

EXCAVATIONS IN MACEDONIA.—II.

(PLATES I-V.)

INTRODUCTION.

THE excavations of 1921 in Macedonia recorded in Vol. XXIV. of the *Annual* (p. 1 ff.) were completed in 1922. The site known as Chouchitsa was completely examined and the cemetery on the two rocky mounds was sufficiently excavated to make it possible to establish the main features of the burial methods and equipment. The high mound at the back of the cemetery on the edge of the plateau was also excavated and found to be an undisturbed stratified site. The strata revealed were of the fourth century B.C., of the Early Iron Age, and below that of the Bronze Age. The objects found in the Bronze Age strata and the nature of these strata have been fully dealt with elsewhere¹: the purpose of this report is to describe the cemetery, the Iron Age deposit which overlay the Bronze Age settlement, the Historic strata which overlay the Iron Age settlement, and, finally, to shew the connection between the Iron Age settlement and the cemetery at the foot of the plateau.

The East Mound (Figs. 1 and 2).—Fourteen graves in all were opened in the first season and have been duly recorded. In the second season a further twenty-two graves were opened, and all alike shewed the same general character as the first fourteen. The cemetery was homogeneous and contained the dead of a people who all enjoyed the same culture. The whole surface of the eastern of the two rocky mounds seems to have been covered with these interments. Each interment was of a complete skeleton and there was no trace of partial or complete incineration. Each skeleton was stretched out at full length, either on its back or its side, and the grave objects were invariably objects of personal adornment or domestic use. The nature of the soil is such as to make it extremely

¹ See *Archaeologia*, Vol. lxxiv. p. 73 ff.



FIG. 1.—THE EASTERN MOUND AT CHAUCHITSA.

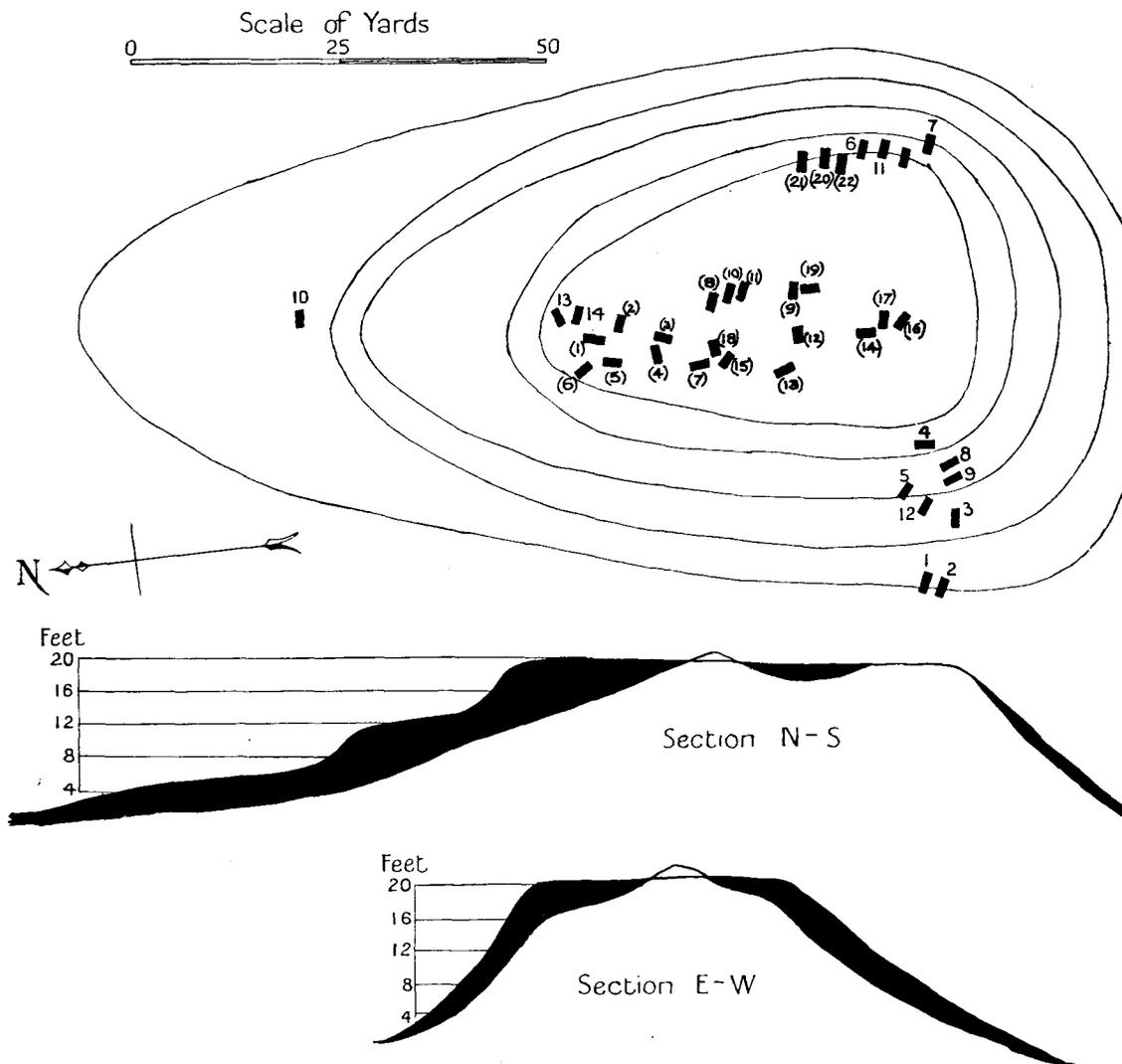


FIG. 2.—SKETCH MAP AND SECTIONS OF THE EASTERN MOUND.

(Numbers in brackets indicate the graves described in this Report. The other numbers are of graves excavated in 1921.)

difficult for the bones to be preserved.¹ No complete skeleton was found and only two skulls were recovered: of these two enough has not survived to establish any definite skull measurements. Leg-bones were often well preserved and arm-bones could be identified, but often the skeleton could only be traced by the disposition of the ornaments and by the very fragmentary and powdery outlines of the principal limbs. In most cases the teeth survived, but often with only the scantiest remains of the jaws. Small fragments of the thicker parts of the skulls were numerous, but no trace of finger- or toe-bones was discovered, and rib-bones and vertebrae had all decayed. Much of this destruction or disintegration may be traced to the heavy cairn of rocks which was piled over each body, probably to preserve it from wolves. These rocks had sunk into the body and crushed the bones, particularly the skulls, and had, of course, broken all the pottery vessels except the small and stoutly built jugs of the archaic type which were so numerous in the graves dug in the first season. There was no fixed orientation of bodies.

The rocks² composing the cairns were at an average depth of only 40 centimetres from the present surface of the mound, so that the excavation presented no initial difficulties. But the removal of the cairn-rocks required the greatest care, as the grave equipment beneath them had to be identified and preserved from confusion with other graves, which in some cases lay below. In the three graves which contained bronze shields (Grave Nos. 18, 19, 20) the fragile nature of the shields made their removal difficult.

The West Mound.—The west mound was trenched for graves, but nothing except occasional finds was discovered. Several bronze ornaments and small complete pots were found on this mound but no interment as such. Similar remains were found in the space between the two mounds. It was decided to concentrate upon the excavation of the east mound.

Excavations were begun on April 4th, 1922, and concluded on April 21st. The expenses were largely defrayed by a grant from the Macedonian Exploration Fund in the administration of the Committee of the British School. Mr. A. W. Lawrence of New College was with me for the first

¹ See Vol. xxiv. p. 7, where the corrosive nature of the soil is emphasised.

² They were all unhewn and frequently water-worn, as though brought from stream-beds. Some were as much as 5 m. in width.

two weeks and gave me most valuable assistance. Mr. Charles Dodd of the British Legation at Athens joined us for the first three days, and Mr. J. E. Scott, Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, gave most useful assistance for a week. Mr. W. A. Heurtley joined me two days before the end of the excavation. For the first week we lived in the fishermen's hut on the edge of Lake Ardjani, about a mile south-west of the site. Later we obtained tents and camped on the mound itself. The workmen were all Caucasian refugees of great reliability and intelligence. To M. Pelekides, as before, I am indebted for great help in the preliminary arrangements, and I must again express my gratitude to the Hellenic Government for their generous grant of the concession.

Since the excavation two important sites have been excavated by Mr. Heurtley on the Vardar banks at Vardino¹ and Vardaroftsi.² At each of these mounds a definite and considerable stratum of the Iron Age was found. My own excavation at Kilindir in 1925³ shewed a stratum of destruction which closed the Bronze Age, but no subsequent stratum of Iron Age settlement. All this new evidence will be taken into consideration at the close of this report.

OBJECTS FOUND IN THE GRAVES.

Grave 1.—Within 40 m. of the surface. The grave was lined with fragments, usually the halves, of reddish earthenware pithoi, so placed as to cover the body beneath as well as above and at the sides. The skull, teeth and leg-bones were in a state of preservation sufficient to shew clearly the position of the body, which was upon the back and straight out. At the head was a small red jug of a type not very common (Fig. 3*b*). Touching it was a fine bronze pin in perfect preservation and well patinated (Pl. II, 2*d*). It measures 145 m. in length and is of a well-known but not very common Iron Age type. Over the mouth of the body (or in it) had been placed a bronze bar. Half only of this bar was found, and it was pierced in the middle. The half measured 85 m. The teeth had been stained bright jade green through contact with this object.

The only other objects in the grave were :—

A fine bronze bead decorated with concentric circles at regular intervals (Pl. II, 2*i*). It measures 22 m. in diameter.

A barrel-shaped bead of bronze measuring 175 m.

A fragment of an iron knife 65 m. in length.

These three objects could not be certainly fixed in their relation to the body.

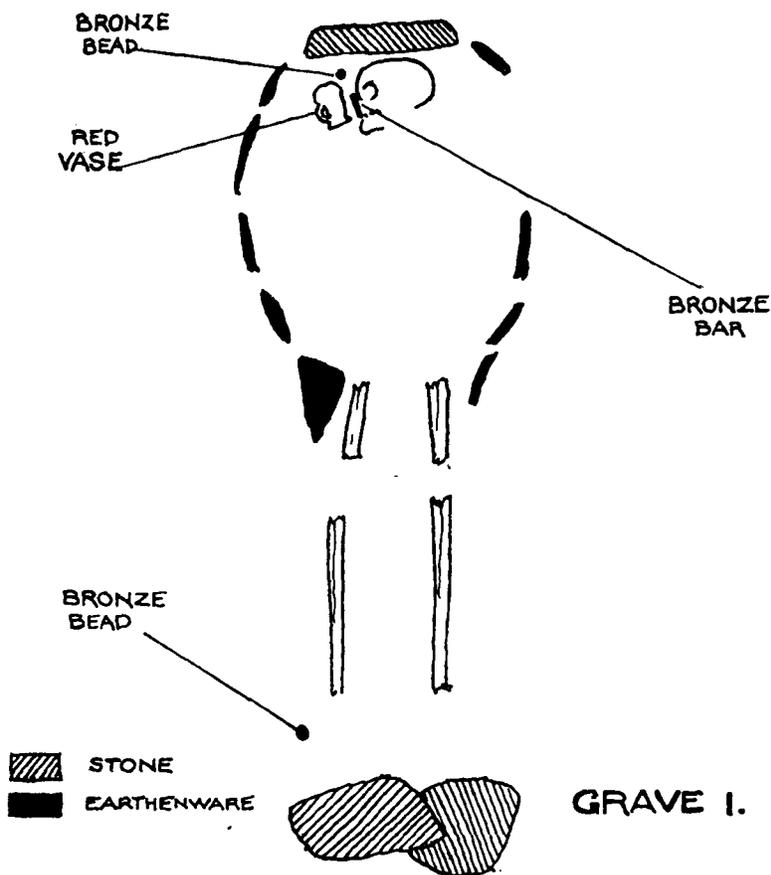
¹ *Liverpool Annals of Arch. and Anthr.*, Vol. xii. p. 15.

