

# A MYCENAEAN CHAMBER TOMB UNDER THE TEMPLE OF ARES<sup>1</sup>

(PLATES 71-77)

THE role of Athens in the world of the Late Bronze Age is still obscure, but considerable new material from the Athenian Agora should help in balancing the archaeological evidence against the mythological tradition. Previous discussions have been based mainly on Broneer's excavations on the north slope of the Acropolis, where only the last phases of Late Helladic III are fully represented (*North Slope, Prehistoric Pottery, Fountain*),<sup>2</sup> and on chance finds of tombs in outlying districts of

<sup>1</sup> I wish to thank particularly Miss Lucy Talcott for supplying detailed data as needed from the Agora records, Professor Homer Thompson who read and revised the manuscript, and Professors C. W. Blegen and John L. Caskey who gave the full benefit of their experience to an analysis of the pottery. Professors Alan Wace, George Mylonas, Eric Sjöqvist, and Eugene Vanderpool and Mr. Frank Stubbings also provided numerous valuable suggestions for comparative prehistoric material. Miss Barbara Philippaki and Mrs. Evelyn Smithson were most helpful in cataloguing the fifth-century and Protogeometric pottery. The maps and plans are by John Travlos, the photographs by Alison Frantz, and the drawings by Piet de Jong.

<sup>2</sup> The titles of the principal sources for comparative material used in preparing this article appear in abbreviated form as follows:

*Aegean and Orient*: Kantor, H. J., *The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium B.C.*, Bloomington, 1947.

*Akropolis Vasen*: Graef, B., *Die Antiken Vasen von der Akropolis zu Athen*, Heft I, Berlin, 1909.

*Ancient Crete*: Bossert, H. T., *The Art of Ancient Crete*, London, 1937.

*Asine*: Frödin, O., Persson, A. W., *Asine*, Stockholm, 1933.

*Attica*: Stubbings, F. H., "The Mycenaean Pottery of Attica," *B.S.A.*, XLII, 1947, pp. 1-75.

*B.M.C. I, I*: Forsdyke, E. J., *Catalogue of Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum—Prehistoric Aegean Pottery*, London, 1925.

*Chamber Tombs*: Wace, A. J. B., *Chamber Tombs at Mycenae (Archaeologia, LXXXII)*, 1932.

*Eleusiniaka*: Mylonas, G., Προϊστορικὴ Ἑλευσίς in Kourouniotes, K., Ἑλευσινιακά, Athens, 1932.

*Fountain*: Broneer, O., "A Mycenaean Fountain on the Athenian Acropolis," *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, pp. 317 ff.

*Korakou*: Blegen, C. W., *Korakou*, Boston & New York, 1921.

*Levant*: Stubbings, F. H., *Mycenaean Pottery from the Levant*, Cambridge, 1951.

*MP*: Furumark, A., *The Mycenaean Pottery, Analysis and Classification*, Stockholm, 1941.

*Mykenische Vasen*: Furtwängler, A., Löschcke, G., *Mykenische Vasen*, Berlin, 1886.

*New Tombs*: Persson, A., *New Tombs at Dendra*, Lund, 1942.

*North Slope*: Broneer, O., "Excavations on the North Slope of the Acropolis," *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 329 ff.

*Palace of Minos*: Evans, A., *The Palace of Minos*, London, 1921-1935.

*Royal Tombs*: Persson, A. W., *The Royal Tombs at Dendra near Midea*, Lund, 1931.

*Prehistoric Pottery*: Hansen, H. D., "The Prehistoric Pottery on the North Slope of the Acropolis, 1937," *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, pp. 53 ff.

Attica (*Attica*, pp. 2-9).<sup>3</sup> The new evidence for earlier phases of Mycenaean culture in Athens consists of graves and tombs found at various points around the Acropolis, the town site, especially to the north and west.

Nearly forty chamber tombs, graves, and sepulchral deposits are now known in this area, which has long been recognized as an extensive prehistoric burial ground; most of them are concentrated under the northern part of the classical Agora, and only a few have been fully published to date.<sup>4</sup> Since several of these burials are as early as the beginning of Late Helladic II, they serve to bring the historical picture into sharper focus. The whole area has been disturbed by later constructions and burials, but enough of the Mycenaean interments have been preserved intact to show marked variations from the contemporary pottery of rural Attica, and to suggest an upward revision of opinion on the quality of Athenian crafts (cf. *Prehistoric Pottery*, p. 570). A comprehensive survey of the Bronze Age necropolis will be made later, but one of the better-preserved chamber tombs<sup>5</sup> will be discussed in detail here as an interim indication of the quality of the whole group.

The chamber tomb found under the Temple of Ares in 1951 is interesting even in isolation for unorthodox features of construction, a particularly disturbed and suggestive history, and a series of vases which is unusually extensive both chrono-

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*Prosymna*: Blegen, C. W., *Prosymna, The Helladic Settlement Preceding the Argive Heraeum*. Cambridge, 1937.

*Schachtgräber*: Karo, G., *Die Schachtgräber von Mykenai*. Munich, 1930, 1933.

<sup>3</sup> Two large and two small chamber tombs on the north slope of the Areopagus (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 274-291; XVII, 1948, pp. 154 ff.); two small tombs and a pit grave at the northeast foot of the Hill of Nymphs (*Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 163-165; XVIII, 1949, p. 215); two graves south of the Areopagus (*A.J.A.*, IX, 1894, p. 113); a richly furnished tomb below the Hill of Philopappos (*Arch. Anz.*, 1931, col. 213); traces of two chamber tombs on the east slope of the Kolonos Agoraios (*Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 69); two graves just south of the Odeion of Agrippa (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 21-23). Add now further, mostly unpublished, discoveries at: Aliki (*B.C.H.*, LXXIX, 1955, p. 227); Brauron (*Πρακτικά*, 1948, pp. 81 ff.; *J.H.S.*, LXXI, 1951, p. 237); Eleusis (*Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, XCIV, 1955, pp. 59-60); Perati on the bay of Porto Raphti (*J.H.S.*, LXX, 1950, p. 4; LXXIV, 1954, p. 147; *A.J.A.*, LIX, 1955, p. 224; *B.C.H.*, LXXIX, 1955, pp. 223-4 and figs. 5-6); Prophetes Elias (*J.H.S.*, LXXI, 1951, p. 237); Rafina (*J.H.S.*, LXXIV, 1954, p. 147); Salamis (*J.H.S.*, LXXIII, 1953, p. 113); Varkisa and Voula (*J.H.S.*, LXXIV, 1954, p. 148).

<sup>4</sup> *The Athenian Agora, A Guide to the Excavations*, Athens, 1954, fig. 2 for a map of prehistoric burials complete through 1953; east of the Odeion a child's pit grave, and west of the Odeion a small chamber tomb and two pit graves, perhaps a family plot (*Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 38, 41); west of the Northeast Stoa a chamber, the Tomb with Niches (*Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 105, fig. 4, pl. 25 b, A), a second disturbed chamber, and a child's grave, the Lily Bowl Grave (*ibid.*, pp. 106-107, pls. 25-26); in the northeast corner of the square, beneath and beside the north foundations of the Stoa of Attalos, a total of fourteen chambers and graves to date, including a miniature chamber complete with door and dromos for a baby (*Hesperia*, XIX, 1950, pp. 325 ff.; XXII, 1953, p. 47, pl. 17; XXIII, 1954, pp. 57-8, pl. 16 b); three graves south of the Temple of Ares (*Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 318-320, figs. 6-8; XXI, 1952, p. 104); the chamber tomb discussed here, under the Temple of Ares.

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary report in *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 107, pl. 26 a.

logically and in variety of types. At least fourteen, possibly sixteen, interments had been made in the chamber <sup>6</sup> which also contained twenty-four complete vases, fragments of thirteen others, and a variety of small objects made of bronze, ivory, steatite, obsidian, and glass. The majority of the finds are Late Helladic II-III; the earliest pots may be assigned to the middle of Late Helladic II and the latest to the final phases of Late Helladic III, indicating that the tomb was in continuous use for a period of almost three hundred years, from about 1450 B.C. to 1200 B.C. or later.<sup>7</sup> The tomb also contained an intact Protogeometric grave, some scattered pottery and two groups of fifth-century lekythoi.

### THE LOCATION AND PLAN OF THE TOMB

The tomb lies underneath the north side of the Temple of Ares toward its west end (Fig. 1). The original plan had been confused by repeated disturbances. The roof of the chamber apparently collapsed completely toward the beginning of the first millenium B.C. Following the last Mycenaean use of the tomb, the area above and around it continued to be used as a cemetery at least into Protogeometric times, as evidenced by scattered debris from graves and pyres and an intact inhumation burial of a child which cut down into the main dromos just in front of the door (see below, p. 200). The outlines of the dromos were almost entirely obliterated during

<sup>6</sup> Fourteen recognizable skulls were found in the tomb. Fifteen burials have been marked on Figures 3 and 4, but Burials XI and XIII may be one. When the earth removed from the lower burial level was sifted, a single tooth was discovered and later identified as belonging to a child of four; the rest of this skeleton had apparently disintegrated completely. Dr. George Philippas gave the ages for this tooth, skull VIII, and the Protogeometric skeleton.

<sup>7</sup> The absolute chronology of Mycenaean pottery is still under discussion and until further stratigraphic evidence is available, it is wiser to be very cautious in assigning absolute dates to the stylistic phases. The general chronological scheme proposed by Furumark (*The Chronology of Mycenaean Pottery*, p. 115) and that published by Professor Wace (*B.S.A.*, XLVIII, 1953, p. 15, note 22; and in E. L. Bennett, "The Mycenae Tablets," *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, XCVII, 1953, p. 424, note 8) are as follows:

Furumark:		Wace:	
Myc. I	1550-1500 B.C.	LH I	1550-1500 B.C.
Myc. II A	1500-1450 B.C.	LH II	1500-1425 B.C.
II B	1450-1425 B.C.		
Myc. III A: 1	1425-1400 B.C.	LH III A	1425-1340 B.C.
III A: 2 e	1400-1375 B.C.		
III A: 2 l	1375-1300 B.C.		
Myc. III B	1300-1230 B.C.	LH III B	1340-1210 B.C.
Myc. III C: 1 a	1230-1200 B.C.	LH III C	1210-1100 B.C.
III C: 1 b	1200-1125 B.C.		
III C: 1 c	1125-1075 B.C.		
Myc. III C: 2		Submycenaean	Beginning, 1100 B.C.
(= Submycenaean)	1075-1025 B.C.		

the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. Two parallel walls of late date cut straight across the chamber: the north foundation of the Temple of Ares as rebuilt in the days of Augustus, and the south wall of a large building with concrete foundations erected about A.D. 400. When excavation started the free space between these two walls measured only *ca.* 0.70 m. wide, so that a section of the temple foundation had to be

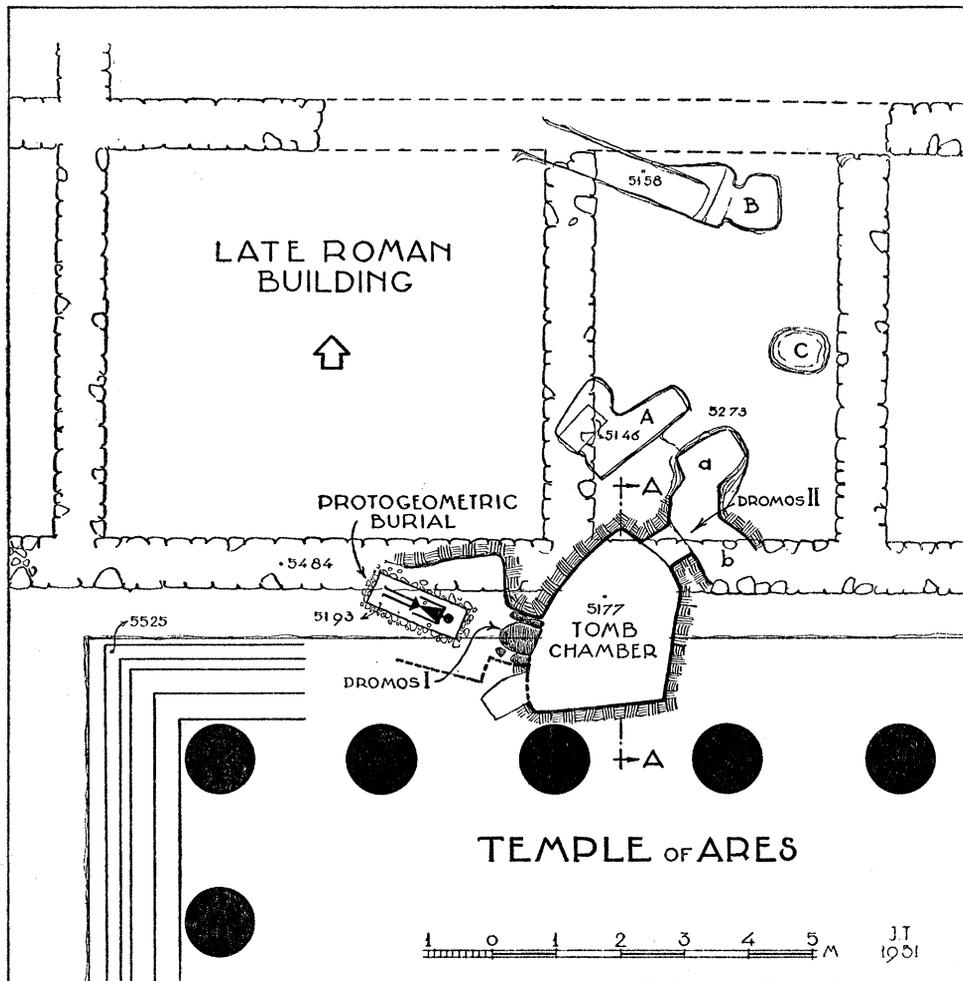


FIG. 1. Location Plan of the Tomb.

removed and cuttings were made beneath and on both sides of the concrete wall in order to determine the limits of the tomb (Figs. 1 and 2).

In clearing the area of the late Roman building, three further cuttings were exposed, all barren. Two looked very much like Mycenaean tombs (Fig. 1, A and B), but if they were such they had been thoroughly looted. The third, a shallow pit (Fig.

1, C), was set in a fifth-century gravelled floor, apparently part of the public square, which immediately overlay bedrock and extended across the tomb chamber below the original level of its roof (Fig. 2). Classical sherds in the second dromos and north-east doorway of the tomb probably date from the creation of the square in the sixth and fifth centuries, during which period the stone blocking of both doors had also been removed. Surprisingly, in view of these deep disturbances on all sides, the burial chamber and its contents remained almost intact.

The tomb had a hasty and unfinished appearance oddly at variance with its long history and the quality of the pottery found inside; with one or two exceptions, notably the Tomb with Niches,<sup>8</sup> this is generally true of Mycenaean burials in the Agora.

The original dromos ran from west to east and entered the chamber toward the south end of the long west wall (Fig. 1, Dromos I). It was apparently a short, narrow passage with very little slope to the floor. The doorway itself was only 0.80 m. wide; a few sizeable stones were laid in a shallow trench across it, but the upper packing had disappeared and the earth contained fragments of two late fifth-century lekythoi, matt-painted on a white ground (Nos. 46, 47), as well as sherds from undecorated Mycenaean kylikes.

The chamber was a small room roughly hewn out of bedrock, which in this area is little more than solidified clay. It formed an irregular triangle in plan, with the apex to the north: 2.00 m. wide by 2.85 m. long. The roof had apparently been a low one, rising just over a meter above the floor (Fig. 2).

A small niche, 0.50 m. square and raised 0.25 m. above the chamber floor, was set in the wall at the southwest corner of the room. It contained a few undecorated Mycenaean sherds but no bones, and did not seem to have been used as a burial recess.<sup>9</sup>

The chamber was approached by a second dromos and door leading in from the northeast (Fig. 1, Dromos II). Centered in the northeast wall, this second doorway was only 0.59 m. wide, but well cut. A single layer of small field stones was packed in its lower part, above a sill which was raised, like the niche, 0.25 m. above the chamber floor. In the fallen bedrock above the stone packing, Minyan and Mycenaean sherds were found together with fragments of fifth-century roof tile.

The dromos leading to the second door scarcely deserved the name, being stubby and narrow, 1.58 m. long with a maximum width of 0.75 m. The northeast end was rounded, and plunged precipitously 1.05 m. down from bedrock level with no trace of steps or ramp (Fig. 1, a).<sup>10</sup> Running northeast-southwest for half its length, the

<sup>8</sup> *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 106, fig. 4.

<sup>9</sup> Since this Niche was cut so close to the west door as to weaken the tomb structure, it may not be part of the original scheme of the chamber, but the remains of the trench which fifth-century workmen were digging when they came across the tomb (below, pp. 195-196).

<sup>10</sup> Three neatly cut steps led down into the passage of Pit B to the north of the chamber tomb (Fig. 1); otherwise steps have not been found in the dromoi of Mycenaean tombs in the Agora.

passage then turned southeast at a sharp angle and bypassed the door of the tomb to lead into a further cutting (Fig. 1, b), of which the southeastern limits could not be determined because of the concrete foundations of the late Roman wall. The tomb chamber was connected with the northeast dromos by a short narrow corridor, 0.35 m. deep and 0.57 m. wide.

