



A Mycenaean Terracotta Figure from the Menelaion

Author(s): H. W. Catling

Source: *The Annual of the British School at Athens*, 1995, Vol. 90, Centenary Volume (1995), pp. 183-193

Published by: British School at Athens

Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/30104520>

REFERENCES

Linked references are available on JSTOR for this article:

https://www.jstor.org/stable/30104520?seq=1&cid=pdf-reference#references_tab_contents

You may need to log in to JSTOR to access the linked references.

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <https://about.jstor.org/terms>



British School at Athens is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *The Annual of the British School at Athens*

JSTOR

A MYCENAEAN TERRACOTTA FIGURE FROM THE MENELAION

(PLATE 26)

I REPUBLISH HERE a Mycenaean terracotta figure¹ from the bronze age site at the Menelaion, Sparta (FIG. 1), long known but hitherto only summarily described and illustrated.

R. M. Dawkins and British School at Athens colleagues partly excavated the Mycenaean site at the Menelaion in 1909 and 1910. The results were briefly reported by Dawkins;² a plan, a general site photograph, and some illustrations of pottery and other objects accompany the text. While the principal effort was directed to the Mycenaean remains on the Menelaion hill itself, finds were made in other areas tested nearby. The building remains thus found outside the main excavated area were ‘much destroyed’. No doubt they were, but some floor deposits seem to have remained, to judge from complete vases illustrated from these tests.³

Our figure came, not from the main Mycenaean area excavated by Dawkins, but from one of the outlying tests. Dawkins referred obliquely in the publication to this ancillary work:

Although the remains were . . . extensive, they were everywhere much destroyed, and the only house of which any well preserved remains were found was the one near the Menelaion. . . . Elsewhere only small pieces of foundation were found, though always with Mycenaean sherds.

Later, referring to the terracotta, he says, ‘In one of the destroyed houses the terracotta figure of a woman was found’.

Fortunately, there is a little more information in the day book for this excavation.⁴ The entry for Monday, 6 June 1910 states: ‘On hillside south of chapel S. of Menelaion a Mycenaean house (B)’. Accompanying this entry is a very schematic plan to show the relationship between house A (the main excavated building), the chapel of Prophitis Elias, and this house B, suggesting (no more) that house B may have been on the south slope of the Prophitis Elias hill (FIG. 1), just above the saddle separating it from the Aëtos hill.⁵ The day

¹ I am grateful to the Managing Committee of the British School at Athens for allowing me to republish this object, and to Dr E. B. French and Mrs H. Clark for obtaining permission for me to work in the storerooms of the Sparta Museum. Dr Th. Spiropoulos, Ephor, and Ms Stella Raftopoulou, Epimeletria, of the Arkadia–Lakonia Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities facilitated my work. I was helped by Elizabeth Catling (drawing) and Richard Catling (photography). The black-and-white prints used for PLATE 26 were made by Mr Robert Wilkins (Institute of Archaeology, Oxford).

It is planned that other significant material from the 1910 Menelaion excavation should be republished in the final report on the excavation of 1973–85.

Abbreviations, other than in normal use:

Catalogue = K. Demakopoulou (ed.), *The Mycenaean World: Five Centuries of Early Greek Culture, 1600–1100 BC* (catalogue of exhibition held in National Museum, Athens, 15 Dec. 1988–31 Mar. 1989; Athens, Ministry of Culture, 1988)

Demakopoulou = ead., *To μυκηναϊκό ιερό στο Άμνκλαϊο και ή ΥΕ ΙΙΙ Γ περίοδος στη Λακωνία* (Athens, 1982)

Nicholls = R. V. Nicholls, ‘Greek votive statuettes and religious continuity c.1200–700 BC’, in B. F. Harris (ed.), *Auckland Classical Essays Presented to E. M. Blaiklock* (Auckland and Oxford, 1970), 1–37

Renfrew *et al.* = C. E. Renfrew, *The Archaeology of Cult: The Sanctuary at Phylakopi* (London, 1985)

SCABA = R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds), *Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age: Proceedings of the 1st International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in Athens* (Stockholm, 1980)

² R. M. Dawkins, ‘Excavations at Sparta, 1910: the Mycenaean city near the Menelaion’, *BSA* 16 (1909–10), 4–11.

³ *Ibid.* pl. 2 c, e–i.

⁴ Preserved in the archive of the BSA.

⁵ Such a location would have given an uninterrupted prospect to the s. See FIG. 1.

