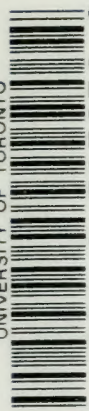


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Black Glaze Pottery

from Rhitsona in

Boeotia

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, READING

STUDIES IN HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY.



THE TOWN OF READING DURING THE EARLY
PART OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

W. M. CHILDS, M.A.

Principal of University College, Reading.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF BERKSHIRE: AN ESSAY

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY,
CHOLSEY, IN THE COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE

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THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE ABBEY OF
ABINGDON

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BLACK GLAZE POTTERY FROM RHITSONA IN
BOEOTIA

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Black Glaze Pottery

from Rhitsona in
Boeotia

By

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>A. J. A.</i>	American Journal of Archaeology.
<i>Arch. Anz.</i>	Anzeiger des deutschen archäologischen Instituts (published with the Jahrbuch).
Ἄρχ. Ἐφ. <i>Ath. Mitt.</i>	Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς. Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, athenische Abteilung.
<i>B. C. H.</i>	Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique.
<i>B. M.</i>	British Museum.
<i>B. S. A.</i>	Annual of the British School at Athens.
<i>C. R. St. Pétr.</i>	Compte rendu de la Commission archéologique de Saint-Pétersbourg.
Δελτ.	Δελτίον τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐταιρείας.
<i>J. H. S.</i>	Journal of Hellenic Studies.
<i>Jahrb.</i>	Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts.
<i>Jahreshefte.</i>	Jahreshefte des oesterreichischen Institutes in Wien.
<i>Mon. Ant.</i>	Monumenti antichi (Società reale dei Lincei).
<i>Notiz.</i>	Notizie degli Scavi (Società reale dei Lincei).
Πρακτ.	Πρακτικὰ τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐταιρείας.
<i>Rev. Arch.</i>	Revue archéologique.
<i>Rev. Ét. Anc.</i>	Revue des Études anciennes.

INTRODUCTION

Εὐγνωμόνων ἀκροατῶν δεησόμεθα καὶ πρῶως τὴν ἀρχαιολογίαν προσδεχομένων.

THE first part of this monograph is an attempt to date the various forms of the black kantharos, the favourite type of drinking cup in Boeotia. Some hundreds of these kantharoi were found in the graves of the sixth century B. C. that were excavated by Professor Burrows and myself at Rhitsóna (Mykalessos) in 1907 and 1908.¹ The graves in question have already been published, six² in the *Annual of the British School at Athens* for 1909, three³ in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* for the same year, two⁴ in the *Archaiologike Ephemeris* for 1912. But in 1909 the black glaze kantharoi had not been completely cleaned and mended, and they were recorded only in the most summary way.⁵

The second part of the paper describes in catalogue form the contents of an unpublished series of later graves (mainly fourth century) that I opened on the same site in 1908. The catalogue is preceded by a discussion of the chronology of the graves. Their furniture consisted mainly of black glaze drinking cups, so that the two parts of the paper deal with different phases of one single subject.

Plain black drinking cups, whether of the sixth century or later, are not very well represented in most of the best known collections of Greek vases: not that they are rare or difficult to procure, but for precisely the opposite reason. They are so common⁶ that they have been neglected by dealers, and, till recently, by archaeologists as well.⁷

¹ Graves 3, 5, 12, 18 in 1907 by Professor Burrows with help from myself, Graves 26, 31, 40, 46, 49, 50, 51 in 1908 by myself, unfortunately without any assistant or collaborator. See below, p. 20, n. 4.

² 49, 50, 51, 31, 26, 18.

³ 40, 12, 46.

⁴ 3, 5.

⁵ See *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 228, n. 1.

⁶ Cp. Πρακτ. 1912, p. 154 (Thespiæ, 424 B. C.) εὐρήματα πολυαριθμότατα, οἰοεὶ ὡς ἐκ μεταλλείου ἀρχαιοτήτων, τὰ πλείεστα ἀγγεῖα μέλανα.

⁷ See e. g. *Ath. Mitt.* 1888, pp. 427-8, where Boeotian black glaze ware is stated to be 'für die Vasen-

Archaeology has been the loser by this neglect. A cheap form of vase that secures a wide and lasting vogue may have little interest for the mere collector: but the very fact of its having been so popular gives it an interest and importance for the archaeologist.

The black glaze ware of classical Boeotia is a subject that has a further interest of its own. Boeotia is our one great instance of federal government in Classical Greece. We have a certain amount of knowledge of the history of this federal government, but it tells us mainly of the fortunes of Thebes, the dominant partner. The history of the minor members must be sought to a great extent with the spade. If this black glaze pottery, which is found in such quantities all over Boeotia, could be sufficiently accurately dated, it might prove a valuable help in determining when the smaller cities of Boeotia were flourishing more than usual and when they met with their periods of depression. Thus it might throw light on the most important question in the history of a confederacy like that of Boeotia, the question as to how far the prosperity of the leading member coincides with the prosperity of the rest. But before much light of this sort is to be won, more will have to be done in the way of excavation and of accurately cataloguing the results.

I should like to use this opportunity to acknowledge help that has been generously rendered to me in various ways. From the University of Cambridge and from my own college of Caius I have received grants for travelling expenses for several visits to Greece. The actual expenses of the excavations in 1908 were met by a grant from the British School at Athens. Both the British School at Athens and the University of Leeds, where I was at the time a lecturer, contributed towards the expense of mending the vases. The Greek authorities have been consistently courteous and helpful in every way. A special debt of gratitude is due from me to Mr. A. D. Keramopoulos. It is thanks mainly to him that the whole of the finds from Rhitsóna are now arranged in so instructive a manner in the

kunde fast ohne Bedeutung'. [The author of that statement is at present engaged on an elaborate publication dealing with that very subject.] In mending and exhibi-

ting the masses of quite common vases that are the subject of this paper the Greek authorities have been leading the way towards the remedy of this general neglect.

museum at Thebes, with the full contents of each grave exhibited together in the same case or on the same shelf.

The rest of my very numerous obligations are acknowledged in foot-notes, excepting only that which I owe to Professor R. M. Burrows. He has made no direct contribution to this part of the subject, but it is difficult to estimate how much I owe to the interchange of ideas that has been going on between us since he introduced me to Rhitsóna in 1907.

THE VI CENTURY BLACK GLAZE KANTHAROI

EACH of the graves in which vases of this class were found contained, besides other objects, masses of vases¹ of four distinct styles: (i) local ware of the Boeotian kylix style, (ii) vases in the Corinthian style, mainly aryballoi, (iii) Black Figure ware,² and (iv) Black Glaze vases, mainly kantharoi.

It seems fairly certain that each grave was used for one single interment. Quite apart from the evidence of the bones³ it is highly probable, simply from the study of the pottery, that each grave represents the vogue of some one definite moment. Given either the Corinthian, the Boeotian kylix, the Black Figure, or the Black Glaze contents of any of the graves we are considering, it is not difficult to tell the main character of its contents in the other three styles. The Boeotian kylix ware,⁴ the Corinthian,⁵ and the Black Figure⁶ have been already discussed. The Black Glaze ware has only recently been rendered ready for discussion.⁷

¹ Over 400 in Grave 49, over 300 each in Graves 50, 51, 31.

² None in Grave 40.

³ The very scanty and decayed fragments observed in 1907 were not preserved, but all that were found in 1908 were taken to Thebes museum, where they have been examined by Mr. Hawes (*B.S.A.* xiv, pp. 256, 264, 270, 281, 287; *J.H.S.* xxix, pp. 316, 329). In no case did the fragments from a single grave suggest more than one skeleton. In the unpublished excavations of 1909, Burrows, with this question specially in view, made elaborate notes of the exact spot in each grave in which every bone frag-

ment was found. The fragments were examined by Mr. Hawes on a subsequent visit to Thebes, but his report on them and on the bones, p. 23, n. 1, has not yet been received.

⁴ *B.S.A.* xiv, pp. 308 f.; 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1912, pp. 110 f.

⁵ *B.S.A.* xiv, p. 306; *J.H.S.* xxx, pp. 336 f.; aryballoi, *J.H.S.* xxix, p. 309; 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1912, p. 113, Figs. 10-13 (Nos. 3, 1 wrongly labeled 1, 3 in Fig. 13 and No. 3 wrongly dated 550 instead of 500).

⁶ Very inadequately *B.S.A.* xiv, p. 306. I am preparing for the 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. a study of the b. f. kylikes.

⁷ Above, p. 1.

The graves fall into two groups.¹ Those of Group A contain early Black Figure,² aryballoi with what we have called the Group A quatrefoil and Group A cinquefoil ornaments,³ and Boeotian kylikes with very distinct characteristics that we have described as Class I.⁴ The Group B graves contain late Black Figure, aryballoi with what we have called the Group B cinquefoil ornament,⁵ Boeotian kylikes with the very distinct characteristics that have been described under Class II.⁶

The Black Glaze kantharoi offer yet a fourth differentia between the graves of the two groups.

The characteristic Group A kantharos is seen on Plate I (49. 309, incised *Φιλόξενος*). It is about .12 m. high; the handles are spurred; the lower part of the body is as deep as the upper; the foot is low with no suggestion of a stem; underneath it has a flat rim, left in the ground colour, for the vase to rest on, like those of the four with incised inscriptions on Plate IV. The essential feature of this type is the depth of the lower part of the body. In the pages that follow it will be referred to as the (Group A) deep-bottomed type.

The dominance of this type in the Group A graves is shown by the following figures.

Of black kantharoi of the normal size⁷ 301 were found in the Group A graves. Of these, 187 are exactly like the *Φιλόξενος* vase (Plate I), 56 are exactly like the 187 except that they have a few purple bands inside and out,⁸ 25 represent other variations⁹ from the *Φιλόξενος* type, of which four are illustrated on Plate I.

The remaining 33¹⁰ are quite different. The lower part of the body is shallow, the foot is more developed, terminating upwards

¹ *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 305.

² Above, p. 4, n. 6.

³ Above, p. 4, n. 5.

⁴ *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 308; 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1912, p. 110, Pl. VII, 1, 2.

⁵ Above, p. 4, n. 5.

⁶ *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 308 and Pl. VIII.

⁷ Forty-four smaller kantharoi, mostly with linear decoration in white or purple or both, are dealt with separately below, p. 11. Though particular vases of the 44 might well have been classed as variations

from the main types of larger undecorated kantharoi, yet these smaller decorated vases really form a group apart, with an independent development.

⁸ e.g. *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 262, Fig. 11.

⁹ With these 25 the smaller 50. 361-3 (below, p. 14) should be classed.

¹⁰ Or rather 32, Gr. 3, No. 57, 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1912, p. 116, being probably a Group B shallow-bottomed type.

in a short stem.¹ The handles are without spurs.² The typical shape is shown by two black figure kantharoi, Pl. VII, Gr. 49, Nos. 266, 267.³ In the rest of the paper this shape is referred to as the **Group A shallow-bottomed type**.

In the **Group B** graves the deep-bottomed shape is disappearing; see table, p. 8. It occurs most frequently in Grave 31, the oldest grave of the group, and it is the Grave 31 examples that deviate least from the typical Group A vase: cp. e.g. Gr. 31, Nos. 253, 243, Pl. II with the Group A vases figured on Plate I. Later examples, of the Grave 18 period, have slightly different contours, producing a distinct difference of effect which is not easily described, but can be seen by a glance at Gr. 18, No. 218, Pl. II. Cp. Nos. 220, 214, also Plate II.

The group of variants found in Graves 26, 12, 18 (No. 216, Pl. II), 46 (No. 156 a, Pl. II), and 76 (Nos. 21-2, Pl. IX), in which the handles do not rise above the mouth, is interesting in the light of subsequent developments of the shape of the black glaze cup: see below, pp. 28, 29.

The great mass of the kantharoi from the **Group B** graves are variants from the **Group A shallow-bottomed type** described just above. There are three main variants, of which one is dominant in Grave 31, one in Graves 26 and 12, one in Graves 18 and 46. All three have in common with the **Group A shallow-bottomed type** the shallow lower part of body and the handles without spurs. It is the foot⁴ that distinguishes the various subdivisions. The **Group A** foot is smaller and lower than the other three, and generally of finer workmanship.

The Grave 31 variant (Plate III) has the foot larger, but though comparatively high it scarcely develops upwards into a stem, but forms rather a sort of convex cone. The inside of this cone is normally all glazed black. The lower part of the body is not quite so shallow as in the other variants. Nos. 262,

¹ In Grave 50 quite distinct only in No. 375.

² Except 49, 405. For other variations see 50, 364, 376, 377, below, revised catalogue.

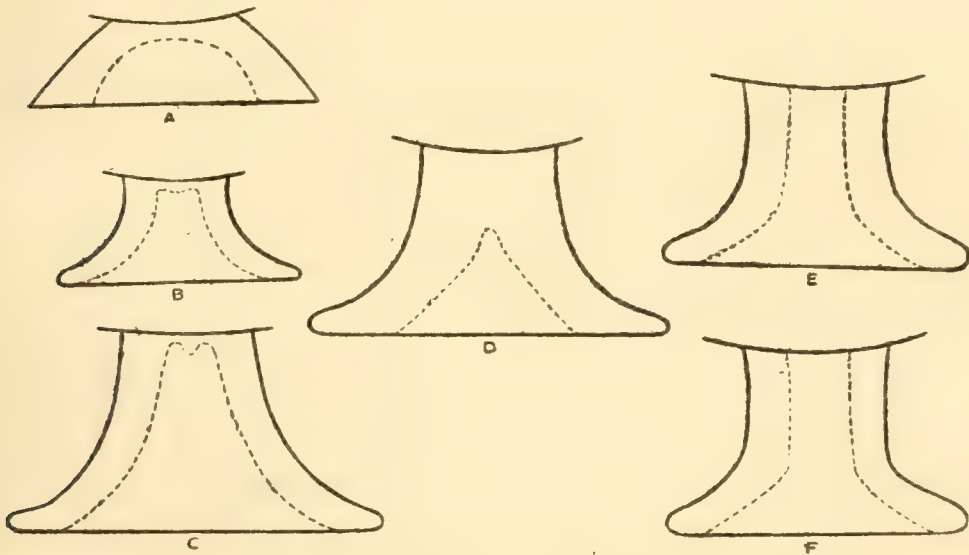
³ Also (except cross-pieces to handles) by *B. S. A.* xiv, Pl. X a.

⁴ I use the word foot to denote

the whole of the member that supports the body, i. e. the member of which outline sections are shown on p. 7. When the foot has a more or less flat lower part and a more or less cylindrical upper part, the lower part has been called the base, the upper the stem.

263, Pl. III give the normal vase. No. 260, Pl. III has the foot a little shorter than usual. Nos. 320-30 are of thinner fabric and come nearer in shape to the later Grave 18 variety. See No. 320, Pl. V.

The variant that predominates in Graves 26 and 12 (Plate IV) has the lower part of the body shallower than in the typical Grave 31 vase, and the distinction of base and stem comparatively developed. On the under side of the base there is a broad flat rim left in the ground colour for the vase to rest on. See e.g. Pl. IV, Nos. 139, 140, 141, 67, incised $\Sigma\omega\sigma\alpha\delta\rho\iota$, $\Sigma\omega\sigma\alpha\delta\rho\iota$, $\Gamma\nu$, and 'A χ or Xa.



Kantharoi: sections of feet.¹

A, Group A deep bottomed; B-F, shallow bottomed: B, Group A; C-F, Group B (C, Grave 31; D, Graves 26, 12; E, F, Graves 18, 46).

The variant that predominates in Graves 18 and 46 (Pl. V, 18, 148) is like the variant from Graves 26 and 12 except that there is no flat $\Sigma\omega\sigma\alpha\delta\rho\iota$ rim for the vase to rest on, the inside of the foot all sloping upwards, first gradually and then much more when it reaches the stem. At the change of slope inside where base joins stem there is often a sharp edge: see figure of sections, F, and cp. E.

How far one particular type is dominant in each grave can

¹ From drawings kindly made for me by Miss G. E. Holding.

be shown most shortly by setting out in tabular form the figures for the principal graves.¹

Grave.	Deep-bottomed survivals. Pl. II.	Grave 31 type. Pl. III.	Graves 26, 12 type. Pl. IV.	Graves 18, 46 type. Pl. V.	Miniature and Decorated. Pl. VI, VII.	Total.
31	25 + 1 ²	58 + 23	1 + 8	2 + 2	13	133
26	12	5 + 4	43 + 5	0 + 17	—	86
12	4	0 + 0	24 + 2	0 + 0	1	31
18	8	0 + 0	7 + 2	63 + 18 + 5 ³	7	110
46	5	0 + 0	0 + 0	45 + 10	8	68

This table shows that the graves that it deals with contained 428 kantharoi, and that 344 of these 428 belong to one or other variant of the dominant shallow-bottomed Group B type. Of the other 84, 29 are miniature or decorated vases, and will be dealt with below along with the corresponding vases from Group A graves. The remaining 55 are survivals or developments of the *Φιλόξενος* type.

Chronologically, the Grave 31 type is certainly the oldest of the three. The dating of Grave 31 as the earliest of this group has been already established.⁴

The variant that predominates in Graves 18 and 46 seems to be the latest. The red figure kylix from Grave 18⁵ and the white ground lekythos from Grave 46⁶ are the two vases that most obviously establish the late date of the Group B graves.⁷ The absence of any corresponding vases in Graves 12 and 26 must not, however, be pressed. If Grave 18 contained one such vase out of a total of over 250, and Grave 46 one out of over 150, it is obviously possible that graves of the same date should have contained none at all. It remains possible, therefore, that the 26, 12 and 18, 46 variants were produced contemporaneously at different shops.

The shapes in themselves do not help in this question of chronology. In fact they offer a valuable instance of the dangers

¹ The numbers placed after the plus sign enumerate variations. Karkhesia (below, p. 12) have not been included.

² b. f. No. 188. ³ Teisias group.

⁴ *B. S. A.* xiv, pp. 305-7: cp. *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 310. It is confirmed by the number of survivals of the

deep-bottomed kantharos type.

⁵ *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 294 and Plate XIII a.

⁶ *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 326 and Plate XXIV.

⁷ Cp. also for Gr. 46, *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 308.

of trusting to the evidence of style or to theories of natural development in inquiries of this sort. If we started with a knowledge of the Group A black figure type, and tried on purely stylistic grounds to establish a chronology of the vases figured on Plates III, IV, V, it would be equally reasonable to bring the 18, 46 type into closest relationship with our known Group A starting-point. Cp. e.g. 49. 267, Pl. VII with 18. 148, Pl. V. Yet the external evidence makes it quite certain that the Grave 31 type, Plate III, came in between. It is easy enough to explain the real sequence when, from the other evidence at our disposal, we know what it is. The explanation is simply that the first workmen to turn out typical Group B shallow-bottomed kantharoi in great numbers were strongly influenced by the old *Φιλόξευος* type that they had previously been in the habit of producing. The Group A black figure shape had been originally used for decorated vases, possibly invented for that purpose as easier to paint on. It was only gradually that it came to be considered appropriate with scarcely any modifications for common undecorated ware.

The two Grave 18 type kantharoi from our earliest Group B grave (31) are of workmanship distinctly above the normal: see Pl. V, 31. 341.¹ So also is the series from the same grave of variants between the types of Grave 18 and Grave 31: see Pl. V, No. 320.¹

Two further developments of the Group B shallow-bottomed type require special notice.

The first is associated with the name of *Teisias*. The *Teisias* kantharoi are distinguished by their extraordinarily fine glaze, and by the unusual shapes and sections of the handles. Three signed examples (Nos. 133-5) were found in Grave 18. Nos. 134 and 135 are shown on Plate VI. For an illustration of No. 133, and descriptions of all three, see *B. S. A.* xiv, pp. 292-3 and Fig. 18. Similar in shape, but less fine in workmanship, are Nos. 233-4 from the same grave, described *ibid.* pp. 293-4. No. 233 is shown here on Plate VI.²

¹ Superior quality not discernible in reproduction.

² For handles of 233-4 cp. early b. f. Munich *Cat.* Fig. 52; Athens, Collignon-Couve Plate XXVI. In

view of the question as to *Teisias'* home (*J. H. S.* xxix, p. 348) these parallels are interesting, since they connect him with a group of vases of about 550 B. C. that have been

The fine glaze of the signed vases is found also on two kylikes from Gr. 18, Nos. 136-7, *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 293,¹ on a pair of small chalices² from the same grave (Nos. 138, shown here on Plate VI, and 139), and on the skyphos Pl. VI, 31. 217.

This skyphos, with its brilliant glaze and its wreath of conventional foliage, executed in purple and white with fine incisions, appears to be very similar to a signed Teisias vase described by Fröhner, *Cat. van Branteghem*, No. 206:³ 'grande cotyle . . . autour de l'orifice une belle couronne d'olivier, chargée de baies, est peinte en couleurs d'applique rouge et blanche: vernis noir brillant: détails gravés: anses un peu relevées'. Our garland is not olive: it is more like laurel; but Fröhner's garland appears to be highly conventionalized also. His vase differs from ours in being larger (height .195) and in having 'autour de la base une couronne radiée, noir sur rouge'. It is worth noting that the two signed skyphoi, which find their parallels at Rhitsóna in Grave 31, have, according to Rayet and Klein's transcriptions, an older form of E than the other signed vases, which find their parallels at Rhitsóna in the later Grave 18.

The other development of the Group B shallow-bottomed type is remarkable for its size,⁴ and in some cases for bold **experiments in decoration**. Both characteristics are exemplified by Gr. 18, Nos. 250, 251, Pl. VI. They are .19 m. high to the mouth, and are decorated on body and handles with a bold tooth pattern in white.⁵ There are possible traces of figures in white silhouette on the main field.⁶ The most

ascribed to Boeotia [Buschor, *Gr. Vasenmalerei*, Figs. 81, 82: cp. Rhitsóna *B. S. A.* xiv, Pl. X c and, except handles, a].

¹ Cp. Taranto Museum, Valenzano, tomb. arc. fine VI secolo. For a kylix signed by Teisias see *B. C. H.* 1881, p. 178.

² Cp. *Arch. Anz.* 1912, p. 329, Fig. 10 (S. Russia); Ancona Museum, Necrop. Numana, Coll. Rilli, two exx.; Zannoni, *Certosa*, Tav. XIX, L, LXXVI, CXIX = Pellegrini, *Necrop. Felsin.* Fig. 152; Bonn Mus. No. 934 (Cyprus); *B. M.* 64. 10-7, 1667 (Kamiroi: same grave as B 352, B 555, E 26, E 197).

³ See also *ib.* No. 207. Klein, *Meistersig*², p. 212, following Rayet, *Rev. Arch.* 1875, p. 173, calls both vases kraters, and says, *pace Rayet*, that 207 has an olive wreath. Mr. Talbot Ready, who bought both vases at the van Branteghem sale, assures me that both were skyphoi (kotylai) and that only one had the wreath. The vases were resold and cannot be traced.

⁴ Gr. 31. 255, 256, 332, 346-8; Gr. 26. 134-8; Gr. 18. 222-32, 248-51; Gr. 46. 144, 145, 145 a, b, c, 146, 147. See below, revised cat.

⁵ Cp. Gr. 46, No. 88.

