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Identity and the Archaic necropolis of Metauros

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ABSTRACT

(ENGLISH)

It is now widely accepted that a burial binds and expresses a spectrum of identities, ranging from communal to individual, from social to cultural, and from lived realities to ideals. This has been as true in antiquity as it is today. If examined carefully, the mortuary record therefore has the potential to reveal important information about ancient societies. This dissertation adopts an archaeological lens to study ancient identities through the mortuary record in the context of Archaic southern Italy and foregrounds new evidence from the necropolis at Metauros. It focuses not only on the material remains of burial assemblages but also includes discussion of skeletal evidence and detailed contextual analysis.

In the past, the study of Archaic southern Italian burial record has been strongly associated with the concept of Greek colonisation – a model describing interactions between migrants from the Aegean on one hand and local groups on the other. Yet this model casts the Aegean migrants akin to imperial agents who systematically dominated and exploited indigenous peoples, a process said to have led to the emergence of Greek *poleis* during the Classical period. This discourse constructed and reinforced binary identities ('Greek' and 'indigenous'), a framework that has increasingly been shown to be inadequate. By focusing on local communities and their micro-histories, my dissertation contributes to a more nuanced understanding of ancient identities.

The core material of this study comes from the necropolis of Metauros in southwestern Calabria, Italy. This site, in use during the Archaic period (ca. 700-500 BCE), was excavated in a series of emergency campaigns during the 1970s and spans a known area of approximately 2,800m² with around 1,600 tombs. While detailed documentation, analysis, and publication of this record have not previously been possible, the new Metauros Archaeological Project, launched in 2022, has taken on this task. Embedded within this project, the present dissertation offers a study of the first sample from the necropolis of Metauros: a group of approximately 250 tombs from the Canerossi sector.

The results reveal a remarkable degree of communal cohesion in burial practice, most notably in the consistent adherence to age-related differentiation. At the same time, the diversity in the choice and character of grave goods suggests a high level of individual agency. Most significantly, however, neither of these aspects conveys a binary of 'Greek' or 'indigenous' identity. Instead, they suggest a distinctly local character: multi-faceted, but expressed within a cohesive communal framework.

ABSTRACT

(GERMAN)

Es ist heute allgemein anerkannt, dass eine Bestattung ein Spektrum von Identitäten verbindet und zum Ausdruck bringt, das von gemeinschaftlich bis individuell, von sozial bis kulturell und von gelebten Realitäten bis zu Idealen reicht. Dies galt in der Antike ebenso wie heute. Bei genauer Betrachtung können Bestattungsaufzeichnungen daher wichtige Informationen über antike Gesellschaften liefern. Diese Dissertation untersucht aus archäologischer Perspektive antike Identitäten anhand von Bestattungsaufzeichnungen im Kontext des archaischen Süditaliens und stellt neue Erkenntnisse aus der Nekropole von Metauros in den Vordergrund. Sie konzentriert sich nicht nur auf die materiellen Überreste von Bestattungsfunden, sondern umfasst auch die Diskussion von Skelettfunden und eine detaillierte Kontextanalyse.

In der Vergangenheit wurde die Untersuchung archaischer süditalienischer Bestattungsaufzeichnungen stark mit dem Konzept der griechischen Kolonisierung in Verbindung gebracht – einem Modell, das die Interaktionen zwischen Migranten aus der Ägäis einerseits und lokalen Gruppen andererseits beschreibt. Dieses Modell stellt die Migranten aus der Ägäis jedoch als imperiale Agenten dar, die die indigene Bevölkerung systematisch dominierten und ausbeuteten, ein Prozess, der angeblich zur Entstehung der griechischen Poleis in der klassischen Periode geführt hat. Dieser Diskurs konstruierte und verstärkte binäre Identitäten („griechisch" und „indigen"), ein Rahmenkonzept, das sich zunehmend als unzureichend erwiesen hat. Durch die Konzentration auf lokale Gemeinschaften und ihre Mikrogeschichten trägt meine Dissertation zu einem differenzierteren Verständnis antiker Identitäten bei.

Das Kernmaterial dieser Studie stammt aus der Nekropole von Metauros im Südwesten Kalabriens, Italien. Diese Stätte, die während der archaischen Zeit (ca. 700–500 v. Chr.) genutzt wurde, wurde in den 1970er Jahren im Rahmen einer Reihe von Notgrabungen ausgegraben und erstreckt sich über eine bekannte Fläche von etwa 2.800 m² mit rund 1.600 Gräbern. Während eine detaillierte Dokumentation, Analyse und Veröffentlichung dieser Aufzeichnungen bisher nicht möglich war, hat sich das neue Metauros-Archäologieprojekt, das 2022 ins Leben gerufen wurde, dieser Aufgabe angenommen. Eingebettet in dieses Projekt bietet die vorliegende Dissertation eine Untersuchung der ersten Stichprobe aus der Nekropole von Metauros: einer Gruppe von etwa 250 Gräbern aus dem Canerossi-Sektor.

Die Ergebnisse zeigen einen bemerkenswerten Grad an gemeinschaftlichem Zusammenhalt in der Bestattungspraxis, insbesondere in der konsequenten Einhaltung der altersbezogenen Differenzierung. Gleichzeitig deutet die Vielfalt in der Auswahl und Beschaffenheit der Grabbeigaben auf ein hohes Maß an individueller Handlungsfähigkeit hin. Am bedeutendsten ist jedoch, dass keiner dieser Aspekte eine binäre „griechische" oder „indigene" Identität vermittelt. Stattdessen deuten sie auf einen ausgeprägten lokalen Charakter hin: facettenreich, aber innerhalb eines zusammenhängenden gemeinschaftlichen Rahmens zum Ausdruck gebracht.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A burial is now widely recognised as both binding and expressing a range of identities – spanning the communal and the individual, the social and the cultural, as well as lived realities and ideals. If examined carefully, the mortuary record therefore has the potential to reveal important information about ancient societies. To study the construction and negotiation of identities, the dissertation at hand adopts an archaeological lens to study ancient identities through the mortuary record in the context of Archaic southern Italy (c. 700-500 BCE), focusing on the community of Metauros in south-western Calabria as its case study. In particular, the aim of this dissertation is to contribute to a more complex and variegated image of this geographical and chronological context by applying a bottom-up approach, based on primary material from the local context.

1.1. Background and research questions

During the Archaic period, the Mediterranean provided the background for complex processes of identity formation and intercultural contacts, caused by different scales of mobility and migration, both long- and short-distance[1]. In southern Italy, where the case study for this thesis is located, the local populations not only maintained a high degree of connectivity among themselves but also engaged with Hellenic groups from the Aegean, but also with northern and western groups such as the Etruscans and Phoenicians[2]. These developments not only triggered the emergence of new settlements throughout the Mediterranean, but also a transformation of the way identities were formed and negotiated in every-day contexts[3].

Early research on this often considered these processes from an angle that – influenced by imperialist and colonialist views – focused heavily on power imbalances, specifically evoking the dominance of Greek migrants over the local groups[4]. This discourse used the terminology of modern colonisation, casting the Greeks in the role of imperialistic agents who transplanted their distinct 'Greekness' into the places they decided to settle. A binary distinction was often drawn in research between 'indigenous/local' and 'Greek' groups, in which the

[1] My thesis has emerged from the ERC-funded project MIGMAG ('Migration and the Making of the ancient Greek world'), headed by my supervisor Dr. Naoíse Mac Sweeney. MIGMAG has considered expressions of civic identities along with different scales of human mobility in the Mediterranean during the Early Iron Age. It has also highlighted in particular the importance of studying regional dynamics as opposed to long-distance mobility and migration, which has informed this thesis significantly.

[2] For a definition of Greek Colonisation and the attempt to elaborate a suitable language for this study, see CHAPTER 3.2: THE WORKING TERMINOLOGY.

[3] The extensive literature on the topic of Greek Colonisation is discussed in 3.1 BEYOND GREEK COLONISATION.

[4] Some of the best-known examples of this include Dunbabin 1948; Boardman 1964; Graham 1982.

former was always seen as socially, economically, and politically submissive to the latter. However, studies conducted in the past few decades paint a more nuanced picture of 'mixed' communities emerging due to various forms of cultural contact and view the participants in the ongoing processes as much more complex and multi-layered in their affiliations[5].

While Greek Colonisation has been intensively studied, theorised, and re-evaluated in recent decades, it still massively impinges on the way we view interactions between foreigners and locals and, in consequence, how identities were formed and negotiated in this chronological and geographical setting. To remedy this, the pertinent discourse stresses the importance of proceeding with the reassessment from the bottom-up, focusing on the local scale before extrapolating the results to the regional or inter-regional level. It is precisely the formation of identities on the local level which forms the focus of this doctoral thesis, with the aim of contributing to the central research question: **How did communities in the highly connected world of the ancient Mediterranean construct their identities?**

This question es explored in relation to one specific example – the community living at Metauros, a settlement in southwestern Calabria during the Archaic period (c.700-500 BCE), examining in detail the way identities were constructed in one specific arena – that of mortuary practices and rituals. In the course of this work, two specific subsidiary research questions are considered to address the larger problem under study:

1. Can we discern the 'us' versus 'them' binary that might be expected in this community where migrants are assumed to have been ethnically and/or culturally distinct from locals?
2. Apart from ethno-cultural identities, what kinds of social identities were important, such as distinctions based on age, gender, and status?

These questions are deliberately formulated in an open-ended manner, expressly seeking to avoid the risk of reconfirming what has been dictated from above, by a mode of thinking that is anchored within the concept of Greek Colonisation.

[5] Just to name a few, Hall 1997; Hall 2002; Díaz-Andreu et al. 2005; Mac Sweeney 2011; Mac Sweeney 2013; Isayev 2017; Isayev 2020; Daniels 2022.

1.2. The case study

The case study of this thesis is the ancient settlement of Metauros, now modern Gioia Tauro in southwestern Calabria[6]. It lies at the heart of the Plain of Gioia Tauro – an exceptionally fertile fluvial plain and the second largest in Calabria, which is a largely mountainous region. According to the ancient sources, predominantly Stephanos Byzantinos and Solinus, this town was founded either from Zankle in north-eastern Sicily or from Lokri Epizephyrii on the Ionian coast of Calabria[7]. However, both of these sources are very late, with one author writing during the mid-3rd century AD (Solinus) and the other during the 6th century AD (Stephanos Byzantinos). This chronological distance between the beginnings of the settlement and the sources precludes any serious discussion of their historical content, which is why the archaeological remains from this site are of extremely high value for the discussion at hand.

The precise location of the settlement is unknown, as the archaeological remains come almost exclusively from a burial ground in the western part of the modern town, in close vicinity to the coast. This necropolis was first discussed by the important Italian scholar Paolo Orsi at the beginning of the 20th century[8]. First excavations were carried out during the 1950s under Alfonso de Franciscis[9] and continued by Claudio Sabbione in the 1970s and 80s[10]. Due to a range of circumstances, very little of this material has been studied in detail, let alone published. This is the goal of a new project, the Metauros Archaeological Project (or MAP), active since 2022 and headed by Dr. Francesco Quondam and Prof. Naoíse Mac Sweeney. The work presented in this doctoral thesis is embedded in the MAP project and was the first sample that was studied in detail.

The finds that are discussed in the frame of this thesis come from the 'Canerossi' sector, a plot measuring 20x16 metres located in a residential area of modern Gioia Tauro. During the excavation of this sub-site between 1978 and 1979, c. 340 tombs were documented in total. After excluding the 'sporadic' finds and the Roman tombs, an assemblage of 253 tombs from the Archaic period remained.

[6] For a detailed introduction to the material, see CHAPTER 2: LEGACY DATA FROM METAUROS.
[7] Strab. 6.1.5.; Plin. HN 3.73.; Solin. 2.10-11.; Steph. Byz. s. v. Matauros.
[8] Orsi 1902.
[9] De Franciscis 1960.
[10] Mostly published in the form of short excavation reports: Foti 1973; Foti 1974; Foti 1975; Foti 1976; Foti 1977; Foti 1978; Foti 1979. Further discussions are included in Sabbione 1986; Sabbione – Soverini 1990; Sabbione 2005.

