

AN EARLY GEOMETRIC GRAVE NEAR THE ATHENIAN AGORA

(PLATES 66-72)

EACH SEASON of digging in the American excavations at the Agora brings to light, as it seems, one or more early burials. The grave cleared during the campaign of 1948, an early Geometric cremation burial, is particularly interesting on two scores: first, because it sheds some light on the topography of early Athens, and secondly, because it can be dated just after the turn from the Protogeometric to the Geometric style and helps to illustrate the transition from the one to the other.

The burial¹ lay close beside the west branch of the Great Drain, about a hundred meters to the southwest of the boundary-stone of the Agora, the horos, set up in late archaic times at the point where two streets diverged, both running southward from the market-place. The western road followed the bottom of the valley between the Areopagus at the east and the Pnyx and the Hill of the Nymphs at the west (Fig. 1). Its course was, in fact, dictated by the natural conformation of the terrain, since this valley offered the sole convenient passage between the northwestern and the southwestern regions of Athens. We should expect, therefore, that a road or a path passed through it from very early times—as early, indeed, as the need was felt for a way of communication between the areas to north and to south of the Areopagus. A long stretch of this road has been explored to the south and east of the Tholos, and to the east of the Metroön, where potsherds from its filling indicated that it was in use by the end of the eighth century or the beginning of the seventh.² Beside it at the west was a small enclosed cemetery of late Geometric times, which clearly took its orientation from the street. Thus at this point we have evidence, not only that the road itself existed in the eighth century, but also that the Athenians were already accustomed to bury their dead beside the main thoroughfare, a custom common in later times.

The course of the road can be traced southwestward from the cemetery almost to the edge of the excavated area; from there it may be closely surmised within the limits imposed by the valley between the rock outcroppings of Pnyx and Areopagus, ever narrowing at the south toward the pass between the two hills. Still farther to

¹ The plan, Fig. 1, is by John Travlos. The section, Fig. 2, was drawn by Mrs. Clayton S. Whipple, and the drawings of the various vases are by Mrs. Whipple and Miss Margaret Cornelius of the American Embassy. Thanks are due to both of these industrious and talented ladies, as also to Mrs. Laird Archer for typing the manuscript.

² *Hesperia*, Supplement II, p. 6 ff. and plan, fig. 1; Supplement IV, p. 106 ff., and plan, pl. I; *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 4 f.

the south a long stretch of this road was uncovered years ago by Dörpfeld in the upper reaches of the valley.³

In the area of the American excavations the road followed the line of the water-course in the bottom of the valley. A thick deposit of sand and gravel left by the water produces, wherever it is undisturbed, only Geometric and earlier sherds; in places its surface has been packed hard by traffic passing over it. Owing to deep later disturbances this early water-deposited fill with its road metal can be picked up only at intervals, but enough remains to indicate the course of the thoroughfare almost throughout the length of the area.

This evidence is supplemented by the positions of burials made, as was the enclosed cemetery, beside the road, either singly or in groups. Three late Geometric cist-graves in a group beside the road at the west were found in 1934 and published together with the graves of the cemetery;⁴ they lay about thirty-five meters farther to the south. Of about the same period is a grave found in 1947, the urn-burial of an infant, which lay on the west bank of the watercourse and beside the road that followed its course, another hundred meters or more toward the southwest. These graves, together with the cemetery, fairly demonstrate the existence of the road and the use of its margins for burials in the eighth century. The grave found in 1948 lay on the line of the same road, about two meters to the east of the Great Drain which was built in the fourth century to canalize the waters flowing northward from Pnyx and Areopagus. Its presence at this point suggests that the road was already in existence early in the ninth century when the burial was made; this suggestion is confirmed by the position of two early Geometric graves, cremation burials, found by Dörpfeld in 1895 far to the south near the site of the sanctuary identified as the Amyneion.⁵ On the evidence of all these burials made along its line it seems safe to assume that in the ninth and eighth centuries this thoroughfare was already an important one.

The eastern of the two streets leading southward out of the Agora passed (Fig. 1) under the west end of the Middle Stoa, which encroached over its line in the second century B.C., and then beside the fountain house identified as the Enneakrounos. Southward from there its course can be followed along the lower western slopes of the Areopagus, skirting the outcroppings of the native rock, but keeping well above the bottom of the valley and the watercourse that flowed through it. The American excavations of 1939 exposed a stretch of this road, together with a small cemetery of the sixth century⁶ that bordered its west side. Among the graves within the ceme-

³ *Ath. Mitt.*, XIX, 1894, pp. 501 ff. and pl. XIV; *Antike Denkmäler*, II, Taf. 37-38; Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², pp. 179 ff.

⁴ *Hesperia*, Supplement II, pp. 99 ff.

⁵ *Ath. Mitt.*, XXI, 1896, p. 106; *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*, 1898, p. 317; *C.V.A. Grèce*, Athènes, Musée National I, p. 3 and pl. I, 1-11; also on Judeich's plan I.

⁶ *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 302 ff.; X, 1941, p. 1; XVI, 1947, p. 205 and fig. 2.

tery enclosure, which was no doubt made to fence off the street, was one urn-burial of an infant in a late Geometric pot. This, with a cist-grave of the late seventh century, was the only burial earlier than the sixth century within the enclosure, but its presence suggests that burials were already being made at this point beside the road in the eighth century. A fair amount of broken Geometric pottery of a sort commonly offered in graves was also found scattered among the graves of the sixth century; this may have come from eighth-century graves on the spot, which had been destroyed to make room for later burials. Farther to the north and near the point where the road passes the northwesternmost scarp of the Areopagus, four late Geometric graves were found in 1939⁷ immediately beside the road to the east. Thus in two separate places the existence of this second southward artery is attested by the presence of burials made beside it in the eighth century. At the south its continuation is the street found by Dörpfeld, already mentioned; no doubt the two southward streets came together somewhere under the line of the modern Street of the Apostle Paul, since the narrow part of the valley allows room for only one road to pass.

A little more than a hundred meters to the south of the boundary stone of the Agora the two north-south streets were crossed by an east-west thoroughfare of almost equal importance. Approximately on the line of the modern Apollodoros Street⁸ scant traces have been found of an ancient road which passed along the now sadly quarried northern slopes of the Areopagus. In classical times this doubtless was a route leading from the Panathenaic Way at the east, past the southern confines of the Agora, and so to the Peiraeic Gate at the west. As with the north-south streets its course was to some extent dictated by the conformation of the land: the long incline across the northern slope of the Areopagus offered a fairly easy grade by which traffic coming from the west could attain the yoke between Acropolis and Areopagus. Thus again we should expect this route to have been in use from early times, and the evidence of graves indicates that such was the case. Close beside its line near the northern foot of the Areopagus Dörpfeld found six early Geometric cremations,⁹ and his discovery has been supplemented by the finding of three more by the American excavators in the immediate vicinity. Two of these were cremation burials, the third a cist-grave containing the skeleton of an adult.¹⁰ Not far away stood an early house, oval in plan, attributed to the Geometric period;¹¹ under it lay the grave of a small child. Two late Protogeometric cremation burials were also found in the same general area.¹² Farther

⁷ *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 271. A fourth grave, rifled, was found in 1947 beside the three there described.

⁸ *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 99, fig. 2; XVII, 1948, pp. 163, 167; also on Judeich's plan I.

⁹ *Ath. Mitt.*, XXII, 1897, p. 478; *C.V.A. Grèce Athènes*, Musée National I, p. 3 and plates I, 12-13 and II, 1-6.

¹⁰ *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 470 and fig. 19; *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 158 ff. and pl. XLI.

¹¹ *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 542 ff. and 552.

¹² *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 468 ff. and fig. 18.

