

# SEPULTURAE INTRA URBEM

(PLATES 33-54)

## INTRODUCTION

Ab Atheniensibus locum sepulturae intra urbem ut darent, impetrare non potui, quod religione se impediri dicerent; neque tamen id antea cuiquam concesserant . . .

Cicero, *Ad familiares*, IV, 12, 3.

MARCUS Marcellus, a friend of Cicero and of Servius Sulpicius, met his death at the hands of an assassin near Athens in B.C. 45. A letter from Servius to Cicero, from which is quoted the above excerpt, describes the circumstances of the murder. Servius was himself in Athens at the time, and he undertook the arrangements for the funeral. Denied a place of burial "within the city" because of religious usage, he laid his friend to rest in the Academy outside.

This statement in the correspondence of Cicero has been interpreted by scholars as evidence for the existence of a religious ban against burial within the city walls of Athens; in fact, the positions of long stretches of the city wall have themselves been restored conjecturally, in places where any tangible remains are lacking, on the evidence of the presence or absence of graves. On a site like that of ancient Athens, covered today by a great modern city, systematic excavation in search of the walls themselves is impossible, and the evidence turned up by chance in the limited areas dug for the foundations of new buildings must necessarily be scattered and haphazard. The American Excavations at the Agora, on the other hand, by the clearing of a large area which unquestionably lies *in toto* "within the city" afford a unique opportunity for testing the validity of Servius' statement and the scope of the ban implied by it.

The number of graves discovered in the area around the Agora increases with each campaign of digging. Up to 1950 nearly one hundred fifty graves, which include inhumations, cremations, and urn-burials, have been found. The very number is somewhat startling in view of Servius' statement, and for this reason the time is perhaps ripe for an examination of the evidence afforded by the existence of this unexpectedly large number of graves in an area where there should be none. It must of course be remembered that only about one half of the area included in the American Excavations has up to the present been cleared below the level of Roman times, and that future digging may uncover evidence which will require some alteration in the deductions offered here. These deductions are based almost entirely on evidence from a large triangular area (plan, Pl. 33) which lies outside the Agora proper on the lower slopes of the Areopagus to west and northwest. A detailed study of this area will

appear in the ensuing number of *Hesperia*. It is defined by three of the main streets of ancient Athens, which have been called respectively Piraeus Street at the north, running eastward into the city from the Piraeus Gate; Areopagus Street at the east, which skirts the slope of the Areopagus, running southward from the Agora; and Melite Street on the opposite side of the valley, following the lower slopes of the Hill of the Nymphs and the Pnyx at the west and southwest. The south branch of the Great Drain, running from south to north and draining the valley between the hills at either side, bisects the area. Its course was followed in early times by a street which has been called the Street of the Marble Workers. The area bounded by these streets was an industrial and residential part of the city, occupied by private houses and workshops. It would be surprising indeed to find any graves, unless of very early or very late date, in the Market Place itself. The areas surrounding it thus afford a better proving ground for the existence and scope of the ban than does the Agora proper, and the particular area under present discussion may be taken as a fair sample, since it occupies a large tract of nearly two acres which has been cleared to bedrock almost throughout.

All the graves discussed in detail below were found in this area. They may be divided into three groups: early burials and cremations, from the Late Bronze Age through Protogeometric and Geometric times; archaic cremations and inhumations of the sixth century; and cremations of small children or infants made in the fourth and third centuries before Christ. The early graves of the first group, found over the entire area of the excavations including the Market Place itself, may be taken to have been made before the ban on burial within the city came into effect. Conversely, graves of later Roman times, which have been found in the Market Place and on the eastward slopes of the Pnyx, may be taken to have been made after the Athenians had retired within their new fortification, the "Valerian Wall," by which time most of the area of the former city had become a suburb outside the new wall, and the ban no longer applied. The graves of the second and third groups may be more useful to us in helping to determine the date at which the ban came into effect, and the limits of its application. A few examples of both groups have been found in areas other than the one under discussion. A child's urn-burial and the remains of a small pyre, both of the late sixth century, have come to light on the northern slope of the Areopagus; and pyres of the later type, or the scattered remains of such pyres, have been found in almost all parts of the excavations excepting only the Market Place proper. The occasional burning or burying of the dead in residential or industrial areas within the city thus seems to have been unimpeded by any religious ban in the sixth century. If this ban did not come into effect until the end of the sixth century or later, it can hardly have been applicable to still earlier graves, and so we may pass over very briefly the burials of the Late Bronze Age and of Protogeometric and Geometric times.

## EARLY BURIALS

The lower slope of the Hill of the Nymphs seems to have been used as a cemetery in Mycenaean times (plan, Pl. 33); one chamber tomb containing two burials and traces of two earlier ones which had been displaced by them was found within our area. Near by and somewhat higher on the slope a cutting in the hillside is perhaps best explained as an unfinished chamber tomb of the same period; and near the dromos of the first tomb, a few meters to the south, was found a cist-burial of late Mycenaean times containing the skeletons of two small children. Little need be added here to the brief notices of these burials which have appeared in the general annual reports;<sup>1</sup> detailed study of the burials themselves and the vases found with them may be left for a more specialized later work dealing with all the Late Helladic remains in the Agora Excavations. It is of interest to note, however, that some rather cryptic cuttings in the rock which lie in the forecourt of the New Bouleuterion and in the west side of the unidentified building to the south of the Tholos, are best explained as the remains of Mycenaean chamber tombs which had for the most part been quarried away by later builders.<sup>2</sup> The possibility is strengthened by the finding of otherwise unexplained Mycenaean sherds and a bronze dagger in the filling of the cutting in the court of the Bouleuterion. If these cuttings are the remains of Mycenaean chamber tombs, then the cemetery would seem to have been strung out along the eastern slopes of the Kolonos Hill as well as the base of the Hill of the Nymphs, and the Athenians of the Late Bronze Age must have taken advantage of the rising slopes to make their chamber tombs all along the west side of the valley, as they did also on the north side of the Areopagus.

Graves of Protogeometric and Geometric times have been found scattered throughout the excavations. Evidence has been collected elsewhere<sup>3</sup> to show that the positions of these suggest the lines of the roads or footpaths of the time, the forerunners of some of the streets of archaic and classical Athens. Only one of these, Grave A, lies within the area of our particular study; it is published here because its position (plan, Pl. 33—marked a, beside the wall dividing Houses B-C, and just below the Roman mosaic floors) suggests the line of the street which ran southwestward along the bottom of the valley in early times. A near by cutting in the hardpan may once have been the place of another burial; these graves seem to have been made beside the road, perhaps by the inhabitants of a near by house of which the existence was suggested by its well. Another grave, and traces of further burials of Geometric times, were found in the archaic cemetery in the southern part of our area (plan, Pl. 33 and Figs. 1-2); they suggest a burying ground perhaps continuously used from the eighth through the sixth century, and again beside a major road, Areopagus Street, which

<sup>1</sup> *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 163-165 and pl. 45; XVIII, 1949, p. 215 and pls. 38-39.

<sup>2</sup> *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 167 and fig. 126; V, 1936, p. 15 and fig. 13.

<sup>3</sup> *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 275 f.

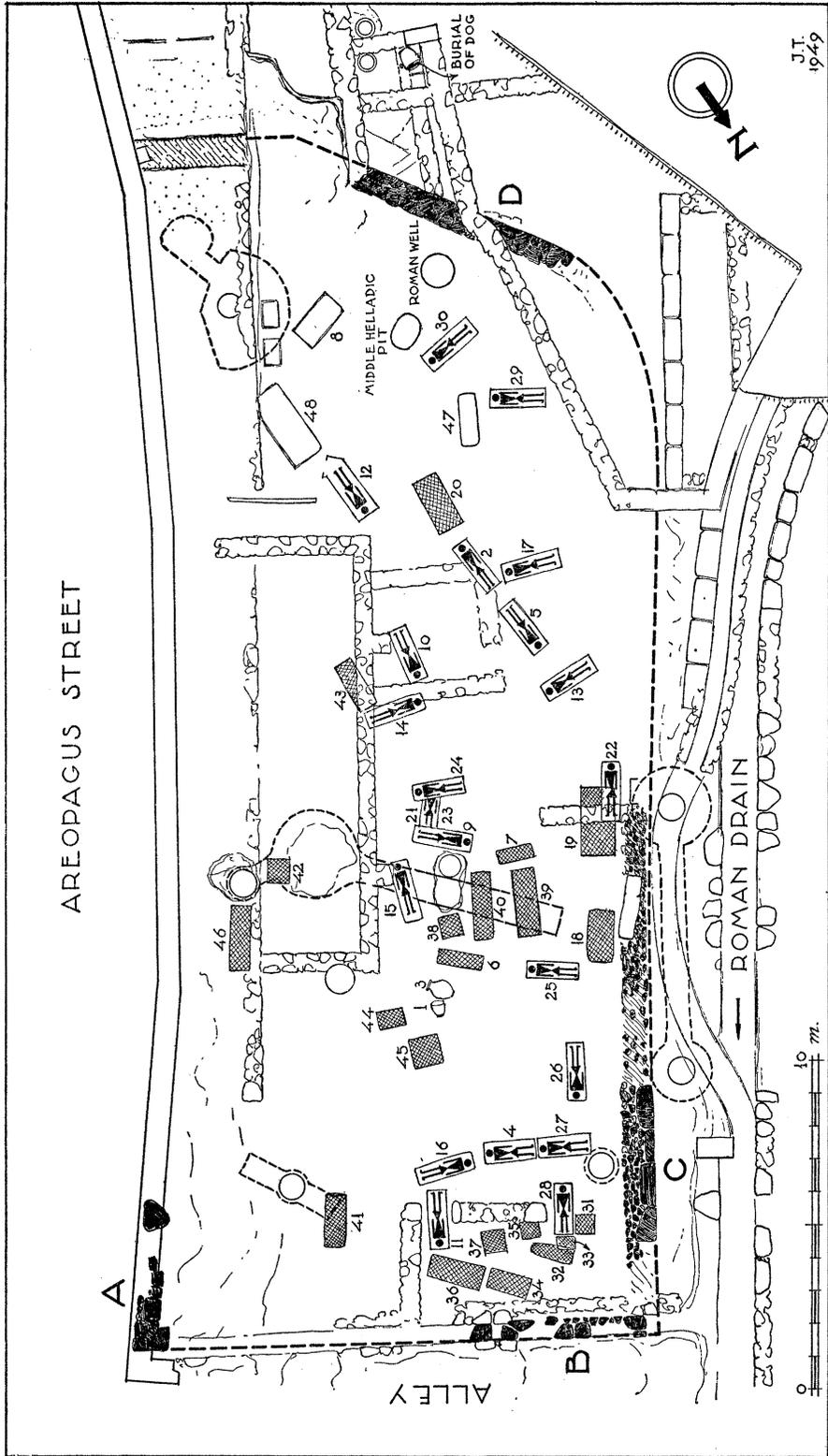


Fig. 1. Plan of Archaic Cemetery: Actual State.

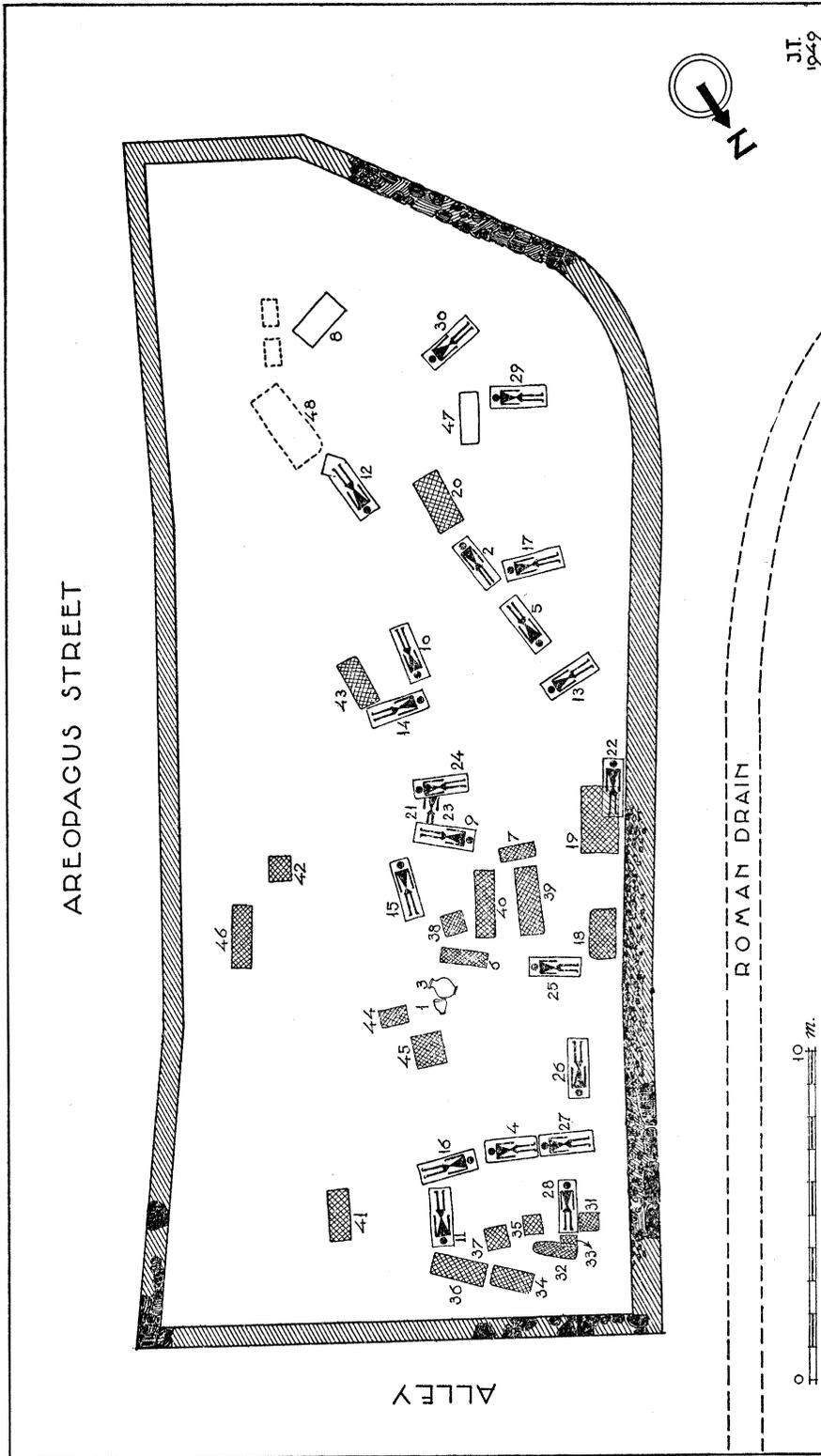


Fig. 2. Schematic Plan of Graves in Archaic Cemetery.

passed by just to the east. The traces of burials of Geometric times which lay in the graveyard are treated with all the other graves of the archaic cemetery (below, pp. 82-85); there follows a brief account of an urn-burial, which was isolated from the cemetery though it may have been one of a separate group of Geometric graves of which the others have disappeared (plan, Pl. 33).

The grave<sup>4</sup> lay under the southeast room of House C; it was largely destroyed by the builders of the south wall of the house. The pot containing the body, an amphora (Pl. 35b),<sup>5</sup> had been laid on its side with the mouth toward the north. Only the lower part of the body lying on hardpan, with a bit of the neck, was in place. In this fragment of the burial urn, and in the filling immediately around, were found a few fragments of a human skull, finger bones, and other bits. These seemed to belong to a child rather than an infant; but not enough remained of the amphora to show how the body had been inserted into it. It dates probably from the second half of the eighth century.

## THE ARCHAIC CEMETERY

### *Position and Enclosure*

Within an enclosed peribolos in the southeast part of the area were found forty-eight graves, ranging in date from late Geometric times to the close of the sixth century. The cemetery lay along the west side of Areopagus Street for a distance of about 36 m. (plan, Pl. 33 and Figs. 1-2). At the north it was bounded perhaps by a smaller street or alley; here for a space of two meters toward the north of the enclosure the bedrock, which was covered by a filling of Byzantine times, showed no trace of cuttings for more graves or for wall foundations. The strip was apparently left unoccupied by building because it offered a way of access from the Areopagus to the bottom of the valley, and the eastward continuation of this alley may be traced between the house foundations above Areopagus Street in Doerpfeld's old excavation.<sup>6</sup> Our cemetery thus lay at one corner of a crossroad. Its east wall bordered the street, serving at the same time as an enclosure for the graveyard and as a retaining wall for

<sup>4</sup> *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 116; XVIII, 1949, p. 276.

<sup>5</sup> Inv. P 18412. Pres. H. 0.56 m. Mended from many fragments. Part of one side preserved, from above the foot to the shoulder, with a fragment of the lower part of the neck. Nothing of the foot remains. The shoulder, and a zone above the foot, solidly glazed; the rest of the body banded. On the reserved neck, diminishing triangles, with a St. Andrew's cross inside at the center and horizontal zigzags to the side. Attic clay; dark to light brown glaze thin and somewhat worn. The overall banding is reminiscent of Early Protocorinthian practice. The conventional neck ornament of late eighth and early seventh century amphoras is probably derived from Geometric predecessors like this one: cf. *Hesperia*, Supplement II, p. 29, fig. 16. The Geometric amphora from the archaic cemetery, Grave 1, p. 83 and Pl. 35c, was probably very similar.

<sup>6</sup> *Ant. Denk.* II, pl. 37.

the roadway, which lay higher on the slope. Since the street followed the same line throughout antiquity little remains of the original east wall of the cemetery, which was superseded by the foundations of later houses fronting on the thoroughfare. A few stones remain in place at its north end and at the northeast corner (A on the plan, Fig. 1). These are rough limestone blocks of considerable size, loosely fitted together to a thickness of about 0.70 m. The few blocks still in place were merely bedding stones, well below the ground level both of the cemetery and of the street beside it. Their age is attested by a few sherds from a sandy fill which overlay them, accumulated after the wall had gone to ruin: fragments of coarse amphoras covered with streaky glaze of the sixth century. This fill had evidently been deposited by water.

The last block toward the north was clearly a corner block, showing the beginning of a return toward the west which could be traced also in the two overlying courses. Beyond this corner to the west nothing remained of the north wall of the cemetery beside the alley. On its line lay a drain which had remained in use into Roman times, carrying the waters from the Areopagus under or beside the alley to the drain in the bottom of the valley. A few stones remained in place (B on the plan, Fig. 1) to show that there had existed a built conduit with walls at each side of the cutting, facing toward the inside. But beneath this drain, in the bottom of the cutting, lay a number of rough limestone boulders so covered and encrusted with lime deposited by the flowing water that their close examination was impossible. These in all probability were once bedding stones of the peribolos north wall. It would seem that at an early age this part of the enclosure was damaged or destroyed; stones were taken from its foundations for reuse elsewhere, perhaps when the Athenians were reconstructing their houses after the Persian withdrawal. The plundered wall trench then offered a good channel for drainage, and later a built drain replaced what had perhaps by chance become an outlet for water flowing down the slopes of the Areopagus. The early deposit of sand which overlay the corner of the peribolos indicates not only that the water found its own way down the slope on this line, but also that it began to do so at an early date, perhaps before the middle of the fifth century.

The width of the cemetery at its north end was between 15 and 16 m. The northwest corner of the peribolos was not preserved, and little if any of its west side. At one place near the northwest corner a row of four blocks remains in place (C on the plan, Fig. 1), obviously early in style (Pl. 34b). This series stands at the edge of a gentle slope, on the brink of a more precipitous one; it is the obvious line on which a retaining wall could be built economically and without the necessity for carrying the foundation too deep. The wall is one meter thick, built with large blocks of limestone, well faced, toward the west, and a rubble backing at the east. The discrepancy in style between this stretch and another at the south where the original peribolos wall is well preserved made it seem unlikely that this could be a part of the west wall of the enclosure, though it seemed certain that it must follow the same line as did the original

wall. Actually, some probing in its bedding stones produced an ostrakon of Aristides the son of Lysimachos (Inv. P 19840) and a handful of sherds of the late sixth and early fifth centuries. This section of wall, then, is post-Persian though probably built at some time before the middle of the fifth century. It must have been built soon enough after the Persian sack so that the position and boundaries of the cemetery were remembered by the later builders; no evidence was found to indicate that the graveyard was not intact at the time of the invasion. Whether the wall was rebuilt as an act of piety to restore the peribolos, or an act of utility to restore the terrace above so that it could be put to other uses, we cannot know for certain. That the former was more probably the case we shall see from the later history of the area.

The west wall of the cemetery ran roughly parallel to the east wall, curving slightly with the contours of the hillside, for a distance of about 29 m.; then it bent toward the southeast, running in a nearly straight line for about 16 m., when it again bent toward the east to meet the street wall at the southeast corner of the cemetery. The best preserved piece of the peribolos wall (D on the plan, Fig. 1) lies in this southern stretch, where it stands to a height of 1.75 m. (Pl. 34c). It is constructed of large and small limestone blocks, roughly shaped but well fitted. Though not careful or elaborate enough to fit into any definite style of masonry, it may perhaps be called rubble tending toward polygonal; not closely datable, but clearly archaic in type. Although burials were made in this area as early as the eighth century it does not seem to have been enclosed by a peribolos wall until the sixth; the style of the masonry employed here is far more advanced than that, for example, of the earlier peribolos of the cemetery to the south of the Tholos.<sup>7</sup>

The cemetery wall may have been more elaborate at east and north, where it was exposed to public view beside the streets. That it was so is suggested by a number of limestone blocks built into later house foundations and the later retaining wall of the street. In all probability the original source of these was the east wall of the sixth century peribolos. They are cut in good polygonal style with smooth outer faces and carefully trimmed edges to assure tightly fitted joints. The late walls in which they were reused appear on the general plan (Pl. 33). These formed the foundations of a house (House U) probably of the first or second century of our era. Fragments of sigillata and other wares of the beginning of the Roman period, as well as lamps of Broneer's Type XX,<sup>8</sup> found in connection with these walls, suggest such a date. Other parts of our area show this to have been a time of great activity in house-building in this district of Athens; but the remains of this particular house were so tenuous and fragmentary that it was impossible to recover its ground-plan beyond the suggestion that a row of rooms, perhaps shops, fronted on the Areopagus Street. In any case, its foundations did great damage to the burials in the cemetery, naturally long

<sup>7</sup> *Hesperia*, Supplement II, p. 9, figs. 3-4.

<sup>8</sup> O. Broneer, *Corinth*, Vol. IV, Part 2: *Terracotta Lamps*, Cambridge, Mass., 1930.

forgotten after the lapse of six centuries. Damage had already been done before the building of the house in the Roman period, especially at the west side of the cemetery, where a coarse gravelly silt of late Hellenistic times went in places to the level of the bottom of the graves. Water washing down from the slopes of the Areopagus at the east after the disappearance of the terrace wall of the cemetery and its successors, had made deep channels in the soft earth, in which it deposited the silt brought from above. This probably happened during a period of neglect following damage or destruction of the retaining walls and the drainage system; the pottery found in the silt suggests the decades following the siege and capture of Athens by Sulla.

Although the uncontrolled flow of water down the slope of the Areopagus and the building of Roman houses did the greatest amount of damage to the burials in the cemetery, other evidence suggests that it had been built over and forgotten long before the time of Sulla. Three wells and five cisterns were found within the limits of the peribolos; and they must have served the needs of private houses or other buildings standing on the spot. The earliest of these had been filled up toward the end of the third century B.C.; this suggests that the area had been used for habitation perhaps as early as the late fourth century or the beginning of the third. Of the dwellings which must have occupied the area in Hellenistic times no recognizable traces were found other than their wells and cisterns; no doubt they were obliterated not only by the builders of House U in their search for building material, but also by the people who in late Roman times in turn plundered House U for the same purpose.

A large fragment of a marble sarcophagus was found built into the east wall of the Great Drain in the bottom of the valley a few meters to the west of the cemetery. Nearly half the floor, and the end of one wall at the corner to its full height are preserved.<sup>9</sup> The sarcophagus was cut from a single block of island marble. The simplicity of its decoration—plain vertical wall carefully finished and surmounted at the rim by an ovolo moulding with a smaller half-round below (Fig. 3 and Pl. 34d)—suggests that it was once decorated with painting, though no trace of the original colors now remains. The sarcophagus stood on separately made feet, as is shown by a square cutting on the under side near each corner. The corners were strengthened by leaving plain quarter-round columns projecting on the inside to the full height of the wall. No trace of the cover was found. The use of island marble, and the profile of the moulding, suggest an archaic date for this sarcophagus; and indeed marble sarcophagi more elaborate than this are not unknown from the latter part of the sixth century.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Inv. A 1129. H. 0.765 m.; W. 0.84 m.; Pres. L. 1.29 m.

<sup>10</sup> A sarcophagus from Samos, in the form of an Ionic temple, with traces of painting in red and blue, dated in the sixth century: *Ath. Mitt.* XVIII, 1893, p. 224; XXV, 1900, pp. 208 ff., no. 123; Boehlau, *Aus ionischen und italischen Nekropolen*, Leipzig, 1898, pp. 9, 14. An archaic terra-

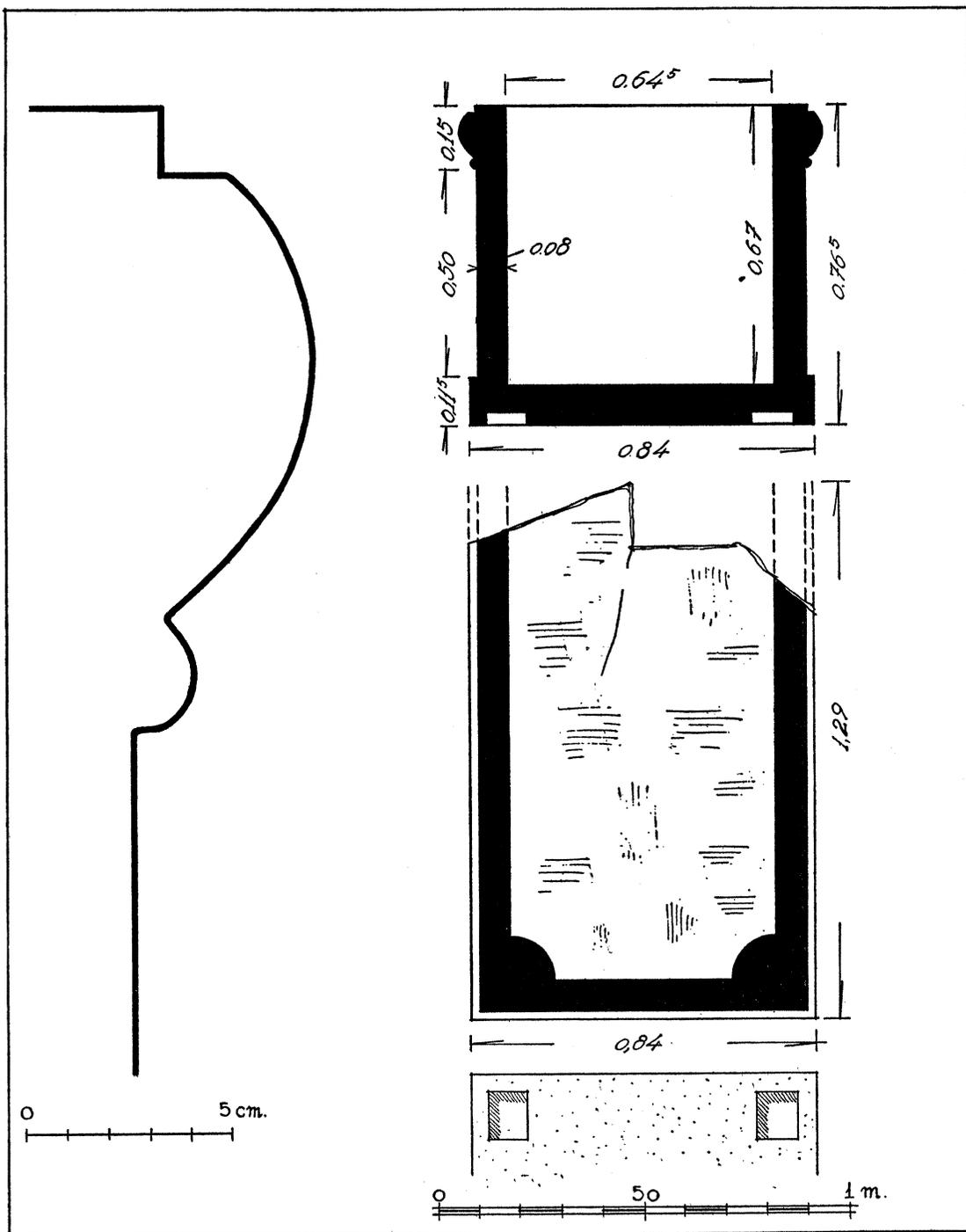


Fig. 3. Marble Sarcophagus: Plan and Section, Showing Mouldings.

Date and proximity of finding-place both suggest that the sarcophagus had been used in the first instance for a burial in the near by archaic cemetery. Evidence from a number of places proves that the walls of the Great Drain, in which it was reused as building material, were built in the opening years of the fourth century. At that time, however, the sarcophagus was evidently already shattered; the broken corner, and the quarter-round support inside it, were carefully trimmed to a flat surface with the chisel, so that the block might fit neatly into the masonry of the drain wall. Further, considerably less than half of the sarcophagus itself, and none of its cover, was used in the drain wall, which suggests that by the beginning of the fourth century the other fragments had become scattered and lost. Thus it would seem that before the beginning of the fourth century the archaic cemetery had been abandoned and some at least of its graves desecrated. Though it is possible that the sarcophagus could have been dug up and broken as early as the Persian sack, in that case its fragments would more likely have been used immediately thereafter by the Athenians in rebuilding their houses, than left to lie about for nearly a century until the drain wall was built. More probably the cemetery remained intact as a cemetery until nearly the end of the fifth century; its west wall was reconstructed to repair damage done by the barbarians rather than to make a terrace to be used for other purposes, since no traces were found of any house foundations or of any arrangements for water supply of houses of the fifth century. Some new arrangement must have been made to divide off the burial area from the alley to the north.

