THE ACROPOLIS OF HALAE

Halae Acropolis has been long a-digging. The excavation, begun in 1911 by Mrs. A. Leslie Walker Kosmopoulos and myself, continued as a joint enterprise until the outbreak of the World War in 1914. Since then Mrs. Kosmopoulos has been unable to join me and I have returned alone three times. In 1921 Mr. Piet de Jong made the drawings of architectural details and the general plan, to which such parts of the circuit wall as were later excavated have been added, partly by Mr. de Jong himself, and partly by Mrs. Ann M. H. Ehrich. In 1923 about four weeks of work saw the completion of the sanctuary area and additional excavation at the Northeast Gate. In the spring of 1931 a campaign of five weeks was devoted chiefly to the prehistoric area underlying the temple square but served also for study and to uncover further details of the fortification. The twenty years which elapsed between the initial campaign of 1911 and the final one of 1931 were in part years of war and upheaval in Greece, but the delay in completing the work at Halae was due as much to personal as to political and economic reasons. So great a discontinuity is never to the advantage of an excavation. Fortunately, however, the records remained to help bridge the years and the account here set down rests, with the exception of some architectural blocks which have disappeared, on evidence which may still be seen either at the site itself or in the Museum at Thebes.

PART I—THE CIRCUIT WALL

(PLATE III)

The acropolis of Halae is an acropolis only in the wider sense of the word: that is, it encloses within fortified walls what the little city had in the way of temples, altars, monuments and official inscriptions. In addition, the acropolis was crossed outside the limits of the sanctuary enclosure with a regular network of one-room shops, or possibly official and priestly dwellings, of rectangular plan, which had the


2 A neolithic settlement underlay the Greek one. This is not included as Mrs. A. Leslie Walker Kosmopoulos has undertaken the publication. With this in view she conducted a brief excavation in 1935.

long and contiguous layout of stoas. As the best harbor in the immediate neighbor-
hood of the capital city of Opous it may well have been used to store the proceeds
of the dubious enterprises of Locrian pirate-merchants and as a hideout for their
ships. From the strictly physical aspect, however, the fortified area of Halae hardly
deserves the name of acropolis, for at no point does it rise more than four meters
above the level of the bay and only on the west and south sides is there a really per-
ceptible difference in elevation between the acropolis and the adjoining fields and
shore line. This lack of natural defenses probably accounts for the repeated efforts
made to strengthen adequately the Northeast Gate. Ships stationed in the quiet bay
and the formidable reputation of the Locrian pirates probably proved the best defense
towards the water, at least before the close of the Peloponnesian war. One must add,
however, that the height of the acropolis in relation to the bay may originally have
been greater, for the level of the water rose considerably during the great seismic
disturbance of 1893 and we have no record of the effects of the catastrophic earth-
quakes of earlier date.

It will perhaps be simplest to start at the North Gate, for on this side the early
defenses remained in use as long as Halae maintained its walls, and then continue
our description of the circuit towards the west. It may be said in a preliminary way
that the fortifications of the acropolis represent, in the main, two periods, with a
modification of the earlier system at the Northeast Gate, introduced not long after
the original walls were built. The types of wall construction used on the acropolis
are characteristic not only of Halae but of a number of forts in this region. Notable
among them are the well-preserved fortifications of Larymna. With the exception
of a very few polygonally cut stones the earlier walls are composed of approximately
rectangular blocks of light-colored hard limestone, frequently showing a slight cushion-
like curve on the horizontal surface. They are of no fixed dimensions but rarely exceed
0.80-0.90 m. Though the general scheme is that of rectangular blocks laid in courses,
these are not consistently maintained nor are they carefully jointed. Smaller stones
are frequently used to fill out interstices. While the wall as a whole presents a fairly
regular vertical face, the individual blocks are not smoothly cut (Fig. 1). It is for
the most part, though not throughout, founded on a socle, protruding as a rule some
0.16 m. beyond the face. The wall, where preserved on the north side, has an average
width of 3.10 m., though this is not invariably maintained. To the west, where there
has been more disturbance and rebuilding than anywhere else save at the Northeast
Gate, the width varies considerably. The wall fill consists of fairly flat stones closely
packed with smaller stones. It contains practically no extraneous material such as
potsherds, tiles, etc. The even flight of the wall is interrupted only by retreating or
advancing angles and by rounded, though by no means circular, corner towers.

The gate on the north side of the acropolis is not flanked by towers, but the
ground is here artificially lowered and the thickness of the wall construction increased
Fig. 1. To Right, Typical Section of System I West Wall; To Left, Mend Wall

Fig. 2. West Side of North Gate (System I)

Fig. 3. North Gate and Street, from South

Fig. 4. Angle of Repair Wall with Shoring Wall in Front of It

Fig. 5. Overlapping of Two Sections of West Wall, System I

Fig. 6. Drain in Northeast Entrance, System I
to 3.54 m. to the east while it measures only 2.85 m. to the west of the entrance. The east side of the gate protrudes some 0.60 m. beyond the west, but the difference is hardly sufficient to have given the defenders any strategic advantage. Such advantage as might have existed would have been minimized by the fact that the advanced bastion lay to the left or protected side of any attacking forces. The especially heavy construction extends some six meters to the west of the gate and is sunk 1.50 m. below the adjoining piece of wall; it extends 4.20 m. to the east with a greater depth of approximately 0.87 m. The sides of the gate have a slight batter, as can be seen on Fig. 3. The wall is preserved to an average height of somewhat less than one and one-half meters (1.40 m.) at this point and consists of three courses. Blocks much above the average in size were used for the corners and very carefully jointed with the neighboring stones (Fig. 2). The threshold of the gate, which has a width of 1.70 m., is composed of two flat stones cut on the under surface into the shape of an arched drain (Fig. 3) for the carrying off of water from the street. The blocks which supported the framework of the door are still in situ. At a later date, to judge by the very late tiles which were mixed with the earth in the street down to the very pavement, probably at the same time that the Northeast Gate was destroyed and the building of the bathhouse carried across the road (see p. 490), the gate was filled in, partially with blocks taken from the inner face of the west wall (Fig. 7).\(^4\) The gate unit is not integrally tied into the adjoining walls and so need not be contemporary. From the point of view of style, however, there is little difference in the shape and laying of the individual blocks, except for those in the immediate vicinity of the entrance, and I see no need for assuming a later date. According to Philo\(^5\) it was considered a source of strength rather than of weakness not to tie the tower into the flight of the wall and the same principle may underlie the structural isolation of the vulnerable region of the gate.

West of the strengthened gate region only the lowest course of the wall is preserved until we come to the northwest corner where there is a horseshoe-shaped tower with a maximum diameter of 6.20 m., preserved at a single point to the height of three courses (1.25 m.).\(^6\) The outer facing blocks are wedge-shaped and show a slightly convex surface. On the east side it passes into the thickness of the wall as a separate construction; to the west it merely abuts upon the outer face. The general impression of primitive construction presented by the first fortification system is heightened by the appearance of the towers which show no standard shape and no fixed method of construction in relation to the walls.

It is on the west side that the wall was most frequently in need of mending and strengthening. We know of at least two serious earthquakes which affected eastern

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\(^4\) Compare Fig. 7 with Fig. 87.

\(^5\) Philo Byz., 84, 18: τοῖς δὲ πύργοις τὰ μεταπύργια ὧν δὲι συνάπτειν, etc.

\(^6\) The measurements do not include the socle.
parts of Locris in ancient times: those of 426 B.C. and 106 A.D.\textsuperscript{7} At the eastern end of the acropolis the native rock rises very close to the surface (in one trench it is only 0.80 m. below the present level of accumulated earth) and offers a firm foundation for construction, while at the west the wall is bedded only on soil. This, taken together with seismic disturbances, undoubtedly accounts for the greater evidence of rebuilding on this side.

A glance at the Plan (Plate III) will show that the flight of the west circuit wall is interrupted at about the middle by a towerlike construction which juts out some 6.30 m. It is here that we encounter for the first time part of the Second System. In spite of its appearance this is not a tower forming an integral part of the defense system to the west, but a bastion, replacing an earlier one inserted into the first wall for the support of a small Doric building. The latter faced an open square containing dedicatory inscriptions and statues: the whole forming the precinct of Athena of Halae.\textsuperscript{8} (This will be described later in detail, pp. 430 ff.)

Between the northwest round tower and the bastion, the construction of the wall seems to be interrupted by a new alignment (Fig. 5). Are we to think of this as a second period of construction? This hardly seems possible, as material and technique of the early walls are similar throughout. The appearance on the plan is somewhat deceptive. Of the first stretch of wall, only the lowest course is preserved, while the piece which passes in front of it still stands to a height of 2.40 m., an average of eight courses. Undoubtedly we have here one of the advancing angles which characterize the early wall, and the finished face of one section passed beyond and behind the point of the jutting angle, just as at the northwest corner of the acropolis it passed behind the tower.

Directly to the south of the bastion there is an angle of wall some 1.20 m. high and 8.80 m. long, evidently a mend put in to strengthen the original wall when the whole outer face fell forward. The face of the wall, with its dangerous outward inclination, can still be seen resting against the inner face of the mend wall. Later, stones of the Second System were placed over the collapsed section (Fig. 4). The fill of this mend wall was carefully excavated, and, as it contained tile fragments as well as bits of architectural terracottas similar to those found in the fill of Bastion II, which passes over the earlier Bastion I, one may attribute the undermining of the

\textsuperscript{7} Thucydides, III, 89; Eusebius, \textit{Chronicon} (Hieronymus, 106 A.D.).

early wall and the destruction of the building erected on Bastion I to the same cause. The weakening of the structure of the old wall, when a piece was torn out in order to insert Bastion I, was undoubtedly one factor contributing towards its collapse at this point.

A third length of wall (length, 5.70 m.), placed some 3.00 m. to the west of the first mend, can hardly have served a similar purpose (Fig. 4). The angle of wall used to repair the early system is still in excellent condition and there would have been no need to replace it. I think it was probably used in shoring up the earth which hid the face of the mend wall, for it is evident from the uneven alignment of the stones and the reuse of blocks taken from the first bastion that, unlike the face of the original wall of System I, this one was never meant to show.

Just to the south of the repair wall (cf. Fig. 1), the old wall is preserved to a height of 3.20 m., but falls away rapidly towards the sea. There it rounds the southwest corner of the acropolis, forming a tower only to the south where it juts out beyond the face of the sea wall (Fig. 11). Here again, as at the northwest corner, a piece of the finished face of the sea wall passes behind the tower. This tower is preserved for the most part only to the height of two or three courses, which show the wedge-shaped blocks with convex faces characteristic of corner construction. The tower projects 2.40 m. beyond the south wall. Corroded by the action of the sea water and showing at times no more than the remnants of the lowest course, the line of the First System fortification can nevertheless be followed for some 28.00 m., when apparently all traces are lost along the water front and the line of its flight is continued by the wall of the Second System. For a long time it was taken for granted by the excavators that the later wall replaced a destroyed section of the earlier and followed substantially the same course. But when not a single stone of the earlier system could be found beyond this point of juncture, either along the sea or along the east side of the fortified area, it seemed more probable that the original wall had taken a different course. Walls, as well as buildings, very rarely disappear so completely as not to leave a trace behind. A short search revealed the fact that the old system had never gone farther along the sea than its present point of preservation, but had turned inwards towards the northeast (Fig. 15), crossing the acropolis diagonally and narrowing the enclosed area towards the northeast partly by means of the typical retreating angles and partly by a slight curve in the flight of the unbroken sections of the wall. The joining of Systems I and II was made as little awkward as possible by adapting for System II at this point the technique of angles characteristic of the older circuit wall. The later wall is stepped back against System I at the point indicated on the Plan (Plate III). For a short stretch of 6.50 m. the inner line of II becomes the outer wall and the outer face of I serves as the rapidly diverging inner face of what might be called a hybrid system. This is clearly shown by the fact that here alone no foundation stones for an outer line remain under water and the inner line of System II is eaten away by
Fig. 8. Northeast Gate, System IB, North Stone

Fig. 9. Northeast Gate System IA, North Stone

Fig. 10. Southeast Wall, System II

Fig. 11. Tower 2-I

Fig. 12. Wall IA and Fill in Front

Fig. 13. Tower 1-II

Fig. 14. Road from Northeast Gate, Seen from East
the action of the sea water. This discovery of the flight of the old wall well inside the line of the later showed that the Second System was built not in order to replace a portion of the previously existing circuit wall but to enlarge the enclosed area. In this the greatest economy of effort was observed, and the old wall was retained wherever it was still capable of serving as an adequate defense. Immediately upon the construction of the later system the portion of the early wall contained within its circuit must have been partially leveled and buried, and this accounts for its good preservation. Except for a short section near the Northeast Gate, the lower courses at all times acted as a terrace support without inner face. Smaller stones were piled against it to a width of 1.80 m. The wall was not everywhere excavated to its complete depth, but only sufficiently to determine its exact course. In two retreating angles, it reaches the Northeast Gate where the thickness of the wall is increased to 3.40 m. The technical treatment is similar to that of the North Gate. The northeast flight of System I, wherever examined, was found to be preserved to a maximum height of 2.25 m. and to consist of seven courses.

At the northeast corner there was at all times the chief entrance and the only one by which wheeled vehicles could gain access to the acropolis. It is not surprising, therefore, that we should find here the most elaborate defensive measures and evidence for several periods of construction. It will be best to discuss the gateway of the older system in its remodeled, or second, phase before attempting to reconstruct the original appearance. Towards the south there was never any tower, but merely a heavy rectangular bastion which flanked the gateway. Only the foundations are still in situ, for the superstructure must have been leveled off soon after System II was built (Plate IV). A flagged drain (Fig. 6) carried off rain water. The width of the roadbed is here 2.80 m., while the space enclosed within the actual framework of the gate is only 2.00 m. The stones for the support of the gateposts are of poros. The north side of the entrance and roadway is formed by a wall now 1.20 m. high and, although seemingly more carefully laid, constructed of the same roughly rectangular blocks of hard limestone as the older system of walls (Fig. 16). Its width is 3.00 m. at the widest part and it is solidly built with a heavy fill of stones. Towards the east it now ends in a flight of steps (Fig. 17) of which five treads are still partially preserved. The stairway has been very carefully inserted and the stones of the wall arranged to rest upon it, so that wall and steps have the appearance of being contemporary, but that is not the case. The lowest course of the wall still passes under the steps and the foundation of Tower 4-II is cut back (see stone marked by arrow, Fig. 17), evidently so that the steps could be built against it. After the construction of the Second System the stairway gave access to the area behind this tower. Although the original line of the wall could not be found to the northeast of the stairway, owing to the fact that this area was entirely built over in later times, the stones to the north, connected by a dotted line on the Plan, undoubtedly mark what has been preserved of its course, for
Fig. 15. Junction of Systems I and II in South Wall

Fig. 16. Wall IB Showing behind Well; Later Wall to Left

Fig. 17. Stairway in Wall IB

Fig. 18. Road Bed after Clearing, Showing Some of Late Stone Fill

Fig. 19. Sea Wall, System II

Fig. 20. Round Tower 3-II with Doorway of Late Limekiln to Left
a great many of the characteristic limestone blocks lie about behind Tower 4-II. The stones in situ are still fairly well aligned with the north wall further west, if one allows for a certain inevitable dislocation of single blocks. It was while making some investigations behind the stairway that we discovered that the wall, which for the sake of convenience I shall call IB (see Plate IV), does not represent the first fortification in this region, but was built to mask a still earlier construction. The investigation necessitated tearing away some of the late bathhouse, which covered this area after the wall had been razed, and cutting into the preserved portions. At its western end IB abuts upon another heavy wall, IA, some 2.00 m. wide inclusive of the socle, and preserved to a height of 1.20 m. Wall IA, after bordering the road for a short distance (5.00 m.), turns and runs diagonally in a northeasterly direction for 17.60 m. to abut in turn upon what proved to be the original north wall of the acropolis. A piece of it was found to the west at the point where an arrow shows (Plate III) in the break of a later building. Beyond that it could not be traced westward. To the east, however, it was established by means of small pits dug along the lines indicated on the Plan. Here it ends at the corner in a curiously shaped tower, 3-IA, in which curved and angular construction are combined to form an approximately pear-shaped projection⁹ (maximum width 8.50 m.).

What are we to think of IA? Does it represent all that remains of an earliest system and is the rest of the fortification wall contemporary with IB? The fact that Tower 3-IA is preserved to the height of only one course makes it impossible to come to a decision on the basis of style. Rebuilding has isolated IA from the rest of the system and added to the difficulties of reconstruction. In view of the fact that nowhere else is there evidence for two systems of the early period, I believe IB to be a remodeling of the gate area for the purposes of improved defense and that IA was originally an integral part of the earlier fortification.

That the pear-shaped tower was not razed to the ground as long as the fortifications as a whole existed is proved in two ways. As already stated, the square tower of System II north of the gateway is so constructed as to leave free access, by means of a stairway, to the earlier tower, although this no longer formed the vanguard of the defense, a position now taken over by Tower 4-II. The second proof of the long-continued existence of the tower above its present height lies in the fact that the earth fill above it contained exclusively late material with a preponderance of Roman and early Byzantine tiles. In other words, it was material of the period of the bathhouse which later passed over both the roadbed, which had been filled with large stones (Fig. 18) to support the building, and over the flanking towers, razed at the time of its construction. Had the pear-shaped tower been razed and filled over earlier, the accumulation above it should have contained material corroborating the earlier date.

⁹ There is a pear-shaped tower on the citadel crowning the high hill of Opous, according to information kindly supplied by Professor Oldfather.
The space between Tower 3-IA and Wall IA, then, formed originally, before the construction of IB, a pocket in which an attacking force could be caught and assailed from rear and front.

The history of the region is most clearly written in a pavement consisting of beaten earth with a slight admixture of crushed poros, which is contemporary with Wall IA. It exactly follows the line of the socle of this wall, covers the space between it and Tower 3-IA, and, wherever investigated, passes under the stones of wall IB. By the same test it is found that Tower 3-IA originally returned against the north wall at the point indicated on the plan by a partially dotted line, leaving access to a narrow recess (1.50 m. × 3.50 m.). This was later closed by extending the south wall of Tower 3-IA until it abutted on IA. At the time of the building of Wall IB, the triangular space enclosed behind it, which was no longer accessible, was filled in with very heavy stones of every description including broken tubs and seats (Fig. 12). The hard limestone construction of Wall IB runs no farther west than the stone against which the northern socket of the gate is placed (Fig. 8). The blocks which appear as a continuation of the wall on the plan are of the soft poros characteristic of the Second System and appear to be of later date, designed to mask the return of Wall IA. They stand to a height of 1.21 m. and a typical single block measures 1.27 m. by 0.61 m. The stones forming the upper course just above the gatepost socket are also of poros, while the lower stone is of limestone. The whole area, then, after the building of IB, including the tower and the walls, formed an immensely solid and strong bastion of much greater dimensions than the one on the south side of the road and jutting out some 17 m. beyond it.10 This is a very ancient form of defense. Indeed the main entrance of Mycenae is constructed on the same principle.

Wall IA deserves a little more extended notice. While only 1.70 m. wide, it was backed by a heavy fill of stones which must have added considerably to its power of resisting assault. The few sherds found among the stones were of the Neolithic period and the terrace behind Wall IA apparently never supported a building until the late Hellenistic period.11 The wall is bedded on a very carefully laid socle, extending 0.20-0.30 m. beyond the vertical face, and contains much larger polygonal stones, some a full meter in height, than any used elsewhere in the early fortification. Between these, smaller stones are laid horizontally (Fig. 12). The whole appearance is more primitive than that of any other section of the early circuit,12 but it cannot be any older than the

10 Cf. the citadel of Alea near Bougiati in Arcadia (Fraser, Pausanias, vol. IV, pp. 275 f.), where there is a similar relation between the citadel walls; further, Wrede, Ath. Mitt., XLIX, 1924, p. 199, the south bastion of Phyle.
11 See p. 490.
12 By the late fifth century B.C. this type attains a refined form. Cf. Wrede, Attische Mauern, pl. 27 (Sounion) and pl. 112 (Athens, Tritopatreion by the Eridanos). The mid-fifth century house wall from Eleusis (ibid., pl. 111) is a more informal construction, closer to the Halae example. The latter, however, has a more primitive appearance.
adjoining wall to the north with its tower (3-IA). Before the building of IB, Wall IA must have formed the north side of the gateway, and, although the foundation stones of the original portal by which the acropolis was entered no longer exist on the south side and the building of the poros facing in front of the western return of IA effectually hides the northern side as well, the search for some indication of its original position was rewarded by the finding of a single poros block (marked X on the Plan) with a cutting for the gatepost. It was no longer horizontally bedded, but had been pushed in between Wall IA and the facing blocks (Fig. 9). This sufficiently indicates the original position of the gate. The sinking on the upper surface of a stone in Wall IA just at the point where it returns northwest is probably also connected with the framework of the door. It was not unusual to differentiate the construction of the entrance to an acropolis from the long flight of the circuit wall, and the occasional use in Wall IA of the irregularly shaped, sometimes triangular, sometimes polygonal orthostates may have been an attempt to combine strength with a somewhat more decorative pattern. Evidently the recess between this gate and Tower 3-IA proved a source of weakness rather than of strength and was soon eliminated by the building of IB. After the building of System II, the stairway leading to the tower allowed of sorties on the flank and rear of the enemy attacking the gate and on the right or more vulnerable side. The rise of the single steps varies from 0.23 m. to 0.29 m., making a total of 1.20 m. I know of no parallel for such a stairway placed between the protecting tower and the entrance, but there is no evidence that it at any time lay inside the gates. This would only be possible if the gate of System II had lain between the round and the square tower. A prolonged and careful investigation produced no evidence for so anomalous a position. It is true that walls are sometimes stepped like the famous terrace wall supporting the treasuries at Olympia, but it is quite impossible that a small portion of a wall otherwise built in quite different technique should be so constructed.

The description of the Second System of fortification, built, as we have seen, to enlarge the area of the acropolis, need not detain us long. Wherever uncovered on the side of the bay it shows long stretches of wall, unusually impressive even in their ruined state because of the careful cutting of the individual blocks and the peculiar charm of the rather crumbly golden limestone. The walls are constructed according to a method prevalent in the fourth century, although already known in the fifth. They consist of two parallel faces, divided into hollow chambers—later filled with loose rubble of the same limestone—by straps which are tied into both the front and the rear wall. At the towers, the vertical surface of the individual blocks is treated according to a fairly consistent method of rustication which is carried around all but the upper edge; in the flight of the wall, however, the blocks are chamfered frequently with a slightly concave stroke. The surface of the sea wall especially was unusually well preserved when first found, due probably to the protection of the roof
which covered the gallery; but the lowest course directly above the socle had been eaten away, before it was finally buried, by the action of the salt water so that on Fig. 19, which represents the wall as it appeared immediately upon excavation, it looks as if it had been set back from the superimposed courses. In spite of the disadvantage of so friable a building material, it was used, doubtless because of the ease with which it could be quarried in the immediate neighborhood, for a number of other Locrian and Boeotian towns. At Larymna and Anthedon to the southeast on the same coast, the walls built of similar material are still fairly well preserved.

The sea wall maintains an average width of 2.70 m. It is founded on a socle of hard limestone which extends 0.30-0.40 m. beyond the face of the wall. The chambers, while not absolutely uniform, maintain a width of 1.30-1.40 m. (inner measurement) and vary in length from 2.70 m. to 3.50 m. with an occasional even smaller chamber. For most of its length the wall is preserved to a height of 1.85 m. and four courses on the outside, while the inner wall at certain points still stands to the height of six courses. There seem to be two standard sizes for the blocks: 1.20-1.25 m. by 0.60-0.70 m., and a shorter block placed next to the header of the strap, 0.90-0.95 m. by 0.65 m. At the southeast tower (1-II, Fig. 13) there is a rise of the ground level corresponding to the height of two courses. The tower is square (6.30 m. × 6.30 m.) and preserved on the west side to a maximum height of four courses (1.56 m.), of which only two were meant to show owing to the rise of ground (height, 0.86 m.). Somewhat longer blocks are used in this tower, measuring a maximum of 1.38 m. This tower ties in with the sea wall but not with the diagonal stretch of wall (20.70 m.) which follows and unites the southern and eastern defenses. There is, however, no reason to suppose that an upper course did not bind tower and wall to the east as well as to the west.

In looking at this wall, preserved only to the height of two courses (0.90 m.), we are immediately struck by the fact that here, as to the east, the inner line of the wall is lacking while the system of straps has been maintained (Fig. 10). The rise of ground already noted in the structure of the tower must therefore have continued and both the diagonal and the east wall have served in their lower courses as a terrace support. The straps have the same spacing, approximately, as those of the sea wall and are 1.95 m. in length with a width of 0.50 m. At the eastern end of the diagonal wall there is a second tower (2-II), although curiously not directly at the corner, which is turned by an angle block. Like the round one which flanks the south side of the Northeast Gate, this tower is strengthened on the inside by walls crossed at right angles. It is preserved only to the height of one foundation course except on the north side where one visible course is still in situ. It is somewhat smaller than Tower 1-II and does not form a perfect square (5.70 m. × 6.20 m.). Most of the east side and some of the north are missing.
The east wall, which is preserved to a maximum height of five courses exclusive of the socle (*circa* 2.55 m.), runs for a length of 37.50 m. The straps are again 1.92-1.95 m. in length but are more widely and irregularly spaced. The upper courses of this wall showed above the ground before excavating and in consequence present a very worn appearance. Just before the round tower is reached, an angle of wall, 3.30 m. by 3.50 m., juts out, forming a kind of three-sided chamber or recess. Its purpose is obscure but it is undoubtedly an integral part of the original construction, as its walls are carefully laid on a socle identical in structure with those of the towers and tie into the outer face of the main system. It may have sheltered a guard and corresponded to the modern sentry box. The break now visible in the back wall (Fig. 20) was made in comparatively recent times as the doorway (1.07 m. wide) of a limekiln into whose furnace doubtless went much of the acropolis stone and sculpture.

The round tower (3-II), the best preserved of all those of the Second System, forms the southern defense of the gateway. At its maximum height (2.25 m.), it consists of three courses of superstructure set back on two foundation courses of which only the upper was visible. It has a diameter of 6.53 m. and, like 2-II, is strengthened on the inside by cross straps. In appearance the gateway is identical with the rest of System II, showing the typical rusticated blocks for the towers and chamfered ones for the face of the wall. This tower does not at its present level of preservation tie into the east wall, but it is structurally united with the exedra, or long curved bench, behind it.

Opposite the round tower, the gateway is defended by a square tower (4-II), an asymmetry which has parallels in other defensive systems.¹³ At present it is more or less concealed under one of the chambers of the very late Roman bathhouse which originally passed over the round tower as well and entirely covered the roadbed. By that time the ground level had risen above the surface of the road in this region. Tower 4-II is preserved only to the height of a single course above the socle and that only on the south side. The drafting visible on the socle stones, carrying no superstructure now, shows how carefully the visible courses were laid. This tower, like Tower 1-II, forms an approximate square, 6.30 m. by 6.30 m. It abuts, as has already been said, on a later stairway and represents the end of the second or auxiliary fortification wall which enclosed the enlarged area of the acropolis. We must now follow the roadway as it leads into the acropolis at this time.

The width of the road between the two towers is 3.38 m. To the left of the traveler entering the acropolis, a low exedra directly behind Tower 3-II invited repose. Here the road widens to 8.85 m. The exedra forms a long shallow arc with a chord of 9.30 m., and against the back of the rear wall there are the characteristic radiating straps. The bench itself is low (height, 0.49 m.; width, 0.50-0.60 m.). The wall

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above it was surmounted by coping stones (Fig. 32) of careless workmanship. None of these was found in situ.

Where must we place the gateway of the acropolis in System II? The gate of System IB could no longer have been in use, for that would have left the long east building outside the protection of the walls. The exedra was probably a bench before the gates to be used in times of security. Although no certain traces of the gate remain, the most probable location would be at the point where the road narrows directly to the left of the exedra to 3.00 m. This measurement is taken, not against the now-existing row of stones, of which the well forms a part, along the north face of the road, but against the face of the wall of System IB behind it. This stretch of later wall cannot be contemporary with the building of System II, although the blocks are of the same type of soft poros, for Tower 4-II would hardly have been built so carefully to make a join with the outer face of the corner of System IB at the same time that the stones of this wall were so carelessly placed in front of a portion to the west. Further evidence for this relative dating may be adduced from the structure of the walls of the well itself, in which was found a piece of late Hellenistic tile. Contemporary with System II, on the other hand, must be the facing in front of the return wall of IA. In accordance with the economy of effort characteristic of the builders of the Second System, the wall of IB continued to serve as the facing of the road to the right and poros blocks of the type of those of System II were only used to continue it in front of the old gate of IA. To judge by its condition when excavated, IA may already have been in ruinous or at least dilapidated state when System II was built. Wall IB, on the other hand, was in perfect condition when first excavated. The two types of construction meet over the northern gatepost of IB, where the lowest course is of hard limestone but the upper of poros. Another argument for making this section of the facing prior to the building of the wall which goes with the well is that this latter wall rests on the drain which bounds the street on the north, whereas the drain passed in front of the poros extension of IB. Perhaps one should mention the possibility that the poros facing blocks may be contemporary with those of limestone, but such a change of material is extremely unlikely, especially as IB up to this point is built with the strictest consistency.

As there is no internal evidence, such as objects found in the fill of the wall, for dating System I, I prefer to postpone discussion of the date until the earliest finds within the acropolis have been described. For System II on the other hand we have a small sherd of white-painted Gnathia ware from the sea wall and a terracotta figurine from Tower 3-II (Fig. 21).

Preservation: broken diagonally from elbow of right-hand figure to slightly above the feet of the left-hand one. Color: none. Clay: buff. Height, 0.08 m. Three identical female figures formed in a single mould and standing side by side. They wear polos and chiton with apoptygma; hair drawn back and radiating from the forehead. The terracotta is indistinct in detail.
While the simple costume and hieratic stiffness of the terracotta gives it a certain archaic look, the small oval heads with their early "melon" headdress are certainly of the fourth century. They may represent the Xápteres or less probably Hecate.\(^{14}\) Gnathia ware is not in common use before the middle of the fourth century.\(^{15}\) I believe the wall to have been built some time about the middle of the fourth century B.C., and not later than the end of the third quarter.\(^{16}\) In technique it is close to the repairs in the wall of Conon of which Robert Scranton says: "repairs——in smooth-faced ashlar masonry with beveled edges, may be assigned to——the Macedonian period."\(^{17}\) While nine different pavements of the road from the Northeast Gate can be distinguished, they belong to three main periods. The one going with the First System slopes somewhat more steeply towards the east than later levels. It is slightly raised at the edges and a drain 0.30 m. wide runs along the north side. The sherds found in it are of the same period as the pottery under the poros pavement of the temple area (see p. 404). The second well-defined level goes with System II and runs over the stones of the old south wall, some of which show in the roadbed. The sherds were for the most part good black glaze of the fifth and first half of the fourth century. By the beginning of the second century the roadbed had risen about fifty centimeters. This level corresponds to the wall going with the well which belongs to the end of the third or beginning of the second century B.C., judging by the coins most frequently found in the roadbed. They are Boeotian coins of 215-167 B.C.;\(^{18}\) the late Hellenistic character of the pottery points to the same period. While it seemed unnecessary to excavate the road for its whole length, sufficient work was done to ascertain that it traversed the acropolis from east to west, for a distance of somewhat over one hundred meters, and led to the tépevos or sanctuary area (Fig. 14).

\(^{14}\) Parallels for this terracotta may be found in Winter, Die Typen der figürlichen Terrakotten, vol. III, 1, p. 57, no. 10 from Greece; p. 64, no. 2, from Athens with a similar one noted from Halae.

\(^{15}\) See infra, p. 485, No. 12.