1.3. Methodology

The first step in the applied methodology was the detailed documentation of finds from Métauros[11]. The formal start of the documentation of the burials was preceded by two scouting trips to the depots of the local museum of Gioia Tauro to determine the general state of the material and to organise the finds, even before knowing whether the original excavation diaries would be available. In the course of several prolonged research stays which were closely coordinated with the 'Soprintendenza Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Reggio Calabria e la provincia di Vibo Valentia' (ABAP), all of the archaeological remains from the property Canerossi stored in the local depot as well as the museums of Gioia Tauro and Reggio Calabria were documented by way of technical drawings, photography, and detailed entries into a specifically constructed database.

Following the documentation of finds, the material was subjected to both quantitative and qualitative analysis, with tombs and individual objects counted according to several systems of categorisation. Through this process, the first patterns emerged in relation to burial rites, types of grave goods, and spatial distribution. These results were further supported by important physical-anthropological analyses conducted by Dr. Alessandra Sperduti and her team at the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome. To place Metauros in its wider regional context, published information from other settlements and their necropoleis was also consulted. The survey covered ten necropoleis in Calabria, Basilicata, and Sicily, aiming to extract data that could be compared with the parameters examined in this thesis.

The specific combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis, interpreted within the wider context, ensures a holistic approach that considers the data from multiple angles. While specific quantitative patterns or the absence thereof may suggest practices whereby a certain set of identities is expressed, a qualitative view includes the possible meanings that is given to the material. Finally, the contextual analysis situates the site of Metauros within the wider region and contributes to the comparability between past work and the present study.

1.4. The structure of this thesis

After the introduction, the second chapter, LEGACY DATA FROM METAUROS, introduces the dataset of the necropolis studied in the frame of this dissertation. It discusses the legacy data from the sector called Canerossi in the Archaic cemetery of Metauros, which was excavated during the 1970s but has remained unpublished until this point. Here, a geographical

[11] This is discussed in detail in 2.5 DOCUMENTATION procedures.

contextualisation of the site and a discussion of the history of research is provided, as well as a description of the archaeological topography and a detailed introduction of the data from the Canerossi plot. One section also addresses the specific work required to access the legacy data from Metauros, which was excavated more than 50 years ago, as well as the documentation proceedings and the parameters which were recorded for qualitative and quantitative analysis.

As a next step, the third chapter THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODOLOGY establishes definitions and stakes out the conceptional and theoretical framework, providing a narrow focus while still acknowledging the wider achievements of the pertinent research. The first of three sections that constitute this chapter, BEYOND GREEK COLONISATION, discusses briefly the scholarship on Greek Colonisation, on the one hand teasing out the aspects that the present approach attempts to avoid, and on the other hand highlighting the more recent work in which this thesis is embedded. The second section of this chapter, IDENTITY, is concerned with the theoretical discourse on identities and their formation processes as well as how identities were enacted and negotiated in the funerary sphere. In particular, I first address how research on social identities developed in archaeology and how it progressed in recent years, focusing in general on identities in relation with gender and age dynamics, the expression of social and economic status, as well as ethnic and cultural identities. The final section, IDENTITY AND THE MORTUARY SPHERE, goes into detail regarding mortuary archaeology and its relationship with identity construction, asking how each part of a burial (burial rite, grave goods, etc.) and the enactment of rituals at the graveside factored into this, discussing how these theoretical considerations can be applied to the burial ground at Metauros. Finally, I go into detail on the method of analysis applied to the dataset, and its contribution to the discussion of identities in the funerary sphere.

Following this preliminary discussion, Chapter 4 (TOMBS AND FINDS) provides a detailed classification of the funerary contexts found in the Canerossi sector, introducing first the specific aspects and the variety of tomb structures, and second the range of the physical material unearthed at the site, including both burial containers and grave goods. The majority of this corpus is constituted by ceramic objects, followed by metal objects in much smaller numbers. While Chapter 4 more neutrally addresses *what was found*, Chapter 5 (PATTERNS IN IDENTITY) in turn asks *how it can be interpreted*. In particular, this section of the dissertation highlights patterns which emerge from the material record in the Canerossi plot through quantitative and qualitative analysis. Through the focus on a certain number of parameters, it is asked how these patterns can be read with respect to social identities (especially age, gender, and status) on the one hand, and cultural and ethnic identities on the other. The chosen

parameters include burial rites and tomb typology, grave goods, chronology, spatial aspects, and anthropological data.

The sixth chapter, COMPARING DEATH: A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE, entails a contextual analysis of the results from the Canerossi plot, in a sense acting as representative of the entire necropolis of Metauros, with the goal of evaluating whether the necropolis of Metauros aligns with broader regional patterns, or whether it can be seen as an exception to the rule (if one exists). For this comparative analysis, sites in southern Italy and Sicily are considered, with different groups of traditional ethnic ascription ('Greek', 'local', 'mixed'). Through this analysis, I will show that it is indeed difficult to establish a rule of what constitutes either of these labels, as all of these sites exhibit a remarkable degree of local variation, while still sharing specific regional traditions which go beyond simple ethnic labels.

All of the above factors into the final chapters which circle back to the research questions laid out initially. Bringing together all of the evidence elaborated prior to this, in Chapter 7, IDENTITY IN CONTEXT: A DISCUSSION, and Chapter 8, CONCLUSION, I assess whether the data from the Canerossi sector and the quantitative, qualitative, and contextual analysis conducted in this thesis can contribute to our knowledge of identity construction in ancient Metauros, focusing especially on cultural, ethnic, and social identities.

1.5. In anticipation

By the end of this study, it will have become clear that the case study of Metauros offers a rare opportunity to explore questions of identity at a high resolution, unveiling details of how identities were constructed for individuals, kinship groups, and the wider burying community as a whole. Through an approach that is firmly grounded in the available data, the work carried out in the course of this thesis provides answers, sometimes more clearly and sometimes more tentatively, to the questions laid out above. As for the first question, it seems we cannot classify identities in binary categories, and neither expression of 'us' versus 'them' can be discerned. Turning to the second question, the data suggests a coherent communal identity, which is based on a certain degree of standardisation, but neither conforming to concepts of 'Greekness' nor to purely 'local' expressions of identity. On the third question, the analysis of the data suggests no strong status or gender distinctions, however in the context of the community of Metauros, distinction of age seemed to have been of significance.

These results from Metauros, which will be further refined and contextualised as work on the necropolis progresses, are particularly interesting because the precise character as a settlement is today contested – there are neither clear indications that it may have been a Greek

polis[12], nor signs that would identify it clearly as an local community – it might have been something in-between, beyond the binary.

[12] The same importance as other *poleis* in the region, for example Kroton, cannot be assumed for Metauros, considering its short-lived-ness as a settlement. See Medaglia 2010 for an overview on this *polis*.

2. LEGACY DATA FROM METAUROS

Chapter 2 presents the primary case study of this thesis – the necropolis of Metauros in southwestern Calabria – and outlines the dataset on which the analysis is based. Starting from a larger framework, the geography of Calabria is addressed first, focusing particularly on the character of the landscape in the Plain of Gioia Tauro. The chapter then turns to the settlement of Metauros, offering an overview of previous archaeological investigations and the current state of research. The archaeological topography of Metauros is considered next, transitioning finally into an introduction of the specific material under study from the sector Canerossi and an elaboration of the documentation proceedings.

Figure 1: Calabria.

2.1. The geographical layout of Calabria

The geographic character of Calabria can be described as extremely heterogeneous, with a high number of microregions and -climates (FIGURE 1)[13]. Most of Calabria is hilly or

[13] For an introduction to the region of Calabria, see Lacquaniti 1979; Brancato – Todarello 2004.

mountainous, with the massifs of Pollino, Sila, Catena Costiera, Serre, and Aspromonte running from the north to the south of the region (FIGURE 2).

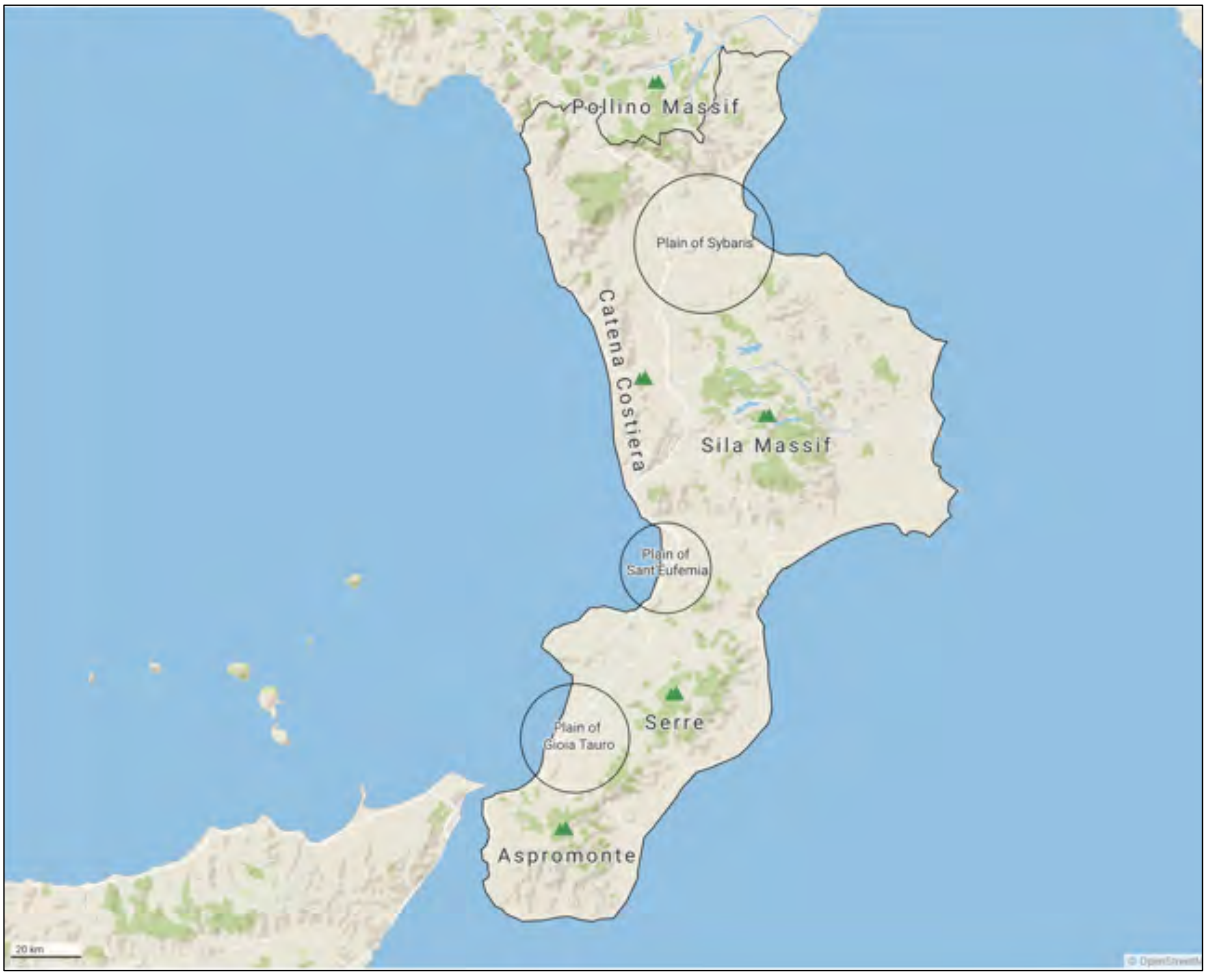

Figure 2: Mountainous regions of Calabria and larger plains.