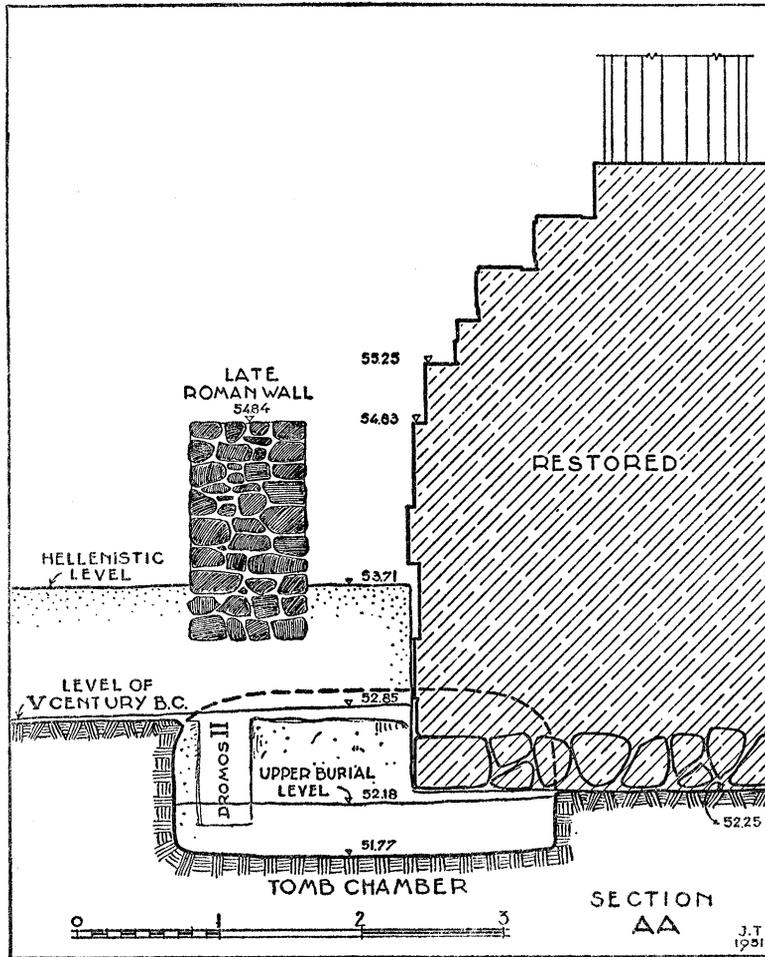


FIG. 2. North-South Section of Tomb.

The second entranceway was very much disturbed in post-Mycenaean times. Sherds of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. were recovered from area b), and a few fifth-century scraps, two slivers of bone, and the lip of a Corinthian aryballos from area a). Each area also yielded one fragment of a large Mycenaean krater (No. 25), of which two further sherds were found inside the chamber, indicating that Dromos II actually was of Mycenaean construction and emptied in later times, perhaps like the two tomb-like structures to the north.

Tombs with two dromoi are unusual at any Mycenaean site, and this is the only example uncovered in the Agora to date. The orientation of burials inside the chamber shows the northeast doorway to be later than the western, although at what point in the tomb's history it was cut through is not entirely clear. Possibly some accident, like a slide of soft bedrock in the west dromos, rendered the original entrance impassable and a second door was cut through on the opposite side in preference to abandoning a family tomb of long standing.

#### BURIALS AT THE LOWER LEVEL

Two distinct levels of burial could be distinguished inside the chamber (Fig. 2). A first series of at least eight bodies had been placed directly on the floor; a layer of sandy earth approximately 0.40 m. deep was then spread over these remains and a second series of six or seven interments was made.

The earliest burials on the lower level are represented by skulls I and II, pushed with leg bones and fragments of a pelvis high against the north wall of the room (Fig. 3). A squat jug (No. 1) lay buried beneath skull I, and a small alabastron (No. 2) may be associated with skull II; these vases, both assignable to Late Helladic II, provide an initial date for the tomb around the middle of the fifteenth century B.C.

A third early burial had been swept against the east wall: it consisted of disintegrated pelvic fragments, ribs, vertebrae, and part of a skull, III. The upper body of a three-handled jar (No. 10), a miniature jug with a cutaway neck (No. 19), and an askos (No. 21) lay under and among the bones. The lower body of the three-handled jar was shattered in the middle of the room where Burial III had evidently first been laid. All three pots belong to the latter part of Late Helladic II.

A streak of reddish loam bisected the chamber from west to east, just south of Burial III. It may have been spread in a thin blanket over the entire chamber floor when the tomb was first made, and as the early burials were pushed aside to make way for later ones, it accumulated in the middle of the room. The red color appeared to be natural, not the result of fumigation.

Remains of at least two burials were found in this loam: the cranial portion of a skull in fair condition (IV) and an extremely fragmentary skull (V) in the middle of the strip; two isolated arm bones lay a little west of skull V (Fig. 3, above pot No. 8). Burial V was evidently female: an ivory comb (No. 31) lay close beside the skull, and six fragments of bone pins (No. 32) were scattered near by. Two flat stone slabs were laid on bedrock at the west end of the middle strip; they had no obvious function as found, but may have served originally as pillows for skulls IV and V.

Although the skeletal remains in the center of the room were so sparse, twelve pots and a number of small objects were bedded among them in a straight row along the strip of loam (Pl. 72, a). All twelve pots were complete and some were intact. The

group consisted of six alabastra (Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8), three three-handled jars (Nos. 11, 12, 13), a kylix (No. 15), a coarse jug (No. 20), and a large, beaked jug painted with an octopus-and-dolphin motif which was found, in more than one hundred pieces,

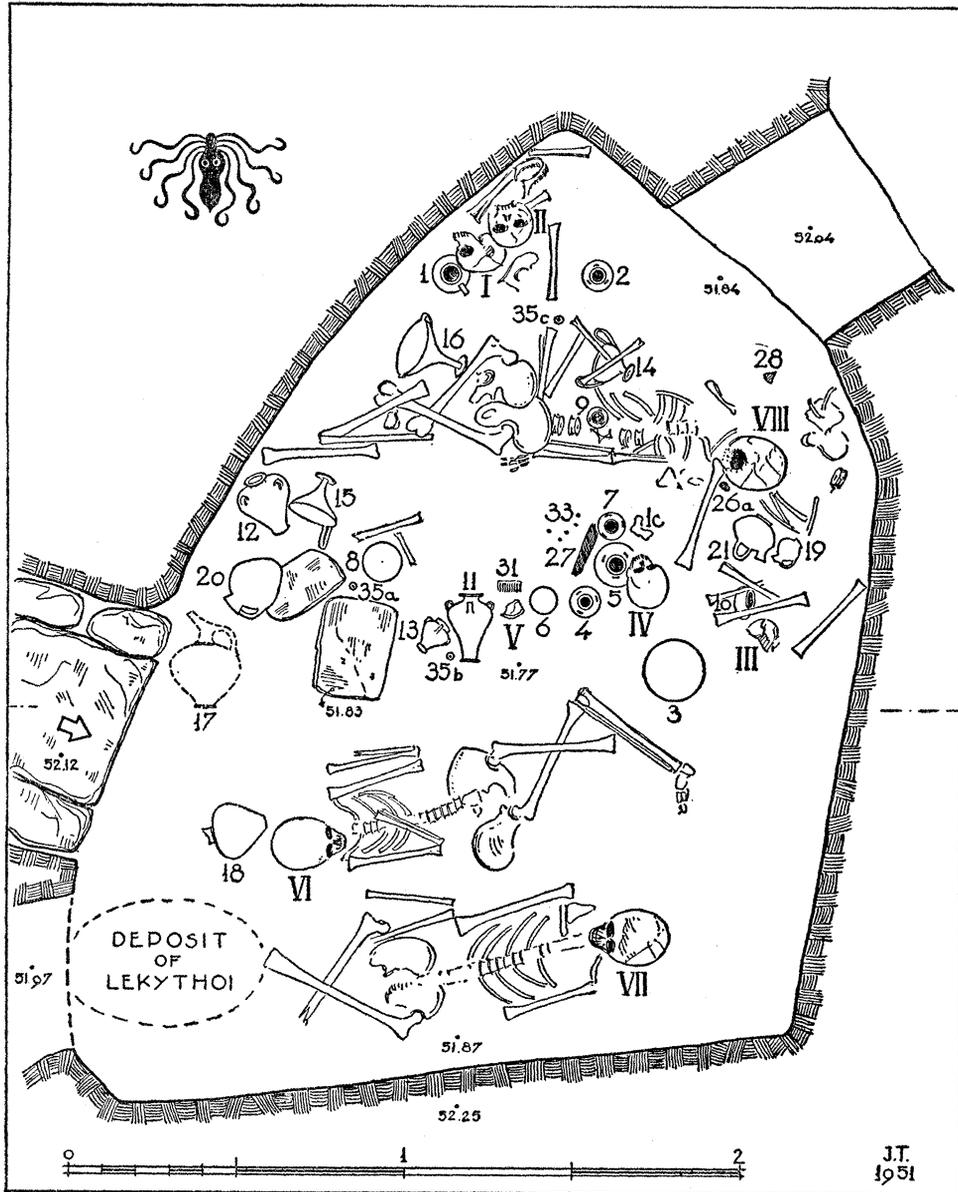


FIG. 3. Burials on Lower Level.

near the stones of the west door (No. 17). Powdered fragments of another three-handled jar and four more alabastra were also recovered from the fill; too little was preserved to justify restoration (No. 26, a-e). These pots range in date from the end

of Late Helladic II through the transitional years to the earliest phases of Late Helladic III,<sup>11</sup> and suggest a date for Burials IV and V toward the end of the fifteenth century B.C.

In addition to the pottery, comb, and bone pins, two steatite buttons (Nos. **35** a and b), a bronze razor (No. **27**), and a handful of glass and quartz beads (No. **33**) were buried in the loam; the razor and beads probably belong to Burial VIII (below).

These five earliest burials had at least eighteen pots associated with them; the three later undisturbed burials, which occupied most of the floor space at this level, produced only three pots among them. All three pots are early Late Helladic III A, but their dates relative to one another, and consequently the sequence of Burials VI, VII, and VIII, cannot be precisely determined.

Burials VI and VII occupied the whole southern half of the chamber. They lay side by side and head to foot; they seem to be contemporary interments, made through the original entrance. Both were buried under great chunks of bedrock when the roof over the southern part of the chamber collapsed.

Burial VI was in a particularly good state of preservation (Fig. 3; Pl. 72, a). The body had been laid out on its back, the right arm folded on the breast and the left crooked up by the side. The legs were drawn up at the knee; the left shin and foot were missing. The skull was intact, propped up on a pillow of earth so that the jaw rested on the chest. A jug with cutaway neck (No. **18**) lay behind and above the skull on the edge of a deeply disturbed area affecting Burial VII; the shape of this jug, markedly imitative of metallic forms, suggests a date for Burial VI at the beginning of Late Helladic III A.

Burial VII was less well preserved than VI, the bones being rotten and fragmentary. The skeleton was stretched out in a similar position, on its back with both arms extended along the sides. There was no trace of a cushion beneath the skull. Although the lower leg bones had disappeared, the angle of the thighs indicates they had been drawn up and crossed in the usual way; the right thigh was dislocated from the pelvic socket, probably as a result of the intrusion which also damaged the legs and feet.

Apparently, workmen engaged in some new construction shortly after the end of the Persian Wars cut into the southwest corner of the tomb; a deposit of seven

<sup>11</sup> From the close grouping of these vases in the chamber, there seems to be less separation in time between the periods to which they are assigned than Furumark's classification of Mycenaean pottery would indicate. This is still more striking in the so-called "Lily Bowl Grave" in the north-east corner of the square, in which the pots buried with a single child would range in date by orthodox classification from LH I to LH III A-B; this, however, is a closed group *par excellence*, and the "heirloom" explanation for such a chronological span is not always satisfactory (*Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 107-108). The pots dated here and in the catalogue as LH II-III are not, of course, assigned to any separate stylistic period; the classification indicates that features of both LH II and LH III style are present.

fifth-century lekythoi was found in a shallow pit in the bedrock below the knees of skeleton VII (Nos. 39-45; Fig. 3; Pl. 77). Such lekythoi found in groups commonly have a sepulchral significance; they occur only rarely, and then singly, in Agora household deposits. Yet no fragments of bone nor traces of burning were found with this group,<sup>12</sup> and it is incredible that actual burials should have been tolerated during the fifth century in an area which then lay at the very heart of the market-square. Above all, the ban on burials within the city walls had been in effect for at least a generation by the time these lekythoi were placed in the tomb. An explanation is suggested by a comparable incident which was brought to light in the northeast corner of the Agora in 1952.<sup>13</sup> Workmen digging the foundation pit for a large monument base, probably during the fourth century B.C., came down upon another Mycenaean chamber tomb and promptly shifted their pit westward by its own width in order not to intrude on the remains. Similar piety, or superstition, may have caused the diggers in our case not only to turn aside from their original course, but also to deposit the lekythoi in the tomb as propitiatory offerings to the ancient dead whom they had disturbed. The two fragmentary lekythoi placed in the west door after the stone blocking had been removed may represent a second discovery of the tomb around 430 B.C. Protogeometric and classical sherds, however, had also penetrated the earth inside the chamber here, close to skull VI and slightly lower, apparently as a result of more casual intrusions.

Burial VIII, occupying the free space in the northern half of the chamber (Fig. 3; Pl. 72, a), had not been disturbed in any way. This burial had several provocative aspects. The skeleton was that of a thirty-year old male; it was stretched on its back in parallel alignment to Burials VI and VII but, unlike them, was raised a few centimeters above the floor on a heap of sandy earth. The arms were extended along the sides, the legs were drawn up at the knee with the feet almost touching the west wall of the room. The head was partly cushioned on top of Burial III close to the second door, but the skull, found intact, had rolled over face down to the south.

A small alabastron (No. 9) lay on the skeleton's chest and a large kylix (No. 16) beside the right thigh. The spiral band with which this kylix was decorated suggests a date for Burial VIII at the end of the fifteenth century B.C. A third pot, a stemmed goblet with two high-swung handles (No. 14), was found buried at some depth below the skeleton's right arm, but it antedates the other pieces by at least half a century and should probably be associated with Burial I or II, having been overlooked when these were swept aside.

A number of blue and white glass beads lay among the skeleton's vertebrae,

<sup>12</sup> Particles of charcoal found throughout the fill should be associated with the scattered remains of at least one Protogeometric cremation burial (see below, p. 200).

<sup>13</sup> *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 47.

evidently part of a necklace (No. 33). Other beads had rolled to quite distant parts of the floor, and a group of similar beads, perhaps the remains of a matching bracelet, was clustered around the handle end of a bronze razor (No. 27) between Burials VIII and IV. There was a broken terracotta button by the skeleton's right elbow (No. 35 c).

The bronze razor probably belongs with Burial VIII rather than IV, since it is contemporary with the other funeral equipment of VIII. Between the skull and the northeast door lay the broken tip of a bronze spear or sword (No. 28); the break was clean, and no other fragments of the weapon were found either in the chamber or the passage outside. The preserved tip is of remarkably sturdy fabric and almost undamaged, so that corrosion cannot account for the disappearance of the rest. In the skull itself, as found in the tomb, two bronze arrowheads could be seen lodged firmly inside the mouth. An obsidian arrowhead projected from the left upper jaw; another of bronze and two more of obsidian were buried in the earth beneath the chin. When the skull was lifted and cleaned, two more bronze arrowheads were found clinging to the left cheek bone, and another obsidian arrowhead stuck straight out from inside the nose (Pl. 76), making a total of nine (Nos. 29, 30). There was no sign of wounds in the rest of the bones, however, which makes it unlikely that VIII died on the battlefield shot full of arrows. It may be conjectured that the arrows, like the razor and sword, were laid with the dead as part of his personal property; perhaps the arrows were originally put into a quiver or cloth bag which later rotted away, so that the points clung to the skull when it fell forward and rolled on top of them.

Unlike the other seven burials on this level, there is a possibility that VIII was brought into the chamber through the northeast door. Kylix No. 16 is certainly not much earlier than jug No. 18, if at all, and the fact that Burial VIII lay at a higher level in the tomb suggests it is later. Assuming that Burials VI and VII preceded VIII, it would have been awkward to bring a body through the original entrance and lay it in the northern half of the room if the southern half were already occupied by two burials made there not long before. The arrangement of early burials also suggests that IV and V were moved up from the south to make room for VI and VII, while I, II, and III were swept aside from the opening of the northeast door and VIII placed in what little free space could be made, even partly overlying the earlier remains. An interval of over one hundred years, however, separates the latest pots on the lower level and the earliest on the upper level, and the second door may have been cut through when the tomb was put into use again at the end of this interlude rather than at the time of Burial VIII.

#### BURIALS AT THE UPPER LEVEL

The layer of sandy earth separating the lower from the upper level varied from 0.30 m. to 0.41 m. in depth, and was mixed with a quantity of fallen bedrock. The

six or seven skeletons found at the upper level were for the most part fragmentary and disarticulated (Fig. 4). The remains were concentrated in the northeast section

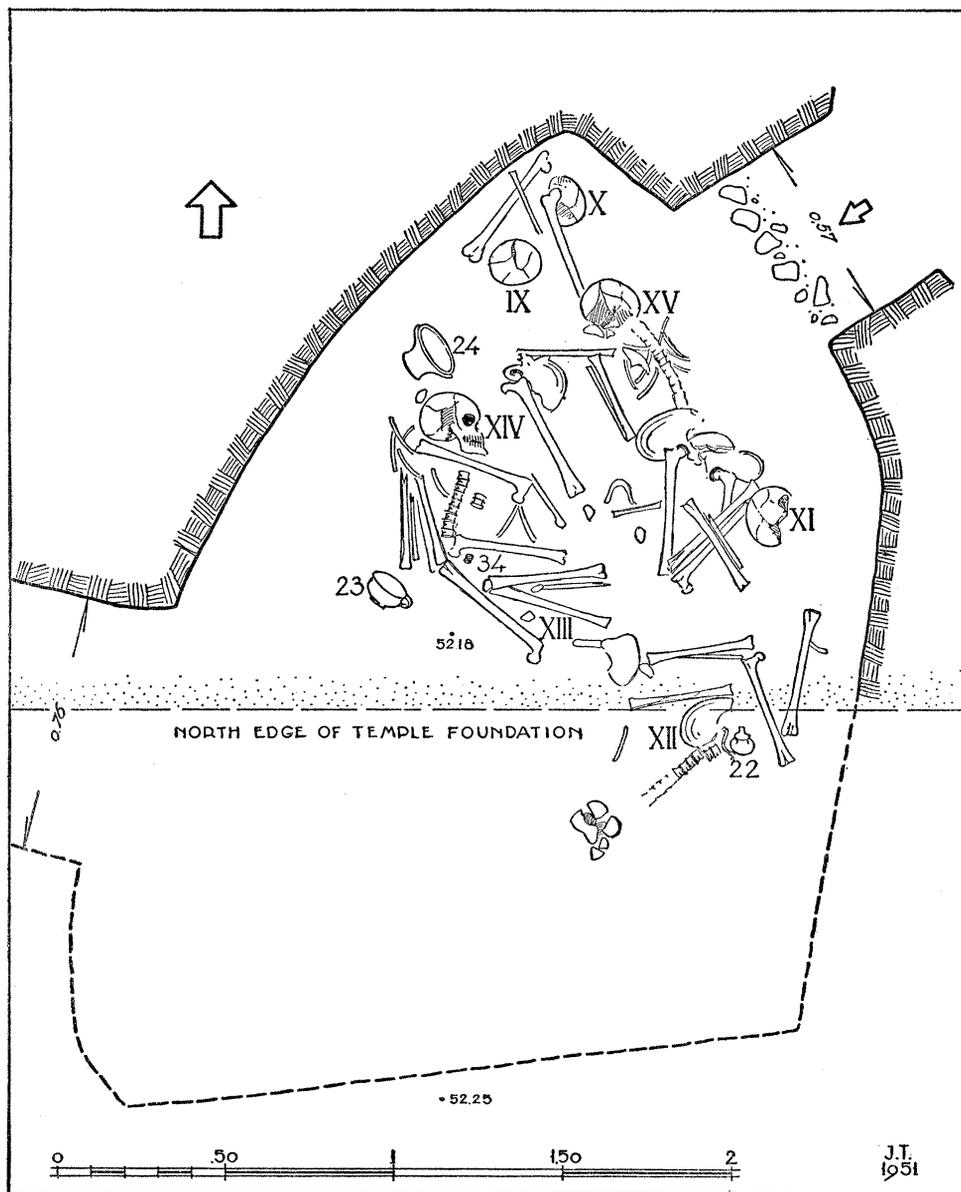


FIG. 4. Burials on Upper Level.

of the room; either the floor space was not utilized to its full extent at this period, or the foundation of the Temple of Ares destroyed all trace of burials to the south and southwest. If an accident had caused the west door to be abandoned, or if the roof

had caved in on top of Burials VI and VII, this area would then have been heaped with debris; or the extreme lowness of the chamber roof, rising little more than half a meter over the accumulated burials by this time (Fig. 2), may have made it too awkward to reach the southwest corner from the northeast door. At any rate, it seems clear that this later series of interments was made through the second dromos and door.