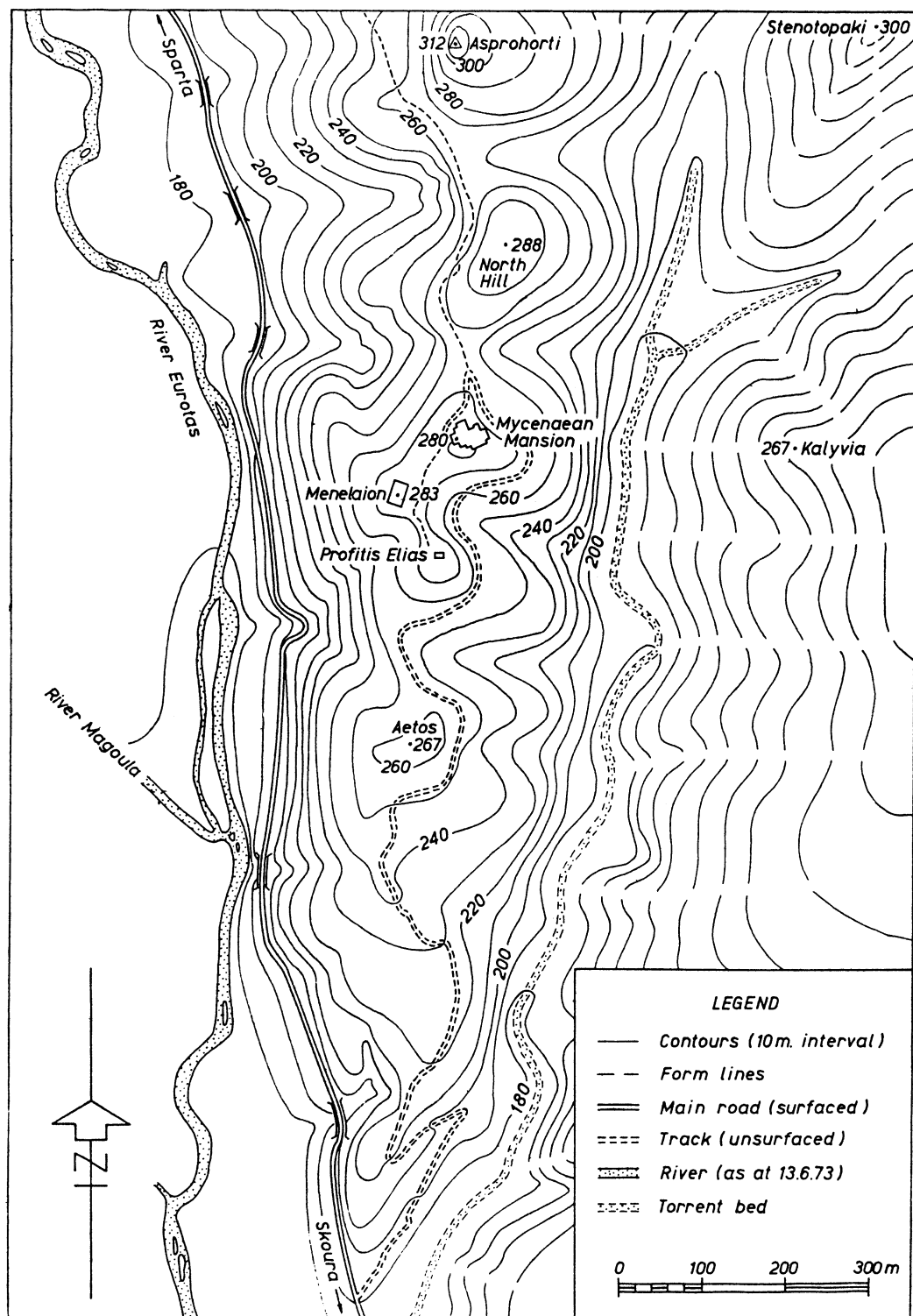


FIG. 1. Sparta, Menelaion: area plan (*mens. et del.* David Smyth).

book continues to describe 'house B': 'Mycenaean sherds, signs of burning, walls appearing near surface. Just below surface *important* figure of Myc. idol with hands raised' (the italicized word is uncertain).

The only other information about 'house B' comes in the entry for the following day, 7 June:

2 saddle querns

Myc. fragments.

Corn rubber broken in two. Soon below the surface *the house* ends and it appears the (wall) holding it has been carried away and we have only the last fragment. One clear bit of wall appears but no plan is possible.

(The italicized words are uncertain.) The terracotta was one of the few objects from the 1909–10 excavation to attract special mention in the extremely brief published report.⁶ Among scholars who later noted its importance was Dr Katie Demakopoulou, who unavailingly sought for it in the storerooms of the Sparta Museum during her service as Epimelettria in the Arkadia–Lakonia Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities in the late 1960s.

By chance, during a check of the trays containing material from the old British excavations at Sparta in apotheke B in the Sparta Museum in 1992, Richard Catling and I unexpectedly came upon this figure among miscellaneous material from the Sparta acropolis, Artemis Orthia, and other sites. I describe it below and illustrate it with drawings made by Elizabeth Catling (FIG. 2) and photographs by Richard Catling (PLATE 26).

DESCRIPTION

The figure has no museum accession number. It is at present stored in tray 2454 of apotheke B, Sparta Museum. Dimensions are in metres.

H. 0.145, D. at feet 0.06 × 0.062. Top of head 0.035 × 0.04. D. of bust 0.081. H. of head and neck 0.047. Estimated span of raised arms when complete 0.15. Th. of wall up to 0.07.

Recomposed of fragments. Much of r. arm, part of body lost. Pink–buff clay with small vesicles, virtually no inclusions, evenly fired, now rather soft. Remains of decoration in very worn, matt, dark red paint. Traces of pattern-work on front of upper body and, on the back, on the r. shoulder immediately behind the arm. The lower part was probably monochrome. The very worn surface is typical of Menelaion ceramics.

Standing female figure with upraised arms. While the head, prominent bust, and arms are relatively naturalistically modelled, the rest of the body is schematically suggested by a wheelmade cylinder of clay, of concave profile. The body below the breast is unnaturally foreshortened (see below).

