

SOME BOEOTIAN PALMETTE CUPS

(PLATES I-VIII)

OF THE numerous Boeotian black-figured cups of the latter part of the fifth century and the early fourth comparatively few have been published and still fewer have been classified. The majority of them, decorated merely with palmettes and lotuses and the like, are not the sort of material in which one can detect a master hand or trace the influence of a notable craftsman. Yet crude and incompetent as most of them are, it is possible to sort them into groups in which the work of various shops can be differentiated, and often to assign the groups to a definite locality. There are over two hundred and fifty of these cups extant, including two important collections, one at Tanagra from local graves, the other at Chaeronea where there are more than a hundred floral kylikes and skyphoi. In the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol. XLVI, 1926, pp. 54 f., I published thirty-eight floral kylikes at Tanagra (Schimatari), that is, all there were in the museum at the time except a few from controlled excavations, which were awaiting publication by the excavators, and two or three which were in such bad condition that the patterns could not be completely made out. The Chaeronea collection still awaits publication. Pending the time when a complete study of the material will be possible I propose here to call attention to one or two easily recognizable groups.¹

Plate I 1 and 2 show a kylix in Reading² which belongs to one of the most distinctive and best represented groups of these floral cups. In profile it is very like a cup in Copenhagen, *C.V.*, Denmark, pl. 182, 1. A notable feature is the deep cylindrical well in the centre of the bowl (Plate I 2) to catch the dregs of the wine. The presence of this well accounts for the unusual thickness of the stem. The rest of the inside of the bowl is black with reserved bands. The shape of bowl, foot, handles and the well are all characteristic of the largest group of cups at Tanagra, the "chevron" group, nos. 16-35 of my list of cups at Schimatari,³ and the painted decoration also shows that both the Reading cup and the one in Copenhagen belong to this group. It will be noticed that the palmettes of both cups are of rather an unusual shape.

¹ My warmest thanks are due to those members of the Greek Archaeological Service whose unlimited kindness and hospitality made it possible for me to work among the Boeotian pottery in Thebes, Chaeronea, Tanagra, Nauplia and Athens, and who gave me permission to publish vases in those museums. In particular I should mention the late Professor Pappadakis, sometime ephor of Boeotia, his successor Dr. Karouzos, Mrs. Karouzos, and Professor Rhomaïos. I am also much indebted to Mr. R. U. Sayce, Keeper of the Manchester Museum, and to Professor Sieveking for similar facilities in Manchester and Munich and for permission to publish the pieces illustrated on Plates III, IV 1, and VI.

² University collection no. 29, xi, 7. Diameter 0.195 m. Provenance not known.

³ *J.H.S.*, XLVI, 1926, pp. 59 f., pls. III and IV.

The innermost leaves on each side, after rising nearly to the full height of the central leaf, bend over and run horizontally for some distance so that the outline of the whole palmette, instead of curving gradually from a wide base to a more or less pointed apex, is suggestive rather of a rectangle; in fact the width is even greater across the top than at the base. The heart from which the leaves spring is, in three cases out of the four on the Reading example, not a simple curve but a curve with a wobble near the middle as though the painter was undecided whether to draw one arc or two side by side. The palmettes of the Tanagra chevron group are all with one exception (no. 18) of this same general type,⁴ sometimes with a single arc for the heart, sometimes with two side by side, and sometimes compromising with the wobbly curve that we see on the Reading cup. In the apotheke of the National Museum at Athens there are seven further examples of this group, all of the same characteristic shape and with palmettes of the type described above and all from Tanagra. The tendril with wide, sweeping curve seen between the palmettes of the Reading cup is found on nos. 17, 26, 29, 30 and 33 of my Tanagra list, and also on one of the cups in the Athens apotheke. In this group the decoration under the handles consists usually of three or four chevrons placed one inside the other, but ivy leaves take the place of chevrons on the Reading cup, on nos. 16 and 26 (in each case under one handle only) of the Tanagra list, and on two of the cups in the Athens apotheke. The Copenhagen cup has the normal chevrons, and so also has an unpublished cup of this group in the Berlin University collection.⁵

Not all the cups of the chevron class are decorated with palmettes and chevrons. On nos. 34 and 35 of the Tanagra list, which from their shape undoubtedly go with the main mass of the chevron cups, and nos. 36 and 37, which are not far removed from them, we have wreaths or spirals. In Nauplia Museum there is another example of the wreath (Plate II 2),⁶ this time of laurel, the leaves drawn in outline, the outer edge heavy, the inner often lighter, with a faint line to mark the centre and with a row of dots following the outer edge of the leaves. The shape of foot and bowl and the deep well put this in the same class as the chevron cups.

With this distinctive cup group can now be associated a couple of vases of different shapes. The first is a pyxis in Koenigsberg published by Lullies, *Antike Klein-kunst in Koenigsberg*, pl. 17, no. 99 (Plate II 1). It has a body of a fortunately uncommon shape, rather top-heavy, with clumsy rim and pinched waist, and the lid is peculiar in having for a knob a diminutive pyxis of the same shape as the parent vase. The main decoration of the body consists of two zones of palmettes with the quasi-rectangular outline noted on the Reading and Tanagra cups. The smaller

⁴ *Ibid.*, pl. III, 16, 19, 21, pl. IV, 28.

⁵ Similar to no. 19 of the Tanagra list, *ibid.*, p. 60 and pl. III.