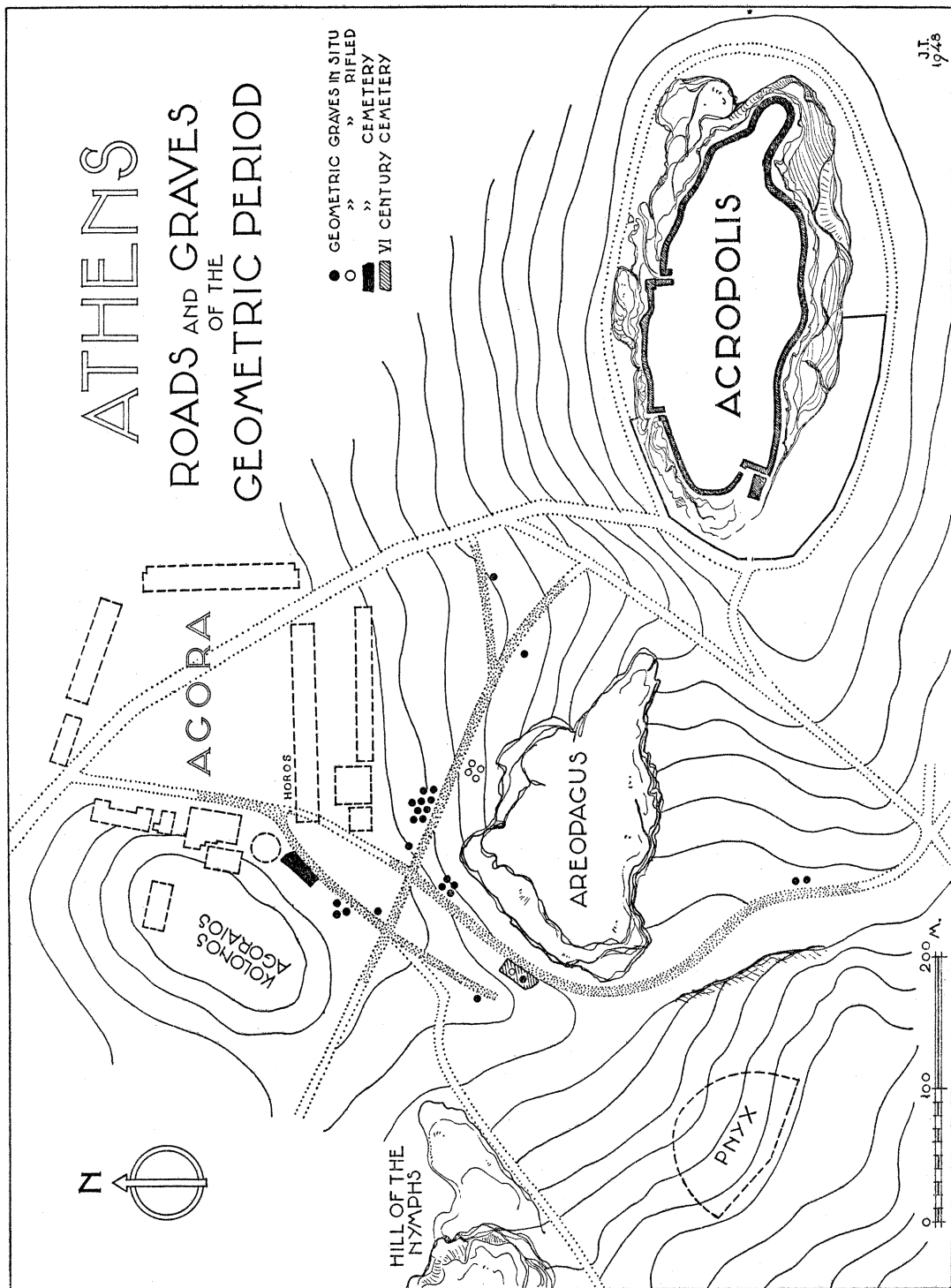


Fig. 1. Plan of the Region of the Agora and the Areopagus, Showing Geometric Graves and the Roads Suggested by Them.

to the east on the line of the ancient street and higher up the slope of the Areopagus, a group of four small rectangular cuttings in the bedrock was found; every indication suggested that they were graves which had been robbed, and a plain black-glazed cup with one handle found in one of them would date the group of graves early in the Geometric period. Still farther to the east on the same line, directly over the dromos of the Mycenaean chamber tomb, a group of later Geometric pots was found, remnants, apparently, of another plundered grave.¹³ This series of burials carries us well up the slope of the Areopagus on the line of the ancient street, almost to the Panathenaic Way, and indicates that the route was already in use early in Geometric times. No doubt it curved toward the south somewhere to the east of the Mycenaean tomb and so led over the gap between Acropolis and Areopagus to the Acropolis itself and to the regions at the south of it.

Traffic coming from the west and heading not for the Acropolis itself but for the area of its lower northern slopes used, in classical and Roman times, another street which branched from the first somewhat below the chamber tomb and continued more or less straight eastward. The line of this street is indicated by various walls beside it. An early Geometric cremation burial found by chance in 1944¹⁴ lay along the line of this street, somewhat to the east of any of the graves mentioned above and at a considerably lower level. Its presence may indicate that this road too was in use in Geometric times.

Very little is known of the Athens of the ninth and eighth centuries; its remains, with the exception of a few wells, the cemetery at the Kerameikos, the oval house, and the graves scattered along the north and west slopes of the Areopagus, have all been swept away in later building operations. The ban on burials within the city cited in the correspondence of Cicero¹⁵ can hardly have been in effect as yet; it is now generally associated with the purification of Athens after the Cylonian conspiracy.¹⁶ Nor is it likely that Athens had a circuit of walls around the lower city as early as the ninth century; probably the Acropolis was still the place of common refuge in times of danger. But even in an unwallled town it is hardly likely that burials were made along the streets in areas built up with houses. Our roads, then, must have lain at the approaches to the town proper, which probably stood to the west and the southwest of the Acropolis. Gradually the town spread northward, until the roads of approach became built up and were incorporated as streets within the city.¹⁷ The course of these

¹³ *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 291, fig. 34, and p. 292.

¹⁴ *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 196 and pl. XLI.

¹⁵ Cicero, *Ad familiares*, IV-XII-3.

¹⁶ As for example by Judeich, *Topographie*², p. 63, and especially footnote 6.

¹⁷ Thus, in the Agora proper, the earliest sanctuaries and public buildings—Primitive Bouleuterion, Metroön, Tholos—date only from the sixth century: cf. *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, pp. 8 ff. and 15 ff.—Buildings C, D, and F. The early temple of Apollo Patroös dates only from the mid-sixth century: *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 84. The area seems to have been quite outside the town proper in the ninth century, and probably in the eighth.

streets of ancient Athens had been dictated from very early times by the actual lay of the land. It is therefore gratifying, though it should hardly be surprising, to find evidence from the positions of graves that these roads were already in use in the ninth century.¹⁸ On the evidence of the grave discovered in 1948 the road up the bottom of the valley must have been in use at the very beginning of that century.

The burial found in 1948 to the southwest of the Agora was made in a pit cut into the bedrock, roughly rectangular in shape, with a maximum north-south length of 1.30 m. and a maximum east-west width of 0.65 m. (Pl. 66 1-3). Its depth along the east side was about 0.50 m.; along the west side it was somewhat less owing to the slope of the bedrock. The ground-level at the time of burial must have lain somewhat higher; a deep disturbance of Byzantine times had gone to bedrock in the area of the grave and destroyed all evidence as to the original levels. The corpse had been cremated on a pyre, probably nearby at the ground-level of the time. There were no traces of burning on the bottom or sides of the pit itself, which was in any case too small to have held the pyre. After cremation the remains of the bones, together with the jewellery which had probably served to fasten the clothes, were gathered up and placed in an amphora (No. 1 below). A deeper hole at the southwest corner of the pit, going to a total depth of 0.80 m., served to hold the amphora containing the ashes, which was placed upright in it and packed around with small stones to keep it in place. The mouth of the amphora was stopped by a deep pyxis covered with its own lid (No. 2 below). Rough walls of dry stone were built up to east and west of the deep hole containing the ash-urn; these served to support the ends of a slab of bluish-grey limestone placed as a cover to protect the amphora with its ashes (section, Fig. 2). After burial the amphora must have been empty save for the charred bones in its bottom, and all the space under the cover slab must have been likewise empty. In later times a watercourse, perhaps a tributary of the Great Drain, passed over or just to the south of the grave, and silt deposited by the water had filled the amphora to within twelve centimeters of its mouth, filling as well the pyxis and all the space under the cover slab. The flow of the water had displaced the lid of the pyxis, which was found below and at one side, and the weight of the silt had caused the rim of the amphora to give way. The rim fragments were found in the silt deposit as they had settled when they broke off; the pyxis which had rested on the amphora rim lay deeper in its neck and slightly askew. The handle of the pyxis-lid was not found; evidently it had been broken off and lost before the pyxis was placed in the grave.

¹⁸ The relation of the dromoi of the Mycenaean chamber tombs on the northern slope of the Areopagus to the line of the east-west street suggests actually that the route was already established in Mycenaean times. The position of the chamber tomb found in 1947 at the foot of the Hill of the Nymphs suggests the same for the north-south street up the bottom of the valley. The plan in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 154, fig. 2, shows the relation of the roads to the chamber tombs; but on it is shown the later westward bend of the road up the bottom of the valley. In early times this road continued straight up the valley, passing the eastern end of the dromos of the tomb.

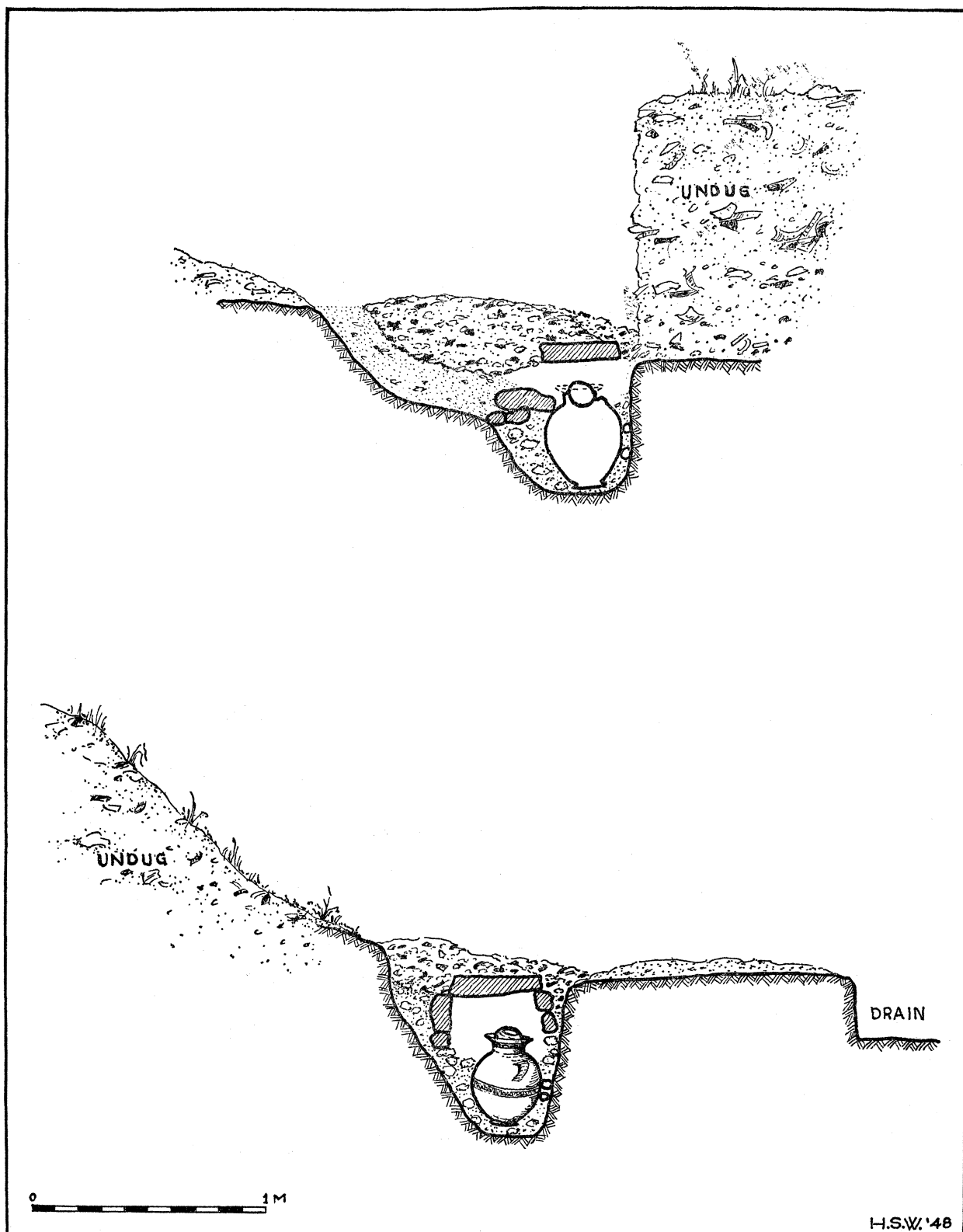


Fig. 2. Sections through the Geometric Grave. Above: Section N-S, looking E.
Below: Section E-W, looking S.

