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# Hellenistic braziers in the British Museum: trade contacts between ancient Mediterranean cities

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One of the more important collections of Hellenistic terracotta in the British Museum is the selection of brazier attachments. These were added to the Museum at various dates from the mid-19th century onwards. What adds enormously to the value of the British Museum attachments is that they come from cities in different regions and that for each one its location has been systematically recorded in the Museum inventory. This information in conjunction with the type of attachment and the composition of the clay should make it possible to work out where they were made. Not only will the main centres of production for braziers then become evident, but at the same time, by looking at the towns where they were found, we shall be able to get some idea of Hellenistic trade routes between Mediterranean cities.

These Hellenistic braziers characteristically consist of a fire bowl with pierced bottom and three raised supports, carried on a stand with two loop handles and a large vent. The raised supports, conventionally known as attachments, are roughly rectangular in shape, with a spur below projecting towards the centre of the fire bowl. They characteristically have relief decoration on the inner face and sometimes on the reverse (outer side) as well. These braziers are light and portable. The fuel used was charcoal, which was placed in the bowl, and a draught was maintained through the holes at the bottom of the bowl and the vent in the stand. The stand is made of coarse, gritty terracotta, and is generally undecorated, but in a few cases we observe applied relief as decoration (fig 1).

With many attachments coming from a single mould and the lack of sufficient firmly dated examples it is difficult to produce a relative chronology (Hellenistic statues share the same problem). However, some proposals for a chronology can be based on the attachments from excavations for which stratigraphic information is available, and on the resemblance of the signatures to the names of various amphora workshops of Cnidus for which the years of productivity are roughly known (for scholars now tend to believe that the amphora workshops were also manufacturing braziers; see Didelot 1997: 387, n 28). We can not here enter into a detailed discussion of the Cnidian chronology, but in brief we date

the start of brazier production at Cnidus to the late third century BC, increasing in quantity from the mid-second century. These dates include the years when Athenaios I worked. The increase in numbers from the mid-second century onwards is very evident. We consider that the Heniochos and Hekataios workshops were in production in the second half of the second century. In the last quarter of the second century and the first quarter of the first century we see not only an increase in production, but also the Athenaios II, Hermophantos and Karneadas workshops in action. In the second quarter of the first century production begins to fall, finally coming to a stop in the middle of the century, possibly due to the Mithridates wars (see Şahin 2001). Approximate dates based on a comparison with Cnidus examples are given in the catalogue, but without detailed individual arguments.

According to the British Museum inventories the braziers come from Ephesus, Mytilene, Cnidus and Halikarnassos in Asia Minor; from Rhodes (particularly from Kameiros) and Kalymnos in the Aegean islands;

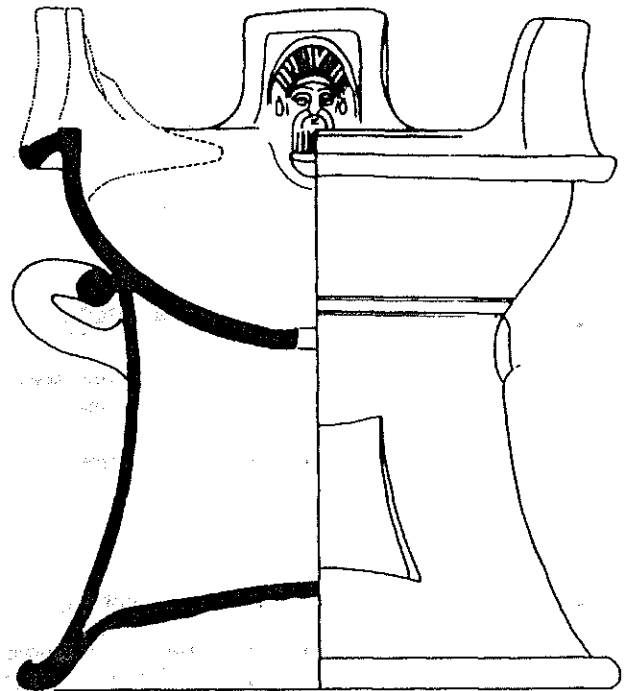


Fig 1. After Didelot 1998: 277, fig A

from Athens on mainland Greece; from Centuripae and Lanuvium (formerly Civit  Livinia) in Italy; from Salamis and Bamboula-Larnaka on Cyprus; from Egypt, especially from Naukratis; and from Sabratha in Tripolitania. These find spots in Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Cyprus and North Africa provide us with a wide geographical range.

### Asia Minor and Aegean islands

#### *Halikarnassos* (Ha)

The main group of attachments from the British Museum comes from Halikarnassos. According to the inventory most of these come from the Mausoleum excavations of Newton (1862: 122-56) and Bilotti (Pedersen 1991: 117-94). Amongst the finds from the Mausoleum are fragments from the bodies of braziers, as well as attachments, but the British Museum has no complete example of a brazier, whether from Halikarnassos or from elsewhere. The clay used in the Halikarnassos examples contains a particular mix of lime, mica and river silt. Its colour, on firing, varies between brick-red and brown (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6 to 4/8; 5/4 and 6/8). A slip of various tones from brown to red can be seen on some pieces.

#### Ha 1

Inventory number: 1868.4-5.125. From Halikarnassos. Excavated by A Biliotti in 1868.

Height 13.3cm, width 14.4cm, depth 7.9cm.

Red-brown clay with lime, silt and mica. Damaged by fire. Left side of projection and corners of panel broken away.

In a shield-shaped panel with pointed base and double rim, a thunderbolt in low relief; below is a fringe and a plain spur. Along the top of the panel is inscribed *NIKOLAOT*.

The thunderbolt and plain spur, in place of the normal beard, are unusual. All the examples with thunderbolt display simple workmanship.

Late third century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 132, no 859, type VII; Walters 1903: 293, no C 896.

Compare: Mayence 1905: 386, fig 26 (Delos); Townsend 1995: 204, no 275, pl 54 (Athens).

On two examples (Ha 2, Ha 3) are to be found an eight-petalled rosette. The centre of the leaves and their veins have been worked separately. On Ha 2 the surround is decorated with a row of pearls, and on Ha 3 with a row of outward facing eggs. Again the spur is plain.

#### Ha 2

Inventory number: 1926.3-24.45. Probably from Halikarnassos. Obtained by C T Newton in 1856-7.

Height 10.7cm, width 13.5cm, depth 5.5cm.

Red-brown clay with lime, silt and mica. Brick-red slip. Spur damaged. Part of vessel preserved on each side.

On a panel with borders of astragal and dots is a rosette of eight petals, alternately broad and narrow. Plain spur as Ha 1. Probably second half of second century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 133, no 866, type VIII; Walters 1903: 293, no C 899.

Compare: Conze 1890: 133, no 861 (Athens); Mayence 1905: 385, fig 23 (Delos).

#### Ha 3

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.21. From Halikarnassos.

Height 12.3cm, width 9.2cm, depth 6.4cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale-brown slip.

Top and right side of panel, end of spur broken away.

On a panel with borders of egg-and-dart is a rosette of eight petals. Middle of rosette and petals made by hand later.

Probably second half of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 2.

Some attachments use various animal heads. Two examples (Ha 4, Ha 5) have ox heads; one (Ha 7) has a goat's head. Another (Ha 6) has a relief which, although not very clear, from the surviving erect ears we take to be a dog. Examples of ox and goat heads, although not common, are known to exist; if our identification is correct, then the first known dog-headed attachment is this from Halikarnassos. Other unusual relief designs are reported by Mayence (1905: 394).

The dog example apart, the surrounds of the figures are angular with a standard border consisting of a single or double line. As far as we can tell, the projecting spur upon which the ox heads sit is also a peculiarity of Halikarnassos, as it has not been listed at any other site. But without a corpus of attachments it is difficult to be certain, for approximately 6000 fragments of attachments are known. Didelot (1997: 377, n 6) reports 2845 examples on Delos, 1367 at Alexandria, and 439 at Athens, and there are roughly 200 more from Cnidus (Şahin 2001). As with the fringes on the brow of the oxen, detail could be added afterwards.

Whilst the reverse of the attachments is usually plain, it can also carry part of the design, as in the case of the ox and dog-headed ones. On the back of Ha 4 a seven-petalled rosette is modelled, with leaf veins engraved afterwards. Ha 6 is also unique in that winding around the dog's head is a collar with spikes radiating from it. The quality of the workmanship is shown by the veins in the dog's ears, which have been worked in relief.

#### Ha 4

Inventory number: 1874.8-5.103. From Halikarnassos. Obtained by A Biliotti in 1874.

Height 12.7cm, width 9.8cm, depth 7.9cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. On the back below are modern dentils.

On a panel, ox head in high relief, the muzzle resting on a projection at right angles, hair between the horns indicated by hand. The projection part is unusual (it seems to be essential to the function of the attachments).

On the reverse is a sunken panel with double rim, in which is a seven-point rosette; veins of petals are incised.

Late third century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 131, no 829, type VI.C; Walters 1903: 293, no C 893.

Compare: Siebert 1970: pl 52:D 401 (Delos).

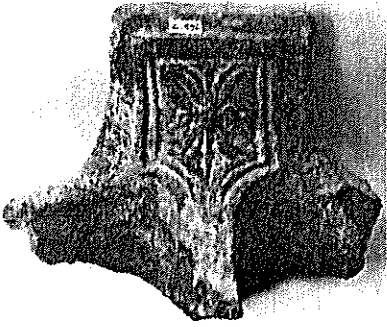


Fig 2. Ha 1



Fig 3. Ha 2



Fig 4. Ha 3

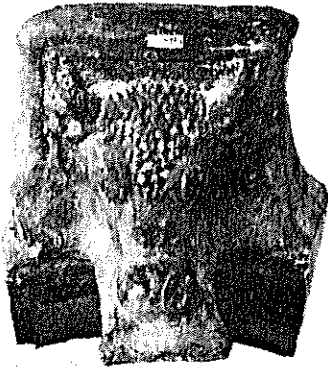


Fig 5. Ha 4 (front)



Fig 7. Ha 5 (front)



Fig 9. Ha 6 (front)



Fig 6. Ha 4 (back)



Fig 8. Ha 5 (back)



Fig 10. Ha 6 (back)

Ha 5

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.34. From Halikarnassos. Height 14.6cm, width 11.5cm, depth 7.9cm. Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Dark red-brown slip. Corners of panel broken away. On a panel, ox head in high relief, the muzzle resting on a projection. A wreath between the horns incised. The other wreaths are set low down on the side of the horns. Hair between horns incised. On reverse is a panel surrounded by single groove in which is incised a passion flower with dentils below. Indistinct modelling. Late third century BC. Unpublished. Compare: see Ha 4.

Ha 6

Inventory number: 1926.3-24.44. Probably from Halikarnassos. Obtained by C T Newton in 1857. Height 9.3cm, width 12.7cm, depth 5.9cm. Brick-red clay with silt, lime and mica with large kernel. Brown slip. The shape of panel is unusual, being semi-oval instead of rectangular. The head broken away, leaving only ears. An unusual animal's head with large erect ears like a donkey's, almost obliterated (Walters). The holes of the ears cut deeply in; made by hand, not moulded. On the reverse is a head of Sirius, the Sothic Dog, in high relief, with dog's head with large bat-like ears, wearing a collar from which extend eight large rays in low relief (Walters 1903). Hellenistic date. Publication: Conze 1890: 132, no 852, type VI.F; Walters 1903: 293, no C 895.

Ha 7

Inventory number: 1926.3-24.43. Probably obtained by C T Newton from Kalymnos or Halikarnassos in 1856. Height 10.2cm, width 13.9cm, depth 6.6cm. Dark brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. The muzzle broken away. The right corner broken. On a panel, a goat's head to the front in relief; the horns are curved, the ears erect, and on either side of the face there is shaggy hair; between the horns is a rosette with five petals. On the reverse a plain panel with sunken border, but without relief. Indistinct, coarse work. Hellenistic date. Publication: Conze 1890: 132, no 851, type VI.E; Walters 1903: 293, no C 894

The majority (17 examples) of the satyr-headed attachments have a wreath of ivy. Three of these (Ha 8-Ha 10) are notable for carrying Hekataios's signature. They generally have a long moustache and beard and thick erect eyebrows. As on Ha 23 the eyebrows can be split in two. On Ha 25 the ends of the brows curve up over the nose.

On all examples a common feature is an ivy wreath over the head, above the brow. Normally the ivy leaves do not have worked veins, but a few examples, e.g. Ha

8 and Ha 21, have both the ivy-leaf veins and buds worked in detail. Ha 25 is quite different in having the ivy leaves erect, so that they touch the upper border of the surround. Smaller than average ears tend to be either unworked or unclear. On Ha 16 the ears appear to be fixed onto the background on each side of the head. Ha 24 and Ha 25 are very different in that the ears are large and erect. The eyes normally lie between and apparently independent of fat lids. Ha 21 is rather different in that the pupils have been hollowed out, as have the nostrils. Normally the lines of the forehead run parallel to each other between and bounded by the vertical eyebrows. Ha 25 alone differs in that a wide area of empty forehead has been left between the eyebrows and the ivy, and the lines of the forehead divide the forehead vertically. The beard broadens out slightly in three sections. Along the side lines which form an extension of the moustache, there are separate rows of lines one below the other, whilst the beard itself is formed of parallel lines in relief. Usually there are three relief lines, but on Ha 18, Ha 24 and Ha 25 there are four or five lines.

On the reverse of this group of attachments there is normally a surround formed by an engraved line. But there may be a hollow panel, as on Ha 25, although a common feature of all of them is that the area within the surround is left empty.

Within this group variations in detail are to be seen in the drilled eyes and nose of Ha 21; in the divided eyebrows of Ha 23; in the pointed ears (or what remains of them); in there being more than three lines on the beard of Ha 24; and in the leaves of the ivy wreath, the eyebrows, ears, beard and in the hollow panel on the reverse of Ha 25.

Ha 8

Inventory number: 1874.8-5.102. From Halikarnassos. Obtained by A Biliotti in 1874. Height 10.7cm, width 10.7cm (with restoration), depth 8.2cm. Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Back flat. Top left corner and rim of beard broken away. On a panel, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in low relief. Above is inscribed *EKATAIOT*. Late second-first century BC. Publication: *Guide to Second Vase Room 2* 1878: 95, no 33; Conze 1890: 125, no 296, type II.C; Walters 1903: 291, no C 876; Walters 1905: 105, pl 4:2. Compare: Conze 1890: 125, no 274 (Athens); Pagenstecher 1913: 153, fig 164 (Alexandria); Fouquet, Perdrizet 1921: pl 70:211 (Egypt); Konstantinopoulos 1963: 30, pl 16:g (Rhodes); Martens 1971: 141, fig 5; Kleiner 1972: 84, pl 25:6 (Miletos); Ondrejová 1974: 85-7, pls 20:2-3 (Kyme); Williams 1978: 38, no 30, pl 4 (Corinth); Didelot 1997: 376-89, figs 3-4 (Alexandria); Didelot 1998: 285-6, figs 1-2 (Alexandria).



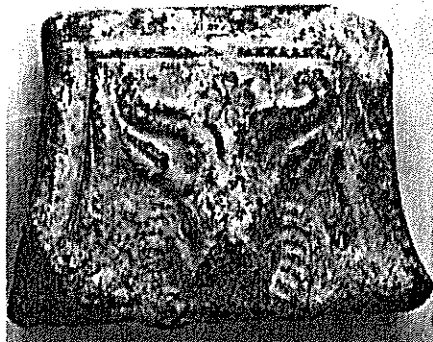


Fig 11. Ha 7

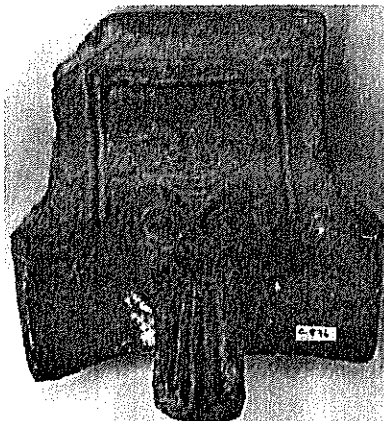


Fig 12. Ha 8



Fig 13. Ha 9

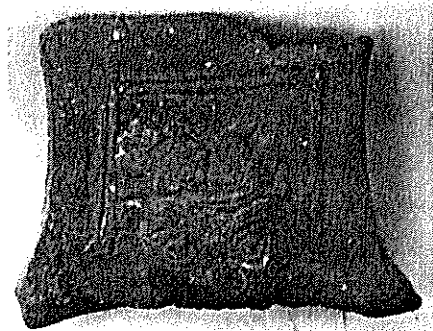


Fig 14. Ha 10



Fig 15. Ha 11



Fig 16. Ha 12



Fig 17. Ha 13



Fig 18. Ha 14



Fig 19. Ha 15

Ha 9

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.16. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 11.5cm, width 10.4cm, depth 6.5cm  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Injured by fire. The lower part of beard broken away. Corners of panel broken.  
On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head, snub nosed, with ivy-wreath in low relief; eyebrows raised, features very flat. Along the top of the panel is inscribed *EKATAIOT*.  
Late second-first century BC.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: see Ha 8.