Forming part of the Calabrian Apennines, they are interrupted by three larger plains: At the northeast Ionian coast the Sibaritide, the Piana di Sant'Eufemia in the crook of the Tyrrhenian Gulf by Lamezia Terme, and finally the Piana di Gioia Tauro further south, also on the Tyrrhenian coast[14].

The modern settlement of Gioia Tauro, which superposes the ancient Metauros, is located at the Tyrrhenian coast of southern Calabria, in the west-central part of the Piana di Gioia Tauro (FIGURE 3), the second largest plain of Calabria after the plain of Sybaris in the northeast at the Ionian coast. It is an alluvial plain that is confined to the west by the gulf of Gioia Tauro, to the east with the Serre and Dossone della Melia, to the south by the Aspromonte massif, and to the north with the highlands of the Poro mountain. Several rivers flow through the plain: the Petrace, which is the ancient Metauros river mentioned by Strabo, the Budello

[14] Isnardi 1965; Lacquaniti 1979; Brancato – Todarello 2004, 139.

north of Gioia Tauro, the Mesima further north and running close to Rosarno, the ancient Medma, and the Torrenti Calabro and Marro in the south. Geologically, the plain consists of fluvial or fluvio-marine terraces, perhaps formed by seismic activity in the area[15]. Much of the plain is today used for the cultivation of citrus fruits, kiwi, and olives trees, which is also partially responsible for the general lack of archaeological findings, having damaged the soiled and any underlying structures[16].

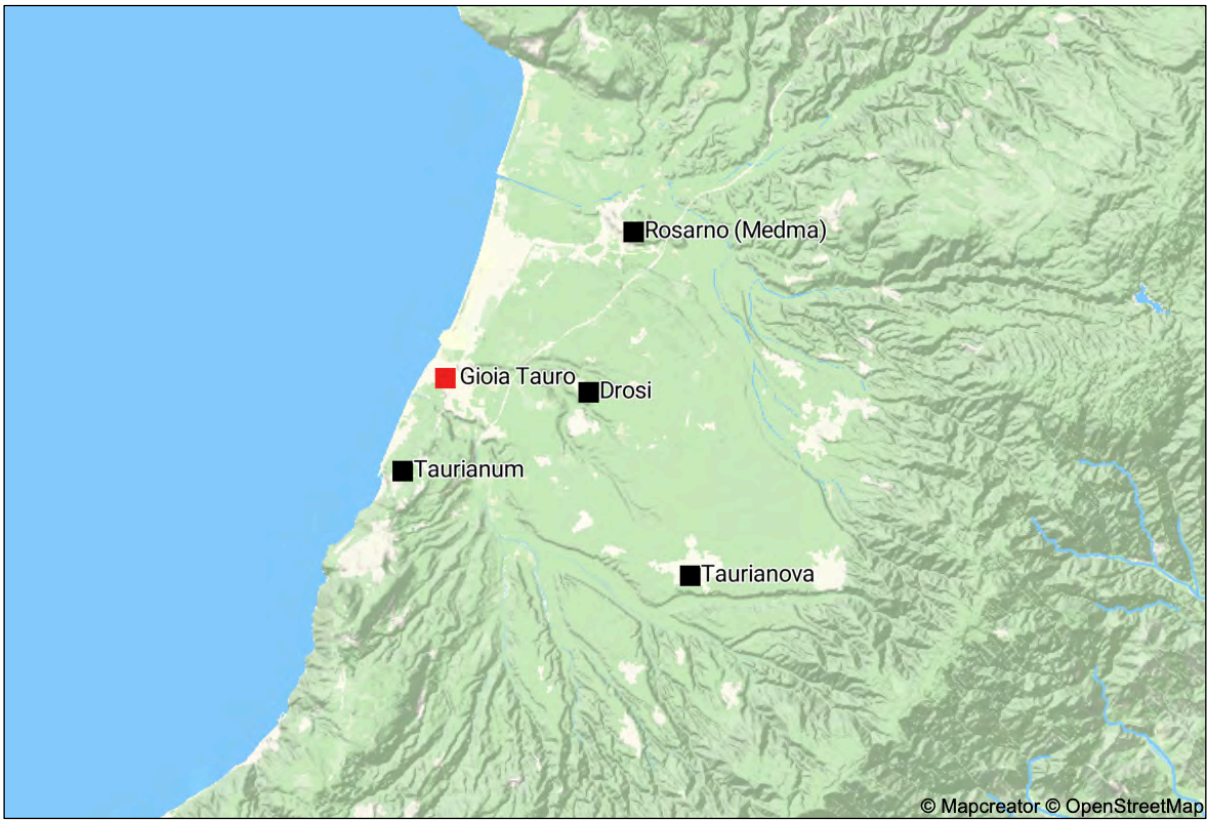

Figure 3: Plain of Gioia Tauro.

2.2. The settlement of Metauros

The scarcity of archaeological remains also affects the site of Metauros/Gioia Tauro, though this is largely attributed to the likelihood that the ancient settlement lies beneath the modern town and cannot be excavated. The history of archaeological research on Metauros is characterised by a few phases of intense interest alternating with more extended periods of stagnation caused by a variety of factors. To proceed chronologically, the earliest mentions are concerned with identifying landmarks mentioned in the ancient sources. During the 16th century[17], the Petrace river in the plain of Gioia Tauro was hypothesized to be the ancient river

[15] Brancato – Todarello 2004, 140.
[16] This was mentioned to me several times by archaeologists working in Calabria.
[17] Alberti 1550, 184.

Metauros mentioned in Strabo[18] and Pliny the Elder[19]. Between the 16th and 19th centuries, several authors[20], for example G. Marafioti or D. Romanelli identified the town of Gioia Tauro (Gioia until 1861) as the ancient settlement of Metauros, found in Solinos[21] and Stephanos Byzantinos[22]. As an exception from this general opinion, some believed other places to be the site of ancient Metauros. For example, one suggestion was Rosarno[23], which is now widely held to be the site of ancient Medma, and another the town of Drosi[24], approximately five kilometres east of Gioia Tauro. Additionally, S. Mazzella in 1601[25] expressed the opinion that Metauros cannot be equated with modern Gioia Tauro, and V. Capialbi in 1835 believed that Metauros and Taurianum (c. five kilometres south of Gioia Tauro) were the same site[26].

The earliest report of archaeological material surfacing in or around Gioia Tauro comes from Marafioti at the beginning of the 17th century who records ancient wall sections inside some of the vineyards and the estates[27]. This is not described any closer[28]. De Salvo, in the late 19th century, mentions a large number of tombs near the settlement and archaeological finds like pottery or coins, albeit in a rather generic manner[29]. The beginning of the 20th century brought to light a notice by P. Orsi in which this influential scholar records several important finds communicated to him by a local professor (for the following toponyms, see FIGURE 4). Among these were first, a deposit of iron spearheads of different sizes and types; second, a small number of architectural terracottas (both found in the Contrada Monacelli); and third, two fragments of *arulae*[30] from the Contrada S. Maria. Additionally, there was a substantial number of Roman finds such as tiles, clay pipes, and marbles (Contrada Pietra), a money hoard of Carthaginian and Neapolitan coins (near the modern cemetery), the remains of a Roman building (Contrada Terre della Chiesa), and the remains of an aqueduct (Contrada Gillè)[31]. In the Contrada Terre della Chiesa, a terracotta figure of a horse was also found and published in

[18] Strab. 6.1.5.
[19] Plin. HN 3.73.
[20] Barrio 1572, 163; Marafioti 1601, 109; Fiore 1691, 145 f.; Pacichelli 1703, 125; De Amato 1725, 196; Aceti 1737, 270–279; Romanelli 1815, 66 f.; Corcia 1843, 147 f.; Vannucci 1851, 300 f.; Scaglione 1856, 36; Leoni 1862, 747, 849.
[21] Solin. 2.10-11.
[22] Steph. Byz. s. v. Matauros.
[23] Fiore 1691, 145 (citing P. Reina).
[24] Sabbione – Soverini 1990, 143, citing M. Egizio in Antonini 1745.
[25] Mazzella 1601, 152.24/09/2025 17:42:00
[26] Sabbione – Soverini 1990, 144, citing Capialbi 1835.
[27] Marafioti 1601, 109.
[28] Sabbione – Soverini 1990, 143 f. believes that this refers to the elevated terrain which is today completely occupied by the modern town.
[29] De Salvio 1886.
[30] *Arulae* (diminutive form of Latin *ara*) are small portable altars.
[31] Orsi 1902.

a brief manner by E. Gagliardi[32]. Some of the terracottas, dated to the Archaic period, were bought first by the sculptor F. Jerace[33] and then acquired in 1925 by the Metropolitan Museum of New York[34]. The contributions by Orsi represent an important first step in the archaeological publication of the site, but suffer, through no fault of Orsi himself, from the insufficient knowledge regarding the contexts of the objects. As G. Cordiano and C. Isola would later discuss, the Contrada Terre della Chiesa, where some objects pertaining to a possible sanctuary outside the walls were found, cannot be precisely located today[35].

Despite the mentions of Metauros in the frame of historical publications on Southern Italy[36], no archaeological work was instigated until the 1950s, when A. de Franciscis carried out the first structured excavations of the necropolis of Metauros. The excavations took place in 1956 and 1959 and produced one extensive article in which the finds were published, also providing a map and plates of photographs of the most essential objects[37]. The necropolis is located in Contrada Pietra west of the train station and was investigated through narrow trenches (FIGURE 4). The conditions were also complicated by the sandy terrain in which the tombs were located, making the differentiation of the archaeological strata more difficult. Based on the finds within the necropolis, de Franciscis discerned three distinct chronological phases. The first, characterised by burials in the cremation rite, was dated to the period between the middle of the 7th century BCE and the middle of the 6th century. This phase was then thought by de Franciscis to have been replaced by inhumation burials dating between the middle of the 6th and the beginning of the 5th centuries BCE. The third phase of burials, also in the inhumation rite, dates to the much later Roman period of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD[38]. Additionally, de Franciscis observed significant similarities between Metauros and the Sicilian settlement of Mylai, both of which, according to ancient sources, were founded by the Euboeans of Zankle; additionally, there was Chalcidian pottery in both sites. He also believed that a change in the burial rite came about through influence from Lokri Epizephyrii on the Ionian coast of Calabria, beginning in the middle of the 6th century BCE[39]. The article by de Franciscis remains the only publication on the campaigns carried out in the 1950s. As such, it provides good basic

[32] Gagliardi – Ferri 1958.
[33] Orsi 1923, 459 f.; Van Buren 1923.
[34] Richter 1925, 14; Richter 1926, 126. See also Paribeni 1961, 127; Langlotz 1975, 138; Orlandini 1983, 336 on statements regarding their value for Archaic sculpture.
[35] Cordiano – Isola 2006, 61.
[36] Bérard 1941, 211; Dunbabin 1948, 163; Vallet 1958, 153 f.; Van Buren 1958, 421.
[37] De Franciscis 1960.
[38] De Franciscis 1960, 23.
[39] De Franciscis 1960, 65.

knowledge of the organisation of the cemetery and its chronological horizons but does not meet its full potential in terms of more precise spatial data or a full list of the objects in each tomb.

The next archaeological campaign was carried out from 1973 until 1979 and again in 1984 by the Soprintendenza ABAP, directed by C. Sabbione. The investigation again focused on the previously excavated necropolis. In the course of these campaigns, an area of 2800m^2 was investigated, which is thought to correspond to approximately a quarter of the extension of the necropolis, and the number of excavated tombs was put up to a total of 1600. The findings made it possible to both build on de Franciscis' work two decades earlier but also to revise his results. It became clear that the burials started in the first half of the 7th century BCE with inhumations ('fossa terragne') and included grave goods of both local and Hellenic character. Parallelly, cremations developed and prevailed after a short time; after the second half of the 6th century, the number of inhumations increased again and prevailed until the beginning of the 5th century. The grave good assemblages were observed to often consist of purely Hellenic objects and sometimes of a mixture of Hellenic and local objects. Unfortunately, only a small part of the finds has been published in the frame of articles or reports[40]. The full publication of the evidence has so far proved difficult due to the sheer number of tombs and the finds emerging during these excavation campaigns. The dissertation at hand will significantly contribute to filling this gap in publication.