Considerable disturbance of Protogeometric and classical times was evident at all points on this level: the classical sherds were mainly concentrated along the east wall, but the Protogeometric sherds were widely scattered among and under the Mycenaean burials. Only three Mycenaean pots were found, and the sequence of burials can best be determined from the relation of the various skeletons to the door.

The two first burials in the upper series seem to be IX and X: two skulls, two leg bones and part of a third, swept up against the north wall in a position corresponding to that of the earliest burials on the lower level, I and II. No pots were found with these bones.

Just over Burial III below, an isolated and fragmentary skull, XI, had been tossed to the east wall. There were no supplementary bones, and again no pots.

Burial XII lay near the east wall south of XI; legs, pelvis, and vertebrae were in fair condition, and poorly preserved fragments of a skull lying only 0.04 m. below the line of the temple foundation (Figs. 2, 4) probably belong to the same burial. As far as could be judged from the incomplete skeleton, the body had been placed on its back with the legs drawn up and bent at the knee. A miniature jug (No. 22) of Late Helladic III B-C date was found beside the pelvis.

At right angles to Burial XII and at a slightly higher level, leg bones, part of a pelvis, and several vertebrae stretched out to the northwest. These bones have been marked XIII on the plan (Fig. 4), but may well represent the same burial as the isolated skull XI to the east. The bones of the upper body had disappeared, and the remaining bones showed only that at least one leg had been doubled up at the knee. The base of an undecorated cup (No. 23; Late Helladic III B-C) lay beside the left knee, and other sherds from this cup were found in the crumbled bedrock of the east wall.

The leg bones of Burial XIII were involved with a confused heap of bones to the north representing Burial XIV. Here a well preserved skull rested in a nest of ribs and vertebrae, with a thigh bone laid diagonally across the top of the pile. To the east was a second leg and a large fragment of pelvis; it was not clear whether these belonged to XIV or were left over from the sweeping up of Burials IX and X. XIV was perhaps buried in a seated or crouching position, so that in decay the bones became more than ordinarily scattered.

Among the disordered leg bones between XIII and XIV a black steatite bead in the shape of a figure-of-eight shield was found (No. 34); it could be assigned to either burial. A similar bead was discovered in a near-by Agora grave during the

same season, along with a number of undecorated kylikes resembling cup No. 23 in fabric and design.<sup>14</sup> Apart from its Agora companion, however, the bead has no closer parallel than a gold necklace from Enkomi dated in Late Helladic III B,<sup>14a</sup> and may belong with a deep two-handled bowl (No. 24) with flaring sides discovered lying intact beside and above the skull of Burial XIV. Several bowls of this shape have been found on the Acropolis, but the decoration on the interior of this one, consisting of two crudely painted fishes and a bird, is unparalleled either in Attica or the mainland generally; it is Late Helladic III C, the latest pot found in the tomb.

Burial XIV, however, was not the last. Lying across the inner door with its head to the north, skeleton XV was preserved in the best condition of any at this level. The body had not been laid on its back like the other undisturbed burials in the chamber, but on its right side with arms doubled up under its breast and legs drawn up in fetoid position. No pots were found with these bones, but from the manner in which it effectively blocks the entrance Burial XV looks like the last Mycenaean interment in the tomb. It closes a series spanning nearly three hundred years, from the middle of the fifteenth to the opening decades of the twelfth century B.C.

#### THE PROTOGEOMETRIC BURIALS

Even this was not the end of the tomb's history. Scarcely two hundred years had gone by when new, apparently unrelated, burials took place. The earth in the upper two-thirds of the chamber was studded with Protogeometric sherds, evidently relics of cremation burials displaced and scattered probably by those who dug the foundation pit for the Temple of Ares. The pottery (No. 36) was fragmentary, charred, mingled with particles of charcoal and small scraps of human bone, but consistently fine. Burnt sherds were found from a level just below the hard gravelled floor of the fifth-century public square down to the lower level of Mycenaean burials (Fig. 2; above, pp. 189 ff.); a fragment of a typical Protogeometric lekythos was found inside the bottom of the Mycenaean fish-bowl (No. 24).

Shortly after the cremation, a child was buried in the west dromos, in a grave dug in front of the original chamber door (Fig. 1; Pl. 72, b). This was an undisturbed inhumation of a boy of five. The grave was a neat rectangular pit, sunk obliquely across the axis of the dromos, with inside dimensions of 1.40 m. by 0.45 m. It was ringed with small stones and covered at the southeast end, where the head lay, by two large limestone slabs. The skull was found intact but the bones were not preserved below the middle of the thigh. Classical sherds were found just above the place where the child's feet would have lain, yet there was no sign of direct disturbance and the burial remained essentially as it was when the grave was sealed.

<sup>14</sup> The grave has not yet been published. The relevant vases are P 21406-21417.

<sup>14a</sup> See now the ivory shields from the House of Shields at Mycenae, e. g. *B.S.A.*, XLIX, 1954, pl. 34, likewise dated by Wace to LH III B.

The body lay on its back, the skull propped up on a stone so that the jaw rested on the chest. The arms were extended along the sides; a lekythos lay above the left arm and another smaller lekythos in the crook of the right elbow (Nos. 37, 38). The earth beneath the cover slabs held a few particles of charcoal, but the pots showed no trace of burning.

The question may be raised as to whether these Protogeometric burials were made by the same family which had used the tomb during the Mycenaean era. The time interval between the last Mycenaean and first Protogeometric burials, at least two hundred years, could be urged against such connection. Further, there is no certainty that either the cremation or the child's grave was made with any direct knowledge of or regard for the earlier remains. There are several instances in the Agora of one grave being disturbed or overlaid by a later burial, made no doubt after the disappearance of whatever marker may have stood over the earlier grave.<sup>15</sup> On the other hand, it is astonishing that a cremation should have occurred in or beside the chamber, and that a child should have been buried in the dromos, with no sign of the Mycenaean burials being looted; the grave-diggers, at least, could scarcely have failed to notice the mouth of the tomb. At other sites—Dendra is a clear example—men of Protogeometric times were not noted for their reverence toward the Mycenaean dead (*New Tombs*, p. 7), and there is no good reason why they should have left this tomb undisturbed unless it were in some sense part of their inheritance. Evidence of continuity through the intervening centuries may have been destroyed by the laying of monument bases to the north, or the Temple of Ares to the south. Immediately south of the Temple of Ares, and again in the northeast corner of the Agora, sub-Mycenaean graves have been found in close association with both Late Helladic and Protogeometric burials, indicating uninterrupted use of an area which was for centuries one of the principal burial grounds of Athens.

To summarize the history of the chamber tomb under the Temple of Ares: The west dromos and chamber itself were cut out of bedrock around the middle of the fifteenth century B.C. Eight or more burials were made in the chamber during its first period, at least seven of them through the west doorway. This doorway was abandoned either at the end of the fifteenth century or about a hundred years later; a second dromos and doorway were then made to give access to the chamber from the northeast. A second series of six or seven burials was laid on top of the first through this door, the last made in the early twelfth century B.C. Two centuries later a cremation pit was dug above or beside the chamber, and a child was buried in the old

<sup>15</sup> This occurred in the cemetery of the late Geometric period south of the Tholos (*Hesperia*, Supplement II, pp. 14 f.) and in the cemetery of the archaic period on the west slope of the Areopagus (*Hesperia*, XX, 1951, p. 78). A grave of the Geometric period had been sunk in the filling of the dromos of one of the large Mycenaean chamber tombs on the north slope of the Areopagus (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 292, fig. 15).

dromos. Five centuries after this, workmen came upon the tomb and left funeral vases to propitiate the dead; the same may have happened again forty years later. Some four centuries afterwards the Temple of Ares was built across part of the chamber, perhaps destroying some of the contents. After another four centuries a large Roman building was erected on top of the chamber, but the prehistoric burials were not disturbed. Discounting this last, the history of the tomb thus covers a span from the fifteenth to the first centuries B.C.

#### COMMENTS ON THE MYCENAEAN POTTERY

It is curious that no stirrup jars were found among the otherwise wide variety of vase-types in this tomb. The stirrup jar is a very characteristic Late Helladic III shape, yet not one was included in the 1951 series of burials, and only two to date in the whole Agora collection of Mycenaean pottery.<sup>16</sup>

The vase-types (Pls. 71, 73-75) most commonly found in tombs in the Agora are the alabastron and the three-handled jar. The preponderance of alabastra in the present group is unusual, with eight regular examples (Nos. 2-9) and one "one-handled alabastron type" (No. 1), as opposed to four three-handled jars (Nos. 10-13). Jugs of various type are the next most popular: beaked (No. 17), with cutaway necks (Nos. 18, 19), miniature (No. 22), and the ordinary coarse type (No. 20). Three kylikes (Nos. 14-16), one askos (No. 21), a cup (No. 23) and a bowl (No. 24) complete the group.

Two of the alabastra (Nos. 2, 9) and two of the jugs (Nos. 19, 22) are small enough to be considered miniatures. There is a high incidence of miniature vases in Attic tombs, the type represented by jug No. 22 being the most common (*Attica*, p. 66); they are probably symbolic substitutes for more expensive vases, but their use does not seem to be confined to late Late Helladic III as previous evidence had suggested.

The flat type of alabastron so well represented here is rare in Attica in Late Helladic III and when it occurs is fairly late; it is generally supplanted by the pyxis shape. Stubbings quotes only one example of the flat and eight of the taller variety (*Attica*, p. 42), so that again the number found in this tomb and their early date is unexpected.

The three-handled jars from the tomb are unusual in having vertical band handles instead of the normal horizontal loop handle; the only example of this type illustrated by Stubbings is the small undecorated pot resembling our No. 13 (*Attica*, pl. 12, no. 4).

In so small a group of vases the number of shapes which either cannot be matched at all at other sites or which at least show considerable variation from the standard is surprising. The askos with ovoid body, basket handle and vertical spout (No. 21)

<sup>16</sup> *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 291, fig. 33; XVII, 1948, pl. XLV, 2 b. See *Attica*, p. 24, note.

is without close parallels and the body profiles of three-handled jars Nos. **10** and **13**, kylix No. **16**, cutaway jug No. **18**, and to a lesser extent squat jug No. **1** and cup No. **23** are none of them precisely paralleled in Furumark's classification of forms and types. The kylix with two high-swung handles (No. **14**), although not uncommon in the tall-stemmed LH III variety, is, so far, rare in the lower stemmed LH II form.

The influence of metal vessels is strong; goblet No. **14**, kylix No. **16**, and cutaway jug No. **18** are clear instances of harking back to earlier forms instead of accepting the current clay versions popular in the Argolid.

There seem on the whole to be very few imported pieces in this group, and variant shapes, like unusual decoration, may be attributed to independence on the part of local Athenian potters. All but two of the pots are made of pink or buff clay; the two with the greenish fabric considered typical of the Argolid (alabastron No. **4**, three-handled jar No. **12**) are both easily matched at other sites and may indicate a minor import trade with the south; on the other hand, neither seems valuable enough to have been purchased abroad, and a few pots of green clay which are probably local products have been found at Vourvatsi (*Attica*, p. 10).

The number of unexpected features in the surface decoration of the vases is even more striking than the non-standard shapes. Typical motifs are used on pots not ordinarily so painted: the ivy leaf on squat jug No. **1** and three-handled jar No. **11**, the wavy lines on alabastron No. **2** and the askos No. **21**, or the vertical stripes of alabastron No. **9** which are typical of stirrup jars. Common motifs are varied: the two types of ivy leaf on alabastron No. **5**, one of which is not matched at all; the blobby stem of the ivy spray on alabastron No. **4**. Motifs are combined in an unusual manner: the lily and ivy on three-handled jar No. **10**, and, above all, the unmatched sea creatures flanking the octopus on beaked jug No. **17**.

Such abnormalities will occur at most sites, but the Athenian variations tend in certain specific directions. The decoration on at least two of these pots is non-mainland: the spiral pattern on kylix No. **16**, and the fish of bowl No. **24**. Both suggest Aegean rather than Argolid influence, the kylix pattern having Cretan and Egyptian parallels, the fish-bowl being more closely allied to the late bird- and fish-styles of Cyprus and Rhodes. A krater of Late Helladic III C, found near by in the Agora, also in 1951, strengthens the indication that Athens was in direct communication with the outposts of the Aegean world during the twelfth century. It is painted with the combined motifs of horns of consecration and the double-axe, which do not appear on any other mainland piece, but do in Rhodes and Cyprus, in Late Helladic III B, following a Minoan type.<sup>17</sup> It is not surprising that Athens should have faced east and south

<sup>17</sup> *MP*, pp. 329-331; Motive 35, fig. 55, nos. 21-22, from Ialysos and Enkomi. This krater, P 21564, is unlike other Mycenaean pottery from the Agora in using white-paint technique, which, though popular elsewhere, had apparently little vogue in Athens. Unpublished.

across the sea in the Bronze Age as she did later; relations to the Peloponnesos may have been more tenuous. There is a certain lag in ceramic development, so that Athenian shapes and decoration often recall the frescoes and metalwork of preceding phases at Mycenae, and remain less standardized and "contemporary" than the rest of Attica. However, a strong mainland, perhaps national temperamental, emphasis on tightness and balance is always there, with less swinging design and soft shape than in the Aegean; the octopus-dolphin symmetry of the beaked jug is an example.

To summarize: the vases from the tomb under the Temple of Ares are a fair sample of Athenian pottery in the Late Helladic period. They are not conventional imitations of Mycenae, nor merely atypical in a provincial way; the stemmed goblet, spiralled kylix, octopus jug, and fish-bowl can hold their own with most vases of the period. A little more is beginning to be known about Athenian development before the fall of Knossos and the rise to empire of Mycenae, and further study of the Agora necropolis should show whether the independence suggested here may be expected of Athens as a general rule.

## CATALOGUE

### THE MYCENAEAN POTTERY

#### 1. Squat Jug. Pl. 73.

P 21244. H. 0.078 m., D. 0.099 m. Complete; rim and handle mended. Surface flaked and worn. Pink-buff clay and slip; red glaze paint.

"One-handled alabastron" type. Small flat bottom. Underbody angular, shoulder rounded. Strap handle on shoulder with shallow groove running its length. Flat lip. Mouth, rim, neck, handle, and lower body painted red. Reserved zone on shoulder, bordered below by row of oval dots and filled with pattern of ivy sprays with double stems, the tips of the leaves touching the neck band.

Shape: *MP*, Form 17, Type 87, fig. 11 (Myc. II-III A:1); *Schachtgräber*, pl. CLXVI, no. 156 (LH I); *Prosymna*, fig. 683, no. 562 (LH II); *Chamber Tombs*, pl. LIII, no. 1 (LH II).

Decoration: *MP*, Motive 12; sacral ivy, fig. 36, no. 23 (Myc. II B); *Palace of Minos* II, fig. 315 d-f.

The prototypes for this shape are Middle Helladic; it is not common in Late Helladic, and does not occur after Late Helladic II. The ivy pattern is found on the three examples illus-

trated in *Palace of Minos*: d, from the Maket tomb in Egypt (Thothmes III), e and f from Volo; all three are of mainland manufacture and their date, as ours, LH II. The other mainland examples are decorated with the tennis racquet (*Chamber Tombs*, pl. XXXIII, no. 2, LH I) or variations of spiral patterns and dots (*Eleusiniaka*, fig. 97, nos. 351, 352; fig. 98, no. 534) Late Helladic II.

#### 2. Alabastron. Pl. 73 and Fig. 5.

P 21254. H. 0.033-0.035 m., D. 0.075 m. Complete except for chips from lower body. Mended from many pieces. Pink-buff clay; buff slip; red glaze paint.

Flat bottom, sharply rounded profile, flat lip. Rim and handles painted red; band at base of neck and two on lower body. Double wavy-line pattern on shoulder. Base wheel of two double wavy lines in form of cross.

Shape: *MP*, Form 16, Type 82, fig. 11 (Myc. II B).