The survival of the cemetery until late in the fifth century may have been due to reluctance to disturb the dead and to build dwellings over a known burial place, or perhaps to the continuing presence in the neighborhood of a family whose ancestors were buried there. However that may be, no burials were made within the enclosure after the end of the sixth century, and the latest graves date from the years around 500. Of the forty-eight graves found twenty-eight, some perhaps because they had been disturbed or robbed, contained no pottery or grave offerings by which they could be dated. Of the other twenty, one was Geometric, one seventh century, and the remaining eighteen were of the sixth century. The area thus seems to have come into use as a burying place in the eighth century, when a number of burials must have

cotta sarcophagus from Gela, dated at the end of the sixth century, shows the same quarter-round supports at the corners inside as does ours, finished at the top however, with Ionic capitals: *Mon. Ant.* XVII, 1906, p. 138, fig. 102 and p. 630, fig. 442. In Athens most of the marble sarcophagi used in early graves were made by carefully fitting together at the corners flat slabs of marble; but a sarcophagus made by hollowing a single block of marble is mentioned, *Ath. Mitt.* XVIII, 1893, p. 164, from a grave at the Kerameikos, probably of the fifth century. The mouldings of the Agora sarcophagus may best be compared to archaic mouldings of the second half of the sixth century: cf. L. T. Shoe, *Profiles of Greek Mouldings*, Cambridge, Mass., 1936, pl. VIII, 7 and 12, crowning mouldings of archaic altars from Miletus; also pl. V, 1, necking of the earliest of the Ionic capitals of the post-Rhoikos temple at Samos.

been made in addition to the one we found *in situ*.<sup>11</sup> For the seventh century we have one grave and a few sporadic fragments of seventh century pottery found in late and disturbed fills on the spot, which may have come from destroyed graves. For the sixth century, and especially the second half of the century, we have a series of graves showing that the area was in constant use as a burying ground, and its enclosure by a peribolos wall is probably to be associated with this period of activity. There is some probability from the superposition of graves and from the disturbance of one by another, that some of the burials were made over a sufficiently long period of time so that the earlier burials had been forgotten when the later were made. In almost every case, however, where graves had been disturbed by other graves, no pottery was found to suggest a date for any of the burials concerned. Four skulls were found either in the upper filling of graves to which they did not belong, or in the late disturbed filling of the graves. If we assign two of these to skeletons of which the skulls were missing as found, there still remain two superfluous skulls to indicate that the area contained burials which have otherwise entirely disappeared. Further, among the forty-eight graves twenty-two were burials, twenty-one cremations, and two were urn-burials of infants; it was undetermined whether the remaining three had been burials or cremations. The number of urn-burials seems disproportionately low, and it is most probable that a number of these, which were often made at shallow depth, have entirely disappeared. Thus, though the probability is very strong that this area beside Areopagus Street was in continuous use as a burying ground from the eighth century through the sixth, the remains of the earlier graves are simply not enough to prove it.

The graves have been numbered chronologically from 1 to 48, though in the case of some of the burials, especially those of the later sixth century, the actual difference in date is so slight that the sequence of numbers can have no special significance. The long series of burials and cremations in which were found no offerings by which they could be dated has been placed at the end of the list by type; some sequences can, of course, be made in cases where earlier graves have been disturbed by later. The remains of burials of the eighth and seventh centuries were too scanty to afford any detailed evidence as to the burial customs of their time, so that the general remarks which follow apply only to the sixth century and are based on the evidence from the eighteen graves to be dated in that century.

#### *Disposition and Orientation of Graves*

The three earliest burials made in the sixth century, Graves 4, 5, and 8, lie, respectively, close to the north end, somewhat south of the middle, and near the south

<sup>11</sup> It has been suggested elsewhere, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 276-277 and fig. 1, that this was already a burial plot beside one of the main roads of approach to the town in the eighth century.

end of the cemetery. Thus it would seem that there was no definite outward progression from any one point in the use of the available area, though of course burials made in the sixth century may have been affected by earlier procedure. A glance at the plan, Figs. 1-2, will show that the graves cluster thickly in the western part of the enclosure, leaving the eastern margin beside the street thinly populated. This crowding toward the west was no doubt due to the natural contours of the ground. The cemetery lay on a hillside sloping from east to west; at the west its enclosure wall served also as a retaining wall to support a nearly level terrace. Thus at the west there was a considerable depth of earth, while beside the road at the east the bedrock lay hardly 80 cm. below street level, and in consequence graves made in that area would have been inordinately shallow, or would have had to be made by cutting deep into the

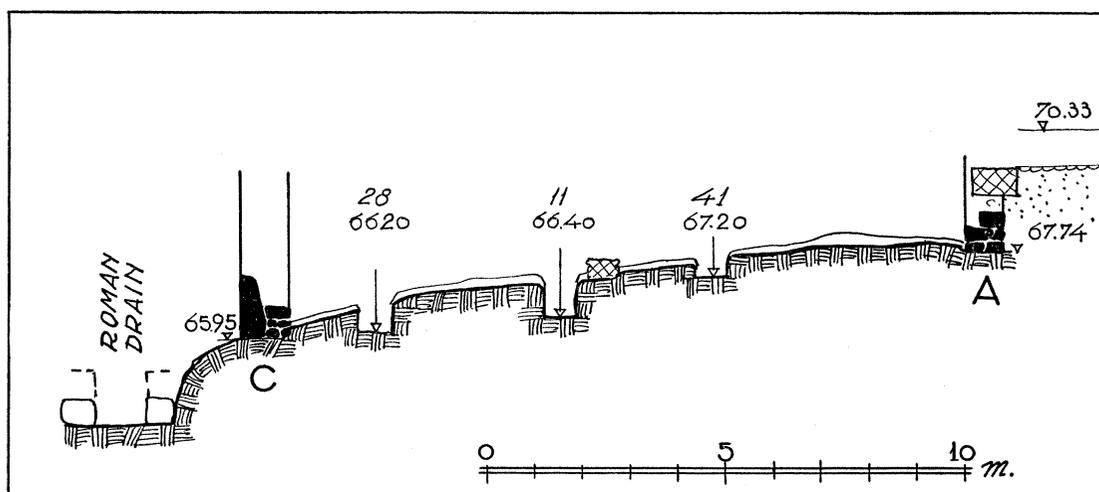


Fig. 4. East-West Section through Archaic Cemetery at A-C, Looking North, Showing Graves 28, 11, and 41.

hardpan (section, Fig. 4). The deepest of our graves was 1.02 m., the deepest of our cremation pits 1.30 m., but in neither case was the full depth of the cutting preserved, and we know from elsewhere, especially at the Dipylon, that burials and cremations were usually made at this time in pits two meters or more deep. The eastern edge of our peribolos seems simply to have been too shallow to be used. The comparative scarcity of burials at the south and southwest, where the earth was deep, is probably due to the destruction of graves by washouts in late Hellenistic times.

Not only the disposition but also the direction of the graves was affected by the terrain; the grave cuttings were in general made either parallel or at right angles to the natural contours. The area lies on a spur of the lower Areopagus slope, which falls not only toward the west but also, at the north, toward the northwest, and at the south toward the southwest. The lines of the graves, following the contours, in consequence lie nearly north-south in the south central part of the area and diverge

slightly from this line to north and south. But within this framework we can find no principle of orientation; in two of the burials which lie roughly north-south, Graves **5** and **15**, the heads were placed in opposite directions, and the same is the case with two of the graves, Nos. **14** and **17**, which lie roughly east-west. In the sixth century it does not seem to have mattered at which end of the grave the head was placed.

*Types of Burial: Inhumation and Cremation*

Late disturbance at the surface of the grave terrace, in many places going very deep had everywhere destroyed its sixth century ground level. In consequence of this no evidence was found as to whether the burials had been marked in any way, and nothing was found that could be identified as a tombstone or grave-marker. It has already been remarked that the sixth century graves at the Dipylon went to a depth of two meters and more,<sup>12</sup> and that the deepest of our graves was preserved to a depth of only 1.02 m. This suggests that in this particular area (over Grave **4** at the north end of the cemetery) at least a meter of earth below the original ground level had been cut away in later times. The next grave to the east of Grave **4**, No. **16**, lay about 0.80 m. higher, so that if its original depth was as much as two meters, that of Grave **4** must have been considerably more. The ground level of the cemetery was probably about that of the street at the east, perhaps with a gentle downward slope toward the west. The late disturbances were sufficiently deep to obliterate any trace of grave covers, if there ever were any, as well as of markers. Nothing was found in the late debris to suggest that the graves had been covered either with slabs or with tiles, and no slabs suitable for use as grave covers were found built into the later wall foundations. Some of the graves were probably covered with wooden planks set at considerable depth. The lower part of Grave **4**, for example, was lined on all sides of the shaft by a wall roughly built of dry stone to a height of about 0.45 m. above the floor of the grave. The top of this wall may well have served as a ledge on which rested the ends of planks laid across the grave to form a cover. The upper part of the shaft was filled up with earth, and no doubt no other cover was needed. One other grave, No. **11**, showed earth ledges along its long sides, made by narrowing the shaft when a certain depth was reached in digging it. These ledges stood at a height of about 0.40 m. above the floor of the grave and served, like the stone wall lining Grave **4** to a comparable height, to support the sides of a wooden cover. No other grave in which a burial had been made was preserved high enough to show whether or not it had had similar ledges. A wooden cover set about half a meter above the bottom of the grave may have served as a substitute for a wooden coffin. In none of our graves were any nails of iron or bronze found which could have been left after the disintegration of a coffin. Some of the graves, indeed, seem not to have had even a wooden cover as a

<sup>12</sup> Cf. *Ath. Mitt.*, XVIII, 1893, pp. 161 f.

substitute for a coffin; the dead had simply been laid in the bottom of the grave shaft, which was then filled up with earth. The shafts varied in size in accordance with the needs of the individual case; on the average they were about 1.70 to 1.80 m. in length, and about 0.60 to 0.80 m. in width. One of the graves, so disturbed that the dimensions of the shaft could not be measured, contained a skeleton which was only 0.50 m. in length from ankle to shoulder—the head and feet were missing—, evidently that of a half-grown child. Thus it would seem that it was the custom to bury or to cremate both children and adults; infants were buried in any pot large enough to contain their bodies.

The cremation pits follow much the same orientation as do the graves. Like the graves, they have suffered from the disturbances at the surface of the cemetery; the deepest of them has a preserved depth of 1.30 m. At the Dipylon the cremation pits were made to a depth of three meters and more;<sup>13</sup> our Grave 18, which lies near the extreme west edge of the graveyard and is preserved to a height of 1.30 m., may well have approached such a depth. The shafts made for the cremation of adults are generally somewhat larger than those made for burials, averaging 2 to 2.10 m. in length and 0.80 to 1 m. in width. Not all of the pyres, however, were those of adults; for children the pits were made smaller. The smallest of these was roughly square, measuring only 0.65 by 0.70 m.—evidently the pyre of a very small child.<sup>14</sup> Some of the small pits were carelessly made with curving instead of straight sides. But all of the pits showed from the reddening and hardening of the earth of their floors and walls, which had been baked by fire, that the cremations had taken place on the spot. As at the Dipylon and elsewhere the pits had evidently been dug and filled with wood; the corpse was then laid on the pyre and burned, and any remains settled down with the carbon and ashes into the bottom of the pit, which was then filled up with earth. In one of our graves, No. 18, the deposit of pure ash and carbon overlay the bottom to a depth of 0.30 m., and above that the earth in the grave was heavily sprinkled to a depth of 0.20 m. with an admixture of similar burned matter—the lower deposit presumably being the remains of the pyre which had settled into the pit and the upper the scattered remains from around its edges at the surface which had been swept in afterward.

In five of the pyres were observed long shallow trenches cut in the floor lengthwise down the middle, and in four of the five instances prolonged vertically up the walls of the short ends. Similar shallow slots were observed in pyres at the Dipylon, Vourva and Velanideza in Attica, and interpreted as ducts to bring fresh air down

<sup>13</sup> Cf. *Ath. Mitt.*, XVIII, 1893, p. 157.

<sup>14</sup> In the fourth century cemetery at Olynthus about one fourth of the cremations were those of children, though there was no evidence for any cremation of infants. The smallest pyre at Olynthus, Grave 260, measured about 0.60 by 0.90 m.—evidently like ours the pyre of a very small child. Cf. Robinson, *Olynthus*, XI, Baltimore, 1942, pp. 145 f.

to the lower part of the pyre and so help the combustion.<sup>15</sup> The logs of wood were apparently laid in the bottom of the pit and built up to the level of the ground or higher; at the Dipylon charcoal from vine trimmings was recognizable. In the bottom of some of our pits charred bits of logs were found, some as much as 20 cm. in diameter; the logs had been laid across the pit from side to side and surmounted by a second series laid across them lengthwise to the pit. In no case did we find any more remains of the bodies than a few scraps of calcined bone; but such scraps were present in almost every pyre.<sup>16</sup> The bodies had been so completely consumed in all our graves that there was no evidence as to orientation. The offerings to the dead, probably the pots which had contained the oil or other unguents used in preparing the body for burial or cremation, were usually found well up in the layer of ash and cinders, as though they had been thrown on the pyre after it had burned down; but they were in most cases themselves badly burned.

Three of the graves, Nos. 8, 47 and 48, contained no traces of skeletons whatsoever; nor did the scanty amount of ash and cinders scattered through their filling seem sufficient to have been left by a pyre. The sides and floors of these pits showed little trace of burning. Of the three only Grave 8 contained pottery, two small vases which show no signs of burning. Nevertheless small amounts of carbonized matter were present, and no traces were found of skeletons. It was not possible to determine whether these had been burials or cremations; one or the other they must have been.

### *Catalogue of Graves*

#### BURIALS OF THE GEOMETRIC PERIOD (NO. 1)

##### GRAVE 1

Urn-burial of an infant. Pl. 35d.

The grave had been disturbed at the south by another urn-burial, Grave 3, and from above in Hellenistic times. All that remained was part of the wall of a Geometric amphora which had been laid on its side with the mouth toward the south. The skull and some of the bones of an infant were found in place on the remaining fragment of the amphora; the position of the

body could not be determined. The foot of the amphora had evidently been taken off before it was buried; two stones which were undisturbed in their original position had served to stop the hole. No doubt the body of the dead child had been inserted through this hole made purposely in the bottom of the pot because the mouth or neck was too narrow. Though little was left of the grave, what was preserved was indubitably *in situ*, and affords evidence that the area had been used for burials in Geometric

<sup>15</sup> Cf. *Ath. Mitt.*, XV, 1890, p. 318 (Vourva); XVIII, 1893, pp. 91 f. (Dipylon); *Deltion*, 1890, p. 22 (Velanideza).

<sup>16</sup> Though this was also usually the case at the Dipylon and elsewhere, the body of the dead was not always completely consumed; cf. *Olynthus*, XI, pp. 154 f. Robinson suggests, justly, I think, that wind conditions etc. at the time of the cremation may have affected the efficiency of the fire in consuming the corpse.

times. The bones were those of a child about eighteen months old.<sup>17</sup>

Date: probably second half of the eighth century; the overall banding of the body of the amphora is characteristic of late Attic Geometric, and of Protocorinthian. Similar to the amphora from Grave A, above.

1-1. *Fragmentary Geometric Amphora*. Pl. 35c.  
Inv. P 15838. Pres. H. 0.40 m.

Mended from many pieces; several do not join. Fragment from the wall of an amphora at one side, from just below the shoulder to just above the foot, which was broken off before burial. A wide zone of solid black glaze, somewhat streaky, around the bottom of the body; above, banding as high as preserved. Attic clay.

#### DISTURBED BURIALS

Although no other Geometric graves were found intact, there was evidence that at least two other graves of the period had existed in the area of the cemetery.

In the upper filling of Grave 4 a skull was found which did not belong to the skeleton which lay at the bottom of the pit, and in association with this extra skull was found a mass of Geometric sherds which later proved to be fragments of one pot, Pl. 35e. It is difficult to avoid the inference that skull and amphora together belonged to an earlier burial which was disturbed when Grave 4 was made.

A. *Geometric Amphora*. Pl. 35e.

Inv. P 16990. H. 0.737 m. Diam. 0.475 m.

Much of the body and neck, and one handle missing and restored. Plump ovoid body on a high, nearly vertical ring foot; wide neck flaring to a rounded lip; double rolled handles. The body banded, except for the shoulder and a glazed zone above the foot. On the neck front and back a wide zone of checkerboard at the

centre between multiple verticals, some with hatching between them, and flanked at each side by vertical zigzag. In the side panels two sets of concentric circles, one above the other, their centers filled by vertical wavy lines. Coarse buff clay with sandy bits; dull black glaze, much worn and peeled. Late Geometric; characteristic are the plump ovoid body, the nearly vertical foot and the banding over most of the body.

A mass of unburned Geometric sherds was found in the upper filling of Grave 18, a cremation pit of the sixth century. The level at which they lay was above the heavy deposit of burning from the pyre itself, though plentiful charcoal was scattered through the earth filling at this level also. No doubt this filling represented what had been thrown or swept into the pit after the pyre had burned out. The Geometric sherds, which were not burned, mended up to make a homogeneous group of vases such as might well have been offered in a grave of the second half of the eighth century. The near-completeness of three of the pots suggests that they had been dug up only shortly before being thrown into the filling of the pyre, and before many of their fragments could become scattered and lost; perhaps the grave in which they belonged had been destroyed in the digging of Grave 18. Such a grave, No. 22, lay immediately to the south. Only the head and shoulders of the skeleton were preserved; the whole lower part, with the grave offerings, may have been cut through and destroyed in the digging of the pit for the pyre. Unfortunately there was no clear evidence that such had been the case, because the skeleton lay at a high level and the gravelly filling of late Hellenistic times had intruded to the depth of the bottom of the grave, so that even its outlines could not be traced. On the other hand, there was no evidence that the south end of the pit had been cut by a later grave, so that we must assume the

<sup>17</sup> The skeletal remains from the cemetery were examined and identified by J. Lawrence Angel, who kindly supplied the information given here.

skeleton to have been already in place when the pit was made. The fragments, B-I, are of a skyphos, a shallow bowl, three pyxides, two pyxis lids and a small hand-made oinochoe.

B. *Geometric Skyphos*. Pl. 36 B.

Inv. P 15510. H. 0.07 m. Diam. 0.12 m.

Fragments of the body missing, and most of one handle. Low flat base, rounded wall and shoulder, rather high straight rim. Glazed to the handle zone, which is bordered below and at the sides with bands, and decorated with hatched meander. Stars beside the handle attachments. The rim banded. The inside glazed; series of verticals in a reserved line at the rim, and a reserved dot at the center of the floor. Dull black glaze, much peeled.

C. *Geometric Shallow Bowl*. Pl. 36 C.

Inv. P 15511. H. 0.052 m. Diam. 0.172 m.

Much of one side missing, and fragments from the other. Low ring foot and wide shallow rounded body with low vertical rim. Rolled horizontal handles joined to the rim by vertical straps. Bands above and below the handle zone, which is decorated with a row of stars. A row of dots between bands on the rim; similar decoration on the horizontal handles. On the strap handles, banding, interrupted by St. Andrew's crosses in panels. The inside glazed, with concentric glaze rings at the center of the floor, two reserved bands on the wall, and a third, decorated with series of verticals, inside the rim. Attic clay; glaze black to brownish and slightly metallic.

D. *Geometric Pyxis and Lid*. Pl. 36 D.

Inv. P 15512. H. 0.083 m. Diam. est. 0.22 m.

Many fragments missing and restored.

Ring foot, sharply curving body with level of greatest diameter high, and rim flanged to receive lid; the flange pierced by pairs of tie-holes. Around the center of the body a wide zone decorated with hatched meander; above and below, zigzag between bands. The bottom

and the floor inside similarly decorated with concentric bands and dot rings around eight-spoked wheels at the center. The lid fragmentary; a plastic horse for handle. Concentric bands and a ring of dots around the edge; the central area glazed. The horse entirely glazed except for a double reserved band across the chest, reserved stripes on the mane, and the face, which is decorated with a St. Andrew's cross and dots for eyes. Attic clay; black glaze, rather dull and in places much pitted.

E. *Fragmentary Geometric Pyxis and Lid*. Pl. 36 E.

Inv. P 15513. H. 0.075 m. Diam. est. 0.19 m.

A large fragment of the pyxis, preserving the full profile with ring foot, rounded wall and rim flanged to receive the lid. Hatched meander in a wide zone around the middle of the body; above and below, a zigzag bordered by triple bands. Of the decoration of the floor and bottom only concentric bands at the outer edges remain. A small fragment of the lid; on it, at the edge, a dot ring between bands. Attic clay; glaze black to red, and somewhat peeled.

F. *Fragmentary Geometric Pyxis and Lid*. Pl. 36 F.

Inv. P 15514. Diam. at rim est. 0.175 m.

Four non-joining fragments, preserving part of the ring foot, the curved wall and the flanged rim. Glaze above the foot, then bands. Around the body panels filled by hatched quatrefoils with stars between the petals; between panels, three sets of quadruple verticals separated by dot columns. Bands and a row of dots below the rim. On the bottom a hatched quatrefoil, stars between the petals, surrounded by concentric glaze bands and dot rows. The inside unglazed. On the fragment of the flat lid, bands and dot rows near the edge; farther in, wide glazed zones separated by double bands. Attic clay; red glaze.

G. *Fragmentary Geometric Pyxis Lid.* Pl. 36 G.

Inv. P 15516. Diam. est. 0.21 m.

Two non-joining fragments. On the vertical face, diagonals. Two bands at the edge, then a dot row, three bands, a zigzag, three bands, a zone of tangent lozenges, latticed, three bands, a row of dots, three bands, then solid glaze to the handle. Attic clay; dull black glaze, somewhat peeled.

H. *Fragment of Geometric Pyxis Lid.* Pl. 36 H.

Inv. P 15515. Diam. est. 0.14 m.

A single fragment, preserving about one-third of a rather steep convex lid pierced by tie-holes near the edge. Glazed, with three pairs of reserved bands and a zone at the edge filled with diagonals. Attic clay; dull black glaze, much peeled.

I. *Small Hand-made Oinochoe, Fragmentary.* Pl. 36 I.

Inv. P 15517. Pres. H., largest fragment, 0.055 m.

A single fragment preserves part of the front of the rounded body, the upward-tapering neck, and the trefoil mouth. Other fragments are from the wall and from the lower part of the vertical band handle. Hand-made of fine pale buff clay, somewhat micaceous; undecorated.

No further direct evidence for individual graves of the Geometric period was found in the cemetery. In many parts, however, and especially toward the north end of the area, the proportion of Geometric sherds both in the fills disturbed in later times and in the undisturbed filling over bedrock was much greater than is ordinarily encountered. No doubt some of these sherds came from graves of the Geometric period which had been destroyed in later times. None of them was out of the ordinary or worth publication here; they are mentioned merely as additional evidence that our cemetery was in use for burials as early as the eighth century.

## BURIALS OF THE SEVENTH CENTURY (NO. 2)

Only one burial was found which can be attributed definitely to the seventh century.

### GRAVE 2

Inhumation. Fig. 5 and Pl. 37 b.

Orientation: north-south; head at south.

Dimensions: the outline of the grave cutting could not be determined clearly because of deep late disturbances. The sherds from immediately above the skeleton were late Hellenistic, and an Athenian New Style coin, dating from between 229 and 30 B.C., was found among them.

Skeleton: Outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. Length as it lay, 1.52 m. The skull and pelvis were badly disintegrated, partly because of damp, partly because the grave lay at a high level and just below a floor of Hellenistic times. The skeleton seems to be that of an adult female.

Offerings: three small pots, an olpe, a skyphos and a cup, all at the foot of the grave.



Fig. 5. Grave 2.

Date: The cheap little pots are all subgeometric, and hard to date closely. Parallels from graves in the Phaleron cemetery suggest the first half of the seventh century.

2-1. *Subgeometric Olpe*. Pl. 37 a.

Inv. P 15189. H. 0.123 m. Diam. 0.095 m.

The handle, most of the mouth and part of the wall missing. Small flat-bottomed jug or olpe with short neck curving continuously from the shoulder to the round mouth. Coated outside with thick streaky brownish glaze.

2-2. *Subgeometric Skyphos*. Pl. 37 a.

Inv. P 15187. H. 0.067 m. Diam. rim 0.104 m.

Much of one side, and a chip from the rim opposite, missing. Small flat-bottomed skyphos with sharply tapering wall and very shallow shoulder; offset rim. Covered inside and out with streaky brownish glaze; the rim reserved and roughly banded. A similar skyphos from the Phaleron Cemetery: *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 31, fig. 9.

2-3. *One-handled Cup*. Pl. 37 a.

Inv. P 15188. H. 0.064 m. Diam. 0.106 m.

The handle, part of one side, and chips missing. Small flat-bottomed cup with flaring rim and vertical band handle. Thin streaky brownish glaze inside and out, except on the handle and rim, which are banded. A similar cup from the Phaleron Cemetery: *A.J.A.*, XLVI, 1942, p. 37, fig. 19, 48.2A.

#### DISTURBED BURIALS

A relatively large number of subgeometric and seventh century sherds was found scattered throughout the disturbed areas of the cemetery, and in some cases in the filling of the sixth century graves. Some of these sherds may have come from burials of which no trace now remains, or have been associated with some of the graves which were found devoid of offerings. Three fragments, J-L (Pl. 37), are worthy of publication here; the first is from a large pot

which could well have been used to contain the body of an infant. The second, part of a fenestrated stand, finds parallels in graves at the Dipylon.

J. *Fragment of Protoattic Amphora or Stamnos*. Pl. 37 c.

Inv. P 16991. Pres. H. 0.315 m.

From the body and lower part of the shoulder of a large closed pot, amphora or stamnos.

On the shoulder, downward-pointed rays, alternately glazed and outlined, with swastikas between them. Below, a zone of step-pattern. Around the body a broad zone decorated with horses: the hindquarters of one preserved, walking right, and at the extreme left part of the downward-bent neck and mane of a second, probably grazing. The mane reserved and filled with fine lines to represent the hair. In the field, pendant hooks, zigzags, chevrons, and vegetable ornament. Coarse incision on the legs of the first horse; traces of white in the outlined rays on the shoulder. "Black and White" style; second quarter of the seventh century.

K. *Fragment of Fenestrated Stand*. Pl. 37 d.

Inv. P 16989. Pres. H. 0.09 m.

The bottom and left side are broken away; at the right the edge of a slot and part of its upper end. A large orientalizing bird right, species unknown. The eye reserved, and the opening of the beak.

L. *Fragment of Protoattic Oinochoe*. Pl. 37 e.

Inv. P 16993. Pres. H. 0.072 m.

Fragment from the front of the neck; at the top is the beginning of the central part of the trefoil mouth. The border at the right edge of the panel preserved, and part of that at the left. In the panel a sphinx walking right; the face, neck, wings, and paws carelessly drawn in outline. Two arm-like objects extend forward from the chest, and what appears to be an auxiliary wing behind the front legs. Below, a zone filled with parallel wavy verticals. Early Protoattic.

## BURIALS OF THE SIXTH CENTURY (NOS. 3-21)

Eighteen graves contained pottery by which they could be recognized as of the sixth century. Some of these were inhumation burials, others cremations. The manner of burial and of cremation has been discussed above; the graves have therefore been arranged in chronological order rather than by method of disposal of the body. Details of the manner of burial or cremation may be found by referring in each case to the description of the grave.

It will be seen that the sequence of graves covers the last three quarters of the sixth century. Dating has in general been done by quarter centuries, and where possible it is noted whether a group of pots falls early or late in the quarter. In the case of several graves the latest pot (usually a lekythos) falls into a class represented also in other groups; here the assignment of a number is purely arbitrary and has no particular chronological significance.

## GRAVE 3

Urn burial. Pls. 35 d and 38 e.

This burial partly destroyed an earlier one, Grave 1. The amphora lay on its side on a line northwest to southeast; a late disturbance had carried away its mouth, handles and most of its neck. Presumably the mouth of the amphora was covered at the time of burial, but no trace of the cover remained. The bones of a young child were found inside, but the original position of the body could not be determined. It had evidently been inserted through a great hole made in the shoulder of the pot for the purpose because the neck was too narrow. No grave offerings were found.

Date: the burial is later than Grave 1, which it cut through. The coarse amphora cannot be dated closely, though the plump shape and the micaceous fabric find parallels in the first half of the sixth century.

3-1. *Coarse Amphora*. Pl. 38 c.

Inv. P 15454. Pres. H. 0.81 m. Diam. 0.572 m.

About half the body and neck, both handles,

and all of the rim missing. Plump ovoid body on a low flat base with vertical face. Very micaceous pink clay, unglazed.

## GRAVE 4

Inhumation. Fig. 6 and Pl. 38 a-b.

Orientation: approximately East-West; head at east.

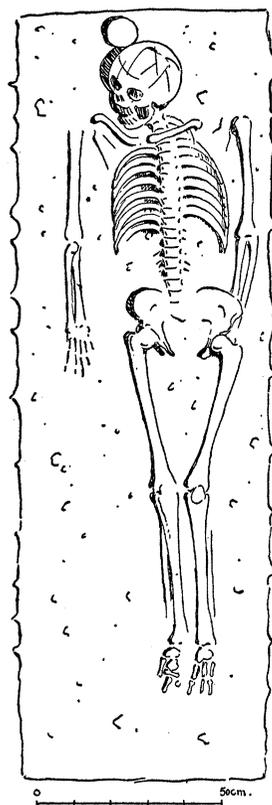


Fig. 6. Grave 4.

Dimensions: length 2.14 m.; width 1.02 m.; depth as preserved 1.02 m. The lower part of the pit was lined by a rough wall dry-built of small untrimmed stones to a height of 0.45 m. above the floor of the grave. No doubt the ledge made by the top of this wall served to support the sides of a wooden cover laid across. Many small stones which had fallen from the wall were found in the filling of the lower part of

the grave. The dimensions of the pit within the built walls were 1.72 m. by 0.63 m.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. Length as it lay, 1.56 m. Female, about 18 years old.

Contents: in the upper filling of the grave was found a skull which could not belong to this burial, since the skeleton at the bottom was complete. Associated with the extra skull was a mass of Geometric sherds, which mended up to the amphora, A, p. 83 and Pl. 35 e. Skull and amphora no doubt came originally from an earlier grave which had been destroyed. Belonging to Grave 4 was a tripod pyxis which lay partly under the skull of the skeleton at its right side.

Date: second quarter of the sixth century.

#### 4-1. *Tripod Pyxis, Corinthian.* Pl. 38 d.

Inv. P 15729. H. 0.051 m. Diam. at top 0.09 m.

Broken but complete save for a few small chips. Rounded bowl supported on three low slightly flaring legs; collar rim, grooved along its vertical face and on top. The legs decorated, two with large birds, right, and the third with a lion, right, an incised blob rosette under his belly. Pale greenish Corinthian clay; the glaze has entirely peeled away, the animals being recognizable only by the incisions.

Although the decoration is entirely gone, parallels for the shape may be cited from the cemetery at Gela: *Mon. Ant.* XVII, 1906, p. 138, fig. 103 and p. 630, fig. 442; these, 1332 and 921 in Payne's catalogue, both dated before the middle of the sixth century (Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, Oxford, 1931, pp. 308 and 323).