⁶ Cp. below, p. 39, n. 1.

remarkable examples of these experiments in decoration are, however, the two vases with polychrome paintings,¹ Gr. 18, Nos. 248, 249, which are discussed at length in *J. H. S.* xxix, pp. 334 f. As regards shape, No. 249 has as deep a body as No. 251, Pl. VI. The body of the plain vase Gr. 18, No. 222 (height to mouth .22), is still deeper and more cylindrical. Generally the body is not quite so deep, being shaped more like the polychrome Gr. 18, No. 248 (*J. H. S.* xxix, Pl. XXVI), or the plain vase No. 223 from the same grave (see Pl. V). The handles of most of the examples have spurs and cross-pieces.

The **small decorated kantharoi** from the Group A graves form a well-marked class. Most of the vases are decorated in white and purple with such ornaments as dots and straight and wavy horizontal and vertical lines outside, and with thin bands in the same colours inside: see e.g. the group of six vases of this class from Grave 49² shown on Plate VII. A smaller number has one single ornament (e.g. swastica, fleur-de-lis) in white: see e.g. Pl. VII, Gr. 51, No. 238. The commonest shape (I) is that of Gr. 49, Nos. 273, 275, 279 (Pl. VII), a variant of the Group A deep-bottomed type, but with the lower part of the body generally less pronounced: see especially No. 279. The handles have no spurs and are generally more or less round in section.³ Shape II differs from Shape I only in having the lower part of the body much shallower, e.g. Gr. 49, Nos. 278, 278 a,⁴ Pl. VII. Shape III is like Shape II except that the foot terminates upwards in a short stem: see Pl. VII, Gr. 49, No. 276. It is in fact the shape of the Group A shallow-bottomed black glaze kantharos.⁵

The small decorated kantharoi from Group B graves normally have the low foot, deep lower part of body, and plain

¹ Note the bold tooth pattern in the same positions as on Nos. 250, 251.

² Nos. 275, 276, 278, 273, 278 a, 279.

³ Gr. 51, No. 51, Pl. VII in size and shape falls into this group, but it is not a black glaze vase.

⁴ Cp. b. f. (from Thebes) *Arch. Anz.* 1891, p. 116, Fig. 10.

⁵ The b. f. Gr. 49, Nos. 266, 267, also on Plate VII, are of this same shape. The similarly shaped Gr. 50, No. 266, also on Plate VII, has an unusual form of base (flat like *Σωσαδρι*, &c., Pl. IV, but with outer edge turned down, so that the vase rests only on this outer edge) that is found also on the small decorated Shape III vase Gr. 49, No. 276 c.

handles of Group A, Shape I. One type,¹ with decoration entirely in white, differs little from Group A vases like Gr. 51, No. 238 (Pl. VII); but the commoner and more characteristic Group B type is seen in Gr. 18, No. 113 (Pl. VII). Generally² the lower part of the body tapers sharply downwards, the handles are high, the decoration³ consists solely of horizontal purple lines, three on the outside, two thin ones round the middle of the body, and a thicker one at the junction of body and foot; on the inside, one if the vase is .06 m. high, two if .08 or .09; the .09 size has also two extra bands round the outside of the foot.

The miniature plain black kantharoi like Gr. 51, Nos. 304, 305, Pl. VII, seem to occur with little variation all through the black-figure period.

The fluted ware from Grave 31 (Nos. 353-5, Pl. VIII) is interesting as anticipating one of the main features of a later style of black glaze ware: see below, pp. 28-9.

The repoussé work of Gr. 26, Nos. 195 (Pl. VIII), 196, 196 a, shows an imitation of metal work as remarkable in its way as that which we see in the metallic shaped amphora of Nikosthenes.⁴ Imitations of actual repoussé work are not uncommon in Etruscan bucchero,⁵ but I know of no examples where the effect is so completely realistic inside as well as out. Such vases as these and those of the Teisias group suggest that Boeotia occupied one of the very foremost positions in connexion with the black glaze industry of this period. Whether it was as producer or merely as purchaser is another question.

Karkhesia. See e. g. Pl. VIII, 31. 355, 18. 235. Nineteen vases of the shape commonly known by this name (flat-bottomed footless kantharoi with body narrowing only slightly from top to bottom and a ring moulding round the latter for the vase to stand on) were found in the Group B graves.⁶ None was found in the graves of Group A. It is therefore highly probable that the shape came in only at the end of the sixth century. The

¹ Gr. 46. 85-8.

² Cp. however Gr. 18. 113 b, Pl. VII.

³ Scarcely visible on Plate VII, but shown on jugs of this same ware *B. S. A.* xiv, Pl. XIII.

⁴ e. g. Walters-Birch, Pl. XXX.

⁵ Oxford, Ashmolean Mus V. 196, V 205.

⁶ See below, pp. 16, 17, *Cat. Graves*, 31, 26, 18, 12.

nine examples found in Grave 76¹ point to the shape having lasted some way into the fifth century.²

REVISED CATALOGUE³ OF BLACK GLAZE KANTHAROI

Grave 40

*Group A deep bottomed:*⁴ 116-27, .11-.125, normal; 127 a, Λέκφων foot (Pl. I).

Smaller decorated: 105, .09, *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 312, Fig. 2, Shape I of p. 11; 105 a, .09, Shape II of p. 11, but with handles spurred.

Grave 49

Group A deep bottomed: 309 (Pl. I)-86, .10-.12, 387, 388, .13, normal; 389-92, .09, .11, .135, .135, under rim of foot black; 284-308, .10-.12, purple bands inside and out (as seen faintly *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 262, Fig. 11); 308 (Pl. I), merely a ring for foot; 283, .17, tongue pattern, Pl. I.

*Group A shallow bottomed:*⁵ 393-405, about .11; inside of foot of 393-8 like Pl. VII, 49. 266; of 399, 400 like Pl. IV; of 401, 402 like Pl. VII, 50. 266; of 403, 404 intermediate between 400 and 401; body of 400 almost cylindrical, handles of 405 spurred.

Small decorated: Shape I of p. 11, 272, 272 a, 273 (Pl. VII), 273 a, 274, 274 a, 275 (Pl. VII), about .08, all similar; inside, white and purple bands as on lower part of outside: so 275 a, but fragmentary and apparently plain. 277, 277 a, 098, .088, like 272, &c., but heavier and coarser, and on upper part outside 277 a has only white dots as on 278 (Pl. VII); 279, see

¹ Below, p. 41.

² Below, p. 37.

³ The decimal figures give the height in metres to the mouth of the vase. To avoid inconsistencies with the catalogue in *B. S. A.* xiv and *J. H. S.* xxix, a few numbers have here and there been dropped and others supplemented by appending letters. e. g. in Grave 49 I found

that there are seven fewer plain kantharoi than was estimated in *B. S. A.* xiv (p. 255, Nos. 283-412) but ten more with decoration (ib. p. 254, Nos. 272-9). Nos. 406-12 accordingly disappear, while 272-9 are supplemented by ten such numbers as 272 a.

⁴ p. 5, and Plate I.

⁵ pp. 5, 6, and Plate VII.

Pl. VII; 279 a, decoration as on 278 a (Pl. VII); so 279 b, but above each S a white dot. Shape II of p. 11: 278, 278 a, .08, inside like 272, outside Pl. VII. Shape III of p. 11: 276, .12, Pl. VII, body inside, foot and lower part of body outside, red bands; foot inside, black bands on ground colour; 276 a, b, c, raised moulding round stem; 276 c, foot like Pl. VII, 50. 266; decoration, 276 a like 272; 276 b, only two red bands inside, one out; 276 c none, all salmon red.

*Grave 50*¹

Group A deep bottomed: 314-58,² normal .11-.12; 359, .14, foot with broad under rim glazed black; 360, Pl. I; 361-3, .065, .07, .075, handles higher, lower part of body slenderer; 282 (*B. S. A.* xiv, p. 262, Fig. 11)-313, broad purple bands inside and out; 264, lotus buds, Pl. I.

Group A shallow bottomed: 364-78, mostly .10-.12: only 375, .15, has a distinct stem (shape like Pl. VII, 50. 266); 364, .14, handles have cross-pieces; 376, 377, purple band round foot, purple moulding (cf. Teisias) round stem; 378, like last, but all red and handles of oval section (cp. 280-1).

Small decorated: Shape II of p. 11, .08-.095; 279, purple bands inside and out; 280, 280 a-e, decorated like Pl. VII, 49. 273; so 281, 281 a, b, but dots as on Pl. VII, 49. 278, and no vertical lines; so also 281 c, but four superimposed chevrons in place of vertical lines.

Miniature plain black: 281 d, e, f, .05, .05, .04; d, e, like Pl. VII, 51. 304; f like ib. 51. 305.

*Grave 51*³

Group A deep bottomed: 242-93, .11-.13, normal except 289, 290 (under rim black), 291-3 (foot higher and more conical); 296-302, .09-.10, shape of decorated 238, Pl. VII.

Group A shallow bottomed: 303, .11.

¹ 379-82 disappear from the revised catalogue; 280 a-e, 281 a-f are added.

² A few, very faded, may once

have had purple bands.

³ 294, 295 disappear: 239 a is added: 241 proves to be skyphos and (?) kylix.

Small decorated: Shape I of p. 11, ·095; 238, 239, 239 a, all alike, see Pl. VII, No. 238; ¹ 240, white swastica.

Miniature plain: ·045-·05; 304, 305, Pl. VII; 306, 307, like 305.

Grave 3

Group A deep bottomed: 50-4, ·13-·11; normal; 55, 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1912, p. 116, Fig. 17; note also ib. one-handled, 58.

Group B shallow bottomed: 57, ·14, foot of Σωσαδρι type of Plate IV.

Miniature plain: 56, ·05, 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. ib.

Grave 31 ²

Deep bottomed: ³ 230-42, ·11-·14, several with the foot higher and the lower part of body less deep than usual; 241 and 242 with under rim of foot black; 243 (Pl. II)-8, foot like Pl. I, 50. 360; 249, under rim of foot black, handles without spurs; 250-4⁴ (253, Pl. II), ·19, ·18, ·17, ·16, ·16, handles have cross-pieces as well as usual spurs; 250 has Λέκφων foot (Pl. I); 251-4, foot with flat under rim; 251, narrow; 252-3, broad.

Group B shallow bottomed: Grave 31 type of p. 6: 260 ('Αγνοσθένιός εἶμι), Pl. III, and p. 7; 261-317, ·11-·13, normal (262, 263, Pl. III); 318, 319, a band of purple bordered by incised lines round foot; 320 (Pl. V)-30, thinner fabric, inside of foot ground colour with a few thick black bands; 331, 332, handles have cross-pieces; 332, ·17, foot unusually flat; 333-8, a sharp edge separates base and stem of foot inside; 339, 340, foot distinctly divided outside into base and stem, with a slight ring moulding between the two. Several of these variants are transitional to Grave 18 type. Grave 26 type of p. 7: 343, 344, normal; 345, three lines (purple, white, purple) round middle of body; only 343 has the Σωσαδρι rim quite flat; 257, 258, like 345, but no white line, handles spurred; 346-8, ·15, ·16, ·17, handles with cross-pieces; 347, lower part of body unusually deep. Grave 18 type of p. 7: 341

¹ Cp. No. 51, but not all black glaze and handles spurred.

² 259 disappears, 224 a, 349 a, 355 a, b are added.

³ To this shape, but with higher quite conical foot, belongs b. f. No. 188.

⁴ Cp. decorated No. 225.

(Pl. V), 342, finer than normal Grave 31 kantharos; 255, 256, ·15, ·16, handles have spurs and cross-pieces.

Decorated: 218-26, thin purple bands inside and out, see p. 12; 218-23, ·06-·07, like Gr. 18. 113, Pl. VII: 224, 224 a, 225, ·125, similar; 225, with spurred handles; 226, ·18, shape like Pl. II, 18. 218, but handles have cross-pieces; 227, ·10, shape like 339 (above, Group B, Grave 31 type) but ring moulding more prominent; inside, red bands; outside, a slight moulding with white dots round middle of body, two triple bands (white, purple, white) round the lower part, a third round the foot. [See also 257, 258, 318, 319, 345.]

Small Plain: 349, 349 a, like decorated 218-23, but glaze poorer [cp. 22, 'Αρχ. Έφ. 1912, p. 112, Fig. 6].

Fluted: 353, 354, 355, ·17, ·16, ·15, all Plate VIII. The fine flutings on the lower part of the body of 354 are hardly seen in the illustration.

Karkhesia: 355 a, 355 b, ·11, ·09, normal shape, spurred handles; 355, see *Fluted*.

Grave 26¹

Deep bottomed: 105-15, ·15-·17, Λέκφων foot (Pl. I, 50. 360), 114, only partly glazed underneath; 115, not at all; 115 a, ·10, handles without spurs and not rising above lip (cp. Pl. II, 46. 156 a).

Group B shallow bottomed: Grave 31 type (p. 6): 116-20, foot higher and more stem-like than normal; 121-4, like Gr. 31. 339, 340. Grave 26 type (p. 7): 139-81, about ·13 (139, 140, 141, Pl. IV); 181 a, ·14, handles have cross-pieces; 182, ·145, one ring moulding round top of stem; 183, 183 a, b, ·07-·09. Grave 18 type (p. 7): 125-33, stem thicker than normal and broadening downwards (i. e. transitional from Grave 31 type); 134-8, ·15, ·17, ·18, ·18, ·19, handles with spurs and cross-pieces; 135-8 have raised moulding round top of stem; 135, round juncture of stem and base; 134, nearer Grave 31 type.

Karkhesia: 184-7, ·09, ·095, ·10, ·11, handles without spurs; 188-92, ·11-·12, with spurs; 193, 194, 194 a, ·14, ·14, ·14, spurs and cross-pieces.

¹ 181 a, 183 a, b, 194 a, 196 a, added to original numbers.

Repoussé: 195, ·15, Pl. VIII; so 196, 196 a, ·15, ·185, but side of base and outer part of underneath ground colour, handles spurred, lip 196 not so pronounced.

Grave 12

Deep bottomed: 50-2, ·10, ·09, ·09, handles not rising above mouth, like Gr. 46, 156 a, Pl. II; 60, ·15, handles have cross-pieces but no spurs, foot resembles Σε foot, Plate III.

Group B shallow bottomed: Grave 26 type (p. 7): 61-86, ·12-·15: 61, Σωσαδρι rim not quite flat, handles with spurs and cross-pieces; 62 (foot missing), 63, cross-pieces; 64-86 normal (66, 67, Pl. IV).

Miniature: 59, ·05.

Karkhesia: 87-9, ·11, ·10, ·10, no spurs or cross-pieces.

Grave 18¹

Deep bottomed: 218-21 (218, 220, Pl. II), ·16, ·11, ·11, ·11, Λέκφων foot (Pl. I) but unglazed round rim 220, completely 221; 214, handles without spurs, Pl. II; 215, 216 (Pl. II), 217, ·10, ·095, ·095, much like Gr. 46, 156 a, Pl. II.

Group B shallow bottomed: Grave 26 type: 140-6, normal; 147, Σωσαδρι rim glazed; 147 a, ·14, handles have cross-pieces. Grave 18 type: 148 (Pl. V)-210, normal; 211, foot unglazed inside; 212, ·10 (191-212, base and stem separated inside by a sharp ledge); 222, ·22, shape like 250, 251, Pl. VI, but body almost cylindrical; 223 (Pl. V)-32, ·16-·18, handle with² spurs and cross-pieces, inside of foot of 223-30 like 148-90; 231, 232 like 191-212. *Grave 18 type with white decoration*: 250, 251, ·19, Pl. VI; 252-4, ·10, ·10, ·11, white dots as on Pl. VII, 49, 278; 254 (Pl. VI), handles with cross-pieces; *Teisias type*: 133-5 (134-5, Pl. VI), signed vases, *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 292; 233 (Pl. VI), 234, ·16, ·17, not so fine (but not ordinary coarse fabric and glaze as stated *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 294).

Small decorated: 109-12, ·06-·07; 113 (Pl. VII), 113 a, ·08; 113 b (Pl. VII), ·09: thin purple bands.

Karkhesion: 235, ·10, Pl. VIII.

¹ 213 disappears; 113 a, b, 147 a added.

² 222-4 wrongly catalogued *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 293, as without.

*Grave 46*¹

Deep bottomed: 91, ·15, thin purple bands (one thick one on foot); 154-6,² 156 a (Pl. II), ·09, ·10, ·11, ·12, spurless handles not rising above mouth.

Group B shallow bottomed: Grave 18 type, p. 7: 98-142, ·12-·135 (98-124 like Gr. 18. 148-90; 125-42 like Gr. 18. 191-212); 143, handles have cross-pieces, foot has mouldings as on Pl. VI, 18. 233; 144, ·18, spurs and cross-pieces, stem longer, base wider and flatter than normal; so 145, 145 a, b, c, 146, ·18-·19, but stem still higher and thinner, mouth has a slight moulding; 147 like 146, but present³ height ·16; 148, ·145, like 145, but no cross-pieces; so 148 a, but two lines incised and left in ground colour round top of stem.

Small decorated: all ·09: (a) with white: 85, ivy leaves; 86, 87, meander; 88, tooth pattern, cp. 18. 250, Pl. VI; (b) thin purple bands, p. 12: 89, 90; see also 91 above.

Miniature plain: 149, 150, ·045.

Grave 5

Deep bottomed: 30, ·11.

Group B shallow bottomed: 26-9, ·12-·10; 29, with flutings somewhat as on Pl. XIV, No. 1.

Miniature: 31, 32, ·05.

NOTE A. RIVETS AND SOLDER

Clamp rivets of lead as seen on Gr. 18. 223, Pl. V, are not at all uncommon. Gr. 46, Nos. 146 and 147 show a less frequent kind of mend. In both cases the foot broke off at the top of the stem, and was mended by boring a hole in the bottom of the body and then soldering body and foot together with lead. In the case of 147, body and foot at the place of breakage were simply bevelled flat before soldering (hence the present low height of 147). No. 146 broke off a little lower down. The top of the stem, which was left joined to the body, seems to

¹ 145 a, b, c, 148 a, 156 a added.

² Wrongly described *J.H.S.* xxix, p. 327.

³ Foot mended in antiquity, as also that of 146. See note A.

have been pared down, and the top of the broken off foot to have been hollowed to receive it when thus pared down. This would no doubt make it easier to apply the solder, and also make the foot less liable to come off again. These riveted vases prove that black glaze kantharoi were of some value¹; they also make it probable that the vases were either not made on the spot,² or else not new when put into the grave. [For methods of mending breaks like those of 46. 146, 46. 147 with plates and rivets of bronze see Jacobsthal, *Göttingen Vasen*, p. 17 and Fig. 27.]

NOTE B

A large number of the shallow-bottomed kantharoi have the bottom of the inside of the vase coloured red while the rest of the vase is a good black. This is doubtless due to their having been placed one within the other while being fired. Cp. Pagenstecher, *Calenische Reliefkeramik*, p. 18, n. 4; Jacobsthal, *Göttingen Vasen*, No. 43.

¹ Cp. *Notiz.* 1891, pp. 117, 153; 1898, p. 55. Mr. J. W. S. Macfie of the Nigeria Medical Service tells me that this is also the case in Northern Nigeria, where native black ware is very highly esteemed in spite of both native and imported rivals.

² 'The black ware of Ilorin (N. Nigeria) is carried all over the neighbouring country by the

women, and now that the railway is available it is sent by rail. I have seen baskets of black pottery at Ilorin station booked for Lagos, which is nearly 250 miles south of Ilorin, and others booked for Zaria some 370 miles in the other (northerly) direction; for all I know it may go even further afield.'—J. W. S. M. Cp. *Bulletin Imperial Institute*, xi. pp. 110 f.

THE LATER GREEK GRAVES

THE fifteen graves here published were excavated by me during the spring of 1908. Five others¹ of the same period would also have been published here but for the fact that they had not been cleaned and mended when I last left Greece.² These other five were quite poorly furnished, and I did not think it worth while delaying the publication of the main mass of the material in order to include them.

The contents of each grave are published separately in catalogue form. It need hardly be said that such catalogues are not intended for continuous reading by people not specially interested in Greek pottery. But the specialist who has used such grave catalogues as those of Orsi and Dragendorff will admit that the catalogue form is infinitely the most valuable and convenient for purposes of research.³ Publication in catalogue form is the only way that puts archaeologists in general in as good a position as the actual excavators for studying the finds. In other words, for material of this kind⁴ it is the only legitimate and scientific method of publication.

The record will be found in other directions to be very inadequate. It might have been less so if fewer graves had been opened during the short time that I was able to dig. Only, if this had been done, the graves excavated would not have been sufficiently numerous to establish the various types,⁴ and so much of the cemetery had been already plundered by *τυμβωρύχοι* that it appeared doubtful if any graves would be left to excavate

¹ 8, 10, 29, 38, 78, *B.S.A.* xiv, p. 228, n. 4.

² In April, 1912.

³ For Orsi on his own method see *Mon. Ant.* xiv, pp. 926-7. Cp. Picard, *B.C.H.* 1911, pp. 177-8, who ascribes our present ignorance in great measure to 'l'absence de renseignements précis sur les concordances des séries qui ont pu se

rencontrer dans certaines tombes'.

⁴ Especially that of the richly furnished VI century graves which have so greatly helped to establish the chronology of the Boeotian kylix style. Of these only two really typical examples (12 and 18) had been opened in 1907. Six more (26, 31, 46, 49, 50, 51) were opened in 1908.

in a subsequent season.¹ It seemed to me, therefore, most immediately important to secure the contents of a large number of graves, including, of course, every possible fragment of bone and some general record of the method of burial. For the VII and VI centuries the omissions that this course involved have already been made good by Burrows in his excavations of 1909.² No graves of the period we are here concerned with were found during this later dig. Burrows was, however, digging only for a short time, and with the special object of recording minutely the arrangement of the masses of objects in VII and VI century graves; which we more or less know where to look for. There is, therefore, still the possibility that further excavations at Rhitsóna may throw fresh light on the later styles of Greek pottery.

I hope in a few years' time to be able to dig again and put this possibility to the test.

CHRONOLOGY

The graves catalogued below fall into three groups,³ distinguished both by their position in the cemetery⁴ and by the character of their contents. Graves 30, 33, 34 lay about 80 metres ENE. of the juncture of the roads to Thebes from Aulis and Chalcis, about 15 metres off the Chalcis road on its southern side; Graves 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 lay about 80 metres further to the ENE., about midway between the Chalcis and Aulis roads; Graves 66, 67, 68 lay about 25 metres still further east, near the Aulis road, and are all three built in obvious connexion with the wall⁵ illustrated in Plate XVIII.

Graves 66, 67, 68, with their furniture of lacrymateria and saucers of shapes shown on Plate XVIII, form the latest group. They are probably to be dated about the middle of the III century,

¹ When I went out in 1908 I had had no experience of the vigour and vigilance of Mr. A. D. Keramopoulos and of Athanasios Basi-liou, the φύλαξ of the Tanagra Museum.

² At present being prepared by him for publication.

³ Not including Graves (?) 76, 61, 52, below, pp. 36-7, 40-2.

⁴ See *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 230, Fig. 1.