Decoration: *MP*, Motive 33: linear rock pattern, fig. 55, no. 5 (Myc. II B); Motive 68: base wheel, fig. 70, no. 3 (Myc. II A-B); 'Αρχ. Έφ. 1910, pl. 7, no. 2a (Thebes): base wheel;

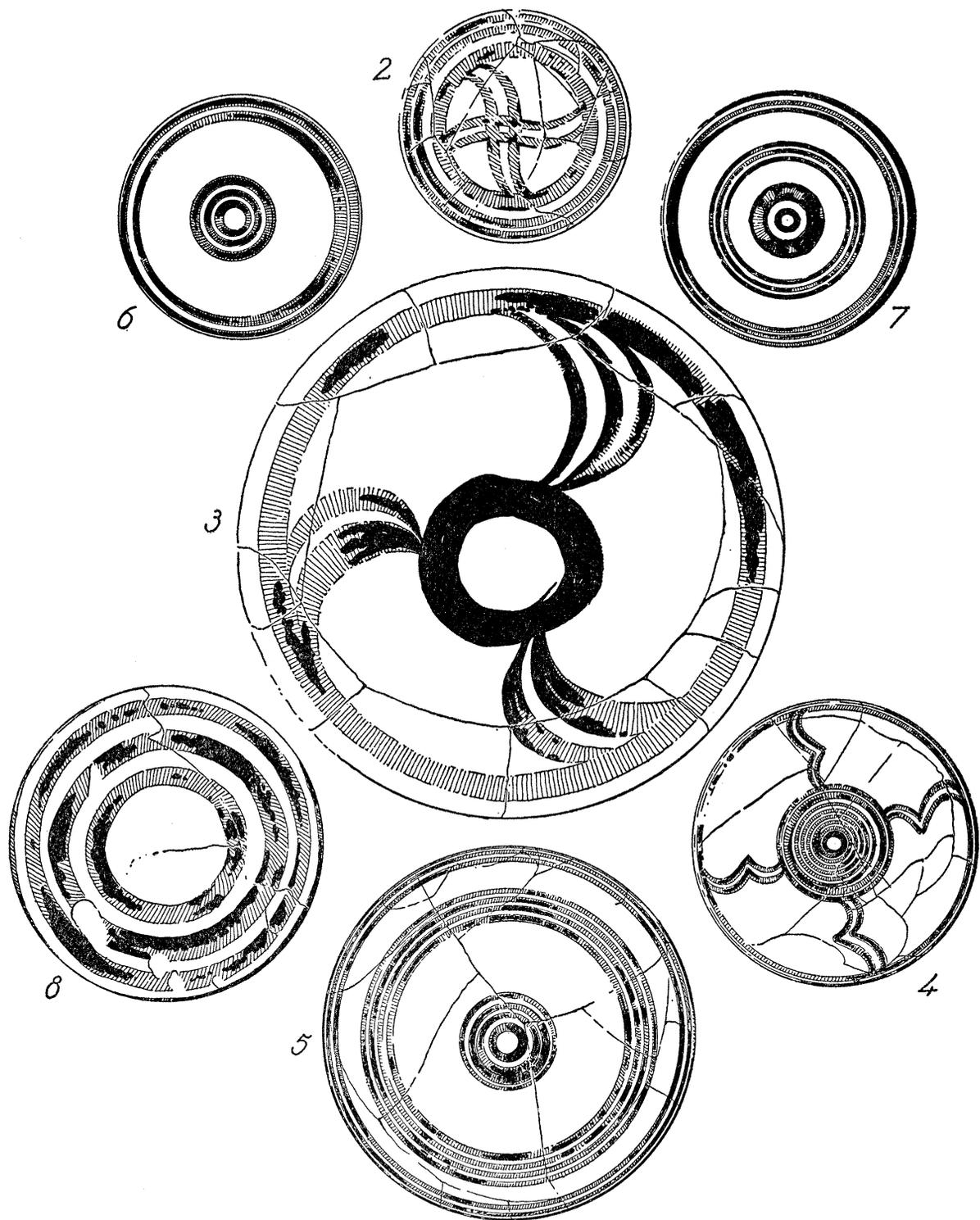


FIG. 5. Base Wheels of Alabastra (Nos. 2-8)

*Chamber Tombs*, pl. XVII, no. 22 (LH III): wavy line (? or ivy). Neither parallel is exact. Late Helladic II A-B.

3. Alabastron. Pl. 73 and Figs. 5-6.

P 21253. H. 0.05 m., D. 0.173-0.176 m. Complete except for part of rim and chips from lower body. Mended from many pieces. Pink clay; pink-buff slip; brown-black glaze paint, worn and fired red in several places.

Shape: *MP*, Form 16, Type 82 (Myc. II B) and 84c (Myc. III A:1), fig. 11; *Chamber Tombs*, pl. LIII, no. 7 (LH II).

Decoration: *MP*, Motive 32: rock pattern, fig. 54, no. 5 (Myc. I-III B); Motive 68: base wheel, fig. 70 (Myc. II A-III A:1) (no close parallels shown); *Chamber Tombs*, pl. LIII, no. 7; *Eleusiniaka*, fig. 104, no. 364 (LH II); *Prosymna*, fig. 686, no. 158, fig. 687, no. 162

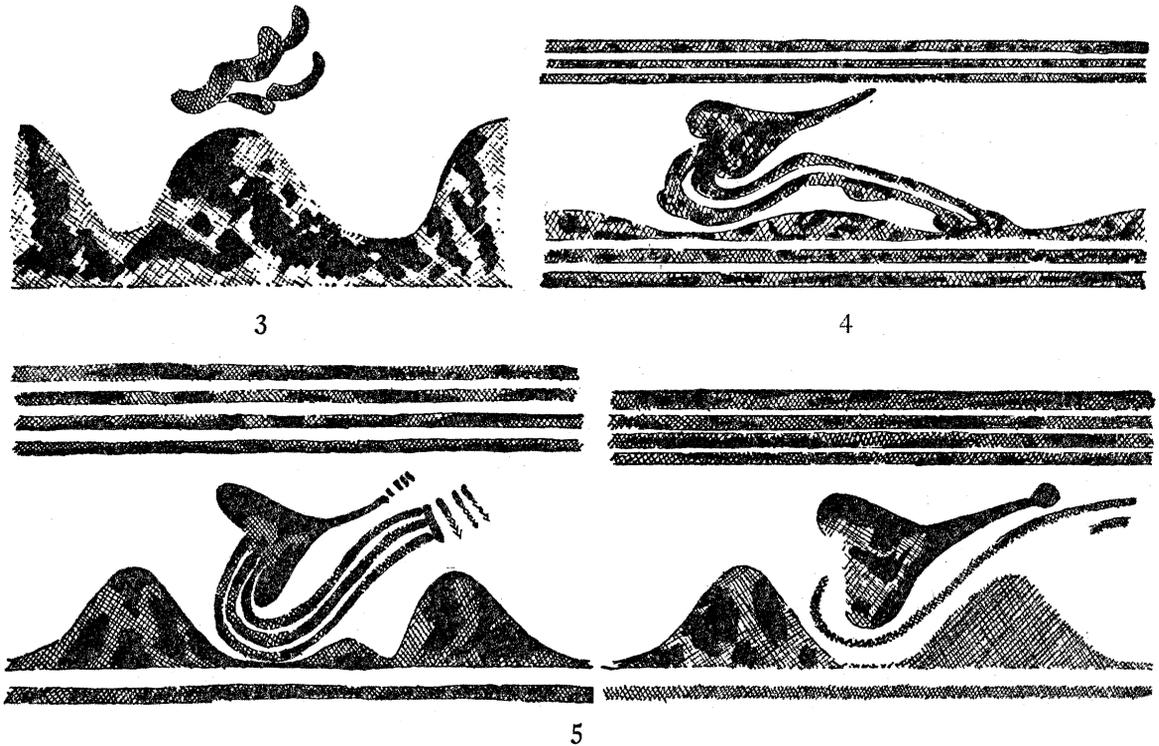


FIG. 6. Patterns on Nos. 3-5.

Concave base, flat spreading body, handles rising slightly higher than rim. Rim and handles painted. Band at junction of neck and shoulder. Shoulder decorated with wave pattern: crests of waves pointed under handles, rounded in panels between handles; leaf spray (?) just above one crest. Base wheel: broad central circle from which three sets of spokes, two double and one triple, radiate to outer band.

(LH II). The base wheel cannot be exactly matched.

Late Helladic II.

4. Alabastron. Pl. 73 and Figs. 5-6.

P 21252. H. 0.039 m., D. 0.091 m. Complete except for fragments from base. Green-buff clay; buff slip; black glaze paint.

Low baggy body, rounded rim; pronounced

ridge at junction of neck and shoulder. Neck and handles painted. Concentric circles on rim and upper shoulder; two narrow bands at junction of shoulder and base. Shoulder decorated with low wave pattern, from which a double-stemmed ivy leaf springs in the panel between each handle; blobs along the lower stems. Wheel pattern on base: closed spiral at center from which four pairs of zigzag spokes radiate to lower band on body.

Shape: *MP*, Form 16, Type 82 (Myc. II B); *Asine*, fig. 270, no. 9.

Decoration: *MP*: Motive 12: sacral ivy, fig. 36, no. 24 (Myc. II B); Motive 32: rock pattern; Motive 68: base wheel, central spiral similar to fig. 70, no. 4 (Myc. II B), spokes to no. 2 (Myc. II A-III A: 1). Cf. *Prosymna*, fig. 152, no. 1156 (LH II), fig. 688, no. 1181 (LH II); *Chamber Tombs*, pl. VI, no. 3, pl. XXXIX, no. 30. The blobby stem of the ivy spray is not usual.

Late Helladic II.

##### 5. Alabastron. Pl. 73 and Figs. 5-6.

P 21255. H. 0.051 m., D. ca. 0.121 m. Complete except for chips from rim, one handle. Mended from many pieces. Pink-buff clay, buff slip, red-brown blaze paint.

Rounded bottom, low rounded shoulder, curving rim. Rim, neck, and handles painted; four bands on upper shoulder. Shoulder decorated with wave-and-ivy pattern: crests of waves rounded, and above them, in the panel between each pair of handles, an ivy leaf with double or triple stem. Concentric circles on base: four at center, four halfway toward edge, three at junction of base and shoulder.

Shape: *MP*, Form 16, Type 84 (Myc. III A); *Prosymna*, fig. 454, no. 117 (LH III).

Decoration: *MP*: Motive 12: sacral ivy, fig. 36, c-d, nos. 23-27 (Myc. II B-III A:1); Motive 32: rock pattern; p. 404, concentric circles; *Chamber Tombs*, pl. XL, no. 28 (LH II-III). The parallel dashes of the second type of ivy leaf may derive from a similar motive on lily

stalks (e. g. *MP*, fig. 32, f, h-j, 9, an elaboration of the first knobbed type).

Late Helladic II-III.

##### 6. Alabastron. Pl. 73 and Fig. 5.

P 21251. H. 0.035 m., D. 0.079 m. One handle missing; otherwise intact. Buff clay; lighter buff slip; clear red-brown glaze paint.

Flat bottom, high shoulder, rolling rim, small handles. Rim and handles painted. Broad band on neck, narrow band on upper shoulder. Shoulder decorated with wave pattern: pointed crest in center of each panel and beneath each handle. Concentric circles on bottom: three wide at center, three narrow at outer edge.

Shape: *MP*, Form 16, Type 82/84 (Myc. II B-III).

Decoration: *Chamber Tombs*, pl. XLIII, no. 27 (LH II-III); *MP* shows no rock pattern with pointed crests like these.

Late Helladic II-III.

##### 7. Alabastron. Pl. 73 and Fig. 5.

P 21256. H. 0.035-0.037 m., D. 0.088 m. Rim slightly chipped, otherwise intact. Buff clay; buff slip; brown-black glaze paint fired red in places.

Uneven body, wide rounded rim, large vertical handles. Rim, neck, and handles painted. Shoulder decorated with wave-and-ivy pattern: low waves with rounded crests, and in each panel a triple-stemmed ivy leaf running from left to right; the stem springs from beneath one handle and the tip of the leaf touches the neck band above the next. Three sets of concentric circles on bottom: broad band around small circle at center, three narrow bands halfway toward edge, three narrow bands at junction of base and shoulder.

Shape: *MP*, Form 16, Type 84 (Myc. III A); *Asine*, fig. 236, no. 8.

Decoration: *MP*: Motive 12: sacral ivy (Myc. III A); Motive 32: rock pattern I, fig. 54, no. 5 (Myc. I-III B); p. 404, concentric circles (Myc. III A); *Prosymna*, fig. 711, no. 161 (LH III).

Late Helladic III A.

## 8. Alabastron. Pl. 73 and Fig. 5.

P 21250. H. 0.058 m., D. 0.10 m. One handle missing, small chips from rim, otherwise complete. Buff clay; light buff slip; brown-black glaze paint.

High body, sharply curving and irregular profile. Bumpy surface, blister inside bottom. Rim, neck, and handles painted. Crude outline of wave pattern on shoulder, a pointed crest touching the neck band in each panel. Three concentric circles on bottom, crudely drawn free-hand.

Shape: *MP*, Form 16, Type 83 (Myc. II A-III A:1).

Decoration: not shown in *MP*; *Prosymna*, fig. 255, no. 654 (LH III), fig. 322, no. 544 (LH III), fig. 404, no. 841 (LH II-III).

Fabric and decoration are both so poor that dating is uncertain. The pot may be earlier than LH III.

Late Helladic III A.

## 9. Alabastron. Pl. 73.

P 21242. H. 0.039 m., D. 0.058 m. One handle missing, otherwise intact. Miniature, carelessly made. Buff clay; buff slip; brown-black glaze paint.

Flat bottom, high angular-biconical body. Rim, neck, and handles painted. Parallel vertical stripes from neck band to band around angle of shoulder. Blobs in wave-like pattern around body just above base. Broad circular band on bottom.

Shape: *MP*, Form 16, Type 83 (Myc. III A-B); *Chamber Tombs*, pl. LVII, no. 22 (LH III); *Prosymna*, fig. 508, no. 64. The decoration is also similar. *MP* does not illustrate these motives.

Late Helladic III A.

## 10. Three-Handled Jar. Pl. 74.

P 21259. H. 0.141 m., D. 0.115 m. Chips missing from rim and body. Mended from many pieces. Buff clay; buff slip; brown-black glaze paint.

Short piriform body, wide mouth, flat lip. Band handles set vertically, with medial ridge.

Underside of lip and neck painted. Lower body banded from below handles down to broad band above base. The lip is decorated with a wavy line between two narrow stripes, the handles with a saw-tooth pattern between two vertical stripes which loop around the lower handle attachments. Two panels of the shoulder zone between handles are filled with a lily pattern of two similar plants leaning in the same direction; in the third panel the lilies are opposed, and a dwarf ivy spray with quadruple stem is framed between them.

Shape: *MP*, Form 7, Type 24, fig. 3; the sole example, and that not close, is *Chamber Tombs*, pl. V, no. 15; cf. also Έφ. Ἀρχ. 1898, pl. 2, no. 7 (Eleusis); *Asine*, fig. 268, no. 4.

Decoration: *MP*: Motive 9: lily pattern, fig. 32 i, j (Myc. III A:1); Motive 12: sacral ivy, fig. 35 d (Myc. III A:1), and fig. 36, no. 13 (Myc. II B-III A:1). There are no good parallels for this combination of ivy and lily patterns; cf. *Prosymna*, fig. 246, no. 614, on which the ivy and caper flower are painted, and a similar motif in *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. XXXIX, no. 2 b (LH III).

Even without close and dated parallels, the fine, strong lines and unconventional decoration of this pot would place it early.

Late Helladic II B-III A.

## 11. Three-Handled Jar. Pl. 74.

P 21257. H. 0.198 m., D. ca. 0.143 m. Complete except for one handle and minor chips. Mended from many pieces. Pink-buff clay; buff slip; red glaze paint.

Concave base, flaring foot; tall piriform body; light ridge at junction of neck and shoulder; wide mouth, flat lip sloping outward; vertical band handles with small knobs at lower attachments. Mouth and neck painted inside and out; handles painted. Lower body banded, painted solid above foot. The upper shoulder is decorated with a wave-and-ivy pattern: in each panel, one spray of ivy rises on a triple stem from the low waves, and below each handle a double stem ends in a loop around the lower handle attachment.

Shape: *MP*, Form 7, Type 17, fig. 3 (Myc. II B); *Prosymna*, fig. 438, no. 174; *Attica*, pl. 12, no. 5 (LH III).

Decoration: *MP*: Motive 12: sacral ivy, fig. 35 c (Myc. II B), fig. 36, no. 25 (Myc. II B); Motive 32: rock pattern, fig. 54, no. 5 (Myc. I-III B); *Prosymna*, fig. 717, no. 176 (LH III). The ivy pattern is rare on three-handled jars.

Late Helladic III A.

### 12. Three-Handled Jar. Pl. 74.

P 21248. H. 0.186 m., D. 0.159 m. Part of wall mended; otherwise intact. Green-buff clay; buff slip; brown-black glaze paint badly discolored.

Broad piriform body, vertical handles knobby at lower attachments. Mouth, neck, and handles painted. Rim decorated with wavy line between two narrow stripes. Upper shoulder filled with simple scale pattern bordered by narrow bands; loops around handles. Lower body banded.

Shape: *MP*, Form 7, Type 19, fig. 3 (Myc. III A:1).

Decoration: *MP*, Motive 70: scale pattern, fig. 70, no. 1 (Myc. II A-III B); *Prosymna*, fig. 456, no. 111; *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 281, fig. 19.

Late Helladic III A.

### 13. Three-Handled Jar. Pl. 74.

P 21258. H. 0.091 m., D. 0.088 m. Rim mended, chip from foot; otherwise intact. Buff clay; light buff slip; undecorated. Noticeable wheel-marks on surface.

Offset, slightly concave, foot; squat piriform body; wide mouth, straight-edged rim, neck passing into shoulder without ridge or junction; handles set well down on shoulder.

*Attica*, pl. 12, no. 4. No type in *MP* is as squat as our specimen.

Late Helladic III A.

### 14. Stemmed Goblet. Pl. 74.

P 21262. H. to rim 0.103 m., H. with handles 0.144 m., D. 0.124 m. Complete except for chips from rim and foot. Mended from three

pieces. Pale pinkish-buff clay, fine light buff slip. Exterior unpainted; inside of bowl painted with red-brown glaze in sweeping horizontal strokes.