With the exception of the arms (probably separately modelled around green twigs and secured to the breast area without the use of clay dowels) the figure could have been made in one piece, partly on the wheel, partly by hand. The upper part of the head is solid, the nose pinched out of the face. The top of the head has a raised 'lip' or 'rim', suggesting a cap or polos, perhaps drawn out by finger and thumb. A ribbon of clay starting virtually at the forehead, retreating over the back of the head, down the neck, and over the shoulder, and ending at or below what might be deemed to be the waist, represents two contiguous tresses (the division marked by an incised line, except at the very bottom where they splay like a fish-

⁶ Dawkins (n. 2), 11.

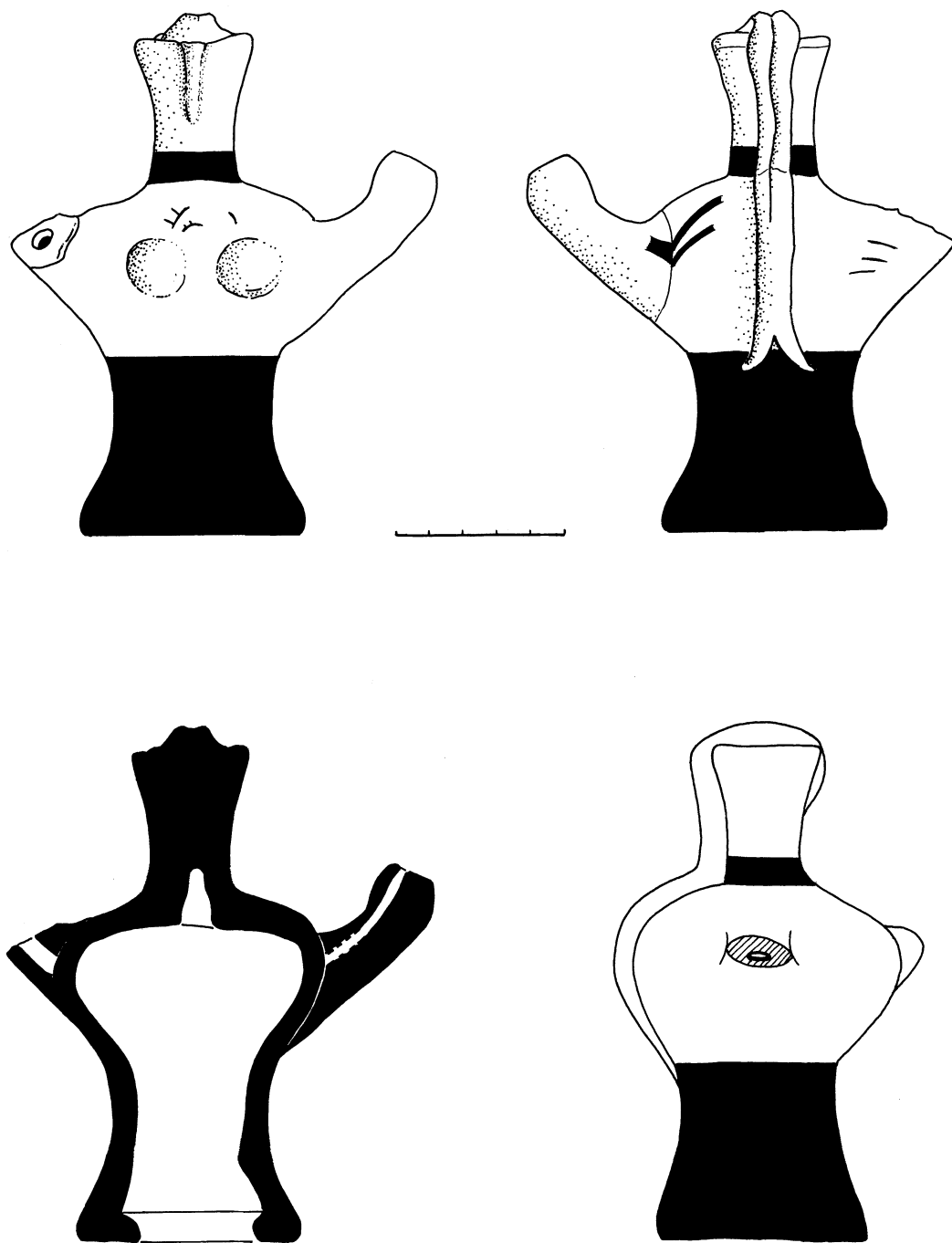


FIG. 2. Mycenaean terracotta female figure from the Menelaion (1910).

tail). The breasts are large in area, but low: they may be modelled rather than applied. Features missing in the modelling—ears, eyes, mouth, for instance—will doubtless have been shown by paint, now lost. (It is characteristic of such figures that paint was used not only for anatomical details but for ornaments such as necklaces and amulets, and to decorate what may have been thought of as the long dress with pattern-work which commonly finds its parallels in ceramic ornament.)⁷

