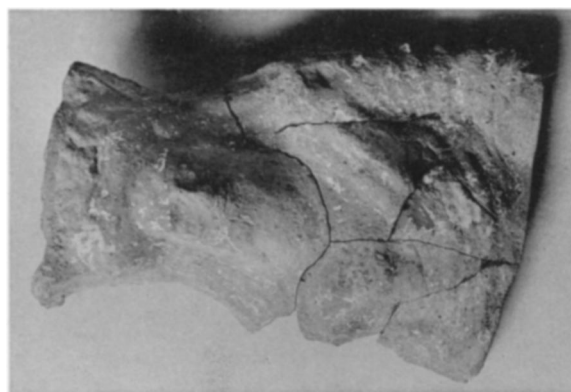
IV-b-3. Group F. P. 404



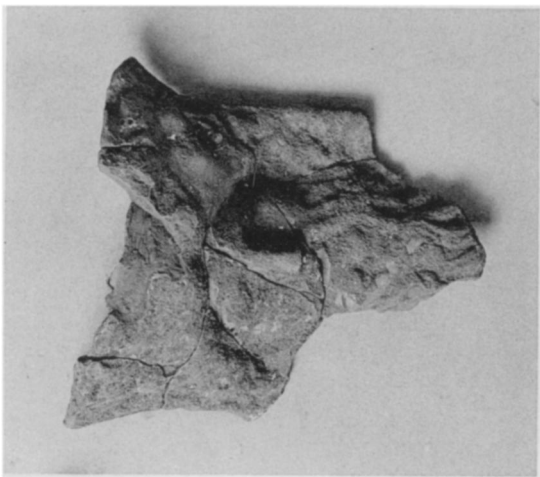
IV-a-23. P. 413



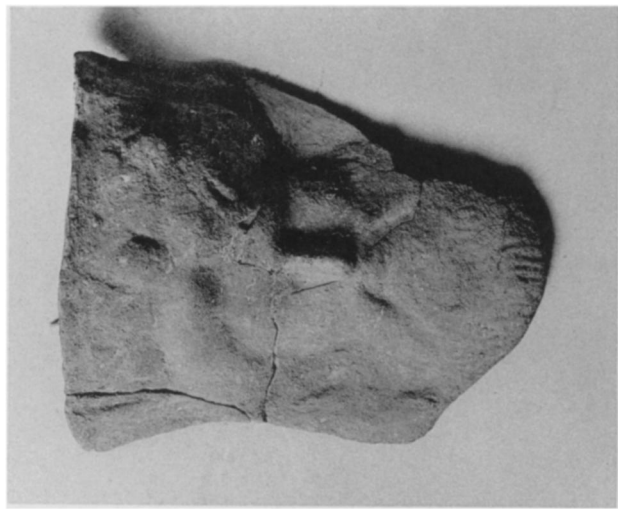
IV-a-19. Group F. P. 404



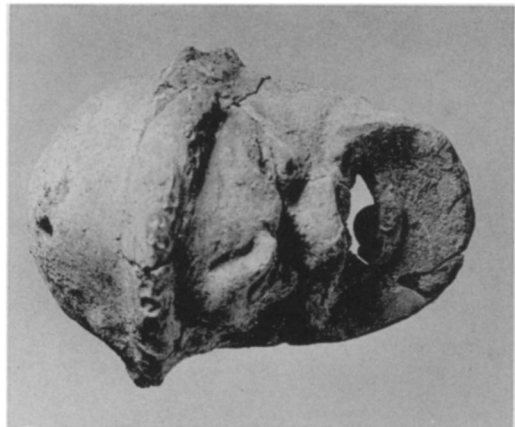
IV-b-4. Group F. P. 404



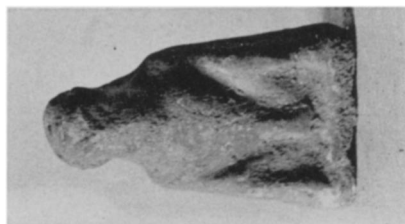
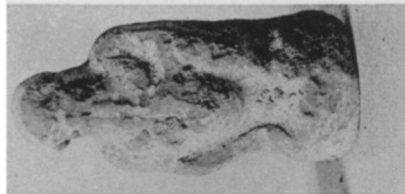
IV-b-2. Group F. P. 404