\(^{16}\) On historical grounds one might incline to connect the enlargement of the fortified area of the Halae acropolis with the rise to power of Boeotia earlier in the fourth century, but in the absence of any real knowledge of why this was done it is best to give full weight to archaeological data, however slight. After all, Locris was involved in the Sacred War and doubtless not without profit.


\(^{18}\) B.M.C., Central Greece, pl. VI, 8.
THE ACROPOLIS OF HALAE

A few blocks of a construction which juts out into the water can still be seen in front of Tower 2-I; and to the northwest, running along the shore, a row of foundation stones some eighteen meters long. I take these to be the remains of ship sheds. At the easternmost end are two blocks (0.80 m. \( \times \) 1.25 m.) which carried the grooved stones of the actual runway along which the ships were drawn up under the protection of the sheds. The runway of the Munychia docks in similar position measured 0.75 m. in width.\(^{19}\)

PART II—THE FIRST TEMPLE AREA

The road from the Northeast Gate led to the temple area. The level of the first precinct, hard stamped earth mixed with a good deal of yellow clay, lay below forty to forty-five centimeters of earth topped by twenty of pounded poros. This raising took place at the end of the sixth century, a date determined by the lekythos of Fig. 47 which was the latest object found in the stratum of earth overlying the altar and its immediate vicinity. It is of a type found in Rhitzona graves dated by Ure around 500 and by a more recent student of the subject, Miss Haspels, about 490 B.C.\(^{20}\)

On entering the temple area one came first upon a well to the left of the road (Fig. 23). This served only the uses of the sanctuary itself, for all the rope marks are on the western edge of the curb. The priests and the worshippers, but not the townsmen, fetched their water here for their daily needs. As the level of the area rose, the curb was heightened at least twice, once with a moulded rim of poros and again with ill-matched blocks. From the depth of the well we drew the inscription "\( \text{Ἀρχωντος Φιλωνος} \)\(^{21}\) bits of architectural blocks and of sculptural terracottas, among them the wing No. 3 of our list (p. 443). At the eastern end of the precinct stood a rectangular enclosure marking, undoubtedly, the emplacement of an altar (length, 3.00 m.; width, 1.29-1.30 m.; cf. Fig. 22). The individual stones are smoothly finished on the upper surface. This rectangle was probably the foundation of the altar or possibly a step or narrow framework within which the vertical slabs forming the altar rose. The type is illustrated by vase paintings and indeed by extant monuments.\(^{22}\) The region of the altar and the surrounding earth was thickly overlaid with ashes and cinders intermingled with fragments of animal bones and broken pottery. To the south of it lay the inscription, Figs. 80 and 81. A few worked stones fixed in the earth or scattered throughout the area were all that remained in situ of bases for dedications. The most interesting of these is the one shown in Figures 24 and 27.


\(^{20}\) See p. 412, note 59.

\(^{21}\) *A.J.A.*, XIX, 1915, p. 446.

\(^{22}\) Pfuhl, *Mal. und Zeich.*, pls. 114, 139, for example. Further, see Addenda, No. 1.
Fig. 22. Framework of Altar; Base at Left

Fig. 23. Well, Seen from West

Fig. 24. Temple Area, First Level, from West

Fig. 25. Column Drums with Fourteen Facets (No. 2)

Fig. 26. Herm (?) from First Temple
Four thin slabs of stone were set on edge to form a frame into which was leaded a stone (now broken off at the top), slightly irregular in shape and curved at one end. To the northeast lay two adjoining stones of unequal size and to the northwest a row of stones with an angle block at their western end (Fig. 27, detail of General Plan). The earth between the leaded base and this wall was thick with clay and impregnated with colors: blue, green, and red, outlined in black, were recognizable; the stones themselves showed a band of red paint. As the air struck the colors, they vanished and no design or pattern could be recognized. These colors must have come from the crude brick wall which originally rested on the stone foundations. In that case the walls were roofed over, for paintings on crude brick could not have stood in the open. We have, therefore, in the base and its adjacent walls what remains of the first temple of Halae, enclosing the original cult statue.\(^23\) The structure of the base, while rare, is not unique. Weikert\(^24\) believes that the foundation of upright slabs in the southwest corner of the earliest temple of Artemis Orthia at Sparta was the base of a statue. A base uncovered at Samos is similar in some respects to ours and is dated in the period of Rhoikos.\(^25\) The statue in this case, however, rested on paving blocks within the framework of the slabs and not directly on the earth. Next to the Halae base and stained by the same colors as had mingled with the surrounding earth, lay the curious stone of Figure 26. This cannot be interpreted as a building block. While not a conventional herm—for it lacks the projecting side pieces and the phallic symbol—it is nevertheless a herm-like stone which may have been crowned by a head now lost. It is broken at both ends and has a slight projection on the upper surface to the right (preserved height, 0.865 m.; width at bottom, 0.315 m.; thickness, 0.20-0.21 m.).\(^26\) It is tempting to place the stone on the adjacent base, not only because of the position in which it was found, but also because the profile of the leaded piece with rounded front corners is that of the shaft of the monument. The measurements, however, of the broken piece and the fragment still in situ do not correspond and are so divergent at the sides that one would have to postulate a base either stepped or swelling towards the bottom. For this we have the authority of vase paintings,\(^27\) Athena Ἐργάνη in the form of a herm figured among the Ἐργάται of Megalopolis,\(^28\)

\(^{23}\) It is true that it does not lie precisely in the axis of the building but in so early a building this is not important.

\(^{24}\) Weikert, Typen der archaischen Architektur, p. 12.

\(^{25}\) Buschor, Heraion von Samos, fig. 34, p. 70. It is very much larger than the Halae base (2.40 by 2.32 m.).

\(^{26}\) The form of the herm does not seem to have been fixed much before the end of the sixth century. A herm dated in the lifetime of Hipparchus (Kirchner and Dow, Ath. Mitt., LXII, 1937, p. 2) measured 0.28 m. × 0.17 m.; other atypical herms are referred to in this article.

\(^{27}\) Daremberg and Saglio, s. v., Hermae, fig. 3811.

Fig. 27. Blocks of First Temple in Situ

Fig. 29. Architrave (No. 3)

Fig. 28. Triglyph (No. 4)

Fig. 30. Capital of Doric Column with Fourteen Facets (No. 1)

Fig. 31. Geison (No. 5)

Fig. 32. Coping of Wall above Exedra, System II
and our shrine would of course have had to enclose the image of the patron goddess 29 who is mentioned in an early sixth-century inscription with the epithet [Πολ]δχ[ος].

At the Argive Heraion Waldstein believed he had found "in the lower fragments of a large limestone 'pillar'—the very κιων which Pausanias saw and which symbolizes the first image of Hera on this ancient site." 30 The "Pappades" found in Boeotia certainly suggest a female goddess worshiped throughout the sixth century under a primitive form in which an unarticulated body was crowned with a naturalistic head. 31 If we were right in our study of Halae inscriptions in supposing that some sort of robe was woven for the local Athena, 32 it would strengthen the argument in favor of a cult statue of the pillarlike form usually associated with such garments.

I shall now list all the architectural blocks found either below the poros pavement (see p. 397) or imbedded in it.

ARCHITECTURAL BLOCKS BURIED IN THE EARTH

1. Capital of Doric column with fourteen facets (Figs. 30, 33). Three examples; two complete and one about half preserved. Two parallel grooves on lower surface of echinus. Work not careful. Red applied directly to surface of stone. The three examples vary slightly in measurements: height, 0.21 m.-0.25 m.; length of abacus, 0.49 m.-0.50 m.; height of abacus, 0.13 m.-0.145 m.; diameter of echinus, 0.485 m.-0.50 m.; height of echinus, 0.06 m.-0.07 m.; upper diameter of shaft, 0.325 m.-0.33 m.; width of dowel hole on base, 0.05 m.; depth of dowel hole, 0.10 m.-0.115 m.; average width of facets, 0.075 m.

2. Column drum with fourteen facets (Fig. 25). Three incomplete and one doubtful example; monolithic. Traces of red. (a) Upper surface smoothly cut off. Lower surface broken. Preserved height, 1.10 m.; upper diameter, 0.375 m.-0.38 m.; approximate lower diameter, 0.42 m.; width of facets, 0.09 m. (b) Piece on which capital rested; most of contact surfaces missing. Preserved height, 0.885 m.; diameter, about middle, 0.35 m.; width of dowel hole, 0.05 m.; depth of dowel hole, 0.105 m. (c) Broken along side near top. Height, 1.12 m.; lower diameter, 0.43 m.; width of upper facets, 0.09 m.; width of lower facets, 0.10 m. (d) Broken all round, but traces of facets suggest this system. Height, 1.14 m.

30 The Argive Heraeum, I, pp. 42, 139.
31 Cf. Grace, Archaic Sculpture in Boeotia, p. 27, who quotes M. Guillon, B.C.H., LX, 1936, p. 426, as saying that certain examples from Ptoós represent a mother goddess who held the hill before the advent of Apollo and Athena Pronaia.
32 A.J.A., XIX, 1915, p. 448. "In the πεταμυφάντεια---we have evidently women acting in an official capacity---. May there not have been a garment woven for the Athena of Halae such as the women of Athens made for their goddess and those of Elis for Hera at Olympia?" The word is incorporated in the new edition of Liddell and Scott with the translation "weaver of hangings."
Architectural Blocks Embedded in the Poros Pavement

3. Architrave (Fig. 29). Four fragmentary examples. (a) Broken at back, both sides and bottom. Taenia red; regula black; guttae and vertical face white stucco. Preserved length, 0.21 m.; height of taenia, 0.055 m.; height of regula, 0.051 m.; height of gutta, 0.023 m.-0.024 m.; diameter of gutta, 0.025 m.-0.026 m.; from center to center of guttae, 0.07 m.; distance between bases of guttae, 0.043 m. On top, a drafting 0.02 m. from front edge. No other dimensions preserved. (b-d) Two other fragments are very small but show the same dimensions, and a third, with only the height of taenia and some of drafting on top preserved, has a U rope-cutting on its side.

4. Triglyph (Fig. 28). One fragment. Right side of one glyph with taenia. Very careful, fine work, with beautiful undercutting. Triglyph face black; taenia red (?). Height of taenia, 0.067 m.; preserved thickness, 0.057 m.; preserved width, 0.10 m.; return of face of triglyph, 0.057 m. Incised line on top 0.075 m. from side face of block.

5. Geison (Fig. 31). Seven fair-sized pieces and a number of small fragments, including both raking and horizontal members; all incomplete. Three examples cut off smoothly at the back and no one exceeded in thickness the measurements given below. Geison not always made in one piece; one fragment, for example, represents only the red fascia. As most of the pieces were buried in the poros pavement, the colors of the moulding are well preserved. Typical Doric leaf pattern in red and blue with black dart. Spacing of leaves 0.068 m. Mutule blue. Fascia above red. No traces of stucco on any surface. Horizontal geison: broken at both sides; complete height, 0.253 m.; width, 0.082 m.-0.073 m.; greatest preserved length, 0.21 m. Raking geison—see Fig. 31: 1-2 = 0.077 m.; 1-12 = 0.253 m.; 3-5 = 0.057 m.; 4-5 = 0.004 m.; 5-8 = 0.125 m.; 6-8a = 0.082 m.; 7-8a = 0.033 m.; 7-10 = 0.053 m.; 9-11 = 0.062 m.; 10-11 = 0.004 m.; 10-13 = 0.048 m.; 12-13 = 0.071 m. Although unusually narrow the present width of the geison blocks is original. They must have been clamped against a backing block at either end.

In addition to these architectural fragments which could be salvaged there were smaller bits throughout the pavement and a great deal of color.

If we attempt to restore the dimensions of the cella of the early shrine we get a structure 5.35 m. long (outside measurement, the projecting doorsill not included). Assuming that the center of the doorsill marks the east-west axis, the width is 3.50 m., but this leaves the statue base off to one side. Placing the base centrally, the width is 4.80 m. or, assuming a second doorstone with the axis running between the two, the width may be increased to 5.20 m. In no case is the statue base in exact correspondence with the axis. The early Athena temple at Sounion,33 which, with its statue base and the orientation of the building in relation to the altar, is very close to the Halae shrine, measures 6.80 m. long and 5.01 m. wide.

The column capital with its echinus shaped like a hassock, its almost vertical sides returning abruptly to a horizontal base, is quite different from the wide shallow curve of most archaic capitals. The awkward profile marks it as a provincial work which finds its closest parallel in the one from Aegina recently published by Dr.

33 Stais, Ἀρχ., ΕΦ., 1917, p. 178; cf. also the ναίσκος of Phyle, 4.50 m. × 3.90 m., Wrede, Ath. Mitt., XLIX, 1924, pp. 162 ff. The temple of Hera Limenia at Perachora (Perachora, I, p. 85) also encloses a base interpreted by the author as an altar or hearth.
Welter. Welter dates his example, purely on stylistic grounds, at the end of the seventh or beginning of the sixth century. Our capital may well be somewhat later, for it has a technical feature—the deep, well-cut dowel hole—rare in the seventh century or even at the turn of the century. Earlier dowel holes, if they exist at all, are usually shallow. Our capital also resembles, though not so closely, that of the Apollo temple of Syracuse, of 590 B.C. We must now consider whether the very archaic and provincial columns belong to the same building as the well-cut and stylistically correct and conventional entablature and geison. Stratigraphically they were separated: the columns and their capitals buried and preserved either complete or in large fragments in the earth, the upper members buried in small fragments in the poros of the surfacing. If we associate all with the same shrine we must then postulate two periods. In the earlier period the columns with fourteen facets supported a wooden superstructure. Sometime in the second half of the sixth century a stone entablature and cornice were added. The geison can hardly be as early as the column capitals, which I place in the first quarter of the century. A reconstruction can be made using all the preserved blocks, as the following calculations will show, and such a remodeling of the temple in the course of about a hundred years is not in itself improbable.

The diameter of a gutta of the architrave is 0.025 m. and the distance from center to center of the guttae is 0.07 m. Assuming a normal regula of six guttae, we get 5 \times 0.07 + 0.025 + a slight projection of the regula beyond the guttae = 0.375 m. + (probably 0.39-0.40 m.) = the width of the triglyph. The fragment from the right edge of a triglyph (No. 4) does not preserve the full width of a glyph, but its 0.10 m. represent approximately (for the break is slightly diagonal) the minimum width of a glyph and half a groove. Since there are three glyphs and three full grooves to a triglyph, we get \(\pm 0.30 + 1\frac{1}{2}\) grooves or, assuming a glyph and a groove to be about equal, \(\pm 0.30 + 0.10 = \pm 0.40\) m. for the width of the triglyph. Rough though the computations are, they indicate a triglyph unit of around 0.40 m.

Assuming two triglyphs and two metopes between axes and reducing a metope to the width of a triglyph, the minimum interaxis is 1.60 m. This gives an intercolumniation of over two lower diameters, most unlikely for this period (the maximum column diameter preserved is 0.43 m. and must be near the bottom as the abacus is 0.50 m. wide). If we reconstruct one triglyph and one broad metope between axes—a likely solution for such a small building—the interaxis will be a meter or more. The interaxis, computed by lower column diameters, agrees closely; taking an inter-

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35 Weikert, op. cit., p. 78, speaks of dowel holes as rare in the seventh century. Welter does not mention a dowel hole in the description of the Aegina capital nor is any shown on the drawing.
33 Anderson, Spiers, Dinsmoor, Architecture of Ancient Greece, Chronological List; also p. 78.
37 I have based my study of the geison on Miss Lucy Shoe’s Profiles of Greek Mouldings. The date there given (p. 106) to our moulding is the third quarter of the sixth century. The evidence from the site itself has led me to date it somewhat later.
columniation of one and one-half diameters as probable for the period, we get
\[2 \frac{1}{2} \times 0.43 \text{ m.} = 1.075 \text{ m. minimum to } 2 \frac{1}{2} \times 0.50 \text{ m.} = 1.25 \text{ m. maximum interaxis.}

A tristyle in antis plan,\(^{38}\) accounting for only the three capitals preserved, is
mathematically possible, but a porch of four columns seems more probable. The
minimal 3.50 m. width for the building is too narrow and may be eliminated. We
should, in all likelihood, imagine the small building, almost square, with four columns
along the front. If we include the entablature, four triglyphs were placed above them.
My own opinion is that, although it is possible to do this, as has been demonstrated,
it is highly improbable. One argument against it is the fact already noted that the
columns are in the earth covering the earlier temple level, the entablature, broken into
small pieces, in the pavement. Such a division is explicable only if pavement and
entablature are of later date. To this must be added an argument derived from the
condition of the building on Bastion I which we shall take up after describing the
objects found in the earth above the early altar and shrine (see pp. 453 ff.).

Of the sculptural terracottas only the fragments of hair (Nos. 16, 17, p. 448)
must belong to the earlier level, though not necessarily contemporary with the erection
of the building; the manner in which the ear is placed at right angles to the head and
the treatment of the hair itself are early.\(^{39}\)

**Objects Found Below the Unbroken Pavement**

**Pottery**

1. Fig. 34, 1-2. Five pieces (two illustrated) of a large jar with horizontal handles of circular
cross section and flat, horizontal rim; ornament of a debased geometrical design consisting of groups
of poorly drawn parallel lines running in divergent directions confined to a reserved band just below
the neck; the rest of the base is covered with bands of glaze of varying thickness, or perhaps solidly
covered with glaze. Clay pale with a reddish tinge; poor thin black glaze sometimes turning to brown
with metallic luster. Width of combined pieces, 0.203 m.; height, 0.081 m. See Addenda, No. 4.

2. Fig. 34, 6. Two joining fragments with pattern of horizontal wavy line and bands of thin
brown to black glaze. Height, 0.131 m.; width, 0.142 m.\(^{40}\)

3. Fig. 34, 7. Joining fragments of similar vase. Preserved vertical height, 0.098 m.

4. Fig. 34, 4. Three joining fragments. Similar shape, but with arched horizontal handle; design
of vertical debased leaf pattern. Height, 0.421 m.; width, including handle, 0.182 m.

5. Fig. 34, 5. Fragment with spiral design. Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.139 m.\(^{41}\)

6. Fig. 34, 9 (on side). Fragment with horizontal rising handle; wreath encircling reserved band.
Clay buff-red with redder slip; thin glaze. Width, 0.09 m.; height, 0.073 m.

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\(^{38}\) While more than two columns in antis is not usual, Weickert (*op. cit.*, p. 78) lists three for
the sixth-century Bouleuterion at Olympia and four in antis for the early Apollo temple at Delos.

\(^{39}\) For the angle of the ear, cf. the Sphinx from Thebes, Pottier, *Monuments Piot*, 1899, pl. XII,

\(^{40}\) Cf. *Clara Rhodos*, III, pls. III, CLXV, and p. 167, fig. 159.

\(^{41}\) Brant, *Description of Ancient Pottery*, Leyden, pl. XIV, p. 89. “Local Early Greek or
Ionic?”
Fig. 34. 1-7, 9. Fragments of Pottery (Nos. 1-6) from First Temple Area.
8, 10, 11. Fragments of Unstratified Pottery (Nos. 22, 24, 25)
With considerable local variations, but evidently forming a related stylistic group, these vases with debased geometric and floral patterns are found at Naukratis, in the islands off Asia Minor, such as Rhodes and Samos, near Greece at Delos \(^{42}\) and Eretria \(^{43}\) in Euboea. A large number from Olynthus similar in design, but not in shape, to the Halae fragments have been published under the name of Pre-Persian pottery.\(^{44}\) Mr. Mylonas in his publication of the Olynthus material rightly points out the Mycenaean elements, which indeed in his no. 69 \(^{45}\) with its naturalistic band of ivy as well as its use of spiral motifs is quite striking. But such fragments as our Fig. 34, 5, 6, too, are close in pattern to the less elaborate of the late Mycenaean "Granary" style.\(^{46}\)

7. Fig. 35. Preservation: pieces of body and foot missing. Clay: orange yellow. Broad band of black to red glaze around the body starting just below the handles, now largely flaked off; traces of thin, red glaze on foot. Height, 0.228 m.; height of foot, 0.046 m.; diameter, 0.298 m. The shape is that of a deinos or lebes on a high, flaring foot, with slightly raised edge, spouted, and with the characteristic flat rim. The handles are of circular cross section, horizontally placed, but rising. Except that it was found in the immediate vicinity of the early altar and among the charred material, there was no closer clue to the date than the archaic appearance of the vessel, but Mr. Ure informs me that a similar vessel occurred at Rhitsona and was used as the lid of a pithos burial which he dates about 570 B.C. The vessel was probably in use for some time before the interment. It would then be safe to place the type somewhere in the first quarter of the sixth century.

8. Fig. 36. Preservation: all of lower part and small pieces of the rim missing. Clay: thin, fine, buff. Thin black glaze on the inside of the bowl, on the outside of the handles, and running down the side to a point from either handle attachment. Height, \(ca.\) 0.132 m.; diameter, 0.202 m. A skyphos of fine Corinthian-looking clay with two flat, horizontal ribbon handles at level of rim. Restoration of bottom not certain. It may have had a ring foot like the skyphos from Rhitsona Grave 133.5.\(^{47}\)

9. Fig. 37. Preservation: missing pieces of body and rim. Covered inside and out with red to black, thin metallic glaze except for reserved band at level of handles and lower surface of handles. Kylix with small, offset, concave base; horizontal loop handles of circular cross section attached at greatest diameter and straight rim with lip.

10. Fig. 38. Preservation: parts of body, small pieces of rim and one handle missing. Clay: buff with reddish tinge. Covered on the inside with same type of glaze as above; on outside thin band around rim and second somewhat wider band around body below handles. Height, 0.056 m.; diameter, 0.087 m. Skyphos with two horizontal loop handles, of circular cross section, rising slightly; a small lip, flat on top, and small ring base. In addition to the example illustrated there were a great many fragments of similar pots. It is a common Boeotian type of the sixth century.

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\(^{42}\) Cf. Délos, vol. 15, passim.

\(^{43}\) Eph. 'Arex., 1903, p. 26, fig. 15.

\(^{44}\) Olynthus, V, pp. 23 f.

\(^{45}\) Ibid., pls. 37 and 38.

\(^{46}\) Wace, Chamber Tombs at Mycenae, pls. XI-XII; B.S.A., XXXV, pl. X e.

\(^{47}\) Ure, Sixth and Fifth Century Pottery from Rhitsona, pl. VII, p. 21, Class I. The resemblance is in shape only. Our example is larger than the typical Rhitsona skyphos of this class.
Fig. 35. Lebes (No. 7)

Fig. 36. Skyphos (No. 8). From a Water Color by P. de Jong

Fig. 37. Kylix (No. 9). From a Water Color by P. de Jong

Fig. 38. Skyphos (No. 10). From a Water Color by P. de Jong

Pottery from First Temple Area
11. Fig. 39. Preservation: two fragments of rim and upper body. Clay: coarse, reddish with black particles, black at core, covered with buff-yellow slip. Height uncertain, but length of slope of bowl 0.098 m.

A large basin or shallow bowl with short upright rim and probably raised foot; no distinct lip but edge of rim somewhat thickened into a ridge; a second ridge, though not pronounced, at base of rim. On the vertical surface, a pattern of stamped pendent single lotuses and double lotuses; originally probably four plastic heads of which only one is preserved. To judge by our two fragments of rim there was no symmetrical arrangement of single and double lotus. The head, cut off at the top even with the rim, has a somewhat aquiline nose, a thin-lipped, slightly crescent mouth, long pointed chin and large eyes. The outline of the eye is a plastic ridge and the ball a round blob; the eyebrows continue the line of the nose.

The shape is unusual for Greece, though not rare in bucchero, and I can give no parallel from Corinthian vases. The head is nearest that of the bronze oinochoe 48 with which it has the long chin in common; the aquiline nose, however, is quite un-Corinthian. The nearest parallel is a Janus-headed aryballos from Rhodes.50 The lotus is of course a Corinthian motif and the double lotus is said to be a Corinthian invention.51 While plastic heads are common from Protocorinthian times on, I know no parallel for the position of our head. I judge the basin to be of Boeotian manufacture and to show both East Greek and Corinthian influence. Neither the clay nor the details of the work find exact parallel in Corinthian pottery or bronze work as far as this is known to me. But the use of the applied head is in itself a Corinthian feature and points to influence from that quarter. The bronze oinochoe which shows a certain stylistic relation to the vase under discussion is dated by Payne in the first quarter of the sixth century.

12. Fig. 44. Preservation: many pieces missing, but dimensions and shape certain. Clay: buff with reddish tinge. Height, 0.15 m.; diameter, 0.216 m. Deep spouted bowl with flat base and flat slightly rising everted rim.

13. Fig. 45. Preservation: pieces of rim and body missing. Clay: buff. Height, 0.105 m.; diameter, 0.17 m. Deep bowl in shape like above but without spout and sides of body more curving.

14. Fig. 48. Preservation: small pieces of rim and wall missing. Clay: buff with pink tone. Height, 0.08 m.; diameter, 0.22 m. Shallow bowl or stemless kylix, in shape resembling but not identical with a common Boeotian type; one flat, horizontal handle with knobs at either side projecting from edge of rim and a flat swallow-tail tab between knobs opposite.52

15. Fig. 46. Preservation: handle and much of body and rim missing. Clay: dark red, badly levigated with many impurities. Height, 0.085 m.; diameter, 0.09 m. Small, round-bottomed pitcher with curving sides and slightly flaring rim; vertical ribbon handle from rim to greatest diameter.

16. Not illustrated. Preservation: Large part of body, rim and handle missing. Clay: dark grey to black with many impurities. Height, 0.088 m.; diameter, 0.09 m. Same as above. There is another pitcher, similar but larger and with a proportionately smaller mouth; handle, much of body and rim missing.

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48 It seems to me that it may well be derived from the table of offerings and have been introduced by the Phoenicians. Cf. B.A.S.O.R., No. 39, Oct., 1930, p. 7. Also Lamb, J.H.S., LII, 1932, pl. I, 4a, 4b, for a bucchero example; Gardner, Naukratis, II, pl. VI, for Rhodian.
49 Payne, Necrocorinthia, pls. 45, 1, and 48, 10.
50 Poulsen, Der Orient und die frühgriechische Kunst, p. 99, fig. 103. This example, however, seems more developed. Cf. Jenkins, Dedalica, pl. IV, 3.
51 Payne, op. cit., p. 145. “This [double lotus] is an invention of the early Corinthian period which is not found on Protocorinthian or Transitional vases.”
52 Ure, op. cit., pl. V, 112.6 with only two knobs widely spaced on either side of tab.
Fig. 39. Basin (No. 11)

Fig. 40. Fragment of Krater (No. 24)

Fig. 41. Corinthian Plate (No. 22)

Fig. 42. Corinthian Kotyle (No. 21)

Fig. 43. Fragments of Corinthian Kotyle (No. 19)

Pottery from First Temple Area
Fig. 44. Spouted Bowl (No. 12). From a Water Color By P. de Jong

Fig. 45. Bowl (No. 13). From a Water Color By P. de Jong

Fig. 46. Pitcher (No. 15)

Fig. 47. B-F. Lekythos (No. 26)

Fig. 48. Bowl (No. 14). From a Water Color By P. de Jong

Fig. 49. B-F. Lekythos (No. 25)

Fig. 50. Glazed Tankard (No. 29)

Fig. 51. Jug (No. 17)

Fig. 52. Hydria (No. 18)

Fig. 53. Glazed Jug (No. 27)

Pottery from First Temple Area
17. Fig. 51. Preservation: mended in five pieces, two or three small lacunae, otherwise complete. Clay: coarse yellow-pink, slipped with finer yellow clay. Height, 0.223 m.; diameter, 0.195 m. Trefoil-mouthed jug with vertical handle of circular cross section, starting from level of rim; flat base and simple curved body; neck upright and offset from body; small flaring rim.

18. Fig. 52. Preservation: horizontal handles and part of neck and rim missing. Clay: pink. Height, 0.12 m.; diameter, 0.088 m. Crudely made hydria; bottom rough and fragments of superfluous clay adhering to body. Base raised but solid; body almost globular with narrow upright neck; flat rim with pronounced lip; horizontal handles rudimentary and placed low on body. Type found frequently at Halae in burials of the second half of the sixth century and early fifth.

Only a few fragments of pottery of the Corinthian style were found in the Temple Area, though the cemetery produced a fairly large amount, chiefly kotylai and quatrefoil and cinquefoil aryballoi. Figs. 41-43 show the larger fragments.

19. Fig. 43. Parts of the same kotyle with an arrangement of pattern similar to that of group A of the Middle Corinthian period (600-575 B.C.): "Large vases with roughly drawn friezes of much elongated panthers and goats or of swans. Vertical wavy lines at the rim, fairly large rays at the base." 53

20. Not illustrated. Preservation: complete. Height, 0.027 m.; diameter, 0.029 m. Miniature kotyle with horizontal bands of black and red and careless zigzag pattern around the rim; inside black glaze shading to dark red. It belongs to the Late Corinthian II group of miniature kotylai without rays at the base which become common after the middle of the sixth century.

21. Fig. 42. Preservation: incomplete, about quarter missing and top broken. Height, 0.04 m.; diameter, 0.056 m. Kotyle. Pattern as above; bands red; rim pattern brownish-black.54

22. Fig. 41. Preservation: slightly less than half. Diameter, 0.13 m.; height, 0.108 m. Clay: light yellow buff; small plate on lower base with the usual red and black glaze; on upper surface of rim band a pattern; in center bird (?). The miniature size seems to point to a late phase of Corinthian, Late Corinthian II, but the single-animal motif originates in Middle Corinthian.55

23. Not illustrated. Two fragments. (a) Preservation: bottom only. Height, 0.017 m. (b) Lower part of main field of decoration. Height, 0.053 m.; diameter, 0.066 m. Aryballos with base ornamented with concentric circles; on body, heraldic birds facing palmette (?). Late Corinthian I (575-550).56

24. Fig. 40. Preservation: piece of rim and upper body. Clay: light brown. Covered inside and out with a thin red glaze, not very lustrous and much worn in spots. Preserved width, 0.208 m. Part of a flat-rimmed krater. Three rills under rim. A plastic snake on body. The spots on snake carelessly indicated by incised circles and blobs of brown paint which do not always coincide. There is a well-preserved column-krater in the Thebes Museum which is similar to ours. I have myself had occasion to study it in the museum and Payne 57 notes it in his chapter on Distribution of Corinthian Pottery as "a column-krater of local make from Alalkomenai," citing too the Halae fragment.

53 Payne, op. cit., p. 308; cf. pl. 28.
54 Ibid., p. 334. Cf. Campbell, Hesperia, VII, 1938, p. 591; Blinkenberg, Lindos, pl. 24, etc.
56 Ibid., p. 319.
57 Ibid., p. 203; cf. p. 301.
25. Fig. 49. Preservation: complete. Clay: red, Attic. Height, 0.097 m.; diameter, 0.045 m. Lekythos with raised foot; ray pattern on shoulder; on body, careless Dionysiac scene with touches of white.\(^{58}\)

26. Fig. 47. Preservation: complete. Clay: red, Attic. Height, 0.118 m.; diameter, 0.041 m. Lekythos without foot, but flat base; somewhat more elongated type than preceding; rays on shoulder; on body, careless palmette pattern with incised detail.\(^{59}\)

27. Fig. 53. Preservation: handle and parts of body missing. Clay: buff, covered with a thin black glaze which is worn off in part; surface looks eaten away. Height, 0.13 m.; diameter, 0.071 m. Jug with flat base and rather straight sides which curve in very little at the bottom; body merges into neck, no defined spout but rim rises slightly in front. Vertical handle.\(^{60}\)

28. Not illustrated. Preservation: handle, large part of neck and rim, and parts of body and base missing. Clay: buff-pink. Glaze thin, streaked brown-black. Solid glaze for about two thirds of body followed by thicker and then thinner band; unglazed from base of handle up. Height, 0.175 m.; diameter, 0.083 m. Type similar to above but with more slender neck.