² *Times*, May 31, 1926.

³ *Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. vi. p. 59.

Grave 2.—This grave was at right angles to Grave 1 and at a lower depth. It was actually overlapped by it and at a lower level. It must therefore be earlier in date. Only traces of the leg-bones remained of the skeleton. The body seems to have been placed on flat stones with stones also at the sides. The following objects were found grouped about the upper part of the body:—

An iron sword or long knife (Pl. II, 1a) with one cutting edge. It measures



·385 m. in length and ·025 m. in width. A rivet projects from the base end of the blade.

A thin plaque of good dark yellow gold with a pattern of concentric circles. It measures ·06 m. in length and ·02 m. in width (Pl. III, 1a).

A whetstone ·095 m. in length and ·025 m. in width. It is pierced for suspension at one end.

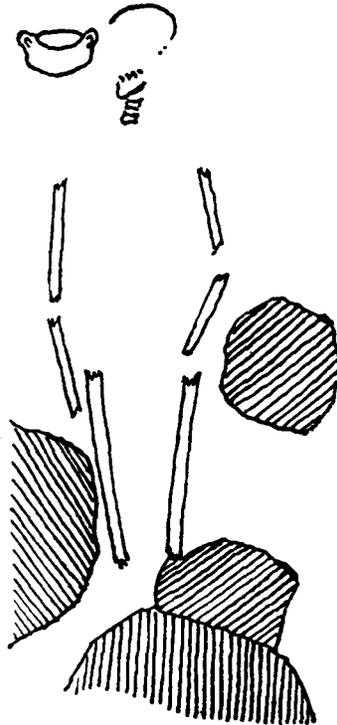
A thick bronze ring of triangular section, for a finger measuring ·0275 m. in total diameter.

Two pairs of bronze tweezers each $\cdot 07$ m. in length and $\cdot 017$ m. at fullest breadth (Pl. II, 2*f,l*). The outer surface was decorated in each case by dots impressed from inside.

An iron blade $\cdot 125$ m. in length and $\cdot 037$ m. in width.

A fine wheel-made skyphos of red ware with a design of concentric circles. Dimensions $\cdot 09$ m. high and $\cdot 14$ m. in diameter (Fig. 3*c*).

Grave 3.—Situated a metre-and-a-half to the south of Grave 2. The leg-bones were well preserved and fragments of the skull remained.



GRAVE 3.

The following objects were found grouped round the upper part of the body :—

A gold plaque of pale yellow gold (Pl. III, 1*d*) with a central rib and concentric circles, and holes at each end.

An iron blade of a knife (Pl. II, 1*c*) with one cutting edge, in perfect preservation. It measures $\cdot 255$ m. in length and $\cdot 02$ m. in width.

A pair of bronze tweezers (Pl. II, 2*k*) with the handle end fast round a pin of iron. The pin is $\cdot 09$ m. and the tweezers $\cdot 065$ m. in length.

Small bronze ringlets.

A wheel-made skyphos as in the preceding grave, $\cdot 10$ m. in height and $\cdot 12$ m. in diameter across the mouth (Figs. 3*d* and 6*d*).

Grave 4.—This grave lay almost at right angles to the foot of Grave 3, but it was impossible to say at which end the head was. It contained the following objects :—

A hand-made jug with a cut-away neck of the archaic shape already identified in the previous excavations. The jug measured $\cdot 11$ m. in height, and was of grey ware. Inside it were ten badly preserved teeth, a small amber bead, three very small bronze beads, and a paste bead $\cdot 02$ m. long.

A wheel-made jar of red ware too badly broken to distinguish the shape and size, but approximately it was $\cdot 11$ m. high.

A single-handled 'kothon' of red ware badly broken.

A bronze amulet (Pl. V, 2*b*) $\cdot 075$ m. in height, with its lid cover separate.

A lid of another identical amulet.

A flat bird-pendant measuring $\cdot 068$ m. in width and $\cdot 036$ m. in height, with a tail flattened at right angles to the body.

Two small bronze hair ringlets.

A clay whorl $\cdot 04$ m. in height, a small bronze bead, a paste bead of circular shape, a bronze 'cylinder' bead and a total length of $\cdot 022$ m. of bronze spiral ornament.

Grave 5.—This lay about a metre west of Graves 1 and 2. It contained :—

A pair of heavy bronze wristlets of one convolution measuring $\cdot 065$ m. in diameter.

A small spectacle brooch $\cdot 095$ m. in length.

A clay whorl of a flat type $\cdot 05$ m. in diameter. A large bronze bead $\cdot 039$ m. in length and two small 'barrel' beads.

The hilt (with two rivet pins) of an iron blade. The fragment measures $\cdot 11$ m. in length.

A large fragment of an iron sword-blade with one cutting edge but a ribbed centre (Pl. II, 1*b*). The fragment measures $\cdot 24$ m. in length and $\cdot 04$ m. in width.

A small iron ring $\cdot 025$ m. in diameter.

Fragments of a grey wheel-made kantharos of a type already identified.

Grave 6.—This lay just north-west of the last. It contained :—

Two bronze bow-fibulae in perfect preservation (Pl. IV, *a*), each $\cdot 07$ m. in width.

Two heavy wristlets of one convolution and diameter $\cdot 062$ m.

A thin bronze ring of diameter $\cdot 045$ m.

Fragments of a grey wheel-made kantharos as in the last grave (Fig. 4*a*).

Grave 7.—The bones of this burial could not be well established. It was just south of Grave 4. It contained :—

An iron knife-blade with one cutting-edge measuring $\cdot 15$ m. in length and $\cdot 04$ m. in width.

Half a bronze spectacle brooch.

An iron ring of diameter $\cdot 025$ m.

A fragment of a bronze wristlet.

A transparent spherical glass bead of diameter $\cdot 013$ m.

Grave 8.—This, like Grave 1, overlies another, which was, in consequence, only partly uncovered. The leg-bones and skull were well preserved. The grave, which was richer than most, contained :—

Fragments of a red-ware wheel-made 'kothon' of about $\cdot 16$ m. diameter.

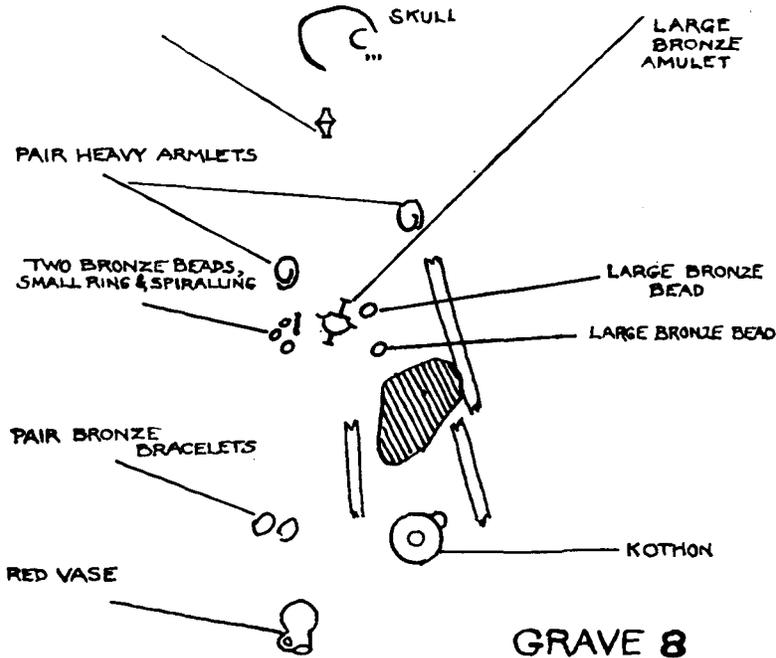
A rough hand-made jug of red ware some $\cdot 14$ m. in height.

A 'feeding bottle' of wheel-made red ware, $\cdot 14$ m. in height.

A very large bronze amulet with an unusual type of lid. It measured $\cdot 12$ m. in height with the lid, and the breadth of the double wings was $\cdot 11$ m. The diameter of the body at the extreme bulge was $\cdot 07$ m. (Pl. V, 2a).

Two very large bronze beads of the elaborate 'barrel' type; one is $\cdot 065$ m., the other $\cdot 05$ m. in length.

A pair of bronze wristlets of diameter $\cdot 065$ m.



A large undecorated bronze bead $\cdot 035$ m. in diameter. A small bone was inside the bead when it was found, and it may have been on a finger.

A length of bronze spiralling some $\cdot 15$ m. in all, of the same type found in Grave 4.

Two small 'barrel' bronze beads.

A small bronze hair ringlet.

Grave 9.—Very few bone fragments were found. The contents were:—

An unbroken jug of wheel-made red ware (Fig. 3a).

Fragments of a second jug of the same type.

A small grey ware hand-made cup unbroken, measuring some $\cdot 055$ m. in diameter (Fig. 3i).

Fragments of a hand-made jug with a cut-away neck of the 'archaic' type.

A one-handed 'kothon' of wheel-made red ware, diameter $\cdot 14$ m.

A large bronze amulet with lid measuring $\cdot 05$ m. in height without the lid and $\cdot 04$ m. wide at the extreme bulge of the body. The lid has for wings not the usual projections, but two birds' heads, highly stylised (Pl. V, 2c).

Three small 'barrel' bronze beads.

One bronze wristlet of diameter $\cdot 07$ m. A black paste 'eye' bead with yellow markings.

A small finger-ring of neatly twisted bronze wire well patinated. The final coil has spiral twists.

A dark red amber bead was found near the finger-ring, in fragments.

Grave 10.—This grave lay between Graves 8 and 11. It contained the following :—

A very large spectacle brooch (Pl. III, 2a) measuring $\cdot 15$ m. in length.

Three clay whorls.

A bronze pendant ornament resembling a bean (Pl. V, 1f) and pierced through the sides, and with an eye on each flank. It has a loop for suspension.

A bronze bird-pendant. It has a loop for suspension (Pl. V, 1a), and measures $\cdot 065$ m. from beak to tail.

Three small bronze hair ringlets.

Three small bronze 'barrel' beads.

A finger-ring of flattened bronze.

Grave 11.—This grave contained very little of the skeleton, but the leg-bones were in good preservation. The following were found :—

Fragments of two 'kothons,' each about $\cdot 16$ m. in diameter.

A bronze armband of thin wire with eight convolutions.

One spiral finger-ring of flattened wire with five convolutions.

$\cdot 07$ m. of bronze spiralling.

One small paste bead of spherical shape.

An iron ring of flattened metal measuring $\cdot 025$ m. in diameter and $\cdot 018$ m. high.

