

CORINTH

RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS

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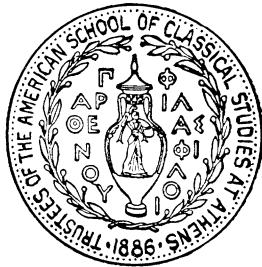
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

VOLUME IV, PART I

DECORATED ARCHITECTURAL TERRACOTTAS

BY

IDA THALLON-HILL AND LIDA SHAW KING



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THIS publication of the results of the excavations carried on at Corinth by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens is in charge of the Publication Committee of the School. The general editor is Professor Harold North Fowler. Opinions expressed are those of the individual contributors.

PAUL V. C. BAUR
GEORGE H. CHASE
HAROLD N. FOWLER

Publication Committee.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE study of the decorated architectural terracottas from Corinth was begun by Miss Lida Shaw King and myself in 1900, when we were students in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. At that time about seventy-five examples had been found and taken to the National Museum in Athens, where we made a preliminary inventory of them.

Miss King then undertook to prepare the material for publication, and after her return to the United States received information regarding further discoveries from the late Dr. Heermance, then Director of the American School. Pressure of academic work made it impossible for Miss King to complete more than a careful catalogue of the terracottas found up to 1905 and a number of drawings in black and white. In May, 1924, I took over all of Miss King's material and have utilized it as fully as possible in the present publication.

Meanwhile, a large number of terracottas had been unearthed in the excavations of successive years, making a total of nearly seven hundred fragments. Many of the more recently discovered examples are identical in style with those which had come to light earlier, and I have followed the general classification originally planned, supplementing it by further illustrations. The departure from the facts of a descriptive inventory to the more precarious field of general discussion and historical interpretation has been my own, and for any views there expressed Miss King should not be held responsible, though they were largely inspired by the work which began as a congenial collaboration. The nucleus of the work was hers, and in completing it I am but fulfilling the gladly assumed obligations of an enduring friendship.

My special thanks are due to Mr. Kourouniotis, the former Director of the National Museum in Athens, and to Mr. Kastriotis, the Director of the Museum, for their kindness in placing every facility for work at my disposal; to Mr. Rhomaios, the Assistant Director of the Museum, for generously allowing me repeated access to the unpublished terracottas discovered in his excavations at Calydon in 1926; to Professor Prentice Duell for his kindness in making the water colors reproduced in PLATES I-V; to Mrs. Van Buren for her admirable publication of the Greek terracottas (which has relieved me of the necessity of publishing a vast amount of comparative material which will be much better found in her book and upon which I have drawn with the greatest gratitude), and also for the expert assistance and advice with which she has aided my efforts; and above all to Mrs. Blegen, who

has sacrificed infinite time and labor both at Athens and at Corinth in making measurements and photographs and in furnishing many helpful suggestions.

The general use of Latinized forms of Greek words is in accordance with the wish of the Publication Committee.

The following abbreviations are employed:

- A. J. A.* *American Journal of Archaeology.*
Ant. Denkm. *Antike Denkmäler herausgegeben vom Kaiserlich deutschen Archaeologischen Institut.*
 'Αρχ. Δελτ. 'Αρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον.
Ath. Mitt. *Mittheilungen des deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts, Athenische Abtheilung.*
B. C. H. *Bulletin de Correspondence Hellénique.*
 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 'Εφημερίς 'Αρχαιολογική.
I. G. *Inscriptiones Graecae consilio et auctoritate Academiae litterarum regiae borussicae editae,*
 Berlin, 1873.
Mon. Ant. *Monumenti antichi R. Accademia dei Lincei, Rome.*
Olympia Curtius, E., Adler, F., and others, *Olympia: die Ergebnisse der von dem deutschen Reich*
veranstalteten Ausgrabungen . . . Berlin, 1890–1897.
Röm. Mitt. *Mittheilungen des deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts, Römische Abtheilung.*

IDA THALLON-HILL

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**DECORATED
ARCHITECTURAL TERRACOTTAS**

DECORATED ARCHITECTURAL TERRACOTTAS

ARCHITECTURAL terracottas have as a rule attracted little attention and aroused little interest in the discussions and publications of most of the excavations in Greece. Of no great outstanding artistic merit, generally speaking, this more or less industrial art has usually been passed by with brief mention, with the notable exceptions of the terracottas from Olympia, which have been carefully discussed and admirably illustrated,¹ thus serving as a basis of comparison for later discoveries, and those from Thermon, which have been more fully described in the preliminary reports² than is usually the case, though they have not yet received their final publication. The detailed study in the *Winckelmanns-Programm*³ considered the terracottas chiefly from the point of view of the architect, and thereafter for many years relatively little further discussion or even description of the Greek architectural terracottas appeared in print until Dr. Koch's very important article in the *Römische Mittheilungen*⁴ which for the first time published a synthetic study of the terracottas from Greek lands.

Since that time the most valuable contributions to our knowledge of the subject have been the books of Mrs. Van Buren, the first two of which, although dealing specifically with Etruria and Sicily,⁵ afford many enlightening comparisons with Greek material, while the recently published *Greek Fictile Revetments in the Archaic Period*⁶ has gathered all the material from Greek sites and, besides describing these finds in detail, has made a most comprehensive comparative study and furnished complete bibliographical references to earlier publications. Mr. Shear's sumptuous volume on Sardis, though dealing with terracottas of a very different nature from those at Corinth, forms a noteworthy addition to the literature of the subject.⁷ The promised publication by Dr. Buschor of the varied collection of terracottas from the Acropolis of Athens is awaited with much interest, although they too diverge widely from the Corinthian fabrics and designs and follow their own lines of development.

¹ Curtius, E., Adler, F., and others, *Olympia : die Ergebnisse der von dem deutschen Reich veranstalteten Ausgrabungen*. . . . Berlin, 1890-1897.

² Sotiriades, G., 'Εφ. Ἀρχ., 1900, cols. 161-212, Pls. 10 and 11; 1903, cols. 71-96, Pls. 2-6; Rhomaios, K., Ἀρχ. Δελτ., 1915, pp. 225-279, 41 figs.; 1916, pp. 178-189, 11 figs.; *Ant. Denkm.*, II, pp. 1-8, Pls. 49-53A; Koch, H., *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXIX, 1914, pp. 237-255, 11 illus., 3 plates.

³ Dörpfeld, W., and others, *Über die Verwendung von Terrakotten am Geison und Dach Griechischer Bauwerke*, 41^{tes} *Winckelmanns-Programm*, Berlin, 1881.

⁴ Koch, H., *Studien zu den Campanischen Dachterrakotten*, *Röm. Mitt.*, XXX, 1915, pp. 1-115. (Generally referred to as Koch.)

⁵ Van Buren, E. Douglas, *Figurative Terracotta Revetments in Etruria and Latium in the VI. and V. Centuries B.C.*, London, 1921; *Archaic Fictile Revetments in Sicily and Magna Graecia*, London and New York, 1923.

⁶ London, 1926. Henceforth referred to simply as Van Buren.

⁷ Shear, Theodore Leslie, *Sardis*, Volume X, Part One, *Architectural Terra-Cottas*, Cambridge, 1926.

In contrast to the earlier neglect of the subject in the publications about Greece, the architectural terracottas in Italy and Sicily have received a good deal of attention, and many of them have been published in a handsome form with colored plates in the *Notizie degli Scavi* or the *Monumenti Antichi*.

For Etruria, Professor Della Seta's guide to the Museo di Villa Giulia¹ has given an exhaustive and illuminating discussion, Dr. Herbert Koch's *Dachterrakotten aus Campanien*² has provided a standard work for that area, and Mrs. Van Buren's books give an admirable comprehensive study.³

The architectural terracottas from Etruria and its vicinity and those from Magna Graecia and Sicily each exhibit clearly marked characteristics, the former being distinguished by the use of antefixes adorned with plastic human heads or figured groups and with friezes with scenes in relief, the latter by the use of brilliant polychrome coloring and ornate decorative motives.

It is indeed a fortunate thing that the striking character of the latter of these groups of terracottas made their publication not only an obligation but a fascinating study which could not be deferred; therefore there are at hand the necessary data regarding this elaborate decorative style which unluckily has left almost no traces on what may perhaps have been its native heath. With the exception of the examples from the colonial treasuries at Olympia⁴ and one or two sporadic instances elsewhere,⁵ this phase of ceramic art is unrepresented in Greece proper, although revetments of complex profile with many members one above the other and a particular fondness for varieties of double or even triple guilloche ornament on the principal fascia are among the commonest types in the great cities of Sicily and Magna Graecia, occurring also at Corcyra.⁶

In real originality and inventiveness the archaic period surpasses any of the successive phases, and it is disappointing that it is not more adequately represented at Corinth, since the tradition of her early importance in the terracotta industry would have led one to anticipate a rich harvest of examples of archaic styles.

The cornice with the Doric leaf was the favorite type of the seventh century and was followed by the "Sicilian polychrome" and the so-called "Megarian," which appear to have been about contemporary, both originating in the early sixth century. Of these types the Doric leaf is represented at Corinth by only one small fragment, the polychrome not at all,

¹ Della Seta, Alessandro, *Museo di Villa Giulia*, Rome, 1918.

² Berlin, 1912.

³ Mention should also be made of the important articles on Etruscan architectural terracottas by Messrs. S. B. Luce and L. B. Holland in *A. J. A.*, XXII, 1918, pp. 319-339; by Mr. Luce in *A. J. A.*, XXIII, 1919, pp. 161-162; 1920, pp. 27-36, 352-369; 1921, pp. 266-277; by Professor D. M. Robinson in *A. J. A.*, XXVII, 1923, pp. 1-22; and by Miss Mary Taylor and Mr. H. C. Bradshaw in *Papers of the British School in Rome*, VII, 1916, 1-34.

⁴ Van Buren, pp. 52-54; 119 (121), No. 108, Fig. 118; 119 (122), No. 108.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 30-32; 79-80 (28), No. 82; 76 (10), No. 64; 76 (11), No. 65; 116-117 (113), No. 103, Fig. 86 (Delphi); pp. 72, 79 (26), No. 80, Fig. 145 (Troezen).

⁶ Van Buren, *Archaic Fictile Revetments in Sicily and Magna Graecia, passim; Greek Fictile Revetments*, p. 21; 81 (37), No. 96, Figs. 63-65.

the "Megarian" by several pieces, including the most archaic examples extant. Lateral acroteria consisting of sphinxes and other figures occur at Corinth and at several places besides,¹ but antefixes representing human heads have been found in Greece only in Aetolia,² though Corcyra furnishes three examples of a human head occupying the centre of the field on pediment-shaped antefixes and also remains of Gorgoneia.³ It should, however, be remembered that since only a relatively small part of Corinth has yet been excavated, some of these missing styles may be discovered at a future time. But the large number of fragments already brought to light and covering a long period from the sixth century to Roman times has substantiated the statements about the importance of Corinth in early times, has settled the question of the origin of the "Megarian" type, and has made a notable addition to the repertoire of decorative schemes associated with the architectonic terracottas of the fifth century and later.

The traditions and literary evidence for the important rôle played by Corinth in the invention and development of the terracotta industry are too well known to need detailed discussion here. They may be summarized as follows: the Corinthians invented the pediment of the temple;⁴ Butades of Sicyon, who worked at Corinth, invented faces in relief applied to tile-ends, that is, antefixes, and also modelled figures in the round in clay (either separate statues or lateral acroteria in plastic form);⁵ Damaratus of Corinth took workmen with him into Etruria in the seventh century;⁶ Corinthian architectural members were in demand elsewhere, for example, tiles for the Arsenal of Philo at Peiraeus.⁷

Pindar's statement cannot of course be taken literally to mean that the Corinthians invented the low gable, but Dr. Dörpfeld has interpreted it as indicating that they invented burnt tiles, thus making a sloping roof possible. Though we cannot prove that the Corinthians actually did invent roof-tiles — for some tiles of the Laconian type are certainly very archaic — they made their use practicable at so early a date that they gained the credit for the invention, and they continued to keep the industry in such a flourishing state that "Corinthian" tiles remained famous throughout antiquity.

So too with reference to Butades of Sicyon, who worked at Corinth; there is no actual proof that he invented antefixal heads, plastic acroteria, and clay modelling in the round,

¹ Argive Heraeum, Athens, Corcyra, Corinth, Delphi, Halae, Korope, Mt. Elias in Acarnania (?), Olympia, Thebes, Thermon; Van Buren, pp. 166-175.

² Chiefly at Thermon; Van Buren, pp. 138-143; and at Calydon, unpublished excavations of Mr. Rhomaïos in 1926.

³ Van Buren, p. 140 (9), No. 53, Fig. 68; 23, 136 (3), No. 22, Fig. 64.

⁴ Pindar, *Olympia*, XIII, 29.

⁵ Pliny, *H. N.*, XXXV, 151 . . . Eiusdem opere terrae fingere ex argilla similitudines Butades Sicyonius figulus primus invenit Corinthi filiae opera . . . *Ibid.*, 152 . . . Butadis inventum est rubricam addere aut ex rubra creta fingere primusque personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, quae inter initia prostypa vocavit, postea idem ectypa fecit. Hinc et fastigia templorum orta. Propter hunc plastae appellati. *Ibid.*, 153 . . . idem [Butades] et de signis effigies exprimere invenit, crevitque res in tantum ut nulla signa statuariae sine argilla fierent.

⁶ Pliny, *H. N.*, XXXV, 152 . . . tradant multo ante Bacchiadas Corintho pulsos, Damaratum vero ex eadem urbe profugum, qui in Etruria Tarquinium regem populi genuit, comitatos fictores Eucheira, Diopum, Eugrammum, ab iis Italiae traditam plasticen.

⁷ *I. G.*, II, 1054, l. 58.

but no rival claimant has been put forward to contradict the tradition which continued to be currently accepted as late as Pliny's day. All scholars familiar with the architectural terracottas of the archaic period give him the credit for the invention and find the evidence in favor of the tradition rather than against it. The weakest link in the chain is the fact that no such antefixes have been found at Corinth itself, though the occurrence of fragments of figures that were once lateral acroteria¹ proves half the case in his favor, and no one knows what may still lie unexcavated at Corinth.

But if these antefixes have not yet appeared at Corinth itself they are plentiful in places known to have been in contact with the city — notably Thermon and Calydon — and such scholars as Sotiriades,² Rhomaios,³ and Mrs. Van Buren⁴ unhesitatingly attribute them to Corinthian inspiration. The evidence of the inscriptions in Corinthian letters on one of the painted terracotta metopes from Thermon⁵ and on the simas from Calydon⁶ and the use of a slip or layer of fine Corinthian clay on the better plastic heads and figures at both places furnish further evidence of relationships.

It is, however, in the more distant land of Etruria that the plastic antefix finds its fullest and widest development⁷ and bears out the statement of Pliny about the introduction of this type of decorative ornament by the workers in clay who went with Damaratus of Corinth in the seventh century. The commercial relationships between Corinth and the western world are attested by plentiful remains of pottery and other objects;⁸ and after the antefixes with human heads had been introduced in the archaic period they continued to be a favorite decoration on the temples of Etruria and Latium until at least the third century. They show how a style which was Greek in origin, in forms, and in subjects, developed and adapted itself to new conditions and created a distinctive type of its own,⁹ for though the fundamental principle of covering the wooden entablature with terracotta owes its origin to Hellenic workers, the differentiation of styles in Thermon, Syracuse, and Etruria indicates the part played by other influences.

Certain friezes in Etruria bear a closer resemblance to the terracottas from Asia Minor than to anything on the Greek mainland;¹⁰ Sicily, as will be seen, was greatly indebted to Rhodian inspiration;¹¹ and it is probably safe to say that at Thermon and Calydon are found the closest resemblances to what the genuine Corinthian artistic tradition may have been.

The Corinthian colonies of Corcyra and Syracuse were closely in contact with the mother city, and Dr. Dörpfeld has no hesitation in stating the Corinthian origin of the archaic

¹ Nos. M1-10.

³ *Ibid.*, 1903, p. 83, Pl. 5.

⁵ 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1903, p. 83, Pl. 5.

⁷ Della Seta, *Museo di Villa Giulia*, see Index; Van Buren, *Figurative Terracotta Revetments in Etruria and Latium*, pp. 3-18.

⁸ Ure, *The Origin of Tyranny*, chaps. 7 and 8, *passim*; Hill, *Rome of the Kings*, pp. 140-141, 183-184.

⁹ Della Seta, *op. cit.*, pp. 126-127.

¹¹ See pp. 7-8.

² 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1900, pp. 189-191.

⁴ *Greek Fictile Revetments*, p. 71.

⁶ Unpublished finds of Mr. Rhomaios.

¹⁰ Van Buren, *op. cit.*, pp. 57-72.

architectural terracottas from Corcyra, believing that, though few early terracottas have been found at Corinth itself, the characteristic features of her famous industry may be recognized in the plentiful examples from her colonies.¹

The outstanding motives in the Corcyraean terracottas are the Doric leaf, chevrons, rosettes (both painted and in low relief), the double guilloche, and spirals in a wave pattern, which were displayed on cornices varying from a relatively simple style to elaborately profiled types composed of many members. The lateral simas of the most complex style hung free at the lower half. Red, black, and cream were the colors used, and the general effect must have been very striking. The waterspouts were tubular and ended in discs or were in the form of Gorgons' or lions' heads, and fictile acroteria were used. The Medusa with the Corinthian Pegasus on the *poros* pediment of the oldest temple² should be noted here, though it is not of terracotta like the lateral acroterion at Syracuse which so closely resembles it.³

All these forms of decoration occur also at Syracuse, but instead of employing relief for rosettes and guilloche, the Syracusan artists enriched their designs with the addition of many polychrome patterns, thus giving a more ornate and complicated effect. The elaborate polychrome style becomes the distinctive type throughout Sicily, but Professor Orsi does not believe it was of Corinthian origin. Refusing to make use of the *argumentum e silentio* based on the fact that hitherto none have been found at Corinth (since it is always possible that some may turn up later), he admits that the germ of the terracotta industry may have been carried from Corinth to her colonies, but believes that this special development was of a distinctly Sicilian character, since it is significant that the style flourished in places which had no particularly close bonds with Corinth, and the other cities of Sicily, among them Selinus and the Rhodian Gela, furnish equally striking examples. Mrs. Van Buren, though less inclined than Professor Orsi to regard the Sicilian terracottas as strikingly homogeneous,⁴ nevertheless emphasizes the importance of the influence of Rhodian forms and technique as a strong contributing element in the style.⁵ Since, however, the Syracusan terracottas may on stylistic grounds be regarded as earlier in date than those at Gela or Selinus, they cannot be indebted to the latter places but represent an independent development.⁶ Certain decorative motives, particularly the intricate double or triple guilloche and the alternating and reversible square-calyxed lotus and palmette linked by stems, are of obviously oriental origin, coming by way of the Ionian or especially the Rhodian wares westward. The pottery of Rhodes furnishes innumerable examples of these motives, and the two "proto-Corinthian" lecythi which Professor Orsi publishes,⁷ one of which combines these motives while the other substitutes a chequer pattern (beloved of the polychrome

¹ *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXIX, 1914, p. 168.

² *Πρακτικά*, 1911, pp. 164-204, Figs. 5 and 6.

³ *Mon. Ant.*, XXX, 1919, cols. 614-622, Pl. XVI.

⁴ *Archaic Fictile Revetments in Sicily and Magna Graecia*, pp. 60-61.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 80.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 79-80.

⁷ *Mon. Ant.*, XXV, 1914, Pls. XIII and XIV, pp. 551-552.

style) for the guilloche on the handle, belong to the class of so-called "proto-Corinthian" which came strongly under the influence of the Rhodian style. Certain of the fragments of "proto-Corinthian" found in the early deposit from the Temple of Athena at Syracuse exhibit these same motives and belong to the same class.¹ Without touching on the moot question of the origin of the so-called "proto-Corinthian" ware, it is obviously a synthetic style which has combined features of the mainland Geometric with motives borrowed from the islands, and though great quantities of "proto-Corinthian" and Corinthian pottery were exported to the West, where they had a strong influence on prevailing styles and were locally imitated, as for example in Etruria, there is no need to dwell on the similarity of the Corinthian ware to the Rhodian or to deny the debt of the former to the latter.

But the fundamental characteristics common to Coreyra and Syracuse are found also in Aetolia, — notably at Thermon, — which was known to be in touch with Corinth, and this fact would in itself add another argument for the indebtedness of the Corcyraean and Syracusan terracottas to their mother city for the original inspiration of this style in its simpler form. More positive evidence for their Corinthian origin has, however, recently come to light in the form of inscriptions in Corinthian letters on simas of this style at Calydon. They are practical directions telling whether a piece should be set on the east or the west side, and were scratched while the clay was still soft. Mr. Rhomaios believes that the terracottas were made at Calydon by Corinthian artisans who had come over there to work, and not that they had been imported ready-made. The motives themselves must have been familiar at Corinth both on vases imported from Rhodes and on Corinthian vases which had developed under Rhodian influence, but as nearly as one can judge on the basis of the present evidence, the contemporary "Megarian" type was the one preferred at Corinth itself, and the intricate guilloches and the "oriental" type of lotus and palmette remained restricted to the pottery. It may have been felt that the excess of detail and the ornate and elaborate profile as seen in the Sicilian polychrome style were not appropriate for architectural members which called for something simpler in line.

Apart from Olympia and Delphi, where the remains belonged to colonial treasuries, the only additional site on Greek soil where the style has been found is at Troezen,² about whose connections with Corinth little is known, but as it was not far distant it may well have fallen under Corinthian influence, for the fragments are of the simpler type, like those from Aetolia. Those colonies of the West, especially Syracuse, which came more closely into touch with their neighbors than with their parent city were open to influences which were less strongly marked at Corinth.

That the taste of the mainland and of the western colonies led to different developments may be noted also in the fact that the "Megarian" type never was adopted in the West, though it flourished in Aetolia. At Thermon and Calydon both types are represented, as is

¹ *Mon. Ant.*, XXV, 1914, Figs. 136 and 139, cols. 549–550.

² Van Buren, *Greek Fictile Revetments*, p. 79 (26), No. 80.

perhaps natural in places situated, as they were, on the way, though hardly the direct route, between the parent city and her western colonies.

Apparently it was not ignorance of a certain usage, but preference for another one, which led to the ascendancy of one type and the possible rejection of another at Corinth itself.

Though antefixes adorned with plastic human heads have not yet appeared at Corinth, it is in places where we know that the Corinthians went — notably Etruria, Thermon, and Calydon — that we find them, and the same applies in the case of the polychrome terracottas as illustrated by Corcyra, Syracuse, and the Aetolian sites. Although it is impossible actually to prove that either the terracotta antefix heads or the simpler form of polychrome revetments ever existed at Corinth, there is no evidence on Greek soil adverse to the hypothesis or in favor of any other source of origin, and the balance of probability weighs more heavily in favor of the view with every new bit of evidence discovered.

But although positive evidence for the Corinthian origin of the polychrome style is still lacking, the case of the so-called "Megarian" type is entirely different, and there seems every reason for believing that it originated in Corinth itself, as is the view of Koch and others.¹ At Corinth there are the most archaic examples of this style yet discovered, and its successive development can be traced through the various phases of dark-on-light to light-on-dark.

The name "Megarian" was given to it because the first place where it was found was the Treasury of the Megarians at Olympia, but not a vestige of it has come to light at Megara. It is distributed over a fairly wide area on the mainland of Greece, but it does not appear in the southern part of the Peloponnesus. Apart from the great centres of Delphi and Olympia (where three types occur — on the Treasury of the Megarians, on that of the Byzantines, and on one which has not been identified), in northern Greece it has been found at Thermon, Halae, Calydon, and on one fragment at Dodona.² Elis, Lusoi in Arcadia, and the Arcadian Orchomenus are the sites farthest afield.³ From the neighborhood of Corinth itself the examples come from Sicyon, the Argive Heraeum, Epidaurus, and perhaps Mycenae.⁴ Neither in the "Laconian" Sparta nor in Athens with its rich and individual styles does it appear, and no instances are forthcoming from overseas except from the Olympian Treasury of the Byzantines, themselves colonists of Megara. The Sicilian colony of Megara Hyblaea does not furnish any examples.

It seems, therefore, to have been a fairly centralized type, particularly well represented at Thermon, whose connection with Corinth has been shown in many ways. Its severity of profile fitted it for a striking but simple design in alternating red and black on a light back-

¹ *Röm. Mitt.*, XXX, 1915, p. 111; Van Buren, p. 26.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 67 (Thermon), 39–40 (Halae), 90 (Dodona).

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 88 (Elis and Lusoi), 89 (Orchomenus).

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 89 (Sicyon), 7, 89 (Heraeum), 89 (Epidaurus and probably Mycenae).

ground, which was carried over into the light-on-dark technique, but with the coming of red-figured pottery and the introduction of new types of palmette-and-bud that often replaced the earlier lotus, we pass to other styles and the "Megarian" disappears from general use. The Corinthian fashion in vases gave way to the Attic, and something similar may well have been the fate of the earlier "Megarian" type, though in this case it is the red-figured and not the black-figured technique which becomes the successor of the Corinthian, since the former had been well established before the "Megarian" fashion passed, and there was therefore no typical black-on-red period in architectural terracottas.

Most of the architectural terracottas discovered at Corinth had been used as filling-material at the time when the Greek city, which had been razed to the ground by Mummius in 146 B.C., was rebuilt a century later. Since they offered no attractions to the destroyers and looters of Corinth and served merely the utilitarian purpose of helping to bring the ground to a required level, pieces of all styles and dates occur together without stratification. Their extraordinarily fragmentary condition — not a single example remains in perfect preservation — shows how thoroughly the Romans had carried out their work of destruction.

The Greek terracottas were found mostly in various parts of the Agora, particularly from near the Propylaea and adjacent areas, although several pieces came from as far away as Glauce and the "Athena Chalinitis" trench. Excavations in and about the "Julian Basilica" brought to light many examples of later types, some of them of Roman date, as did the campaigns near the "West Shops," to which belonged a very large number of Roman simas of deplorable style.

Pieces of the same or similar architectural members have been found in such widely separated areas excavated at such long intervals of years that no conclusion can be drawn as to the probable position of a building to which they may have belonged, neither is it possible to state to what particular buildings the terracottas may be attributed. The provenance of the fragments is therefore in my opinion of no importance for their interpretation; the most significant inference seems to be that at the time of the destruction of Corinth by the Romans some of the sixth-century buildings may still have been standing along with those of the fifth and fourth centuries, since examples belonging to all three centuries occur mingled together in confusion. The approximate dates of the fragments, most of which belong to categories already familiar from other excavations, must be assigned on purely stylistic grounds.

The decorated terracottas consist of antefixes, ridge-palmettes, simas, terminal tiles, and miscellaneous fragments of lateral acroteria. They fall into the following groups: those with dark-on-light decoration, either polychrome red and black on a light ground, or black on light; those with light-on-dark decoration; those with plastic decoration with or without color. Low relief is usual in the antefixes and ridge-palmettes of most periods, with the exception of a group of cheap ridge-palmettes painted on the flat surface of both faces. On the

simas and tiles, relief is not used before the fourth century, except where plastic lions' heads occur as waterspouts.

The earliest antefixes are of the familiar pseudo-triangular shape already known from Tiryns, Eleusis, Thermon, and so forth. These are not really separate antefixes at all, but are the decorated faces concealing the ends of the angular cover-tiles, which are made in one piece with the flat tiles so that the joints of the tiles fall below the centre of the antefix.¹

Frickenhaus² has argued that this type of antefix is the earliest which developed, though naturally the shape of the antefix forming the face of a *kalypter* would follow its outline—a



FIGURE 1. TRIANGULAR ANTEFIX WITH TILE ATTACHED, A101, 101a

disc-like antefix on a rounded tile and a pedimental on a tile with keeled ridge. The question need not detain us here, as the triangular type is certainly the earliest yet found at Corinth.

The field is decorated with a design in low relief consisting of three palmette petals above a fourth petal, placed between heavy tendrils terminating in up-turned and in-turned volutes, and framed by a narrow band in low relief which leaves an undecorated triangular space between the bottom of the design and the top of the tile, whose face is adorned with a single guilloche. The designs on the antefix and the guilloche are painted in black on the cream ground, which has a slightly greenish tinge.

Our antefix is almost identical with the examples from Athens³ and Eleusis.⁴ Those from Tiryns,⁵ Troezen,⁶ Thermon,⁷ and elsewhere⁸ represent other variants of antefixes

¹ A101 and 101a (Fig. 1).

² *Tiryns*, I, p. 10.

³ Van Buren, p. 128 (1), No. 25.

⁴ Koch, *Röm. Mitt.*, XXX, 1915, p. 79, Fig. 36; Van Buren, p. 129 (4), No. 28.

⁵ Koch, p. 85, Fig. 39; Frickenhaus, *Tiryns*, I, Fig. 8; Van Buren, p. 130 (6), No. 30.

⁶ Legrand, *B. C. H.*, XXIX, 1905, p. 273, Fig. 2; Koch, p. 86, Fig. 40; Van Buren, p. 131 (12) No. 36.

⁷ *Εφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1900, col. 195, Pl. X, 4; Van Buren, pp. 132–133 (20), No. 46; col. 194, Fig. 5, Pl. X, 5 (text, cols. 195–196); Van Buren, p. 133 (21), No. 46.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 128–133.

of this shape, in which modifications have been made in the forms of the palmette or tendrils. All, however, have the guilloche on the tile.

The other class of dark-on-light antefixes consists of palmettes rising above S-shaped tendrils which are caught together by a band. They fall into two groups: (1) those in which the tendrils sweep in a wide complex curve to the lower edges of the antefix leaving between them an open space which has been filled by an inverted palmette, and (2) those in which a reversed, very sharply profiled lotus in a calyx takes the place of the lower part of the tendril.

The former class is already familiar from Olympia,¹ although our earliest examples are slightly heavier in proportions and appear to be a little earlier in date, having a three-petalled instead of a five-petalled palmette and lacking the "eyes" in the centres of the



FIGURE 2. ANTEFIX, A16



FIGURE 3. FRAGMENT OF AN ANTEFIX, A15

volutes and beside the cross-belt. The colors are alternating black and red on the light ground of the clay, and their appearance is striking and effective.² They belong with the large sima,³ whose date is the early part of the sixth century B.C.

A closer parallel to the example from Olympia is afforded by a fragmentary, slightly smaller antefix which has a five-petalled palmette and "eyes."⁴

In the second group we have examples of three varieties, the differences between them lying in the color of the eyes above the lotus and in the configuration of the tendrils. These are all represented in low relief.⁵

This same design has been carried over into the antefixes with the light-on-dark technique. There is generally a nine-petalled drooping palmette surmounting tendrils which curve downward and outward into volutes and are continued in an inverted lotus.⁶ Some-

¹ *Olympia*, II, p. 195, Pl. CXIX, 1; Van Buren, p. 148 (19), No. 116.

² A12, 16, 20, 102, Fig. 2 and PLATE I; Van Buren, p. 147 (23), No. 111.

³ S21, etc., PLATE IV; Van Buren, p. 85 (47), No. 111.

⁴ A15, Fig. 3; Van Buren, p. 148 (18), No. 114.

⁵ A3, PLATE II, with black eyes; A17 (Fig. 4), 18, 19, with red eyes; Van Buren, p. 152 (39), No. 126 (A3); p. 149 (23), No. 123 (A17 and 18). The nearest parallel to this group is *Olympia*, II, Pl. CXVIII, 1.

⁶ A2 (Fig. 5c), 6 (Fig. 6), 8 (Fig. 7), 9, and 103 (Fig. 8); compare *Olympia*, II, Pl. CXXII, 1. See Van Buren, p. 155 (52), No. 154 for A103. For a similar example found in 1926, see T. L. Shear in *Art and Arch.*, March, 1927, p. 110.



FIGURE 5. FRAGMENTS OF ANTEFIXES, A7, 5, 2



FIGURE 4.
FRAGMENT OF AN ANTEFIX, A17



FIGURE 7.
FRAGMENT OF AN ANTEFIX, A8



FIGURE 6. UPPER PART OF AN ANTEFIX, A6



FIGURE 8. PIECE OF AN ANTEFIX, A103

times a small ornament or petal is placed between the bottom of the volute and the edge of the lotus calyx.¹ The decoration stands out in low relief in cream on a black background, and red is used for such accessory parts as the centre of the palmette and the eyes.² One of our examples³ retains the flat tile below, and others still preserve part of the cover-tile of which they formed the termination.⁴

In the second group of light-on-dark antefixes the palmette rises from S-shaped tendrils⁵ sometimes worked out with subsidiary curls and branches⁶ or with a small additional tendril and eye inserted between the bottom of the palmette and the top of the volute.⁷ The



FIGURE 9. ANTEFIX, A104



FIGURE 10. PIECE OF A PLASTIC ANTEFIX, A27

inverted lotus has become merely a small feature in the design, and a little "fringe" of several petals often fills the space between the lotus and the S-shaped tendrils. These antefixes are generally rather slender in proportions and are composed of nine or eleven petals in relief carefully done.