Thin sloping foot, concave underneath; short stem; deep rounded bowl. Thin offset lip, two high-swung ribbon handles.

Shape: *MP*, Form 79, Type 263, fig. 16, but with low band handles (Myc. I-II B); the reference is to *Korakou*, figs. 58-60 (heavy LH I versions of the form), fig. 78 (LH II).

This goblet is a rare piece. The prototype may be seen in the silver goblets from Dendra (*New Tombs*, p. 136, fig. 117), and in a one-handled gold cup from the Fourth Shaft Grave at Mycenae (*Schachtgräber*, pl. CVII, no. 427). There is close affinity to the Ephyraean goblets in the shape of the bowl (*Korakou*, pl. VII, nos. 1, 2, LH II), and examples with two low handles (*Prosymna*, fig. 127, no. 259) or one high-swung handle (*ibid.*, fig. 105, nos. 400, 406) are common.

The only other examples with two high handles are both Attic: one a goblet decorated in Ephyraean style (*Mykenische Vasen*, pl. XIX, no. 138), and one unpublished vase without decoration but of inferior fabric (*Attica*, p. 29; Athens, N.M. 3). The exact provenance of these pieces is unknown, but noted as "Aliki"; they appeared in an Athenian antique shop toward the end of the nineteenth century. They may well have been made in Athens itself; the fabric is almost indistinguishable from Yellow Minyan ware, of which many sherds have been found on the Acropolis; a few of these sherds have a profile reminiscent of this goblet (*North Slope*, fig. 363; *Prehistoric Pottery*, fig. 131).

Late Helladic II.

### 15. Kylix. Pl. 74.

P 21249. H. to rim 0.12 m., H. with handle 0.179 m., D. 0.135-0.139 m. Complete except for chip from rim. Mended from twelve pieces. Pink clay; pink-buff slip. Undecorated.

Thin, sloping foot concave underneath; slender flaring stem; deep tapering bowl; thin offset lip; one high-swung ribbon handle from rim.

Shape: *MP*, Form 79, Type 271, fig. 16 (Myc. II B); *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. XXXIX, no. 2h (Agora P 17754); *Chamber Tombs*, pl. XLII, no. 11 (LH II).

Late Helladic II.

**16.** Kylix. Pl. 74.

P 21243. H. 0.15-0.155 m., D. 0.17 m. One handle missing; otherwise complete. Mended from seven pieces. Pale buff clay; light buff slip; brown-red glaze paint, slightly streaky.

Flat, disk-shaped foot with small countersunk depression underneath. Long tapering stem, shallow spreading bowl, light ridge at junction of stem and bowl. Thin lip turning outward. Vertical ribbon handles from rim to below curve of bowl. Interior unpainted. Lip painted inside and out; outer surface of handle painted. Stem banded; single band on upper surface of foot, edge painted. Reserved zone on lower bowl between stem and handles, bordered by three narrow bands above and below. The upper zone of the bowl is decorated with a band of running spirals: five double interlocking spirals on each side, with a triangular filling ornament in each space above and below the connecting links.

Shape: Not a standard decorated kylix shape on the mainland. Close to *MP*, Form 79, Type 264, fig. 16 (Myc. III A:2 e; *Chamber Tombs*, pl. LVII, no. 11), an unglazed or monochrome form. Nothing in the decorated form approaches it until Type 259 (Myc. III A:2 1); *C.V.A.*, Copenhagen, 2, pl. 50, nos. 9-11 (Rhodes); the mainland bowl shape is generally more angular (*Attica*, pls. 6, 7) or shallower (*ibid.*, pl. 7, no. 2), though there is a resemblance to the form usually painted with a murex motif (*Prosymna*, fig. 235, no. 1068). Undecorated types are quite similar: Agora P 17755, *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. XXXIX, no. 2 i (LH III); *Annuario*, XIII-XIV, 1930-1931, fig. 9, right; and *Asine*, fig. 271, nos. 4, 5 (LH III) (other vases from this tomb are LH II, p. 435, note).

As in the case of the stemmed goblet No. 14,

this kylix shows strong influence of metallic prototypes such as the silver vessels from Dendra (*New Tombs*, fig. 99, nos. 2, 3; note the comparison of clay and silver goblets in fig. 117), and a bronze goblet from Knossos (*Palace of Minos*, IV, 1, fig. 305 b).

Decoration: This form of spiral is not matched on any published Mycenaean vase. The closest is *MP*, Motive 46: running spiral, fig. 59, nos. 1-4 (Myc. II A-III A:1), no. 32 (Myc. I-II A). The triangular filling ornament, not classified as such but as *zwickel*, is a derivative of the Minoan papyrus motif: *MP*, Motive 11, fig. 34, no. 55 (Myc. III A:1), no. 57 (Myc. III A:2). The combination of spiral and *zwickel* is rare; *MP*, Motive 46, fig. 60, no. 40 (Myc. III A:1) shows an identical filling ornament with a different spiral, and the design appears again, in different form, on a pilgrim flask from Athens dated in the second quarter of the fourteenth century (*Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. XL, no. 2). It seems not to occur otherwise on the mainland at this period, but there is similarity to the el-Amarna pottery (Petrie, *Tell el-Amarna*, pls. XXIX, XXX), and Aegean parallels in a krater from Enkomi (*Palace of Minos*, IV, 1, fig. 310), an alabaster amphora from Knossos (*ibid.*, IV, 2, fig. 875 b), an amphora from Asklepion on Rhodes (*C.V.A.*, Copenhagen, 1, pl. 40, no. 5), and a krater from Ialysos, which is banded below the spiral pattern like the stem of this kylix (*Annuario*, VI-VII, 1923-1924, fig. 143, no. 3).

The spiral itself recalls much earlier forms of spiral design on frescoes, gold, and stone. *MP*, Motive 46, fig. 59, nos. 2 (Myc. II B), 4 (Myc. III A:1), both fresco patterns, are closer than any pottery motifs in *MP*, and there is an interesting similarity to the spiral on the fresco in the tomb of Senmut in Thebes depicting the offer of Minoan vases to the Pharaoh (*Ancient Crete*, figs. 536, 537; cf. also figs. 542, 545, and Fimmen, *Die Kretisch-Mykenische Kultur*, fig. 182); the spirals on a scarab of Sesostri I and on a wooden plaque of Amenhotep II are related (*Aegean and Orient*, pls. I

J, III L). The spiral borders of the Haghia Triada Sarcophagus are also similar (*Ancient Crete*, figs. 248-249). Cf. the spirally-banded goblet found in the Diktaian Cave (*Palace of Minos*, IV, 1, fig. 309 a).

On the mainland the spirals on the gold-work and grave stelae from Mycenae appear the closest: *Schachtgräber*, pls. V, VI, VIII, IX, X (stelae); pls. XX, no. 38 (gold plaque), pl. XXI, no. 67 (twisted gold wires), pl. XXXVI, no. 232 (diadem), pl. LXXIX, nos. 278, 283

missing from wall and spout. Mended from 133 pieces. Fine buff-red clay; pink-buff slip; red-brown glaze paint badly worn. Surface powdery.

Low raised base; broad bulging ovoid body; slender flaring neck; slight ridge at junction of neck and shoulder; elongated spout with plain tapering rim set at 40° angle to vertical axis of pot. Sturdy strap handle sloping from lower part of shoulder to rim has a pronounced central rib ending in a blunt knob, beneath which the lower attachment is pierced lengthwise by an airhole.

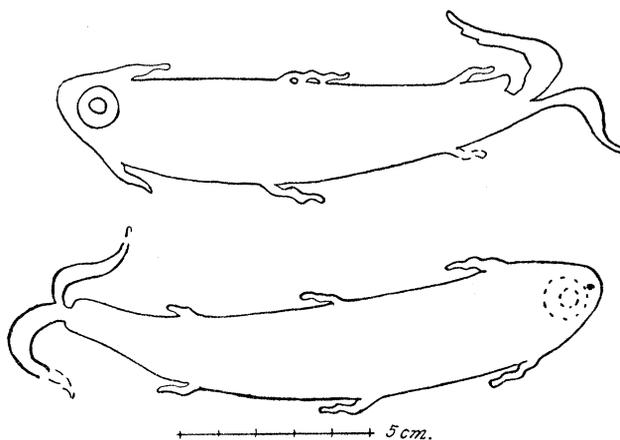


FIG. 7. Fish on No. 17.

(scabbards), pl. XC, no. 396 (dagger); also the gold spiral band from Grave III (Evans, *Shaft-Graves and Beehive Tombs*, fig. 37, center), the spirals on the rim of a metal bowl from Dendra (*New Tombs*, fig. 68), and the fresco spirals of Room N, West Portal, Palace at Mycenae (*B.S.A.*, XXV, 1921-1923, pl. XXVa). A similar spiral is found on an LH I cup, and associated sherds from Mycenae (Wace, *Mycenae*, fig. 92, c, p).

The preponderance of foreign parallels to this pot suggests that it is an imported piece, unlike the majority of pots in the tomb. Probably early fourteenth century B.C.

Late Helladic III A.

17. Jug with Beaked Spout. Pl. 73 and Fig. 7.  
P 21246. H. 0.27 m., D. 0.24 m. Fragments

Neck and handle painted. Spout decorated with continuous band along rim, two lower transverse bands. Foliate band below ridge at junction of neck and shoulder. The front of the body is covered by a large octopus, with four floating tentacles on either side, between which are scattered dot-and-curlicue filling ornaments. High on each side of the vessel, filling the space between the octopus and the lower end of the handle, a fish resembling a dolphin but with a forked and curiously attached tail. The eyes of all three marine creatures are reserved circles with a painted dot for the pupil. Narrow stripe above broad band around base.

Shape: *MP*, Form 41, Type 143, fig. 5 (Myc. II B); *Prosymna*, pl. VIII, fig. 167, no. 413 (LH II); fig. 701, no. 304 (LH II-III). A number of examples are extant, both from the

mainland (*Korakou*, pl. II, fig. 69, LH II) and Rhodes (*Mykenische Vasen*, pl. IX, nos. 53, 54; *Annuario*, VI-VII, 1923-1924, figs. 108, 134, no. 10); at least two have been found in Attica or near by ('Αρχ. Ἐφ., 1910, pl. 10, no. 8, Sphettos; *A.J.A.*, LIV, 1950, pls. I, V, ? Salamis). In general, Late Helladic III examples have more attenuated body proportions, a shorter and more curving spout, a higher handle (*Attica*, pl. 14, no. 3; *Prosymna*, fig. 290, no. 703). The metal prototype from which this kind of handle is imitated may be seen in *Schachtgräber*, pl. CIII, no. 74.

Decoration: For the shoulder band cf. *MP*, Motive 64, fig. 69, no. 6 (Myc. II A); Welter, *Aigina*, fig. 27; this mainland form of foliation is commoner on metal than clay (*Schachtgräber*, pl. XIII, no. 3, gold diadem; pl. XIV, nos. 3, 5; *Palace of Minos*, IV, 1, fig. 232, bronze basin).

For the dolphin cf. *MP*, Motive 20, fig. 48 (no close parallel and none earlier than Myc. III A: 1; nos. 4 and 7, with forked tails, are Myc. III B), cf. no. 13; for the octopus cf. Motive 21, especially fig. 48, no. 4 (Myc. III A: 2e), which is considerably later than our pot. Several pots of this type are decorated with the octopus motif (*Prosymna*, pl. VIII, no. 413), but not in combination with other marine motifs; the only other example of secondary decoration in addition to the octopus is also Attic, in this case papyrus (*Attica*, pl. 2, no. 3, stirrup jar). A very similar octopus appears also in combination with two dolphins on the Tiryns frescoes (*Ancient Crete*, figs. 30-31).

Late Helladic II, toward the end.

#### 18. Jug with Cutaway Neck. Pl. 75.

P 21247. H. as restored, 0.244 m., D. 0.19 m. Large fragments of neck and wall missing; handle entirely gone except for lower attachment. Restored in plaster. Pink clay, coarse and slightly micaceous. Monochrome decoration in dull pink-red glaze paint.

Small raised base concave underneath; broad top-shaped body, nearly biconical; tall slender neck; pronounced ridge at junction of neck and

shoulder. Plain flaring lip cut away vertically above handle. Broad band handle from neck to middle of shoulder with strong central rib ending in blunt pinched knob at lower attachment.

Shape: Taller and with sharper contours than other jugs of this type; *MP*, Form 37, Type 136 is close but more squat, fig. 5 (Myc. III B); *Asine*, fig. 269, no. 1 (LH III); *Δελρίον*, XI, pl. 23, no. 7 (Vourvatsi). Cutaway jugs decorated with curving vertical stripes are familiar, though only two have been found in Attica (*Attica*, pl. 14, no. 2; *Mykenische Vasen*, pl. XVIII, no. 133); monochrome examples are less numerous, and there are none of precisely this shape, which is nearer to *Korakou*, fig. 67 (LH II), than the usual LH III types (*Attica*, fig. 20 a). There is closer resemblance to beaked and molded-mouth jug forms than to other cutaway jugs (*Attica*, fig. 20 c, pls. 14, no. 3, 15, no. 1; *MP*, Type 144, fig. 5 (Myc. III A: 1)). The sharply-profiled lip, rivet-like lower handle attachment, ridge between neck and shoulder, and solid red glaze, all suggesting conscious imitation of metallic forms, also indicate an early date within Late Helladic III A.

Late Helladic III.

#### 19. Small Jug with Cutaway Neck. Pl. 75.

P 21260. H. 0.085 m., D. 0.069 m. Chip from rim; handle mended; otherwise intact. Buff clay; light buff slip; red-brown glaze paint. Carelessly made.

High base; plump ovoid-biconical body; short straight neck; flaring lip cut away vertically above the upper handle attachment; rolled handle from rim to greatest diameter of body.

Lip, neck, and handle painted solid, with reserved triangle (? accidental) at front of neck, half-loop around lower handle attachment; band around base. The body is decorated with five sets of vertical stripes, the three at the front of the pot double and the two alongside the handle triple.

Shape: *MP*, Form 36, Type 135, fig. 7 (Myc. I-II); crude imitation in miniature of large "oinochoe" form (e.g. *Annuario*, VI-VII,

1923-1924, fig. 11; *Chamber Tombs*, pl. XLV, no. 1, pl. LVI, no. 19 (both LH III); not far in shape from *Korakou*, fig. 66, no. 2 (LH II).

Late Helladic II-III.

**20.** Coarse Jug. Pl. 75.

P 21245. H. 0.194 m., D. 0.163 m. Chips from rim; otherwise intact. Surface worn and powdery. Pink clay; pink-red glaze paint.

Small rounded bottom, ovoid body, short neck, plain lip, slightly flaring mouth. Rolled handle from below rim to just above middle of body.

Shape: *MP*, Form 24, Type 109, fig. 7 (Myc. II-III B). A common type at all Mycenaean sites, there are over sixty-five examples from Attica (*Attica*, p. 50, fig. 20, Type D, pl. 15, no. 9; *Fountain*, p. 396, fig. 77 a and b). An almost identical jug was found at Mycenae in a group also containing a kylix very like No. 15 from this tomb (*Chamber Tombs*, pl. XLII, nos. 10 and 11, LH II).

Late Helladic II-III.

**21.** Askos. Pl. 75.

P 21261. H. to spout 0.10 m., H. with handle 0.132 m., D. 0.119-0.122 m. Complete except for chips from wall; body too badly warped to allow exact fit between adjoining wall fragments. Mended from many pieces. Pale buff clay; pale buff slip; brown-black glaze paint.

Small raised base, low ovoid body. Spout with slightly concave profile rises vertically from upper shoulder. Rolled basket handle set vertically on top of the pot, pierced at both ends. Spout-lip painted inside and out; two horizontal bands on spout below. Handle decorated with slanting stripes between narrow lateral bands; band around each end of handle. Two oval loops are painted around the entire handle, and from the second of these eight sets of wavy lines, alternately single and double, are drawn vertically down the body to a narrow stripe just above the base. Band around base.

Shape: There seems to be no previously published example of an askos with vertical spout of stirrup vase type and handle of feeding jug

type. *MP* gives only the typical slanted spout, with the handle sloping from the top of the pot to the spout (e. g., fig. 11, Type 195; *Chamber Tombs*, pl. XXVII, no. 10, LH II). The spouts are less slanted in *Δελτίον* I, p. 39, fig. 10, no. 1 and *Korakou*, fig. 97, no. 2 (LH II), but still oblique. Although the askos is less rare in Attica than in the Argolid (*Attica*, p. 52, Type A), this variation on the form has less connection with other Attic askoi than with the type of stirrup vase with upright spout familiar in Athens (*Fountain*, fig. 69 b; *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 291, fig. 33).

Decoration: This is the typical decoration of the tall "oinochoe" with cutaway neck (references under Nos. 18 and 19 above). It also occurs on an alabastron from Thebes, which is not dated but is probably LH III ('Αρχ. Έφ. 1910, fig. 17 ζ).

Late Helladic II-III.

**22.** Miniature Jug. Pl. 75.

P 21241. H. 0.073 m., D. 0.065 m. Intact. Buff clay; buff slip; red-brown glaze paint.

Small raised foot concave underneath; squat globular body; high neck concave in profile; flaring lip; band handle from rim to just above middle of body. Lip banded; handle decorated with transverse stripes between narrow lateral bands; broad band around base of neck and foot. The upper part of the shoulder is filled with a horizontal wavy-line motif; at the broadest part of the body four narrow stripes are bordered by a broad band on either side; bands bordering three narrow stripes just above foot.

Shape: *MP*, Form 25, Type 113-115, figs. 5-6 (Myc. III A: 2 e-III C:1).

Decoration: These miniature jugs are familiar both in Attica and the Argolid; *Attica*, p. 66, fig. 15; *Prosymna*, fig. 274, no. 538, fig. 497, no. 48 (wash drawing of same, fig. 697, no. 48), all LH III.

Late Helladic III B-C.

**23.** Deep Cup. Pl. 75.

P 21263. H. 0.067 m., D. 0.124 m. Complete; mended from many pieces. Pink-buff

clay; pink-buff slip; unglazed. Pronounced wheel marks on surface.