Ha 10

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.28. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 7.6cm, width 9.9cm, depth 3.9cm.  
Brick-red clay with mica, silt and lime. Pale-brown slip.  
Damaged by fire. Broken away below from nose. Broken on the right corner and forehead.  
On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief; eyebrows raised. Along the top of the panel is inscribed *E]KAT [aioc*.  
Late second-first century BC.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: see Ha 8.

Ha 11

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.8. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 9cm, width 8.6cm, depth 5.4cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Red-brown slip.  
Left corner of panel and spur broken away. Broken features.  
On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief. Indistinct, rough work.  
Late second-first century BC.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: see Ha 8.

Ha 12

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.5. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 11.6cm, width 11.4cm, depth 7.9cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Edges of panel and end of beard broken away.  
On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief; eyebrows raised, snub nosed; four holes in beard.  
Late second-first century BC.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: see Ha 8.

Ha 13

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.4. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 12cm, width 9.9cm, depth 8.4cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Red-brown slip.  
Left side of beard and nose broken away.  
On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief; eyebrows raised; four holes in beard. Indistinct, rough work.  
Late second-first century BC.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: see Ha 8.

Ha 14

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.7. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 10.8cm, width 9.9cm, depth 8.2cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Left side of panel and head broken away. Right corner of panel and end of beard broken.  
On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief; eyebrows raised; four holes in beard; heavy moustache; features clearly indicated.  
Late second-first century BC.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: see Ha 8.

Ha 15

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.2. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 10.7cm, width 11.4cm, depth 7.7cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Edges of panel and of beard broken away.  
On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief; eyebrows raised; beard marked with parallel grooves. Indistinct, rough work.  
Late second-first century BC.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: see Ha 8.

Ha 16

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.27. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 9.9cm, width 9.8cm, depth 8.3cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Left side of panel and end of beard broken away.  
On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief; eyebrows raised, wrinkled forehead; beard marked with parallel grooves; features clearly indicated. On the reverse below, a row of dentils.  
Late second-first century BC.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: see Ha 8.

Ha 17

Inventory number: 1868.4-5.126. From Halikarnassos.  
Excavated by A Biliotti.  
Height 11.5cm, width 11.5cm, depth 7.8cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. End of beard broken away. Edges of panel broken.  
On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief; eyebrows raised, wrinkled forehead; beard marked with parallel grooves. Indistinct, rough work.  
Late second-first century BC.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: see Ha 8.

Ha 18

Inventory number: 1926.6-24.10. Find place not given, but probably from Halikarnassos.  
Height 9.7cm, width 11.8cm, depth 7.8cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale-brown slip.  
Top corner of panel and end of beard broken away.  
On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head



with ivy-wreath in high relief; eyebrows raised, wrinkled forehead; beard marked with parallel grooves. On the forehead two plastic buds. In the moustache are two holes indicated by hand.

Second half of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 8.

#### Ha 19

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.29. From Halikarnassos.

Height 9.2cm, width 9cm, depth 6.7cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Top and left side of panel broken away. Beard is wanting.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief; eyebrows raised, wrinkled forehead. Indistinct, coarsely rendered.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 8.

#### Ha 20

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.3. From Halikarnassos.

Height 8.8cm, width 8.1cm, depth 8.1cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Top of panel and end of beard broken away.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief; eyebrows raised, wrinkled forehead; beard long and grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. Indistinct, coarse work.

Second half of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 8.

#### Ha 21

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.361. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos.

Height 14cm, width 16cm, depth 9.7cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Corners of panel and end of beard broken. Rim of vessel preserved on right side.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in low relief; four holes in beard. Ears, eyes, moustache cut deeply in by hand later; heavy moustache. Features clearly indicated. On the reverse, a panel with single groove rim, and dentils below.

Late second-first century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 8.

#### Ha 22

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.1. From Halikarnassos.

Height 9.2cm, width 13.2cm, depth 8.3cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Right side of panel and end of beard broken away. Rim of vessel preserved on left side.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in low relief. Projecting beard marked with parallel grooves. Indistinct, coarse work.

Late second-first century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 8.

#### Ha 23

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.6. From Halikarnassos.

Height 10.4cm, width 9.6cm, depth 7.3cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale-brown slip. Edges of panel and end of beard broken. Rim of vessel preserved on left side.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in low relief; eyebrows raised, wrinkled forehead. Projecting beard marked with parallel grooves. Indistinct, coarse work.

Late second-first century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 8.

#### Ha 24

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.33. From Halikarnassos.

Height 10cm, width 9.1cm, depth 8.5cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Edges of panel and end of beard broken away.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief. Long, pointed ears; wrinkled forehead; eyes cut deeply in. The beard is long and grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. Very indistinct, rough work. Late second-first century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 8.

#### Ha 25

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.362. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Obtained by C T Newton in 1857.

Height 12.3cm, width 15.5cm, depth 8.5cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Edge of beard broken. Rim of vessel preserved on right side.

On a panel surrounded by a rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath, and pointed ears; features sharply rendered, but beard less clearly than usual. The scale of the head is smaller than usual. On the reverse below, dentils.

Second half of second century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 124, no 228, type II.A; Walters 1903: 290, no C 870.

Compare: see Ha 8.

The other main group of satyr heads is composed of those with hair which, although appearing to be erect, is in fact combed backwards in a kind of Hellenistic *anastole*. Unlike the ivy-wreathed ones, this type clearly divides into a number of subtypes. Because the hair is wild and vertical, some experts have called these frightful demons (Furtwängler 1891: 110). On the other hand Burr (1933: 189) calls them satyrs with hedgehog-spiked hair. In fact, the hair appears to be erect only because of the attempt to depict swept-back hair, which, because of insufficient depth to the relief, looks different (see Breccia 1930: pl 38 no 8; Franke-Hirmer 1964: fig 2; Canarache 1969: 186, no 278; Bieber 1971: 10, figs 31-3; Touchais 1978: 753, fig 234; Webster 1978: pl 11.b; Bérard-Vernant 1984: 205, fig 195; Seifert 1984: pl 17, no 2; Kachler 1991: 56, fig 37; Fischer-Hansen 1992: 95, no 72; Webster 1995: pl 51.5HS2; Akurgal 1996: 211, fig 5.c).



Fig 20. Ha 16 (front)

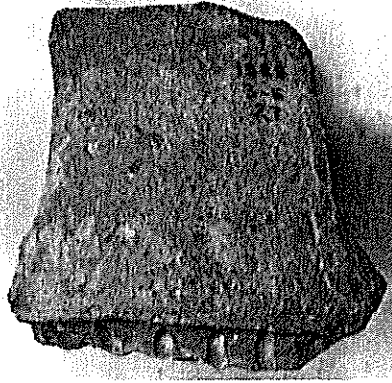


Fig 21. Ha 16 (back)



Fig 22. Ha 17



Fig 23. Ha 18



Fig 24. Ha 19



Fig 25. Ha 20

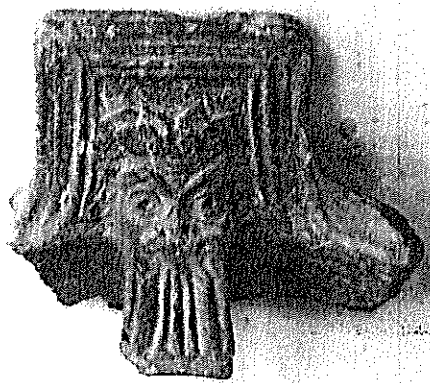


Fig 26. Ha 21 (front)

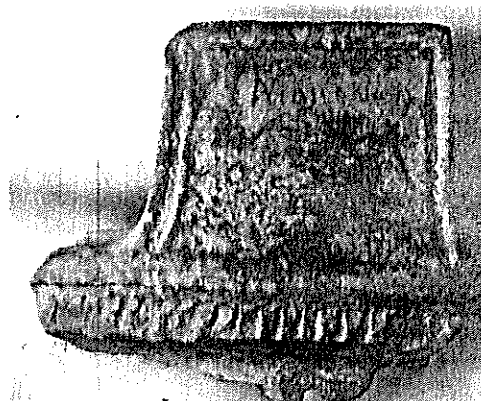


Fig 27. Ha 21 (back)

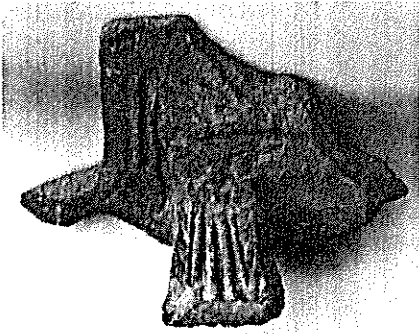


Fig 28. Ha 22



Fig 29. Ha 23



Fig 30. Ha 24



Fig 31. Ha 25 (front)

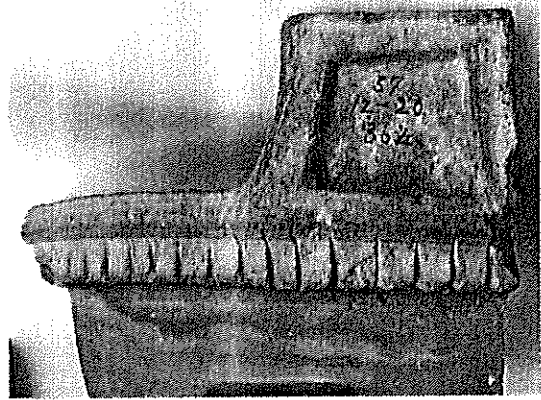


Fig 32. Ha 25 (back)



Fig 33. Ha 26 (front)

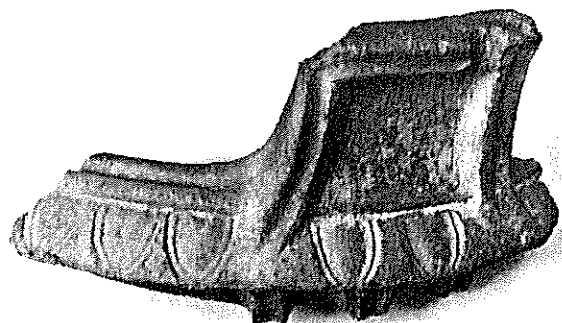


Fig 34. Ha 26 (back)

Ha 26

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.402. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Excavated by C T Newton in 1857.

Height 14.2cm, width 17cm, depth 10.5cm.

Coarse red-brown clay, with lime, silt and mica. Right corner and end of beard broken away. Restored at the right side. Part of the vessel preserved below.

On a panel with single rim, the head of Papposilenus, thin erect hair, wearing *ampyx* (Walters 1903: 292, no C 886); thick eyebrows and beard marked with parallel grooves. On the reverse, a panel with moulded border, below which is part of the vessel, with egg-moulding above and dentils below. Above is inscribed *EKATAIOT*.

This unique example is one of the most interesting attachments. In addition to Hekataios's signature, the satyr's hair is parted down the middle of its forehead. On the brow there is a band or wreath (*ampyx*) which was later decorated with dots. Small ladle-shaped ears on each side of the head; eyebrows forked, beard long. The beard does not widen towards its end, and is contoured with four plastic strips. As with Ha 25, on the reverse there is an empty concave panel with a row of egg and dart around the edge.

Hellenistic date.

Publication: *Guide to Second Vase Room 2* 1878: 95, no 32; Conze 1890: 129, no 808, type III.B; Walters 1903: 292, no C 886.

Compare: Gaertringen 1904: 137, fig 119 (Thera); Mayence 1905: 391, fig 44 (Delos); Fouquet, Perdrizet 1921: pl 70:213 (Egypt); Didelot 1998: 295-6, fig 24 (Alexandria).

Ha 27

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.368. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Obtained by C T Newton in 1857.

Height 15.8cm, width 13cm, depth 8.9cm.

Red-brown clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale-brown slip. Nose discoloured by fire. Right corner of panel and beard broken away.

On a panel with double rim, within an arched frame, is an unusual head; the hair is curved round at the ends; very long, large ears, open mouth, raised eyebrows; projecting beard. Coarse features, and long, thick moustache. In the angles of the panel are crosses; round the inner side of the arch are hatched lines.

HA 27 is another unique example. The head has been placed in an arched area within an angular surround, as is characteristic of this group. Above the line of the arch is a linear pattern. The two empty spaces between the arch and the angular surround are filled with an X design. The hair is divided down the centre of the forehead and is combed to the sides and back in parallel lines radiating from a single point. The ears are large and hang down. The eyebrows are forked, the mouth hangs open, the moustache is long and thin. Because the beard is broken away, it cannot be ascertained whether or not it widened out.

Hellenistic date.

Publication: Conze 1890: 128, no 781, type III.A; Walters 1903: 292, no C 882.

Compare: Mayence 1905: 392, fig 48 (Delos); Pagenstecher 1913: 153, fig 165 (Alexandria); Tölle-Kastenbein 1974: fig 294 (Samos); Didelot 1997: 376-89, fig 15 (Alexandria).

Ha 28

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.372. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Obtained by C T Newton.

Height 14.7cm, width 13.8cm, depth 4cm.

Dark reddish-brown clay with lime, silt and mica. Injured by fire. Part of nose, end of beard and the edges of the panel are broken away. Right ear missing.

On an arched panel is a bearded head; the hair not curved round at the ends, but standing erect and thick; very long ears, open mouth, raised eyebrows; narrow beard which does not project as in the other examples, but falls vertically. Edge of panel not indicated; shape tapering, not square as in Ha 27. Very indistinct.

Ha 28 is also unique in style. The attachment is set in a curved rather than an angular frame with no border round the head. The hair is worked in exaggerated vertical lines. The ears are erect and pointed. The eyebrows are raised, the mouth open. What remains of the beard narrows towards the bottom.

Hellenistic date.

Publication: Conze 1890: 128, no 780, type III.A; Walters 1903: 291, no C 881.

Compare: Conze 1890: 128, no 784 (Brindisi).

Ha 29

Inventory number: 1868.4-5.129. From Halikarnassos. Excavated by A Biliotti in 1868.

Height 10.8cm, width 11cm, depth 7.8cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Edges of panel broken, and end of beard.

On a panel within an arch is a head of a satyr, with erect hair spreading out round the head; snub nose and heavy eyebrows, pointed ears, long moustache and beard.

This is another solitary example from Halikarnassos, with erect hair so long that it reaches to the edge of the arch. The ends of the hair do not flatten out. The ears hang down below the brow. The forehead between the hair and the eyebrows is narrow and contains just one crease.

Second quarter of first century BC.

Publication: Walters 1903: 292, no C 884.

Compare: Fouquet, Perdrizet 1921: pl 70:213 (Egypt); Deshayes 1966: 224, pl 44:4 (Argos); Tölle-Kastenbein 1974: fig 295 (Samos); Didelot 1997: 376-89, figs 11-13 (Delos).

Ha 30

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.403. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos.

Height 9.4cm, width 10.4cm, depth 4.3cm.

Bright brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale-brown slip. Broken away from below nose, and from edges of panel.

On a plain background within an arched frame, satyr head with a shock of spreading hair and pointed ears, eyes cut deeply in by hand later; rosettes in the angles of the panel. Very indistinct.

Ha 30, also unique, again has hair combed upwards, but randomly drawn lines give it an untidy appearance and the ends are curved. The pupils have been gouged out by hand.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.



Fig 35. Ha 27



Fig 36. Ha 28



Fig 37. Ha 29

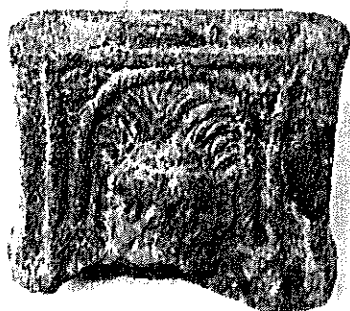


Fig 38. Ha 30

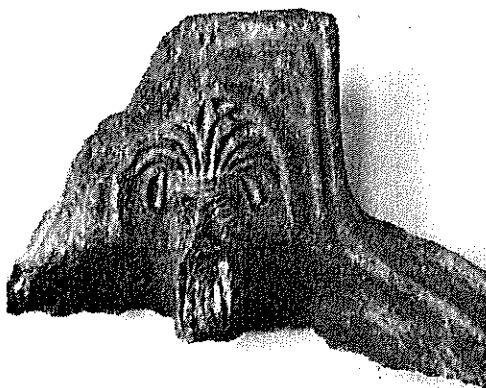


Fig 39. Ha 31



Fig 40. Ha 32



Fig 41. Ha 33



Fig 42. Ha 34



Fig 43. Ha 35

Ha 31 and Ha 32 are similar and each has vertical hair curving at the tips. The number of individual hairs shown is markedly less. The ears hang down from the temples like those of a horse. While Ha 31 has a wide brow and smooth eyebrows, Ha 32 has a narrow brow and forked brows.

#### Ha 31

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.18. From Halikarnassos.

Height 11.6cm, width 16cm, depth 7cm.

Dark brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Brick-red slip. Discoloured by fire on the beard. Left corner of panel and end of beard broken away. Rim of vessel preserved on either side.

On a panel within an arch, a satyr head in relief with heavy eyebrows, snub nose, and horse's ears, set low down on the side of the head. The hair rises in an arch on each side of the parting. Very indistinct.

First quarter of first century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: Tuchelt 1971: 45, pls 16: 239-40 (Didyma); Tölle-Kastenbein 1974: fig 296 (Samos); Schürmann 1989: 333, pl 208.1261 (between Smyrna and Ephesus).