In the antefixes of later date the S-shaped tendrils form the preferred design, the inverted lotus being reduced to an insignificant filler — often very much conventionalized — between them. The S, which may be turned either inward or outward at its upper end, varies from tall and slender to broad and squat and is frequently elaborated by the use of additional subsidiary tendrils, leaves, buds,⁸ and flowers,⁹ as well as of boss-like eyes¹⁰ in the available spaces, often resulting in an exceedingly ornate effect. In some examples the

¹ A2 (Fig. 5c), 103 (Fig. 8).

² PLATE III, representing A8 and 9; the others are similar but slightly smaller in scale.

³ A2 (Fig. 5c).

⁴ *E. g.*, A103.

⁵ A4, 5 (Fig. 5b), 7 (Fig. 5a), 104 (Fig. 9), and probably 10 and 21. See Van Buren, p. 155 (53), No. 180 for A7, and p. 158 (72), No. 191 for A104.

⁶ A22 and 104 (Fig. 9).

⁷ A7 (Fig. 5a).

⁸ A46 (Fig. 12, 11).

⁹ A27 (Fig. 10), 115.

¹⁰ *E. g.*, A46 (Fig. 12, 11).

spirals of the S are sheathed in acanthus leaves,¹ and in another instance² the S springs from a bed of leaves of the same plant. The tendrils are either flat on top, grooved, or rounded in section.³

The palmettes rising above the S-shaped tendrils are generally nine- or eleven-petalled with centres of great variety: mushroom, ribbed pod, spherical triangle, diamond, ivy leaf, boss, or even a small human head⁴—while the outline either follows that of the petals with clearly marked divisions between them or is like a blunted triangle which serves as a background for the anthemion.⁵ The design is done in relief varying from sharply edged with a flat surface⁶ to softly rounded with gentle transitions. In some instances there are remains of red or black on the background⁷ and cream, red, or black on the design,⁸ but sometimes a coat of paint, generally white, but in one instance blue, has apparently been laid over the whole antefix.⁹

The best examples, which may be compared with those from buildings at Olympia,¹⁰ belong to the fifth or fourth century; others appear to be of later date, and still others are from the Roman period.

Another class, also Roman, is of an entirely different type.¹¹ In the centre of the palmette is a small Gorgoneion rising from a bell-shaped flower (or horn) which takes the place of the inverted lotus and is bounded by groups of double branching tendrils (or "Mycenaean lilies" — a heavy stem dividing into spirals with a stamen between) with bosses in the volutes. The field is framed below by an astragalus and a row of larger beads without reels. The eleven-petalled palmette is broad and spreading and the central petal opens at the top into the shape of a lily with stamen. This grotesque conception has a respectable ancestry in certain of the marble grave stelae of late Greek times. The Gorgon is flanked by large serpents whose tails are tied beneath her chin, her hair is scalloped, her eyes sunken, cheeks puffed out, and mouth grinning. The debased form of miniature Gorgon is a pathetic reminder of how the Gorgon's head — originally of apotropaic significance in the fine archaic examples, and later used with dignity and impressiveness in the "shell-antefixes" of Italy — has degenerated in the course of time to an insignificant and ridiculous object.



FIGURE 11. FRAGMENT OF A PLASTIC ANTEFIX, A33

¹ *E. g.*, A48 (Fig. 12, 9).

² A55 (Fig. 12, 15).

³ *E. g.*, A99 (flat), 15 (grooved).

⁴ *E. g.*, A53, 22 (Fig. 12, 10), 32, 89, 27 (Fig. 10), 90, 46 (Fig. 12, 11), respectively.

⁵ *E. g.*, A25.

⁶ *E. g.*, A87 (Fig. 12, 8).

⁷ A27 (Fig. 10), 38, 39 (red), 56 (Fig. 12, 6), 63, 64, 65, 75, 87, 92 (black).

⁸ A33 (Fig. 11), 34, 35, 106 (red and cream), 56, 77, 92 (red), 69 (black).

⁹ *E. g.*, A66 (Fig. 12, 1) (all white), A25 (blue).

¹⁰ *E. g.*, *Olympia*, II, Pl. CXXIV, 1 and 3. The antefixes from Olympia (Pl. CXXIV) furnish examples of the in-turned and out-turned tendrils, either squat or slender, grooved tendrils or petals, the "honeysuckle" palmette, tendrils rising from a bed of acanthus leaves, and the triangular background, but none of these is exactly like any antefix from Corinth, the closest resemblance being between Pl. CXXIV, 3 and A34.

¹¹ A41 (Fig. 12, 2), 42 (Fig. 12, 4), 43, 44 (Fig. 12, 3), 61, 98, 100, 124 (Fig. 12, 12).

The many fragments of tops or bottoms of antefixes show how great a falling off both in design and execution took place in the course of centuries, since the general effect was obtained by means of striking contrasts of light and shade rather than by austerity of outline or grace of treatment. The outline of the antefix is often distinctly "Gothic" in character with a high, pointed central petal.¹ Occasionally the petals turn inward in the so-called "honeysuckle" pattern,² but most commonly they are drooping and well separated from each other.

A certain variety was imparted to these mechanically produced antefixes by making use of a central petal which was grooved³ or ribbed⁴ or which introduced additional ear-shaped petals near the apex.⁵ Since the careful hand-work necessary for fine details was no longer available, broader and more impressionistic methods were sought.



FIGURE 13. BASE OF AN
INSCRIBED ANTEFIX, A30

On one antefix⁶ the letters Α Λ have been stamped, one on each side of the small inverted lotus, and another set⁷ bore the inscription ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΟΥ, a name which occurs also on a late sima.⁸

In contrast to the antefixes, the Greek examples of which are generally well made and have some artistic merit, a large number of the palmettes from the ridge-tiles or cover-tiles are of the poorest and cheapest construction. The decorated part, which is the same on both faces, follows the outline of a palmette and is united to the angular ridge-tile by a base, usually broadening out from the bottom of the palmette so as to extend to the width of the tile and a little thicker in cross-section than the apex of the palmette, to which the tapering is gradual. Sometimes lugs or ears project below and beyond the palmette at the side.

Those which afford an interest comparable to the antefixes are in the dark-on-light technique, but unfortunately they are in a very fragmentary condition, having lost the upper part which would enable the contour to be restored with exactness.

The remaining design consists of heavy tendrils which rise from the junction of the palmette and the tile and are caught together by a belt similar to that used on the antefixes. Above the belt the tendrils sweep upward and outward and return upon themselves in several convolutions. A single inverted petal fills the space between the spreading tendrils, and petals (single or three) are introduced into the field below the volutes. These ridge-palmettes are generally carefully painted and are of large dimensions.⁹

¹ A78 (Fig. 12, 7).

² A86, 113.

³ A69, 76, 78 (Fig. 12, 7), 79, 114, 115 (grooved the whole length), 70, 71, 74 (hollowed at the tip).

⁴ A72.

⁵ A66 (Fig. 12, 1).

⁶ A46 (Fig. 12, 11).

⁷ A30 (Fig. 13), 121.

⁸ S144 (Fig. 40).

⁹ There are three groups of these: (1) R3 (Fig. 14a), Van Buren, p. 160 (3), No. 111, R13, R28 (Fig. 15c) with R14 (Fig. 14b), very similar; (2) R11, R20; (3) R12, Van Buren, p. 161 (4), No. 113. R3, etc., belong with A16 (Fig. 2), etc., S21, etc., and T41, etc.

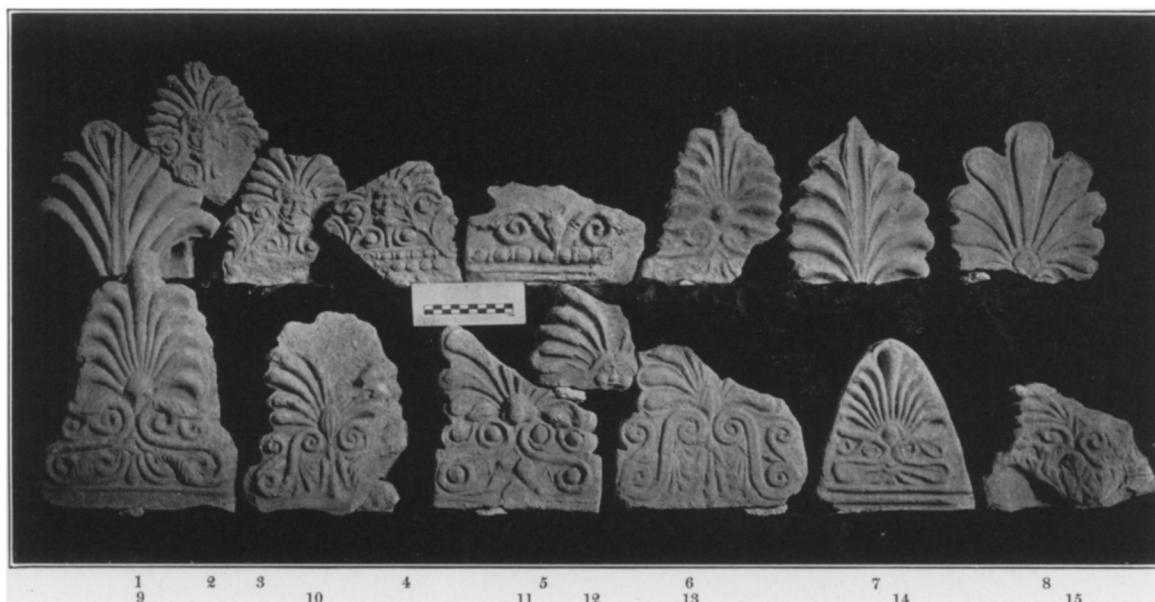


FIGURE 12. FRAGMENTS OF ANTEFIXES, A66, 41, 44, 42, 39, 56, 78, 87, 48, 22, 46, 124, 34, 26, 55



FIGURE 14. FRAGMENTS OF RIDGE-PALMETTES, R3, 14

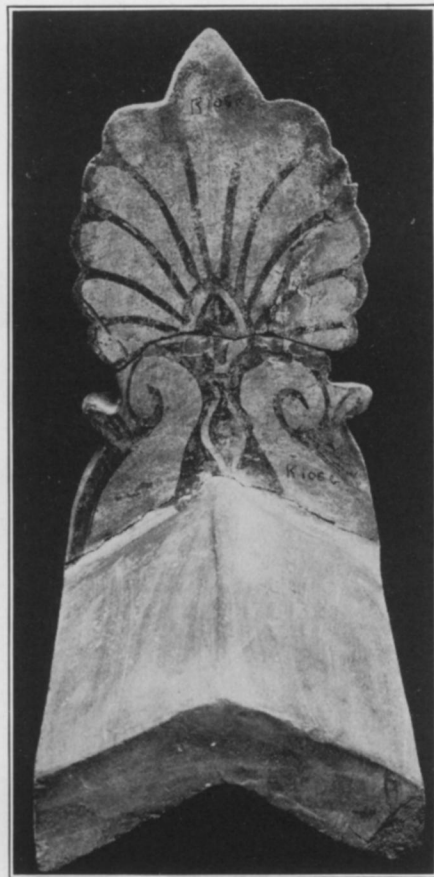


FIGURE 15. FRAGMENTS OF RIDGE-PALMETTES, R16, 24, 28

The light-on-dark ridge-tiles are very inferior in character, being clumsy in design and careless in execution as well as fragmentary. In most instances only the bottom stumps attached to the cover-tile remain;¹ better-preserved examples² show tendrils in the light color against a dark background, heavy and thick at the base and rising with a swing — first inward and then outward — and curling into volutes. The space between them has been filled with a second seed-pod which has degenerated into an elongated diamond, and bell-shaped flowers with red centres fill the space between the lower part of the thick tendril and its volute. Red is used also for the centre of the



a



b

FIGURE 16. COPING-TILE WITH RIDGE-PALMETTE, R36

palmette and for the edges of the ridge-tile. The chief interest of the best surviving example lies in the way in which it shows the construction of this type of tile with the palmette rising at the junction of the two angular cover-tiles which meet at the ridge of the roof.

A few fragments of palmettes give the effect of having been painted with a very thick outline³ and thus serve as a connecting link with still another class in which the design is merely drawn with a thin outline on the cream slip.

These show a nine-petalled or eleven-petalled palmette rising from a more or less triangular centre, sometimes painted in red, above tendrils of various styles. The commonest

¹ R2, R6, R16 (Fig. 15a), Van Buren, p. 165 (27), No. 188, R17, R26.

² R4, Van Buren, p. 164 (24), No. 191, R8, R36 (Fig. 16a and b), R27 (smaller than the other three).

³ R15, 12a, 12b, 18, 19, 34.

type consists of attenuated volutes springing either from the centre of the palmette outward and downward¹ or from the junction with the tile upward and inward.²

The oldest sima at Corinth is a very small fragment of a cornice³ of the familiar Doric leaf type so widely distributed during the seventh and sixth centuries,⁴ consisting of a narrow upper fascia showing the tips of a recurved leaf and the upper part of a concave cymatium; the leaf is square, red and black with cream edges on a black ground, and the recurving of the leaf makes a contrasting alternation of color with that of the cymatium. Although this is only a single small fragment, we are probably justified in concluding that this type was at one time adequately represented at Corinth, since it appears to have been the *κοιμή* of the archaic period in all Greek lands, but it would of course be unwise to conclude that it necessarily originated at Corinth.

A type of whose Corinthian ancestry we may now speak with confidence is so well represented that its development can be traced through successive stages from the most archaic period onward. It is that generally called "Megarian" because it was first known at the Treasury of the Megarians at Olympia, and though there is no other reason for connecting it particularly with Megara, the name has become so familiar that it will continue to be used here. This "Megarian" type consists of a small upper torus on which are commonly vertical bands of black, cream, red, cream, black, cream, and so forth, and a large torus and broad fascia on which alternating and reversible seven-petalled palmette-and-lotus with spreading calyx are united by undulating tendrils, all done in red and black on the light ground. Generally a hole runs longitudinally through the large torus, probably to lighten the weight of the cornice or to facilitate firing.

Our earliest examples are more archaic in style and larger than any from Olympia, Delphi, or other places. The calyx of the lotus sweeps outward in a free and bold style arching above the palmettes, and a belt across the heavy, sweeping tendrils forms a sort of base for the calyx; the centre of the palmette is a spherical triangle in red, bounded around its base by an arc in black. The colors, alternating rich dark red — now often rubbed to orange — and black on the slightly greenish cream ground are much faded in all the remaining fragments.⁵ The adaptation of the design to the field is masterly in its rhythmic flow of line and is carried out with a freshness and confidence which are sometimes lost in the later, more stereotyped examples of the style. This sima certainly antedates the type-cornice from the Treasury of the Megarians⁶ and may be assigned to the first half of the sixth century.

It is fortunate that all the component parts of the revetment which belong with this

¹ R22, 31, 33, 35, 29.

² R1, 5, probably Van Buren, p. 164 (22), No. 154, R7, 21, 9, 10, 32, 37, 38, 23 (with an extra tendril), 24 (Fig. 14b) (with S-shaped tendril).

³ S378.

⁴ Van Buren, pp. 75–82, gives many examples.

⁵ S21, 22, 25, 26, 56, 101 (Fig. 17), 102, 103 and 103a. See PLATE IV based on a combination of these fragments.

⁶ *Olympia*, II, Pl. CXIX, 5 and 6.

large and impressive raking cornice have been preserved, thus making it possible to picture the imposing effect which their combination must have made.¹ It is more than tempting to connect them with the great Temple of Apollo, inasmuch as they obviously can have been intended only for a building both large and important, but their relation to the Temple is still somewhat problematical.

The "Megarian" type is illustrated also by other examples which, judging from their style, must be of later date, although all may be assigned to the sixth century.²

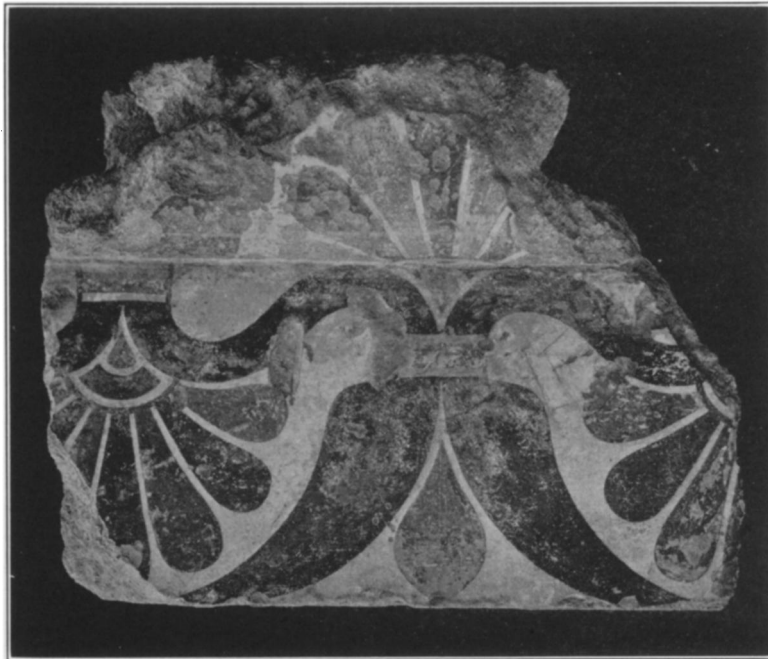


FIGURE 17. PIECE OF A LARGE ARCHAIC SIMA, S101

The first class of these very closely resembles the large sima just described, but the proportions of the lotus petal are slightly more tapering, the contrast of dull black and deep red shows more clearly, and the whole is of finer clay with a very smooth deep-cream slip.³

Of special interest is the corner piece⁴ showing part of a lion's head and a ledge sloping up to conceal the attachment of a lateral acroterium. The small upper torus is decorated with bands alternately of red, light, black, light, and so forth, and the customary alternating palmette-and-lotus in red and black appear on the larger torus and fascia. The work is remarkably good and careful and full of charm and grace. A smaller piece⁵ varies slightly in

¹ A12, 16 (Fig. 2), 20, 102; R3 (Fig. 14a), 3a, 3b; T41, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 145.

² S23 (Fig. 18), 24, 44, 45, 46.

³ S23 (Fig. 18), Van Buren, p. 85 (50), No. 114; S24.

⁴ S44, Van Buren, pp. 87-88 (59), No. 124 and Fig. 1 (from a water-color by the late Mrs. Shear).

⁵ S46, Van Buren, p. 88 (60), No. 125.

details, but may belong to the same building though done by another workman. The lion's head will be discussed later.

A third variety is represented by another fragment,¹ of which only a piece of the fascia is preserved. Here the reversible lotus-and-palmette design has become more elaborate, having small volutes attached as subsidiary tendrils and triangular centres for the palmettes. Between these and the petals are two parallel bands, enclosing five small dots, all arranged to follow the curve of the triangular centre. The calyx of the lotus has become two separated members divided by a very much conventionalized "bud" which consists of an elongated diamond, one of whose points is continued in a line which then forks to enclose a small

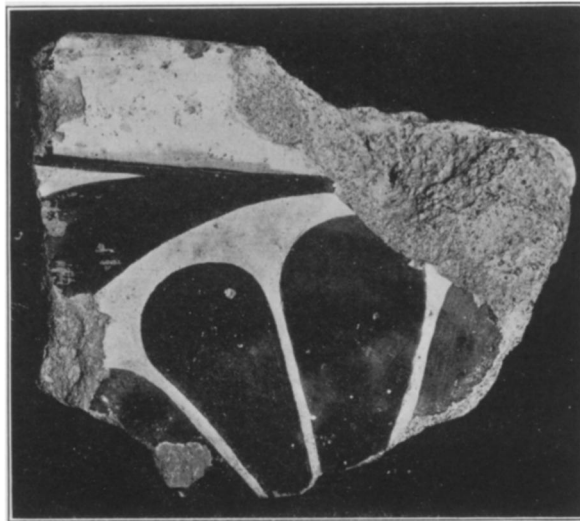


FIGURE 18. FRAGMENT OF A SIMA, S23

triangle. The colors are alternating red and black on a deep-cream background, and the work is good and carefully done. The design closely resembles that from the Treasury of the Byzantines at Olympia,² where, however, there are no supplementary tendrils and no dots enclosed by the parallel lines which follow the curve of the triangular centre of the palmette.

An unusual example which combines the palmette-and-lotus motive so familiar in the dark-on-light with the meander characteristic of the light-on-dark simas, and which may therefore be regarded as transitional, is a small fragment on whose flat surface is preserved a portion of a reversible and alternating palmette-and-lotus above a meander.³ This can belong only to a sima whose profile is of the "Megarian" shape, though in no other known example does the flat fascia hold anything except part of the lotus-and-palmette. Red and black are used on a cream ground, the meander being in red and the enclosing squares in

¹ S45 (Fig. 19b), Van Buren, p. 88 (61), No. 126.

² *Olympia*, II, Pl. CXIX, 2.

³ S135 (Fig. 20a), Van Buren, p. 86 (55), No. 120.

black (of these only the upper lines have been preserved), the work is very neat, and for accuracy in drawing the meander incised squares have been used as guiding lines.

Equally unusual is the small fragment of the lower part of a sima which shows the bottom of a palmette surmounting very curly volutes and also what is presumably a bud, from the base of which the tendrils spring. Small lozenges appear below in the openings between the volutes and between the tendrils. The decoration is done in black on the reddish background of the clay, and bright red is used for the centre of the palmette and for the lozenges.¹

This is rather puzzling to restore, for on the "Megarian" shape the palmette-and-lotus is habitually reversible; while if, on the other hand, it is restored as the lower fascia of the "double-curved" sima the meander should occupy this member and the palmette-and-bud should be placed on the cymatium. Moreover, a non-reversible palmette-and-bud, or palmette-and-lotus, belongs normally to the light-on-dark repertoire, so that howsoever the original appearance may be imagined, it is far removed from the normal arrangement.

It is not possible to arrange most of the light-on-dark simas in chronological order. The majority of them belong to types first familiar at Olympia and dating mostly from the fifth century and later.

There are, however, three interesting examples of simas of the "Megarian" shape which show the palmette-and-lotus pattern in cream against a black background.² In the only example of which the lower part remains the lotus calyx is formed of separate petals, the central "bud" is an elongated lozenge, and the tendrils are of the simple undulating form familiar from the more conservative dark-on-light "Megarian" type.³

The use of this design in light-on-dark is almost unique; the only other known example comes from Delphi.⁴

Most of the light-on-dark simas are of the familiar three-membered shape consisting of a narrow upper fascia, vertical, concave or ogee, decorated with a plain band, alternating eggs-and-darts, half-circles, or Lesbian cymatium; a broad cymatium, generally double-curved, carrying the principal design; and a narrow fascia commonly recessed and adorned with some variety of meander. Sometimes a very narrow vertical fascia with a band of plain color is added at the top. The profile of the cymatium varies from strongly to slightly marked, and occasionally the line of division between the members is not clearly set off.

In general the light-on-dark simas present a monotonous sequence of alternating palmettes-and-buds or eggs-and-darts as decorative motives on the cymatium.⁵

¹ S136 (Fig. 20b), Van Buren, p. 90 (73), No. 138. The upward and outward direction of the volutes of the tendrils is unusual, but *cf. Olympia*, II, Pl. CXXI, 1 and 2, in light-on-dark.

² S27, 27a (Fig. 21), S28 (Fig. 19a), Van Buren, p. 91 (177), No. 154; S52 (Fig. 22), Van Buren, p. 90 (76), No. 153.

³ S52.

⁴ Van Buren, p. 92 (83), No. 160.

⁵ The palmette-and-bud occurs also as one of the favorite designs on the soffit of eaves-tiles, and instances of various types will be cited from tiles as well as from simas.

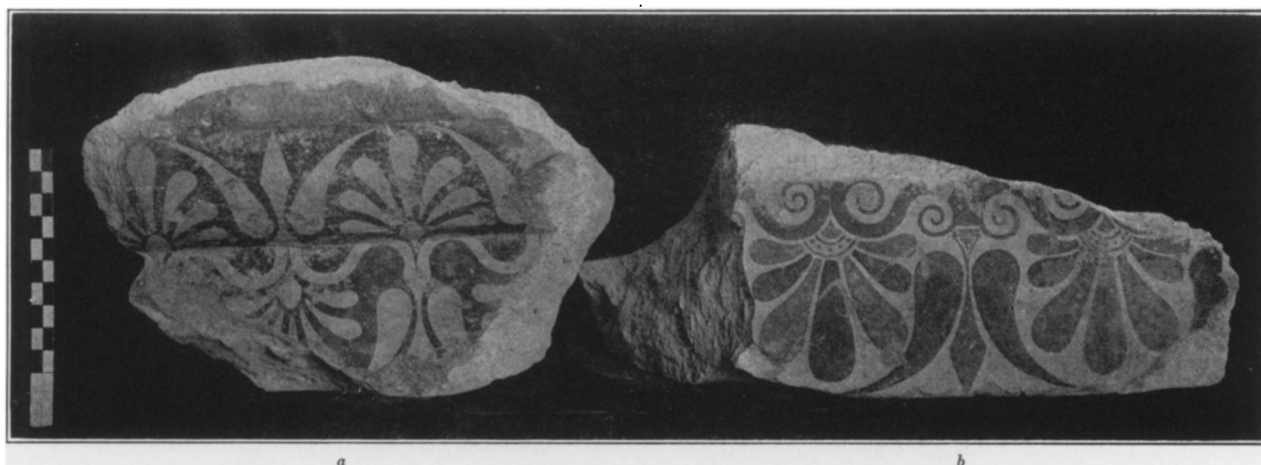


FIGURE 19. FRAGMENTS OF SIMAS, S28, 45



FIGURE 20. FRAGMENTS OF SIMAS, S135, 136



FIGURE 21. FRAGMENTS OF A SIMA, S27, 27a

The commonest type has a palmette of nine or eleven petals and a bud of three or five in a calyx with tendrils facing in volutes or spirals under the palmettes. Between the palmettes the tendrils rise either to form a squarish loop¹ or to meet in a festoon below the



FIGURE 22. FRAGMENT OF A SIMA, S52

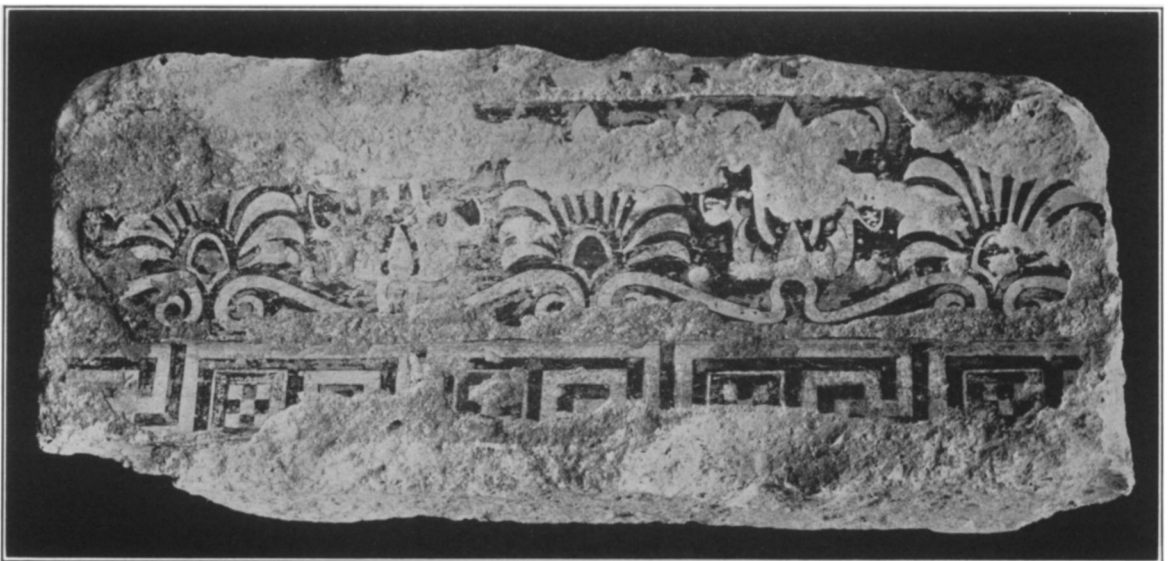


FIGURE 23. PIECE OF A SIMA, S113

bud,² and in a few cases the rise is practically negligible so that there is only a slight wave in the line between the ends of the tendril.³ A second variety of tendril extends in the form

¹ The most frequent style. See S113 (Fig. 23), S115 (Fig. 24b), S117 (Fig. 24a), S127 (Fig. 24c), S128 (Fig. 25).

² S31, T31, T136, T142.

³ *E. g.*, S112 (Fig. 26).



FIGURE 24. FRAGMENTS OF SIMAS, S117, 115, 127



FIGURE 25. FRAGMENTS OF A SIMA, S128, 128a

of an S, with one end below the palmette and the other below the bud.¹ Occasionally a small extra "tail" is found below the volutes of the tendril.²

The proportions of the palmettes range from slender to compact, but in practically every instance the petals droop away from the central one. The calyxes vary from those with



FIGURE 26. FRAGMENT OF A SIMA, S112



FIGURE 27. FRAGMENT OF A SIMA, S114

simple outline, some of them being excessively attenuated,³ to drooping ones with rippled borders which are not unlike acanthus leaves in effect,⁴ and in some examples there is a small extra petal outside the calyx.⁵ On the more carelessly painted simas the petals are

¹ *E. g.*, S114 (Fig. 27).

² S129 (Fig. 28), T34, 36, 133.

³ S9, 15, 16, 18, 380 (Fig. 29).

⁴ S112 (Fig. 26), T136.

⁵ S9, 15, 16, 18, 29, 380 (Fig. 29).



FIGURE 28. PIECE OF A SIMA, S129



FIGURE 29. FRAGMENT OF A SIMA, S380

split in a fantastic manner probably intended to represent turning over,¹ or notched so that all semblance of reality has been lost,² while the centres of the palmettes have become mushroom-shaped³ or acorn-shaped⁴ or conventionalized into lozenges with concave sides.⁵ In one instance a wholly extraneous "Mycenaean lily" has been introduced into the field between the palmette and the flower.⁶ A lotus occasionally takes the place of the bud between the palmettes on the simas,⁷ but this variation is not found on the tiles.



FIGURE 30. FRAGMENT OF A SIMA, S50

On the palmette-and-bud designs red is frequently used for the centres of the palmettes and for the edges of the calyx, while it occasionally appears in the central stamen of the bud,⁸ or for a kind of veining, or even for the turned-over part of a petal,⁹ in an attempt to represent shading. The cream, black, and red effect is sometimes varied in examples where the slip has a distinctly greenish tinge and the colors have become mauve or brownish.¹⁰

The other common design for the cymatium is the egg-and-dart in cream with a black border which may extend all around the egg or may appear on only one side, giving the effect of shading, all on a red ground.

¹ *E. g.*, S112 (Fig. 26).

⁴ T142.

⁷ S5 and 6, PLATE V.

⁹ S47, 113 (Fig. 23), Van Buren, p. 96 (101), No. 180.

¹⁰ *E. g.*, S15, S18, and S380 (Fig. 29), Van Buren, p. 97 (106), No. 190.

² *E. g.*, S114 (Fig. 27).

⁵ S114.

⁸ S30 (Fig. 31).

³ S112 (Fig. 26).

⁶ *E. g.*, S50 (Fig. 30).

Three pieces of simas have masons' marks incised on the top surface to show the position in the sequence of slabs.¹ This was a fairly usual practice,² although specific directions regarding the side on which the slabs were to be set occur only on the simas from Calydon.³

More than half of the simas have plastic decorations and afford plentiful examples ranging from good work of the fourth or third century to inferior work of Hellenistic or Roman times.

The fourth-century or third-century examples⁴ belong to types familiar at Olympia⁵ and consist of a narrow upper moulding painted with an egg-and-dart or a Lesbian cymatium, a



FIGURE 31. PIECE OF A SIMA, S30

broad vertical principal member and a lower fascia, generally projecting and decorated with a meander in black or sometimes in red. On the principal member there is commonly a ribbed acanthus spray in high relief ending in tendrils which fork at the joint of the stem, done in cream with red accessories on a black ground. The acanthus sprays turn to left or right on either side of the lion's head water-spouts which were placed at intervals along the sima.