#### GRAVE 5

Inhumation. Fig. 7 and Pl. 38 f. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 301 and fig. 43.

Orientation: North-South, head at north.

Dimensions: length 1.72 m.; width 0.56 m.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms ex-

tended along sides. Length as it lay, 1.50 m. Female, about 31 years old.

Offerings: two pots, both at the north end of the grave. The lydion, No. 1, lay beside the left shoulder; the aryballos, No. 2, to the right of the head.

Date: second quarter of the sixth century.



Fig. 7. Grave 5.

#### 5-1. *Unglazed Lydion.* Pl. 39 a.

Inv. P 15253. H. 0.082 m. Diam. 0.064 m.

Intact. High conical base, shallow turnip-shaped body, outward flaring neck and flat projecting rim. Two wide shallow grooves around the shoulder and two sharply grooved lines at the junction of neck and rim. Wheel-made of highly micaceous buff clay containing occasional white bits, and with a fine buff surface, now much worn. Unglazed.

Not Attic; the micaceous fabric is like that of Grave 10-4, below. Probably an importation from the east, possibly Lydia, though the characteristic "marbling" is lacking and the mica

is not golden in color. (Cf. *Sardis*, I, Leyden, 1922, p. 79; *A.J.A.*, XVIII, 1914, p. 433 f.; XXV, 1921, p. 115; and XXXIV, 1930, p. 421). Rumpf in *Ath. Mitt.*, XLV, 1920, p. 163 f. notes that the Greeks undoubtedly made imitations of the Lydian ointment vases, often using a spreading foot instead of a conical base, and hence the year 546 B.C. in which came the Persian conquest need not be taken as a sharp break in the Lydian fabric. Presumably, however, the earlier imitations are closer to their Lydian prototypes, and therefore examples with conical base should be earlier than ones with spreading foot. As in the necropolis at Samos, Lydia of varying shape, fabric and decoration were found in our cemetery; there is not enough evidence in hand at present to assign the various fabrics to any particular place or places. For Lydia from the Samos cemetery, see Boehlau, *Aus ionischen und italischen Nekropolen*, pl. VIII, nos. 5, 10 and 13.

5-2. *Hand-made Aryballos*. Pl. 39 a.

Inv. P 15252. H. 0.086 m. Diam. 0.077 m.

The body intact, the neck broken and mended; part of the lip, and chips from the shoulder missing. Squat spherical body flattened at the bottom to make a resting surface; narrow tapering neck flaring to the lip, and a wide band handle, shoulder to lip. Hand-made; the neck set slightly crooked. Fine buff clay, slightly micaceous; unglazed. An example of a numerous class found on many sites and made over a long period of time, perhaps locally in a number of places. A comparable example from a sixth century grave is our 12-4 below, Pl. 42 a.

GRAVE 6

Cremation.

Orientation: slightly off East-West.

Dimensions: length 1.50 m.; width 0.55 m.; depth as preserved 0.30 m. The sides and floor of the pit, which was irregular in outline, had been baked hard by the fire. The floor was traversed lengthwise by a shallow channel 16 cm. wide and 10 cm. deep, probably an air

channel for the fire, though we did not find its continuations running vertically up the short ends of the pit. The deposit of ashes and charcoal was up to 30 cm. in thickness.

Skeleton: small bits of calcined bones were found scattered throughout the charcoal; the original position of the skeleton undetermined.

Offerings: two vases, a band-cup and a lekythos, found overlying the burning, as though thrown into the grave when the pyre had died down. Both were complete, but cracked into many fragments, and both burned.

Date: the years around the middle of the sixth century.

6-1. *Black-Figured Lekythos*. Pl. 39 b.

Inv. P 15376. H. 0.117 m. Diam. 0.073 m.

6-2. *Black-Figured Band-Cup*. Pl. 39 b.

Inv. P 15377. H. 0.125 m. Diam. 0.208 m.

Both vases have been published by Vanderpool, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 127, no. 11 and p. 131, no. 20.

GRAVE 7

Cremation. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 304 and fig. 44.

Orientation: East-West.

Dimensions: length 1.10 m.; width 0.40 m.; depth as preserved 0.32 m. Sides and floor of the pit were baked hard by the fire. The pit was full to the top with ashes and charcoal fragments of charred logs up to 16 cm. in diameter were recognizable.

Skeleton: fragments of charred bone scattered throughout the charcoal; position and orientation of the skeleton not determined.

Offerings: one lekythos lying on the floor of the pit. It was intact save for a hole through its bottom; evidently the bottom had been knocked out before it was thrown on the pyre.

Date: probably just after the middle of the sixth century.

7-1. *Black-Figured Lekythos*. Pl. 40 b.

Inv. P 15374. H. 0.123 m. Diam. 0.06 m.

Intact save for a chip from the foot and a

hole through the floor. The surface burned and the glaze greyed. Elongated egg-shaped body, narrow at the top. Wide flaring ring foot; a shallow ring between shoulder and echinus mouth. Foot, bottom of body, mouth, and neck-ring glazed. On the shoulder a chain of linked lotus buds, pointed downward. On the body a siren with spread wings, right, between two lions; a swan under the handle at the back. Neat incision. Purple: a narrow line on the upper edge of the lip, two on the outer face of the rim, another on the neck-ring, two below the figured scene, fillet, wing-bands and tail of siren, snouts of lions, and bands on wings of swans.

The lekythos belongs to Miss Haspels' Sub-Deianeira type; cf. Haspels, *Attic Black-figured Lekythoi*, Paris, 1936, pp. 25 f. The animal frieze decoration running clear around the body, and the plump shape without a neck, suggest a fairly early date, perhaps just after the middle of the century.

#### GRAVE 8

Type of grave undetermined. Pl. 40 c.

Orientation: East-West.

Dimensions: length 1.65 m.; width 0.95 m.; depth as preserved 0.30 m. A few cinders were found scattered through the filling of the pit, and a few bits of burned bone, but there was no heavy deposit of charcoal at the bottom and the sides showed no signs of burning. The pots found at the bottom are unburned.

Skeleton: no traces.

Offerings: two miniature pots, a plemochoe and a spouted bowl, found one at the east and one at the west end of the grave near its midline.

#### 8-1. *Spouted Bowl*. Pl. 39 c.

Inv. P 16583. H. 0.041 m. Diam. 0.073 m.

Intact. Flaring ring foot, grooved half-way up; rounded body and flat rim, slightly projecting. A spout at the front, and two upstanding rolled handles. Glazed to the handle-zone;

vertical strokes on the reserved shoulder and blobs on the handles. The upper face of the rim decorated with strokes. The inside glazed to the shoulder.

#### 8-2. *Plemochoe*. Pl. 39 c.

Inv. P 16584. H. 0.033 m. Diam. 0.066 m.

Intact. High flaring foot and sharply curved body with down-turned rim inside. No handle. Glazed to the shoulder, which is reserved and decorated with a row of dots between narrow bands of red. The inside glazed.

The miniature vases from this grave are difficult to date; the relatively high and rather sharply flaring ring foot common to both suggests an early rather than a late dating, perhaps before the middle of the century.

#### GRAVE 9

Inhumation. Pl. 40 d, (right)

Orientation: Northwest-Southeast; head to northwest.

Dimensions: length 1.70 m. +; width 0.68 m.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. Length as it lay 1.52 m. Male, about 15 years old.

Offerings: one cup, at the foot of the grave.

Date: just after the middle of the century.

#### 9-1. *Black-Figured Band Cup*. Pl. 40 e.

Inv. P 15730. H. 0.055 m. Diam. 0.105 m.

Intact. Cup foot with vertical edge, very short stem surrounded by a moulded ring, deep bowl with offset rim. Black glaze over all except the handle-zone, a narrow reserved line below it, and the outer edge of the foot. In the handle-zone a chain of lotus buds, their stem intertwined.

Very similar in shape and decoration to a Droop cup, *J. H. S.*, LII, 1932, p. 56, fig. 1, except for the lack of stem and the foot profile. Just after the middle of the sixth century.

## GRAVE 10

Inhumation. Fig. 8 and Pl. 40 a. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 301 f., and figs. 41-42; *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 588 and fig. 20.

Orientation: North-South; head at north.

Dimensions: length 1.70 +; width 0.68 m. The whole length of the grave could not be measured because its north end was built over by a late wall.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. Length as it lay, 1.52 m. Probably male; 16-17 years old.

Offerings: seven pots. By the left foot, two black-figured lekythoi, Nos. 1, 2; another, No. 3, at the northwest corner of the grave, above the head. At the northeast corner an un-

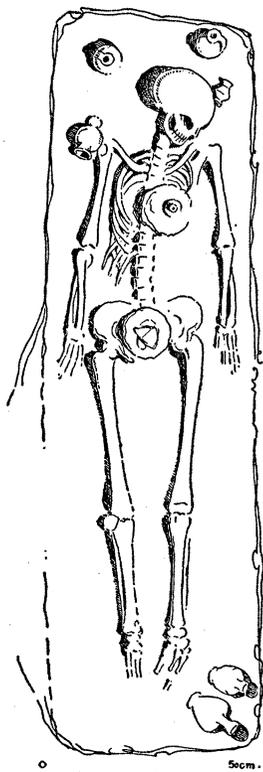


Fig. 8. Grave 10.

decorated lekythos, No. 4. Beside the right shoulder a plain lydion, No. 5, and another

partly under the skull, No. 6. A third lydion, No. 7, lay 18 cm. above the chest of the skeleton, and at the same level to the south, over the pelvis, lay part of a small skull, probably that of a child. Our grave may have contained a double burial.

Date: third quarter of the century, probably fairly early in the quarter.

10-1. *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos*. Pl. 41 a.

Inv. P 15262. H. 0.124 m. Diam. 0.074 m.

Mended from several pieces; chips missing from wall and lip. Plump shoulder lekythos. On the shoulder six ivy leaves. On the body a nude runner left, with a draped onlooker to either side; drapery hanging from shoulder line. Red for a ring around the neck, the hair of all three figures, drapery ends, and dots on dresses.

"Fat Runner Group"; cf. Haspels, *A.B.L.*, pp. 16-18. No. 7 on her list decorated like ours with ivy leaves on the shoulder. Much like our lekythos is a little oinochoe from Rhitsona: Ure, *VI and V Century Pottery from Rhitsona*, Oxford, 1927, pl. XII, 120.121. Third quarter of the century.

10-2. *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos*. Pl. 41 a.

Inv. P 15263. H. 0.108 m. Diam. 0.066 m.

Mended from many pieces, a few chips missing; a large part of the surface peeled away. Plump body similar to 10-1. On the shoulder a bird with spread wings, right; the surface to each side peeled. On the body, two nude riders, opposed; of the one at the left only the head and forelegs of the horse are preserved, the rest peeled away. Purple: band on lip, around neck, and ground line, mane and haunch of horse, and hair of rider. Considerable fine incision, carefully done.

Careful work of just after the middle of the century; compare Haspels, *A.B.L.*, pls. XI-XII, Athens 372.

**10-3. Black-Glazed Shoulder Lekythos.** Pl. 41 a.

Inv. P 15264. H. 0.13 m. Diam. 0.08 m.

Mended from many pieces; small fragments missing, and surface partly peeled. Plump body similar in shape to 10-1 and 2. Glazed to the level of the handle attachment; the shoulder reserved and undecorated. A purple band around the neck.

**10-4. Unglazed Lekythos.** Pl. 41 a.

Inv. P 15261. H. 0.158 m. Diam. 0.073 m.

Mended from many pieces; small fragments missing. Tall thin ovoid body on a flaring base, slightly concave underneath. Thickened lip with rounded profile; heavy band handle. Thick fabric of very micaceous buff clay, unglazed.

Not Attic; the fabric much the same as that of the lydion 5-1. Lekythoi of similar shape have been found at Sardis and in Samos: *Sardis*, I, p. 80 and fig. 75 b, upper row, fourth from left; Boehlau, *Aus ionischen und italischen Nekropolen*, pl. VII, 5. The fabric of both sites is notably micaceous. Our lekythos is certainly an import from the east.

**10-5. Unglazed Lydion.** Pl. 41 a.

Inv. P 15266. H. 0.068 m. Diam. 0.065 m.

Intact. Echinus foot and double conical body, the lower part meeting the upper at a sharp angle. Short straight neck and broad flat lip, projecting. Wheel-made of fine pinkish-buff clay, unglazed. The fabric could be Attic.

**10-6. Banded Lydion.** Pl. 41 a.

Inv. P 15265. H. 0.105 m. Diam. 0.07 m.

Intact except for small chips. Turnip-shaped body on a high conical base slightly hollowed beneath; outward flaring neck and flat projecting lip. Wheel-made of clay which is pink at the core, brownish at the surface, and grey where the surface has peeled away. Decorated with bands of somewhat metallic black glaze, in places thin and streaky: a wide band at the level of greatest diameter, a narrower one be-

low, and two on the shoulder. The base and the bottom of the body solidly glazed, as also the upper and outer faces of the rim. The banding rather carelessly done.

**10-7. Glazed Lydion.** Pl. 41 a.

Inv. P 15267. H. 0.063 m. Diam. 0.048 m.

Intact except for small chips. Similar in shape to 10-6, but smaller, and with lower base, slightly angular shoulder and thicker rim. Fine pinkish-buff clay, wheel-made. Coated over all except the base and the body just above it with streaky brown glaze, black where thick.

The three lydion show considerable variation in shape, fabric and decoration. For all three examples parallels may be found in the Samos cemetery: Boehlau, *Aus ionischen und italischen Nekropolen*, pl. VIII, 13 (for our No. 5), VIII, 10 (for our No. 6) and VIII, 5 (for our No. 7). Again different in fabric is our 5-1. Possibly Lydian are 5-1 and the lekythos 10-4; the other examples should then be Greek imitations, 10-7 a fairly close one if the streaky glaze on its surface be taken to copy the "marbling" of the Lydian prototypes. The bibliography of lydion is given above, under 5-1.

## GRAVE 11

Inhumation. Fig. 9 and Pl. 41 b.

Orientation: Northeast-Southwest; head to northeast.

Dimensions: length 1.75 m.; width 0.62 m.; depth as preserved 0.85 m. At a height of 0.40 m. above the floor of the grave were narrow ledges along its long sides, left when the pit was cut, perhaps to support the edges of a wooden cover laid over the burial.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. Length as it lay, 1.56 m. Male, about 34 years old.

Offerings: one black-figured lekythos, overlying the left ankle.

Date: about 530 B.C.

11-1. *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos*. Pl. 41 c.

Inv. P 15654. H. 0.135 m. Diam. 0.074 m.

The foot broken off and mended; otherwise intact, but the surface worn and somewhat peeled. A shallow groove around the neck, and traces of a glaze band over it. On the shoulder

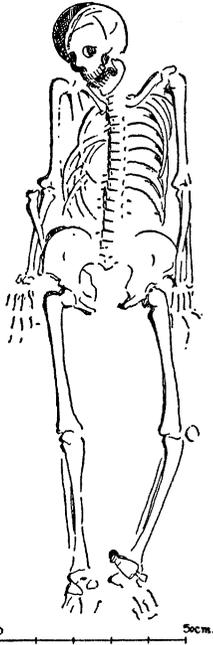


Fig. 9. Grave 11.

elongated buds or petals, pointed downward and separated by dots. On the body a siren with outspread wings, right; to either side a panther with head turned to face. The space under the handle blank. Traces of purple for ground line, necks of panthers, and face of siren.

A comparable lekythos decorated with animals (siren between two lions) and dated about 530 B.C.: Würzburg 358, Langlotz, *Griechische Vasen in Würzburg*, Munich, 1932. Ours may be a trifle earlier.

GRAVE 12

Inhumation. Pl. 42 c. *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 1 f. and fig. 1.

Orientation: North-South; head to north.

Dimensions: length 1.55 m.+; width 0.80 m.

When the grave cutting was made there evidently had been an earlier cutting, perhaps that of another grave, at the south. This earlier pit was approximately square, measuring 0.70 by 0.78 m., and lying at an angle to the later grave. Three of its corners could be distinguished, two at the south ends of the long sides of the grave, and the third to the south. The two cuttings together, grave and earlier pit, make a pit shaped something like a blunt arrowhead, with a total north-south length of 2.30 m.

Skeleton: outstretched on back with arms extended along sides. The bones of the lower legs and feet had disappeared; the skeleton measured 1.40 m. in length as it lay, from mid-shin to top of skull. Probably female, 20 to 25 years old.

Offerings: seven pots. A large lekythos, No. 1, lay beside the left hip; a smaller one, No. 2, overlay the left shoulder; and another, No. 3, crushed into many fragments, lay just over the right knee, with a small aryballos, No. 4, beside it. A pyxis, No. 5, lay in fragments near the position of the left foot; its lid lay near the bowl, No. 6, beside the left knee; and a mesomphalic phiale, No. 7, overlay the right knee. The pyxis-lid contained a shiny greenish substance, slightly oily to the touch, which had formed into loose irregular lumps. This material was analyzed as green earth such as was often used as a pigment, perhaps for cosmetic. On heating it turns reddish brown; it may have been used as reddening cosmetic, lumps being heated as needed.<sup>18</sup>

Date: beginning of last quarter of the century.

<sup>18</sup> I owe the analysis to Miss Marie Farnsworth. Dr. Shear in *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 1 mentions this substance as red ferric oxide used for rouge; Miss Farnsworth points out that it is not ferric oxide and suggests that some mix-up in samples has occurred. On cosmetics see Shear's article, "Psymythion," in *Classical Studies Presented to Edward Capps*, Princeton, 1936, pp. 314 f.

**12-1. Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.** Pl. 42 a.

Inv. P 16586. H. 0.177 m. Diam. 0.092 m.

Complete save for a chip from the handle, but the surface badly peeled. Shoulder lekythos with a low raised ridge at base of neck. Long tongues or rays on the neck, and a fringe of short strokes pendant from it at the top of the shoulder. On the shoulder, palmettes with interlacing stems, circumscribed by tendrils, and alternating with small lotus flowers. On the body, Herakles wrestling with Triton; a bearded draped figure runs up from the left, a draped onlooker stands at the right. Five dolphins in the field. Plentiful incision, carefully done. Purple: band on lip and below figured scene, on the beard and fillet of Triton, and for a band on his tail, for the lion-skin cap of Herakles, and for stripes on the drapery of the figures to right and left. White on the belly and tail of Triton, and for the foot and face of the figure standing at right.

In shape our lekythos is comparable to those from Grave 17, 1-2, and to another also decorated with Herakles and Triton, illustrated in *A.B.L.*, pl. 13,2, and dated by Miss Haspels toward the close of the third quarter of the century. Another comparable scene of Herakles and Triton on a black-figured amphora: Würzburg 263, Langlotz, *Griechische Vasen in Würzburg*, pls. 80, 84.

**12-2. Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.** Pl. 42 a.

Inv. P 16587. H. 0.124 m. Diam. 0.07 m.

Intact but the surface much worn and peeled. On the shoulder a three-petalled palmette standing on o's which are dotted with white, an ivy leaf at either side. On the body a nude figure left, between draped onlookers. Traces of purple on lip, on ring at base of neck, and for ground line.

The shoulder decoration is noted by Miss Haspels, *A.B.L.*, p. 67. A comparable conversation scene: Würzburg 303, Langlotz, *Griechische Vasen in Würzburg*, pl. 107.

**12-3. Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.** Pl. 42 a.

Inv. P 16588. H. 0.12 m. Diam. 0.071 m.

Badly shattered with many small pieces missing. Similar to 12-2 in shape and decoration, somewhat plumper.

**12-4. Hand-Made Aryballos.** Pl. 42 a.

Inv. P 16592. H. as restored, 0.065 m. Diam. as restored, 0.051 m.

Extremely fragmentary; much of the body and part of the handle missing. Spherical body and narrow neck flaring to plain lip; wide vertical handle. Hand-made of buff clay and undecorated.

**12-5. Black-Figured Pyxis and Lid.** Pl. 42 a-b.

Inv. P 16591. H. of pyxis 0.038 m.; H. over all 0.047 m. Max. diam. 0.084 m.

The lid intact save for a chip; the pyxis missing fragments of its wall and rim. The pyxis made with straight wall slightly inset from the edge of the floor, leaving a ledge to receive the lid. The projecting ledge painted purple; a wide glaze band on the wall inside and out, just below the lip; and a glaze ring around the center of the floor. The lid made with a straight wall and very slightly convex top, projecting a little beyond the wall, and grooved near the edge. On top, a bird with spread wings in flight; glaze at the edge. On the side, wide glaze bands near the top and bottom, and key-pattern with squares inside its bays. Purple for a band around the top at the edge, and for narrow lines on the glaze bands on the side wall. No incision.

Clay and fabric are Attic; the shape is that of the Late Corinthian powder pyxides dating after the middle of the sixth century: cf. Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, pp. 294 and 333. The example from Gela, *Mon. Ant.*, XVII, 1906, p. 313, fig. 232 is later than ours.

**12-6.** *Black-Glazed Bowl.* Pl. 42 a.

Inv. P 16590. H. 0.055 m. Diam. 0.124 m.

Intact save for a chip from the rim. Flaring ring foot and shallow body; a reserved groove below the rim. The rim flanged at its inner edge to hold a lid. Black glaze over all save the groove below the rim; the upper face of the rim and outer face of the flange reserved and painted purple. A double band of purple around the center of the floor, and two more halfway to the rim inside.

**12-7.** *Phiale Mesomphalos.* Pl. 42 a.

Inv. P 16589. H. 0.045 m. Diam. 0.14 m.

Intact save for a small chip from the lip. Shallow convex body with a straight rim slightly flared at the lip. The large round omphalos hollow underneath. The outside unglazed below the rim, which is glazed inside and out. Glaze on the omphalos, and a fringe of short strokes around it. Four figures, alternating with four grapevines bearing leafy tendrils and large white bunches of grapes. The figures consist of two draped bearded men seated right on folding stools and holding drinking horns, and two nude bearded men left, semi-reclining on the ground with wineskins behind them. Their shoulders and chests are adorned with white garlands, and the wineskins with white bands. No incision or purple.

The shape is normal for phialai of the second half of the century; one found in a well at Corinth was, like ours, unglazed outside except for the rim: *Hesperia* VII, 1938, p. 569, no. 7. Phialai are commonly decorated in Six's technique or simply glazed black; examples with figured decoration are not common.

**GRAVE 13**

Inhumation. Fig. 10.

Orientation: East-West; head at east.

Dimensions: length 2.00 m.; width 0.66 m.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. The bones were very much

rotted by the damp, and soft. Length as it lay 1.59 m. Adult; sex uncertain.

Offerings: two lekythoi, one at each side of the head.

Date: near the beginning of the last quarter of the century.

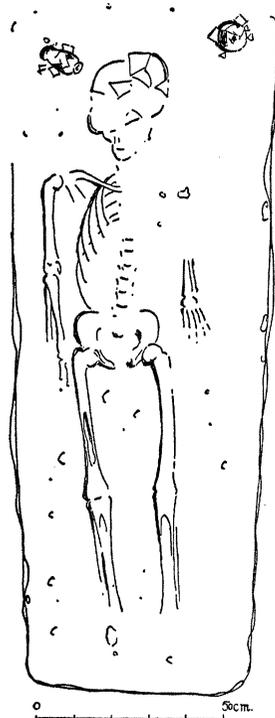


Fig. 10. Grave 13.

**13-1.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 43 a.

Inv. P 15431. H. 0.115 m. Diam. 0.072 m.

Small fragments of the wall missing. Glazed to the shoulder, and on the rim; the neck reserved and decorated with a band of purple, and the shoulder reserved and decorated with a chain of lotus flowers and buds pointed downward, their stems interlacing. The side petals of the flowers added in white. Reddish-brown glaze, much worn and peeled.

**13-2.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 43 a.

Inv. P 15430. H. 0.137 m. Diam. 0.076 m.

The handle and fragments of the body missing. A shallow groove at the base of the neck, decorated with a band of purple; a fringe of short strokes below. On the shoulder, leaves or stemless lotus buds pointed downward, blobby dots between. On the body, six figures: three at the left, a draped between two nude figures, face a similar trio at the right. Careless drawing and scanty incision. Added purple for a ground line, fillets around the heads, and a spot, perhaps accidental, on the dress of the draped figure at the left.

Both of the lekythoi from Grave 13 are of the plump early shape, and neither is decorated with the stereotyped shoulder ornament common toward the end of the century. The figures on 13-2 seem hasty and careless rather than late; these lekythoi probably date from near the beginning of the last quarter.

**GRAVE 14**

Inhumation. Fig. 11 and Pl. 43 b.

Orientation: East-West; head at west.

Dimensions: length 1.70 m. +; width 0.66 m. The east end of the grave was cut into by the foundation of a later wall, and the full length of the cutting was therefore not preserved.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. The feet and lower legs were destroyed by the late wall foundation. Probably female, 35 to 40 years old.

Offerings: one lekythos, lying near the right thigh.

Date: last quarter of the sixth century.

**14-1.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 43 c.

Inv. P 15375. H. 0.129 m. Diam. 0.064 m.

Fragments of wall and shoulder missing. On the shoulder a cock, left, between ivy leaves.

On the body a draped figure seated on a stool, right, and a nude figure walking right and looking back carrying a bit of drapery over one arm and a spear in the other hand. A draped on-

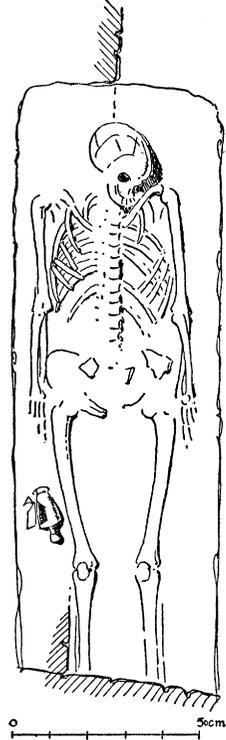


Fig. 11. Grave 14.

looker at either side; a bit of drapery hangs between the two central figures. Scanty careless incision. Purple for ground line, head fillets of all four figures, spots on dress of seated figure, stripes on hanging drapery and dresses of on-lookers. Cock Class, late sixth century; cf. Haspels, *A.B.L.*, p. 67.

**GRAVE 15**

Inhumation. Fig. 12 and Pl. 44 b.

Orientation: North-South; head to south.

Dimensions: the grave had been disturbed and its outlines were not clear. All of the upper part had been cut through by a late wall foundation.

**Skeleton:** Only the lower half preserved. The body had been laid on its back, probably with the knees and the legs drawn up. The leg bones were found bent at the knees as they had fallen, giving the appearance of a jumping-jack. The skeleton measured 0.50 m. from shoulder to ankle; clearly that of a child.

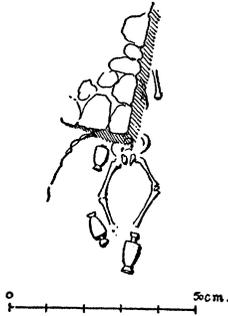


Fig. 12. Grave 15.

**Offerings:** three lekythoi. Two, Nos. 1-2, lay beside the feet at either side; the third, No. 3, lay beside the pelvis at the right, cut through by the wall foundation. A large fragment of a flat tile lay immediately above the grave, but not in its original position if it had been placed as a cover over the burial.

**Date:** last quarter of the sixth century.

**15-1. Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.** Pl. 44 a.

Inv. P 15455. H. 0.144 m. Diam. 0.065 m.

Intact except for chips around the lip. On the shoulder, a cock, left; an ivy leaf to either side. On the body, combat of three warriors: the two outer ones face center; the central one runs right, looking back. All wear helmets and carry shields, but no arms are represented. A little crude incision. Purple for the cock's comb and three stripes on his body, for fillets around the helmets of all three warriors and the straps across their chests, on crest of warrior at left, and for spots on shields and drapery where it hangs below the corselets.

**Cock Class;** cf. 14-1. Though the shape is

late, the quality is not so extremely low as that of many examples of this class; probably to be dated near the end of the sixth century.

**15-2. Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.** Pl. 44 a.

Inv. P 15456. H. 0.144 m. Diam. 0.067 m.

Small chips missing; the shoulder and right side of the body much chipped and peeled. On the shoulder a large cock right, with an ivy leaf to either side. On the body a hoplite leaving home; the warrior, fully armed, stands facing a draped figure seated on a stool; an onlooker at either side. Crude painting and incision. Purple: five bands on the body of the cock, fillets (except of seated figure), dots on shield and stripes on drapery.

**Cock Class,** as 15-1. Very close to our 17-4 below.

**15-3. Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.** Pl. 44 a.

Inv. P 15457. Pres. H. 0.073 m.

Only the lower part preserved. On the body, the lower parts of four figures: at the center two nude figures with spears, moving right between draped onlookers. Purple stripes on drapery of side figures.

The **Cock Class** lekythoi suggests a date for our grave toward the end of the sixth century.

## GRAVE 16

**Inhumation.** Fig. 13 and Pl. 44 c.

**Orientation:** East-West; head at west.

**Dimensions:** length 1.70 m.; width 0.55 m. The north side of the grave had been disturbed, and the east end cut away.

**Skeleton:** outstretched on back, arms extended along sides; the legs were missing. Male, about 39 years old.

**Offerings:** two lekythoi, No. 1, complete, beside the head at the right, the other, No. 2, fragmentary at the left.

**Date:** late sixth century.

**16-1. Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.** Pl. 44 d.

Inv. P 15648. H. 0.11 m. Diam. 0.057 m.

Intact except for chips. On the shoulder a three-petalled palmette, dots between the petals, and an ivy leaf at either side. On the body a draped woman running right between two on-lookers, hanging drapery behind her. Careless

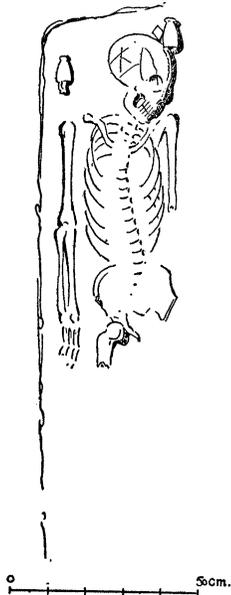


Fig. 13. Grave 16.

drawing and scanty coarse incision. Traces of purple for head fillets and stripes and dots on drapery.

The shoulder decoration of such late sixth century lekythoi is discussed by Miss Haspels, *A.B.L.*, p. 67; cf. also her pl. 19,2.

**16-2. Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.** Pl. 44 d.

Inv. P 15649. Pres. H. 0.10 m. Diam. 0.065 m.

Neck, handle and shoulder missing, as well as part of the wall at one side. At the center of the body Herakles grappling with the lion; a standing draped figure to either side, but the one at the left turns his back to Herakles.