IV-b-2. Group F. P. 404



IV-c-1. Group H. P. 409



V-c-1, 2, 3. Group D. P. 390



V-d-2. Group F. P. 404



V-k-1.
P. 413

PLATE XXI



V-a-1. Group B. P. 381



V-d-3. Group F. P. 404



V-d-4. Group F. P. 404



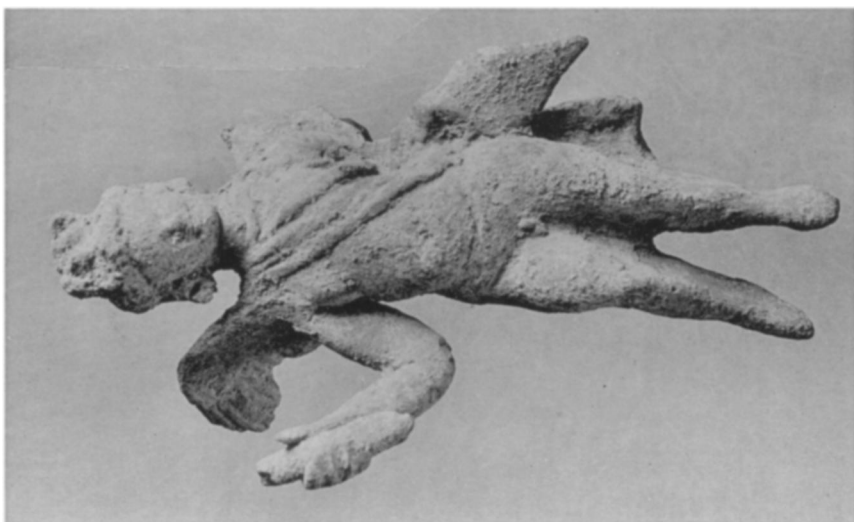
V-e-2. Group F. P. 405



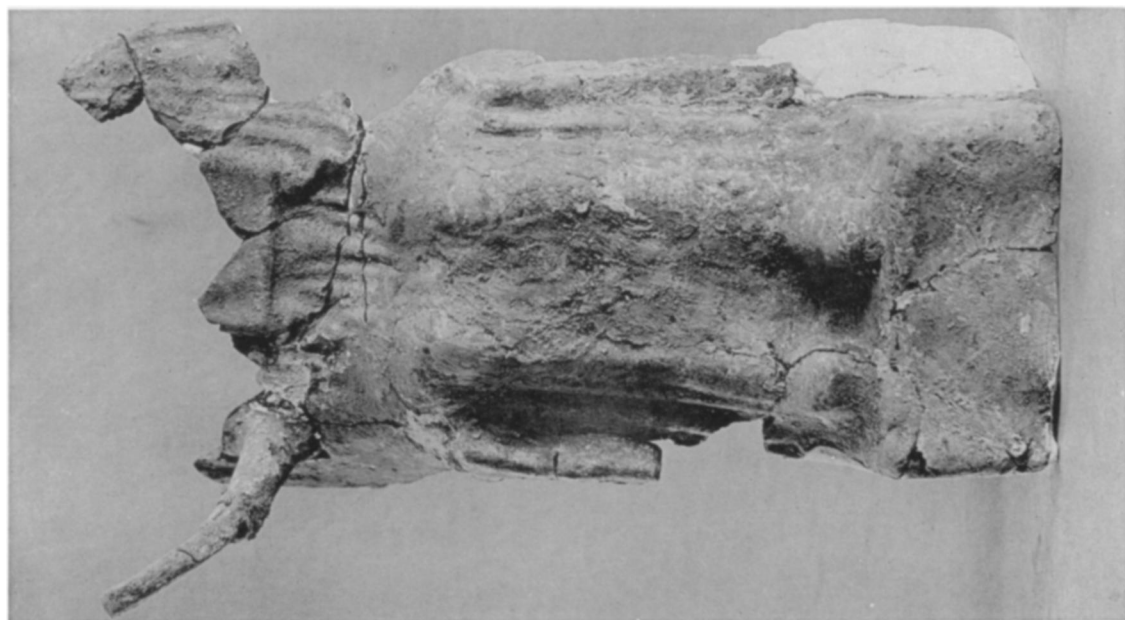
V-e-3. Group F. P. 405



V-f-1. Group E. P. 397



V-h-2. Group H. P. 409



V-g-1. Group F. P. 405



V-e-1. Group E. P. 397

PLATE XXIII



V-i-1, 2, 3, 5, 6 (Group F, pp. 405-406) and 7 (Group H, p. 410)



VI-b-9. Group F.
P. 406



V-h-3. Group H. P. 409



V-j-13. P. 413



VI-a-9. P. 414



II-c-3. Group D. P. 389



V-j-9. Group H. P. 410



V-h-4. Group H. P. 409



V-l-1. P. 413