Since those early investigations, additional archaeological campaigns have been carried out, most notably on remains from the Roman Imperial period, whenever the urbanisation of Gioia Tauro, particularly from the latter half of the 20th century onward, made such work possible. Three publications on the necropolis from this time, one by L. Tomay[41] and two by C. Sabbione, have focused on the similarities between Metauros and other settlements in the area, Rhegion on the one hand, the modern Reggio Calabria[42], and on the other Mylai[43], the modern Milazzo on Sicily. These contributions consider object types particularly frequent at all three sites, such as the so-called 'Euboic Jug' ('brocchetta euboica'), and the nature of the commercial relationship among them over time.

To single out more recent work on Metauros, G. Cordiano and C. Isola have focused on the political dynamics in the region during the 6th century BCE, aiming to show that the conflict between the two poleis of Reghion and Lokri, who vied for territory during this period, also impacted the site of Metauros, which became the object of Lokri Epizephyrii's colonial

[40] Foti 1973; Foti 1974; Foti 1975; Foti 1976; Foti 1977; Foti 1978; Foti 1979.
[41] Tomay 2000.
[42] Sabbione 1981.
[43] Sabbione 1986.

ambitions, especially from the middle of the 6th century onward[44]. Interpreting the site as "centro anellenico grecizzato, a popolamento misto (indigeno e greco) e dalle evidenti connotazioni 'emporiche'"[45], the authors approach this topic first through the analysis of sacral architecture, in which they see similarities to Lokrian styles, second through observations on a possibly orthogonal city layout, and third, considerations on the oppression of the local population. On the one hand, this article consults a range of different categories of material to visualise results, for example with the inclusion of sites such as Castellace at Oppido, which have been classified as 'local', as well as architectural terracottas from temples and material from the burials, considering also the observations made by de Franciscis and Sabbione. On the other hand, however, it can be criticised for following the same binary understanding of Greek and local as earlier research, which is something that this thesis aims to reevaluate.

Another article from 2022 by G. Cordiano[46] examines aspects connected more to landscape archaeology and the differences among local settlements and Greek *poleis*, both chronologically and geographically. Using Metauros as a case study, it recognises a difference between settlements inland or higher up in the Aspromonte mountains and the ones lying closer to the sea. Again, the idea is being repeated of Lokri as coloniser of Metauros, including the suggestion of a planned destruction of the local centre and an agenda to 'hellenise' it through the building of Greek-style temples that were consecrated to Greek deities. The work by Cordiano and his co-authors is important as it does not view the settlement in a vacuum but at the same time, sets a precedent for embedding the evidence from Metauros into the larger region. It also provides a template for using newer approaches such as landscape archaeology, which have not been implemented in the archaeological work on Calabria to a significant extent. However, these works do promote views that are to some extent dated, for example in the binary handling of population groups as well as one-sided models of conquest and oppression.

The Metauros Archaeological Project or MAP, headed by Francesco Quondam and Naoíse Mac Sweeney, coordinated by Marco Stefano Scaravilli from the Soprintendenza ABAP and supported by Simona Bruni, director of the Museum of Metauros, has in the past two years started to rediscover and document this legacy material. Impulses for further research are given by the unpublished nature of most of the necropolis, requiring approaches that utilise stylistic, typological, computer-aided, and natural scientific analyses. A part of this will be covered by the thesis at hand, but a substantial amount of further work will be necessary to publish the entire necropolis and to maximise the potential of the site.

[44] Cordiano – Isola 2006.
[45] Cordiano – Isola 2006, 49.
[46] Cordiano 2022.

To conclude, academic interest in Metauros has existed for several centuries, with archaeological work beginning at the start of the 20th century, to a large extent due to the work provided by Paolo Orsi. Though excavated thoroughly in two large-scale campaigns during the second half of the previous century, detailed publication and consequently a more in-depth engagement with the site have so far been lacking. The present thesis, embedded within two larger projects, aims to start this important work and to offer a basis on which future work can be built.

2.3. The archaeological topography of Metauros

Within Gioia Tauro, there are several sites that have been identified as archaeologically relevant. Due to the heavy urbanisation processes unfurling at the settlement during the second half of the 20th century, virtually none of the exact find contexts can be securely identified today. It was Paolo Orsi, in his report from the beginning of the 20th century, who spoke of locations that a local professor, Prof. Vittorio Visalli of the R. Scuola Normale Maschile di Messina, pointed out to him. This first concerned a small number of architectural terracottas found in the Contrada Monacelli, a smaller area between the Via Ferrata and the Via Nazionale east of the city centre[47]. This find was later thought by Orsi to suggest the existence of a sanctuary from the 6th century in this area[48]. Bordering the "rural houses of Vallamena"[49] (FIGURE 4), during agricultural works to plant a vineyard, a deposit of iron spears of all shapes and sizes were found[50]. This deposit was thought by Visalli to be strange, as in his opinion, the area in which it was found was "too large for a storage area, too narrow for a battlefield"[51]. In his view, the latter was also supported by the absence of any skeletons in the soil. In both the Monacelli and the S. Maria districts, which lies immediately west of the train station, some architectural terracottas were found which were drawn and published by Orsi.

They could not be linked to any *in situ* structures, but they point to the existence of at least two extra-mural sanctuaries in Metauros. A further area that is significant for the study of Archaic Metauros is the area of Terre della Chiesa, beginning southeast of the train station and continuing towards the east for a number of kilometres. Here, an equestrian group in very bad condition was found, with the exact location and context again unknown[52].

[47] Orsi 1902, 126.
[48] Orsi 1923, 460.
[49] Orsi 1902, 126. Own translation.
[50] These were found in the property of the Tripodi family.
[51] Orsi 1902, 127. Own translation.
[52] Orsi 1923, 459; Gagliardi – Ferri 1958, 34 f.

Figure 4: Archaeological topography of Metauros (after Orsi 1913).

The most important and substantial find which forms the basis of this thesis is the necropolis from the Archaic period (FIGURES 5-7). It is located in the area of Contrada Pietra, a residential area of the modern town, roughly 450m west of the historic centre, known by the name 'Piano delle Fosse'[53] for its elevated position and the presence of dug pits beneath the houses. It comprises the area that is delimited to the north by the Via F. Tripodi, to the east by the Viale Stesicoro, to the south by the Via Papa Giovanni XXIII and to the west by the Via Michelangelo Buonarroti. According to Orsi, the Contrada Pietra was also the site where a marble slab with a carved human figure was said to have been found, but it was taken away by the owner of the site[54].

The precise location of one of the excavated areas is delimited in the north by the Via Leonardo da Vinci, in the east by the Via Magna Grecia, in the south by the Via Enrico Fermi, and in the west by the Via Amerigo Vespucci. Eight plots were excavated here, including Sarto, Musumeci, Pataffio, Canerossi, Vasta, Petrelli, Patamia, and Palumbo. As can be seen on the map (FIGURE 7), it was not possible to excavate in the eastern part of the building block.

[53] Roughly translated as ‚plain of pits'.
[54] Orsi 1902, 129.

Figure 5: The necropolis of Metauros (map by F. Quondam).

Figure 6: Excavation plots of the necropolis of Metauros (map by F. Quondam).

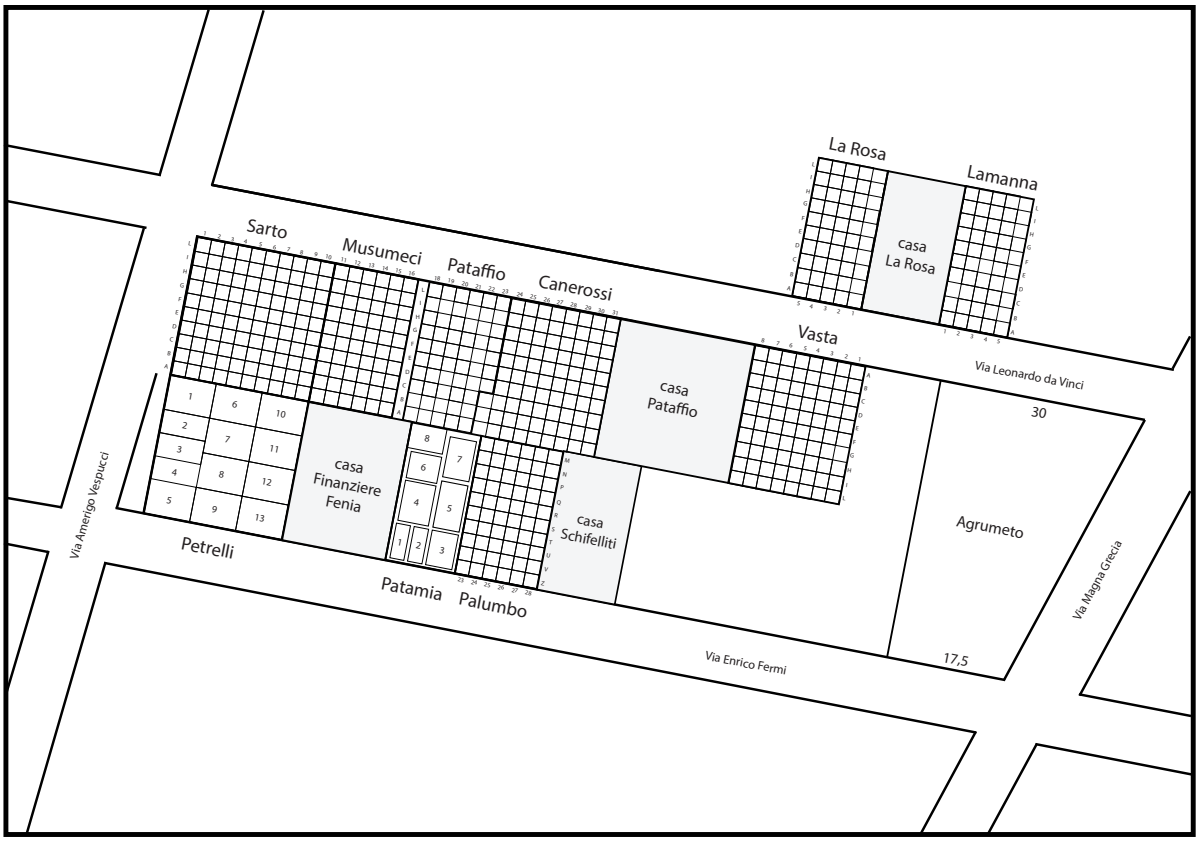

Figure 7: Subdivision of properties into grids (map by F. Quondam).

2.4. The Canerossi sector and its material

Between the properties Pataffio to the west and another proporty which already had a building and therefore could not be excavated (Casa Pataffio), the Canerossi plot is located in the centre of the excavated parts of the necropolis[55]. This property measures 20m in length and 16m in width, with a surface area of 320m^2. Its long side is oriented roughly north to south, slightly deviating toward north-northwest at one end and south-southwest at the other. The short side is oriented approximately east to west, with a slight clockwise offset[56]. This sector was excavated during two campaigns in 1978 and 1979 under the direction of Claudio Sabbione. In the course of the excavation, the sector was divided into grids of 2x2m, with eight grids running from west to east and ten from north to south. There seems to have been some system to the direction in which the plot was excavated, with the northeastern quarter excavated first, then the southeastern quarter, followed by the southwestern one and finishing with the northwestern part. However, due to weather conditions or several different trenches excavated at once,

[55] Approximate coordinates: NW point 38.43081, 15.89231; NE point 38.43078, 15.89248; SE point 38.4306, 15.89243; SW point 38.43062, 15.89226.
[56] In the following, the side in the north-north-east will be referred to as northern side, and the southwestern side as southern side to avoid confusion.

sometimes this system seems to have been abandoned. Therefore, lower or higher tomb numbers do not necessarily indicate a certain spatial order.