Grave 12.—This grave was difficult to establish. It contained :—

An unbroken cup of grey hand-made ware measuring $\cdot 07$ m. in height and $\cdot 085$ m. in diameter, with a 'thumb-grip' handle (Fig. 3g).

Fragments of a hand-made jug of brown ware some $\cdot 09$ m. in height.

Fragments of a wheel-made jug. The fragments were not sufficient to make it possible to restore the shape.

A bronze finger-ring of wire in five convolutions. The top loop was twisted or plaited. It was $\cdot 025$ m. in diameter.

Grave 13.—This grave contained a great number of bronze objects, mostly together. It was impossible to establish their position, as the grave was on the edge of the mound and the cairn stones had slipped downwards. The following are the objects found :—

Fourteen bronze beads of 'barrel' type (Pl. IV, c) and various sizes.

One bronze 'cylinder' bead measuring $\cdot 02$ m. in height.

Eleven cm. of large bronze spiralling.

One small spectacle brooch $\cdot 05$ m. long.

One plain pin with 'nail' head measuring $\cdot 28$ m. in length.

Two indeterminate fragments of iron blades.

Three clay whorls.

One heavy bronze finger-ring.

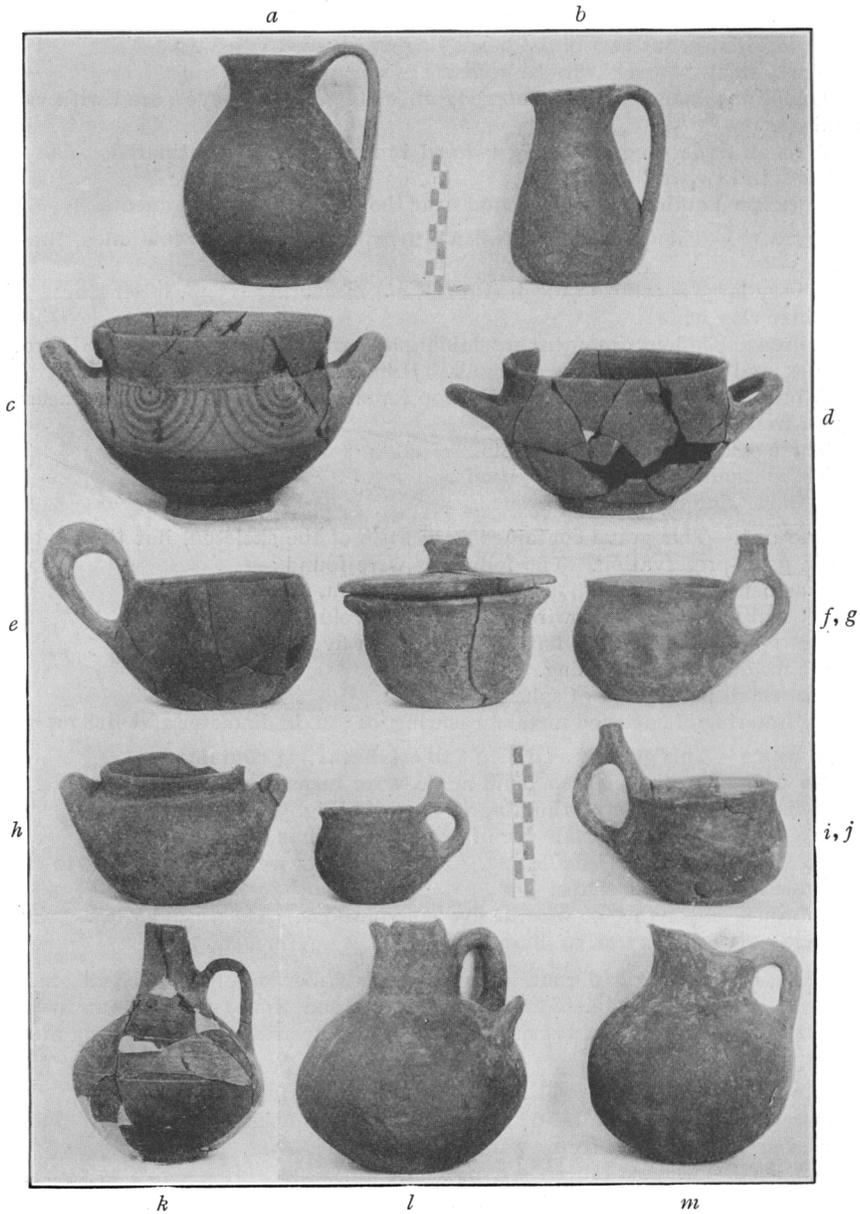


FIG. 3.—POTTERY FROM GRAVES ON THE EASTERN MOUND. (Scale = 8 mm.)

Two bronze bird-pendants with small jugs on their backs (Pl. V, 1*b*). Each measured .09 m. in width from beak to tail and .05 m. in height (including jugs).

One small bronze amulet with lid, measuring .05 m. in height with lid (Pl. V, 2*d*).

A bronze object resembling a chape (Pl. II, 2*h*).

A large bronze bead, in type a combination of the cylinder and barrel types. It measures .065 m. in height.

A large 'barrel' bead .045 m. in height.

A large squat bead measuring .021 m. in height and .035 m. in diameter.

A spectacle brooch, broken but approximately .08 m. in width.

Two iron pins .065 m. and .045 m. respectively in length.

A flat bronze finger-ring of .02 m. diameter, made of a strip of flattened metal .015 m. wide bent round.

An uncertain bronze object like a flattened ring.

A large wristlet of bronze of one convolution measuring .06 m. in diameter.

An uncertain bronze object (Pl. II, 2*c*) resembling a dagger-handle. It is .058 m. in height.

Grave 14.—Fragments of the skull were found in this grave. The objects found were simply:—

A cup of hand-made grey ware resembling a skyphos in shape. It measures .065 m. in height and .075 m. in the diameter of the mouth, and it has two handles (Fig. 3*h*).

A jar or cup of grey ware with a projection on each side and a lid which is itself surmounted by a knob of *ansa lunata* type (Fig. 3*f*).

Grave 15.—This grave, being on the sloping edge of the mound, was hard to establish. It contained the following objects:—

A 'feeding bottle' of red wheel-made ware .13 m. in height.

A jug with cut-away neck of hand-made grey ware, broken, but originally some .13 m. high.

A cup of hand-made grey ware, broken, .08 m. high, with a 'thumb-grip' handle as in the similar vessel in Grave 12 (Fig. 3*j*).

Half of a low dish of hand-made grey ware, originally some .11 m. in length.

Fragments of a grey 'kantharos.'

Grave 16.—This was the most southern grave excavated, and was near the top of the mound. It contained:—

A broken red wheel-made 'kothon' of some .16 m. diameter.

A large spiral armet of the type shown in Vol. XXIV. p. 14, Fig. 10. It consisted of ten convolutions and was very narrow at the wrist, being only .04 m. in diameter at that end. Its butt end was found separately.

Some 20 cm. of bronze spiralling.

Fourteen bronze beads of the 'barrel' types.

One bronze bead of the ridged 'barrel' type some .035 m. high.

Fragments of an iron blade.

A bronze bird-pendant with loop for suspension. It measures .035 m. in height and .055 m. from beak to tail (Pl. V, 1*d*).

A flat finger-ring of bronze.

A large bronze pin with 'nail' head some .265 m. in length.

A flat animal-pendant with suspension loop. It measures .09 m. long and is almost flat (Pl. V, 1*e*).

Grave 17.—A cup with a looped handle of grey hand-made ware (Fig. 3e) of a type not otherwise known at the cemetery. In height (excluding the handle) it measures $\cdot 08$ m.

A large bronze pin measuring $\cdot 255$ m. in length.

A bronze band, perhaps from a spear butt.

An iron sword or knife hilt with two rivets and one cutting edge.

One bronze 'barrel' bead.

One clay whorl.

A fragment of a curved iron blade some $\cdot 165$ m. in length.

Grave 18.—This is one of three graves which contained bronze shield-centres. This grave was at the western edge of the mound, roughly in the centre of the excavations. The objects constituting it were as follows :—

A shield-centre of bronze (Pl. I, c) undamaged except for a slight crack and broken edges. The shield-centre measures $\cdot 186$ m. in diameter and does not exceed $\cdot 0015$ m. in thickness. The central boss projects $\cdot 015$ m. from the surface. It was separately made and attached through a central hole to a containing plate at the back. On the inner side of the shield-centre it forms a bronze loop as shewn here :



FIG. 4.—DIAGRAM SHEWING METHOD OF FIXING CENTRAL BOSS.

The boss itself is a plain flat-topped cone of circular section. The shield-centre had six triangular cuts round the boss, which leave radial bars extending from it. These bars are decorated with incised lines.

A pair of heavy bronze wristlets of one convolution each of rectangular section. Each has an interior diameter measurement of $\cdot 058$ m.

A long bronze pin with a 'nail' head, measuring $\cdot 25$ m. and decorated along its sides with incised lines for a distance of $\cdot 035$ m. from the head.

A broken triple spectacle brooch measuring $\cdot 07$ m. in width.

No clear bone remains were found, but the objects seem to have lain as follows :—the shield on the breast and the wristlets on arms folded across the breast; the pin near the waist; the brooch could not be accurately placed.

Grave 19 (Fig. 5).—This grave was at right angles to Grave 9. It was bedded upon ten or twelve large rocks which had been built up to support it, and was about one metre below the mound surface. Few bones were found, but the objects were all apparently in their original positions. They were as follows :—

A shield-centre of bronze (Pl. I, a) similar to that of the preceding grave but larger; it was $\cdot 315$ m. in diameter. It had a central boss which projected $\cdot 05$ m. and was attached to the body by the same plate and loop. The radial bars were decorated with incisions. A remarkable feature of this shield is that it had been riveted in six places with *iron* rivets.

Two heavy bronze armllets of one convolution each of elliptical section. Each had an interior diameter measurement of $\cdot 07$ m.

A clay whorl of 'barrel' shape.

A wheel-made one-handled jug of red ware, unbroken, measuring $\cdot 135$ m. in height.

The shield-centre when found was crushed into some twelve fragments, but has been well restored. The arrangement of the objects was exactly as in Grave 18 (as regards the shield and wristlets). The jug was at the feet and the whorl between the wristlets. Part of the bone of a forearm was found within one of the wristlets.

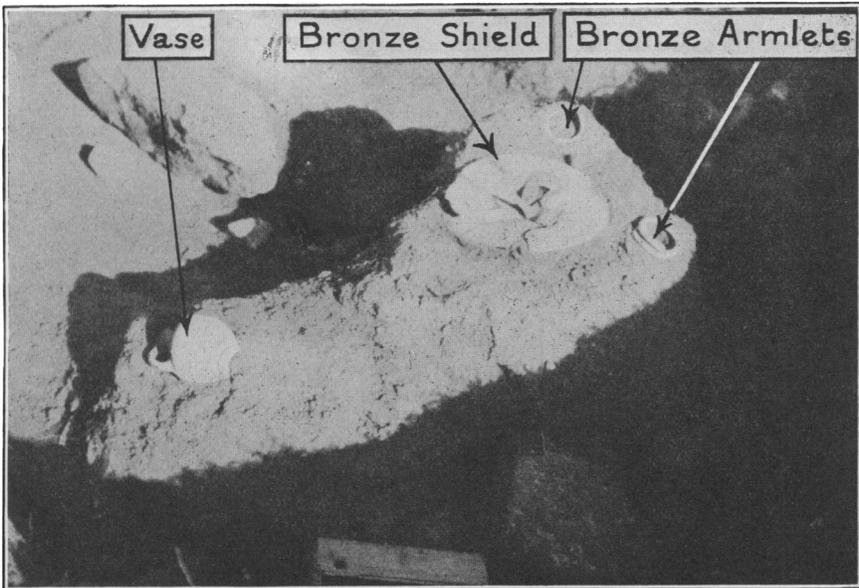


FIG. 5.—GRAVE 19.