INTERPRETATION

In the last twenty-five years the discovery of new material, the full publication of items long known, and the re-examination of familiar pieces have transformed our understanding and appreciation of Mycenaean modelling in clay. Recent finds at Mycenae,⁸ Tiryns,⁹ and Phylakopi on Melos,¹⁰ detailed publication by K. Demakopoulou of old finds at Amyklai in Lakonia,¹¹ and synthesis by R. Nicholls,¹² E. French,¹³ and N. Marinatos¹⁴ have enabled us to recognize that not only was there a very wide currency from the late fifteenth century onwards of the 'human' figurines of tau, phi, and psi types, together with a complex of animal figurines and small-scale models of boats and several kinds of furniture, but there was a tradition of modelling in clay on a much larger scale, embracing both 'human' and 'animal' figures. What has so far been recovered, much of it fragmentary, implies that there must have been huge losses in this class of material, symbolized by the fragment of the head of a nearly life-size figure at Amyklai,¹⁵ the hand of a large figure from Pindarou Street, Thebes,¹⁶ and the fragment of the torso of a figure from Aegina.¹⁷ The confident design and technical excellence of such figures as the 'Lady of Phylakopi'¹⁸ or those from room 110 in the Unterburg at Tiryns¹⁹ must surely mean a far greater and probably more widespread production of larger terracotta sculpture than surviving examples on their own suggest. The future is likely to see the discovery of new classes of such material, as unsuspected before their discovery as was the complex of very large female figures found in the 1960s in the bronze age sanctuary at Ayia Irini on Kea²⁰ (though these are Cycladic rather than Mycenaean), the so-called 'idols' from the Citadel House at Mycenae,²¹ or the male figures in the shrine complex at Phylakopi.²²

Our figure was described by Nicholls as 'a rather provincial example'.²³ This implies that there must be a metropolitan type (or types), comparison with which makes ours look provincial. But is this really so? Nicholls perhaps had in mind the very decorative examples from the Citadel House, Mycenae,²⁴ newly found at the time of his writing. He may not have made allowance for the damaged state and rubbed surface of the Menelaion piece. The most obvious point of difference between our figure and others that are complete or nearly so lies in the proportions. Our figure is squat, where nearly all the companion pieces are elongated. Thus, from the crown of the head to the lower edge of the breast accounts for 55 per cent of

⁷ Renfrew *et al.* 214, fig. 6. 4, the 'Lady of Phylakopi'.

⁸ Tylour, *Antiquity*, 43 (1969), 91–7; 44 (1970), 270–80.

⁹ e.g. Kilian in *SCABA* 49–58.

¹⁰ French in Renfrew *et al.* 209–80.

¹¹ Demakopoulou, 43–68.

¹² Nicholls, *passim*.

¹³ *SCABA* 173–8.

¹⁴ *Minoan Religion* (Columbia, 1993), 225 ff.

¹⁵ Demakopoulou, 54–5, pl. 25.

¹⁶ *AAA* 6 (1974), 168, fig. 8.

¹⁷ *Aegina*, pl. 108. 22.

¹⁸ Renfrew *et al.*, frontispiece, pl. 31.

¹⁹ *AA* 1978, 464, figs. 20–1; *SCABA* 49–58, fig. 6; *Catalogue*, nos. 25, 168.

²⁰ M. Caskey, *Keos*, ii (1985).

²¹ Tylour (n. 8).

²² Renfrew *et al.* 223–30, figs. 6. 13–14, pls 35–7.

²³ Nicholls, 7.

²⁴ e.g. *Catalogue*, no. 167.

the height of the figure. Comparison with the same proportion among eleven companion pieces shows that the *average* is 39 per cent of the height between crown and breast. The nearest to the Menelaion figure is the 45 per cent for one of the long-necked ladies from Tiryns room 100.²⁵ The furthest removed from our figure is the 33 per cent represented by the very elegant figure from the Citadel House, Mycenae.²⁶ (The complete Kea figure, no. 1:1, has a figure of 36 per cent for this proportion.)²⁷ Several authorities²⁸ have commented on the heterogeneous character of the female figures—and, for that matter, of the large wheelmade bovids and equids—contrasting their individuality with the seeming homogeneity of the ‘human’ figurines and their animal counterparts. There is no need to seek close comparanda for our figure. Nevertheless, there *are* points of comparison which place her firmly within the canon. The form of the head recalls a head from Aegina²⁹ (whose painted facial features suggest the kind of detail with which our head may have been decorated), and there is a solid head from Mycenae, published among the ‘Unusual Terracottas’ by Tamvaki, which is in some ways similar. Perhaps the most striking comparison is—however improbable—with the ‘Lady of Phylakopi’, in the bulbous treatment of the whole thoracic region, which is common to both figures. The Phylakopi figure has hair as long as ours, but it is dressed in a single ‘pigtail’ composed of two twisted strands.

So I do not think the Menelaion figure should be seen as provincial. Rather, she is *sui generis*, within a loosely defined series of plastic conventions, showing points of comparison here and there, in general effect appearing very different from the other pieces as they are at present known. It is greatly to be regretted that no date can be given to the context in which she was found (see above). The most likely Menelaion contexts to preserve objects as completely as this are either LH III A1 or LH III B2/III C Early. The west-facing slopes of the Prophitis Elias hill (FIG. 1) were shown in 1985 to contain building remains occupied in LH III B2/III C Early;³⁰ finds made in 1977 and 1978 in the so-called ‘erosion gully’ on the far south-west flank of Prophitis Elias³¹ are consistent with occupation of that date up-slope from the gully and, by definition, in the immediate vicinity of ‘building B’ (see above). But there are indications on the south, lower apron of the Prophitis Elias hill of LH III A2 occupation (elsewhere rare on the site).³² Further, if our figure was indeed found ‘just below surface’, perhaps after all it was not *in situ* but had been washed into this position from further up-slope. In short, the figure’s context is undatable, within the range LH III A1 to LH III B2/III C Early.