⁵ Two courses of well-wrought stones .58 m. broad, from 1.16 to 1.24 long, .42 high. The stone inscribed ἐπὶ Βασιλίδαι figured on Plate XIX was built into this wall. With our wall cp. perhaps the hellenistische Anlagen of Wiegand, *Priene*, p. 54.

or possibly from the first half of it. Similar ware has been found in S. Russian graves, with Byzantine coins of the Lysimachus type that dates from 281, and of Pairisades, who dates from 284.¹ Plates like Pl. XVIII, Nos. 16, 11 were found in the Fayûm in the earlier Ptolemaic graves published by Grenfell, Hunt, and Hogarth.² This is not too early for lacrymateria. The form has been found in the same graves with late red figure.³ It was found in thousands at the Kabirion, stellenweise auch in tieferen Fundschichten (Winnefeld).

The other two groups of graves (55-60 and 30, 33, 34) are marked off very clearly from 66-8.⁴ They are not so sharply marked off from one another.

Characteristic of both alike are deep skyphoi like Pl. XVII, No. 4,⁵ squat skyphoi like Pl. XVII, No. 11,⁶ and small saucers like Pl. XVII, No. 1.⁷

The distinguishing feature of the Grave 30 group is the series of small cups with vertical ring handles (frequently spurred), and with body frequently fluted, either vertically or horizontally; forty-eight examples⁸ occur in the graves of this group as against only three⁹ in the Grave 55 group.

In the Grave 55 group the distinguishing feature is the occurrence of kantharoi like Pl. XIV, No. 1. They were found in every grave of this group, generally in considerable numbers.¹⁰

¹ *C. R. St. Pét.* 1880, pp. 24 f.: cp. Watzinger, *Ath. Mitt.* xxvi, p. 99, n. 3.

² *Fayûm Towns*, pp. 55-6, 250-150 B.C.

³ Zahn, *Priene*, p. 428 (Volterra); Canosa (Taranto Museum), fondo R. Piacenza, Sepp. II, IV; Phalassarna (W. Crete), *Mon. Ant.* xi, p. 378 (early (?) IV cent.). The Cretan reference I owe to Winnefeld.

⁴ For links that suggest a comparatively early date for Graves 66-8, cp. spiral patterns on Pl. XVII, No. 30 and Pl. XVIII, No. 18: cp. also, found together in same grave, Delphi, *Fouilles*, v, Figs. 698, 687, Pl. XXII, 7, early lacrymateria with objects like our Pl. XVII, Nos. 4, 31; *C. R. St. Pét.* 1880, p. 25, n. 2, Grave 66 types of plates and lacrymateria with stamped ware; Taranto Museum,

Canosa, fondo R. Piacenza, Sep. II, bowl like our Pl. XVIII, No. 17, with vases like our Pl. XII, 60. 3.

⁵ 16 in Grave 30 group (30. 2-10; 33. 42-5; 34. 5-7), 9 in Grave 55 group (57. 5 and 6; 59 and 60. vii, viii; 59. 21 and 22; 60. 38-40).

⁶ 39 in Grave 30 group (30. 11; 33. 4-39; 34. 3 and 4), 37 in Grave 55 group (58, fragments; 59 and 60. i-v; 59. 8-20; 60. 4-21).

⁷ Generally one in each grave: 30. 1; 33. 1; 34. 2; 57. 7; 59. 4, 5, 6; 60. 3.

⁸ (i) Stemless, 30. 14-22; 33. 46-8; 34. 8-32: (ii) stemmed, 30. 23-8; 34. 33-7.

⁹ 55. 2; 56, fragmentary 4 b and 4 c.

¹⁰ 55. 3-14; 56. 1-3 and 4 a; 57. 8; 58, fragments of 8 vases; 59 and 60. ix-xvii; 59. 32-48; 60. 43. Some of 59 and 60. ix-xvii may

There is not a single example of this shape from the Grave 30 group.

The difference of contents between the 30, 33, 34 group and the 55-60 group is almost certainly to be explained by a difference of dates.¹ Graves 30, 33, 34 are probably to be placed in the second half of the IV century B.C., Graves 55-60 mainly late in the first half; Grave 57 is the earliest of the group, and may possibly be late V century.

This dating is based partly on the evidence of the finds at Chaeronea, the Kabirion and Thespieae, partly on the internal evidence of the graves. As regards the latter, the positions in the cemetery of the two groups of graves prove little,² so that we have scarcely anything to go by but the context of the contents of the various graves, and unlike those of the VI century at Rhitsóna, these later graves are not so crowded with objects as to render the absence of any particular type from any particular grave necessarily significant.

The external evidence does offer certain fixed points.³ At Chaeronea we have the excavations by Stamatakis and Soteriades⁴ of the graves of the men who fell in 338. At Thespieae Keramopoulos has excavated masses of pottery and figurines

belong to 60 (below, p. 45). 57 is remarkable for its single examples of numerous objects; the 10 vases it contains are of 7 or 8 different shapes and 4 different styles.

¹ It can scarcely be due to difference of sex. 33, 55, 59, 60 are probably to be classed together as men's graves from the strigils that they all contained. 56 and 57 as women's from the needles found in them. [30 contained neither.] For strigils and needles indicating sex see Watzinger's *Holz sarcophagen*: also *Myrina*, pp. 62-3, Cesnola, *Cyprus*, p. 94. Note, however, *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 13, p. 151, No. 147, grave V-IV cent., one skeleton but both strigil and needle, and cp. below p. 52, Grave 34, Nos. 46-8. On the remains of skeletons from these graves see p. 4, n. 3.

² e. g. of the graves along the Aulis road 18 and 46, both about 500 B. C., are about 50 yds. apart.

Between them, proceeding from west to east, come three graves (51, 50, 49) of about 550, then two (31, 26) of about 500, then one (13) of the VII century, and between that and 18 another (14) that cannot be much after 600.

³ Not, however, as many as it should. In too many cases the value of finds of our period has been more or less destroyed by inadequate records. See e. g. *J. H. S.* xvi, p. 302.

⁴ *Ath. Mitt.* xxviii, pp. 301 f. There is no detailed publication of these most important finds. Of the grave of the sacred band only a few vases have been preserved, they are now in the National Museum at Athens. The vases and sherds from the tomb of the Macedonians are at Chaeronea, where I examined them, unfortunately somewhat hurriedly, in April 1912.

in what he believes with good reason to be the πολυάνδριον of the Thespians who fell at Delium in 424. The Thespian excavations were made only in 1911, and only a brief notice of them¹ has yet appeared. It is not necessary to point out how much may be expected from Keramopoulos' final publication of this pottery after it has been completely cleaned and mended. While it remains unpublished, and the final account of the Kabiric ware is still in the press,² a full discussion of the Rhitsóna pottery would be premature. There are, however, certain points that it will be not out of place to discuss with the evidence already available.³

It will be best to proceed by taking separately the evidence as to the three chief kinds of objects found in our graves— (1) floral black figure vases; (2) figurines; (3) the black glaze vases that form the main mass of our finds.

Late floral black figure. At Rhitsóna in Graves 30, 33, 34, 55–60 the best and apparently the earliest example is Pl. XI, No. 4. A cup of very similar style at Athens⁴ has painted on it an alphabet dated by Kalinka⁵ early IV century, by Larfeld⁶ fifth. Evidence for an early date is also afforded by the recent excavations at Thespieae. There Keramopoulos has found in the πολυάνδριον, which he dates 424 B.C., kylikes which differ from Pl. XI. 4 mainly in having handles of a simpler type that in origin and vogue⁷ is certainly earlier than the twisted. This suggests for our vase a date right at the end of the V century.⁸ The pyxides⁹ Nos. 1 (Pl. XI) and 2 and the figurines¹⁰ Nos.

¹ Πρακτ. 1911, pp. 153 f. Part of these finds I saw in Thebes Museum in April, 1912.

² These finds are anterior to a rebuilding of the temple which the finds themselves show to have taken place in the IV century. The reason for rebuilding may have been either the damage done by the Macedonians in 335 (*Ath. Mitt.* xiii, pp. 96 f.) or the religious reforms of Methapus (Rubensohn, *Mysterienheiligtümer*, p. 137) dated by Rubensohn middle IV century, or a little later. Prof. Wolters kindly sent me the proof-sheets of the final publication that bear upon this point.

³ The nine graves of the two groups contained 300 objects.

⁴ *Collignon Couve*, pp. 348–9.

⁵ *Ath. Mitt.* xvii. 101 f.

⁶ *Gr. Epig.* i, p. 350.

⁷ Note, however, such survivals of the simple form as Pl. XVI. 50 from Grave 33 which is certainly later than Grave 57.

⁸ The type was not found at the Kabirion (Wolters); but it is scarcely possible to date our vase outside the period of the Kabirion finds.

⁹ Below, p. 43.

¹⁰ Below, pp. 43–4 and 26.

11-16 bear out our dating. Both pyxides and figurines might individually be IV century survivals,¹ but eight out of nineteen objects is a large number to explain as survivals in a single grave.² None of the other objects necessitate a date after 400. On the other hand a late V century date suits excellently the earlier history of black figure ware in Boeotia. The main features of our late floral black figure vases—yellow ground, large palmettes, extremely careless drawing—actually appear at Rhitsóna about 500 B.C. See e.g. *B. S. A.* xiv, pp. 288, Nos. 50-2; 291, Nos. 76, 77; 284, No. 93. Still nearer to our type are the purely floral, pale ground Pl. IX, 36. 7³ and 76. 5.⁴ The former was found with nineteen other vases, none of which would naturally be dated much after 500 B.C. The contents of Grave (?) 76 suggest⁵ a later date, but still one well within the V century.⁶

Fragments of a b. f. kylix like the one from Grave 57 were found in Grave 55,⁷ which may be considerably later than Grave 57:⁸ the type does not appear in Graves 30, 33, or 34.

The black figure vases from these latter graves are still more degenerate in design, and there is little doubt that they belong to a later date. The Hadra finds have shown that spiritless survivals of black figure lasted till after 250 B.C.⁹ Our vases, however, are not to be dated nearly so late as that. They

¹ For shape of pyxides cp. Nauplia Mus. No. 7, spirals round side as on Pl. XVII, No. 30; late r. f. head on top.

² Fragments like both the Grave 57 b. f. kylix (but with handles more twisted) and the p. c. survivals (skyphoi and perhaps pyxis) are to be seen at Chaeronea (April, 1912) among the finds from the *πολυάνδριον* of the Macedonians, but Soteriades writes that only black glaze was found in the stratum of ashes where the bones lay. The other sherds, found below the outer part of the soro or in its material, are of miscellaneous dates. Cp. *Ath. Mitt.* xxviii, pp. 306-8.

³ *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 330.

⁴ Below, pp. 36, 40.

⁵ The evidence of these vases

would be more valuable if they came from unquestionably undisturbed single interments, but even as it is the contexts they were found in are not without significance.

⁶ Cp. also Pl. X. 14, 15, 16 and context in which they were found.

⁷ No. 15.

⁸ Below, pp. 27, 29.

⁹ Merriam, *A. J. A.* 1885, pp. 18 f.; Pagenstecher, *A. J. A.* 1909, pp. 404 f. Cp. p. 392. P. is, however, surely mistaken (*ib.* p. 397) in dating after 337 his Fig. 6 (from Boeotia), with which cp. our Pl. IX, 76. 3. The close resemblance of his Fig. 6 to b. f. skyphoi from Boeotia of about 500 B.C. makes so late a dating most unlikely for that particular vase.

show no particular connexions with the Hadra ware. Their closest affinities are with the Kabirion. One of the Kabirion vases numbered 10530 in Athens Museum is practically the same shape, colours, and design as our Pl. XVII, No. 29, the chief difference being that the Kabirion vase has palmettes and swastikas where ours has palmettes and vertical wavy lines. A fragment, also numbered 10530, has spiral decoration much like that of our Pl. XVII, No. 30. Another fragment, unnumbered, has a frieze of wavy clubbed lines that recalls our Pl. XVI, No. 50. The shape of the Plate XVI vase is an argument for not separating it by too long an interval from the Grave 57 (Pl. XI) type. It seems, therefore, that the black figure from Graves 30 and 33 should be dated before the rebuilding of the Kabirion, early in the second half of the IV century.¹

The figurines on the whole bear out the evidence of the b. f. vases. The standing female type with high head-dress, blob hair, high pedestal, and frequently a sash running from shoulder to hip, of which six examples occur in Grave 57,² appears to be characteristic of the V century,³ and to be rare after 400 B.C.⁴ The same type occurs in Graves 59 and 60,⁵ but occupies a far less prominent position than it does in Grave 57. Of the other six figurines from the Grave 55 group (Gr. 60, Nos. 46 and 47; 57. 17; 56. 6; 55. 16, 17) the two from Gr. 60 belong to the standing female type with ἀπόπτρυγμα which is as early or still earlier.⁶ Gr. 57, No. 17, crouching or running Leda (?) and swan,⁷ finds its place in Winter's grouping immediately after the other Grave 57 type.⁸ This Leda (?) type is assigned by Furtwängler⁹ to the end of the V century. Gr. 55, Nos. 16, 17 and 56, No. 6 will be better considered after taking account of the figurines from Graves 34 and 30.

Grave 34 contained seven (Nos. 39–45, Pl. XV), all of the

¹ Above, p. 24, n. 2.

² Nos. 11–16, Pl. XI.

³ Winter, *Antik. Terracott.* III, pt. i, pp. xiii, xxii; Furtwängler, *Arch. Anz.* 1895, p. 129, No. 31, and *Samml. Sabouroff*, iii, pp. 15, 16: cp. as to base ib. Plate CXXXII text.

⁴ Furtwängler, *Samml. Sabouroff*, iii, p. 16.

⁵ 59 and 60, No. xix, and (? , fragmentary) 60, No. 45.

⁶ Winter, *Ant. Terr.* III, pt. i, pp. 61–5 and xiii, xvi.

⁷ Like Winter, *Ant. Terr.* III, pt. i, p. 69. 7.

⁸ 57, Nos. 11–16, Winter, pp. 65–8.

⁹ *Samml. Sabouroff*, ii, p. 9.

standing youth type that is the counterpart¹ of the standing female type of Grave 57. But whereas the latter is said to be rare after 400 B.C.² the view has already been expressed by Wolters³ that the latest variety of the standing youth type may perhaps belong to the IV century. Grave 30 contained only one figurine (No. 31, Pl. XVII). It is of the standing Leda (?) and swan type that scarcely begins before the IV century.⁴

So far, then, the evidence of the figurines points to Graves 57, 59 and 60 being probably older than 30 and possibly older than 34.⁵

There remain Graves 55 and 56. 55. 16 is put by Winter (*Ant. Terr.* III, i, p. 82) close before 30. 31 (ib. p. 84). Of 55. 17 there is left only the ill-preserved bust. It, too, resembles in style Gr. 30, No. 31. Gr. 56, No. 6, is the only figurine from any of our graves that belongs to the 'later types' of Winter's classification. Graves 55 and 56 are therefore probably later than 57, 59, 60. It need not, however, be inferred that 55 and 56 are not earlier than both 30 and 34. The types found in Grave 55 probably began before the disappearance of the Grave 34 type. 55. 16, 17 both show earlier features than 30. 31: e.g. 16 base, 17 hat. Grave 55 may therefore well be older than either 34 or 30. The Grave 56 figurine does, indeed, appear stylistically later than those from either 34 or 30. But it appears to be of a different fabric from the rest. It is so far the only figurine from Rhit-sóna that makes us think at all of Tanagra. The Tanagra coroplasts of the IV century struck out new lines for themselves, while those of Thebes remained extremely conservative.⁶ According to the conclusions arrived at by Winter (p. xi), the

¹ Winter, *Ant. Terr.* III, i, p. xiv. The type occurs at the Thespian *πολυάνδριον*, but without the blobbed hair.

² Furtwängler, *Samml. Sabouroff*, iii, p. 16.

³ *Ath. Mitt.* xv, p. 360, dealing with over 700 standing youth figurines from the Kabirion.

⁴ Furtwängler, *Samml. Sabouroff*, ii, p. 9, nn. 5, 6, 7; Hermann, *Arch. Anz.* 1895, p. 222, No. 9. For an early IV cent. date cp. perhaps *Δελτ.* 1888, p. 126, Nos. 1, 2 (= Winter,

III, pt. i, p. 67, No. 2, p. 85, No. 5 e) much like Pl. XVII. 31 and (V cent.) Pl. XI. 11, said to have been found in same grave.

⁵ The black glaze evidence (below, pp. 28 f.) points to Graves 30, 33, 34 being about contemporary and therefore all later than 59, 60.

⁶ Winter, *Antik. Terr.* III, pt. i, p. xi. This probably explains why at the Kabirion (*Ath. Mitt.* xii, p. 270) no figurines were found 'vom Stile der feinen tanagraischen Figuren'.

end of the IV century practically forms the lower limit for Boeotian terra-cottas generally. Even our Grave 56 figurine is still a good way off from the final phase. It may thus be earlier than either the Grave 30 figurine or any of the series from Grave 34.¹

The Black Glaze Ware

There is a certain amount of evidence for dating the two types of kantharos that distinguish our two groups of graves (55-60 and 30, 33, 34).

Kantharoi very much like those from Graves 55-60 (Pl. XIV, No. 1) were found in some numbers by Keramopoulos in the Thespian *πολυάνδριον*. The Thespian examples, as far as I have seen them, are without the flutings that the Rhitsóna vases generally have round the lower part of the body. Though, in the light of Pl. VIII, Nos. 353-5, which date from about 500 B.C., we cannot argue that the Rhitsóna type is shown by its flutings to be later than the Thespian, yet the black figure context of the two finds points to Rhitsóna Grave 57, the earliest grave of its group, being later than the Thespian *πολυάνδριον*. On the other hand, at Chaeronea, neither the Macedonians' grave² nor, in all probability, that of the Thebans³ contained kantharoi of the Grave 55 form. It therefore becomes probable that the Grave 55 type of kantharos was prevalent as early as the last quarter of the V century, and that it was no longer in vogue in 338.

Small cups of the type that characterizes Graves 30, 33, 34 (e.g. Pl. XVII, Nos. 15, 21, 24) seem not to occur at Thespieae.⁴

¹ *Bull. Soc. Arch. Alex.* 8, Fig. 33, fig. next extreme r., which much resembles ours, cannot have been buried much before 300 but pose and details are more affected and presumably later. Forty years seems not at all an impossible interval between the making of our fig. and the burial of the Alexandrian. For hair of 56. 6 cp. Meidias vase, Nicole Pl. I (third figure from left), III. 2, and VI. 1 (both figure on extreme right). The columnar drapery and the arm akimbo go back to the V century, cp. e. g. the

Acropolis relief of the mourning Athena: for arm see also *Jahreshefte*, 1911, Fig. 73, and Meidias vase. I am inclined to put both 56 and 34 very close to the year 350.

² Soteriades has kindly confirmed this fact. See p. 23, n. 4.

³ Only a very few vases from Stamatakis' excavations of 1880 (*Πρακτ.* 1881, p. 18) are to be seen in the National Museum at Athens, but the pottery according to the official report consisted *ἀγγείων τινῶν πηλίνων μικρῶν*.

⁴ See, however, above, p. 24, n. 1.

At Chaeronea, on the other hand, the *πολυάνδριον* of the Macedonians did contain small fluted cups of Grave 30 types.¹ So also did the *περίβολος* of the famous lion, the burial-place of the Thebans, from which a kantharos like Pl. XVII, No. 24, is exhibited in the museum at Athens.² In the Kabirion Wolters writes that small kantharoi like Pl. XVII, No. 24, were found in large numbers,³ and are dated by the excavators at about 338. Evidence for a *terminus ante quem* is furnished by the early Alexandrian finds from Sciatbi,⁴ and by the Westabhang finds from the Athenian Acropolis that Watzinger dates at the beginning of the III century.⁵ Both show shapes more or less similar to those of the Rhitsóna vases, but neither⁶ offers exact parallels like those that have been quoted from Chaeronea and the Kabirion.

From this it may reasonably be inferred that by the beginning of the III century the types represented by Pl. XVII, Nos. 24, 21, 15 and XV, No. 31 had already been considerably modified, and that they belong essentially to the IV century. Note, too, that in a cemetery at Camarina, which Orsi⁷ dates 339–258, there are no parallels to any of our vases. This evidence from Camarina fits well with 338 as about the latest likely date for Graves 30, 33, 34,⁸ though a local explanation of it is also possible.

How long either stemmed or stemless types had existed in 338 is still uncertain, but both may well be supposed to go back to about 350, the approximate date already arrived at for the earliest Rhitsóna graves (55 and 56) with cups of this kind.⁹

¹ A fragment that I noticed in April, 1912, among the finds made close by the skeletons must have come from a vase much like Pl. XVII, No. 21.

² Cp. above, p. 28, n. 3.

³ They are the (kleinere) Kantharoi mit niedrigem Fuss und senkrechten Ringhenkeln mit Dornansatz of *Ath. Mitt.* xiii, p. 428.

⁴ *Bull. Soc. Arch. Alex.* No. 8, Fig. 37.

⁵ *Ath. Mitt.* xxvi, p. 94: cp. *Holz sarcoph.* p. 11.

⁶ Cp. *Arch. Anz.* 1902, p. 157. The same is true of Gnathia ware, which also probably dates from a

little before 300 B. C., Pagenstecher, *Arch. Anz.* 1909, p. 17, or possibly from nearer 350, Picard, *B. C. H.* 1911, p. 202.

⁷ *Mon. Ant.* ix, p. 272.

⁸ It also fits with our *terminus post quem* for Graves 66–8.

⁹ Above, p. 27, p. 28, n. 1. The stemless type (e. g. Pl. XVII. 15, 21) does not occur at the Kabirion (Wolters) and is rare at Chaeronea, but if its origin (not necessarily its vogue) is not put back to about 350, we must bring down the Pl. XIV, No. 1 type to 338, against doing which cp. above, p. 28.

The vase forms that are equally characteristic of Graves 30, 33, 34 and of the 55-60 group¹ can all be dated as beginning before 350 B.C. and lasting till after that date. The chief of these are the deep skyphos like Pl. XVII, No. 4 (twenty-five examples²), the squat skyphos like Pl. XVII, No. 11 (seventy-six examples³), and the salt-cellar(?) like Pl. XII, 59. 5, 60. 3, &c.⁴ The two forms of skyphos both have precursors of about 500 B.C., the deep form vases like Pl. X, Nos. 5 and 6,⁵ the squat form vases like Pl. IX, 26. 198.⁶ The transition to the typical IV century deep shape (Pl. XVII. 4) is illustrated by Pl. XI. 6, from Grave 57, which reasons have already been given for assigning to the close of the V century.⁷ The transition from the Plate IX squat skyphoi (e.g. 26. 198) to Pl. XVII, No. 11 cannot be so well illustrated. One of the intermediate stages is probably represented by vases like *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 42, p. 134, Fig. 1. The Russian vase has handles like Pl. IX, 26. 198, but is as squat as Pl. XVII, No. 11. It has on the inside an elaborate incised pattern which, as will be seen in the next section, is earlier in type than any of the stamped decoration on the Rhitsóna cups. Salt-cellars (?) like Pl. XII, 59. 5, 60. 3, &c., occur at Kameiros,⁸ and therefore presumably start before 408 B.C.⁹ The Grave 57 type, with convex sides (Pl. XI. 7), was found in the *πολυάνδρια* both of the Thebans and of the Macedonians at Chaeronea,¹⁰ but this fact is no argument against a starting-point before 400 B.C. for so very simple a type.