The Canerossi sector brought to light a total number of 344 documented units. Out of this record, 309 were identified as tombs by the excavators, while a further 35 finds were assigned the status of 'sporadico' or sporadic find, as the exact funerary rite could not be ascertained at the time, or the find was located in disturbed areas of the sector. After the thorough study of all available documentation from the original excavations as well as the careful reevaluation of the evidence, the number and distribution of tombs was partially reassigned, with the total number of units reaching 342 (CHART 1). With respect to elevation, the burials range between c. -180 and -410cm, comprising a depth of 2,3m. The excavation diaries sometimes hint at the possibility that the Canerossi sector was already partially excavated in the course of the de Franciscis excavations during the 1950s or that it was among the area in which the material from the earlier excavation was unloaded. This seems to have concerned mainly the southern part of the property, as the diary mentions it only for the grids of C 26-27, C-D 28, and A-B 29. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to locate the limits in which this earlier campaign operated, and thus it remains uncertain whether the tomb count for Canerossi is complete. However, it seems likely, given the still substantial number of Archaic and Roman tombs and the high degree of superposition of tombs.

During the Archaic period, the necropolis was in use from the early decades of the 7th until the first quarter of the 5th centuries BCE. During the excavation, 271 tombs were identified as dating to the Archaic period, of which 241 were labelled such during the excavations and another 30 as sporadic finds. After reassignment, the Archaic units now reached a number of 273, with 251 tombs, 18 sporadic finds, and four additional contexts determined not to be a tomb (CHART 3).

There was a total of 36 Roman Imperial tombs from the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD, 33 of them labelled as regular tombs and three as sporadic find. As visible on the pertinent graph, the Archaic tombs thus correlate to more than three quarters of the tombs found in Canerossi (79,8%), while the Roman tombs only amount to 10,5%: CHART 2. The tombs or units whose date is uncertain account for another 9,7% (n = 33). Both the inhumation and cremation rite seem to have been practised, with numbers roughly split evenly over the two (CHART 4).

It has not been possible to attribute 33 units (31 regular tombs and two sporadic finds) to either of these phases, as they did not contain material objects (containers, grave goods, and other): CHART 2. The amount of skeletal evidence left in the tombs could be used as indicator for differentiating Archaic from Roman tombs, albeit not a very reliable one as in general, bones

did not preserve well. Nonetheless, anthropological analyses were conducted on a large portion of the preserved skeletal evidence by Dr. Alessandra Sperduti at the anthropological department of the Museo delle Civilità Roma. Out of 342 units, it was possible to study the skeletal remains from 157 – a percentage of 45,9%. This is significant when considering the overall poor preservation of bones.

Chart 1: Total count of tombs in the Canerossi sector.

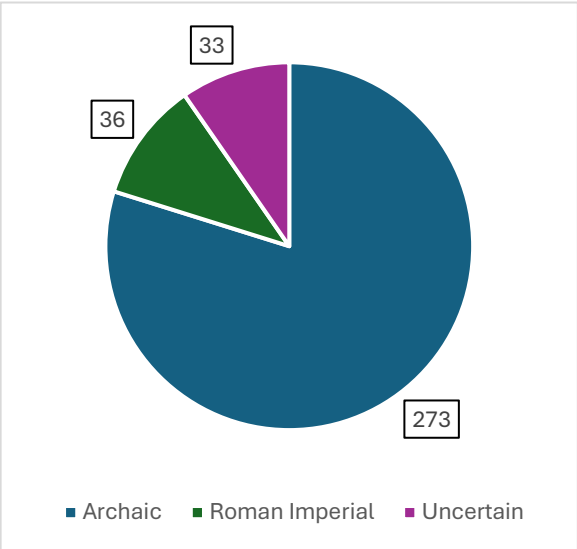

Chart 2: Distribution of units across use phases (n = 342).

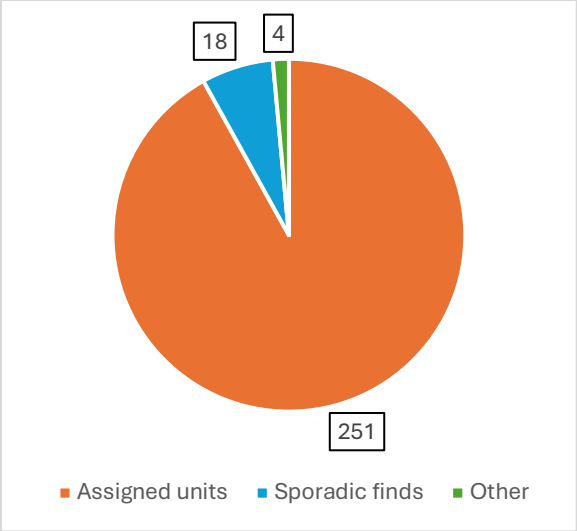

Chart 3: Archaic units (n = 273).

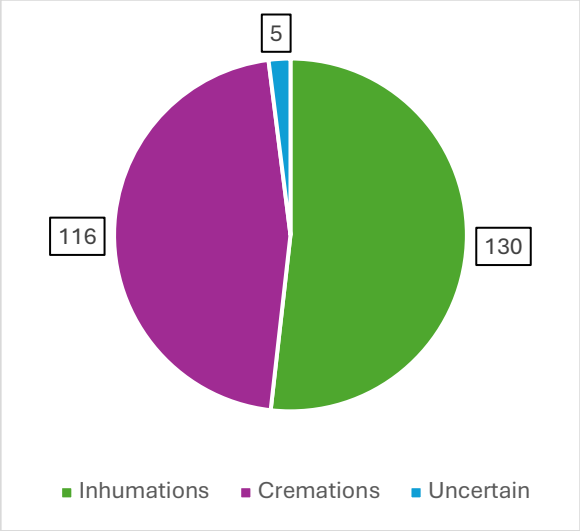

Chart 4: Burial rites during the Archaic period (n = 251).

2.5. Documentation procedures

After introducing the material which forms the basis of the present study, this section discusses the steps that were taken to record the original material from the Canerossi sector in the necropolis of Metauros in Calabria, entailing both archival and depot elements. This corpus

of material has never been fully published, an objective the Metauros Archaeological Project (MAP) now seeks to achieve.

Since a large part of the documentation from the de Franciscis excavations is no longer accessible, the work of MAP focuses predominantly on the Sabbione campaigns. Several preliminary steps were necessary to access the archaeological depot and the documentation of the excavations (i.e., diaries and reconstructed hand-drawn maps). In a second larger portion, the sample was documented within a number of extended research stays.

The aims of this practical work were first, the re-discovery, reconstruction and integration of the original documentation from the excavations during the 1970s and 80s. This was essential as no current member of the MAP project participated in these campaigns and no first-hand knowledge of the site, the excavation techniques and the documentation procedures is easily available. To collect as much information on these aspects as possible from the original records was therefore crucial.

The second aim was to gain enough knowledge of the amount of material, its preservation, and the location and system of its storage to choose a sample for the first study of the larger project. This sample had to be large enough to make first interpretations and, in a way, aspire to act as a proxy for the whole necropolis to present these findings to a larger research community without claiming to be representative of the entire necropolis.

Beyond this, the third aim was the detailed documentation of the chosen sample tombs, with the consideration of all extant material from the depot as well as the local museums. This encompassed several categories of materials such as pottery and metal objects which require specialised treatment in the recording process. The precise and thorough documentation of finds was necessary to make correct statements about the typological, stylistic, and chronological classification of the burial assemblage.

A further aim was to establish a *status quo* which would facilitate future work on the wider site of Metauros. This regarded first, the relationship with the local network of researchers and the local authorities, especially the Soprintendenza ABAP; second, the organisation of the storage facilities and the finds within them; and third, the digitisation of all hand-written documentation to secure this information for the future. All of these aspects combined will help answer the research questions addressed in this thesis.

2.5.1. Archival elements of practical work

As discussed above, the aims of the practical work included first the reconstruction of the excavation documentation from the campaigns conducted under C. Sabbione during the

period between 1973 and 1979, and again in 1984. Based on this, a second aim was to choose the first sample which was to be studied within both this doctoral thesis as well as in the frame of the larger Metauros Archaeological Project. Both of these aims relied on archival work, including the original excavation diaries, the photographic documentation, and reconstructed cartographic material. The following section offers a short overview on how each of these kinds of documentation was generally characterised, how it was digitised, and how it was integrated in this doctoral project.

2.5.1.1. Diaries

At the start of the Metauros Archaeological Project in the spring of 2022, the whereabouts of the original diaries from the excavations directed by C. Sabbione during the 1970s and 1980s were unknown. Through the communication by Dr. Quondam with C. Sabbione and others, the diaries were discovered and subsequently scanned. For the Canerossi property, there were three diaries that were kept for the two campaigns in 1978 and 1979 (FIGURE 8). These are three A5 folders with inlaid pages, containing information about the daily progress of the excavations, including notes on the weather, the character of the soil, and a record of the presence of externally hired workers. The diaries are structured first by date, and then by tomba as an independent unit of analysis.

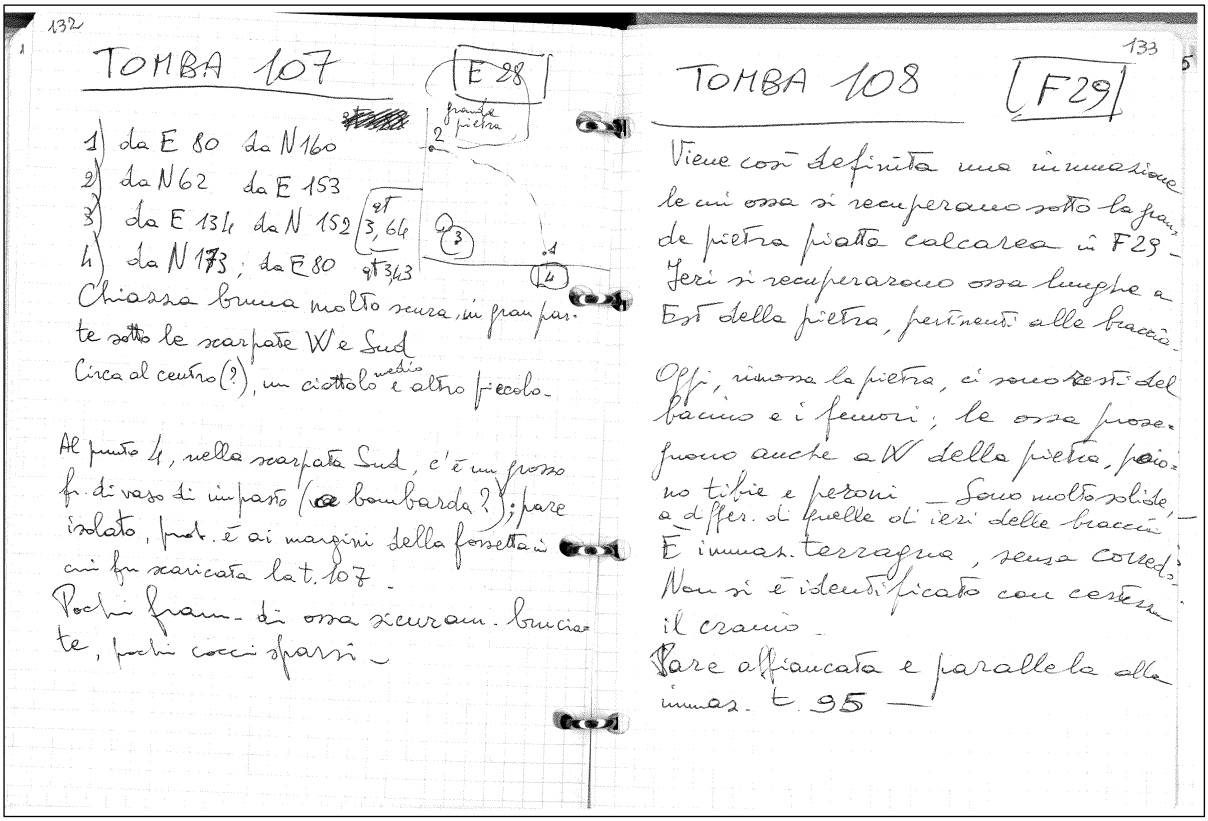
132
TOMBA 107
E 28
1) da E 80 da N 160
2) da N 62 da E 153
3) da E 134 da N 152
4) da N 173 ; da E 80
Chiazza bruna molto scura, in pram. par. te sotto le scarpate W e Sud
Circa al centro (?), un ciottolo medio e altro piccolo.
Al punto 4, nella scarpata Sud, c'è un framm. fr. di vaso di impasto (a bombarda ?); pare isolato, prob. è ai margini della fossetta in cui fu scaricata la t. 107.
Pochi framm. di ossa scurum. bruciate, pochi cocci sparsi.
133
TOMBA 108
F29
Viene così definita una inumazione le cui ossa si recuperano sotto la fram. de pietra piatta calcarea in F29.
Ieri si recuperarono ossa lunghe a Est della pietra, pertinenti alle braccia.
Oggi, rimossa la pietra, ci sono resti del bacino e i femori; le ossa proseguono anche a W della pietra, poiché tibie e peroni. Sono molto solide, a differ. di quelle di ieri delle braccia.
È inumaz. terragna, senza corredo.
Non si è identificato con certezza il cranio.
Pare affiancata e parallela alla inumaz. t. 95.