After the bones had been gathered into the amphora the remains of the pyre were swept into the shallower northern part of the pit. Fragments of more than twenty vases were found there, mixed together in no sort of order in a black filling of ashes and charcoal. Joining pieces of the same pots came from all parts of the pit, and at all levels. When the vases were mended, almost every one, though more or less fragmentary, was found to be made up of burned and unburned pieces, often with direct joins between them. This suggests that the pots had been cast whole into the pyre and had shattered there, some of the pieces remaining in the fire and others falling to one side. The very fragmentary state of some of the pots indicates that by no means all the remains of the pyre, containing the fragmentary shattered pottery, were gathered into the pit. The vases may have been used at a funeral feast, or for libations of wine, milk, or oil, at the pyre, before being thrown into it. No animal bones were found to suggest a sacrifice or a feast, but among the charcoal was found a number of charred and carbonized figs (Pl. 66⁴) which had kept their shape well enough so that they were readily identifiable despite their burned state. The figs had been used, obviously, at the funeral rites and were thrown into the pyre either as offerings to the dead or as remains left over from the banquet or possibly after use for purification. The fig was noted in antiquity for its cleansing qualities,¹⁹ and figs may have been used here to remove any possible contamination accruing as a result of contact with the dead.

Among the burned and broken offerings in the shallow part of the grave were two pair of miniature terracotta boots (Pls. 67 and 70; fig. 12), made as careful copies in clay of real leather boots such as must have been worn at the time (Nos. 22-23 below). These can have had no other use or function than that of offerings to the dead. A similar pair of boots is known from a Geometric grave at Eleusis, an inhumation containing the skeleton of a woman.²⁰ The theory propounded by Poulsen²¹ explains the boots from Eleusis as an offering intended for the use of the spirit of the dead on its long journey to the other world, and parallel practices among various primitive peoples are cited. Everything was done to speed the departed soul on its journey. The theory behind the practice of cremation, according to Poulsen, was that it immediately removed the flesh from the bones and so freed the spirit to start on its wandering.²² The spirit of the departed in our grave was thus exceptionally well provided for; the body was burned so that the soul could make an immediate start, and two pair of boots were furnished for the trip.²³ Cremation was the normal

¹⁹ Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, VI, 2148. Rohde, *Psyche*, English translation by W. B. Hillis, Appendix V, p. 588 ff.

²⁰ *Εφ. Ἀρχ., 1898, Grave a, p. 103-104 and pl. 4, 4.

²¹ F. Poulsen, *Die Dipylongräber und die Dipylonvasen*, pp. 30-31.

²² Poulsen, *op. cit.*, pp. 1 ff.

²³ The bones have not yet been examined by an expert; nor is it likely that any information can be got from them in their fragmentary and burned condition. This leaves us free to suggest

practice in Protogeometric times; in fact, no inhumations of the period have been found in Attica, excepting of course those of small children. Early in Geometric times the practice of inhumation was resumed, and thereafter cremation and inhumation were both used together. Very early in the Geometric period, however, we should expect cremation to be the more common method of disposing of the dead, and such seems to be the case. Our grave is of the type normal at this period; a number of similar burials may be cited at the Kerameikos and elsewhere²⁴ in which the bones after cremation were buried in an ash-urn, and part of the remains of the pyre, containing pottery used and broken at the funeral, was thrown into the pit beside the burial-urn.

The twenty-one vases from the grave²⁵ include one amphora, three pyxides, three tall and six squat oinochoes, two skyphoi of Protogeometric shape, a stemmed cup, four deep two-handled cups, and a jug of coarse ware (Pl. 67). Some of these vases are Geometric; others find their closest parallels among the latest vases of the Protogeometric style; still others are of Protogeometric shape covered with Geometric decoration. The grave stands, then, just after the turn from the Protogeometric to the Geometric style, and the absolute date suggested for it is about 900 before Christ. This is based on a compromise between the date suggested by Kraiker²⁶ for the latest Protogeometric—in the decades after the middle of the tenth century—and that suggested by Kahane²⁷ for the earliest phase of the Geometric style, 900 to 850 B.C. Our grave is certainly Geometric, and it is also certainly earlier than any of the graves cited by Kahane as representative of the first phase of the Geometric style. The absolute date suggested must, of course, be tentative until such time as good outside

that the amphora may have contained the bones of two persons, a man, perhaps, and a woman—hence two pair of boots, one somewhat larger for the man, the other, smaller, for the woman. Also, of the metal objects, the spirals of gold wire would conventionally be assigned to a woman, the iron knife to a man. This is pure hypothesis and put forth as such.

²⁴ At the Kerameikos, the Warrior Grave, cf. *Arch. Anz.*, 1934, p. 240; at the Agora the grave published *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 196 and pl. XLI appears to have been of the same type; in Eleusis, *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1898, p. 112-114.

²⁵ In addition to the vases published pieces of three more were found, so fragmentary that their illustration and description did not seem worth while, especially as they were of pots exactly similar to ones listed and illustrated below. These were: part of a large oinochoe glazed black and decorated with a zigzag in a reserved band, like No. 5; part of the ring foot and lower body of a closed pot, almost certainly a squat oinochoe like Nos. 8-13; and part of the high flaring foot of an open pot glazed inside, with a reserved dot at the center of the floor, no doubt like the two-handled cups Nos. 17-20.

²⁶ *Kerameikos, Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen*, I, p. 164. According to this chronology the "übergang" from Late Protogeometric to early Geometric took place in the two decades after 950, and consequently our grave should be slightly earlier than the date I have suggested.

²⁷ *A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, p. 481. Note that both Kraiker and Kahane make their reckonings on the basis of Thessalian Protogeometric pottery found at Tell Abu Hawam: *Q.D.A.P.*, IV, 1935, p. 23 and nos. 95-96 (the reference is wrong in Kraiker).

evidence may be found to fix the chronology of the early phases of the Geometric style. The relative position of the group in the development from the Late Proto-geometric to the Geometric may, however, be fixed by brief analysis of shapes and decoration.

The amphora No. 1 (Pls. 67 and 68) is of the shoulder-handled variety common in early Geometric times, but with Protogeometric predecessors. In shape it resembles more closely Late Protogeometric amphoras from the Kerameikos²⁸ than it does early Geometric amphoras of the same type.²⁹ The body is very wide and rounded in the earlier manner; but the decoration on the neck—a zone filled by a quadruple line of key-pattern—is a characteristic early Geometric ornament not found on Protogeometric vases. The zone of tooth-pattern around the middle of the body is likewise a favorite early Geometric ornament, although the motive is also used in Late Proto-geometric. The general scheme of decoration on this, as on almost all the vases of the group, is characteristic of the heritage passed from the Late Protogeometric to the early Geometric style—all-over black glaze lightened by limited reserved and decorated areas at specific points on the vase such as neck, shoulder, or level of greatest diameter. This decorative scheme is characteristic of the latest Protogeometric vases, and it is so characteristic of the early Geometric vases that because of it they have long since been known as “Black Dipylon.” Our amphora is characteristic, and is interesting as an example of an early shape resembling Protogeometric rather than Geometric, covered with Geometric decoration within a decorative scheme laid down at the end of the preceding period.

Of the three pyxides the first, No. 2 (Pls. 67 and 68), is Geometric both in shape and in decoration. The deep rounded bowl with flanged rim is a common enough shape early in the Geometric period; I am aware of no Protogeometric examples. The decoration, a zone filled with latticed key-pattern, is also Geometric rather than Protogeometric. With the second pyxis, No. 3 (Pl. 67 and Fig. 3), however, we find a characteristic Protogeometric shape with short neck and projecting rim, flat on top to receive the lid. A number of pyxides of this shape, usually wholly glazed save for a zone decorated with sets of opposed diagonals around the middle, has been found in Late Protogeometric graves at the Kerameikos³⁰ and the Agora; the shape does not seem to have lived on very long into Geometric times. A glance at the drawing in Fig. 3, however, will show that this pyxis of Protogeometric shape

²⁸ *Kerameikos*, I, no. 595, pl. 45, and pp. 121 ff.; also *Kerameikos*, IV, no. 2131 from Grave 39: pp. 23 and 40, and pl. 12.

²⁹ *Kerameikos*, I, early Geometric Grave A, No. 234, Pl. 35 (also *Arch. Anz.*, 1934, p. 235, fig. 25); compare also the early Geometric shoulder-handled amphoras illustrated by Kahane, *A.J.A.*, XLIV, 1940, pl. XX. The early Geometric amphora closest to ours in shape is *Kerameikos* no. 610, from Geometric Grave a: *Kerameikos*, I, pl. 73.