One group of vases remains, the forms of which seem at

¹ The absence of these shapes from the scantily furnished 55 and 56 is not to be pressed.

² Gr. 57. 5, 6; 59 and 60. vii, viii; 59. 21, 22; 60. 38, 39, 40; 34. 5, 6, 7; 33. 42-5; 30. 2-10.

³ Gr. 58, fragments; 59 and 60. i-v; 59. 8-20; 60. 4-21; 34. 3, 4; 33. 4-39; 30. 11.

⁴ 59. 4, 5, 6; 60. 3; 34. 2; 33. 1; 30. 1. See also 57. 7.

⁵ V cent. For exx. late VI or early V see *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 319, Nos. 45, 46; p. 326, No. 96 (plain); Buschor, *Gr. Vas.* p. 164, Fig. 110; *Jahrb.* 1912, p. 24 (r. f.).

⁶ Characteristic at Rhitsóna of about 500 B.C.: cp. *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 285, Nos. 197-234; p. 294, Nos. 243-7; *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 319, Nos. 53-6; p. 327, Nos. 151, 152.

⁷ pp. 24-6. For earlier shape surviving into IV cent. see *Mon. Ant.* xi, p. 378 h.

⁸ e.g. B. M. 64. 10-7. 1447, 1448, 1449.

⁹ *B. M. Cat. Vas.* iii, p. 9 (but cp. below, p. 33). Cp. context of Cumaean grave *Mon. Ant.* xx, p. 46.

¹⁰ Also in S. Russia with IV cent. context, *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 8, p. 34, Fig. 18.

first to offer a difficulty to our chronology. The vases in question are distinguished by large twisted handles. The commonest shape is seen on Pl. XII, 59. 24 (twenty-seven examples¹), the other, with much deeper body and higher handles (Pl. XII, 60. 41), is represented by only two examples.² These two shapes have been found in S. Russia in single interment graves. *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* No. 8, p. 37, Fig. 29, very similar to Pl. XII, 60. 41, is dated by Pharmakowsky III century 'on account of the glaze and of the other pottery found with it, which, like Fig. 21, we have already assigned to the III century'.³ Fig. 36 of the same article (p. 40), which is practically the same shape as Pl. XII, 59. 24, 'was found with a coin' (No. 133, not illustrated) 'of the II century'. Both types, however, may well go back to our period. In S. Russia itself, at Kertch (Panticapaeum),⁴ one of these cups with twisted handles (like Pl. XVII. 12), and a feeding-bottle like Pl. XVII. 30, have been found, together with a lekythos ornamented with a check pattern filled in with white spots, a motive common in the Kabirion.

The high twisted handles of Pl. XII, 60. 41, and the same sort of shape (but with boldly moulded lip), has been found at Kertch in the same grave as two red figure pelikae and lekythoi, some with r. f. palmettes, others with a check pattern filled in with white dots.⁵ The grave contained several interments, and is dated by Skorpil⁶ and also by Pharmakowsky⁷ second half of IV century and first half of III. The Russian excavators' dating is based on the red figure,⁸ which they are now inclined to date extremely low. The twisted handled kylix is stated to be the oldest of the objects, and even on the Russian dating may go back to about the middle of the IV century. A vase from Abusir (Egypt), of the same shape as the last, is dated by

¹ 59 and 60. vi; 59. 23-31; 60. 22-37; 30. 12.

² 60. 41, 42.

³ Parts of the Russian reports have kindly been translated for me by Miss A. Jencken of University College, Reading.

⁴ Skorpil, *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* No. 9, p. 87, Figs. 10, 11.

⁵ *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 40, pp. 67-8, Figs. 4-8 (stamped like

Pl. XIII, 59. 17, but with single palmette where 59. 17 has pair).

⁶ *Ib.* p. 69.

⁷ *Ib.* p. 69, n. 1, giving a more recent view than in *Arch. Anz.* 1909, p. 149.

⁸ The report mentions four autonomous coins of which only two could be identified, and those with difficulty. No further details are given about the coins.

Watzinger as 'sicher V. Jahrhunderts'.¹ As Dr. Watzinger himself kindly informs me, there is nothing but the dangerous criterion of technique for quite so early a date; since, however, the cemetery appears not to come below 330 B. C.,² a date much after 350 is most unlikely. A squat red figure skyphos from Benghazi, in the British Museum,³ that must be put well up in the IV century, has these same twisted handles. A modified form of them is seen on Pl. XI, No. 4, which can scarcely be dated much after 400. There is a further point about the Russian evidence. Other types are attested there for the III and II centuries, which in Greece proper certainly prevailed much earlier. Skorpil⁴ actually assigns to the I century a grave with a krater not unlike Pl. XVII. 13.

If IV century Greek types are found persisting much later in S. Russia, an explanation is ready to hand in the comparative isolation of the Greek cities of the Black Sea after the downfall of Athens.⁵

These late Russian finds, therefore, throw no serious doubts upon our dating. The other known facts about twisted handles should perhaps incline us against dating any of our twenty-nine vases much before 350,⁶ but of the twenty-nine one comes from Grave 30, which has already been assigned to the Chaeronea period; the rest come from Graves 59 and 60, which are probably earlier than 350, but need not be put much before that date.⁷

The Stamped⁸ Decoration found on our vases is reproduced in its principal varieties on Plate XIII. The vases that are thus decorated come from only three graves—33, 59, 60. There is considerable variety of motive in Grave 59, much less in 60, practically none in 33. It may be taken as a general rule of

¹ Watzinger, *Holz sarcoph.* Fig. 18 and p. 9.

² *Ib.* p. 10.

³ 67. 5-12. 33: maenad, satyrs, palmettes; careless but vigorous work; inside stamped as p. 31, n. 5.

⁴ *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pétr.* 13, p. 127, and Fig. 67; type of coin mentioned as found in hand of skeleton unfortunately not specified.

⁵ See Mommsen (*Eng. trans.*), iv, pp. 16 f.

⁶ *Cp.* pp. 31 (n. 5), 35, on the

stamped decoration of these vases.

⁷ The twisted handled metal vases from Galaxidi are dated by Scheurleer, *Cat. Hague*, Pl. XV, Nos. 158, 157, and p. 100, IV-III cent.; he quotes no decisive evidence.

⁸ 'Eingepresst', sunk like *intaglio*; English has no word for 'sunk-stamped' (>< raised-stamped); 'impressed' is no better than 'stamped'; we speak of the impression of a seal.

decoration, at least for Greek pottery, that motives become abundant directly a style secures a vogue, and that afterwards there comes a period when a very small number of stereotyped designs are repeated *ad nauseam*. This is remarkably the case in Boeotia with the Corinthian¹ and the Boeotian kylix² styles, and also with the Black Figure.³ If we accept this rule for stamped decoration, we get a further confirmation of the view that Graves 59 and 60 are earlier than 33;⁴ thus, once more, if we were right in making Grave 33 about contemporary with Chaeronea, we arrive at a date late in the first half of the IV century as highly probable for 59 and 60. The finds from other sites bear out our dating. They show that decoration of this kind was in vogue by 425 B.C., and that it probably started in the first half of the V century. In Boeotia itself we have an example of it in a small fluted jug⁵ from the Thespian *πολυάνδριον* of 424 B.C. The jug has a zone of stamped horse-shoe (egg) pattern half-way up, like that on the top of Pl. XVI, No. 2. At Kamiros many examples were found.⁶ The Kamiros finds are generally assumed to be earlier than the *συννοίκισις* of the island in 409.⁷ Among them there are indeed some plates⁸ much like Pl. XVIII, No. 11, that would naturally be dated at least a century later,⁹ and a lacrymaterion¹⁰ that can scarcely be V century.¹¹ Also, though some plainly early examples of this decoration are recorded at Kamiros from graves with early V century context,¹² it is not certain that these graves had been used for only one interment, there being no records as to finds of skeletons or bones. In spite of this, the cumulative evidence from Kamiros

¹ *J. H. S.* xxx, p. 338.

² *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1912, p. 110.

³ Above, pp. 24 f., and below, pp. 36-7.

⁴ On same theory 60 is later than 59; but see p. 45.

⁵ Shape like B. M. de Witte 1044, and *Mon. Ant.* xx, p. 45, Fig. 26, extreme left.

⁶ From information kindly supplied by Mr. F. N. Pryce, who is preparing the B. M. catalogue of this ware. Mr. Pryce also very kindly read this part of my paper in MS.

⁷ *B. M. Cat. Vas.* iii, p. 9.

⁸ B. M. 64. 10-7. 1365, 1684:

cp. also 1356-61 with Pl. XVIII. 17.

⁹ But note perhaps *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 13, p. 139, from single interment grave with early stamped ware, V-IV cent., red glaze plate No. 432.

¹⁰ 64. 10-7. 1811, fat, black.

¹¹ Possibly early IV, above, p. 22, n. 3.

¹² e. g. 64. 10-7. 1621 (amphoriskos: meander and egg pattern), 64. 10-7. 1641 (salt cellar?): palmettes, egg pattern) along with terra-cottas B 363 (*B. M. Cat.* Plate XIX), 362: see also context of 64. 10-7. 1666 (Karkhesion: palmettes, egg pattern).

is in favour of the finds being mainly V century.¹ At Rheneia, in the pit to which the contents of Delian graves were transferred at the time of the *κάθαρσις* of 426 B.C. (Thuc. iii. 104), M. Leroux writes that nine cups were found decorated with circles of egg pattern and of palmettes joined by arcs of circles (cp. Pl. XIII. 59. 17).² To judge from sketches of the Rheneia decoration kindly sent me by M. Leroux, it much resembles that of *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 13, p. 139, Figs. 84–6, which Pharmakowsky dates V–IV century. In Cyprus, Hermann³ states that some quantity has been found in graves of the second half of the V century. He gives no detailed evidence, but J. A. R. Munro quotes stamped ware from an intact grave whose other furniture was black figure ware, Gorgoneion red figure, and archaic figurines.⁴ In Sicily, Orsi holds that it began at the end of the V century.⁵ From Cumae, Gabrici has published an early example⁶ found in the same grave with red figure that he dates not later than the end of the V century. At Ceglie (Bari) it has been found in the same grave with an amphora in the style of Meidias.⁷

The decoration of these V century vases is plainly marked off from that of ours. It is more elaborate, better executed, and different in its range of motives,⁸ which appear, for instance, not to include outer rings of slanting lines like Pl. XIII. 59. 16, 59. 17, 60. 16. The Rhitsóna cups, on the other hand, show no examples of the rings of egg pattern and of petals (e. g. *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 42, p. 136, Fig. 4), that were so common on the cups of the V century. Approximations to Rhitsóna

¹ Cp. Loeschcke, *Arch. Anz.* 1891, p. 18.

² Now at Mykonos: see also Leroux, *Madrid Cat. Vases*, p. 316.

³ *Marion*, p. 30.

⁴ *J. H. S.* xi, Grave K 4, pp. 46, 48, 50, 52. The stamped cup, of which J. A. R. Munro kindly sent me a rough sketch, is shaped like our Pl. IX, No. 24, or, nearer still, *Mon. Ant.* xiv, p. 836, Fig. 48.

⁵ *Mon. Ant.* xiv, pp. 917, 946: cp. 909–10: r. f. cup di squisita fattura: inside, remains of stamped rosette. For V cent. (?) stamped r. f. see also *Gött. gel. Anz.* 1913, p. 260, n. 1.

⁶ *Mon. Ant.* xx, pp. 46, 47, Fig. 26,

like jug quoted above from Thespieae.

⁷ Picard, *B. C. H.* 1911, p. 202, quoting *Notiz.* 1900, pp. 504–6, where Quagliati does not mention the stamped ornament. No mention of bones or skeleton. At Messagna (Tomba II, Taranto Mus.) examples recalling *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 42, p. 134, Fig. 1, come from the same grave as late pale ground b. f.: the grave, however, contained Gnathia as well, and in our present state of knowledge about Gnathia cannot be emphasized in this discussion.

⁸ Cp. e. g. Plate XIII with *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 13, p. 139, Figs. 84–6.

occur only at Kamiros, and we meet there with only one or two approximations among a large number of stamped vases, and cannot be quite sure that these few are V century.¹

How soon after 400 B.C. any of our Pl. XIII types were developed there is little external evidence to determine. The one point that can be definitely established is that outer rings of slanting lines and cruciform patterns of palmettes joined by arcs of circles date from well before the end of the red figure period.² The chronology of late r. f. is still too much disputed³ for us to draw any very precise conclusions from this r. f. evidence, but there is nothing in it to preclude for our stamped ornament an earliest date somewhat before 350 B.C. Such a date harmonizes with the evidence from the Kabirion and from Abusir.⁴ At both these places the finds are believed to date mainly from before the reign of Alexander the Great. In both vases with stamped palmettes have been found in some quantity.⁵ Two Abusir fragments (Heidelberg Z 12, Z 13), most kindly sent me for inspection by Prof. v. Duhn, have outer ring of sloping lines like 59. 16, 59. 17.

There is abundant evidence that stamped decoration lasted on in many quarters into the III century and in some places even later;⁶ but these survivals have so far been found mainly in

¹ e. g. B. M. 64. 10-7. 1447 (salt-cellar (?): palmettes forming cross round central circle); 64. 10-7. 1600 (squat skyphos like Pl. XVII. 11: star of five palmettes joined by arcs of circles): both same grave as E 751, 755, 756, r. f. askoi, *B. M. Cat. Vases*, iii: also from same grave comes 64. 10-7. 1597, squat skyphos, bent handles, stamped egg and tongue pattern. No instances at Kamiros of outer ring of sloping lines (F. N. Pryce).

² Above, p. 31, n. 5, p. 32, n. 3.

³ Nicole, *Meidias*, pp. 120 f., Pharmakowsky, *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 40, p. 69, n. 1.

⁴ At Olbia also, *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 8, p. 33, Fig. 16 (apparently like Pl. XVI. 4, but no outer ring of slanting lines) is dated by Pharmakowsky IV cent. From same grave comes p. 28, Fig. 14,

r. f. lekythos with woman's head.

⁵ *Ath. Mitt.* xiii, p. 414; Watzinger, *Holz sarcoph.*, p. 10: no published details. Zahn, *Priene*, p. 397, notes absence of stamped ornament from Westabhang finds (early III cent., Watzinger, *Ath. Mitt.* xxvi, p. 94; end of IV, Picard, *Mélanges Arch. et Hist.* 1910, p. 106). This fits well with our chronology. A type growing stereotyped about 350 may well have got obsolete about 300; but Westabhang finds are scarcely numerous enough to make it safe to use the *argumentum a silentio*.

⁶ e. g. Olbia, *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 8, p. 35, Figs. 21, 22 (III, I cent. Pharmakowsky); *Samo-thrace*, Conze, Hauser, Niemann, pp. 8 f., 85, Pl. 67: Pergamum, Conze, *Abhandl. preuss. Akad. Wissensch.* 1902, pp. 16, 22, Pl. 3:

places remote from Boeotia. They are no argument for any modification of our proposed dating.¹

In trying to fix the upward limit of the series of graves illustrated in Plates XI–XVII one cause of uncertainty is the extreme scarcity at Rhitsóna of finds of the V Century.² There are only the objects recorded under Graves 76 (Pl. IX), 52 (Pl. X), and 61. No bones were found with any of these groups of vases. We cannot, therefore, be certain that they represent single interments, and no arguments can be based on the context of any one vase. But all three groups have a certain unity of character which can scarcely be altogether accidental, and for lack of better evidence we may use them to bridge the gap between Plates I–VIII and Plates XI–XVII, and get some idea of the pottery in use at Rhitsóna between the period of our VI and IV century graves. In all three groups (76, 61, 52) objects were found that suggest a date not so very long after that of our Group B graves³ of about 500 B. C. See especially Gr. 76, Nos. 1–4, 6, 11–20; Gr. 61, Nos. 1, 3; Gr. 52, Nos. 1–4, 10. Along with these survivals from types of about 500 B. C. are other objects which are not very remote developments of types of about that date.

(1) Floral black figure. Gr. 76, No. 5 is still fairly good work; but Gr. 52, Nos. 14–16 are extremely poor and careless, nearer to Gr. 57, No. 4, Pl. XI, already dated about 400 B. C., than to anything we can date at 500. The Grave 61 fragments 2 a–e are much like those from Grave 52; note, however, the

Delos, in houses of II or I cent. (from a letter of M. Leroux). The tradition survives in Latin pocula such as Walters-Birch Fig. 110, where the palmette petals are in relief. Actual evidence quoted for late date is not always convincing: e. g. Samothrace, depth at which sherds were found among foundations of III cent. Arsinoeion makes it doubtful whether they are not older than building: at Pergamum, to judge from coloured plate, red stamped fragment, whose colour according to Zahn (*Priene*, p. 397) approaches *terra sigillata* and indicates late date, is not unlike badly

fired black ware of any date, e. g. VI cent. *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 269, No. 234. Cp. Pharmakowsky, *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pé.* 8, p. 34.

¹ Apparently, however, these late survivals have influenced Zahn (*Priene*, p. 395), who dates best stamped ware second half IV cent.

² Cp. Syracuse, *Notiz.* 1897, pp. 471, 474, n. 2, where V cent. cemeteries were all destroyed before Orsi began work. Possibly at Rhitsóna V cent. graves have all been turned over by peasants in search for r. f. vases.

³ 31, 26, 18, 12, 46, above, pp. 5 f., 15 f.

human figures (d, e) and the use of purple and incisions (e). Fragment c is a handle like that of Pl. XI, No. 4.

(2) The black glaze ware also shows forms that do not occur in 500 B. C. but are obviously immediate developments of forms that do. See particularly the kantharoi Gr. 76, Nos. 7, 8 (Pl. IX). Both are variants from our Group B shallow-bottomed type (Pl. III-V), but the long stem never occurs as early as 500 B. C., either in the simple form of No. 8 or the form with moulding half-way up of No. 7. Its first appearance that can be dated is among the finds of the Thespian *πολυάνδριον* of 424 B. C.¹ It does not, of course, follow that 424 B. C. is the upward limit for the type. The context of our examples suggests, if anything, an earlier date. The transition from the 500 B. C. form may have taken place at any time during the interval.²

Another form that appears to be typical of the period is that of the cup (stemless kantharos or karkhesion) with vertical handles not rising above the mouth. The type appears already in Pl. II, 18. 216, 46. 156 a, but one of the Grave 76 examples (Pl. IX, 23) is nearer in shape to such vases as *Mon. Ant.* xiv, p. 836, Fig. 48, with stamped ornament, or *ibid.*, p. 916, Figs. 112, 113, with painted white garlands, check pattern, &c.³

The significance of Gr. 52, Nos. 5, 6, as immediately preceding Gr. 57, No. 6, Pl. XI, has been already pointed out.⁴

The figurine Gr. 52, No. 17 is a V century type,⁵ though it is found surviving in Grave 55.

Not a fragment of Red Figure occurs among these finds. The only red figure vases so far recorded from Rhitsóna are a kylix in the style of Hermaeus, *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 294, a second early

¹ With No. 7, cp. also *B. M. Cat.* iii, p. 145, E 157, r. f. 'drawing of best period'. Both forms lasted till much later, stems of both types being found in the *πολυάνδριον* at Chaeronea (338 B. C.). The contour of the handles recalls Pl. XIV, No. 1. A marked variant from our form is often seen in very late r. f., e. g. Lecce Mus., Nos. 1, 101, 103, 104 (Rugge), 109, 154 (Egnazia), 143 (Ruvo), 145, 149, 152 (Canosa).

² A moulding half-way up stem occurs already on Teisias kantharoi, Pl. VI. 18. 134, 135. See also Gr. 46, Nos. 145-6.

³ An illustration kindly sent me by Wolters shows that the Kabiric cups *Ath. Mitt.* xiii, p. 414 are very similar. So, too, B. M. 64. 10-7. 1666, stamped dec., Kamiros, early V cent. context.

⁴ p. 30.

⁵ Winter, III, pt. i, pp. ii, iv, xvi.

kylix, drawing sketchy, *ib.* p. 301, No. 7; ¹ a skyphos, style of Brygos, *ib.* p. 302, and lastly, *longo intervallo*, the little lekythos from Gr. 34, Pl. XV. It is not impossible that red figure occupied a subordinate position in our cemetery throughout the V century, and that black glaze pottery and black figure, more or less of the Kabiric type, were the dominant wares.² It should, however, be remembered that only the finds from a very small part of the cemetery are on record. The greater number of the tombs already excavated have been dug by *τυμβωρύχοι*.

One other gap in our material remains to be noticed. There is no *Decoration in White or Red or Yellow* on any of our V or of our IV century black glaze vases.³ This raises a problem. Among our black glaze vases of the VI century there is a whole series⁴ decorated in red and white,⁵ not the least conspicuous vases of the series being some of those which must be dated about 500 B. C.⁶ Towards the close of the IV century this kind of decoration comes again into still greater prominence with such fabrics as those found at Gnathia⁷ and on the Westabhang of the Athenian Acropolis.⁸ These later painted black glaze wares are generally⁹ explained as derived from the late stage of red figure, where white and gilding were lavishly used. No doubt, late red figure played a part in their development, but at the same time the earlier history of black glaze ware seems generally to have been taken too little into account in this connexion.

It is by no means certain that black glaze pottery with painted decoration has not an unbroken history from the VI to the IV

¹ For a very close parallel, overlooked in *B. S. A.* xiv, see *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 14, pp. 44-5, Figs. 1, 2.

² Cp. Kabirion and Thespieae (above, p. 1, n. 6). Note, too, the group of vases *Ath. Mitt.* xxvi, pp. 143 ff., according to Wide V cent. Mykalessian. Wide's suggested provenance (p. 156) is not confirmed so far by the Rhitsóna excavations.

³ Excepting only the single grooves filled in with red, e.g. Gr. 59, Nos. 8, 9, &c., Gr. 33, Nos. 4-23. So often Gnathia, e.g.

B. M. F 582, F 592.

⁴ Plates VI, VII.

⁵ No yellow except Gr. 18, Nos. 248, 249, *J. H. S.* xxix, pp. 334 f., Plate XXVI, which form a class apart.

⁶ Plate VI.

⁷ Gnathia begins end of IV cent., Pagenstecher, *Arch. Anz.* 1909, p. 17; about 350, Picard, *B. C. H.* 1911, p. 202. Furtwängler (*F.-Reichold II*, pp. 27-31) puts its beginnings into V cent.

⁸ Above, p. 29.

⁹ See most recently *Mon. Ant.* xx, pp. 51, 52.

century. Kantharoi shaped almost exactly like Pl. IX, No. 8 have been found with white decoration.¹ They are assigned by Grainger² to the Alexandrian period, but they may with equal probability be dated in the V century or early in the IV, alike from their shapes and from the style and subjects of their decoration, as may also the cups from the Kabirion shaped much like Pl. IX, 23, and painted with white garlands, &c., already alluded to.³ A slight variant from this same shape, published by Pellegrini,⁴ has similar decoration of human figures (woman at bath, *stile bello*) in white. It was found in the same grave as a r. f. krater a colonnette,⁵ classed by Pellegrini as *stile grande-bello, primo periodo*, and dated about 450. White wreaths, checks, &c., occur on a vase from Kamiros, and therefore probably V century, B. M. 64. 10-7. 1675.