Rather neat incision; purple on hair and beard of Herakles, the mane of the lion, and for stripes on drapery.

**GRAVE 17**

Inhumation. Fig. 14 and Pl. 45 b.

Orientation: slightly off East-West; head at east.

Dimensions: length not preserved; width 0.90 m. Late (Hellenistic) disturbance has reached to the level of the floor of the grave at its west end.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. The bones had become

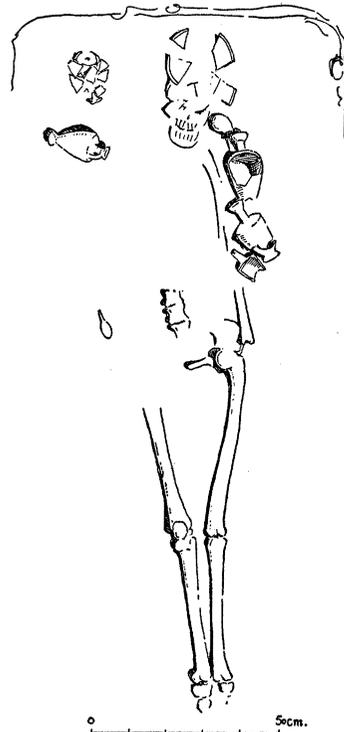


Fig. 14. Grave 17.

rotted and very soft from damp; the right arm, the ribs, and much of the pelvis had disappeared entirely. Male, about 40 to 50 years old.

Offerings: five black-figured lekythoi of which two, Nos. 1-2, lay beside the head to its right,

the other three, Nos. 3-5, were beside the left arm; and a small bronze spoon, No. 6, lay just above the hip on the floor of the grave at the right side.

Date: near the end of the sixth century.

**17-1.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 45 a.

Inv. P 15247. H. 0.194 m. Diam. 0.09 m.

Mended from many pieces; small fragments missing. Shallow groove at junction of neck and body. On the shoulder a five-petalled palmette, three black and two red petals alternating, two o's at base; a draped onlooker at either side. On the body, armed hoplite, left, leaving home; two draped onlookers at either side. Scant incision, rather cursory. Added purple: line at edge of lip, at junction of neck and shoulder, and at outer edge of foot, two lines below figured scene. Also on helmet and greaves of the hoplite, and touches on the drapery of the onlookers on shoulder and body. White is used for the crest of the helmet and for the shield device (dolphin).

A good example of Miss Haspels' "hoplite leaving home" group: cf. *A.B.L.*, pp. 66-67, and 205. Very close to a lekythos dated about 530 now in Belgrade: *Jahreshefte*, 28, 1933, p. 185, fig. 102.

**17-2.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 45 a.

Inv. P 15248. H. 0.194 m. Diam. 0.092 m.

Small fragments missing; the surface badly peeled. Closely similar to 17-1, and belonging to the same group. Slight variations: the shield is bordered with purple; the greaves are left black. The shield device was a white dolphin.

**17-3.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 45 a.

Inv. P 15251. H. 0.145 m. Diam. 0.068 m.

Largely complete; a few chips missing and the surface much peeled. On the shoulder a cock right, with an ivy leaf to either side. On the body a satyr pursuing a draped nymph to

the right; a draped onlooker at either side. A glazed line at the base of the neck. Purple at edge of lip, as ground line below figured scene, for tail and beard of satyr, fillet of nymph, her bodice and spots on her skirt, also for fillets and touches on drapery of onlookers.

Comparable in shape to Nos. 1-2 but somewhat later and belonging to Miss Haspels' Cock Class: near the end of the century.

**17-4.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 45 a.

Inv. P 15249. H. 0.15 m. Diam. 0.074 m.

Part of the lip and fragments of the body missing. On the shoulder a large cock right, with an ivy leaf to either side. On the body, hoplite leaving home. The warrior, left, faces a draped figure seated on a folding stool; a draped onlooker at either side. A little coarse incision. Purple: three bands on body of cock, fillets around warrior's helmet and heads of other figures, touches on dresses of draped figures, rim and device (missing except for an edge) of shield.

Comparable to the "hoplite leaving home" group of 1-2. The decoration of the shoulder like that of the Cock Class.

**17-5.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 45 a.

Inv. P 15250. H. 0.155 m. Diam. 0.072 m.

Small fragments missing and almost the entire surface peeled away. Traces remain on the shoulder of a large cock decorated with purple bands; on the body, of a folding stool and the skirt of a figure seated on it, and of two figures to the right, one of them perhaps carrying a shield. This lekythos appears to have been the twin of 17-4.

**17-6.** *Bronze Spoon.* Pl. 45 a.

Inv. B 696. L. 0.07 m. W. of bowl 0.024 m.

Complete, somewhat corroded. A very shallow oval bowl with a stem rectangular in section and flattened at the outer end, where it is pierced horizontally by a small round hole.

## GRAVE 18

Cremation.

Orientation: Northeast-Southwest.

Dimensions: length 1.84 m.; width 1.04 m.; depth as preserved 1.30 m. The floor and sides of the pit were reddened and hardened by fire. To a depth of 0.80 m. the filling of the pit was of red earth with a thin sprinkling of charcoal throughout; this must have been thrown in to fill the pit after the cremation. Below and to a depth of 0.20 m. the charcoal became much thicker, and the last thirty centimeters to bottom was a pure deposit of ash and charcoal, scattered through which were small fragments of burned bone. An abundance of Geometric sherds was found scattered through the two upper layers, mostly in the second; these appear above, pp. 83-85 and Pl. 36, B-I. Undoubtedly they came from an early grave disturbed when the pit was made for the pyre of Grave 18. None of the Geometric pottery shows signs of burning.

Skeleton: no traces, save for small bits of bone scattered through the burned deposit.

Offerings: a lekythos and a bowl found cracked, but with all the pieces together in the lowest deposit.

Date: late sixth century.

18-1. *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos*. Pl. 45 c.

Inv. P 15508. Pres. H. 0.11 m. Diam. 0.073 m.

The foot and fragments of the body and shoulder missing. Much burned. On the shoulder a palmette with three petals, an ivy leaf to either side. On the body a nude figure, between two draped onlookers. Traces of added color for ground line and fillets around heads of figures. The shoulder decoration and conversation scene as on 19-5 below.

18-2. *Black-Glazed Bowl*. Pl. 45 c.

Inv. P 15509. H. 0.065 m. Diam. 0.106 m.  
Small bits missing; much burned and peeled.

Flaring ring foot and deep body thickened and flanged at the rim to hold a lid. Glaze over all except for a reserved zone above the foot decorated with rays.

## GRAVE 19

Cremation. Pl. 46 b.

Orientation: Northeast-Southwest.

Dimensions: length 2.28 m.; width 1.19 m.; depth as preserved 0.44 m. An air-channel 0.27 m. wide and 0.11 m. deep runs down the middle of the short ends of the cutting and extends the entire length of its floor. The earth of the sides and floor baked hard by the fire which was burned in the pit. At the bottom was a heavy deposit of ash and charcoal and fragments of a number of large charred logs were in place, running across the width of the pit.

Skeleton: no traces, save for small fragments of burned bone scattered throughout the burned deposit.

Offerings: seven pots: five lekythoi, a lydion and a one-handed cup. All were badly shattered and burned, but the fragments of each lay together where the pot had been thrown into the pyre.

Date: late sixth century.

19-1. *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos*. Pl. 46 a.

Inv. P 15440. Pres. H. (to neck) 0.12 m. Diam. 0.084 m.

Mended from many pieces; neck and mouth missing and large parts of the body and shoulder, especially at the front. Plump shoulder lekythos, badly burned. On the shoulder a sphinx or siren right, with a draped onlooker at either side. The head and part of the wing of the central figure preserved. On the body a draped figure right, seated on a folding stool between two onlookers. Scanty incision, rather careless. Traces of purple on the drapery of the onlookers; of white on the wing of the siren and the face of the onlooker at the left of the body.

Careless work, badly preserved; the plump shape and the figure decoration on the shoulder suggest a date not very late in the second half of the century.

**19-2.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 46 a.

Inv. P 15439. H. 0.133 m. Diam. 0.075 m.

Badly burned; fragments missing from shoulder and body. On the shoulder a palmette, an ivy leaf to either side. On the body three draped figures in conversation, two left and one right; hanging drapery between them. A little coarse incision; traces of purple for ground line and for stripes on drapery.

The shoulder decoration is characteristic of a large class of late sixth century lekythoi: cf. Haspels, *A.B.L.*, p. 67 and pl. 19, 2.

**19-3.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 46 a.

Inv. P 15442. H. 0.132 m. Diam. 0.075 m.

Handle and fragments of wall, shoulder and lip missing. The shape like that of 19-2, save that the shoulder is slightly more sloping. The shoulder and body decoration the same as those of No. 2; a band of purple around the neck.

**19-4.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 46 a.

Inv. P 15443. H. 0.132 m. Diam. 0.062 m.

Many small fragments missing including most of the shoulder; the surface badly burned and worn. On the shoulder three ivy leaves. On the body three figures right: a draped woman fleeing from a centaur who looks backward to throw a stone at a nude bearded man—Herakles?—who pursues him with a club. Traces of plentiful incision carefully done; none preserved of added color.

The poor preservation of the lekythos precludes closer identification; the tall slim shape suggests a date toward the close of the century.

**19-5.** *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.* Pl. 46 a.

Inv. P 15441. Pres. H. 0.09 m. (to shoulder).

Fragmentary and badly burned; the neck, mouth, shoulder and much of the body missing. On the body there were three draped figures, one right and two left, which can be recognized from the incisions only, because all the glaze has peeled away.

**19-6.** *Banded Lydion.* Pl. 46 a.

Inv. P 15444. H. 0.101 m. Diam. 0.056 m.

Badly burned; the body and foot intact, the neck and rim shattered and lacking small chips. Disk foot and short stem below a tall turnip-shaped body; high neck flaring to a flat projecting rim. Heavy fabric, wheel-made of clay not noticeably micaceous, now burned grey. Black glaze on upper face of foot and stem, inside and outside the neck and for three bands at the shoulder. The upper face of the rim reserved.

**19-7.** *One-Handled Cup.* Pl. 46 a.

Inv. P 15445. H. 0.04 m. Diam. rim 0.063 m.

Mended from many pieces; small chips missing. Small deep cup with flat bottom and outward-tilted rim set off from the nearly shoulderless body by a groove outside; thick band handle rising slightly above the lip. Dull glaze, black to brownish over all, but now almost entirely peeled away. The clay burned grey.

A similar one-handed cup, somewhat earlier, was found in Grave 2. The type is subgeometric; cf. *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 413 f. and fig. 1, D7.

The lekythoi Nos. 2 and 3 would place our group near the end of the century though no doubt some of the other vases are a little earlier.

**GRAVE 20**

Cremation. Pl. 46 c.

Orientation: North-South.

Dimensions: length 1.70 m.; width 0.76 m.;

depth as preserved 0.16 m. The pit was cut into the firm red hardpan which had been baked hard around its edges. The deposit of ashes and charcoal filled the pit to its full depth as preserved; at one end remains of charred logs measuring 12 to 15 cm. in diameter and up to 0.89 m. in length, lay in position across the pit.

**Skeleton:** no traces save fragments of burned bone scattered through the ash and charcoal deposit.

**Offerings:** one black-figured lekythos at the southeast corner.

**Date:** near the end of the sixth century.

**20-1. Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.** Pl. 46 d.

Inv. P 15271. H. 0.132 m. Diam. 0.065 m.

Chips missing; somewhat burned and badly peeled. On the shoulder a cock left, an ivy leaf to either side. On the body a draped figure seated right on a folding stool as a nude figure walks away to right, turning his head to look back. A draped onlooker at either side. Coarse careless incision; added purple for ground line, fillets around heads, and touches on drapery.

Cock Class.

**GRAVE 21**

**Inhumation.** Fig. 15 and Pl. 46 f. (upper left).

**Orientation:** Northeast-Southwest; head to southwest.

**Dimensions:** could not be determined because of deep late disturbance. The whole upper part of the grave had been cut away by a later burial (Grave 24) which went deeper. Grave 21 in turn overlay an older burial, Grave 23, which had also been cut through by Graves 9 and 24.

**Skeleton:** the legs and part of the pelvis were found in place; parts of the skull were found, the largest fragment just over the pelvis. The legs were bent at the knees, the pelvis was flat on the ground; the body had evidently been buried with the knees bent and the legs drawn up. Female, about 35 years old.

**Offerings:** one disc of pottery, found in the earth under the skull fragment, and over the pelvis.

**Date:** uncertain, presumably seventh or sixth century.

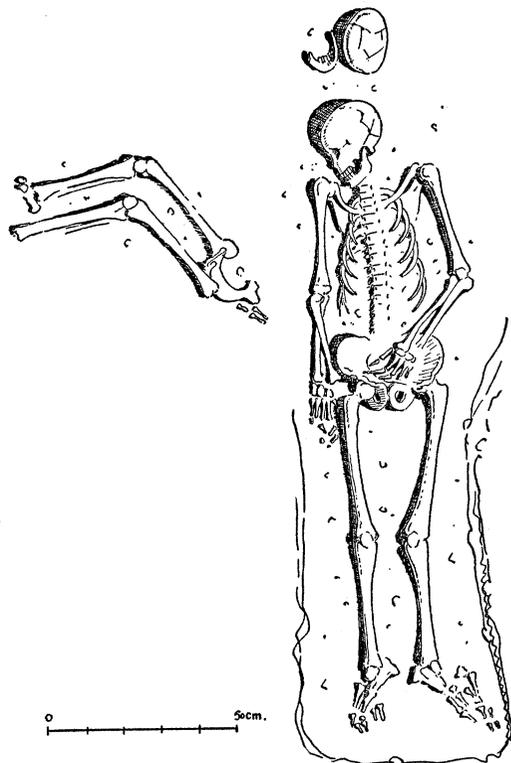


Fig. 15. Graves 21 and 24.

**21-1. Disc cut from wall of Pot.** Pl. 46 e.

Inv. P 15368. Diam. 0.071 m.

Approximately round disc cut from the wall of a closed pot, the edges rough. Black to brownish glaze outside only, somewhat peeled. Probably a fragment from an amphora of the seventh or sixth century. Discs cut from pot walls may have been used as lids or stoppers.

## BURIALS OF INDETERMINATE DATE (Nos. 22-48)

The remaining burials and cremations could not be dated because they contained no offerings. They are presented by type, first the burials, then the pyres. Some of these empty or robbed graves were no doubt older than the graves that could be dated by their offerings;

some may even have been Geometric or seventh century. In certain cases a relative chronology may be established from the relation of burials to each other; but there is no way of telling in which century they were made.

*Inhumations***GRAVE 22**

Inhumation.

Orientation: Northwest-Southeast; head to southeast.

Dimensions: could not be determined because late (Hellenistic) disturbance went to the level of the bottom of the grave. Its northwest end was missing, perhaps cut through for the pyre, Grave 19 above. We have already suggested that the Geometric pottery pp. 83-85 and Pl. 36, B-I, found in the upper filling of Grave 18, may have come from Grave 22.

Skeleton: only the skull, the shoulders, and most of the ribs, with the upper left arm, remained in place. The skeleton had evidently been outstretched on its back, the arms extended along the sides.

**GRAVE 23**

Inhumation. Pl. 40 d (left).

Orientation: Northeast-Southwest; head to southwest.

Dimensions: length as preserved 0.91 m.; width 0.79 m.

Grave 23 underlay Grave 21; about 10 cm. below the floor of the upper grave began to appear the bones of the skeleton of the lower, its floor 0.30 m. below. Both ends of the grave had been cut off by later burials: the head (southwest) by Grave 24, in which was found a superfluous skull, no doubt from Grave 23; and the foot (northeast) by Grave 9, a burial of about the middle of the sixth century. Thus the interrelation of these graves must be the

following: Grave 23 is older than the middle of the sixth century, since it was cut through at that date by Grave 9; it is also older than the overlying Grave 21. Grave 24, which cuts through both Graves 21 and 23, is later than either.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. Length as it lay, from knee to shoulder, 0.88 m. Male, 40 to 45 years old.

**GRAVE 24**

Inhumation. Fig. 15 and Pl. 46 f (middle).

Orientation: Northwest-Southeast; head to southeast.

Dimensions: length 1.84 m.; width 0.53 m.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides, the left bent at the elbow, with the hand over the pelvis. Just above the head lay most of another skull, no doubt from Grave 23, the upper end of which was cut through when Grave 24 was made. Male, about 45 years old.

**GRAVE 25**

Inhumation. Fig. 16.

Orientation: Northwest-Southeast; head to southeast.

Dimensions: width 0.49 m.; the length could not be determined because of deep late disturbance.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. Length as it lay 1.40 m. Female, 20 to 30 years old.



Fig. 16. Grave 25.

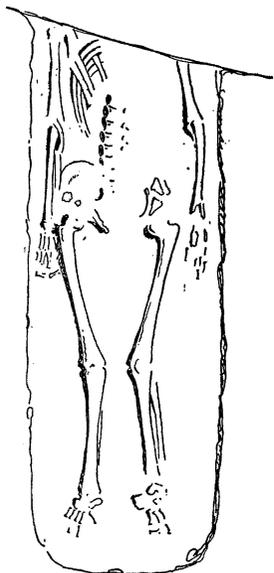


Fig. 17. Grave 26.

**GRAVE 26**

Inhumation. Fig. 17.

Orientation: Northeast-Southwest; head to northeast.

Dimensions: length 1.66 m. +; width could not be determined. The upper end of the grave had been cut off by a late pit.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides; the skull cut off by the pit. Length of skeleton as it lay, shoulder to ankle, 1.42 m. Adult male.

**GRAVE 27**

Inhumation. Fig. 18 and Pl. 47 a.

Orientation: approximately East-West; head toward east.

Dimensions: length 1.75 m.; width 0.60 m.

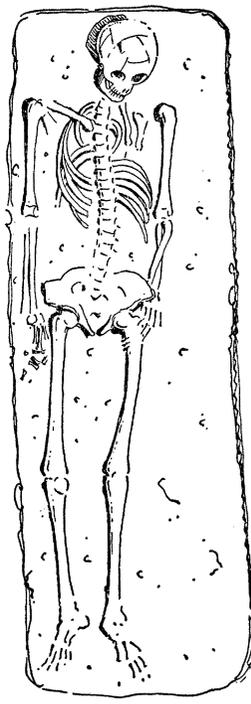


Fig. 18. Grave 27.



Fig. 19. Grave 29.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. Length as it lay 1.60 m. Female, about 24 years old.

**GRAVE 28**

Inhumation.

Orientation: Northeast-Southwest; head toward southwest.

Dimensions: length 1.44 m.; width 0.63 m.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. Length as it lay 1.32 m. The bones were in a very soft rotted condition. Male, 35 to 45 years old.

**GRAVE 29**

Inhumation. Fig. 19.

Orientation: Northwest-Southeast; head toward southeast.

Dimensions: length 1.90 m.; width 0.55 m.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. The legs below the knees were missing. Length as it lay, top of skull to knee, 1.06 m. Female, about 20 years old.

The grave lay at the bottom of one of Doerpfeld's old trenches, and the deposit to bedrock was modern refill.

**GRAVE 30**

Inhumation.

Orientation: North-South; head toward north.

Dimensions: width 0.72 m.; late disturbance had gone to the level of the floor of the grave and its length could not be determined.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. Length as it lay, 1.60 m. Female, 40 to 50 years old.

*Cremations*

Sixteen cremations were found, which could not be dated because they contained no pottery. Some had been disturbed in later times; others, as it would appear, had never contained any offerings. The pits were of varying dimensions, presumably in accordance with the size of the body to be burned, adult or child. In only two cases could a relative chronology be established; in all the others the pits were isolated and undisturbed by other cremations or by burials.

**GRAVE 31**

Cremation.

Orientation: Northeast-Southwest.

Dimensions: width 0.86 m.; the length could not be determined because one end had been cut away by a burial made later, Grave 28. The orientation was given by an air-channel 0.30 m. wide and 0.12 m. deep cut in the floor of the pit, certainly down the middle of the cutting on its longer axis. A heavy deposit of charcoal overlay the floor of the pit; scattered through it were small bits of burned bone. A few Geometric sherds, unburned, were found over this fill, and more in the area around the pit, above; these suggested that there had been a Geometric grave near by.

**GRAVE 32**

Cremation.

Orientation: Northwest-Southeast.

Dimensions: length 1.68 m.; width 0.55 m.; depth as preserved 0.22 m. The outlines of the pit were irregular: wider at the northwest than

at the southeast. It was filled with ash and charcoal throughout which were scattered small fragments of burned bone. Grave 32 was older than 33, which partly overlay it.

**GRAVE 33**

Cremation.

Orientation: approximately East-West.

Dimensions: length 0.73 m.; width 0.44 m.; depth as preserved 0.16 m. An irregular pit cut with a straight south and a curving north wall, and partly overlying Grave 32. The walls and floor hardened by burning; the ends of three charred logs lay side by side over the floor at the east end. A few loose sherds and some bits of burned bone; the upper part of the pit contained a filling of Hellenistic times.

**GRAVE 34**

Cremation.

Orientation: Northwest-Southeast.

Dimensions: length 1.50 m.; width 0.64 m.; depth as preserved 0.28 m. The pit was a regularly cut rectangle, showing traces of fire on its sides and bottom. At the surface was a carbonized log lying along the main axis of the pit; under it a series of short logs lay side by side across the width of the cutting. On cleaning out the charred wood and charcoal, fragments of burned bone were found; no pottery.

**GRAVE 35**

Cremation.

Orientation: since the pit was roughly cut

and oval in outline it could not be said to be oriented in any particular direction.

Dimensions: oval; greatest diameter 0.74 m. In the general filling over the pit there were many Geometric sherds and a skull, unburned, overlay the burned deposit in the pit; perhaps evidence that a Geometric grave had existed in the immediate vicinity. The pit was full of ashes and charcoal, and its sides hardened by fire. A few small bits of burned bone were scattered through the burned deposit.

#### GRAVE 36

Cremation.

Orientation: Northwest-Southeast.

Dimensions: length 1.72 m.; width 0.72 m. A rectangular pit, its sides and floor hardened by fire. The filling of the pit was a late refill, through which were scattered some of the cinders, charcoal and bits of burned bone of the original fill. At one place near the south side of the pit a bit of charred log 0.30 m. long overlay the floor.

#### GRAVE 37

Cremation.

Orientation: roughly square, without any particular orientation.

Dimensions: sides nearly equal; greatest length 0.67 m. Depth as preserved 0.23 m. In the fill just above the pit a skull, nearly complete, no doubt thrown out from a grave which had been disturbed. The filling of the pit itself was also a late refill, scattered through which was some of the charcoal of the pyre. Sides and floor of the pit baked hard by fire.

#### GRAVE 38

Cremation.

Orientation: roughly square, without particular orientation.

Dimensions: length 0.70 m.; width 0.67 m.; depth as preserved 0.15 m. The whole pit was full of ashes and charcoal; a fragment of a charred log measured 0.14 m. in diameter. Floor and sides of pit baked hard. A few

fragments of burned bone scattered through the ash and charcoal.

#### GRAVE 39

Cremation. Pl. 47 b.

Orientation: approximately North-South.

Dimensions: length 2.16 m.; width 0.95 m.; depth as preserved 0.20 m. In the bottom of the pit was a channel 0.24 m. wide and 0.10 m. deep, running down the center of the floor on the main axis of the cutting; its length was only 1.56 m., and it did not extend as far as either end. The filling of the pit was of earth mixed with charcoal, but there was no heavy burned deposit in the bottom; the grave had evidently been at some time disturbed and refilled.

#### GRAVE 40

Cremation.

Orientation: Northwest-Southeast.

Dimensions: length 2.03 m.; width 0.63 m.; depth as preserved 0.85 m. The sides and floor of the pit baked hard by the fire. At the bottom a deposit 0.15 m. thick of burned matter, through which were scattered small bits of burned bone. The upper filling of the cutting was late (Hellenistic) intrusion.

#### GRAVE 41

Cremation.

Orientation: Northeast-Southwest.

Dimensions: length 1.59 m.; width 0.69 m. The pit had been disturbed to bottom, but its walls bore traces of fire and a little of the charcoal deposit remained in the bottom.

#### GRAVE 42

Cremation.

Dimensions: roughly square, without orientation; sides 0.43 by 0.58 m. The floor of the pit baked hard. The cutting lay between a Hellenistic cistern and its drawshaft (cf. plan, Fig. 1), and the tunnel connecting the two passed directly underneath the pyre. A considerable deposit of charcoal containing bits of burned bone remained in the bottom of the cutting.

## GRAVE 43

Cremation.

Orientation: North-South.

Dimensions: undetermined, because a foundation of the Roman house had been built into part of the pit, and only one corner remained, with part of the south and east walls. A shallow channel ran down the south wall of the cutting and along the middle of the floor on the longer axis of the grave, no doubt an air-channel. A little of the charcoal filling, containing a few bits of burned bone, remained in the corner.

## GRAVE 44

Cremation.

Dimensions: roughly square, measuring 0.69 by 0.72 m.; no particular orientation. Like Graves 43 and 45 this had been disturbed by the building of the Roman house; a few bits of charcoal and burned bone remained in the corners.

## GRAVE 45

Cremation.

Dimensions: roughly square, measuring 1.00 by 0.97 m.; no particular orientation. At the east the wall of the same Roman house which had intruded into Graves 43-44 had cut through one side of the pit, and its constructors had evidently disturbed the filling of the grave. In the refill of Roman times were still some of the cinders and bits of charcoal from the original filling.

## GRAVE 46

Cremation.

Orientation: Northeast-Southwest.

Dimensions: length 1.98 m.; width 0.91 m. The pit lay farther up the slope toward the east than any of the other graves of the cemetery. It had been disturbed by a wall of the Roman house, and its filling was late Hellenistic throughout. The sides and floor of the shaft showed traces of burning, and near the east end a piece of a charred log seemed still to be in its original position.

*Graves of Undetermined Type*

## GRAVE 47

Type of grave uncertain.

Orientation: Northeast-Southwest.

Dimensions: length 1.70 m.; width 0.55 m. The orientation of the cutting was at a right angle to Grave 29, and the level about 15 cm. higher. Nothing was found in this cutting in the way of pots or bones, although it seems certainly to have been a grave originally. The filling here was modern refill, as in Grave 29; the cutting lay at the bottom of one of Doerpfeld's trenches, and presumably contained no skeleton at the time he excavated it.

## GRAVE 48

Type of grave uncertain.

Orientation: North-South.

Dimensions: length 2.60 m.; width 1.00 m.;

depth as preserved 0.40 m. The filling of the pit was late Hellenistic to bottom; there were no traces of a skeleton or of burning. The large dimensions of the pit suggest a cremation; but a grave lined with a stone wall as was Grave 4 could easily have been as big. No traces remained of any wall lining the sides of the pit. This cutting, quite the biggest one in the peribolos, is the only one large enough to accommodate the marble sarcophagus, which may possibly have stood in it. On the other hand one is reluctant to bury in the ground a sarcophagus made with separately added feet, and perhaps adorned with painting.

Two small cuttings side by side to the south of Grave 48 and to the east of Grave 8 may have contained burials. Their orientation is northeast to southwest; they measure 0.80 by 0.55 m., with a depth as preserved of 0.25 m.

Both contained late Hellenistic fill to bottom; they are not included among the numbered graves because their regularity with relation to each other and their orientation, probably taken

from the east wall of the area, suggest that they had some connection with later structures overlying the cemetery rather than with the period of its use for burials.

#### BURIALS OF THE ARCHAIC PERIOD OUTSIDE THE CEMETERY (Nos. 49-51)

Three additional graves of archaic times, already mentioned above, p. 68, follow; they were found in different parts of our area and had no connection with the enclosed cemetery in its southeast corner. Their importance as corroborative evidence for the continuation through the sixth century of the making of graves in the area later included within the walls of Themistokles has already been pointed out. Quite by chance each type of grave is represented among them: an inhumation, a cremation, and an urn-burial, though this last may be earlier than the sixth century.

##### GRAVE 49

Inhumation. Pl. 47 c.

Position: the grave lay in the bottom of the valley between the Great Drain at the west and its Roman successor just to the east, about 15 m. to the northwest of the northwest corner of the enclosed cemetery (cf. plan, Pl. 33). The area over bedrock was badly disturbed; two rectangular cuttings in the hardpan just to the south and southeast of Grave 49 may also have contained burials.

Orientation: East-West; head toward the west.

Dimensions: length 1.50 m.; width 0.71 m.; depth as preserved 0.25 m. The west end of the grave had been disturbed to bottom by a trench made for a later wall foundation.

Skeleton: outstretched on back, arms extended along sides. The skull and right shoulder were missing, and the legs from above the ankles. Length of skeleton as it lay, shoulder to mid-shin, 0.94 m.; evidently the skeleton of a half-grown child.

Offerings: one black-figured lekythos, beside the left knee.

Date: third quarter of the sixth century.

##### 49-1. *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos*. Pl. 48 a.

Inv. P 18006. H. 0.134 m. Diam. 0.076 m. *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 166 and pl. XLVI, 1.

Mended from several pieces; small chips missing. On the shoulder, a cock, right; to either side a pendant lotus bud. On the body three nude runners, right. Purple: for line on the groove around the base of the neck, for a double band below the ground-line, on the wing and tail and for the comb and wattles of the cock, for the hair of all three runners, and on the chests of the two foremost. White for the neck and breast of the cock and for fillets across the chests of the two foremost runners.

Third quarter of the sixth century; cf. Haspels, *A.B.L.*, p. 36 for lotus bud and cock (or hen) decoration on the shoulder, and pp. 16-18, "fat runner" class.

##### GRAVE 50

Cremation. Pl. 47 d.

Position: the grave lay at the west side of the area, just to the south of the Street of the Marble Workers as it mounts the lower slope of the Hill of the Nymphs, climbing westward. Mentioned in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 166. See plan, Pl. 33.

Orientation: North-South.

Dimensions: length 0.80 m.; width 0.65 and 0.55 m.; depth as preserved 0.20 m. The pit was not rectangular, the east end being about ten centimeters narrower than the west. It was

hollowed from the hardpan, which showed traces of the burning which had taken place on the spot. The burned deposit lay in the bottom of the cutting to a depth of about 0.15 m.; the whole had been covered with earth, which contained a few stray cinders. Bits of burned bone were scattered through the burning; some pieces of the femurs of a child were recognized.

Offerings: three black-figured lekythoi which lay shattered, but with all the pieces together, where the lekythoi had broken on being thrown into the pyre.

Date: beginning of the last quarter of the sixth century.

**50-1. *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.*** Pl. 48 b.

Inv. P 17962. H. 0.15 m. Diam. of foot 0.041 m.