³⁰ *Kerameikos*, I, from Grave 7, no. 575, pl. 73; *Kerameikos*, IV, from Graves 28, 35, 45, and 48, nos. 912-913, 1105, 2066, and 2151: pl. 20.

is decorated in Geometric style with a wide zone of key-pattern. The lid, moreover, had as its handle an animal, surely a horse; the animal is missing, but three of his footprints remain, as well as the place at the back where his tail was attached to the lid.³¹

The third pyxis, No. 4 (Pls. 67 and 68; Fig. 4), is of the pointed variety common in early Geometric times, unknown in Protogeometric. The shape was made perhaps in imitation of the egg, and it must have had some special use. As a container it could not have been made to stand up, and consequently must have been hung always by strings passed through the holes bored through the lid and rim flange. The decoration of pyxides of this shape is usually over-all, consisting of wide and narrow bands from top to bottom; the early tendency to black glaze with very limited decoration at certain crucial places is disregarded. A pyxis of this type was found by Dörpfeld in one of the early graves to the west of the Areopagus,³² and numerous other examples are known. Among the motives used to decorate two of the many zones of our No. 4 are two bands of key-pattern: the one a simple linear key-pattern, the other key-pattern filled with zigzags and hatching.

The largest of the three tall oinochoes, No. 5 (Pls. 67 and 68), is of a type very common at the transition from Protogeometric to Geometric; covered entirely with black glaze, save for a reserved zone at the level of greatest diameter, decorated with a zigzag. Grave 7 at the Kerameikos, which contained a pyxis of the shape of our No. 3, contained also an oinochoe of this type, and numerous other examples may be cited from the Kerameikos.³³ Almost every well or grave group of Late Protogeometric or early Geometric times at the Agora includes one or more oinochoes of this sort; it is the commonest type of the transition, and sometimes one has difficulty in deciding whether to call it Geometric or Protogeometric. On our No. 5 the supplementary band of decoration on the neck, merely repeating that around the body, is perhaps indicative of the opening-up characteristic of the early Geometric phase; it may be that our pot should be called Geometric rather than Protogeometric because of this second decorative band. The two smaller oinochoes, Nos. 6 and 7 (Pls. 67 and 68; Fig. 5), are essentially of the same type; the zone around the body is decorated in the manner of, for example, Kerameikos 2009, a Protogeometric pot,³⁴ with sets of opposed diagonals. But on our vases the decorated zone at the neck has widened and is filled with a Geometric motive, hatched meander, and the two oinochoes may well be called Geometric rather than Protogeometric.

The six squat oinochoes, Nos. 8-13 (Pls. 67 and 69; Figs. 6 and 7) are Protogeometric in type, although no oinochoe of this shape is published from the Protogeometric graves of the Kerameikos. In shape (rounded body with narrow neck)

³¹ The right front "footprint," broken away on the lid, has been restored in the drawing, Fig. 3.

³² *C.V.A.*, Grèce, Athènes, Musée National I, pl. I, no. 8.

³³ Grave 7, *Kerameikos*, I, pl. 73, no. 574; other examples, from Graves 28, 45, 48, and 35, *Kerameikos*, IV, pl. 14, no. 2150, and pl. 15, no. 914, 1099, 2068, 2070.

³⁴ *Kerameikos*, IV, pl. 14.

and placing of decoration (confined to the shoulder only), our pieces are reminiscent of the common Protogeometric lekythoi.³⁵ There is considerable variation of shape, from the tall almost biconical profile of No. 11 to the very squat low form of No. 12, but in no case do we have the high flaring ring foot characteristic of the Protogeometric lekythoi. The shoulder decoration of our oinochoes is much like the conventional decoration of the lekythoi, consisting in every case of latticed triangles, sometimes outlined by dots, or separated by rows of dots, but in only two cases, Nos. 10 and 13, is the decoration limited to that. On Nos. 11 and 12 the shoulder decoration is supplemented below by a zone filled with tooth-pattern; on one, No. 9, there is a zone filled with zigzags, the triangles above and below dotted; and on one, No. 8, the zone below is filled with a hatched meander. On all our oinochoe, except Nos. 9 and 10 of which the necks are banded in the conventional manner of the Protogeometric lekythoi, the necks are decorated with a multiple key-pattern (the neck of No. 13 is missing). Our oinochoes, then, are Geometric rather than Protogeometric, and they stand at the head of a long series of squat oinochoes, often decorated only with latticed triangles at the shoulder, which extends down through the Geometric period.³⁶

The two skyphoi Nos. 14-15 (Pl. 67; Figs. 8 and 9) are of a characteristic Protogeometric shape which does not appear to have lived on into Geometric times. No. 15, a fragment only, shows decoration typical of the Protogeometric skyphoi of this class: a latticed panel at the center, flanked on each side by concentric circles; it is Protogeometric.³⁷ The skyphos No. 14, essentially of the same shape, varies in two particulars from the conventional Protogeometric skyphoi. The foot is restored, but its upper edge is preserved sufficiently well to show that the vase stood on a ring foot and not on the conical base characteristic of Protogeometric skyphoi of this type. The over-all decoration of the handle-zone can be matched on Protogeometric skyphoi,³⁸ but the division into many narrow columns of ornament is in contrast to the usual Protogeometric three-panel system, and the use of meander to decorate some of the vertical columns places No. 14 in the category of Geometric, rather than Protogeometric, vases. Actually it represents a sort of a dead-end, for here we have Geometric decoration applied to a Protogeometric shape which passed out of fashion and was no longer made in Geometric times.

The four two-handled cups Nos. 17-20 (Pls. 67 and 69, Fig. 11) find parallels in two late Protogeometric graves at the Kerameikos, Graves 20 and 48.³⁹ In shape our cups may be classed as somewhat later because the high flaring ring foot of the Kerameikos cups (vestigial conical base?) has become much lower and wider. No. 17,

³⁵ E. g., *Kerameikos*, IV, pl. 18-19, and especially no. 2086.

³⁶ *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 553, fig. 11, no. 4; *Hesperia*, Supplement II, p. 38, fig. 24, no. 13.

³⁷ E. g., *Kerameikos*, IV, pl. 22, no. 1091; pl. 23, no. 2103. The type is common.

³⁸ As *Kerameikos*, I, pl. 34, no. 567.

³⁹ *Kerameikos*, I, pl. 70, no. 730 and *Kerameikos*, IV, pl. 21, no. 2031.

entirely glazed save for reserved bands on the rim, is close to Kerameikos 730; the other three cups, decorated with reserved panels at the front and back of the handle-zone, show the tendency characteristic of the early Geometric phase to open up "windows" in the solidly glazed surface. The ornament used to fill these "windows" is again typical of the transition: multiple key-pattern.

From the analysis of the pottery it appears that some of the vases might be called Geometric, chiefly because their shapes (e. g., round and pointed pyxis) and some of the motives of their decoration (e. g., meander and key-pattern) are innovations foreign to Protogeometric. Others might be called Protogeometric, as conforming to the types of shape and decoration characteristic of the older style. Still others are essentially Protogeometric in shape, but decorated with motives which are ordinarily called Geometric. Perhaps it would be best not to attempt to make these distinctions and simply to call the group "transitional"; its importance surely lies in the fact that it is one of the very few groups found up to the present which helps to illustrate the transition from the one style to the other and to bridge the seeming gap between them.

The terracotta boots (Pls. 67 and 70) find a parallel, as noted above, in a pair from a Geometric grave (somewhat later, indeed), at Eleusis (Pl. 71).⁴⁰ They can add little to our knowledge of the stylistic development of the pottery, or to our estimate of the date of the grave. Together with the boots from the Eleusis grave, which furnish some details lacking in ours, they give us what is perhaps better—an unexpected and welcome glimpse of the daily life of the time; for there can be no doubt that they are faithful copies of real boots of leather such as were worn at the beginning of the Geometric period in Athens. This was immediately remarked by our pot-mender, himself a shoemaker by trade. The sketch, Fig. 12, shows how the uppers were cut from one piece of leather which had to be eked out by the addition of another small scrap. They were sewn vertically by a seam down the inner side, as indicated by the groove on the smaller pair of terracotta models (Pls. 67 and 70¹). The additional seam where the second piece of leather was sewn on is not indicated on the terracotta boots. The boots from Eleusis (Pl. 71) are very similar to ours in all ways, though the seam is somewhat differently placed; but on them the actual stitching is indicated by glaze lines in imitation of sewing, and on the basis of this representation of the seam we can be certain that the groove line on our boots is a somewhat simpler way of indicating the same thing. Our shoemaker-mender, Tassos Pantasopoulos, made two pair of leather boots (Pl. 70³) modelled on the terracotta ones, one miniature and the other life-size. With the latter it was found to be impossible to insert the foot because the opening was not wide enough to allow the heel to pass down; this was remedied by cutting the vertical edges of the area over the instep and backing the cuts with elastic. This experiment gave the key for the explanation of the reserved

⁴⁰ 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1898, pl. 4, 4, and 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1912, p. 36, fig. 16. I am indebted to Mr. John Travlos for the photographs used in Pl. 71.

and incised areas over the instep: the originals from which our terracotta boots are imitated were given the needed elasticity at this point by slitting the leather over the instep into long thin strips. The upper ends of these strips were probably turned back and sewn, leaving loops at the top through which could be strung a cord or the shoelace, which in turn could be loosened or tightened at need for putting on the boots. The potter who made the terracotta boots has imitated the slits between the thin strips of leather by incision, and the double roll at the lower edge of the opening perhaps represents the loops at the upper ends of the strips through which was passed the draw-string. On the boots from Eleusis the incisions over the instep are carried over the roll above to indicate the loops through which the draw-string passed (Pl. 71). The same divisions between the loops are indicated on the smaller of our pairs of boots by fine incisions, barely visible, on the roll below the opening. Our boots are made open at the top; the ones from Eleusis are represented as closed, the edges meeting at the front and the eyes for the laces passing through a double thickness of clay. There remains an open hole below; the drawstring, while it could be loosened at will, could be drawn no tighter than the length of space occupied by the combined widths of the loops strung on it, and it was thus impossible ever to close entirely the opening at the front between the instep and the cuff covering the lower part of the leg.