Grave 20.—This grave was on the south-eastern end of the mound. The arrangement of this grave resembled that of Grave 19 very closely. The interment was actually on the rock surface, however, and not on a bedding of loose rocks as in Grave 19. A layer of very dark earth and inconsiderable bone fragments were all that could indicate the skeleton. The objects found, however, were arranged as in the two preceding graves. They were as follows :—

A bronze shield-centre, little damaged, measuring $\cdot 23$ m. in diameter (Pl. I, *b*). The central boss projected $\cdot 027$ m. and was attached in the same way as the other two. The decoration also was of the same type.

A pair of heavy armllets of one convolution each, measuring $\cdot 068$ m. interior diameter and of rectangular section.

A clay 'barrel' whorl measuring $\cdot 028$ m. in height.

A gold plaque (Pl. III, *1b*). This was found in the loose earth near the vase.

A wheel-made jug of red ware with one handle, measuring $\cdot 014$ m. in height.

The shield and armllets were in the same position as in Graves 18 and 19. The

jug was at the feet. The position of the whorl and gold plaque could not be definitely fixed.

Grave 21.—This grave was, like Grave 20, at the south-eastern end of the mound. It contained the following objects :—

A bronze bird-pendant (Pl. V, 1c), very much fatter than any of those above recorded. It has a loop for suspension and a flattened tail. The tail surfaces are roughly incised.

A pair of heavy armlets of one convolution of rectangular section, measuring ·07 m. each in interior diameter. The ends are finely decorated with incised triangles in a row.

Some indeterminate iron fragments, perhaps of a knife.

Fragments of a thin flat bronze finger-ring.

Two bronze 'barrel' beads of the common type. A small yellowish paste bead measuring ·01 m. in diameter.

Grave 22.—This grave was on the edge of the south-eastern end of the mound and was the last grave excavated. It contained the following :—

A wheel-made jug of red ware badly broken. The height was about ·1 m., but its shape cannot be established.

Fragments of a red-ware 'kothon' measuring ·16 m. in diameter.

Fragments of a large red-ware two-handled bowl of the type established in the first excavations¹ (Pl. I, d).

Bronze object, probably part of a bow-fibula. The dimensions are similar to those of the bow-fibulae in Grave 6.

Fragments of a spectacle brooch.

A small bronze miniature jug (Pl. IV, d) of the 'archaic' type, with cut-away neck and bulging body. There are two incised lines round its neck. It is hollow and measures ·04 m. in height, in diameter ·032 m., and the neck is ·01 m. in width.

A bronze button (with a loop at the back) measuring ·021 m. in diameter (Pl. II, 2b).

A long rectangular gold plaque (Pl. III, 1c) decorated with six concentric circle impressions and dots over the rest of the field. There are two holes at each end for attachment. The gold is good and yellow. The plaque measures ·065 m. in length and ·02 m. in width.

Bronze spiralling of some ·075 m. in length.

A bronze hollow bean-shaped ornament with a loop for suspension. It measures ·035 m. in length and ·015 m. in width.

Three large bronze beads of the elaborate 'barrel' type, measuring in length ·05 m., ·038 m. and ·035 m. respectively.

Two small bronze globular beads.

The following objects were found in or near the cemetery, but cannot be certainly assigned to graves :—

(a) A small bronze spiral, too small for any wrist except that of a child. It measures ·04 m. in interior diameter and ·012 m. in width of the band. It has two convolutions.

(b) An uncertain bronze object not unlike the back of a large 'leech' fibula. It is decorated with incised lines and measures ·1 m. in length and ·017 m. at its thickest part.

¹ Vol. xxiv. p. 22, Fig. 16.

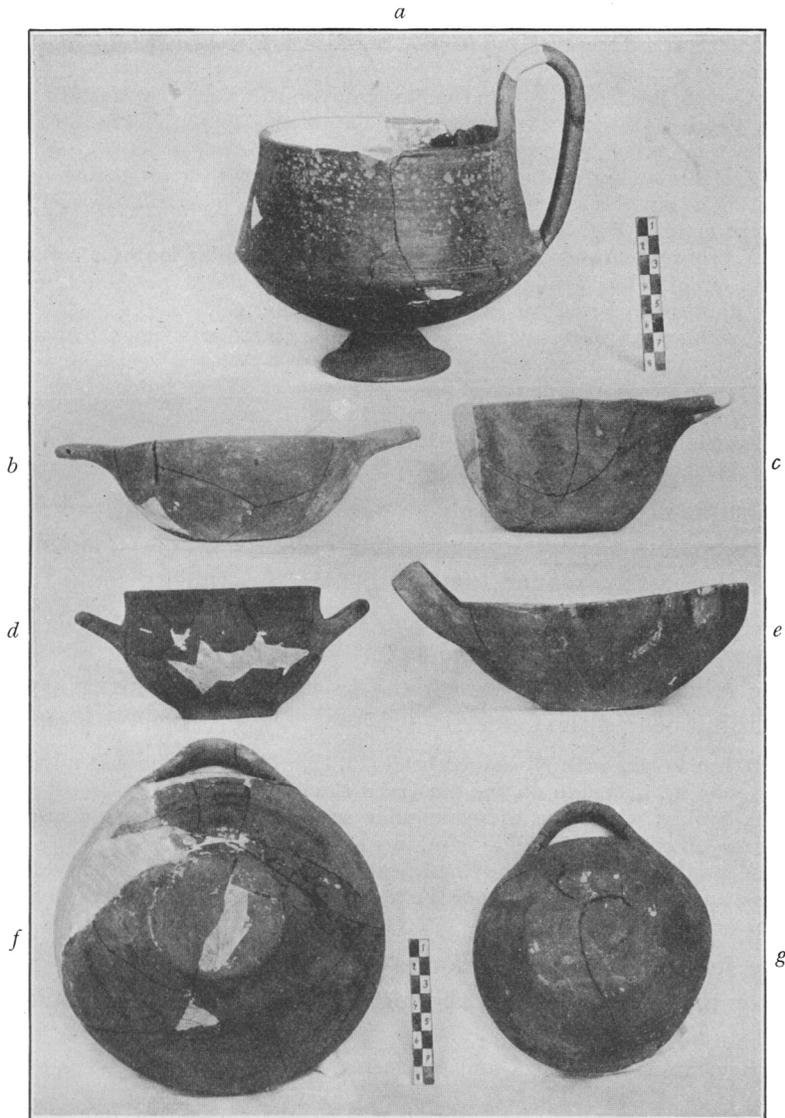


FIG 6.—POTTERY FROM GRAVES IN THE EASTERN MOUND. (Scale = 8 mm.)

(c) A broken pair of bronze tweezers.

(d) A bronze button rose ornament with six petal projections; it closely resembles the ornament found in the previous excavation in the Slab Grave.¹ It has a loop for attachment at the back. It was found in the flat ground between the two mounds.

(e) A complete cup of hand-made grey ware from the western mound. It has a flat handle, pierced with a hole, projecting from the rim. The vessel measures 0.06 m. in height and 0.11 m. in diameter.

(f) A shallow hand-made dish of yellowish ware with a projecting handle at each end. The handles resemble the *ansa lunata* handles in *terremare* wares. From the western mound (Fig. 6b).

(g) A bronze button resembling (d) and with a similar loop for attachment. It has six circular holes round a central boss instead of six petals. It measures 0.03 m. in diameter. From the western mound (Pl. II, 2e).

(h) A small plain button with a loop at the back for attachment; it measures 0.015 m. in diameter. From the western mound.

(i) An iron sickle with one rivet pin. It measures 0.115 m. in length and 0.023 m. in width of blade. From the western mound (Pl. II, 1d).

(j) A small bronze bucket handle. It measures 0.13 m. in diameter and 0.085 m. at the attachment ends. The body is spirally twisted. From the western mound.

No objects other than the above were found in or on the two mounds. The objects from the western mound are on the whole different from those of the eastern mound, and no definite interments could there be established, although certain bones were found. No Hellenic or Roman objects were found on either mound.

The following objects were found in the Iron Age stratum on the Acropolis hill behind the Cemetery² :—

(a) A bronze pin with M-shaped bead (Pl. II, 2j). One side was missing. It measures 0.085 m. in length on the preserved side.

(b) A broken whetstone of rectangular section with a hole for suspension. It measures 0.06 m. in length and 0.01 m. in width.

(c) A long bronze pin of the 'nail head' type already seen in Graves 16, 17, 18 of these and in Graves 6 and 10 of the previous excavations. It measures 0.33 m. in length.

The following coins were found with Hellenistic and later pottery in the top metre of deposit on the summit of the Acropolis mound :—

(a) Æ. obv. Female head to r.

Rev. Standing Athena and ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ.

(b) Æ. obv. Male head to r.

Rev. Seated Zeus. Above thunderbolt and Inscription (indecipherable) and below : ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜ.

(c) Æ. Roman coin, badly preserved; perhaps a small brass of Marcus Aurelius. Reverse shows a Nike.

(d) (e) Two small bronze coins not well enough preserved to be identified.

¹ Vol. xxiv. p. 8, and Pl. I.

² See *Archaeologia*, Vol. lxxiv. p. 78, Fig. 2.

NATURE OF OBJECTS FOUND.

An analysis of the objects found affords the only means of discovering the general character of the culture which they represent. Cemeteries in general provide cultural rather than chronological evidence, and Chauchitsa is no exception to this unfortunate rule. From the graves we can now derive a fairly accurate idea of the equipment of the people buried there, but their date can still only be fixed, as far as the cemetery is concerned, within fairly wide limits.

OBJECTS OF USE.

Pottery.

No general types not recorded in the earlier excavations were discovered. The same fabric and the same shapes occurred throughout. Only, perhaps, in the case of a few single-handled cups (Fig. 3*e, g, j*) from Graves 9, 12, 15, and the dishes of Grave 15 and from the west mound (Fig. 6*b*), and in the unique lidded jar from Grave 4 (Fig. 3*f*), were there new variations of the small hand-made cups of the previous excavations.¹ The 'thumb-grip' handle and the suggestion of the *ansa lunata* in some of these (Fig. 3*g, i, j*) indicate an older tradition and a direct inheritance from lacustrine types of the Bronze Age.

Apart from these erratics the types were uniform and corresponded closely to what had already been found.

The vases were obviously either hand-made of coarse brownish ware, without polish but with a well-smoothed surface, or else wheel-made and of thin red ware, or of coarser grey ware. They may be briefly classified thus (repeating, but with fuller detail, the classification previously established)² :—

A. *Hand-made.* Coarse fabric, yellowish to brown, invariably containing mica particles in the clay.

Shapes : (1) jugs with cut-away necks, twisted or plain handles and globular bodies (Figs. 3*k, l, m* and 7). Height varies from about ·1 m. to ·3 m., but the large sizes (Fig. 9) were rare.