⁶ No. 539, Nikandros collection. For the dancing woman beneath one of the handles just visible on the right in Plate II 2, see *ibid.*, p. 61, fig. 5.

palmettes on the rim have sometimes two arcs placed side by side to form the heart, as on the Tanagra chevron cup no. 21 (*J.H.S.*, XLVI, 1926, pl. III 21 lower side), while sometimes these two arcs are enclosed within a larger one, a variation I have not yet observed on any cup. This latter form of heart is used for the large palmettes of the broader zone round the body. The lid has a wreath of laurel, the leaves drawn in outline, one edge heavy and accompanied by a row of dots, the other edge more lightly drawn and with a faint central vein, very similar to the laurel wreath of Plate II 2, though on the pyxis the dots are smaller and more numerous. The second vase is a stamnos-pyxis in the Athens apothēke. It has four zones of decoration on the body: (1) in the handle zone between the warts, vertical and horizontal palmettes of the type described above with two arcs for the heart and sometimes with rows of dots along each side of the central leaf; (2) laurel wreath as on the Koenigsberg pyxis; (3) upright palmettes as in zone 1, and (4) ivy wreath. On the lid is a zone of similar palmettes, alternately upright and inverted and accompanied by numerous dots, and on the knob there are chevrons. Lullies describes his Koenigsberg pyxis as early Hellenistic and compares the Heidelberg pyxis *A.J.A.*, 1909, p. 394, fig. 4 b. But the Heidelberg pyxis, though possibly of Tanagra fabric, belongs to an earlier group and shows a quite different type of palmette. The Koenigsberg pyxis clearly belongs to the same group as the Tanagra chevron cups, which have been dated in the earlier part of the fourth century,⁷ and though the pyxis may well belong to the later phase of the cup series it is doubtful whether it should be placed much later than the middle of the century. The Athens stamnos-pyxis may well be earlier.

The provenance of the Koenigsberg pyxis seems to be unknown. That of the stamnos-pyxis in the apothēke is given as Eretria, and this raises a difficulty. I have tried to show elsewhere⁸ that the floral ware of Eretria was in a style distinct from that of Tanagra, and this stamnos-pyxis bears no resemblance to that style. There is however no reason to think that pieces of Tanagra pottery did not occasionally make their way across the Euripus both in antiquity and in more recent times.

Another vase that may well have issued from a workshop in Tanagra is the small stamnos-pyxis in Professor D. M. Robinson's collection, *C.V.*, Baltimore, fasc. 3, pl. XXXII, no. 3.⁹ The shape of the handles, which are painted black on the part remote from the body, the rather heavy foot rim, reserved and grooved, recall similar features of the chevron cups. The chain of buds resembles those on a cup in the University collection, Cracow, *C.V.*, Poland, pl. 78, 15 which, judging from the illustration, seems to be not far from the chevron cups. Similar buds are also to be seen on a stemless cup from Tanagra in the apothēke at Athens. The palmettes on the lid¹⁰

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 61.

⁸ *Annual of the British School at Athens*, XLI, p. 27.

⁹ I am indebted to Professor Robinson for kindly sending me detailed information about this vase.

¹⁰ On the lid four palmettes alternate with four plants similar to that on the probably Boeotian R. F. askos Wuerzburg 638, Langlotz Taf. 216.

of the Robinson vase are not however of the quasi-rectangular type associated with the chevrons. They recall another kind of palmette found at Tanagra, e. g., *J.H.S.*, 1926, pl. II 2, a palmette that springs from volutes which curve out from an upright stem, the whole looking rather like a tree with trunk and abundant leaves. In these tree-palmettes the leaves spring not only from the curve that crowns the volutes but from the volutes themselves, diminishing in size until the lowest look like tiny buds. There are four examples of cups with these palmettes in Tanagra Museum (nos. 2-4 of the list in *J.H.S.*, 1926, p. 57 and another much encrusted with earth not included in that list) and three examples from the near-by cemetery of Rhitsona.¹¹ Of the Rhitsona examples two are from the doubtful grave 114b,¹² and with them in the same cluster of vases was another cup of a similar kind with a chain of buds¹³ not unlike those on Professor Robinson's stamnos-pyxis. All this seems to point to the little Baltimore vase having links with both the earlier and the later phases of the Tanagra cup series, and to suggest that it was made at Tanagra not long after 400 B.C.

The chevron cups do not represent the latest phase of the activity of Tanagra cup painters. It has already been pointed out¹⁴ that there are a few examples of a still later development in which the foot becomes smaller and the handles turn up more sharply towards the rim. By far the commonest examples of this shape have no floral patterns, but are decorated outside as well as in merely with alternate black and reserved bands. Plate I 3 and 4 give an example in Reading,¹⁵ I 3 showing the marked deterioration in shape that is noticeable at this time. Of these cups with bands there are also two examples in Nauplia,¹⁶ and the Athens apothekē has thirteen, all reputed to have come from Tanagra.

In Chaeronea there are about a hundred floral cups of various shapes and styles from sites in the neighbourhood. They do not as a whole greatly resemble the floral kylikes found at Tanagra. Generally speaking the bowl is shallower, the handles narrower, the foot lighter with a slender stem, though conical feet are frequently found on both early and late cups. The inside of the bowl is generally black with a large reserved medallion, often so large that the interiors might almost be described as reserved with a broad black border. Wells occur not infrequently, varying from a very slight depression in the centre of the bowl to a deep thimble-shaped cavity which tends to be narrower than the Tanagra variety.