#### Ha 32

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.369. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Obtained by C T Newton in 1857.

Height 11.7cm, width 10.7cm, depth 7.8cm.

Dark brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Left corner of panel and edges of beard broken away.

On a plain panel within an arched frame, a bearded satyr head in low relief, with snub nose, long pointed large ears, long moustache, beard and thick erect hair all round the head, curling at the ends.

First quarter of first century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 128, no 778, type III.A; Walters 1903: 291, no C 879.

Compare: Metzger 1971: 77, no 177, pl 19 (Piraeus); Tölle-Kastenbein 1974: fig 296 (Samos).

The final group from this set consists of Ha 33-Ha 40, which are more or less the same. A common feature of these is that the hair is parted down the centre of the brow and spreads in a curve to each side. Apart from the empty space lying between the forked eyebrows and the hair, the forehead is not empty; it contains vivid creases. The eyes are large, the eyelids not very prominent. The beard widens downwards, and the long moustache runs into the beard. The stylised lines of the moustache suggest an attempt to keep the beard and moustache separate. The mouth is open.

#### Ha 33

Inventory number: 1868.4-5.130. From Halikarnassos. Excavated by A Biliotti in 1868.

Height 12cm, width 13.8cm, depth 7.4cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Red-brown slip. The right corner of panel and beard broken.

On a panel within an arch, a bearded satyr head with erect hair spreading out around the head and curling at the ends, snub nose, heavy eyebrows, pointed ears. Features sharply cut.

Second half of second century BC.

Publication: Walters 1903: 292, no C 885.

Compare: Burr 1933: 190, fig 6.1 (Athens); Metzger 1963: 97, pl 53:3 (Xanthos); Siebert 1970: pl 52:D 365 (Delos); Tsakos 1973: 527, pl 497 (Samos); Tuchelt et al 1980: 159, Taf 68:255 (Didyma); Marangou 1987: 260, pl 180:g (Amorgos); Didelot 1998: 290, 292, fig 16 (Alexandria).

#### Ha 34

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.370. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos.

Height 13cm, width 15.2cm, depth 7.2cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Right edge of panel and end of beard broken. Rim of vessel preserved on either side.

On a panel within an arch, a bearded satyr head with erect hair spreading out round the head and curling at the ends, snub nose and heavy eyebrows. Features sharply cut.

Second half of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 33.

#### Ha 35

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.20. From Halikarnassos.

Height 9.5cm, width 10.4cm, depth 7.2cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Brown slip. Discoloured by fire. Edges of panel and beard broken. Rim of vessel preserved on either side.

On a panel within an arch, a bearded satyr head with erect hair spreading out round the head and curling at the ends, snub nose and heavy eyebrows, pointed ears. Features sharply cut, indistinct.

Second half of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 33.

#### Ha 36

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.19. From Halikarnassos.

Height 13.5cm, width 15.6cm, depth 7.5cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Injured by fire. Right corner of panel and beard broken. Rim of vessel preserved on either side.

On a panel within an arch, a bearded satyr head with erect hair spreading out round the head and curling at the ends, snub nose and heavy eyebrows, pointed ears. Very indistinct.

Second half of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 33.

#### Ha 37

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.31. From Halikarnassos.

Height 9.5cm, width 10.8cm, depth 5.5cm.

Red-brown clay with lime, silt and mica. Left corner of panel broken away; beard wanting. Rim of vessel preserved on either side.

On a plain panel within an arched frame, a bearded satyr head in low relief, with thick erect hair rising all round the



head, curling at the ends; long pointed ears, heavy eyebrows, snub nose, long moustache.

Second half of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 33.

#### Ha 38

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.371. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Obtained by C T Newton in 1857.

Height 10.5cm, width 12.4cm, depth 8.2cm.

Dark brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Discoloured by fire. Edges of panel and end of beard broken away. Rim of vessel remains on either side.

On a plain panel within an arched frame, a bearded satyr head in low relief, with thick erect hair rising all round the head, curling at the ends; long pointed ears, heavy eyebrows, snub nose, long moustache. Very indistinct.

Second half of second century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 128, no 779, type III.A; Walters 1903: 291, no C 880.

Compare: Metzger 1963: 97, pl 53:3 (Xanthos); Siebert 1970: pl 52:D, 365 (Delos); Tsakos 1973: 527, pl 497 (Samos); Tuchelt et al 1980: 159, pl 68:255 (Didyma); Marangou 1987: 260, pl 180:g (Amorgos); Didelot 1998: 290, 292, fig 16 (Alexandria).

#### Ha 39

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.17. From Halikarnassos.

Height 16.5cm, width 11cm, depth 11.5cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Red-brown slip. Left corner and right edge of panel, and edges of beard broken away. Rim of vessel preserved on left side.

On a plain panel within an arched frame is a bearded satyr's head in low relief, with thick erect hair rising all round the head, curling at the ends; long pointed ears, heavy eyebrows, snub nose, long, curled moustache. Features sharply rendered. Panel surrounded by a double rim with egg and dart and a series of dentils below.

Second half of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 38.

#### Ha 40

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.32. From Halikarnassos.

Height 7.9cm, width 7.5cm, depth 7.8cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Edges of panel broken away. Broken away below nose.

On a plain panel within an arched frame is a bearded satyr head in low relief, with thick erect hair rising all round the head, curling at the ends; long pointed ears, heavy eyebrows, snub nose. Very indistinct.

Second half of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 38.

The final group is of the male heads wearing a *pilos*. There are also large variations within this group, particularly in the hairstyles over the forehead.

#### Ha 41

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.365. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Obtained by C T Newton in 1857.

Height 12cm, width 11.8cm, depth 8cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Top right corner, nose and the ends of beard broken away.

On a panel with a single rim, a head in a *pilos*, with hair waving out from under it; wrinkled forehead; long, projecting beard and large ears in low relief. On the top of the panel is inscribed *EKAT[αιος]*.

The head on Ha 41, signed by Hekataios, has a wavy hairstyle in the centre and to the sides of the brow. The eyebrows are forked, the look is piercing. The moustache is unusually short and curls outwards to each side. The ears are of human type, short but wide.

Second quarter of second century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 122, no 112, type I.C; Walters 1903: 290, no C 866.

Compare: Kekulé 1884: 53, fig 114 (Syrakusa); Schürmann 1989: 332, pl 208.1258 (Italy); Townsend 1995: 204, no 276, pl 54 (Athens); Didelot 1997: 376-89, fig 7 (Alexandria), 9-10 (Delos).

Ha 42-Ha 43 are more or less identical. In respect of their wide brow, hairstyle and ears, they resemble Ha 41, but the ends of the hair are straight, the moustache is extra long, and it lies on the beard; the mouth is open, the brows normal, and the look is gentle.

#### Ha 42

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.363. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Obtained by C T Newton in 1857.

Height 13cm, width 10.8cm, depth 7.5cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale-brown slip. Left side of panel and end of beard broken away.

On a panel with rim, satyr head in a *pilos*, with hair brushed away from the forehead; long, projecting beard in low relief and long moustache; large ears; features sharply rendered.

Second quarter of second century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 120, no 83, type I.A; Walters 1903: 290, no C 864.

Compare: Martens 1971: 141, figs 3-4; Kritzas 1973: 126, pl 114:b (Argos); Marangou 1987: 260, pl 180:b (Amorgos).

#### Ha 43

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.9. From Halikarnassos.

Height 14.3cm, width 12.5cm, depth 9cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Dark brick-red slip. Top right corner of panel and end of beard broken away.

On a panel with a rim, a satyr head in a *pilos*, with hair brushed away from the forehead; long, projecting beard in low relief and long moustache; large ears; features sharply rendered.

Second quarter of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Ha 42.



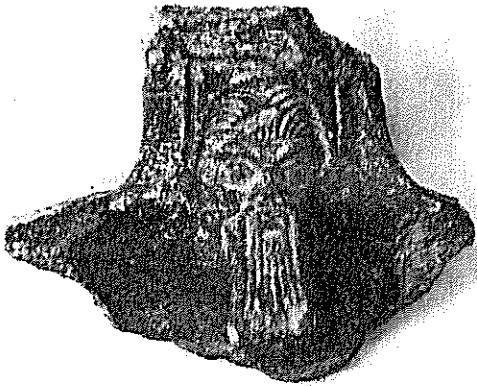


Fig 44. Ha 36

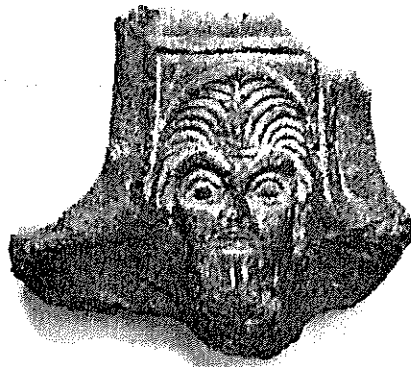


Fig 45. Ha 37 (front)



Fig 46. Ha 37 (back)

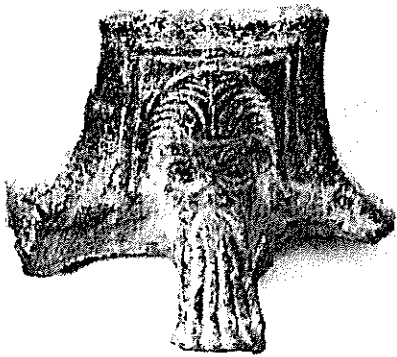


Fig 47. Ha 38



Fig 48. Ha 39

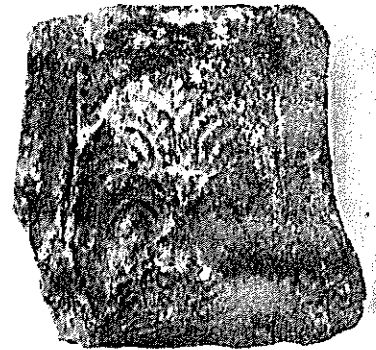


Fig 49. Ha 40



Fig 50. Ha 41

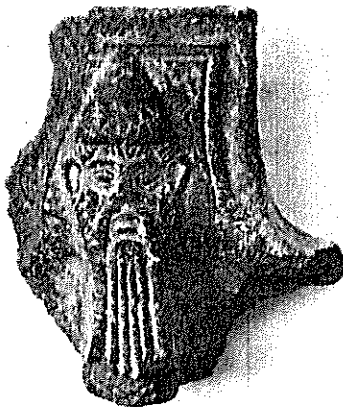
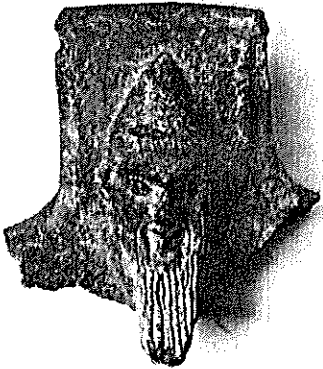


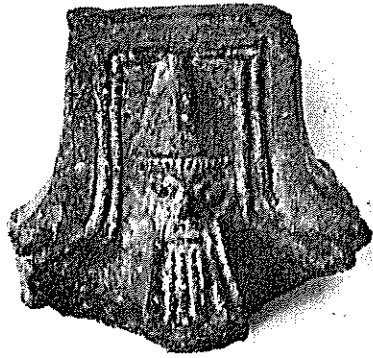
Fig 51. Ha 42



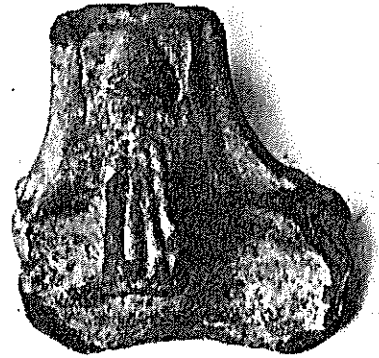
Fig 52. Ha 43



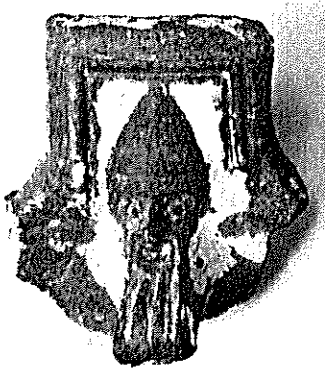
*Fig 53. Ha 44*



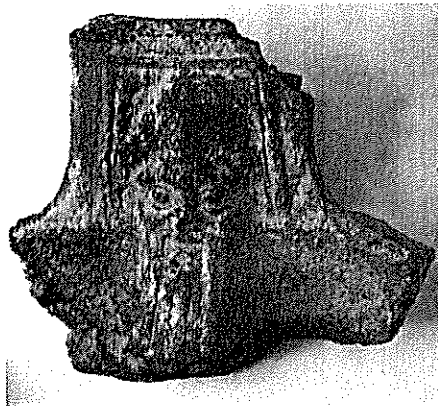
*Fig 54. Ha 45*



*Fig 55. Ha 46*



*Fig 56. Ha 47*



*Fig 57. Ha 48*



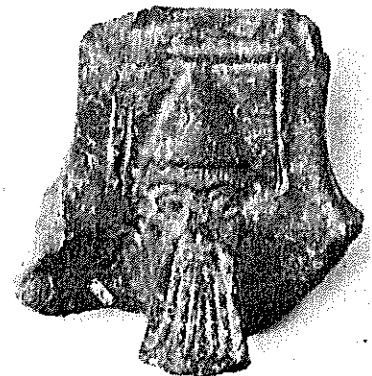
*Fig 58. Ha 49*



*Fig 59. Ha 50*



*Fig 60. Ha 51*



*Fig 61. Ha 52*

Ha 44

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.364. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Obtained by C T Newton in 1857.

Height 12.5cm, width 12cm, depth 7cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale-brown slip. The edges of panel and end of beard broken away.

On a rimless panel, a satyr head in a *pilos*, with hair falling straight over the forehead; long beard, ears indicated by hand later; eyes narrow and elongated. Rim of panel, eyes, and beard unusual. The beard sharply rendered. Rough and indistinct.

Ha 44 is also unique, chiefly in having a rimless panel. Other unusual features are: the hair on the forehead indicated by rows of straight lines; the pointed face and beard; the puffy cheeks and smiling face. The wavy lines of the beard, rather unusually, have been added afterwards by hand. The ears are like those of the previous three but smaller.

Hellenistic date.

Publication: Conze 1890: 120, no 84, type I.A; Walters 1903: 290, no C 865.

Ha 45

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.30. From Halikarnassos.

Height 9cm, width 9.3cm, depth 5.5cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Ends of beard and corners of panel broken away.

On a raised panel with double rim, a bearded satyr head in high relief in a *pilos*, hair is indicated over the forehead; long moustache, and long beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. Rough work.

Ha 45 differs by what appears to be inferior workmanship, probably the result of a damaged mould. The hairstyle reassembles that of Ha 44, but unlike Ha 44 the face widens downwards and the ears are missing. The lines of the beard are rough and few in number.

Middle of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Ha 46

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.15. From Halikarnassos.

Height 12cm, width 11cm, depth 7.6cm.

Dark brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Edges of panel and end of beard broken away.

On a rimless panel in low relief, a satyr head in a *pilos*, with hair faintly indicated; projecting beard long and grooved, to indicate straight parallel locks. Very indistinct, rough work.

Ha 46 is also the product of a faulty mould, shown by the blurred facial features and rough beard, which widens downwards.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Compare: Blinkenberg 1931: pl 150, no 3176 (Lindos).

The attachments Ha 47-Ha 55 resemble each other apart from a few minor differences. It is possible that they are different generations within the same series.

Ha 47

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.13. From Halikarnassos.

Height 10.2cm, width 8.7cm, depth 6.5cm.

Dark, brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Bright brick-red slip. Edges of panel and end of beard broken. Rim of

vessel preserved on left side.

On a raised panel with double rim, a bearded satyr head in high relief in a *pilos*, with hair indicated over the forehead; long moustache, and long beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. Rough work, very indistinct.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Ha 48

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.10. From Halikarnassos.

Height 11.8cm, width 12cm, depth 7cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Discoloured by fire on the cap. Upper corners of panel and ends of beard broken away. Rim of vessel preserved on either side.

On a raised panel with double rim, a bearded satyr head in high relief in a *pilos*, with hair indicated over the forehead. The ears indicated by hand later. Long moustache, and long beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. Rough work, very indistinct.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Ha 49

Inventory number: 57.12-20.367. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Excavated by C T Newton, case 262.

Height 9.7cm, width 8.8cm, depth 6.9cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Left corner of panel and right end of beard broken away. Rim of vessel preserved on left side.

On a raised panel with double rim, a bearded satyr head in high relief in a *pilos*, with hair indicated over the forehead. Long moustache and long beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. Rough work, very indistinct.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Compare: Ondrejová 1974: 85-7, pl 20:1 (Kyme).

Ha 50

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.14. From Halikarnassos.

Height 10.5cm, width 10.4cm, depth 7.2cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Injured by fire. Edges of panel and end of beard broken away.

On a raised panel with double rim, a bearded satyr head in high relief in a *pilos*, with hair indicated over the forehead. The ears indicated by hand later. Long moustache and long beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. Rough work, very indistinct.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Compare: Siebert 1970: 272, pl 51:D, 361 (Delos); Pensabene et al 1980: 333, pl 116.5 (Italy); Didelot 1998: 287-8, figs 5-7 (Alexandria).