Most of the other objects (Pl. 72) from the grave have parallels among the finds from the Protogeometric graves at the Kerameikos, but they are not sufficiently distinctive, or well enough preserved, to add much to our information. The clay whorl No. 24 is like similar whorls from the Kerameikos.⁴¹ The pair of spirals, No. 25, whether rings, earrings, or ornaments used to confine the hair, are like other spirals found in graves dating from Submycenaean to early Geometric times.⁴² Our spirals are made of a very heavy white metal, probably electrum. It would be interesting to know the source from which the Athenians obtained the material at this time.

The bronze pins Nos. 26-27 and fibulae Nos. 28-29 are in hopelessly corroded condition, having suffered from the rigors of the funeral pyre as well as exposure to the damp of many centuries. The pins are recognizable in type, and parallels may be pointed out from Protogeometric graves at the Kerameikos.⁴³ The fibulae are in worse condition, and any assignment to a type must be almost pure guesswork. It is not impossible that they were like a fibula from the late Protogeometric Grave 48 at the Kerameikos.⁴⁴ The little cylinder of bone decorated with pairs of grooves, No. 30, must have been strung on something which has entirely disappeared, either on the clothes or on a necklace in the manner of a bead. No beads were found; but it is not impossible that there was a necklace made up of beads of

⁴¹ *Kerameikos*, IV, pl. 32, no. 2090.

⁴² *Kerameikos*, I, pl. 76, from Grave 5; *Kerameikos*, IV, pl. 39, Graves 22 and 25.

⁴³ *Kerameikos*, I, pl. 76, from Grave 15; *Kerameikos*, IV, pl. 39, from Graves 38, 39, and 26.

⁴⁴ *Kerameikos*, IV, pl. 39, no. M 2.

some perishable material, of which only the bone cylinder, perhaps the clasp through which the ends of the string were passed, has survived. The iron knife, No. 31, is of interest because its presence in the grave would ordinarily suggest that the deceased was a man, while the jewellery is suggestive of a woman. The little knife, small and delicate, may as well have been a household utensil as a weapon, and it would be dangerous to attempt to draw any conclusions from its inclusion among the objects in the grave.

CATALOGUE ⁴⁵

It has already been observed that all the vases except Nos. 1 and 2, the container of the ashes and its cover, were burned and fragmentary. In order to avoid repetition it is noted here that every pot is made up of burned and unburned fragments, often with direct joins between. The fabric of all the pots (except No. 21) is the same: fine buff clay, very well cleaned though containing an occasional grit of white matter and slightly micaceous. The fabric has changed color in accordance with the degree of burning, varying from slightly discolored buff to dark grey. The glaze is thick and rather dull, occasionally shading to reddish brown and red, and in a few places slightly silvery and metallic. The effect of the burning on the glaze has been to turn it gray and usually to make it peel away, leaving the surface of the clay slightly discolored where it had been.

1. Amphora. Pls. 67 and 68. P 19228. H. 0.40 m. Max. Diam. 0.30 m. Neck and rim broken and mended; small chips missing. Shoulder-handled amphora with low flaring ring foot; the neck, slightly concave, flares out to a plain rim. Vertical band handles set on the shoulder. Thick solid black glaze, rather dull but in places slightly metallic, over all outside. A reserved zone at the level of greatest diameter, decorated with a band of tooth-pattern between triple horizontal lines. Another reserved band just above the middle of the neck, filled by a quadruple line of key-pattern. The outer faces of the handles banded. The inside of the rim glazed to a short distance below the lip.

2. Pyxis and Lid. Pls. 67 and 68. P 19229. H. with lid 0.129 m. H. pyxis alone 0.105 m. Max. Diam. 0.136 m. Deep rounded pyxis on

slightly flaring ring foot; the rim flanged inside to receive the lid, and the flange pierced by two pair of tie-holes. The foot and lower body glazed, also the flange and a zone below the rim. A wide reserved zone at the shoulder and below, divided by triple horizontal lines (double at the top) into a wide zone between two narrow ones. In the wide central zone a band of hatched key-pattern, with vertical rows of dots in the bays between the keys. The key-pattern was drawn with a beginning and an end, not continuous all the way around: at one point the upper horizontal link has been omitted, and the vertical ends of the key-pattern were carried up to the top of the zone. A zigzag in the narrow zone above, a row of short parallel verticals in the one below. The knob handle of the conical lid is missing; it was apparently

⁴⁵ The following abbreviations are used: the number preceded by P is the Agora inventory number; Diam. = Diameter; Max. Diam. = Maximum Diameter; H. = Height; P. H. = Preserved Height; L. = Length; P. L. = Preserved Length.

broken off before the vase was placed in the grave. Two pair of tie-holes near the edge correspond to those in the flange of the pyxis; there are no marks to indicate the corresponding holes on lid and rim. The lid is glazed outside, except for a zone below the handle decorated with tooth-pattern; a single line below and a triple line above. Solid, rather dull glaze, black to reddish brown; the reddish brown mottling, continuous between pyxis and lid, suggests that the two were painted (or fired) with the lid in position on the pyxis.

and below, and a wider zone in the middle decorated with a band of key-pattern filled sometimes with vertical, sometimes with horizontal chevrons, and sometimes with double horizontal zigzags. The upper face of the rim unglazed. Low conical lid to fit, more than half missing. Plain edge; two pair of tie-holes restored to correspond to those of the pyxis. The handle was a plastic animal (horse), now broken off: the attachments are preserved for the tail, both hind feet, and the left front foot. The outside of the lid glazed, with a reserved



Fig. 3. Pyxis and Lid, No. 3: Restored Drawing

3. Pyxis and Lid. Pl. 67; Fig. 3. P 19240. H. pyxis and lid 0.145 m. H. pyxis as restored 0.126 m. Max. Diam. as restored 0.143 m. Most of the body, and all of the bottom, missing and restored. Deep rounded body with short neck and flat-topped rim, slightly projecting. Two pair of tie-holes through the rim, of which one is preserved. The outside glazed, save for a wide reserved zone at the level of greatest diameter. The zone bordered above and below by triple lines, and divided by triple lines into narrow bands filled by zigzag above

zone half-way to the handle, decorated with a lozenge chain (interlacing zigzags) between triple bands to each side. Thick solid black glaze, rather shiny, and much peeled where burned.

4. Pointed Pyxis and Lid. Pls. 67 and 68; Fig. 4. P 19239. H. as restored 0.144 m. Max. Diam. 0.12 m. Many pieces of the body, shoulder, and rim, and all of the pointed bottom, missing. Egg-shaped body with plain rim flanged inside to receive the lid; the flange pierced by two pair of tie-holes, of which one

is preserved. The bottom, and a zone below the rim, glazed; over the intervening space, decoration in zones separated by triple horizontal lines (only two at the top). The zones, counting from the bottom up, are decorated with: (1) a narrow zone, zigzag; (2) a narrow zone, parallel verticals; (3) a slightly wider

zone bordered by double lines and decorated with tooth-pattern half way between rim and handle.

5. Oinochoe. Pl. 67 and 68. P 19230. H. 0.247 m. Max. Diam. 0.162 m. Most of the body and about half the neck missing; profile complete. Low ring foot, slightly flaring; Plump

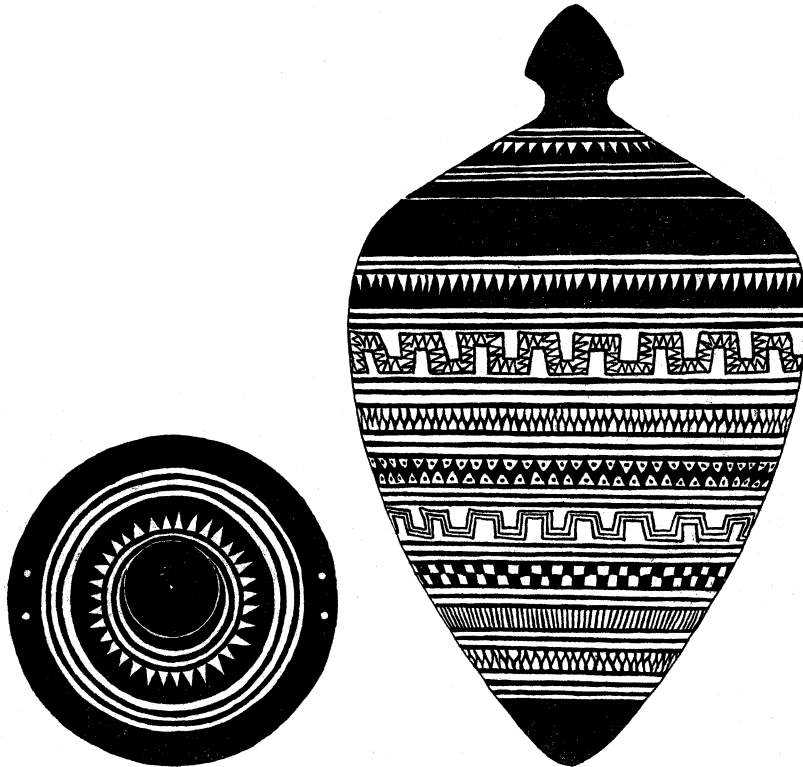


Fig. 4. Pyxis and Lid, No. 4: Restored Drawing

zone, checkerboard (two lines); (4) a wider zone, triple line of key-pattern; (5) a slightly narrower zone, zigzag, the triangles above and below dotted; (6) a slightly narrower zone, zigzag; (7) a wide zone, key-pattern, filled with zigzag, sometimes horizontal, sometimes vertical; (8) a narrow zone below the shoulder, tooth-pattern. The knob handle of the low conical lid restored; part of each pair of tie-holes beside the edge preserved. A reserved

ovoid body and slightly concave neck, trefoil mouth. Covered over all with solid, rather dull black glaze, shading in one place to reddish brown. A reserved zone at the level of greatest diameter, filled with a zigzag between double horizontal lines. A long narrow panel reserved at the front and sides of the neck, and decorated with a zigzag between single horizontal lines. Ladder-pattern on the outer face of the band handle.