Figure 8: Sample page of the excavation diary.

2.5.1.2. Excavation Photographs

The excavation diaries are complemented by the photographic evidence from the excavation campaigns. Like the diaries, the photographs are stored in the archives of the Soprintendenza ABAP at the archaeological museum of Reggio Calabria. On the documentation slips of the photographs, additional information is given, such as the serial numbers assigned to the photos (FIGURE 9). These were scanned and incorporated into the database as well.

A further step beyond the digitisation and editing of this material encompassed the cross-referencing of photos with the entries in the excavation diaries. The main aim of this was to be able to better judge the character of the tomb in terms of preservation and burial rite. For the anthropological analysis conducted by A. Sperduti at the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome, on the one hand it was important to compare the pictures with the skeletal evidence stored in the depots, and to see whether they match in a general way. While in some cases they indeed do, it has become clear that in other cases, only a sample of this evidence may have been kept and stored in the depots. Alternatively, this evidence may have been discarded due to the lack of storage space.

Figure 9: Sample of the photographic documentation.

On the other hand, this also has significance in relation to the burial rite. For example, judging from the remains in the depot, the state of preservation of cremated remains seems to be especially poor, which could be (partially) corroborated with the help of the excavation pictures. In the same way, inhumations of children (e.g., *enchytrismoi*[57]) do not seem to preserve a large amount of skeletal evidence either, which agrees with the general knowledge of the preservation of children's skeletons.

2.5.1.3. Cartographic material

The first piece of excavation documentation ever recovered in the course of the Metauros Archaeological Project was a number of hand-drawn maps of the finds made during the excavations (FIGURE 10). As, by this time, the diaries had not yet been sighted or scanned, these maps did not yet offer a large amount of information on the tombs, as they also did not show all tombs or detailed information on the depth relations.

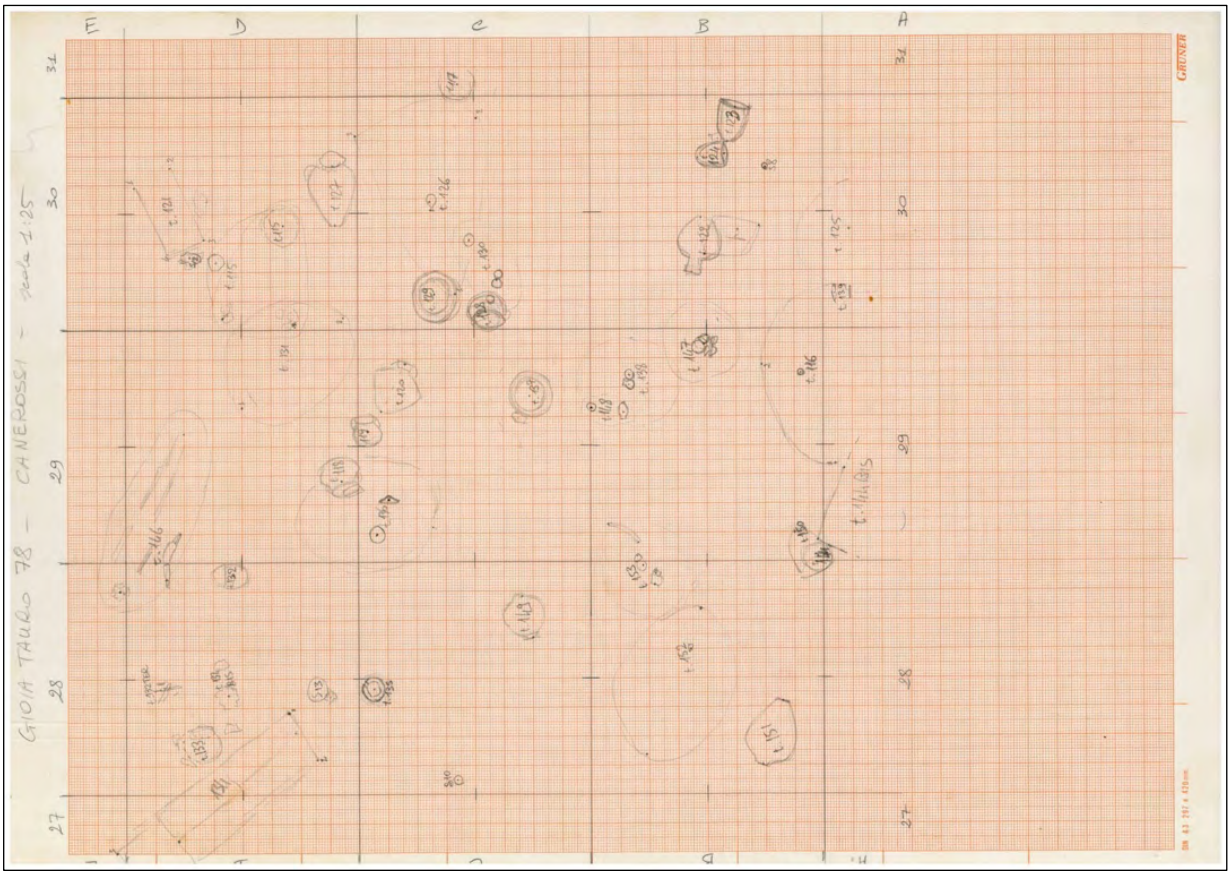

Figure 10: Manually drawn partial map of the Canerossi plot.

[57] The term ἐγχυτρισμός refers to the inhumation of infants in larger vases. See 4.1: CLASSIFICATION OF THE tombs for further information.

When this became clear upon receiving the diaries, it also became obvious that it would be most useful to redo the maps digitally, with the diaries and the photographs as basis. With the help of Adobe Illustrator, several maps were created to visualise the location of tombs as well as their burial rites and finds[58].

2.5.2. Depot elements of practical work

To initiate the documentation process, a sample had to be selected within the scope of the Metauros Archaeological Project. Various criteria were considered, including object type, burial rite, and tomb distribution. However, organisational challenges and limited archival access delayed this decision until further inventory work could be conducted. An initial inventory was begun in 2022, when 36 boxes of material were listed into Excel, recording artifact descriptions, preservation states, and labels. An Airtable database was then established for cloud-based storage, and in early 2023 further inventory was expanded. From May until June 2023, the first detailed documentation campaign reorganised the depot, classified tombs chronologically, and created a spatial sample based on the Canerossi sector. From September to November 2023, about 200 tombs were documented with student assistance, and storage methods were refined. In April 2024, finds in the Musumeci sector were reorganised for study, sorted by period and burial type, and skeletal remains inventoried for transfer to Rome. The final phase, in October 2024, concluded the Canerossi sample with object documentation at the archaeological museum of Gioia Tauro, marking the end of the depot documentation phase of the project.

2.5.2.1. Documentation procedures

The finds that are discussed in the frame of this thesis come from the sector named Canerossi located in a residential area of modern Gioia Tauro. All tombs except the ones displayed at the national archaeological museum in Reggio Calabria were documented on-site at the depot in Gioia Tauro, in the basement of the Palazzo Sant'Ippolito at Piazza Mercato. The thorough, precise, and accurate documentation of finds constitutes the basis of any interpretation of the individual tombs and consequently the cemetery as a whole. Therefore, in the process of recording this material, the highest possible degree of accuracy was pursued; as this is time-consuming work, a total of five months was spent at the depot of Gioia Tauro. To make this process transparent, in the following every step is described in detail.

[58] See 5.4 SPATIAL ASPECTS.

The ceramic finds represent by far the largest group of objects in the necropolis of Metauros, as pottery was used both for the burial container, for example in *enchytrismoi*, as well as for grave goods. The thorough documentation of pottery of Metauros required several steps depending on the state of conservation, the completeness, and special features such as decoration.

The very first step in the documentation of pottery was an initial assessment of a ceramic object's general state of preservation, as the vessel was either broken or intact, dirty or cleaned, or even restored professionally. If the object was clean, intact, or even restored, no further steps were necessary at this point. However, if a vessel was fragmented, it first had to be re-assembled in order to proceed with the next step of the documentation. Another preparatory step was the cleaning of vessels before being able to document them. As the soil, being sandy due to the necropolis' proximity to the beach, often stuck to the objects quite firmly, the objects were only lightly brushed with tooth- or soft nailbrushes. Only very seldomly were water or alcohol used, mainly with the aim to prevent damage to the objects. Unfortunately, most decorated objects suffered from the acid levels contained in the soil, which in many cases resulted in the disappearance of painted decoration.

After the first preparation of the vessels, it was possible to proceed with the creation of technical drawings. With the drawings completed, the next step was the photographic documentation of the finds. After the campaigns, the drawings were scanned in high resolution and subsequently traced digitally with the help of Adobe Illustrator.

2.5.2.2. Database documentation

After each of these steps was finished, I advanced to the documentation of the vessels in the database set up for this purpose with the help of the software Airtable, which is a relational database and offers the possibility to connect different datasets with each other. The top category or tab in this database is also the main unit of analysis, the tomb. In this category, several aspects were recorded. These are first, the transcript of the diary and its translation; second, the excavation photographs; third, the location of the tomb in terms of grid number and its depth; fourth, the burial rite, either inhumation, cremation; and last, the dating of the tomb.

If diagnostic, general information on the vessel was entered, including the vessel shape and measurements such as height, width, and diameter of the rim and the base. Additionally, the state of preservation was recorded in two different ways: first the general condition (fragmented, intact, etc.) and second, in case of fragmentation, the rough number of sherds. In this tab, the photographs as well as the digitised drawings of the objects are also saved. Finally,

information was added on the possible decoration of the vessel, describing motifs and the general structure of the decoration. One part of the documentation of pottery was also constituted by the macroscopic study of the ceramic fabrics. The documentation was based on C. Orton and M. Hughe's "Pottery in Archaeology"[59], which brings together several useful resources for this process[60].

With a small number of 18 in total, items made from metal represented the second-largest group present in the necropolis of Metauros. This encompassed, for example, rings, fibulae, knives, and jewellery (beads, earrings, etc.) in bronze or iron. In general, the documentation of metal objects is not significantly different from the proceedings used for pottery. The cleaning of metal objects had to be carried out with great care, and without water or any kind of chemicals. For the most part, wooden toothpicks and skewers were used to remove sand or dust from the finds. As broken items could not be glued or taped together, the fragmented parts were drawn separately and assembled on paper.