The motive of acanthus and spirals in relief became a permanent element on the simas, but was modified both in details of design and in technique of treatment in the later simas; in the design by the addition of extra leaves to the acanthus stem and of buds — lily, lotus, cup-shaped, bell-shaped, or pomegranate⁶ — in the fork between the tendrils; in technique by the substitution of relief which is rounded in section instead of vertical-sided and clean-

¹ S48, 58, 59.

² Van Buren, see Index.

³ See above, p. 8.

⁴ S36, 42 (Fig. 32), 43, 63 (Fig. 33), 104 (Fig. 34) 105, 137-143.

⁵ *Olympia*, II, Pl. CXXIII.

⁶ *E. g.*, S145, 199, 187, 194 (Fig. 36, 3), 147, respectively.

cut. Other tendrils even give the effect of having been made from double coils of heavy wire, while the pendent bud has become a corkscrew spiral.¹

On the upper members the design is consistently plastic. The topmost moulding has an egg-and-dart or egg-and-flower,² below this is frequently an astragalus and sometimes one or two cross-ridges or grooves. Occasionally a meander in relief adorns the lower fascia.³



FIGURE 32. PIECE OF A SIMA, S42

Besides the acanthus, other designs on the main member include an S laid on its side, with small flowers above and below it,⁴ or a honeysuckle palmette.⁵

In the great majority of the later simas⁶ there is no evidence of the use of cream and red on a black ground which makes the fourth-century and third-century examples so striking. Most of them are without color, though the occasional traces of white paint⁷ covering the entire sima suggest that it may have served as a "filler" on which to apply the outstanding colors later. It is, however, probable that in many cases the plastic design was covered only with a slip.

The two examples of satyr's heads furnish the only instances of the employment of human faces for plastic architectonic decoration on the simas at Corinth. It is unfortunate

¹ S64 (Fig. 37, 2), etc.

² Egg-and-dart very common; egg-and-flower, S145, 170, 187.

³ S132, 133. ⁴ *E. g.*, S171 (Fig. 35).

⁵ S182-188.

⁶ See typical examples on Figures 36 and 37.

⁷ S145, 189, 194 (Fig. 36, 3).



FIGURE 33. PIECE OF A PLASTIC SIMA WITH LION'S HEAD, S63



FIGURE 34. PIECE OF A PLASTIC SIMA WITH LION'S MANE, S104

that the invention attributed to Butades is represented only in this deplorable work of a very late Roman period. In one example¹ the grotesque head stands out from a background of huge acanthus leaves and, though broken across the mouth, it shows plainly how it served as a water-spout. The satyr's mask,² also Roman, is still more fragmentary but can have served only a similar purpose.

Although more than 175 fragments from simas show remains of lions' heads or indications where the heads have been broken away, many of them are so small or so badly de-



FIGURE 35. PIECE OF A SIMA, S171

graded as to be incapable of restoration. Since, however, the vast majority consists of inferior work belonging to the Roman rebuilding of the city, they are of little value for the study of Greek terracottas and may be briefly summarized after a résumé of the meagre Greek remains.

The earliest of these belongs to the charming little sima with palmette-and-lotus in red and black,³ which can be dated in the second half of the sixth century, but unfortunately there remain only portions of the mane in three ruffs of locks crisply modelled in separate masses and painted red.

Next in order comes an example belonging to the fifth century,⁴ but again there remain only a few locks, shaped like rays, and no indication of what the face may have been.

¹ S246, 246a (Fig. 36, 4).

² S375. For an illustration of a better example found in 1926, see T. L. Shear in *Art and Arch.*, March, 1927, p. 111.

³ S44.

⁴ S39.



FIGURE 36. FRAGMENTS OF PLASTIC SIMAS, S247, 194, 246, 246a, 218, 212



FIGURE 37. FRAGMENTS OF PLASTIC SIMAS, S92, 64, 284, 221, 202, 201, 80, 223, 81

On the fourth-century and third-century simas with black ground, one example¹ shows a little of the upper left side of the head. It has a beetling brow, the eye is round with prominent lids and with iris and pupil indicated by incised concentric circles and the pupil painted black, the ear is oval, and a little of the mane, arranged in three tiers and painted buff, is preserved. Another example² has a few stringy locks of the mane divided by deep grooves



FIGURE 38. LION'S HEAD FROM A SIMA, S876, 376a

into smaller sections and painted red overlaid with black, but on the other simas of the fourth century³ the slight traces of the mane are too badly defaced to show details of style.

These scanty remains are all that can be assigned to a period in which the work was of a high order of excellence.

In the remaining mass of fragments three groups call for special notice.

The first⁴ belongs to a long-headed type in which the mane flows back from the forehead in three tiers, the first one curly, and the three rows of the mane continue below the lower jaw. The brows are beetling with a groove between them, the upper lids prominent, the eye has a dark painted pupil, the ear is human in shape, the muzzle is wrinkled on top and marked by three deep grooves at each side, with six grooves on each side to indicate the whiskers, and with the teeth correctly though flatly modelled. There was a coat of orange

¹ S63 (Fig. 33).

² S62.

³ S42, 137.

⁴ S329, 329a, 330, 376, 376a (Fig. 38).

overlaid with black on the mane, brows, lids, pupils, lower jaw, tongue, and inside of the mouth.

In the second group, of which there are eighteen fragments,¹ the mane is parted on the top with four rows in the middle and a ruff of stringy locks below the ear. The eyebrows are protruding, the eyeball prominent with a hole for the pupil, the wrinkled muzzle is short with grooves for the whiskers, the nostrils broad, the lips rolled open, the tongue slightly



FIGURE 39. LION'S HEAD FROM A SIMA, S377

projecting, the front teeth indicated by incisions, and the back teeth modelled. All is covered with deep red paint.

The third group, which belongs to the simas with corkscrew buds, is represented by nearly a hundred fragments and is very sketchy and poor in style,² with the mane in shapeless grooved masses, the eye an oval with incised pupil, the eyelashes and eyebrows shown by a series of little nicks, the ear small and round, the muzzle short with round nostrils, and the lips thick. The tongue is pointed and protruding, the front teeth are incised and the back teeth modelled. There are no traces of paint on any of this group.

Little need be added about the other miscellaneous fragments. The manes vary from a single row of stringy locks to those in three or four tiers, sometimes bushy; the eyes are round, oval, or triangular, with or without indication of the pupil and iris; the ears are round, pointed, or heart-shaped; the muzzle wrinkled, and the nostrils either large or small; but in practically every instance the work is hasty and impressionistic and often differs in

¹ S 316-328, 342, 343, 356, 377 (Fig. 39).

² S64, etc. (Figs. 36, 5, 6, 37, 1-9).

details in the same set of heads. These late simas occasionally show remains of a few letters which have been stamped or scratched on them.¹

Most of the decorated tiles are in a very fragmentary condition so that it has been impossible to determine their complete dimensions. In no case have both side-edges of a tile been preserved, nor has any tile retained its full depth. The thickness varies from 0.033 m. to 0.083 m., the commonest being about 0.05 m. or 0.055 m. The face frequently slopes backward slightly, and two examples are undercut, forming a hawk's beak.²

Some tiles still have remains of the raised flange to fit into the cover-tile on one side or the other, beginning generally at an average distance of about 0.04 m. from the face,³ and



FIGURE 40. FRAGMENT OF AN INSCRIBED
SIMA, S144

in some instances an abrasion shows where the antefix has been broken away. The top of the flange was either flat,⁴ forming a right angle with the edge of the tile, or slightly keeled.⁵

The edges of the tiles often show an anathyrosis — a depressed area commonly rectangular and surrounded by a bevelled border — about 0.03 m. back from the face, to allow for an open joint with the next tile, and in a few instances a large rectangular hollow has been left for a beam to fit in.⁶

All the tiles in the dark-on-light technique, of which there are ten examples, have a single guilloche pattern on the face.⁷

In general these tiles are well made and carefully decorated, compasses having been used to incise the circles of the “eyes” and the other curves of the design. They are done in red

¹ S144 (Fig. 40), 145, 212 (Fig. 36, e), 259.

³ *E. g.*, T110 (Fig. 41a), 124 (Fig. 41b).

⁵ *E. g.*, T35.

² T25 and 59.

⁴ *E. g.*, T9.

⁶ *E. g.*, T115 (Fig. 42).

⁷ T41, Van Buren, p. 103 (20), No. 111, T42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 112 (Fig. 43b), T45, Van Buren, p. 103 (21), No. 113, T126, 131 (Fig. 43a), Van Buren, p. 101 (7), No. 26.

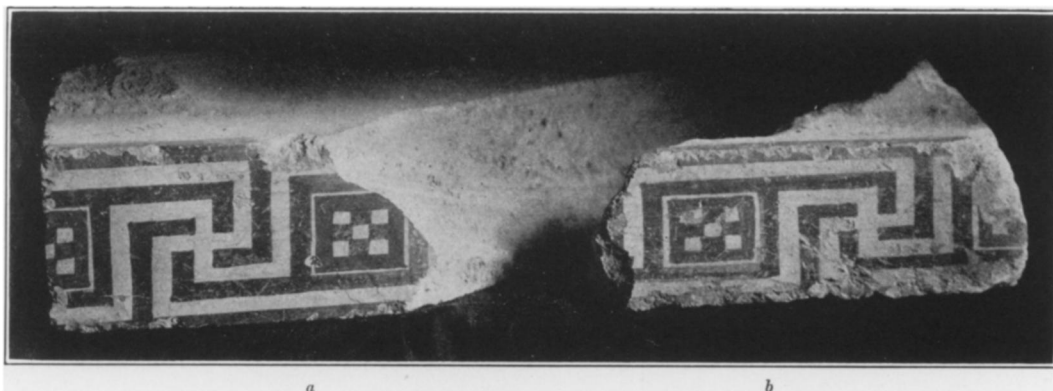


FIGURE 41. FRAGMENTS OF EAVES-TILES, T110, 124

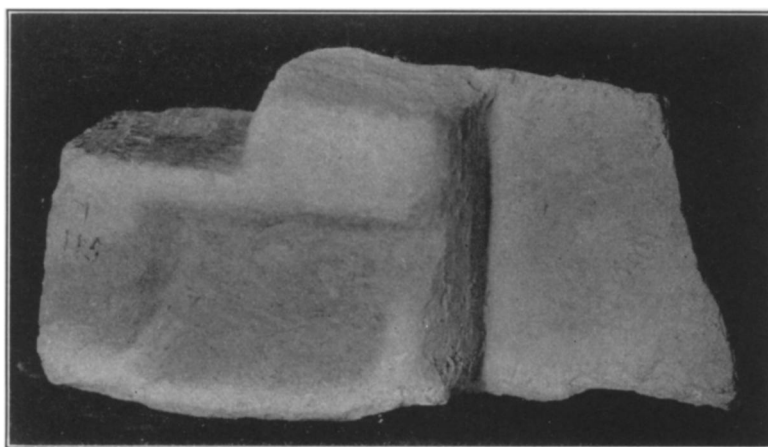


FIGURE 42. SIDE VIEW OF A TILE, SHOWING THE STRUCTURE, T115

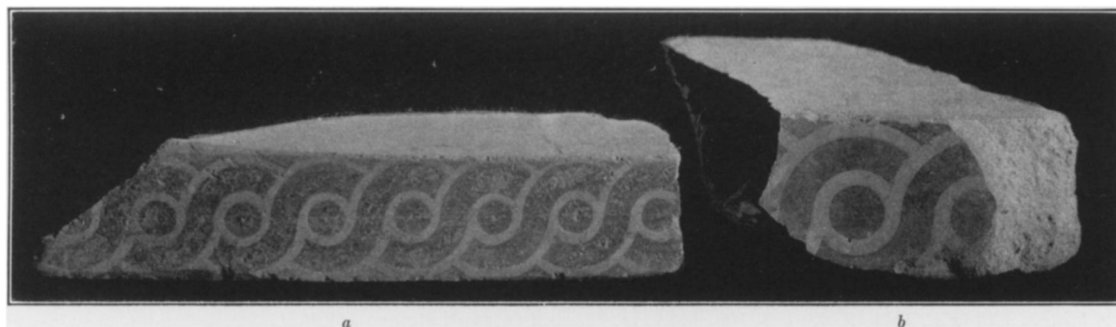


FIGURE 43. FRAGMENTS OF EAVES-TILES, T131, 112

and black, now often faded to two shades of brown-black, on a cream or greenish yellow ground. One of the tiles is made in one piece with the pedimental antefix A101 and another with A102.

The other tiles are all adorned with varieties of meanders, a table of which is given on page 46.

Single-hook and overlapping meanders are comparatively rare,¹ the double-hook variety forming by far the largest proportion of our examples. The single meanders have red for the upper line and hooks and black for the lower,² or black for both,³ while the frame enclosing

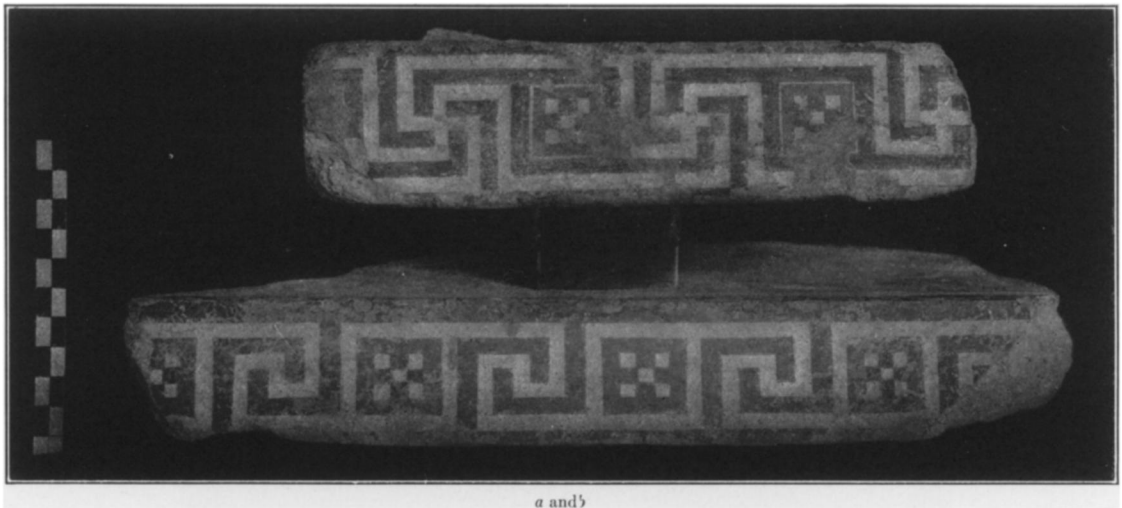


FIGURE 44. FRAGMENTS OF EAVES-TILES, T47, 40

four small solid squares arranged in the form of a cross is done in red with black squares,⁴ black with red squares,⁵ or all in black.⁶ Variants show four small red squares and one small black square arranged in the corners and the centre.⁷

The designs have generally been carefully painted, guiding squares having been used for a particularly neat tile⁸ which belongs with the remarkable "Megarian" sima that combines palmette-and-lotus with a similar meander on the fascia.⁹

The commonest double meander (IIa, see page 46) is in black enclosing a red frame within which small solid black squares are placed to form a cross. Others show a black square enclosing four small red squares (IIb)¹⁰ or a red square enclosing four small red ones (IIc),¹¹ and occasionally a fifth square is placed in the centre of the field.¹² In a few in-

¹ Single: T40 (Fig. 44b) 49, 60, 103, 106, 115 (Fig. 45a and c); overlapping: T 140.

² T49, T60, T106, Fig. 45c, Van Buren, p. 107 (54), No. 120, T115, Fig. 45a, Van Buren, pp. 110-111 (77).

³ T40 (Fig. 44b), 103.

⁴ T40.

⁵ T49 and 60.

⁶ T103.

⁷ T106, 115 (Fig. 45c, a).

⁸ T106 (Fig. 45c).

⁹ S135 (Fig. 20a). See above, pp. 21-22.

¹⁰ *E. g.*, T132 or S15.

¹¹ *E. g.*, T55 or S48.

¹² *E. g.*, T136.

stances the upper border of the meander is continued over the edge to form a narrow stripe on the top of the tile.¹

The accepted place for the meander was the face of the tile. In only two instances has it been found on the under surface.² It was also commonly used on the lowest fascia of simas, as noted above.

The under surface, or soffit, of the tiles made use of the following motives either singly or in combination: the stripe, usually red, of varying width; the palmette-and-bud; the astragalus, or bead-and-reel, these latter two designs on a black background. When used in



FIGURE 45. FRAGMENTS OF EAVES-TILES, T115, 130, 106

combination, the palmette-and-bud was nearest the face of the tile and the stripe farthest distant.

These usages became so stereotyped that one never finds an astragalus or a palmette-and-bud on the face, nor, with the two exceptions noted above, a meander on the soffit.

The decorated portion of the tile visible from below varied from about 0.046 m. to 0.145 m.

Large numbers of plain undecorated tiles have been found at Corinth. These consist of flat tiles (*ήγγεμόνες*) with flanged edges, and cover-tiles (*καλυπτήρες*) with a sharply keeled ridge on the outer surface and a rounded profile below on the inside, or of tiles combining the two.

The theory has been propounded by Lattermann³ that the combination-tiles were the "Corinthian tiles" (*κεραμίδες Κορινθιαί*) *par excellence*, but the evidence does not justify the conclusion, although it has been accepted by as careful a scholar as Koch.⁴

Lattermann bases his arguments on several inscriptions — among them the well-known Arsenal inscription and one from Eleusis — in which Corinthian tiles or tiles made in one

¹ T15, 47 (Fig. 44a), 49, 114, 115.

³ *B. C. H.*, XXXII, 1908, pp. 298 ff.

² T10 and 130 (Fig. 45b).

⁴ *Röm. Mitt.*, XXX, 1915, p. 111.

piece are mentioned, but in no case is it specifically stated that they are one and the same.¹

The fact that "Corinthian tiles" are so often called for in building specifications shows that there was some distinguishing characteristic which justified their selection — either the shape or the quality due to the kind of clay used in their manufacture.

In our own tiles from Corinth, both plain and decorated, the clay varies from poorly to exceedingly well purified, but the firing is consistently good, making a hard and strong tile. It does not follow that all "Corinthian" tiles need necessarily have been made of Corinthian clay, for apart from the *a priori* argument that the exportation of adequate quantities of such heavy raw material would have been absurd, we know that certain simas from Calydon were not made of Corinthian clay, though the inscriptions upon them were written in the Corinthian alphabet by the artisans who made them and who presumably had come over from Corinth to work on the spot.² For utilitarian objects like cornices or tiles it would have been wasteful to import Corinthian clay, although it was commonly employed for the fine outer layer of the carefully moulded human heads on antefixes and of the sphinxes or other figures for acroteria.

¹ 1. From Delos. (*B. C. H.*, XXXII, 1908, text on p. 83; commentary on pp. 298 ff.)

l. 21, Πραξικλή[ι] ἐργολαβήσαντι κατασκευάσαι κεραμίδας Χ^Π ἐπιζύγους τὸ ζεύγος ΙΙΙΙ<·

l. 23, Ἡρώδη ἐργολαβήσαντι κατασκευάσαι κεραμίδας χιλίας ἢ πλείους ἐπιζύγους τὸ ζεύγος (ΙΙΙΙΙ)·

The expression *κεραμίδες ἐπιζύγοι* seems to be correctly interpreted as "a pair," but the inscription does not state either that they were made all in one piece or that they were Corinthian.

2. From Eleusis. (Dittenberger, *Sylloge*,² No. 587, ll. 71 ff.)

Corinthian tiles are twice mentioned here: *κεραμίδες Κορίνθιαι παρὰ Δημητρίο ἐλ Λακι[αδῶν] οἰκοῦ[ντος] Η· τιμή: Η· κομιδὴ τούτων Ἐλευσίνιδε ΔΔΔΔΔ: κεραμίδες Κορίνθιαι ΗΗ· ἐκ Κορίνθου, ἡ κεραμίς: ΙΙΙΙΙ: κεφάλαιον Η^ΠΔΓ^ΤΙΙΙΙ: κομιδὴ τούτων Ἐλευσίνιδε: Γ^ΤΙΙΙΙ:*

The tiles from Demetrius in Lakiadae cost 1 drachma each: those brought from Corinth cost 5 obols.

The same inscription (l. 188) gives the price of a pair of Laconian tiles as 4 obols: *κεράμου Λακωνικοῦ ζεύγη: Π· τὸ ζεύγος ΙΙΙΙ*.

Lattermann concludes that if a Corinthian tile costs as much as, or more than, a "pair" of Laconian tiles (consisting of a hegemon and kalypter) it must be a combination-tile composed of these two members made in one piece, but nothing is said in the inscription regarding the form of these Corinthian tiles, though of course Lattermann's theory would make any further description superfluous. We have no means of knowing the relative values of Laconian and Corinthian tile, and even the price of Corinthian tiles varies in the inscription under discussion. Four or five obols seem to have been a usual price for a pair of tiles. (See also references given by Lattermann in *B. C. H.*, XXXII, 1908, p. 298, to two inscriptions from Delos, in one of which tiles from Syros cost 5 obols a pair, and in the other, tiles from Chios are 4 obols and from a certain Periander 5 obols.) But they sometimes were more expensive, as is shown by an inscription from Epidaurus (*I. G.*, IV, 1492, l. 13), where their cost is stated as 3 drachmas. *Γάμο[σ]υ Τέχρωνι κεραμ[ι]δ[ι]ων ζ[εύ]γ[η] [ἐ]ω[ν] χιλ[ι]ω[ν] δέκαπτα ἐλομένοι, τὸ [ζ]εύγος [δρ]α[χ]μῶν τριῶν.* Lattermann believes that the unusually high price was due to transportation charges, but in the inscription from Eleusis quoted above the carriage charges are separate.

3. The Arsenal inscription (*I. G.*, II, 1054, l. 58) reads: *δοράσας κεραμώσας Κορινθίωι κεράμωι ἀρμόττοντι πρὸς ἀλλήλων.* This really means "fitted well next its neighbor," and is not an accurate description of a combination-tile as Lattermann supposes.

4. Naval accounts (*I. G.*, II, 807b, ll. 108 ff.) reads: *ἔτεροι κεραμίδες ἕξ, [το]ύτων ἔχουσαι τὸν [κα]λυπτῆρα ἡγεμόνες ΙΙΙΙ*. These are certainly combination-tiles made in one piece, but they are not called "Corinthian."

5. From Delphi (*B. C. H.*, XXVI, 1902, pp. 40 ff., quoted by Lattermann, *B. C. H.*, XXXII, 1908, p. 300): *κέραμος Κορινθοειδής.*

The phrase "Corinthian-like tile" gives no description of them whatsoever.

² Unpublished material excavated by Mr. Rhomaios in 1926.



FIGURE 46. FRAGMENTS OF A PLASTIC FIGURE, M1, 2, 3



FIGURE 47. COMBINATION-TILE



FIGURE 48. PIECES OF UNDECORATED COVER-TILES AND COMBINATION-TILES

It must have been their shape rather than their material which gave "Corinthian" tiles their individuality, since inscriptions show that they were not only manufactured at Corinth and exported from there, but that tiles known as "Corinthian" were made locally in other places.¹

Corinthian and Laconian tiles are known to have been the most widespread varieties in ancient times, and Dr. Dörpfeld's view that they were of angular and rounded shapes respectively² has been generally accepted and has no evidence against it.

The combination-tiles, as Mr. Caskey has pointed out,³ are merely a special subdivision of the angular tiles. There is no reason why the Corinthians with their versatility and inventiveness in the use of terracotta may not also have invented these, but that every "Corinthian" tile was necessarily a combination-tile is an entirely unjustified assumption in the light of the present evidence.

Reference has already⁴ been made to the fact that although no remains of antefixes with plastic heads have been found at Corinth, there are enough fragments of what must have been lateral acroteria to show that the figures in the round whose invention was attributed to Butades of Sicyon were a feature of Corinthian architectonic decoration.⁵

These consist of a number of pieces belonging to wings and the battered fragment of a shoulder and back of the head of a female figure, doubtless a Sphinx. A small piece of an animal's leg may possibly have formed part of the same figure. In themselves the fragments are too small to be of great intrinsic value, nevertheless they afford some interesting details; for example, the small feathers of the wing done in scale-pattern, the longer feathers in alternating bands of cream, red, and black, the use of colored bands in relief combined with painting on a flat surface, the hole in the thickened part of the wing where it had been attached by a peg to the body. Too little remains of the shoulder and head to show more than that the hair was dressed in the formal waves of the archaic period and that this figure may be included in the group of Sphinxes already noted elsewhere,⁶ yet it furnishes one more indication of the early activity of the Corinthian workers in terracotta.

By way of summary it may be said that the large number of decorated architectural terracottas discovered at Corinth fully substantiates the tradition of the city's activity in this branch of handicraft for which she was famous for many centuries. Unfortunately the fragmentary condition and bad state of preservation of many of the pieces necessitates a certain amount of sympathetic imagination for their study in order to picture what the original effect may have been; nevertheless, there are certain admirable examples by which one may trace the course of this branch of ceramics from the sixth century B.C. through the time of the Roman occupation of Corinth.

According to the present evidence there was no connection between what may be called

¹ The Eleusis inscription quoted on p. 40, note 1.

² *A. J. A.*, XIV, 1910, pp. 307-308 and especially notes 1 and 2 on p. 308.

³ M1-3 (Fig. 46), 4-10.

² *Ath. Mitt.*, VIII, 1883, p. 162.

⁴ *Ante*, p. 6.

⁶ Page 5, note 1.

the Laconian and the Corinthian schools, the former of which was characterized by circular antefixes and acroteria made up of many zones of linear ornamentation. With the exception of one very small fragment of a sima adorned with the "Doric leaf," which seems to have been practically universal in the seventh century, the history of the terracottas found at Corinth begins with the triangular antefix and then passes to the so-called "Megarian" type with alternating and reversible lotus-and-palmette, commencing with the most archaic examples extant and continuing both shape and design on the simas with light-on-dark decoration.

The imposing archaic sima was accompanied by antefix, ridge-palmette and eaves-tiles which a lucky chance has preserved, so that one of the most important and interesting of our revetments can be seen in all its component parts. The Corinthian origin of this type may now be definitely accepted. Some idea of the variety of composition and diversity of technique may be gained from a comparison of two such widely divergent examples of the "Megarian" type as this heroic revetment with its broad, firm treatment and an exquisite small sima on which the contour of the palmette, carried out with great delicacy of drawing, foreshadows the less rigid type which prevailed in the light-on-dark examples of the fifth century and later.

The use of plastic heads for antefixes, an invention specifically attributed to Butades of Sicyon, who worked at Corinth, and carried by Damaratus of Corinth to Etruria and the West, is oddly enough not illustrated at Corinth itself, although the only places in Greece where such heads have been found are known to have been in close touch with Corinth and seem all to have drawn from a common source. The same is true of the polychrome style which reached its most striking phase in Sicily and of which examples have been found at sites that lay along the western route. Its origin too seems to have been at Corinth, although its full and ornate development was probably due to other influences encountered in the western world.

But the spirit of adventure which inspired the expansion of Hellas seems early to have spent itself in the field of terracottas, for more or less orthodox styles with minor local variations prevail from the fifth century onwards, and of these styles Corinth does its share in furnishing examples. The evidence of the terracottas agrees both with the tradition of Corinth as a pioneer in that field and with the fact that her historical ascendancy antedated that of Athens. Nevertheless the skill of her workers in terracotta is well exemplified on many examples of the types which she probably did not invent, but which she adopted and made her own, and the "Corinthian tiles" never lost their supremacy. The excavations have shown how well deserved was the fame of the city in an activity for which her high repute endured throughout antiquity.

INVENTORY

The objects have been numbered according to the initial letter of the class: A—Antefix; R—Ridge-palmette; S—Sima; T—Tile; M—Miscellaneous.

When the place or date of discovery is known, it is so stated in the inventory. Nos. A101-110, R29-38, S101-136, 380, T101-144, and M1-3 are in the National Museum at Athens; the others are in the Annex to the Museum at Old Corinth.

The expressions "with bits," "with chips," or "with specks," used in describing the clays, indicate the presence of small red or black particles of foreign substances.

As a very large proportion of the collection consists of fragments, only the most significant dimensions have been given in most cases.

To avoid repetition, the following numbering of types of meanders has been adopted:

- I. Single-hooked.
- II. Double-hooked, enclosing square (variants with enclosed solid squares in the corners, or with five solid squares).
 - a. With red edge and four small solid black squares arranged in the form of a cross.
 - b. With black edge and red enclosed cross.
 - c. With red edge and red enclosed cross.
- III. Overlapping.

INVENTORY

ANTEFIXES

A1. Small fragment, broken all around except at the right shoulder, showing remains of a tendril and reversed lotus in low relief, painted black on a light ground. Edges red.

Clay, pinkish; slip, orange.

A2. Small piece of the lower left corner of an antefix with tile attached, showing a little of a tendril and reversed lotus with a petal inserted between the spiral and lotus, in low relief in cream on a black ground. The side has a vertical red band *ca.* 0.05 m. broad near the face, and traces of a narrow oblique red band, but the design is undecipherable. The tile, which is *ca.* 0.055 m. high, had a meander of Type IIa on its face. See Figure 5c.

Clay, yellow with black and red bits; slip, greenish yellow.

A3. Piece broken above and at the right side, showing a seven-petalled palmette above a reversed lotus with elaborate volute tendrils, in red and black on a light ground, in low relief, with red eyes in the spirals, and black eyes above the lotus petals. The whole design is outlined by grooves. See PLATE II.

Height, *ca.* 0.27 m.; width across tendrils, 0.26 m.

Clay, greenish yellow, speckled; slip, greenish yellow.

Similar to A17 and A18 but not identical.

Van Buren, p. 152 (39), No. 126.

A3a and b. Two small fragments of the same, which are now attached.

A4. Corner fragment, broken all around, of the bottom of an antefix attached to the cover-tile, showing remains of very elaborate S-shaped tendrils with red eyes and extra subsidiary tendrils in relief, in cream on black. Edges red. Good careful work.

Clay, pink to cream, with bits; slip, greenish yellow.

A5. Antefix broken at the top and bottom, showing an eleven-petalled drooping palmette above S-shaped tendrils with small accessory palmettes below the spirals and with a very slender reversed lotus between the small palmettes, in fairly high relief, in cream on black with red accessories. The lower part of the design is badly defaced. See Figure 5b.

Present height, 0.19 m.; width, *ca.* 0.15 m.

Clay, very pink, good; slip, cream.

Found in the shops by the Lechaëum Road, May 26, 1902.

A6. Fragment, broken at top and bottom, showing a nine-petalled drooping palmette above tendrils held together by a band. The bottom part is gone, but was surely occupied by a reversed lotus. Low relief, cream on black with red for the centre of the palmette, and the eyes under the tendrils. Edges red. See Figure 6.

Width, 0.15 m.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, greenish yellow ("Corinthian").

Similar to A8 and A9, but on a smaller scale.

A7. Part of a large antefix, broken all around, showing a nine-petalled drooping palmette above the volutes of S-shaped tendrils. A small extra tendril curling around an eye is placed between the lowest petal of the palmette and the volute. The lower part, which contained the lotus, is gone. Low relief, cream on black without any use of red, except for the edges. See Figure 5a.

Greatest width, *ca.* 0.20 m.; height, 0.16 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

Found back of Shop IX of the Lechaemum Road, May 19, 1902.

Van Buren, p. 155 (53), No. 180.

A8. Lower part of an antefix, broken all around and badly defaced on the front, showing remains of a nine-petalled drooping palmette above a reversed lotus and slender stems caught by a band, the centre of which is an attenuated three-petalled flower springing from a calyx. Low relief, light on black, with red for the eyes, the parallel edges of the band, the centre of the palmette, and the edges of the antefix. See Figure 7 and PLATE III.

Original width, 0.194 m.; present height, 0.185 m.

Clay, yellowish, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow on a thick facing of fine yellow clay.

See also A9, which shows the upper part of the design.

A9. Upper part of an antefix, broken from the band up, showing a nine-petalled drooping palmette above tendrils, in low relief, cream on black with red accessories. Work good.

Clay, coarse yellow, with black bits; slip, as in A8.

See also A8, which shows the lower part.

A10. A very small fragment showing a tiny palmette and tendril in low relief in cream on black. Edge red.

This probably came from the lower part of an antefix with S-shaped tendrils having a palmette in the field at the side of the spiral. Work neat and fine.

Clay, red; slip, greenish yellow.