29. Fig. 50. Preservation: missing large part of upper body and handles. Clay: yellow. Covered with thin black to red glaze. Height, 0.087 m.; diameter, 0.116 m. A two-handled cup of tankard shape with flat base; constricted just below the handles with two moulded rings encircling the narrowest point of body; vertical ribbon handles from rim to grooves. This cup resembles in general Rhitsona Black Glaze Tankards of Class A.\(^{61}\) This would date it around 550 B.C. But none of the Rhitsona examples has the pronounced concavity of profile of our vase. The shape is closer to Naukratite cups,\(^{62}\) except that they have a band of paint in place of the plastic band.

**Sculpture**

1. Fig. 54. Material: poros. Preservation: complete, but gashes at edge of chair and on front of body. Height, 0.21 m.; top of head to chin, 0.04 m. Very crude and completely styleless figure of a woman, probably a goddess, in frontal position seated on a high-backed chair; the feet rest on a footstool; veil (?) over head and falling to shoulders. Two seated female figures, of workmanship almost as crude as ours, were unearthed at Kyme in Asia Minor and interpreted as Cybele by the excavator.\(^{63}\) It cannot be classified as an unfinished statue as there is no material left from which to carve the arms. The feet are excessively small; the features, such as mouth and eyes, indicated by mere gouges; the nose a vague protuberance; the body is kept in rectangular masses. I refrain from attempting to date a work so crude and obviously the product of an unskilled local hand, but the context restricts it to the sixth century and it is reasonable to believe that it belongs to the early years of the town before the inhabitants had established many outside contacts.

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\(^{59}\) Type represented in Soros at Marathon. It is closest to type O of Ure, *op. cit.*, p. 54, and to lekythoi from end of Group B graves. Ure dates B group 530-500 B.C. Haspels, *op. cit.*, pp. 108-110, brings Group B down to 490 B.C., "perhaps even a little later." See Ure's review in *J.H.S.*, LVII, 1937, pp. 263 ff., for reply.

\(^{60}\) Cf. Ure, *op. cit.*, pl. XII, 80. 229, and *infra*, North Gate Pottery, No. 1 (p. 481).


Fig. 54. Seated Statue of Poros (No. 1)

Fig. 55. Poros Statue (No. 2)

Fig. 56. Side View of Fig. 55

Fig. 57. Front and Side View of Lower Part of Poros Statue (No. 3)

Fig. 58. Feet and Plinth of Poros Statue (No. 4)

Sculpture from First Temple Area
2. Figs. 55-56. Material: poros. Preservation: two pieces; lacunae at neck, left side of hair; broken off just below waist in center; below right and above left elbow; end of chin and nose mutilated; gash on left cheek and top of head. Height, 1.85 m.; base of hair to base of chin, 0.054 m.; base of nose to base of chin 0.026 m.

Standing female figure with arms hanging close to side; she wears an undergarment of which only short cap-sleeves show and over it a tight-fitting, foldless chiton with belt and apoptygma. A fillet on which are traces of red paint encircles the hair which falls in a mass separated into rectangular sections by deep grooves behind and to either side of the face where it is divided horizontally: the well-known type of “etagen perücke.” The work is careless and provincial, as can be seen in the unequal size of the eyes, the thick upper lip, and the crude treatment of the grooves to either side of the mouth, which forms a decided crescent. The eyes are almond-shaped and the left, which is the larger, has the boundary of the lower lid marked by a groove which is wanting in the right eye. They are unusually close set. The forehead is low and the skull recedes in front to a markedly domed top. The hair over the forehead is arranged symmetrically in freely modeled scallops and on the top of the head is somewhat vaguely criss-crossed. The ear is placed high and is large (height, 0.015 m.). In spite of obvious crudities the small statue is vigorously modeled with well-defined contours and has a pleasing animation. The foldless chiton reminds us of the costumes on the François vase and black-figured pottery of the same period, such as the Amasis vases. In style, although far less skilfully made, it is nearest such works as the Apollo of Print (Thebes Museum No. 3), and the Naxian Sphinx. The oval of the face of our statue, the arrangement of the hair in front, and the fillet, as well as the treatment of the ear, are in the manner of the Sphinx from Delphi. A date some time in the second quarter of the sixth century is the one best suited to the style.

3. Fig. 57. Material: poros. Preservation: plinth, feet, and lower part of a draped female statue; there are, in addition to the upper break, numerous surface injuries to plinth, drapery, and sides. The feet, however, are comparatively well preserved. Height, 0.395 m.; width, 0.37 m.; thickness, 0.26 m.; height of plinth, 0.05 m.; projection of plinth, 0.09 m.

The statue as it now exists consists of a rectangular block of stone with slightly rounded edges on which the indications of a long garment are incised on the front. This is done clumsily and without a true realization of the nature of the garment, for while the chiton ought to enclose the whole figure it is here drawn as if it were an apron falling over the front only. The feet have little volume and cling flatly to the plinth but the actual modeling of the toes is fairly good and points to a date certainly not later than 550 B.C. and not earlier, I should judge, than the second quarter of the sixth century. They are quite similar anatomically, allowing for the provincial timidity and less skilled hand of our sculptor, to those of statues of Samos grouped by Buschor around the name of Cheramyes, which he attributes to the years 575-550 B.C. I judge the chiton to be of the close-fitting type. The incising of the garment is reminiscent of the surface treatment of the female statue from Auxerre, in which, however, the elaborate pattern of the garment is carried around the sides; but the anatomy of the feet is less schematized on the Halae statue and points to a later date.

4. Fig. 58. Material: poros. Preservation: plinth, feet, and garment immediately above them; the plinth is broken at the back and is badly damaged on all sides, but the original thickness is probably preserved at one point. Preserved height, 0.19 m.; height of plinth, 0.125 m.; width, 0.40 m.; complete thickness, 0.19 m.; thickness of statue inclusive of feet, 0.105 m.; projection of feet, 0.045 m. Draped female figure of ἕωαντο type, but the articulation of the toes is fairly good and entirely different from the block-like feet of the Nikandres statue. The fall of the drapery over the feet in a more pronounced arch also indicates a later date for our statue. I believe it, however, to be

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64 B.C.H., XXXI, 1907, pl. XX.
65 Altsamische Standbilder, II, nos. 85-89; p. 29.
earlier than No. 2. A really good parallel for our statue, except for the central folds of the garment, is a limestone statue from the precinct of the Temple of Apollo at Naukratis which Pryce calls "of mid-century date." 67 Also the boardlike draped female figure from the Apollo sanctuary at Ptoön. 68

It is difficult to date a group of statues so mutilated and so provincial in character, and greater apparent accuracy would probably only lead us farther away from the truth. The more general discussion of the dating of the beginnings of the Halae acropolis will show that none of them is likely to be earlier than 600 B.C., and for the first quarter of the sixth century there is little comparative material. 69 I do not believe that any of them can be brought down as late as 550 B.C. and I should like to suggest 580-560 B.C. as an inclusive date.

BRONZES

The whole area between the altar and the building, but more thickly just in front of the altar, was strewn with fragments of disintegrated bronze. The dampness of the soil, added to the breakage which must have taken place when the bronzes were dumped in the fill under the poros pavement, had destroyed the majority of the objects and of those salvaged only a very few are in anything but a deplorable condition.

There is great similarity between the bronze objects found at temple sites all over Greece. The parallels for Halae are chiefly taken from the finds at Olympia and the Acropolis at Athens because these publications are full and convenient, but they are not in reality limited to these sites. Both Dodona in the north and Sparta in the Peloponnesus may be drawn upon with equal success for many of the objects. 70

Handles of Cauldrons or Basins

1, 2. Fig. 59. Pair of oval handles composed of ring, knobbed in center, and pendent panther masks between conventionalized paws surmounted by bobbin. Height with ring, 0.114 m.; height of mask, 0.07 m.; length of ring, 0.081 m. The head resembles those seen full-face on Corinthian vases of the middle and late period. The panther’s mask executed in low relief on the shoulder of a male statue from the temple at Ephesus resembles our bronzes, but the treatment of the paws is more naturalistic. 71

Masks on handles fall into two groups:

(a) With conventionalized paws like ours under discussion. 72
(b) More naturalistic paws with indication of claws. 73


69 Cf. the chronological list in Richter, op. cit., p. 35.

70 Since this was written Perachora has appeared, and I have noted a few parallels to objects from this site.

71 Catalogue of Sculpture in the British Museum, vol. I, part 1, p. 51, fig. 41. An example in gold from Rhodes has been published, Clara Rhodos, VI-VII, p. 210, fig. 253.

72 Cf. Olympia, IV, pl. LV, 924.

73 de Ridder, Bronzes trouvés sur l’Acropole d’Athènes, p. 47, fig. 18.
Fig. 59. Bronze Handles (Nos. 1 and 2) from First Temple Area

Fig. 60. Bronze Handles from First and Second Temple Area
3. Fig. 60, 6. Conventionalized palmette surmounted by a grooved bobbin; once held a movable handle; palmette broken. Height, 0.058 m.; length, 0.069 m.\(^{74}\)

4. Fig. 60, 4. Conventionalized seven-petaled palmette passing by long stem into faceted bobbin. Height, 0.105 m.; length, 0.117 m. An exact parallel is offered by the handle from Olympia.\(^{75}\) The movable handle Fig. 60, 2 probably goes with this attachment as a similar one forms part of the Olympia example. There are numerous fragments of this type from the temple deposit.

5. Fig. 60, 5. Lower end of attachment similar to No. 4 but palmette nine-petaled and more pointed. Height, 0.051 m.; width, 0.034 m.

6. Fig. 60, 1. Fixed horizontal handle composed of twin bars; attachments heart-shaped. Length, 0.129 m.

Rings

7. Fig. 63, 2. Flat ring, possibly from bronze cauldron or prize vessel.\(^{76}\) Three incised lines on face. Diameter, 0.106 m.; thickness, 0.018 m.

8. Fig. 63, 1. Ring, very much corroded and swollen. Diameter, approximately, 0.092 m.

9. Fig. 63, 3. Ring. Diameter, 0.07 m.; thickness, \(ca.\) 0.006 m.

10. Fig. 63, 4. Ring, with four flat protrusions; possibly part of a horse’s bridle. Diameter, 0.054 m.; thickness, 0.006 m. Common type at Halae.

11. Fig. 70. Heavy finger ring with oval sinking, probably for a stone. Diameter, 0.025 m.; depth of sinking, 0.013 m.

12. Not illustrated. Bezel of ring. Small square disk pierced lengthwise as if to put on ring. On the top, four circular depressions in the corners like markings on dice. Sides, 0.012 m. \(\times\) 0.012 m.; thickness, 0.004 m.

There were hundreds of plain bronze rings about the size of curtain rings (average diameter, 0.017 m.-0.02 m.) and a great many coils of bronze wire sometimes interpreted as hair ornaments.

Bracelets

The bracelets were so poorly preserved that it was difficult to classify them. Some of the circles of metal, now swollen, split, and out of shape, may once have had designs. They seem to fall into two main groups:

- **A.** Open circlets with overlapping ends.
- **B.** Closed rings.


\(^{76}\) Cf. prize vessel or vase, *C.V.A.*, France 2, Louvre 2, III, Hd, pl. 18-2.
Fig. 61. Bronzes from Temple Areas and Acropolis

Fig. 62. Bronze Pins (Nos. 36-43) and Votive Mirror (No. 44) from First Temple Area

Fig. 63. Bronze Rings (Nos. 7-10) from First Temple Area

Fig. 64. Bronze Bracelets (Nos. 13 and 14) from First Temple Area

Fig. 65. Bronze Bracelets (Nos. 15 and 16) from First Temple Area
THE ACROPOLIS OF HALAE

**Group A**

13, 14. Fig. 64. Open circlets with snakes' heads. The best preserved of this very common type. They are composed of a thin circle of bronze ending in a flat snake's head with markings. Diameter, *ca.* 0.046 m.\(^77\)

15, 16. Fig. 65. Similar pair, but with head less flat and circular eye; heavier metal. Diameter, 0.05 m.


22. Not illustrated. This bracelet is at present ornamented only with knobs at the point where the circlet overlaps, but the original ends are broken off and may have been snake heads. Very much corroded.

23, 24. Fig. 66. Coiled bracelets of triple spirals ending in much corroded snakes' heads.

25. Fig. 67. Flat bracelet ending in snakes' heads. Incised lines running lengthwise on flat band, terminated by series of cross lines near tapering ends.

**Group B**


27. Not illustrated. Similar to above.

28. Fig. 68. Small circlet, spirally grooved; probably child's bracelet. Diameter, 0.065 m.

Earrings or Pendants

Only two types of earrings were found at Halae.

**Type 1**

Spectacle of twisted wire suspended from rings made of the same kind of wire. It is not absolutely certain that they are earrings, for they were also used as pendants of fibulae and breast ornaments. This type of spectacle ornament both for pins and pendants dates back to the beginnings of the Iron Age and is quite common among the so-called Hallstatt bronzes. It has the wide ramifications of the Hallstatt types and is found extensively in the Balkans north of Greece.\(^78\) As far as one can judge from published material the type is not common in Greece itself, but a close parallel is figured from Tegea and numerous related objects from the Artemis Orthia sanctuary at Sparta.\(^79\) The type is, of course, early, but certainly persists into the sixth and even, in certain instances, into the fifth century.\(^80\) It forms, for example, an

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\(^77\) The snake-head bracelet is a very common type and very widespread. There are silver examples from the Cesnola collection in the Metropolitan Museum.

\(^78\) Hadaczik, *Der Ohrrschmuck der Griechen und Etrusker*, p. 13, fig. 19. Earring from Bosnia from a grave of the early Iron Age.

\(^79\) Dugas, *B.C.H.*, XLV, 1921, p. 377, fig. 39, 146. It is called a spiral fibula, but this is certainly a mistake. Dawkins, *Artemis Orthia*, pls. LXXXI ff.

\(^80\) Cf. remarks of S. Casson, *Macedonia, Thrace and Illyria*, p. 151, note 1, on the unreliability of fibulae as dating evidence.
Fig. 66. Bronze Bracelets (Nos. 23, 24) from First Temple Area

Fig. 67. Bronze Bracelet (No. 25) from First Temple Area

Fig. 68. Bronze Bracelet (No. 28) from First Temple Area

Fig. 69. Bronze Earrings (Nos. 29-31) from First Temple Area

Fig. 70. Bronze Finger Ring (No. 11) from First Temple Area

Fig. 71. Bronze Fibulae and Spoon Handle from Temple Area and Acropolis
element in the famous gold pendant with the head of Athena Parthenos found in Southern Russia.\textsuperscript{81}

\textbf{29-32.} Fig. 69. Nos. 29 (diameter of single spiral, 0.02 m.) and 30 (diameter of spiral, 0.012 m.) are probably parts of earrings of which No. 32 (not illustrated) may be the suspension rings. No. 31 (Fig. 69, 3) seems too small to be other than the pendant of a pin or ornament; diameter of single spiral, 0.008 m.

\textit{Type 2}

Represented by a single fragment from the Second Temple Area; see below p. 462, No. 5.

\textbf{Fibulae and Pins}

\textbf{33.} Fig. 71, 5. Bow fibula of which only the bow itself is preserved. Broken at both ends. Ornamented with engraved lines which run parallel to the long axis in the center and in groups at right angles towards the ends of the bow; to either side of the center a small knob. Width, 0.057 m.; height, 0.031 m. This is undoubtedly the oldest type of fibula found at Halae and, like the spectacle ornaments, is northern in origin. The shaft of the pin is usually one with the bow, and the catch in early examples ends in an elongated plaque. The small central knobs are particularly characteristic. According to Blinkenberg the type is Epirote derived from Italy.\textsuperscript{82} It was fully developed by the eighth century and fell into disuse gradually after the seventh. In mainland Greece there are similar but not identical examples from the Argive Heraion and Delphi.\textsuperscript{83}

\textbf{34.} Fig. 61, 2. Pin with head made by curling over end to form simple spiral. Length, 0.215 m.

\textbf{35.} Fig. 61, 1. Similar pin. Length, 0.21 m.

The type is very old, going back to the prehistoric Bronze Age. It is sometimes referred to as of Cypriote origin but, as a matter of fact, it has a very wide distribution throughout Anatolia and is also found in Mesopotamia. One was found in Thera in an archaic grave\textsuperscript{84} and quite a number in the crematorium of Gérica.\textsuperscript{85}

\textbf{36-43.} Fig. 62, 1-8, shows a series of pins\textsuperscript{86} with clearly defined heads. None of them is fully preserved and the majority are badly corroded. Nos. 36, 37, 40, 42 (Fig. 62, 1, 2, 5, 7) are variants of the same type, in which the head is formed by a series of balls surmounted by a disk; Nos. 39 and 41 (Fig. 62, 4 and 6) are simpler with similar though smaller disk-heads and less sharply defined balls; No. 43 (Fig. 62, 8) is the only example of the cone-head pin and No. 38 (Fig. 62, 3) ends in a series of balls, a design possibly based on the pomegranate. At Sparta similar pins are found together with Laconian II pottery and are said to be characteristic of the seventh and early sixth century.\textsuperscript{87} They are also paralleled at other sites such as Olympia\textsuperscript{88} and Aegina\textsuperscript{89} where

\textsuperscript{81}Kondakof, Tolstoi, Reinach, \textit{Antiquités de la Russie meridionale}, p. 233, fig. 207.

\textsuperscript{82}Blinkenberg, \textit{Fibules grecques et orientales}, p. 107, V1a, fig. 117. They have been found at Dodona, etc.; cf. \textit{Perachora}, I, p. 170, where a Corinthian origin is suggested.

\textsuperscript{83}Waldstein, \textit{Argive Heraeum}, II, p. 241, no. 843, pl. LXXXV. \textit{Fouilles de Delphes}, V, p. 111, where a good many references are cited.

\textsuperscript{84}Dragendorff, \textit{Thera}, II, p. 302, fig. 490 a.

\textsuperscript{85}See p. 502, note 212.

\textsuperscript{86}Cf. \textit{Perachora}, I, p. 172, where pins of this type are divided into two groups; the majority of the Halae examples belong to Perachora B.

\textsuperscript{87}Dawkins, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 200, pl. LXXXVI; \textit{B.S.A.}, XV, 1908-1909, pl. IX.

\textsuperscript{88}\textit{Op. cit.}, pl. XXV, 481-489.

\textsuperscript{89}Furtwängler, \textit{Aegina, Das Heiligtum der Aphaia}, pp. 397 f., pl. 114.
they are attributed to the sixth century. At Halae they occur both on the lower and less frequently on the upper levels, which would assign them with certainty to the sixth century, with a possible survival into the early fifth. Owing to the disturbance of the pavement which separated the two levels, the evidence is not decisive. Their use as shoulder pins is illustrated by the garment of Atalante on the François vase of Kometrics and Ergotimos.  Here the two are connected by a chain or cord and are pushed in from below, the sharp end protruding above.

44.  Fig. 62, 9. Votive mirror (?). Height, 0.049 m. Disk surmounted by conventionalized bird perforated diagonally from center of body to below breast. These objects are found all over Greece, especially as votive offerings, and also in Europe in the early Iron Age. The combination of mirror and bird, possibly dove, suggests the cult of Aphrodite. Elsewhere the material associated with these objects is always geometric, but at Halae neither the acropolis nor the cemetery produced a single piece of true geometric pottery.

**TERRACOTTAS**

1. Fig. 72. Preservation: complete except left arm stump and left end of chain running between shoulders. Color: white ground color; base of head marked by red line; necklace red with white pendants; on double chain upper row has yellow marking, lower red; pattern on dress, as far as preserved, red. Clay: buff-orange. Height, 0.14 m. Typical geometric figure of primitive type with beaklike head and round plastic disks for eyes. The arms are rudimentary stumps, the body a flat board spreading slightly at the bottom to make a standing base. As in all such figures the ornaments are emphasized; around the neck a plastic chain with three pendent discs, between shoulders and fastened by round pins a double chain, on the head a stephane or polos with a disk. Very common Boeotian type of the sixth century.  (Cf. seated type No. 18, p. 466, Fig. 158).


3. Fig. 73. Standing hydrophoros. Preservation: to below arms. Color: traces of white on body. Clay: light brown-red. Height, 0.166 m. This figurine is a variant of the flat "Pappas" with the separately moulded head of more advanced type than the body. Instead of the usual stumps the arms, rudimentary and without any indication of the hands, are brought forward to below the breast; on either shoulder a large plastic disk pin; on head a high polos surmounted by a hydria; the face is long and the hair worn parted in the middle. Hydrophoroi of the "Pappas" type are rare.

4. Fig. 74. Siren? Preservation: head only with right side of neck; broken mouth of an alabastron on top. Color: none. Clay: orange. Height, 0.05 m. This may be part of a siren of the type illustrated in Winter, *Typen der fig. Terrakotten*, vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 226, no. 4. Another possibility is that it comes from a standing female figure of East Greek type (Cf. *Catalogue of the Terracottas in the British Museum*, p. 107, pl. XVII, B 205).

The two terracotta figurines which remain to be discussed are both of intrinsic interest and important for the question of establishing the date at which Halae was first settled. With the possible exception of the small bronze No. 44, Fig. 62, 9, they are undoubtedly the earliest objects found here.

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90 Furtwängler-Reichhold, pl. 13.
91 Dawkins, *op. cit.*, pl. LXXX, h, n; *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, p. 47, fig. 145.
93 For most recent discussion, F. R. Grace, *Archaic Sculpture in Boeotia*, pp. 21 ff.
Fig. 72. Terracotta (No. 1)

Fig. 73. Terracotta (No. 3)

Fig. 74. Terracotta (No. 4)

Fig. 75. Bobbin

Fig. 76. Terracotta Mask (No. 5)

Terracottas from First Temple Area
5. Fig. 76. Preservation: broken top, bottom, and back except for a small piece at the present base. Color: none preserved. Clay: brown with slight tinge of dark red. Height, 0.104 m. Figurine wearing low polos (?)^94 broken from neck of vase. It shows the distinctive features of a Cretan group of which the most important examples are the bronze statue from Delphi,^95 and the vase of Arkhanes.\textsuperscript{96} Jenkins mentions our head with the words “allowing for some provincialism natural in a Boeotian work of that date (640-630 B.C.)” the head has a distinct resemblance to the Arkhanes head.” The Halae protome is indeed less than half the size of the Arkhanes head and the treatment of the hair is very summary and even careless compared to the minute stylization of such detail in the Cretan example but the modeling of the face is highly individual and sensitive and shows great mastery. I draw attention to the forehead, the region of the temples and the mouth and chin. Indeed those features which are generally held to be specifically Cretan, such as the narrow face, the angle of the nose in relation to the forehead, the slightly protruding, rather almond-shaped eye, are so marked in our head that I think it may well be an original Cretan work. But what of the date, Middle Dedalic third phase, to which Jenkins assigns our terracotta (640-630 B.C.)? With the possible exception of the bronze mentioned above there is not a single object from this first Temple Area that must be put earlier than 600 B.C. and the bulk of the pottery indeed points to a slightly later date. This is true of the pottery from the graves as well. No Protocorinthian except the late small skyphoi, no Transitional, no Early Corinthian pottery was found in the Halae necropolis.\textsuperscript{97} Miss Lamb places the Delphi statue in the last years of the seventh century or early in the sixth,\textsuperscript{98} and the Halae head is, I believe, somewhat later; for the modeling of the lips appears fuller and softer, passing almost imperceptibly into the cheeks, and the forehead is higher. Indeed, judged from the point of view of depth of face alone the parallel for our head is the statue from Eleutherna used by Jenkins to illustrate Late Dedalic,\textsuperscript{99} while the forehead is even higher. I should like to propose a date around 600 B.C. with a leeway of about ten years in either direction for this terracotta.\textsuperscript{100}

6. Fig. 77. This figurine has already been published and I refer to the article for all details.\textsuperscript{101} The question of date should, however, be reconsidered, for in the meantime it has been studied by P. Knoblauch\textsuperscript{102} and F. R. Grace,\textsuperscript{103} who place it, one in the first quarter of the seventh century, the other in the third. The first I believe to be intrinsically impossible, the latter improbable, on account of the later character of the general body of temple offerings and also because the forehead

\textsuperscript{94} Cf. Jenkins, Dedalica, pl. IV, 6. Bronze head in Karlsruhe. 
\textsuperscript{95} Perdrizet, Fouilles de Delphes, V, p. 35, pl. III. 
\textsuperscript{96} Jenkins, op. cit., p. 46, pl. VI, 1. 
\textsuperscript{97} A number of archaeologists feel that the dates for late Protocorinthian and Early Corinthian should be lowered, but the Halae evidence, slight as it is, throws its weight on the side of Payne’s dating. The chief critics of Johansen and Payne’s dating are mentioned in P. Amandry, “Vases, Bronzes et Terrecuites de Delphes,” B.C.H., LXII, 1938, pp. 322 ff., and include Langlotz, Gnomon, X, 1934, pp. 418 ff.; Rumpf, Chalkidische Vasen, p. 131, and Byvanck, Mnemosyne, IV, 1937, pp. 181-225. 
\textsuperscript{98} W. Lamb, Greek and Roman Bronzes, p. 75. 
\textsuperscript{99} Jenkins, op. cit., pl. X. 
\textsuperscript{100} Dating terracottas and small bronzes of the seventh century B.C., where we are without a single fixed date to anchor our chronology, by decades and even periods of five years, should be classified, I think, under the heading of archaeological sport, harmless as long as it is recognized as such. 
\textsuperscript{101} H. Goldman, “Some Votive Offerings from the Acropolis of Halae,” Festschrift für James Loeb, pp. 70 ff. (with color plate). 
\textsuperscript{102} Studien zur archaisch-griechischen Tonbildnerei, p. 192. I have not seen this dissertation and take the date as quoted by Grace. 
\textsuperscript{103} Op. cit., pp. 50 ff.
of this particular terracotta is very different from that of the figures on the stamped Rhodian amphora\textsuperscript{104} to which Mr. Grace compares it. The latter, very low and cut off horizontally by the line of stylized hair, certainly represents an older convention. As for the arrangement of curls over the forehead which he cites in favor of an early date, that seems to be an unsafe criterion; for it remains in use for a long time, as one may see in studying the plates of Mr. Grace's book and particularly the stele of the late sixth century in the Boston Museum.\textsuperscript{105} Other features of our figurine, however, are early, such as the shallowness of the face. It is particularly difficult to date a work of this kind, a lingering example of a type long outmoded, but judged by its least archaic features it seems to me to fit into the years around 600 B.C.

![Fig. 77. Terracotta (No. 6) from First Temple Area](image)

BONE

1-12. Fig. 78, 1-12. The most numerous dedicated objects of bone (seventy-five in all, if fragments be included; the photograph gives only the complete examples) were implements with one shovel-like and one more or less pointed end.\textsuperscript{106} It is the scribe's or schoolboy's stylus. What more appropriate dedication to Athena, who may be seen deep in thought on a Panathenaic amphora holding her tablets and stylus?\textsuperscript{107} Some of them are pierced so that they could be carried or suspended from a string. But that evidently was not always necessary, for another god, Hermes this time, shows us how the stylus may be carried tucked under the strings which tie up the tablets.\textsuperscript{108} They range in length from 0.048 m. to 0.115 m. No. 6 seems to imitate the more elaborately ornamented shaft of a bronze stylus. The more carefully worked pieces are finely polished, sharply pointed at one end, and the flat end beveled to a smooth but not sharp edge.

\textsuperscript{104} Ibd., fig. 10.
\textsuperscript{105} R. Lullies, Zur frühen boiotischen Plastik, p. 150, Abb. 13.
\textsuperscript{106} They were found both below and above the pavement of the Temple Area and seem to belong to the late sixth and early fifth centuries.
\textsuperscript{107} Munich 2314; Hoppin, Handbook of Red-figured Pottery, II, p. 160, no. 9 (Gerhard, Auserlesene Gr. Vasenbilder, vol. IV, pl. CCXLIV). Other illustrations on vases are: Berlin 2285, Hoppin, op. cit., I, p. 214; Berlin 3139, Pfuhl, Mal. und Zeich., fig. 408.
\textsuperscript{108} Leningrad 627, Beazley, Attic Red-figured Vases in American Museums, p. 117, fig. 74.
Fig. 78. Bone Objects from First Temple Area and Other Parts of Acropolis

Fig. 79. Bone Pins (Nos. 16-18) from First Temple Area

Fig. 80. Inscribed Capital from First Temple Area

Fig. 81. Top of Fig. 80
THE ACROPOLIS OF HALAE

13-15. Fig. 78, 13, 15, 17. Styli or awls. Two have string-holes and the third has the upper end notched to hold a string. It is not possible to determine exactly what they were used for. They may be careless examples of the styli.

No. 13: length, 0.138 m.
No. 15: length, 0.121 m.
No. 17: length, 0.082 m.

16-18. Fig. 79. Bone spectacle pins of a type found in great quantities in both bone and ivory at Sparta and somewhat less abundantly at other sites. Although there are slight variations of detail, the Halae examples all belong to the same type consisting of two large circular discs connected by a narrow plain surface with two smaller discs placed at either end. The pin and catch were of iron and fastened by small nails or rivets to the larger discs. On No. 16 (Fig. 79, 1) the rivet holes can be seen; on the other two examples they survive in the form of corroded iron on the surface.

(16) Fig. 79, 1. Large discs ornamented with fine concentric incisions; at center of these as well as of smaller disc are sinkings for amber inlays; when the pin was found particles were still adhering; the surface of the sinking is scarified, in order to make the amber adhere better and there is a small nail hole in the center. Preserved: slightly over half. Length, 0.04 m.

(17) Fig. 79, 2. Similar sinkings for amber inlay; the large discs ornamented with small circles arranged around the amber inlay and contained within concentric circles. Preservation complete except for loss of amber. Length, 0.051 m.

(18) Fig. 79, 3. Without amber inlay; larger discs, ornamented with small circles arranged as above, and concentric circles; on the outer edge a small winglike ornament probably repeated four times; smaller discs only with concentric circles. Preserved: one small disc and parts of two larger. Length, 0.04 m.

BOBBIN

Fig. 75. Preservation: one end complete, the other partially broken. Clay: yellow. Red brown glaze. Length, 0.072 m.; width, at preserved end, 0.039 m.; thickness, 0.007 m. A thin piece of clay widening towards the ends. On the one side a design of recumbent, crossed, double volutes, enclosing seven-petaled palmettes, is reserved in the glazed background. The glaze covers the back of the bobbin. Similar, but not identical, designs of much greater elaboration are found in Attic red-figured vases where they occur, for the first time, in the years just before 480 B.C. On terracotta simas of the Acropolis they appear somewhat later, according to Buschor’s classification. In none of these patterns do the volutes cross. Frequently vertical palmettes branch out from the point of closest contact.

As the bobbin was found in the earth under the poros basement of the temple area, it cannot be dated as late as the first occurrence of this design in Attica. Indeed, the greater simplicity of the Halae example, and the shape of the palmette, which with its more upright, less curving, petals resembles those found on the shoulders of late black-figured lekythoi, would in themselves point to a somewhat earlier date. I class it with the latest group of objects underlying the pavement.

109 Dawkins, *op. cit.*, pls. CXXXII, CXXXIII, pp. 224-225. Here they range in size from 0.05 m. to 0.16 m. but smaller ones more numerous. "In date these fibulae range from early in the purely Geometric deposit down to the period of Laconian I or even II, and two were found in the Laconian III and IV deposit of the sixth century." See p. 476, note 153.

110 *Die Tondächer der Akropolis*, p. 37, fig. 41, and p. 38.
After the publication of the inscriptions from Halae in 1915, an inscribed base in the form of a Doric capital (Figs. 80, 81) was found directly south of the altar and among the burned débris and ashes. It must originally have supported an offering the nature of which we can no longer determine.