The influence of the earlier black glaze tradition upon Gnathia, Westabhang, and similar fabrics, opens up a whole new subject. Its discussion would demand a thorough examination of the later wares from this particular point of view. It is a piece of work that would be well worth doing. All through the red figure period Boeotia seems to have remained more or less faithful to the black glaze⁶ and black figure styles.⁷ The influence of Kabiric black figure upon the Hadra ware of III century Alexandria has already been called attention to by Pagenstecher.⁸ Thespieae, Mykalessos, and Chaeronea show that the influence under which Hadra ware developed was not Kabiric but Boeotian. It is not impossible that the decorated black glaze ware that is the dominant fabric of the early Macedonian period⁹ was developed under the same influence. If this should prove to be the case, it will furnish a fresh and not altogether insignificant illustration of the relations that existed between Boeotia and Macedon during the days of Philip and Alexander.

¹ Brussels, Mus. Cinquantenaire A 1683 (*Rev. Ét. Anc.* 1905, Pl. V), from Oreus (?), white σκευοφόρος; Cologne, No. 57, white warrior; B. M. 1907. 5-18. 3, white cocks and hens and helmeted Athena head; *Coll. Sabouloff*, LXVIII, 3, white garland (Boeotia).

² *Rev. Ét. Anc.* 1905, p. 328.

³ p. 37, n. 3.

⁴ *Necrop. Felsin.* Fig. 138.

⁵ *Ib.* No. 243.

⁶ Cp. Lolling *apud* Kekule, *Tonfig.* p. 13: no painted ware found in same graves as Tanagra figurines.

⁷ Cp. above, p. 38, n. 2.

⁸ *Arch. Anz.* 1909, p. 18.

⁹ Cp., for Alexandria, Watzinger, *Holz sarcoph.* p. 11, 'auf alexandrischem Boden ausserordentlich häufig'.

CATALOGUE OF GRAVES

Γαῖα φίλη, μὴ σοῖσι θανάθ' ὑποδέχνησο κόλποις
τὸν τυμβωρυχίης κέρδεσι τερπόμενον.

Grave 30, p. 53.	Graves 59 and 60, p. 45.
„ 33, p. 52.	Grave 59, p. 46.
„ 34, p. 50.	„ 60, p. 47.
„ 52 (?), p. 41.	„ 61, p. 41.
„ 55, p. 49.	„ 66, p. 55.
„ 56, p. 48.	„ 67, p. 56.
„ 57, p. 42.	„ 68, p. 56.
„ 58, p. 45.	„ 76, p. 40.

Grave 76

The vases recorded under this head were found just south of Grave 57¹ in a burnt mass at a depth of 1.50. No traces of bones were observed.

Protocorinthian.

1. Skyphos, hgt. .03, burnt black; 2: small fragments of kothon.²

Black Figure.

- 3, 4, 5. Plate IX, skyphoi, hgt. .07, .06, .09: 3,³ satyr and maenad between upright palmettes, dots in field, no colours or incisions, careless work; 4,⁴ satyr and maenad holding wreath between upright palmettes, better work than 3, no colours or incisions; 5, garland.

Black Glaze.

- 6-25. 6, lekythos, lower half only; 7, kantharos, Plate IX, hgt. .19, inside of foot ground-colour with streaky buff band; 8, Plate IX, hgt. .165, and 9, 10, fragmentary, kantharoi, completely black; 11, small kantharos, hgt. .06,

¹ *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 230, Fig. 1.

² Class A II, *J. H. S.* xxxi, p. 74.

³ Cp. *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* No. 20, p. 7, Fig. 7; *A. J. A.* 1909, p. 396, Fig. 6; Murray, *Cyprus*,

p. 76, Fig. 139, Gr. 26.

⁴ Cp. *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 291, Gr. 18, No. 75; Taranto Museum, from S. Giorgio sotto Taranto; Zannoni, *Certosa*, Pl. CXXXVIII. 3.

like those from Group B graves¹; 12-20, ordinary shaped karkhesia, hgt. about .08-.09 to mouth, .10-.12 to top of handles, 10 and 11 with spurs to handles, the rest without, none with cross-pieces to handles; 21-4,² Plate IX, hgts. .095, .09, .09, .08, cups with horizontal handles not rising above mouth; 25, skyphos, body like Pl. X, No. 6, handles like Pl. IX, No. 4.

26. Fragments of a lamp (?) with nozzle showing signs of burning.

Grave 61

A group of fragments found together east of Grave 76, at a depth of about 0.50.

1. Small skyphos with handles completely attached: clay and colour (traces of black on pale buff) of miniature vases Graves 31, No. 229,³ and 3, Nos. 47-9.⁴
2. Fragments of late floral black figure on pale ground (a) palmette, handle like Pl. XVI, No. 50; (b) (several fragments) alternating palmettes and lotuses, cp. Pl. XI, No. 4; (c) handle like Pl. XI, No. 4; (d) fragment with two human legs, careless late streaky work, no incisions; (e) upper part of human figure, purple and incisions, but careless work.
3. Neck of small lekythos.
4. Fragments of black glaze, including a kantharos foot and stem like Pl. IX, No. 7, inside of foot all ground colour.
5. Two worn fragments of figurines, not archaic.

Grave 52

South of Grave 61, right on Vathy road. Stone slabs for sides, cover (slightly gabled)⁵ and bottom: cover 1.10 by .61, interior .93 by .42: cover found at a depth of 1.25. Nos. 14, 15, 16 found about .50 above grave cover, the rest immediately above it or to WNW. Grave ran WNW. by ESE. Nothing inside.⁶

¹ Above, pp. 11, 12.

² For 21 cp. Edgar, Cairo, *Cat. Gr. Vas.*, Pl. XIII. 26. 219 = *Arch. Anz.* 1902, p. 156, Fig. 4: for 23 cp. *Notiz.* 1905, p. 58, Fig. 5 (late r. f.); ib. 1904, p. 134, Fig. 59 (fine

V - princip. IV sec. Orsi ad loc.).

³ *B. S. A.* xiv, Plate XI f.

⁴ 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1912, p. 116, εἰκ. 17.

⁵ Cp. Pottier-Reinach, *Myrina*, Figs. 8, 13.

⁶ Cp. *Myrina*, p. 73, Graves 16,

The ground near seemed to have been disturbed : at same depth as 14, 15, 16 was found a coin of the Crusades period :¹ it is not certain that the objects here catalogued belong to the stone grave. Just WNW. of this find, and at about the same depth as the stone grave, some ashes and vase fragments were found along with some fragments of burnt bones.

Protocorinthian.

1-4. 1-3, Plate X, hgt. .035, miniature skyphoi, not squat, usual colours ; 4, Plate X, miniature cup with vertical handles, same pale green clay as last.

Black Glaze.

5-13. 5, 6, Plate X, hgt. .09, .09, skyphoi, greenish black, bottom ground colour, 5 incised ΕΧΣ (?) ; 7, 8, 9, hgt. .05, .06, .08, kantharoi : 7 low foot, 8 foot higher and beginning to be conical, round the rim oblong blobs of white (or brown ?), 9 foot quite cone-shaped ; 10,² hgt. .12, kantharos, Plate X : so 11, 12 ; 13, Plate X, small bowl without handle, hgt. .035, surface destroyed, clay red.

Black Figure.

14, 15, 16. Plate X, diam. of mouth .13, .13, about .16, kylikes, floral decoration outside, streaky concentric circles inside : brownish black on dull pale ground-colour.

Figurine.

17.³ Plate X, headless, present hgt. .11 : back very convex and with no opening :⁴ base low and square .015 high : drapery white with a pink border.

Grave 57

Stone slabs for side and cover : cover 1.40 long, 1.16 broad : interior 1.30 long, 0.53 wide, 0.70 deep : slabs 0.16 thick : each side a single slab : top slab found at a depth of 1.05 : skull at ENE. end. Nos. 3, 10, 11, 18 were found inside the grave,

39. Cenotaph (?), cp. Breccia, *Bull. Soc. Arch. Alexandrie*, No. 8, p. 68.

¹ Like Sabatier, Pl. LVIII, fig. 19 : cp. *B. M. Cat. Imp. Byzant. Coins*, p. 554.

² Cp., except handles, Pl. II. 46. 156 a.

³ Cp. Winter, *Antik. Terracot.* III. i, p. 61, No. 1.

⁴ This and low hollow base suggest early V cent. Cp. context of similar figurines *Delt.* 1888, p. 58. Contrast Gr. 55, No. 16.

1, 4, and 13 or 14 on top of cover, the rest mainly round the sides of the cover.

- 1.¹ Pyxis, Plate XI, hgt. with lid ·065, without ·04 : lid almost completely covers body and is practically same shape, slightly larger and inverted : on sides and top of lid, bands of black and purplish red on creamy buff [cp. late Protocorinthian skyphoi] : round centre of top, dots and radiating lines much worn.
2. Pyxis, Plate XI, like No. 1, hgt. with lid ·04, faded.
- 3.² Boot-shaped lekythos, Plate XI, ·065, mouth and handle black glaze, boot white, over which traces of pale greenish blue : sole partly red, also apparently over white : boot partly worn, showing pale clay.
- 4.³ Black figure kylix, Plate XI, diam. of mouth ·20 : scarcely any stem : dull pale ground : inside streaky black with dull buff centre.
- 5-10. Black glaze : 5, 6, Plate XI, ·085, ·082, deep skyphoi, shape of body less pronounced than in Pl. XVII, No. 4 ; 7,⁴ Plate XI, ·025, reel-shaped salt-cellar (?) ; 8, 9, fragments, 8 a kantharos foot of smaller Grave 58 shape, p. 45 ; 10, bell crater, much like Pl. XVII, No. 13, but handles slightly more prominent.
- 11-16. Figurines of standing women : 11,⁵ Plate XI, ·36, neck very long, hair in superimposed blobs : back convex with large oblong opening : traces of red⁶ on hair and sash, of yellow on clothes ; 12,⁷ Plate XI, present hgt. ·24 : hair, ten rows of superimposed blobs : neck very long : oblong opening in back ; 13,⁸ Plate XI, head only,

¹ Cp. Munich 335, 336 *Cat.*, Plate 12 ; Athens 9731.

² Cp. *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1907, p. 82, Fig. 16. Cp. also VI cent. sandalled foot aryballoi, e.g. Nicole, *Cat. Athens*, Nos. 812-22, Walters-Birch, Pl. XLVI. 6.

³ Cp. Brussels, Mus. Cinquante-naire, A 75.

⁴ Cp. *Notiz.* 1903, p. 221, Fig. 4, 9 cosidetto atramentario ; *Bull. Comm. Arch. St. Pét.* 8, p. 34, Fig. 18 ; B. M. 67. 5-8. 1265 (incised ψ).

⁵ Cp. Winter, *Antik. Terrakot.* III. i, p. 67, 1 c.

⁶ Red dye (ξανθισμα) for the hair was used by both sexes as early as V cent., Blümner-Hermann, *Gr. Privatalt.* iv, p. 201, n. 4. Hence, perhaps, this highly artificial colour : cp. the artificial white complexions of the women, below, p. 44, n. 5.

⁷ Cp., except hair and r. hand, Winter, *ib.*, p. 65, No. 5 : for head and head-dress, cp. Bonn Museum, No. Inv. 482 (Thebes).

⁸ Cp. Winter, *ib.*, p. 68, No. 4 : also Bonn Museum, No. Inv. 481 (Thebes).

present hgt. .07 : hair, three rows of blobs surmounted by a sort of plait, above this a low, cylindrical *κάλαθος*, the whole enclosed in a sort of oblong frame ; 14,¹ like 13 but apparently without plait, hgt. from neck to top .08 : right arm from elbow to hand bent upwards, hand about level with shoulder (cp. l. hand, No. 11) : traces of red on hair ; 15, legs only, like 12, but 12 has r. leg slightly bent, 15 left : traces of yellow (?) ; 16, r. side only, hgt. from shoulder to ankle .16 : hand on hip holding end of sash.

17.² Figurine, Plate XI, hgt. without feet (missing) .12 : Leda or Nemesis and swan : ³ pointed hat on back of head : body and l. leg bare : r. leg bent, with thigh almost horizontal : arms missing—l. was raised, with falling drapery behind, r. apparently held bird, which rests on woman's r. thigh and has its head just under her r. breast : hat crimson-red : traces of red over rest of figure.

18.⁴ Glass beads, Plate XI, length when strung .125 : fourteen plain (seven dark blue, one light green, two yellow, one white, three iridescent) : rest (three blue, six green, three yellow, one white) have white eyes with blue centres.

19. Bronze needle, fragment .05 long.

20. Bronze needle (?), section square, head spear-shaped, fragment .05 long.

21. Lozenge-shaped pieces (*pastilli*) of a substance that is mainly white lead,⁵ all unfortunately broken before they

¹ Cp. Brussels, Mus. Cinquante-naire, 539.

² Cp. Winter, *ib.*, p. 69, No. 7, and for hat *ib.*, p. 70, No. 8.

³ See below, p. 55, n. 1.

⁴ Cp. *Ath. Mitt.* xv, p. 376 (Kabirion) ; Pottier and Reinach, *Myrina*, Graves 102, 110, 111 ; Perrot and Chipiez III, Plate X.

⁵ Basic carbonate of lead. A small sample was examined by Mr. W. H. Perkins, lecturer in Chemistry at Leeds University. The substance is undoubtedly *ψιμίθιον* or *ψίμυθος*. Cp. Theophr. de lapid. 56 τίθεται μόλυβδος ὑπὲρ ὄξους . . . τὸ δ' ἔσχατον ὑφιστάμενόν ἐστι τὸ ψιμίθιον :

Pliny 34. 54 'psimithium . . . fit plumbi et in pastillos diuiditur'. For its use cp. Xen. *Oeconom.* x, ἰδὼν ποτε αὐτήν, ὃ Σώκρατες, ἐντετριμμένην πολλῶ ψιμυθίῳ, ὅπως λευκοτέρα ἔτι δοκοίη εἶναι ἢ ἦν. Our pastels are roughly contemporary with this last reference.

For cosmetics in graves cp. cinabar powder, *Fouilles de Delphes*, v, p. 165, in a pyxis, shape of our No. 1, from a grave of 'about 400 B. C.', and references *ib.*, p. 166 : for white cosmetic, *Myrina*, pp. 205, 246, and references *ib.*, n. 5, *Mon. Ant.*, xx, p. 36.

had been counted or measured: about .005 thick, .02—.03 diam.: found inside the pyxis, No. 1.

Bones. Fragments of skull, jaw, and small long bones.

Grave 58

Adjacent to Grave 59, and of similar stone slabs. Inside completely rifled. Ground just above, also disturbed, contained fragments of at least eight black kantharoi (four about .10 high, others perhaps .20) shaped much like Pl. XIV, No. 1, but with foot slightly convex and low down, round foot, inside and out, a band reserved in ground colour. Fragments of two handles without spurs, and of two with. Also fragments of kylix, squat skyphos, lekythos (base), and of an iron strigil.

Graves 59 and 60

Side by side: NNW. by SSE.: between them a partition-wall¹ 2.27 long, .77 high. That this was intended as a partition is shown by its being .51 thick, while the other sides and the top slabs of both graves are all about .20. Width of inside of 59, .84: of top slabs of 60, 1.04. Depth to top slabs 1.20.

The objects numbered i–xix were removed before it was realized that there were two graves.

The other objects found outside these two graves cannot with certainty be ascribed to one grave rather than to the other, since objects belonging to a grave are often found round it and not directly over it,² and since also the spot bordered on the area of illicit digging (cp. Grave 58) and had possibly been disturbed.

Black Glaze.

i–v (i, ii, diam. .12, rest fragmentary). Squat skyphoi, shape of Pl. XVII, No. 11: stamped in centre of inside, i has eleven-petal rosette³ (Pl. XIII); ii, iii, ring of five palmettes, placed in iii round a central plain circle; iv, v, four palmettes touching one another: ii, iv, v have also outer ring

¹ Cp. *Röm. Mitt.* 1912, p. 151: also *Mon. Ant.* i, p. 775.

² See above, p. 43; *Gaz. Beaux-Arts*, 1875, i, p. 305, and *Deltion* 1888, p. 59 (Tanagra); *Mon. Ant.* i, p. 776.

Cp. also Dragendorff, *Thera*, p. 114.

³ Cp. Taranto Mus., Tomba Messap. from Oria, along with late r. f. bell krater; *Mon. Ant.* xiv, pp. 909, 910, on inside of good r. f. cup.

- of stamped ornament like Pl. XIII. 59. 16, 59. 17, 60. 16.
- vi. Kylix like Pl. XII, 59. 24, handles missing, stamped inside in centre four palmettes arranged cross-wise with outer ring as in ii, iv, v.
- vii, viii. Lower parts of deep cups, both brick red.
- ix, x, xi. Hgt. .115. xii-xvi. Feet only: kantharoi like Pl. XIV, No. 1.
- xvii. Like last but handles spurred, hgt. .20.

Black Figure.

- xviii. A few small fragments, palmettes on dull pale ground.

Figurine.

- xix. Head only, hgt. .06, hair in six rows of blobs with plentiful traces of red: κάλαθος as on Pl. XI, No. 13, but broader; no frame.

Grave 59

Nos. 1-4 found inside grave, the rest outside.

Metal.

1. Fragments of two large iron strigils, greatest width .035; a small bronze ring belonging to one of them, diam. .013.

Black Glaze (7, 11-19, 24-31, with stamped ornament inside).

- 2.¹ Jug, hgt. .145, Plate XII.
- 3.² Skyphos, spurred handles, hgt. .085, Plate XII.
4. (Plate XII), 5 (Plate XII), 6 (like 5), salt-cellars (?), diam. of mouth .08, .05, .05, hgt. .025, .038, .038; 5, 6, better glazed than 4.
7. Fragmentary, shallow bowl, small foot, stamped inside, four central palmettes, and outer ring as in Pl. XVI, No. 4.
- 8-20. Squat skyphoi, shape of Pl. XVII, No. 11, diam. .10-.13; 17 (fragmentary) larger (diam. about .15) and more solid than rest; stamped interior decoration, 8-10 none,³ 11-15 four central palmettes, 16, 17, 18, 19 see Plate XIII; a groove moulding low down on body, filled in with red,

¹ Cp. Turin No. 609, r. f. woman's head and palmettes.

² Cp. *C. R. St. Pét.* 1880, p. 9,

No. 24 (III cent. silver); Ancona, Sepolc. Camerano 2371.

³ So perhaps 20, fragmentary.

occurs on 8, 9, 11, 16-19; a moulding round inner part of foot-ring, only on 16, 17; foot of 16, 17, black underneath; of rest, red with concentric black rings.

21, 22. Hgt. .08, deep skyphoi like Pl. XVII. 4; 22 red.

23-31. Hgt. .06-.07, kylikes with twisted handles; shape, Pl. XII. 24; stamped decoration inside: 23, none; 24-9, four palmettes in centre and (except 29) usual outer ring; 30, three palmettes in centre with a small central boss; 31, usual outer ring, centre missing.

32-46. Hgt. .11-.12, kantharoi like Pl. XIV, No. 1, feet of some conical, of some rather concave, all of rather streaky texture, and most (not all) with a few distinct, shallow, groove mouldings.

47, 48. Fragmentary, similar but larger (hgt. of body .13), and with spurred handles.

Coarse Unglazed Ware.

49. Plate XII, length about .20, coarse brown clay.

Bones.

A complete skull, well preserved long bones (longest .47), and great part of rest of skeleton.

Grave 60

Nos. 1-5, 9-11, 15-19, 22-6, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 42 were found inside the grave.¹ Head at SSE. end.

Metal.

1. Fragments of several iron strigils.

Black Glaze.

2. Askos, Plate XII (where stamped horseshoe pattern on top scarcely shows), hgt. to top of handle .07.

3. Salt-cellar (?), Plate XII, diam. .06, red band just above foot.

4-21. Squat skyphoi, hgt. .05-.07, shape of Pl. XVII, No. 11; stamped on inside: 4-8 have three, 9-15 four palmettes (14, 15 also outer ring like 16); 16, 17, see Plate XIII; 18-20, plain; 21, bottom mainly missing, palmettes;

¹ On the identity in shape of and above it, cp. Grenfell and Hunt, vases found inside the sarcophagus *Fayûm Towns*, p. 57.

- 15-18 have, low down round body, a groove moulding filled in with red; 15, 16, 19, a similar moulding filled in with red on bottom of foot-ring; bottom of 15, 16, 19, black (like Pl. XVI, No. 4); of rest, ground colour with concentric black circles (like Pl. XVI, No. 24).
- 22-37. Kylikes with twisted handles, shape of Pl. XII, No. 24; stamped inside: 22-32 have four palmettes with surrounding ring; so 33-5, but palmettes placed round small central circle; 36, plain; 37, centre missing; all fragmentary.
38. Fragmentary; 39-40, hgt. .10, .12, deep skyphoi like Pl. XVII, No. 4.
41. (Plate XII), 42,¹ hgt. .085, .088, deep cups with high twisted handles; groove moulding in red, round foot; inside stamped with four palmettes and outer ring.
43. kantharos, fragmentary, like Pl. XIV. 1.

Black Figure.

44. Small fragment of late b. f., with band of olive leaves.

Figurines.

45. Head only, hgt. .06, hair in rows of blobs with remains of red; head-dress broken off; head not in frame.
- 46.² Head and right side missing; present hgt. .175, of which .05 base. Standing woman, l. arm straight down by side, r. with hand on r. breast; l. leg almost straight, with foot showing; ἀπόπτρυγμα down to waist; below waist, drapery in shallow, vertical folds; usual oblong opening in back.
47. Base, feet, head, part of r. leg missing; present hgt. .10; pose like 46; traces of red on front of shoulders; no oblong opening in back.

Bones.

Considerable fragments of jaw and smaller long bones.

Grave 56

Stone slabs for side and cover; cover 2.07 long, 1.12 broad, 0.30 thick; interior 1.77 long, 0.55 broad, 0.57 deep; side slabs

¹ Cp. Masner, Vienna Cat., No. 411; kantharoi, Watzinger, *Ath. Mitt.* xxvi, p. 100; calice, Patroni,

Notiz. 1896, p. 379.

² Cp. Winter, *Ant. Terrac.* III. i, p. 65, No. 5: 60. 46 has higher base.

0·27 thick; top slab (coarse stone and workmanship) found at a depth of 1·00; vase finds began at depth of 0·78. Skull at ENE. end. Nos. 6, 7 inside grave, same end as skull; the rest outside. Grave shown Pl. XIV with cover removed and No. 5 still in position.

1 (Plate XIV)—3. Black glaze kantharoi, hgt. ·11–·12.

4. (a) Fragments of a fourth similar kantharos and a few other black sherds, including (b) one from a cup with vertical flutings and (c) one from a cup with horizontal flutings; (d) a spurred ring-handle.