The majority of the cups in Chaeronea are from Abae, just over the border in Phocis. Mr. V. W. Yorke, who excavated at Abae in 1894, speaks of the large number

¹¹ Ure, *Black Glaze Pottery from Rhitsona*, pl. X, 52. 16; *Sixth and Fifth Century Pottery from Rhitsona*, pl. XXV, 114b. 7 and 8.

¹² *Sixth and Fifth*, p. 5.

¹³ *Ibid.*, pl. XXV, 114b. 10.

¹⁴ *J.H.S.*, XLVI, 1926, p. 61.

¹⁵ No. 27. iv. 5. Diameter, 0.197 m. Burnt.

¹⁶ Nos. 547, 614. Nikandros collection.

of graves there which "for years have been a hunting-ground to the peasants in search of antiquities" and mentions that there was in the tombs "a great quantity of rude black-figured pottery ornamented with palmettes."¹⁷ Since then further excavations have been made on the site but unfortunately remain unpublished. Entries in the museum inventory and information supplied by the phylax George Papangelos lead to the conclusion that upwards of seventy of the palmette vases in the museum are from Abae. For the others there is no provenance given, and it is quite possible that some of those also may be from Abae. It must then be understood that the vases dealt with in the second part of this paper, though referred to for the sake of convenience as Chaeronea types or as found in the Chaeronea region, are many of them from Abae and are therefore of Phocian provenance. It is likely that the pottery trade followed natural rather than political or racial frontiers and that Helicon and Copaïs together formed a dividing line. North of Helicon we find the kind of palmette ware that is so well represented in Chaeronea Museum, and which, though essentially similar, differs in many details from that which had its vogue in the southeastern half of Boeotia from Thespieae to Tanagra and Mycalessus. But once north of Helicon we are soon in Phocian territory. One cannot be certain that the Chaeronea vases are not mainly of Phocian rather than Boeotian make. Until further excavations have been made and past excavations adequately published this will have to remain an open question.

Plate II 3 shows a typical example¹⁸ of one of the earlier groups. The palmettes have a single large shallow curve for the heart, such as is seen on some of the Tanagra chevron cups, but the general outline of the palmette, forming a single curve upwards from a broad base to an apex, is totally unlike the rectangular outline of the palmettes of the chevron class (contrast Plate II 3 with Plate I 1). Inside there is a large reserved medallion, perfectly plain. There is no well. Of this group there are at least four kylikes and five closely related skyphoi in Chaeronea, and two other kylikes in a private collection are known to have come from approximately the same region. All have palmettes of this same type and between them hens, cocks, swans or sphinxes, single or in pairs. It may at first sight look as though these cups were not in the floral tradition but followed the normal Attic arrangement of a figure scene between handle palmettes. But this is not invariably so. One of the Chaeronea kylikes has on the one side palmette, swan, lotus, palmette, and on the other palmette, ivy leaf, palmette, lotus, palmette. A sixth skyphos also, in every other respect like the first five, has only palmettes and lotuses. From this one gathers that the birds are regarded as alternatives to floral motives. The group in fact seems to be transitional between an earlier stage in the Attic manner and the fully developed floral style.

¹⁷ *J.H.S.*, XVI, 1896, p. 302.

¹⁸ Diameter, 0.16 m. Inventoried, with other vases, under no. 302. According to the phylax Papangelos they are all from excavations made by the late Dr. G. Soteriades at Abae.

This earlier stage is perhaps to be seen in a pair of cups, one in the Manchester Museum (Plate III 1 and 2)¹⁹ and one in Reading.²⁰ Nothing is known of the provenance of either. The shape of bowl and handles is similar to that of the preceding group with hens and swans, and inside there is the usual large medallion, this time with a central dot and two circles in black. The chief difference lies in the foot, which in the Manchester example is almost conical. That of the Reading cup is rather less so and is a stage nearer to the stemmed type of Plate II 3. The two cups are practically duplicates, showing on one side two lean satyrs at an amphora and on the other two of their comrades hastening up with drinking horns. The palmettes are of the same kind as those of the cups with hens and swans.

This same kind of palmette, though with fleshier and more succulent leaves and with a smaller, shallower heart which gives the impression that the palmette is gradually submerging, is found on a cup of peculiar shape (Plate V 1)²¹ in Chaeronea, the bowl deep with a well that necessitates a thick stem which broadens into a rather insignificant foot with a thin, finely ridged edge.²² A large medallion with black circles occupies the greater part of the inside of the bowl. Very similar in decoration, which includes an ivy leaf with curling stalk beneath the handles of each, is a stemless cup in Manchester (Plate IV 1).²³ Here also the bowl is deep, the upper part only of the offset rim is painted black; the medallion inside corresponds to that in the Chaeronea cup. The Manchester cup, however, being stemless, has no well. The fine ridging round the edge of the foot is the same in both.²⁴ A pattern of three similar palmettes, one upright between two horizontal that spring from the handles, recurs with only minor variations on a series of more than a dozen normal stemmed kylikes in Chaeronea of which two are figured here (Plate V 2, with abnormally wide handles; Plate V 3, with unusually long centre leaf in the horizontal palmette).²⁵ All have inside a very large reserved medallion with black circles and there is generally an ivy leaf under the handles. The little ornament consisting of two volutes with a vertical line between them, seen on the right of the centre palmette in Plate V 1, is seen with modifications on about half of them.²⁶ It is difficult in the entire absence of external

¹⁹ No. III G 2. Diameter, 0.162 m.