Where the painted decoration on some of the well-preserved figures has been sufficiently close to Mycenaean ceramic ornament to suggest a date of manufacture within the Mycenaean ceramic sequence, there is no help for our figure in view of its abraded surface. That it shares certain plastic features with the ‘Lady of Phylakopi’, which French, with reservations, saw in terms of LH III A2 Early ceramic ornament,³³ is not to be pressed.

Terracotta figures are otherwise unknown at the Menelaion, with the exception of the fragment of a large quadruped—bovid?—from the Aëtos Stone Mound,³⁴ a context in which the decorated pottery is overwhelmingly of LH III B2/III C Early types. But only a few kilometres SSW is Amyklai, where fragments of two very large ‘human’ figures have been found and, in part or whole, many wheelmade bovids.³⁵ Demakopoulou, who has made the

²⁵ *Catalogue*, no. 168.

²⁶ *Catalogue*, no. 167.

²⁷ Caskey (n. 20), 45–6, pls 4–7.

²⁸ e.g. French, in Renfrew *et al.* 216.

²⁹ *Aegina*, 374, no. 7, pls 108. 6; 109. 6.

³⁰ *Lak. spoud.* 8 (1986), 208.

³¹ *Lak. spoud.* 3 (1977), 411–12; *AR* 1977–8, 31; 1978–9, 19.

³² *Lak. spoud.* 7 (1983), 23–5.

³³ Renfrew *et al.* 215.

³⁴ See e.g. *Lak. spoud.* 3 (1977), 412–13.

³⁵ Demakopoulou, 57–63, pls 27–38.

definitive study of this material, dates it to LH III B and III C, and says production may not only have lasted throughout the twelfth century BC, but may even have continued into the eleventh. She suggests at least one bovid might have been brought from the Argolid,³⁶ but implies that the majority are of local manufacture.

Female figures from the Greek mainland and from the islands include examples datable on intrinsic grounds to LH III A, despite discovery in later contexts.³⁷ According to E. B. French³⁸ none can be dated as early as LH III A, a circumstance which endorses the view that these figures ultimately derive from Crete. R. A. Higgins,³⁹ building on the important earlier work of S. Alexiou,⁴⁰ summarized the stages in the development of the Minoan series, beginning with figures from Petsofas (MM I) and continuing until the Karphi figures (LM III C/SM). Minoan contacts with the mainland via Lakonia (encouraged by the proximity of Kythera) may have facilitated the introduction of such modelling at, say, the turn of LH II B/LH III A1. Finds from the Menelaion support the suggestion that Lakonia played an early role in the development of the *figurines* (as distinct from the *figures*).⁴¹ It is possible that this applies to the figures as well.

Recent Aegean scholarship has taken intense interest in the archaeological evidence for religious activity, epitomized by Renfrew's treatment of the sanctuary buildings he and his colleagues excavated at Phylakopi on Melos in 1974–7,⁴² and of the complex of material objects associated with it. Stringent criteria have been proposed for establishing what does and what does not constitute evidence for religious practice. The evidence seems to favour identification of figures such as ours from the Menelaion as made for use in cult activity. Someone as cautious in this context as Renfrew himself has said, 'It is indeed possible in the light of the small number of female figures found on the mainland, and the high proportion . . . associated with shrines, that all the large female figures in the Aegean originally served as cult figures in shrines.'⁴³ Against this, however, should set E. B. French's conviction: 'I . . . stand firm in my belief that figurines take their function from their context.'⁴⁴ While this degree of scepticism is certainly appropriate for figurines, it is perhaps less so for the figures under discussion. Even ignoring the associations of the Kea figures as a special case, the undoubted Mycenaean shrines at Mycenae, Tiryns, and Phylakopi account for so many of the female figures that there is little difficulty in accepting Renfrew's proposal. For all that, it would be over-ambitious to claim a Mycenaean shrine at the Menelaion simply on the strength of the figure published here; more robust evidence is needed.

The Phylakopi evidence drew attention to the religious connotations of the wheelmade animal figures, bovid and equid, to which general attention had already been called by Nicholls's pioneering study⁴⁵ and, more recently, Demakopoulou's publication of the Amyklai material. While animals were liberally represented at Phylakopi as well as the 'human' figures, they were very much in a minority at Tiryns and absent altogether from the Mycenae shrine. The point is helpfully discussed by Renfrew,⁴⁶ who suggests that animal figures may chiefly

³⁶ Ibid., referring to no. 79, pl. 34.

³⁷ Particularly clear with the female bust and arms modelled on a pot-body from Mycenae (G. Mylonas, *AJA* 41 (1937), 237–47, at pl. 8 b), but also the Mycenae figure in *Catalogue*, no. 167 (= *Antiquity*, 43 (1969), pl. 13 c).

³⁸ *BSA* 66 (1971), 174 (though she is in fact here speaking of *figurines*).

³⁹ In M. R. Popham *et al.*, *The Unexplored Mansion at Knossos* (London, 1984), 198.