Ha 51

Inventory number: 1868.4-5.128. From Halikarnassos. Excavated by A Billiotti.

Height 11.2cm, width 13.2cm, depth 7cm.

Brick-red clay with mica, silt, lime. Discoloured by fire. End of beard broken. Rim of vessel preserved on right side.

On a raised panel with double rim, a bearded satyr head in high relief in a *pilos*, with hair indicated over the forehead.

Long moustache and long beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. Rough work, indistinct.  
Early first century BC.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: see Ha 50.

Ha 52

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.366. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Excavated by C T Newton in 1857.  
Height 9.6cm, width 9.4cm, depth 6.3cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, mica, silt. Dark brick-red slip.  
Left corner of panel, part of nose and end of beard broken.  
On a panel with double rim, a satyr head in a *pilos*, with hair faintly indicated. Long, projecting beard in high relief. Indistinct. On the right side of the panel is inscribed *A] Θ [εναιος*.  
Early first century BC.  
Publication: Conze 1890: 122, no 119, type I.C; Walters 1903: 290, no C 867.  
Compare: see Ha 50.

Ha 53

Inventory number: 1868.4-5.127. From Halikarnassos. Excavated by A Biliotti.  
Height 10.8cm, width 11.8cm, depth 7.2cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Dark brick-red slip.  
Right corner of panel and beard broken away. Rim of vessel preserved on left.  
On a raised panel with double rim, a bearded satyr head in high relief in a *pilos*, with hair is indicated over the forehead; large ears and long moustache. Rough work, very indistinct.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

Ha 54

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.11. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 8.2cm, width 11.2cm, depth 4.4cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Broken below the mouth. Rim of vessel preserved on either side.  
On a raised panel with double rim, a bearded satyr head in high relief in a *pilos*, with hair indicated over the forehead. Coarsely worked, very indistinct.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

Ha 55

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.12. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 9.4cm, width 10cm, depth 6.3cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Upper corners of panel broken away. Beard is wanting.  
On a raised panel with double rim, a bearded satyr head in high relief in a *pilos*, with hair is indicated over the forehead. Rough work, very indistinct.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

The two other examples from Halikarnassos (Ha 56-Ha 57) have no head. Ha 56, with its arch in an angular frame, and with an X in each upper corner between the arch and the frame, closely resembles Ha 27.

Ha 56

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.22. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 9.4cm, width 10.5cm, depth 5.5cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Edges of panel broken. Spur missing.  
Within a panel with double rim, an arched frame but no head. Crosses in the upper angles of the panel; hatched lines round the inner side of the arch.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

Ha 57

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.360. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Excavated by C T Newton.  
Height 13.5cm, width 16.5cm, depth 7cm.  
Red-brown clay with lime, silt and mica. End of projection part broken. No design in front, just a triangular projection.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

There are also several body fragments from braziers (Ha 58-Ha 65). They are from different parts of the body, and of varied workmanship, so no brazier can be completed from them, nor can they be used to ascertain workshops. Their number being few, there is little point in describing them in detail.

Ha 58

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.404. From Halikarnassos. Excavated by C T Newton.  
Height 7.5cm, width 16.3cm, depth 4.9cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica.  
A series of dentils with egg-and-dart moulding below.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

Ha 59

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.359. From the Mausoleum, Halikarnassos. Excavated by C T Newton.  
Height 14.8cm, width 16.5cm, depth 6.5cm.  
Brick-red clay with silt, lime and mica. Bright brick-red slip.  
A metope containing a rosette and wave; a series of dentils and egg-and-dart moulding below.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

Ha 60

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.26. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 6.6cm, width 6.2cm, depth 4.5cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Reddish brown slip.  
A series of dentils with egg-and-dart moulding below.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

Ha 61

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.24. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 7.5cm, width 9.2cm, depth 7.5cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Fragment of upper part of the rim of brazier. Egg-and-dart moulding.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

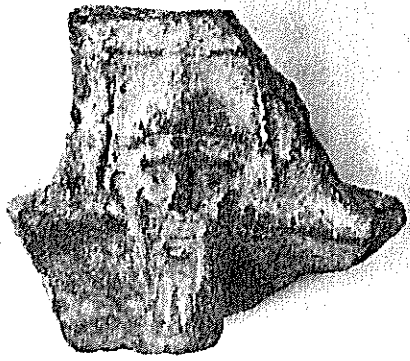


Fig 62. Ha 53

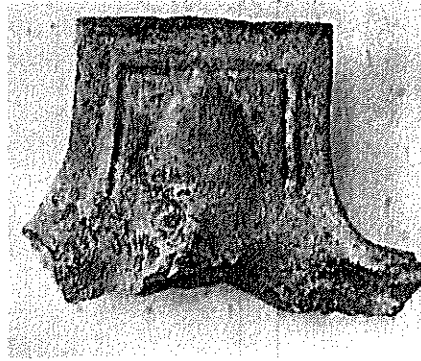


Fig 63. Ha 54

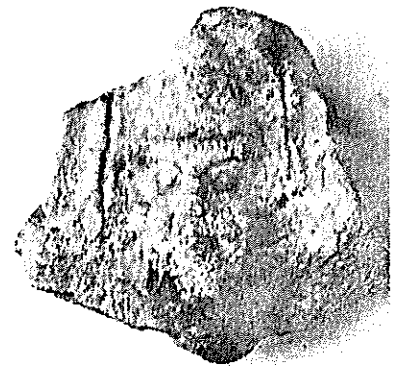


Fig 64. Ha 55

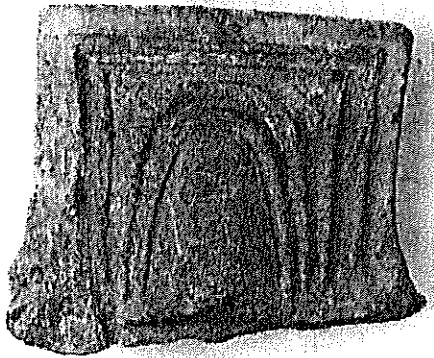


Fig 65. Ha 56

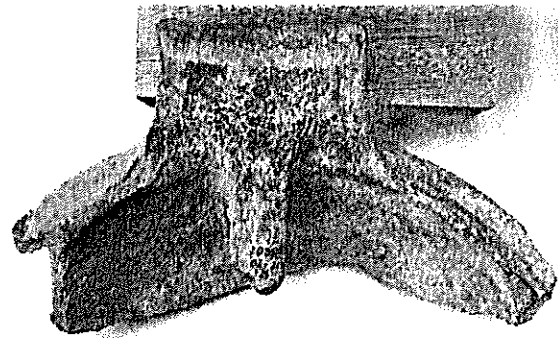


Fig 66. Ha 57

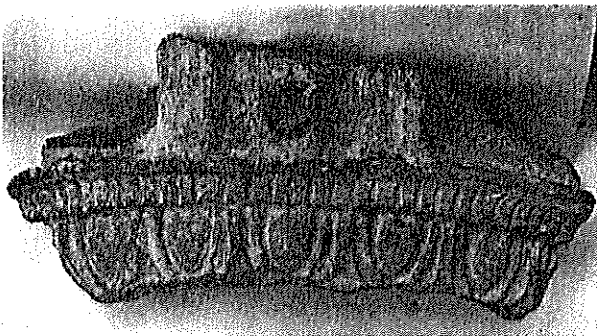


Fig 67. Ha 58

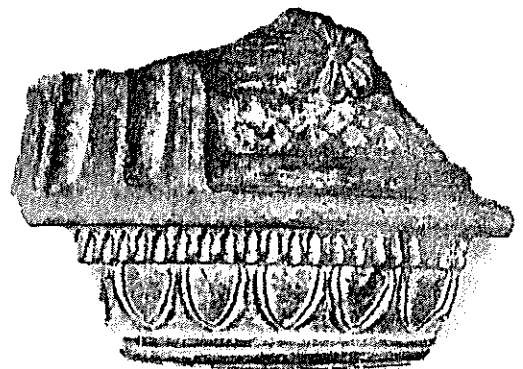


Fig 68. Ha 59

Ha 62

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.25. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 11.1cm, width 16.5cm, depth 5.5cm.  
Dark brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Brown slip.  
On left a rope moulding and an egg-and-dart moulding.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

Ha 63

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.405. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 10.5cm, width 16cm, depth 4.4cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica.  
Fragment of the base of a brazier. A row of dots from the  
end of a band, with an egg-and-dart moulding below.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

Ha 64

Inventory number: 1857.12-20.406. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 9.2cm, width 5.9cm, depth 2.3cm.  
Red-brown clay with lime, silt and mica.  
Fragment from the junction of the bowl of a brazier. Lotus  
petals marked with parallel grooves in relief.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

Ha 65

Inventory number: 1969.3-6.23. From Halikarnassos.  
Height 5.6cm, width 9.9cm, depth 5.1cm.  
Red-brown clay with silt, lime, mica.  
Rim fragment of brazier. A row of petals with a row of  
dentils below.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.



Fig 69. Ha 60

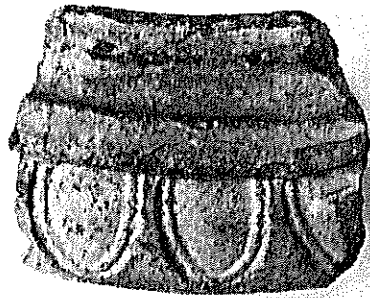


Fig 70. Ha 61

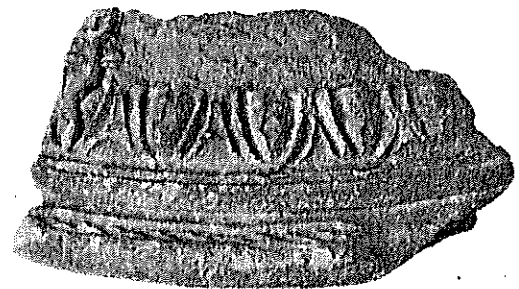


Fig 71. Ha 62

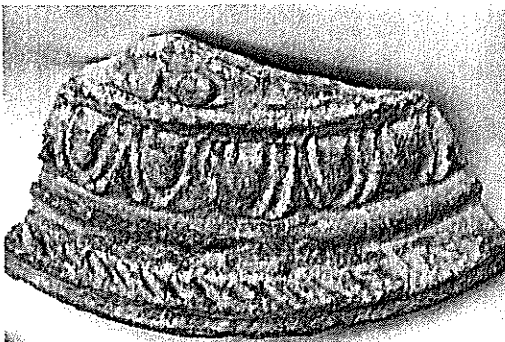


Fig 72. Ha 63



Fig 73. Ha 64

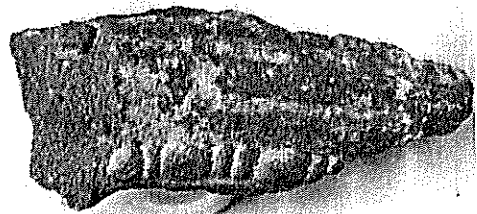


Fig 74. Ha 65



*Cnidus (Cn)*

According to the museum records the fragment of brazier Cn 1 came from Newton's excavations at Cnidus in 1857-8 (Newton 1865: 366). It is not stated where in the town it was found. It is of brick-red clay (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6) with the same additives of lime, silt and mica as those from Halikarnassos. The motif on the attachment is a satyr's head with erect hair and two small horns sprouting from the brow. These motifs are normally interpreted as Pan (Furtwängler 1891: 110; Herbig 1949: pls 5, 31; Ashmole 1967: 1), and the horns have also led to the suggestion that it is a river god, e.g. Achelooös (Muthmann 1968: 24; Isler 1970: 1; Effenberger 1970: 77). But I prefer to interpret it as a satyr by comparison with terracotta figurines (Thompson 1962: pl 87.2; Töpperwein 1976: pl 57, no 396; Bol-Kotera 1986: 214 no.115).

Cn 1

Inventory number: 1926.3-24.42. From Cnidus. Excavated by C T Newton in 1857-8.

Height 13.3cm, width 12.9cm, depth 10.3cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Corners of panel broken away. Part of nose and end of beard wanting.

On a panel with double rim, a bearded satyr head in low relief, with ivy-wreath; large, wide ears; the eyes, mouth, and nostrils cut deeply in by hand later. The pupils and the right side of the mouth have drill holes. The eyebrows are forked and the appearance is hard. Rough work and indistinct.

On the reverse, a panel with rosette of nine (eight surviving) petals in relief, retouched by hand later, and one hole in the middle; below is a row of dentils.

First quarter of first century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 124, no 239, type II.A; Walters 1903: 291, no C 872.

Compare: Conze 1890: 124, no 217 (Delos); Siebert 1970: 272, pl 51:D 394 (Delos).

*Ephesus (Ep)*

There is also just one example from Ephesus (Ep 1). According to the museum records this was a gift from Wood (1877: 186-203). Like the Cnidus example the clay is brick-red (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6) with added lime, silt and mica. Even though there is no similar model with which to compare it, the presence of the lime, silt and mica additions and the colour of the clay leave no doubt that this is of the Halikarnassos group.

Ep 1

Inventory number: 1872.4-5.202. From excavations at Ephesus. Presented by J T Wood.

Height 7.2cm, width 5.9cm, depth 4.2cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Left ear, horns and spur broken. Side of panel is broken away above.

On a panel, ox head in high relief. Hair between the horns, and holes in the pupils and nose indicated by hand.

Late third century BC.

Unpublished.

*Mytilene (Mt)*

According to the museum records, Mt 1-Mt 3 were given to the museum by their finder Newton. All three are in poor condition. They are made from a special clay containing added lime, silt and mica. The colour of the clay, like that of the Halikarnassos group is brick-red (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6). However the colour of the clay of Mt 3 at its core is dark grey due to a fault in the firing. This makes it look like one of the Egyptian examples, although the motif in this attachment is quite different from those known from Egypt.

A satyr's head with a cap (*pilos*) is displayed on each attachment. The caps of Mt 2 and Mt 3 resemble each other. The remains of the beard and *pilos* of Mt 2 appear different from those of Mt 1. If this comparison is not deceptive the attachments from Mytilene come from two separate workshops.

Mt 1

Inventory number: 1854.5-19.41. From Mytilene. Presented by C T Newton.

Height 10.5cm, width 10.8cm, depth 8.6cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale-brown slip. Edges of panel and end of beard broken away.

On a panel without rim, a satyr head in a *pilos*, with a long, projecting beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks in low relief.

Very indistinct, rough work.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Compare: Blinkenberg 1931: pl 150, no 3176 (Lindos).

Mt 2

Inventory number: 1854.5-19.42. From Mytilene. Presented by C T Newton.

Height 9.5cm, width 10.8cm, depth 6cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Upper side of panel and spur broken away.

On a panel without rim, a satyr head in a *pilos*, with the hair faintly indicated; projecting beard grooved to indicate straight parallel locks, in low relief.

Very indistinct, rough work.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Compare: see Mt 1.

Mt 3

Inventory number: 1854.5-19.43. From Mytilene. Presented by C T Newton.

Height 5.5cm, width 6.5cm, depth 4.9cm.

Dark brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Core of clay is dark grey. Brick-red slip. Discoloured by fire.

On a panel without rim, a satyr head in a *pilos* in low relief.

Very indistinct, rough work.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.





Fig 75. Cn 1 (front)

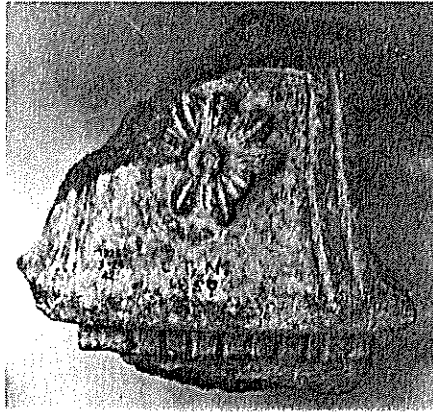


Fig 76. Cn 1 (back)



Fig 77. Ep 1



Fig 78. Mt 1

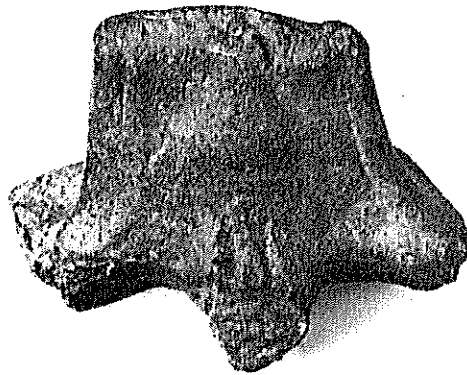


Fig 79. Mt 2



Fig 80. Mt 3



Fig 81. Ky 1

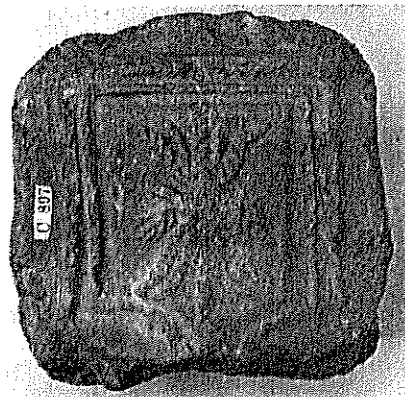


Fig 82. Ky 2

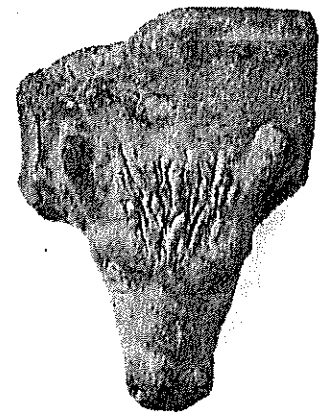


Fig 83. Ky 3

*Kalymnos (Ky)*

According to the inventory records the attachments from Kalymnos were given by C T Newton, Stratford de Redcliffe and W R Paton. As the designs of these attachments are quite different from those above, it would seem that this was a separate production centre, important for its position and its workmanship. The clay, which contains lime, silt and mica, varies in colour from brick-red to brown (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6-4/8; 5/4, 6/8). From this point of view, they resemble those of Halikarnassos.