Badly burned and broken; chips missing and much of the surface flaked away. Traces of glaze bands around the lower part of the neck. On the shoulder a five-petalled palmette between pendant hooks at each side. On the body, five figures: at the left a draped and a nude figure, right; at the center a draped figure seated, right, on a folding stool; at the right a nude figure, right, facing a draped figure left. No traces of added color preserved.

**50-2. *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.*** Pl. 48 b.

Inv. P 17963. H. 0.172 m. Diam. of foot 0.047 m.

Badly burned, and broken into many pieces; small chips missing. Somewhat larger than 50-1; a shallow groove at the junction of shoulder and neck, with traces of added purple. A three-petalled palmette with two o's at base on the shoulder; a draped onlooker at either side. On the body at the center a greaved warrior left, carrying spear and shield; two draped onlookers at either side. Incision rather carefully done; all traces of added color have disappeared, save for a little purple at the ground-line.

**50-3. *Black-Figured Shoulder Lekythos.*** Pl. 48 b.

Inv. P 17964. H. 0.17 m. Diam. of foot 0.047 m. Badly warped by burning at one side so that the pieces, which were all recovered, cannot be completely fitted together. The other side is less burned and the figured scene better preserved. Shape and decoration precisely similar to that of 50-2, except that the central palmette on the shoulder is five-petalled, two petals being added in red. Red also in the groove below the neck, on the folds of the drapery hanging in front of the onlookers, and on the warrior's greaves. Above the hem of the dress of the figure facing the warrior, a dot rosette, probably in white.

The two larger lekythoi, Nos. 2-3, belong to Miss Haspels' "hoplite leaving home" class, and probably date from around the beginning of the last quarter of the century; cf. *A.B.L.* pp. 66-67 and Appendix VII E.

### GRAVE 51

Urn-burial of an infant. Pl. 48 c.

Position: the grave lay on the slope of the Areopagus in Roman house O, just east of the line where the hillside is scarped for the foundation of the west wall of the house; cf. plan, Pl. 33.

Cutting: the pit cut in bedrock into which the burial was set measured 0.95 m. from north to south and 0.55 m. from east to west. Its depth was 0.65 m. The burial urn, a pithos, was laid in the pit on its side, the mouth toward the south. A foundation wall of the Roman house passed close to the mouth of the pithos, for which we found no cover; one may have been removed when the foundation was laid. The side of the pithos which lay upward had been crushed in by pressure from above, but all the fragments were found inside where they had fallen, and there was no evidence that any hole had been made for the insertion of the body.

Skeleton: on the bottom of the pithos were found the skull and some of the leg-bones of

a small child who had seemingly been buried in a doubled-up position with the head toward the mouth of the pithos (south). No grave offerings were found.

Date: probably sixth or seventh century.

**51-1.** *Coarse Pithos.* Pl. 48 d.

Inv. P 19737. H. 0.51 m. Diam. rim 0.389 m.

Mended from many pieces; fragments from the rim and shoulder at one side and many

small chips missing. Ovoid body with a low flat base; wide neck and flaring rim, flat on top and grooved at its outer edge. Coarse gritty pinkish-buff clay, unglazed. The surface somewhat flaked. Not wheel-made. The pithos is difficult to date; examples of the same general shape are known from Geometric times onward. The flaring projection of the lip, and the groove on its outer face, however, suggest a date later than the Geometric period.

### PYRE BURIALS

Throughout the area of the American excavations, though never within the limits of the Market Place proper, was found a number of small pyres which we have somewhat reluctantly concluded to be the remains of infant cremations. Altogether, seventeen of these have been found *in situ*; in addition, at various places characteristic groups of pottery have turned up, usually together with cinders and charcoal, and with traces of burning on the pots themselves. These must be interpreted as the remains of similar pyres which had become scattered or otherwise disturbed in later times. Of the latter class ten groups have been found; the total number, twenty seven, would seem to indicate that the practice was fairly common in the second half of the fourth and the first half of the third centuries. The fifth-century group in House D, Room 2, found in a pit full of cinders and showing traces that the fire had been burned on the spot, suggests that the practice may have gone back to the latter half of the fifth century.<sup>19</sup> Fifteen of the seventeen pyres found *in situ* lay within the area to the west of the Areopagus; the other two were on the Kolonos Agoraios, one to the north, the other to the south of the Hephaisteion. No actual pyres were found *in situ* elsewhere in the excavations, but the groups of pots from pyres which had been disturbed and scattered in late times were found as far to the east as the Panathenaic Way on the lower slopes of the Acropolis, indicating that the whole district occupied by workshops and dwellings outside the official Agora had been the scene of infant cremations.

A typical pyre of this sort was made in a small shallow pit dug for the purpose. The pits were of varying shape, from nearly square to oblong, or from round to oval, usually measuring 0.60 to 0.80 m. across, and from 0.15 to 0.25 m. deep. The semi-baked condition of the floors and sides, hardened and reddened by fire, showed that the pyres had actually been burned in the pits. Usually a heavy deposit of cinders and wood-carbon overlay the floors; sometimes pieces of thick sticks or small logs

<sup>19</sup> These groups have been mentioned, and one of them illustrated, in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 166-167 and pl. 46,3; and XVIII, 1949, pp. 215-216.

could be discerned and measured. Scattered throughout the deposit of burned matter were small bits of calcined bone, usually too small to be identifiable. Some of these bits were undoubtedly fragments of animal bones, while others could have been either animal or human. The small pots or other grave offerings usually overlay the burned deposit, as though they had been thrown into the pyre after the fire had died down to embers. Usually many of the pots were complete, though burned and broken into fragments; the burning on the pots themselves showed that they had been thrown on the pyre before the fire was entirely out. Often the small pots were fragmentary and incomplete; no doubt the pyres spread beyond the limits of the pits made for them, and the fragments which fell outside the pits were swept up and thrown out and so became lost. Around several of the pyres there was a thin scattering of cinders, and occasionally a fragment of one of the pots, for a considerable distance away from the pits on the level through which the pits had been cut—the ground level of the time. In some cases there was evidence that a new floor had been laid to cover the pyres and to resurface the area after the cremation had taken place. Three of the pyres, with all the small offerings still in place as they were found, are illustrated on Plate 49.

The small pyres of the fourth and third century differ very little from such archaic pyres as Grave 50 (p. 108 above). The dimensions of the pits, the semi-baked condition of the earth under and beside them, the heavy deposit of burned matter at the bottom, overlaid by the pots thrown on after the fire had died to embers, are the same in the early and the later pyres. The absence of identifiable human bones was as characteristic of the pyres of archaic times in the cemetery as it is of the later pyres. There can be little doubt that the pyres of both periods were made for the same purpose; the invariably small size of the later pyres suggests that in the fourth and third centuries the bodies of infants only were cremated on pyres within the city. No doubt the small soft bones were almost completely consumed by the fire leaving little tangible proof that the cremation of the bodies of infants was practised. In general at Athens we expect to find children buried in large coarse pots; but at Olynthus in the fourth century it seems to have been the practice to burn the bodies.<sup>20</sup>

The character of the offerings found in the pyres was made definitely funerary in six cases by the inclusion of dummy alabastra made of poros. Alabastra were commonly used or offered at graves, perhaps originally because they contained oil or other unguent needed at the funeral ceremonies. Our dummy alabastra, solid except for a slight hollowing at the mouth, must have had entirely symbolical significance. Such alabastra have frequently been found in Athenian graves and pyres;<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup> *Olynthus* XI, pp. 145 f.; children were cremated, infants apparently buried. The smallest of the pyres of the fourth century at Olynthus, Grave 260 (*ibid.* p. 55) measured 0.60 x 0.90 m., quite comparable in size to our pyres.

<sup>21</sup> Mrs. Semni Karouzou informs me that several were found in the unpublished graves exca-

since they can have had no practical use they must have been made specifically to be offered at the grave. Specifically grave furniture, too, seem to have been the shallow, often roughly made plates with two ribbon handles at the rim, usually decorated with glaze bands on the floor, sometimes with designs added in white paint. Such plates are found in all but three of our pyres and in most of the groups from similar pyres scattered in late times. Moreover, they are never found in such groups of ordinary household pottery as are found in pits or wells or similar deposits. In the entire collection of pottery at the Agora fragments of only three banded plates have been found which were not associated with other pottery such as is found in pyres; and these then were strays, casual finds in late deposits.<sup>22</sup> The inference is that these banded plates were made exclusively for funerary use. They had, indeed, somewhat more elaborately decorated ancestors in the sixth century; there are three unpublished examples at the Kerameikos, and a drawing of another was published by Brückner and Pernice in 1893;<sup>23</sup> all were from the Dipylon Cemetery.

Other types of pots commonly found in the pyre groups at the Agora but conspicuously lacking in the deposits of ordinary household wares of the fourth and third centuries are small lidded pyxides covered with black glaze, often rather roughly made, and miniature cooking pots and casseroles (*chytrai* and *lopades*). These small vases are so frequently found in the pyre groups that they would seem to have been indispensable; and their absence from other deposits suggests that like the banded plates they were specially made for funerary use. Their miniature size, indeed, made them appropriate offerings in the graves or pyres of children and at the same time rendered them useless for any everyday purpose. The unglazed miniature cooking pots are faithful miniatures of ordinary household ware; sometimes they are made of the normal coarse micaceous fabric, red to brown, of real cooking pots, sometimes in the usual buff or pinkish clay used for the ordinary Attic pottery. The small cooking pots have been found elsewhere in graves of the fourth century<sup>24</sup> and seem to have been commonly offered in graves of the period.

The dummy alabastra of poros, the banded plates, the small lidded pyxides, and the miniature cooking pots seem, then, to have been specially made for use at the grave or pyre. Other types of pot seem to have been as indispensable for funerary use, though they are ordinarily found in groups of household pottery and therefore do

vated on the site of the Royal Stables, now occupied by the Metochikon Tameion building at the corner of Stadium and Bucharest Streets. A large number of similar poros alabastra was likewise found in pyres in the neighborhood of the grave of Hegeso at the Kerameikos, together with burned human bones and pottery identical in type to the pottery from our pyres.

<sup>22</sup> Similarly, one dummy alabastron of poros was found in a late deposit; presumably it came from a pyre which had been disturbed, since one side of it showed evidence of severe burning.

<sup>23</sup> *Ath. Mitt.*, XVIII, 1893, pp. 89-90 and figs. 2-3.

<sup>24</sup> Chatby; Breccia, *La Necropoli di Sciatbi*, Cairo, 1912, p. 89, no. 271 and figs. 48-49. Examples of both normal and miniature pots were found.

not seem necessarily to have been made solely for use at the grave. Very common in our pyre-groups are the ordinary saucers with plain or furrowed rim common throughout the fourth and third centuries; and apparently not to be omitted from any funeral were the roughly made miniature saucers, usually glazed, sometimes left unglazed, which are found in numbers in every group. These little saucers may have been considered appropriate offerings in the graves of children because of their small size; in any case no pyre group seems to be complete without five or six of them.

The groups of vases used or offered at the pyre were usually filled out with two or three larger pots, cups, skyphoi, or kantharoi, and occasionally a lamp. It would be very difficult to date the pyre-groups without the evidence of the lamps and pots of normal size for everyday use; the funerary vases have little to show, either by their shape or their fabric, when they were made. The ordinary pots offered in the graves, however, may not necessarily offer very close datings for the pyres, since they may well have seen use over a considerable time in the house before being used at the grave. In general, the period during which infant-cremation was practised in Athens as suggested by the pottery from the pyres is from the middle of the fourth to the middle of the third centuries before Christ. The pyre of the second half of the fifth century (if such it was) found in House D, to be described in the following article (below, Pl. 73), may indicate that infant-cremation was practised earlier; no pyres later than the middle of the third century have yet been found in the American excavations.

Only the pyres found *in situ* within the area between Areopagus, Piraeus, and Melite Streets are published here. These in any case include most of the pyres uncovered, and suffice to establish the fact that infant cremation was practised at Athens. For present purposes their further significance is twofold; first, they lay within the area enclosed by the city wall, and second, in a number of cases they establish the dates by which various houses and buildings had been abandoned, since it would seem beyond the realm of possibility that such pyres could have been burned within the houses while they were still standing roofed. Thus the poros building would seem to have been abandoned or unroofed by the middle of the fourth century or shortly thereafter; House B by some time in the third quarter of the century; House D by about the same time; House C, except Room 12, by the end of the century. The reason for the abandonment of these houses is not apparent, unless it may be that prosperous owners were dispossessed or disenfranchised during the political upheavals of the latter part of the fourth century. The dates for abandonment suggested by the pottery from the pyres, however, seem a little too early for such an explanation; and in any case we should expect scattered houses, and not entire areas, to have been affected. The depopulation and semi-abandonment of this part of Athens—the waterless slopes of the Pnyx—in the latter part of the fourth century is mentioned in

literature, however,<sup>25</sup> and perhaps reflected not only in our area but in the abandonment of an elaborate building program on the Pnyx itself, probably started in the third quarter of the fourth century by Lycurgus and never carried to completion.<sup>26</sup>

Fourteen pyres are published here, and one more, earlier than the rest, will be described in a subsequent paper. The pyres are arranged by the houses in which they lay, and as far as possible chronologically. Two entire groups are illustrated; for the rest, it has not seemed worthwhile to illustrate the numerous miniature saucers and pots of cooking ware, all nearly exactly alike, and in each case a selection is given only of the larger pots which are of significance for dating.

#### PYRE 1

##### 1. Poros Building, Northwest Room.

Pit: dimensions 0.65 x 0.35 m., depth 0.17 to 0.20 m. The pit lay close beside the east wall of the room.

Level: the pyre seems to have been contemporary with the marble-chip layers of the stone cutters who evidently took over the area after the abandonment of the building. Presumably the room was not roofed at the time the pyre was burned.

Deposit: carbon and ashes, with small bits of burned bone scattered throughout, the small burned pots on top.

Dating: the cup-kantharos finds parallels in Agora groups of the mid-fourth century and just before; the pyxis, somewhat lower and plumper than later ones, has a heavy ring foot instead of a solid base. The pyre must have been burned at about the middle of the century, or just after.

Offerings:

##### 1, 1. *Black-Glazed Cup-Kantharos*. Pl. 50 a.

Inv. P 20059. H. 0.064 m. Diam. 0.10 m.

Few chips missing. Moulded ring foot and hemispherical body slightly in-turned at the plain lip; high-swung handles bent inward at the top. Good black glaze over all.

##### 1, 2. *Small Lidded Pyxis*. Pl. 50 a.

Inv. P 20060. H. overall 0.076 m. Diam. 0.072 m.

High heavy ring foot and wide shallow body; the rim flanged at its inner edge to hold the lid. Convex lid with moulded knob handle. Thin glaze over all except the foot of the pyxis.

##### 1, 3 and 4. *Saucers with Plain and Furrowed Rims*. Pl. 50 a.

Inv. P 20061-62. H. 0.022 and 0.03 m. Diam. of both 0.13 m.

Ring foot and flat floor with narrow rim sloping slightly outward; No. 3 furrowed by two grooves, No. 4 plain. Thin dull glaze, red-brown to black, over all. No. 4 roughly made and irregular, considerably higher at one side than the other.

##### 1, 5 and 6. *Banded Plates*. Pl. 50 a.

Inv. P 20063-64. H. 0.03 and 0.027 m. Diam. 0.14 and 0.135 m.

Both somewhat roughly made, with low flat base, shallow body, plain rim, and ribbon handles at the rim. Glaze bands on the floor, glaze on the handles.

<sup>25</sup> Cf. Judeich, *Topographie*<sup>2</sup> p. 86 and note 1.

<sup>26</sup> Cf. *Hesperia* XII, 1943, pp. 293 f. and pp. 300-301.

**1, 7. *Miniature Cooking Pot.* Pl. 50 a.**

Inv. P 20065. H. 0.07 m. Diam. 0.09 m.

Plump round-bottomed pot with one handle from rim. Wide round mouth, plain rim slightly out-turned. Gritty reddish-buff clay.

**1, 8. *Miniature Casserole with Lid.* Pl. 50 a.**

Inv. P 20066. H. overall 0.045 m. Diam. 0.10 m.

Shallow round-bottomed casserole with single vertical handle; flange inside to receive the lid. Plain convex lid with rough knob handle.

**1, 9-14. *Miniature Saucers, Glazed.* Pl. 50 a.**

Inv. P 20067-072. H. 0.017 to 0.02 m. Diam. 0.063 m. to 0.068 m.

Small flat-bottomed saucers, the bottoms left rough from the wheel, covered over all with thin dull black glaze.

**PYRE 2****2. House B. Pl. 49 a.**

Pit: dimensions about 0.85 by 0.60 m. A packing of small stones which lay thirty centimeters above the pyre may have served as a cover. The bottom of the pit was reddened and hardened by the fire which had been burned in it.

Level: all the floors of House B had been destroyed in later times and there was no house level preserved to which the pyre could be related.

Deposit: the pots entirely overlay a thick deposit of wood-carbon and ashes, so that it seemed certain that they had been thrown on top of the embers after the pyre had burned down. Parts of several sizeable sticks of wood could be distinguished, but it was not possible to measure their diameters. Small fragments of bone, not identifiable, were scattered throughout the burned deposit.

Dating: The vases are comparable to the latest from Olynthus, and seem slightly less developed than any from the Chatby cemetery. They were probably made around the middle of the fourth century, and the pyre burned at some time in the third quarter.

Offerings:

**2, 1. *Dummy Alabastron of Poros.* Pl. 50 b.**

Inv. ST 339. H. 0.23 m. Diam. lip 0.068 m.

Broken in small pieces, but complete save for chips; burned. A shallow hole at the mouth and

a depression in the bottom suggest that the alabastron was made by turning. A raised ring around the body below the shoulder.

**2, 2. *Lamp, Type VII B.* Pl. 50 b.**

Inv. L 4021. H. 0.065 m. L. 0.11 m.

Intact. Low base, moulded underneath, and heavy ball-shaped body with a pierced lug at one side; no handle. Two grooves around the rim. Glaze inside, and four bands on and around the rim. A similar lamp from Group B at the Agora: *Hesperia* III, 1934, p. 341 and fig. 21, B 30.

**2, 3. *Black-Glazed Cup-Kantharos.* Pl. 50 b.**

Inv. P 16600. H. 0.065 m. Diam. 0.10 m.

Burned; small fragments missing. Moulded ring foot, short stem. Straight rim curved out at the lip. Four palmettes stamped on floor within a double ring of rouletting. Good black glaze; reserved line at junction of body and stem. A similar kantharos, *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, p. 133 (a), fig. 98, is dated before the middle of the fourth century; another from Chatby, no. 178, is somewhat later, Breccia, *La Necropoli di Sciatbi*, pl. LIII, 102.

**2, 4. *Black-Glazed Cup-Kantharos.* Pl. 50 b.**

Inv. P 16601. H. 0.079 m. Diam. 0.095 m.

Small fragments missing. Moulded ring foot, low slightly flaring wall, swollen rim. Rouletting around edge of floor. Good black glaze;

reserved and reddened line around foot. Somewhat earlier than Chatby no. 177, Breccia, *op. cit.*, pl. LIII, 104.

**2, 5. Black-Glazed Skyphos.** Pl. 50 b.

Inv. P 16602. H. 0.088 m. Diam. 0.069 m.

Small fragments missing. Widely flaring ring foot and narrow pointed body drawn in to the rim; handles spreading from their attachments. Good black glaze; a reserved zone above the foot filled with cross hatching. Slightly more developed than the skyphos, *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, p. 133 (b), fig. 98.

**2, 6. Small Lidded Pyxis.** Pl. 50 b.

Inv. P 16603. H. overall, rest. 0.065 m. Diam. 0.062 m.

The pyxis fragmentary; the base and most of the rim missing and restored. Lid with moulded knob handle.

**2, 7. Black-Glazed Salt Cellar.** Pl. 50 b.

Inv. P 16604. H. 0.031 m. Diam. 0.067 m.

Heavy base ring and thick wall; good black glaze, burned. A similar salt cellar Chatby no. 204, Breccia, *op. cit.*, pl. LVI, 117.

**2, 8. Saucer with Furrowed Rim.** Pl. 50 b.

Inv. P 16605. H. 0.015 m. Diam. 0.112 m.

Roughly made saucer with flat bottom; two grooves on rim. Dull red glaze over all, except top of rim and resting surface.

**2, 9-10. Banded Plates.** Pl. 50 b.

Inv. P 16606-607. H. 0.024 and 0.022 m. Diam. 0.128 and 0.13 m.

Burned; fragments missing. Low plates left rough underneath; No. 9 flat bottomed, No. 10 with a low base. Ribbon handles attached to the rims. Glaze bands on floor, glaze on handles.

**2, 11. Miniature Cooking Pot.** Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 16615. H. 0.064 m. Diam. 0.099 m.

Squat round-bodied pot, convex at the bottom, with rolled lip and round mouth; one handle. Micaceous cooking-ware fabric, covered outside with a wash of thin black glaze. Similar to 1, 7, pl. 50 a.

**2, 12-18. Miniature Saucers, Glazed.** Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 16608-614. H. 0.011 to 0.014 m. Diam. 0.048 to 0.064 m.

Small carelessly made saucers, thin bottoms left rough, of greyish-brown clay covered with a thin wash of dull black to red glaze.

### PYRE 3

**3. House D, Room 5.**

Pit: the shallow pit lay about a meter to the east of the door between Rooms 2 and 5; it was round, with a preserved diameter of only 0.45 m. Probably its whole extent was not preserved, but the reddening and hardening of the earth under its floor showed that the fire had been burned on the spot.

Level: the layer into which the pit had been dug ran over the foundation of the wall between Rooms 2 and 5, showing that the pyre was made after the house had been abandoned.

Deposit: the layer of cinders and broken pottery was separated from the floor of the pit by a layer of clean earth 3-5 cm. thick. This observation suggested that the pit had been swept out, perhaps in order to gather fragments of bone, after the fire had died out, and that the remnants had afterward been thrown back before the area was covered with a new flooring of clay. The presence of lids without pots suggests that not all the contents of the pyre were thrown back into the pit.

Dating: the skyphos is somewhat earlier than

those from Pyre 4 in Room 4, and the lamp is definitely earlier. The pottery should be of the third quarter of the fourth century, or just after the middle; the pyre was probably burned near the end of the quarter.

Offerings:

**3, 1.** *Lamp, Type VII.* Pl. 50 c.

Inv. L 4440. H. 0.035 m. L. 0.091 m.

Tip of nozzle and horizontal strap handle at the back missing. Low round-bodied lamp with small thick raised base. Rounded inward-sloping rim, three shallow grooves outside it. Excellent black glaze inside and out.

**3, 2.** *Black-Glazed Skyphos.* Pl. 50 c.

Inv. P 19296. H. 0.074 m. Diam. rim 0.083 m.

Fragmentary; the foot and parts of wall and rim missing and restored. Corinthian type; reserved zone above foot decorated with cross hatched lines. Good black glaze. A comparable skyphos from the Agora, slightly earlier: *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, p. 133 (b), fig. 98.

**3, 3.** *Black-Glazed Cup-Skyphos.* Pl. 50 c.

Inv. P 19298. H. 0.028 m. Diam. 0.064 m.

Much of the body and most of one handle missing and restored. Bolsal type; ring foot, flaring, and plain rim; handles drawn in at

attachments. Compare *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, p. 133 (e), fig. 98.

**3, 4.** *Black-Glazed One-Handler.* Pl. 50 c.

Inv. P 19297. H. 0.023 m. Diam. 0.066 m.

Low raised base and plain rim. Poor dull black glaze, much peeled.

**3, 5.** *Lid of Small Pyxis.* Pl. 50 c.

Inv. P 19299. H. 0.046 m. Diam. 0.067 m.

Plain slightly convex lid with down-turned rim and stemmed knob handle, the knob moulded in three degrees. Black to reddish brown glaze over all.

**3, 6-7.** *Coarse Lids of Miniature Casseroles.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19300-301. H. 0.024-0.026 m. Diam. 0.086-0.09 m.

Convex lids with plain edges and small knob handles. Cooking ware fabric, unglazed; similar to 1, 8, Pl. 50 a.

**3, 8-14.** *Miniature Saucers, Black-Glazed.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19302-308. H. 0.014 to 0.023 m. Diam. 0.067 to 0.076 m.

Small roughly made saucers with low base (except No. 11, with flat bottom). Thin wash of dull glaze over all except bottoms.

#### PYRE 4

**4.** House D, Room 4.

Pit: oval; diameter, E-W. 0.80 m., N-S. 0.65 m., but the northernmost edge had been cut away in late times. Depth 0.12 m. Floor and edges reddened and hardened by fire.

Level: the pit was made in a layer of earth which had accumulated after the abandonment of House D; though its level was about the same as that of the terrazzo floor in the court, this layer covered the foundation of the wall between Rooms 3 and 4.

Deposit: here the small pots had quite clearly been thrown on the fire after it had died down, since they overlay a fairly heavy deposit of ash and carbonized wood and in many cases were not themselves much burned. Among the ash and cinders unidentifiable fragments of burned bone.

Dating: comparison with pottery from Olynthus shows our pots to be later than 348 B.C., and parallels can be found in the Chatby cemetery. Most of the datable pots would seem to belong late in the third quarter of the fourth

century; the pyre was probably burned near the beginning of the last quarter.

Offerings:

4, 1. *Dummy Alabastron of Poros*. Pl. 51 a.

Inv. ST 423. H. 0.223 m. Diam. rim 0.068 m.

Traces of burning; few chips missing from lip. Solid dummy alabastron made by turning; depression in the bottom, and shallow hole at the mouth. Two grooves around the shoulder.

4, 2. *Lamp, Type VII B*. Pl. 51 a.

Inv. L 4400. H. 0.052 m. L. 0.10 m.

Small chips missing; burned. Low base and ball-shaped body; pierced lug at left side, no handle. Groove outside the rim; glaze on rim, to each side of groove, on lug, and inside. Glaze dots across base of nozzle, and around wick-hole.

4, 3-4. *Black-Glazed Skyphoi*. Pl. 51 a.

Inv. P 19048-049. H. 0.102 and 0.101 m. Diam. rim 0.076 and 0.077 m.

Both mended from many pieces, and burned. Thin-walled Corinthian type, sharply drawn in at the rim and above the flaring foot, the handles spreading widely from the attachments and squared at the ends, No. 3 decorated with cross-hatching in a reserved band above the foot, and with glaze rings underneath; No. 4 entirely covered with thick black glaze. These skyphoi are somewhat later than any from Olynthus: cf. *Olynthus* V, pl. 184, 968; also later than one from the Agora dated in the second quarter of the fourth century: *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, p. 133 (b), fig. 98. They also look later than a skyphos from Chatby no. 158, Breccia, *op. cit.*, pl. LII, 100. They should probably be dated at the end of the third or beginning of the fourth quarter of the century.

4, 5. *Black-Glazed One-Handler*. Pl. 51 a.

Inv. P 19050. H. 0.039 m. Diam. 0.106 m.

The handle and part of the rim and wall

missing. Ring foot, lightly grooved on resting surface. Walls vertical, floor nearly flat. Rim rounded on top and slightly out-turned. Glazed over all except for resting surface and reserved line around top of foot. Traces of stacking on floor.

4, 6. *Black-Glazed Guttus*. Pl. 51 a.

Inv. P 19047. H. 0.082 m. Diam. foot 0.058 m.

Small bits missing. Ring foot and broad body with a slight angle at level of greatest diameter. Flat shoulder set off by a substantial moulded ridge. Narrow neck, broad gently rounded lip. Grooved ring handle attached below shoulder ridge. Mottled glaze, black to grey and red, much peeled and somewhat burned. Similar gutti (wrongly called lagynoi) were found at Olynthus: cf. *Olynthus* V, pl. 172, nos. 814, 821-823, and 830. Another from the Chatby cemetery, no. 147, Breccia, *op. cit.*, pl. L, 89. Agora groups suggest for this guttus a date in the third quarter of the fourth century; a similar one was found in Hellenistic Group B, but not published with the other pottery of the group.

4, 7. *Small Lidded Pyxis*. Pl. 51 a.

Inv. P 19046. H. overall 0.07 m. Diam. rim 0.059 m.

High solid base and flange at inner edge of projecting rim to hold the lid. Dull glaze over all, black to brownish, and somewhat peeled.

4, 8-9. *Banded Plates*. Pl. 51 a.

Inv. P 19051-052. H. 0.027 and 0.024 m. Diam. 0.129 and 0.134 m.

Both burned and missing fragments. Roughly wheel-made; ribbon handles at the rims. Glaze bands on rim and floor, glaze on handles.

4, 10-11. *Lidded Bowls*. Pl. 51 a.

Inv. P 19053-054. H. overall 0.057 and 0.055 m. Diam. rim 0.128 and 0.125 m.

Shallow bowls with gently rounded bottom

and slightly flaring wall; the rim out-turned and grooved on the inside to take the lid. Low domed lids with button handles. Very thin fabric, neatly made of pinkish-buff clay, and glazed on the inside only. A similar bowl from House C, Pyre 6 below.

4, 12-13. *Miniature Casseroles with lid*. Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19055-056. H. overall 0.042 and 0.039 m. Diam. rim 0.097 and 0.095 m.

Pinkish-buff clay, unglazed. Both fragmentary, and burned. Similar to 1, 8.

4, 14-15. *Miniature Cooking Pots*. Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19057-058. H. 0.068 and 0.062 m. Diam. 0.098 and 0.099 m.

Both fragmentary, and burned. Pinkish-buff clay. Similar to 1, 7.

4, 16-19. *Glazed Saucers*. Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19059-062. H. 0.013-0.016 m. Diam. 0.103-0.106 m.

All broken and burned. Shallow saucers on broad flat bottoms left rough from the wheel. Rims thickened and slightly up-turned. Streaky dilute glaze on the floor.

4, 20-28. *Miniature Saucers*. Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19063-071. H. 0.011-0.013 m. Diam. 0.051-0.06 m.

Small roughly made saucers, the bottoms left rough from the wheel. Brownish-buff clay, unglazed except No. 28, covered with a thin dull red glaze wash.

## PYRE 5

### 5. House D, Room 2.

Pit: the pyre lay less than a meter to the south of the fifth century pyre mentioned on p. 113, in Room 2, which was the court of the house. The area of the pit itself was not well defined, though traces of the fire were apparent on the ground. Part of the burned deposit ran under the stone bedding for the terrazzo floor of the third period of the house, preserved at the north, indicating that the pyre had been burned before the floor was laid. Since, however, it was one of the few pyres found in the courtyard of a house, it could have been burned while the house was still in use, in its second period.

Deposit: the fragments of pots overlay a heavy layer of wood coals and ash; small bits of charred bone were found throughout. There was some evidence of disturbance, probably when the new floor of the court was laid.