A11. Fragment, broken all around, of a large antefix, badly defaced but showing remains of a palmette alternately red and black on a cream ground, above belted tendrils. It is painted on the flat surface without relief.

Clay, pink; slip, cream.

A12. Small fragment of the tips of three petals from the left side of a palmette in alternating red and black on a light ground, in low relief.

Clay, yellowish, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

This belongs with A16, A20, and A102.

A13. Small fragment, broken all around, showing four petals of a seven-petalled palmette in alternating red and black in low relief on a light ground. Edges red.

Clay, pinkish; slip, orange-yellow.

A14. Lower central part of an antefix exactly like A60 and A104, showing from the tendrils down.

A15. Fragment of the lower part of a large antefix, with right edge intact, showing the lowest petal of a heavy palmette above thick spreading tendrils caught by a band and terminating in spirals. In the spread of the tendrils is a five-petalled reversed palmette with triangular calyx, and there are eyes at the ends of the band and in the centre of the spiral. In alternating red and black on a light ground, in low relief. See Figure 3.

Clay, yellowish; slip, greenish yellow.

This is somewhat like A16 and A20 but smaller and a little less archaic.

Van Buren, p. 148 (18), No. 114.

A16. A large antefix moulded at the end of the triangular cover-tile, giving a solid rectangular effect below the palmette, which is a seven-petalled one formed of alternating red and black petals with a spherical-triangular centre bordered by a broad black arc, rising above thick stems caught by a band and terminating in spirals. Between the spreading tendrils is an inverted red and black flower, or palmette, with a red calyx. The edges of the cover-tile and the palmette above it are red. The tip is broken. See Figure 2 and PLATE I.

Height, *ca.* 0.25 m.; width of base, 0.265 m.; width of palmette, 0.195 m.

Clay, yellowish, with black fragments; slip, greenish yellow.

See also A12, A20, and A102.

Van Buren, p. 147 (13), No. 111.

A17. Lower part of a badly broken seven-petalled red-and-black palmette antefix showing the junction with the cover-tile at the back, with portions of tendrils and reversed lotus in low relief in black on light, with red eyes in the spirals of the tendrils and above the lotus petals. See Figure 4.

Original width, now preserved, 0.26 m.; height, 0.16 m.

Clay, coarse greenish yellow; slip, greenish yellow. Found May 19, 1902.

Same as A18 and very like A3.

Van Buren, p. 149 (23), No. 123.

A18. Large fragment of the lower part of an antefix, showing the junction with the cover-tile at the back. See A17.

A19. Lower part of an antefix, broken all around, showing part of a drooping tendril and an inverted three-petalled lotus in alternating red and black, in low relief. Red is used also for the calyx, eyes, cross-band of the tendrils, and the edges of the antefix.

Clay, pinkish; slip, orange-yellow.

A19a. Fragment, broken below and at the right side, showing four petals of a seven-petalled palmette alternately red and black on a light ground, in low relief. Work good. Now joined with A19.

A20. Large piece of an antefix broken around the edges and at the whole lower right side, left side intact. The inverted flower between the tendrils is recessed, as is that of A102, but not of A16.

Same as A12, A16 and A102, but with the paint better preserved.

A21. Fragment of an antefix, broken all around and badly defaced, showing a nine-petalled drooping palmette with diamond-shaped centre above a tendril in cream on black with the centre of the palmette red. Very high relief. Edges red.

Clay, pinkish, with bits; slip, greenish yellow.

A22. Antefix, broken at the top and lower left side and defaced on the front, showing the rounded back where it was attached to the kalypter. There are the remains of an eleven-petalled drooping palmette, with a centre like a pod with groovings above elaborate S-shaped tendrils, which have additional branches and enclose a small, very much conventionalized, inverted lotus flanked by groups of five petals curling inward. Cream on black, with red accessories and edges. Very high relief. Edges red. The whole antefix is slightly concave in effect.

Clay, coarse red; slip, cream. (Fig. 12, 10)

A23. A triangular pediment-shaped antefix broken at both lower corners, with the longest side rising to a low curve. It has a keeled back and is hollowed in a curve on all the lower surface. A shallow groove follows the outline of the antefix, but no design is decipherable.

Height, 0.10 m.; present length, 0.12 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, same.

Late work, very different from the archaic triangular type.

A24. Pedimental antefix with vertical sides and a keeled back, broken at the top, with the upper angles ending in volutes. A wide groove runs up each side and ends in an in-curling volute; similar grooves rise in a curve to the apex, forming volutes on either side of an indecipherable central object. No decoration is visible.

Height, *ca.* 0.14 m.; width, 0.18 m.

Clay, reddish, with dark flecks; slip, pinkish.

A25. Triangular antefix, slightly broken at the bottom, forming the background for an eleven-petalled palmette in fairly high relief; with the middle petal heavy and broad at the upper part, and with a boss-like centre. The palmette rises above wide spreading tendrils with two small extra branches in the space below the uppermost coil, which is sheathed in an acanthus leaf. The lower ends are tied in a knot with small bosses above and below it, thus making a very conventionalized substitute for the usual inverted lotus. Two parallel ridges with a deep groove between them form the lower boundary of the design. The whole face was covered with blue paint of a bright shade.

Present height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.165 m.

Clay, reddish; slip, same.

Found near the Northwest Stoa. See also A26.

A26. Triangular antefix, slightly broken at the lower left corner, exactly like A25. (Fig. 12, 14)

A27. Large antefix, broken at the top, showing an eleven-petalled very drooping palmette with an ivy-leaf centre which has little inner ridges meeting in the angle, above S-shaped grooved tendrils which have extra tendrils at the outer ends and small bell-shaped flowers in the space where the tendrils fork; between them is the heart-shaped base of a sheath like a divided calyx which encloses a lotus with three grooved petals. A fan-shaped five-petalled flower fills the space between the lotus and the calyx. There are traces of red paint on the background of the palmette. The back is of peculiar shape, with two grooves and three ribs at the lower part, and a very flat upper part. (Fig. 10)

Present height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness of palmette, 0.03 m.

Clay, red; slip, cream.

A28. Piece of the lower part of an antefix, broken at the right side, same as A27.

Present height, 0.12 m.

A29. Lower part of an antefix from the tendrils down, broken at the right corner, same as A27.

Present height, 0.16 m.

A30. Lower part of an antefix, broken at the top and rounded back, and cut out below for setting. Decoration: two S-shaped grooved tendrils with extra branches on either side of a three-petalled bud with a diamond-shaped centre and fan-shaped ornament of five petals between the bud and the S-tendrils. One petal of a palmette in high relief remains above. Across the bottom is the inscription ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΟΥ. (Fig. 13; marked 168.)

Width, 0.21 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream.

Found south of the east end of the South Stoa, June 26, 1915.

Same as A121.

A31. Lower part of an antefix, broken at the top, showing from the S-shaped tendril down. Present height, 0.11 m. See also A32.

A32. Lower part of a keel-backed antefix, broken at the top and lower left corner and with the surface badly incrustated, showing the bottom of a nine-petalled palmette with a centre in the shape of a spherical triangle with a depression in it, above S-shaped spirals turning outward at the top and inward at the bottom. There is an extra tendril between the bottom petal and the side of the S-spirals, and boss-like eyes in all the volutes. The inverted lotus had three petals and a drop-shaped base to the calyx. The antefix was cut out below for setting and painted red on the bottom and edges.

Present height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.18 m.

Clay, coarse red; slip, deep cream. Same as A31.

A33. Piece of a keel-backed antefix, broken at the right side and defaced on the front, showing an eleven-petalled drooping palmette with a centre shaped like one spade overlaid on another above S-shaped tendrils with a single in-turning volute at the top, and an extra upstanding branch from the lower part and a small bud in the fork. The inverted lotus has a divided calyx and a pointed base above, and five small petals in a fringe or fan below the volute. The tendrils and palmette are a rich red, with white eyes and tips of the S, on a cream ground. (Fig. 11)

Present height, 0.24 m.; thickness at top, 0.03 m.

Clay, red; slip, cream. Same as A34, 35, 36, 106, 120.

A34. Lower part of an antefix, broken at the top and lower right part, showing a portion of the palmette and from the tendrils down. (Fig. 12, 13)

Present height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.20 m. Same as A33, 35, 36, 106, 120.

A35. Lower part of an antefix, broken at the top and right side, showing the base of the palmette and from the tendrils down.

Present height, 0.15 m. Same as A33, 34, 36, 106, 120.

A36. Lower part of an antefix, broken at the right side and top, badly defaced.

Present height, 0.13 m. Same as A33, 34, 35, 106, 120.

A37. Fragment of an antefix, broken at the sides and top, showing from the spirals down. Badly defaced.

Present height, 0.105 m. Same as A38, 39, 112.

A38. Lower part of an antefix, broken at the top, showing the base of a palmette of apparently six petals. Probably in cream on a red ground.

Present height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.21 m. Same as A37, 39 and 112, except that this has a roundish keeled back.

A39. Lower part of an antefix with tripartite back, broken at the top and right corner and slightly curved from warping, showing out-turned spirals springing from below a lozenge-shaped centre with inner incised lozenge. The spirals have jointed stems and an acanthus leaf at the upper turn. An astragalus and two ridges form the lower boundary. Traces of red remain on the background. (Fig. 12, 5)

Present height, 0.13 m.

Clay, brick-red; slip, yellow-buff. Same as A37, 38, 112.

A40. Lower part of an antefix with tripartite back, broken at the left side and top, showing the bottom of a very schematic seven-petalled palmette consisting of two heavy petals and a cluster of five in a calyx edged with a double band in relief. On either side is the stem of an acanthus leaf and

two branches forming "grapevine" tendrils. The lower boundary consists of an astragalus with two reels between each pair of beads, above a series of recessed planes like a four-stepped architrave.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.145 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, probably pinkish cream.

A41. Upper part of an antefix, broken at the lower corners, showing an eleven-petalled palmette whose central petal terminates in the form of a lily with stamen. The centre is formed by a grotesque Gorgon flanked by two big serpents whose tails are tied under her chin. Her hair in the centre is waved in scallops, her eyes deeply sunk, her mouth grinning, her cheeks puffed out. She appears to be growing out of a horn which fills the field between the "Mycenaean lilies" that turn in to fit against her head. (Fig. 12, 2)

Height, 0.17 m.; thickness at top, 0.018 m.

Clay, red; slip, cream. Same as A42, 43, 44, 61, 98, 100, 124.

A42. Lower part of an antefix, broken at the lower left corner and top and cut out below for setting. (Fig. 12, 4)

Same as A41, etc.

A43. Lower part of an antefix, broken at both sides and top, showing on either side a "Mycenaean lily" springing from the sides of the antefix and turning inwards, with extra tendrils going to the lower corners and shoulder of the antefix and with bosses in the volutes and the curls of the lily. The field is bounded below by a ridge, an astragalus, a row of round beads, and probably a second ridge, though the base is defaced.

Height, 0.13 m. Same as A41, etc.

A44. Antefix, broken at the back, the lower right corner, and the tip, and badly defaced at the bottom. (Fig. 12, 3)

Width across shoulder, 0.17 m. Same as A41, etc.

A45. Lower part of an antefix, broken at the top and badly defaced on the front.

Present height, 0.17 m. Same as A46 and 47.

A46. Lower part of an antefix, broken across the palmette in a diagonal direction from right to left, showing the bottom of a nine-petalled palmette whose centre is formed by a woman's head with hair standing out on each side. On either side of her head and below the lowest petal of the palmette are closed buds, which fill the space above the spreading S-shaped tendrils that turn out at the top and in at the bottom, with an extra spiral set in below the bud. There are large boss-like eyes in all the volutes. The inverted lotus below has an ivy leaf in place of its central petal and a schematic pointed base to the calyx. The letters A and Λ are stamped to right and left of the lotus. The back is keeled and the base is cut out for setting. (Fig. 12, 11)

Present height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness of palmette, 0.035 m.

Clay, dark brownish-yellow; slip, pinkish cream. Same as A45 and 47.

A47. Lower part of an antefix, broken straight across the palmette and badly defaced on the front. Traces of red paint remain on the edges.

Present height, 0.14 m. Same as A45 and 46.

A48. Antefix with rounded back, showing an eleven-petalled palmette with a very long middle petal and a mushroom-shaped centre rising above S-shaped tendrils which have acanthus leaves sheathing the upper and lower ends, out of which spring two extra tendrils at the top and one at the bottom. Between them is an inverted lotus with a sweeping calyx springing from a centre which has

an extra sheathing of petals; an extra petal has also been inserted between the tendril and the lotus calyx. The relief is high. A line in relief forms the lower boundary for the design. (Fig. 12, 9)

Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.195 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream. Same as A49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 111, 122.

A49. Piece of an antefix, broken at both sides and top, showing part of tendrils and lotus.

Present height, 0.15 m. Same as A48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 111, 122.

A50. Lower part of an antefix from the tendrils down.

Present height, 0.14 m. Same as A48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 111.

A51. Lower part of an antefix, broken off above the tendrils and preserving its original width at the base.

Present height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.20 m. Same as A48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 111, 122.

A52. Lower part of an antefix showing tendrils and the base of a palmette.

Present height, 0.17 m. Same as A48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 111, 122.

A53. Piece of an antefix, broken at the left side and top, with remains of a palmette similar to A48.

Present height, 0.14 m. Same as A48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 111, 122.

A54. Lower part of an antefix, broken at the top and across the left side, showing from the tendril down.

Present height, 0.16 m.

Clay, cream to reddish; slip, same.

A55. Fragment of the lower part of an antefix, broken at the top and lower left side and badly defaced, showing a little of the bottom of a nine-petalled palmette above two out-curving spirals which spring from a bed of three acanthus leaves. An extra leaf is inserted below the spirals. (Fig. 12, 15)

Present height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.18 m.

Clay, red, with bits; slip, cream.

A56. Antefix, broken at the lower right corner and bottom, showing traces of red paint on the palmette and S-shaped tendril and of black on the background. (Fig. 15, 6) Same as A57.

A57. Piece of an antefix with rounded back, broken at the top, showing an eleven-petalled palmette with a large boss as centre above flattened S-shaped tendrils which spread out to the edge of the antefix and have a leaf and two extra "grapevine" tendrils above, and a leaf filling the space between the lotus and the lower part of the S-tendril. Below the tendrils the design is similar to A53, but on a smaller scale. The whole antefix is concave on the face.

Present height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.18 m.

Clay, red; slip, cream. Same as A56.

A58. Lower part of an antefix, broken at the left side, top and lower right portion, with an eleven-petalled drooping palmette above out-turned tendrils which spring from the calyx; all in high relief. A ridge forms the lower boundary. The back has a heavy thickening in the centre.

Present height, 0.20 m.

Clay, red, with bits; slip, pink. Same as A59.

A59. Fragment of the lower part of an antefix, broken all around, with keeled back cut out in a rounded shape for setting.

Present height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.19 m. Same as A58.

A60. Central and upper part of an antefix, broken at the tip and lower portion.
Present height, 0.16 m. Same as A14 and 104.

A61. Small fragment of the upper part of a palmette, broken at the left, showing the central petal with one to the left and three to the right.

Same as A41, etc.

A62. Fragment of an antefix, broken at the top, left side, and bottom and badly defaced, showing an eleven-petalled palmette above an in-turning spiral with an additional branch. Two ridges form the lower boundary.

Present height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.155 m.

Clay, red; slip, probably none.

A63. Thick, heavy antefix, showing an eleven-petalled "honeysuckle" palmette broken at the seed-pod and cut out below for setting, with part of the original face recessed, 0.035 m. from the face of the palmette, and covered with a cream slip. The whole lower part of the decorated face is gone. High relief. The back is slightly keeled, and the divisions on the edges slope downwards towards the back instead of taking their usual horizontal direction. The edges are red and the background of the face black.

Present height, 0.23 m.

Clay, cream; slip, cream.

Found on the stylobate in front of the seventh column of the Northwest Stoa, April 14, 1902.

A64. Tip of an antefix showing the central petal of a palmette with two others to the left and three to the right. The work is good, done in high relief with the antefix following the outline of the palmette. Ground, black.

Present height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.115 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream.

A65. Fragment of a squat antefix, broken at the top, bottom, and right edge, showing part of an eleven-petalled palmette on a black ground. Edges red.

Present height, 0.14 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, buff.

A66. Upper part of an antefix, broken across the tip, in very high relief, showing on each side three drooping petals and in the centre a long grooved spine flanked on either side by ear-shaped petals deeply hollowed out. It appears to have been covered with white paint. The back is flat except for a heavy central spine. (Fig. 12, 1)

Present height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.21 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, pinkish. Same as A67.

A67. Fragment of an antefix, broken across the bottom, tip, and left side.

Present height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.18 m. Same as A66.

A68. Fragment of a flat-backed antefix showing three petals of the left side of a palmette.

Present height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.07 m.

Clay, reddish; slip, pinkish.

A69. Upper part of a pointed antefix with a sharply scalloped "Gothic" outline, broken across the lower petals, showing part of a nine- or eleven-petalled palmette in very high relief except for the

central petal, which is flatter and has two grooves. Traces of black paint show on the petals. The back is flat except for a central spine.

Present height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.16 m.

Clay, red, with flecks; slip, same.

A70. Upper part of an antefix.

Present height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.15 m. Same as A71.

A71. Upper part of an antefix, broken across the bottom of the palmette, with an eleven-petalled drooping palmette in high relief, and with the central petal ending in a sharp point and hollowed at the top.

Present height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.16 m. Back flat.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream. Same as A70.

A72. Fragment of the upper part of a flat-backed antefix, showing a palmette with very erect petals and sharp outlines. The upper part of the middle petal opens out and reveals a central rib.

Present height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.12 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, pinkish.

A73. Fragment of an antefix, broken top, bottom, and upper part of the edges, with remains of the central boss of the bottom of an eleven-petalled palmette.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.15 m. Same as A72.

A74. The right half of a palmette similar in style to A71 but smaller, with eleven petals, the central one hollowed at the top.

Present height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.08 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, same.

A75. Badly defaced palmette, broken at the top, left side, bottom, and lower right side.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.13 m.

Clay, red; slip, pinkish. Same as A82 and 90.

A76. Upper part of a very drooping eleven-petalled palmette with slender, separated petals, the long central one of which has a shallow groove. Black background. The work is better than in most of the late antefixes.

Present height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.12 m.

Clay, red; slip, pinkish cream.

A77. Upper part of a nine-petalled palmette with a high central petal from which the others droop away. There are traces of red paint on the petals. The back of the antefix is flat.

Present height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.125 m.

Clay, red; slip, deep cream.

A78. Upper part of a flat-backed antefix, broken across the bottom and at the back, closely following the "Gothic" outline of an eleven-petalled palmette with a long central petal. The side petals are in very high relief in contrast to the central one, which is hollowed out in a deep groove reaching its entire length. (Fig. 12, 7)

Present height, 0.195 m.; width (original), 0.185 m.

Clay, pinkish, with bits; slip, cream. Same as A79 and 119.

A79. Part of a palmette, broken across the lower petals and at the back, and slightly warped.

Present height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.175 m. Same as A78 and 119.

A80. Fragment of the right side of an antefix, broken at the tip and bottom and bounded by a diagonal line from left to right, showing a seven-petalled palmette and remains of a spiral in the lower right corner. The back is broken where something had been attached.

Present height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.125 m.

Clay, red; slip, pink.

A81. Upper part of a flat-backed antefix, broken at the right side, bottom, and lower left side, showing a palmette with very heavy drooping petals falling away from the high central petal.

Present height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.095 m.

Clay, "Corinthian"; slip, cream.

A82. Fragment of an antefix showing the central zone of a palmette.

Present height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.135 m. Same as A75 and 90.

A83. Lower left side of an antefix, thick at the base and thinner above, showing a palmette, probably nine-petalled, in very high relief.

Present height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.11 m.

Clay, red; slip, none.

A84. Fragment of the upper part of a palmette very similar to A81, but on a smaller scale.

Clay, pink; slip, cream.

A85. Fragment of the centre of a palmette, broken at the top, bottom, and left side, showing the bases of a few petals.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream.

A86. Fragment, broken all around, of a thick and slightly concave antefix, badly defaced, showing a palmette of "honeysuckle" type with in-curling petals which do not extend to the edge of the antefix. Red is used for the large centre and the edges, and there are traces of black on the background.

Present height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.12 m.

Clay, cream; slip, cream.

A87. Part of a large antefix, broken at the tip and across the bottom of the nine-petalled palmette, of which the petals are well raised from the background but are flat (not the customary rounded) on the surface. The centre of the palmette has been pinched so that the edges turn over. A little of the tendril with in-turned spiral is visible below. (Fig. 12, 2)

Present height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.175 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream. Same as A88.

A88. Part of an antefix, broken across top and bottom, showing a palmette.

Present height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.175 m. Same as A87.

A89. Middle section of an antefix with the back in three large ribs showing a nine-petalled palmette with a diamond-shaped centre.

Present height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.125 m.

Clay, very red; slip, red.

A90. Portion of an antefix, broken at the bottom, showing an eleven-petalled palmette with a round centre, in sharply marked relief. The back, which is flat above, slopes out below for an attachment.

Present height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.13 m.

Clay, red; slip, pinkish. Same as A75 and 82.

A91. Fragment of an antefix with a rib at the back, broken all around, showing a little of a very elongated palmette with a heavy central rib running the full length.

Present height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.07 m.

Clay, yellow; slip, cream.

A92. Part of a thick antefix with slightly keeled back, broken at the tip and bottom, defaced on the lower part of the front and cut out below, showing the upper part of a nine-petalled palmette. Traces of red remain on the palmette and of black on the background. Edges red.

Present height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.12 m.

Clay, pinkish cream; slip, cream.

A93. Small piece of the lower right corner of an antefix with attachment at the back, showing a large in-turning spiral with a small tail-piece going to the corner.

Clay, pink; slip, pink.

A94. Small fragment of the lower left side of an antefix showing the two lowest petals of a palmette with an indecipherable design including a spiral with a large boss-like eye.

Clay, cream, with bits; slip, cream.

A95. Very small fragment from the bottom of an antefix, showing an elongated object that may be the centre of a palmette, and two ridges making a boundary across the base.

Clay, red; slip, pink.

A96. Small fragment, broken at the right and top and badly defaced, from the bottom of an antefix bounded by two ridges and showing a little of two petals with tendrils below.

Clay, red; slip, cream.

A97. Small fragment, broken all around and badly defaced, showing the lower part of three petals of a palmette with a red centre and the upper portion of an in-turned, slightly grooved, flattish S-tendrill in red, curling around a cream eye.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.05 m.

Clay, red; slip, cream.

A98. Lower right corner of an antefix of the Gorgon type, showing the central horn, spirals, astragalus, and plain band.

Present height, 0.10 m.; width on base, 0.10 m.

Same as A41, etc.

A99. Lower left corner of an antefix, badly defaced, showing one petal of a palmette with a pear-shaped centre above a flattened S-shaped spiral turning out at the top, with an extra tendril and leaf between the spiral and the lotus which has a split calyx and three petals.

Present height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.12 m.

Clay, red; slip, pinkish.

A100. Small fragment of the tip of an antefix, showing the central petal with one to the left and two to the right.

Same as A41, etc.

A101 and 101a. Pieces of a pediment-shaped antefix with vertical sides, made in one piece with the tile, the left edge of which ends below the centre of the antefix and meets the adjacent tile. The antefix is framed by a narrow black band in low relief, leaving a plain undecorated triangular field between its lower border and the top of the tile. The design, in black on a light ground in low relief, consists of heavy tendrils which rise, then turn downwards and rise again to form spirals which taper

to a point. Between the tendrils is a three-petalled flower above a petal-shaped calyx. On the tile is a large single guilloche in black, edged with narrow light bands, and incised with compasses. (Fig. 1)

Original height, 0.137 m.; height of tile, 0.062 m.; width, 0.22 m.

Clay, slightly greenish, with black chips; slip, cream, with greenish tinge.

A101 was found 10 m. west of the Propylaea, north of Colossal Façade, 4 m. deep, May 8, 1900.

Van Buren, p. 129 (2), No. 26.

A101 shows the middle of the design and part of the left tendril. A101a shows the right spiral with piece of tile attached.

A102. A large palmette-shaped antefix, broken at the lower right corner, showing a small fragment of the tile attached, with a single guilloche on the face of the latter.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, across base, 0.266 m.

Found southwest of the Propylaea, just inside the Agora. Same as A12, 16, and 20.

A103. Part of an antefix, broken at the top and lower right side, with a portion of the cover-tile attached. A nine-petalled palmette rises above a reversed lotus the centre of which is a three-petalled flower with calyx, and tendrils which end in spirals without eyes. There is a filling-leaf between the lotus and the spiral. In low relief, cream on black, with red for the centre of the palmette, in the eyes above the lotus, and for the edges. (Fig. 8)

Estimated height, *ca.* 0.20 m.; width, 0.16 m.

Clay, pink to cream, with red chips; slip, cream.

Very similar to A8 and 9, but not identical.

Van Buren, p. 155 (52), No. 154.

A104. Antefix, broken at the right side, showing an eleven-petalled palmette above very ornate S-shaped tendrils which have an extra spiral branch and a small leaf where the second spiral diverges. The lotus is very attenuated and insignificant, leaving between itself and the tendrils a space which is filled in with a fringe of five little slender leaves on each side. The design is in fairly high relief, painted pinkish cream with red accessories on a black background. (Fig. 9)

Height, *ca.* 0.20 m.; width, *ca.* 0.17 m.

Clay, red, with chips; slip, cream. Same as A14 and 60.

Van Buren, p. 158 (72), No. 191.

A105. Part of the lower left side of an antefix, broken at the right side and top, with a peculiar tail-like attachment at the back, formed of a separate piece of clay added. The face shows an elongated, rather erect, in-turning S-shaped tendril with an additional branch and a leaf at the fork, a three-petalled lotus with divided calyx and base, and a group of five small leaves in fan shape between the lotus and the S-shaped tendril. No paint is visible.

Present height, 0.95 m.; width, 0.115 m.

Clay, cream; slip, cream.

A106. Lower right corner of an antefix showing elaborate S-shaped spirals and lotus. Red is used for the S-shaped tendril, the small leaves, the calyx, and the central petal of the lotus, and cream for the other petals of the lotus and for the fan. A narrow red border runs around the side and base. The style is better than in most of the late antefixes.

Present height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.10 m. Same as A33, etc.

A107. Piece of the right side of a flat-backed antefix, broken at the left, on the face, and below the palmette, which is a seven-petalled one in alternate red and black in very low relief (almost flat) on a cream ground, which shows well between the widely spaced petals. The centre of the palmette is a spherical triangle painted red, above heavy black stems of which only the part rising from the centre

shows. A very narrow black line outlines the edge of the antefix. The face is covered with incrustation. Good early Greek work.

Present height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.16 m.

Clay, cream; slip, cream.

A108. A small fragment, showing two petals of a palmette in high but flat-surfaced relief.

Present height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.075 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, none. Same as A109.

A109. Tiny fragment showing one petal of a palmette.

Present height, 0.06 m.; width, 0.45 m. Same as A108.

A110. Lower left corner of an antefix, showing an S-shaped tendril with an extra "grapevine" branch and a small leaf in the fork, four petals in a fan-like group, and the beginning of the edge of a lotus.

Present height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.09 m.

Clay, red; slip, red.

A111. Small fragment from the lower left part of an antefix, showing an out-turned spiral with an acanthus leaf above and an extra tendril to the left.

Clay, red; slip, none. Same as A48, etc.

A112. Lower part of an antefix with both edges and bottom preserved.

Present height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.21 m. Same as A37, 38, 39.

A113. Fragment showing part of the lower portions of five grooved and under-cut petals from the left side of a "honeysuckle" palmette. The original surface shows at the right, thus suggesting that the antefix was made in two parts, particularly as there is a hole near the bottom, presumably for a dowel.

Present height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.105 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, good cream.

A114. Lower left corner of an antefix with an attachment at the back and two grooved ribs at the bottom, showing on the face the bottom of three petals of a very angular deeply grooved palmette above spirals, one of which comes from the centre and faces another coming from the corner. Very poor work.

Present height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.018 m.

Clay, pink; slip, pinkish.

A115. Lower portion of an antefix hollowed out for setting and broken below the palmette except for one grooved petal at the right, showing grooved S-shaped tendrils in-curving at the top with an extra branch at the outer edge. Between the bottom of the palmette and the spiral is a small erect lotus flower. As the antefix is covered with mortar the central design cannot be deciphered, but it was doubtless an inverted lotus with a fan at the side.

Present height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.19 m.

Clay, brownish; slip, cream.

A116. Lower part of an antefix with a large projection at the back of the base, broken above the lowest petal of the palmette and preserving the original width at the bottom. The palmette had a group of four small petals flanked by two larger drooping petals in high relief and a centre in the form of an elongated lozenge with an inner lozenge incised; below were outward-turned tendrils with

jointed stems and an acanthus leaf at the turn, an astragalus, and two parallel ridges. Traces of red remain on the lozenge.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.21 m.

Clay, very pink, with bits; slip, cream (now rubbed). Same as A123.

A117. Lower part of a large, coarsely made antefix, broken across the lowest petal and spade-shaped centre, showing in-turned S-shaped tendrils with "grapevine" at the outer ends done in fine parallel ridges (not really grooves). There is a small flower at the fork. The inverted lotus had a heart-shaped centre and slender petals marked with double ridges, and there were "fans" of five petals between the lotus and the S-tendrils. Traces of black remain in the background.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, at base, 0.25 m.

Clay, pink; slip, pink.

(Marked 57 in black paint.) Same as A118.

Found in the Julian Basilica, October 28, 1914.

A118. Fragment, broken all around, showing a lotus and part of the right-hand S-tendril.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.14 m. Same as S117.

A119. Upper part of an eleven-petalled palmette with deeply grooved central petal, all painted darkish red.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.16 m. Same as A78 and 79.

A120. Shapeless fragment, broken all around, showing part of a lotus flanked by fans and slight remains of a dark red grooved S-tendril to the right.

Same as A33, etc.

A121. Small fragment showing the lower left part of an S-tendril, part of a lotus, and the inscription AΦP.

Same as A30.

A122. Lower right corner of an antefix with a keeled back, broken at the top and left side, showing an S-shaped tendril and inverted lotus.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.15 m. Same as A48, etc.

A123. Lower right corner of an antefix with traces of the support behind, showing the bottom of a spiral and acanthus above an astragalus and two ridges.

Height, 0.95 m.; width, 0.08 m. Same as A116.

A124. Central part of an antefix, broken all around except at the left edge, showing a badly defaced head of a Gorgon with five petals and a tendril to the left. (Fig. 12, 12)

Same as A41, etc.

RIDGE-PALMETTES

R1. Fragment of the lower part of a ridge-palmette, broken across the base and on all sides, showing a small portion of in-curved volutes carelessly outlined in black and a broad bright-red stripe around the base and on the edge of the palmette.

Clay, coarse red; slip, cream. Same as R5, 7, and 21.

R2. Part of the bottom of a palmette attached to a cover-tile which is not symmetrical, measuring from the keel to the right edge 0.079 m., to the left edge 0.0875 m. Of the decoration nothing remains except the bottom part of heavy, spreading tendrils and between them the tip of a small petal that belonged to the palmette, all of which have been left in the light color against a black painted stripe that runs around the base of the palmette where it joins the tile. Edges red.

Clay, yellow, rather good; slip, cream. Same as R6.

R3. Lower part of a palmette attached to its large keeled cover-tile and having ears below the edge of the palmette. There remain only the spreading black tendrils, caught by a band and turning outward into spirals with many convolutions, with single petals in red filling the spaces between the tendrils and under the spirals, on a greenish ground. (Fig. 14*a*)

Present height, 0.16 m.; distance from keel to edge, 0.135 m.; thickness at base of palmette, 0.065 m.; greatest width, 0.26 m.

Clay, yellow-pinkish; slip, greenish yellow. Same as R3*a*, 13, and 28.

Van Buren, p. 160 (3), No. 111.

R3*a*. Very small fragment of a palmette, which joins to R3.

R4. The lower part of a palmette, broken above the tendrils and showing a fragment of the cover-tile. Two heavy tendrils spring from the sides upwards and inwards and then turn outwards to end in volutes. In the field below the volutes on each side is a bell-shaped flower with a red centre, extending to the ears which project below the palmette proper. Between the tendrils, above and below the point where they most nearly meet, are elongated lozenges in red, edged with a border left in the light color of the clay on the black ground. The upper lozenge served as the centre of the palmette. The design was painted in chalky white on the black background, without relief, and the work is poor.

Width across the ears, 0.18 m.

Clay, coarse yellowish; slip, cream.

Same as R8, 36, and 36*a*, the latter of which are better preserved.