²⁰ No. 39. ix. 7. Diameter, 0.16 m.

²¹ Diameter, 0.21 m. Both handles of this cup have been broken off at the ends.

²² Contrast the heavy foot with thick-ridged edge of the Tanagra chevron cups, e.g., *J.H.S.*, XLVI, 1926, pl. III, 11, 19, pl. IV, 35.

²³ No. III G 1. Diameter, 0.185 m. Provenance unknown.

²⁴ The ridge scarcely shows in the photograph reproduced in Plate IV, 1.

²⁵ Both inv. no. 302; see note 18. Diameter, 0.19 m., 0.24 m.

²⁶ On at least seven out of at least thirteen examples (including that illustrated in Plate V 3). The vases in Chaeronea were studied under difficulties. It was impossible to reach a dozen cups at the end of one of the cases and they could only be imperfectly seen stacked one inside another behind the glass. In computing numbers I have omitted all doubtful cases and confined myself to the cups that I was able to handle or to see clearly.

evidence²⁷ to give a date to this or any other group of Chaeronea vases. There is nothing comparable to the Thespian polyandron of 424 B.C., which affords such a valuable fixed point for the dating of the palmette ware of the Thespieae-Tanagra region. It can however be said that the palmette with the simple arc for heart, the commonest palmette at Chaeronea, occurring as it does on thirty out of the hundred palmette vases in the museum, is found on cups that have in the main early features, i. e., a bowl with fairly curved sides and no well, or only occasionally in place of a well a slight depression in the centre, and handles with only a slight twist or no twist at all. It is therefore probable that many if not most of the cups with this kind of palmette should be dated before the end of the fifth century.

The palmette of the hens-and-swans type, but enriched by a dot inside the shallow curve that forms the heart, meets us again on a unique vase in Chaeronea, a large shallow lekane (Plate V 4).²⁸ Round the greater part of the bowl this palmette alternates with a tall attenuated lotus, often accompanied by a dot rosette, but in three instances these lotuses are replaced by large teazles. The teazle is a rare motive, and I know of only one other instance of its use on Boeotian floral vases. That is on a rather remarkable unpublished cup in Berlin University. Though belonging to the floral class it is unusually pictorial, showing on each side two women drawing water at a fountain, the fountain house being represented by a pillar, with spouts in the shape of animals' heads. Each figure is separated from its neighbour by a palmette, sometimes accompanied by a dot rosette, and on the extreme left of one side there is one large teazle. The palmettes, unlike those of our lekane, are mounted on a pair of volutes, but the vases are probably not unconnected.

The same palmette occurs once more on a particularly careless kylix in Reading (Plate IV 2).²⁹ The shallow bowl, narrow handles, large medallion are all of the Chaeronea type, and the almost conical foot corresponds with that of the Manchester cup with satyrs (Plate III 1 and 2). Of the four palmettes the heart of one is plain, one has a dot as on the lekane, one a smudge, and in the fourth the central leaf is continued downwards and sticks like a post through the middle of it. Two of the palmettes have attached to them scraggy lotuses of the same type as those on Plate

²⁷ The furniture of the tomb of the Macedonians who fell at Chaeronea in 338 B.C. consisted of black-glaze pottery. Some fragments of palmette cups are to be seen among the finds from the soros, but they are not from the actual burial, being accidental intrusions into the earth used for the tumulus; see Ure, *Black Glaze Pottery*, p. 25, note 2. It would be rash to infer from their absence here that floral cups had ceased to be made by 338 B.C.

²⁸ Inv. no. 302, see note 18. Diameter, 0.29 m. For the name lekane as applied to these dishes and for the functions they fulfilled see *Metropolitan Museum Studies*, Vol. IV, p. 18.

²⁹ No. 25. vi. 2. Diameter, 0.14 m. This cup was alleged by the dealer from whom it was originally acquired to have come from Tanagra. Such alleged provenances are often untrustworthy. In this case there is nothing whatever in the style of the cup to suggest Tanagran manufacture, while there is at least one (purely floral) cup in Chaeronea Museum that has every appearance of issuing from the same shop as the Reading cup.