6. Oinochoe. Pl. 67; Fig. 5. P 19231. H. 0.169 m. Max. Diam. as restored 0.108 m. Much of body and shoulder, and most of handle, missing and restored; profile complete. Low, slightly flaring ring foot and plump ovoid body; slightly concave neck and trefoil mouth. Solid, rather dull glaze over all, black shading to reddish brown, and somewhat peeled, es-

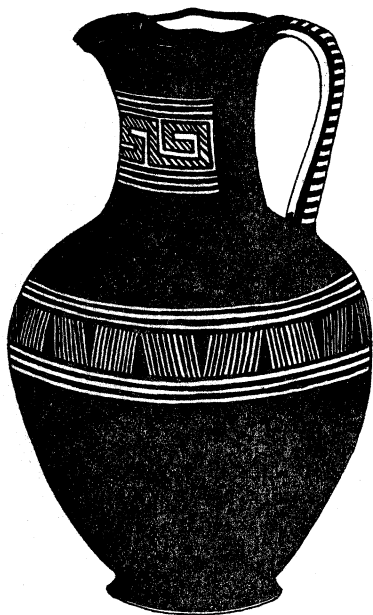


Fig. 5. Oinochoe, No. 6:
Restored Drawing

pecially where burned. At the level of greatest diameter a reserved zone, bordered above and below by triple lines, and decorated with sets of opposed diagonals, the triangles between sets filled in with glaze. A reserved zone around the neck, except under the handle, decorated with hatched meander running left between triple horizontal lines above and below. Ladder pattern on outer face of band handle.

7. Oinochoe. Pl. 67 and 68. P 19232. H. as restored 0.134 m. Max. Diam. 0.078 m. Small fragments of the body missing, and all of the lower part of the flaring ring foot, of which part of the upper edge is preserved. Tall body,

short neck, slightly concave, and trefoil mouth. Covered over all with thick, slightly shiny glaze, black to reddish brown. A reserved zone at the level of greatest diameter, bordered above and below by triple horizontal lines, and decorated with sets of opposed diagonals, the triangles between sets filled in with glaze. A long reserved panel at front and sides of the neck decorated with hatched meander running left between pairs of horizontal lines above and below. Ladder pattern on outer face of band handle.



Fig. 6. Oinochoe, No. 8:
Restored Drawing

8. Oinochoe. Pl. 67; Fig. 6. P 19234. H. 0.126 m. Max. Diam. 0.108 m. Large parts of the body, and all of the handle, missing. Low, slightly flaring ring foot and rounded body nearly biconical in profile; narrow neck and shallow trefoil mouth. Glazed to the level of greatest diameter with a narrow reserved line around the lower body above the foot. Below the shoulder a hatched meander running left between triple horizontal lines above and below. Four latticed triangles on the shoulder; beside the reserved panel under the handle a double row of dots. The neck reserved and bordered above and below by double lines; between them

a triple band of key-pattern. The mouth and the neck under the handle glazed. Thick black glaze, badly peeled.

9. Oinochoe. Pl. 67; Fig. 7. P 19235. H. 0.123 m. Max. Diam. 0.109 m. Many fragments of the body, shoulder, and foot missing, and all of the handle except its lower stump. Low ring foot and squat body with level of greatest diameter low and long sloping shoulder,



Fig. 7. Oinochoe, No. 9:
Restored Drawing

barely convex. Long narrow neck and shallow trefoil mouth. Glazed, with a reserved line above the foot, to just above the level of greatest diameter. Below the shoulder a zone bordered above and below by triple lines, and decorated with a zigzag, the triangles above and below dotted. Five latticed triangles on the shoulder. The neck reserved, except under the handle, and decorated with a band of tooth-pattern between double lines above and below. The mouth glazed; ladder pattern on outer face of handle. Thick black glaze, almost entirely peeled off.

10. Oinochoe. Pls. 67 and 69. P 19237. H. 0.107 m. Max. Diam. as restored 0.094 m.

Most of the body missing, but the profile complete. Low ring foot and squat rounded body; narrow neck, shallow trefoil mouth, band handle. Glazed to the shoulder, with a reserved line above the foot. Two glaze lines below the shoulder; latticed triangles on the shoulder. The lower part of the neck reserved and decorated with two horizontal bands; the upper part, and the back under the handle, glazed, as also the mouth. Ladder pattern on the outer face of the handle. Thick black glaze, almost all peeled away.

11. Oinochoe. Pls. 67 and 69. P 19223. P. H. 0.113 m. Max. Diam. 0.117 m. The body preserved, with gaps, to the base of the neck; neck, mouth, and handle missing. Low base, slightly concave underneath, and flaring at the edge; plump body, almost biconical, the shoulder very slightly convex. The edge of the base and the lower body to just below the level of greatest diameter, glazed. Below the shoulder a zone of tooth-pattern, with pairs of horizontal lines above and below. On the shoulder, three large latticed triangles, truncated at the tops and outlined at the sides by single diagonal lines; a vertical row of dots between each pair of triangles. A double line around the base of the neck; above, multiple key-pattern with dot rows in the bays between keys. Thick glaze, slightly shiny, black to reddish brown and red.

12. Oinochoe. Pls. 67 and 69. P 19236. P. H. 0.108 m. Max. Diam. as restored 0.121 m. Mouth, handle, and most of the body missing; profile complete to near top of neck. Low ring foot and squat body with level of greatest diameter low, and long sloping shoulder, barely convex. The lower body to just below the level of greatest diameter glazed, with a reserved line above the foot. Below the shoulder a zone decorated with tooth pattern, double lines above and below. Five latticed triangles on the shoulder. The neck reserved, except under the handle; bordered below (and probably above) by double lines, with a double line of key-pattern between them. Thick, rather dull black glaze, almost entirely peeled away.

13. Oinochoe. Pls. 67 and 69. P 19238. P. H. 0.076 m. Max. Diam. as restored 0.094 m. Neck, mouth, and handle missing; profile complete to near top of shoulder, though much of the body missing. Low ring foot and rounded body. Glazed to the shoulder, with a reserved band above the foot. Two glaze lines below the shoulder, and a series of latticed triangles on it. Thick rather dull black glaze, almost entirely peeled off.

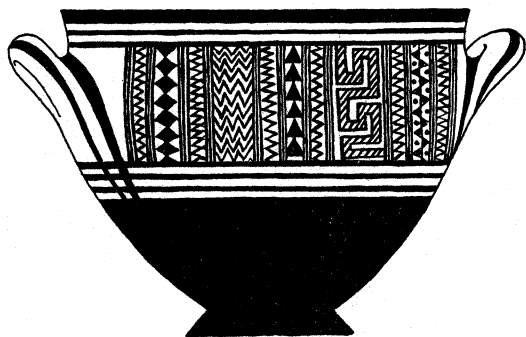


Fig. 8. Skyphos, No. 14:
Restored Drawing

14. Skyphos. Pl. 67; Fig. 8. P 19242. H. as restored 0.086 m. Diam. at rim 0.111 m. Much of the body, all the lower part of the foot, and one handle missing. Enough remains of the upper edge of the foot to indicate a flaring ring foot and not a conical base. Deep body, slightly flared at the rim, rolled horizontal handles. Lower body glazed to below the handle zone, which is bordered below by three bands. Handle zone divided (apparently nearly identical decoration front and back) by sets of triple vertical lines into narrow columns and panels, filled with (left to right): (1) narrow column with zigzag; (2) slightly wider column with lozenges tangent at their points; (3) narrow column with zigzag; (4) narrow panel with parallel horizontal zigzags; (5) narrow column with zigzag; (6) slightly wider column with triangles, their bases resting on the apices of the ones below; (7) narrow column with zigzag;

(8) narrow panel with hatched meander, vertical, running left; (9) narrow column with zigzag; (10) slightly wider column with large vertical zigzag, the points of the triangles to each side filled in with glaze, the bases dotted. Two lines below the lip. Handle panel reserved; outer face of handle decorated with a glaze line with hanging tail at each end. Another glaze line with hanging tail over each handle attachment. The inside glazed, with a reserved line at the lip. Thick solid black glaze, slightly shiny.

15. Protogeometric Skyphos Fragment. Pl. 67; Fig. 9. P 19243. P. H. 0.044 m. Diam.

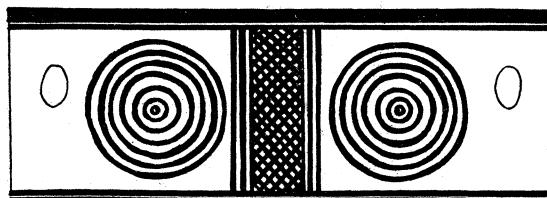


Fig. 9. Skyphos, No. 15: Decoration of
Handle-zone, Restored

rim, as restored, 0.114 m. Four fragments of the rim, with one handle, preserved of a skyphos of shape similar to No. 14. The handle zone reserved and decorated front and back with a latticed panel bordered to each side by triple verticals at the center and a set of seven compass-drawn concentric circles, the centers dotted, to either side. A horizontal band below the glazed lip; a glaze stripe with hanging tail ends on the outer face of the handle, and hanging tails from its attachments. The inside glazed, with a reserved line at the lip. Thick solid dullish black glaze, in places slightly metallic.