Van Buren, p. 164 (24), No. 191.

R5. Fragment of a palmette, broken at the tip, decorated with a nine-petalled palmette above in-curving volutes carelessly painted in brownish black on the light ground. Red is used for a broad stripe around the base where a little of the tile remains and for the edges.

Greatest width, 0.15 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream.

Same as R1, 7, and 21, of which set this is the best example.

Van Buren, p. 164 (22), No. 154(?).

R6. Fragment of the bottom of a palmette attached to a cover-tile.

Same as R2.

R7. Fragment of a palmette, broken off at the "saddle" and at the upper part. Same as R1, 5, and 21.

R8. Piece of a ridge-palmette, broken at the top, showing a somewhat effaced nine-petalled palmette in outline and a heavy cream tendril with a bell-shaped flower below the spirals on a black ground. Edges red.

Greatest width, 0.17 m. The work is coarse and the object is in poor condition.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream. Same as R4, 36, and 36*a*.

R9. Fragment broken off above the base, showing a nine-petalled palmette and in-turned volutes carelessly painted. No paint on edges.

Greatest width, 0.15 m.

Clay, red; slip, cream. Same as R10.

R10. Fragment of the badly broken base of a palmette.

Same as R9.

R11. Small fragment of a palmette, broken all around, showing a little of the lower part of two petals, the top of a spherical-triangular centre and the upper volute of a tendril, in purplish and black on a light ground.

Clay, grey-greenish, with specks; slip, greenish. Same as R20.

R12. Lower part of a large palmette, broken all around, showing thick black tendrils bound by a red band, curving out below to the corners of the field and forming volutes surrounding red eyes above. Between the volutes and the lower tendrils the space is filled with a three-petalled flower in alternating red and black, and between the stems is a red leaf.

Greatest width 0.19 m. Work good; the circles are incised with compasses.

Clay, yellow; slip, cream.

Van Buren, p. 161 (4), No. 113.

R13. Fragment of the lower part of a palmette, broken all around, showing part of a black tendril with red band on a light ground.

Clay, coarse red; slip, greenish yellow, on a thick coating. Same as R3 and 28.

R14. Piece of the lower part of a palmette from a large ridge-tile, showing part of spreading tendrils caught by a band and turning out to form volutes, with single petals in the openings between the tendrils and under the volutes, in purplish and red on a greenish ground. (Fig. 14*b*)

Clay, yellow-pinkish; slip, greenish.

This is very similar to R3, but has fewer curls to the spirals.

R15. Very small fragment, broken all around, showing part of two petals in light-on-dark on the flat face. Red edges.

Clay, yellow; slip, cream.

Same as R15*a*, 15*b*, 18, 19, 34.

R15*a*. Small fragment, broken all around, showing remains of a nine-petalled palmette in light-on-dark. Red centre to palmette.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, cream. Same as R15, etc.

R15*b*. Small fragment, broken both sides and below, showing the tops of three drooping petals in light-on-dark. Red edges.

Same as R15, etc.

R16. Fragment of a palmette with a light nine-petalled anthemion on a black ground. The centre of the palmette rises in a high oval and is painted red with a narrow border left in the light color of the clay. Edges red. (Fig. 15a)

Present width, 0.16 m.

Clay, very red; slip, orange.

Van Buren, p. 165 (27), No. 188.

R17. Fragment, broken all around, with part of a palmette above a spreading tendril in cream on black. Edges red. Work poor; badly defaced.

Clay, coarse reddish; slip, orange.

Found near the Old Spring, November 3, 1902.

R18. Central part of a palmette, broken at the top, showing a little of a nine-petalled anthemion above tendrils, painted in light on dark on the flat surface. Red is used for the centre of the palmette and the band across the tendrils. Edges red.

Width, 0.14 m. Same as R15, 19, and 34.

R19. Central part of a palmette, broken all around, with a nine-petalled anthemion in light on dark.

Width, 0.14. Same as R15, 18, and 34.

R20. Small fragment, broken all around, showing the lower part of five petals, the top of the spherical-triangular centre of the palmette, and the beginning of tendrils in purplish and black on a greenish ground.

Same as R11.

R21. Fragment of a palmette, broken off at the base and slightly at the tip, with a nine-petalled anthemion above up-turned and in-turned tendrils ending in volutes outlined in black. There is a red stripe at the base and on the edges.

Width, *ca.* 0.16 m. Same as R1, 5, and 7.

R22. A rather elongated palmette, broken at the top and base and with the surface damaged, showing a nine-petalled palmette above out-turned volutes outlined in black. No red had been used.

Width, *ca.* 0.16 m.

Clay, cream to pinkish; slip, cream. Same as R31, 33, and 35.

R23. Fragment of a palmette, broken at top and bottom, with a nine-petalled anthemion above in-turned tendrils which do not flare out but drop almost vertically and have an extra "grapevine" tendril below the volutes, outlined in black, without red.

Width, *ca.* 0.16 m.

Clay, coarse green-yellow; slip, thin yellow-cream.

R24. Part of a palmette attached to the remains of its tile, broken at the top, back, and right side, with a nine-petalled anthemion above S-shaped tendrils with several convolutions, outlined in black. Work careless. (Fig. 15b)

Width, 0.14 m.

Clay, coarse pinkish; slip, cream, poor.

Found south of the Northwest Shops, 1901.

R25. An elongated palmette, broken at top and bottom, with a nine-petalled anthemion outlined in black. No red. Work very careless.

Present height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.16 m.

Clay, pink; slip, none.

R26. Fragment of the base of a palmette attached to part of its tile. The only remaining decoration is a small part of a heavy, spreading tendril in light on the black ground. Edges red.

Clay, yellow; slip, greenish yellow.

Surface find from the eastern part of the Agora.

R27. Lower part of a palmette, broken from the band down, with ears. All that remains is a heavy, spreading tendril and the lower part of a design like that of R4, although this is smaller. It has been burnt and the red parts are now yellow-brown. Edges brown (red).

Maximum width, 0.18 m.

Clay, coarse greenish; slip, whitish.

R28. Fragment of the lower part of a palmette, showing a spreading tendril with band and volute, in black on a light ground. (Fig. 15a)

These ridge-palmettes belong with A16, etc., and S21, etc.

Same as R3, 13, and 13a.

R29. Small fragment of the lower central portion of a ridge-tile showing the lower part of an anthemion above out-turned and up-turned volutes crossed by a black band, outlined in brownish black on the flat cream ground. Red is used for the centre of the palmette and the edges of the tile.

Clay, red, with chips; slip, dirty cream.

R30. Small fragment showing the middle part of a palmette with a red centre and band across the tendrils outlined in black on a light ground, without relief. Edges red. Work poor.

Clay, red, with bits; slip, deep pinkish cream.

Van Buren, pp. 163-164 (20), No. 153.

R31. Part of a ridge-palmette, broken at the top and from the base and badly defaced, showing traces of the lower part of a nine-petalled palmette above outward- and downward-turning volutes outlined in brown-black on a cream ground. No red is used anywhere. A small part of the tile remains attached.

Present height, 0.225 m.; width, 0.155 m.

Same as R22, 33, and 35.

Clay, coarse red, with large red bits; slip, pinkish cream.

R32. Lower part of a nine-petalled ridge-palmette above in-turned volutes, with a small piece of the tile attached. The design is outlined in brownish black on cream, with red for the band at the junction with the tile and for the edges.

Present height, 0.165 m.; greatest width, 0.157 m.

Clay, coarse red, with large bits; slip.

Same as R37 and 38.

R33. Part of a nine-petalled palmette, broken off at the base and top. A rather elongated palmette above small out-turned volutes is outlined in brown-black on a pinkish cream ground. Edges red.

Clay, coarse red; slip, pink-cream.

Found northwest of the Propylaea.

Same as R22, 31, and 35.

R34. Palmette, broken at top and bottom and badly defaced, with part of the tile at one side. A nine-petalled anthemion rises above stems, in light on dark, with red for the centre of the anthemion, the band, and the edges of the palmette.

Present height, 0.165 m.; width, *ca.* 0.14 m. (broken).

Clay, cream, with bits; slip, cream.

Same as R15, 18, and 19.

R35. Ridge-palmette, badly broken at the edges, decorated with a nine-petalled anthemion above in-turned volutes outlined in dull black on dingy cream. Edges red.

Height, 0.214 m.; greatest width, 0.16 m.

Clay, coarse red; slip, cream. Same as R22, 31, and 35.

R36. A large coping-tile from which rises a palmette, the central petal of which forms a sharply pointed apex, and on whose sides, below the anthemion, are ears. Formerly broken into three pieces.

This belongs to the same set as R4, but is much more complete and shows the whole of the eleven-petalled palmette, as well as giving the dimensions.

Height of palmette from apex to junction with tile, 0.26 m.; width of palmette, 0.175 m.; across ears, 0.173 m.; thickness at base, 0.066 m.; at apex, 0.025 m. Length of tile along ridge, 0.21 m.; width at palmette, 0.11 m.; at edge, 0.098 m.; thickness at palmette, 0.055 m.; at edge, 0.05 m. (Fig. 16*a, b*)

Clay, coarse red, with bits.

Found under the portico of the Northwest Shops near the east end, 5 m. deep, in the spring of 1900.

Same as R4 and 8; similar to R27, which is smaller.

Van Buren, p. 164 (24), No. 191.

R37. Part of a ridge-palmette, broken at the top, with a fragment of the tile attached, showing a nine-petalled palmette above in-curving volutes outlined in brown on pinkish. A red line runs across the base, and the edges are red.

Estimated height, *ca.* 0.20 m.; width, 0.155 m.

Clay, coarse red; slip, pinkish cream. Same as R32 and 38.

R38. Fragment of the lower part of a ridge-palmette, broken at the lowest petal, with a small portion of the tile attached. Little is left of the design except in-turned volutes outlined in black on cream. Edges red.

Width at lowest petal, 0.155 m.

Clay, red, with bits; slip, cream. Same as R32 and 37.

SIMAS

S1. Lower part of a sima, broken all around, decorated on the cymatium with an eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud with red accessories above tendrils which rise into a loop below the bud and terminate in volutes below the palmettes, and on the vertical fascia with a meander of type IIa. On the soffit is a cream astragalus.

Present length, 0.18 m.; height of meander, *ca.* 0.045 m.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, deep cream.

S2. Fragment broken at both sides and bottom and upper fascia, showing on the cymatium the badly defaced remains of an eleven-petalled palmette, and on the fascia traces of red. A setting-line runs along the top surface, parallel with the face at a distance of 0.05 m. from it.

Length, 0.14 m.

Clay, coarse pinkish; slip, cream.

S3. Upper left corner of a sima in very bad condition, showing on the cymatium a nine-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud above loop and tendrils. No red. The sima is broken at the back along the line of a cutting and is stuccoed on the original surface of the left end.

Length, 0.13 m.; height of upper fascia, 0.03 m.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, greenish yellow.

S4. Lower part of a sima, broken all around and in very bad condition. There is no division between the cymatium and lower fascia, which continue in the same plane. On the face is the lower part of an elaborate sophisticated palmette-and-bud with extra tendrils at the bottom of the calyx, and a meander of type IIa. On the soffit is a red band.

Length, 0.22 m.

Clay, coarse pinkish; slip, cream.

S5. Upper part of a sima with strongly curved profile, broken at the sides and top. Decoration: on narrow upper fascia, indistinguishable; on narrow upper cyma, Lesbian cymatium; on cymatium, eleven-petalled palmette and lotus with wide spreading calyx above tendrils which spring from the calyx and make large spirals below the anthemion. Work neat and careful. Color faded, the black now being dull purplish.

Length, 0.38 m.; thickness at top, 0.11 m.; height of Lesbian, 0.0175 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream.

Same as S6 with which it has been combined to make PLATE V.

Van Buren, p. 97 (104), No. 188.

S6. Piece of a sima, broken at the sides, with remains of the tile at the back. Decoration: on upper fascia, astragalus; on cyma, Lesbian cymatium; on cymatium, palmette-and-lotus; on projecting lower vertical fascia, meander of type IIa; on soffit, red band.

Length, 0.27 m.; height, 0.15 m.

Same as S5, although the colors have weathered differently.

S7. Piece of a sima, broken at both sides. Decoration: on concave fascia, Lesbian cymatium; on cymatium, eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud with red accessories above loop and tendrils; on vertical fascia, meander of type IIa; on a soffit, astragalus and red band.

Length, 0.23 m.; height, 0.19 m.; total decoration of soffit, 0.065 m.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, cream.

S9. Small fragment, broken all around, showing on the upper concave fascia traces of a Lesbian cyma on a red ground and on the cymatium slight remains of an eleven-petalled palmette and elongated bud in a very attenuated calyx with slender extra leaves below the calyx. These are done in red, as is the border of the central petal.

Length, 0.105 m.; height of cymation, *ca.* 0.08 m.; thickness at top, 0.12 m.

Clay, yellowish; slip, greenish yellow.

S10. Piece of a sima, broken at the left and chipped at the right, with a cutting for a beam on the right end 0.012 m. \times 0.08 m. Decoration: on upper fascia, plain band; on cymatium, egg-and-dart in cream with black "shading" on their right sides, on a red ground; on lower vertical fascia, variant of meander of type IIb (with five red dots); on soffit, astragalus.

Length, 0.23 m.; height of fascia, 0.012 m., of cymatium, 0.09 m., of meander, 0.055 m.; decorated surface of soffit, 0.07 m. Paint very lustreless.

Clay, yellow with chips; slip, cream.

S11. Large piece, broken at both sides and very rough at the back. Decoration on concave band, egg-and-dart on red ground; on cymatium, eleven-petalled palmette and large five-petalled bud above high loop and tendrils, red accessories; on vertical fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, black stripe.

Length, 0.35 m.; total height, 0.215 m., of upper band, 0.025 m. of meander, 0.06 m.

Clay, coarse yellow with black chips; slip, cream.

S12. Piece broken at both sides, top and back. Decoration: on upper moulding, Lesbian cyma; on cymatium, egg-and-dart in cream with black "shading" on their left sides, on a red ground; on fascia, neatly done meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and red band.

Length, 0.20 m.; height of cymatium, 0.08 m., of meander, 0.03 m.

Clay, yellow to pink; slip, cream. Similar to S10 but smaller.

S13. Piece, broken at both sides and top, with a setting-line on the top surface. Decoration: on cymatium, a very drooping nine-petalled palmette-and-bud in a huge, rather square, calyx with two small extra petals turning in and up to meet the lowest petal above S-shaped tendrils, no red; on vertical fascia, variant of meander IIb (with five red dots); on soffit, astragalus and cream stripe.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.175 m.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, greenish yellow.

S14. Large piece with original right end showing a cutting for an attachment. There is no division between the cymatium and the fascia, which continue in the same plane. The back and top are very smoothly slipped; a setting-line is incised along the top. Decoration: on upper moulding, Lesbian cyma; on cymatium, eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud with red accessories above loop and tendrils; on fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and red stripe.

Length, 0.55 m.; height of Lesbian, 0.035 m., of cymatium, 0.12 m., of meander, 0.05 m., total, 0.205 m.

Clay, yellow; slip, cream.

S15. Piece broken at the top and left side, and worn on the right edge, with a cutting at the back for a beam. Decoration: on cymatium, remains of an eleven-petalled palmette above tendrils; on fascia, meander IIb; on soffit, purplish stripe.

Height of meander, 0.05 m.

Clay, very coarse yellow, dirty; slip, greenish yellow. The whole effect of the color is very "Corinthian," with a greenish tinge, purplish for red, and black. Same as S18 and 30.

S16. Fragment, broken all around, showing remains of an eleven-petalled palmette and a large three-petalled bud in an attenuated calyx above loop and tendrils. Red for outline of central petal, calyx and centre of palmette.

Clay, coarse yellow, with black chips; slip, greenish yellow.

Found "March 21, 1902, under Basilica."

General style of bud similar to S9, though this is larger.

S17. Bottom of a sima, broken at both sides and top. Decoration: on cymatium, the lower part of a palmette with red centre, very fragmentary; on fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, red stripe.

Height of meander, 0.045 m. Fabric and paint good, colors bright.

Clay, fairly coarse yellow; slip, fine greenish yellow.

S18. Top of a sima, broken at both sides. Decoration: on concave band, pseudo-meander consisting of chocolate-brown squares enclosing a darker square on which is a cream quincunx with red edges, bounded by parallel lines above and below and separated by cream vertical bands. The parallel lines and the enclosing squares were originally black and the dots red, now faded to two shades of purplish, with the effect of "Corinthian" colors. On the cymatium are traces of the top of a palmette.

Length, 0.105 m.; height of "meander," 0.035 m.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, greenish yellow. Same as S15 and 380.

S19. Piece of the bottom of a sima, broken at the sides. Decoration: on cymatium, fragmentary remains of an egg-and-dart; on fascia, variant of meander IIb with five red squares, very carelessly done; on soffit, palmette-and-bud.

Length, 0.15 m.; height of meander, *ca.* 0.05 m.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, cream. Same as S19a.

S19a. Tiny fragment of the bottom of a sima, joined to S19.

S20. Small fragment of the upper mouldings of a sima with a setting-line on the top surface. Decoration: on narrow vertical fascia, red band; on narrow moulding, Lesbian cymatium in red and black.

Length, 0.12 m.; thickness at top, 0.08 m.; height of fascia, *ca.* 0.007 m.

Clay, good yellow; slip, greenish yellow.

S21. Piece of a very large "Megarian" sima, broken at both sides and bottom, showing reversible and alternating seven-petalled palmette-and-lotus above undulating stems, in red and black on the light ground on the convex moulding and broad fascia. The design on the small upper torus is not decipherable. A hole runs longitudinally through the cymatium moulding.

Length, *ca.* 0.24 m.; height of upper torus, 0.045 m., of large torus, 0.09 m., of fascia, 0.175 m., total, *ca.* 0.31 m.; thickness at upper torus, 0.135 m., at large torus, 0.12 m., at fascia, 0.055 m.

Clay, coarse yellow-green; slip, greenish yellow.

Same as S22, 25, 26, 56, 101, 102, 103, and 103a, which can be combined to give the exact dimensions and designs as seen in PLATE IV.

Van Buren, p. 85 (47), No. 111.

S22. Fragment of a fascia of a "Megarian" sima, broken all around, showing parts of a lotus. Dimensions: 0.17 m. × 0.13 m.

Same as S21, etc.

S23. Piece of two tori of a "Megarian" sima, broken all around, showing three petals of a red and black palmette and the calyx of a lotus on the larger torus; colors well preserved. A narrow brownish band runs along the top surface, and the whole was covered with a fine cream slip. (Fig. 18)

Dimensions: 0.25 m. \times 0.105 m. Same as S24.

Van Buren, p. 85 (50), No. 114.

S24. Small piece of the large torus of a "Megarian" sima, showing three and a half petals of a palmette and part of a lotus calyx.

Size, 0.125 m. \times 0.085 m. Same as S23.

S25. Piece of the lower fascia of a "Megarian" sima with a little of the tile attached, showing parts of four petals of a palmette and the calyx and one petal of a lotus. There is a shallow depressed area in the bottom, for setting, at a distance of 0.055 m. back from the face.

Size, 0.18 m. \times 0.185 m. Same as S21, etc.

S26. Piece of the lower fascia of a "Megarian" sima with traces of the tile at the back, showing part of a lotus and stem. The bottom is cut out, as in S25.

Same as S21, etc.

S27, 27*a*. Two small fragments of a "Megarian" sima, showing a little of the principal torus with a palmette-and-lotus and a small bit of the narrow torus (design not visible) above, in cream on black. Colors very lustreless, work neat. A hole runs longitudinally through the torus. (Fig. 21)

Length of S27, 0.03 m., of S27*a*, 0.14 m.

Clay, yellow, with black chips; slip, cream.

Similar to S28, but on a larger scale.

S28. Piece of a "Megarian" sima, broken all around, showing a plain small upper torus and a design of reversible and alternating seven-petalled palmette-and-lotus with stems on the larger torus and fascia in cream on black. (Fig. 19*a*)

Length, 0.20 m.; height of small torus, 0.025 m., of large torus, 0.65 m.

Clay, red; slip, cream.

Van Buren, p. 91 (77), No. 154.

S29. Fragment, broken all around, showing on the cymatium remains of an eleven-petalled palmette and a five-petalled bud in a very open calyx with an extra leaf outside, above tendrils.

Length, 0.16 m.

Clay, coarse pinkish; slip, cream.

S30. Piece of a sima, broken at the right side, bottom, and upper part, showing on the cymatium a nine-petalled palmette and three-petalled bud in a large calyx above festoons which spring from the bud and end in spirals under the palmette. Red is used for the centre of the palmette and for a stripe down the central petal of the bud. The effect is lustreless cream on a purplish ground. The original left end is preserved and shows an anathyrosis 0.035 m. deep and 0.075 m. long. (Fig. 31)

Length, 0.21 m.

Clay, coarse yellow, with black bits; slip, cream.

S31. Bottom of a sima, broken at both sides and back and badly defaced. On the cymatium is the lower part of a widely spaced palmette-and-bud above festoons springing from the bud and ending in volutes under the palmette. An elongated lozenge fills the space below the festoon. On the fascia is a black double meander with a red square enclosing four small red squares (IIC); on the soffit is a very large astragalus and a red stripe.

Length, 0.26 m.

Clay, coarse pinkish; slip, cream.

S32. Upper portion of a sima, broken at the bottom and sides and defaced on the upper part. Decoration: on narrow concave moulding, egg-and-dart on a red ground; on cymatium, eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud above tendrils, accessories red.

Length, 0.17 m. Work poor.

Clay, coarse yellow-pink; slip, cream.

S33. Piece of a sima, broken at both sides and badly defaced on the surface, with a setting-line on the top. Decoration: on cymatium, eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud above loop and tendrils, red accessories; on fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, red stripe.

Length, *ca.* 0.19 m.; height, 0.15 m.

Clay, coarse pink; slip, cream.

S34. Piece of a strongly profiled sima, broken at both sides and at the front of the upper moulding, attached to the tile at the back. Decoration: on cymatium, remains of a palmette and five-petalled bud above loop and tendrils; on fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and red stripe. Two grooves have been hacked into the tile after completion.

Length, 0.16 m.; original height, 0.16 m.; height of meander, 0.04 m.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, greenish yellow ("Corinthian"). Same as S34a.

S34a. Very fragmentary piece, broken at both sides and bottom and badly defaced, with a beam-cutting at the back. Decoration: on upper vertical fascia, egg-and-dart on a red ground; on cymatium, palmette-and-bud above loop and tendrils; on lower vertical fascia, meander IIa. The piece has been burnt and the colors ruined.

Thickness at top, 0.11 m.; height of upper fascia, 0.025 m., of cymatium, 0.09 m.

Same as S34 with which it joins, making a total length of 0.235 m.

S35. Corner piece, broken at the right and at the corner of the left side, which has at a distance of 0.065 m. back from the face a ridge that served as a socket for an antefix. Decoration: on cymatium, defaced remains of a palmette-and-bud with red accessories, above tendrils; on fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and red band. It is badly weathered and burnt.

Length on front, 0.14 m., on side, 0.09 m.; height, 0.13 m.

Clay, cream, with black bits; slip, cream.

Found in western part of Agora.

Van Buren, pp. 97-98 (107), No. 191. (Marked 10 in black paint.)

S36. Fragment of an upright sima, broken at both sides and upper left corner, with a beam-cutting at the left. Decoration: on upper torus, egg-and-dart, with an additional narrow red moulding below; on main part, a grooved acanthus tendril with double spirals in high relief on cream on black.

Length, 0.22 m.; height, 0.15 m.

Same as S42 and 137.

S37. Piece, broken all around and badly defaced. Decoration: on cymatium, traces of a palmette; on lower fascia, variant of meander IIa (with five black dots); on soffit, very large astragalus and red stripe.

Length, *ca.* 0.12 m.; diameter of astragalus, 0.075 m.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, greenish yellow.

S38. Piece, broken at both sides and bottom with front surface defaced. Decoration: on cymatium, egg-and-dart on a red ground; on lower fascia, meander IIb; on soffit, astragalus.

Length, 0.22 m.; height of meander, 0.55 m.

Clay, coarse pink, with chips; slip, deep cream. Work very poor.

S39. Left corner piece of a very much tilted sima, broken at the right but joining with S39*a*, showing red and black paint on the left side and remains of a lion's mane arranged in triangular-shaped rays. Decoration: on narrow fascia, egg-and-dart on a red ground; on cymatium, eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud above loop and tendrils; on lower fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and red band. In bad condition, burnt.

Length at top, 0.23 m., at bottom, 0.26 m.; height of upper fascia, 0.028 m., of meander, 0.04 m., total, 0.145 m.; decorated soffit, 0.04 m.

Clay, yellow; slip, cream. Same as S39*a*.

S39*a*. Piece, broken at both sides.

Length on top, 0.22 m., at bottom, 0.16 m.

Same as S39 to which it is joined making total length at top, 0.45 m.; at bottom, 0.42 m.

S40. Large piece, broken all around, showing on the broken narrow concave moulding inverted half ovals with red centres surrounded by a light band, and on the cymatium remains of an eleven-petalled palmette-and-flower with notched petals turning over and painted red where the back shows. Work very poor.

Length, 0.22 m.

Clay, pink; slip, pink. Same as S51, but does not join.

S41. Small piece of a sima, broken at the top and both sides, showing on the lower fascia a black double meander, badly defaced, and on the soffit an astragalus with a dark red stripe and a lighter red band. Near the right side are slight remains of a lion's mane in red, with hair in grooved locks.

Height of meander, 0.055 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, deep cream.

Van Buren, pp. 109–111 (71).

S42. Piece of an upright sima, broken above, on the face, and at the left side. The upper torus is broken. The sima makes a right angle at the back with the tile, of which a little of the flange is left on the right side. A deep groove has been cut out in the back of the sima after manufacture. The right side shows an anathyrosis. Decoration: on the principal fascia, ribbed acanthus with tendrils in rather square relief in cream with red accessories on a black ground; on the lower fascia, meander IIa; on the soffit, astragalus and red stripe. At the left is the hole for a lion's head, and a suggestion of the mane. (Fig. 32)

Length, 0.26 m.; height of principal fascia, 0.14 m., of meander, 0.065 m., total, 0.225 m.; decorated soffit, 0.95 m.

Clay, good yellow, with black bits; slip, cream. Same as S36 and 137.

S43. Piece of an upright sima, broken at the right for a lion's-head spout, and preserving the original left edge with anathyrosis. Decoration: on upper torus, cream egg-and-dart, the egg solid black with cream border on a red ground and with a little cream triangle on the egg; on principal fascia, acanthus tendrils in relief on a black ground; on lower fascia (defaced), probably a meander; on soffit, a huge astragalus.

Length, 0.27 m.; height of torus, 0.05 m., of principal fascia, 0.165 m., of lower fascia, 0.06 m., total, 0.275 m.; decorated soffit.

Clay, coarse pinkish; slip, cream, mostly rubbed off.

S44. Part of the left corner block of a "Megarian" sima, broken at both sides, bottom, and top, with a ledge sloping up to the corner to conceal the base of a lateral acroterium, a peg-hole for attachment, and part of a lion's head showing the red mane, which has three rows at the side and four rows at the top. A hole runs longitudinally through the larger torus. Decoration: on small torus, broad

bands, alternately red and black, spaced so as to leave areas of the light background of the same dimensions as the bands; on the large torus and lower fascia, alternating and reversible seven-petalled palmette-and-lotus in red and black on the cream ground. The work is very fine and the proportions graceful with rather elongated motives.

Length, 0.27 m.; height of upper torus, 0.0175 m., of larger torus, *ca.* 0.045 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream.

Found, "Athena Chal [initis]," May, 1899. Same as S46.

Van Buren, pp. 87-88 (59), No. 124, Fig. 1.

S45. Piece of the lower fascia of a "Megarian" sima with part of the tile attached, broken at both sides. Decoration: alternating and reversible seven-petalled palmette-and-lotus in red and black on cream. The tendrils have extra pairs of slender spirals, the centre of the palmette is a spherical triangle with concentric arcs of two circles separated by a row of five dots, the stamen of the lotus is an elongated lozenge with one end prolonged and forking to form two sides of a triangle with heavier base enclosing a small triangle. (Fig. 19*b*)

Length on face, 0.22 m. The work is good and careful. A fine cream slip covers the back.

Clay, yellow, good; slip, slightly greenish yellow.

Van Buren, p. 88 (61), No. 126.

S46. Small fragment, broken all around, belonging to the fascia of a "Megarian" sima, showing reversible and alternating seven-petalled palmette-and-lotus in red and black on a fine cream ground.

Length, 0.14 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, slightly "Corinthian" cream. Same as S44.

S47. Fragment of the broken top of a sima showing remains of a nine-petalled palmette and three-petalled elongated bud in an elaborate calyx with overturning ends, with red for shading.

Length, 0.14 m.

Clay, yellowish, fairly good; slip, greenish yellow. Same as S113.

S48. Piece of a sima, broken at the right side and back, showing a cutting for a beam on the original left edge and a setting-line bisecting the top surface. Decoration: on narrow fascia, a red band; on concave moulding, egg-and-dart; on sharply profiled cymatium, an eleven-petalled palmette with a red centre and five-petalled bud growing like an onion, the "calyx" being really two outside petals, above a tendril without loop; on fascia, black double-hooked meander with a red square enclosing four other red squares (IIc); on soffit, astragalus and red stripe. The letter E is incised on the top surface.

Length, 0.33 m.; height of upper fascia, 0.025 m., of egg-and-dart, 0.025 m., of cymatium, 0.12 m., of meander, 0.06 m., total, 0.22 m.; thickness at top, 0.08 m. Work poor and careless.

Clay, pink to yellow, with bits; slip, cream. Same as S48*a*.

S48*a*. Piece of a sima, broken at both sides and badly defaced, with a setting-line on top. Same as S48, with which it joins.

S49. Fragment of a large sima, broken all around, showing the lower central part of a flower.

Length, 0.26 m.; height, 0.18 m. Same as S50 and 58.

S50. Large piece of a sima, broken at the bottom and sides but showing a beam-cutting at the left, with the surface badly damaged. Decoration: on narrow fascia, none; on narrow moulding, Lesbian cyma; on cymatium, a drooping seven-petalled palmette with tips turned back and done in red and a nine-petalled flower with a high centre in the form of a triangle with in-curving sides and

blunt ends divided vertically into halves done in red and black respectively. Its edges are outlined in black and the background between the petals is filled in with red. Between the palmette and the flower is a "Mycenaean lily":— a heavy stem dividing into spirals with a stamen between. (Fig. 30)

Length, 0.38 m.; height, *ca.* 0.35 m.; thickness at top, 0.95 m.

Clay, coarse pink to cream; slip, cream.

Same as S49 and 58. It is also similar to certain features of S114, but not exactly the same.

S51. Piece of a very large sima, broken all around and defaced on the front, showing on the cymatium the central part of an eleven-petalled drooping palmette with lozenge-shaped centre and a flower with back-turned petals notched with red; on the soffit are traces of an astragalus. Very poor careless work.

Length, 0.28 m.; original height, *ca.* 0.28 m.

Clay, very coarse pinkish; slip, cream. Same as S40.

S52. Small piece of a "Megarian" sima, broken all around except at the bottom, showing a reversible seven-petalled palmette-and-lotus in light on black. No red. On soffit: a red stripe. Work fine and neat. (Fig. 22)

Length, 0.12 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, very fine greenish yellow "Corinthian."

Van Buren, p. 90 (76), No. 153.

S53. Lower part of a sima showing traces of the bottom of an egg-and-dart on the cymatium; on lower fascia, meander IIb with five red dots carelessly done; on soffit, cream stripe, astragalus, and red stripe.

Length, 0.22 m.; height of meander, 0.05 m.; decorated soffit, 0.09 m.

S54. Fragment, broken all around, probably belonging to the bottom of a sima. On lower fascia, black double meander with a very narrow red line enclosing five black squares (variant of IIa); on soffit, astragalus and cream band.

Length, 0.23 m.; height of meander, 0.065 m.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, "Corinthian."

S55. Lower part of a sima, broken at both sides and top, and showing where a lion's head was attached. Decoration: on lower fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and red stripe.

Length, 0.27 m.; height of meander, 0.065 m.

Clay, rather good pink; slip, cream. (Marked 21 in red paint.)

Found in the southwestern part of the Agora, June 24, 1904.

S56. Very small fragment of a "Megarian" sima, broken all around, showing a little of the tendril ornament on the fascia.

Found south of the Museum, 1925.

Same as S21, etc.