(2) Single- or double-handled cups with handles formed by projections from the rim, sometimes pierced (Fig. 6*b, c*).

¹ *B.S.A.* xxiv. p. 20, Fig. 13.

² *Ibid.* p. 21.

(3) Single-handled cups with handles separately fashioned and shaped either as 'lobe-handles' (Fig. 3*l*) or 'thumb-grip' handles (Fig. 3*g, i, j*).

B. *Wheel-made*. Thin red fabric usually without the mica particles in the clay.

Shapes: (1) Single-handed jugs as in Graves 1 and 9 (Fig. 3*a, b*). The example from Grave 1 (Fig. 3*b*) was an unusual variation because of its tall, slim proportions.

(2) 'Feeding bottles,' as in Graves 8 and 15, with one handle and a spout in the side. Except for the spout they follow the types of A (1)

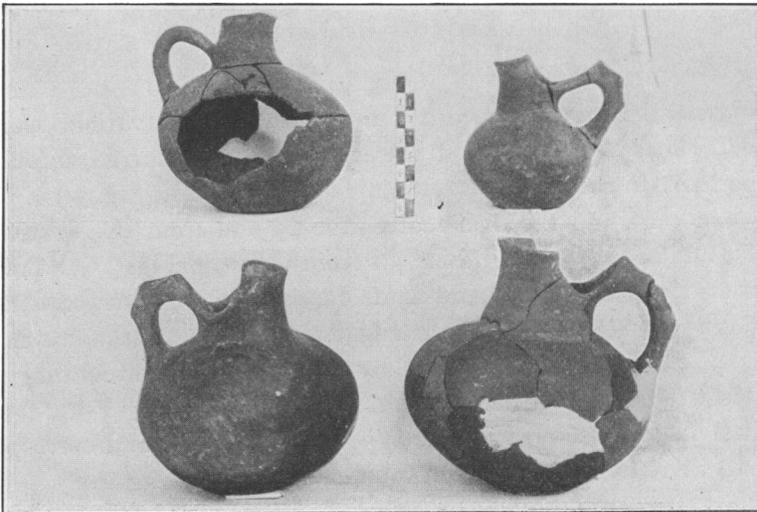


FIG. 7.—HAND-MADE JUGS. (Scale = 8 mm.)

and B (1). Only one example was found in the earlier excavations. Nearly all shew traces of broad bands of glaze-paint.

(3) Skyphoi or Krateriskoi. Two only of this shape were found (Fig. 3*c, d*), in Graves 2 and 3. That in Grave 3 is decorated with a geometric design in glaze-paint of concentric circles, done with a compass. The other example shewed traces of glaze-paint bands.

(4) Large two-handled bowls. These, like the example found in 1921, were always of thin fabric and consequently broken. One good example, however, was restored (Pl. I, *d*). It comes from Grave 22.

(5) Kothons with one handle. These were common and all exactly of the type found in 1921 (Fig. 6*e, f, g*).

(6) Kantharoi of coarse grey ware. These, as in the earlier excavations, were rare. Only two examples were found from Graves 5 and 6 (Fig. 6*a*).

From this material it is evident that the twofold division into hand-made and wheel-made fabrics involves nearly as clear a division of shapes. 'Cut-away' jugs are in two instances only, wheel-made, but the other

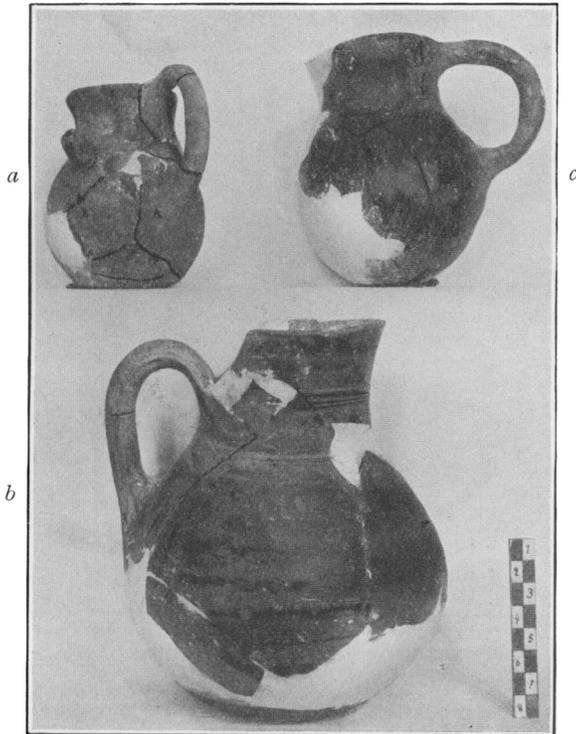


FIG. 8.—JUGS. (Scale = 8 mm.)

hand-made shapes do not appear in wheel technique: one possible example of a transition is seen in Grave 20, where a wheel-made jug decorated with glaze-paint suggests in its neck and in its globular shape the cut-away jug of archaic build (Fig. 6*c*).

The shapes of the wheel-made fabrics are otherwise never made by hand.

The skyphoi are essentially shapes of the usual Hellenic 'Geometric' period. The painted concentric circles of Fig. 3*c* class it with well-

known Geometric types.¹ The jugs of types B (1), and the 'feeding-bottles' of B (2) are equally 'Geometric.'

The large double-handled bowls are indeed 'Geometric' in type, but have no exact parallels in other parts of Greece.

Of the archaic shapes seen in the 'cut-away' jugs and of the kantharoi, nothing more can be said that has not already been postulated in the earlier publication.² It is, however, of the highest importance

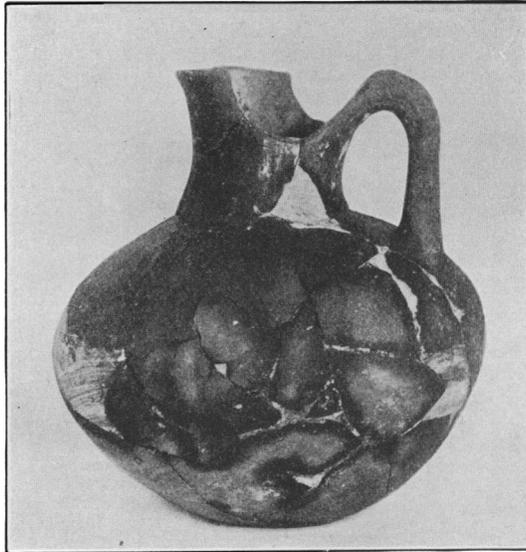


FIG. 9.—WHEEL-MADE JUG FROM GRAVE 10. (Scale 1 : 3.)

that fragments of both shapes have been found in the Iron Age strata of the mounds of Vardino and Vardaroftsi,³ in a position immediately above the burnt layer that marks the end of the Bronze Age stratum. Both shapes seem characteristic of the Macedonian Iron Age and, as far as I know, are not found outside central Macedonia in any quantity.⁴ In the archaic jugs I am inclined to see survivals from earlier periods, survivals which, as I have already suggested,⁵ are echoed in other shapes

¹ See my paper in *Man*, Jan. 1924. See also Schweitzer, *Untersuchungen zur Chronologie der geometrischen Stele in Griechenland*, I. (Karlsruhe) Pl. III.

² *B.S.A.* xxiv. p. 25 ff.

³ Heurtley, *Liverpool Annals*, Vol. xii. p. 35 and p. 36, n. 4.

⁴ Except for the two Thessalian and the one Skyriot example. See *B.S.A.* xxiv. p. 27. These are isolated examples.

⁵ See *Archaeologia*, Vol. lxxiv. p. 85.

of the hand-made fabric (see above, p. 17). The big jugs with incised patterns from the Acropolis at Chauchitsa and from Kilindir¹ are, perhaps, the prototypes, though the survival seems to come from an even more remote period.

One hypothesis which the earlier excavation suggested has been amply confirmed. Hand-made and wheel-made wares are found in the same burials and are, in consequence, contemporary. This is clear from the evidence of Graves 4, 8, 9, 12 and 15.

Whorls.

These were of the following shapes :—

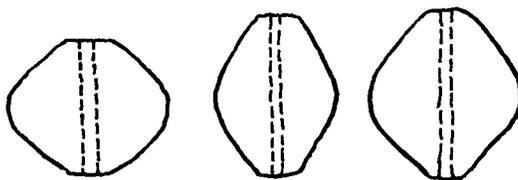


FIG. 10.—SHAPES OF IRON AGE WHORLS.

They exhibit the only clear instance of a direct survival from the Bronze Age. The Bronze Age Whorls are often decorated with incised designs, but in shape and fabric are indistinguishable from those of the Iron Age.² Why they should occur on the graves of warriors (Nos. 19 and 20) is not clear.

Iron.

For implements of use iron was the predominant metal. Bronze was in use in large quantities, but mainly for ornaments.

Eleven graves contained iron. It may have existed in other graves as well, but much must have been destroyed by corrosion.

Several large fragments of sword-blades were found, but in no case were there handles. Grave 2 contained a long single-edged blade with a handle rivet still attached (Pl. II, 1a). Another fragment of the butt end of a similar blade with two handle rivets was found in Grave 5. The same grave contained as well a fine fragment of a blade with a ribbed

¹ *Macedonia, Thrace and Illyria* (1926), Figs. 35 and 36, and *Antiq. Journ.*, Pl. XII. Figs. 1 and 2, Pl. XIII. Fig. 2.

² See Heurtley, *op. cit.*, Pl. XIX. 5-8.

centre (Pl. II, 1*b*). It is of the same type as the blade of the bronze-handled sword¹ found during the war at Chauchitsa. Another butt-end with two handle rivets was found in Grave 17. Fragments of a large blade were found in Grave 16.

A perfect example of a knife-blade was found in Grave 3. It had no handle rivets and a single cutting edge. Its shape was suggestive of the *μάχαιρα* (Pl. II, 1*c*).

Grave 7 contained a fragment of a gently curved blade, also suggestive of the *μάχαιρα*. A similar fragment was found in Grave 17. Fragments of a small knife were found in Grave 21.

A small curved sickle (Pl. II, 1*d*) with one handle rivet was found on the west mound.

Plain iron rings (possibly for ornaments) were found in Graves 5, 7, 11 and 13, and an iron pin of some length was found inserted in the handle-loop of a pair of tweezers in Grave 3. Two similar iron pins were found in Grave 13.

Bronze.

The only utilitarian objects of bronze were small tweezers and the three large shield-centres from Graves 18, 19 and 20 (Pl. I, *a, b, c*). The largest was 31.5 cm. in diameter, the smallest 18.6 cm. Each had a powerful bronze knob in the centre. Similar shield-centres are found at Villanova and Hallstatt and in Bosnia, but they do not have the central knob. The most exact parallel for structure is the iron example from the Kynosarges site at Athens, and there is a good parallel in bronze from Kavousi in Crete.² These shield-centres are too small and too thin to be shields in themselves, nor was there any means of grasping them. They must have served as the metal reinforcement of leather or wooden shields, which themselves need not exceed 60 cm. in diameter and could rank as the Thracian *πέλτη*.³ An example without the central knob was found at Chauchitsa during the war.⁴

The fact that the largest shield-centre from Grave 19 was riveted in six places with iron rivets suggests that iron had not yet supplanted bronze in general use for weapons, and confirms the transitional character

¹ *Antiq. Journ.*, Vol. i. p. 211, Fig. 3.