⁴⁰ *Ἡ μινωϊκή θεὰ μετ' ἠρωμένων χεῖρων* (Herakleion, 1958).

⁴¹ Two figurines from the LH III A1 construction level for mansion II are significant in the connection: see H. W. Catling in *Neue Forschungen in griechischen Heiligtümern* (Tübingen, 1976), 87, figs. 8–9.

⁴² Renfrew *et al.*

⁴³ Ibid. 415.

⁴⁴ *SCABA*.

⁴⁵ Nicholls (n. 1).

⁴⁶ Renfrew *et al.* 427–9.

have been used in open-air shrines; here he points to the distinction made some years ago by R. Hägg⁴⁷ between built and open-air sanctuaries. This may be treacherous ground on which to base an analysis of differing functions. Animal figures have been found (see below) at several sites with a subsequent important religious history in post-Mycenaean times: Amyklai, the Argive Heraion, Epidauros (Apollo Maleatas), Aegina (Aphaia), Athens (Akropolis slopes), Kalapodhi, Delphi, and Emborio. It is probably more prudent, in the present state of knowledge, to note these conjunctions than to press an interpretation, whether it be that their presence signals an open-air Mycenaean shrine, or that such (assumed) shrines make the sites' subsequent religious use understandable. It is also important to notice, with Renfrew,⁴⁸ that animal figures (rhyta, in some cases) have been found in tombs at Ialysos on Rhodes (see below), where their function is unlikely to have been the same as, for instance, that of the Phylakopi animals. Further, it should not be forgotten that one of our female figures came from a Mycenae chamber tomb, and that the fragment of another was found in an Ialysos tomb (see below).

In attempting a very summary list of the sites known to me on the mainland and on the islands (excluding Crete) where terracotta *figures* (as distinct from figurines) have been found, I am treading familiar ground, where my debt to the work of Nicholls, French, Demakopoulou, and Benzi, among others, will be fully apparent. The justification for such repetition must be the attempt, however superficial, at quantification, and the inclusion of some bibliographical information for each entry (not always available). Reference should be made to the distribution maps published by Renfrew *et al.*⁴⁹ Most certainly, my list is very incomplete; if it stimulates a detailed revision, it will have served some purpose.⁵⁰ The list excludes some figures of uncertain provenance and others referred to, but substantially unpublished, including Mycenae 'human' heads referred to by Demakopoulou;⁵¹ the Illinois head published by G. Mylonas,⁵² said to be from Mycenae; and Munich 7607, said to be from Rhodes.⁵³ I have followed the topographic sequence of sites adopted by Hope Simpson and Dickinson in *GAC*.

Langford

H. W. CATLING

The Argolid, Corinthia, the Megarid, Aegina

Mycenae: 'human figures'

Cult Centre, incl. Citadel House ('House of the Idols')

LARGE FEMALE FIGURES, MONOCHROME FINISH (8)
French's type 'b' figures defined by her (*SCABA* 173).
Antiquity, 43 (1969), 91–7; 44 (1970), 270–80.

FEMALE FIGURES, CERAMIC ORNAMENT (2)
French's type 'a' figures, loc. cit.

(a) *Antiquity*, 43, pl. 13 c; *Exhibition*, 152, no. 167. (b)
Antiquity, 44, pl. 42 a; Mylonas, pl. 8 a.

FRAGMENTS OF TYPE 'a' FIGURES (11)
Tamvaki, *BSA* 68 (1973), 215–20, figs. 6, 26; 7; pl. 49 d.

FEMALE BUST AND ARMS, MODELLED ON A POT BODY
(2)
Antiquity, 44, pl. 39; *Ergon*, 1975, 95 and fig. 91; *PAE*
1975, pl. 133 a; Mylonas, pl. 8 b.

⁴⁷ In his 'Mykenische Kultstätten im archäologischen Material', *Op. Ath.* 8 (1968), 39–60.

⁴⁸ Renfrew *et al.* 427 *ad fin.*

⁴⁹ Renfrew *et al.* 414, fig. 10. 1; 416, fig. 10. 2.

⁵⁰ Since my concern has been with Mycenaean material,

my list ignores Crete. I also omit Asia Minor.

⁵¹ *A. Delt.* 1970, Mel. 177 and 180.

⁵² Mylonas (n. 37).

⁵³ Nicholls, 7 and pl. 2 b; discussed by M. Benzi, *Rodi e la civiltà micenea* (Rome, 1992), 167.

Akropolis, North Slope

TYPE 'a' FEMALE FIGURE (1)

PAE 1962, 63, pls 60 *b*, 61 *a*; Mylonas, pl. 1.*Tomb 40, Agriosykia cemetery (Tsountas)*

TYPE 'a' FEMALE FIGURE (1)

Arch. Eph. 1888, pl. 9. 15; A. Sakellariou, *Θαλαμωτοί τάφοι* (Paris, 1985), 113–14, no. 2494, and pl. 28.**Mycenae: animal figures***Cult Centre*

FRAGS. OF BOVIDS, ETC. (9)

BSA 68: 227–9, fig. 13, pl. 50 *c*. Tamvaki there states, 'Some wheelmade animal figurines were found in recent excavations at Mycenae . . .', without further documentation.**Argive Heraion (Prosymna)**

BOVID (1)

Head frag.