S57. Fragment, broken all around, showing on the cymatium a palmette with cherry-red edges and on the fascia an egg-and-dart in bluish green, black, and dirty brown, all on a white stucco ground. The experiment in polychromy has been most unsuccessful.

Clay, very coarse light buff; slip, white stucco.

S58. Large piece of a sima, broken everywhere except at the left side, where the original surface is preserved. The decoration is nearly defaced and has traces of a palmette-and-bud on the cymatium. The letter B is incised on the top. Work very poor and careless.

Length, 0.23 m.; present height, 0.33 m.; thickness at top, 0.105 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream-pink.

Same as S49 and 50.

S59. Piece of a sima, broken at both sides and bottom. The letter C is deeply cut on the top. Length, 0.22 m. Same as S10.

S60. Piece of the bottom of an upright sima, broken all around, with traces of a design in relief on the principal fascia. On lower fascia, false spiral in yellow-brown on white, included between yellow-brown bands.

Length, 10 m.

Clay, pinkish, covered with white stucco. Same as 60a.

S60a. Piece of sima, with face missing above the lower fascia, showing the right end with anathyrosis.

Length, 0.13 m. Same as S60, with which it joins.

S61. Fragment, broken at both sides and top, showing nothing above the lower fascia except a slight curve at the back, indicating that it is a sima. Decoration: on fascia, meander IIB, very defaced; on soffit, astragalus.

Length on face, 0.045 m.; height, 0.048 m.

Clay, coarse pinkish; slip, pink-cream.

S62. Small fragment of an upright plastic sima, broken all around, showing on the principal member a ribbed acanthus tendril and part of the right side of a lion's head with the mane done in long stringy locks divided by deep grooves into smaller sections, and with a broken ear showing between two of the locks.

The mane and face were painted first with red and then with black.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, cream.

Surface find from the field east of the Theatre, May 8, 1901.

S63. Piece of an upright sima, broken at both sides and bottom and showing a cutting on the top. There is no upper moulding.

On the principal member, a ribbed acanthus stem with leaf and grooved spiral and remains of the left part of a lion's head with the mane in three tiers, the ear an elongated oval broken at the tip, a beetling brow and a round eye with prominent lids and with the iris and pupil indicated by incised concentric circles. The background is black, the acanthus cream, the mane buff, and the pupil black. The relief of the acanthus is clean-cut and the work neat. (Fig. 33)

Maximum length, 0.15 m.; height of main member, 0.10 m., total height, 0.15 m.; thickness at top, 0.038 m.

Clay, yellow; slip, cream.

S64. Upper left corner of a sima with the left edge preserved at the lower part but broken above and also at the right edge and bottom, consisting of a narrow fascia, an egg-and-dart moulding, a very narrow torus, an astragalus with two reels, and on the principal member a ribbed acanthus tendril turning to the left, and spirals which give the effect of having been made of thick wire. In the fork of the spirals is an acanthus leaf and a large bud in the shape of a cornucopia ribbed around like a corkscrew, which swings downward and outward towards the edge of the sima. (Fig. 37, 2)

Length on top, 0.21 m.; height, 0.25 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same.

Same as S65-100, 200-241, 248, 283-292, 301-307, 310, 311.

S65. Large piece from a similar sima, broken at the sides and bottom, showing below the mouldings seven locks of a lion's mane done in large, shapeless, isolated masses marked with longitudinal grooves; his small, round left ear, oval eye with oval incised pupil, and eyelids notched to represent lashes, and part of the cheek.

S65*a*. Large piece from the left side of the lion's face, showing part of the ear and muzzle. The nostrils are indicated by round holes surrounded by grooves. Three grooves at each side represent whiskers, and a deep groove runs from the eye beside the muzzle. The front teeth are incised, the canines and back teeth on the left side are modelled, and those on the right incised.

Length of muzzle from mane down, 0.105 m., from eyebrow, 0.06 m.; height of nose from jaw, 0.07 m.; width across nostrils, 0.06 m., total width of nose, 0.09 m.; width across eyes, 0.14 m.

S65*b*. Lower jaw of same, showing the protruding tongue and lower teeth.

S66. Large piece from a similar *sima*, with the upper right part of the lion's head, showing five locks of the mane, the eye, and the spiral design at the side.

S67-70. Fragments of eyes and manes.

S71. Fragment from the right side of the face, showing mane, eye, muzzle, lower jaw, and tongue. The teeth appear to be growing from the tongue.

S72-79. Fragments of eyes, cheeks, and manes.

S80. Large piece, with a little of the moulding at the top, six locks of the mane, both brows, and the complete left side of the head. (Fig. 37, 7)

S81. Fragment of muzzle. (Fig. 37, 9)

S82-92. Fragments of muzzles.

S93-99. Fragments of lower jaws and tongues.

S100. Fragment of jaw and lock of mane.

Same as S64-99, 200-241, 248, 283-292, 301-307, 310, 311.

S101. Large fragment, broken at the sides and back, of a "Megarian" *sima* with alternating and reversible seven-petalled palmette-and-lotus connected by undulating stems in red and black on the light ground. (Fig. 17)

Length, 0.356 m.

Found near the Old Spring, northwest of the Propylaea. Same as S21, etc.

S102. Fragment of a *sima*, broken at the sides and back.

Length, 0.30 m.; height, 0.28 m. Same as S21, etc.

S103 and 103*a*. Two fragments of a *sima* which fit together. In bad condition.

Same as S21, etc.

S104. Piece of an upright *sima* preserving the original height and right edge, but broken at the left for a lion's head of which three masses of pointed and grooved locks with traces of red remain fixed on the background. On very narrow upper fascia, a cream band; on upper moulding, Lesbian cymatium in black and cream on a red ground; on principal member, a cream ribbed acanthus spray and leaves, turned towards the right, with tendrils of which the left one is deeply grooved and the right one has a heavy rib or keel along the centre. In the fork is a bell-shaped flower whose small stem passes under the large stem and appears as a curl on the black ground; on projecting lower fascia, meander II*a*; on soffit, astragalus, narrow cream band, and wide red band. (Fig. 34)

Height, 0.19 m.; length on top, 0.28 m.

Clay, fine pink; slip, cream. Work good. Badly encrusted. Same as S105.

S105. Piece of an upright *sima* with acanthus turned to the left.

Maximum length, 0.26 m. Very badly encrusted. Same as S104.

S106. Piece of a sima, broken at both sides and bottom, with a setting-line on the top at a distance of 0.028 m. from the face. Decoration: on narrow upper fascia, red band; on moulding, Lesbian cyma in black with cream borders and darts on a red ground; on cymatium, cream egg-and-dart outlined in black on a red ground; on recessed fascia, defaced black double meander. A thin smooth slip covers the top and back.

Length, *ca.* 0.22 m.; height of upper band, 0.009 m., of Lesbian, 0.03 m., of cymatium, 0.075 m., total remaining, 0.114 m.; thickness at top, 0.07 m.

Clay, yellow-red; slip, yellowish.

S107. Piece of a sima, broken at the top and sides, with a red band, a Lesbian cyma, an egg-and-dart, and a meander of type IIa; on soffit, an astragalus and red band.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.15 m.; thickness at top, 0.85 m. Similar to S106.

Van Buren, p. 99 (118), No. 202.

S108. Fragment, broken at the sides and bottom.

Length, 0.165 m.; height, 0.113 m.

Clay, reddish; slip, greenish yellow. Similar to S106 and 107.

S109. Fragment of the bottom of a sima, showing the lower part of an egg-and-dart, meander IIa, and on the soffit an astragalus and red band.

Clay, coarse reddish, with black bits; slip, cream.

Though S106-109 are similar, no two are exactly identical.

Van Buren, p. 99 (117), No. 201.

S110. Fragment, broken at the top and sides, with slight traces of a Lesbian sima, an egg-and-dart carelessly done in browns on greenish yellow, and a double meander with five small solid squares in quincunx without any enclosing border.

Length, 0.17 m.; height, 0.15 m.; thickness at top, 0.08 m.

Clay, cream to pinkish; slip, very thin (eggshell).

S111. Fragment broken at the sides and back and slightly at the bottom. On narrow fascia, plain band; on cymatium, badly defaced nine-petalled palmette with a red centre and seven-petalled bud with tendril rising to a low curve below the bud and terminating in spirals under the palmette; on recessed fascia, meander IIb; on soffit, astragalus.

Length, 0.205 m.; height, 0.16 m.; thickness at top, 0.07 m.

Clay, yellow, with red bits; slip, cream.

S112. Piece of a sima, broken at sides, top, and base of back. Decoration: on narrow upper fascia, astragalus; on cymatium, alternating nine-petalled palmette with red mushroom-shaped centre and five-petalled bud the petals of which are split to show an effect of turning over, in a spreading calyx with a wavy edge. The usual volutes and loop of the stems are lacking. On recessed fascia, meander IIc with a very narrow red square; on soffit, a huge astragalus measuring more than 0.065 m. (Fig. 26)

Length, 0.37 m.; height, 0.21 m.; thickness at top, 0.09 m.

Clay, coarse green, with red bits; slip, cream.

Found 40 m. north of Peirene, just north of small Greek Temple.

S113. Piece of a small sima, broken at the right side and base of back, with the front defaced. Decoration: on narrow upper fascia, astragalus; on cymatium, an alternating eleven-petalled drooping palmette and three-petalled bud in a square calyx above loop and tendrils. Red is used for the centre of the palmette and around the calyx, the outer portions of the calyx have the petals turned

back and touched up with red, and red is used also to show the turning of the petals of the bud and for veining. On lower recessed fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, red band. (Fig. 23)

Length, 0.23 m.; height, 0.135 m.; thickness at top, 0.87 m.

Clay, yellow, with bits; slip, yellow. Same as S47.

Van Buren, p. 96 (101), No. 180.

S114. Piece of a large sima with awkward profile, broken at both sides and badly defaced on the front. Decoration: on narrow upper moulding, traces of half circles outlined in black; on cymatium, an alternating eleven-petalled drooping anthemion with lozenge-shaped centre and conventionalized nine-petalled flower separated by S-shaped tendrils. The flower resembles one on S50 in having petals notched to show the turning over, and the same strange centre bisected into halves done respectively in light and dark. The projecting lower fascia has a black double meander without any red; on the soffit is an astragalus. (Fig. 27)

Length, 0.325 m.; height, 0.235 m., of meander, 0.066 m.; thickness at top, 0.08 m.

Clay, reddish yellow, with bits; slip, reddish.

S115. Lower part of a small sima, broken at the sides, top, and back. Decoration: on narrow upper fascia, an astragalus on a red band; on cymatium, alternating nine-petalled palmette and three-petalled bud in calyx above loop and tendrils. Below the loop is a petal-shaped ornament, and between the spirals a slender leaf. Red accessories. On recessed lower fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and red band. Work very fine and neat. (Fig. 24b)

Length, *ca.* 0.185 m.; height, *ca.* 0.09 m.

Clay, fine pink; slip, fine pinkish, thin.

Van Buren, p. 96 (99), No. 178.

S116. Fragment of the upper part of a sima. On upper fascia, red band; on cymatium, upper part of alternating palmette-and-bud.

Length, *ca.* 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.

Clay, green-yellow, with bits; slip, cream.

S117. Fragment of the lower part of a sima, broken at both sides, showing slight remains of an alternating palmette-and-bud above loop and volutes; and on the recessed fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and red band. Work rather neat; parallel lines (not the usual squares) are incised as guides for the meander. (Fig. 24a)

Height of meander, 0.04 m.; distance between buds, 0.07 m.

Clay, coarse cream to very pink; slip, fine pinkish cream.

S118. Small fragment, showing the lower part of a palmette with a red centre and a bud above a high loop.

Size, 0.14 m. × 0.08 m. × 0.05 m.; distance between buds, 0.09 m.

Clay, very pink, with bits; slip, pinkish cream. Similar to S117, but not identical.

S119. Tiny fragment, showing part of the high loop of a tendril and of a black meander.

Clay, coarse pink; slip, cream. It may belong with S117.

S120. Piece of a sima, broken at the sides and upper part of the face, but retaining part of the flat tile. Decoration: on the concave cymatium, alternating eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud in a calyx above loop and tendrils, with red accessories, now brown; on recessed fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and deep yellow (red?) band.

Present height, 0.157 m.; height of meander, 0.44 m. All the exposed surfaces are covered with a slip.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, cream-yellow.

S121. Piece of a sima, broken all around, but showing the remains of a large cutting for a mortise at the right end. Decoration: on the upper fascia, egg-and-dart; on cymatium, eleven-petalled palmette and three-petalled bud with a double calyx, not accurately spaced, and with the lower part of the design missing.

Length, 0.26 m.; height, 0.14 m.; thickness at top, 0.09 m.

Clay, coarse pink; slip, cream.

S122. Small fragment, broken all around, showing an astragalus on the upper fascia and an alternating nine-petalled palmette and three-petalled bud in a calyx on the cymatium. There are red accessories and "shading" on the calyx.

Length, 0.20 m.; thickness at top, 0.95 m.

Clay, cream, with bits; slip, slightly greenish yellow. Same as S123 and 124.

S123. Small fragment (0.105 m. \times 0.08 m. \times 0.05 m.) of the upper part of a sima. Same as S122 and 124.

S124. Small fragment (0.11 m. \times 0.08 m. \times 0.05 m.) of the upper part of a sima. Same as S122 and 123.

S125. Small fragment (0.062 m. \times 0.06 m. \times 0.06 m.) of the upper part of a sima. Height of upper fascia, 0.015 m.

Clay, cream; slip, pinkish cream. Similar to S122, but of slightly smaller dimensions and a little pinker in color.

S126. Very small fragment (0.10 m. \times 0.025 m. \times 0.025 m.) showing an astragalus. Same as S125.

S127. Lower part of a sima, broken at the top and sides, showing the bottom part of an alternating nine-petalled palmette-and-bud above loop and volutes, with red used for the centre of the palmette and around the calyx; on recessed fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and red band. Work good. (Fig. 24c)

Length, 0.30 m.; height of meander, 0.038 m.

Clay, coarse cream to pink, with red bits; slip, cream.

Similar to S117, but not identical.

S128. Piece of a sima, broken at the sides, base of back, and across the bottom, with a setting-line on the top; showing on the upper fascia, black eggs bordered with cream, and cream darts on a red ground; on cymatium, eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud in a calyx above loop and tendril, with red accessories; on recessed fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, red band. (Fig. 25a)

Length, 0.125 m.; height, 0.135 m.; thickness at top, 0.09 m.

Clay, red, with black bits; slip, cream.

Van Buren, p. 97 (105), No. 189. Same as S128a.

S128a. Piece of sima, broken at the sides and bottom, belonging with S128 and adding an astragalus to the design on the soffit. (Fig. 25b)

Length, 0.10 m.

Found 10 m. west of the Propylaea, just north of the Agora wall, 4 m. deep, May 8, 1900.

Same as S128, with which it joins.

S129. Piece of a sima, broken at the sides, across the top, and at the base of the back, and with the whole upper fascia gone; on cymatium, eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud in a calyx above loop and tendril, the volute having an extra tail, with red for the centre of the palmette and

the edge of the calyx; on recessed fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and red stripe. (Fig. 28)

Height, 0.148 m.; length, 0.32 m.; thickness at top, 0.08 m.

Clay, coarse pale green, with bits; slip, cream.

Found north of the Propylaea.

S130. Piece of a sima, showing a little of the original top surface, but broken on the face at the sides and back, with the lower part of a palmette above a small volute and a bud above a low rise; on recessed fascia, meander IIb; on soffit, astragalus. Poor, careless work.

Length, 0.155 m.; present height, 0.058 m., original height, 0.105 m.

Clay red, with red bits; slip, reddish. Same as S130a.

S130a. Fragment of the bottom of a sima, broken at the sides, top, and base of the back.

Length, 0.19 m. Same as S130, with which it joins.

S131. Piece of a sima, broken at the sides, having on the narrow upper moulding a red band with a narrow black edge at the bottom; on cymatium, a rather squat nine-petalled palmette with a red centre and the top of two petals of a bud; on recessed fascia, meander IIc; on soffit, astragalus.

Clay, cream, with red bits; slip, cream.

S132. Small fragment from the bottom of a sima with remains of a double meander in relief, with traces of red for the background and frame of the enclosing square.

Height of meander, 0.075 m.

Clay, coarse red; slip, cream.

S133. Piece of the bottom of a sima with double meander in relief, with a fine black line on the edges of the meander and the enclosing square, and also traces of red.

Probably same as S132, though the colors of both are badly defaced.

S134. Piece of an upright sima with a projecting lower fascia, broken at both sides but preserving the original height. There was no moulding or fascia at the top. On the principal member is a ribbed acanthus spray with deeply grooved tendrils.

Length at bottom, 0.18 m.; height, 0.165 m.; projection of fascia, *ca.* 0.015 m.

Clay, fine cream; slip, very fine cream, covering the whole surface which shows no traces of the use of paint.

S135. Small piece of the flat fascia of a "Megarian" sima, representing a presumably reversible and alternating palmette-and-lotus in red and black on a cream ground above a portion of a single meander in red enclosing a black frame, probably with small red squares, once enclosed.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, *ca.* 0.06 m. The work is very neat and careful; incised squares were drawn as guiding lines for the meander. This distribution of a design is most unusual. (Fig. 20a)

Clay, pink-red, with black fragments; slip, slightly pinkish cream.

Van Buren, p. 86 (55), No. 120.

S136. Small piece from the bottom of a sima, broken at the right side and showing anathyrosis on the left edge. Decoration very unusual: on upright face (corresponding to lower fascia) there is the lower part of an alternating palmette-and-bud (or -lotus) from which the stems spring and form large spirals under the palmette, with small lozenges in the openings below the lotus and between the spirals. This is done in black on a reddish orange ground, with red for the centre of the palmette and for the lozenges.

Length, 0.14 m.; height, 0.045 m.

The simple alternating palmette-and-lotus, or -bud, though the most common motive in the light on dark simas, is unique as an example in the dark-on-light. Moreover, in the ordinary simas the lower fascia is generally devoted to a meander, and the palmette-and-bud design confined to the principal cymatium.

The under surface is plain and covered with a smooth slip. Enough of the sima still remains to show the curved surface at its back. (Fig. 20b)

Clay, coarse red; slip, reddish orange.

Van Buren, p. 90 (73), No. 138.

S137. Fragment of an upright sima, broken at the bottom, the corner of the left edge of which shows the anathyrosis and a beam-cutting, and at the right there was a hole for a lion's head. There is a setting-line on the top. On the upper moulding: egg-and-dart with cream eggs with borders of black, cream, and red, with a narrow red moulding below; on principal member, acanthus tendrils in relief and remains of a much-defaced mane of the lion; on lower fascia, defaced black double meander.

Height, 0.21 m.; length, 0.32 m. Same as S36, etc.

Found at the south end of the Agora, April 26, 1915. (117 painted on in black.)

S138. Piece of an upright sima, broken at the sides and badly defaced, showing a design of acanthus and spirals with a bud in the fork. On upper moulding, egg-and-dart, the egg black with cream border, on red; on lower fascia, traces of meander.

Height, 0.18 m.; of meander, 0.05 m.; length, 0.12 m.

S139. Piece of an upright sima, broken at the left side and bottom and showing the original edge to the right with an anathyrosis and a beam-cutting. The design is similar to S36 but on a larger scale and with more twists to the spiral. The cream acanthus scroll is coarser and thicker and has a red bud in relief on a black ground near the edge above the spiral.

Height, 0.165 m.; length, 0.25 m.

Clay, pink; slip, cream. Same as S140.

S140. Small fragment preserving the edge to the right with anathyrosis and showing remains of a tendril. Same as S139.

S141. Piece of a very large sima, broken at the sides and bottom, with a defaced Lesbian cymatium on a red ground on the upper moulding and a red acanthus and cream scroll in high relief on the black ground of the principal member.

Height, 0.33 m.; length, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

Clay, very coarse Corinthian, with bits; slip, Corinthian yellow. Same as S142 and 143.

S142. Fragment, broken all around, showing the complete circle of a spiral which measures 0.20 m. in diameter.

Height, 0.34 m.; length, 0.28 m. Same as S141 and 143.

S143. Triangular fragment, broken all around and warped at the back, showing remains of a spiral and extra tendril.

Height, 0.25 m.; length, 0.30 m. Same as S141 and 142.

S144. Piece of a plastic sima, broken at the top and right side and showing the original left side, with remains of an acanthus with a bud in the fork and of the lower loop of a double pressed spiral with inscription ΑΦΡΟ below. No color is left. (Fig. 40)

Height, ca. 0.18 m.; length, ca. 0.20 m.

Clay, coarse pinkish; slip, cream. (Marked in blue crayon on the back: "23 Apr., 1903.")

Found near north end of the West Shops, in the northwest part of Agora.

S145. Piece of a large plastic sima, broken at the left side and the other corners and hollowed a little at the back towards the tile. On narrow fascia: nothing left. On moulding: plastic eggs with ridged borders and in place of a dart a schematic inverted lotus consisting of two petals and a little blob and two framing ridges. On main fascia: a thick, heavily ribbed acanthus with double spirals, each with an acanthus leaf on its back, and a lily hanging in the fork between the spirals, and the inscription $\square \mid O \square$; the lower fascia slopes back a little. The whole design has been covered with white paint.

Height (complete), 0.27 m.; maximum length, 0.45 m.; thickness at top, 0.55 m.

Clay, red; slip, pinkish. Same as A146, 146a, 168.

S146 and 146a Two pieces of a plastic sima that join, showing the lower part from the spiral down. Height, 0.20 m.; combined length, 0.36 m. Same as A145 and 168.

S147. Piece of the upper left end of a plastic upright sima, broken at the bottom and at the right side where was the hole for the lion's head, showing a narrow double moulding painted red on the edges, a band of eggs in high relief with surrounding rims and blobby darts, a narrow groove painted red, and on the main fascia a very much ribbed acanthus which is twisted like a rope before reaching the spirals and whose leaf is fluted like a fan, with a pomegranate bud hanging down from the fork of the tendrils, done in pressed work.

Height, 0.19 m.; length, 0.21 m.

Clay, cream; slip, Corinthian yellow. Same as S148-167, 265.

S148. Lower part of a sima, broken at the right end for the spout and showing the original left edge with the corner at the back, and also the fascia below the acanthus. No decoration remains on the fascia.

Height, 0.16 m.; length, 0.215 m. Same as S147.

S149. Fragment of the lower part of a sima showing the original right edge and broken at the top above the tendril.

Height, 0.17 m.; length, 0.23 m. (Marked "W. S." *i. e.* West Shops.)

S150. Triangular piece of the lower left corner of a sima, broken diagonally from left to right. Height, 0.19 m.; length on base, 0.24 m.

S151. Badly defaced piece of the same style showing part of an acanthus and tendril. Height, 0.21 m.; length, 0.15 m.

S152. Lower left corner from same.

Length, 0.20 m.; height, 0.13 m.

S153. Lower right corner from same.

Length, 0.18 m.; height, 0.12 m.

S154. Small piece, broken all around, showing part of a stem and two spirals.

Length, 0.12 m.; height, 0.14 m.

S155. Piece of the top of a sima showing egg-and-dart and part of volutes and acanthus.

Length, 0.14 m.; height, 0.14 m.

S156. Fragment of upper moulding of same, showing eggs.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.10 m.

S157. Small fragment of upper moulding showing egg-and-dart.

Length, 0.125 m.; height, 0.10 m.

S158. Piece, broken at top, bottom, and left side but showing the original right edge, with one spiral and part of another and a much defaced bud between them.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, 0.14 m.

S159. Lower right corner of same, showing spirals, bud, etc.

Length, 0.24 m.; height, 0.16 m.

S160. Small fragment, broken all around, showing part of an acanthus and spiral.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.13 m.

S161. Fragment, broken all around, showing part of spiral and acanthus.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.10 m.

S162. Fragment, broken all around, with spiral and acanthus.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.16 m.

S163. Piece of top, broken at sides and bottom, with egg-and-dart.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.13 m.

S164. Piece of top, showing egg-and-dart and a narrow red moulding.

Length, 0.08 m.; height, 0.06 m.

S165. Piece of top moulding with egg-and-dart.

Length, 0.07 m.; height, 0.045 m.

S166. Small fragment of top with one egg.

Length, 0.05 m.; height, 0.04 m.

S167. Small fragment of top with one egg.

Length, 0.125 m.; height, 0.085 m. Same as S148-166, 265.

S168. Fragment of the top of a sima, showing part of the narrow upper fascia, egg-and-dart moulding, and two ridges below.

Length, 0.17 m.; height, 0.11 m. Same as S145, 146, 146a.

S169. Upper right corner of a sima.

Length, 0.14 m.; height, 0.07 m.

Clay, red, with bits; slip, cream. Same as S170.

S170. Upper part of a sima showing traces of a lion's head to the right, with egg-and-dart as in S145.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.135 m. Same as S169.

S171. Upper part of a large sima, broken at the bottom and at the left for the lion's head and preserving the original right end. It consists of a very narrow upper fascia, a band of oval eggs with rims and small thin darts, a small ridge, and on the main fascia a large S lying on its side with eyes in the ends of the spirals and three-petalled flowers with a fourth petal serving as base placed above and below the S. The relief is rather flat in section and is done in cream with red for the eyes and background. (Fig. 35)

Length, 0.30 m.; height, 0.20 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same. (Marked 93 in black paint; 71 in pencil.)

Found in the eastern side of Julian Basilica. Same as S172-177.

S172. Piece of the upper part of a sima showing the original right edge. The lower fascia is wanting.

Length, 0.21 m.; height, 0.20 m.

S173. Part of the upper portion of same, broken at both sides, showing a spiral and flower.

Length, 0.20 m.; height, 0.20 m.

S174. Upper part of same, broken at both sides, showing as far down as one curl of the spiral.

Length, 0.22 m.; height, 0.18 m.

S175. Upper part of same, broken at the left and bottom and where the lion was at the right, showing egg-and-dart and one spiral and two flowers.

Length, 0.31 m.; height, 0.20 m.

S176. Fragment of same, broken all around except at the left side, showing part of a spiral.

Length, 0.115 m.; height, 0.09 m.

S177. Fragment of the right side of same, showing part of a spiral.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.10 m.

S178. Upper right portion, broken at the left and bottom, of a sima similar to S171 but with the S rounder in section. The egg-and-dart also differs, the egg being rounder and more widely spaced. The spiral and ground are cream; the flowers and the eye of the spiral are red.

Height, 0.19 m.; length, 0.23 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, yellowish. Same as S179 and 180.

S179. Piece, broken at top, left side, and bottom, showing traces of where the lion was broken away at the right. There remains a little of the lower fascia with a badly defaced meander in red.

Length, 0.17 m.; height, 0.175 m. Same as S178 and 180.

S180. Piece of left upper corner of same.

Length, 0.12 m.; height, 0.18 m. Same as S178 and 179.

S181. Piece of a sima, broken all around, showing part of the right edge and the hole for the lion at the left, and decorated with an acanthus, two spirals, and a pomegranate bud.

Length, 0.21 m.; height, 0.16 m. Same as S148, etc.

S182. Lower part of a sima, broken at the top and left for a lion, with the right edge preserved. The main fascia shows three grooved petals of a honeysuckle palmette and portions of two others.

Length, 0.30 m.; height, 0.175 m.

Clay, red, with bits; slip, cream. Same as S183 and 184.

S183. Upper part of a sima, broken all around except for a small portion of the upper moulding which held an egg-and-dart. On the main fascia are remains of six petals of a honeysuckle palmette.

Length, 0.20 m.; height, 0.21 m. Same as S182 and 184.

S184. Small fragment of the lower left corner of a sima showing a little of a honeysuckle palmette.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, 0.14 m. Same as S182 and 183.

S185. Piece of the upper part of a sima, broken below and with a hole for the lion at the right, showing an egg-and-dart moulding, two cross-ridges, and parts of a honeysuckle palmette.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.22 m.

Clay, red (now burnt brown); slip, pink. Same as S186, 187, 188.

S186. Lower right corner of a sima with a long projection at the back, showing a plain space at the bottom, above which are remains of five grooved petals of a honeysuckle palmette. It is painted white all over.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, 0.19 m.

Same as S185, 187, 188.

S187. Upper left corner of a sima, showing a marginal band at top and side, a recessed band with eggs and flowers, two cross-ridges, honeysuckle petals, and a cup-shaped blossom stuck in above the petals in an unnatural way.

Length, 0.19 m.; height, 0.20 m.

Same as S185, 186, 188.

S188. Very small fragment showing two petals of a honeysuckle palmette.

Same as S185, 186, 187.

S189. Right corner piece, broken at the left and bottom, with a projection at the back for a brace. Decoration: a narrow fascia, a carelessly painted egg-and-dart, two deep grooves, and a large spiral turning to the right with a defaced cup-shaped flower between the convolutions.

Length, 0.17 m.; height, 0.25 m.

Clay, reddish; slip, same. All covered with white paint.

Same as S190–193.

S190. Left corner piece of the same, with spiral turned to the left and with traces of a flower under the convolutions.

Length, 0.19 m.; height, 0.25 m.

S191. Right corner piece of same, broken at the back, showing traces of the hole for a lion at the left and badly defaced remains (possibly of his mane) beside it.

Length, 0.20 m.; height, 0.235 m.

S192. Small piece of upper right corner, showing egg-and-dart.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.08 m.

S193. Piece, broken all around, showing traces of a lion at the left with one very poorly gouged lock, and part of a spiral to the right.

Length, 0.18 m.; height, 0.09 m.

Same as S189–192.

S194. Large sima with all the original edges preserved, but slightly broken at all the corners, and with a large hole at the centre for the lion's head. It consists of a plain fascia, egg-and-dart moulding, astragalus with two reels, and on the main fascia a ribbed acanthus spray ending in heavy spirals with cross bands at the joints and leaves ruffled into fan shape and with a bell-shaped flower filling the space in the fork of the spirals. The sprays spring from either side of a lion's head of which only a little of the roughly incised mane is preserved. A projecting fascia forms the lower boundary.

(Fig. 36, 3)

Length, 0.56 m.; height, 0.127 m.

Clay, pinkish red; slip, same, with white paint over all.

Same as S195–199.

S195. Fragment of egg-and-dart moulding from the same, broken at ends and bottom.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.085 m.

S196. Lower left end of same, badly battered, showing a spiral and bud.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, 0.18 m.

S197. Piece, broken all around, showing a spiral turned to the right, a bud, and a little of an astragalus.

Length, 0.18 m.; height, 0.18 m.

S198. Piece of the right corner of a sima, broken at the angle but preserving the right edge, showing two spirals with a bud between.

Length, 0.18 m.; height, 0.10 m.

This is the best-preserved example of the set, but no traces of painted decorations are visible.

S199. Left corner piece, broken at the right, showing a flange and a shoulder-like projection and part of the tile at the back. It consists of a narrow, curved moulding with egg-and-dart outlined in red on cream and with a vertical line bisecting the egg, a wide member with an acanthus and tendrils which have a narrow, raised line following in a parallel course inside them and an inverted lotus in the fork, and a projecting fascia with a double meander, all in red, the small squares arranged to form a cross. The fabric and work are better than in most of the plastic simas.

Length, 0.225 m.; height, 0.19 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same. Same as S194-198.

S200. Small fragment of a sima, showing part of a tendril, a spiral bud, and one lock of a lion's mane. Same as S64 and the others mentioned under S64.

S201. Upper left corner of same, showing as far down as to where the bud breaks from the leaf, and having a small vermiform tendril below the spiral to the right. (Fig. 37, 6)

Length, 0.20 m.; height, 0.22 m.

S202. Triangular piece of the lower left corner of same with a support at the back, showing a leaf-and-bud and a piece of the projecting lower fascia. (Fig. 37, 5)

Length, 0.17 m.; height, 0.19 m.; of fascia, 0.04 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream.

S203. Left corner piece, showing the lower part of a spiral and twisted bud.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, 0.15 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream.

S204. Left corner piece of same, showing spiral and bud and a little of an astragalus.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.20 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same.

S205. Upper left corner, broken at the right and bottom, showing all of the design to the lower fascia.

Length, 0.22 m.; height, 0.24 m.

Clay, pink; slip, cream.

S206. Lower left corner with support at the back, showing bud and a little of the spiral.

Length, 0.115 m.; height, 0.16 m.

Clay, pink; slip, cream.

S207. Upper left side, broken at the bottom and the right, showing down to the bud.

Length, 0.19 m.; height, 0.23 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same.

S208. Lower left corner with attachment at the back, showing part of a spiral and bud.

Length, 0.11 m.; height, 0.18 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream.

S209. Upper left corner showing as far as the top of the spiral and acanthus.

Length, 0.115 m.; height, 0.13 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same.