5.¹ Plate XIV, hgt. ·48, coarse amphora, pale clay; handles (not seen Plate XIV) start downwards in a curve from a little below mouth and then run vertically to join middle of shoulder.

6. Plate XIV, hgt. ·12, standing female figure; hair drawn tightly back from forehead and tied in a big ugly knot at back of head; usual oblong opening in back; no base;² colours all gone; cp. (except base) Winter, *Ant. Terr.* III. ii, p. 70, No. 4; also *ib.*, p. 27, No. 8.

7. Fragments of a bronze needle,³ since lost.

Bones.

Traces of skull at ENE. end.

Grave 55

Stone slab for sides and cover; cover of three slabs about 0·75 long, 1·24 broad; interior 1·90 long, 0·85 broad, 0·65 deep; side slabs 0·28 thick; top slab found at a depth of 1·17 m.; skull at east⁴ end, only vase at W. Nos. 1, 18 were found inside, the rest outside.

*Black Glaze.*⁵

1. Jug, hgt. ·13, Plate XV.

2. Hgt. ·065 m., cup with two vertical spurred ring handles; body covered with horizontal flutings; cp. Pl. XV, Gr. 34. 31.

¹ Cp. Pottier and Reinach, *Myrina*, Graves 66, 94; Ruvo, Coll. Jatta, several.

² Note *Gaz. Beaux-Arts*, 1875, i, p. 306, 'l'adhérence (i. e. of such bases) n'est pas très grande'.

³ Cp. *Myrina*, index.

⁴ Orientation not the same as that of Graves 56, 57.

⁵ No. 1 has the underneath left in the ground colour (buff), Nos. 2–14, black.

- 3-14. Kantharoi, hgt. to rim ·11, shape like Pl. XIV, No. 1, but all a little more angular; all except No. 3 fragmentary; five handles completely missing.

Black Figure.

15. Fragments of a kylix; same handle, ivy leaf, palmettes and ground colour as Pl. XI, No. 4.

Figurines.

16. Hgt. to shoulder ·16 m., hgt. of base ·02; standing figure;¹ head missing; rest fragmentary; right leg slightly advanced; left straight; right arm by body with drapery on it that meets right knee; left arm, bent, holds indistinguishable object to body; a fold of drapery goes across body from right hip to left shoulder. Base square: usual oblong opening at back.
17. Pl. XV, upper part of female figure, hgt. from below breasts to top of hat ·07; style recalls Gr. 30, No. 31; pointed hat like Gr. 57, No. 17.

Metal.

18. A few small fragments of a strigil.

Bones.

Well preserved long bones, longest (not quite whole) ·39; also fragments of skull and smaller bones.

Grave 34

Stone slabs for sides, cover, and bottom; cover ·92 long, ·75 broad, ·37 thick; interior ·70 long, ·46 broad, ·36 deep; side slabs ·14 thick; top slabs found at depth of ·45. Nos. 1, 2, 48 inside grave, the rest outside. No. 40 seen *in situ* Pl. XV, lying outside grave just below level of still unlifted grave cover.

Red Figure.

1. Plate XV, lekythos, hgt. ·085; on front of body r. f. palmette.²

¹ Cp. Winter, *Ant. Terr.* III. i, p. 82, No. 7.

² Common at Hadra (early Ptolemaic), Furtwängler-Reichold, i, p. 207, but type goes back to middle of IV cent., cp. Abusir finds (374 or

earlier to 330), Watzinger, *Holz-sarcoph.*, p. 9; for V cent. prototype of shape see B. M. 64. 10-7. 1648, same grave as B 362, B 363 *Terr. Cott. Cat.* Plate XIX: also Thespian *πολυάνθριον*.

*Black Glaze.*¹

2. Salt-cellar (?), shape Pl. XVII, No. 1, diam. of mouth .06.
3. Squat skyphos, shape Pl. XVI, No. 4, fragmentary; diam. without handles .10; inside, no central stamped ornament and probably no stamped outer ring; outside, neither red band above foot nor moulding on bottom of foot-ring.
4. Plate XV, squat skyphos, hgt. .03, diam. of mouth .055; rim to receive lid (not extant).
- 5, 6, 7. Deep skyphoi, shape Pl. XVII, No. 4, height about .06.
- 8-22. hgt. .04-.05, cups with two vertical ring handles, shape Pl. XVII, No. 15, but squatter, and less tapering; 8-17 plain, 18 (fragmentary) horizontal flutings round lower part of body; 19-22 body covered with flutings, horizontal on 19, 20, vertical on 21, 22.
23. Plate XV, hgt. .045, like 21, 22, but only one handle and higher rim.
- 24-32. (26, 27 rather squat), hgt. .062, .061, .055, .04, .045, .045, .045, .045, .06, shape Pl. XVII, No. 21, XVI, No. 48, like 8-22 but handles spurred: 24-6 plain; 27-32 body covered with flutings horizontal on 27-31, Pl. XV, vertical on 32 (cp. 21, 22).
- 33-7. Kantharoi, shape Pl. XVII, No. 24; hgt. 33-6, .055, 37, .08.
38. Plate XV, hgt. .08, stemless kantharos,² lower part with horizontal flutings.

Figurines.

39. Plate XV, hgt. .24, standing youth, type of Winter, *Ant. Terr.* III. i, p. 183, No. 3,³ hair in rows of blobs, surmounted by a low pointed head-dress: traces of red on l. side of neck: back slightly convex, with oblong opening.
- 40 (Pl. XV)-5. Same type, fragmentary: 40, cock in l. hand, l. foot and r. leg missing, traces of pink on neck: 41, only head and shoulders, traces of bright red on face and neck, darker red on hair: 42, head, shoulders, and r. arm missing, base white with red band half-way up; legs, body, and cock

¹ Several mainly red from bad firing.

² Cp. Nauplia Mus., No. 96; Masner, *Vienna Cat. Vas.*, Taf. viii.

403 (Tanagra).

³ Cp. (not in Winter) Brussels, Cinquantenaire A 101.

partly red, partly white; legs and body seem to have been originally all red: 43, only base and r. leg, coloured as 42: 44, only lower part and that fragmentary, colours gone: 45, only body and legs, colours gone. Numerous other fragments of 40-5 hopelessly damaged.

Metal.

46, 47. Iron strigils, fragmentary.

48. Bronze needle, since lost.

Bones.

None found.

Grave 33

Stone slabs for sides and cover, but not bottom: cover (three slabs) 1.98 long; 1.33 (slab at WSW. end) - 1.17 (other two) broad; interior 1.78 long, .62 broad, .68 deep; top slabs found at depth of .83; skull at ENE. end. Nos. 1-3 inside grave, the rest outside, mainly round sides of cover.

*Black Glaze.*¹

1. Salt-cellar (?), Plate XVI, diam. of mouth .06.
2. Askos, Plate XVI, hgt. to top of handle .05; sides fluted horizontally, top has ring of stamped horseshoe pattern.
3. Oenochoe, Plate XVI, hgt. to top of handle .12, body fluted horizontally, shoulder vertically.
- 4-39. Squat skyphoi, shape Pl. XVI, Nos. 4, 24: width across handles 4-29, .22; 30-9, .18-.17; outside, all but 29, 31, 38, 39 have a thin red band round body a little above foot: round bottom of foot-ring 4-23 have a red groove:

Stamped inside, 4-19 have four palmettes set round a small central circle and themselves surrounded by a large ring of slanting lines (No. 4, Pl. XVI; 5-15 like 4; 16-19, ring more like Pl. XIII, 59. 16); 20 like 4-19, but no outer ring; 21-6 central ornament slightly larger and with a horseshoe ornament between each two palmettes, see Pl. XIII, 59. 18; 27, 28 like 21-6 but five horseshoes and five palmettes; 29 plain; 30, fragmentary, probably like

¹ Nos. 1, 2, 3, 21-39, 43, 45 see Pl. XVI, 24, and contrast ib. 4 underneath left in ground colour, (all black). 21-39 with black concentric rings:

20; 31 like 30, but no central circle: palmettes touch one another as do the horseshoes of Pl. XIII, 60. 17; 32-6 like 21-6; 37 like 32-6, but only three horseshoes: careless work, as also 21, 22 and to some extent others; 38, 39 plain.

40. Skyphos, fragmentary, hgt. .06, diam. of foot .08, no red band outside; no pressed ornament inside.
41. Skyphos, Plate XVI, hgt. .075, handles more ribbon-shaped in section, with horizontal mouldings; two thin mouldings round body on level with handles; badly fired, colour varying from buff to reddish black.
- 42-5. Deep skyphoi like Pl. XVII, No. 4, hgts. .075, .08, .082, .12; 42 now mostly red: careless band of pinkish buff just above foot.
46. Hgt. .04, small cup, spurred ring handles, like Gr. 30, No. 21, but no decoration, moulded or painted.
47. Fragmentary, like 46, but with moulding round foot.
48. Hgt. .07, like 46, but body more barrel-shaped, and with fluted zigzags as seen Plate XVI.
49. Lekythos, hgt. .10, like Pl. XV, 34. 1, but completely black, and body more barrel-shaped.

Black Figure.

50. Kylix, Pl. XVI, hgt. .055, diam. .165, handles not symmetrical; foot hollow, not outside but in, forming a semi-globular sinking;¹ inside, streaky black except central sinking and two bands of ground colour (lighter buff than Gr. 57, No. 4).

Metal.

51. Fragments of an iron strigil.

Bones.

About .50 m. of split long bones in about twenty fragments, of which longest .07: traces of skull.

Grave 30

Stone slabs for side, cover and bottom: cover .90 long, .60 broad, .28 thick; interior .60 long, .45 broad, .30 deep; top

¹ Cp. central sinking in fish plates, e. g. Walters-Birch, i, p. 487 and Plate XLIV.

slab found at depth of about .70. Nos. 1-3 inside the grave, the rest outside.

Black Glaze.

1. Salt-cellar (?), Pl. XVII, diam. of mouth .06; underneath, ground colour.
- 2, 3. hgt. .05, .06, deep skyphoi, shape No. 4, Pl. XVII, but lower part of 30. 2, 3 narrows less abruptly: 2, two incised lines round lower part of body, underneath left in ground colour.
- 4-10. Hgt. .055-.048, deep skyphoi: 4 Pl. XVII, 5-9 like 4, 10 more like 2: 4, 5, 6 partly, and 10 completely, red: 10, three slightly moulded lines on level with handle.
11. Plate XVII, squat skyphos, width across handles .125: bottom left in ground colour.
12. Plate XVII, skyphos with twisted handles (broken), hgt. .05: cp. Pl. XII, 59. 24.
13. Plate XVII, krater,¹ hgt. .13, underneath partly ground colour.
- 14-22. Hgt. .05-.045 (19 squatter, .041), cups with two vertical ring handles: see No. 21, Pl. XVII, but handles of 14, 15, 16 without spurs (15 Pl. XVII): 14, 15 only two flutings, horizontal, below handles: 16-19 body covered with horizontal flutings: so 20, 21 (Pl. XVII), 22, but flutings vertical.
- 23, hgt. .075, 24-8, .06-.05, kantharoi: 24, see Plate XVII: all have one or two horizontal flutings round lower part of body and foot.

Black Figure.

29. Plate XVII, hgt. .05, cylindrical handleless vase,² ground colour dull buff: there are four palmettes.
30. Plate XVII, invalid's or baby's cup (?), on top spirals black on red, underneath red: hgt. .05, spout length .02, diam. of mouth .005.

¹ Cp. *Mon. Ant.* xx, p. 64, fig. 34 (exactly same shape but hgt. .39).

² Cp. Athens 10530 (Kabirion); *Cairo Cat. Vases*, Pl. X, 26, 197

(broader); Bonn 805 and Nauplia, with lid; Würzburg H 2. 158 (Thebes); Bonn 804 (Thebes).

Figurine.

31. Plate XVII, hgt. .21,¹ Leda (?) and swan (?). The woman's r. leg slightly bent, l. arm by side, r. raised, drapery leaves front of body bare : hair borders forehead in a coil or roll, and shows plentiful traces of purple red : the bird appears to stand on a support by the woman's l. leg and to be stretching its neck towards her breasts.

Bones.

None found.

Grave 66

Grave covered by a slightly convex terra-cotta slab .53 wide. Nos. 18, several of 1-10, one of 11-15 found before removing grave cover, but cover had been crushed and fallen in, and it is not certain that all the objects were not originally beneath it. Depth about 1.50. Skull at north end.

- 1-10 (1, 6, Pl. XVIII). Lacrymateria,² hgt. .20, .19, .18, .18, .18, .15, .15, .13, .12, .11. No. 2 shape of 1, the rest shape of 6; all dark-green with a few white bands : 2, 3, 8, an oblong in thin white outline drawn vertically on middle of body : No. 1, a small M (?) incised on neck : 7, 9, traces of burning (?).
- 11 (Plate XVIII) - 15.³ Diam. .10-.11, plates or small flat dishes : 11 all red : 12, 13, red, varying to red-black and unglazed pink : 14, 15, black, varying to unglazed buff.
16. Plate XVIII, diam. of mouth .17, flat dish, broad grooved rim, sides almost straight; black bands and centre on buff.

¹ Cp. Winter, *Ant. Terr.* III. i, p. 84, Nos. 4 (except hair and breasts), 5 (but l. arm raised) : *Fouilles de Delphes*, v, p. 164, Pl. XXII. 7. For subject, Furtwängler, *Samml. Sabouroff*, Vases, Introd. pp. 9 f. Nemesis, not Leda. Can the type be purely genre and the bird a goose? Cp. the presumably genre male figures with cocks from Grave 34, and the certainly genre figures of barbers, cooks, &c., from Boeotian graves of about 500 B. C., e. g. *B. S. A.* xiv, Plate VII B. For bird pets in connexion with the

dead, perhaps cp. also *Arch. Anz.* 1910, p. 225, body buried with bird on breast. For pet geese see Stephani *C. R. St. Pé.* 1863, pp. 17 ff. Against genre explanation see Weicker, *Seelenvogel*, p. 27, n. 5, and (for goose) *C. R. Accad. Inscr.* 1900, p. 463 [Boethus group = infant Aesculapius attacked by wild goose].

² M. Haussoullier writes that the *σαληνάρια* of *Quomodo Tanagraei*, p. 81, are lacrymateria.

³ Cp. *Priene*, Abb. 541, No. 79; Bologna Mus. from Giardino Margharita, about 100 exx.

17. Plate XVIII, bowl,¹ hgt. .06; two vertical handles, missing; black, varying to dark-red.
18. Plate XVIII, plate,² diam. .13, ground colour blotchy black; decoration, perhaps originally white, border of spirals, round outer part of middle a ring of large dots, perhaps also a central ornament: two holes, .02 apart, bottom of photograph, for string to hang up by (?).
19. Plate XVIII, jug,³ hgt. .30, dull buff clay.
20. Plate XVIII, lamp, black glaze, length .10.
21. Plate XVIII, bronze needle, big eye, present length .062.

Bones.

A few small fragments (of skull?).

Grave 67

Stone slabs for sides and cover. Cover (four rough slabs, coarse stone) just under 2.00 long, 1.00 wide: interior 1.84 long, .50 broad, .45 deep: long sides, each three slabs (better stone and workmanship, .15 thick) and small extra strip of stone to make up requisite length.⁴ South end slab, inscribed Εὔζυγος, Plate XIX, was placed on side with letters running downwards. Vases all inside grave, one high up in it. Skull at south end.

Plate XVIII shows cover of Grave 67 *in situ* in angle βεζ (B. S. A. xiv, p. 230, Fig. 1) of wall mentioned above (p. 21, n. 5) and the main wall from between β and ε to α. Wall α-δ was destroyed by peasants between September 1907 and March 1908.

1-4. Hgts. .16, .16, .14, .11, lacrymateria: same shape, green clay, white bands (particularly distinct, No. 1) as in Graves 66, 68.

Grave 68

Stone slabs for sides (.30 thick) and cover (.18 thick): interior 1.88 long, .54 broad at north⁵ end, .51 at S., .54 deep. Nos. 2, 3 inside, No. 1 outside.

¹ Cp. Bonn Mus. (Marseilles) No. 685.

² Cp. *Notiz.* 1907, p. 204, Fig. 26 (III-II cent. D. Vaglieri): pyxis lid *Ath. Mitt.* xxvi, p. 55 (IV cent. Watzinger).

³ Cp. *Priene*, Abb. 539, No. 67.

⁴ Showing side slabs not first

used for this grave (cp. Εὔζυγος slab), or at least not made for it. Cp. *Myrina* Gr. 100; Πρακτ. 1880, p. 26 (Chaeronea).

⁵ The grave ran at right angles to the wall α-ι of B. S. A. xiv, p. 230, Fig. 1.

1. Bowl, hgt. ·048, diam. of mouth ·07, of foot ·045 : upper part of sides vertical, lower curving inwards : no rim : a thin groove outside just below lip : fragmentary, no handle extant : poor black, inclining to red.
2. Lacrymaterion, hgt. ·18, same shape, green clay and white bands, as in Grave 66.
3. Plain bronze fragment broken in antiquity.

*Τρεῖς ἑτέων ἐμὲ χιλιάδας βαρέως πίεσε χθών·
νῦν δ', ὦ ξεῖνε, ταῖς ἀμπνέω εὐσεβίαις.*

INSCRIPTIONS

ONLY two inscriptions on stone have so far been found at Rhitsóna. Both are shown on Plate XIX. The letters are between .03 and .04 m. high. The positions in which the stones were found¹ prove only that they are considerably older than Graves 66-8 (Pl. XVIII), a fact which is quite obvious from the inscriptions themselves. There is nothing to determine their dates with any accuracy. The E of Εὔδδυγος, as pointed out to me by Mr. M. N. Tod, is against a date much before 480: but the Teisias inscriptions also show a fully developed E. These two stones may therefore possibly represent the type of στήλη that was set up over the latest of our archaic graves (e. g. 18 or 46). It is at least equally possible that they are considerably later.²

(1) ΕΥΔΔΥΛΟΣ = Εὔδδυγος, the Boeotian form of Εὔζυγος.³ The extra gap between the first two letters can only be a mistake in spacing. As a name Εὔζυγος appears not to occur elsewhere.⁴ As an adjective it is applied only to ships = 'well benched'. Possibly the name is derived from the nautical use and means 'good at the rowing bench', 'good as a ζυγίτης'. There seems to be no parallel for a name formed by compounding εὖ and a part of a ship, but Εὔνεως occurs (= εὖ + ναῦς itself),⁵ and Εὔζυγος as a nautical name would stand in precisely the same relation to Εὔνεως as Εὐήμιος⁶ stands in to Εὐίππος and Εὔπωλος. For a part of a ship, not however compounded with εὖ, being used as a name, cp. Οἶαξ, on a Tanagra grave στήλη.⁷ Or possibly the name refers to the agricultural ζυγόν

¹ Above, p. 21, n. 5. The smaller fragment of the ἐπὶ Βασιλαΐδαι slab was built into wall β-ι nearly 5 m. nearer β than the larger.

² 'I should guess—but it is no more than a guess—that the (Εὔδδυγος) inscription falls between the Persian and Peloponnesian War.' M. N. T.

³ Meister, *Gr. Dial.* i, pp. 262 f.

⁴ Apparently the only known proper name ending in -ζυγος is Ερμόζυγος, Bechtel-Fick, *Personennamen*, p. 132.

⁵ Bechtel-Fick, *ib.*, pp. 213-14.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 136.

⁷ *I. G.*, vol. i, 1287.

(= yoke) and means 'good at the yoke', i. e. 'skilful at farming': cp. for the formation *Εὐήνιος* once more, and for *ζυγόν* with this sense in a proper noun *Βουζύγης*.¹ A third possibility is that the name should be brought into connexion with the adjective *ζύγιος* applied to *Hera* as goddess of marriage. In this case it would be a woman's name = 'well married', 'marriageable': for names expressing this same idea cp. *Εὐγάμος*² and (Steph. *ad. loc.*) *Ἀλφειβόια*. The adjectives *σύζυγος* and *νεόζυγος*³ show the root *ζυγόν* with this same meaning.

(2) *ἐπὶ Βασιλαίδαι*. The name is frequent in late inscriptions,⁴ but always with the ending *-ειδης*. In pre-Euclidean inscriptions it does not occur at all. *Βασιληίδης*⁵ is quoted by Bechtel and Fick (p. 357) as the older form of the name. *Βασιλαίδας* must be a dialect form of *Βασιληίδης*. [For change of final root vowel to *a* cp. Elean *Βασιλᾶες*. Or *a* due to analogy of e. g. *Δαναίδης*, where *αι* phonetically correct. S. G. C.]

For the vase inscriptions on the archaic Rhitsóna pottery see *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 263, Fig. 12, *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 320, Fig. 8 and pp. 338 f., *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1912, pp. 104 f. Several, however, of those that are here illustrated have not previously been recorded, the vases that they are written on not having been cleaned and mended when the previous reports were written. The following is the list of those that are newly published.

Pl. I. 49. 309, *Φιλόχσενος*, our first quite certain⁶ example of a name standing by itself written in full in the nominative. On the same side of the same vase, written vertically in much smaller letters *πο* (?).

Pl. I. 49. 308, a painted A, here reproduced in the actual size from a tracing. On the purpose of vase inscriptions consisting of single letters or of letter groups less than a word in length see Hackl, *Merkantile Inschriften auf attischen Vasen*,⁷ who points out the importance of the occurrence, among inscriptions of this class, of *dipinti*, which must have been put on in the

¹ Bechtel-Fick, p. 384.

² *Ib.*, p. 83.

³ The instances in Stephanus where the reference is to marriage, are all in the feminine.

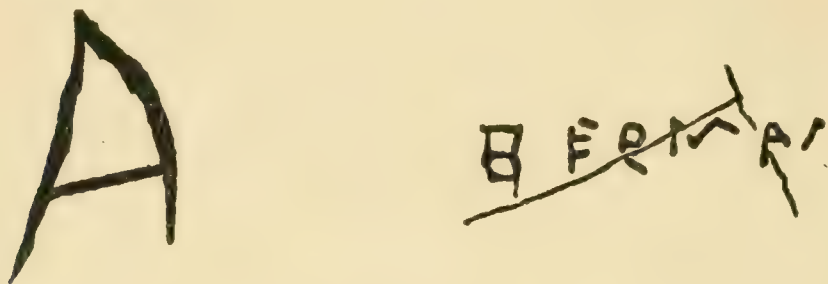
⁴ Mainly II century B. C. or later. See e. g. *I. G.* xii, Fasc. i, iii, v.

⁵ *Hdt.* viii. 132.

⁶ On *Δαπης* and *Λεκφων* (?) see *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 340, notes 117, 118.

⁷ In *Münchner archäol. Stud. dem And. A. Furtwänglers gewidmet*, discussed in reference to Rhitsóna, *J. H. S.* xxix, pp. 339 f.

pottery, as well as graffiti, which may have been put on after the vase left it.¹ Note that the convex curve of the right side² of our A approximates to the two-stroked right side of the Boeotian alpha, which in some unquestionably Boeotian examples is practically a single curve, e. g. in the last A of Βασιλαίδαι Pl. XIX.