Technical drawings were made in a scale of 1:1, with the visualisation (where necessary) of the object from several different angles, as well as with the inclusion of several sections along the object. In the Airtable database, each object was given a serial code, adhering to the system already discussed in the pottery section of this chapter. The measurements of each object were recorded, as well as the digitised drawing and photograph uploaded.

In the sector of Canerossi in the necropolis of Metauros, two fragments of terracotta figurines were unearthed. One was the fragment of a horse figurine, with only the head and part of the neck remaining of the whole statuette. The other fragment stems from the figurine of a sitting female and only retains part of the knee and the leg. Due to the overall fragmentary condition of the statuettes, only the horse could be drawn, and all relevant measurements and the colour of the clay were recorded in the database.

In the sector Canerossi, only one spindle whorl (or *fusaiola*) was found, making this the least frequent object category represented. These are (in this case) double-pyramidal objects of small dimensions with a hole in the middle made from terracotta, used in the process of spinning fibres into thread or yarn. This object was also drawn and entered into the database.

[59] Orton – Hughes 2013.
[60] This is explained in full in the introduction to the catalogue.

3. THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODOLOGY

As a next step in this thesis, a theoretical framework must be devised to address the research questions set out above. This concerns three distinct but interconnected research areas that each in their own way have shaped and contributed to the topic at hand (identity as expressed in the funerary sphere) in its chronological and geographic context (Archaic-period southern Italy).

The first is primarily conditioned by the contextual frame of this thesis, as southern Italy during the Archaic period has often been featured in the discourse of Greek Colonisation. While my work expressly and deliberately seeks to avoid the epistemological models purported by the past discourse (especially the binary understanding of 'Greeks' and 'locals'), a large part of the current conversation towards which my work is oriented has grown out of this. The second and third research areas are identity and the mortuary sphere, respectively. As this thesis is primarily concerned with mortuary identities, which differ significantly from identities expressed in lived contexts, the two are closely intertwined and cannot be neatly separated. However, mortuary identities are constructed and imbued with meaning by and for the living. Following this reasoning, these two research strands will be discussed separately at first and then brought together.

Based on these considerations, at the end of this chapter a methodology is elaborated that is embedded in the current discourse on identity in the mortuary sphere and approaches the physical data with a combination of quantitative, qualitative, and contextual analysis.

3.1. Beyond Greek Colonisation

3.1.1. A definition

The initially addressed division of groups into 'Greek' and 'local' can be traced back in large parts to models of interaction within the research field of Greek Colonisation, which is multi-layered and has seen many changes over the years[61]. The history of academic engagement with ancient Greeks in southern Italy is especially complex, a tapestry in which the political and economic development of modern Italy, imperialist views of central and northern European scholarship and nationalistic agendas are tightly interwoven[62]. The following section will

[61] Due to the abundance of scholarship in different academic traditions and the limitations of the present study, this section will follow anglophone research, diverging where it is necessary and useful.
[62] This has been addressed recently in a number of historiographical summaries of this debate, for example Ceserani 2000; Ceserani 2012; Urquhart 2014; Georgopoulos 2017; Georgopoulos 2021.

develop a definition of Greek Colonisation and address in a brief manner the former as well as the more recent scholarship.

Though arriving at a narrow definition has proved difficult, Greek Colonisation is generally understood to describe the process in which groups of culturally and ethnically Greek people originating in the southern and western Aegean undertook long-distance journeys and founded new settlements elsewhere[63]. Chronologically, this is often considered to have happened in the course of several waves: The first is envisaged as a series of mass migrations that accompanied the end of the Bronze Age (c. 1200 BCE), a time of instability and the collapse of states and empires across the Eastern Mediterranean, including in the Aegean. Mass migrations thought to have occurred in the period after the collapses include the Dorian Migration from continental Europe into peninsular Greece, the Ionian and Aeolian Migrations from peninsular Greece to Asia Minor, and the migrations of Greeks to Cyprus and the Levant (eventually becoming the Philistines)[64]. This is thought to have been followed by a period of relative insularity and a lack of external contacts, a 'Dark Age' of backwardness and poverty[65]. Scholars posited that an increase in connectivity and movement in the 8th century saw people from the Aegean travelling and set up settlements around the Mediterranean as far as France and Spain or the Black Sea, in a series of planned and institutionally and/or religiously sanctioned journeys[66]. Sometimes, only this later phase of movements, between the 8th and the 6th centuries, is termed 'colonisation'. A third phase starting during the 5th century resulted in the emergence of further settlements (in southern Italy for example Thourioi, the successor *polis* of Sybaris)[67].

The term Greek Colonisation is firmly established today and widely used, not only in the English language[68]. The word colony stems from the Latin *colonia*, which is indicative of significant differences between the processes happening in the Archaic and Classical periods and the ones under Roman rule sometime later[69], as it refers to social structures and events that are difficult to equate with Archaic phenomena: As there was a strictly fixed approach to establishing a Roman *colonia* and the planning of a new settlement was embedded in a wider

[63] Malkin 2002, 196; Lomas 2020, 4726.
[64] On the difference between these waves, see Kotsonas – Mokrišova 2020, 218 f.
[65] On the concept of the Greek 'Dark Ages' see Dickinson 2006; Mee 2011; Bintliff 2012, especially 207-233.
[66] Dunbabin 1948; Boardman 1964; Graham 1982.
[67] Graham 1983, 1 f.; Hall 2004, 383; Wilson 2006, 28–30; Malkin 2009, 374; Osborne 2016, 23–25. As has been pointed out, the Greek Classical sources consider mobility to have been an integral part of early Greek history and therefore did not distinguish between these phases: Kotsonas – Mokrišova 2020, 219 f.
[68] For example, Italian (‚colonizzazione greca'), French (‚colonisation grecque'), and German (‚Griechische Kolonisation').
[69] Delp 2022, 12; Lomas 2020, 4726.

imperial framework, this comparison is lacking in the face of what is known about Greek settlement patterns[70].

Greek authors used a range of terms for these settlements: At the most basic level, the term *apoikia* (translating to 'home away from home') describes a politically autonomous community and is usually applied to settlements outside the 'homeland' of the southern and western Aegean[71]. Against the *apoikia* as a displaced home stood the *metropolis*, the city from which an *apoikia* was understood to have originated. A third kind of settlement was the *emporion*, for which a more direct connection to trade activities has been suggested, though the precise nature of this type is still under discussion[72]. In Classical times, the Athenian *klerouchia* was added whose inhabitants retained the civic rights of its *metropolis*[73]*:* This system was structurally different from *apoikiai*, as *kleroi* or plots of land were allotted to private citizens who were tethered to the *metropolis* through military service and payment of taxes, thus becoming a provider of important income[74].

Not only the linguistic disparity, but also the rigid one-dimensionality contained in its references to modern colonialism, for example in the treatment of the interaction between groups (dominant Greeks v. submissive local groups), have led to a wide rejection of the terminology of Greek Colonisation, and a range of alternatives has been suggested. Instead of 'colonies' and 'colonisation', the more neutral terms 'settlement', 'migration', and 'mobility' are used[75], but these are often still regarded as insufficient. One argument that has been voiced in support of the traditional terminology is that ultimately, any term that can be agreed on would be more or less problematic[76]. However, it has also been said that some terms are certainly more problematic than others[77].

3.1.2. The recent discourse

Since the 1990s, the available sources, both textual and material, were re-examined for their informational value on past processes and challenged, most famously epitomised in Robin Osborne's claim that "a proper understanding of Archaic Greek history can only come when

[70] See especially Snodgrass 2005, 45–48.
[71] Whitley 2001, 124.
[72] On the term and nature of the *emporion*, see the edited volume by Bresson – Rouillard 1993; for the distinction between the *apoikia* and the *emporion*, see Wilson 1997; for a more recent contribution, see Gailledrat et al. 2018.
[73] Delp 2022, 13.
[74] Moreno 2013.
[75] Lomas 2020, 4726.
[76] Whitley 2001, 125: "Nevertheless, we have to call this process something, and colonisation is as good a term as any."; Tsetskhladze 2006, xxviii; Malkin 2016.
[77] Delp 2022, 15.

chapters on 'Colonization' are eradicated from books on early Greece"[78]. This process included a challenge of the positivist treatment of sources, which detected some degree of historical truth especially in foundation myths, and which saw a direct reflection of people's identities in physical objects[79]. In a move to constructivism, the textual sources were gradually believed to rather be social and cultural constructs, but, in contrast to earlier beliefs, not with respect to the time they describe, but to the time in which they emerged[80]. In earlier research, much conjecture was based on tombs as tool with which to ascribe certain identities to the people of certain settlement; burial rites as well as grave goods were taken to be indicative either of 'Greekness', and within that a certain ethnicity (Chalkidian, Athenian, etc.), or of the deceased person's inherent link to local culture[81]. In critiquing this methodology, it been stressed that "pots are not people", and that ethnic identification based on archaeological material is unsound[82].

It has also now been widely accepted that comparisons between modern colonisation and the period of intensive human movement in the Archaic period cannot be sustained. On the one hand, the modern concept of the nation state was far away from becoming a reality, which makes quasi-state-sponsored expeditions less likely to have been part of everyday life[83]. On the other, power imbalances as the ones existent in modern colonisation cannot be observed for the contacts between the Greeks and the local groups, and even if power imbalances may have existed, interactions between these groups need to be reevaluated with respect to other factors such as social groups[84]. In fact, if it is to be believed that founding expeditions sailed 'into the blue', they would have been heavily dependent on the knowledge of local groups on the land and its resources[85]. In the earlier discourse which stressed Greek dominance, it was also often emphasised that contacts may have been more often than not violent[86]. At the other end of this extreme, this argument was later reversed, and the possibility of peaceful contacts was stressed

[78] Osborne 1998. For another invaluable contribution by R. Osborne on the topic, see Osborne 2016 .
[79] This refers to positivism as conceived by L. von Ranke: Hodder – Hutson 2003, 219, also represented in the work of Holm 1870; Beloch 1912; Carr 1961; Foucault 1969. See a summary of the discussion in Gilbert 1987; Georgopoulos 2017, 14; Georgopoulos 2021, 38-44. In this discourse, foundation myths played a significant part in the development of the concept under discussion as most closely related source on the establishment of new settlements. It has been claimed that the structure of these myths often follows a similar pattern: A single agent or group with an *oikistes* at the head, triggered by a certain event, goes to the oracle at Delphi to be instructed, and then proceeds to a final destination where the settlement is finally founded: Dougherty 1993.
[80] Among newer ideas, the constructivist approach "focuses primarily on the social function and significance of these myths, and the way that they both were shaped by and had an impact on wider contemporary society": Mac Sweeney 2013, 10.
[81] For example, see Dunbabin 1948; Boardman 1964. Ethnic identity will be discussed in detail in the following chapter.
[82] Hodder 1982a.
[83] Delp 2022.
[84] Morgan 1994; Malkin 1998; Hall 2002; Malkin 2002.
[85] Delp 2022.
[86] Dunbabin 1948; Boardman 1964.

as far as negating any violence in these proceedings[87]. Today, the debate has adopted a more neutral standpoint, considering both possibilities valid to equal extent[88]. The idea that a distinct Greek identity existed already during the emergence of the oldest settlements abroad has also increasingly been put into question. It is now accepted that a more encompassing Hellenic identity is only tangible starting from the 6th century BCE onwards, as events such as the Persian Wars as external force triggered a convergence of identities and the birth of ideas of a wider panhellenic affiliation[89].