V 4 and elongated lotus buds stand loose here and there. On each side is a seated lyre-player performing to a listener who stands leaning on his staff. This brings us to a subject which seems to have been a favourite in the region that the Chaeronea collection represents. Lyre-player and audience occur on kylikes of various types of which the one just described is the basest. More noteworthy is a cup in Munich (Plate VI 1 and 2)³⁰ showing a lyre-player with an audience consisting on the one side of a cock and on the other of a swan. The palmettes have stiff straight leaves rising from a heart that suggests a pair of spectacles. A second cup from the same hand, also in Munich,³¹ has no lyre-player but on the one side a mule and on the other a lion in headlong career. A third, in Chaeronea, from a grave at Abae,³² is similar and shows a mule and a centaur, both going at full speed. All three cups have a large medallion occupying the greater part of the inside of the bowl, spectacle palmettes, ivy leaves under the handles, and, a rather unusual feature in Boeotia, leafy branches in the field.³³ Besides the Reading and Munich musicians there are eight other cups (with a different palmette type) either in Chaeronea or from that neighbourhood which have lyre-players whose audiences include a lion, a dog, a cock, an unidentified bird, and a tortoise, as well as human listeners. One is tempted to see in the three cups of the Munich group, all undoubtedly by the same painter and forming as it were a set, an extension of the same theme. The two mules, the lion and the centaur may be hurrying to join the swan and the cock at the concert. It is curious that this subject was such a favourite theme to the north of Helicon but does not seem to have appealed to the painters of the southeastern district as represented by the collection at Tanagra and the finds from Rhitsona. Do we see a human lyrist, some local celebrity? The presence of a tripod beside the figure on one of the Chaeronea cups might seem to suggest that it was. On the other hand the many representatives of the animal kingdom remind us of the story of Orpheus and of what Pausanias saw in a valley of Helicon. "There is a statue of Orpheus with Telete standing by his side, and round about him are beasts in stone and bronze listening to his song."³⁴ We do not know whether any of the menagerie that Pausanias saw was already there to inspire pot painters of the late fifth century, but Orpheus haunted Helicon long before his statue was set up there. There is however an argument against the identification of this musician with Orpheus in the fact that geographically the Valley of the Muses, the obvious home of Orpheus and his mother Calliope, is on the wrong side of Helicon. It would have been more natural for him to be portrayed on the cups used in Thespieae rather than in the parts around Chaeronea. Two of the lyre-player cups were cer-

³⁰ Mus. ant. Kleinkunst no. 2129. Diameter about 0.21 m.

³¹ Mus. ant. Kleinkunst no. 2128. Diameter, 0.23 m.

³² No. 363. Nine cups are inventoried under this number, all from graves at Abae.

³³ But cf. the lekane in Heidelberg *A.J.A.*, 1909, p. 395, fig. 5.

³⁴ Pausanias, IX, 30, 4. Frazer trans. p. 480.

tainly, and two others probably, found at Abae, and so was the kylix with mule and centaur, painted by a man who also painted lyre-players. The provenance of the others is uncertain. If we regard the subject as being particularly popular in Abae a third alternative suggests itself. Abae was the seat of an ancient and important oracle of Apollo.³⁵ What could be more natural than for the people of Abae to have on their cups their own Apollo, and why not depict him as Euripides had described him not very many years before, surrounded by wild things?

Σὺν δ' ἐποιμαίνοντο χαρᾷ μελέων βαλῖαι τε λύγκες,
 ἔβα δὲ λιπούσ' Ὀθρυος νάπαν λεόντων
 ἃ δαφουινὸς ἴλα·
 χόρευσε δ' ἀμφὶ σὰν κιθάραν,
 Φοῦβε, ποικιλόθριξ
 νεβρὸς ὑψικόμων πέραν
 βαίνουσ' ἐλατᾶν σφνρῶ κούφῳ,
 χαίρουσ' εὐφροني μολπᾷ.

(*Alcestis*, 579-587.)

It has been pointed out that in Plate V 1 and Plate IV 1 the arc that forms the heart of the palmette is diminishing or submerging. In some cups at Chaeronea it has disappeared entirely and the leaves of the palmettes spring directly from the base line (Plate VII 1).³⁶ This is not in itself a sign of lateness, for this kind of palmette is found on one of the seven palmette cups in the Thespian polyandron of 424 B.C. Nevertheless most of the eighteen cups at Chaeronea with heartless palmettes are shown by the increasingly angular outline of the bowl, the prevalence of wells or at any rate a noticeable sinking in the centre, and the frequent twist of the handles, to be a later development than the series of cups with the hens and swans type of palmette. Inside they have very large reserved medallions with black circles, or rather black bands, which on the later cups are sometimes broad enough to produce very much the same effect as the reserved bands in the black ground inside Tanagra chevron cups such as *J.H.S.*, XLVI, 1926, pl. III 26 or the cup shown in Plate I 4. Vases with heartless palmettes form the second largest group in Chaeronea Museum and together with those with palmettes of the hens-and-swans type make up about half of the entire collection.

A group of seven cups in Chaeronea shows a palmette similar to the Tanagra "tree-palmette" mentioned above in connexion with the little stamnos-pyxis in Baltimore. One of them is seen in Plate VII 2.³⁷ Compared with the Tanagra-Rhitsona

³⁵ Pausanias, X, 35.

³⁶ Inv. no. 363. From an Abae grave. Diameter, 0.16 m.

³⁷ "Abae 1908." Diameter, 0.26 m.

variety of the palmette³⁸ those in Chaeronea have more numerous and straighter leaves and look lighter and more shapely. Of this group of seven³⁹ three show the lyre-player accompanied by lion, dog, tripod, or bird, three have only palmettes and lotuses, while one is purely floral on the one side and has lyre-player and cock on the other. This class of cup has no well and the handles do not twist. The Rhitsona and Tanagra tree-palmettes are probably to be dated around 400 B.C., some of them rather before that date,⁴⁰ and there is nothing to indicate that the Chaeronea group is not roughly contemporary with them.