Pl. IV. 140. Only the other (Pl. IV, 139) of the two Σωσαδρι inscriptions has been already published. The double occurrence of the form suggests that it may perhaps have been employed regularly, a suggestion that is of philological interest since it can scarcely be doubted that an *ν* is omitted before the *δ*, and *-δρι* also, whether it stands for *-δριδας* or *-δρει*,³ is worthy of note. There would of course be more significance in the repetition if the two inscriptions were plainly written by different persons and not, as their close resemblance seems rather to indicate, by one and the same hand.

Pl. V. 31. 320. Except the first two letters, the inscription on this vase is worn and faint: but, as the tracing shows, there is no question that *Ηερμαι* is to be read.⁴ It is improbable that there are any further letters completely lost, since soon after the iota the surface is better preserved. *Ηερμαι* may be a dative and indicate that our vase was dedicated to Hermes. Such a dedication to a divinity would not be without parallels.⁵

¹ *Ib.*, pp. 91, 92.

² The lower part scarcely shows in the photograph, but is seen clearly in the tracing.

³ *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 341, nn. 121, 122.

⁴ In *J. H. S.* xxix, p. 338, n. 97, this inscription is wrongly given as only *Ηε*.

⁵ e. g. *Ath. Mitt.* xv, pp. 397-418 *ὁ δείνα (τῶι) Καβίροι, ὁ δείνα τῶι Παιδί* and perhaps the simple datives *τῶε Καβίροι* (p. 418), *Παιδί, τῶι Παιδί* (p. 397). The account does not make it clear whether the latter inscriptions are complete.

Only, none of our other inscriptions refer to gods. It is therefore more natural to regard *Ἡερμαι* as an abbreviation.¹ *Ἐρμαῖος*, *Ἐρμαισκός*, and *Ἐρμαία* are all common Boeotian names.²

Pl. X. 5, a triangular arrangement of the letters $\chi \sigma \epsilon$. For groups of three letters similarly arranged cp. Hackl, *op. cit.*, p. 65, and Pl. I. 240, and perhaps Pl. I. 269, Pl. II. 29.

¹ And therefore perhaps *Σωσαδρι* too.

² Collitz and Bechtel, 426, 470, 485, 586, 429, 580.

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THE PLATES

BRACKETED decimal figures indicate hgt. in metres (in the case of vases, up to the mouth).

Number immediately preceding bracket indicates number of object in catalogue of grave it was found in.

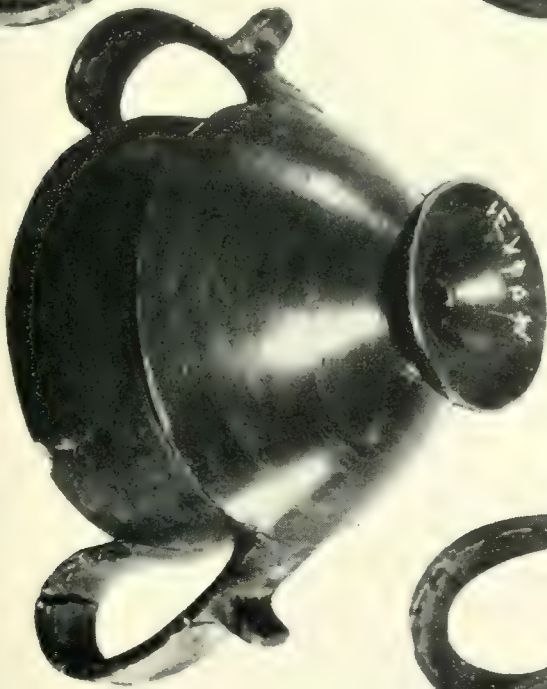
When two numbers precede bracket, first indicates number of grave.

Plates IX–XVIII are in rough chronological order. The numbers given to graves during excavation have, however, been kept, since they have already been used both in plan of cemetery, *B. S. A.* xiv, p. 230, and in the exhibition cases in Thebes Museum.

Nearly every type of object or ornament discussed in this paper is illustrated in the plates ; but the plates do not always give a right impression of the contents of a grave, since few types have been illustrated more than once. The particular grave under which a particular type is illustrated was generally decided from a purely photographic point of view.

The incised inscriptions and stamped decoration of some of the vases seen in Plates I–V, X, XIII, XVI were for the purpose of photography filled in temporarily with white powder. The whole surface of the inscribed or decorated part was first rubbed over with white powder and then gently brushed with a piece of cotton wool, leaving the powder only in the incised letters or sunk ornamentation. The reproductions are thus absolutely faithful except in colour, which should be ground colour for incised letters and black (like rest of vase) for stamped decoration : they display the quality of the work far more reliably than can possibly be done by drawings or tracings.

50.360 (12)



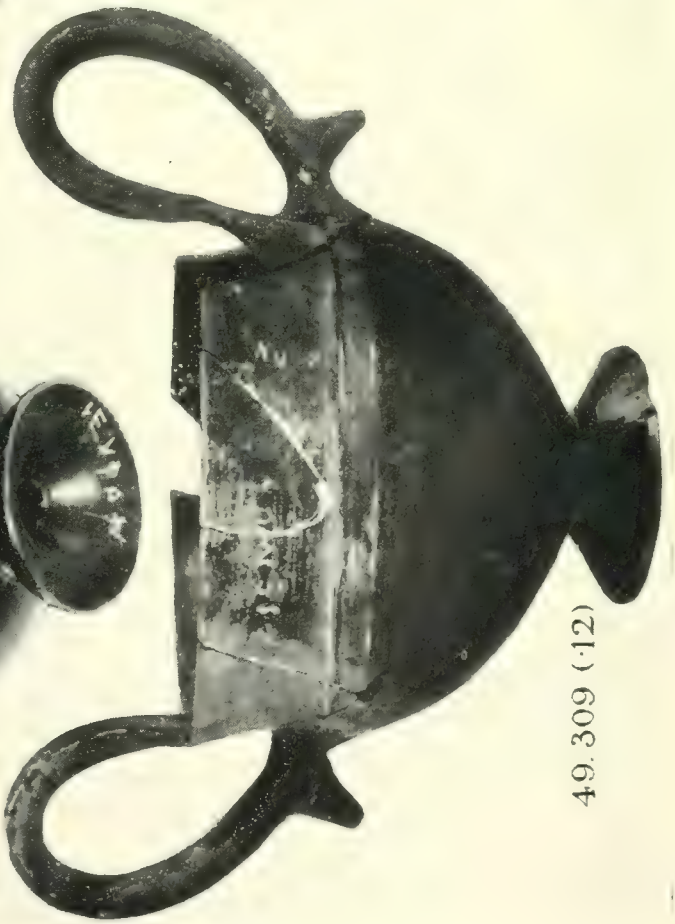
50.264 (11)



49.283 (17)



49.309 (12)



49.308 (12)



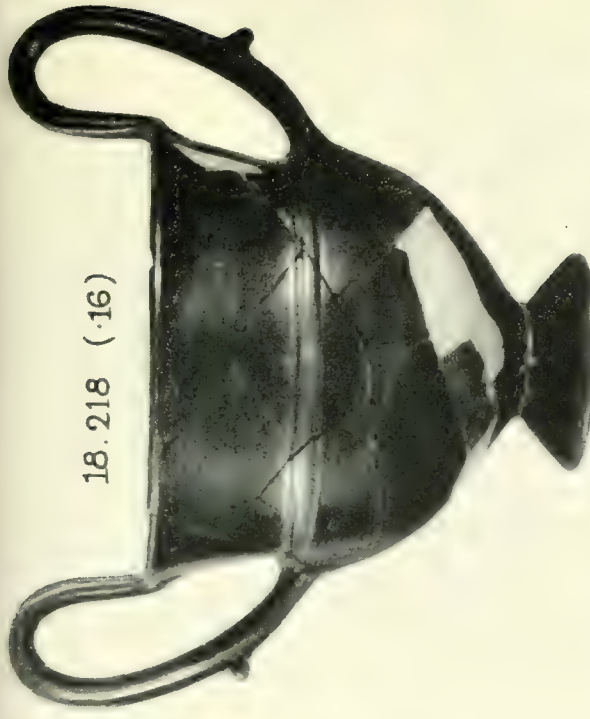
Deep-bottomed kantharoi, about 550 B. C.: 49.309 normal; the rest variants.



31.253 (.16)



31.243 (.12)



18.218 (.16)



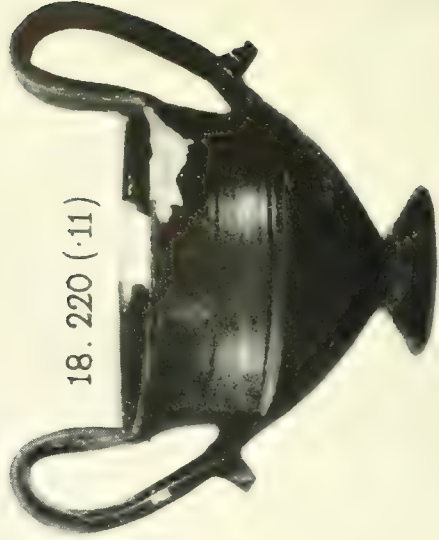
46.156 a (.12)



18.216 (.09)



18.214 (.10)



18.220 (.11)

Deep-bottomed kauntharoi: survivals and developments of type of Plate I.

31.260

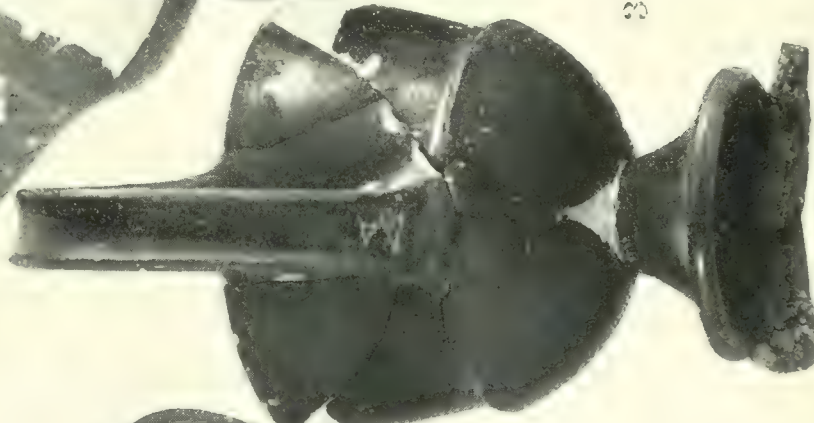


31.260 (12)

31.263 (12)



31.262 (12)

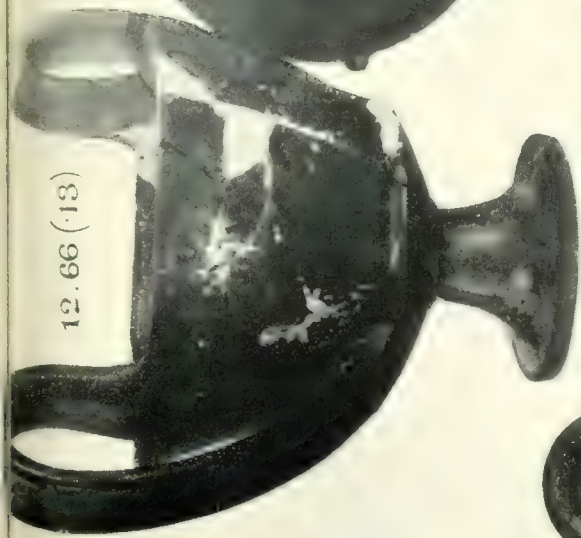


31.262

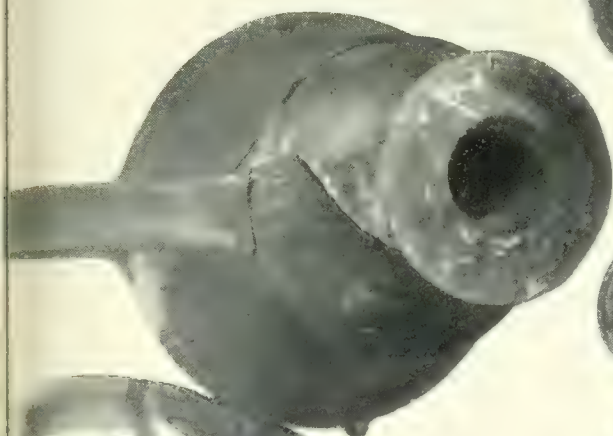


Shallow-bottomed kantharoi : grave 31 type; end of sixth century.

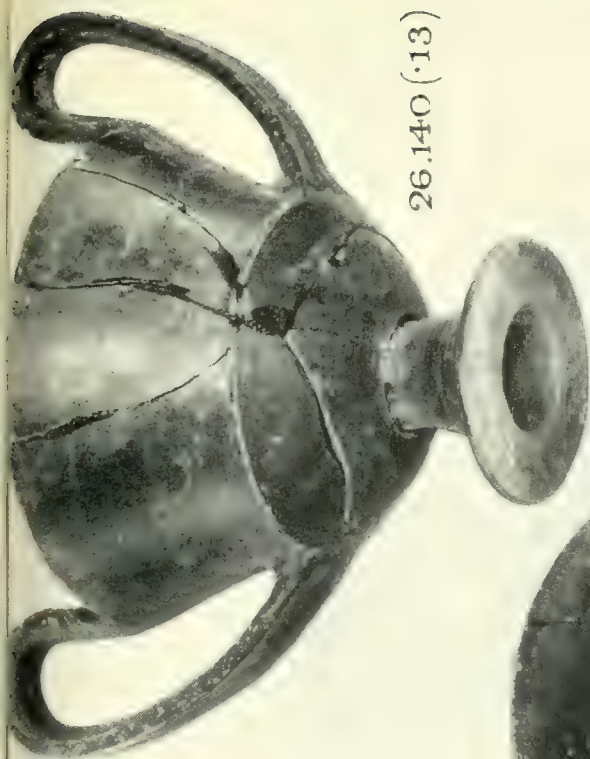
12. 66 (.13)



12. 67 (.13)



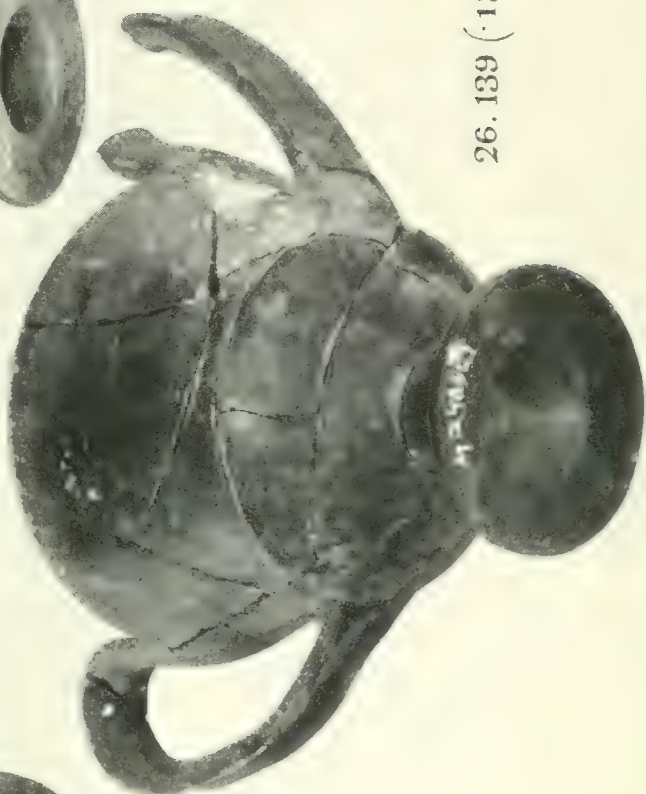
26.140 (.13)



26.141 (.13)



26.139 (.13)



Shallow-bottomed kantharoi : type slightly later (graves 12 and 26) than that of Plate III.



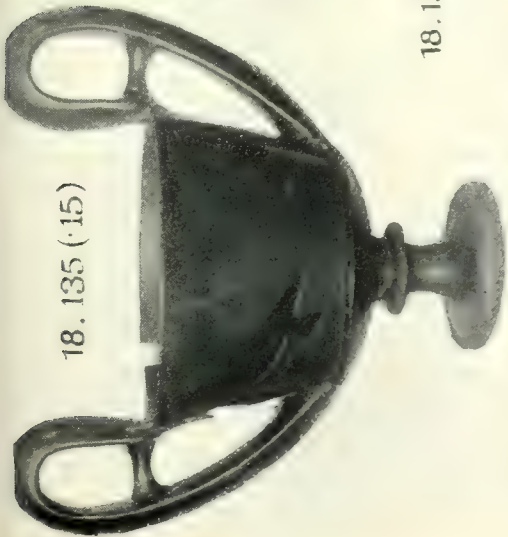
31. 320 (about-12)

31. 341 (.12)

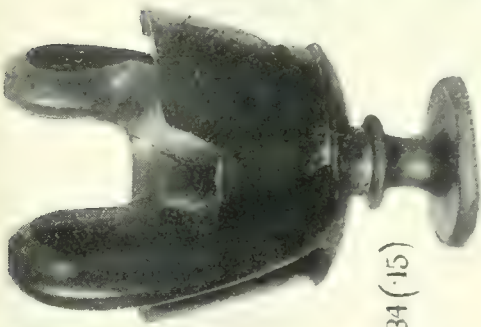
18. 148 (.12)

18. 223 (.16)

Shallow-bottomed type of graves 18 and 46. 31.320 and 31.341 early and not quite normal: 18.148 normal; vogue of type contemporary with or just after that of Plate IV.



18.135 (.15)



18.134 (.15)



18.250 (.19)



18.251 (.19)



18.138 (.06)



18.233 (.16)

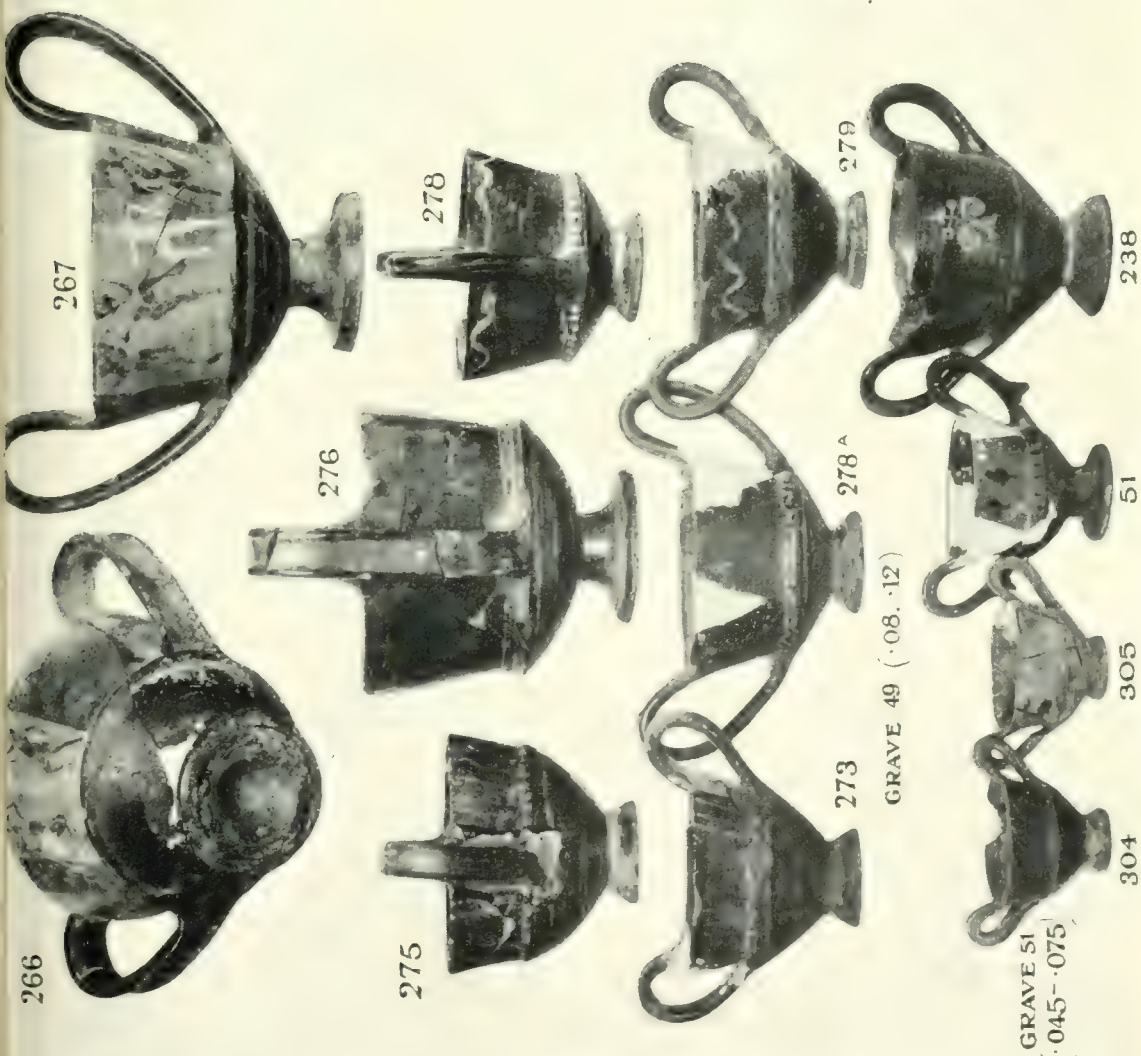


31.217 (.15)



18.254 (.11)

A. Vases in style of Teisias. B (18 Nos. 250, 251, 254). Decorated kantharoi of about 500 B.C.



266

267

276

275

278

273

278^A

279

304

305

51

238

GRAVE 51
[.045-.075]

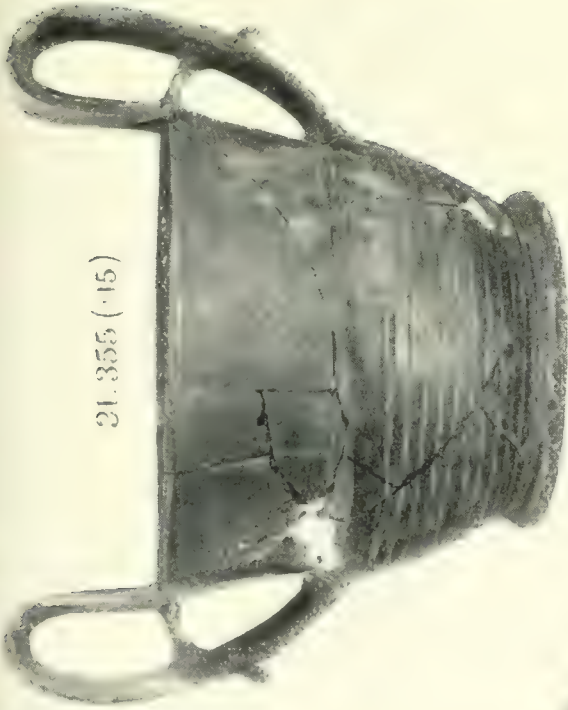
GRAVE 49 (.08-.12)

GR. 50. 266 (about .15)

GRAVE 18. 113(.08), 113^b(.09)

Graves 49, 50, and (slightly later) 51, typical of middle of sixth century. Grave 18 of about 500 B.C.