² For full references see my *Macedonia, Thrace and Illyria* (1926), p. 149.

³ See *op. cit.* p. 167.

⁴ *B.S.A.* xix. Pl. VII. A.

of this site. The Kynosarges shield-centre is the product of a culture fully acquainted with the use of iron. That the bronze shield-centre was weak and had to be mended with iron shews that the owner realised the superior strength of that metal. That he did not use a shield-centre wholly made of iron suggests that he was not yet wholly familiar with its use.

Tweezers of bronze were found in Graves 2 (two pairs) and 3. They were all of the same type and similar to the pair found in the earlier excavations.¹ The example from Grave 3 held inserted through its handle an iron pin (Pl. II, 2*k*).

OBJECTS OF ORNAMENT.

Gold.

This metal, doubtless of local origin, was naturally rare. Four objects of gold only were found, and they were all of the same type. They were thin plaques of flat beaten gold pierced at each end with small holes. Two were oval and two oblong in shape. The smallest was 5.3 cm. in length, the largest 7 cm. They were found in Graves 2, 20, 22 and 3 respectively (Pl. III, 1*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*). The gold of which they are made varies slightly in colour, but the decoration in all is crude. Three out of the four have a simple design of concentric circles and dots (*a*, *c*, *d*), one (*b*) has dots only. One similar plaque was found in the previous excavations,² and two were found by chance during the war,³ thus making a total of seven. No other objects of gold were found at the site.

The purpose of these plaques is not quite certain, but it seems most likely that they were part of the funeral furnishings. The example from Graves 2 and 3 were found in the neighbourhood of the head of the skeleton and it seems probable that they were placed over the lips of the dead. The small holes at each end were perhaps to hold threads by which they were fixed, the thread passing round the back of the head. They seem thus to be the prototypes of similar gold plaques placed on the lips of the dead in Hellenic or late Geometric times.⁴

¹ *B.S.A.* xxiv. p. 16, Fig. 11.

² *Ibid.* p. 18, Fig. 12*a*.

³ *Antiq. Journ.*, Vol i. Pl. VI. Fig. 2, and Pl. VII. Fig. 1.

⁴ See Louvre, *Catalogue Sommaire des bijoux antiques* (1924), Pl. II., 101, 103. See also 102 and 104 in the text. All four come from Zeitenlik, some five kilometres north of Salonika. See also E. A. Gardner, *B.S.A.* xix. p. 21, Fig. 9, for another example from a grave at Aivasil near Lake Langaza.

Amber.

This was extremely rare. None was found in the earlier excavations, and only two small beads were found in 1922, in Graves 4 and 9. The former was found with other small beads and some human teeth in a vase, the latter (which was broken) touching a thin bronze wire finger-ring, upon which it may have been fixed. Amber beads of the Iron Age are known elsewhere in Macedonia only at Aivasil.¹

Glass and Paste.

This material, compared with its frequent occurrence in Bosnia, was here rare. Five small round beads only were found in Graves 4, 7, 9, 11 and 21. All were of light or transparent glass except one (Grave 9), which was of black paste and of the Hallstatt 'eye' type. A similar bead was found in Grave 11 in 1921.²

Bronze.

The bulk of the numerous ornaments of the graves were in this metal. They can be classified as follows:—

Pins.—The very long nail-headed pins which were among the remarkable objects found in 1921 were found again in 1922. Four perfect examples come from Graves 13, 16, 17 and 18, and one from the Iron Age stratum on the Acropolis mound. They vary in length from 25 to 28 cm. and are all alike. They were found on or near the upper part of the body, where they may have served to pin the cloak or other garment in which the body was wrapped.

Two other types of pin were found, one (broken) from the Acropolis mound (Pl. II, 2j) of the common **M** type seen in so many of the Bosnian burials, another of the Ω type from Grave 1 (Pl. II, 2d). The latter was perfect and measured 14.5 cm. in length. It was found near the head of the body. Both may be hair pins.

Fibulae.—These were of two sorts only, the 'spectacle' fibulae and the 'bow' fibulae. The former were found also in the earlier excavations.

Spectacle fibulae (Pl. III, 2) varied in length from 15 cm. to 5 cm., and were of two or of three spirals. They were found in Graves 5, 7, 10, 13 (two examples), 18 and 22. That in Grave 10 was the largest (Pl. III, 2a).

¹ Gardner, *loc. cit.*, Fig. 11.

² *B.S.A.* xxiv. p. 21.

A pair of fine 'bow' fibulae were found in Grave 6 (Pl. IV, *a*). They are not quite of the true 'Dipylon' type of which an example was found during the war.¹

Beads.—For the most part these are of the same 'barrel' type, but there are many variations (Pl. IV, *b*, *c*). A rare type is that of a cylindrical shape (*e.g.* Graves 4 and 13) with a rib round the waist. Beads were found in groups, obviously from necklaces, or in ones and twos. The largest number in any burial was fourteen, from Grave 13 (Pl. IV, *c*). Even so this number was not enough to encircle a neck. They may have been used round the wrists.

Single beads of great size and weight were found in Graves 1, 4 and 5, and in Grave 13 and 22 there were three such in each interment; in Grave 8 there were two. Heavy flattened beads whose width was greater than their height (Pl. II, 2*i*) were found in Graves 1 and 13. The example from the first of these two graves was decorated with incised concentric circles.

Beads were the most frequent form of ornament and shewed considerable variation of type.

Armlets and wristlets.—These are so distinguished solely by their size. They were the most numerous of all bronze ornaments.

Heavy armlets were found in pairs in Graves 5, 6, 8, 18, 19, 20 and 21. Those of Grave 21 were elaborately decorated with incised triangles. Single heavy armlets came from Graves 9 and 13, and a fragment from Grave 7.

A thin wire armlet of light convolutions came from Grave 11, and a spiral armlet of the type found in 1921² from Grave 16.

That the heavy armlets were worn by men is certain from the fact that they were found in Graves 18, 19 and 20, which contained the shield-centres (Fig. 5). The lighter varieties may have been worn by women.

Finger-rings.—These were either heavy or light. They occur in Graves 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16 and 21. Those from Graves 9, 11 and 12 are of wire of several convolutions. Sometimes they are made of strips of flattened metal, as in Graves 10, 13, 16 and 21. Graves 10 and 13 held several examples each.

Buttons.—This seems the only possible name to give to the small bronze ornament with a loop at the back (for attachment) found in Grave

¹ *Antiq. Journ.*, Vol. i. Pl. VII. Fig. 2 (6).

² *B.S.A.* xxiv. p. 14, Fig. 10.

22 (Pl. II, 2*b*), and to the similar ornaments (*e*), (*h*) (Pl. II, 2*e*), and (*i*) from the western mound and near it. All can be compared with the similar ornament from the Slab Grave found outside the cemetery in 1921.

Spiralling.—Under this title must be placed a large quantity of thin twisted bronze, usually in lengths of some centimetres. That it was used as ornament is certain. The best examples come from Graves 4 (22 cm. of small and 2 cm. of a larger size), 8 (15 cm.), 11 (7 cm.), 13 (11 cm.), 16 (20 cm.), 22 (7.5 cm.). Its position in graves could not be accurately fixed, and it may perhaps, like many of the lighter bronze rings, have been used as a hair or head ornament.

Pendants: Birds.—These were numerous and various. The commonest were shaped like birds. Graves 4, 10, 13, 16 and 21 produced seven between them (Pl. V, 1). Of these, a pair from Grave 13 (Pl. V, 1*b*) were remarkable for having upon the back of each a miniature jug of the type with the 'cut-away' neck so common in the excavations. The handle of the jug served for the suspension of the pendant. The pendant from Grave 21 (Pl. V, 1*c*), was, unlike the others, fat-bodied and hollow: it had been cast in two parts. Like all the rest except those from Grave 13, it had a loop for suspension independent of its form. In Grave 16 were two bird-pendants, one of the normal type (Pl. V, 1*d*), the other unlike any of the others (Pl. V, 1*e*). The latter was quite flat and had a tail that curved round below. Its form is so schematic that it is hard to say if it is a bird or a quadruped.

The importance of this group of pendants is considerable. Others have been found at the site,¹ and at the neighbouring village of Ghevgheli.² They agree in type with many similar pendants from Bosnia and also from nearly all the Geometric sites of Greece proper. As a typical ornament of the Geometric culture they stand out above the other ornaments found.

Amulets.—This seems the safest title under which to classify a group of remarkable ornaments for which no very satisfactory parallel from other sites can be found. Altogether four examples with lids, and the lid of a fifth, were found in 1922. They come from Graves 4, 8, 9 and 13. One good example was found in 1921,³ and a lid during the war.⁴ Of these

¹ *Antiq. Journ.*, Vol. ii. Pl. VI. Fig. 2.

² *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte* (1925), ii. Pl. CV.a.

³ *B.S.A.* xxiv. p. 18, Fig. 12(*b*).

⁴ *Antiq. Journ.*, Vol. i. Pl. VII. Fig. 1.

four examples two (from Graves 4 and 9) had lids the side terminals of which were roughly fashioned as birds' heads (Pl. V, 2*b*, *c*). In another (Grave 13) these terminals were plain (Pl. V, 2*d*). The fourth (from Grave 8) was unique in type and by far the largest so far found (Pl. V, 2*a*). Its two lid-terminals fitted closely against two similar projections from the sides. All four were turned up at the ends like horns.

The essential features of the type, common to all examples found before and during 1922, are a bulging pot-shaped body, with a button-like projection above and below.

The lid in no case fits by itself to the body, but clearly required some medium of attachment. Such medium must have been found in a cord for suspension which passed through two holes, one on each side of the body through a projecting lug and continued through the superimposed lid. The hole was transverse and not vertical, so that, if knotted below the lug, it would hold the lid on tightly to the body when the amulet was suspended; when not suspended the lid could easily be lifted.

Nothing was found inside these amulets, and no suggestion can be made as to their precise meaning or purpose. Only one parallel from Greece proper can be adduced; it comes from Olympia¹ and lacks a lid. Its terminals are shaped as horses' heads. A pot with a similar lid was found in Grave 14.

Other pendants.—One pendant of an important type was a small bronze jug (Pl. IV, *d*) with a 'cut-away' neck from Grave 22. In type it was exactly that of the 'archaic' vases from the graves.

It derives some interest from the fact that similar pendants have been found at Verria and at Sparta,² and also at Ghevgheli on the Vardar.³

Two bean-shaped pendants were found in Graves 10 (Pl. V, 1*f*), and 22. No parallels are known.

Of the other objects found none is of sufficient merit to deserve particular mention, except an iron fibula of La Tène type (Pl. II, 2*a*), and three uncertain bronze ornaments (Pl. II, 2*c*, *g*, *h*), of which two (*c* and *h*) are from Grave 13.

¹ *Olympia*, IV Pl. XXIII, No. 416. Other examples come from near Amphipolis (in Vienna) and from Dedeli near Lake Doiran (now in Leipzig).