16. Stemmed Cup. Pl. 67; Fig. 10. P 19241. H. 0.086 m. Diam. rim as restored, 0.075 m. Most of the body and both handles restored; profile complete. Flaring conical base and ribbed stem (three ribs); wide somewhat pointed body and short rim, slightly flared. Enough of the body is preserved, without any

trace of handle-attachments, to show that the handles cannot have been horizontal. Completely glazed except for the rim and the edge of the base, which is banded with three lines. A square panel reserved at the centre, front



Fig. 10. Stemmed Cup, No. 16:
Restored Drawing

and back, below the rim; the panels divided into nine squares, of which the central and corner ones are decorated with checkerboard or zigzag, the other four are reserved and dotted. The inside glazed, with a reserved line at the rim and dot at the center of the floor. Thick solid black glaze, rather dull.

17. Two Handled Cup. Pls. 67 and 69. P19244. H. 0.110 m. Diam. rim 0.134 m. Large parts of the body, rim and foot missing; also both handles, except for stumps. High flaring ring foot and deep rather pointed body with short rim, nearly straight, and vertical band handles. Thick, rather dull glaze over all, black to reddish brown; two reserved lines outside, and one inside the rim. The outline at the rim is oval, with diameter from front to back slightly greater than from handle to handle. The inside glazed, with reserved dot at center of floor. Ladder pattern on outer faces of handles.

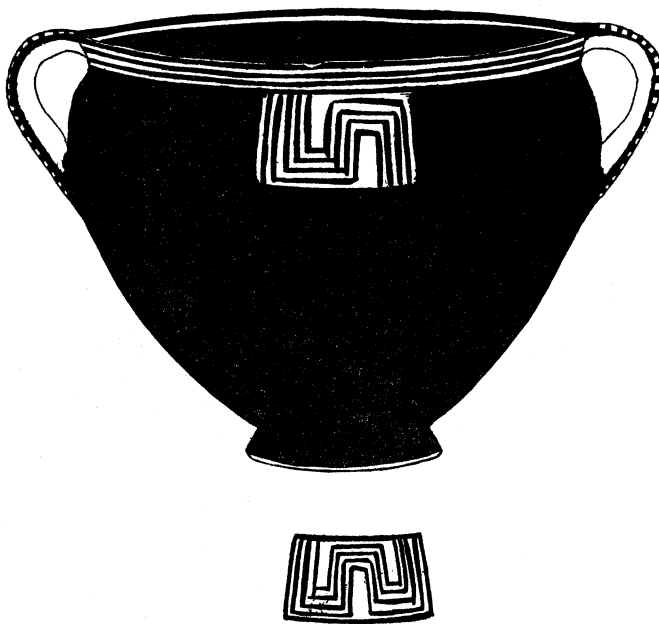


Fig. 11. Two-handled Cup, No. 18: Restored Drawing
Below: Decoration of the Panel on the Other Side

18. Two Handled Cup. Pls. 67 and 69; Fig. 11. P 19246. H. 0.099 m. Diam. rim 0.119 m. Many fragments missing of the body and rim; the high flaring ring foot does not join. Deep rather pointed body with short rim and vertical band handles; outline at rim oval. Glazed over all, with reserved panels front and back at center of handle-zone decorated with sections of quadruple key-pattern, a complete section on one side, a section with half of a second on the other. The rim reserved outside and decorated with three glaze bands; ladder pattern on the outer face of the handle. The inside glazed except for a reserved line at the rim and dot at the center of the floor.

19. Two Handled Cup. Pls. 67 and 69. P 19245. H. 0.108 m. Diam. rim 0.136 m. The profile complete, with one handle; but most of the body at one side, with one handle, and part of the foot, missing. High flaring ring foot and deep rather pointed body with short rim and vertical band handles. Outline at the rim oval. The body entirely glazed, except for short rectangular panels reserved at the center of the handle-zone front and back, and decorated with sections of quadruple key-pattern, a complete section on each side. The rim reserved and decorated with three bands; ladder-pattern on the handles. The inside glazed, with a reserved line at the rim and dot at the center of the floor. Thick, solid, rather dull black glaze, somewhat peeled and burned.

20. Two Handled Cup. Pls. 67 and 69. P 19247. H. as restored 0.114 m. Diam. rim, as restored 0.135 m. Many fragments missing of the body and rim; the high flaring ring foot does not join. Deep rather pointed body with short rim and vertical band handles; outline at rim oval. Glazed over all, with reserved panels front and back at the center of the handle-zone, decorated probably with multiple key-pattern as on Nos. 18-19; only the edges of the panels preserved. Rim reserved and decorated with triple band; ladder-pattern on handles. The inside glazed, with reserved line at rim and dot at center of

floor. Solid rather dull black glaze, peeled where burned.

21. Coarse Ware Jug. Pl. 67. P 19248. P. H. 0.068 m. Diam. mouth 0.085 m. Four fragments, together making up most of the upper wall, mouth and handle of a jug with vertical handle, plain lip, round mouth and probably convex bottom; the whole lower part missing. Thick fabric, perhaps wheel-made, of coarse micaceous clay with white grits, brown to grey to pink. The side away from the handle burned from being stood in front of the fire for cooking.

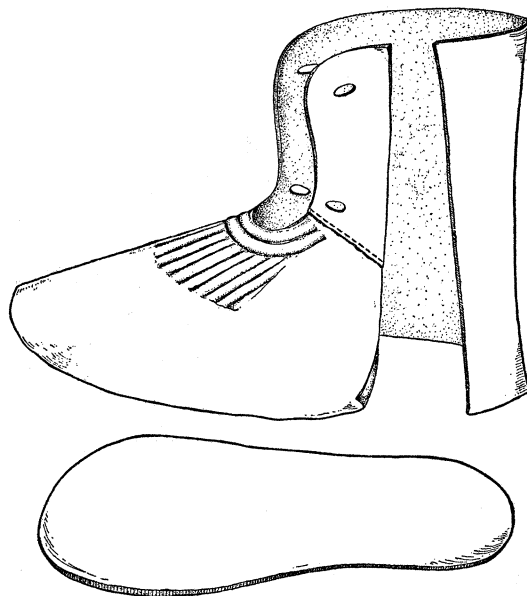


Fig. 12. Scheme to Show the Construction in Leather of Boots like Nos. 22-23: One Seam Shown Sewed Up, the Other Open; the Sole Below

22. Pair of Terracotta Boots. Pls. 67 and 70; Fig. 12. P 19249. Length 0.095 m. Width 0.045 m. Height 0.07 m. Boots made left and right; small bits of each missing. High boots without tongues, made to cover the ankles and above; the position of the ankle-bones is indicated on the inner and outer sides of the boots

by slightly protruding swellings. Thick soles without heels; the edges of the uppers were probably rolled under and stitched to the soles, but the stitching is not indicated. A rectangular area above the instep reserved and decorated with parallel vertical incisions; the upper edge of this area, and below the opening, finished with a double roll. Fine vertical incisions on outer face of upper roll. Two eye-shaped holes, one above the other, to each side of the opening; these are holes for the laces. A shallow groove up the inner side, from sole to top, indicates the line of the seam. The outside entirely covered with black glaze, except for the soles and incised area above the instep.

23. Pair of Terracotta Boots. Pls. 67 and 70; Fig. 12. P 19250. Length 0.115 m. Width 0.057 m. Height 0.10 m. Boots similar to No. 22 but somewhat larger and much more fragmentary. The reserved and incised area over the instep is relatively larger than that on No. 22, carried farther toward the toes, and rounded at its lower end instead of being finished off in a straight line. The eye-holes for the laces are triangular; the seam up the inner side of the uppers is not indicated by a groove. Just below the upper edge of the cuff a reserved zone on each boot is decorated with a double band of glaze; otherwise the boots are entirely glazed, except for the soles and the incised areas over the instep.

24. Whorl. Pl. 72. MC 760. H. 0.018 m. Max. Diam. 0.025 m. Nearly spherical whorl, slightly flattened at top and bottom, and vertically pierced; the sides grooved. Buff clay, unglazed.

25. Pair of Electrum Spirals. Pl. 72. J 115. Diam. 0.018 m. Thickness of wire *ca.* 1 mm. Originally an identical pair; one now crushed and lacking one loop, and partially fused by fire. Double rings formed by looping fine wire twice around to make a double spiral, triple for about one third of its circumference where the ends overlap. Heavy white metal, presumably electrum.

26-27. Bronze Pins. Pl. 72. B 840-841. Diam. spheres 0.025 and 0.027 respectively. Seven fragments from two pins. The bronze is so corroded that it is impossible to tell where the pieces join; in the photographs they have been fitted as well as possible, but no joins are certain. The flat round heads of both pins are preserved, the upper ends of the shafts projecting through and beyond the heads. About 2.5 m. below the heads spherical balls of bronze are set on the shafts of the pins; both spheres are preserved. The remaining fragments are from the shafts, none of them evidently from the points; the original length of the pins cannot be estimated.

28-29. Bronze Fibulae. Pl. 72. B 842-843. P. L. 0.08 and 0.07 m. respectively. The bronze in even worse condition than that of the pins. No. 28 may preserve in two fragments part of the bow and the spring with the beginning of the blade of one fibula. The bow appears to have consisted of rounded masses of bronze set at an angle to each other; two are preserved, a third would be needed to complete the arch of the bow. There are traces possibly of raised ridges at the angle where the two masses come together. The second fragment, No. 29, is perhaps from the bow of a similar fibula.

30. Bone Cylinder. Pl. 72. BI 616. L. 0.025 m. Diam. 0.008 m. Broken into three pieces which now do not fit because of warping in the fire. Hollow cylinder of bone with straight sides, the ends very slightly tapered inward. Decorated with pairs of closely spaced grooves around the outside at each end, and a more widely spaced pair around the middle.