Material: poros.
Total height, 0.245 m.
Height of shaft, 0.105 m.
Preserved height of abacus, 0.06 m.
Length of abacus, 0.571 m.
Width of abacus, 0.565 m.
Diameter of shaft, 0.26 m.
The flat facets of the shaft vary in diameter, 0.06 m.-0.075 m. There are fourteen.
Height of letters, 0.01 m.-0.024 m.
Spacing of letters through middle uniformly .05 m., except at punctuation mark.

The bottom of the shaft is hollow and originally rested on a pillar, similar to the shaft attached to the capital. The base was found in two pieces and there are parts missing at the back. The inscribed surface has a number of gouges and the top of the abacus has been chiseled off in part (Fig. 81). Some of the original upper surface seems to be preserved to the edge of the cutting and a narrow band to the left. The inscription consists of a single line:

\[ \text{FA} \text{SI} \text{ONMANE} \text{ΘΕ} \text{ΚΕ} \text{E} : \text{ΔΙΑΚΡΙΟΣΕ} \text{ΜΕΤΤΟΙΈ} \text{ΣΙΑ} \]

Brief as it is, the interpretation is by no means easy. According to the most common formula we might read: \text{φασίον} μ᾽ ἀνέθεκε: Διάκριος μ᾽ ἐποίησε "φασίον dedicated me; Διάκριος made me." Obviously the alpha at the end of the last word must then be due to an error, for in spite of the frequent dialectic interchange of \( a \) for \( e \) in West Greek, there is no grammatical or dialectical justification for such a substitution of alpha for epsilon in the third person singular aorist. The error may be in a certain sense psychological, for if Διάκριος was the sculptor of whatever stood on the base as well as the stonemaster of the inscription he might have written in the pride of his accomplishment "I, Diakrios, made it" forgetting that he had already used the word με. In that case Διάκριος would be a name like Θηβαῖος or Παράλιος, derived from the ethnic. The Διάκριος ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ are mentioned in the Athenian tribute lists.

\[ ^{111} \text{A.J.A.}, \text{XIX, 1915, pp. 438 ff.} \]
\[ ^{113} \text{I.G., II, 660 (dated 398-390 B.C.)}. \]
\[ ^{114} \text{Meritt, Wade-Gery, McGregor, \textit{The Athenian Tribute Lists}, I, p. 480; also Διάκριος ἐν Ρώδῳ}. \]
'Ασίων is known from various periods.\textsuperscript{116} A second possibility and a tempting one, would be to make Διάκριος an ethnic in apposition to \textit{φασίων}, in which case \textit{με ποιέσα} must be read \textit{με ποιέσα} [s], a participle with final sigma either omitted or blotted out by the gouge immediately to the right of the final alpha. There are certainly no traces of it on the stone. But there are serious objections to this reading. One would expect \textit{o} before the name and the omission of the second \textit{μέ} as in the inscription from Delos:

\textit{Ευθυκαρτίδης \textit{μέ} ἀνέθεκε ἵω Νάσιως ποιέσας}.\textsuperscript{116}

Furthermore, if the line is intended to be metrical and a hexameter both of the proposed readings show irregularities in the second half.

There is quite a different interpretation suggested to me by Meritt as possible, but he and I both agree that it seems less satisfactory:

\textit{φασίων \textit{μέ} ἀνέθεκε Δι\textit{ιо} Ακρίως \textit{μέ} ἐποίεσε\textit{e}}.

\textit{Δι\textit{ιο}} is read as a dissylabic dative\textsuperscript{117} followed by a proper name \textit{Ακρίως} otherwise unknown, thus making the offering one to Zeus. An alternate reading:

\textit{φασίων \textit{μέ} ἀνέθεκε Δια Κρίως \textit{μέ} ἐποίεσε\textit{e}}.

makes the object dedicated a Zeus statue and the artist \textit{Κρίως} or \textit{Κριός}, a name known from other sources.\textsuperscript{118}

We must now look at the top of the abacus, which presents almost as many problems as the inscription itself. If, as I believe, the original surface is preserved to the right, the chiseled area can hardly represent a cutting for a secondary use, for it is exceedingly shallow and levels off towards the left where again, towards the edge, we seem to have a thin strip of original surface. Whatever the offering was, it must have been set on and not into the abacus.\textsuperscript{119} Looked at from the front (Fig. 80), it can be seen that the top to the right was somewhat convex. The chiseling may have been done after the capital was set up in order to improve the balance and security of the offering. I think we must definitely reject the possibility that the column itself was the dedicated object and never supported anything, for in that case it would have been quite unnecessary to dress the upper surface.\textsuperscript{120} If the top had

\textsuperscript{116} Lys. Frag. 21 (5th century B.C.). Cf. Bechtle, \textit{Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen}, p. 85, under \textit{φασίων}. The name is also found in numerous late papyri from Egypt, \textit{Agyptische Urkunden aus den Museen zu Berlin}, I, no. 141, col. II, 2; II, no. 539, 4.

\textsuperscript{116} I.G., XII, 5, no. 1425 a.


\textsuperscript{118} Pausanias, X, 17, 2, a Euboean. Herodotus, VIII, 92, an Aeginetan. For the formula as a whole one may compare the dedication of Euandros at Halae, \textit{A.J.A.}, XIX, 1915, p. 438; also Kaibel, \textit{Epigrammata}, 828 a.

\textsuperscript{119} This is true of the recumbent figure of the Geneleos group at Samos. \textit{Altsamische Standbilder}, figs. 90, 100, p. 28.

\textsuperscript{120} The inscribed capital from Corcyra is probably a grave monument of this type. \textit{Tiryns}, I, p. 13, fig. 11.
been chiseled in order to remove an offering with the intention of preserving it while the base was to be thrown away, the work would not have been executed with such care. A rectangular cutting may be seen on the top of a circular base found at Samos. It is very shallow on two sides and seems to level off on the other two.\textsuperscript{121} It offers a very close parallel to our base in that the cutting is far too slight to have held another stone in place; it could only have served to steady it. The back of the abacus is cut off somewhat on a slant and the surface here appears to be original. Possibly the dedication was set up against a wall which ran diagonally and the capital was trimmed off in this way in order to preserve the proper alignment of the inscribed surface.

The capital with its shallow wide-spreading abacus can hardly be later than the middle of the sixth century and may be considerably earlier.\textsuperscript{122} It is of course not excluded that a dedication to Zeus was set up in the shrine of Athena, although it would be unusual, or that the dedicated object was a statue of the god himself. But that this should have been the case at a small provincial shrine seems to me improbable.\textsuperscript{123} It would be possible to suggest other uses to which the column might have been put without, however, coming any nearer to a definite explanation.\textsuperscript{124} In view of the crudeness of much of the early work at Halae, the capitals of the shrine for example and the sculpture, I feel that, in spite of the faltering hexameter, the first reading suggested may be the true one.

Nothing found at the early shrine need take us back much beyond the year 600 B.C. I should like to suggest therefore that the circuit wall was built at approximately the turn of the century and the temple itself in the early years of the sixth. Such few objects as appear with some probability to have been actually made before 600 B.C. may very well have been dedicated some years later.

\textbf{PART III—THE SECOND TEMPLE AREA}

When, at the close of the sixth century, the ruins of the first precinct, with its shrine, had been buried, a new position was chosen for the temple of Athena. A portion of the circuit wall was removed to make way for a shallow bastion (Bastion I) destined for the support of the western end of the building. Under the eastern edge the lowest course of the inner face of System I can still be seen. This bastion was

\textsuperscript{121} \textit{Ath. Mitt.}, LV, 1930, p. 47, fig. 22. I have not seen the original and have been able to judge of the base only from the photograph. It is, however, sufficiently clear.

\textsuperscript{122} Cf. Wiegand, \textit{Die Poros-Architektur der Akropolis}, p. 171, fig. 173.

\textsuperscript{123} As far as I was able to examine the dedications of Ptoön, Delphi, Artemis Orthia at Sparta, the Argive Heraion, and the Zeus precinct of Olympia, they were exclusively to the deities of the temple. At Dodona a dedication to Aphrodite was found within the temenos near an altar which Carapanos thinks, for this reason, must belong to Aphrodite; Carapanos, \textit{Dodone et ses ruines}, p. 23, p. 47, no. 19, and pl. XXVI, 1.

\textsuperscript{124} Such columns were sometimes used as central supports for tripods, but if that had been the case, one would expect a concave cutting on the top.
Fig. 82. West Elevation of Bastion I with Cross Section of Bastion II

Fig. 83. Blocks of Building on Bastion I from East
only in part destroyed by the tower-like structure (Bastion II) which took its place when the Second System of walls was built (Fig. 84). Figure 82 shows the west elevation with the later structure removed and a profile taken along the line A-B. If we exclude the protruding foundation courses, the bastion has a length of 11.10 m. On the north it abuts partly on the old circuit wall, partly on the acropolis hill itself, while to the south the old wall has been removed in such a way that the upper courses of the bastion pass inside the break in the wall. The bastion was not solidly built against the acropolis hill but formed a hollow rectangle filled in with earth and stone (Fig. 84). To the south it now has a height of 3.60 m., to the north 2.40 m., and inside the tower 1.66 m. In front of the fill of the bastion a platform can still be seen, a circular depression and a part of a circular wall to the right. Here again, as at Tower 3-II, a limekiln was placed in later times (diameter, 2.37 m.), and into this went doubtless not only wall and temple blocks but much of the votive statuary which once stood in the later precinct. As the modern village of Theologou has never had as much as a dozen houses and those at some distance from the acropolis, while in Byzantine times the acropolis itself was covered with quite a network of buildings, the limekilns probably date back to that period.\(^{125}\)

Towards the north, three courses of the bastion originally served as foundation and were covered with earth, and, as the ground at all times sloped down to the sea, there was one more course to the south than to the north. The individual blocks of the bastion are carefully cut out of poros stone with picked vertical face framed by a smooth band or drafting along the lower horizontal joint and as a rule, but not invariably, along the vertical ones as well; in the latter case however the drafting is usually narrower.

The north edge of the building passed well within that of the bastion in order to avoid the remaining stones of Wall I which still rise a meter higher than the euthynteria of the temple. The poros pavement of the sanctuary area abuts on the euthynteria blocks of the north and east sides, marking the limits of the building in these directions. The eastern boundary thus determined coincides with the inner face of the circuit wall north of the building (see below, p. 455); the poros pavement is also brought up to the wall face. There is no evidence for the western limit of the

\(^{125}\) The outline of the Byzantine church can be seen on the plan as well as that of the smaller one dating back to the days of Turkish occupation. Both were in ruins when excavation started.
temple, but the proportions of the building—which in any case is exceptionally shallow—are much more normal if we assume that this edge coincided with the west wall of the bastion.

Blocks A-D, T, Y, Z (Figs. 83, 85, 86) belong to the same building course; not only does the poros pavement abut on that level, but the absolute levels (given on the General Plan) agree within fifteen centimeters—a negligible difference for a demolished building known to have suffered earthquake shocks. This, then, is the

euthynteria and from it we may measure the outer dimensions of the temple—6.80 m. (measuring to the west edge of the bastion) × 9.20 m.

There seems to have been only one step above the euthynteria, as will be shown below, represented by blocks E and F to the south and block W to the north, which lie in situ. As can be seen in the photograph (Fig. 85) blocks I, G, H, etc., are about 0.07 m. lower than E and F; they are worn from exposure and use and form the inner pavement of the building. Blocks E and F, therefore, must have supported wall blocks. The outer edges of E and F are slightly higher than the rest of the surface and form a kind of lip against which the superimposed block was set; the inner edges show wear and exposure, while the rest of the surface is striated (Fig. 85). Deducting about 0.12 m. for each of these edges from the maximum width of F, we get about 0.60 m. as the maximum width of the wall block. This is sufficiently close to the 0.57 m.
width of block X, at the north end, which lies in situ on W and which from its position in relation to W suggests a wall block. The north-south dimensions from outer wall to outer wall are therefore 8.50 m.

The orientation of the building presents difficulties. The entrance was obviously not to the west, nor could it have been to the south, for here there was no adequate step. In fact the south edge of the building was outside the limit of the temenos as marked by the pavement. The wall block X lies in the middle of the northern end and the high stones of the old System I wall are additional obstructions to an approach from this quarter. The entrance must have been on the east side, making a normal orientation but an abnormal building plan. (The long axis of the building actually runs NE-SW.)

We must now see what material is at hand for reconstruction. The different architectural members, which were recovered chiefly from the area directly in front of the building, appear in the following catalogue. There are, as we shall see, blocks of two distinct periods which can be assigned only to this temple because they were found, with one exception, well below the level of the second bastion and again, as in the case of the earlier shrine, no other foundation is available.

Further material for reconstruction is offered by the architectural terracotta members, simas, antefixes, and edge tiles, and by the terracotta sculpture, fragmentary but of exquisite quality. While the stones, on account of their weight, were never moved far from the site of the building, the terracottas were scattered all over the acropolis and were embedded in walls ranging from the fourth century B.C. to the Byzantine period. Provenance is given only where it is significant for the reconstruction or dating of the building.
ARCHITECTURAL BLOCKS FROM SECOND TEMPLE AREA

1. Capital of Doric column with sixteen flutes (Figs. 88, 94). One example. Surface very much pitted and worn. No remnants of either paint or stucco. Of the annulets and flutings only traces remain. Height, 0.375 m.; length of abacus, 0.775 m.; height of abacus, 0.14 m.; height of echinus, 0.155 m.; diameter of column shaft, 0.44 m.; width of dowel hole, 0.06 m.; depth of dowel hole, 0.04 m.

2. Column drum with sixteen flutes. Two incomplete examples. (a) Drum broken; surface very much weathered. Eight arrises partially preserved. Red color. Height, 1.22 m. (b, Fig. 97). The lower end of the drum shows that it was sawed off. Broken at top. On one side cutting, probably for metal grill, very badly weathered. Red applied directly to surface of stone. Height, 0.775 m.; upper diameter, 0.415 m.; lower diameter, 0.475 m.; cutting for grill ca. 0.05 m. × 0.05 m.

Some small fragments of flutes with red paint were found and probably belong to this system as the surface of the twenty-flute columns was stuccoed. The fourteen-flute system, on the other hand, had flat facets.

3. Capital of Doric column with twenty flutes (Figs. 90, 95). Two examples. (a) Only about one half preserved. Surface covered with very fine white marble stucco. The work on this capital is much better than that on the others. The diameter is marked by a fine incised line. Height, 0.2425 m.; length of abacus, 0.63 m.; height of abacus, 0.09 m.; height of echinus, 0.075 m.; diameter of base, 0.45 m.; diameter of dowel hole on abacus, 0.047 + m.; diameter of dowel hole for column drum, 0.075 m.; width of flute, 0.071 m. (b) Broken all around.

4. Column drum with twenty flutes. Nine, none complete, and numerous fragments which are also stuccoed and seem to belong to this system.

(a) One end with finished surface and characteristic fine line marking diameter, the other end broken. As the preserved contact surface has no dowel hole it may be lowest drum. Height, ca. 0.50 m.; diameter, 0.52 m.; width of flute, 0.08 m.

(b) Broken at both ends. Height, 0.29 m.; diameter, 0.54 m.; width of flutes varies, 0.082 m.-0.085 m.

(c) Broken at both ends and also at sides. Height, 0.525 m.; width of flutes diminishes from 0.081 m. to 0.078 m. in 0.387 m.

(d) One end broken; the other has dowel hole. Height, 0.50 m.; diameter, 0.58 m.; dowel hole, 0.07 m. × 0.05 m. depth of dowel hole, 0.025 m.

(e) Broken at both ends; one side cut off to facilitate reuse of block. Height, 0.35 m.; diameter, 0.53 m.-0.54 m.; width of flute, 0.085 m.

(f) Fragment with seven arrises. Width of flute, 0.076 m.

(g) Fragment with six arrises. Height, 0.27 m.; width of flute, 0.075 m.-0.078 m.

(h) Fragment with seven arrises and one end with dowel hole; horizontal surface striated. Height, 0.385 m.; dowel hole, 0.06 m. × 0.07 m.; depth of dowel hole, 0.04 m.; width of flute, 0.08 m. -0.082 m.

(i) Only two arrises, but the surface treatment of finished end with fine incised line marking diameter shows that it probably belongs to this system. Height, 0.13 m.; width of flute, 0.08 m.

5. Architrave. Two examples and a possible third.

(a, Fig. 93.) Broken at both ends and bottom; back hacked. Top surface shows both dowel hole and lewis hole. Two draft lines parallel to the front edge and set back 0.039 m. and 0.078 m. from it. Of this surface 0.35 m. is carefully smoothed and what remains of the rest is more roughly picked and somewhat higher. Height of taenia, 0.05 m.; projection of taenia, 0.036 m.; height of regula, 0.035 m.; projection of regula, 0.025 m.; height of gutta, 0.015 m.-0.016 m.; diameter of gutta, 0.025 m.; distance between guttae, 0.041 m.; lewis hole, 0.10 m. × 0.05 m.; depth of lewis hole, 0.16 m.; dowel hole, 0.015 m. × 0.02 m.; depth of dowel hole, 0.02 m.
Fig. 88. Capital of Doric Column with Sixteen Flutes (No. 1)

Fig. 89. Triglyph and Metope (No. 8a)

Fig. 90. Capital of Doric Column with Twenty Flutes (No. 3)

Fig. 91. Geoison (No. 9a)

Fig. 92. Metope (No. 7a)

Fig. 93. Architrave (No. 5a)

Architectural Blocks from the Second Temple
(b) Top preserved and small piece of bottom; taenia broken but height complete. To right cutting, obviously for mend. Dimensions of cutting suggest that regula and guttae were inserted here. Left side broken; right side slopes back as if for join of right-angle corner. Complete height, 0.533 m.; height of taenia, 0.05 m.; length of mend cutting, 0.125 m.; on right contact side, anathyrosis, 0.065 m. wide; Z clamp, 0.165 m. × 0.08 m., very shallow, placed 0.21 m. back of front vertical face of block.

(c) Probably the same system as above. The slight variations in measurement, especially the contraction in spacing the guttae, are normal for a corner block. Fragment of corner, broken at left; all other sides smooth. Preserved: regula with three guttae. Height of regula, 0.034 m.; height of gutta, 0.012 m.; diameter of gutta, 0.024 m.; distance between guttae, 0.035 m.-0.036 m.

6. Triglyph. Fragment of one glyph, smooth at back and bottom. Nail hole at right edge. Undoubtedly a mend piece for same type of triglyphs as that of combined frieze members. Blue when found. Height of taenia, 0.09 m.; width of triglyph face, 0.056 m.; preserved width of fragment, 0.115 m.; preserved thickness, 0.035 m.; return of face of triglyph to right, 0.045 m.

7. Metope. Four, of which one is complete.

(a) Complete. Traces of white stucco. Height, 0.58 m.; complete width, 0.66 m.; width of face, 0.56 m.; thickness, 0.21 m.; height of taenia, 0.05 m.; projection of taenia, 0.0075 m.; cutting recessed 0.06 m. × 0.0525 m., forming acute angle; Z clamp, 0.17 m. × 0.045 m.; width of Z clamp, 0.015 m.; depth of Z clamp, 0.07 m.

(b) Both sides broken. Top, bottom, and back original. Height, 0.585 m.; thickness, 0.22 m.; height of taenia, 0.053 m.; projection of taenia, 0.01 m. On top, two shallow depressions, probably pry holes, 0.06 m. and 0.16 m. from face of block. Front edge of top slightly beveled, 0.01 m. Setting line 0.038 m. from front.

(c) Broken at left side. Traces of white stucco. Height, 0.583 m.; thickness, 0.213 m.; height of taenia, 0.052 m.; projection of taenia, 0.01 m.; depth of side cutting, 0.059 m.; Z clamp, 0.175 m. × 0.04 m.; depth of Z clamp, 0.03 m.; top front edge beveled, 0.011 m.; setting line 0.036 m. from front.

(d) Left side broken, apparently along line of recess, and bottom. Traces of two coats of stucco: lower, hard white marble stucco; upper more yellow. Complete height, 0.584 m.; height of taenia, 0.051 m.; extension of taenia, 0.01 m.; side cutting, 0.046 m. × 0.065 m.; pry hole, on top, 0.06 m. from front and 0.48 m. from right side of block; Z clamp, 0.16 m. × 0.05 m., set 0.08 m. from front edge.

8. Metope and triglyphs combined. Two; neither complete. (a) Corner block; broken diagonally across the metope face. The cuttings between taenia and triglyphs and on the left vertical edge are both for mends. It is therefore not certain that we have the true height of either triglyphs or taenia. The upper part of the cutting is deeper than the part directly over the triglyph. Complete height, 0.58 m.; preserved height of triglyphs, 0.46 m.; complete width of triglyphs, 0.36 m.; width of face of single triglyph member, 0.055 m.; interspacing of triglyphs, 0.065 m.; preserved height of taenia, 0.067 m.; projection of taenia, 0.03 m.; Z clamp, 0.155 m. × 0.05 m.; depth of Z clamp, 0.03 m.; width of lewis hole, 0.07 m.; depth of lewis hole, 0.14 m.; dowel, 0.065 m. × 0.035 m.

(b) Fragment of two triglyphs and part of metope. Broken on all sides except bottom. A drafted line, 0.01 m. from front edge of bottom. Traces of blue paint on triglyph.

9. Geison. Two, incomplete, and two small fragments of mutules and guttae.

(a) Horizontal geison, broken at back and both sides. Height, 0.175 m.; preserved length, 0.30 m.; preserved thickness, 0.207 m.; height of hawksbeak moulding, 0.04 m.; projection of hawksbeak moulding, 0.025 m.; height of mutule, 0.023 m.; dimensions of mutule, 0.364 m. × 0.204 m.; via. 0.103 m.; height of guttae, 0.014 m.; diameter of guttae, 0.0325 m.; number of guttae preserved, 8.
(b) Fragment with one original side to right. T clamp, 0.14 m. long, set 0.083 m. from front. Anathyrosis, 0.04 m. wide.
(c) Fragment of mutule with two guttae.
(d) Fragment of mutule with one gutta.

10. Geison (Fig. 99). Piece of corner geison (broken at both sides and back), the corner soffit, and parts of adjoining mutules (three guttae to left; eight to right). Originally probably two rows of guttae with six in a row on one side, single row of six on other. The stone disappeared before it could be properly drawn or photographed. I reproduce a drawing of my own of the geison viewed from below. Measurements of corner soffit without moulding: 0.22 m. × 0.21 m. Maximum preserved length, right, 0.564 m.; maximum preserved length, left, 0.20 m.; projection of moulding, 0.053 m.; diameter of guttae, 0.032 m.; guttae spaced, 0.034 m.; first row of guttae 0.073 m. from base of moulding; distance between two rows of guttae, 0.065 m. Found at higher level than other architectural blocks.
11. Step blocks (Fig. 96)? Six examples; none complete.

(a) Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.77 m. The contact side has an anathyrosis, 0.09 m. wide on vertical sides and 0.07 m. on horizontal. Very shallow and narrow. Z clamp (0.007 m.-0.009 m. wide) measuring 0.12 m. × 0.04 m. Upper surface weathered for 0.29 m.-0.31 m. from front surface. Narrow, smooth band at base of front vertical face; height, 0.025 m.

(b) Same as above but with slight relief line on bottom.

(c) Same as a with Z clamp, 0.19 m. × 0.04 m. Top completely roughened.

(d) Same as above so far as preserved, but draft line 0.105 m. from front. Probably for setting of another stone.

(e) Same dimensions as above but with ledge at back (height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.035 m.). On upper surface, two cuttings one of which may have been for setting of stele, 0.25 m. × 0.25 m.

(f) Fragment of similar height to above examples.

Fig. 99. Corner Geison (No. 10)
Terracotta Architectural Members from Second Temple Area

1. Eave tiles with cable pattern (Fig. 102). Fourteen; some very fragmentary, none complete. The number of preserved fragments does not, of course, represent a corresponding number of individual tiles. Clay pink. Cable pattern, alternating black and dark red, stands out against background of fine yellow, slightly polished slip; eye of cable black. Gabled rise at contact edge, dark red; yellow slip on top surface; no color on under side. Incised lines outline the cable pattern. A shallow horizontal incised line marks the center of the pattern and a compass was used for drawing the eye. On top, front and contact edges are slightly beveled. One example has hole for nail 0.165 m. from front edge. Length not completely preserved in any examples. Greatest preserved length, 0.28 m.; height where tiles meet, 0.075 m.; height elsewhere, 0.05 m.-0.051 m.; width not completely preserved in any example, but only that of actual contact edge—0.135 m.

2. Eave tile. Meander pattern almost entirely effaced but probably like raking cornice No. 9. One example; broken at right side and back. Bottom of slab covered with cream yellow slip with one carelessly painted black band. On top, 0.15 m. from front edge and 0.07 m. from contact edge, is an iron nail set in lead. Length, 0.29 m.; height, 0.056 m. The edge of the top surface is beveled back about 0.04 m. and much worn. Contact edge to left with typical well.

3. Combination antefix and eave tile (Fig. 103). Two incomplete examples. Contact of eave tile and antefix horizontal, instead of gabled. The measurements, such as could be ascertained, differ slightly from those of separate tile and antefix. Width of antefix at base, 0.196 m.; height of eave tile, 0.062 m.

4. Antefix (Fig. 102) with seven-petaled palmette rising from tendriled stems which curve out and down to lower corners of base of tile and are held together by band; below band, a dart. Twenty-one fragments, some very small. Black and red on yellow, slightly polished slip. Red: four alternate leaves, heart of palmette, eye of volute, central band, dart between tendrils. Red band around edge. The palmette is executed in low relief. Height at center, 0.215 m.; width, 0.193 m. (these measurements vary in the different examples within 0.002 m.); length of cover tile not preserved; greatest preserved length, 0.33 m.

5. Ridge palmette I (Fig. 104). Same general scheme as antefix, with addition of petals between stem and volutes which take place of tendrils. Volute has no eye; stem thick and curves out, but not down, to base. Five; two fairly complete, other small fragments; none of attached ridge tile preserved. Same color scheme as that of antefix; additional petals at side red. No relief; design executed in paint only and with less sureness and delicacy than that of antefix. Only obtainable measurement: width across volutes, 0.216 m.

6. Ridge Palmette II (Fig. 105). Eleven-petaled palmette. One incomplete; broken diagonally. Clay red. Cream yellow slip. Petals black; center of palmette red. Pattern partially effaced. Careless work. Preserved height, 0.144 m.; greatest width, 0.112 m.

7. Raking Cornice, Type I-1 (Fig. 100) consisting of narrow upper torus with vertical bands; torus and fascia with double design of alternating five-petaled palmette and lotus connected by curving stems. Three; no complete examples.

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126 The terracottas both architectural and sculptural are described in Van Buren, Greek Fictile Revetments, but the complete material was not at the disposal of the author, and certain fragments are wrongly interpreted. She was misinformed when she attributed (p. 40, no. 165, fig. 98) a cornice with "double-paired papyrus" to Halae. Error repeated by Buschor, Tondächer der Akropolis, I, p. 24.
Fig. 101. Raking Cornice (No. 9)

Fig. 102. Eave Tile (No. 1) and Antefix (No. 4)

Fig. 103. Antefix and Eave Tile Combined (No. 3)

Terracotta Architectural Fragments from Second Temple Area
(a) Broken at left side. Black: alternating vertical bands on upper torus, calyx of lotus, connecting stems, alternating petals of palmette (two), and arc of palmette base. Red: alternating vertical bands of upper torus, center of lotus, alternating leaves of palmette (three). Incised lines, made before painting the ornament, mark the horizontal and vertical axes of the pattern as well as the arcs of the lotus petals. Preserved length, 0.46 m.; complete height, 0.083 m.; height of upper torus, 0.03 m.; height of principal torus, 0.072 m.; height of fascia, 0.091 m.; distance between points of lotus calyx varies, 0.107 m.-0.11 m.; width of vertical bands on upper torus, 0.056 m.-0.059 m.

Fig. 104. Ridge Palmette (No. 5)  
Fig. 105. Ridge Palmette (No. 6)

(b) Upper torus broken and right side. Found embedded in cement of Byzantine wall; all colors obliterated.

c) Piece of fascia. Preserved length, 0.16 m.

8. Raking Cornice, Type I-2. Thirteen examples; none complete. Color and pattern as No. 7. The measurements as reconstructed from different pieces are the same as in 7 except that distance between points of lotus calyx sometimes is 0.101 m. and width of vertical bands of upper torus is 0.03 m.

(a) Left end broken; fascia only partially preserved. On top, letter B incised. Length, 0.176 m.

(b) Left end broken and fascia partially broken. On back, in red paint, letter E. Length, 0.265 m.

(c) Most of fascia missing. Letter D incised on upper surface. Length, 0.29 m.

(d-m) Fragments varying from 0.057 m. to 0.29 m. in preserved length.
9. Raking Cornice, Type II (Fig. 101). Double stopped meander enclosing checkerboard. One example; broken at top, both sides, and back. Cream-yellow slip. Black: lines of meander; band along edge of under surface. Red: checkerboard; band on under surface next to black band. The clay core rises above meander pattern and curves out, showing that something has been broken off. This must have been the upper part of the cornice probably in the form of the cyma reversa. (Cf. Hill, *Corinth, IV, i, Decorated Architectural Terracottas*, pl. V.) Height, 0.07 m.; length, 0.115 m.; height of meander, 0.055 m.; width of meander, 0.08 m.; width of band next to edge, 0.01 m.; width of adjoining band, 0.018 m.

**Fragments of Terracotta Sculpture from Second Temple Area**

A finely polished buff slip from 0.002-0.006 m. thick and a pink to red core is common to all the pieces, although the slip is not preserved in all cases.

**Sphinxes**

1. Fig. 106. Preservation: one side of rump, upper part of legs and tail missing. Surface worn and slip partially missing; legs joined together by a band painted brown-black. Length, 0.19 m.; height, 0.12 m.; length of foreleg, 0.15 m.

2. Fig. 107. Preservation: one side of rump, upper part of one leg, tail missing. Well-preserved surface, somewhat blackened. The tail must have been brought forward; the point of attachment can still be seen on the broken edge of the stump of the leg. Length, 0.24 m.; height, 0.23 m.; length of foreleg, 0.19 m.

3. Fig. 114. Preservation: fragment of upper part of wing. Broken at both vertical edges and chipped at lower edge. Inner side of wing is the red clay with a somewhat rough surface without slip or paint. Slip, yellow; paint black (latter not very deep in tone; tending to a brownish to purple tinge in spots). Length, 0.192 m.; height, 0.194 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.-0.036 m.

4. Figs. 112-113. Preservation: broken piece of lower part of wing with small piece of adjacent back. Only the thickness of the wing complete. Surface and colors well preserved; black for feathers; scale pattern divided from feathers by one red, one black line; scales outlined in brown-black with alternating black and red centers; plain red band at inner base of wing. Height, 0.16 m.; length, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.039 m.

5. Fig. 115. Preservation: part of breast and beginning of neck. Scales outlined in black without colored centers; at base of neck two bands, of which the upper shows traces of red color and the lower is now without paint; part of the scale pattern chipped off, but the space between scales and plain slipped surface represents approximately the beginning of the hair and wing; the head presented full face. Height, 0.195 m.; length, 0.18 m.; thickness of clay, ca. 0.05 m.

6. Fig. 116, left. Preservation: part of foreleg, broken at both ends. In two pieces; slip well preserved except at one point of join. Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.063 m.; thickness, 0.049 m.

7. Fig. 108. Preservation: neck and part of breast. Broken at all the edges; at top about middle of throat; at left a bit of hair preserved (black), at bottom and left a few scales (outlined against breast, black, scale centers alternately black and dark red), around base of throat a plain plastic necklace (red). Height, 0.099 m.; width, 0.083 m.; thickness of necklace, 0.009 m.