Ky 1

Inventory number: 56.8-26.375. From Kalymnos. Excavated by C T Newton in 1856 (Walters), presented by Stratford de Redcliffe (Museum register). Height 11.5cm, width 10cm, depth 7.7cm. Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Right side of panel broken. On a similar panel to that of Ha 3, a rosette of eight petals as Ha 2, with the diagonal petals larger than the others; the tips of the petals of the rosette reach as far as the lines of the frame. Down each side of panel is a scalloped pattern; on the rim is egg-and-dart moulding with eight eggs. Around the rim is a row of outward-facing petals. These features imply that it comes from the same workshop as Ha 3 from Halikarnassos. Late third century BC. Publication: Conze 1890: 133, no 865, type VIII; Walters 1903: 293, no 898. Compare: Conze 1890: 133, no 861 (Athens); Mayence 1905: 385, fig 23 (Delos).

Ky 2

Inventory number: 1856.8-26.254. From Kalymnos. Excavated by C T Newton in 1856 (Walters), presented by Stratford de Redcliffe (Museum register). Height 7.2cm, width 7.4cm, depth 4.2cm. Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Spur and corners of panel broken away. On a shield-shaped panel with pointed base, a thunderbolt with incised projection in relief. The rays are the same in both number and position as those of Ha 1, but the example from Kalymnos has secondary linear patterns on the rays. Late third century BC. Publication: Conze 1890: 133, no 865, type VII; Walters 1903: 293, no C 897.

There are two examples with ox heads (Ky 3-Ky 4). Ky 3 resembles Ep 1 from Ephesus, especially with regards to the workmanship of the fringe, but on Ky 4 the fringe of hair and similar details have been overlooked, and the head is not in a frame.

Ky 3

Inventory number: 1886.4-15.21. Probably from Kalymnos, presented by W R Paton. Height 13.7cm, width 9.6cm, depth 5.5cm. Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Red-brown slip.

Left corner of panel and end of muzzle broken away. Ox head with tufts of hair added on the forehead by hand later. Late third century BC. Unpublished.

Ky 4

Inventory number: 1856.8-26.371. From Kalymnos. Excavated by C T Newton, presented by Stratford de Redcliffe. Height 12cm, width 14.3cm, depth 9cm. Brown clay with silt, lime and mica. Damaged by fire. Part of forehead and end of muzzle broken away from above. Without panel. Ox head with eyes modelled. Late third century BC. Unpublished.

Three examples from Kalymnos have heads with ivy wreaths (Ky 5-Ky 7). Ky 5 carries the signature of *Athenaios*. Ky 6 is broken in the area where a signature would have been, but its workmanship closely resembles that of Ky 5. They both closely resemble examples Ha 17-Ha 20 from Halikarnassos, and could be from the same workshop. Ky 7 on the other hand is very different both in the pierced holes for its pupils, the holes along the sides of the moustache, and its broad ears. As far as we can tell from the unbroken parts, its beard narrows downwards. The use of a drill resembles that on Ha 21, but the details are different.

Ky 5

Inventory number: 1856.8-26.255. From Kalymnos, excavated by C T Newton, presented by Stratford de Redcliffe in 1856. Height 12.4cm, width 10.3cm, depth 7.7cm. Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Rim of panel and beard broken. Part of vessel rim preserved. On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath. Above inscribed *AΘΗΛΙΣΤΑΙΟΣ*. Late second-first century BC. Publication: Conze 1890: 124, no 268, type II.C; Walters 1903: 291, no C 875. Compare: Conze 1890: 125, no 274 (Athens); Gassner 1997: 229, pl 70.956 (Ephesus); Didelot 1997: 376-89, figs 19-20 (Delos, Athens).

Ky 6

Inventory number: 1856.8-26.372. From Kalymnos. Excavated by C T Newton, presented by Stratford de Redcliffe. Height 9cm, width 11cm, depth 8cm. Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Top side of panel broken away. End of beard wanting. On a panel surrounded by a double rim, a bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in high relief; eyebrows raised; long, projecting beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. Indistinct, coarse work. Late second-first century BC. Unpublished. Compare: Didelot 1997: 376-89, figs 19-20 (Delos, Athens).

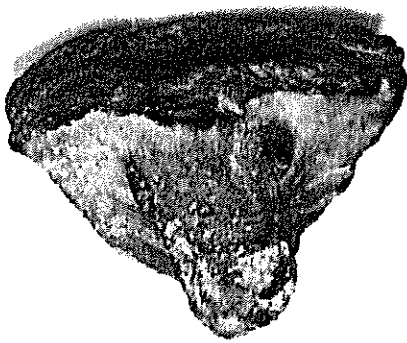


Fig 84. Ky 4



Fig 85. Ky 5



Fig 86. Ky 6

Ky 7

Inventory number: 1856.8-26.253. From Kalymnos. Excavated by C T Newton, presented by Stratford de Redcliffe in 1856.

Height 9.8cm, width 9.3cm, depth 6cm.

Red-brown clay with lime, silt and mica. Pale brown slip. Top of corner and rim of beard broken away.

On a panel with double rim, a bearded satyr head in low relief with ivy wreath; eyebrows raised; features very flat, the eyes, mouth, and nostrils cut deeply in; the edges of the wreath are incised, not in relief.

On the reverse is a sunken panel with a rosette of fourteen petals. Rosette and its petals worked by hand later. Below is a row of dentils.

Late second-first century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 124, no 220, type II.A; Walters 1903: 290, no C 869.

There are two examples of satyr heads with erect hair (Ky 8-Ky 9). They are however too damaged for comparisons to be made.

Ky 8

Inventory number: 1856.8-26.373. From Kalymnos. Excavated by C T Newton, presented by Stratford de Redcliffe.

Height 8.3cm, width 9.8cm, depth 4.1cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Broken away below mouth and at corner of panel.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim, satyr head with ivy wreath in low relief; wrinkled forehead. Coarsely rendered, very indistinct.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Ky 9

Inventory number: 1856.8-26.374. From Kalymnos. Excavated by C T Newton, presented by Stratford de Redcliffe.

Height 8.2cm, width 8.8cm, depth 5.4cm.

Bright brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Upper corner of panel broken away. Beard is wanting. Rim of vessel preserved on left.

On a plain panel within an arched frame, bearded satyr head in relief, with thick erect hair rising all round the head,

curling at the ends; heavy eyebrows, snub nose. Very indistinct, rough work. Hellenistic date. Unpublished.

Ky 10

Inventory number: 1856.8-26.252. From Kalymnos. Excavated by C T Newton, presented by Stratford de Redcliffe in 1856.

Height 11.2cm, width 9cm, depth 7.2cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Top left-hand corner and end of beard broken off.

On a panel with double rim, satyr head in a *pilos* with hair falling straight over the forehead; long, projecting beard in low relief; sharply rendered features.

Another unique example is of a satyr head wearing a *pilos*. The end of the *pilos* passes through the line of the surround. The hair is combed on the forehead in short lines side by side. The moustache is long and lies over the beard. The eyebrows are not forked. The workmanship of the hair and moustache in particular very much resembles that of Ha 51, and they could be from the same series.

Early first century BC.

Publication: Walters 1903: 290, no C 868.

Rhodes (Rh)

According to the museum's records, the one example from Rhodes<sup>1</sup> was found and presented to the museum by Newton. It has an ivy-wreathed head of a satyr (Rh 1). Damage prevents us from giving a firm opinion as to its origin. The edges of the moustache, the double holes in the beard and the workmanship of the remains of a rosette on the reverse remind one, however, of Ky 7. The brick-red clay (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6), with added mica, silt and lime, is also a point of resemblance, so they were probably from at least related workshops.

<sup>1</sup> Originally there were three towns named Kameiros, Lindos and Ialysos on the island. In 407 BC they united and founded a federal city at the northeastern corner of the island which they named Rhodes. After that, although all three towns continued to exist, Rhodes carried more importance (Tekin 1992: 102-3).

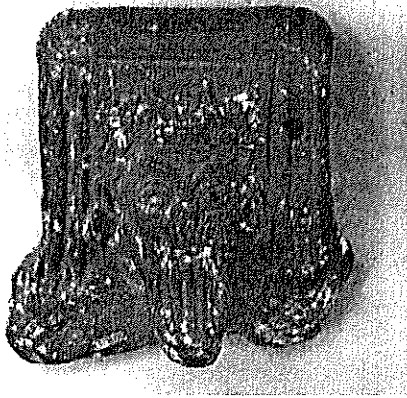


Fig 87. Ky 7 (front)

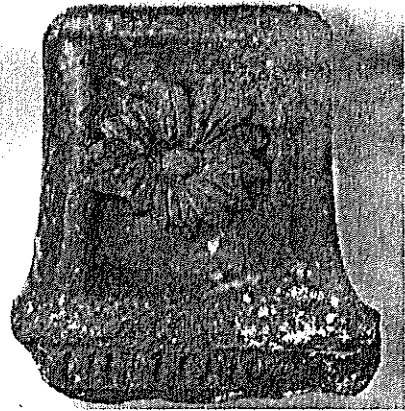


Fig 88. Ky 7 (back)

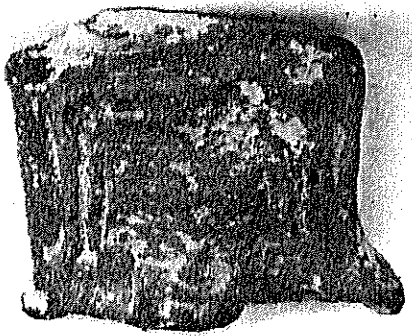


Fig 89. Ky 8



Fig 90. Ky 9

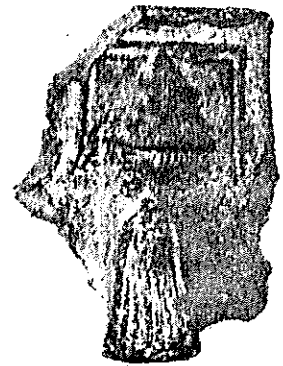


Fig 91. Ky 10



Fig 92. Rh 1 (front)



Fig 93. Rh 1 (back)

Rh 1

Inventory number: 1856.9-2.64. From Rhodes, excavated by C T Newton in 1856.

Height 14.2cm, width 15.4cm, depth 9.1cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Injured by fire. Top of left corner, part of right side and beard are broken.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head in low relief; four holes in beard. Ears, moustache retouched deeply. Above the head are three incised crosses. Coarse work. On the reverse, a panel surrounded by a double groove with traces of a rosette, its petals added by hand later; below is a row of dentils.

Late second-first century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 124, no 238, type II.A; Walters 1903: 290, no C 871.

Kameiros/ Rhodes (Ka)

Three attachments were found in 1864 by A Biliotti, who was working for the British Museum. All are different. Only the clay, with its additives of mica, silt and lime and its various tones of red (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6-4/8), is common to all three. The make-up of the clay and colour are the same as those of Halikarnassos, to which group they can be added. The ivy-wreathed example Ka 1 furthermore carries Hekataios's signature. Although very worn, this attachment appears to resemble Ha 8 and Ha 9. If not from the same mould, they should be from the same workshop.

Ka 1

Inventory number: 1864.10-7.1418. From Kameiros, Rhodes. Found on the Plateau by A Biliotti in 1864.

Height 11.2cm, width 13.7cm, depth 7.5cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica with large core. Rim of beard broken.

On a panel, a bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in low relief. Somewhat indistinct, especially on right side. Above is inscribed EKATAIOT.

Second half of second century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 125, no 298, type II.C; Walters 1903: 291, no C 877.

Compare: Pagenstecher 1913: 153, fig 164 (Alexandria); Konstantinopoulos 1963: 30, pl 16:g (Rhodes); Martens 1971: 141, fig 5; Kleiner 1972: 84, pl 25:6 (Miletos); Ondrejová 1974: 85-7, pl 20:2-3 (Kyme); Williams 1978: 38, no 30, pl 4 (Corinth); Didelot 1997: 376-89, figs 3-4 (Alexandria); Didelot 1998: 285-6, figs 1-2 (Alexandria).

Ka 2

Inventory number: 1864.10-7.1343. From Kameiros, Rhodes. Found on the Plateau by A Biliotti in 1864.

Height 14.8cm, width 11cm, depth 9.4cm.

Red-brown clay with mica and silt with large core. Features damaged by fire. End of beard broken away.

On a panel with raised edge, within an arched frame, a bearded satyr head with heavy brows, nose and moustache, and long, pointed ears; pupils of eyes rendered as if contracted, and retouched later. Indistinct; very rough work.

This piece, with erect hair is new, both in hairstyle and in type. The hair divides from the centre of the forehead in a V shape. The open mouth and the double frame, angular without and arched within, suggest that it could be from the same workshop as Ha 27.

Hellenistic date.

Publication: Conze 1890: 128, no 782, type III.A; Walters 1903: 292, no C 883.

Compare: Mayence 1905: 392, fig 48 (Delos); Pagenstecher 1913: 153, fig 165 (Alexandria); Tölle-Kastenbein 1974: fig 294 (Samos); Didelot 1997: 376-89, fig 15 (Alexandria)

Ka 3

Inventory number: 1864.10-7.1417. From Kameiros, Rhodes. Found on the Plateau by A Biliotti in 1864.

Height 11cm, width 12.1cm, depth 7.7cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Upper left corner of panel and end of beard broken away.

On a panel with double rim, a satyr head in a *pilos* with hair falling straight over the forehead in short vertical parallel lines; long, projecting beard in low relief; long moustache; the features sharply rendered.

The cap passes through the border. The soft look and long moustache remind one of Ky 10 from Kalymnos, and hence of Halikarnassos.

Early first century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 120, no 76, type I.A; Walters 1903: 290, no C 863.

Compare: Didelot 1998: 287-8, figs 5-7 (Alexandria).

GreeceAthens (At)

Although this is one of the important centres for braziers, there are only two examples in the British Museum. According to the Museum records these were bought by the Museum from the Burgon Collection; they were acquired by Thomas Burgon at Athens in 1813.

Apart from the style both (At 1-At 2) are of a clay which has added lime, silt and mica, and which is brick-red (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6) in colour. So we add these examples to the Halikarnassos set.

At 1

Inventory number: 1842.7-28.849. Burgon Collection, acquired at Athens in 1813.

Height 12cm, width 12.7cm, depth 8.4cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Injured by fire. End of muzzle, left horn and edge of petals broken away.

On a faintly indicated panel, ox head in relief; horns erect; rosette in the field between the horns. Damage precludes identification of its origin. The muzzle is resting on a projection. Much worn and very indistinct.

Late third century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 131, no 826, type VI.A; Walters 1903: 293, no C 892.

Compare: Hayes 1991: 76, no 16, pl 18:6 (Paphos).



Fig 94. Ka 1



Fig 95. Ka 2

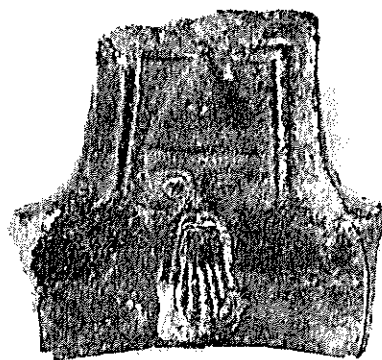


Fig 96. Ka 3

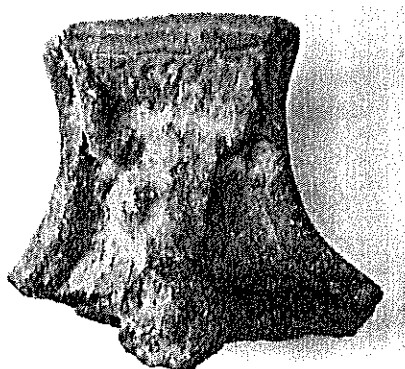


Fig 97. At 1



Fig 98. At 2



Fig 99. Ce 1

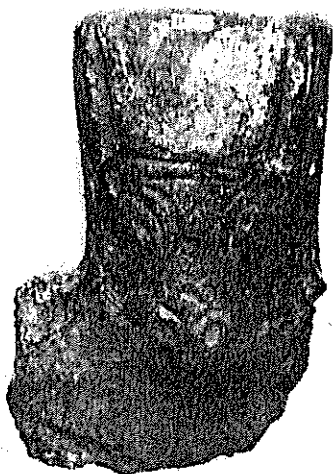


Fig 100. La 1



Fig 101. Ba 1

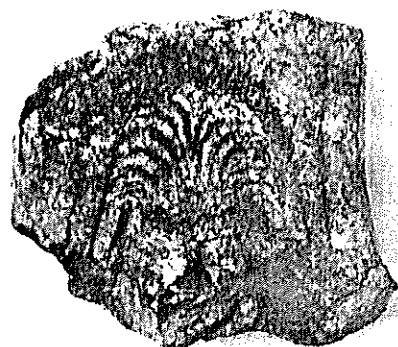


Fig 102. Sa 1



At 2

Inventory number: 1842.7-28.850. Burgon Collection, acquired at Athens in 1813.