Dating: the fragmentary lamp, though unglazed, is not a late example of Type VII and probably belongs just before the middle of the fourth century. The cup-skyphos is earlier than

anything else in the group, and may have been in use for some time before use at the pyre. The pyxis is of the earlier type, with ring foot rather than solid base. The pyre must have been burned near the middle of the fourth century or perhaps a little earlier.

Offerings:

5, 1. *Lamp, Type VII B*. Pl. 51 b.

Inv. L 4475. H. 0.04 m. Pres. L. 0.078 m.

Fragmentary; the profile nearly complete, with nozzle and an attachment of a strap handle at the back. Very low raised base, lightly grooved underneath. Small narrow nozzle; three fine grooves on the wall outside the rim. Black glaze inside only.

5, 2. *Black-Glazed Cup-Skyphos*. Pl. 51 b.

Inv. P 19328. H. 0.045 m. Diam. 0.09 m.

Many fragments missing and restored. Bol-sal type with flaring ring foot, the wall above slightly concave. Slender handles drawn in at the rim. Cluster of four palmettes stamped at centre of floor. Good black glaze; inside foot

reserved and decorated with glaze rings. Comparable to **3**, 3, Pl. 50 c.

**5, 3.** *Small Lidded Pyxis.* Pl. 51 b.

Inv. P 19331. H. overall 0.059 m. Diam. 0.052 m.

Fragments missing, including the knob of the lid. Low ring foot and rim flanged at inner edge to hold the lid. Good black glaze.

**5, 4.** *Unglazed Saucer.* Pl. 51 b.

Inv. P 19332. H. 0.016 m. Diam. 0.15 m.

Restored from three non-joining fragments. Ring foot, flat floor, convex rim raised at the edge. Carefully made of fine buff clay, and unglazed.

**5, 5-7.** *Saucers with Furrowed Rim.* Pl. 51 b.

Inv. P 19325-327. H. 0.02 to 0.024 m. Diam. 0.15-0.156 m.

Fragments missing from all three. Low ring foot, flat floor, upward-curved rim, grooved on its upper face: on No. 5 the rim nearly flat, with a single groove; on No. 6 three grooves on inward-standing rim; on No. 7 nearly flat rim with double groove. All three glazed over all, except grooved faces of rim.

**5, 8-10.** *Banded Plates.* Pl. 51 b.

Inv. P 19322-324.

8-9. H. 0.015 and 0.019 m. Diam. 0.148 and

0.146 m. Low base and very shallow flat floor, No. 8 with a depression at the center; plain rim, ribbon handles. Glaze bands on the floor, glaze on the handles.

10. Three fragments of a similar banded plate decorated with white painted ornaments. Part of the central band preserved; at the edge part of the rim and a handle attachment. Bird-like object in white near the rim.

**5, 11.** *Miniature Cooking Pot.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19334. H. 0.058 m. Diam. mouth 0.048 m.

Much missing; cooking ware fabric. Similar to **1**, 7, Pl. 50 a.

**5, 12.** *Miniature Casserole with Lid.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19333. H. overall 0.06 m. Diam. 0.104 m.

Fragments missing. Cooking-ware fabric, with streaks of thin glaze wash outside. Similar to **1**, 8, Pl. 50 a.

**5, 13-22.** *Miniature Saucers, Glazed.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19335-344. H. 0.015 to 0.02 m. Diam. 0.067 to 0.073 m.

Roughly made saucers with flat bottom and shallow body; plain rim. Thin dull glaze over all, black to brownish and red.

## PYRE 6

**6.** House C, Room 8.

Pit: oval, measuring 0.75 x 0.65 m. The floor of the pit baked hard and reddened by fire.

Level: the pit had been cut in a layer of earth which had accumulated after the abandonment of House C and which overlay the floor of its latest period; the floor level corresponded to that of a change of construction in the east wall of the house. A thin layer of earth had been laid over the area of the pyre.

Deposit: small pots overlying a layer of ashes and cinders at the bottom of the pit. Charred bits of sticks measuring 0.06 and 0.10 m. in diameter could be isolated. Small bits of charred bone were mixed throughout the deposit; some of them may have been human.

Dating: the pyre was made at approximately the same level as Pyres **7** and **8** in Rooms 4 and 6. The pots find parallels in Agora Group A; they seem later than anything found at Olyn-

thus, somewhat earlier than most of the pottery from the Chatby cemetery. The pyre was probably burned near the end of the fourth century.

Offerings:

- 6, 1.** *Dummy Alabastron of Poros.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. ST 385. Pres. H. 0.184 m.

The neck and mouth missing; badly burned. A hollow at the bottom suggests that the alabastron was made by turning.

- 6, 2.** *Lamp, Type VII B.* Pl. 51 c.

Inv. L 4176. H. 0.037 m. L. 0.084 m.

Burned; the horizontal strap handle at the back missing. Low base, ball-shaped body, grooved rim, no lug. Unglazed. Except for the handle at the back comparable to *Hesperia* III, 1934, p. 322 and fig. 7, A 43.

- 6, 3-4.** *Black-Glazed Skyphoi.* Pl. 51 c.

Inv. P 17705-706. H. 0.079 and 0.087 m. Diam. rim 0.084 and 0.082 m.

Small fragments missing from both; burned. Projecting ring foot and round body tapering below. A groove above the foot. Black to red glaze over all, except the bottom, decorated with ring and dot. No. 4 smaller than 3, and somewhat crooked. These skyphoi appear to be considerably later than any from Olynthus; *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 319 and fig. 5, A 26 seems slightly later, with more contracted foot. Compare also Chatby no. 162, Breccia, *op. cit.*, pl. LVI, 120.

- 6, 5.** *Black-Glazed One-Handler,* Pl. 51 c.

Inv. P 17704. H. 0.043 m. Diam. 0.104 m.

Complete except for chips. Ring foot grooved underneath. Black glaze over all except a band above the foot. Traces of stacking in the kiln on the floor. A slightly later one-handler is *Hesperia* III, 1934, p. 318 and fig. 4, A 24.

- 6, 6-8.** *Saucers with Furrowed Rim.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 17707-709. H. 0.02 to 0.027 m. Diam. 0.149 to 0.154 m.

Saucers with ring foot, flat floor, and furrowed rim; two grooves under the rim of No. 7. Dull black glaze over all except reserved rims.

- 6, 9-10.** *Banded Plates.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 17710-711. H. 0.027 and 0.02 m. Diam. 0.127 and 0.115 m.

Both plates fragmentary and burned. Flat bottom and ribbon handles added at rim. Broad glaze bands inside; the outside unglazed.

- 6, 11-12.** *Small Pyxis and Lid.* Pl. 51 c.

Inv. P 17718-719. Pyxis: H. 0.037 m. Diam. 0.044 m. Lid: H. 0.037 m. Diam. 0.055 m.

Pyxis and lid similar to **2, 6**, Pl. 50 b. They do not belong together; the lid is too large, and of different fabric and glaze from the pyxis.

- 6, 13.** *Miniature Cooking Pot.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 17721. H. 0.071 m. Diam. rim 0.059 m.

Fragments missing. Similar to **1, 7**, Pl. 50 a, but deeper. Micaceous cooking ware fabric.

- 6, 14.** *Miniature Casserole and Lid.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 17720. H. 0.026 m. Diam. rim 0.11 m. Similar to **1, 8**, Pl. 50 a; coarse micaceous red clay.

- 6, 15-20.** *Miniature Saucers.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 17712-717. H. 0.013 to 0.018 m. Diam. 0.067 to 0.069 m.

Shallow saucers with flat bottoms left rough; poor glaze over all.

## PYRE 7

## 7. House C, Room 4. Pl. 49 b.

Pit: roughly lozenge-shaped, measuring across from corner to corner 1.15 m. and 0.80 m. Depth as preserved 0.15 m. The floor of the pit reddened and hardened by fire.

Level: the pit lay at the east side of the room, close beside the east wall of the house (west drain wall). It had evidently been cut through a layer of earth which had accumulated after the abandonment of House C, and which overlay the foundations of the partition wall between Rooms 4 and 6. The pit was deep enough to cut into the level beneath, the floor of the last period of the house. After the pyre had been burned, the late level through which the pit had been cut was evidently patched and continued in use; there was no evidence that a new floor had been laid.

Deposit: underlying the layer of small burned pots a layer of wood carbon, including a large bit of a burned log. Ash and cinders among the pots; small fragments of burned bone scattered throughout. The bones could not be identified. Evidently the pots had been thrown on the pyre after the fire had died down.

Dating: the pyre lay at about the same level as Pyre 8 in Room 6. The pots find parallels in Agora Groups A and B, and in Chatby cemetery. The lamps belong to types in use in the later fourth century B.C. The pyre was probably made at about the turn from the fourth to the third century.

Offerings:

7, 1. *Lamp, Type VII B*. Pl. 52 a.

Inv. L 4354. H. 0.053 m. L. 0.098 m.

Burned; small fragments of the wall, and most of the pierced lug at the left side missing. Raised base, ball-shaped body, grooves around the rim, no handle. Unglazed, except inside. Cf. Broneer, *Corinth*, Vol. IV, Part 2, *Terracotta Lamps*, pp. 45 f. and pl. III. The later unglazed lamps (VII B) from the Agora seem to have continued into the third century B.C.

Cf. also *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 322 and fig. 7, A 43.

7, 2. *Lamp, Type VIII*. Pl. 52 a.

Inv. L 4355. H. 0.043 m. L. 0.096 m.

Intact, though much burned. Low base, with flat rim grooved at outer edge, pierced lug at left side, no handle. Glaze inside only. According to Broneer, *op. cit.*, p. 47, lamps of this type belong at the transition between the Greek and the Hellenistic lamps: perhaps the beginning of the third century. Cf. also *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 322 and fig. 7, A 45.

7, 3. *West Slope Askos*. Pl. 52 a.

Inv. P 18573. H. to lip 0.10 m. Max. diam. 0.079 m.

Small fragments missing. Low flaring ring foot, round body, long wide neck and trefoil mouth. Rolled handle from shoulder to back of mouth. Good black glaze, somewhat peeled and burned; around the neck a necklace with pendants in thinned clay paint. For a similar askos with West Slope decoration cf. *Ath. Mitt.*, XXVI, 1901, p. 77, no. 23.

7, 4. *Black-Glazed Kantharos*. Pl. 52 a.

Inv. P 18570. H. 0.096 m. Diam. rim 0.069 m.

Small fragments of body missing. Moulded base with high stem; vertical handles with projecting thumb-rests on top. Good glaze, black to reddish, over all; scraped grooves around the base and under it.

7, 5. *Ribbed Kantharos, West Slope Decoration*. Pl. 52 a.

Inv. P 18571. H. 0.096 m. Diam. rim 0.068 m.

Parts of the handles, and small chips missing. Burned; the decoration almost all worn off. Shape similar to No. 4 above, but the lower body ribbed, the ribbing made by grooves

gouged in the surface of the wall. On the upper wall front and back a wreath of leaves in thinned clay paint. Nos. 4-5 find parallels in Agora Group A, coming between A 28 and A 29; *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 319 and fig. 5. Also comparable Chatby no. 165, Breccia, *op. cit.*, pl. LIII, no. 103.

**7, 6.** *West Slope Kantharos.* Pl. 52 a.

Inv. P 18572. H. as restored 0.085 m. Diam. rim 0.062 m.

The base and most of the handles, missing and restored. High-swung cup handles rising above the rim and sharply in-turned. Flaring lip with profiled overhang. Excellent black glaze over the outside only; the inside was never glazed. A scraped groove around the lower body; West Slope decoration on the wall at either side, three dolphins above a garland. Comparable in shape, B 17, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 337 and fig. 18; for the lip, B 20, *ibid.*, p. 338 and fig. 18; for the dolphin decoration, B 3, *ibid.*, p. 334 and figs. 15-16.

**7, 7-8.** *Small Lidded Pyxides.* Pl. 52 a.

Inv. P 18574-575. H. overall 0.061 and 0.079 m. Diam. rim 0.058 and 0.067 m.

Both mended from many pieces, and burned. Small pyxides on tall solid bases, flaring in profile; the rims flanged to receive the knob-handled lids. No. 8 deeper and taller than 7; its lid, small and of different glaze and fabric from the pyxis, did not originally belong.

**7, 9-12.** *Banded Plates.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 18576-579. H. 0.019 to 0.029 m. Diam. 0.126 to 0.134 m.

Roughly wheel-made plates with ribbon handles at the rim, similar to 1, 5 and 6, Pl. 50 a. All badly burned and broken; the only traces of glaze are on the handles, and the floors were apparently not banded.

**7, 13.** *Small Coarse Jug.* Pl. 52 a.

Inv. P 18580. H. 0.104 m. Diam. rim 0.043 m.

Intact. Low base and wide straight neck with round mouth and moulded rim; one vertical handle. Micaceous buff clay, unglazed. A miniature copy of a common type of water or wine jug; cf. *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 325 and fig. 8, A 53; p. 342 and fig. 23, B 39.

**7, 14.** *Lidded Bowl.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 18581. H. overall 0.063 m. Diam. rim 0.142 m.

Both bowl and lid mended from many pieces. Convex bottomed bowl without handles; slightly flared at the rim, and grooved inside to receive the convex lid with button handle. Very fine thin fabric covered inside with a streaky wash of glaze.

**7, 15-17.** *Small Coarse Lidded Bowls.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 18586-588. H. overall 0.056 to 0.064 m. Diam. rim 0.089 to 0.097 m.

Small flat-bottomed bowls with flared rims flanged inside to receive the lids, no handles. Pinkish-buff clay, unglazed.

**7, 18-21.** *Miniature Cooking Pots.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 18582-585. H. 0.061 to 0.075 m. Diam. rim 0.051 to 0.06 m.

Buff clay, unglazed; similar to 1, 7, Pl. 50 a, but deeper.

**7, 22-36.** *Miniature Saucers.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 18589-603. H. 0.011 to 0.018 m. Diam. 0.056 to 0.101 m.

Miniature saucers similar to 1, 9, Pl. 50 a, but unglazed.

## PYRE 8

## 8. House C, Room 6.

Pit: approximately square, measuring 0.85 x 0.85 m. Depth 0.25 m. Sides and floor baked hard by fire.

Level: the pit had been cut through a layer which had accumulated after the abandonment of House C, running over the foundation of the wall between Rooms 4 and 6. It also went through the floor of the latest period of the house. A new thin flooring of clay had been laid down after the cremation.

Deposit: the small burned pots overlay the heaviest deposit of cinders as though they had been thrown on after the fire had died down. Small fragments of bone were found in the heavy deposit of ash and cinders; some were identified as bits of animal bones, others possibly of human.

Dating: the thin flooring of clay laid to cover the pyre produced five coins: two Athenian coins dated in the last third of the fourth century, one Athenian coin to be dated between 335 and 295 B.C., and two of Greek fabric not closely identifiable. The two pots, Nos. 2 and 3, find parallels in the last quarter of the fourth century, notably from the Chatby cemetery in Alexandria. The pyre was evidently burned at some time toward the end of the fourth century, or at the turn from the fourth to the third.

Offerings:

8, 1. *Dummy Poros Alabastron*. Pl. 52 b.

Inv. ST 418. H. 0.248 m. Diam. lip 0.066 m.

Complete except for chips from the lip; traces of burning. Three grooves at the shoulder. The body solid, with a shallow hollowing at the mouth. A hollow in the bottom suggests that the alabastron was made by turning.

8, 2. *Mesomphalic Black-Glazed Cup*. Pl. 52 b.

Inv. P 18539. H. 0.069 m. Diam. rim 0.094 m.

Intact except for chips from the rim at the

side. Convex lower body with petal ribbing. High upper wall, slightly concave, continuous with sharply flaring lip. No handles. A scraped groove around the depression on the bottom, and two more on the shoulder. Firm black glaze, mottled with red on one side. For similar mesomphalic cups found in the Chatby cemetery, nos. 189, 191, cf. Breccia, *op. cit.*, pl. LVI, 118, 124.

8, 3. *Black-Glazed Kantharos*. Pl. 52 b.

Inv. P 18542. H. 0.091 m. Diam. 0.085 m.

Mended from many pieces; a fragment missing from one side and chips. Moulded ring base, rounded lower body, nearly vertical upper wall turning slightly outward to form a plain rim. Doubled rolled vertical handles with shouldering at the rim and small spool shaped rotelle as thumb rest on top of each. Good black glaze; two scraped grooves around the base, and another under it. A similar kantharos from the Agora was found in Group A, dated at the turn from the fourth to the third century: *Hesperia* III, 1934, p. 319, A 28, and fig. 5. Compare also Chatby no. 174 Breccia, *op. cit.*, pl. LV, 110.

8, 4. *Black-Glazed Pyxis and Lid*, Pl. 52 b.

Inv. P 18543. H. overall 0.057 m. Max. diam. 0.058 m.

Complete except for chips; burned. Pyxis on high solid base; rim flanged to receive lid. Glazed over all, except resting surface.

8, 5-6. *Saucers with Furrowed Rim*. Pl. 52 b.

Inv. P 18544-545. H. 0.018 and 0.021 m. Diam. rim 0.125 and 0.132 m.

Both mended; traces of burning. Low ring foot on No. 5, No. 6 flat bottomed. The rims of both double grooved and reserved; thin streaky glaze wash on floor.

**8, 7-8. *Banded Plates.* Pl. 52 b.**

Inv. P 18546-547. H. 0.024-0.026 m. Diam. 0.126-0.129 m.

Both mended from many pieces; burned. Roughly made flat-bottomed shallow plates with plain rims and two ribbon handles attached at the rim. Unglazed except for wide double bands on the floor, and glaze on the handles. Glaze thin red to black.

**8, 9-10. *Miniature Cooking Pots.* Pl. 52 b.**

Inv. P 18540-541. H. 0.062-0.063 m. Diam. 0.093 and 0.098 m.

Both intact save for small chips. Squat round-bottomed pots with round mouth and single handle. Cooking ware fabric.

**8, 11-12. *Miniature Lidded Casseroles.* Pl. 52 b.**

Inv. P 18548-549. H. overall 0.043 and 0.055 m. Diam. rim 0.091 and 0.093 m.

Flat bottomed pots with spreading sides, the walls flanged inside well below the rims to take the lids. Single vertical loop handles; lids slightly domed with knob handles, No. 11 of ordinary Attic clay, No. 12 of cooking ware fabric.

**8, 13-16. *Miniature Saucers.* Pl. 52 b.**

Inv. P 18550-553. H. 0.012-0.015 m. Diam. 0.058-0.06 m.

Roughly wheel-made saucers with flat bottoms and low spreading walls. Thin dull glaze, red to black, over all.

**PYRE 9****9. House C, Room 12.**

Pit: a round pit of Byzantine times had gone through most of the southern part of Room 12. Between the pit and the west wall of the house a narrow strip of undisturbed filling was preserved, in which lay the pit made for a pyre. The eastern side of the pyre had been destroyed by the Byzantine pit; its diameter from north to south was only 0.42 m., but the cremation pit may originally have been considerably bigger. Burning on the floor and sides of the pit, which was less than 10 cm. deep, showed that the fire had been burned on the spot.

Level: about 15 cm. below the level of the terrazzo floor of Room 12. The floor may not have extended as far south as the cremation pit; a rough wall foundation ran eastward between pit and southern edge of the floor as preserved. Room 12 probably continued in use as a shop after the rest of the house had been abandoned; it was curtailed toward the south, and the position of the pyre was outside the small shop or room which continued in use.

Deposit: ash and wood carbon in the bottom of the pit; mixed among them slivers of burned bones which could not be identified; two pots and a lamp on top of the burning.

Dating: the pyre was probably burned shortly before the middle of the third century. The lamp is of a type prevalent in that century; the West Slope *Kantharos* is later than any in Agora Group B of the first quarter of the century, while the lamp is earlier than those from Group C of the beginning of the second century.

Offerings:

**9, 1. *Lamp, Type IX.* Pl. 52 c.**

Inv. L 4399. H. 0.044 m. L. 0.116 m.

Badly burned; the pierced lug at the left side broken off. Clam-shell variety on high base; groove around the filling hole. Black glaze over all, except bottom. Cf. Broneer, *op. cit.*, pp. 47 ff.

**9, 2. *West Slope Kantharos.* Pl. 52 c.**

Inv. P 19041. H. 0.088 m. Diam. rim 0.074 m.

Small fragments of body and rim missing. High ring foot; groove at junction of upper and lower body; plain rim. Masks as thumb-rests on top of the handles. Garland in thinned clay paint front and back in the handle zone. Somewhat later in shape and decoration than B 4, *Hesperia* III, 1934, p. 335 and fig. 15.

**9, 3. *Saucer with Furrowed Rim.* Pl. 52 c.**

Inv. P 19042. H. 0.023 m. Diam. 0.129 m.

Burned; much of the rim and floor missing.

High ring foot and flat floor; rim double-furrowed on top, and very slightly outward-slanted. Streaky glaze on the floor only.

**PYRE 10****10. South of Archaic Cemetery.**

Pit: the pyre lay in the area of the workshop of latest Hellenistic times which used three basins set into the ground, and surrounded by a flooring of cement to make liquid drain into the basins. The pyre was considerably earlier than the workshops, and had been covered by its cement floor; for which reason it was not possible to measure the area of the pit.

Deposit: a heavy layer of ash and charred wood underlay the small pots, which had been thrown on the fire after it had died down. Small bits of charred bone, unidentifiable, were found throughout the burned mass.

Dating: the lamp and the kantharos with knotted handles, which finds parallels in the Chatby cemetery, suggest that the pyre was burned near the end of the fourth century.

Offerings:

**10, 1. *Lamp, Type VII B.* Pl. 53 a.**

Inv. L 4060. H. 0.036 m. L. 0.072 m.

Low raised base and ball-shaped body; no handle or lug. Groove around rim; glazed inside only.

**10, 2. *Black-Glazed Kantharos.* Pl. 53 a.**

Inv. P 16732. Pres. H. 0.075 m. Diam. rim 0.084 m.

Base and small fragments from the body missing. Rounded lower wall, slightly flaring upper body with plain rim, outward curved. Double rolled handles, each with a reef-knot near the top and shouldering on the rim. Black glaze over all; scraped groove above the base. Compare the kantharoi with similar knotted handles from the Chatby cemetery, nos. 174-175, Breccia, *op. cit.* pl. LV, 110 and 112.

**10, 3. *Small Lidded Pyxis.* Pl. 53 a.**

Inv. P 16733. H. overall 0.056 m. Diam. 0.057 m.

High solid base and rim flanged to hold lid. Black glaze over all except top of knob handle of lid.

**10, 4. *Banded Plate.* Pl. 53 a.**

Inv. P 16734. H. 0.035 m. Diam. 0.12 m.

About half preserved, with flat bottom and one ribbon handle added at the plain rim. Glaze bands on floor, glaze on handle.

**10, 5-8. *Saucers with Furrowed Rim.* Pl. 53 a.**

Inv. P 16735-738. H. 0.014-0.015 m. Diam. 0.116-0.118 m.

Shallow carelessly made saucers, flat bottomed, with flattened rims grooved on top. Wash of dull glaze, red to brown and black, over all. Thin fabric, somewhat warped in firing.

**10, 9. *Miniature Cooking Pot.* Not Illustrated.**

Inv. P 16741. H. 0.066 m. Diam. 0.105 m.

Squat rounded body, round at the bottom; slightly flaring rim, round mouth, one vertical handle. Coarse micaceous cooking ware fabric. Similar to 8, 9-10, Pl. 52 b.

**10, 10. *Miniature Casserole.* Not Illustrated.**

Inv. P 16742. H. 0.049 m. Diam. 0.109 m.

Coarse micaceous cooking ware fabric. No lid was found. Similar to 8, 11-12, Pl. 52 b.

**10, 11-12. *Miniature Saucers, Glazed.* Not Illustrated.**

Inv. P 16739-740. H. 0.01-0.011 m. Diam. 0.059 m.

Flat bottom, showing wheel grooves, and plain rim. Dull glaze, much peeled.

## PYRE 11

## 11. House G, Court, South.

Pit: preserved dimensions 0.70 by 0.45 m.; the full outline of the pit had been destroyed by cutting-down from above in late times. Traces of burning on its floor showed that the fire had taken place on the spot.

Deposit: the pit had evidently been cleaned out and refilled after the pyre was burned. There was no heavy deposit of ashes and charcoal at the bottom, as was usually the case; but a liberal sprinkling of large cinders was scattered among the pots.

Dating: the deep pointed skyphos No. 1, with in-curving wall at the rim, is the only datable pot, and it suggests that the pyre was burned toward the end of the fourth century.

Offerings:

11, 1. *Black-Glazed Skyphos*. Pl. 53 b.

Inv. P 19862. Pres. H. 0.087 m. Diam. rim 0.076 m.

Foot and parts of body and one handle missing. Corinthian type, drawn in toward the rim and with deep pointed body; the handle attachments set close together, the handles spreading outward. Good black glaze; a zone with cross-hatching above the foot. Comparable in shape and decoration to 4, 3, Pl. 51 a.

11, 2. *Lid of Small Pyxis*. Pl. 53 b.

Inv. P 19867. H. 0.036 m. Diam. 0.068 m.

Fragments missing. Small domed lid with knob handle, glazed inside and out. No fragments were found of the pyxis to which the lid belonged.

11, 3. *Banded Plate*. Pl. 53 b.

Inv. P 19868. H. 0.02 m. Diam. 0.13 m.

Part of rim, and one handle, missing. Flat bottom; roughly made on wheel, the bottom very rough and irregular. Plain rim and ribbon handles at rim. Glaze bands on floor, glaze on handle.

11, 4. *Black-Glazed Saucer*. Pl. 53 b.

Inv. P 19878. H. 0.018 m. Diam. 0.15 m.

Ring foot, grooved beneath. Flat floor with slightly raised rim rounded on top; the exterior profiled. Thin dull black glaze over all; two bands of rouletting on floor.

11, 5-6. *Miniature Cooking Pots*. Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19863-864. H. 0.062 m. Diam. of 5, 0.097 m.

No. 6 fragmentary, all the mouth missing. Coarse micaceous cooking ware fabric. Similar in shape to 8, 9-10, Pl. 52 b.

11, 7. *Miniature Casserole with Lid*. Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19865. H. overall 0.048 m. Diam. 0.092 m.

Micaceous cooking ware fabric. Similar to 8, 11-12, Pl. 52 b.

11, 8. *Lid of Miniature Casserole*. Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19866. H. 0.02 m. Diam. 0.077 m.

Similar to the lid of No. 7; the casserole itself was not found.

11, 9-11. *Plain Saucers*. Pl. 53 b.

Inv. P 19869-871. H. 0.014-0.017 m. Diam. 0.117-0.118 m.

Flat-bottomed saucers with slightly raised rim and flat floor, the bottoms rough from the wheel. Poor thin glaze wash inside only. Thin fabric, somewhat warped in firing.

11, 12-17. *Miniature Saucers*. Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 19872-877. H. 0.014-0.017 m. Diam. 0.06-0.064 m.

Small saucers, roughly made on the wheel, and covered over all with thin dull glaze.

## PYRE 12

**12.** House G, Court, North.

Pit: the pit measured 0.51 m. in width, with a preserved length of 0.47 m.; its north end had been cut through by the trench for the foundation of the free-standing shed in the court. Its depth was 0.25 m.; since the pit had been cut in the hard-packed marble-workers' fill of chips and marble dust its limits were very clear. Traces of burning on the floor and sides of the pit. After the pyre had been burned the floor over it was patched, the patch discernible as a slightly darker area in the floor of the court.

Deposit: the pit was full of small pots mixed with charcoal and ash; but there was no very heavy burned deposit at the bottom. Part of the poros alabastron, No. 1, was found in the wall trench of the shed; no doubt some of the contents of the pit became scattered when its north end was cut away.

Dating: the black-glazed skyphos No. 3, deep and narrow at the bottom, is somewhat more developed than those from Pyre 4, and must date from near the end of the fourth century.

Offerings:

**12, 1.** *Dummy Alabastron of Poros.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. ST 460. Pres. H. 0.108 m. Diam. 0.053 m.

The bottom and lower half of the body preserved, burned. A shallow hole at the bottom suggests that the alabastron was made by turning.

**12, 2.** *Black-Glazed Cup-Kantharos.* Pl. 53 c.

Inv. P 20141. H. 0.08 m. Diam. 0.105 m.

Fragments missing. Open bowl nearly hemispherical and with plain rim, on a moulded base. Grooved on the underside. Horizontal rolled handles, up-swung and turned inward at the top. Black glaze over all; a scraped groove around the base. Similar to **1**, 1, Pl. 50 a; per-

haps somewhat later, but earlier than anything else in Pyre **12**.

**12, 3.** *Black-Glazed Skyphos.* Pl. 53 c.

Inv. P 20142. H. 0.088 m. Diam. 0.075 m.

Small fragments missing. Deep skyphos elongated at the bottom; projecting ring foot. The lip turned outward. Widely spreading handles, squared at the outside. Black glaze over all. Similar to **6**, 3-4 above, Pl. 51 c, and also to Chatby no. 162, Breccia, *op. cit.*, pl. LVI, 120.

**12, 4.** *Small Lidded Pyxis.* Pl. 53 c.

Inv. P 20143. H. overall 0.072 m. Diam. 0.066 m.

Solid flared base and rim flanged to hold lid. Thin dull glaze, black to brown, over all.

**12, 5.** *Saucer with Furrowed Rim.* Pl. 53 c.

Inv. P 20144. H. 0.015 m. Diam. 0.125 m.

Ring foot and flat shallow floor. The rim flat and grooved on top, slanted slightly outward. Dull red glaze on floor; the rim reserved; the wall outside grooved and banded.

**12, 6-7.** *Banded Plates.* Pl. 53 c.

Inv. P 20145-146. H. 0.021 and 0.024 m. Diam. 0.118 and 0.116 m.

No. 6 nearly complete, No. 7 fragmentary. Flat bottoms, left rough, and rather deep bodies. Plain rims and ribbon handles. Glaze on the handles only.

**12, 8.** *Miniature Casserole and Lid.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 20147. H. overall 0.062 m. Diam. 0.09 m.

Similar to the miniature casseroles from other pyres, but made of fine buff clay instead of micaceous coarse ware.

**12, 9. *Miniature Saucer.*** Pl. 53 c.

Inv. P 20148. H. 0.016 m. Diam. 0.099 m.

Roughly wheel-made; flat bottom. Unglazed.

**12, 10-12. *Miniature Saucers.*** Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 20149-151. H. 0.013 to 0.018 m.  
Diam. 0.058 to 0.065 m.

Similar to No. 9, but smaller. Unglazed.