8. Preservation: Fragment of top of polos. Piece with central hole; no yellow clay slip preserved. This piece is lost at present. Not illustrated, but similar to Theban sphinx: *Monuments Piot*, 1899, pl. XII; also Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, pl. 49, 3-4.
Fig. 106. Rump (No. 1)

Fig. 107. Rump (No. 2)

Fig. 108. Neck (No. 7)

Fig. 109. Head (No. 12)

Fig. 110. Polos (No. 10)

Fig. 111. Polos (No. 11)

Fragments of Terracotta Sphinxes from Second Temple Area
Fig. 112. Wing (No. 4)

Fig. 113. Wing (No. 4)

Fig. 114. Wing (No. 3)

Fig. 115. Body (No. 5)

Fragments of Terracotta Sphinxes from Second Temple Area
Fig. 116. Legs of Sphinx (No. 6) and Horse (No. 28)

Fig. 117. Horses' Hooves (Nos. 24, 25)

Fig. 119. Hind Leg of Horse (No. 26)

Fig. 120. Horses' Tails (Nos. 20, 21)

Fig. 118. Forelegs of Horse or Sphinx (No. 30)

Fig. 121. Horse's Mane (No. 18)

Fragments of Terracotta Sculpture from Second Temple Area
9. Not illustrated. Preservation: nondescript piece with very worn surface due to the action of water; slip preserved only in small area and there worn very thin. In color and texture it resembles sphinx No. 1 and may be part of the breast just above legs. Height, 0.122 m.; width, 0.096 m.

10. Fig. 110. Preservation: fragment of polos. Curved band broken at both ends and at bottom, chipped at top; thickens towards base, widens at middle. Made of the fine yellow clay of the slip, slightly rose-colored at core. Pattern carried out in dark red and black-brown used alternately; red band at upper rim. Two parallel crenelations (upper black, lower red) enclosing four-petaled rosettes reserved in clay on an alternately black and red ground; below crenelations, parallel red and black bands. Height, 0.0421 m.; preserved length, 0.114 m.

11. Fig. 111. Preservation: fragment of polos. Curved band thickening towards base and widening at the center; broken at both ends and bottom, chipped at top. Clay as above but more rose-tinted at core. Colors: black and pale yellow-brown. Upper edge, rays reserved in clay against black background; broken fret of alternating black and yellow-brown; below, yellow-brown band. Height, 0.044 m.; preserved length, 0.102 m.
FEMALE HEADS

12. Figs. 109. Preservation: head. (On account of flatness of face undoubtedly a sphinx.) Traces of burning. Broken off at back, at top of head just above edge of hair, below at throat; most of nose and all of mouth missing; surface very much injured with much of yellow slip gone. Eyes large with pupils indicated in black, eyelashes drawn with fine lines on both lids (cf. No. 13); hair scalloped over forehead and parted in center. Height, 0.128 m.; width, 0.095 m.; base of hair (center) to base of chin, 0.105 m.; bridge of nose to base of chin, 0.07 m.; distance between eyes, 0.019 m.; length of eye, 0.019 m.; height of eye, 0.009 m.; space between eyes, 0.021 m.; inner edge of ear to tip (approximate) of nose, ca. 0.06 m.

13. Figs. 122, 123. Preservation: three pieces; broken off at back, over left eye and bridge of nose, and below top of right ear; all but small piece of neck missing. Hair and details of eye, band behind broken polos black; key pattern of polos black and dull purple; lips light red, traces of same color on circular earring; eye outlined; lashes indicated by short delicate lines; iris solid. Hair brought forward in front of ear in triangular arrangement of strands of which only the outer one is distinctly rippled; scalloped over forehead. In two places—above right eye and behind polos—surface worked smooth around square sinkings, possibly for repairs. Height, 0.122 m.; width, 0.110 m.; thickness, 0.091 m.; bridge of nose to base of chin, 0.077 m.; base of nose to base of chin, 0.045 m.; from inner edge of ear to tip of nose, 0.07 m.; distance between eyes, 0.017 m.; length of eye (inner measurements), 0.023 m.; height of eye, 0.011 m.; width of mouth, 0.032 m.

14. Not illustrated. Preservation: from side of head; broken all round and most of surface gone. Where preserved shows black hair arranged in parallel ripples with individual strands indicated in front by short vertical incisions. Height, 0.132 m.; width, 0.85 m.

15. Fig. 124. Preservation: part of neck, cheek, hair and complete ear. Hair (black) drawn down on cheek in front of ear in four rippled strands, below ear falls in plain strands, lobe of ear enlarged and probably originally had a circular earring painted on it. Beginning of polos above ear. Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.08 m.

16. Fig. 128. Preservation: piece of hair and ear, broken all round. The ear must have stood at right angles to the face; the hair lying flat against the side of the head is divided into parallel rows of rectangles. Traces of red paint on ear and hair. Red clay; no slip. Height, 0.187 m.; width, 0.12 m.

17. Not illustrated. Preservation: piece of similar hair; probably from back of head. Height, 0.155 m.

HORSES

18. Figs. 121, 129. Preservation: piece of mane and adjacent head; broken at all edges except top and part of front edge, showing the position of ear (now missing) and traces of the bridle; mane dark red-brown, bridle lighter red.
Fig. 124. Fragment of Toe (No. 34)
Fig. 125. Fragment of Arm (No. 32) and Hand (No. 33)
Fig. 126. Fragment of Drapery (No. 35)
Fig. 127. Fragment of Support (No. 31)
Fig. 128. Fragment of Hair (No. 16)

Fragments of Terracotta Sculpture from Second Temple Area
19. Not illustrated. Preservation: small piece of mane; surface very much mutilated. Height, 0.055 m.; width, 0.10 m.

20. Figs. 120, 130. Preservation: end of tail, chipped at ends. Cross section forms an arc. Color dark red. Length, 0.15 m.; width, 0.047 m.

21. Fig. 120. Preservation: piece of tail broken only at top where an inserted piece of lead indicates ancient break; end cut off straight. Length, 0.128 m.; width, 0.045 m.

22. Fig. 129. Preservation: fragment of neck; broken at all edges; surface very much worn. Height, 0.10 m.

23. Fig. 130. Preservation: piece of hind fetlock; surface damaged. Height, 0.103 m.; width, 0.057 m.

24. Figs. 117, 132. Preservation: hoof and bit of leg; broken only on top. Much of slip missing; fine yellow slip on bottom of hoof. Hoof black with black radiating lines at upper edge indicating hairs. Height, 0.08 m.; width, at top of hoof, 0.047 m.; width at bottom of hoof, 0.062 m.

25. Fig. 117. Preservation: hoof with part of leg; surface damaged, much of slip missing; bottom of hoof has very thin yellow slip. Height, 0.11 m.; width at bottom of hoof, 0.065 m.

26. Figs. 119, 130. Preservation: part of hind leg; surface damaged, most of slip gone; broken at both ends. On top, tubular depression, 0.06 m. deep. Height, 0.135 m.; width at top, 0.09 m.; width at bottom, 0.61 m.; thickness, 0.063 m.

26a. Not illustrated. Preservation: hock with adjacent leg; broken at both ends; surface damaged. Height, 0.126 m.; width at top, 0.055 m.; width at bottom, 0.044 m.; thickness, 0.042 m.

27. Not illustrated. Preservation: piece of leg broken at both ends. Height, 0.048 m.; width, 0.052 m.

28. Figs. 116 (right), 132. Preservation: part of leg above knee; broken at both ends; slip flaked in spots and on whole in poor condition. Height, 0.171 m.; width at top, 0.082 m.; width at bottom, 0.052 m.

29. Not illustrated. Preservation: piece of leg including portion of fetlock (?). No slip. Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.058 m.

30. Fig. 118. Preservation: portion of forelegs from above knees to different points above ankles; broken on all sides; legs made in one and connected by flat piece of clay of rather rough surface with a thin smear of yellow slip. At knees two lines of brown-black paint. Height of right leg, 0.173 m.; height of left leg, 0.12 m.; width across knees, 0.18 m. Identification uncertain, possibly sphinx.

31. Fig. 127. Central support.\textsuperscript{127} Preservation: broken section of irregularly octagonal hollow rod. Originally painted red. Height, 0.07 m.; maximum diameter, 0.049 m.

\textbf{FEMALE (?) FIGURES}

32. Figs. 125 (right), 131. Elbow (probably female), slightly bent. Preservation: two joining fragments; broken at ends. Much of slip missing. Length of upper arm, 0.085 m. (inner measurement), 0.115 m. (outer measurement); length of lower arm, 0.05 m. (inner measurement), 0.065 m. (outer measurement); width of upper arm, 0.053 m.; width of lower arm, 0.048 m.

\textsuperscript{127} Cf. H. Payne, \textit{Archaic Marble Sculpture from the Acropolis}, pls. 137-138, no. 700.
Reconstructions of Terracotta Sculpture Fragments by Piet de Jong
33. Figs. 125 (left), 131. Part of hand and wrist. Preservation: broken at top slightly above wrist, below at start of fingers. Much of slip gone and what remains shows signs of burning or at least of contact with burned material. Inside of hand never slipped; shows a smooth somewhat hollowed surface. Length, 0.073 m.; width at wrist, 0.038 m.

MISCELLANEOUS

34. Fig. 124 (top). Toe. Preservation: outer edge original, other broken off; end with finely marked nail complete. Length, 0.05 m.

35. Fig. 127. Drapery. Preservation: three joining pieces broken at top, bottom and inner side, but outer zigzag edge complete; at upper end, piece of snake, the body marked by black center line and spots consisting of arcs and solid blotches. Broad black stripe between narrow black ones on edge of garment; a small piece of inner diagonal parallel folds preserved to right. Height, 0.215 m.; width, 0.105 m.

36. Not illustrated. Drapery. Preservation: fragment, possibly the diagonal folds of cloak from back of a draped figure. Coating of fine yellow clay very thin. Dimensions, 0.157 m. by 0.54 m.

This exhausts the material available for reconstruction of the building. Of columns we have one of sixteen flutes (No. 2) with a very pronounced tapering of the shaft and the capital with broad abacus. The profile of the echinus and the relation of echinus to abacus is that of buildings of the last quarter of the sixth and early fifth centuries, such as the treasuries of Megara and Sikydon at Olympia. There is also a certain resemblance to the capital of the Aphaia temple at Aegina. The only geison block, on the other hand, assignable to this level (No. 9) has the T clamp and a profile of the end of the fifth century.\(^{128}\) The terracotta sima is similar to that of the Megarian treasury at Olympia except that the calyx of the Halae lotus is formed by an open circle and omits the solid base for the palmette, whereas on the Megarian pattern the lotus springs directly from the connecting stems and the base of the palmette is solid. This gives an added grace and lightness to the Halae sima perhaps at the cost of vigor. The Halae antefix, however, is somewhat simpler than the Megarian, for it omits entirely the lotus in reverse. The palmette of the ridge tiles is a less graceful variant of the antefix. Although we have none of the attachments of akroteria, at least some of the fragmentary terracotta sculpture, presumably the sphinxes, must have been placed at the angles of the gable. A group of two horses, each with one forefoot raised, may be composed of the fragments Nos. 18-31. The type is that of the Acropolis marble no. 700. There is no evidence that these two horses served as akroteria figures but, as Mrs. van Buren has already pointed out,\(^{129}\) parallels can be found in Magna Graecia if not in Greece itself.

The drapery (No. 35) with serpent must belong to an Athena statue, and with it I should like to associate the hand and arm, restoring, as shown in Fig. 131, a spear. This, on the analogy of the Athena of the Aegina pediments, may have been carried

\(^{128}\) L. Shoe, *Profiles of Greek Mouldings*, pls. LIV, 2, and LXXIII, 25, dated 415 B.C. “The Halae piece is to be dated between the Argive Heraeum temple and the Delphi Tholos.”

\(^{129}\) Van Buren, *Greek Fictile Revetments*, p. 41.
diagonally across the body rather than as restored. If Athena carried a spear in one hand, the other may very well have supported her helmet, but for this we have no evidence. The exquisite head, Figs. 122-123, with the piece of neck (Fig. 108) must be that of a sphinx. The two pieces do not actually join, but very probably belong together.

The rumps of two sphinx bodies were found, but they differ in size, while all three fragmentary heads are of the same scale, well suited to the smaller body, but not to the larger one for which they seem too small. We must, therefore, assume that two sphinx bodies are entirely lost and that there is no head for No. 2. The pieces Nos. 3, 4, and 5, on account of their size, I should like to assign to No. 1.

The headdresses Nos. 10 and 11 cannot be definitely placed. No. 11 may, however, belong to head 13 if we suppose the lower line under the fret pattern to have disappeared as the band narrowed to the side. No. 10 cannot be assigned with certainty but would be suitable in style to any one of the three heads. These are all very similar, although No. 12, on account of its damaged surface, looks even flatter and therefore more archaic than it is in reality. The arrangement of the hair is identical, as well as the drawing of the eyelashes. Except for Nos. 16 and 17, which are more archaic and have already been assigned to the lower level, all our fragments are of the late archaic period and may very well belong to a building contemporary with or only slightly later than the Megarian treasury. I have always thought of these terracottas as of Corinthian origin, and one gladly accepts the confirmation of so great a student of Corinthian art as Payne.\textsuperscript{130} The workmanship, although not of equal excellence in all the pieces, is of a very high order and the vibrant energy of the sphinx (No. 2), the freshness and delicacy of modeling of the head (No. 13) with its lingering archaic smile, the skill in rendering the sense of delicate flesh in the hand and arm mark these as masterpieces of their genre.

In discussing the first temple it was pointed out that while the entablature and geison blocks of which the poros pavement was largely composed could be associated with a second phase of that building, the circumstances of their finding suggested that they might very well have been buried at a later date than the earliest columns. If we look over these architectural blocks, I think it will be evident that in style and in color scheme they would go excellently with a building of the end of the sixth century, a date suggested by the parallels we have cited above for the column (Figs. 88, 94), for the architectural terracottas, for the akroteria figures, and sustained by the date of the latest objects found in the layer of earth which covered the altar (see p. 397). It will be seen too that the preserved measurements of the first list of entablature members (pp. 401 ff.) and those of the second (pp. 435 ff.) are in some instances identical and in others show only slight variations. The color scheme is,

\textsuperscript{130} Payne, \textit{Necrocorinthia}, p. 239 and p. 262, note 6: "I have seen the head of the sphinx, it was certainly made at Corinth."
however, different, for the triglyphs of the first list were black and those of the second blue. We have too no geison block to associate with the earlier column of the second level (No. 1), unless we take the one buried in the pavement; for Fig. 91, found at a higher level, is obviously of later date. I should therefore like to suggest the following history for the two buildings. The earliest building, which never had a stone entablature or cornice, was razed and buried sometime after 510 B.C., together with its altar, under a thick covering of earth. Then the new building placed on the bastion took the place of the early shrine, and to this period belong the blocks of Figs. 28, 29, 31, 88, 94, 96-97 and all the architectural terracottas and the sculpture of the same material with the exceptions of Nos. 16 and 17 (see p. 448). In the great earthquakes of 426 and 425, the latter accompanied by catastrophic inundations, which were recorded by ancient authors\(^\text{131}\) as of such exceptional violence that they tore the island of Atalante across the bay from Halae in two, the superstructure of the building collapsed, and the temple area was strewn with blocks. Probably more in order to dispose of the débris than for any other reason they were pounded up, a few bits escaping complete disintegration, and smoothed over the temenos in the form of a pavement; the amount of color in the poros shows that it was composed perhaps entirely of architectural material. Then on the original basement the columns of Figs. 90, 95 were erected and the entablature of the second list including geison No. 9 (Fig. 91). The diameters of capitals Nos. 1 and 3 differ by only one centimeter, and in view of the worn condition of the surface of No. 1 and the fact that we have only half of No. 3, they may in reality have been identical. It is even possible that some of the entablature consisted of blocks which survived the earthquake and were recut (Nos. 7-8). This would account for the numerous mends and difference in the style of clamps used here and in the later geison (No. 9). The capital No. 3 and the geison are very close in style to those of the Argive Heraion, and if we accept for the second temple of Hera the date proposed by Professor Dinsmoor—423 B.C.—the Halae building, which is slightly later in style\(^\text{132}\) was rebuilt not long after the disastrous earthquakes. It seems unlikely that all the terracotta simas and tiles could be reused after they had fallen from the roof. The meander type Nos. 2 and 9 and the ridge palmette No. 6 may belong here, but more probably belong to the later building erected on Bastion II. In general they are more characteristic of the fourth century, although early types like our sima have been placed in the fifth\(^\text{133}\) (Further, see Addenda, No. 2.)

Although we can restore the order of our building and get some inkling of the brilliance of its original decoration, it is hardly possible to reconstitute the actual plan.

\(^{131}\) Thucydides, III, 89; Diodorus, XII, 59; Strabo, I, 60, quoting Demetrius of Callatis.

\(^{132}\) Shoe, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 110.

\(^{133}\) Van Buren, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 40, “Black stopped meander of unusual type --- apparently the artist was still experimenting with the meander pattern which had not yet assumed the rigid uniformity afterwards imposed upon it”; \textit{cf. ibid.}, p. 165, no. 27, assigned to the fourth century; \textit{Corinth}, IV, i, p. 18, fig. 16.
The interaxial distance (1.84 m., the sum of two triglyphs and two metopes) would fit a tetrastyle prostyle or a distyle in antis façade along the north side. But the wall block X precludes even the possibility of a porch which was entered from the eastern corner. None of the eastern stylobate is preserved to indicate the emplacement for columns. The length of 8.50 m. corresponds exactly to four interaxial spaces (4 \times 1.84 \text{ m.} = 7.36 \text{ m.}) plus twice the width of the wall block (1.14 \text{ m.} + 7.36 \text{ m.} = 8.50 \text{ m.}), but this is perhaps pure coincidence. Four interaxial spaces bring a column directly in the center of the façade and the remainder, after deducting the interaxial spaces, should equal an anta or a lower diameter; it is unlikely that an anta would be twice the width of the wall block. Lack of evidence prevents us from determining a plan which must have been atypical. It resembles in shape far less a temple than such buildings as the ex-voto of Krateros at Delphi or the Lesche of the Cnidians, and may not have been completely open at the front. Evidence for a grill between columns for whatever space was open is furnished by fragment No. 2, Fig. 98. I believe, however, that it contained the cult statue, for the heavy base inscribed Ἡνεῖς ἁνέδεω τῷ Ἁθάναι, although no longer in situ, was found on the floor of the building. In the buildings of Halae we see reflected the evolution of the small Greek town during the sixth century: at the beginning provincial isolation expressed in the crude sculpture and awkward capitals of the first level, at the end participation in a common standard of excellence open to all who could afford to pay for its products.

To the north, and in line with the front of the temple, runs a wall of ashlar masonry (Fig. 87 and General Plan). It is undoubtedly contemporary with the building, for the poros pavement, wherever preserved, runs up to the base of the lowest course of the wall. The second course is slightly set back, the individual stones have a broad band of drafting on three sides. The upper surface of the second course is not horizontal and could hardly have carried another layer of blocks, but may have supported a crude brick superstructure, or simply an embankment of earth. This ashlar masonry seems to have replaced the inner face of the circuit wall, for directly behind it was a fill typical of the older system.

At the same time a narrow barrier was erected at the eastern end of the temenos (Plate III). The foundation, still in situ, consists of alternating thin stones and slightly heavier ones. This must have carried some kind of balustrade possibly with pilasters on the broader foundations connected by bars of wood or metal. The heavier stones farther east follow the same general direction and, although at the same level, are of later date. No traces of an altar were found above the pavement. It may very well

137 The southern limit of the pavement is marked by a broken line on the General Plan.
have been destroyed by the network of Byzantine walls which covered the eastern end of the temenos reaching down in many instances below the pavement itself.

Of the building which replaced the second temple in the fourth century when the system of fortifications was enlarged and Bastion II erected, little remains except a few straps of stone, which were in part above ground before the excavation began. They may in a general way indicate lines of wall and suggest a temple in antis approximately 7.00 m. by 10.00 m. I have already said that the corner geison No. 10 and the sima and eave tile Nos. 9 and 2 as well as the ridge palmette No. 6 probably belong here.

**Objects from above Poros Pavement and from Broken Areas**<sup>138</sup>

**Pottery**

**Red Figure**<sup>139</sup>

1. Fig. 133. Fragments of a column-krater. From a vase like the one by the Syriskos painter in Würzburg (no. 527: Langlotz, *Gr. Vas. in Würzburg*, pl. 212; pl. 135 shows the neck wrongly restored). Beazley (*Att. Vas.*, p. 158, no. 6) considers it to be a stamnos but, as Langlotz points out, rays are not found on stamnoi of the fifth century. The single line under the scene, although found occasionally on stamnoi, is far commoner on kратers.

   A. Bacchic scene. Glaze imperfect; relief contours around face and neck; some use of diluted glaze for details. Traces of preliminary sketch. Maenad striding to left with thyrsos held horizontally in right hand at level of head; she wears a sakkos and a chiton, with kolpos; over her left arm, which is stretched forward, a panther’s skin. Small circular earring. Part of right hand of a second figure, facing the first, at latter’s right elbow. Vigorous, but not careful work. The second fragment on this side should be farther down on the photograph: the bulge at the bottom of the big fragment is the kolpos formed by the maenad’s girdle.

   B. Mantle figures. Probably from same krater. If fragment E joins the lower right edge of D, as it appears to (join made with photographs only), the resultant figure is an unusual one: chitons are rare on mantle figures when the figures are male; women do not use staves; and gods are infrequent on the backs of kратers of this sort.

   There are five figures. A bit of the fourth, counting from the left, shows to right of C; it cannot be part of the fifth, for the angle is wrong. Fragment B can go above either the first or second figure.

   *Ca. 470 B.C.* In the manner of the Syriskos painter; hardly by the Syriskos painter himself, as nothing of his so far published can equal this in the carelessness of the hands and drapery, or compare with the markings of the maenad’s skin.

2. Fragments of bell-krater. Fig. 134.

   A. Symposium. At right, behind the man’s shoulder, are the ovules round the base of the handle. White on the wreath.

   For an illustration of the scene, see *Compte-Render*, 1868, p. 219, with the figure at the right playing kоттάbαs, as on this vase. A bell-krater in Athens (1380) shows the probable relation of

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<sup>138</sup> Through disturbance of the stratification much of the material originally from below the pavement was found at the higher level.

<sup>139</sup> The commentary on Nos. 1-3 is extracted from a report by Miss Mary Zelia Pease of Bryn Mawr College who very kindly studied the sherds.
Fig. 133. Red-Figure Column-krater from Temple Area.
Fig. 134. Fragments of a R.-F. Krater (No. 2)

Fig. 135. R.-F. Fragment (No. 3)

Fig. 136. Pyxis (No. 5)

Fig. 137. Lid (No. 6)

Fig. 138. Glazed Pyxis (No. 7)

Fig. 139. Glazed Jug (No. 8)

Fig. 140. Glazed Kantharos (No. 9)

Fig. 141. Glazed Lekythos (No. 10)

Fig. 142. Miniature Vases (Nos. 11-13, 15-16)

Pottery from Temple Area
the frieze to the vase and of the figure at the right to the handle. Both examples are later. There are countless scenes of kottabos: for a collection of the literature on the subject see Kottabos in Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encyclopädie, pp. 1528 ff. Two fragments in Oxford (C.V.A., Oxford, 2, III I, pl. 67, 8, and ibid., 1, pl. 50, 15; “ca. 410 and 420,” respectively) are recently illustrated examples of the scene. The second is the better comparison of the two.

Ca. 430-420 B.C.

3. Fig. 135. Fragment (of bell-krater?). Height, 0.054 m.; width, 0.045 m. Man proceeding to the right. Traces of something at the left. It can hardly be an arm and is too low to be a tail.

    Early fourth century B.C.

4. Not illustrated. Fragment. Height, 0.069 m.; width, 0.054 m. Female head, to right, and upper body; mirror or fan held in left hand; all but hand executed in white paint. Work of the fourth century of the general character of the Kertch Vases.

Black Glazed

5. Fig. 136. Preservation: complete. Clay: buff. Glaze very metallic. Height without cover, 0.05 m.; height with cover, 0.075 m.; diameter, 0.09 m. Covered bowl or pyxis. Upper body almost vertical, lower curving abruptly to small base which is raised and hollow and has an angular profile. Lower body covered with glaze, upper with careless, rather thick, vertical strokes; inside completely glazed. Bowl has a grooved edge to receive cover. Cover has a thick, elaborately profiled knob; glazed, except for a reserved band on which a pattern of wavy line with dots punctuating the curves.

6. Fig. 137. Preservation: slightly over half missing; knob broken. Clay: buff. Glaze shading from black to red. Diameter, 0.09 m.; height, 0.03 m. Cover of jar or pyxis. Outer rim and knob glazed; on reserved surface a poorly drawn wave pattern with an outer circle of dots. Early fourth century.

7. Fig. 138. Preservation: part of rim and body missing. Clay: buff. Covered with fairly good black glaze. Height, 0.046 m.; diameter, 0.072 m. Small jar or pyxis; sides of body pronouncedly concave; small raised base; rim slopes slightly downward. Probably late fifth century and fourth.

8. Fig. 139. Preservation: rim broken. Clay: grey, fine grained. Completely covered with black metallic glaze on outside and also on inside of neck. Height, 0.153 m.; diameter, 0.112 m. Jug with solid, but clearly defined base; ovoid body with broad, pronounced shoulder merging into narrow grooved neck; rim flaring but no defined spout; vertical handle of circular cross section from base of rim to top of shoulder.

9. Fig. 140. Preservation: complete except for small pieces of rim and base. Clay: buff-red, fine textured. Good, but somewhat thin, black glaze. Height, 0.09 m.; diameter, 0.154 m. Small kantharos with spurred handles and moulded base of a type which makes its appearance towards the end of the fifth century and survives into the third. Reserved band on base.

10. Fig. 141. Preservation: handle missing. Clay: buff. Glaze thin, brown-black. Height, 0.09 m.; diameter, 0.058 m. Small squat lekythos with raised base, globular body and narrow neck flaring somewhat at rim; vertical handle.

140 K. Schefold, Kertscher Vasen, passim. For pose compare with Schefold’s pls. 3 and 13.
141 Ure, “Floral Black-figured Cups at Schimatari,” J.H.S., XLVI, 1926, pl. 4, 34.
Miniature Vases

Miniature votive vases were naturally very numerous. Fig. 142 is representative of the chief types. They were all made on the wheel. Their crude appearance is largely due to the disproportional handles and poor material.

11. Fig. 142, 1. Crude imitation of a Corinthian miniature skyphos; made of very poor brownish clay on the wheel, but surface never smoothed. Height, 0.025 m.; diameter, 0.047 m.

12. Fig. 142, 2. Imitation Corinthian aryballos in shape, but originally covered with a thin black glaze. Height, 0.064 m.; diameter, 0.066 m.

13. Fig. 142, 3. Small hydria of coarse unglazed clay, broken at neck; originally a third vertical handle in addition to the two disproportionately large ones preserved. Height, 0.075 m.; diameter, 0.074 m.

14. Not illustrated. Small hydrias with three handles, flat base and upright rim; buff clay, originally covered with white slip; rather better work than the majority of this class. Height, 0.049 m.; diameter, 0.038 m.

15. Fig. 142, 4. Same type, but unglazed. Height, 0.064 m.; diameter, 0.057 m.

16. Fig. 142, 5. Small psychter of yellow, unglazed clay. Height, 0.072 m.; diameter, 0.043 m.

SCULPTURE

1. Fig. 143. Material: poros. Preservation: right hand and small piece of adjacent arm; numerous surface gashes; thumb mutilated, broken and mended in antiquity with iron and lead. Preserved length, 0.175 m. Piece of the hanging right arm and clenched fist of a late archaic figure, probably kouros. The hand was not attached to the body.

2. Fig. 144. Material: poros. Preservation: upper arm with part of shoulder and bent elbow of figure of undetermined sex; surface very much mutilated. The deep cutting around the upper arm may be intended for the edge of an upper sleeve. Maximum length, 0.233 m.; maximum width, 0.058 m.

3. Fig. 148. Material: poros. Preservation: plinth, feet and supporting pilaster, the whole broken off just above the ankle and at the edge of the garment; several of the toes are broken. Preserved height, 0.135 m.; plinth, 0.295 m. by 0.41 m., height, 0.06 m.; pilaster, 0.075 m. by 0.075 m.; length of foot, 0.26 m. The feet are long and delicate in the style characteristic of statues of the late sixth century; they are encased in sandals; traces of red on the straps; probably from a female figure of the kore type, though it may in this case have been a cult statue of Athena herself.

BRONZES

1. Fig. 60, 3. Small movable handle consisting of central arch and upturned ends composed of a series of knobs. Height, 0.027 m.; length, 0.048 m.

2. Fig. 150. Thin bronze finger ring, rectangular plaque with design of rude incisions of no co-ordinated pattern. Diameter, 0.022 m. Plaque, 0.011 m. × 0.008 m.

3. Fig. 71, 4. Fibula of bronze with iron shaft; catch attached to the bow by means of two ball-headed rivets; end opposite the catch palmette-shaped; bow ornamented with five fluted bands.

144 Cf. *Olympia*, IV, p. 138, 865, where a date fifth century or later is suggested.
Fig. 143. Poros Hand (No. 1)

Fig. 144. Fragment of Poros Arm (No. 2)

Fig. 145. Miniature Doric Capital

Fig. 146. Bronze (No. 6)

Fig. 147. Silver Ornaments from Second Temple Area

Fig. 148. Plinth and Feet of Poros Statue (No. 3)

Fig. 149. Bronze Bosses (see Nos. 7-12)

Fig. 150. Bronze Ring (No. 2)

Fig. 151. Recumbent Ram; Soapstone

Material from Temple Area
Length, 0.051 m.; height of bow, 0.035 m. There are a number of additional incomplete examples of this type.\(^\text{145}\)

4. Fig. 71, 1. Like No. 3 but much simpler. The shaft is of bronze and twisted at the point where it is attached to the bow; bow ornamented with three bands. Length, 0.032 m.

5. Not illustrated. The second type of earring found on the Halae acropolis (see above, p. 421) represented only by this fragment. Part of a bronze earring of spiral form ending in conventionalized snake or bird head of the same type as one found at Halae in the grave cited in footnote 145. This would date it approximately to the last years of the fifth century.

6. Fig. 146. Bronze disk of rather heavy metal; crescent shaped at top. Use unknown.

7-12. Fig. 149. Ornamental nail heads or bosses of more or less conical shape.\(^\text{146}\) They have been found at many Greek sites and it is difficult to determine their exact use. Some were undoubtedly shield bosses, others may have been nails used decoratively on wood.\(^\text{147}\) Average height, 0.039 m.

13. Fig. 61, 9. Small ornamental nail or votive dagger (?) with knob head.\(^\text{148}\) Length, 0.034 m.

**TERRACOTTA**\(^\text{149}\)

**Female Masks**

1. Fig. 155, 3. Preservation: broken off around oval of face. Color: much of white preserved. Clay: buff-orange. Height, 0.077 m. Fairly high stephane; hair parted and rippled. Very individual type with long narrow face, slanting eyes, smiling mouth and fine modeling of the transition from mouth to cheeks; reminiscent of both the so-called Chian and Aeginetan type in sculpture. Probably from the last quarter of the sixth century.

2. Not illustrated. Preservation: nine pieces; missing, lower part of veil and breast broken off diagonally from left to right; lacunae and mutilations on forehead, hair, eyes, and chin. Color: much of white preserved but has turned a velvety black. Clay: orange; unusually thick. Height, 0.128 m. Veil worn directly over hair; ears very large; chiton plastically offset from neck. Archaic type.

3. Fig. 152, 3. Preservation: hair and veil missing at left side. Color: none. Clay: buff-orange. Height, 0.136 m. Fine face with rather pointed chin; hair worn in vaguely indicated strands parted in the middle; offset stephane and veil. Late archaic type. It lacks the sharp definition and emphatic modeling of many archaic masks.