Small ring foot; broad deep bowl with ogival profile; flaring lip and molded rim; vertical band handle.

Shape: Not closely matched in *MP*; similar to Types 214, and 220, fig. 13 (Myc. III B); *Attica*, Type G, fig. 14 (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXXV, 1910, p. 28, figs. 7, 8, sub-Mycenaean). The shape is closer to the Attic type of undecorated cup with a miniature handle on each side of the bowl, e. g. *Attica*, Type E, pl. 12, nos. 10, 12. It is also similar to *Attica* Type C which is apparently peculiar to Athens (*Fountain*, fig. 59 c). Cups of this general form, decorated or undecorated, are familiar in both Athens (Graef, *Antiken Vasen*, pl. V, no. 181) and the Argolid (*Prosymna*, fig. 106, no. 441, fig. 120, no. 230, both LH III), although marked variations from the standard suggest that they were not mass-produced, at least in Athens (cf. *Prosymna*, I, p. 422).

Late Helladic III B-C.

#### 24. Two-Handled Bowl. Pl. 75.

P 21200. H. 0.092 m., D. 0.174-0.179 m. Small chips from top of rim, side of foot; otherwise intact. Pink-buff clay, gritty and poorly levigated; thin buff slip; red glaze paint, fired black in some places. A very sturdy pot, both fabric and decoration well preserved.

Flat base, from which the body narrows in sharply and flares out again toward the rim; kalathos-shaped. Broad flat rim, two horizontal loop handles.

The exterior of the bowl is banded: a broad band below the rim, horizontal bands on handles, three narrow stripes around the waist, a stripe and broad band around the base. The rim is decorated with an irregular wavy line. In the interior, the upper part of the bowl is set off by a band and narrow stripe below the rim, and three bands above the bottom, which is painted solid. Framed by these bands, two fish and a bird pursue each other in a circle around the bowl. The bodies are outlined and filled by parallel wavy lines. A row of dots is painted in

front of the head of each fish, giving it the appearance of blowing bubbles upward.

Shape: *MP*, Form 82, Type 291, fig. 15 (Myc. III C:1); bowls of this type are known from the Acropolis and *Attica* generally (*Fountain*, fig. 53, p. 372; *Attica*, fig. 16 E, pl. 10, no. 12), although usually more ogival in profile. At other Attic sites, as also in Rhodes where the shape is common, the bowl is usually spouted (*Mykenische Vasen*, pl. XVIII, no. 128; *Attica*, pl. 10, no. 13; *Annuario*, VI-VII, 1923-1924, figs. 38, 42, 43, 63; also with plastic figurines on the rim, *ibid.*, fig. 65, no. 31, fig. 102, no. 13). The metal prototype is the spouted bowl with wishbone or button handles known from Dendra, Asine, and recently from Athens (*Royal Tombs*, pl. XXXI, no. 6; *Asine*, fig. 206; *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 106, pl. 26 b).

Decoration: The banded exterior and wavy rim-decoration are frequently found on bowls of this shape: *Fountain*, fig. 54 c, p. 373; *Asine*, fig. 265, no. 6. A figured scene on the interior is unusual; the two previously published examples are a sherd from the Acropolis showing part of a crudely drawn fish (*Fountain*, fig. 54 g; cf. also fig. 37 c, ? fish on krater fragment), and a bowl from Kalymnos, in much finer style, with a fish-and-waterfowl scene (*B.M.C.*, I, pl. XV, A 1016; LH III; cf. p. 194). The fish is not matched in *MP*, Motive 20; stylistically it is closer to Motive 7 (bird), fig. 30 p (LM III), fig. 31, no. 39 (Myc. III C:1). The total effect recalls a shallow bowl from Klavdia with three fish inside (*Levant*, pl. XII, no. 1; *MP*, Motive 20, fig. 48, no. 4, Myc. III B). Cf. also *Levant*, pl. X, no. 2; fish inside fish on krater.

Cypriote or Rhodian influence is likely; cult uses have been attributed to these bowls in Rhodes and the same may hold for Athens (Kenner, *Jahreshefte*, XXIX, 1935, pp. 127-130).

Late Helladic III C.

#### 25. Fragments of Large Krater. Pl. 77.

P 21278. Four fragments of which two join; part of rim and handle preserved. Max. dim.

of largest fragment 0.17 m. Buff clay; reddish glaze paint.

Shape: *MP*, Form 3, Type 10(?) (Myc. III C:1); *Korakou*, fig. 91, LH III.

Decoration: On the handle, a wavy line between two vertical bands; cf. *Fountain*, p. 394, fig. 75 h, amphora. On the upper shoulder fragment, a motif which might be stylized papyrus (*MP*, Motive 11, fig. 34, no. 36, Myc. III A:2 1) or nautilus (*MP*, Motive 22, fig. 50, no. 11, Myc. III A:2 e).

Late Helladic III.

T. of blade 0.004 m. Heavily corroded; much of cutting edge and back disintegrated.

The cutting edge is gently curved; the back apparently had a more pronounced curvature; the end is cut square. The handle tang retains two flat-headed rivets for the attachment of handle plates, presumably of wood. Where the original metal is preserved the blade is seen to be beautifully finished and drawn out to an extremely thin fine edge.

Another implement of the same type has been found in a chamber tomb on the Areopagus

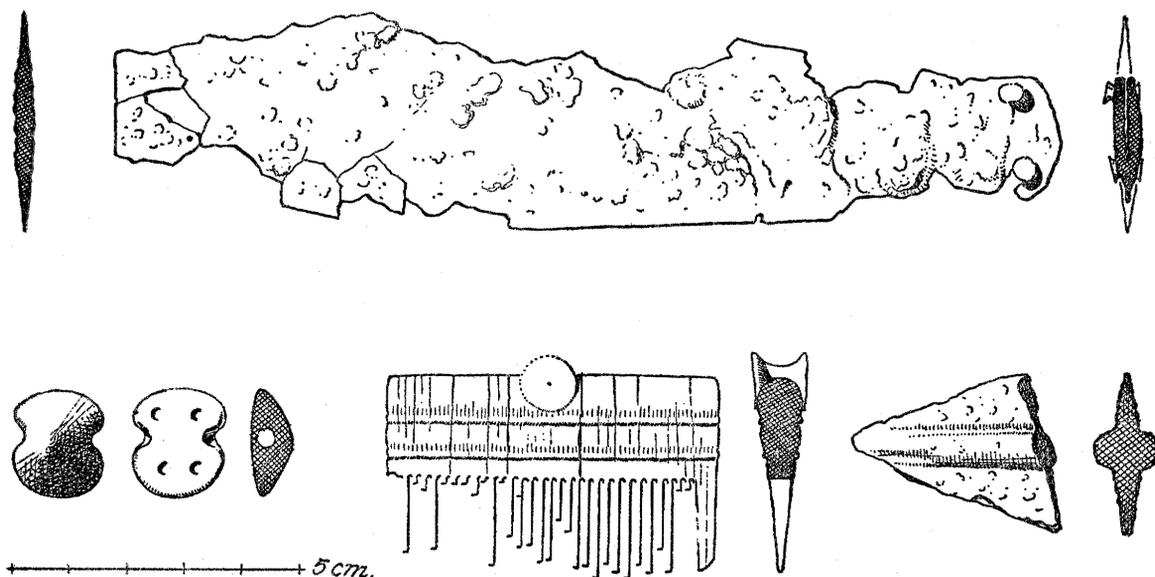


FIG. 8. Razor (No. 27), Speartip (No. 28), Comb (No. 31), Bead (No. 34).

## 26. Uncatalogued.

Mention may be made of the following which do not merit illustration: (a) fragments of a three-handled jar with a cuttlefish on the shoulder, (b-e) scraps of small alabaster, one with no trace of pattern preserved, one with ivy pattern and two with plain bands, (f-1) the stems and bases of seven undecorated kylikes.

## THE MYCENAEAN BRONZES AND JEWELRY

### 27. Bronze Razor. Pl. 76 and Fig. 8.

B 937. P. L. 0.164 m., L. of handle 0.04 m.,

(*Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 157; fig. 4, pl. XXXIX, 3), and many others have come to light throughout the Mycenaean world. The identification as razors has been questioned (*Prosymna*, p. 347) but it is supported by the great delicacy of the edge, the shortness of the handle, the bluntness of the end, features which fit the implement for use as a razor but which would be without parallel in a weapon or household knife, while the thin edge and the remarkably short handle argue against its being a meat cleaver. For the original identification cf.

Tsountas, 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1888, p. 171. All the razors from the Heraion are LH III.

Late Helladic III A.

28. Tip of Bronze Weapon. Pl. 76 and Fig. 8.

B 936. P. L. 0.038 m., P. W. 0.0265 m., T. 0.0115 m.

Massive blade with heavy median rib.

This could be the tip of almost any thrusting weapon: rapier (*Prosymna*, pl. II, nos. 2, 5; *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. XXXIX), dagger (*Prosymna*, figs. 196, 607), spear (*Prosymna*, figs. 510, 608; *Schachtgräber*, pl. XCVII, no. 449; pl. XCVI, nos. 902, 933; pl. LXXII, no. 215), or sword (*Prosymna*, fig. 298; *Schachtgräber*, pl. LXXX). It is most probably from a sword or rapier.

Late Helladic III A.

29. Bronze Arrowheads. Pl. 76.

B 938. a. P.L. 0.0335 m., P.W. 0.0125 m.  
One barb missing.

b. P.L. 0.0335 m., W. 0.015 m.  
Points of both barbs corroded.

c. P.L. 0.028 m. Points of both barbs missing.

d. P.L. 0.026 m. Tip and points of both barbs missing.

e. P.L. 0.0255 m. Tip corroded; one barb missing.

All slender, sharply pointed, with very slightly curving edges and long tapering barbs. No tang or median rib. *Prosymna*, fig. 335, no. 5, pp. 341 ff.

The immediate association with the following obsidian arrowheads suggests a date early in Late Helladic III.

Late Helladic III A.

30. Obsidian Arrowheads. Pl. 76.

ST 501 a. L. 0.028 m., W. 0.013 m., T. 0.003 m.

b. L. 0.025 m., W. 0.013 m., T. 0.003 m.

Both intact.

ST 502 a. L. 0.0205 m., W. 0.013 m., T. 0.003 m.

b. L. 0.02 m., W. 0.0135 m., T. 0.004 m.

Both intact.

The first two are long and tapering, with quite short, flat barbs (*Prosymna*, fig. 263, no. 2); the second two are comparatively stubby and are more curved on the cutting edge (*Prosymna*, fig. 265, no. 6).

At the Heraion all stone arrowheads come from contexts antedating LH III (*Prosymna*, I, pp. 254, 342). Obsidian arrowheads are generally earlier than bronze, but since both were in one quiver here, in a pottery context dated LH III A (Nos. 9, 16), these may be among the latest stone arrowheads found at any Mycenaean site. The shape remains unchanged throughout the Helladic era; cf. *Asine*, fig. 175, no. 4 c (EH II); *Schachtgräber*, pl. CI, top row (LH I).

Late Helladic III A.

31. Ivory Comb. Pl. 76 and Fig. 8.

BI 665. L. 0.057 m., H. to back 0.036 m., H. with central medallion 0.041 m., T. at top 0.008 m. Several teeth broken or missing.

High rounded back with two ovolo mouldings on either side. The central knob consists of a plain disk on either side, with a connecting shank.

*Prosymna*, fig. 419, no. 2, LH III, like all ivory artifacts at the Heraion (I, p. 281); but cf. also *Chamber Tombs*, fig. 32, LH I-II. A similar comb was found in 1951 in the "Lily Bowl Grave" of the Agora together with vases of LH II-III A date (*Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 107).

Late Helladic II-III.

32. Fragments of Bone Pins. Pl. 76.

BI 666. P. L. 0.01-0.03 m.; D. 0.004 and 0.008 m.

Six fragments. The two distinct shaft diameters suggest two separate pins.

Two sections are curved, four straight. Original design uncertain. Common shapes are shown in *Schachtgräber*, pl. LXXI, no. 898;

*Asine*, fig. 180; *Eleusiniaka*, fig. 120,  $\beta$ - $\delta$ ; *Prosymna*, pp. 285-286, fig. 107. Fragments of bone pins were also found in four of the chamber tombs at Mycenae (*Chamber Tombs*, p. 212 and note 11).

The date is suggested by the proximity of the fragments to the comb, No. 31, and to vases Nos. 6 and 11. Similar fragments were found in the "Lily Bowl Grave" of the Agora (cf. No. 31).

Late Helladic II-III.

**33.** Necklace. Beads of Quartz and Glass. Pl. 76.

a. G 415. L. 0.014 m.-0.017 m., D. 0.016 m.-0.02 m.

Four beads of chalky white paste, with lighter bands.

b. J 123. L. *ca.* 0.004 m.-0.007 m., D. *ca.* 0.006 m.-0.01 m.

Sixty-six beads. Two of pink quartz are spherical, with flakes of metallic-looking paint adhering to surface. Two of white paste are depressed spherical in shape, and laterally banded, similar to G 415. Ten of white paste are spherical and laterally ribbed. One of blue paste is spherical and vertically ribbed. Four of blue paste are spherical and plain. Forty-five white discs are of paste or bone. D. *ca.* 0.006 m. Many intact, others fragmentary; cohering in series when found.

An assortment of beads very like this was found in the "Lily Bowl Grave" near by (*Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 107), with quartz (or light amethyst) and blue paste mixed (J 124, LH II). For a longer necklace of this type cf. *Prosymna*, fig. 464, no. 6; for bead-shapes in general, *ibid.*, I, pp. 296 ff., *Chamber Tombs*, pls. VIII, XXXV (34 c is similar to ours).

Late Helladic III A.

**34.** Steatite Bead. Pl. 76 and Fig. 8.

ST 498. L. 0.018 m., W. 0.0155 m., T. 0.007 m.

Shaped like a figure-of-eight shield, and pierced through the waist. Convex on upper surface; four circular depressions on underside.

Possibly a seal, but more likely a neck ornament. A similar bead found in a near-by Late Helladic III C deposit has a blank underside (ST 506). Though related in shape to usual lentoid beads (*Prosymna*, fig. 283, no. 15), this piece has more in common with gold than stone ornaments; cf. *Prosymna*, fig. 578, a shield-shaped gold bead for a chain, and the gold beads of a necklace from Enkomi, LH III B (*Ancient Crete*, fig. 486). Cf. also the ivory shields from Mycenae, *B.S.A.*, XLIX, 1954, pl. 34 (LH III B).

Late Helladic III B-C.

**35.** Buttons. Pl. 76.

a. ST 499. L. 0.013 m., D. 0.023 m. Black steatite, scratched and worn. Truncated cone, unevenly made.

b. ST 500. L. 0.0145 m., D. 0.0195 m. Black steatite, polishing marks on surface. Biconical; sharply profiled.

c. M 869. H. 0.012 m., D. 0.017 m. Terra-cotta; mended from many pieces; one fragment missing. Gritty red clay; signs of burning. Blunt cone; splayed base.

*Fountain*, fig. 93, e-g, m; *Chamber Tombs*, pl. XXXV, no. 35; *Asine*, p. 375, fig. 246.

Late Helladic II-III.

#### THE PROTOGEOMETRIC POTTERY

**36.** Skyphos from Cremation Burial. Pl. 77.

P 21275. P. H. 0.093 m., D. at rim estimated *ca.* 0.13 m. Rim, one handle, and part of wall remain. Pink-buff clay; red-brown glaze in places discolored by burning.

Deep, rounded bowl; slightly flaring lip. Bowl painted inside; reserved band around inside of lip. Outside of lip painted with one wide, one narrow band and a zigzag line; in the handle zone were three sets of compass-drawn concentric circles with a maltese cross in the core. Lower body banded. A band on the handle with a tail to either side.

Ripe Protogeometric, probably later than the grave group illustrated *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 24, fig. 22.

**37. Lekythos from Child's Grave. Pl. 77.**

P 21264. H. 0.159 m., D. 0.101 m. Small chip from foot; otherwise intact. Light pink-buff clay; dull dark brown-red glaze.

Ring foot almost conical underneath; ovoid body; flaring trumpet mouth. Air hole on shoulder to right of handle. Lip glazed inside and outside; four bands on neck; handle striped horizontally. At edge of shoulder, two narrow glazed stripes; below shoulder, four reserved bands. The shoulder is decorated with three sets of five concentric semicircles with an hourglass in the core.

Ripe Protogeometric; an early example of hourglass filling.

**38. Lekythos from Child's Grave. Pl. 77.**

P 21265. H. 0.10 m., D. 0.065 m. Lip broken and mended; partly restored in plaster. Otherwise intact. Light pink-buff clay; dull black-reddish brown glaze, slightly worn on mouth and handle.

Broad flaring foot deeply rounded underneath; ovoid body; flaring lip; band handle. Broad band on inner face of lip carried to edge of rim; horizontal stripes on handle; three bands around lower neck. From a fourth band at the junction of neck and shoulder reserved triangles hang apex down. Two reserved lines around edge of shoulder, two around lower body.

On lekythoi in general, see V. R. d'A. Desborough, *Protogeometric Pottery*, pp. 69-77. These two may be placed between the group from Agora Grave IX (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 24, fig. 22) and the group from Kerameikos Grave 40 (*Kerameikos*, IV, p. 41; pls. 17, 18).

Ripe Protogeometric.

## THE FIFTH-CENTURY POTTERY

**39. Red-Figured Lekythos. Pl. 77.**

P 21266. P. H. to top of handle 0.187 m., D. 0.075 m. Complete except for mouth and foot; mended from several pieces.

On shoulder, bars and rays. A Nike is flying right, holding a scarf in her outstretched hand.

Above, running meander; below, reserved ground line encircling the whole vase. Handle glazed outside. Relief contours for chin and nape only. Hasty painting; the outlines of the sakkos are obliterated in places by the background glaze.

Attributed to the Beth Pelet Painter; added to the list, *A.R.V.*, p. 493, as no. 12 (*Paralipomena* to *A.R.V.*, p. 1525).

About 470 B.C.

**40. Black-Bodied Lekythos with Pattern. Pl. 77.**

P 21267. P. H. 0.195 m., D. 0.073 m. Complete except for mouth, fragments from wall. Mended from several pieces.