Height 8.7cm, width 7.8cm, depth 4.6cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Bright brick-red slip. Discoloured by fire. Lower part and left side broken away. On a panel, within an arch, a satyr head in relief with hair rising in an arch on each side of the parting; heavy eyebrows, snub nose, and horse's ears. The ears look like horns, and are set low down on the side of the head. Very rough work.

At 2 is a satyr's head with erect hair. This one is also badly damaged but the hair and especially the form of the ear make one think that it could be a product of the same workshop as Ha 32.

First quarter of first century BC.

Publication: Conze 1890: 126, no 323, type III.A; Walters 1903: 291, no C 878.

Compare: Deshayes 1966: 224, pl 44:4 (Paphos); Metzger 1971: 77, no 177, pl 19 (Piraeus).

Italy

According to the Museum records, the Italian brazier attachments come from two different towns in Italy. Despite the small number of the attachments from Italy, it is difficult to say that there is any relationship between them in model or moulds. But they have in common a clay which contains lime, silt, and mica, and is in tones of red (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6, 4/8). If we take this as fundamental then they should be added to the Halikarnassos set.

Centuripae in Sicily (Ce)Ce 1

Inventory number: 1863.7-28.401. From Centuripae. Bought from G Dennis.

Height 7.8cm, width 6.8cm, depth 4.7cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Both corners of panel and spur with beard broken.

On a panel, within an arch, a bearded satyr's head in low relief with erect shaggy hair spreading out round the head; snub nose and heavy brows, long pointed ears, and long moustache.

The one from Centuripae has a satyr's head with vertical hair on it. The head is within an arch within an angular frame. The drop-shaped ears seem to hang from the hair. The eyebrows are straight, the look is normal. The moustache is long and lies on the beard. Thus it resembles Ha 29.

Second quarter of first century BC.

Publication: Walters 1903: 306, no D 50.

Compare: Fouquet, Perdrizet 1921: pl 70:212 (Egypt); Deshayes 1966: 224, pl 44:4 (Argos); Tölle-Kastenbein 1974: fig 295 (Samos); Schürmann 1989: 333, pl 208:1262 (Notion by Ephesus); Didelot 1997: 376-89, figs 11-13 (Delos).

Lanuvium (formerly Cività Livinia) (La)La 1

Inventory number: 1893.7-13.67. From excavations at Cività Livinia (now Lanuvio). Presented by Lord Savile in 1893.

Height 13.4cm, width 9cm, depth 5.8cm.

Dark-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Back flat, with moulding below.

On frameless panel, indicated only at side of horns and at top, ox head in relief with long erect horns reaching the top edge and band over forehead. The forehead creases, eyes, nostrils and muzzle clearly retouched. Rough work.

Similar workmanship is seen on Ha 5 but there are also important differences such as the lines of the frame, and the projecting support below the head, so it is hard to give an opinion as to whether there is a relationship between the two. Late third century BC.

Publication: Walters 1903: 428, no D 776.

Compare: Conze 1890: 131, no 830 (Athens); Hayes 1991: 76, no 10, pl 17:12 (Paphos).

Cyprus

Both attachments from Cyprus (Ba 1 and Sa 1) have added lime, silt and mica in the clay, which is dark brick-red in colour (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/8) and thereby on both counts resembles the Halikarnassos group.

Bamboula, Larnaka (Ba)Ba 1

Inventory number: 1880.7-10.36. From Bamboula, Larnaka. Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1880.

Height 15.8cm, width 15cm, depth 9cm.

Coarse dark brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Brick-red slip. Discoloured by fire. On a raised rimless panel, a bearded satyr head in high relief in a *pilos*, with hair worked plastically on the brow; large ears, apparently stuck on to the background, long moustache, large fleshy mouth; face widens downwards; long beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks, projects at an angle from the plane of the head. On either side of the head is a thunderbolt-like rosette in relief. Rough work, but features clearly indicated. The style and workmanship of the thunderbolt is reminiscent of Ha 1, but the satyr head has no equivalent among the British Museum attachments. So it is not possible to come to a conclusion.

Hellenistic date.

Publication: Schliemann 1881: 688, no 1452; Conze 1890: 121, no 108, type I; Furtwängler 1891: 110; Walters 1903: 68, no A 448; Walters 1905: 105, pl 4: 5.

Compare: Le Bas-Reinach 1888: 124, pl 151:1 (Asia Minor); Didelot 1997: 376-89, figs 5-6 (Alexandria); Didelot 1998: 287, 289, fig 9, 293-4, fig 22 (Alexandria).

Salamis (Sa)Sa 1

Inventory number: 1891.8-6.62. From Salamis (site A, near Agora). Presented by Cyprus Exploration Fund in 1891.

Height 9cm, width 10.2cm, depth 4.9cm.

Coarse brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica, with large core. Pale-brown slip. Upper corner of panel broken away. Missing below nose.

Within an arch on a raised panel surrounded by a single groove, a bearded satyr head in relief with rough erect hair rising over the forehead; beard projects outwards at right angles, but is missing. Badly damaged; indistinct and rough work.

First quarter of first century BC.

Publication: anon 1891: 123; Walters 1903: 68, no A 449.

Compare Martens 1971: 142:8.



### Egypt (Eg)

There is a remarkable collection of Egyptian brazier attachments in the British Museum. These are recorded in the inventory as coming either from Egypt or from Naukratis; Naukratis is the only Egyptian city specifically mentioned, but many of the records simply say Egypt (Petrie 1886: 35-93, esp 42; Gardner 1888: 9-53). I shall discuss them in these two groups. There are no satyr heads wearing the *pilos* in either group. The favourite satyr type is that of the erect hairstyle.

The attachments in both groups can be subdivided again according to their clay and firing. None of them uses a clay containing mica or additives of lime and silt. However, while the clay of Na 1 and Na 4 resembles that of the Halikarnassos examples in that it is uniform in colour, that of Eg 1, Eg 4 and Na 5-Na 18 shows a colour change between the surface and core due to poor firing (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/6 and 5/8). In fact in Eg 1, Ha 5 and Na 7 there is a clear red line between the core and the outer surface (Munsell 10 YR 4/8). There are also variations in the colour of the clay resulting from poor firing. Na 1 and Na 4 from Naukratis are in tones of red (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6-4/8), like the examples from Halikarnassos. There is also a sub-group of the Egyptian attachments with differently fired clay in varying tones of brown (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/4-5/6). In other words we can divide the Egyptian attachments as a whole into two groups according to clay.

#### Eg 1

Inventory number: 1910.12-11.1. From Egypt. Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886.

Height 14.7cm, width 9.8cm, depth 7cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica; dark grey core between two red lines like Na 7. Surface painted in brick red on a white ground. Surface weathered.

In semi-oval panel, a beardless satyr head with long pointed ears (to judge from left ear). Eyes and mouth retouched; eyes and eyebrows were painted. On the centre of the head there is a tower-like projection.

Eg 1 is one of the more interesting examples. The shape of the panel is unusual, and the head here is actually a theatre mask (Le Roy 1961: 490). The holes of the eyes and the mouth are indicated by hand and drilled. Brick-red contours have been drawn onto a white slip. One of its most interesting features is a rounded chin, and the lack of any beard-like projection.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Compare: Mayence 1905: 376, fig 2 (Delos); Makaronas 1960: 82, pl 86:a.

#### Eg 2

Inventory number: 1914.3-17.1. From Egypt. Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886.

Height 9.4cm, width 10.2cm, depth 5.6cm.

Brown clay with lime, silt and mica; dark grey core. Left corner of panel and beard, right corner of reverse panel and

nose and mouth of woman broken. Discoloured by fire.

On a panel with a double rim, within an arched frame, a bearded satyr head; beard smaller than normal.

On reverse, in a frame in low relief, head of a woman with hair combed to either side equally.

Eg 2, with two faces, has no known equivalent.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Compare: Hayes 1991: 76, no 10, pls 17:11-12 (Paphos); Didelot 1998: 295-6, fig 27 (Alexandria).

On Eg 3 and Eg 4 are ivy-wreathed satyr heads. They differ from each other in both workmanship and composition. Eg 3 is again in a double frame. Between the two frames a moulded garland runs along the top. From what is left of it, the head seems rather small. Eg 4, on the other hand, is in the usual frame. The poor condition of the workmanship makes it difficult to interpret.

#### Eg 3

Inventory number: 1976.1-2.4. From Egypt. Excavated by the Egyptian Exploration Fund in the 19th century.

Height 9.8cm, width 7.5cm, depth 4cm.

Brick-red clay with mica, and lime; thin core. Reddish-brown slip. Left side of panel broken, beard wanting.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim with garland above, a satyr head with ivy-wreath in low relief; forehead narrow and wrinkled. A bunch of grapes is set low down on either side of the head. The scale of the head is smaller than usual.

Indistinct, rough work.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

#### Eg 4

Inventory number: 1976.1-2.6. From Egypt. Excavated by the Egyptian Exploration Fund in the 19th century.

Height 11.2cm, width 10.7cm, depth 7.8cm.

Brown clay with lime, silt and mica; reddish core. Left corner of panel and end of beard broken away. Rim of vessel preserved on left.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim, satyr head with projecting beard and ivy-wreath in low relief. Coarsely rendered, very indistinct.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

#### Eg 5

Inventory number: 1976.1-2.5. From Egypt. Excavated by the Egyptian Exploration Fund in the 19th Century.

Height 8.7cm, width 8.1cm, depth 5cm.

Red-brown clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Edges of panel broken. Nose and beard wanting.

On a panel with groove round the edge, satyr head in low relief with thin erect hair, combed to the side in thick curls; large pointed ears, thick mouth and wrinkled forehead. Very indistinct, rough work

The type differs from previous examples, and there is no equivalent example.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Compare: Didelot 1998: 302-3, fig 43 (Alexandria).



Fig 103. Eg 1

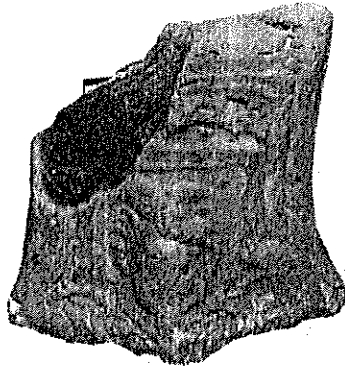


Fig 104. Eg 2 (front)



Fig 105. Eg 2 (back)



Fig 106. Eg 3

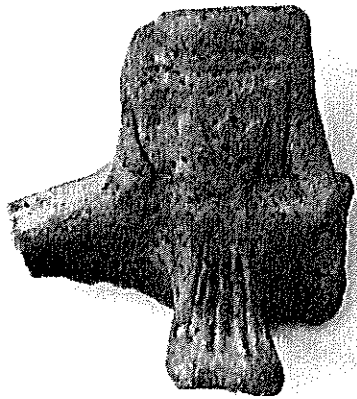


Fig 107. Eg 4



Fig 108. Eg 5



Fig 109. Na 1



Fig 110. Na 2



Fig 111. Na 3

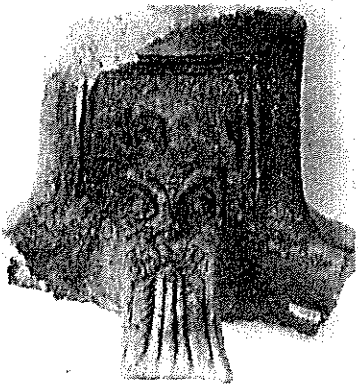


Fig 112. Na 4



Fig 113. Na 5

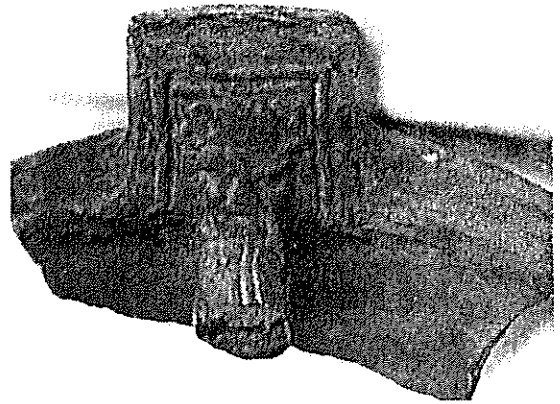


Fig 114. Na 6



Fig 115. Na 7



Fig 116. Na 8

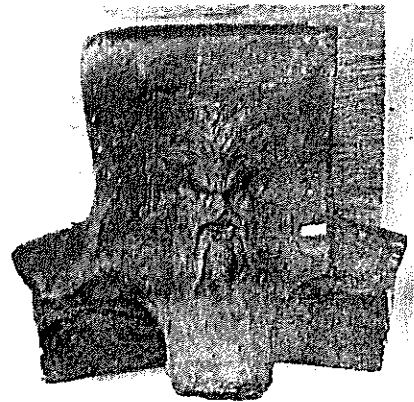


Fig 117. Na 9



Fig 118. Na 10



Fig 119. Na 11



Fig 120. Na 12

*Naukratis (Na)*

The most important of the Egyptian attachments are those from Naukratis. They are valuable both in number and type. Na 1 is unique. In place of a satyr's head is an amphora. The spur as usual resembles a beard. The amphora handles start from the edge of the lip and slope in steeply to the shoulder. Since the base cannot be clearly seen it is not possible to say which city the amphora would belong to. There is, however, an attachment decorated in like manner with an amphora amongst the finds from Cnidus (Şahin 2001: A 1-3). So it may be possible to establish a relationship between Cnidus and Naukratis.

Na 1

Inventory number: 1926.3-24.46. Probably from Naukratis. Height 10.2cm, width 8.8cm, depth 8.3cm.

Red-brown clay with lime, silt and mica. Damaged by fire. Corner of panel and end of spur broken away.

In a panel, an amphora (*diota*) in high relief emerging from palmette-like petals, the stalks of which continue along the spur.

Late third century BC.

Publication: Walters 1903: 294, no C 900.

Compare: Mayence 1905: 386, fig 27 (Delos).

Two examples have an ox head on them (Na 2 and Na 3). They are different from the previously described ox heads in both workmanship and technique.

Na 2

Inventory number: 1886.10-5.10. From Naukratis.

Height 12.3cm, width 8.1cm, depth 5.9cm.

Pale brown clay with lime, silt and mica; thin core. Red-brown slip. The corners of panel are rounded.

On a panel, ox head in low relief, on a smaller scale than usual, forms attachment and spur; horns curved, holes of eyes and mouth indicated by drilling. On forehead of this ox, a miniature ox head with half moon horns; eyes and mouth also hollowed out.

Late third century BC.

Unpublished.

Na 3

Inventory number: 1886.10-5.11. From Naukratis.

Height 5.8cm, width 9.3cm, depth 5.8cm.

Brown clay with lime, silt and mica. Right horn and ears broken away.

Without panel. Ox head with curved horns; muzzle and eyes formed by incision. On forehead punched circles for hair. On reverse, two linear projections one below the other. Na 3 is just an ox head. It has no surround. The eyes, fringe and nostrils were pierced by hand. There is no similar example.

Late third century BC.

Unpublished.

There are four ivy-wreathed satyrs (Na 4-Na 7). Na 4 has a satyr head with erect hair, large eyes and a beard which widens downwards. Its workmanship is very similar to that of Ha 12 and Ky 5.

Na 4

Inventory number: 1886.10-5.2. From Naukratis. Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886.

Height 12cm, width 12cm, depth 8cm.

Bright brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Injured by fire. Top of left corner broken away. Part of vessel rim preserved.

On a panel, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath and *ampyx*; beard broader than usual but projecting less. *EKATAIOT* inscribed above.

Second half of second century BC.

Publication: Petrie 1886: 42; see also RA NS 20 (1869): 431; Walters 1903: 291, no C 874.

Compare: Pagenstecher 1913: 153, fig 164 (Alexandria); Konstantinopoulos 1963: 30, pl 16:g (Rhodes); Marienš 1971: 141, fig 5; Kleiner 1972: 84, pl 25:6 (Miletos); Ondrejová 1974: 85-7, pl 20:2-3 (Kyme); Williams 1978: 38, no 30, pl 4 (Corinth); Didot 1997: 376-89, figs 3-4 (Alexandria); Didot 1998: 285-6, figs 1-2 (Alexandria).

Na 5

Inventory number: 1886.10-5.8. From Naukratis. Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886.

Height 13cm (with restoration), width 9.5cm, depth 9.4cm.

Brown clay with mica, silt and lime; thin dark grey core within a reddish band. Edges of panel are broken off at the surface.

On a panel with angular double rim with pendant bud design in relief, a satyr head with projecting beard; large eyes, thick eyebrows, and narrow wrinkled forehead. The scale of the head is smaller than usual. Garland above, in a rectangular border; bunches of grapes low down on either side of the head. A rim remains on the reverse. Very indistinct, rough work.

On Na 5 the satyr head is smaller than usual, with an enormous beard widening downwards. This is reminiscent of Eg 3. The two are probably from the same workshop.