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\(^\text{145}\) This type is considered northern in origin. *Catalogue of the Jewelry in the British Museum*, pl. LXVII, nos. 2845 and 2846. Silver. The catalogue notes that a similar fibula has been dated fourth century. Silver ones were found at Halae in the grave with a Meidias-style vase. Walker and Goldman, "Excavations at Halae," *A.J.A.*, XIX, 1915, p. 425, fig. 2. Very elaborate pins of gold are now in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum, *Bulletin*, 1937, pp. 290 ff.

\(^\text{146}\) They fall into two groups: (A) with concave sides tapering to one or more knobs; (B) hemispherical.

\(^\text{147}\) Cf. Darenberg and Saglio, article *Umbo*; also Walters, *Catalogue of Bronzes, Greek, Roman and Etruscan in the British Museum*, p. 353, nos. 2899-2906; Furtwängler, *Aegina*, pls. 115, 117; found with nails through top.

\(^\text{148}\) Cf. Ἀρχ. Δεξ., I, 1915, Παραφημα, p. 30, fig. 31 e.

\(^\text{149}\) Parallels for many of the Halae terracottas can be found in Winter, *Die Typen der figürlichen Terrakotten*, but specific reference to this book is made only where it provides pertinent information.
Fig. 152. Masks (Nos. 3, 8, 11)

Fig. 153. Masks (Nos. 5, 17)

Fig. 154. Mask (No. 9)

Fig. 155. Masks (Nos. 1, 4, 6, 13) and Head (No. 63)

Terracottas from Temple Area
4. Fig. 155, 1. Preservation: eight pieces; missing, right side of veil and part of bosom below, part of right cheek. Color: none. Clay: buff. Height, 0.098 m. Hair arranged in rather indistinct band of knobs; stephane; veil plastically offset from neck and shoulders; ear and earring clearly indicated.

5. Fig. 153, 1. Preservation: part of bottom and veil at right side missing. Color: traces of white. Height, 0.05 m. No raised headdress, but probably veil falling over shoulders. Late archaic type.

6. Fig. 155, 2. Preservation: three pieces; missing are all of left side, chin, and part of left cheek; all of neck and breast except small piece at right side. Color: none. Clay: buff-orange. Height, 0.124 m. Fairly high, offset stephane; hair arranged in two beaded bands over forehead. Developed archaic type.

7. Figs. 156, 157. Preservation: five pieces; broken off at lower part of back of head, at base of neck and above; some of hair preserved over forehead and to left. Color: none preserved. Clay: orange, black at core. Height, 0.15 m. Very finely modeled face of the early fifth century transitional between the archaic and the severe style. The full lips still have a trace of the archaic smile; the hair is treated in conventional parallel waves but free of archaic tightness.

8. Fig. 152, 2. Preservation: two pieces missing, left side below chin. Color: traces of white to right. Clay: buff-orange. Height, 0.095 m. Veil and low stephane; hair bulges over forehead in parallel rows of beaded strands. The fine nose and straight line of the mouth are characteristic of the early fifth century.

9. Fig. 154. Preservation: all of veil and breast missing. Color: none. Clay: orange with a pink tinge. Height, 0.062 m. Stephane, sharply offset from the hair by a slight forward inclination, has plastic band at base; hair parted in middle with a few freely modeled waving strands. Type of the early fifth century.

10. Not illustrated. Preservation: seven pieces; face complete except for small lacunae at breaks and mutilation of tip of nose; broken at both sides and bottom around outline of face except for small portion of veil or hair to right. Color: none. Clay: pinkish-orange. Height, 0.085 m. Type as above, but features slightly less heavy and no band at base of stephane.

11. Fig. 152, 1. Preservation: broken off at base of neck, bit of veil missing at left side of jaw. Color: traces of white all over the surface. Clay: orange. Height, 0.044 m. Offset stephane and veil.


13. Fig. 155, 4. Preservation: two pieces, preserving only upper right quarter—hair, stephane, veil, eye, nose, and part of cheek. Color: none. Clay: buff-orange. Height, 0.102 m. Hair parted in middle and arranged in loose parallel waves; above it a low stephane and veil; two suspension holes on top of head. The fragment is a fine type of the time of the Olympia sculpture; the modeling is careful. The plastic indication of the almond-shaped eyelids is somewhat unusual.

14. Not illustrated. Preservation: four pieces; broken off around oval of face; small part of left of chin missing. Color: none. Clay: buff. Height, 0.055 m. Offset stephane above hair. Similar to No. 3. Fifth-century type, after the first quarter.

15. Fig. 182. Preservation: left side of veil and bosom, portion of bottom missing. Color: none. earth incrustation. Clay: buff-orange. Height, 0.068 m. Low stephane and veil; hair an undifferentiated band, frames forehead. Type of the developed fifth century with small uninteresting features.

17. Fig. 153, 2. Preservation: broken at all sides, only a portion of the face preserved from just above eyebrows to slightly below chin. Color: none. Clay: buff. Height, 0.049 m. The identification as a mask is not certain but probable. The face with the strongly marked eyebrows and full, well-modeled mouth is interesting and individual. It is a developed fifth-century type.

In addition to the masks described above, there were fragments of eleven others.

Seated Female Figures

The seated female type of figurine early becomes stereotyped into a closely draped figure wearing a long chiton, veil over the head, falling almost to the feet, with either stephane or polos; the hands are placed on the knees and the feet held close together on a low footstool. The individual terracottas will not be described unless they show some interesting divergence.

18. Fig. 158. Preservation: missing, arms, one foot, legs of chair. Color: traces of white slip. Clay: light brown. Height, ca. 0.13 m. Hand-made geometric figure of the Boeotian type with head pinched to produce a beaklike profile; eyes, two round plastic blobs; disk above forehead; body a thin board; feet barely indicated under the long garment; supported by the front of the figure and the rear legs of the chair. The emphasis is upon the jewelry which consists of a necklace with round pendants, and a double chain across the breast fastened on the shoulders by disk-shaped pins. Figurines of this type were found in large numbers in the graves of Rhitsona dating from the second quarter of the sixth century into the first years of the fifth century.


20. Fig. 160, 1. Preservation: complete. Color: white traces under heavy earth incrustation. Clay: light. Height, 0.125 m. Fairly careful work; edge of veil falling over shoulders and breast is plastically indicated; also rudimentary modeling of the arms and hands.

21. Fig. 160, 3. Preservation: two pieces; missing, head and neck, part of base and lower garment in front and left side of figure and chair below knees. Color: none. Clay: buff-pink. Height, 0.125 m. The treatment of the drapery is more studied than usual in this type. The apoptygma of the chiton is plain in the center and falls in a few symmetrical folds to either side; a deep kolpos
falls to just below the knees and all of the chiton except the apoptygma is arranged in regular folds which have a rounded surface like corrugations. The deep kolpos appears in the Athena of Endoios of the end of the sixth century and the style of our terracotta suggests the same period.

22. Fig. 160, 2. Preservation: two pieces; missing, piece of veil at left shoulder, bottom of chair at right and upper ends of back of chair. Color: none. Clay: buff-red. Height, 0.159 m. The rather round face with the straight, clearly marked lips, the hair arranged in parallel rows of bead curls and the offset stephane are all characteristic of the terracottas of the second half of the sixth century found on the Acropolis at Athens and foreign to the Boeotian type.

23. Fig. 159. Preservation: from slightly below breasts all missing. Color: none. Clay: orange. Slight modeling of breasts and edge of veil over shoulders; garment without folds. Late archaic type. Height, 0.093 m.

24. Fig. 170. Preservation: complete. Color: white. Clay: red. Height, 0.085 m.

25. Fig. 171. Preservation: complete. Color: faint traces of white. Clay: orange. Height, 0.075 m. Very summary treatment; almost no modeling in features or body.


29. Fig. 172. Preservation: complete. Color: white turned black: red lines across base of neck, lap, hem of garment, also outlining edge of chair; dots for eyes and breasts. Clay: buff. Height, 0.084 m. Wears polos, the less usual headdress among the Boeotian seated figures.

30. Fig. 173. Preservation: complete. Color: none. Clay: reddish. Height, 0.083 m. Ornamental chair ends indicated.


34. Not illustrated. Preservation: missing, entire right half of body and most of breast. Color: none. Clay: orange. Height, 0.122 m. Fifth-century type. Cf. No. 21, which is slightly earlier.

35. Not illustrated. Preservation: complete. Color: white ground now turned velvety black; details in red; edge of chiton, band below breast, waist, three bands around chiton below knees, feet, edge of chair. Clay: light buff. Height, 0.081 m. While the modeling in general is summary, the breasts and feet are clearly indicated and the eyes are small round blobs added to the moulded figure. Cf. illustration of No. 25.

36. Not illustrated. Same type as above.
Standing Female Figures

37. Fig. 161. Lower part of "Pappas"; head and right stump of arm missing. Color: traces of white. Clay: orange-red. Height, 0.146 m.

38. Not illustrated. Part of body of similar figure. Color: traces of powdery white and bright red. Height, 0.10 m.

Fig. 160. Seated Terracottas (Nos. 20-22)

39. Fig. 169, 4. Preservation: right side of lower body including right hand and both feet with base; portion of left foot and adjoining base broken off. Color: red on front of garment. Clay: buff; burned very hard. Height, 0.13 m. Base solid; figure hollow with thin walls. Archaic figure with weight evenly distributed; garment smooth over lower body, but gathered by right hand in one broad, flat, diagonal fold, which falls vertically from hand to hem, and a few very shallow radiating folds; toes of feet modeled separately. Related to boardlike or "Sanis" type of archaic sculpture; found more frequently in the islands although there are examples also from Thebes and the mainland.
Terracottas from Temple Area
40. Fig. 167. Preservation: complete except for pieces missing along edge of himation below left hand. Color: none. Clay: orange-pink. Height, 0.18 m. Weight evenly distributed; left hand at side holding drapery; right hand at breast holding long-stemmed lily. Archaic type, wearing Ionic chiton and himation, in the style of the Kore No. 673 from the Acropolis at Athens; himation fastened at both shoulders, but instead of falling to points at either side, it is longest at center. Hair parted in middle, a stephane on head and veil falling over the shoulders.

41. Not illustrated. Preservation: missing head, right shoulder, and upper arm, everything from ankles down. Color: none. Clay: orange-pink. Height, 0.107 m. Pose as above; drapery probably similar, but very indistinctly modeled.

42. Fig. 163. Preservation: four pieces; missing, head and body above breasts, corners of base. Color: none. Clay: orange-pink. Height, 0.217 m. Pose as above, without flower. Very heavy flat figure of almost solid clay; only small tubular vertical hollow in upper part; base solid. Right hand of exaggerated size and only thumb carefully modeled; left arm not modeled at all and barely indicated under the drapery; edges of the drapery indicated by incision. The costume is the long Ionic chiton and himation pinned on one shoulder such as is worn, for example, by Kore No. 672 from the Acropolis.

43. Not illustrated. Figure from the same mould. Preservation: two pieces; missing head and everything below knees. Color: none. Clay: orange-pink. Height, 0.18 m.

44. Fig. 169, 2. Preservation: complete except for mutilation of the left eye and part of nose. Color: traces of white slip over whole figure. Clay: orange; baked hard. The figure appears to be solid except for vertical knife cut in base. Height, 0.179 m. Pose as above: drapery as for No. 42 with details in relief rather than incision; headdress as for No. 40.

45. Fig. 168, 1. Preservation: missing, from knees downward. Color: traces of white. Clay: orange-buff. Height, 0.115 m. Figure flat and solid at broken edge. Pose, drapery and headdress as above. The features are serious, of the late archaic style of early fifth century.

46. Fig. 168, 2. Preservation: head, neck, and lower legs missing. Color: traces of white slip. Clay: fine buff. Height, 0.07 m. Pose as above except that the left hand is bent and holds the edge of the garment gathered up into folds. Folds of overhang of himation do not form a regular zigzag but are free and natural. Somewhat less archaic type than preceding.

47. Fig. 166. Preservation: right foot and most of base missing. Color: none. Clay: orange. Height, 0.129 m. Pose as for Nos. 42-45. Stephane and veil (?) over parted hair; long, rather heavy garment, probably of wool, with apoptygma falling to points in free diagonal folds to either side. Type of the first half of the fifth century.

48. Fig. 162. Preservation: missing, head, some of adjacent upper body, arms, all of lower right side in front, and much of rear on same side; other lacunae. Color: much of white slip under earth incrustation. Clay: orange. Height, 0.255 m. Weight on right leg, left leg flexed. Broad folds at sides of apoptygma, narrower folds for kolpos and back of skirt, lower front of garment smooth. The peculiarity of the figurine is that it is as carefully modeled in back as in front. The low round base on which it stands is also unusual, for by the second quarter of the fifth century, to which our figurine belongs, the base was usually somewhat higher. Probably copy of a statue.

49. Fig. 169, 1. Preservation: parts above waist missing. Color: white slip with earth incrustation. Clay: buff. Height, 0.149 m.; height of base, 0.027 m. Hands hanging at sides; weight on left foot, right flexed. Chiton with kolpos or apoptygma. The height of the hollow base and the attitude show that this is one of the characteristic Boeotian female figures in vogue towards the end of the fifth century.\footnote{Winter, \textit{op. cit.}, III, part 1, p. 65.}
Fig. 166. No. 47

Fig. 167. No. 40

Fig. 168. Nos. 45 and 46

Fig. 169. Nos. 39, 44, 49, 51

Terracottas from Temple Area
50. Not illustrated. Preservation: head and part of neck missing. Clay: buff. Height, 0.0875 m. Figure with hands hanging at sides, weight evenly distributed, wearing chiton with apoptygma. Boeotian type of the fifth century, somewhat earlier than preceding.

51. Fig. 169, 3. Preservation: three pieces; from hips downward; lacunae and breaks in base. Color: none. Clay: buff. Height, 0.108 m. Uncertain whether female or male type; might be some variant of boy holding cock or strigil. If male, only terracotta of that sex, since all other offerings to Athena of female types.

52. Fig. 164. Preservation: only head, neck, right arm, and all but mouth of jar. Color: traces of white slip. Clay: buff-red. Height, 0.08 m. Hydrophoros supporting jar with right arm and hand; hair parted and falling to the shoulders in tresses; between arm and head a solid background; type of late fifth or first half of fourth century.

53. Fig. 165. Preservation: head and neck only. Color: traces of white slip. Clay: buff. Height, 0.054 m. Stephane and voluminous veil. This is a well-known type of the early fourth century.

There were fragments of at least twenty other terracottas of the standing female type.

Miscellaneous Types

54. Fig. 179. Preservation: head, neck and upper part of back only. Color: none. Clay: orange. Height, 0.068 m. Female figure with veiled head supporting false mouth of alabastron; late archaic type of the eastern group; probably a standing figure.

55. Fig. 178. Preservation: upper part of body almost to waist. Color: none. Clay: buff. Height, 0.062 m. Female figure of the severe fifth-century style wearing polos over parted hair. Type uncertain.

56. Fig. 176. Head of Athena. Preservation: complete to base of neck. Color: none. Clay: buff-red. Height, 0.074 m. The hair is parted in the middle and arranged in large waves on which the individual strands are incised with fine lines over the forehead and then fall to the shoulders in tresses. The goddess wears a high-crested helmet. The head recalls, though not at all closely, the Giustiniani type of Hestia but is somewhat less severe, the chin less of a pronounced long oval. It dates from about the beginning of the third quarter of the fifth century.

57. Fig. 181. Preservation: missing, arms and all of body from slightly below waist. Color: none. Clay: orange. Height, 0.092 m. Female figure wearing polos over parted hair and chiton with kolpos; head bent forward and looking down.


59. Fig. 174. Head and neck, probably from a standing female figure. Preservation: six pieces; small lacunae in front and top of headdress. Color: none. Clay: buff-red. Height, 0.082 m. Face of a very full round type with eyes placed wide apart; mass of hair stands out over forehead and falls in loose free curls over shoulders; kalathos.

60. Fig. 177. Head and neck, probably from a standing female figure. Preservation: no breaks. Color: none. Clay: dark red. Height, 0.065 m. Rather individual type with full oval face; hair falls to shoulders; high headdress, probably kalathos, with leaves originally indicated in color; head turned slightly to right.
Terracottas from Temple Area
The heads of Nos. 59 and 60 resemble those of figurines of Tiryns\(^{151}\) wearing the kalathos and with similar arrangement of hair. The contours of the Halae faces are heavier and fuller, the neck thicker, the lower lid of the eye less distinctly drawn, and they are undoubtedly of later date. They are, however, quite different from any other terracottas found at the site and may very well be importations from Argos. As far as one may judge from the description, the character of the clay is not dissimilar.

61. Fig. 175. Preservation: head and part of neck only. Color: none. Clay: warm buff. Height, 0.034 m. Typical feminine head of the early Tanagra period with parted wavy hair with incised melon bands; leaves (?) above ears. Latter part of the fourth century to early third.

62. Fig. 180. Artemis or Amazon? Preservation: head, left arm, and both legs from different points above knee missing. Color: none. Clay: red. Height, 0.062 m. Small figure with splendid freedom of movement, wearing a short, close-fitting tunic and a cloak wrapped about the waist and right hand which holds it at the hip; a baldric passes over the left shoulder; the right leg was advanced and left arm raised.

63. Fig. 155, 5. Female head. Preservation: upper right cheek and right eye, forehead and portion of hair. Color: none. Clay: buff-orange. Height, 0.083 m. Hair worn in wavy strands; eye very long and narrow and elongated at inner corner; the eyelids are carefully modeled and the brow plastically indicated. This is probably part of a relief rather than of a mask; the clay is too thick (0.012 m.) for a mask; the edge of the cheek is finished so that there could never have been a veil or hair falling to the side. The head was meant, I think, to be seen in three-quarter view and formed part of a relief in the style of the fifth-century grave reliefs.

64. Fig. 188. Part of relief group of standing youth with dog. Preservation: only lower left leg of youth and all but haunches of dog. Color: none. Height, 0.12 m.; thickness of clay, 0.009-0.01 m. The dog looks upward towards his master and seems to be straining after some object. Subject is that of the grave reliefs.

65. Fig. 184. Athena or Hygeia. Preservation: upper right arm and upper body from about base of neck to slightly below waist. Color: traces of white slip, red on upper edge of garment. Clay: buff-red. Height, 0.11 m. Female figure wearing a peplos with apoptygma which falls straight except for one large symmetrically arranged fold to either side; on the upper right arm is a plastic snake, and just below it the surface is broken in a way to suggest that there was once a shield here. The position of the snake on the arm is, however, more characteristic of Hygeia\(^{152}\) than of Athena and the identity of the goddess therefore remains uncertain.

66. Fig. 183. Figure, probably female. Preservation: only a fragment of the draped upper part of the legs. Color: traces of a pink on the drapery. Clay: orange-pink. Height, 0.07 m. Very fine treatment of the drapery which is drawn diagonally upwards over the bent right knee and falls in a few divergent folds at the left side. A fold of the drapery seems to be drawn across the hips. The fragment is distinguished by its statuesque quality, and the position of the knee and arrangement of the drapery suggest an Aphrodite in the pose of the one from Arles or the Themis of Chairestreatos, which would place our fragment somewhere towards the end of the fourth or beginning of the third century.

67. Fig. 185. Preservation: only right arm, from shoulder to forearm, and right breast. Color: traces of white slip; earth incrustation. Clay: buff. Height, 0.072 m. Portion of well-modeled figure of the fifth century with chiton pinned at the shoulder and falling to either side in loose vertical folds; suggests Cybele type.

\(^{151}\) Frickenhaus, _Tiryns_, II, p. 57, pl. III, etc.; he connects the figurines wearing kalathoi with Hera.

\(^{152}\) Reinach, _Répertoire_, II, pp. 298 ff.
Fig. 183. Fragment of Draped Figure (No. 66)

Fig. 184. Athena or Hygeia (No. 65)

Fig. 185. Fragment of Female Figure (No. 67)

Fig. 186. Siren (No. 72) and Birds (Nos. 69, 70)

Fig. 187. Gorgoneion (No. 73)

Fig. 188. Relief (No. 64)

Terracottas from Temple Area
68. Not illustrated. Geometric horse. Preservation: missing, head and part of neck, tail, part of hind legs. Color: none. Clay: buff. Height, 0.04 m.; length, 0.046 m. Geometric horse of a type common in Boeotia in graves of the second half of the sixth century and surviving into the first years of the fifth.

69. Fig. 186, 3. Bird. Preservation: ends of wings broken off. Color: white over whole body preserved. Clay: buff. Length, 0.059 m.; spread of wings, 0.055 m. Bird in flight with spread wings and head turned to right.


71. Not illustrated. Satyr. Preservation: all but part of body, and upper legs missing. Color: faint traces of white slip. Clay: buff-orange. Height, 0.077 m. The stump of the tail shows that this fragment belongs to the Boeotian type of satyr supported on tail and feet. There is another fragment of a similar satyr on a somewhat larger scale (not illustrated).

72. Fig. 186, 1. Preservation: four pieces; complete except for small lacunae at joins. Color: none. Clay: orange. Length, 0.118 m.; height, 0.097 m. Type of siren with body in profile and head fronting; low stephane and veil; faint indication of hair falling in tresses over front of shoulders.

73. Fig. 187. Gorgoneion. Preservation: broken all around the edge; missing, all but a piece of the hair, forehead, nose and eyes; right eye not complete. Color: none. Clay: buff-orange. Height, 0.059 m.; width, 0.09 m. The hair is represented by a triple row of bead curls; nose broad and flat, eyes narrow. It is probable that the gorgoneion formed part of a large terracotta statuette of Athena and was on the breast of the figure.

MISCELLANEOUS

1-3. Fig. 147, 1-3. Silver earrings ornamented with three rings of balls which are soldered on. In addition to the three illustrated there were at least two other fragmentary examples. They measure 0.016 m.-0.018 m. across, but this is only approximate as they are very bent. The technique is the same as that of the silver fibulae from the cemetery and they probably are of the same date: late fifth century B.C. to early fourth.

4. Fig. 147, 4. Part of the bow of a silver fibula of the same type as those of bronze; cf. Fig. 71, 1 and 4. There are additional fragments. Preserved length, 0.03 m.

5. Fig. 147, 5. Pendant or earring in the shape of a small vase broken at top and bottom; the neck is pierced for the passage of a ring or thread. Height, 0.035 m.; diameter, 0.017 m. The body is divided into sections like the so-called pomegranate or poppy bud pendants of Sparta found together with Laconian II pottery.153 Our example, however, has a less archaic appearance and seems closer in shape to a pendant from Olympia, although the surface treatment is different. The latter is stippled with fine dots.

6. Fig. 147, 6. Spiral silver earring forming an oval with overlapping ends in the form of serpents' heads; somewhat below the heads pyramids of balls soldered onto the hoop. Diameter, 0.04 m. There seems to be no very good evidence for dating these earrings. The circular rings with pyramids

153 B.S.A., XV, 1908-09, pl. VIII, 9, and p. 142. Also Olympia, IV, pl. XXIV, no. 431. For the dates of Laconian pottery cf. Droop, Artemis Orthia, pp. 109 ff.; Laconian II is there dated 635-600. Protocorinthian is found with Laconian I and a few sherds occur with Laconian II; Corinthian is in Laconian I and II context. The dates should be somewhat lowered (end of Protocorinthian placed at ca. 660 B.C.; see Droop, ibid., p. 232).
of balls are found on sixth century vase paintings.\textsuperscript{154} The closest parallel I have been able to find is a silver earring with snake-heads and pyramids of granulation from the Nelidow collection dated in the catalogue fifth century.\textsuperscript{155} The resemblance in technique of our earring to the jewelry from a late fifth-century grave makes the date probable. A similar earring, without the balls, was found with this one.

7. Fig. 151. Recumbent ram carved out of soapstone. Body to right with head facing front; attached to thin base of which one half is missing; pierced transversely just below belly. Length, 0.0325 m. Simple but effective work with good sense of mass and careful indication of horns and hooves. Similar animal carvings have been found among Greek temple deposits notably at horns and hooves.\textsuperscript{156} The Spartan ones frequently have designs on the flat base and this suggests that they developed from seals. The Spartan examples, however, never were anything but ornaments or possibly amulets. At both Tegea\textsuperscript{157} and Olympia\textsuperscript{158} similar but cruder figures of bronze were found in the Geometric deposit. The Spartan examples are said to range in date from the end of the ninth to the seventh century, and barely to touch the sixth.\textsuperscript{159} Our Halae example, in which the significance of the base has entirely disappeared and in which the figure is executed with greater realism, may belong to the early years of the sixth.

8. Not illustrated. Two fragments of a votive shield of clay which originally measured about forty centimeters in diameter. Upon the yellow of the clay are painted in alternating bands of black and red whorls of a conventionalized polyp design. The inside is painted red with groups of incised lines, four to six in number, which represent tassels.\textsuperscript{160}

9. Two fragments of a Gorgoneion possibly from a shield.\textsuperscript{161}

10. Not illustrated. Fragment probably from a votive shield with the same whorl pattern on the outside; on inside a poorly executed palmette on red-glazed surface.

11. Fig. 145. Doric capital of poros. Poorly executed miniature capital. Probably a votive offering. Surface injured. The echinus is low and spreading. A hole drilled in base. Abacus, 0.096 m. \(\times\) 0.095 m.; complete height, 0.059 m.

12. Not illustrated. Doric capital of poros. Surface mutilated. Echinus high with only slight curve. Abacus, 0.037 m. \(\times\) 0.037 m.; complete height, 0.032 m.

13. Not illustrated. Poros revetment. Possibly crude imitation of Doric frieze; triglyphs represented by incised lines. Length, 0.201 m.; height, 0.101 m.

14. Not illustrated. Model of a Doric frieze block. Careful workmanship. Height, 0.092 m.; length, 0.138 m.; thickness, 0.078 m.; height of taenia, 0.018 m.; length of metope, 0.082 m.\textsuperscript{162}

15-16. Fig. 247, 6 and 7. Lamps Nos. 9 and 10; see p. 504.

\textsuperscript{154} For general discussion of this type, Hadaczek, \textit{Der Ohrenschmuck der Griechen und Etrusker}, p. 18, fig. 32, vase by Amasis.

\textsuperscript{155} Pollak, \textit{Klassisch-antike Goldschmiedearbeiten}, pl. X, 211.

\textsuperscript{156} \textit{Artemis Orthia}, pls. CXLVIII-CLIV.

\textsuperscript{157} Dugas, \textit{B.C.H.}, XLV, 1921, p. 343, fig. 6, nos. 1-6. \textsuperscript{158} \textit{Olympia}, IV, pl. XIII. no. 214.

\textsuperscript{159} \textit{Artemis Orthia}, pp. 230 f. Thirty percent were found in purely Geometric strata; fifty percent in Geometric and Laconian I; twenty percent in Laconian I (only four examples in later deposits). The fifty-percent group accompanied by Protocorinthian and dated 740-660; the twenty-percent group dated 660-635. As indicated above, the dates should be lowered. The animals easily reach the turn of the century.

\textsuperscript{160} For detailed publication see H. Goldman, \textit{Festschrift für James Loeb}, pp. 67 ff.

\textsuperscript{161} \textit{Ibid.}, pl. VII.

\textsuperscript{162} For similar votive architectural models, \textit{Artemis Orthia}, p. 194, pl. LXXII.
PART IV—THE NORTH GATE STREET

The street leading from the North Gate to the main thoroughfare of the acropolis is 20.00 m. long and is lined on either side by rows of dwellings or shops (Fig. 3 and General Plan). It is quite impossible to determine either by their shape or content what purpose they served. Each room formed an isolated unit as far as one may judge from the cross walls still standing, which show an unbroken line without any indication of a doorway connecting adjoining rooms. The permanent structure of the building consisted for the most part of a poros socle of varying width bedded on a foundation of rough limestone blocks similar to those used in the early acropolis wall. The socle in turn supported a row of rather heavy orthostates, which average 0.63 m. in height and 0.35 m. in width; the stones were used with economy and a number of them were pieced together. Some of the inner walls consisted of orthostates without foundation of any kind. All the walls were originally completed in unbaked brick and the outer one was crowned by a regular Doric architrave one block of which, a very broken piece, was found built into a late wall crossing room A of the building to the east of the gate. One may take for granted that the two buildings, which were evidently put up at the same time and according to the same plan, were also similar in detail.

THE EAST BUILDING. Between it and the neighboring fortification wall to the north there is a space of some 0.50 m. The building is divided into five chambers. Only one cross wall is completely preserved with its orthostates and the south wall of E, fronting on the main street, is missing completely. In room B the broken bottom of a pithos was found in situ under the stones of a later wall, and in A, the broken architrave member. Otherwise they contained nothing but the usual miscellaneous pottery.

Room A. 2.70 m. × 3.65 m. No door sill preserved, but cutting for door jamb in orthostate.
Room B. 3.50 m. × 4.10 m. No door sill, but central stone of socle probably marks its position; width, 0.68 m.
Room C. 3.10 m. × 4.25 m.
Room D. 3.10 m. × 4.20 m. Narrow door 0.67 m. wide. Cutting in orthostate for jamb.
Room E. Dimensions not accurately obtainable, but probably correspond to those of E' in West Building.

THE WEST BUILDING. It is somewhat less well preserved than the one opposite but is similarly constructed and divided. Of room A' and B' little but the rough stone foundation of the socle to north and east remains, and only the measurements of E', 3.10 m. × 5.00 m., can be given with any accuracy. The wall running through D' (shaded on the Plan) is of a later date and on the level of the tops of the orthostates (a stone of this wall, which was removed, is seen standing upright in Fig. 3). It abuts
on the original doorway of D'. The present back or west wall of the building was not the original one but was put in as party wall when the long chamber F’, facing on the main street, was added. The short wall in Room C’ doubtless marks the position of the first west wall, as it gives the building a width of about 4.20 m. which corresponds to that of the East Building. This is also the width indicated for Room A’ of our building by the west return of the rough foundation. This building contained less pottery than the one opposite. Room F’, which may originally have been subdivided (10.40 m. × 4.20 m.), contained immense numbers of loomweights of the flat disk type. A coin of Euboea of 369-336 B.C.\textsuperscript{163} lay among them. It was doubtless here that the πεταμυφάντεραι superintended the weaving.\textsuperscript{164} In Roman or possibly Byzantine times a floor of tiles closely set on edge was laid in F’ level with the top of the orthostates. The doorways of Rooms C’ and D’ are preserved and like those of the East Building are 0.67 m. wide. In Room D’ the door sill has a narrow ledge 0.10 m. high and 0.05 m. wide, which prevented the door from swinging outward.

Measurements of architrave block (broken at both ends, and defaced; front and back picked in period of reuse; bottom smooth; no contact surface preserved):

- Length, 0.70 m.
- Height, 0.65 m.
- Width, 0.33 m.
- Height of taenia, 0.04 m.
- Projection of taenia, 0.01 m.
- Height of regula, 0.07 m.
- Guttae thin and broken, but width seems to be 0.01 m.; spacing, 0.026 m.

A single terracotta antefix, incomplete, but sufficient to give the design, two smaller fragments of the same system (Fig. 189), and a fragmentary circular edge tile with plastic rosette (Fig. 190) represent all that remains of the roof. They cannot however belong to the original building, but must be either of the second phase, or more probably of Roman date.

Against a dark red background the design is reserved in clay and executed in low relief. The clay does not have the ivory slip of the temple antefixes but is of a rather dull light brown; outlines of the relief are not sharply defined and the palmette is carelessly drawn. Eleven-petaled palmette rising from system of volutes and S spirals; below, similar palmette, reversed. Height, 0.17 m.; width at base of palmette, 0.145 m.

The building can be dated with a fair amount of accuracy by the pottery found in the rooms, which points preponderantly to the latter half of the fourth century. Some hundred and fifty years later the floor level was raised the full height of the orthostates and the new cross walls built. This date is suggested by the type of plate common at the upper level (Fig. 197). In graves it occurs together with Megarian

\textsuperscript{163} B.M.C., Central Greece, pl. XVII.
Fig. 189. Fragments of Antefixes from North Gate Buildings
bowls and late third-century type of unguentarium. Still more accurate is the evidence of Boeotian coins dated by Head 220-197 B.C.