On shoulder, bars and rays. On upper and lower body, framing the area where a figured scene would ordinarily be, a running meander to the right. Red wash on reserved areas; outer face and underside of foot reserved. Handle black outside.

About 470 B.C.

**41. Black-Bodied Lekythos with Pattern. Pl. 77.**

P 21268. P. H. 0.127 m., D. 0.052 m. Foot, mouth, and handle missing. Mended from several pieces.

On shoulder, bars and rays. On wall just below shoulder, a running meander to the right. Lower body solid black. Nothing at junction of foot and body. Red wash on reserved areas.

Cf. *C.V.A.*, Copenhagen 4, pl. 166, nos. 1-10.

**42. White-Ground Palmette Lekythos. Pl. 77.**

P 21271. P. H. 0.145 m., D. 0.051 m. Foot, handle, and wall fragments missing; mended from several pieces.

On shoulder, bars and rays. Decoration on body almost entirely obliterated: traces of upright palmette on white ground; below, two reserved lines. Red wash on reserved areas.

Beldam Workshop type. Cf. Haspels, *Attic Black-figured Lekythoi*, Paris, 1936, p. 186; also the example in *C.V.A.*, Copenhagen 3, pl. 111, 21.

**43. White-Ground Palmette Lekythos. Pl. 77.**

P 21269. P. H. 0.179 m., D. 0.072 m. Mouth, foot, and wall fragments missing; mended from several pieces.

On shoulder, bars and rays. On wall, running meander to right, then six large palmettes in pairs vertically opposed—the outer pairs tip to tip, the center pair base to base. Below, a reserved stripe; on the black glaze of the lower part, a white stripe and then a pair of white stripes. Handle glazed above. Red wash on reserved areas. Surface badly worn.

The palmette composition is not a common one; for the upper half of it, cf. *C.V.A.*, Copenhagen 3, pl. 112,16.

**44. White-Ground Palmette Lekythos. Pl. 77.**

P 21270. P. H. 0.148 m., D. 0.06 m. Foot and mouth missing; mended from several pieces.

On shoulder, two circles of rays. On wall, running meander to right above a band of three-deep checker pattern. Below this, three horizontal circumscribed palmettes right, and a second band of checker pattern. Two sets of reserved stripes on solid black glaze of lower part. Handle glazed black above.

Probably from the Beldam Workshop.

**45. Lekythos Fragment. Pl. 77.**

P 21272. Max. dim. *ca.* 0.068 m. Shoulder, neck, and handle preserved. Slight groove at junction of neck and shoulder.

On shoulder, palmette pattern: three in the middle, the center one inverted with tendrils which end in upright palmettes on either side; at each end of this central palmette motif, one loose palmette. Red wash.

**46. White-Ground Lekythos Fragment. Pl. 77.**

P 21273. *a.* P. H. 0.096 m., Max. dim. 0.12 m.

*b.* Max. dim. 0.068 m.

Wall fragments from large lekythos.

On *a* the lower right part of the scene is preserved: the left leg of a woman (?) standing facing front; a small portion of her himation, painted purple, remains. To the right are the legs of another figure (male?), standing to the left. The inner lines of the legs in both figures are not drawn, since they were covered by garments.

On *b* two horizontal lines represent the steps of the stele against which a third figure was leaning, as shown by the crossed legs. Two folds of a sash hang down, and two horizontal lines above may belong to a basket for offerings held by the frontal figure in the middle (on *a*). A small part of an object at the right edge of the fragment could be the left end of the mouth of a vase (probably an alabastron) which has been placed on the steps of the stele.

Dilute glaze line below picture.

440-430 B.C.

**47. White-Ground Lekythos Fragment. Pl. 77.**

P 21274. P. H. 0.104 m., D. 0.105 m. The lower body only is preserved; foot missing; mended from several pieces.

The lower part of a male figure remains, preserved to the thighs; he faces right and leans upon a staff. He stands on the right foot; the left leg is drawn back and bent at the knee. He wears an himation, painted purple, of which heavy folds hang down in front; another edge comes down behind, at the height of the thighs. The figure stands in front of a stele; the left part of the base and the lower shaft are preserved. The base is in two parts, the upper one having a concave profile. A fillet hangs down from the shaft. Dilute glaze line below picture. Part of a reserved line at the junction of body and foot is preserved. Surface badly worn in pictured zone.

440-430 B.C.

EMILY D. TOWNSEND



24d



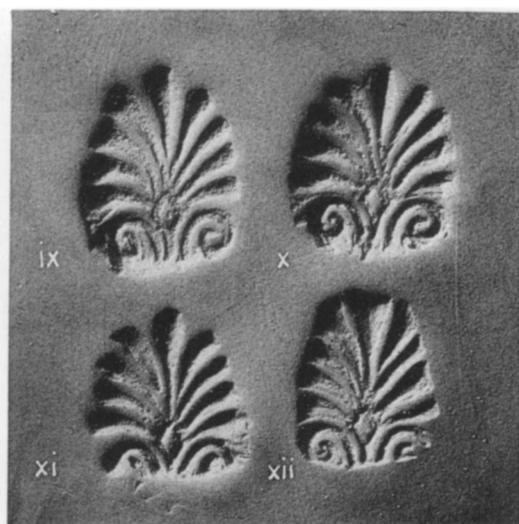
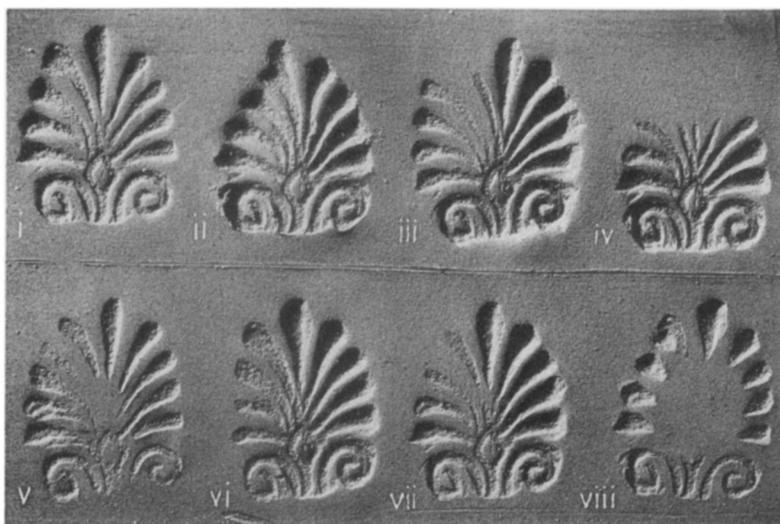
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24b

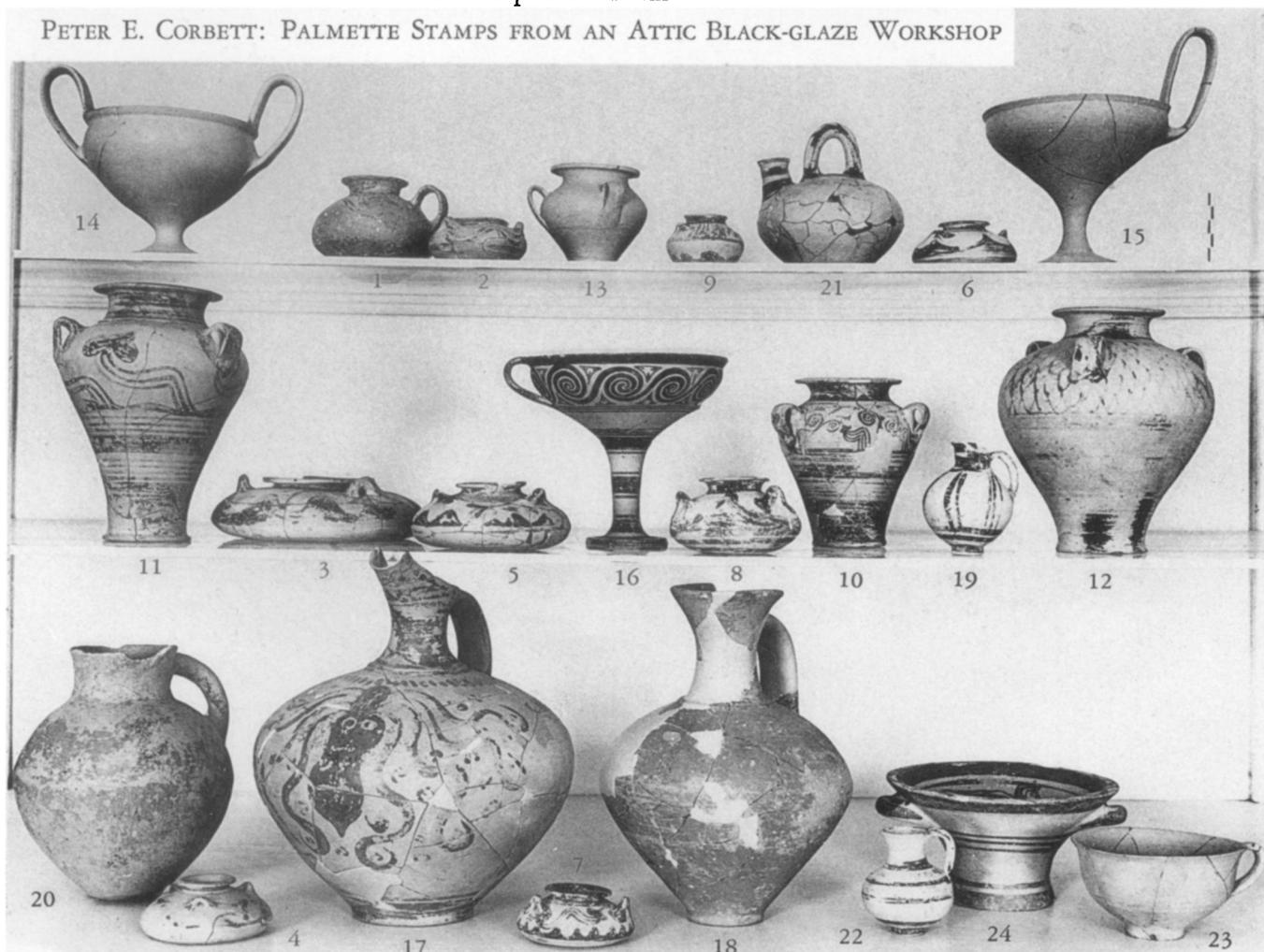


24a



Modern Impressions i—xii

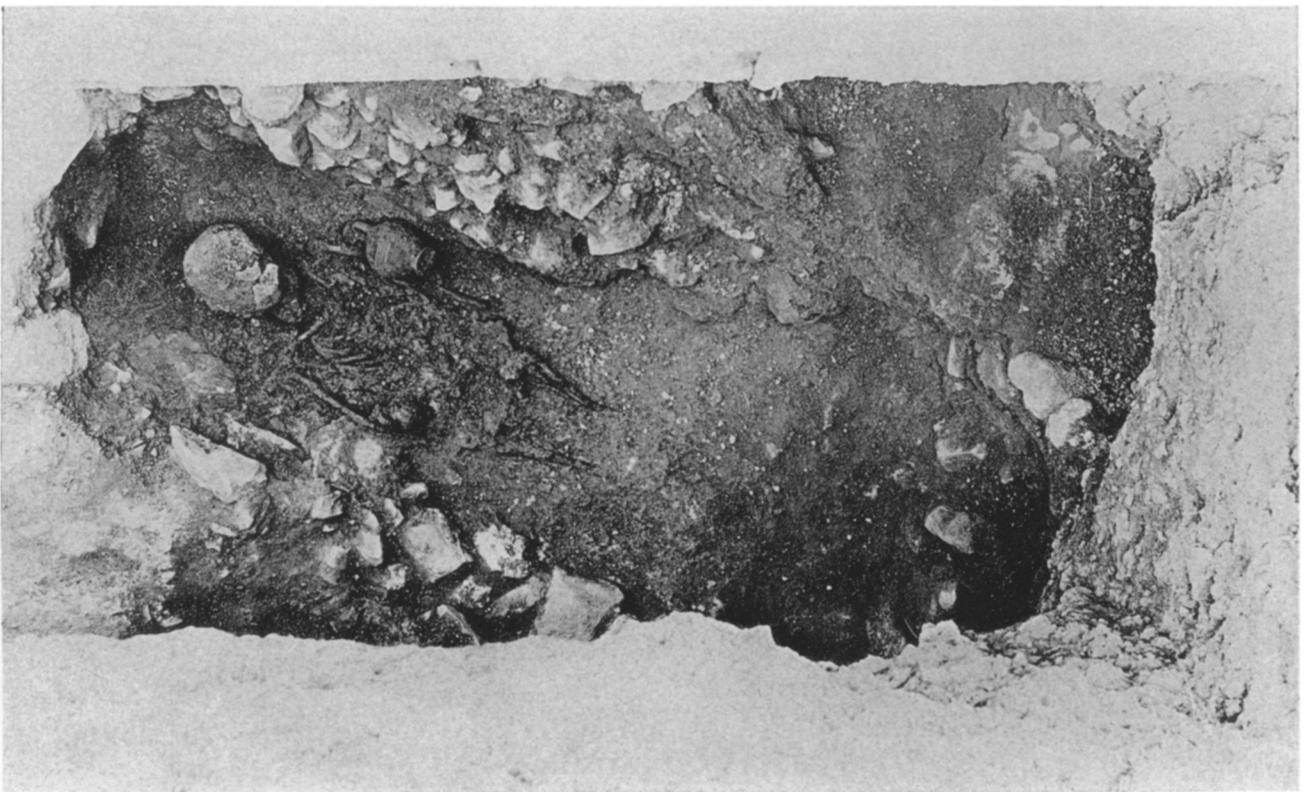
PETER E. CORBETT: PALMETTE STAMPS FROM AN ATTIC BLACK-GLAZE WORKSHOP



EMILY D. TOWNSEND: A MYCENAEAN CHAMBER TOMB UNDER THE TEMPLE OF ARES



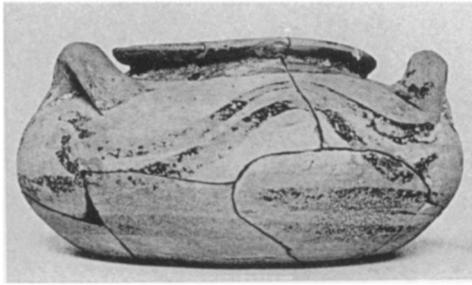
a. Chamber Tomb, Burials at Lower Level



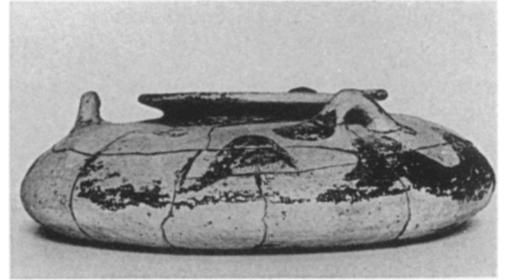
b. Protoegeometric Grave in Dromos I



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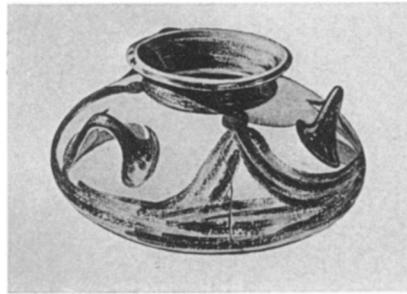
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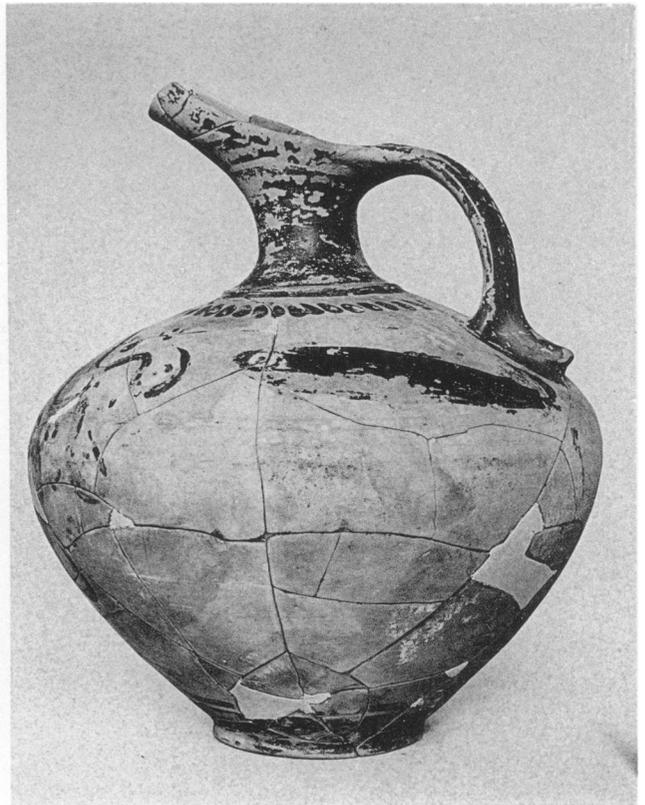
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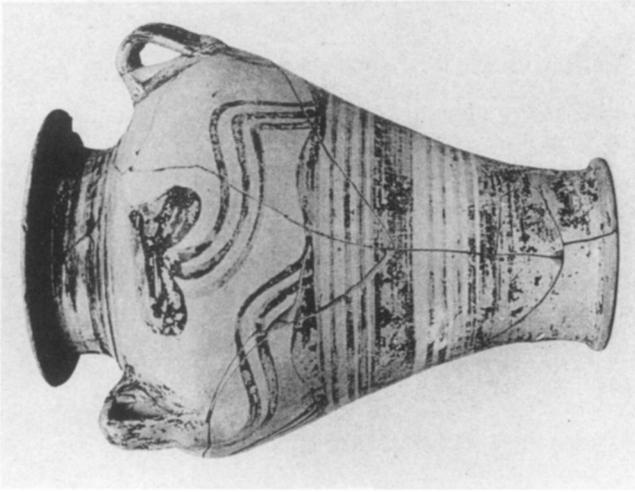