Waldstein, *The Argive Heraion*, ii (1905), 23, no. 72, fig. 28.**Berbati**

ANIMAL FIGURES: UNCERTAIN TYPES

Ref. in Tamvaki, BSA 68: 227; Demakopoulou, 145 n. 162.

Tiryns, UnterburgTYPE 'a' FEMALE FIGURES (*c.*17)Incl. some psi type figures *c.*0.020 or more high.

Room 100a: AA 1978, 461, fig. 17.

Room 110: Nauplia 26171, hands/arms as psi type; H. 0.35.

AA 1978, 464, fig. 21; *Catalogue*, no. 25.

ditto. Nauplia 26173, upraised arms, hands modelled. H. 0.33.

AA 1978, 464, fig. 20; *Catalogue*, no. 168.

ditto. Frags. of 5 figures found with preceding.

AA 1978, 464 and fig. 19. But cf. SCABA 49–58, figs. 6–7.

Room 115: large psi type, modelled head resembling Nauplia 26171, 26173. H. *c.*0.24 (Kilian, AA 1978, 466, says 0.12, but the scale in the photograph, fig. 23, implies double that.)

Room 117: two arms, apparently of the same upraised-arm figure, suggesting an original 0.35–0.40 high.

AA 1979, 302, fig. 12 top.

Area between room 117 and altar (?): the like, similar scale.

Ibid. fig. 12 bottom.

Room 119: part of one upraised arm with hand.

AA 1981, 164, fig. 17, top r.

Westschnitt: frags. of 3 psi type figures, H. *c.*0.20.AA 1988, fig. 45 *a–b* and p. 144.

Out of context, in fill. Head, arms, much of breast lost.

Ibid. 140, fig. 37. 10 and 126.

Findspot uncertain. Nauplia 8460. Upper part of woman's head.

Nicholls, 6, pl. 1 *b*.

LARGE MALE FIGURE

West wall deposit, unstratified. Phallos and hand frag., half life-size.

French, in Renfrew *et al.* 223, fig. 6. 10, pl. 37 *e–h*.

ANIMAL FIGURES, BOVID

Room 117: frag., painted pictorial decoration.

AA 1978, 465, fig. 22.

UNCERTAIN TYPES

A. Delt. 1963, Chr. B 1, pl. 86 *c*.

Area between room 117 and altar (?): frag. of animal-shaped rhyton.

AA 1979, 391.

Westschnitt: frags. of 2 animal rhyta.

AA 1988, 144.

Argos

ANIMAL FIGURE(S)

Renfrew *et al.* 416, fig. 10. 2, report this instance.**Asine, house 'shrine' (house G)**

FEMALE FIGURE (1)

Head only.

O. Frödin and A. W. Persson, *Asine* (1938), 308 and fig. 211; Nicholls, pl. 1 *c*; *Catalogue*, no. 24.**Epidauros, shrine of Apollo Maleatas**

FEMALE FIGURE (1)

Head only.

PAE 1975, 173, no. 7 and pl. 148 *c*.

BOVIDS

PAE 1950, 199 and fig. 5.

PAE 1981, A 1, 159, pl. 128 *b* left (upside down?).

Hydra, Choriza

FEMALE FIGURE

Head.

V. N. Hatzimichali, *A. Delt.* 1965, Chr. 130–1, pl. 108 *a*.**Aegina, Aphaia temple**

FEMALE FIGURES

Upraised arm and body frag.

Furtwängler, *Aegina*, 373, no. 5, pls 108. 15; 109. 3, bottom row.

Head.

Ibid. 374, no. 7, pls 108. 6; 109. 6.

Neck frag.

Ibid. no. 8.

Arm (L. 0.12).

Ibid. no. 9, pls 108. 13; 111. 14.

Female torso, large (frag. 0.10 × 0.12) painted necklace, modelled and painted breasts.

Ibid. no. 10, pl. 108. 22.

Without close provenance

FEMALE FIGURE

Aegina 936 = Nicholls, 4 and pl. 2 *a*.*Lakonia***Menelaion**

FEMALE FIGURE (1)

Published here.

BOVID

Unpublished frag. from Aëtos Stone Mound.

Amyklai

FEMALE FIGURE (1)

Head frag., exceptionally large.

Demakopoulou, 54, pl. 25.

HUMAN FIGURE

Frag.: hand holding cup.

Demakopoulou, 55 f., pl. 26 *a–b*.

BOVIDS (3 NEAR-COMPLETE, NUMEROUS FRAGS.)

Demakopoulou, 57–63, pls 27–39.

*Attica***Athens***Acropolis slopes*

BOVIDS, ETC. (AT LEAST 7, MOSTLY FRAGS.)

Discussed by Nicholls, 9–10 with pl. 3 *b–c*.*Pythion*

FEMALE FIGURE (TYPE?)

Frag. of head, compared by Demakopoulou (*A. Delt.* 1970, Mel. 174–83) to the Mycenae plaster head of a sphinx (?), *AE* 1902, 1 ff. and pls 1–2.*Boeotia, Phokis, Lokris***Thebes**

LARGE HUMAN FIGURE

Extended hand, L. c.0.05, possibly from figure with upraised arms.

Demakopoulou, *AAA* 7 (1974), 168, fig. 8; 170; cf. *A. Delt.* 1973–4, Chr. B 2, 433.