A few vases in Chaeronea stand somewhat apart from the rest. There is for instance a little group of three cups which differ from the normal in having a deeper bowl, the inside black without the usual medallion, a thick stem and a heavy foot with the rim reserved and grooved. One⁴¹ is shown in Plate VII 3, the second⁴² in Plates VII 4 and VIII 1, and the third⁴³ is practically a duplicate of the second but lacks the dots. The ground is unusually pale. The palmettes are linked together by tendrils drawn with an unsteady hand, and beneath the handles of two of the three cups are sinuous tendrils springing from an ivy leaf. There is a good deal in both the shape of the cups and the scheme of the decoration that suggests comparison with cups from the Tanagra region,⁴⁴ but the upright palmettes, which have fleshy leaves springing from a heart composed of two insignificant volutes with no connecting member, are not of a Tanagra type. It is uncertain whether the cups are importations from a workshop farther south or whether they were made in the north in more or less conscious imitation of a southern model.

Plate VIII 2 shows what is probably one of the latest of the floral cups in Chaeronea⁴⁵ and the only one with sickle-shaped palmette leaves. The shallow bowl, sharply twisted handle, a well and broad black bands inside all speak for a date well on in the fourth century. Palmettes with leaves of this shape are not found to my knowledge on any cups in Tanagra Museum, but in the apothekē of the National Museum in Athens amongst the floral vases from Tanagra there is a kylix of normal chevron type having a palmette of this kind (though without the dots and with the sickle bend rather less pronounced) on the one side while the other side practically duplicates the cup in Reading shown in Plate I 1.

³⁸ *J.H.S.*, XLVI, 1926, pl. II, 2; *Sixth and Fifth*, pl. XXV, 114b. 7, 8, 9.

³⁹ Four are inventoried as being from Abae. The remaining three come under inv. no. 302; see note 18.

⁴⁰ *J.H.S.*, XLVI, 1926, p. 58.

⁴¹ "Abae 1908." Diameter, 0.17 m.

⁴² Inv. no. 363. From an Abae grave. Diameter, 0.16 m.

⁴³ Provenance uncertain. Not measured.

⁴⁴ For shape cf. *J.H.S.*, XLVI, 1926, pl. III, 11; for tendrils cf. the Tanagra cup *ibid.*, pl. II, 1 and the Rhitsona cup *Sixth and Fifth*, pl. XXIV, 123. 32.

⁴⁵ "Abae 1908." Diameter, 0.23 m.

Finally, Plate VIII 3 and 4 show an early cup in Chaeronea ⁴⁶ that seems to be unique. It has a conical foot similar to that of the satyr cup in Manchester (Plate III), and though rather deeper in the bowl it does not differ much in shape from the ordinary run of the earlier Chaeronea cups. In decoration this cup also has affinities with vases of the southern group. There is no medallion inside. Outside, the carefully drawn palmettes spring from a well-curved heart standing on neat volutes, and tendrils curl about with a waywardness unparalleled at Chaeronea. On one side stands a sedate swan with feathery wing, on the other an impish little Hermes complete with petasos, rhabdos and winged sandals speeds through the air on some celestial mission. It is a pity that this cheerful cup has no fellows.

A. D. URE

READING, ENGLAND

⁴⁶ Inv. no. 302; see note 18. Diameter, 0.22 m.

PLATE I



1



2



3

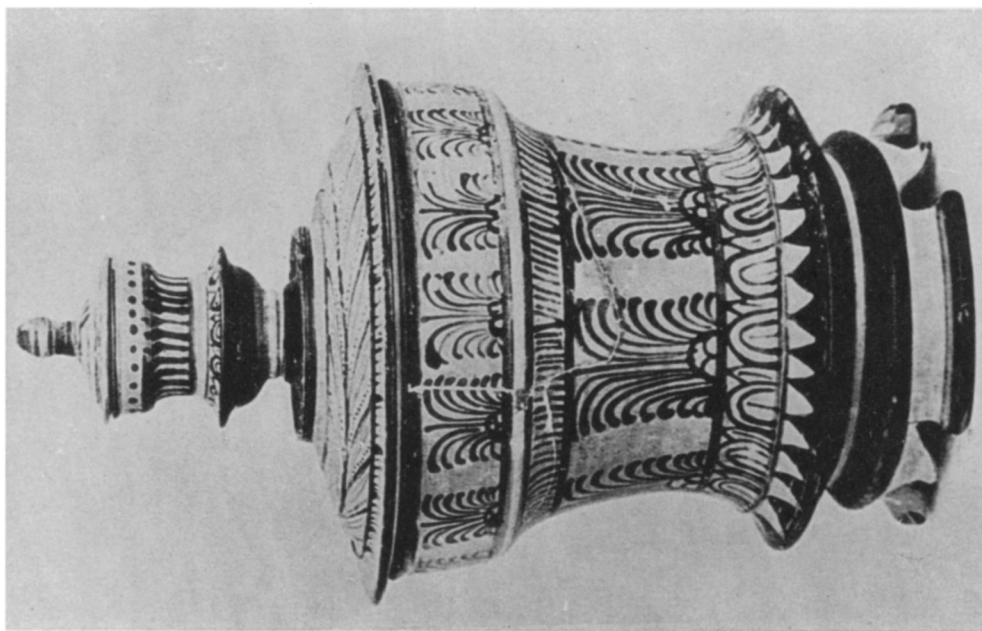


4

1 and 2: Reading 29. xi. 7. 3 and 4: Reading 27. iv. 5.