(Written on back in pencil, "15.7.25, Geo. Kachras found in H. Krene.")

S210. Small fragment of the left edge showing the bud.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.09 m.

Clay, red, burnt; slip, same.

S211. Small fragment of right edge showing the bud.

Length, 0.085 m.; height, 0.10 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same.

S212. Piece of the upper part of a sima, broken all around except on the top, showing as far down as the bottom of the acanthus leaf which curls below the spiral. To the right are remains of the forehead and right eye of a lion's head with two locks of the mane and the tip of a third done in large, shapeless, isolated masses with deep longitudinal grooves. The ear is small and rounded and the eye oval with an oval pupil incised and with holes punched along the eyelid to represent lashes. Below the spiral is a small, depressed rectangle with the inscription CVNCC stamped in raised letters. (Fig. 36, 5)

Length, 0.22 m.; height, 0.23 m.

Clay, Corinthian, slightly pinkish in streaks; slip, same.

S213. Lower left corner with the beginning of an attachment at the back, showing part of the spiral and bud.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.15 m.

Clay, pink; slip, same.

S214. Fragment of the upper part of same, showing one egg-and-dart, astragalus, and part of the acanthus.

Length, 0.11 m.; height, 0.12 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same.

S215. Fragment of the lower part with bud to the left.

Length, 0.065 m.; height, 0.17 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream.

S216. Triangular fragment showing an acanthus and spiral.

Length, 0.11 m.; height, 0.11 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream.

S217. Upper part of same, broken below and at sides, showing an egg-and-dart and an astragalus.

Length, 0.225 m.; height, 0.09 m.

Clay, reddish; slip, same.

S218. Triangular fragment of upper part, showing egg-and-dart, astragalus, and part of an acanthus. (Fig. 36, 5)

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.13 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, same.

S219. Large piece, broken at both sides and bottom, showing egg-and-dart, astragalus, acanthus, and one spiral.

Length, 0.105 m.; height, 0.23 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same.

S220. Upper right corner, showing as far down as the centre of the spiral.

Length, 0.19 m.; height, 0.20 m.

Clay, pink; slip, same.

S221. Upper right corner, showing as far down as the leaf below the spiral. (Fig. 37, 4)

Length, 0.23 m.; height, 0.21 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same.

S222. Upper right corner with egg-and-dart defaced, showing down to the bottom of the spiral.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.20 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, same.

S223. Upper part, broken at both sides and diagonally below across the spiral to the right. At the left are remains of five clumsy locks of a lion's mane. (Fig. 37, 8)

Length, 0.23 m.; height, 0.25 m.

Clay, Corinthian, burnt slightly; slip, same.

S224. Small fragment of upper right corner, showing egg-and-dart and astragalus.

Length, 0.14 m.; height, 0.07 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same.

S225. Small triangular fragment showing a little of the spiral.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.10 m.

Clay, pink; slip, same. Found at the West Shops.

S226. Fragment of upper part showing egg-and-dart and astragalus.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.11 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same.

S227. Piece of upper left corner, showing as far down as the beginning of the acanthus.

Length, 0.21 m.; height, 0.11 m.

Clay, pink; slip, same.

S228. Piece, broken at the sides and bottom, with a bit of the upper moulding and one lock of the lion's mane to the left.

Length, 0.09 m.; height, 0.16 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, same.

S229. Small fragment of the upper moulding with egg-and-dart and astragalus.

Length, 0.09 m.; height, 0.095 m.

Clay, Corinthian; slip, same.

S230. Upper left corner, showing egg-and-dart and astragalus.

Length, 0.12 m.; height, 0.11 m.

S231. Defaced upper right corner, showing egg-and-dart and astragalus.

Length, 0.12 m.; height, 0.10 m.

Clay, pink; slip, same.

S232. Triangular fragment of upper part, showing egg-and-dart, astragalus, and top of the acanthus.

Length, 0.125 m.; height, 0.14 m.

S233. Fragment similar to S232.

Length, 0.12 m.; height, 0.12 m.

S234. Upper right corner with egg-and-dart and astragalus.

Length, 0.19 m.; height, 0.095 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, Corinthian.

S235. Fragment of upper part with egg-and-dart, astragalus, and top of acanthus.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.125 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, same.

S236. Fragment similar to S235.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, 0.13 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, Corinthian.

S237. Upper right corner, showing egg-and-dart only.

Length, 0.115 m.; height, 0.08 m.

S238. Small fragment with egg-and-dart.

Length, 0.065 m.; height, 0.10 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, same.

S239. Fragment with egg-and-dart.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, 0.075 m.

S240. Fragment from near the left corner with some of the support left at the back, showing the design down to one spiral.

Length, 0.12 m.; height, 0.18 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, same.

S241. Small fragment of the top with egg-and-dart.

Length, 0.065 m.; height, 0.06 m. Same as S201-240, 248.

S242. Upper left corner of a coarsely made sima showing remains of an attachment at the back, with a plain fascia, egg-and-dart very deeply cut with a groove between the ribs, and on the principal fascia an acanthus very badly defaced.

Length, 0.215 m.; height, 0.17 m.

Clay, red; slip, same. Same as S243 and 244.

S243. Top right corner of same with egg-and-dart only.

Length, 0.115 m.; height, 0.135 m.

S244. Small fragment of same, broken all around, with egg-and-dart and a groove below.

Length, 0.08 m.; height, 0.115 m.

S245. Piece of the bottom of a sima with a very large, flattish acanthus leaf drooping from left to right, and part of a curving stem.

Length, 0.20 m.; height, 0.215 m.

Clay, very red; slip, same. Traces of white paint over all.

S246. Fragment of a sima showing the upper right half of a satyr's head with deep wrinkles in the forehead, heavy brows, round eyeball with a round punched hole for pupil, nose broken, open mouth, and hair done in a sort of bandeau marked with diagonal grooves dividing on the forehead. The head has a background of acanthus leaves, very broadly treated. (Fig. 36, 4)

Found April 25, 1903, in the northwest corner of the Agora. See also S246a.

S246a. Left half of the head. The two combine perfectly. (Fig. 36, 4)

Total height of fragment, 0.27 m.; maximum width, 0.16 m.; width of face, 0.135 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream, with remains of white paint.

S247. Fragment of a very thick, coarse sima showing acanthus and spiral.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Clay, very coarse Corinthian; slip, same.

S248. Lower left corner, showing spirals and a corkscrew bud.

Length, 0.20 m.; height 0.16 m.

S249. Small fragment of the bottom fascia of a sima, showing a very badly defaced plastic meander, probably in cream, on a red ground; on soffit, a black band.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, 0.08 m.

Clay, very coarse pinkish; slip, Corinthian.

S250. Small piece of the bottom fascia of a sima with the edge at the right, showing a plastic overlapping meander with five small plastic dots in the square. No paint remains except traces of a black line on the top edge.

Length, 0.155 m.; height, 0.08 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, gone.

S251, 251a. Two adjoining fragments from the left end of the upper part of a sima with a broken attachment at the back. The sima consists of an upper fascia, large egg-and-dart, the egg having a thick border, and on the chief member a very large acanthus with ribbed stem and the edge of a leaf.

Maximum height, 0.20; total length, 0.30 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, Corinthian, with traces of white paint over all.

Found April 25, 1903. Same as S252 and probably same as S245.

S252. Piece of the top of same, showing to acanthus and stem.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.22 m.

S253. Upper part of a sima, broken at both sides and below and showing traces of a lion's head to the right, consisting of a narrow recessed fascia, egg-and-dart, two ribbed lines, and on the chief member a spiral (round in section) coming from the lion's head, and a three-petalled flower with a base like a fourth petal in the field above the spiral.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.16 m.

Clay, red; slip, same. Same as S254, 255, 337.

S254. Upper right corner of same, showing to the top curve of the spiral and the tips of the petals.

Length, 0.175 m.; height, 0.12 m. Same as S253 and 255.

S255. Upper right corner, just like S254. Damaged by fire.

Length, 0.17 m.; height, 0.125 m.

S256. Upper part of a sima, broken at the sides but showing remains of an attachment. It consists of a projecting fascia, eggs surrounded by circles and separated by a flower with two petals and a centre like a spherical triangle, a narrow ridge with traces of red on it, and an astragalus.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.085 m.

Clay, pink; slip, same. Same as S257 and 258.

S257. Small fragment of same with portion of egg-and-flower.

Length, 0.12 m.; height, 0.10 m.

S258. Triangular piece of upper right corner of same, showing a thick acanthus below the astragalus.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.16 m. Same as S256 and 257.

S259. Upper part of a sima, broken at the right for a lion, showing a narrow fascia, eggs in very high relief, and flowers with stringy petals and a tiny dot between. Below the eggs is scratched the inscription ICIOU.

Length, 0.155 m.; height, 0.155 m.

Clay, red, with bits; slip, Corinthian. Same as S260.

S260. Upper left corner of same, with narrow fascia, eggs-and-flowers, and remains of something rounded (part of lion, or acanthus?).

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.10 m.

S261. Upper part of a sima, broken at both sides and below in a round hole for a lion, showing a very narrow fascia, eggs with borders, and darts very large at the bottom.

Length, 0.12 m.; height, 0.11 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, Corinthian. Same as 262, S294, 338.

S262. Small piece of top of same, with fascia and egg-and-dart.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.05 m.

S263. Small fragment of upper part of a sima with narrow fascia, egg-and-flower, cross-rib, and astragalus.

Length, 0.06 m.; height, 0.07 m.

Clay, grey from a fire.

S264. Small triangular piece from the top of a sima, showing egg-and-dart, cross rib, and astragalus.

Length, 0.08 m.; height, 0.10 m.

Clay, yellow; slip, cream.

S265. Very small piece from upper right corner, showing a moulding and an egg-and-dart.

Length, 0.65 m.; height, 0.045 m. Same as S147, etc.

S266. Small piece of the upper part of a sima with rather square astragalus — each bead with a dent in the centre, above acanthus and spiral.

Length, 0.105 m.; height, 0.085 m.

Clay, yellow; slip, same. Same as S267.

S267. Small fragment of the same.

Length, 0.105 m.; height, 0.09 m.

S268. Upper left corner of a sima, showing a defaced egg-and-dart above two parallel ridges and part of an acanthus spiral.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.10 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, pinkish.

S269. Upper left corner, broken, with probably an egg-and-dart now defaced, two parallel ribs and a deeply grooved, neatly done spiral with traces of red paint on it.

Length, 0.105 m.; height, 0.13 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, Corinthian.

S270. Upper right corner, showing jutting fascia, a rib below, and remains of a spiral.

Length, 0.11 m.; height, 0.14 m.

Clay, coarse yellow; slip, none.

S271. Small fragment, broken all around, with remains of an acanthus and spiral.

S272. Lower left corner of a sima with remains of a grooved spiral.

S273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279. Small fragments showing remains of spirals.

S275. Fragment with part of an astragalus, an acanthus, and the edge of a spiral.

S280. Lower left corner of a sima with an elaborate design of tendrils which branch at the joint and again as from a small calyx. A long tongue-like tendril goes from the fork in a right-to-left direction towards the corner, and at its end is a petal to fill in the field. A branched tendril in whose fork is a bell-shaped flower with a central stamen comes to meet it from the margin above. Above the lower tendril towards the centre are two in-turned petals of a honeysuckle palmette. At the bottom was a projecting fascia.

Length, 0.23 m.; height, 0.24 m.

Clay, red; slip, none.

S281. Large piece of the lower right corner of a sima, curved at the back, with slight remains of very flat, oak-like leaves probably meant for acanthus.

Length, 0.31 m.; height, 0.10 m.

Clay, red; slip, same.

S282. Lower left end of a large, clumsy sima, broken at the right and in bad condition but preserving a large portion of the tile and also the back support, which does not begin at the edge but about 0.09 m. from it. It shows the lower part of a spiral with an ugly inverted calla lily in the fork, the details being marked by grooves.

Length, 0.51 m.; height, 0.23 m.

Clay, coarse Corinthian to pink; slip, Corinthian.

S283. Large piece of the upper part of a sima like S200, etc., broken at both sides and bottom, showing fascia, egg-and-dart, astragalus, upper part of acanthus and spiral, and the badly defaced upper right part of a lion.

Length, 0.27 m.; height 0.25 m.

Same as S200, etc., as are also S284-292.

S284. Fragment of a similar top, showing the upper part of the lion's head below the mouldings. The eye and pupil are oval, the eyebrows and lashes indicated by small incisions. (Fig. 37, 3)

S285. Piece, broken all around, showing a little of the astragalus and below it the right eye and part of the forehead of a lion. The eyebrow is modelled and shows traces of red-brown paint. The eye has a modelled lid, oval eyeball, and a round hole as pupil.

S286. Piece, broken all around, showing an astragalus and two locks of hair and eyes treated like those of S284.

S287. Fragment, broken all around, showing part of a spiral and two locks of a lion's mane.

S288. Fragment, broken at both sides and bottom, showing egg-and-dart, astragalus, and two locks of a lion's mane.

S289. Fragment, broken all around, showing a tiny scrap of an astragalus and two locks of a lion's mane.

S290. Fragment, broken all around, showing a piece of a spiral, the right half of a lion's face, three complete and two broken locks, a broken ear, and oval eyes with moulded brows and incisions to show the lashes.

S291. Large piece, broken at both sides and below the lion's chin. Below the mouldings is the right half of a lion's face. There is a spiral off to the left. No paint remains.

Same as S64, etc.

S292. Fragment of a sima, showing the left eye and ear of a lion and two locks of his mane.

S293. Very large piece of upper part of a sima, broken at both sides, showing a very flatly moulded egg-and-flower with border around the egg and a ribbed petal to the flower, and remains of a lion. Five locks with curved ends marked by five or six parallel grooves stand out around the head like a nimbus. The head projects far out, with long forehead and short muzzle which has four grooves following the curve, the mouth seems to have had no back teeth, the lip curls open at the corner, the eyebrow is bulging, the eye roundish with no incised pupil and with the upper eyelid coming over the lower at the corner.

Clay and slip, Corinthian (as of all these lions).

Same as S308 and 309.

S294. Upper part of a sima, broken at both sides and bottom, showing a narrow fascia painted red, egg-and-dart, cross rib, and a portion of a spiral in rounded relief to the right. At the left the sima is broken for the lion, which seems to have protruded far outwards, as the mane is not flattened against the background, but seems to have been in tiers of locks, though now badly defaced.

Length, 0.135 m.; height, 0.14 m.

Clay, pink; slip, cream.

S295. Piece, broken all around, showing a small portion of two cross ribs and the right half of a lion's face with three and a half locks of his mane done in long grooved lumps, the eye roughly treated with notches on the lids and a round hole for the pupil. The face is short. The front teeth are shown by incised grooves, the back ones modelled.

Clay, pink, with white paint overlaid. (Marked 116.)

Found in the Julian Basilica, April, 23, 1915.

Same as S359.

S296. Large piece of the upper left end of a sima, badly defaced and broken to the right for a huge lion of which little remains. Narrow fascia and egg-and-dart above.

Length, 0.25 m.; height, 0.25 m.

S297. Piece of the top of a sima, broken at both sides and bottom, with a small fascia, egg-and-flower, two cross ribs, and a huge lion's head with at least two rows of the mane of long, curving, grooved locks, and a small, round ear. The face is missing.

Length, 0.12 m.; height, 0.25. Same as S353, 354, 355.

S298. Upper part of a sima, broken at both sides and bottom. The upper fascia is mostly gone, but has traces of half-ovals painted black; the main fascia has an acanthus and grooved spirals on a black ground and remains of two rows of locks of a lion's mane and his round ear. On the soffit is a huge astragalus in cream on black.

Length, 0.23 m.; height, 0.23 m.

Found at the West Shops. Same as S351 and 352.

S299. Upper right part of a sima, broken at the left through the lion, with a slightly rounded moulding, round eggs with borders and blobby darts, and on the main member an acanthus and spirals with a three-petalled flower between the spirals. The upper part of the lion's mane is indicated only by long grooves running to the spirals, the ear is very flat and rounded, the mane below is in two tiers of modelled locks shaped like the ears. The eyebrow is very bushy, the eyeball small, with modelled lids and an incised hole for the pupil. There are wrinkles across the nose and grooves for the whiskers; the mouth is open with the side teeth of both jaws modelled and the front ones missing.

Length, 0.24 m.; height, 0.22 m.

Clay, pink; slip, same, incrustated.

S300. Small fragment of the top of a sima showing a fascia with double moulding, round eggs with borders and a round blob between them, and traces of red below the eggs.

Found at the West Shops.

S301-307. Fragments of lions' manes from simas. Same as S64, etc.

S308. Piece of the side of a lion's head, showing four locks of the mane.

Same as S293, 309.

S309. Fragment of the upper right part of a lion's face, showing an eye similar in style to S293, but with a hole for the pupil.

Same as S293, 308.

S310. Fragment from the upper right side of a lion's face, showing four locks of the mane and the eye.

(Marked in pencil "W. S.", *i. e.*, West Shops.) Same as S64, etc.

S311. Fragment, showing the right ear and parts of three locks of a lion's mane.

Same as S64, etc.

S312. Upper right side of a large lion's head, showing a large round ear and five locks of the mane, very slightly modelled and marked with three grooves.

Clay, Corinthian.

S313. Piece of a large lion's head showing the left eye and cheek and six locks of the mane. The eye is triangular, with lids and brows modelled and marked with nicks, the pupil is a hole, and the iris outlined. The mane consists of groups of string-like tresses curving at the ends and arranged in a single row.

Clay, buff; slip, cream. Same as S314 and 315.

S314. Upper left side of a lion's head, showing part of the large and probably pointed ear, with an extra tuft of hair below it.

Same as S313 and 315.

S315. Fragment of a lion's mane belonging to a sima similar to S313 and 314.

S316. Left half of a lion's head, with the mane arranged around the face in a series of locks starting from a central parting, four rows deep in the middle and with slashes in the clay above to represent more hair; below the ear the mane goes in a single ruche-like ruff of stringy locks. The ear has a triangular opening, the eyebrow is very protruding and shelf-like, the lids sharply modelled, the eyeball prominent, with a hole for the pupil; the muzzle is short and wrinkled, with broad nostrils and four grooves across the top, and the whiskers are indicated by three grooves, the front teeth are incised, but those from the canines back are modelled.

Length of nose, 0.05 m.

Clay, red, with dark bits. All has been covered with deep red paint.

Same as S316a-328, 342, 343, 356, 377.

S316a. Small fragment of the lower jaw, showing the lower lip and mane, which has a central parting and is hastily done.

S317. Right half of a similar head, broken above the muzzle, showing mane, ear, and eye.

S318. Lower jaw of a similar head, showing the tongue, which protrudes only slightly and is very much curved.

S319. Fragment of mane and eyebrows of a similar head.

S320. Fragment showing mane, eyebrows, and the left side of the muzzle of a similar head.

Length, from background to tip of muzzle, 0.185 m.

S321. Fragment showing the central top part of the mane.

S322. Fragment showing a small piece of the mane and the right ear.

S323. Fragment showing the central top part of the mane.

(Marked 1905 in blue.)

S324. Fragment of the upper part of a lion's head, showing right ear and mane.

Length of fragment, 0.17 m.; height of ear, *ca.* 0.03 m.; width of ear, 0.35 m.

S325. Small fragment, showing left eyebrow and mane.

S326. Fragment, showing right eye and muzzle.

S327. Fragment, showing the left eye and the muzzle with three cross-ridges and broad nostrils, below which three grooves follow the line of the mouth. Traces of white paint remain.

(Marked VII.)

S328. Fragment of a right cheek and jaw, damaged by fire.

Same as S316-327.

S329. Upper part of a lion's head, showing the upper part of the eyes and mane, which is arranged in three tiers, the first of them curly. The brows are beetling, with a deep groove between them, and the upper eyelids prominent. The mane, brows, lids, and pupils were painted with orange overlaid with black.

Length from background to eyebrows, 0.14 m. The fabric and work in general are good.

Clay, pinkish buff; slip, cream.

Same as S329a, 330, 376, 376a.

S329a. Fragment of the right side of a lion's muzzle, with wrinkles across the top and three deep grooves on each side. The whiskers are represented by six grooves.

S330. Upper part of a similar lion's head, showing the forehead to eyes and mane. In addition to orange-yellow overlaid with black the upper edge of the mane shows red paint, which appears to have covered part of the hair as well.

Found near east end of Agora. (Marked 144.) Same as S329, etc.

S331. Fragment of the upper right side of a lion's head, showing the mane arranged in four tiers of grooved locks, the front row wavy, the others like petals, and the unprotruding rounded ear of human shape. The modelling is rather flat and smooth. The paint was orange overlaid with black, now badly rubbed to dark brownish red.

Clay, pink, rather good; slip, cream. Same as S332-336.

S332. Fragment of a similar head, showing the right eye and side of muzzle. The nostrils are small and close together, the tip of the muzzle and edge of the mouth are painted red.

S333. Fragment of the right side of a head, showing the eye and muzzle, with red paint on the mouth.

Length of muzzle from corner of eye, 0.045 m.

S334. Small fragment, showing a corner of the left eye, the muzzle, and the upper jaw. The mouth and end of muzzle are red.

S335. Very small fragment of a muzzle.

S336. Fragment of the side of a lion's head, showing the ear and mane.
Same as S331-335.

S337. Small piece of a sima similar to S253, etc., showing the right ear, which is human in shape, and the mane represented by pointed petals. All appears to have been painted red. Work fairly good.

Same as S253, etc.

S338. Fragment of a mane from the side of a lion's head, arranged in three tiers with the locks divided by grooves, the first row being curly, the others straight. The hair above the mane is represented by irregular grooves and is painted red.

Length, 0.14 m.; width, 0.07-0.09 m. Same as S261, etc.

S339. Fragment of mane from a similar head.

S340. Fragment of mane and ear from a similar head.

Same as S261, 262, 294, 338, 339, and perhaps 341.

S341. Right part of the face of a lion, broken at the mouth, showing the upper part of three teeth, and having one row of the mane above. There are six grooves on the muzzle beyond the nostril and four grooves from the corner of the eye downwards. The eyebrow and cheek are well modelled, the eye deep-set, the lids, of which the upper one overlaps at the outer corner, are in high relief. The eyebrow, eyeball, mane, and inside of the mouth are red. Work good.

Length, mane to muzzle, 0.12 m.; length of nose, 0.05 m.

Clay, fine pinkish; slip, same. (Marked 81.)

Found in the southeast part of the Julian Basilica, Nov. 23, 1914.

This probably belongs to the same type as the preceding numbers.

S342. Lower right part of a head in bad preservation, showing the ear, ruff, cheek, and corner of the mouth.

Same as S316, etc., 343.

S343. Fragment, showing the right side of the mouth with very much rolled lips and with the side teeth modelled, and part of the grooved ruff-mane. The red paint is now brownish.

Same as S316, etc., 342.

S344. Fragment showing the left side of a lion's forehead belonging to a long, flat head, with the mane arranged in five regular rows of locks divided by grooves. The first row is longer than the others and curls at the tips.

Depth of mane, 0.105 m. Work good.

Clay, buff; slip, cream, covered with red paint.

S345. Fragment of a muzzle showing deeply moulded nostrils and on either side whiskers represented by five grooves.

Width, 0.055 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, cream; paint, good red.

S346. Fragment showing ear and mane.

Same as S62, 347.

S347. Small fragment, showing part of the ear and the mane below it.

Found near the Temple of Apollo. Same as S62 and 346.

S348. Lion's head with only the left cheek missing. The mane is represented by deep grooves, without locks or rows. The brows are beetling, the lids sharply cut, the ear heart-shaped. The nostrils are small, the whiskers done in three grooves, the lip is flanged and shows three teeth in the corners of each jaw and large canines almost meeting.

Length from nostril to mane, 0.09 m.; total length, 0.14 m.; width of muzzle 0.06 m.; opening of mouth, 0.035 m.

Clay, red, with bits; slip, dull buff; paint, white. Same as S348a.

S348a. Fragment of the upper left part of a lion's head, showing the mane. Combined with S348 it makes the head complete except for the lower jaw.

S349. Lion's head, lacking the lower jaw and the right side of the face. The mane, which is separated from the face by a series of incised dots, consists of a row of grooved petals, a row of circular twists, and beyond them haphazard slashes in the clay. The ears are elliptical with a deep hole in the centre. The brow is flat, the eyebrows represented by incised lines, the eyelids and lashes by a horizontal line and dots; the sockets are slightly hollowed, the eyeball in relief with a hole for the pupil. The muzzle has six cross-grooves, the nostrils are small, the whiskers shown by parallel lines.

Clay, pinkish; slip, doubtful; paint, white with remains of bluish black all over.

Same as S350.

S350. Left side of a lion's head showing the mane and ear. Same as S349.

S351. Left part of a large lion's head with the mane in large loose locks, a round ear, sloping forehead, bulging eyebrows, eyelid in high relief, and triangular eye with the iris indicated by an incised border and the pupil by a hole. (Marked 1903.) Same as S298 and 352.

S352. Fragment of the left side of the mane of a similar lion's head. Same as S298 and 351.

S353. Piece of the left side of a large lion's head, showing the ear and the mane done in two tiers of very long, grooved locks curving off into points. The ear is deep with a curved tip and one little lock of the mane sticking into it. Traces of red where the mouth was.

Clay, yellow-brown; slip, buff. Same as S297, 354, 355.

S354. Fragment of a lion's head, showing portions of the mane in two tiers of locks, the lower jaw with the opening for the water and the original bottom of the sima.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.14 m. (Marked XVII.)

Clay, red; slip, white. Same as S297, 353, 355.

S355. Small fragment of mane from a similar head.

S356. Fragment showing a little of the upper part of a lion's mane. Same as S316, etc.

S357. Right upper part of a lion's head, with muzzle and lower jaw gone. The mane is very bushy, with the locks of the first row standing up like a nimbus and those of the two others smaller and pointed. The ear is large, round, and thick; the forehead low and short with a groove running from the inner corner of the eye upward; the eye is triangular with sharply defined lids.

Clay, red; slip, cream (no paint visible). Same as S358.

S358. Part of the right side of a similar head, showing the ear and four rows of the mane below it.

S359. Piece of the right side of a lion's head similar to S295.

Found in the Julian Basilica, May 5, 1915. (Marked 123.)

S360. Fragment of a lion's head, broken all around, showing part of the left eye and the end of the nose, of which the top has been broken away. The brow is angular, the lids strongly modelled, the eye oval with protruding ball and no indication of iris or pupil. Only the tip of the muzzle is preserved intact, with three grooves for whiskers at the right side and the five front teeth pressed or stamped in.

Clay, fine red, baked hard; paint, red.

S361. Fragment of the left side of a muzzle.

Clay, pink.

S362. Fragment of the right side of a muzzle.

Clay, red.

S363. Fragment of the left half of a lion's muzzle, broken above the eyebrow. The brow is very beetling and is separated by a deep groove from the boss-like part over the nose. The muzzle is marked by five cross-ridges and has a wrinkle shown in relief near the end, the nostril is wide and represented by a sort of conventional spiral. The eye is not very deep-set, but has undercut eyelids. The mouth turns back in a flange at the corner and shows the three end teeth.

Length of nose from corner of eye, 0.05 m.

Clay, buff, with black specks; slip, cream; no paint.

Found at the northeast corner of the Julian Basilica, May 7, 1915. (Marked 126.)

S364. Fragment of the right side of a lion's head, showing eyebrow, ear, and mane done in irregular grooves, without tiers of locks.

Length, 0.12 m.

Clay, buff; slip, white. Work coarse.

S365. Fragment of a mane done in several rows but defaced in details, and of a right ear sharply pointed like a fox's.

S366. Fragment of a mane with petal-like locks curving at the top and with deep gouges beyond. Work poor and coarse.

S367. Battered fragment of the top of a lion's head, showing a mane marked by grooves.

S368. Fragment of the left part of a lion's head, showing a badly broken ear and a mane in three rows of petal-like grooved locks in sharply undercut relief.

S369. Badly defaced fragment of a large lion's head, showing part of the left side of the face, ear, and one row of the grooved locks of the mane.

S370. Fragment of a small head of a lion, showing the lower part of the mane below the jaw, done in large impressionistic style with straggling locks.

S371. Defaced piece of the left side of a very large lion's head, showing the mane and a kidney-shaped ear. Work careless.

Height, 0.25 m.

Clay, very coarse Corinthian, coated with finer Corinthian.

S372. Piece of the bottom of a sima, showing the left side of a lion's mane in three rows of petal-like locks. On the soffit is a large astragalus in cream on black.

S373. Fragment of a lion's head, showing part of the forehead and the mane done in grooves only, without separate locks.

Clay, pink to cream, with bits; slip, cream.

S374. Part of the mane of a huge lion, showing a double row of locks very coarsely modelled.

S375. Upper part of a satyr's head, showing a very broad face broken across the nose and much defaced on the front. Only a little of the upstanding hair remains above the wrinkled forehead and exaggeratedly beetling brows. The eyes are now gouged out into sunken pits, but enough of the left eye remains to show the oval shape with prominent ball.

Clay, red; slip, cream; paint over all, red.

S376, 376*a*. Head of a lion, formerly split into halves, similar to S329, etc. Although the details of the upper part of the head are better on some smaller fragments, this gives the whole effect and adds the ear, which is shaped like a human one, the lower jaw, and the mane, which continues in three rows below it. The teeth are correctly indicated, though rather flatly modelled. The lower jaw, tongue, and inside of the mouth are orange-red. (Fig. 38)

Same as S329, etc.

S377. Fragment showing the ear, mane, and eyebrow of a head similar to S316.

Found north of the Temple of Apollo.

S378. Small fragment of a cornice with fascia, showing the tops of the recurved leaf, and the upper part of the cymatium with square red-and-black leaf with cream borders on a black ground. The recurving tops show colors contrasting with those of the leaf. A plain yellow slip covers the back.

Length, 0.11 m.

Clay, pinkish, with bits; slip, deep cream.

Van Buren, p. 78 (21), No. 75.

S379. Piece of a painted sima, showing the original height but broken at both sides and badly defaced on the upper part of the face and the bottom. The upper fascia is gone; on cymatium, an

eleven-petalled palmette with a red centre and a square-calyxed bud, probably three-petalled, with red edges to the calyx, above loop and tendrils; on lower fascia, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and red stripe.

Height, 0.11 m.; length, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Clay, cream Corinthian; slip, same.

Found in George Kachros's garden, March, 1927.

S380. Piece of the upper part of a sima, broken at the sides, having on the deeply undercut, narrow, concave upper moulding a row of chocolate-brown squares, enclosing squares of darker brown within which are four smaller solid brown squares on a yellow ground, every two squares being separated by a greenish yellow, vertical band; on the cymatium, an eleven-petalled palmette-and-lotus with an extra leaf to the calyx above loop and tendrils in greenish yellow on a brownish ground. A hole runs longitudinally through the cymatium. (Fig. 29)

Present height, 0.155 m.; height of narrow upper moulding, *ca.* 0.04 m.; length, 0.17 m.; thickness at top, 0.08 m. Same as S15 and 18.

Van Buren, p. 97 (106), No. 190.

DECORATED EAVES-TILES

T1. Fragment, broken at right side and front left corner, showing a flange at the left, beginning about 0.03 m. from the face. The left side shows the original surface with anathyrosis. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud above tendril and loop rising to the calyx, carelessly done, with red used for the centre of only one palmette and not of the other, and for the edge of the calyx, astragalus, and narrow red stripe.

Length, 0.19 m.; height, 0.05 m.; decorated soffit, 0.12 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

Found May 19, 1896 (place illegible).

T2. Small fragment, broken at both sides. On face, meander, too defaced to identify; on soffit, large astragalus in cream on black, separated by a narrow cream band from a red stripe.

Length, 0.065 m.; height, *ca.* 0.033 m.; decorated soffit, 0.09 m.

Clay, yellow, with black chips; slip, cream.

T3. Fragment, broken all around to form a disc. There are traces of an astragalus and a red band.

Diameter, *ca.* 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.

Clay, reddish; slip, pinkish cream.

T4. Fragment, broken at both sides. On face, variant of meander IIb with five small red squares; on soffit, astragalus and red stripe separated by a narrow cream band.

Length, 0.165 m.; height, 0.058 m.; decorated soffit, 0.08 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

T5. Small fragment, broken all around, showing on the soffit traces of the tendrils of a palmette and bud, an astragalus, and a red stripe.

Height, *ca.* 0.045 m.

Clay, reddish, fairly good; slip, pinkish cream.

T6. Fragment, broken all around and defaced on the front, showing an astragalus and a red stripe on the soffit.

Height, 0.045 m.; decorated soffit, 0.071 m.