² Neither has been published. The former is in the Collection of Antiquities in the Prefecture at Salonika, the latter in the Sparta Museum.

³ *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte* (1925), ii. Pl. CV.*b*. Another comes from Amphipolis.

CHRONOLOGY.

From a consideration of all the objects found no exact idea of chronology emerges. The wide dating of 1100–650 B.C. suggested in the publication of the earlier excavations can only be repeated here.

But since 1922 the excavations of Mr. Heurtley at Vardino and Vardaroftsi¹ have laid bare an Iron Age stratum at these sites which immediately overlies the Bronze Age stratum, with a burnt stratum at the top of that of the Bronze Age. My own excavations on the Acropolis hill of Chauchitsa and in 1925 at Kilindir revealed traces of a similar Iron Age settlement at the former site upon a Bronze Age stratum, and a complete destruction of the Bronze Age settlement at the latter site followed by abandonment without traces of reoccupation in the Iron Age.²

The latest elements of the Bronze Age at all four sites contained imported Mycenaean wares of the very latest Mycenaean type, datable at about 1200 B.C. There are no signs of abandonment after destruction in three out of four of these Bronze Age sites and an immediate reoccupation in the Iron Age compels us to date the Iron Age to 1150–1100 in its earliest form. An early date is suggested by the very strong survivals of Bronze Age shapes and technique already referred to. It is further emphasised by the discovery at the site during the war of a sword which is of a very early type transitional between Bronze and Iron Ages.³ This dating is further confirmed by the type of pottery found in Grave 2, which, from its position, is clearly one of the earlier graves in the cemetery, since it had Grave 1 superimposed upon it. The skyphos or krateriskos with glaze-painted concentric circles is of the earliest type of Geometric pottery,⁴ dated by Schweitzer to about 1100. The contents of Grave 1, on the other hand, is later. The red jug is of a type rarely seen at Chauchitsa and, the Ω -shaped pin is of a type found in quite late burials in Bosnia.⁵ The type does not occur elsewhere in the cemetery or in the strata.

In the same way Grave 9 overlies Grave 19, and traces of another interment were found under Grave 8, so that the objects in Graves 8 and 9

¹ *Liverpool Annals*, op. cit.

² *Antiq. Journ.* Vol. vi. p. 71.

³ *Ibid.* Vol. i. Fig. 3. A close parallel can be seen in a bronze 'antennae' sword from Italy, also of early date. *Mon. Ant.* xv. Pl. III. Another good example in the museum at Prague.

⁴ *Man*, January, 1924, p. 7, n., and reference there given.

⁵ *Wissensch. Mitth. Bos. Herz.* Vol. iv. p. 3 ff., xi. p. 101 ff. and xii. p. 21, fig. 14.

can be considered as relatively later than the lower graves. At the same time, all the graves except 1, 8 and 9 were upon the rock surface, and it seems that no very great period of time was covered by the cemetery. The whole mound if completely explored could hardly produce more than 150 burials, and, on the assumption that this was the only graveyard of the inhabitants of the Acropolis mound, this does not indicate a very long period of occupation.

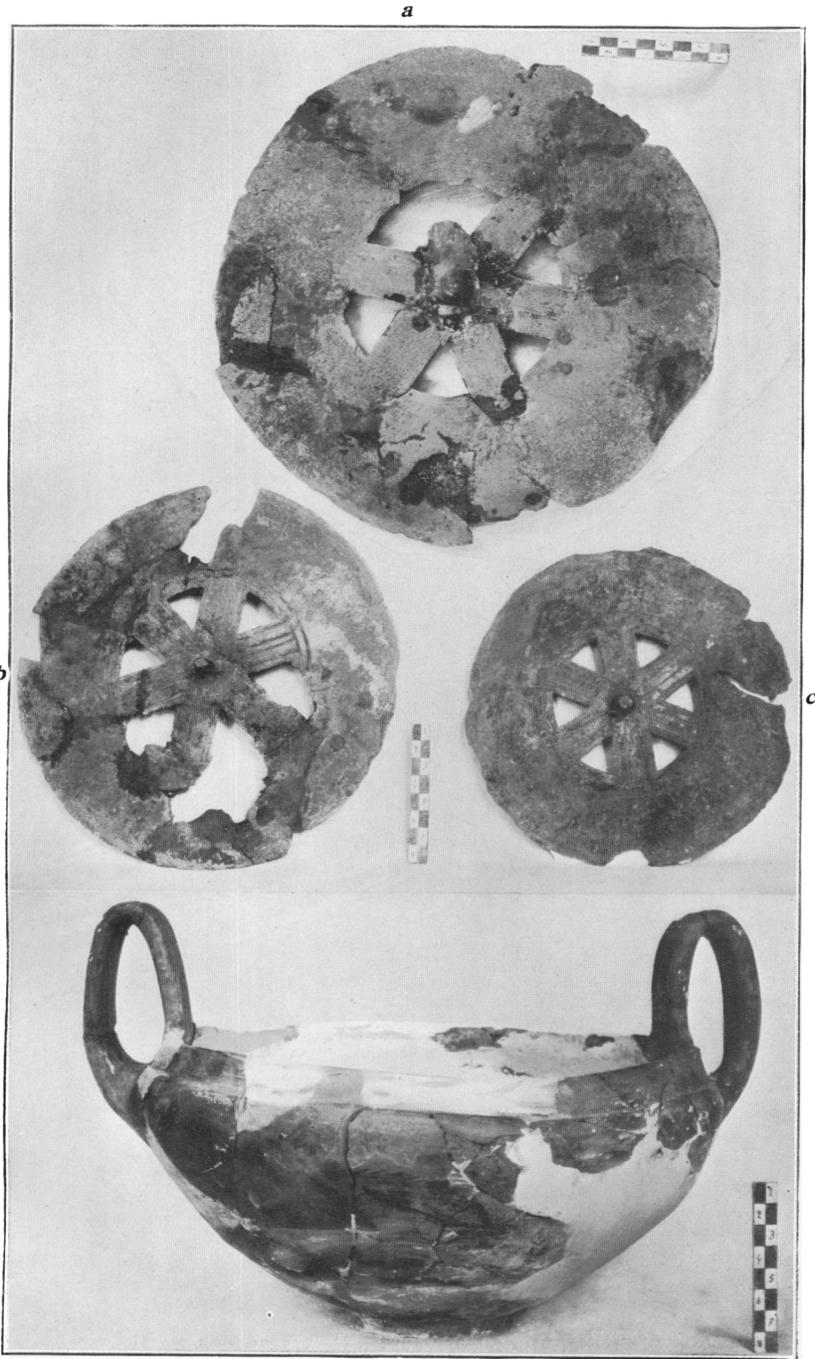
The Iron Age intruders who had sacked and burned the Bronze Age settlement do not seem to have remained long, to judge by the scanty Iron Age stratum representing their settlement, and the cemetery may, therefore, include war casualties. The similarity in type of the grave-furniture indicates a short period. At the same time Iron Age types were persistent and long-lived.

We can therefore be certain of the *terminus post quem* of 1150–1100,¹ but we are not yet in a position to give the *terminus ante quem*.

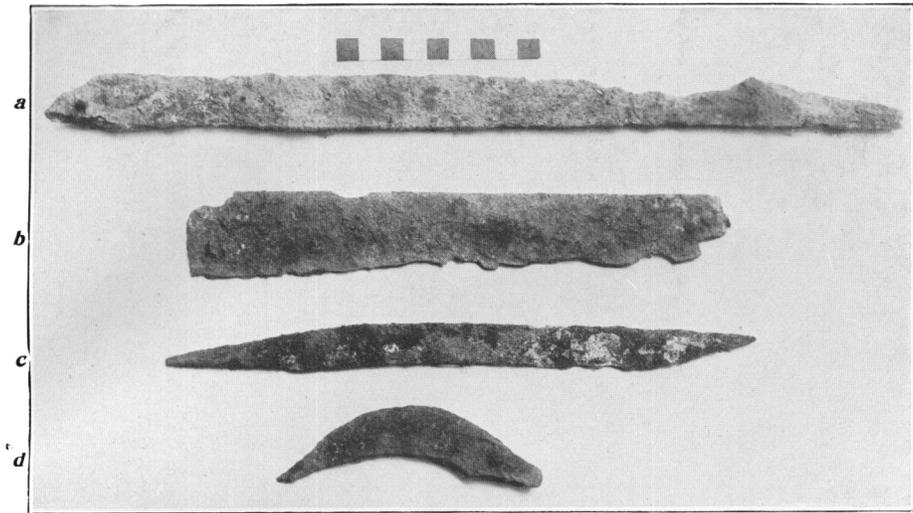
One important conclusion, at least, is clear; namely, that the greater part of the Vardar Valley, at a time when its indigenous culture had established peaceful relations with the Mycenaean world, was overwhelmed by a powerful body of invaders whose culture corresponds in general with the earliest known forms of Hellenic culture of the first millennium B.C.

S. CASSON.

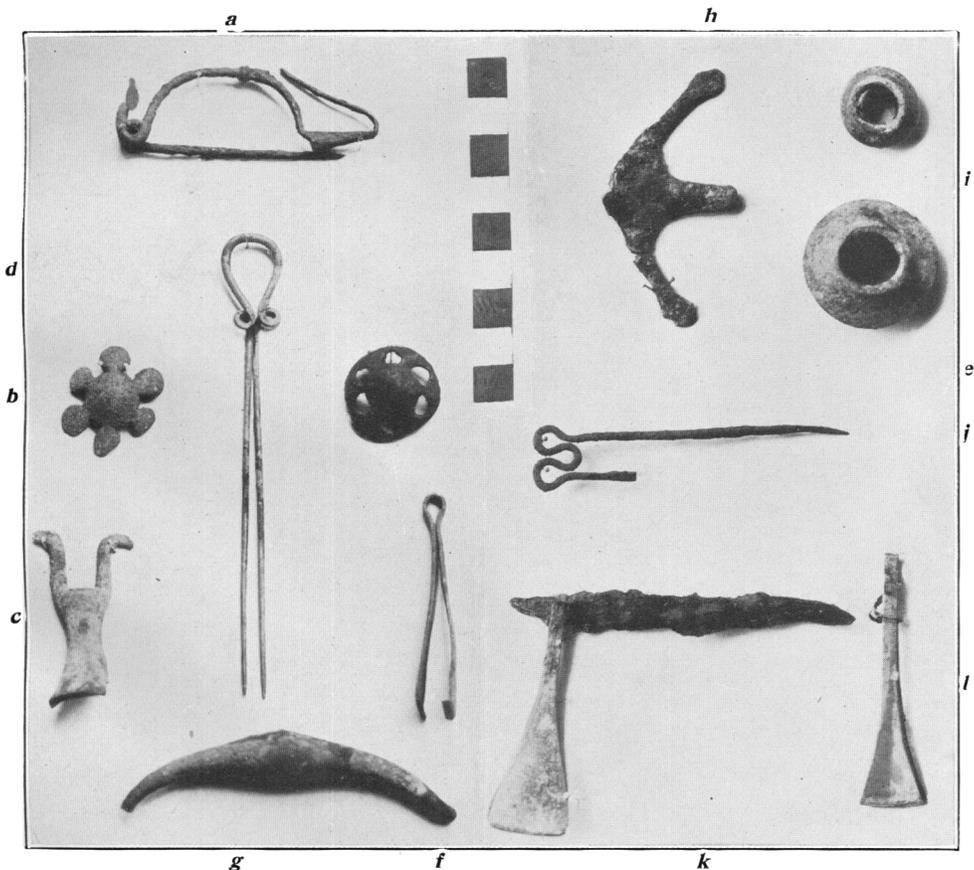
¹ Mr. Heurtley accepts this dating, *op. cit.*, p. 35.