A. D. URE: SOME BOEOTIAN PALMETTE CUPS

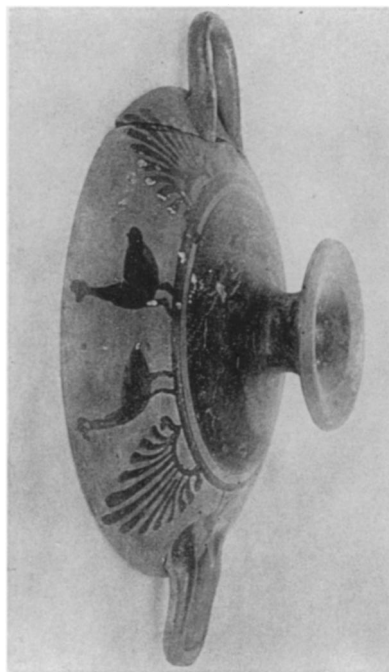
PLATE II



1



2



3

1: After Lullies, *Antike Kleinkunst in Koenigsberg*, pl. 17. 2: Nauplia 539. 3. Cup in Chaeronea.

A. D. URRE: SOME BOEOTIAN PALMETTE CUPS



1



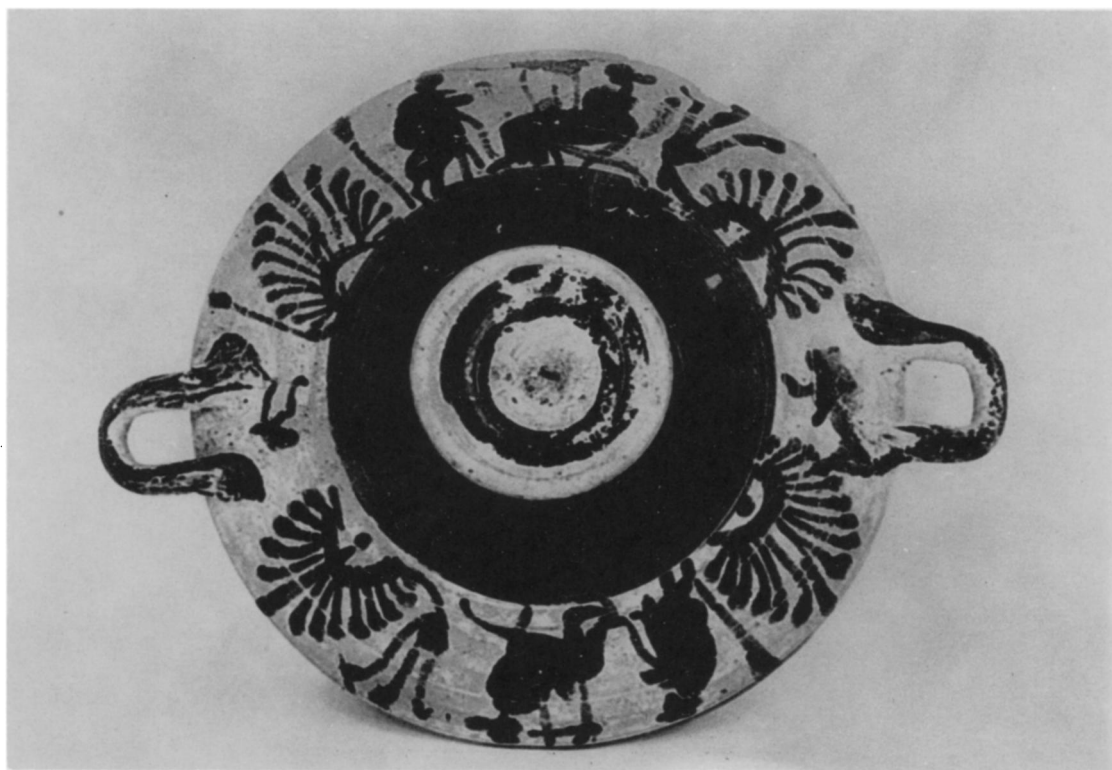
2

1 and 2: The Manchester Museum III G 2.
A. D. URE: SOME BOEOTIAN PALMETTE CUPS

PLATE IV



1



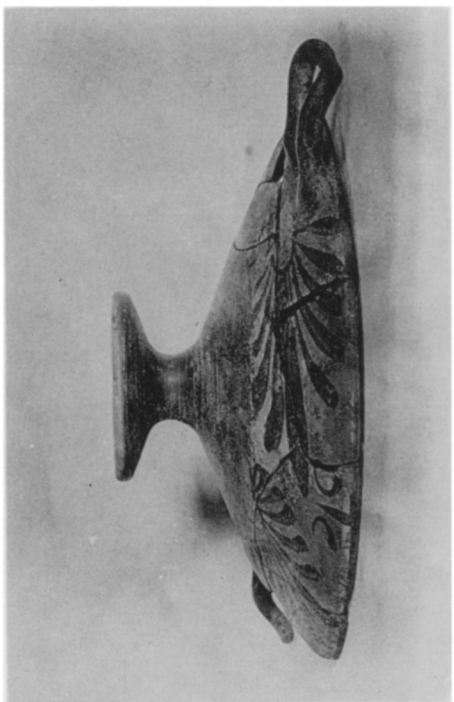
2

1: The Manchester Museum III G 1. 2: Reading 25. vi. 2.