Hellenistic date.

Publication: Walters 1903: 291, no C 873.

Na 6

Inventory number: 1886.4-1.1781. From Naukratis.

Height 12.5cm, width 16cm, depth 6.1cm.

Red-brown clay with lime, silt and mica; thin reddish core. Pale-brown slip. End of beard broken away. Rim of vessel preserved on either side.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in low relief; wrinkled forehead, apparently straight eyebrows, prominent cheek bones, roughly indicated beard. Coarsely rendered.

On Na 6 the satyr head is in the usual frame but the workmanship is poor. This attachment is also unique within this collection.

First quarter of first century BC.

Unpublished.

Na 7

Inventory number: 1886.10-5.3. From Naukratis.  
Height 9.8cm, width 9cm, depth 4.3cm.  
Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica; brown core between reddish lines. Corners of panel and beard broken away.  
On a panel surrounded by a double rim with broad band of pendant buds between rims, bearded satyr head with ivy-wreath in low relief; hair faintly indicated; wrinkled forehead; raised eyebrows; long, pointed ears; open mouth. Eyes cut deeply in. Very indistinct, rough work. The forked eyebrows, drilled out pupils, and open mouth make Na 7 unique.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.

The final group from Naukratis is of the type with erect hair. Na 9 and Na 10 are similar to each other in type but not in workmanship. Both have untidy hair combed back, forceful appearance and a half-open mouth. The most obvious point of contrast is that the untidy hairstyle of Na 9 is moulded, while that of Na 10 is hand-worked. The similarities lead us to assume they may be of one series but from different generations.

Na 8

Inventory number: 1886.10-5.5. From Naukratis. Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886.  
Height 14.5cm, width 13.6cm, depth 6.4cm.  
Brown clay with mica, lime, silt; thin dark grey core. Upper corners and projection part of beard broken.  
On a panel, head of Pan in low relief with short beard, thin erect hair, goat's horns and horse's ears. Face retouched by hand. Part of rim remaining at back. Indistinct.  
Na 8 is apparently a Pan head with upright goat's horns. It is in this group because of the sticking up hair lying alongside the horns. The ears are large and pointed at the tips, i.e. of satyr type, making this a unique example.  
Hellenistic date.  
Publication: Conze 1890: 130, no 816, type IV.B; Walters 1903: 293, no C 891.  
Compare: Didelot 1998: 304-5, fig 47 (Alexandria).

Na 9

Inventory number: 1886.10-5.1. From Naukratis. Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886.  
Height 15.7cm, width 16cm, depth 10.4cm.  
Red clay with lime, mica, silt; thin reddish-brown core. Brick-red slip. Rim of vessel preserved on either side.  
On a panel without rim, bearded satyr head with rough hair rising from the forehead, open mouth, heavy moustache, and short beard not on the spur. Mouth and eyes retouched. Moulding on reverse of vessel rim.  
Hellenistic date.  
Publication: Conze 1890: 129, no 815, type IV.B; Walters 1903: 293, no C 890.  
Compare: Didelot 1998: 304-5, fig 46 (Alexandria).

Na 10

Inventory number: 1886.4-1.1782. From Naukratis. Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886.  
Height 16cm, width 13.5cm, depth 11cm.  
Brown clay with lime, silt and mica; dark grey core. Pale-brown slip. Hair discoloured by fire. Edges of panel and

end of spur broken away.

Within a panel with double grooved rim, shock-haired satyr head in relief, with very thick and rough hair surrounding the head, large erect ears, and short straight beard. Beard ends incised on the spur, and ends of hair incised on the panel. Carefully executed.

Hellenistic date.

Publication: Conze 1890: 129, no 814, type IV.B; Walters 1903: 292, no C 889.

Compare: two of these from Naukratis given in Roscher's Lexicon, s. Phobos (iii.2393-4); Didelot 1998: 302, 305, fig 45 (Alexandria).

Another pair of similar examples is Na 11 and Na 12. The heads are in almost identical frames, the faces small and the beards long and wide in relation to the faces. We can assume that they come from the same series.

Na 11

Inventory number: 1886.10-5.6. From Naukratis.  
Height 14.8cm, width 14.8cm, depth 9.6cm.  
Brown clay with lime, silt and mica; dark grey core. Edges of panel and end of beard broken away. Rim of vessel preserved on either side.  
On a plain panel within a rectangular frame, bearded satyr head in low relief with long moustache and long beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. The scale of the head is smaller than usual. Very indistinct, rough work.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: Didelot 1998: 300-1, fig 37 (Alexandria).

Na 12

Inventory number: 1886.10-5.9. From Naukratis.  
Height 10.8cm, width 8cm, depth 7.4cm.  
Dark brown clay with lime, silt and mica; thick dark grey core. Discoloured by fire. Edges of panel and end of beard broken away. Rim of vessel preserved on left.  
On a plain panel within a rectangular frame, bearded satyr head in low relief with long moustache and long beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. The scale of the head is smaller than usual. Very indistinct, rough work.  
Hellenistic date.  
Unpublished.  
Compare: see Na 11.

Na 13

Inventory number: 1886.10-5.7. From Naukratis. Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886.  
Height 15.7cm, width 10.2cm, depth 9cm.  
Brown clay with lime, silt and mica; thin core. Edges of panel and end of beard broken. Part of vessel rim preserved.  
On a panel with double rim, bearded satyr head in low relief with strongly-projecting beard; large ears, broad nose, and heavy eyebrows; heavy fringe of hair; eyes formed by pellets, and moustache roughly indicated. Coarsely rendered. Na 13 is also a unique type according to Walters. The figured area and its surround are reminiscent of those of Na 11 and Na 12, only the workmanship is poor. It could be one of the last products from a worn mould.  
Hellenistic date.  
Publication: Walters 1903: 292, fig 62, no C 888.  
Compare: see Na 11.



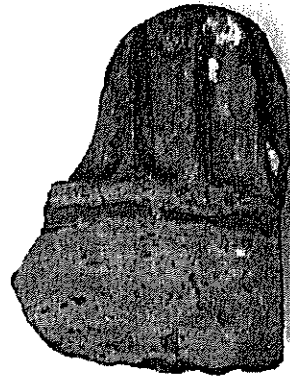
*Fig 121. Na 13*



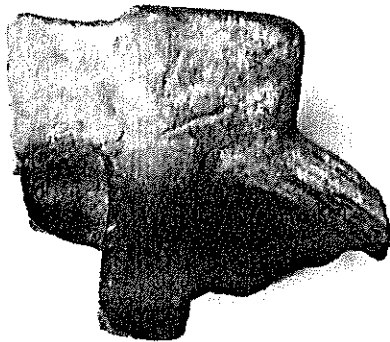
*Fig 122. Na 14*



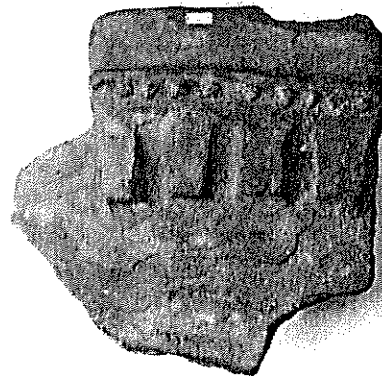
*Fig 123. Na 15 (front)*



*Fig 124. Na 15 (back)*



*Fig 125. Na 16 (front)*



*Fig 126. Na 16 (back)*

Na 14

Inventory number: 1886.10-5.4. From Naukratis. Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886.

Height 8.8cm, width 8.2cm, depth 5.5cm.

Brown clay with lime, silt and mica; thin dark grey core. Right corner and beard broken off.

On a panel with groove round the edge, satyr head in high relief with erect shaggy hair, large pointed ears, large nose, wrinkled forehead and narrow moustache with ends curling more or less to the chin. Reverse flat and plain.

This final figured piece from Naukratis differs from previous examples. The head completely fills the area within the frame. The erect hair is short and roughly worked. Poor workmanship is also evident in the creases of the brow and in the cheeks. The unusual workmanship of the cheeks and the poor workmanship in general remind one of Na 7, although the types are different. But the similarities are not enough to assume that they are from the same workshop.

Hellenistic date.

Publication: Walters 1903: 292, fig 61, no C 887.

Compare: Didelot 1998: 302-3, fig 44 (Alexandria).

There are also four undecorated attachments from Naukratis (Na 15, Na 16, Na 17, Na 18). These are of simple workmanship and, because they were moulded, they give no clues to where they were made.

Na 15

Inventory number: 1886.4-1.1780. From Naukratis.

Height 12cm, width 9cm, depth 3.8cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica; dark grey core. Pale-brown slip.

Edge of panel not indicated; shape conical, not square as in the preceding examples. Reverse has groove to indicate straight parallel locks.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Na 16

Inventory number: 1886.4-1.1779. From Naukratis. Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund in 1886.

Height 14.5cm, width 15cm, depth 8.7cm.

Dark reddish-brown clay with lime, silt and mica; core varies from red to reddish brown. Discoloured by fire.

No design in front, only a triangular projection. On reverse a row of projecting dots under the rim, and a row of dentils below.

Hellenistic date.

Publication: Conze 1890: 133, no 898, type X; Walters 1903: 294, no C 901.

Na 17

Inventory number: 1886.4-1.1778. From Naukratis.

Height 13cm, width 13.7cm, depth 6cm.

Dark brick-red clay with mica, silt and lime; dark grey core. Brick-red slip.

The reverse has angular grooves.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

Na 18

Inventory number: 1886.4-1.1776. From Naukratis.

Height 13.2cm, width 8.4cm, depth 6.5cm.

Brown clay with lime, silt and mica; brick-red core. Pale-brown slip. Discoloured by fire.

On the reverse, in a border, waves in relief.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

**Sabratha in Tripolitania (Sa)**

Sa 1

Inventory number: 1973.1-5.32. From Sabratha. Excavated by the British School at Rome.

Height 10.2cm, width 8.6cm, depth 3.7cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire. Support added later.

Plain panel with rim not indicated; shape triangular, slightly rounded, not square as in the preceding examples.

Hellenistic date.

Unpublished.

**Others (X)**

From the Museum's records we see there are two brazier attachments of unknown origin. Of these, X 1 has a satyr head with erect hair. From what remains of it, it would seem that the head lies in a double frame, the outer one angular, the inner arched. The hair has been combed upwards with the slightly curled ends turning outwards. The eyebrows are thick and heavy. The fine, narrow ears appear to have been mounted onto the background. The mouth is half-open. It has no equivalent among the other attachments of the British Museum. However the brick-red (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6) clay with additives of lime, silt and mica put it near the Halikarnassos group.

The other piece of unknown origin, X 2, is broken off at the brow thereby giving us no clue about its hairstyle. However its vertical eyebrows, eye type and the workmanship on the remains of the beard put it into the group of ivy-wreathed satyrs. Furthermore the workmanship of its eyebrows, eyes, moustache and beard is similar to that of Ha 20. Its clay has additives of lime, silt and mica and is brick-red in colour (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6), thereby putting it near the Halikarnassos group.

X 1

Inventory number: 1992.8-10.1. Probably from western Asia Minor. On the back is written: 'Anatolian Greek Deity'. Part of container.

Height 11.5cm, width 12.9cm, depth 8.6cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Reddish-brown slip. Upper corners of panel and end of beard broken away. On an arched panel, a bearded satyr head with hair curved round at the ends; long ears, open mouth, thick, raised eyebrows and a long projecting beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. Very indistinct.

Second quarter of second century BC.

Unpublished.

Compare: Didelot 1997: 376-89, figs 11-13 (Delos).



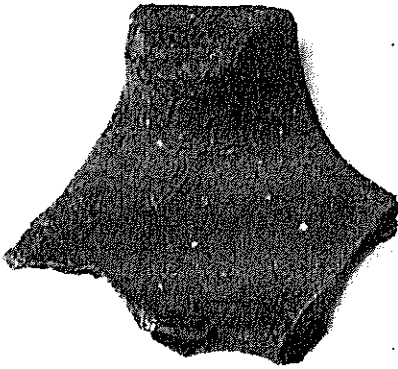


Fig 127. Na 17 (front)

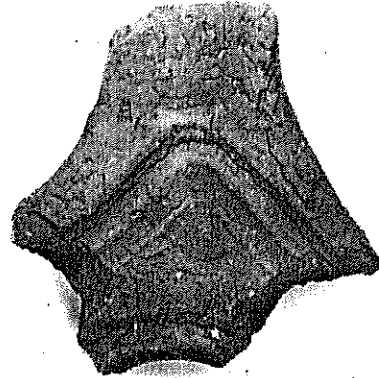


Fig 128. Na 17 (back)



Fig 129. Na 18 (front)



Fig 130. Na 18 (back)



Fig 131. Sa 1

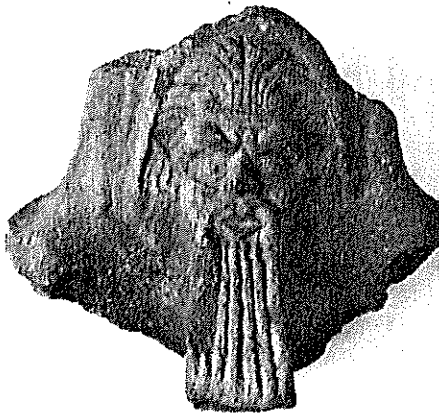


Fig 132. X 1



Fig 133. X 2

X 2

Inventory number: 1853.3-26.26. Obtained by C T Newton. Height 8.4cm, width 10.3cm, depth 8cm.

Brick-red clay with lime, silt and mica. Discoloured by fire on the forehead. Top side of panel and end of beard broken away. Rim of vessel preserved on left.

On a panel surrounded by a double rim, bearded satyr head with an ivy-wreath in high relief. Eyebrows raised; long beard, grooved to indicate straight parallel locks. Indistinct, coarse work.

Late second-first century BC.

Unpublished.

**Iconography**

We have seen that various decorative motifs are used on the attachments from the British Museum as have been described in the catalogue. The majority of motifs are satyr heads and these fall into three main categories: ivy-wreathed; with erect hair; and wearing a *pilos*. To date no agreement has been reached among the experts as to who these represent and why they were used. Some saw them as gods (Furtwängler 1891: 110), but the majority simply saw them as satyrs in the retinue of Dionysos (Conze 1890: 138; Burr 1933: 189; Paul 1959: 55; Isler 1978: 130), or as satyr masks (Mayence 1905: 373; Schaal 1933: 73; Ondrejová 1974: 85).

The discussion about their divinity centres around the conical hats or *piloi*, which some related bearded heads wear, because a *pilos* is worn by Hephaistos, the god of blacksmiths (Brommer 1973: pls 7-10, 17). On the other hand, it is difficult to reconcile the use of figures of a god with the attachment function as supports for a cooking pot. For this reason I prefer to believe that they may represent theatrical masks. Eg 1 especially is a perfect version of a theatre mask and this gives weight to our argument. I believe (Şahin 2001) that their workmanship and meaning can be assessed on the basis of terracotta masks used by actors on the stage (Seiterle 1984: 142; Bieber 1971: 22; Blume 1978: 88; Kachler 1991: 1), and that those with erect hairstyle and those with horns are styled after the types of mask used in tragedies (Webster 1962: 52).

The ivy-wreathed examples are from satyr plays, since vases with scenes of actors playing the part of satyrs show the actors' masks with a bald head and an ivy wreath (Kachler 1991: 14, figs 10, 13-14). The heads wearing a *pilos* come from comedies (Webster 1978: 1; Webster 1995: 1). The lack of wear or damage on most of the projecting beard curls suggests that they were not used to carry heavy weights, but modest vessels, perhaps used in cooking connected with cult practice (Şahin 2001).

**Origin of production**

Our work so far leads us to divide the brazier attachments of the British Museum into two basic groups: those from Halikarnassos; and those from Egypt. This yet again brings to the fore one of the main unsolved problems related to braziers: where were they made? Was there just one large factory or a number of local workshops? Can they be divided into an Aegean group and an Egyptian group as Didelot (1997: 380-2) claims? Before we try to solve these questions it will be useful to summarise the discussion to date.

*The discussion so far*

Benndorf (Benndorf, Niemann 1884: 11), reporting on his tour of Caria and Lycia, mentioned many brazier attachments and claimed that they were all from the same workshop. At the same time, Kekulé (1884: 5) claimed that a very small number of attachments found in Sicily were not made where they were found. Conze (1890: 140), in discussing attachments found in a number of very different places, agreed with Benndorf that they had come from one source, and concluded that there must have been a large export market. Because of the large number of attachments found in the Kerameikos at Athens, he placed the production and export centre there, although he admitted also a slight possibility of it being at Pergamon. Later, Conze (1890-1: 167), in publishing a few more attachments, referred to a letter from Benndorf. In this Benndorf opposed the idea that Athens was the production centre and pointed out that, if the sheer number of brazier attachments was to be taken as the deciding factor in locating the factory, then Halikarnassos, Kos, Loryma, Rhodes and Cnidus also demanded consideration. Despite this, Schaal (1933: 73) returned to Athens and Delos as the main centres, and claimed that, because of Athens' reduced importance for trade in the second century BC, it remained the centre of production, but the export centre moved to Delos. Burr (1933: 189) added a new element to the argument by examining the clay of the braziers. She pointed out that mica in clay is foreign to Athens and suggested that the clay was imported, possibly from Asia Minor. Thompson (1934: 466-7) likewise doubted that the braziers were made in Athens, and said that they must be imported from one of the Aegean islands, most likely Delos. Rostovtzeff (1955: 91) made another major step forward, saying that the braziers came from Delos, but that, since they are found everywhere, there must also be other local production centres. Amyx (1958: 229) felt that one particular style that is found in many places,

must come just from one source. Metzger (1971: 92) reckoned that, as they are to be found mainly on the island of Delos and on the west coast of Anatolia, then we should expect to find the workshops around the Aegean coast. Leonard (1973: 19) thought that they were made in just one place and exported to the rest of the Hellenistic world. Tölle-Kastenbein (1974: 169) remained undecided. She pointed out that the standardised style of the attachments makes it hard to prove any theory, but that the statistics of distribution point to Delos. Raeder (1984: 58) believed there was one big production centre for braziers, and suggested Ephesus or Smyrna, but at the same time he agreed with Rostovtzeff that there were also small local producers. Gunn (1986: 66) repeated other arguments but added that, in addition to the clay problem, the fact that no mould has yet been found there argues against Athens as the production centre. Finally Didelot, who has produced two of the more recent books on the subject, supposed three levels of production: main production centres; branches; and local producers. She also put the main centre in the Aegean region, probably within the Kos-Myndos-Cnidus triangle (Didelot 1997: 380-2).