It is reasonable to suppose that the whole network of regularly laid out buildings, other portions of which appear in the trial trenches, is contemporary and that it formed part of the city plan when the acropolis area was enlarged by the construction of System II, for the early foundations under the present Northeast Gate Building (see p. 487), so similar in style to those under discussion, must postdate the wall; otherwise they would have lain outside the fortified area. Our examination of the pottery there confirms the date arrived at for System II.

Fig. 190. Fragment of Cover Tile from North Gate Building

POTTERY

The pottery found immediately beneath the foundations of the buildings is naturally of a mixed character, ranging indeed from the middle of the sixth century to red-figured of about the third quarter of the fifth century. Most of the pottery is very fragmentary and two examples will suffice for illustration.

1. Fig. 191. Jug, covered with thin black glaze to about three centimeters above base. Flat base. Neck and handle restored. The handle may not have risen as much above the rim as it does in the restoration. Height, 0.135 m.; diameter, 0.06 m. The jug belongs to a class characteristic of the second half of the sixth century. It may be compared to Rhitsona Grave 80.229, although the shoulder of our example is somewhat more angular. This grave is dated by the Boeotian kylikes it contains to the last quarter of the sixth century.

165 Cf. Ure, Black Glaze Pottery, pp. 21 ff., pl. XVIII.
166 Ure, Sixth and Fifth Century Pottery from Rhitsona, p. 83 and pl. XII.
167 Ibid., pp. 78-80. and B.S.A., XIV, 1907-1908, pp. 308 f.
Fig. 191. Jug (No. 1) from beneath Foundations

Fig. 192. R.-F. Fragments (No. 2) from beneath Foundations

Fig. 193. Small Jar (No. 3)

Fig. 194. Pyxis (No. 4)

Fig. 195. Bowl (No. 5)

Fig. 196. Plate (No. 7)

Fig. 197. Plate (No. 18)

Pottery from North Gate Buildings
2. Fig. 192. Two fragments of a column-krater. A. Farewell scene? Ivy and berries in black on the neck of the vase. The krater must be of the time between the Villa Giulia krater,\(^\text{168}\) where the rather individual drawing of the eye is exactly duplicated, and the calyx-krater in New York\(^\text{169}\) by a lone associate of Polygnotos.

\textit{Ca.} 450-440 B.C.\(^\text{170}\)

A third fragment, probably part of the same vase (not illustrated), preserves a right arm holding patera and the arms of a draped figure opposite.

The pottery found within the buildings is discussed as far as possible in chronological order.

3. Fig. 193. Small jar; contained lead when found; crucible? Around outer edge uneven band of glaze varying in color from metallic black to red; inside completely, though unevenly, glazed. Height, 0.034 m.; diameter, 0.054 m.

4. Fig. 194. Small pyxis with concave sides and flaring rim and base. Clay: buff. Glaze: red interior, black exterior.\(^\text{171}\) Height, 0.034 m.; diameter, 0.069 m. See above, p. 459, No. 7.

5. Fig. 195. Small bowl with ring base and incurring rim; rim broken; pale buff clay, thin black glaze with red patches. Height, 0.034 m.; diameter, 0.073 m.

6. Fig. 202. Bowl of shape similar to No. 5. Body much restored. Very thin black glaze worn off in patches. Height, 0.06 m.; diameter, 0.122 m. The curved profile of this and No. 5 marks them as no later than the fourth century.

All these shapes so far discussed from within the building are characteristic of the fourth century, although with a better glaze and slightly different profile they already occur in the fifth. They are still found at Priene\(^\text{172}\) but are covered with a poorer quality of glaze.

7. Fig. 196. Plate on ring base covered with black glaze. Large piece restored. Diameter, 0.128 m.; height, 0.027 m. More definitely of the fourth century. The earliest form of the plate which becomes so common in Hellenistic and Roman times.

8. Fig. 204. Footless kylix on ring base with incurring handles and very slightly flaring rim; partly restored; covered with a thin red-black glaze. Diameter, 0.153 m. (with handles; 0.102 m. without handles); height, 0.042 m. These incurring handles are characteristic of the mid and later fourth century.\(^\text{173}\)

9. Fig. 201. One-handed kantharos with low conical foot; handle and much of body broken; thick red to black glaze. Height, 0.085 m.; diameter, 0.097 m. The one-handed cup is more common in the north than in Greece proper, especially in Macedonia where it is said to represent a fusion of Northern with Hellenic elements. The conical foot appears early in Boeotian kantharoi, but the cylindrical in place of the ribbon handle, and the curve, are late features. See below, p. 493, No. 16.

\(^{168}\) Furtwängler-Reichhold, pls. 17-18.


\(^{170}\) From the report by Miss Pease. See above, p. 456.

\(^{171}\) Cf. Ure, \textit{Black Glaze Pottery from Rhitsona in Boeotia}, pl. XI, 7; pp. 21 ff., pp. 42 ff. Grave 57, late fifth or early fourth century. The shape occurs in Rhodes in similar context. Cf. \textit{Clara Rhodos, passim}. It can, however, extend over a longer period of time. See Addenda, No. 3.

\(^{172}\) Priene, p. 421, fig. 538; p. 122, fig. 539.

\(^{173}\) Discussion in Ure, \textit{Black Glaze Pottery}, pp. 30 ff. Comparatively few examples occur at Olynthus, destroyed in 348 B.C.
Fig. 198. Jug (No. 10)  Fig. 199. Unguentarium (No. 16)  Fig. 200. Jug (No. 13)

Fig. 201. One-Handled Kantharos (No. 9)  Fig. 202. Bowl (No. 6)

Fig. 203. Sherd (No. 14)  Fig. 204. Kylix (No. 8)

Pottery from North Gate Buildings
10. Fig. 198. Small one-handled jug of buff clay; raised solid base; body sharply profiled with lower part convex, upper profile varied, concave band at base of handle; cylindrical neck with slight flare; black glaze. Height, 0.085 m.; diameter, 0.077 m. A similar jug, but not identical, was found in a grave at Delphi which, by accompanying terracottas and skyphos is dated around 400 B.C. The type also occurs at Olynthus. The shape is a predecessor of the white-slipped lagynos popular in the second century. See below, p. 493, No. 11.

11. Fig. 208. Jar or pyxis with urn-shaped body and strongly modeled foot; handles broken; cover missing. Two upright cylindrical handles, a knob or spur at either side of each; reddish clay; body covered with black glaze except for reserved band around middle and on shoulder; on former a series of seven-leaved palmettes executed in black glaze, on latter two rows of careless blobs. Height, 0.143 m.; diameter, 0.122 m. This shape has a long development possibly beginning as early as the late sixth century, but our example is of the fourth century.174

12. Fig. 207. Small hydria with elaborately profiled foot and body vertically ribbed in Gnathia style; horizontal handles, very small and twisted; neck long and encircled by laurel wreath at a point where upright handles cant. Reddish buff clay. Thick pink paint over which traces of gilding; glaze poor. Height, 0.174 m.; diameter, 0.103 m. According to evidence assembled by Courby,175 Gnathia ware begins to appear in the middle of the fourth century. Breccia176 dates his Egyptian material to the last decades of the fourth or early third. The wares with decoration in white or gilt, however, do not become common until the last quarter of the fourth century or early third.177 The last quarter of the fourth century also is the date proposed by Homer Thompson for vases of his group B1-7 from the Agora at Athens, a group which has a good deal in common with our North Gate pottery.178

13. Fig. 200. Small jug with low ring foot; rim turns down and has sharp edge; handle missing; thin black glaze. Height, 0.09 m.; diameter, 0.056 m.

14. Fig. 203. Bit of very thin ware with vine pattern in white paint.

15. Fig. 205. Trefoil-mouthed jug with spherical body and slender neck; edges of rim very sharp179 and turned down; handle missing; black glaze; on neck and shoulder traces of vertical strokes in thick paint, probably white originally; starting at base of handle, incised degenerate vine or tendril pattern in band formed by parallel incised lines. Height, 0.132 m.; diameter, 0.076 m.

16. Fig. 199. Unguentarium of early type with comparatively short neck, swelling body, and small base; clay grey, originally covered with yellow slip painted with black to grey parallel bands. Height, 0.11 m.; diameter, 0.071 m. Similar shape from Thompson’s Group B (B7) from the Athenian Agora (late fourth—early third century B.C.).

17. Fig. 206. Small hydria. Upright handle missing. Buff-pink clay; black glaze; degenerate wreath of gilt over pink paint around neck; upper surface of lip reserved in clay except for a raised ring covered with black glaze; inside of neck black glaze. Height, 0.138 m.; diameter, 0.073 m. These vases are about contemporary with the Gnathia hydria.

174 Cf. C.V.A., Oxford. 1 (Great Britain, No. 3), p. 40, no. 18, and pl. 47, 8; “late fourth century” (Beazley). The shape is somewhat later than that found at Olynthus.

175 Courby, Les Vases grecs à relief, p. 186.

176 Breccia, Catalogue générale des antiquités égyptiennes (Musée d’Alexandrie), La Necropoli di Sciatbi, p. 190.


178 Ibid., pp. 330 ff. Most of the pottery, however, from these five Agora groups is later than that from the Halae North Gate Buildings.

179 Sharp pinching of the rim is not common before the fourth century.
Fig. 205. Trefoil Jug (No. 15) from North Gate Buildings

Fig. 206. Hydria (No. 17) from North Gate Buildings

Fig. 207. Hydria (No. 12) from North Gate Buildings

Fig. 208. Pyxis (No. 11) from North Gate Buildings

Fig. 209. Terracotta from North Gate Buildings

Fig. 210. Marble Statuette of Aphrodite from East Shops

Fig. 211. Rooms B and C, East Shops, Seen from West
18. Fig. 197. Plate with sunken center and raised rim. Poor red glaze. Height, 0.025 m.; diameter, 0.163 m.

TERRACOTTA

The only terracotta found within these buildings was the upper part of a Tanagra figure of a young girl preserved to about the breasts (Fig. 209). Clay grey. Traces of white paint. Height, 0.064 m. Head looking downward to right; hair pulled back from forehead and tied in knot behind; band on hair; earrings. This figurine, too, corroborates the late fourth century date of the pottery, for in one of the Halae graves a number of Tanagra figures of slightly more advanced style were found together with a Boeotian coin for which Head gives the date 315-288 B.C.\(^{180}\)

PART V—THE SHOPS AT THE NORTHEAST GATE\(^{181}\)

In its present form this building, clearly used for shops, belongs to the second century after Christ, according to coins of the Antonine emperors and Hadrian found in the rooms. It is a poor construction in which every sort of material is reused and combined. A single wall, the one shaded on the plan, is the lowest course of an earlier building of the same type as the ones preserved at the North Gate (see p. 481). Not only is the socle similar but so too are the orthostates reused in the construction of the second building.

The shops of the Roman period consist of units of two rooms connected by a doorway. The front rooms, so far as they are sufficiently preserved to judge, were all originally paved with heavy flagging stones (Fig. 211), some of them material taken from the first system of walls. Over the flags was a layer of cement in which bits of brick and tile were used giving it a reddish tinge. In Shop II and therefore probably originally in the others the cement also covered the walls.

Shop I, consisting of Rooms A and B, and entered by a doorway in the left hand corner of A, was the shop of a statue seller. There was no evidence that his wares were made on the premises. Here was found the Parian marble statuette of Aphrodite of the Knidian type (Fig. 210) distinguished, alas, by nothing but its extreme ugliness; a small poros pilaster in the shape of a tree trunk; a piece of a small green marble plinth with a cutting for the inset of a statuette and fragments of other pilasters. The rear room contained nothing.

Shop II, consisting of Rooms C and D, has a broad entrance, 2.70 m. wide, but apparently no door. It was an open shop which may have been closed by a wooden shutter. A number of hollow stone moulds which might have been used for metal were found here. In room D a corner floor space 1.62 m. \(\times\) 1.83 m. is cemented and

\(^{180}\) B.M.C., Central Greece, pp. 87-88, pl. XVI, 1.

\(^{181}\) Plate III.
bordered with a thin coping of stones set on edge. It can hardly have been a water tank, unless the side walls were made of some other material, for the stones were certainly never carried any higher and were laid in a manner which precluded their having served as a foundation for a superstructure. This may have supported the forge of a metalworker or stone moulds used for pouring ingots. If the forge was originally in the front room this would account for the broad entrance and the absence of a door.

Beyond this point the preservation of the walls is very poor indeed. At G we seem to be in the shop of the food seller, for there are traces of a cement-lined basin in the front room and another completely preserved (0.70 m. × 0.50 m.; depth, 0.90 m.) directly inside of the second (H). These rooms were not separated by walls but by a series of columns of which only one base, the third from the left, is preserved. Of the other two there are only the setting marks and the fragment of a drum. Here the building virtually disappears save for a few scattered blocks and it is impossible to say how far it extended southward. The wall directly north of Tower 1-II does not belong to this building.

Measurements:

Length from A to Tank in H, 29.80 m.
Room A, 5.30 m. × 4.75 m. Length of doorstep, 1.61 m.
Room B, 6.00 m. × 5.07 m. Length of doorstep, 0.91 m.
Room C, 4.90 m. × 4.85 m. Entrance, 2.60 m. wide.
Room D, 6.85 m. × 5.00 m.

POTTERY

The pottery is all of the Roman period, although it does not seem possible to date it very closely. Similar vases have been found at Delphi and at Delos in Roman buildings. The coins found in our building point to the second century after Christ as the correct date.

1. Not illustrated; cf. No. 3. Preservation: part of mouth and small piece of body missing. Clay: buff-red. Traces of red glaze. Height, 0.085 m.; diameter, 0.075 m. Trefoil jug. Mouth pinched nearly shut; thick band handle; body rilled, almost conical; low base.

2. Fig. 213. Preservation: over half missing, including all of base. Clay: purple-red, thin and hard. No glaze. Height, 0.073 m. Small jug with vertical three-ribbed ribbon handle; a high, upright, somewhat convex neck; globular body; upper body with impressed\(^ {182} \) plastic ornament suggestive of a twisted rope pattern in short parallel vertical strips; lower body with incised circular lines.

3. Fig. 214. Preservation: part of mouth and small piece of body missing. Clay: buff-red. Traces of red glaze. Height, 0.096 m.; diameter, 0.075 m. Jug similar to No. 1 but with higher, solid base and less pronounced rills.

\(^ {182} \) Probably made with end of thin stick.
4. Fig. 217. Preservation: part of mouth missing. Clay: grey to brown with lime inclusions. Slight traces of thin grey-black glaze. Height, 0.158 m.; diameter, 0.134 m. Jug with somewhat ovoidal body narrowing towards bottom to a flat base; body covered from base of handle downward with rills; neck short and rather narrow; mouth trefoil and sharply pinched in. Vertical band handle from rim to upper body.

5. Fig. 218. Preservation: large part of upper body and one handle missing. Clay: red to orange, fine crushed lime temper. Height, 0.101 m.; diameter, 0.167 m. Bowl with body sharply divided into concave upper and convex lower profile; latter horizontally rilled; flat base; flaring rim with small vertical band; handles directly beneath.

6. Fig. 215. Preservation: base and much of body missing. Clay: buff-red. Covered with thin red glaze now largely worn off. Height, 0.083 m.; diameter, 0.088 m. Small jug with vertical handle of circular cross section, connecting base of neck and middle of body; rounded base; slightly everted, fluted neck; no lip.

7. Fig. 212. Preservation: large part of body and rim missing. Clay: light red, fairly hard. Covered inside and out with thin red glaze. Height, 0.08 m.; diameter, ca. 0.07 m. Tall, straight-sided cup with indented sides in the style of metalwork. Ring base; no handles preserved.

8. Fig. 216. Preservation: handles missing. Clay: pink-buff. Covered with thin red glaze. Height, 0.061 m.; diameter, 0.083 m. (at rim, 0.0735 m.). Deep bowl with body sharply profiled into slightly
convex upper section and concave lower part diminishing abruptly to flat base. Two small vertical ribbon handles starting from just below rim.

SCULPTURE

Fig. 210. Parian marble. Preservation: missing, head and neck, all but small part of upper left arm; base gashed, surface rather heavily incrusted in spots. Height, 0.30 m.; height of figure without base, 0.27 m. Exceedingly poor copy of a type of Aphrodite derived from the one made by Praxiteles for Knidos. Such small replicas were in general use, especially in Roman times in private houses. The nude figure with the drapery resting on the vase is perhaps somewhat more common.183

PART VI—THE LATE ROMAN BATH 184

The buildings overlying Tower 4-II and adjacent walls of the Northeast Gate (see General Plan) do not in reality form part of the history of the site, for they were erected after the acropolis ceased to exist as a fortified unit. What we see is the southern end of a building or series of buildings which extended for some distance towards the north, how far we do not know, as no attempt was made to carry the excavations beyond the limit of the fortifications. The buildings were constructed in large part by blocks taken from the Second System. They are dated to the fourth century and the times of Honorius Arcadius and Constantius by a small hoard of copper coins found behind a green serpentine revetment in Room B. The section resting in part on the terrace of Wall IA was built over a broad road approached by two steps from the main street and lined by colonnades supporting columns with smooth shafts and degenerate Doric capitals of late Hellenistic or Roman date. Fragments of these were found in the fill of the street (for shaft see Fig. 18).185 The rooms recovered formed part of a bathing establishment for which the two wells doubtless supplied water. The water flowed from tile-bottomed tanks of unequal size (C and D) into large circular stone basins. Room A was the caldarium containing a stove and remnants of brick pilasters on which the upper floor rested. An overflow pipe led through a hole in the wall of the room to the south and rested on a channel cut on the top of Tower 3-I at its present level. The establishment must have been one of considerable elegance, for fragments of different colored marbles were strewn throughout the rooms as well as a number of small column and pilaster capitals of the foliage and arabesque types.

183 Cf. Shear, "The Sculpture from the Athenian Agora," Hesperia, II, 1933, pp. 173 f., figs. 3-4; Blinkenberg, Knidia, Copenhagen, 1933, where, however, only statues the size of the original are considered.
184 Wherever the walls pass over earlier constructions they are represented by broken lines.
185 The shaded blocks to the left of the entrance belong to this colonnade.
PART VII—OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE THE TEMPLE AREA,
FOR THE MOST PART UNSTRATIFIED

POTTERY

Coarse

1. Fig. 220. Preservation: piece of the neck and rim. Clay: red-black, smoothed and possibly slipped with somewhat finer clay of the same color. Height, 0.15 m.; diameter, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.107 m. Fragment of a large unpainted amphora, probably of the shape found in Boeotia, Euboea, and the Cyclades in Geometric and Orientalizing times.\(^{186}\) A closer parallel is an amphora from Eretria,\(^{187}\) with cut-out base, probably of Boeotian origin. The letters, arranged vertically on the neck, are of well-known form with Θ explained as derived from an original initial Σ.\(^{188}\) They stand undoubtedly for Mhe[τρεῖς], a liquid measure equal to the contents of a wine amphora.\(^{189}\) The price of two staters is represented by the two sigmas which, on the Aeginetan standard then in use in Boeotia and probably in Locris as well, would be equal to four drachmai.\(^{190}\) The style of the letters is characteristic for Boeotia and also resembles that of the archaic Thera inscriptions which Dragendorff dates in the beginning of the sixth century.\(^{191}\)

2. Fig. 223. Preservation: piece of one handle only. Clay: coarse, red. No glaze. Maximum width, 0.10 m.; minimum, 0.062 m. Fragment of a broad ribbon handle which grew directly out of the neck of a large vessel; on the outer surface incised pattern consisting of a zigzag at both edges, chevrons in the center and an arc with diagonal hatching at the start of the handle.

3. Fig. 222. Fragment of a kylix with scene of komasts. Only part of a dancing female figure facing left, the limbs executed in white and details of chiton indicated by careless, wavy incision; behind her, part of a palmette; in front, the white foot of an opposing figure; the base line of the decorated zone is white. Type of kylix common around 500 B.C.\(^{192}\) Height, 0.0525 m.; width, 0.057 m.

4. Not illustrated. Fragment of a kylix with figure wearing short chiton and running to right; behind, the forelegs of an animal (horse or dog) running to right, executed in white paint. Height, 0.032 m.; width, 0.0445 m.

5. Fig. 228. Six joining fragments of a small band-cup with floral decoration on the outside. The design consists of a zone of debased palmettes and lotus buds with carelessly placed white dots on the black-glaze base line; beneath this a reserved line. It belongs to the group of Little Master Cups placed by Ure in his "Type C2" of the end of the sixth century and a substantial part of the fifth.\(^{193}\) This agrees with the evidence from Halae graves where a similar kylix was found together with pottery and terracottas of the first half of the fifth century. Height, ca. 0.044 m., exclusive of foot.

\(^{186}\) Pfuhl, *Malerei und Zeichnung*, pl. 6, no. 19.
\(^{187}\) Kourouniotes, *ΕΦ. 'Ἀρχ.,* 1903, p. 18, fig. 10, and p. 27.
\(^{189}\) The abbreviation is used in inscriptions; cf. Kern, *Inschriften von Magnesia*, no. 116, line 36.
\(^{190}\) Cf. the interesting discussion of wine prices, L. Talcott, "Pottery from a Fifth Century Well," *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 495 ff. "In the third century B.C., when the cost of living was high, Cnidian wine at Delos cost 6 to 4 drachmai a jar."
\(^{191}\) *Thera*, II, p. 63.
\(^{193}\) *Ibid.*, p. 120, figs. 10-11; *B.S.A.*, XIV, 1907-1908, p. 278.
Pottery from the Acropolis, outside the Temple Area
6. Fig. 219. Fragments of black-figured vase with parts of three or more hastily drawn figures apparently arranged in a frieze.

Red Figure

7. Fig. 224. Red-figure sherd from shoulder and neck of amphora or hydria. Meander border; below, part of head, neck and shoulder of female figure.

8. Fig. 221. Red-figure sherd. Meander; above, foot and drapery of female figure advancing right.

Glazed Ware

9. Fig. 232. Preservation: handle, adjoining piece of rim, and small parts of body missing. Clay: buff-pink. Covered with thin glaze of a red-brown hue. Height, 0.08 m.; diameter, 0.054 m. Small jug of general type of Nos. 27 and 28 from the First Temple Area but with squatter, more curved body, and raised, solid base; the lip is thickened but has no defined spout.

10. Fig. 235. Preservation: piece of rim and neck missing. Clay: fine, well levigated, pink-buff; moderately hard fabric. Thin black glaze, largely worn off. Jug with large, spreading ring base, rather squat, globular body; narrow neck separated from body by plastic ring; flaring rim; vertical ribbon handle connecting rim and shoulder. Height, 0.1035 m.; diameter, 0.084 m. Two stripes of dull purplish red paint encircle the jug below the handle.

11. Not illustrated. Preservation: rim and part of neck missing. Clay: buff-red. Covered with thin, very worn red glaze. Height, 0.073 m.; diameter, 0.073 m. Squat jug with ring base; lower part of body shaped like bowl, forming angle with long, sloping shoulder; narrow upright neck and large loop handle, of circular cross section, from base of neck to edge of shoulder. Cf. above, pottery from North Gate, No. 10 (p. 485).

12. Fig. 236. Preservation: part of rim and handle missing. Clay: grey, fine, compact, covered with dull, greyish glaze. Height, 0.132 m.; diameter, 0.096 m. Jug of metallic type, a kind of imitation Gnathia; ring base; pronounced, moulded lip; pyriform body; vertical gouges from below level of handle to above base; at base of handle, circular groove.

13. Fig. 239, left. Preservation: neck only. Clay: buff-pink. Covered with rather dull black glaze tending to brown. Height, 0.077 m.; diameter, 0.057 m. Neck of a jug with cut-away neck; spout squared off and only slightly protruding, sides slightly constricted; ridge at base of neck. Type goes back to the Iron Age and occurs as early as the Middle Bronze Age; in use throughout the sixth century, but rarely after that date.

14. Fig. 239, right. Preservation: neck only. Clay: yellow. Traces of thin black slip now almost completely worn away. Height, 0.081 m.; diameter, 0.074 m. Similar to above, but spout less protruding, sides not constricted; the edge of the spout is thickened.

15. Fig. 231. Preservation: complete except for small lacunae on body. Clay: buff. Traces of black glaze on neck and splashes on body; probably never completely glazed. Height, 0.112 m.; diameter, 0.058 m. Squat jug or lekythos with ring base, long narrow neck, and flaring rim; loop handle of circular cross section which connects base of neck and edge of shoulder. In shape, like the squat lekythoi with palmette pattern of the late fifth and early fourth centuries.

16. Fig. 238. Preservation: handle broken. Clay: red. Very glossy black glaze. Height, 0.068 m.; diameter, 0.074 m. Kantharos of unusual shape; conical foot; concave body with shallow bottom; single handle starting from angle of body but not meeting rim or upper wall. See above, North Gate Pottery, No. 9 (p. 483).
Fig. 231. Glazed Lekythos (No. 15)

Fig. 232. Glazed Jug (No. 9)

Fig. 233. Glazed Pyxis (No. 18)

Fig. 234. Glazed Pyxis (No. 19)

Fig. 235. Jug (No. 10)

Fig. 236. Jug (No. 12)

Fig. 237. Inkwell (No. 17)

Fig. 238. Kantharos (No. 16)

Fig. 239. Glazed Jug Necks (Nos. 13 and 14)

Pottery from the Acropolis, outside the Temple Area
17. Fig. 237. Preservation: all of rim, some of sides, and small piece of base missing. Clay: buff. Covered with black glaze of good quality. Height, 0.063 m.; diameter, 0.09 m. Inkwell. Raised flaring base; body compressed sphere with small aperture on top.

18. Fig. 233. Preservation: complete. Clay: red, Attic. Covered with good black glaze. Height, 0.034 m.; diameter, 0.061 m. Small jar or pyxis with flat base and slightly concave sides narrower at top than at bottom. Early example of shape. For this and following see note 171.

19. Fig. 234. Preservation: complete except for chipping of base. Clay: red, Attic. Good black glaze inside and out. Height, 0.029 m.; diameter, 0.051 m. at base and 0.0505 m. at rim. Small jar or pyxis with very slightly concave sides and no differentiated rim; a solid, flaring base separated from body by deep groove; just above groove a band of reserved clay.

Miscellaneous

20. Not illustrated. Handle and rim fragment of a Corinthian column-krater; plastic band below rim; on plaque of handle, rays; on upper surface of rim, two dull red lines. Clay: reddish yellow. Glaze rather thin; black tending to brown. Height, 0.086 m.; diameter, 0.191 m.; width, 0.191 m.

21. Not illustrated. Handle and fragment of rim of column-krater; on plaque of handle, a single carelessly executed lotus on reserved field framed in black glaze. Clay: fine, dull, pinky grey. Height, 0.0675 m.; width, 0.185 m.

22. Fig. 34, 10. Fragment of a large shallow bowl with wide flat rim; glazed on the inside with the characteristic early black to brown glaze and also on outside of rim; upper surface of rim has vertical dashes around the edge and a pattern of carelessly executed palmettes and spirals. There are pointed knobs on the outer edge of the rim. Height without knob, 0.076 m.; width, 0.165 m.

23. Not illustrated. Fragment of a similar bowl; vertical dashes followed by a row of dots; in place of the spiral palmette design, wave pattern. Height, 0.071 m.; width, 0.139 m. These fragments belong to the general class of Vourva-shaped bowls but are a late variety. The degenerate palmettes place them towards the end of the fifth century.\(^{194}\)

24. Fig. 34, 8. Fragment of similar bowl. Height, 0.064 m.; width, 0.075 m.

25. Fig. 34, 11. Rim fragment with knob. Buff clay, iridescent brown-black glaze. Spiral and palmette patterns. Width, 0.075 m.

26. Fig. 229. Preservation: about one third missing. Clay: buff-red. Height, 0.024 m.; diameter, 0.086 m. A cover with a hollow button for handle; on reserved surface a pattern of three-leaved palmettes between circular bands.

27. Fig. 225. Preservation: all of rim missing. Clay: buff-red. Height, 0.029 m.; diameter, 0.051 m. Body of a thin-walled pyxis of Corinthian looking clay; decorated with a linear design of bands and vertical strokes in a thin red glaze; circular bands on flat base; sides slightly concave. Type of the late sixth and fifth century.

28. Fig. 227. Preservation: edge of cover broken. Clay: very light yellow Corinthian. Traces of red glaze on inside. Height without cover, 0.025 m.; height with cover, 0.032 m.; diameter, 0.044 m. Small pyxis of a typical Late Corinthian II shape. Probably end of fifth century B.C. A similar pyxis was found at Halae in a grave together with a vase in the style of Meidias.

\(^{194}\) Cf. Ure, *Sixth and Fifth Century Pottery from Rhitsona*, p. 32, for comparative material.
29. Fig. 226. Preservation: part of rim and body missing. Clay: buff-red. Black glaze on inside and on handle only. Height, 0.043 m.; diameter, 0.11 m. Bowl with flat base, curving sides, and no differentiated rim; a single horizontal handle at level of rim. Similar bowls were still in use at the time of the battle of Chaeronea, 338 B.C. 195

30. Fig. 230. Preservation: complete. Clay: buff-red. Very thin walls with band of red glaze around rim and upper neck. Height, 0.074 m.; diameter, 0.047 m. Roman type of unguentarium.

31-45. Fragments bearing graffiti are illustrated in Fig. 240. Nos. 1, 2, 4-7, and 15 of the figure are bases of bowls or skyphoi; 8 and 14 are jug fragments; 9, 10, and 12, kylix handles; and 11 part of a skyphos. The graffiti are, for the most part, discernible on the photograph. Fig. 240, 4 reads ΑΜΟΚΟΙΛΟΣ; Ι is incised at the base of the handle of 8; Α of 9 lies between the handle bases; a second Κ is incised on a portion of 14 not showing; Α shows faintly on the base of 15.

46-54. Fig. 241. The Megarian bowl fragments belong to the middle and late Athenian styles—the combined figure and floral decoration (late third to early second century B.C.) and “à godrons” decoration of the mid and late second century. 196 Of the early floral style, there are only a few small fragments. The better preserved and most interesting fragments are illustrated.

No. 46. Fig. 241, 1, gives three of the eight fragments which probably come from the same bowl with flaring rim. Clay: buff-red; glaze red to black, fairly lustrous. Three zones of decoration, separated by relief bands:

(a) Rim, series of three repeated figures.
   (1) Figure facing left (not illustrated).
   (2) Winged figures with arms outstretched running right.
   (3) Object which is not the same the three times it is represented on the sherds.
      (i) Like bird alighting.
      (ii) Shapeless, may be bird (not illustrated).
      (iii) Conventionalized tree?

(b) Apparently alternating winged figure walking left with object in hand, and wingless figure blowing double pipes to right.

(c) Figure facing right blowing double pipes in front of animal (?).

No. 47. Fig. 241, 2, shows five of nine fragments from same bowl with incurved rim. Buff-pink clay, brown to black matt glaze. On rim, ovolo; below, alternating heads of winged figures and figures with upraised arms. Along middle register (not shown) a row of robed figures running right. Six-petaled rosettes on base surmounted by alternating diamond-shaped and acanthus leaves.

No. 48. Fig. 241, 3. Fragment from body and base of bowl. Thick, hard red clay; glaze thin black with metallic lustre. Below rim, at least two rows of small globules. On body, acanthus leaf with dolphin on either side of base and a string of the globules swinging in garland fashion above leaf and fish.

No. 49. Fig. 241, 4. Fragment of body and base. Feet of figure moving right in a zone above a row of acanthus leaves. Probably rosette on base.