A. D. URE: SOME BOEOTIAN PALMETTE CUPS



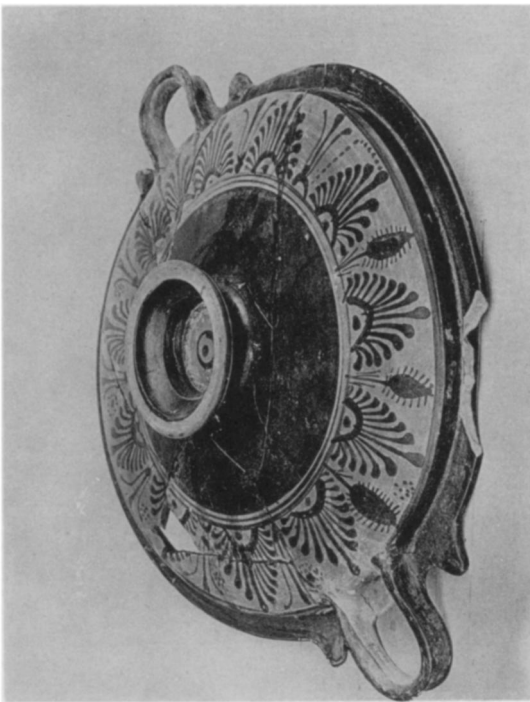
1



3



2



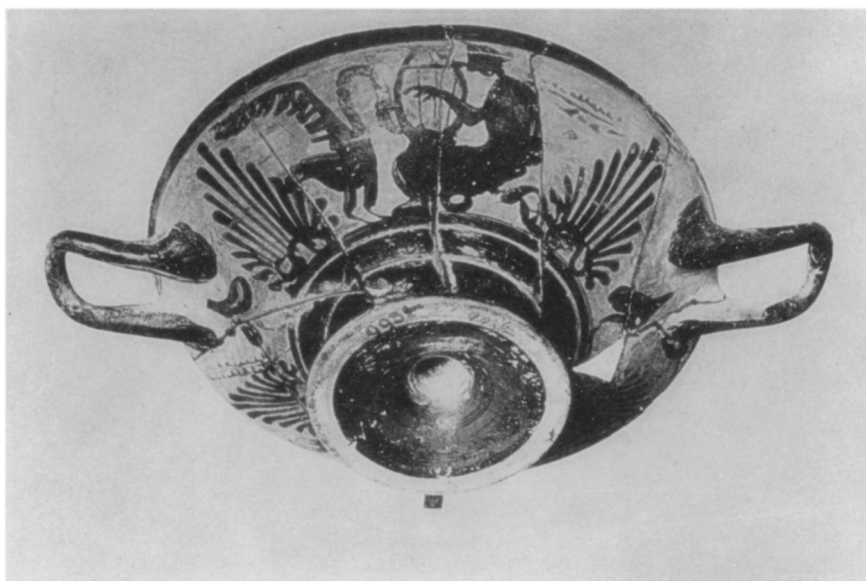
4

1-4: Three cups and a lekane in Chacrona.
A. D. URE: SOME BOEOTIAN PALMETTE CUPS

PLATE VI



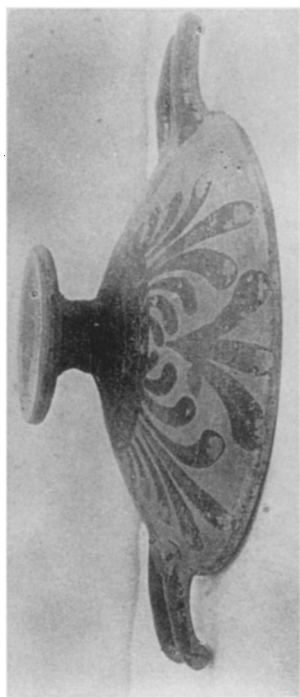
1



2

1 and 2: Munich 2129.

A. D. URE: SOME BOEOTIAN PALMETTE CUPS



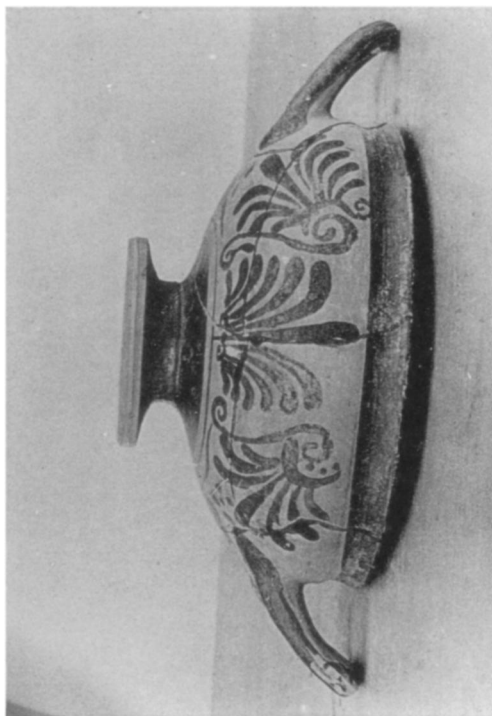
1



3



2



4

1-4: Cups in Chactronca.

A. D. URE: SOME BOEOTIAN PALMETTE CUPS

PLATE VIII



1



2



3



4

1-4: Three cups in Chaeronea.
A. D. URE: SOME BOEOTIAN PALMETTE CUPS