Thus discussion over the last hundred years about the production centres for braziers and their attachments has concluded that there was one main factory along with local workshops, and that the main factory was not in Athens but in the Aegean region, probably at Delos, Kos or Cnidus.

*The main production centres for braziers and trade relations between the Mediterranean city states*

In trying to place the production centres, the constitution of the clay has been of vital importance. The lack of mica in the Athens region in contrast to its presence in the clay used in the attachments has ruled out Athens as a production centre, even though large numbers of attachments have been found there. The clay used in the production of braziers and their attachments is brick-red, orange or red-brown and contains large particles of mica and lime (Conze 1890: 141; Wiegand 1904: 464). Conze (1890: 141) reckons that this clay is found at Athens, Delos, Kalymnos, Rhodes, Cyprus, Troy, Smyrna, Halikarnassos, Byblos, Naukratis, Brindisi and Cossura. But Burr (1933: 189), Leonard (1973: 19) and Gunn (1986: 66) agree that this type of clay is not to be found around Athens, and that even if it were to be found, it would have been imported, and that its source would be Anatolia. The theory that Athens was the production centre is therefore seriously weakened.

In studying the origin of brazier production, not only the clay but also the models on which the attachments are

based need to be considered. Although original models may well have been copied in local workshops, technical particulars such as quality and size make it easy to distinguish between them (Didelot 1997: 380), so we are unlikely to be deceived by the models in considering production locations.

The British Museum attachments give us some important clues to the location of main centres. There is a head of Papposilenus on Ha 26 from Halikarnassos. Its hair is parted down the middle, and combed backward at each side. There is a head-band (*ἀμψύχ*) round the brow (Walters 1903: 292, no C 886). The small ears are kidney shaped and appear to be stuck to the background on either side of the head. The creases of the brow over the eyebrows are moulded. The eyelids are fleshy and the eyes prominent. The mouth is half-open, the moustache is thin and hangs down on to the beard. The signature *EKATAIOT* is written in the empty space immediately over the head.

There are two other examples of this model, which is less popular than most, one from Egypt (Fouquet, Perdrizet 1921: pl 70.213), the other from Thera (Gaertringen 1904: 137, fig 119). The three resemble each other so closely as to make one think that they could be from the same mould. In fact, if it were not for the damaged edges, it would be difficult to tell them apart. When we consider that these three find places are far apart and unrelated geographically, this is an interesting situation.

A satyr head with its hair combed straight back is found on both Ha 27 from Halikarnassos and Ka 2 from Kameiros. The head is in a double frame, the inner one arched, the outer one angular. The thick hair is combed back, the face is long and thin, the eyebrows forked, and the eyes and mouth are wide open. The ears hang down, and the long thin moustache lies over the beard. There is another example of this uncommon type from Samos (Tölle-Kastenbein 1974: fig 294) and two from distant Alexandria (Pagenstecher 1913: 153, fig 165; Didelot 1997: 376-89, fig 15).

Ha 29 (Halikarnassos) and Ce 1 (Centuripae) also come from very different places, yet closely resemble each other. The satyr head is again in a double frame, the inner one being arched, the outer one angular. The hair is combed vertically straight backwards. Each hair is individually worked. The eyebrows and the furrows on the brow are thick and fleshy. The ears are shaped like teardrops and seem to hang in empty space. The fleshy lips are slightly apart. The moustache hangs towards the beard. There is only one other example of this type and that was found in Egypt (Fouquet, Perdrizet 1921: pl 70.212).

Although there is no record in the Museum register of where X I was found, it is characteristic of the Halikarnassos group. Upon this brazier attachment is again a satyr head with its hair combed straight back. The eyebrows are thick and fleshy, the eye pupils deep. The ears hang from the background like two question marks — one in mirror image. The lips are thick and fleshy, the mouth is open. Again the long thin moustache lies over the beard. Three very similar attachments found in Delos (Didelot 1997: 376-90, figs 11-13) support our belief that this attachment is of the Halikarnassos group.

Another interesting example is Ha 41 which has the head of a satyr wearing a *pilos*. The fringe over the forehead and the ringlets showing below the *pilos* are moulded with a natural look. The standard-sized ears are stuck onto the background in a way that makes them obvious. On each side of the lips is a pair of diagonal parallel lines. The beard curls up on the chin to each side in a hook. The letters *EKAT*, part of the signature either of the workshop or of the craftsman, are preserved on the top border. We have managed to identify four more examples of this type from other places — one in Athens (Townsend 1995: 165, no 276, pl 54), one in Alexandria (Didelot 1997: 376-90, fig 7), one from Italy (in Karlsruhe: Schürmann 1989: 332, pl 208.1258) and one in Syracuse (Kekulé 1884: 53, fig 114). These and the Halikarnassos example are all the same, apart from very small differences. On the top horizontal band of each is found the signature *EKATAIOT*. Furthermore on each of them the signature is split into two, after the *EKAT*, by the point of the *pilos*. The hair flowing out below the cap is naturally moulded. The ears are of the same type. The diagonal lines on the moustache and the way in which the beard curls in a hook shape to each side of the chin are the main common features. They resemble each other even in the way in which the heads have been stuck onto the attachment. The small differences that there are could be the result of different moulds. Even though these examples are from unrelated and geographically distant places, it is clear that they are the product of one factory.

It is also evident that the signature *EKATAIOT* is widely found on attachments carrying an ivy-wreathed satyr head. This is the case among the British Museum examples — Ha 8 and Ha 9 from Halikarnassos, Ka 1 from Kameiros and Na 4 from Naukratis. Common features of all four are the signature of the workshop or craftsman, the form of the ivy wreath on the brow, the vertical eyebrows, the deep creases between the eyebrows, the fleshy eyelids, short nose, closed mouth, the twirl of the moustache at each side of the mouth, and the beard which widens slightly downwards. In fact it would seem there are more examples of this type. For

example four pieces from Egypt (Pagenstecher 1913: 153, fig 164 (Alexandria); Fouquet, Perdrizet 1921: pl 70.211; Didelot 1997: 376-90, figs 3-4), one from Athens (Conze 1890: 125, no 274), one from Corinth (Williams 1978: 38, no 30, pl 4), another from Rhodes (Konstantinopoulos 1963: 30, pl 16.g), one from Miletos (Kleiner 1972: 84, pl 25.6) and two from Kyme (Ondrejová 1974: 85-7, pls 20.2-3) are known. The differences between them are in the details, so that even if they are not from the same mould, they must be from the same workshop. So we can assume they originated in one centre and were exported throughout the ancient world.

Other examples thought to be from the same workshop, but found in various different places, include Ba 1 which was brought to the Museum from Bamboula-Larnaka in Cyprus. The satyr head wearing a *pilos* is set higher up on the attachment than is usual, and there is no frame. The head widens downwards towards the cheeks then narrows to the tip of the beard. The eyebrows are straight and the eyelids are fleshy. The ears stick out at each side like handles. The moustache is short and curls down towards the beard. The lips are fat and fleshy. The beard is triangular and thick. On each side of the head is a thunderbolt-like rosette. There are a few more examples of this rare type: two from Alexandria (Didelot 1997: 376-90, fig 5; Didelot 1998: 293-4, fig 22) and one from Asia Minor (Le Bas-Reinach 1888: 124, pl 151.1). Again, despite being found widely apart they resemble each other closely. The trivial differences probably result from different moulds. In fact just like the attachments carrying the *EKATAIOT* signature, these are probably the exported products of one workshop.

From these examples we can reach our first conclusion, namely that there were trade links throughout the Mediterranean region in the Hellenistic period, and particularly between Sicily, Athens, Asia Minor and Egypt. Furthermore it is now indisputable that braziers were produced in one centre and exported throughout this region in ancient times. On the other hand the many different types and more especially the different firing techniques used on some attachments force us again to consider the possibility of there being local workshops in existence as well as the main production centre. On the subject of centres of production I agree with Didelot (1997: 380-2) that there are three levels of production: main centres; branches; and local workshops.

#### *Are the attachments found in Egypt imports?*

The attachments from Egypt now in the British Museum play an important part in solving this problem. On inspection the clay of the examples from Egypt is different from that of the examples found in the Aegean

region which can be used in reference to the Halikarnassos class. The clay of the Egyptian examples is grey at the core and shades into various tones of brown towards the two external surfaces. It is also noticeable that the mica in the clay has thoroughly melted and fused together, either through the extra high temperature used in the kiln or because the length of firing was extended. The result is a harder ceramic. Thus the clay of Eg 1-Eg 5, Na 2-Na3 and Na 5-Na 18 is in general dark grey at the core and ranges from shades of brick-red to brown, while between the two colours lies a more or less red band (Didelot 1998: 278-80). From this we can assume that at least the firing techniques of the Egyptian attachments point to local production.

The types used for the attachments confirm this result. Although the examples from the British Museum do not particularly demonstrate this, attachments from the Greek and Roman Museum in Alexandria make it clear. For example P 12613 and P 12614 (Didelot 1998: 287, figs 10-11) from Alexandria resemble Ba 1 in the British Museum, which was found in Bamboula. As Didelot suggests, the faulty appearance of this attachment comes from its being a second-generation piece moulded locally from an imported piece (Didelot 1998: 287). There are other examples (Didelot 1998: 295-6, figs 24-7) in the Alexandria Museum of attachments which, while resembling each other, are of very different quality, and so are presumably also second-generation pieces, moulded from an attachment similar to Ha 26 from Halikarnassos. Once these reproductions have been identified it is easy to see that there was local production in Egypt (Didelot 1998: 275-306). A further proof is a mould now kept in the Alexandria Museum (Didelot 1998: 287-8, fig 7). Moulds of this kind are known to be used only in production and demonstrate beyond doubt that production took place in their find area.

We may now wonder whether the Egyptian market was completely supplied by local production. This question is answered by Na 1<sup>2</sup> and Na 4 from Egypt which in respect of firing, workmanship and technique resemble the Halikarnassos group rather than the Egyptian group. This shows them to be imports and demonstrates that both local and imported wares were available in Egypt (Didelot 1998: 275-306). The British Museum attachments require us to conclude that both central and local production of brazier attachments existed in ancient times.

<sup>2</sup> For example there is an attachment like Na 1 amongst the Cnidus finds (Şahin 2001: A 1-3).

#### *Did each workshop have its own archetypes?*

This question also requires a solution. (Furthermore, if a model was produced in more than one workshop was permission from the owner of the original archetype necessary?) Signed examples give us some clues. For example, on Ha 1 is depicted a thunderbolt-rossette. This consists of a vertical main branch with eight side-branches; four above and four below, held in place at the centre. This thunderbolt is found in a double angular frame and above the frame is printed the signature *NIKOAAOT*. A very similar example has been found in the Brick Building by the Attalos Stoa in Athens (Townsend 1995: 165, no 275, pl 54). The only difference is in the signature; that from Athens is signed *EKATAIOT*. That is to say, two examples which could otherwise be seen as coming from the same mould, in fact carry the signatures of different workshops.

Such examples can be multiplied. On Ha 8, Ha 9, Ka 1 and Na 4, all carrying an ivy wreathed-head, the signature *EKATAIOT* is found. In appearance the satyr head is indistinguishable from Ky 5 from Kalymnos. But on Ky 5 is the monogram *AΘH*. An attachment from Delos, also carrying the *AΘH* monogram can be included in this group (Didelot 1997: 376-90, fig 19). If quantity were to be taken as the deciding factor, then we would have to take the *EKATAIOT* workshop as the originator of the prototype (Didelot 1997: 382-5), but this depends rather on which group includes the first-generation examples.

From the examples above it is easy to see that more than one workshop used moulds of the same series, and that by this date, terracottas were widely copied, to judge from the production also of secondary archetypes. (But it is far more difficult to ascertain who owned the original and whether making a second-generation copy of a mould was done with or without permission. Only close technical study will help.)

#### *Where was the Aegean group produced?*

Up to this point our first conclusion from the evidence has been that production took place in various places in both main and local workshops. Further we have divided the attachments, largely on the basis of the firing, into two groups, which we have named Aegean and Egyptian, in accordance with Didelot (1997: 381-2).

This brings us to a further problem. Where was the main production centre for attachments of the Aegean group? There appears to be a consensus that the Egyptian group comes from local workshops to be found possibly either in Alexandria or Naukratis (Didelot 1998: 275-306). But to date there has been no agreement on the place of origin of the Aegean group. It is only possible to form a conclusion based on the

type of clay. The Aegean group of attachments, referred to above as the Halikarnassos group, demonstrates a range of colour from brick-red to brown (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6-4/8, 5/4, 6/8). The loose appearance of the clay makes it clear that these examples were not fired in very hot kilns. Another common feature of the Aegean class attachment is the presence of lime and mica. This suggests that they were produced in a region of volcanic rocks, possibly Kos, Myndos or Cnidus (Didelot 1997: 381).

Tuna (1984: 32) tried to differentiate the common features of Cnidian ceramics, from the many abandoned moulds used for fine pottery and pieces of damaged pots which he found in his survey of the necropolis of Cnidus. He concluded that the pieces produced at Cnidus contained lime and mica in their clay, and were light red or grey in colour. From this he decided that the lime must have been brought from Kumyer, 10km away from Cnidus, which is surrounded by small limestone hills (Tuna 1984: 36). He also reckoned that the shallow volcanic tuff levels on the Datça peninsula would supply mica, which with the red clay of the same peninsula would not be unknown to Cnidus<sup>3</sup>.

If we accept Tuna's arguments then of the three cities proposed as the main production centre, Cnidus appears to be the most likely. Furthermore an analysis of the clay of some of the braziers from Cnidus shows this to be identical to that found in cooking pots made in Cnidus<sup>4</sup>. From this we can conclude that at least some of the braziers found at Cnidus were produced there. Furthermore mica, lime and sifted silt are also found in wall cement, roofing tiles and in coarse kitchen ware, which strongly indicates that clay of this type was widely available at Cnidus. It is known that in ancient times clay of the necessary quality for fine ceramics was on occasion imported from various centres. But it would be unnecessarily expensive and cumbersome to import the huge quantities of clay that would be necessary to produce not only braziers but also common cooking ware and architectural materials. So it can be concluded that the clay and additives used for the production of these pieces, including the braziers in question, would have been of local extraction.

In support of this thesis, the same decoration as on the brazier attachments is also found in miniature on, in particular, Cnidian lamps (Bailey 1975: 124, pl 44; Tezgör, Sezer 1995: 94, nos 249, 254) and appliqué ceramics. When we add to this the fact that approximately 200 pieces of attachments were collected during the excavations at Cnidus, then the fact that brazier production took place and the possibility of this being the main production centre becomes clear.

This leaves us with the question as to whether the attachments from the British Museum which are of the Aegean group (referred to above as the Halikarnassos group) were actually made in local workshops at Halikarnassos, or whether they were imported. Most if not all of the attachments from Halikarnassos bear a very close resemblance to ones from Cnidus (Şahin 2001).

At the very least, there must have been a very close connection between the two centres. On the other hand, while there are many similar types, there are also a few very different ones (for example, Ha 3-7, 26-28, 30, 41, 46, 56; C 1-4; Ka 2; At 1; La 1). This leads us to reach the same conclusion as we came to concerning the Egyptian group: that although a few of the attachments in the Halikarnassos group may have been produced locally, the bulk of them were imports<sup>5</sup>. Evidence for importation lies in the existence of the volcanic features in the clay in rocks in the Cnidus region, and in the similarity of the types. Once we have concluded that the bulk of the Halikarnassos examples are from Cnidus, it follows that Cnidus must have been one of the most important centres for the production of Aegean-type braziers.

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<sup>3</sup> The physical geography of the Datça peninsula has been researched by a French team under M Picon. The results still await publication.

<sup>4</sup> The chemical analysis of Cnidian clay was done by G Schneider of the Freie University of Berlin in 1998. This analysis was made possible by the efforts of Dr U Mandel. I owe thanks to both of them (Şahin 2001).

<sup>5</sup> A collection of braziers and their attachments of Halikarnassos origin is preserved in the Underwater Archeology Museum at Bodrum (Şahin 2000).



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