Clay, coarse yellow, with black bits; slip, cream.

T7. Fragment, broken all around, with traces of an astragalus and a bright red band on the soffit. It shows evidence of burning. Work very poor.

Height, 0.05 m.

Clay, very coarse pinkish; slip, cream.

T8. Fragment, broken at the left side and showing at the right a flat-topped flange beginning 0.033 m. back from the face. The original surface at the right edge shows an anathyrosis. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, a red stripe and a cream stripe.

Length, 0.14 m.; height, 0.057 m.; soffit decoration, 0.64 m.

Clay, good yellow, with black fragments; slip, greenish yellow.

T9. Fragment, broken on both sides and face, but showing traces of a flat-topped flange at the right and an abrasion at the front where the antefix has been broken off. On sloping face, meander IIa; on soffit, large astragalus and narrow red stripe.

Height, 0.65 m.; soffit decoration, 0.78 m.

Clay, yellow, with black particles, smooth; slip, greenish yellow.

The number 141 is painted on it.

Found at the east end of the Agora, May 21, 1915.

T10. Small fragment, broken all around and with the face gone. On the soffit are remains of a black double-hooked meander between a band showing the tendril of a palmette-and-bud design and a band with an astragalus, all badly defaced. It is very unusual to have a meander on the soffit.

Height, 0.042 m.; diameter, 0.10 m.

Clay, yellowish; slip, good greenish yellow.

Compare T130.

T11. Fragment, broken all around, showing a little of a large astragalus and a red stripe on the soffit.

Height, *ca.* 0.06 m.; decorated soffit, *ca.* 0.115 m.

Clay, coarse yellow, with bits; slip, cream.

T12. Wedge-shaped piece showing remains of a flange starting at 0.025 m. back from the face, the original right edge with anathyrosis, and a transverse cutting for a peg or nail at a distance of 0.025 m. from the face. On sloping face, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus, red band, and cream band. Length of face, 0.26 m.; height, 0.05 m.; soffit decoration, 0.073 m.

Clay, yellow, fairly smooth; slip, fine greenish yellow.

T13. Fragment, broken at both sides, with meander IIa, having a very narrow red frame on the sloping face, and a large astragalus and red stripe on the soffit.

Length, 0.23 m.; height, 0.07 m.; decorated soffit, 0.123 m. Work careless.

Clay, coarse yellow, with bits; slip, cream.

T14. Fragment, broken both sides, with meander IIa on the sloping face, and astragalus (with lozenge-shaped bead) and red stripe on the soffit.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.06 m.; soffit decoration, 0.082 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, cream.

T15. Fragment, broken at both sides and top where the antefix has been broken away. On sloping face, meander IIa with a black line running over on the upper surface; on soffit, astragalus and red stripe bordered with narrow cream stripes, in which the lines are not very straight.

Length on face, 0.10 m.; height, 0.45 m.; soffit decoration, 0.073 m.

Clay, yellow, with large bits; slip, cream, smooth.

T16. Fragment showing the flange at the left side, beginning 0.05 m. back from the face, and the original left edge with anathyrosis. On sloping face, variant of meander IIa with five red squares; on soffit, palmette-and-bud above loop and tendrils, astragalus, red stripe. Work very bad.

Length, 0.31 m.; height, 0.05 m.; soffit decoration, 0.192 m.

Clay, pinkish, with specks; slip, cream.

T17. Fragment, broken at both sides but showing where the antefix had been broken off, with a double-hooked meander in white on a red ground. A very fine white line encloses a red square with four red dots on a white ground. There is only a cream slip on the soffit.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.066 m.

Clay, yellow, fairly smooth; slip, cream.

T18. Small fragment, broken at both sides, front, and top, showing on the soffit a little of a nine-petalled palmette with a red centre and a five-petalled bud in a calyx outlined in red above loop and tendrils, a narrow cream stripe, and a red stripe.

Length, 0.085 m.

Clay, coarse yellow-pink, with black bits; slip, cream.

T19. Small fragment, broken at both sides and badly damaged, showing on the face a black double meander and on the soffit a palmette-and-bud above loop and tendrils, an astragalus, and a red stripe.

Length, 0.06 m.; height, 0.055 m.

Clay, coarse red; slip, pale orange.

T20. Fragment, broken at the right side and showing the flange at the left, beginning 0.038 m. back from the face. The original left side is preserved but has no anathyrosis. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, traces of palmette-and-bud above loop and tendrils, astragalus, and narrow red stripe (now brown).

Length, 0.12 m.; height, 0.05 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, orange.

T21. Fragment, broken at both sides, showing on the sloping face a meander IIa (mostly defaced), and on the soffit an eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud above loop and tendrils with red accessories, above a narrow red stripe.

Height, *ca.* 0.055 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

Found May 20, 1902 (brought in by boys).

T22. Very badly defaced fragment, broken at both sides and edges, showing on the face meander IIa; on the soffit, an eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud above tendrils. Very bad work.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, 0.05 m.

Clay, coarse pinkish; slip, pink-cream.

T23. Fragment, broken at both sides, showing on the sloping face meander IIa; on the soffit, a nine-petalled drooping palmette and five-petalled bud with red accessories (now brown) above loop and tendrils. Work poor, fabric good.

Length, 0.21 m.; height, 0.06 m.; decorated soffit, 0.13 m.

Clay, yellow, fairly clean and smooth; slip, greenish yellow.

Found at the southwest corner of "boudroumi" (probably Glauce).

T24. Fragment, broken at both sides, showing on the face meander IIa; on the soffit, an eleven-petalled, drooping, tallish palmette and five-petalled bud with red accessories, above loop and tendrils, oval astragalus, and red stripe.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.05 m.

Clay, pinkish, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

T25. Fragment, broken at the right side with traces of the flange at left. The profile is a hawk's beak, undercut. On sloping face, probably meander (not decipherable); on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette with red (now brown) centre and defaced bud above a tendril which has an extra tail, a very narrow light stripe, and a narrow red stripe.

Height, 0.055 m.; length, 0.09 m.

Clay, coarse yellow, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

T26. Fragment, broken on both sides, showing on the face a badly erased black double meander; on the soffit, an eleven-petalled drooping palmette and five-petalled bud with red accessories, above loop and tendrils, an astragalus, and a narrow red stripe.

Height, 0.045 m.

Clay, reddish, rather good; slip, pink-cream.

T27. Fragment, broken at both sides, showing traces of the flange to the right. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud with red accessories, above loop and tendrils, astragalus, narrow brownish-red stripe, and broader red stripe. Work poor.

Height, 0.58 m.

Clay, yellowish, with black bits, good; slip, greenish yellow.

T28. Fragment, broken at both sides, showing the beginning of the flange at the left at a distance of 0.04 m. from the face. On very sloping face, meander IIa; on soffit, very defaced palmette-and-bud with red (now brown) edges to the calyx.

Height, *ca.* 0.05 m.; length, 0.185 m.

Clay, yellow; slip, greenish yellow, smooth.

T29. Fragment, broken at the right and at the lower part of the left side, showing part of a flat-topped flange at the left, back 0.035 m. from the face. On face, damaged black double meander; on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette and three-petalled bud in a calyx with red accessories, above loop and tendrils, astragalus, and red stripe.

Length, 0.11 m.; height, 0.05 m. In bad condition.

Clay, good yellow; slip, greenish yellow.

T30. Small fragment, broken at both sides, showing on the face meander IIa; on the soffit, remains of an eleven-petalled palmette and a five-petalled bud with red accessories. Badly defaced.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, *ca.* 0.55 m.

Clay, smooth pinkish yellow; slip, good cream.

T31. Very fragmentary piece, broken at both sides, showing on the face meander IIa with dots for squares; on soffit, traces of a palmette and five-petalled bud with red on an exaggeratedly square calyx above a festoon. Work very poor and careless.

Height, *ca.* 0.055 m.

Clay, pinkish, with red bits; slip, greenish yellow.

T32. Fragment, broken at both sides, showing on the sloping face meander IIa; on soffit, remains of an eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud with red (brown) border to the calyx, above loop and tendrils.

Length, 0.11 m.; height, *ca.* 0.06 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, fine greenish yellow.

(Marked 5 in red paint.) Found in the western part of the Agora.

T33. Fragment, broken on both sides, showing on the face meander IIa; on the soffit, remains of an eleven-petalled palmette (and bud). Squares have been incised across the design at a later time.

Height, *ca.* 0.55 m.; length, 0.12 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, cream.

T34. Small fragment, broken at both sides, showing on the face remains of a black double meander; on soffit, an eleven-petalled palmette-and-bud above tendrils with an extra tail. Red is used for the centre of the palmette and for the tail. In very bad condition. Burnt.

Length, 0.065 m.; height, 0.52 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

T35. Fragment, broken at the left side and showing a keeled flange at the right, back 0.043 m. from the face. On face, black double meander; on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette and one-petalled bud in calyx above loop and tendrils with red (brown) accessories, astragalus, and red stripe.

Length on face, 0.065 m.; height, 0.05 m.; decorated soffit, *ca.* 0.145 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, cream.

T36. Fragment, broken at the left and showing the flange at the right, beginning 0.04 m. back from the face, and the anathyrosis on the original surface at the right edge. On sloping face, meander IIa; on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud in scalloped calyx with red accessories, including lines on the calyx, above loop and tendril with an extra tail, astragalus, and narrow red stripe.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.052 m.; soffit decoration, 0.135 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, cream. Fabric good.

T37. Small fragment, broken all around and with the front surface gone. On the soffit are traces of an astragalus and a red stripe.

Height, 0.04 m.

Clay, coarse yellow, with large bits; slip, orange.

T38. Fragment, broken all around. On the top was probably a red wash, now smears.

Height, 0.04 m.; length, 0.14 m. Very coarse.

Clay, red; slip, none.

T39. Fragment, broken at both sides and front, showing on the sloping face slight traces of a meander; on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette-and-bud with five widely separated petals high above the calyx and red accessories, above loop and tendrils, astragalus, and red stripe.

Length, *ca.* 0.14 m.; height, 0.055 m.

Clay, coarse yellow, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

T40. Large piece, broken at both sides. On the sloping face, black single meander enclosing a red square with four small solid black squares; on soffit, a red band and a black band which runs over 0.002 m. on the top. (Fig. 44b)

Length on face, 0.31 m.; height, 0.05 m.; red band, 0.042 m.; black band, 0.002 m. Work neatly done.

Clay, yellow, smooth; slip, same.

Found in the southeastern part of the precinct east of Glauce, 1905.

T41. Fragment, broken at the left side and top, showing an anathyrosis at the right. It is decorated on the face with a single guilloche in red and brownish black, now badly faded. The central hole-mark and incised lines of the compasses are visible.

Length, 0.14 m.; height, *ca.* 0.083 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

Same as T42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 112.

Van Buren, p. 103 (20), No. 111.

T42. Fragment, broken all around.

Length, 0.16 m.; height, 0.08 m. (broken). Shows color well.

Same as T41, etc.

T43. Fragment, broken at both sides.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, 0.083 m. Shows color well.

Same as T41, etc.

T44. Fragment, broken at the left side and at the top where the antefix was attached, and showing an anathyrosis on the right edge.

Length, 0.18 m.

Same as T41, etc.

T45. Fragment, broken at the sides and top, but showing traces of where the antefix was attached. On face, badly defaced single guilloche; color almost gone.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.07 m.

Clay, very coarse greenish yellow, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

Van Buren, p. 103 (21), No. 113.

T46. Fragment, broken all around and much defaced, showing on the sloping face traces of a meander and on the soffit remains of a palmette and bud.

Length, *ca.* 0.15 m.; height, 0.048 m. Work very poor.

Clay, coarse pinkish; slip, cream.

T47. Fragment, broken at both sides but showing traces of a flange to the left. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, red stripe; on upper surface, smooth cream slip with a very narrow black band at the edge. A nail-hole, 0.01 m. in diameter, showing a little of the nail left in it, is back at a distance of 0.075 m. from the face, near the flange. (Fig. 44a)

Length, 0.23 m.; height, 0.058 m.; red stripe, 0.06 m.

Clay, cream, with bits; slip, cream. Same as T48 and 48a.

T48, 48a. Two large fragments which join, showing the original surface with anathyrosis at the left, and a nail hole which still preserves the remains of the nail. On the face is a meander IIa which runs over on the top; on the soffit, a broad red stripe.

Combined length, 0.35 m.; height, 0.06 m.; stripe, 0.08 m.

Clay, cream, with bits; slip, cream. Same as T47.

T49. Fragment, broken at the left, showing a slightly keeled flange at the right, beginning 0.04 m. back from the face, and an anathyrosis on the right edge. On the face, a single meander (Ia) with red for the upper line, which runs along the top also, and black for the lower line. On the soffit, a brick-red stripe. Very neat work.

Length, 0.21 m.; height, 0.046 m.; stripe, 0.075 m.

Clay, coarse pinkish yellow; slip, cream.

T50. Fragment, broken at the right side and showing traces of an anathyrosis and a flange at the left, beginning 0.04 m. back from the face. On face, guilloche.

Length, 0.125 m.; height, 0.083 m. Same as T41, etc.

T51. Small fragment, broken at both sides.

Length, 0.085 m.; height, 0.083 m. Same as T41, etc.

T52. Battered fragment, broken all around. All that remains is part of an enormous astragalus above a red stripe on the soffit.

Length, 0.20 m.; height, *ca.* 0.06 m.; astragalus, 0.11 m.

Clay, coarse reddish; slip, cream.

T53. Small fragment, broken all around, showing traces of an astragalus and red stripe on the soffit.

Height, 0.06 m.

Clay, very coarse yellow to pink, with red and black bits; slip, yellow.

T54. Piece of a very large tile preserving the original right side with flange, back *ca.* 0.05 m. from the face, but no anathyrosis. It is broken where there was once a lion's head, and shows remains of the ends of one or two locks of the mane. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, huge astragalus and red stripe.

Length on front, 0.31 m.; height (broken), 0.08 m.; astragalus, 0.085 m.

Clay, pinkish, with specks; slip, cream.

T55. Piece, broken at the left and on top where the antefix was set, showing a badly broken flange at the right and an anathyrosis on the right edge. On face, meander IIc on soffit, astragalus and red stripe.

Length, *ca.* 0.12 m.; height, 0.06 m.

Clay, fairly smooth yellow, with black bits; slip, cream.

T56. Wedge-shaped piece wider at the back than at the face, broken at the left, showing trace of a flange at the right and an anathyrosis on the right edge. On the face, meander IIa; on the soffit, narrow cream stripe, astragalus, and narrow red stripe.

Height, 0.054 m.; decorated soffit, 0.075 m.

Clay, coarse yellow, with black chips; slip, cream.

T57. Badly defaced fragment, broken at the right and showing an anathyrosis and flange at the left, 0.05 m. back from the face. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, red stripe. The tile has been burnt.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, *ca.* 0.05 m.; stripe, 0.045 m.

Clay, coarse pinkish, with bits; slip, greenish yellow.

T58. Rather large fragment, broken all around, with meander IIa on the face and a broad red stripe on the soffit.

Height, 0.06 m.

Clay, yellow, with bits; slip, cream.

T59. Small fragment, broken both sides and bottom. The lower surface shows a slight concavity, probably a hawk's beak. On the face, a clumsy, thick meander, defaced; on soffit, a carelessly done nine-petalled palmette with a red centre, above a tendril.

Length, 0.07 m.

Clay, coarse yellow, with black bits; slip, cream.

Compare hawk's beak on T25.

T60. Very small fragment, broken all around except at the left side, which shows a small cutting for an anathyrosis. On face, fragmentary single meander with red line above and black below; on soffit, red (brown) stripe.

Length, 0.75 m.; height, *ca.* 0.55 m.

Clay, cream to pink; slip, cream.

T61. Small wedge-shaped fragment, broken at the sides and back, with meander IIa on the face and a very narrow black stripe and cream stripe on the soffit.

Length on face, 0.08 m.; height, 0.06 m.

Clay, coarse cream, with bits; slip, smooth cream.

Found between the Basilica and the Agora, April 15, 1902.

T62. Small fragment, broken all around, showing meander IIa on the face and a dark red stripe, 0.07 m. wide, on the soffit.

Clay, coarse brownish, with bits; slip, cream.

T63. Very small fragment, broken all around, with meander IIa on the face and a narrow black stripe on the soffit.

Height, *ca.* 0.055 m.

Clay, yellow, with bits; slip, cream.

T64. Very small fragment, broken all around, with traces of meander on the face, and red and black traces on the soffit.

Height, *ca.* 0.05 m.; length, 0.04 m.

Clay, coarse yellow to pink, with bits; slip, cream.

T65. Small fragment, broken all around, with traces of black double meander on the face and of an eleven-petalled palmette-and-bud above loop and tendrils on the soffit.

Length, *ca.* 0.08 m.; height, *ca.* 0.055 m.

Clay, coarse yellow, with black bits; slip, pinkish cream.

T66. Very small fragment, broken all around, with traces of meander IIa on the face and of astragalus and red stripe on the soffit.

Length, *ca.* 0.05 m.

Clay, pinkish; slip, greenish yellow.

T101. Small fragment, broken all around and at the top where the antefix was set, with a badly defaced black double meander on the receding face and an astragalus on the soffit.

Length, 0.13 m.; height, 0.065 m.; decorated soffit, 0.052 m.

Clay, greenish yellow, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow Corinthian.

T102. Shapeless fragment, showing only the remains of an astragalus and red stripe on the soffit. Clay, pink, with red and black bits; slip, cream.

T103. Fragment, broken at the back and sides, showing on the sloping face a black single meander with a black square enclosing a red cross, and on the soffit no decoration. The surface is well preserved and the work neatly done.

Length, 0.285 m.; height, 0.06 m.

Clay, cream to pink, with red bits; slip, pinkish cream.

T104. Fragment, broken at both sides, with meander IIb on the face and traces of a red band on the soffit. There are parallel guiding lines, but the work is poor.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.065 m.

Clay, reddish, with bits; slip, pinkish.

T105. Fragment, broken at the back and two sides, with meander IIb on the face and a black-brown stripe on the soffit. Work coarse.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.065 m.

Clay, cream to pink, with red bits; slip, cream.

T106. Fragment, broken on both sides and back, with an abrasion on the front edge where the antefix stood. On face, variant of single meander with four small red squares and one small black one; on soffit, red band. Guiding squares were incised and the work is very fine and neat. (Fig. 45c)

Length, 0.175 m.; height, 0.55 m.

Clay, pink to cream, with red bits; slip, fine cream.

Belongs with S135.

Van Buren, p. 107 (54), No. 120.

T107. Wedge-shaped fragment, broken all around, with remains of flange at the left 0.025 m. back from the face. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette-and-bud above tendrils and astragalus.

Length, 0.124 m.; height, 0.054 m.

Clay, red, with chips; slip, reddish.

T108. Small fragment, broken all around, with traces of a red stripe below tendrils on a black ground on the soffit.

Height, 0.042 m.

Clay, fine cream, with bits; slip, cream.

T109. Small fragment with traces of black on the face and soffit.

Height, *ca.* 0.045 m.

Clay, cream, with bits; slip, cream.

T110. Large piece, broken at the right side, back, and back part of left side, with remains of a flange at the left, 0.04 m. back from the face. The left end is cut off smooth, but does not show the original surface. On sloping face, meander IIa; on soffit, defaced remains of a red band. (Fig. 41a)

Length on face, 0.125 m.; height, 0.06 m. Fabric and work good.

Clay, yellow; slip, cream.

T111. Fragment, broken all around, with traces of a meander with a red square on the face and of a brick-red stripe on the soffit.

Height, *ca.* 0.06 m. Work poor.

Clay, coarse pink; slip, pinkish cream.

T112. Small fragment, broken all around, with a single guilloche on the face and traces of a red band on the soffit. (Fig. 43b)

Same as T41, etc.

T113. Small fragment, with meander IIa on the face and a large astragalus on the soffit. Red color now brownish.

Height, 0.05 m.

Clay, very coarse, dirty red, with black bits; slip, cream.

T114. Fragment, broken at the sides and back. On receding face, meander IIa, the edge of which has run over on the top surface; on soffit, astragalus and red stripe.

Length, 0.205 m.; height, 0.07 m.; soffit decoration, 0.11 m.

Clay, very red, with red bits; slip, cream.

Found southwest of the Propylaea, in the northern part of the Agora.

T115. Small fragment, broken all around except at the right side, which shows part of the flange (beginning 0.04 m. back) and the anathyrosis, and which is mortised for a beam 0.085 m. back from the face. On receding face, single meander with red upper line (which extends also along the front edge of the top) and a black lower line, with black frame enclosing four small red and one black squares; on soffit, red stripe. Work neat and careful. (Figs. 42 and 45a)

Length of front, 0.04 m.; height, 0.06 m.

Clay, coarse red, with black bits; slip, cream.

Found northwest of the Propylaea.

Van Buren, pp. 110–111 (77).

T116. Fragment, broken on all sides, but showing the start of the flange at the right, *ca.* 0.065 m. back, and an abrasion on the upper front where the antefix was broken away. Surfaces badly defaced. On face, meander IIa carelessly done with dots for squares; on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette-and-bud with red touches above tendrils, astragalus, and red band.

Height, 0.05 m.; length on front, *ca.* 0.16 m.

Clay, yellow-green, with black bits; slip, reddish.

Found north of Peirene, near the Greek Temple, 4 m. deep.

Van Buren, p. 110 (73).

T117. Fragment, broken at the back and sides. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette-and-bud with red accessories above tendrils, astragalus, and red stripe.

Height, 0.06 m.

Clay, yellow-red, with bits; slip, cream.

Found northwest of the Propylaea, north of the foundations of the Colossal Façade, 4 m. deep.

Van Buren, p. 110 (73).

T118. Fragment, broken at the right side and back, showing the flange at the left, beginning 0.05 m. back, and an anathyrosis. On face, meander IIa (defaced); on soffit, very drooping eleven-petalled palmette-and-bud, without red.

Length, 0.078 m.; height, 0.053 m.

Clay, red, with bits; slip, reddish buff.

T119. Small fragment, broken at the back and right side, with flange beginning 0.065 m. back and anathyrosis at the left. On face, traces of black double meander; on soffit, very large astragalus, the beads of greater width than height, and a black band.

Height, 0.07 m.

Clay, very coarse red, with red bits: slip, very pink.

Van Buren, p. 108 (63), No. 123.

T120. Small fragment, broken all around, with meander IIa on the face and an undecipherable design in red and black on the soffit. Fairly neatly done.

Length, 0.065 m.; height, 0.045 m.

Clay, pink, with bits; slip, pinkish.

T121. Large fragment, broken at the right side and back, showing at the left a flange beginning 0.042 m. back and a slight anathyrosis. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, astragalus and broad red stripe.

Length on face, 0.17 m.; height, 0.048 m.

Clay, coarse red; slip, pinkish.

Found east of the Old Spring.

Van Buren, p. 109 (64), No. 138.

T122. Small fragment, broken at back and sides, with meander IIa on the face and a narrow black stripe and broad red stripe on the soffit.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.06 m.

Clay, pink, cream splitting into strata; slip, pinkish, matt effect.

T123. Small fragment, broken all around, showing a narrow red stripe and traces of an astragalus on the soffit.

Height, 0.047 m.

Clay, red; slip, cream.

Found near the Propylaea, in the Agora.

T124. Fragment, showing the flange at the right, beginning 0.04 m. back. On face, meander IIa, with brownish for red; on soffit, eleven-petalled drooping palmette with the edges shaded. A narrow black stripe runs on the front of the top surface. (Fig. 41b)

Length, 0.14 m.; height, 0.05 m.

Clay, cream; slip, cream.

T125. Fragment, broken all around, showing traces of meander IIa on the face and of astragalus and red stripe on the soffit.

Height, 0.055 m.

Clay, cream, with red and black bits; slip, cream.

T126. Fragment, broken at the sides and back, with a single guilloche in two shades of brown (formerly red and black?) on the light surface. Work fine, showing evidences of the compasses used.

Length, *ca.* 0.15 m.; height, 0.078 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, greenish yellow.

Found 10 m. west of the Propylaea, north of the Colossal Façade, 4 m. deep, May 8, 1900.

Compare with T45.

Van Buren, p. 103 (21), No. 113(?).

T127. Fragment, broken all around, showing the remains of a flange at the left. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, traces of a palmette-and-bud, a red stripe, and possibly an astragalus. Beyond the design is a series of small parallel grooves at intervals of 0.005 to 0.007 m. for keying.

Length, 0.18 m.; height, 0.057 m.

Clay, yellow, with red and black bits; slip, cream.

T128. Fragment, broken at the sides and back, with meander IIa on the face and a palmette-and-bud with calyx bordered in red, an astragalus, and a red band on the soffit.

Length, 0.194 m.; height, 0.056 m.; decorated soffit, 0.11 m.

Clay, fine yellow, with bits of red and black; slip, good cream.

T129. Fragment, broken at the sides and back, with a badly defaced meander IIa on the receding face and an astragalus and red band on the soffit.

Length, 0.15 m.; height, 0.0675 m.

Clay, cream to pink, with red and black bits; slip, cream.

T130. Fragment, broken at the sides and back and badly defaced. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, palmette-and-bud, astragalus, and red band, below which is meander IIa. Work rather neat. (Fig. 45*b*)

Length, 0.11 m.; height, 0.048 m.

The meander on the soffit is very rare.

Clay, cream, with bits; slip, greyish from dirt or fire.

Compare T10.

T131. Fragment, broken at the sides and back, having on the face a single guilloche in two shades of brown on greenish yellow, compasses used. The work is not as good as in T126. (Fig. 43*a*)

Length, 0.285; height, 0.58.

Clay, greenish; slip, greenish yellow.

Belongs with A101.

Van Buren, p. 101 (7), No. 26.

T132. Small fragment, showing on the face meander IIb, with dots instead of squares, and on the soffit an astragalus. Poor, careless work.

Height, 0.053 m.

Clay, red to pinkish cream, with bits; slip, orange.

T133. Fragment, broken at the right side and back, with flange at the left 0.04 m. back. On face, meander IIa; on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette and seven-petalled bud above loop and spirals, with extra tails to the spirals, red accessories, and a narrow red band.

Length, 0.152 m.; height, 0.058 m.

Clay, reddish; slip, cream.

T134. Very small fragment, broken all around, with traces of a large astragalus on the soffit.

Height, *ca.* 0.06 m.

Clay, yellow, with red and black bits; slip, yellowish red.

Found northwest of the Propylaea.

T135. Small fragment, broken at the sides and back, with meander IIa on the face and a broad red stripe on the soffit.

Length, 0.95 m.; height, 0.058 m.

Clay, reddish yellow, with black bits; slip, cream.

T136. Fragment, broken at the back and sides, with the face much marred. On face, variant of meander IIB with five red squares; on soffit, drooping eleven-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud in calyx, without red, astragalus and red stripe. Work careless.

Length, 0.208 m.; height, 0.05 m.

Clay, red; slip, reddish yellow.

T137. Fragment, broken at both sides and back, with meander IIa on the face and on the soffit a nine-petalled palmette and five-petalled bud in a calyx with red accessories and an astragalus. Work very poor and careless.

Length, 0.175 m.; height, 0.53 m.

Clay, red, with red bits; slip, greenish yellow.

T138. Small fragment, broken all around, showing a little of an astragalus and a red stripe on the soffit. Below the stripe the slip has peeled off, showing ridges for keying the slip. The fragment has suffered from fire.

Height, 0.045 m.

Clay, cream, with bits; slip, cream.

T139. Tiny fragment, broken all around, with traces of a meander in black on the face.

Length, 0.065 m.; height, 0.05 m.

Clay, cream, with bits; slip, cream.

T140. Fragment, broken at the right side and back, showing part of the flange at the left, 0.035 m. back from the face, and an anathyrosis or a cutting for a mortise.

On the face, black double, overlapping meander (IIIa); on the soffit, an astragalus.

Length on front, 0.06 m.; height, 0.055 m.

Clay, red, with bits; slip, reddish.

Van Buren, p. 109 (69).

T141. Triangular fragment, broken all around, with remains of a flange at the left. On soffit, remains of an eleven-petalled palmette above in-turned volutes, astragalus, and red band (now yellowish brown). The keying shows where the slip has peeled off.

Length, 0.122 m.; height, 0.056 m.

Clay, yellowish green, with black bits; slip, yellowish.

Found southwest of the Propylaea.

T142. Fragment, broken at the back and sides and badly marred on the face. On face, double meander with four red squares without an enclosing frame (or with a very narrow one); on soffit, eleven-petalled palmette with red centre above volutes and a five-petalled bud rising from an acorn-shaped centre.

Length, 0.10 m.; height, 0.055 m.

Clay, yellow, with black bits; slip, cream.

Found southwest of the Propylaea, just inside the Agora, 1900.

T143. Small fragment, broken all around but showing the flange at the right, with traces of a tendril, an astragalus, and a red stripe on the soffit.

Clay, coarse red; slip, pinkish.

T144. Small fragment, broken at back and sides, with remains of the flange at the left, back 0.032 m. from the face. On face, traces of a meander; on soffit, a little of an eleven-petalled palmette with a red centre.

Length, 0.075 m.; height, 0.055 m.

Clay, green, with red bits; slip, cream.

MISCELLANEOUS

M1. Fragment of a wing, probably from a lateral acroterium in the shape of a Sphinx, with the short feathers represented by a scale pattern of alternating rows of red and black outlined with cream and then with black and separated from the first row of long feathers by a red band in relief decorated with a row of punched holes between narrow cream lines and black ridges. The first row of long feathers is in relief, painted cream and outlined by narrow grooves and raised black bands, the other rows are painted on the flat in red and black with separating narrow bands of cream. The wing is thickened at the back and has a hole 0.0175 m. in diameter for a peg to attach it to the body. (Fig. 46a)

Clay, cream to yellow; slip, fine Corinthian. It probably belongs with M2, 8, 9.

Van Buren, p. 172 (13), No. 120.

M2. Fragment of the lower part of a wing, broken all around, with broad red and black stripes alternating with light stripes. Narrow black bands, done on the flat surface without relief, run down the middle of the light stripes. (Fig. 46b)

Thickness, 0.035 m.; width of broad stripes, 0.02 m.; of narrow black bands, 0.005 m.

M3. Badly defaced fragment of the left shoulder and back of a head, probably from a Sphinx. The back hair is done in waves across, the side hair falls in grooved locks and is thrown backwards from the shoulder. (Fig. 46c)

Height, 0.19 m.

Clay, pinkish and good, with a thick coating of fine Corinthian; slip, cream.

Paint on the hair, black.

M4. Small fragment, broken all around, with a scale pattern carelessly done in dull colors.

See M6.

M5. Small fragment of the tip of a wing painted dark red with a border of cream and then of black. The back is painted solid in dark red-brown.

Maximum length, 0.12 m.; width, 0.075 m.

Clay, very coarse Corinthian, greenish and pinkish; slip, Corinthian. See M7.

M6. Small fragment of the top of a wing in alternating red and cream separated by a black outline.

Thickness, 0.0225 m. Work inferior to M1, etc. Probably belongs with M4.

M7. Fragment, broken all around, with red and cream broad and narrow bands done in two planes and showing a slight curve.

Thickness, 0.065 m.

Clay, coarse reddish, with bits, covered with a thick layer of fine yellowish Corinthian.

Probably from a large wing of which M5 may be the tip.

See Koch, p. 82, No. 1, where the suggestion is made that it may perhaps belong to a large circular acroterium.

M8. Small piece of the leg of an animal, tapering slightly, with a hollow in the middle for support or attachment.

Length, 0.11 m.

The whole surface is covered with a very smooth, fine Corinthian slip. It probably belongs with M1, etc.

M9. Fragment of a wing from near the tip, with alternating red and black bands, narrowing with the curve, broken all around except for a small distance where the outer edge is preserved.

Thickness, 0.025 m.

Found south of the Museum, October 23, 1925.

Belongs with M2, but does not join.

It has been in a fire, and has a fragment of carbonized wood on it.

M10. Small shapeless fragment with scale pattern in alternate red and black edged with light, from breast-feathers, probably of a Sphinx.

Clay, red, with bits, covered with a thick layer of very fine greenish Corinthian.

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PLATES



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AN ARCHAIC ANTEFIX WITH TRIANGULAR COVER-TILE, A 16



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RESTORATION OF A DARK-ON-LIGHT ANTEFIX, A3



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RESTORATION OF A LIGHT-ON-DARK ANTEFIX, BASED ON A8 AND 9



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RESTORATION OF A LARGE ARCHAIC SIMA, BASED ON S21, ETC.



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RESTORATION OF A FIFTH-CENTURY SIMA, BASED ON S5 AND 6