MACEDONIA: *a, b, c*, BRONZE SHIELD-CENTRES. *d*, TWO-HANDLED BOWL.
FROM THE EASTERN MOUND AT CHAUCHITSA. (Scale = 8 mm.)

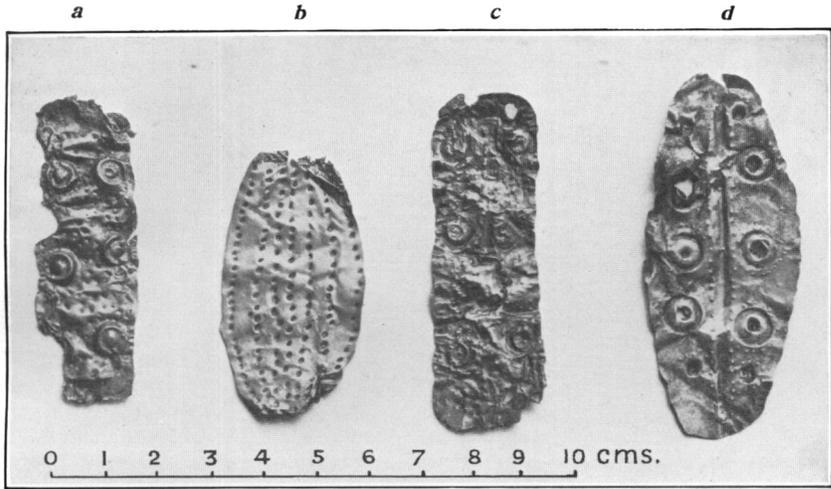


1.—IRON SWORD (*a*), KNIFE (*b*, *c*) AND SICKLE, (*d*) BLADES.

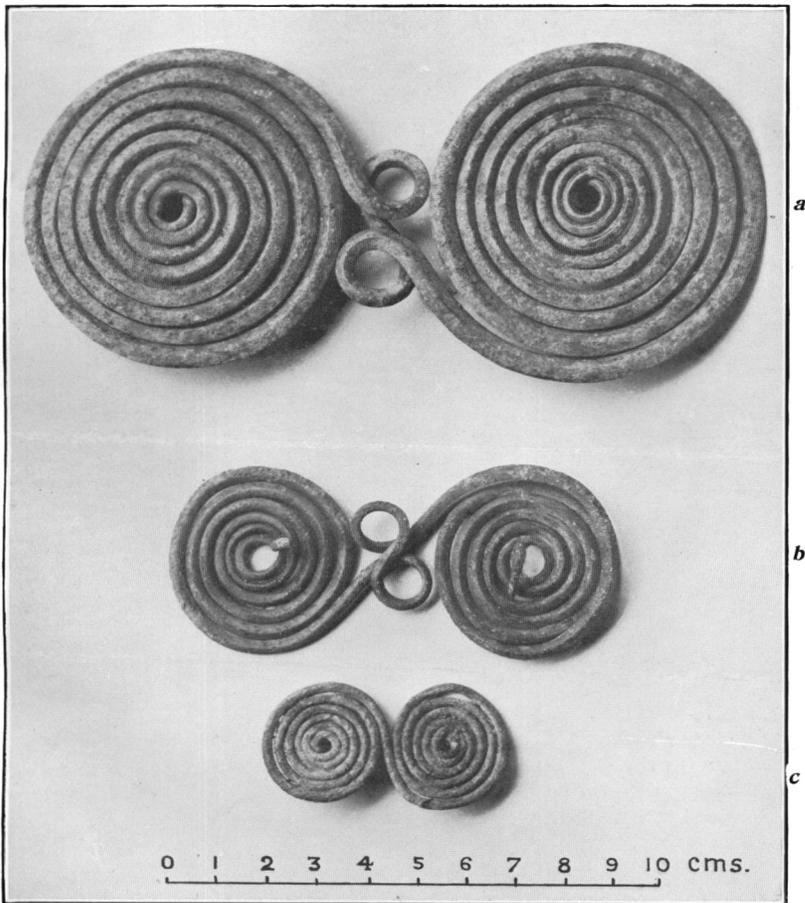


2.—*a*, IRON FIBULA; *b-l*, BRONZE BEADS, BUTTONS, PINS, TWEEZERS, ETC.

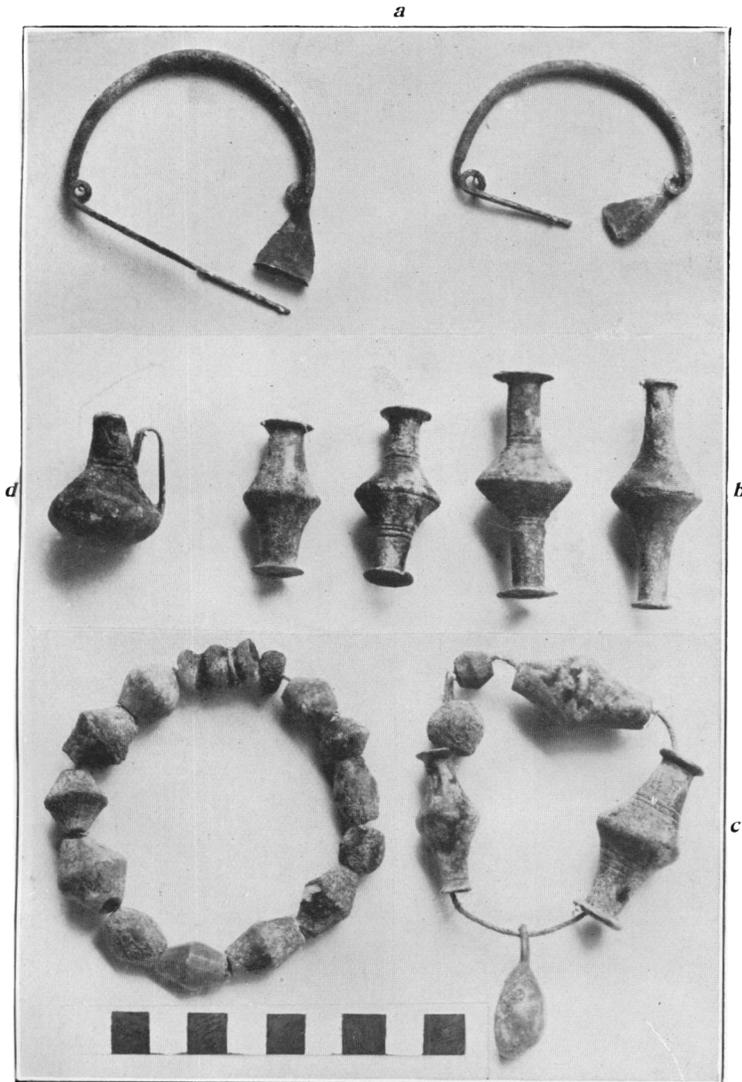
MACEDONIA: METAL OBJECTS FROM CHAUCHITSA. (Scale = 9 mm.)



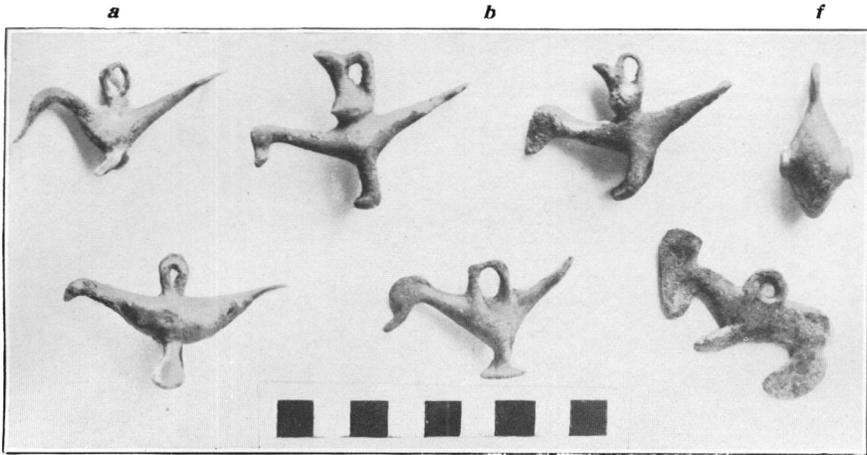
I.—*a-d*, GOLD PLAQUES.



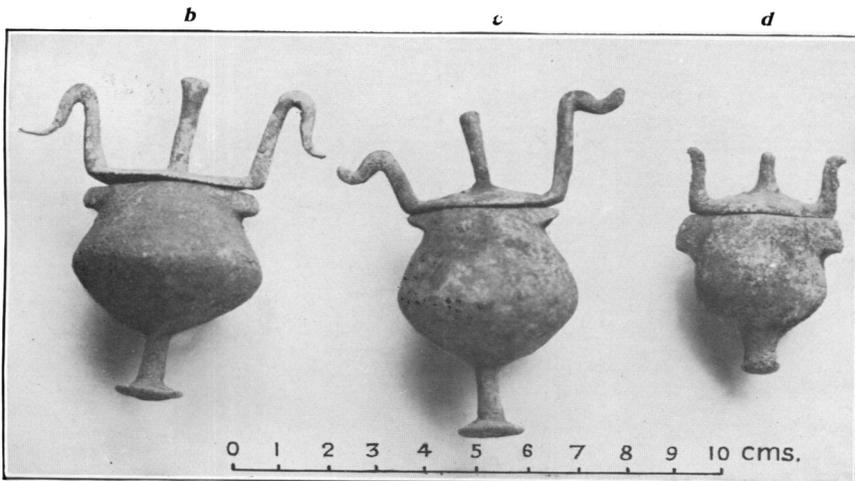
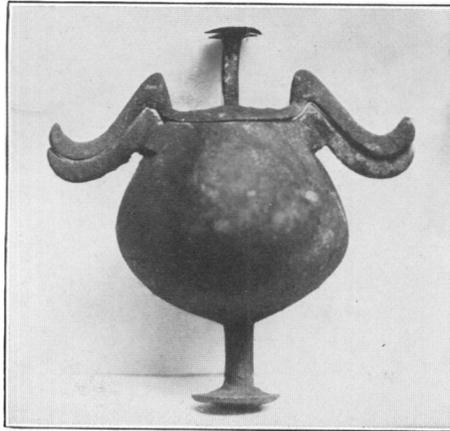
2.—*a-c*, BRONZE 'SPECTACLE' FIBULAE.



MACEDONIA: *a*, BRONZE BOW FIBULÆ; *b*, *c*, BEADS; *d*, PENDANT.
FROM CHAUCHITSA. (Scale = 9 mm.)



1.—BRONZE PENDANTS—*a-d*, BIRDS; *e*, QUADRUPED(?); *f*, BEAN-SHAPED.
(Scale = 9 mm.)



2.—BRONZE AMULETS(?).