BOVIDS

Non-specific ref. in F. R. Grace, *Archaic Sculpture in Boeotia* (1939), 77 n. 4.**Eutresis**

FEMALE FIGURE

Head frag.

H. Goldman, *Excavations at Eutresis in Boeotia* (Cambridge, Mass., 1931), 197, fig. 269. 9.**Delphi**

ANIMAL FIGURE, BOVID (1)

Fragmentary.

FD v (1908), 15, no. 8, fig. 61; Nicholls, 9 and pl. 3 *a*.**Kalapodhi**

ANIMAL FIGURES, BOVIDS

R. Felsch, 'Mykenische Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi', in *SCABA* 80–9, esp. 87 and fig. 22.*The Cyclades***[Kea: Ayia Irini]⁵⁴**

VERY LARGE FEMALE FIGURES (MORE THAN 50)

M. Caskey, *Keos*, ii: *The Temple*, 1: *The Statues* (1985), with earlier refs. An MM III/LM I B floruit is proposed.⁵⁴ Bracketed because the material is considerably earlier than the other items listed here.

One large figure (group 15) is dated LH III: *ibid.* 97–106, pls 59–64, 83–4.

ANIMAL FIGURE (LARGE)

Ibid. 96, cat. 14–12, pl. 58. 1 *m*, is a leg, perhaps of a bull.

There may be other animal figures: *ibid.* 38, and see Renfrew *et al.* 427.]

Melos, Phylakopi

Shrine

FEMALE FIGURES OF SEVERAL TYPES (14 INCL. FRAGS.)

(1) Bell-skirt figures. (2) Bust and arms, on pot body. (3) Type ‘a’, e.g. ‘Lady of Phylakopi’. (4) The unique 2658.

Fully catalogued and discussed by E. B. French, ‘The figures and figurines’, ch. 6 (pp. 209–80, pls 31–48) in Renfrew *et al.*

MALE FIGURES (6)

Ibid.

ANIMAL FIGURES/RHYTA

Bovids, 10 complete or nearly so; more than 20 other frags.

Ibid.

Old excavations

FEMALE FIGURE, BELL-SKIRT (1)

T. D. Atkinson *et al.*, *Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos* (1904), pl. 39. 16.

DITTO: TYPE ‘a’ (1)

Ibid. 202–3, pl. 39. 11. Upraised arm.

ANIMAL FIGURES: BOVIDS (AT LEAST 10)

Ibid. 204–5, figs. 175–7.

[Thera, Akrotiri]⁵⁵

FEMALE FIGURES: BELL-SKIRT TYPE?

Marinatos, *Thera*, iii (1970), 60, fig. 63.

ANIMAL FIGURE, BOVID

Ibid. pls A. 2; 8. 2; 54.]

Dodecanese

Rhodes, Ialysos cemetery

FEMALE FIGURE (1)

T.80/3. Frag. only (front of head).

M. Benzi, *Rodi e la civiltà micenea* (Rome, 1992), 167–8, 388, pl. 106 *d–e*. Benzi sees similarities with LM III figures from Psychro, Patsos, and Haghia Triadha.

ANIMAL FIGURE, BOVID (?) (1)

T.20/3. Complete save head; vase on back.

Ibid. 168–9, 271–2, pl. 35 *a–b*.

ANIMAL FIGURES, EQUID (3)

T.12/17. Head, neck, and forequarters.

Ibid. 167–8, 249, pl. 13 *d*.

T.42/6. Head and neck.

Ibid. 167–8, 328, pl. 73 *f*.

T.73/3. Complete; pannier flasks, vase on back.

Ibid. 167–8, 382, pl. 103 *g–i*; *RDAC* 1974, pl. 17. 7.

Samos and Chios

Chios, Emborio

FEMALE (?) FIGURE (1)

Arm frag.

J. Boardman, *Greek Emborio* (1967), 188 f., no. 48, pl. 73.

ANIMAL FIGURES

Bovids; an equid.

Ibid. nos. 25–6, 74.

H. W. C.

⁵⁵ See n. 54.



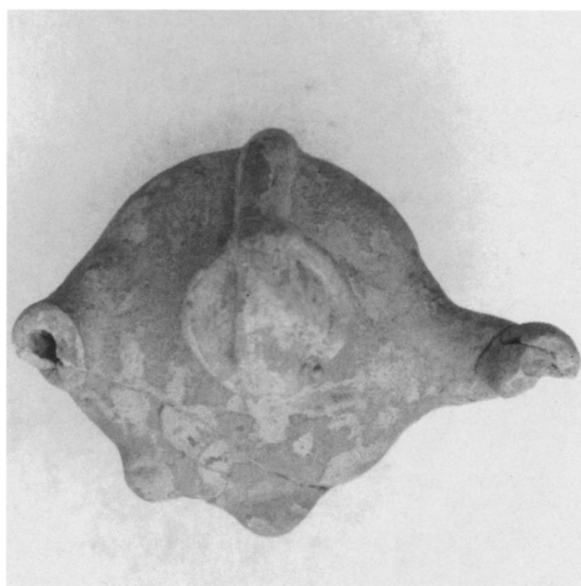
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

H. CATLING
A MYCENAEAN TERRACOTTA FIGURE FROM THE MENELAION