**PYRE 13****13. North of House G.**

Pit and level: the mass of small pots was found in a filling of Hellenistic times, evidently disturbed though intact as a group. The pit itself was not found, though it must have been very near where the group of pots was found, else they would have become scattered. Plentiful cinders and charcoal mixed in the earth among the pots indicated that they had come from a pyre, as did also traces of burning on the pots themselves.

Dating: the small West Slope Kantharoi and the unguentarium find parallels in the first quarter of the third century.

Offerings: The group has been illustrated, *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. 46, 3.

**13, 1. *Lamp, Type VIII.*** Pl. 54 a.

Inv. L 4335. H. 0.035 m. L. 0.095 m.

Small bits missing. High base, slightly concave beneath and finished with a raised disc at the center; flat top, a groove around the outer edge; pierced lug at left side, no handle. Glaze inside only. Similar to 7, 2, Pl. 52 a.

**13, 2. *Black-Glazed Kantharos.*** Pl. 54 a.

Inv. P 18456. H. 0.118 m. Diam. 0.078 m.

Small fragments missing. Slender type, on high base, moulded. Spurred handles from the lip. Dull glaze, black to red, over all; scraped grooves around the base and under it. A similar kantharos from Agora group A, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 319 and fig. 5, A 29.

**13, 3-4. *West Slope Kantharoi.*** Pl. 54 a.

Inv. P 18455 and 457. H. 0.07 and 0.085 m.  
Diam. 0.065 and 0.078 m.

Small fragments missing from both. No. 3

decorated with mask thumb rests on handles, No. 4 with ivy leaf thumb rests. A wreath in thinned clay paint around the upper wall of each; a scraped groove around No. 4 below the handle attachments.

**13, 5. *Unguentarium.*** Pl. 54 a.

Inv. P 18472. H. 0.115 m. Diam. 0.065 m.

Fragments missing. Plump type, on a neatly made foot. Decoration in white and purple bands around level of greatest diameter and shoulder. Shape as Chatby no. 87 a (A), Breccia, *op. cit.*, p. 48, fig. 35.

**13, 6. *Small Lidded Pyxis.*** Pl. 54 a.

Inv. P 18468. H. overall 0.063 m. Diam. 0.05 m.

Deep pyxis on solid base left rough underneath; flange at rim to hold lid. Neither pyxis nor lid glazed; much greyed from burning.

**13, 7-8. *Saucers with Furrowed Rim.*** Pl. 54 a.

Inv. P 18458-459. H. 0.02 m. Diam. 0.125 and 0.13 m.

Ring foot and flat floor rising at the sides to flat rim, grooved on top; the rim of No. 8 nearly horizontal, that of No. 7 outward slanting. Black to reddish glaze on floors only; outsides, and upper faces of rims, reserved.

**13, 9-10. *Banded Plates.*** Pl. 54 a.

Inv. P 18473-474. H. 0.025 m. Diam. 0.12 and 0.117 m.

Small fragments missing from both. Flat bottoms and rather deep bodies with plain rims and ribbon handles. Traces of poor thin glaze on handles only.

**13, 11.** *Small Plain Jug.* Pl. 54 a.

Inv. P 18471. H. 0.125 m. Diam. 0.092 m.

Low base and high neck with round mouth; a raised ring below the slightly flared rim. One vertical handle. Glaze on the inside of the neck only. Similar to 7, 13, Pl. 52 a.

**13, 12-13.** *Miniature Cooking Pots.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 18469-470. H. 0.06 and 0.055 m. Diam. 0.09 and 0.085 m.

Similar to the miniature cooking pots from other pyres, but made of buff clay instead of coarse micaceous cooking ware fabric.

**13, 14-15.** *Miniature Casseroles with Lids.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 18475-476. H. over all 0.06 and 0.055 m. Diam. 0.089 and 0.083 m.

Similar to the miniature casseroles from the other pyres, but made of buff clay instead of cooking ware.

**13, 16-23.** *Miniature Saucers.* Not Illustrated.

Inv. P 18460-467. H. 0.008 to 0.013 m. Diam. 0.05 to 0.096 m.

All unglazed.

**PYRE 14****14.** North Edge of Piraeus Street.

Pit: the pyre lay in Piraeus Street just to the west of the bridge, and near the north edge of the street. The pit could barely be made out as a roughly oblong cutting 0.42 m. wide by 0.51 m. long, its floor hardened by fire. Over a considerable area around the pit there were large patches of charcoal, suggesting that the pit had never been very deep, and that its contents were well scattered before it was covered over. Its dimensions may have been somewhat greater than those of the part cleared by us.

Deposit: as noted above, the charcoal from the pit had become well scattered over a considerable area around the pit; probably much of the pottery was lost. The three objects found in the pit were shattered into many small pieces, perhaps by the passing of traffic in the street over them.

Dating: the West Slope kantharos and the lamp suggest a date in the first half of the third century.

Offerings:

**14, 1.** *Lamp, Type IX.* Pl. 54 b.

Inv. L 4631. H. 0.04 m. Pres. L. 0.105 m.

Mended from many pieces; small fragments, including tip of nozzle, missing. Clam-shell variety on a low ring base; groove around filling hole and pierced lug at left side. Black glaze over all. Many pieces badly burned.

**14, 2.** *West Slope Kantharos.* Pl. 54 b.

Inv. P 20256. H. 0.09 m. Diam. 0.08 m.

Mended from many small pieces; small chips missing. Ivy leaf thumb rest on top of each handle; garland in thinned clay paint at each side. Much burned.

**14, 3.** *Saucer with Furrowed Rim.* Pl. 54 b.

Inv. P 20257. H. 0.025 m. Diam. 0.125 m.

Mended complete; greyed by fire. Low ring foot; rim nearly flat and grooved on top. Plate warped in firing. Thin glaze wash on floor only.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL IMPLICATIONS

The position of the archaic cemetery on the lower slope of the Areopagus is significant because it is in a region which must always have been included within the circuit of the city walls of Athens. The dictum in the correspondence of Cicero, cited above, to the effect that from early times the Athenians had been prevented by religious usage from allowing burials to be made within the city (*intra urbem*) has been taken very seriously by scholars. The usual interpretation of the words *intra urbem* has been as meaning within the circuit of the city walls, and this is probably correct; as noted above, p. 67, in places where other remains are lacking the course of the city walls has been plotted with reference to the presence or absence of graves. This procedure is helpful in restoring the course of certain parts of the circuit of the Themistoklean and later walls. Of a city wall earlier than the one built under the leadership of Themistokles no trace has ever been found, although certain statements in literary sources<sup>27</sup> have been interpreted as implying the existence of a wall around the lower city before the Persian invasion. Hence arose a controversy in which the protagonists were Judeich and Doerpfeld, the former upholding the opinion that Athens had a peribolos before the Persian Wars, the latter denying it.<sup>28</sup> Doerpfeld, indeed, adduces the evidence even of Early Geometric graves to prove his point, from which we may infer that he thought the ban to have been in effect as early as the ninth century. Judeich, on the other hand, is inclined to connect the institution of the ban with the purification of Athens by Epimenides after the Cylonian conspiracy toward the end of the seventh century.<sup>29</sup> Since a ban on making burials within the city walls must presuppose the existence of walls when the ban came into effect, Judeich hypothecates a peribolos around the lower city at Athens as early as the seventh century.

The latest burials made in our cemetery date from the end of the sixth century. Their presence in an area which must have been included within the walls of the lower city at whatever period must prove, then, that the ban had not come into effect before these graves were made. It might be averred that our cemetery was perhaps a family graveyard which had been in use for two centuries, and that an exception was made and its use for burials was allowed to continue. Quite apart from the inherent improbability of such a theory, evidence from three other graves of the sixth century (Nos. 49-51) which were found within our area but not in the enclosed

<sup>27</sup> Herodotus IX, 13; Thucydides I, 89, 3.

<sup>28</sup> Judeich, *Topographie*<sup>2</sup>, pp. 120 f.; Doerpfeld in *Festschrift Judeich*, 1929, pp. 1 f. Two of the graves in our cemetery lay at the bottom of one of the trenches made in the 1890's by Doerpfeld. They contained no pottery when we found them; and we may deduce that they had already been robbed and contained no vases by which they could be dated when Doerpfeld found them, else he would have cited them in support of his theory.

<sup>29</sup> Judeich, *Topographie*<sup>2</sup>, p. 63, note 6; p. 122.

cemetery, proves that this cannot have been the case. Two of them, it is true, were graves of children—a cremation which lay just to the south of the Street of the Marble Workers as it makes its way westward up the lower slope of the Hill of the Nymphs, and an urn-burial on the slope of the Areopagus under the Roman House O. It may be argued that urn-burials of infants could have been made clandestinely, though the statement of Cicero's correspondent lays the ban to religious usage rather than to mere police regulation. The question of cremation of the bodies of small children within the city is discussed below. But one grave, No. 49, which was found in the bottom of the valley to the west of the post-Sullan drain and about 15 m. from the northwest corner of the cemetery, contained the skeleton of an adult or semi-adult person together with a lekythos which dates from after the middle of the sixth century. Thus it would seem that though the practice may have been infrequent, burials continued to be made throughout the sixth century in the area later to be included within the walls of Themistokles. Although over a great part of the American excavations digging has as yet been carried down only to Roman levels, and it is possible that more, and later, graves may be found, up to the present no burial of an adult made after the end of the sixth century has come to light. Consequently it would seem on the evidence available to date, that there was no ban on making burials within the city until the end of the sixth century. The absence of any graves later than the sixth century further suggests that the ban came into effect in the years around 500. This is not, in fact, difficult to reconcile with Judeich's theory connecting the initiation of the ban on making burial within the city with the purification of Athens by Epimenides, if we accept a later dating for Epimenides, which puts him at the end of the sixth rather than of the seventh century.<sup>30</sup>

With the purification of the city and the prohibiting of further burials within it may have been connected a change in the style of grave monuments which took place at about the same time.<sup>31</sup> The evidence taken all together suggests a general change in the place and manner of making graves at Athens at about the end of the sixth century.

<sup>30</sup> The date of Epimenides has been disputed. Plato tells us, *Laws I*, 642 D, that he visited Athens ten years before the beginning of the Persian Wars to carry out sacrifices ordered by the Delphic god. This date accords admirably with the evidence from our cemetery; but we are nowhere told specifically that the ban on burial within the walls was connected with the purification, though it is likely that it was. Furthermore, Plutarch, *Solon XII*, 4-6, makes Epimenides a contemporary of the Athenian Lawgiver, which would date him nearly a century earlier. The evidence is well summarized by J. H. Wright in *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, III, 1892, pp. 66 f.; Wright favors the earlier date, as does Hammond, *J.H.S.*, LX, 1940, p. 81. But Raubitschek would seem to prefer the later date: *A.J.A.* LI, 1947, p. 262.

<sup>31</sup> Cf. Richter, *Archaic Attic Gravestones*, Cambridge, Mass., 1944, pp. 90 f., and 120 f.; also *A.J.A.* XLIX, 1945, p. 152. Miss Richter, discussing a law enacted according to Cicero *De legibus* II, 26, 64, "sometime after Solon," which limited the size and decoration of tombs, decides in favor of a Peisistratid, rather than a Kleisthenic, date for its enactment.

It has already been noted that a ban on the making of graves within the walls presupposes the existence of the walls when the ban came into effect. We must assume, then, that Athens was already enclosed within a peribolos by the end of the sixth century when the making of burials in the city came suddenly to a stop. Any conclusion beyond this enters into the realm of hypothesis and speculation; there is no evidence other than general historical probability. Peisistratos and his sons we know to have undertaken large public works of various kinds at Athens. It is not improbable that among these was the enclosing of the lower city in a defensive wall. The tyrant himself had been twice expelled from Athens; his successor Hippias had seen his brother killed as the result of a plot against the tyranny; and during the whole of the reign of the tyrant and his sons enemies were known to be plotting in exile the overthrow of the tyranny and their own return to Athens. The building of a peribolos around the lower city would therefore have been no more than a reasonable measure of self-defence on the part of the tyrants against enemies from without, perhaps led by the exiled Alkmeonidai. The account given by Thucydides (VI, 57) of the unsuccessful attempt of enemies from within, Harmodios and Aristogeiton and their followers, to overthrow the tyranny, explicitly refers to a gate at the Kerameikos and thus implies the existence of walls. Though direct evidence to prove it is lacking, it would seem very probable that Athens was first enclosed within a peribolos at some time between the second return of Peisistratos in 546 B.C., and the attempt of the Tyrannicides in 514 B.C.<sup>32</sup>

More difficult of explanation is the fact that cremation of infants within the city continued to be permitted into Hellenistic times. The evidence from the archaic cemetery and elsewhere as noted above points to the conclusion that the burial of the dead, at least of those who had reached adult years, came to an end at about the turn from the sixth to the fifth century. An occasional urn-burial of a child made subsequent to this limit has been found in the area of the American excavations; but such urn-burials could easily have been made clandestinely. There seems, on the other hand, no likelihood that the bodies of dead infants could have been cremated in the town without the whole neighborhood knowing of it. We must conclude, therefore, that the religious ban on burial within the city either did not include a sanction against the burial of children as opposed to adults, or that it did not include a sanction against cremation as opposed to burial. The number of infant cremations found being far greater than that of urn-burials, the probability becomes greater that cremation was not banned rather than that an exception was made for children in general. No traces of the cremation of adults within the area of the American excavations later than the

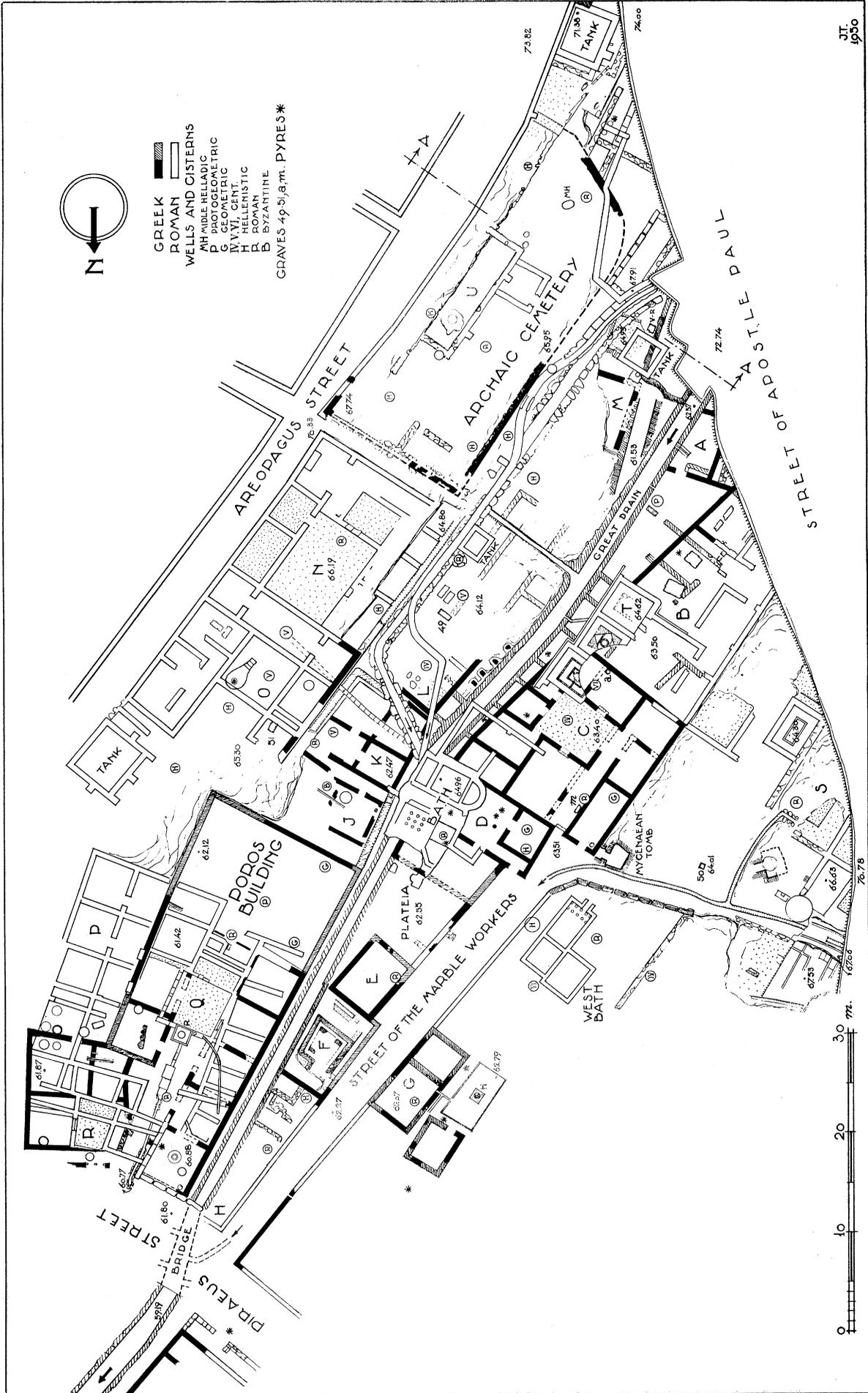
<sup>32</sup> A paper dealing with the graves found in the American excavations and their relation to the problem of a Pre-Persian city wall was read by the present writer at the annual meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America in December, 1947, at New Haven. A brief summary appeared in *A.J.A.*, LII, 1948, pp. 377-8.

sixth century have yet been found; but good sense would suggest that large pyres would be dangerous as well as unpleasant in areas thickly built up with houses, and that for reasons other than religious the cremation of adults within the city was not practised. The evidence for the cremation of infants within the city down to early Hellenistic times is, on the other hand, conclusive; and the practise after all can have been no more dangerous or unpleasant in the fourth and third centuries than it was in the sixth.

In sum, the evidence from the graves found up to the present suggests that burial and cremation in the city were unrestricted up to the end of the sixth century, and that thereafter the burial of adults ceased, probably because of the religious ban noted in Cicero's correspondence. The cremation of the dead appears not to have been included in the ban, and in fact continued until Hellenistic times in the case of infants. There is no evidence to show whether the cremation of adults ceased after the sixth century because it was included in the ban, or whether the practise was abandoned for practical reasons. The evidence in general supports the statement in Cicero's correspondence, and adds to it in particular the suggestion that the ban came into effect at about the turn from the sixth to the fifth century, and that it applied only to inhumation.

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General Plan of the Area, Actual State

RODNEY S. YOUNG: SEPTULTURAE INTRA URBEM



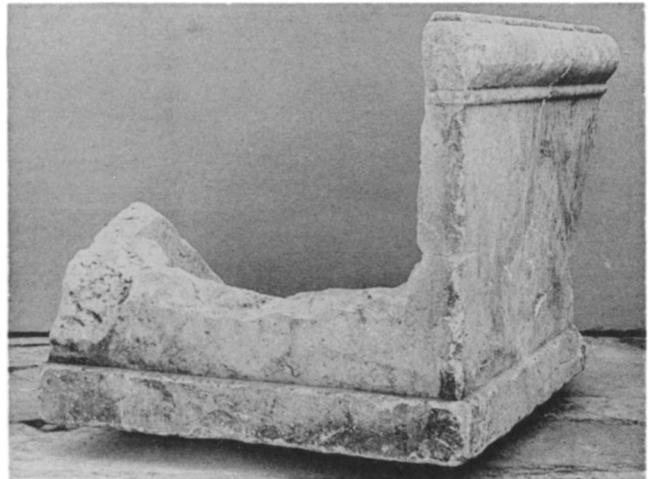
a. General View of the Area, from the Northwest



b. Wall at West Side of Cemetery (C on plan, fig. 1)



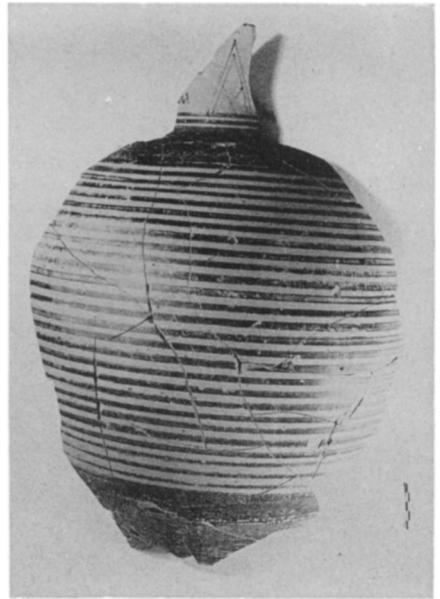
c. South Wall of Cemetery (D on plan, fig. 1)



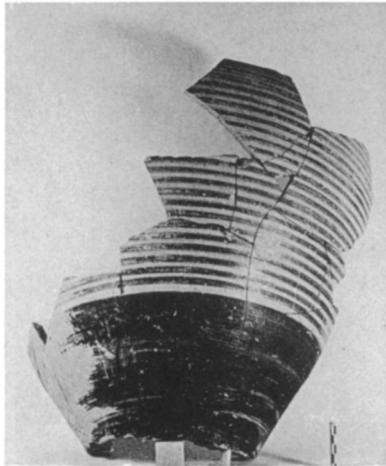
d. Fragment of Marble Sarcophagus



a. Grave A: Burial Amphora as found, under South Wall of House C



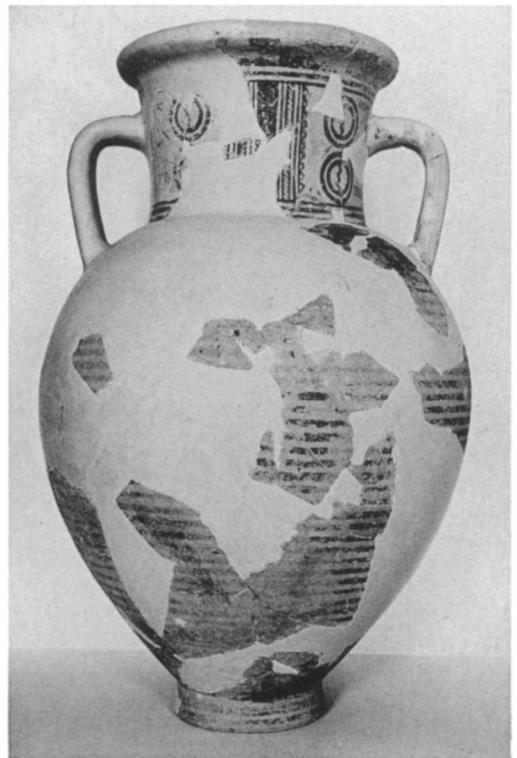
b. Geometric Amphora, A-1



c. Grave 1, Amphora



d. Graves 1 (above) and 3 (below), as found

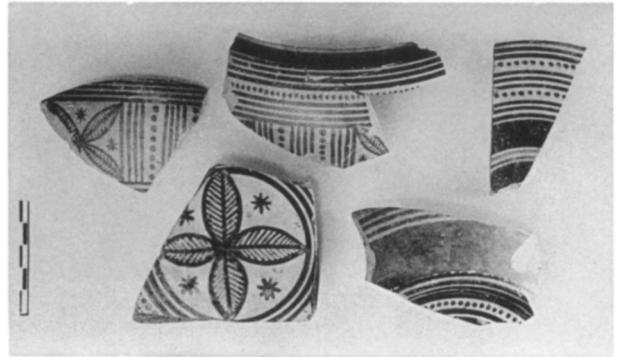


e. Fragmentary Geometric Amphora from Grave 4

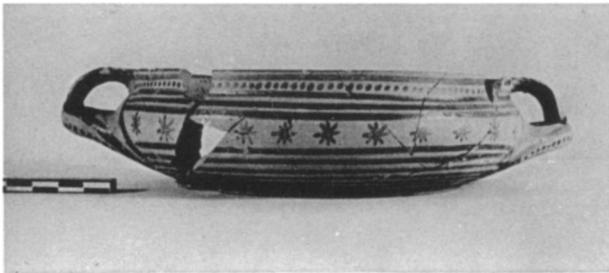
PLATE 36



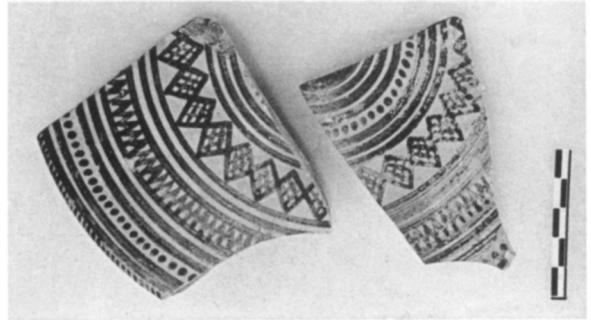
B



F



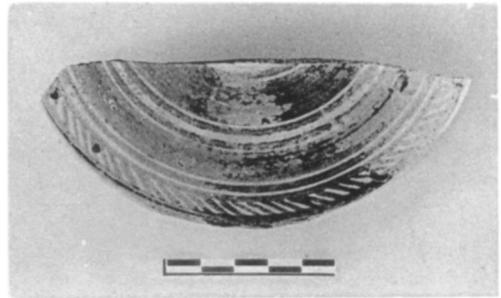
C



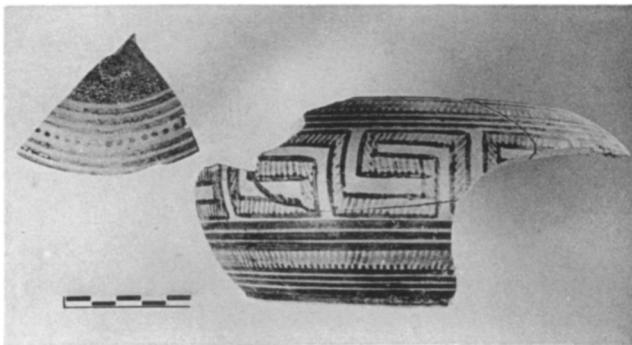
G



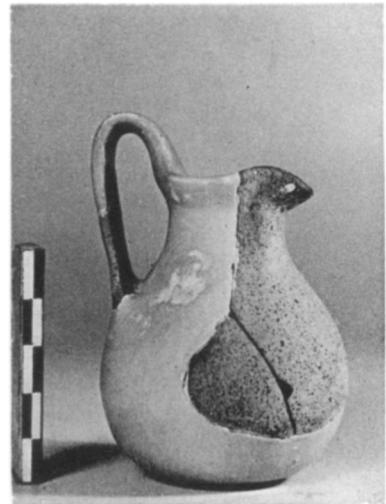
D



H



E



I

Fragmentary Geometric Pots from Grave 18 (B-I)



a. Pottery from Grave 2: 2, 1-3



b. Grave 2 as found



d. Protoattic Fragment, K, from Cemetery



c. Protoattic Fragment, J, from Cemetery



e. Protoattic Fragment, L, from Cemetery

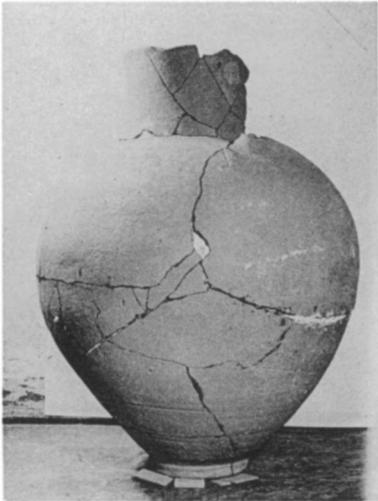
PLATE 38



a. Grave 4, Geometric Sherds (Amphora A, pl. 35, e) and Skull as found above Level of Burial)



b. Grave 4, showing built Walls along Sides, and Skeleton



c. Amphora from Grave 3 (3, 1)



d. Corinthian Tripod Pyxis from Grave 4 (4, 1)



e. Grave 3, Amphora as found, containing Bones of Infant



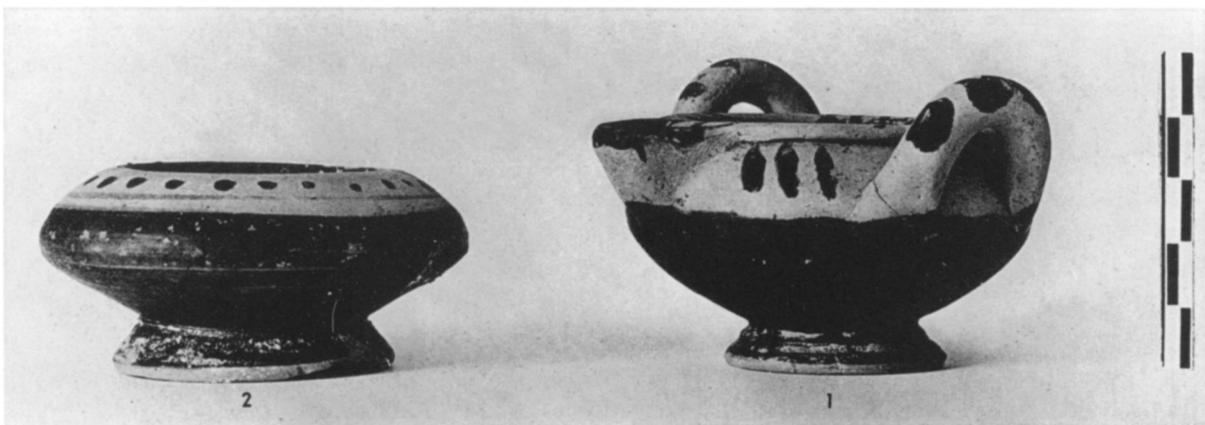
f. Grave 5 from Northeast



a. Pots from Grave 5 (5, 1-2)

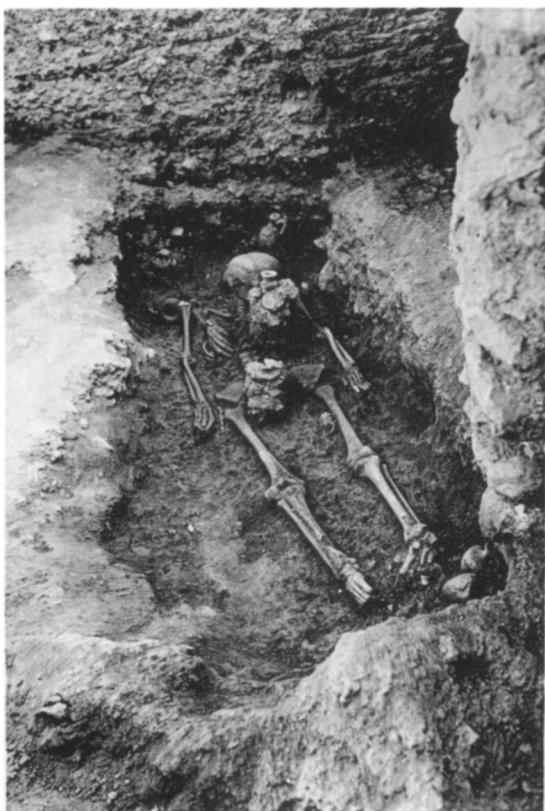


b. Pots from Grave 6 (6, 1-2)