21.355 (.15)



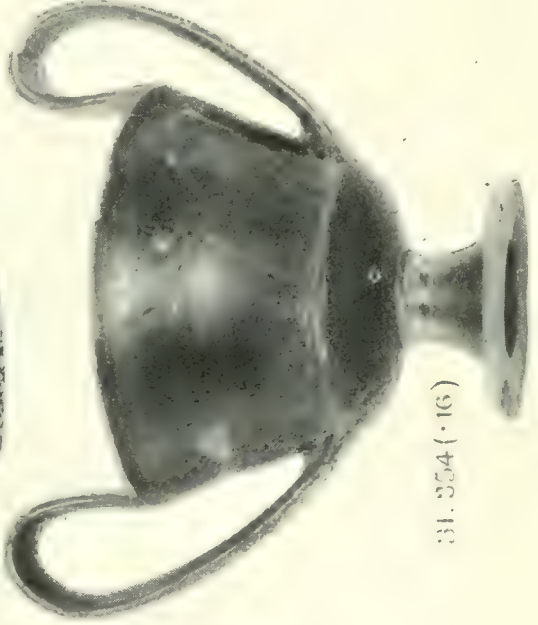
18.235 (.10)



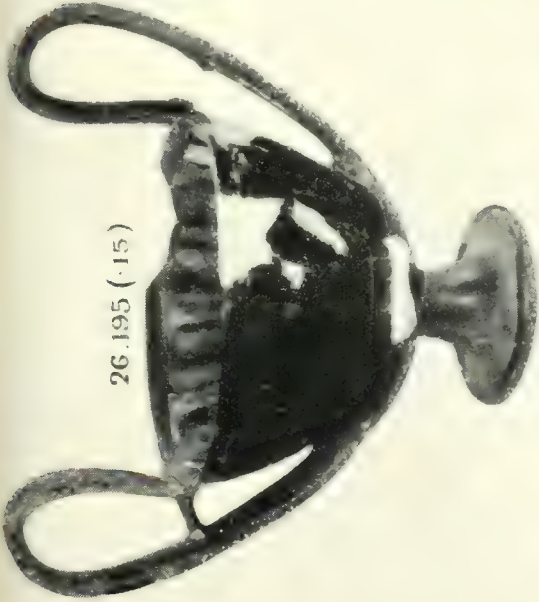
31.353 (.17)



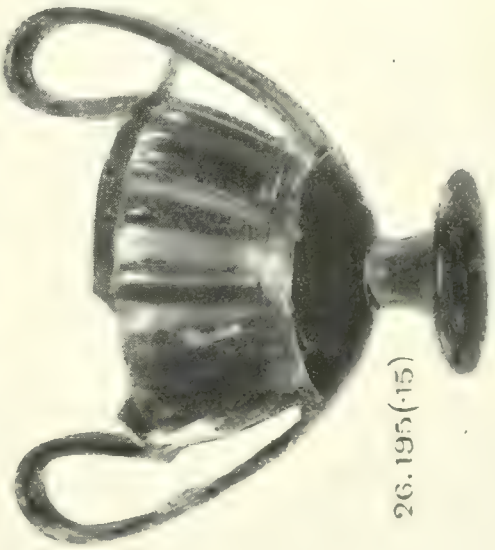
31.354 (.16)

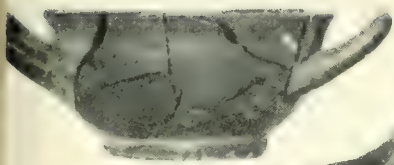


26.195 (.15)

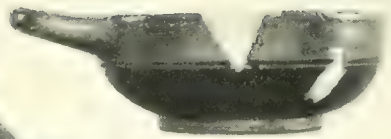


26.195 (.15)

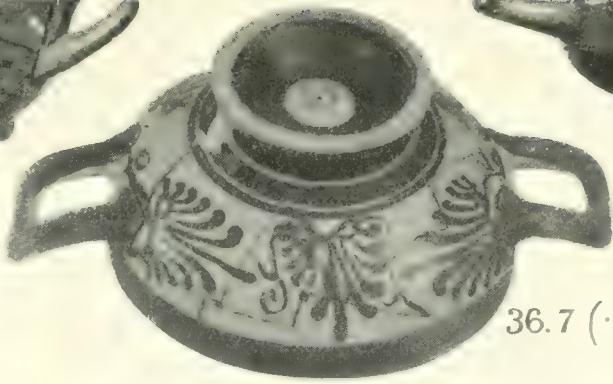




26.198 (.07)



18.119^A (.05)



36.7 (.095)

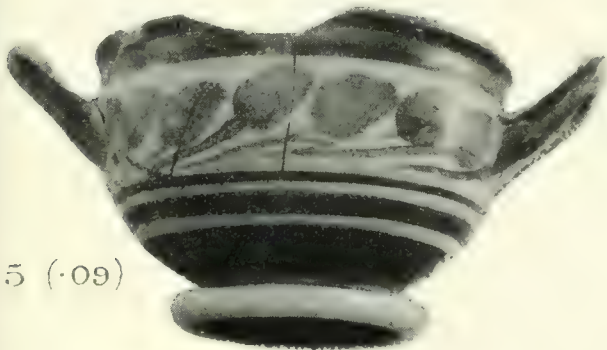
Graves 26, 36, 18 (pp. 25, 30).



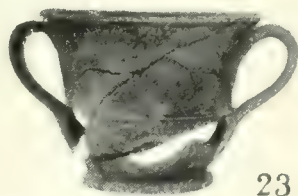
4 (.06)



3 (.07)



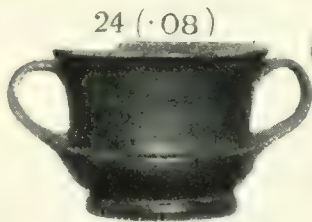
5 (.09)



23 (.09)



22 (.09)



24 (.08)



21 (.095)



7 (.19)



8 (.165)

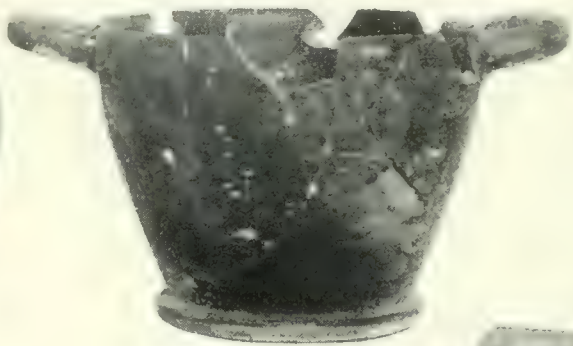
Grave 76, pp. 36 7, 40 1.



15, 14, 16 (diam. .13, .13, .16)



5 (.09)



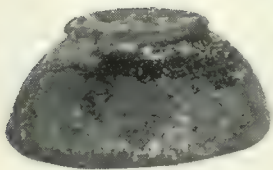
6 (.09)



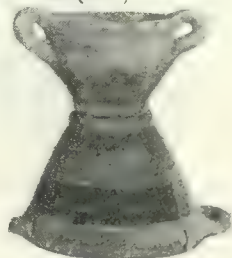
17 (.11)



4 (.02)



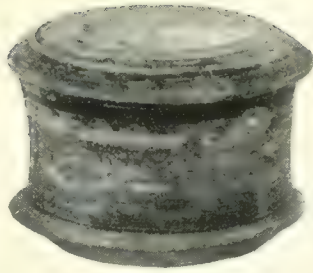
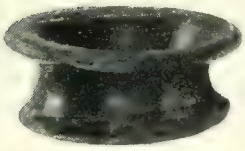
13 (.035)



3 (.035)

10 (.12)

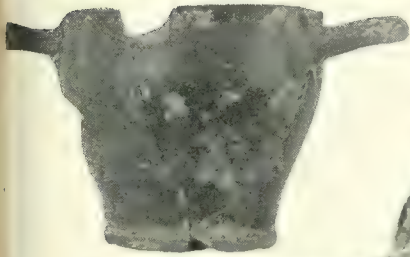
7 [.025]



1 [.06]



3 [.06]

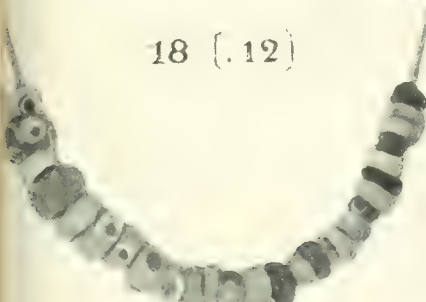


6 [.08]

[diam .20]



18 [.12]



13 [.07]



12 [.24]



11 [.36]



2 [.04]

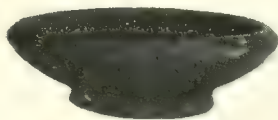
7 [.12]



2 (.145)

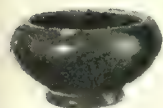


3 (.085)

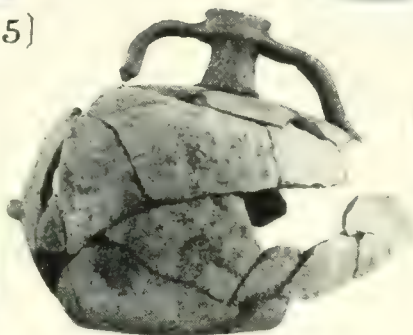


4 (diam .08)

49 (.15)

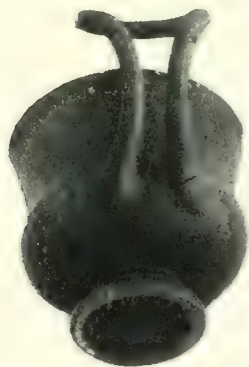


5 (diam .05)



24 (.07)

Grave 59.



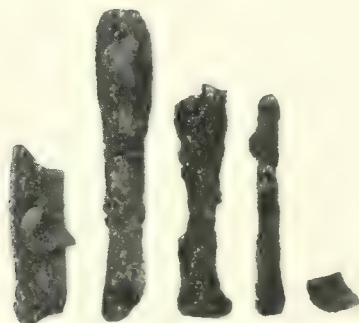
41 (.085)



2 (.07)

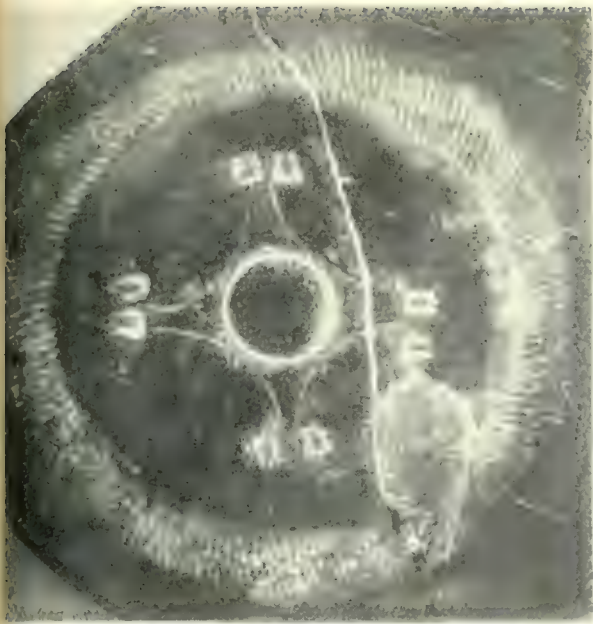


3 (diam .06)



1

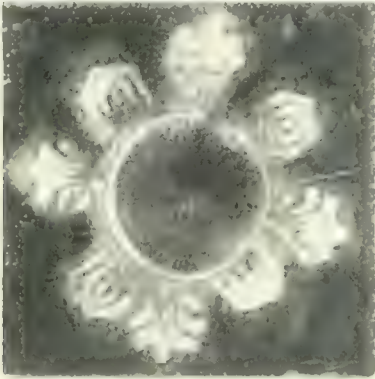
Grave 60.



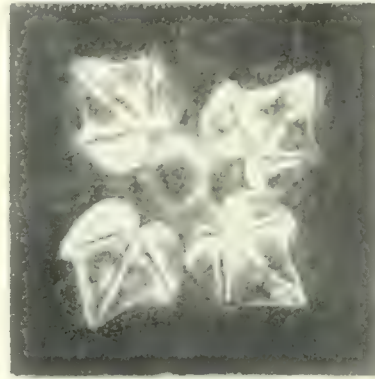
59.17



58.16



59.18



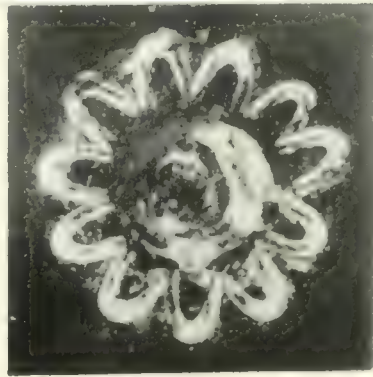
59.19



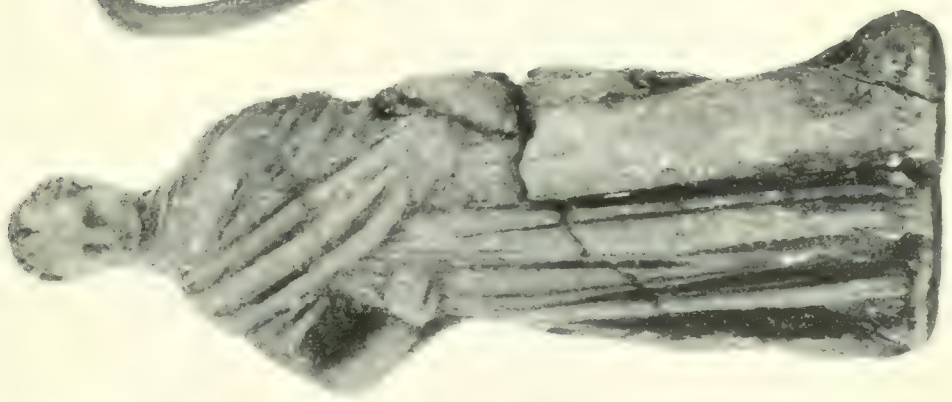
60.16



60.17



60.18



6 (.12)



1 (.12)

Grave 56.

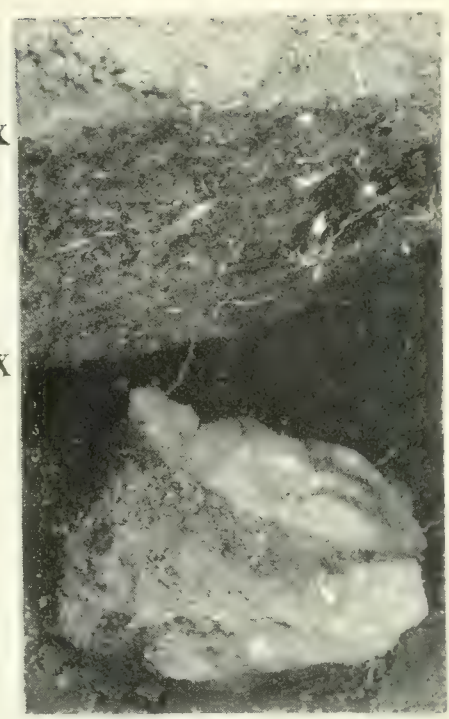


17 [.07]



1 [.13]

Grave 55.



X

X

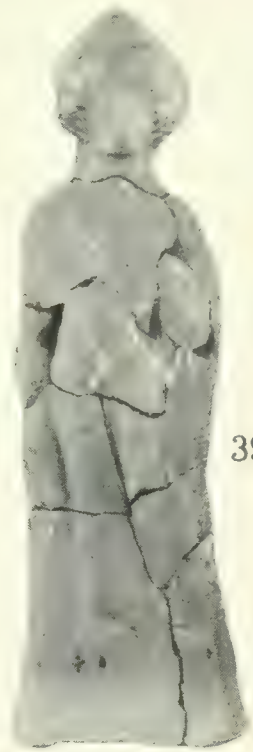
40 and Top Slab (xx)



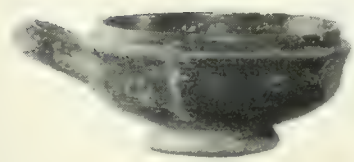
23 [.045]



38 [.08]



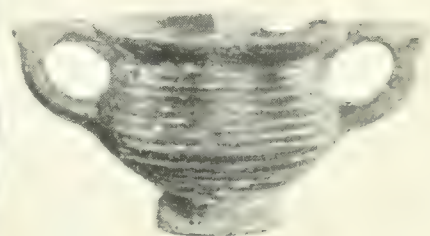
39 [.24]



4 [.03]



1 [.085]

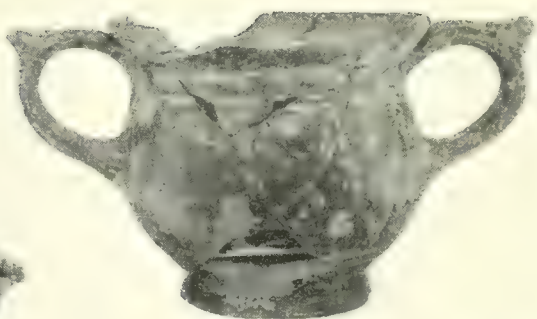


31 [.045]

Grave 34.

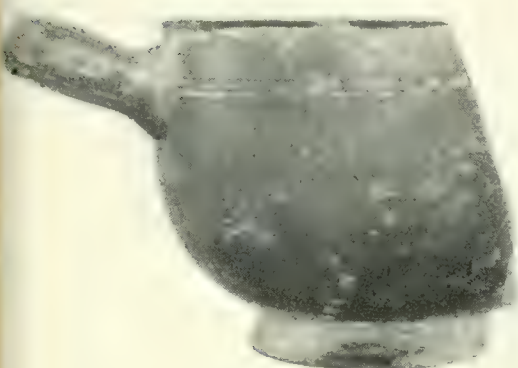
3 (12)

1 (06)



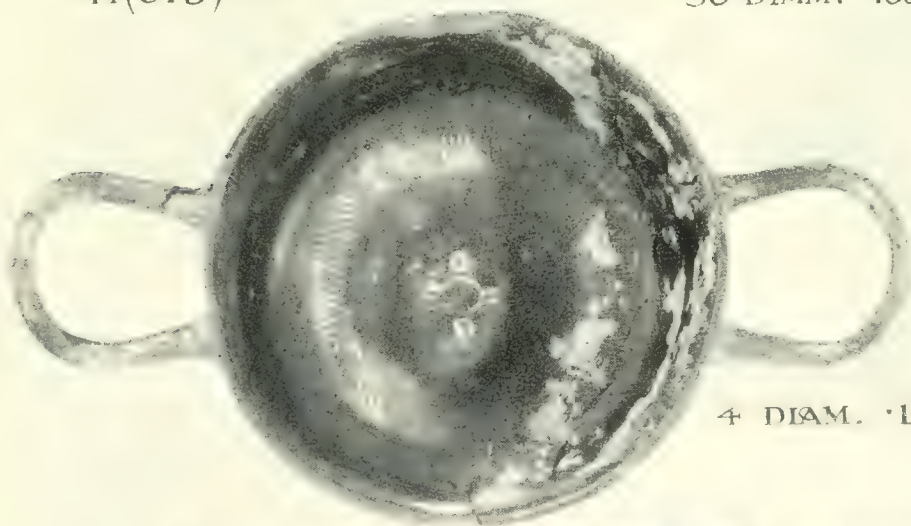
48 (07)

2 (05)



41 (075)

50 DIAM. .165



4 DIAM. .12

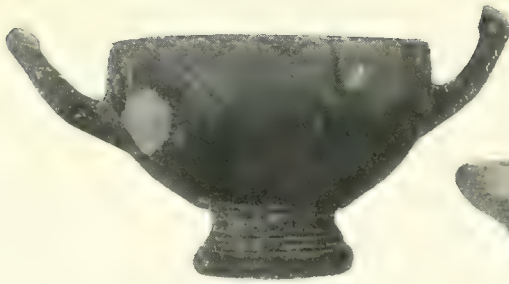
4

24 DIAM. .12

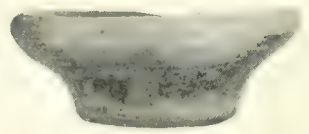




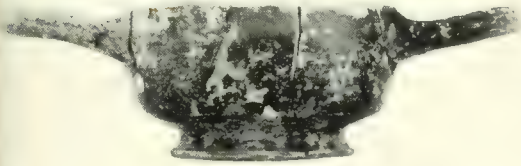
4 (.05)



12 (.05)



1 (diam.06)



11 (.04)



15 (.05)



24 (.05)



21 (.05)



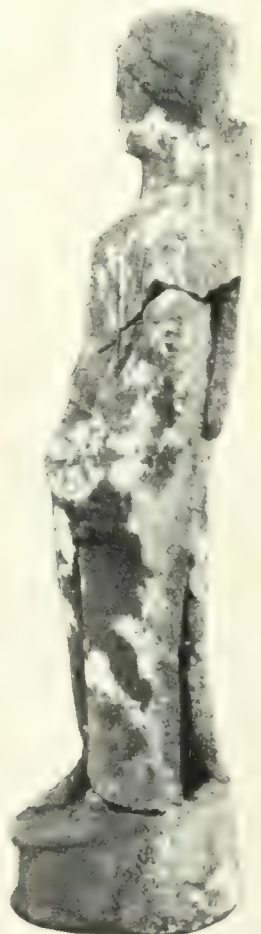
13 (.13)



31 (.21)



30 (.05)



31



29 (.05)

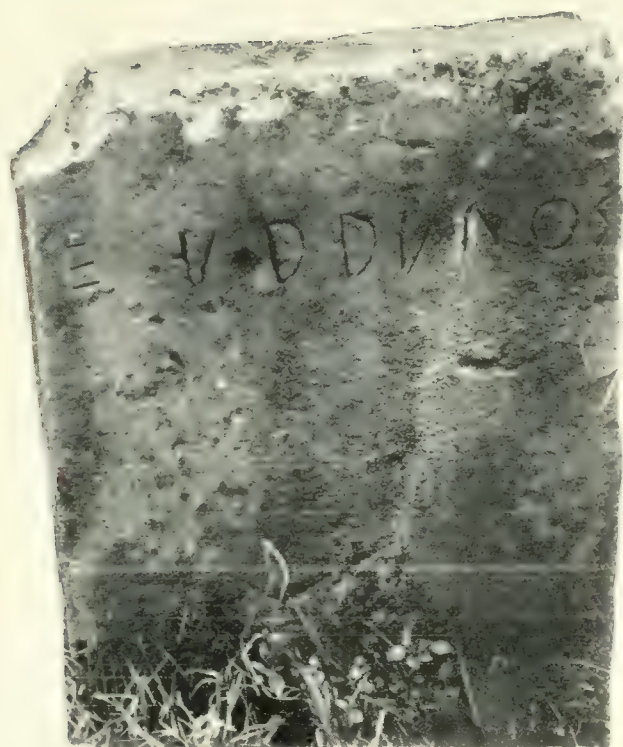


Grave 66. 16. 11, 20, 18; diam. .17. .10, .075. .13.

X



Grave 67 (x) and walls εζ, εα, *B. S. A.* xiv. 230, fig. 1.



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