No. 50. Fig. 241, 5. Fragment of body, near base. Buff clay with tinge of grey. Thin matt glaze; black with reddish tinge, slight metallic lustre. Triple concentric pendent semicircles, a spiral swastika preserved within one; similar semicircles rising from base, one containing a leaf-shaped pattern; background of dots. 197

No. 51. Fig. 241, 6. Fragment of base and lower wall. Buff red to red clay. Thin, matt red glaze with occasional black spots. Tendrils and leaves springing from base medallion. Rose or,
Fig. 240. Glazed Fragments with Graffiti (Top, Nos. 31-37; Bottom, Nos. 38-45)
Fig. 241. Megarian, Hellenistic, Painted, and Miscellaneous Sherds (Nos. 46-61) From the Acropolis, outside the Temple Area
less probably, a bee in medallion surrounded by six small star rosettes. This medallion, with rosettes instead of an inscription, recalls the Rhodian amphora stamps.

No. 52. Fig. 241, 7. Fragment of upper body and flaring rim. Reddish clay and matt red glaze. Decoration “à godrons.”

No. 53. Fig. 241, 8. Fragment of base and lower wall. Buff clay with pink tinge; black glaze with metallic sheen. Decoration “à godrons” with rosette in base medallion.

No. 54. Fig. 241, 9. Two joining fragments of base and wall. Hard grey clay; matt black glaze. “À godrons” ornament; row of circles around base medallion.

55-59. Numerous fragments of Hellenistic ware with thin, metallic black glaze and buff or white slip-painted ornament were found, in most cases small and badly preserved. The deep-bodied kantharos (Fig. 241, 12) is a common type, ornamented with a simple ivy or laurel band (cf. Fig. 203 from the North Gate). 198 Fig. 241, 10 belongs to a large plate with heavy rim, glazed on the inside and painted with garlands and ribbons (the white paint of the fragment illustrated has worn off, leaving a dark print on the glaze). About half of a bowl with incurved rim (Fig. 241, 11) is a decorated example of a very common Hellenistic shape inherited from the earlier classical period.

Lekythoi of the type of Fig. 241, 13 (lower body and base only), covered with a black net pattern punctuated with white dots, do not outlast the fourth century. Fig. 241, 14 is the fragment of a bowl (?) with flat rim and bridged spout directly under the rim; the cluster of white painted dots suggests a grape or berry pattern.

60-61. Among the miscellaneous sherds may be appended Fig. 241, 15, 16, the latter the base and lower wall of a jug, or possibly a skyphos of buff clay and dull red glaze. The relief at the wall base preserves a star rosette and a full front face (Medusa?). The former illustration is a sherd of Late Roman B ware, fourth century after Christ. 199

SCULPTURE

1. Fig. 242. Material: poros. Preservation: feet and lower part of drapery of a female figure in relief; originally framed by projecting sides now broken; surface corroded by long subjection to the action of sea water. Preserved height, 0.51 m. left, 0.26 m. right; projection of plinth, 0.26 m.; width, 0.63 m.

The figure is that of a woman standing in frontal position wearing a long chiton. The garment, gathered in three folds to either side and left plain in the middle, just clears the feet and falls to the ground in a double arch. The surface of the feet has been almost entirely worn away, so that we cannot say whether they were encased in sandals. A very close parallel to our fragmentary piece is the Kore from the Acropolis, No. 582, 200 where the arrangement of the drapery and the angle at which the feet emerge below the edge of the garment are similar. Our sculptor betrays a provincial hand, however, in the treatment of this very edge; for while in the one case the double arch is the result of the natural fall of the drapery over the instep, the garment of the Halae figure is

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200 Payne, Archaic Marble Sculpture from the Acropolis, pl. 14, 5, and p. 9; Schrader, Die Archaischen Marmorbildwerke der Akropolis, pl. 12, p. 17.
sharply undercut and does not reach the instep. The arch of the drapery therefore remains unmotivated. The Acropolis Kore is dated in the first half of the sixth century by both Schrader and Payne, and of the whole group of similar Korai Payne says “the suppression of all modelling within the contours of the body, and the severity of the drapery point to a date well before the middle of the sixth century.” Archaic relief statues in frontal position are not common and the best parallel is offered by the stele of Kitylos and Dermis from Tanagra (National Museum, No. 56).\textsuperscript{201} This statue belongs in character with those of the first temple area. Found in the possession of a local peasant.

2. Fig. 243. Material: marble with rather large crystals. Preservation: head only, with front of face and hair entirely missing; left side also mutilated.

Head of a Kore of the general type of Acropolis 685,\textsuperscript{202} to judge by the schematic arrangement of the hair over the skull, the fine strands in front of the ear and the position of ear and earring. The fillet of our Kore is somewhat narrower than that of the Athens statue, but there is the same domed contour of the skull, although somewhat more pronounced in our head. Even when allowance has been made for the exaggeration of the effect of narrowness caused by the mutilation of the front of the head, the skull remains unusually high and narrow. Acropolis 685 is placed by Payne in a group of the last two decades of the sixth century. It is unfortunate that we have so little of this statue, for it was an imported piece of superior workmanship. Found outside the west acropolis wall.

3. Not illustrated. Material: marble of same crystalline type as No. 2. Preservation: surface very much worn; small fragments of female drapery with carefully executed groups of crinkled folds. Material and workmanship make it probable that Nos. 2 and 3 are all that remain of a cult statue of Athena. Preserved height, 0.065 m.

4. Fig. 244. Material: marble. Preservation: piece of hair and stephane of a female statue. The hair is arranged in narrow parallel waves over the forehead. Maximum height, 0.075 m. Unstratified.

BRONZE

A certain number of objects found in late Hellenistic to early Roman context are probably surgical instruments, although a few might also come from a lady’s toilet table.

1. Fig. 61, 7. Spatula (?), very much corroded.

2. Fig. 61, 6. Long shaft, pointed at one end, bowl of small spoon at other; towards the spoon end the shaft

\textsuperscript{201} Collignon, Statues Funéraires, p. 60, fig. 32. Cf. also National Museum, Athens, No. 82; relief of two effigies of the armed Athena; Svoronos, Le Musée National, pl. XXVI, p. 101.

\textsuperscript{202} Payne, \textit{op. cit.}, pls. 73-75, p. 35; compare especially the side view, pl. 74, 2.
is ornamented with two groups of incised bands. Length, 0.138 m.; diameter of bowl, 0.006 m. The type is Roman. There is an almost exact parallel at Olympia.203

3. Fig. 61, 5. Instrument pointed at one end and with a scooped blade at other; just above the scooped end the shaft swells to a diamond shape then diminishes again. Length, ca. 0.148 m. Very like a surgical instrument found at Colophon204 and others from Olympia.205

4. Fig. 61, 4. Probe (?). Length, 0.152 m. According to Milne, a simple double probe with tapered ends.206

5. Fig. 61, 3. Two short incurving prongs joined by simple shaft. Length, 0.145 m. Probably a bifurcated prong.207 As Halae lies by the sea, one thinks of netting needles, which are similarly shaped, though the prongs are as a rule less pointed.

6. Fig. 71, 2. Fibula of well-known Roman type with hinged pin; shaft of pin missing; the bow is ornamented with longitudinal incised lines and ends in knob at catch end. Length, 0.054 m.; height, 0.027 m. Dated approximately to second half of the third and fourth century after Christ.208

7. Fig. 71, 3. Probably the upper end of the handle of a ladle of Hellenistic or Roman times. Preserved length, 0.055 m. The handles, however, are usually pierced a number of times, so that they have the appearance of a sieve. These ends were probably used as "froth" spoons like the ones in the British Museum209 and Karlsruhe.210

8. Fig. 61, 8. Fishhook? Solid bronze cylinder divided into two curved prongs like anchor. Length, 0.05 m.

9. Not illustrated. Long curl of bronze, the surface incised with parallel grooves of varying fineness.211 Length, 0.34 m.

10. Fig. 245. Implement for spearing fish? Length, 0.251 m. Very much bent out of shape. Consists of a shaft pointed at lower end and with a short crossbar for handle; about one third from top another crossbar (now bent), the ends of which curve like a fish's tail.

203 Olympia, IV, pl. LXV, 1113.
204 Caton, J.H.S., XXXIV, 1914, pl. XI, 26.
205 Olympia, IV, pl. LXV, 1114 and 1118; cf. Milne, Surgical Instruments in Greek and Roman Times, pls. XII ff.
206 Ibid., pl. X.
207 Ibid., pl. XXI, 3.
209 Walters, Catalogue of the Greek, Roman and Etruscan Bronzes in the British Museum, p. 322, fig. 76.
210 Schumacher, Karlsruhe, Beschreibung der Sammlung antiker Bronzen, p. 97, no. 526.
211 Olympia, IV, pl. V, 22-29.
11. Not illustrated. Hairpin, or tweezer; one end broken.212

12. Fig. 61, 10. Bronze knuckle bone.

13. Not illustrated. Awl; the sharply pointed end, now somewhat bent, originally fitted into a handle.

14. Not illustrated. Large boss, probably from a shield to which it was attached by a nail passing through the central hole.213 Diameter, 0.095 m.

15. Fig. 246. Statuette. Missing: left hand, both feet and ankles. Height, 0.082 m. Surface corroded; features obliterated. Youth resting right hand on hip; left arm extended, may originally have held patera; weight on right leg, left leg advanced; head turned slightly to left. Poor Roman work. Found at the southeast corner of the acropolis.

Miscellaneous objects too fragmentary to be measured or photographed:

(a) Bronze phiale; only a few fragments with central boss.
(b) Bands from boxes and chests of wood. They are full of nail holes.
(c) Bronze key hole.
(d) Strigil.
(e) Vase, probably a small covered jar.
(f) Curved band of thin bronze, possibly a fillet for the hair.
(g) Nails of varying lengths; longest 0.20 m.

LAMPS 214

1. Fig. 248, 5. Preservation: complete. Clay: red-brown; iridescent black glaze on inside and outside of nozzle and rim. Height, 0.028 m.; length, 0.086 m. Low, open bowl with flat base; profile angular; flat slightly projecting rim; nozzle short with circular opening, rises somewhat above level of rim; no handle. Type II.215 Some lamps of this type were found under the pavement of the temple square and can therefore be dated before the end of the 6th century. This agrees with the Corinth dating (Broneer, p. 37).

2. Fig. 248, 4. Preservation: hole in bottom, handle missing. Clay: pale red; fairly good black glaze over all but exterior base. Height, 0.021 m.; length, 0.083 m. Sides curve inward from flat base to fairly large circular opening; rising nozzle with oval opening; small horizontal handle. Most

212 Objects of similar shape but more elaborate decoration from Gorica; Truhelka, Wiss. Mitt. aus Bosnien und der Hercegovina, VIII, 1902, p. 34, figs. 63-64.
213 See above, p. 462, Nos. 7-12.
214 Types referred to are those in Broneer, Corinth, IV, ii, The Terracotta Lamps; hereafter referred to as Broneer.
215 Cf. Broneer, fig. 14, 11, for the closest parallel.
like Corinth, Type IV.\textsuperscript{216} This type has a long life from the late sixth century to the end of the fourth century, but our lamp seems to belong to an early, though not the earliest, variety and may safely be placed in the late sixth to early fifth century.\textsuperscript{217}

3. Fig. 247, 8. Preservation: complete. Clay: yellow. Thin glaze which only partially covers the surface. Height, 0.035 m.; length, 0.084 m. Flat base; simple open bowl with incurved rim. Type IV.

4. Fig. 248, 2. Preservation: complete. Length, 0.076 (\textdegree). Nozzle narrower than preceding. Type IV.

5. Fig. 247, 5. Preservation: all of nozzle and adjoining part of top of bowl missing. Clay: red, covered with much-worn, brown-black slip. Height, 0.03 m.; length, 0.082 m. (? restored and therefore of doubtful accuracy). Flat base; slightly rising horizontal handle. Type IV.

6. Not illustrated; cf. no. 3. Preservation: complete. Clay: red, covered with lustrous metallic glaze shading from brown to terracotta red. Height, 0.036 m.; length, 0.083 m. Flat base. Type IV.

\textsuperscript{216} Bronner, fig. 14, 17-21, and pl. II, 71, 82.

\textsuperscript{217} Cf. Bronner, p. 39, especially the observation on the shape of the nozzle. Cf. also \textit{Excavations at Olynthus}, V, p. 268, Group IV, pls. 197-198.
7. Not illustrated; cf. no. 3. Preservation: complete. Clay: pale red. Thin black glaze, worn off in large part. Height, 0.04 m.; length, 0.09 m. Flat, offset base. Type IV.

8. Not illustrated; cf. no. 3. Preservation: complete. Clay: yellow. Completely covered with thin brown-black glaze. Height, 0.031 m.; length, 0.077 m. Flat, slightly offset base; nozzle blunt. Type IV.\footnote{218}

9. Fig. 247, 6. Preservation: top partly broken away. Clay: pale red. Covered with thin black glaze. Height, 0.034 m.; length, 0.091 m. Base flat with slight concavity towards center; spout rather long; top open but with discus differentiated from rim and sloping inward. Found among fallen building blocks of Temple Area and antedates the second bastion of the fourth century. Identical with Corinth type VI\footnote{219} except that the base is flat. The Corinth date is “second and third quarters of the fifth century.”

10. Fig. 247, 7. Preservation: complete; upper surface chipped. Clay: yellow with reddish tint. Covered with rather thin iridescent black glaze. Height, 0.053 m.; length, 0.142 m. Circular open bowl with curved sides; top grooved and inclining inward; blunt nozzle; wick hole oval and rather

\footnote{218} Cf. Broneer, fig. 14, 18.\footnote{219} Broneer, pp. 43 f., pl. III, 102-112.
small; base flat. Found among fallen building stones in Temple Area and therefore antedates the building of the second bastion in the fourth century. Closest to Corinth Types VI and VII. Type VI is the characteristic shape of the fifth century; VII begins at the end of the fifth and characterizes the fourth century.

11. Fig. 249, 1. Preservation: top of nozzle broken. Clay: yellow. Thin, worn, black glaze. Height, 0.031 m.; length, 0.078 m. Base raised with slightly concave profile; bowl curving; flat disk of top divided from rim by groove; open center; blunt nozzle. Type VII, of the late fifth and fourth centuries.221

12. Fig. 249, 2. Preservation: missing, back, left side of bowl, and large part of nozzle. Clay: red. Covered with black glaze. Height, 0.033 m. Rather low circular bowl forming an angle with rim; groove around small central opening; two knobs (one perforated) on right edge of rim; originally two nozzles. Fragmentary, but important as the only example from Halae of the Hellenistic knobbed lamp. Type IX dated third century B.C.

13. Fig. 248, 6. Preservation: complete, but nozzle chipped. Clay: grey and hard. Covered with thin black glaze. Height, 0.044 m.; length, 0.108 m. Deep bowl with small depressed circular opening surrounded by flat-topped ring or neck; long nozzle with large irregular opening for wick; vertical ribbed handle rising slightly above top of bowl; base flat. All lamps of this type were found in Hellenistic context, some together with the Boeotian coin which Head dates 220-197 B.C.; obverse, head of Demeter; reverse, Poseidon leaning on trident. This agrees approximately with the Corinth dating “first half of second century” for Type XV.

14. Fig. 247, 1. Preservation: handle missing. Clay: grey. Thin black glaze. Height, 0.039 m.; length, 0.101 m. Type XV.

15. Fig. 247, 2. Preservation: nozzle missing. Clay: burned. Thin black glaze. Height, 0.04 m.; length, 0.082 m. Type XV.

16. Fig. 247, 3. Preservation: about half of rear of lamp missing. Clay: burned black. Height, 0.044 m.; length, 0.103 m. Like preceding but with proportionately longer, more triangular nozzle. Type XV.

17. Fig. 250, 6, and 248, 3. Preservation: handle and part of nozzle broken off. Clay: red. Covered with red glaze. Height, 0.036 m.; length, 0.09 m. Deep round bowl with vertical sides narrowed slightly by an angular return to a flat base; top concave with high rim and small circular opening; smaller hole between the nozzle and opening; nozzle blunt and widening towards end with large irregular opening. Type XVI, Group 2. Examples at Corinth are few and may belong either just before or after the destruction of the city.

18. Fig. 247, 4, and 248, 7. Preservation: two pieces; break on left side of rim. Clay: grey as a result of burning. No traces of glaze. Height, 0.029 m.; length, 0.10 m. Moulded lamp; low, curved bowl with ring base; long nozzle with triangular end; central opening surrounded by three irregularly shaped plastic rings; on rim, indistinct floral or vegetal design; plastic rib from center to nozzle and continuing around it; lateral ribs at base of nozzle. Type XVIII, the first of the Hellenistic lamps to be made consistently in a mould; close parallel to a lamp in the National Museum at Athens. Our lamp belongs to the latest group within this type.

220 Broneer, fig. 14, 28-35, pp. 43 ff.
221 Broneer, pp. 45 ff., pl. III, 126, fig. 21.
222 Broneer, pp. 47 ff., fig. 14, 37, and fig. 39.
223 B.M.C., Central Greece, p. 41.
224 Broneer, fig. 14, 49; pl. V, 195.
225 Broneer, fig. 14, 51; fig. 25, 287.
226 Broneer, fig. 27, 2.
19. Not illustrated. Preservation: nozzle only. Covered with fine red glaze. Length, 0.07 m.; width of nozzle, 0.04 m. Fragment of a relief lamp of excellent workmanship. Double volute pattern. Late Hellenistic and early Roman type; although it might belong to any one of the Corinth types XX-XXIV, I believe it to be closest to XXI a, which represents the transitional period between Hellenistic and Roman.²²⁷

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²²⁷ Broneer, pp. 73 ff., and 167 ff., pls. VII-IX.
Roman fill of street leading from North Gate but cannot be more accurately dated. Type XXVIII a of the third and fourth centuries after Christ.\textsuperscript{228}

21. Fig. 250, 1. Preservation: nozzle broken. Clay: red and hard. Covered with thin red glaze tending towards purple. Height, 0.03 m.; length, 0.11 m. Like 20 in profile but top more oval; disk and rim depressed, separated from each other by a plastic band; disk closed except for two small holes either side of cross; broad channel from disk to wick hole. On disk, Christian monogram ornamented with circles; at base of nozzle, a Maltese cross; on rim, row of alternating rosettes and concentric circles bordered with plastic band. Type XXXI.\textsuperscript{229} This and the following lamps, whenever found in datable context, belong to buildings or areas dated the second half of the fourth century after Christ by coins of Constantius II, Arcadius, and Honorius.

22. Fig. 250, 3. Preservation: complete. Clay: red and hard. No glaze. Height, 0.033 m.; length, 0.13 m. Shape and arrangement of design as above. On disk, Maltese cross ornamented with circles and dots; hole in center of cross; on rim indistinct design of circles and rosettes (?) on base a small cross composed of circles. Type XXXI.

23. Fig. 250, 4. Preservation: handle missing, opening of nozzle chipped. Clay: pale pink buff. Height, 0.035 m.; length, 0.124 m. Arrangement of design as above, but top somewhat more circular; small ring base; plastic ridge from base to knob handle; on disk, Maltese cross ornamented with circles; hole in center of cross and at base; band of circles—concentric and single interspersed with dots—on rim. Type XXXI.

24. Fig. 250, 5. Preservation: complete except for small lacuna at side and top; handle chipped. Clay: red. Height, 0.027 m.; length, 0.119 m. All details of shape as above; same plastic ridge from base to handle. In center of disk bird in profile, ornamented with dots and lines, facing towards handle; on rim, band of alternate rosettes and crisscrossed squares. Type XXXI.

25. Not illustrated. Preservation: nozzle broken. Clay: grey-red. Height, 0.032 m.; length with handle, 0.105 m., without handle, 0.085 m. On disk, cross ornament and circles from which suspended Greek cross; rim, circles, two rosettes; ring base. Two holes. Type XXXI.


In addition to the lamps catalogued and illustrated there are two more examples of Type II, one of IV, one of VII, one uncertain because of fragmentary condition but most like XII, twelve of XV, two so fragmentary as to be unidentifiable,—making forty-five lamps in all.

**SPOOLS**

The spools are all of the same type and are sufficiently illustrated by Fig. 251. They are unperforated, made of very hard red clay with particles of solid matter such as stone in the biscuit, fairly uniform, though not identical in height. (Average height, 0.045 m.)

\textsuperscript{228} In ornament it is nearest Broneer, fig. 48, 2, 3, 9, 10, although the arrangement of the pattern is quite different.

\textsuperscript{229} Broneer, pp. 118 ff., pls. XXI-XXII.
Fig. 251. Clay Spools

Fig. 252. Loom Weights (Nos. 5-6, 12, 15-16) and Whorl (No. 47)

Fig. 253. Glazed Weight or Whorl (No. 42)

Fig. 254. Loom Weight (No. 7)

Fig. 255. Loom Weights (Nos. 10-11, 13, 17, 43-45)
LOOMWEIGHTS

The two most frequent shapes are: (I) the pyramid, (II) the flat, circular disk.

(I) The pyramids may be subdivided into:

(A) The small equilateral pyramid with only slightly truncated apex.

(B) The more markedly truncated pyramid with two wide and two narrow sides.

(I-A, 1-13). Fig. 252, 2, 3, 6; Fig. 254; Fig. 255, 4, 6, 7. A fine buff clay and a coarser red clay often with particles of stone in the biscuit are usual; occasionally there is a coarse stony brown clay and the coarser red clay is sometimes covered with a finer yellow slip. These weights are rarely as large as those of class B, varying in height from 0.034 m. to 0.092 m., but averaging about 0.045 m.-0.055 m. This type never has more than one suspension hole. Frequently there is a vertical depression at the apex which never opens into the horizontal hole; its purpose is unknown to me. The base is often slightly concave.

(I-B, 14-17). Fig. 252, 4, 5; Fig. 255, 5. The heights of class I-B are more uniform, averaging 0.08 m.-0.09 m. They are made both in the buff and the red clay, but the coarser red variety predominates. The base is flat for the most part and two suspension holes are the rule.

Types A and B stand in no chronological relation to one another as they are frequently found together, but those of class A are more numerous.230

The very small pyramidal weights such as Fig. 252, 2, 3 were probably votive, as their size and the awkward placing of the hole in at least one example precludes their having been of practical use. Some were found among the pottery and offerings of the temple area and showed signs of burning.

(II) In the second group the same varieties of clay are used. There are two main subdivisions:

(II-A) Hand-made, cushion-like disks with rounded edges and marks of the thumb which pressed them into shape. They are not always perfectly circular in outline; this is the earlier type and makes more frequent use of the finer buff clay.

(II-B) Flat disks with more sharply defined edges sometimes showing signs of having been trimmed with a knife. Not always perfectly circular in outline but more frequently so than group A. At Halae this is the later type, some occurring in strata dated by Boeotian coins of the end of the third to the beginning of the second century B.C.231

At Olynthus the flat, well-made disk was rare, showing that at the time of the destruction of the city in 348 B.C. the type was not yet in general use.232

Stamped designs, sometimes from gems, impressions of shells, and incised initials or single letters are found on both types, although more frequently on Type II (see


231 *B.M.C.*, Central Greece, p. 41; pl. VI, 8.

Fig. 256. Disk Weights (Nos. 18, 19, 25-27, 30) with Stamped and Incised Decoration

Fig. 257. Disk Weights (Nos. 21, 32, 34-37) with Stamped Decoration
Figs. 254 and 252, 5 for Type I with incision). The finer stamps are usually on the hand-made examples. There are twenty-two weights of Type II-A (illustrated by Fig. 256, 6), uniform in size, of buff clay, not baked very hard, and stamped with identical designs. They were all found together in Room F' of the West Building at the North Gate. As these were probably the official buildings connected with the activities of the temple and priests, they may have been used for the weaving of the πεταμνυφάντευρας mentioned in an inscription of the middle of the third century B.C. 233 Together with them were found a number of other weights which, while of the same clay, size, and manner of manufacture, were without the distinguishing stamp; some had initials scratched on them or bore a different stamp.

Catalogue of Type II-A with Decoration

18. Fig. 256, 6. Preservation: complete, but cracked. Clay: fine yellow. Diameter uneven, but averages 0.103 m.-0.12 m. Two suspension holes; in a rectangle 0.03 m. by 0.02 m., a design of eight radiating petals. One of the twenty-two similar weights noted above.

19. Fig. 256, 5. Preservation: complete. Clay: fine yellow. Average diameter, 0.113 m. Surface very uneven. Two suspension holes. In a rectangle 0.038 m. by 0.022 m. a palmette with volutes of late type.


21. Fig. 257, 6. Preservation: slight break at the edge. Clay: yellow. Diameter, 0.11 m. Same, with larger incised A. Found in same room as the set to which No. 18 belongs.

22. Fig. 258. Preservation: only a fragment. Clay: yellow-pink. Oval stamp (0.018 m. by 0.013 m.) of a winged figure (Eros) with bow outstretched, seated on dolphin. Very fine but faint work. Probably from gem.

233 See pp. 401 and 479.
23. Fig. 259. Preservation: complete but cracked. Clay: yellow; not baked very hard. Diameter, 0.083 m. Two suspension holes; a circular stamp with long-robed victory walking right and holding a branch in either hand; tree in foreground.

24. Fig. 260. Diameter, 0.12 m.; diameter of stamps, 0.018 m.-0.015 m. Circular stamps, one illegible, one with winged figure advancing to right.

Catalogue of Type II-B with Decoration

25. Fig. 256, 4. Preservation: complete. Clay: hard, greyish tinge. Diameter, 0.097 m. Irregular and slightly pinched at top, where there is only one suspension hole. Stamped with rosette.

26. Fig. 256, 3. Preservation: break at lower end. Clay: brick red, very hard, with stones. Diameter, 0.098 m. Two suspension holes; small circular punch near center. Incised A D.

27. Fig. 256, 2. Preservation: complete. Clay: brick red. Diameter, 0.102 m. Two suspension holes. Stamped with small fluted sea shell.

28. Not illustrated. Preservation: small break at edge. Clay: red with stones. Diameter, 0.103 m. Two suspension holes and stamped with similar but larger shell, as above.


30. Fig. 256, 1. Preservation: complete. Clay: yellow with greenish tinge. Diameter, 0.083 m. Rather uneven disk with two suspension holes and incised K.

31. Not illustrated. Preservation: complete. Clay: yellow. Diameter, 0.12 m. Rather heavy, marked with concentric circles; two large suspension holes. (A second, similar, with diameter of 0.107 m.)

32. Fig. 257, 1. Preservation: complete, but surface damaged along the edge. Clay: red and very hard. Diameter, 0.113 m. One suspension hole and triangular impression with ivy leaf.


34. Fig. 257, 2. Preservation: complete. Clay: red and stony. Diameter, 0.116 m. Two suspension holes and oval stamp of two hands, one spread, the other in side view, repeated three times. Oval, 0.015 m. by 0.012 m.

35. Fig. 257, 3. Preservation: broken around the edge. Clay: red turned somewhat black from burning. Diameter, 0.11 m. Two suspension holes and rectangular stamp, indistinct, but probably meant to represent a turret. Rectangle, 0.019 m. by 0.014 m.

36. Fig. 257, 4. Preservation: about a third of lower end missing. Clay: yellow with many impurities and very hard. Diameter, 0.10 m. Two suspension holes and large stamped design of wheel within circle.

37. Fig. 257, 5. Preservation: complete. Clay: dark red and very hard. Diameter, 0.115 m. Two suspension holes and inscription EYTYXOY stamped within a rectangle (0.072 m. by 0.015 m.). There were three other weights with identical stamp and one with the same inscription, but from a smaller stamp (0.05 m. by 0.012 m.) and with the final Y omitted.

38. Not illustrated. Preservation: complete, edge damaged. Clay: hard red. Diameter, 0.15 m. Two suspension holes; in center indistinct stamp, possibly a bird seated to left. There is another weight with the same stamp, diameter, 0.145 m.


Miscellaneous Weights

42. Fig. 253. Preservation: broken at the top and chipped at the lower edge. Clay: buff-pink. Height, 0.033 m.; diameter at bottom, 0.036 m. Clay cone with flaring sides, pierced vertically. Objects of this kind are usually described as loomweights, although the very large vertical hole of our example hardly seems practical for such a purpose. The same objection could be brought against its use as a spindle whorl. On the base the design, which is carried out in black and red, consists of a ring of dots enclosed within an inner circle of blocks immediately around the hole and an outer one of red again followed by a black circle; similar design on the sides but incompletely preserved.234

43. Fig. 255, 1. Preservation: complete. Clay: fine, yellow. Height, 0.055 m. Small pear-shaped weight with one horizontal suspension hole. Possibly a votive object, as it was found in the Temple Area among the burned objects, or a weight for a dress.

44. Fig. 255, 2. Preservation: complete. Clay: fine yellow-red without stones. Height, 0.077 m. Shape between conical and pyriform with maximum diameter slightly above base; one horizontal suspension hole.

45. Fig. 255, 3. Preservation: complete; chipped at the upper end. Clay: yellow-red. Height, 0.091 m.; diameter, 0.053 m. Shape as above with maximum diameter just below middle; one horizontal suspension hole.

46. Not illustrated. Preservation: complete. Clay: red, stony. Height, 0.105 m. Flat, almond shaped; one suspension hole.

47. Fig. 252, 1. Preservation: complete. Material: steatite. Small cone-shaped weight or spindle whorl, vertically pierced; the sides and bottom are scratched in a crude zigzag.

48. Not illustrated. Preservation: complete. Material: white marble. Diameter, 0.071 m.; thickness, 0.016 m. Hole drilled through middle.

Bone

1. Fig. 78, 20. Shaft pointed at one end and forming a very shallow circular spoon at the other. Such spoons have been found at a number of temple sites. Probably of the fourth century B.C. and later.235

2. Fig. 78, 25. Delicate shaft ending in small spatula, upper end broken. Length, 0.109 m.

3-4. Not illustrated. Small bone “curtain” rings. Diameter, 0.023 m., 0.022 m.

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234 J.H.S., LI, 1931, pl. VI, 12, and p. 166.
235 Cf. Artemis Orthia, pl. CLXXV, 12, 13; Fouilles de Delphes, V, p. 212, fig. 925; Thera, III, p. 180, fig. 189; Expedition Sieglin, II, part 3, pl. LIX, 8; Argive Heraeum, II, pl. CXL, no. 84.
5. Not illustrated. Hollow cylindrical handle, the end cut so as to pass inside the hollow shaft of some metal implement. Length, 0.057 m.

6. Fig. 78, 18. Small spatula. On account of rounded upper end this cannot be a stylus. Length, 0.069 m.

7. Fig. 78, 19. Small spatula or stylus of careless workmanship. Length, 0.067 m.

8-14. Fig. 78, 14, 16, 21-24, 26. Different type of stick-pins from the simple roughly worked nail-headed pin (Fig. 78, 14) to the finer examples (Fig. 78, 21, 24)—all broken—with ornamental heads in a series of balls and disks.

(8) Fig. 78, 14. Simple nail head. Length, 0.121 m.
(9) Fig. 78, 16. Crude example of the ornamental head, ball above simple disk and surmounted by two disks. Length, 0.10 m.
(10) Fig. 78, 26. Broken shaft; finely worked and polished. Length, 0.11 m.
(11) Fig. 78, 24. Delicate shaft (broken) surmounted by head consisting of three disks and a ball with small button top. Length, 0.072 m.
(12) Fig. 78, 23. Bit of broken shaft. Length, 0.06 m.
(13) Fig. 78, 22. Upper end with part of shaft; heavy shaft surmounted by head composed of half ball, wide groove, and nail head.
(14) Fig. 78, 21. Broken at both ends; head of three thin disks and one heavier disk probably originally surmounted by ball now broken off. Length, 0.04 m.

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ADDENDA


2. p. 454. Some of the architectural terracottas of the earlier building may have been mended and reused and others replaced. This would account for the divergent measurements of cornices with the same pattern.


4. p. 404, Fig. 34, 3. Three joining fragments of a vase similar to No. 1.

236 Cf. Argive Heracum, II, pl. CXL, no. 85.
PLATE IV. NORTHEAST GATE