31. Iron Knife. Pl. 72. IL 1011. P. L. 0.187 m. Mended from four pieces; the point broken off and missing. Blade triangular in section and very slightly curved, the cutting edge on the inner (concave) side. The blade widens from the point to the haft, which continues the curve of the blade and is flat for setting into a handle of bone or wood.

RODNEY S. YOUNG



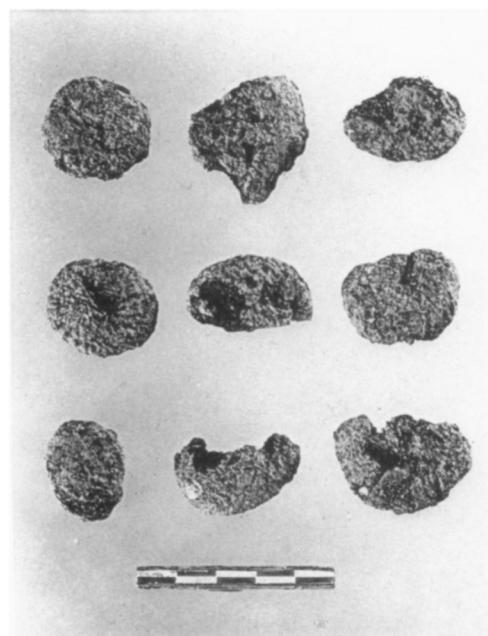
1. Geometric Grave from North Showing Cover Slab in Place



2. Same, After Removal of Cover: Pyxis and Rim Fragments of Amphora as Found

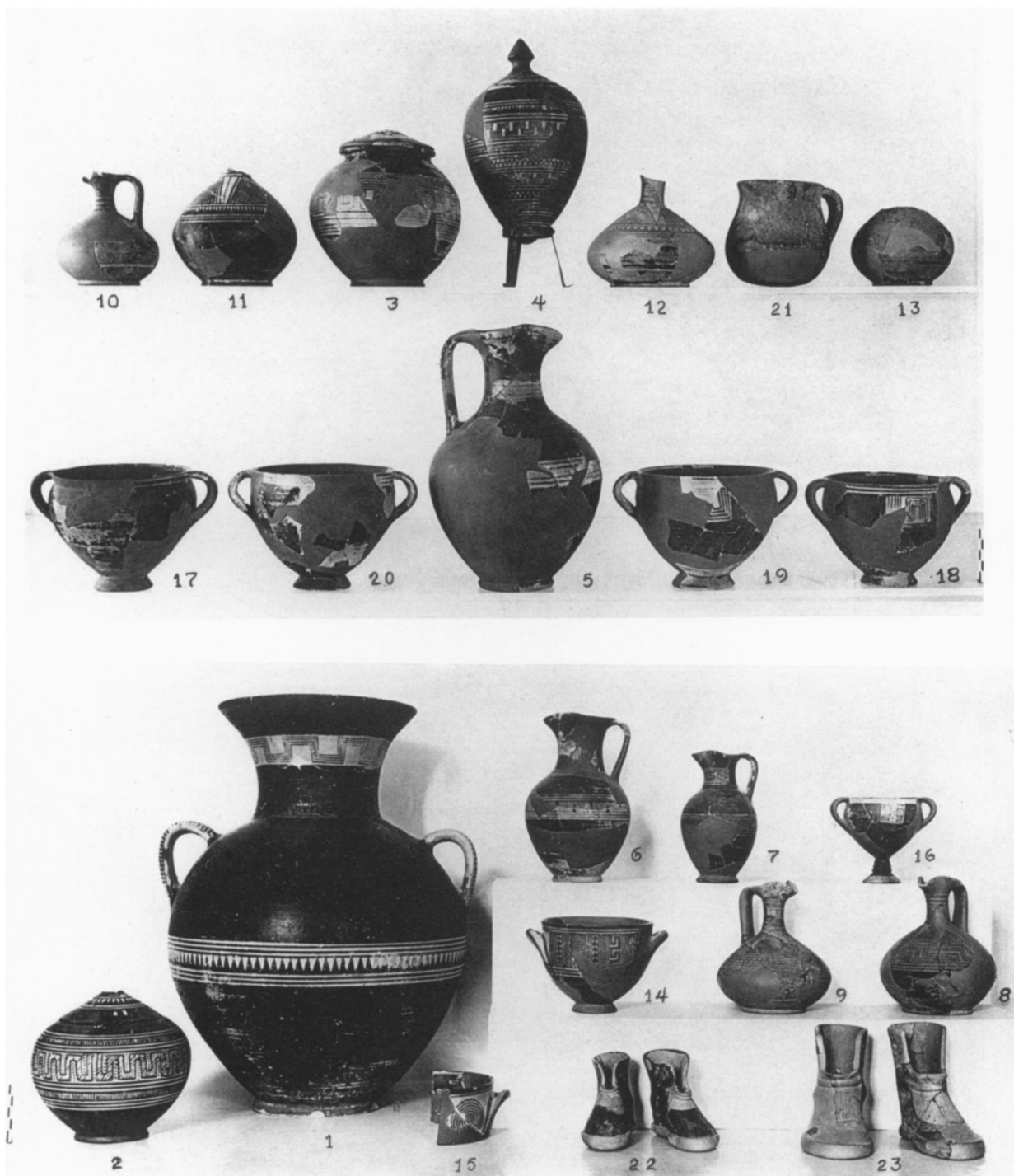


3. Same, Amphora in Place



4. Carbonized Figs from Grave

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Pots from Grave

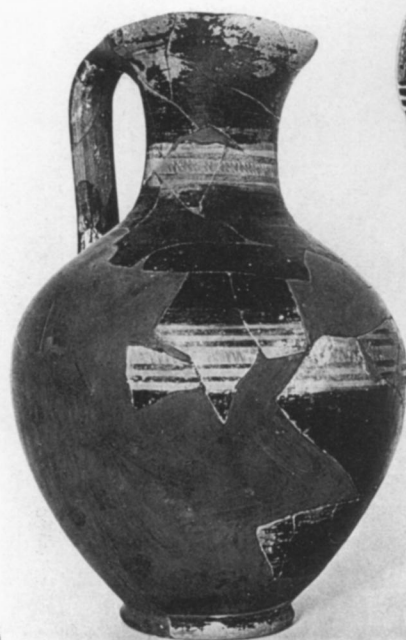
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No. 1. Geometric Amphora



No. 4. Pointed Pyxis and Lid



No. 5. Oinochoe



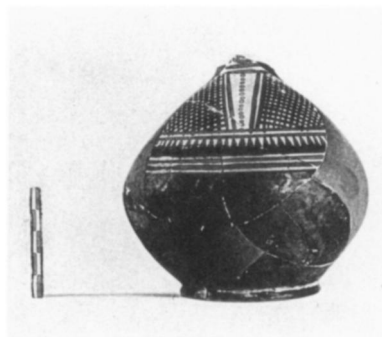
No. 2. Pyxis and Lid



No. 7. Oinochoe



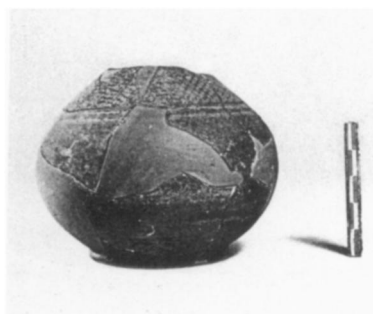
No. 10. Oinochoe



No. 11. Oinochoe



No. 12. Oinochoe



No. 13. Oinochoe



No. 17. Two-handled Cup



No. 18. Two-handled Cup



No. 19. Two-handled Cup



No. 20. Two-handled Cup



No. 22



No. 23



Terracotta Boots and Leather Reconstruction
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PLATE 71



Terracotta Boots from Eleusis

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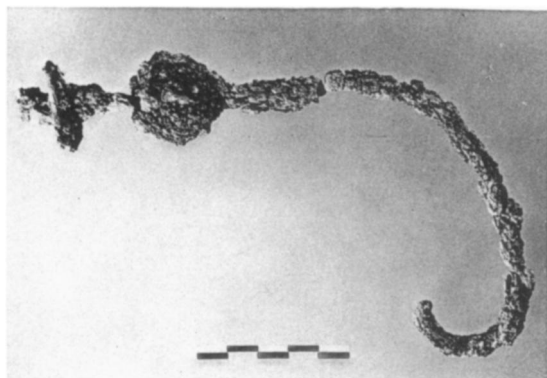
No. 24. Clay Whorl



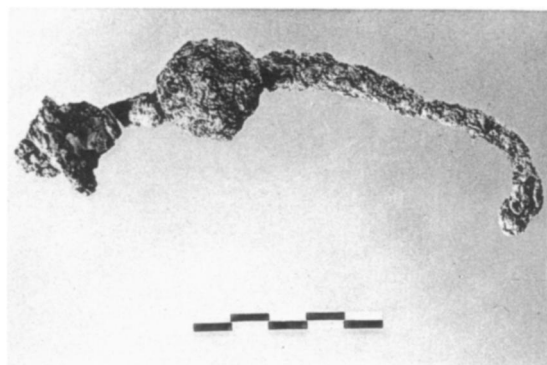
No. 25.
Electrum Spirals



No. 30. Bone Cylinder



No. 26. Bronze Pin



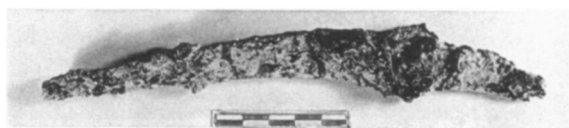
No. 27. Bronze Pin



No. 28. Bronze Fibula



No. 29. Bronze Fibula



No. 31. Iron Knife

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