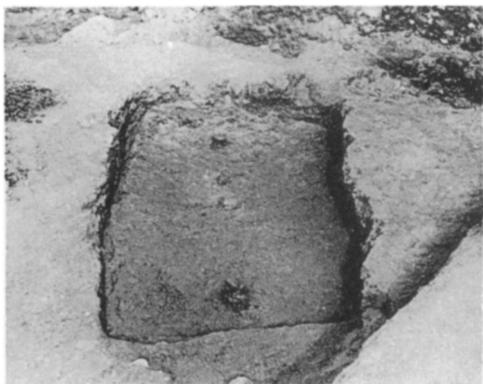


c. Pots from Grave 8 (8, 1-2)

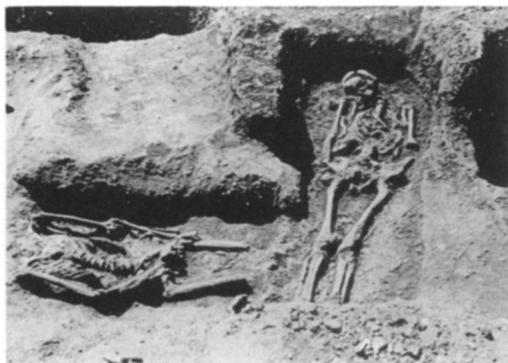
PLATE 40



a. Grave 10 as cleared



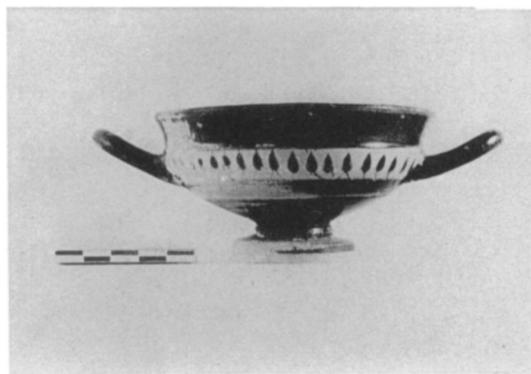
c. Grave 8 as found



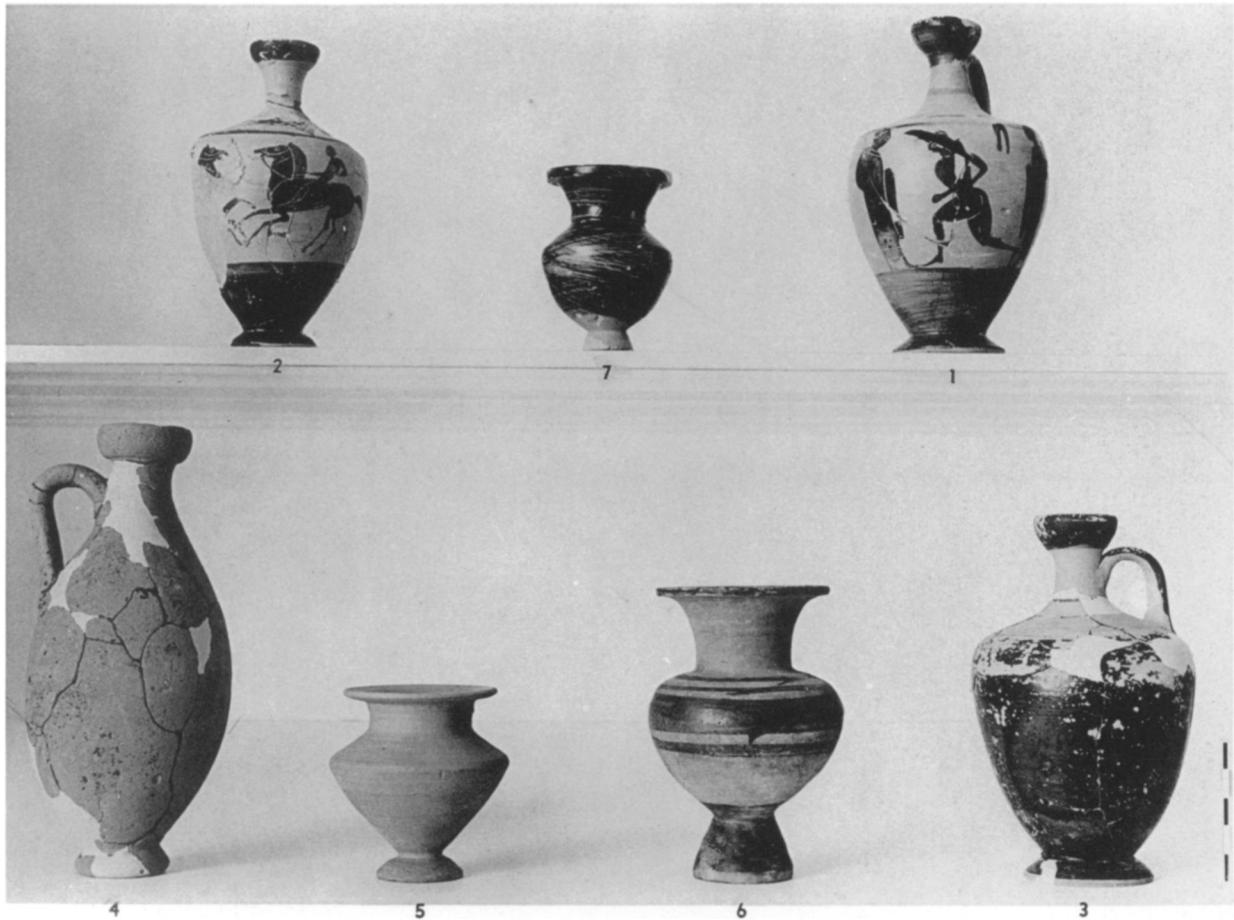
d. Grave 9 (at right) and Grave 23, cut through by it



b. Lekythos from Grave 7 (7, 1)



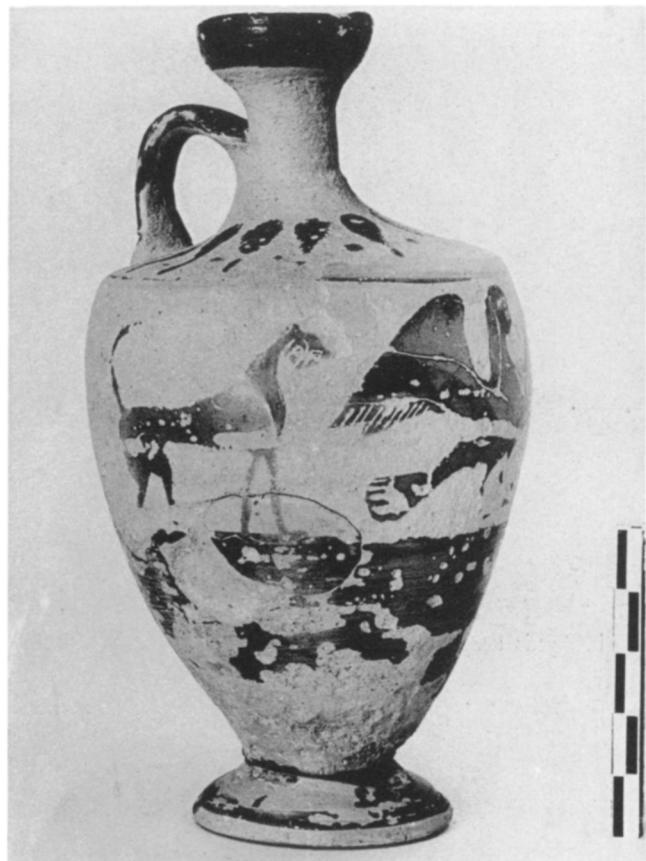
e. Band-cup from Grave 9 (9, 1)



a. Vases from Grave 10



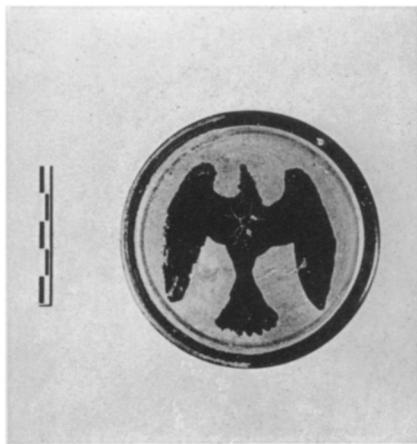
b. Grave 11 as cleared



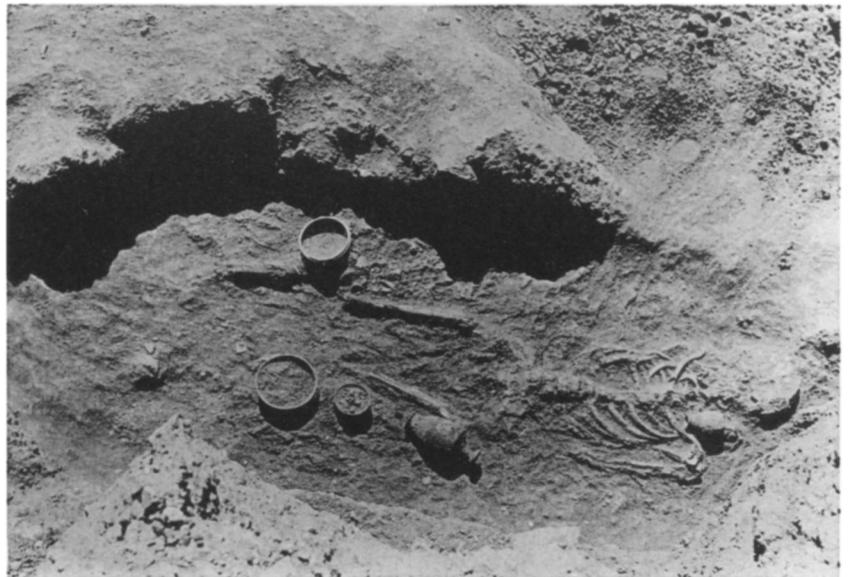
c. Lekythos from Grave 11



a. Vases from Grave 12



b. Pyxis 12, 7 from above



c. Grave 12 as cleared



a. Vases from Grave 13



b. Grave 14, cleared



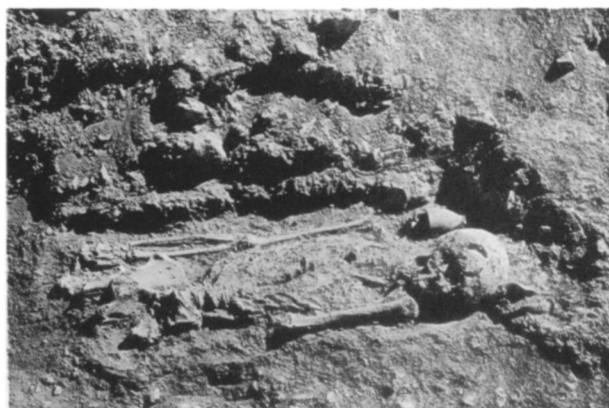
c. Lekythos from Grave 14



a. Lekythoi from Grave 15



b. Grave 15 as cleared



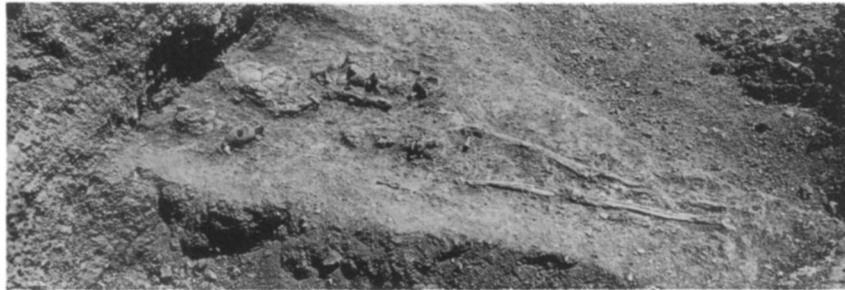
c. Grave 16 as cleared



d. Lekythoi from Grave 16



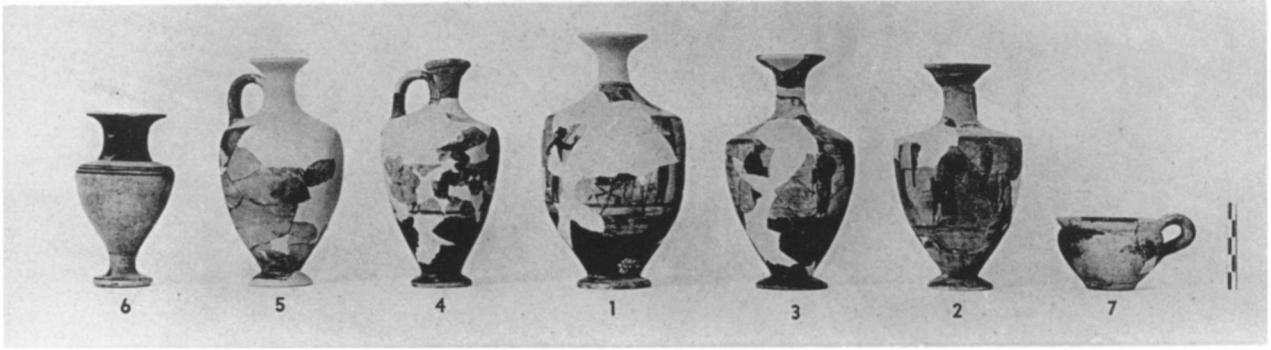
a. Lekythoi and Bronze Spoon from Grave 17



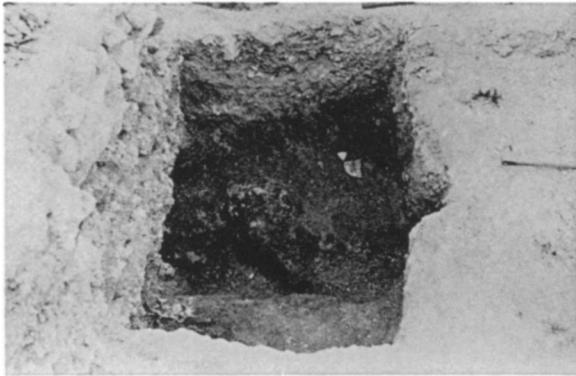
b. Grave 17, cleared



c. Burned Pottery from Pyre, Grave 18



a. Burned Pottery from Pyre, Grave 19



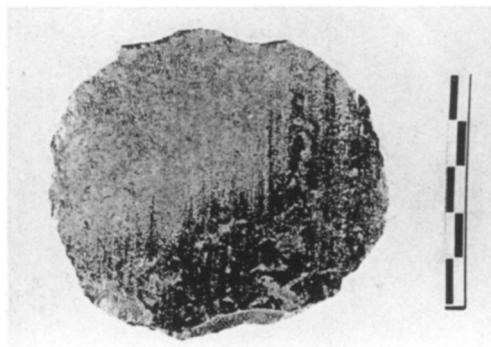
b. Grave 19: end of Grave Cutting, showing Air Channel in Short End



c. Grave 20, showing Charred Logs on Bottom of Pit for Pyre



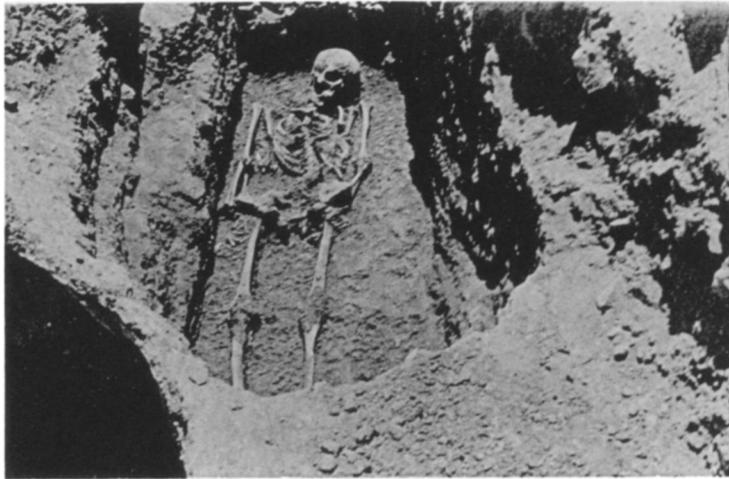
d. Lekythos, from Grave 20



e. Pottery disk from Grave 21



f. Grave 24; at upper left Bones of Grave 21



a. Grave 27



b. Grave 39, showing Air Channel in Floor of Cremation Pit



c. Grave 49, showing Remains of Skeleton as found



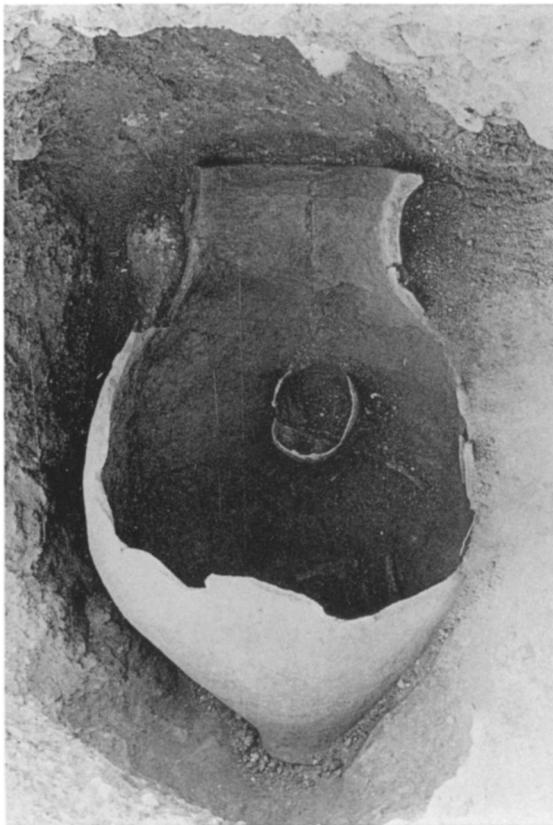
d. Grave 50: Lekythoi in place in Pyre



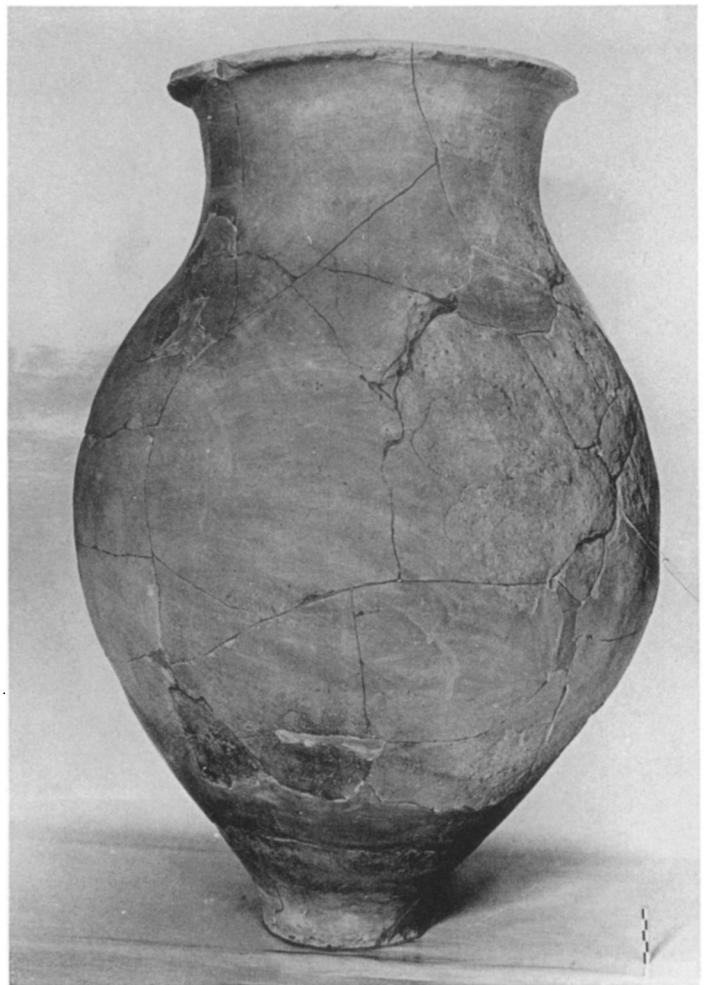
a. Lekythos from Grave 49



b. Burned Lekythoi from Pyre, Grave 50



c. Grave 51, showing Skull of Infant in Pithos



d. Pithos from Grave 51



a. Pyre No. 2, over House B



b. Pyre No. 7, in House C, Room 4



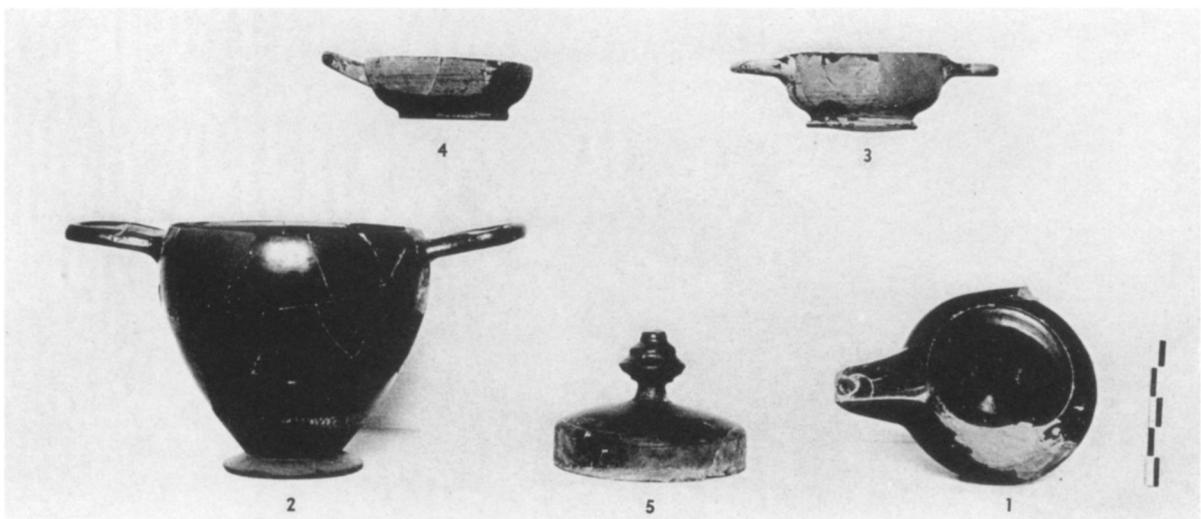
c. Pyre No. 8, in House C, Room 6



a. Pots from Pyre No. 1, in Northwest Room of Poros Building



b. Pots from Pyre No. 2, over House B



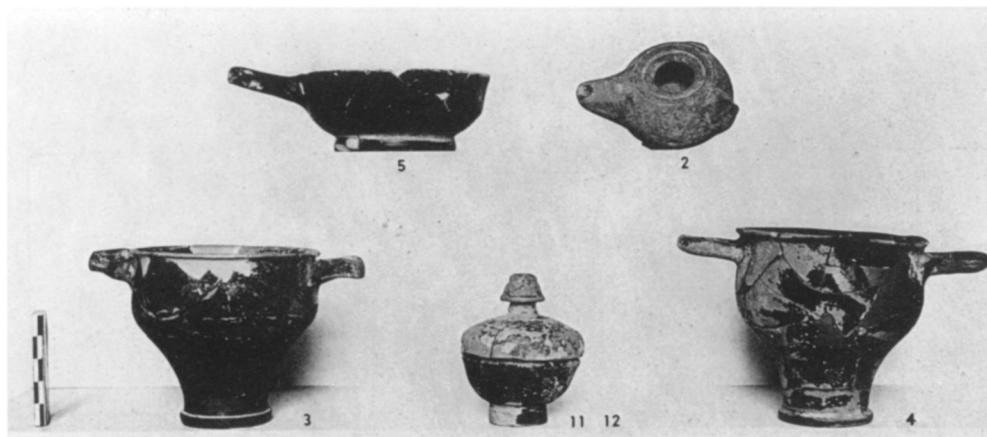
c. Pots from Pyre No. 3, in House D, Room 5



a. Pots from Pyre No. 4, in House D, Room 4



b. Pots from Pyre No. 5, in House D, Room 2



c. Pots from Pyre No. 6, in House C, Room 8



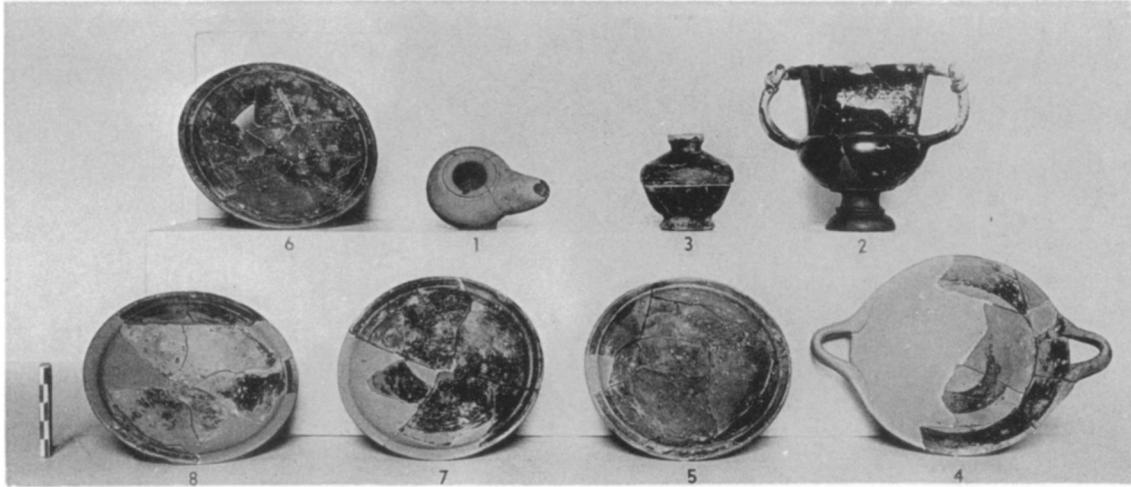
a. Pots from Pyre No. 7, in House C, Room 4



b. Pots from Pyre No. 8, in House C, Room 6



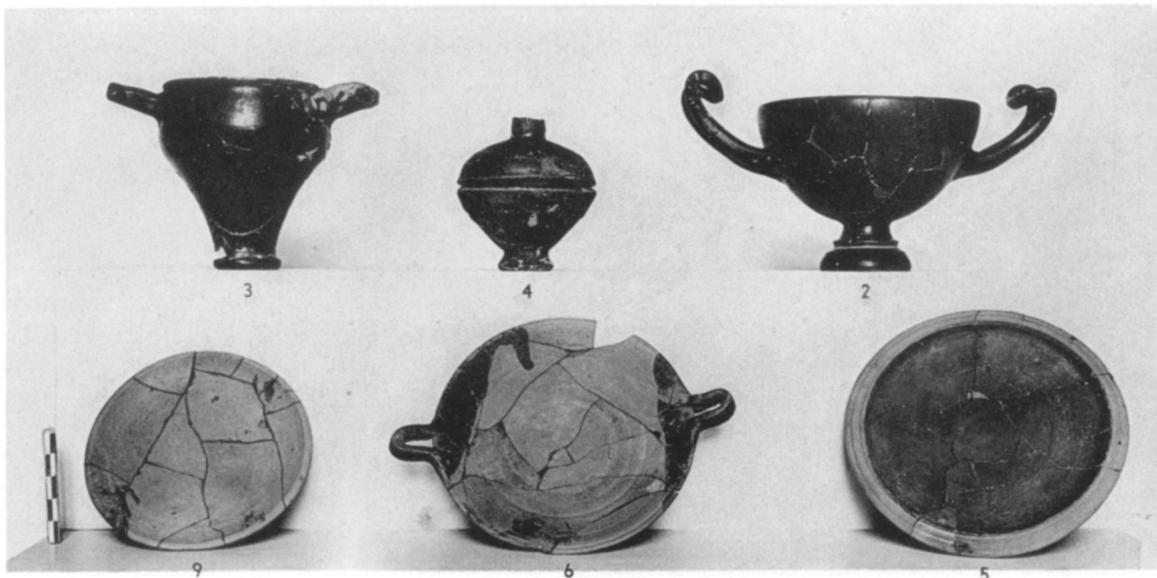
c. Pots from Pyre No. 9, in House C, Room 12



a. Pots from Pyre No. 10, South of Archaic Cemetery



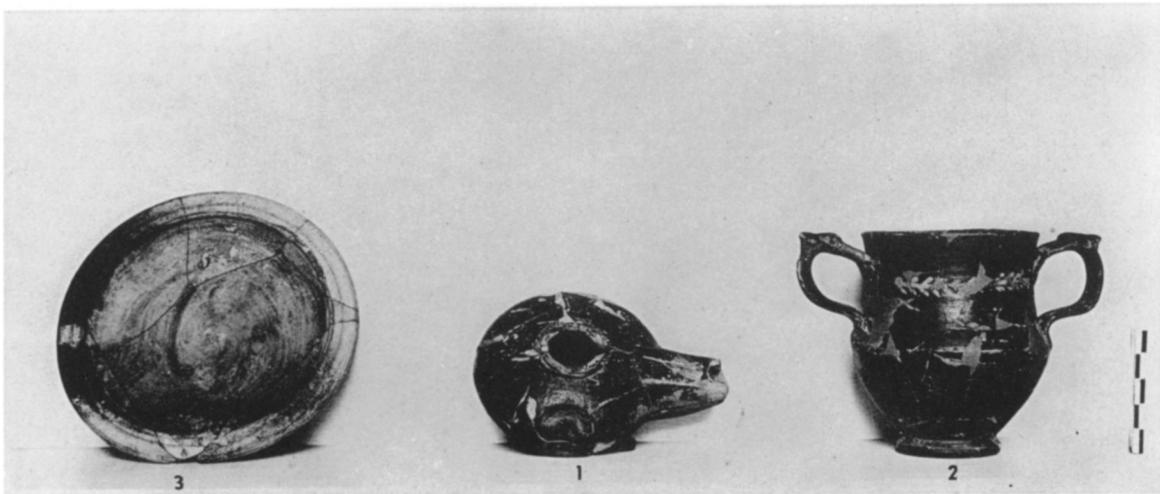
b. Pots from Pyre No. 11, in House G, Court at South



c. Pots from Pyre No. 12, in House G, Court at North



a. Pots from Pyre No. 13, North of House G



b. Pots from Pyre No. 14, in Piraeus Street

RODNEY S. YOUNG: SEPULTURAE INTRA URBEM