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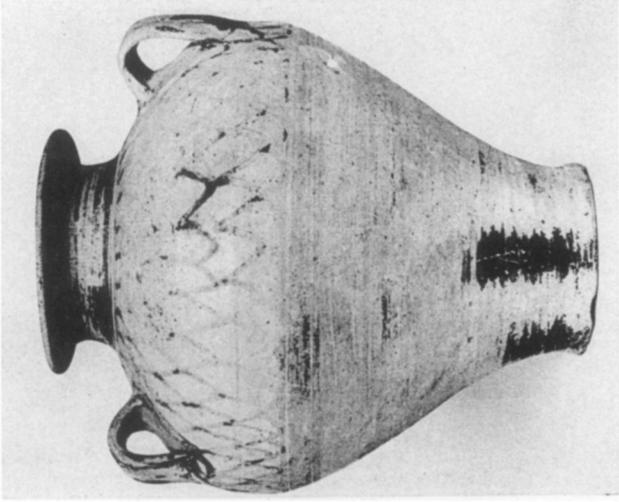




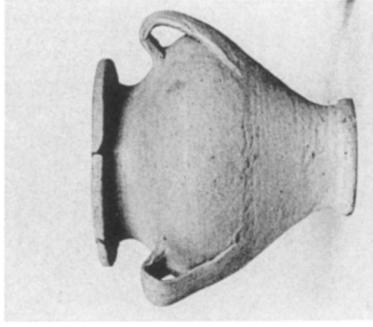
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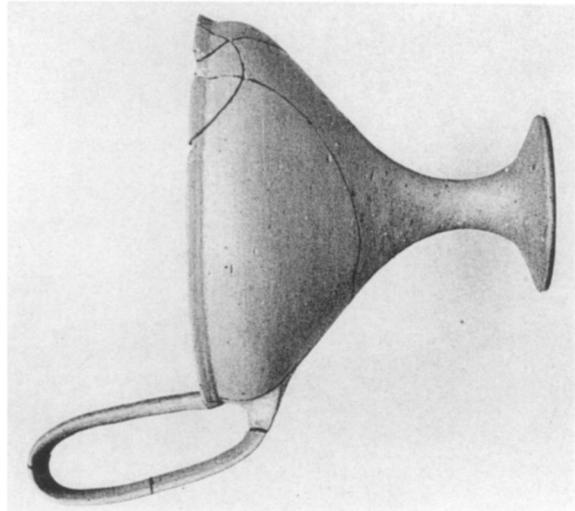
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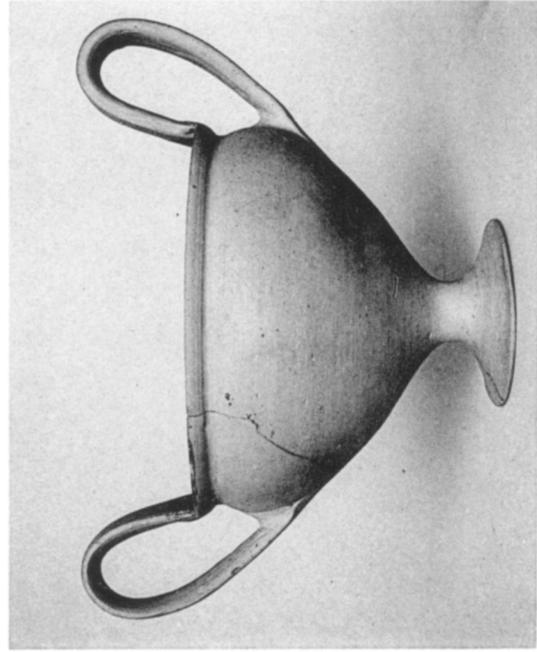
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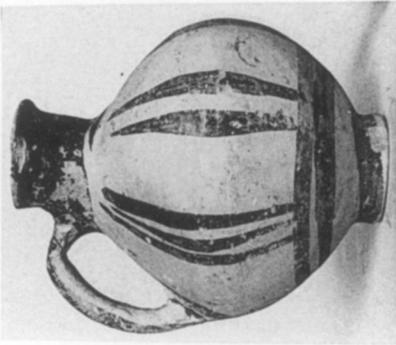


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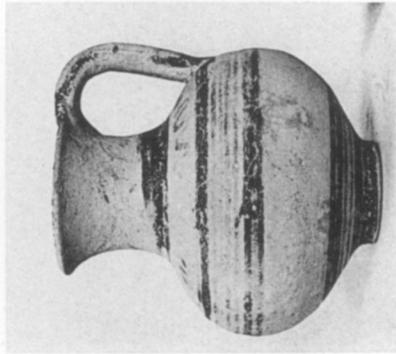
EMILY D. TOWNSEND: A MYCENAEAN CHAMBER TOMB UNDER THE TEMPLE OF ARES



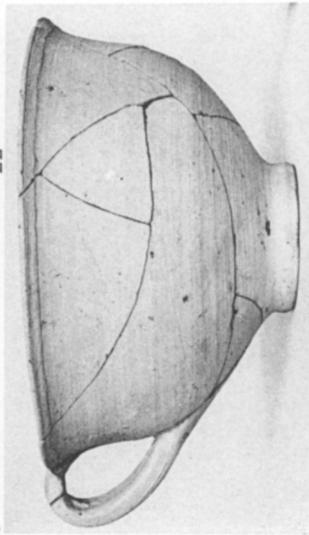
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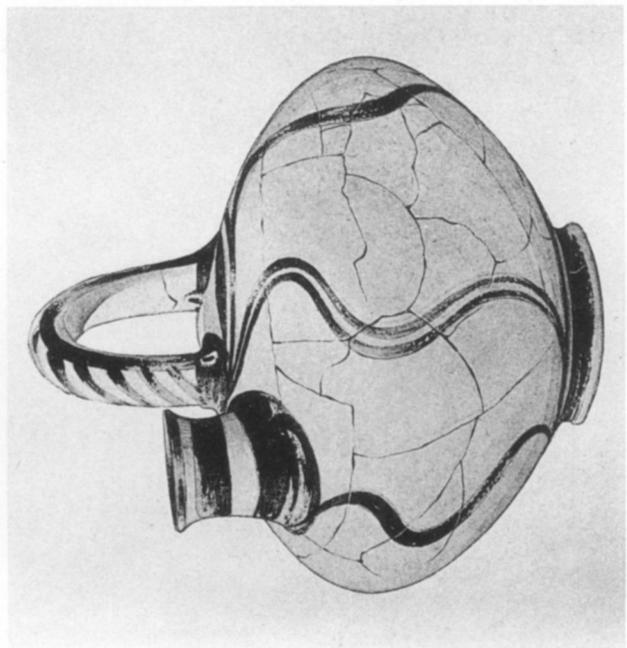
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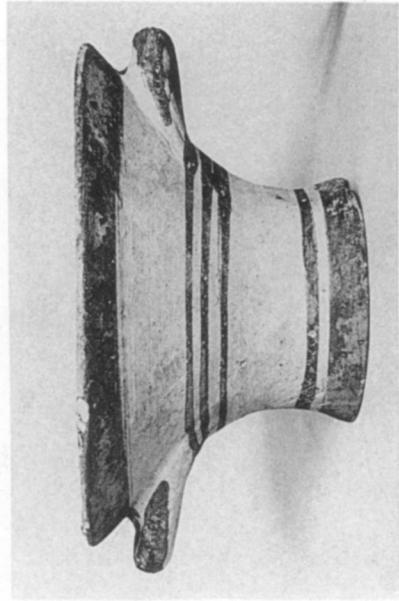
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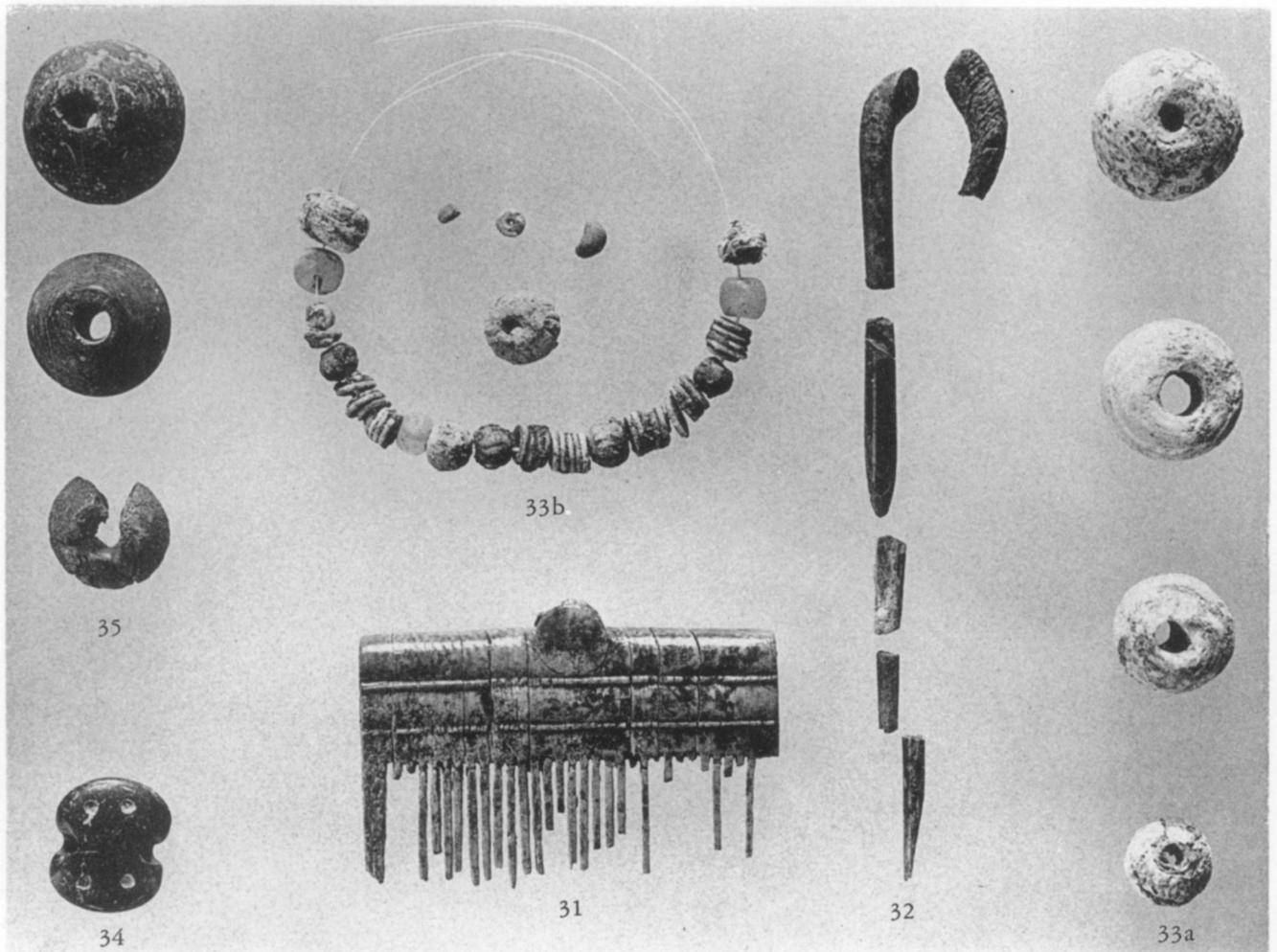
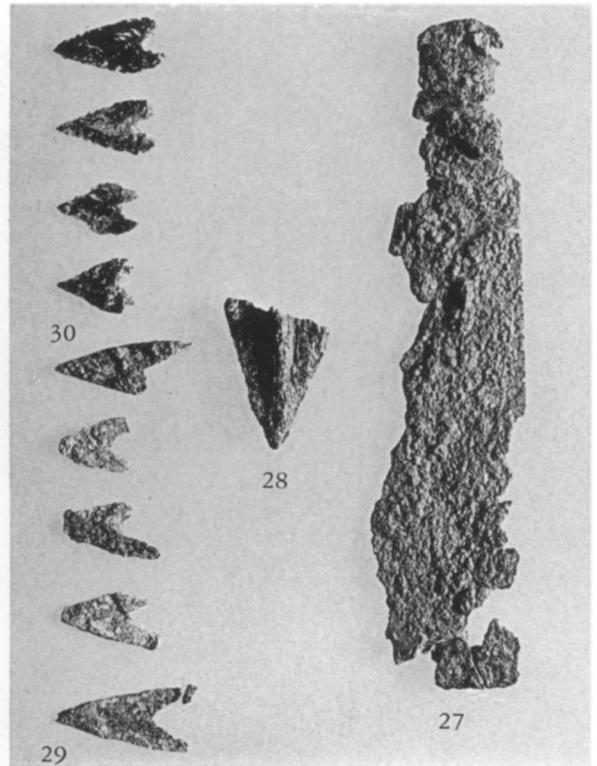


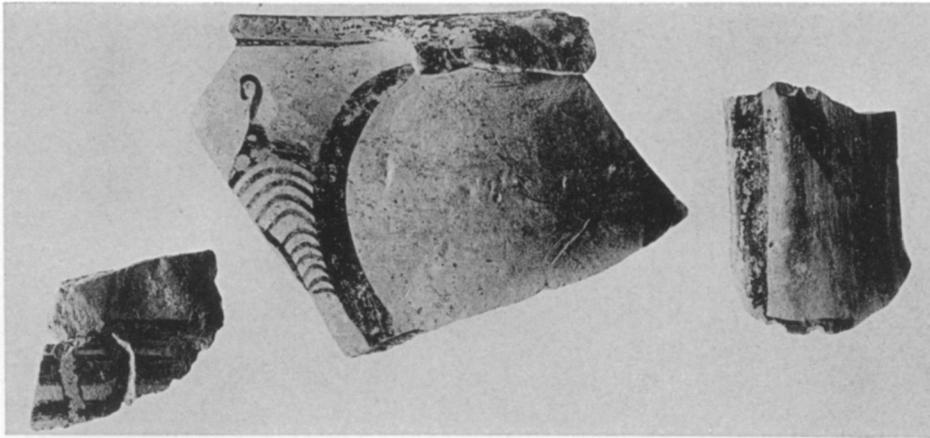
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EMILY D. TOWNSEND: A MYCENAEAN CHAMBER TOMB UNDER THE TEMPLE OF ARES



Skull of Burial VIII



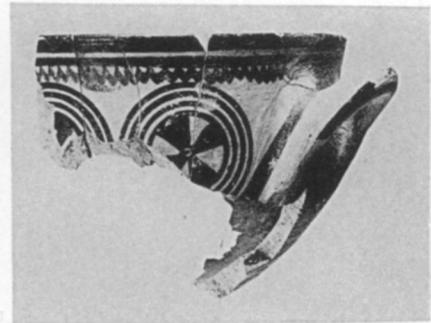


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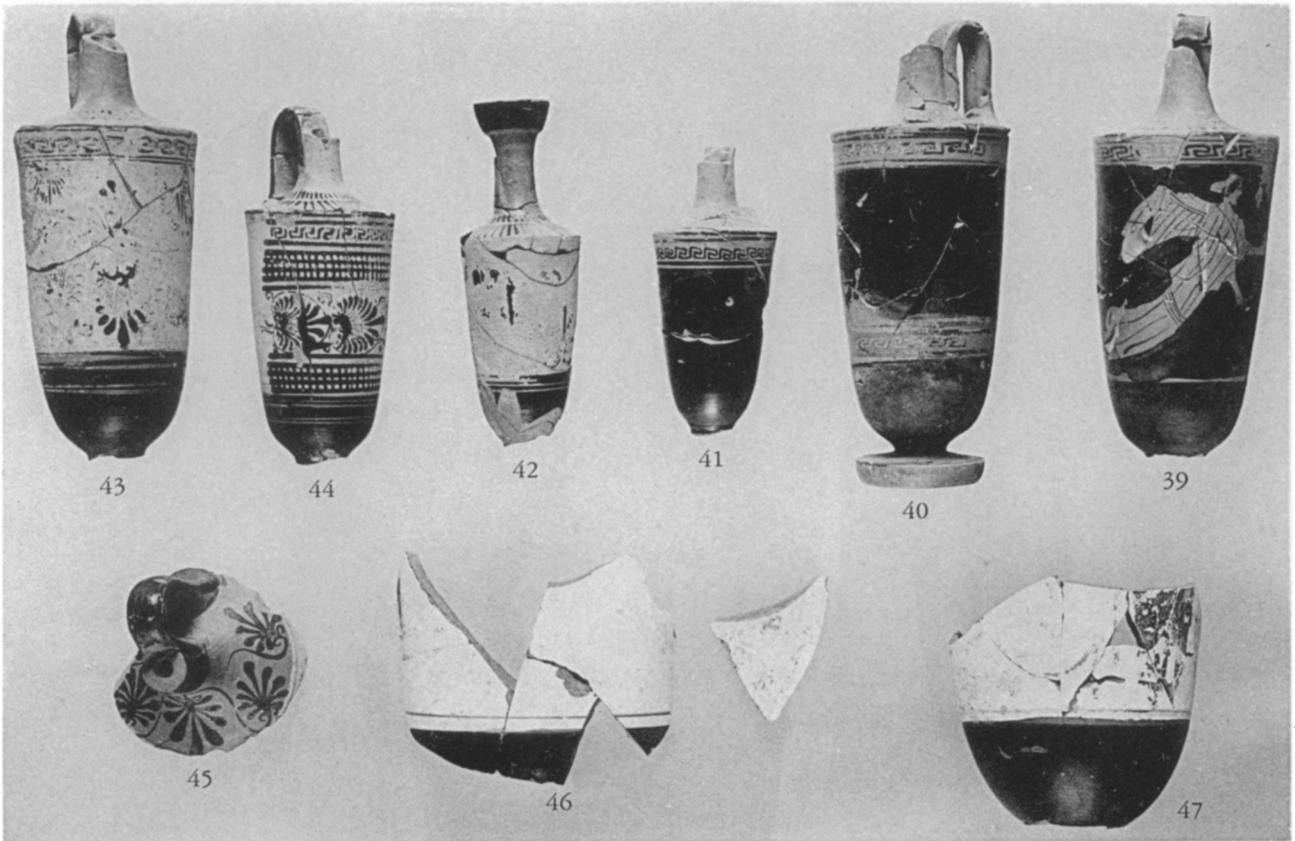


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