Finally, and most relevant to my thesis, is the problem of relying on binary concepts that portray the Greeks as dominant imperial agents who transplanted their distinct 'Greekness' into the places where they settled. Such binaries typically set 'local' and 'Greek' groups in opposition, with the former consistently depicted as socially, economically, and politically subordinate to the latter. More recent scholarship, however, has revealed a more complex reality, highlighting the emergence of 'mixed' communities shaped by diverse forms of cultural contact and portraying the actors involved as far more nuanced in their affiliations[90]. These studies have prompted a radical transformation in the way such communities are understood[91], with large-scale models based on trade, networks[92], hybridity[93], and globalisation[94].

In the course of these newer studies, scholars have tried to establish a new language and different approaches in order to avoid comparing ancient and modern patterns[95]. For example, the focus now increasingly lies on an equal exchange between settlers from the Aegean and indigenous communities instead of the exploitation of the natives[96]. In regard to methodology, the archaeological record is sometimes viewed in a more equal way to the written sources or given a primary significance. Specific approaches now integrated are, for example, network theory[97] or the material agency discourse, which seeks to perceive human beings not as separate but as a part of their physical environment[98]. More recent approaches also focus on the concept

[87] Antonaccio 1995.
[88] Hall 2002; Morgan 2003.
[89] Hall 1997; Mitchell 2007.
[90] Most notably, Hall 1997; Hall 2002; Díaz-Andreu et al. 2005; Mac Sweeney 2009; Mac Sweeney 2011; Mac Sweeney 2013; Isayev 2017; Isayev 2020; Daniels 2022.
[91] Canuto – Yaeger 2000; Anderson 2006; Kim – Kollontai 2007; Hall 2008; Isherwood 2011; Moshenska – Dhanjal 2011; Harris 2014.
[92] Malkin 2011; Antonaccio 2013; Kistler et al. 2015; Donnellan 2020a.
[93] Antonaccio 2001; Antonaccio 2003; Shepherd 2011.
[94] Hodos 2006.
[95] For example, see Antonaccio 2005; Van Dommelen 1997; Van Dommelen 1998; Donnellan et al. 2016; Donnellan – Burgers 2016 for a wide range of approaches.
[96] For example Colombi et al. 2022.
[97] Malkin 2011; Donnellan 2020a.
[98] For recent contributions, see Alberti et al. 2014; Harris 2014; Harris 2016; Van Oyen 2018. Material agency is also often discussed in connection with concepts such as Assemblage Theory (Deleuze – Guattari 1972; Deleuze

of micro-histories, considering local conditions through case studies in especially high resolution, which are rare in archaeology[99].

An example of these newer approaches to the interaction between cultural groups discussed in current scholarship is the matter of intermarriage between the Greek settlers and the local groups. One of the questions asked is whether the arriving groups consisted purely of men and if they married women from the local communities or if men travelled together with their wives. The question of intermarriage has been treated by G. Saltini Semerari who advocates for a more holistic investigation of intermarriage and gender dynamics by using theoretical approaches from gender studies and using a broader spectrum of data[100]. Based on the finds from the cemeteries of Pithekoussai, O. Kelley examines the relationship between the Greek settlers and the locals beyond the common assumption that Italic women married into the Greek communities[101]. Using a post-colonialist approach, C. Morgan and K. Lomas have also argued against state-organised long-distance journeys and instead suggested a sort of disorganised mobility[102]. Similarly, E. Isayev explores mobilities in a more comprehensive manner, arguing for a multiplicity of mobilities during the 1st millennium BCE and for their ongoing character in individual human lives[103].

In Southern Italy, one point that has formed the focus of the most recent studies is the relationship between the Greek 'newcomers' and the indigenous population[104]. This is represented in D. Yntema's work, for example, who argued for a re-evaluation of this relationship, using Sicily as a case study[105]. This was also the aim of a conference held in Rome in 2018, of which the following edited volume "Comparing Greek colonies: mobility and settlement consolidation from Southern Italy to the Black Sea (8th–6th century BC)"[106] sought to address Greek Colonisation from the view of the indigenous population. Chapters in this volume, however, often draw on the earlier idea of a binary division between Greeks and indigenous.

The thesis at hand firmly embeds itself in these newer approaches, avoiding earlier models of interaction represented in the field of Greek Colonisation. This work therefore adopts

– Guattari 1975; for newer work see Harris 2018; Fahlander 2020) or Actor-Network Theory as devised by LaTour: Latour 1987.

[99] Ribeiro 2019.

[100] Saltini Semerari 2016.

[101] Kelley 2012. For the discussion of intermarriage, see also Hodos 1999; Hodos 2006.

[102] Morgan 1994; Lomas 2004.

[103] Isayev 2017.

[104] For Southern Italy, see also the seminal work of D. Yntema (Yntema 2000; Yntema 2011; Yntema 2013); for more recent work on mobility and cultural contacts: Osanna 2015; and the relationship between settlers and local groups: Attema et al. 1998; Burgers – Crielaard 2007; Attema 2008; Burgers 2012; Colombi 2014; Bérard 2018.

[105] Yntema 2000.

[106] Colombi et al. 2022.

a strictly data-driven analytical focus, dictated by the patterns that emerge from the evidence. The strict adherence to this *modus operandi* and its bottom-up, high-resolution approach has already proved a potent means to re-evaluate many of the historically grown and entangled notions contained in the concept of Greek Colonisation.

3.2. The working terminology

Given the highly contested nature of terms such as ‘Greek’ and ‘indigenous’ within the field of Classical Archaeology, it is appropriate at this point to establish a working definition that is both aligned with the objectives of this thesis and attuned to the complexities of the subject matter before further engaging with the theoretical discourse. With regard to the archaeological remains, the term ‘Greek’ will be used to designate objects and, more specifically, pottery styles that can be connected to production places in the southern and eastern Aegean. Traditionally, these ceramic styles have been linked with ethnic groups (Chalcidian), settlements and *poleis* (Corinthian), and entire regions (Cycladic, Ionian). Although some of these affiliations have been reevaluated, proved erroneous, and further complexified and subdivided through archaeometric analysis[107], this terminology is widely established and still serves as an anchor in the discourse of archaeological material. In the regional context of southern Italy and Sicily, the matter is further complicated by the local production, adaptation, and further development of shapes that can be traced to the Aegean as well. Insofar as it can be determined, the material examined in this dissertation is categorised using this conventional terminology. Since this study does not include detailed fabric analysis, and to avoid drawing a distinction between pottery produced in the Aegean and similar shapes produced elsewhere, both will be collectively referred to as 'Greek-style', in contrast to local Italic pottery. Instead, with respect to the archaeological remains, in this thesis the term ‘local’ refers to the production tradition of ceramic and metal objects rooted in the Italic Early Iron Age culture. This corpus of local material explicitly excludes pottery of local production whose typology and style can be traced to other regions of the Mediterranean – for example, Corinthian-style pottery produced in southern Italy and Sicily.

With regard to groups of people, the terms ‘Greek’ and ‘Italic’ are not used to refer to the specific identity or self-identification of any individual or group. This is because, first, the central premise of this dissertation is that such a binary framework is insufficient to capture the complexity and multiplicity of these identities, and second, as discussed above, identity and self-identification are very difficult to ascertain from the available archaeological and historical

[107] For example, Schlotzhauer – Villing 2006; Jones 2021; Jones et al. 2021.

sources. To address possible distinctions among identities – if they can be recognised in the patterns – neutral language will be adopted as much as possible, avoiding the use of broad ethnic or cultural designations for groups. In a similarly neutral way, Metauros will be referred to as a settlement, as it has not been possible to determine the exact nature of the site.

3.3. Identity

Identity has been said to be many things. For example, it is subjective[108], and invokes an emotion connected to belonging[109]. It is socially and culturally constructed and a process defined by hybridity and plurality rather than a static condition[110]. It is performative and can be consciously manipulated[111]. A person's set of identities can be convergent or divergent in relation to each other[112].

All of these insights are foundational to the discussion at hand. As archaeology is always a mirror of current directions in wider society, it is no surprise that the topic of identity has also attracted more attention in recent decades[113]. This does not mean that the identity discourse is a recent discovery, but that the treatment and use of the concept have changed drastically over the years, informing our current perceptions to a great extent. To situate this thesis in the research of identity studies, the history of the field will be briefly addressed.

3.3.1. Identity in Archaeology

To start with the Culture-History movement of the early 20th century, interest lay not in identifying the individual, but in the identification of archaeological cultures[114]. In the course of this, 'cultures' were seen as hermetic entities and equated with 'peoples' and sometimes racial groups[115], framed in a way that perceived them in successive stages of evolution from birth until decline and death, or transformation. This was based on a treatment of the material record that was highly (and sometimes over-)interpretative, sometimes making very direct inferences about ancient groups[116]. In this context, burial practices, and especially the attached grave goods, being relatively unaffected by change over time, were viewed as indicative of a

[108] Mitchell 2007.
[109] Filonik – Kucharski 2021, 2.
[110] Diaz-Andreu – Lucy 2005, 2.
[111] Mac Sweeney 2011, 49.
[112] Mitchell 2007, 206.
[113] Further reading: Vella Gregory 2006; Insoll 2007; Mehofer – Pohl 2010; Schmitz – Wiater 2011; Porciani 2015; Springs 2015; Pohl 2019; Pohl – Wieser 2019; Steskal 2020; Rodríguez-Álvarez 2021; Thatcher 2021.
[114] Kossinna 1911; Kossinna 1913; Childe 1925; Childe 1930.
[115] Jones 1997, 15–17; Díaz-Andreu et al. 2005, 2
[116] Díaz-Andreu – Lucy 2005, 3.

group's cultural practices and norms of these collectives[117]. In an evolutionary sense, burials were also used as measures of the degree of civilisation, with some practices being viewed as more primitive, while others were seen as more developed[118]. Apart from a possible source of diagnostic items and a way to trace the movements of culture groups, there was little interest in burial customs as a source for social practice or individual identity, though exceptions include Childe's study of European and Near Eastern tombs from the Palaeolithic onwards[119] or Piggott's study of megalithic tombs, both directed at the elucidation of social structures[120].

In the developments of archaeological thought brought about by Processual or New Archaeology from the middle of the 20th century onwards, at first this status quo was maintained: There was still a distinct focus on culture, even though the very concept was redefined, and the individual was still perceived as member of a community, following society's directives without personal agency[121]. These paradigms were increasingly criticised from the middle of the 20th century onwards. Instead of stressing a selection of objects or a perceived evolutionary hierarchy of burial practices, they were now seen to be directly related to social organisation and social stratification[122]. The work of Arthur Saxe[123] and Lewis Binford[124] at the beginning of the 1970s is particularly indicative of this new interest. The goal was to highlight underlying social systems that dictated aspects of social behaviour and therefore also burial practices. Material culture in the funerary context was seen as directly yielding information about a person's wealth in life, viewed in a system of social difference relational to other tombs in the same burial yard[125]. Consequently, a person's status was considered to be reflected in a burial's location, construction, and grave goods. This was often underpinned through the use of ethnographic studies, from which researchers tried to glean universally valid laws about what constituted cultural change, also, for example, regarding communal reactions to death or the representation of society in burial ritual[126]. Binford also used the concept of a social persona previously developed by Goodenough[127], "a composite of the social identities maintained in life and recognized as appropriate for consideration at death"[128]. Accordingly, the complexity of social personae would be higher in stratified societies and lower in egalitarian ones. This was

[117] Croucher 2012, 66.
[118] Stratton 2017, 22 f.
[119] Childe 1945.
[120] Piggott 1959.
[121] Hodder 1982a; Hodder 1982b.
[122] Croucher 2012, 68.
[123] Saxe 1970.
[124] Binford 1971.
[125] Croucher 2012, 70.
[126] Stratton 2017, 26.
[127] Goodenough 1965.
[128] Binford 1971, 17.

also supported by Saxe's PhD thesis, in which he explored the correlation between social relationships and social ranking through the application of role theory[129], reaching the conclusion that complex societies had a larger spectrum of social differentiation at their disposal, while egalitarian had fewer modes. However, this approach focusing on status in burial practice was later criticised for its ignorance of (individual) variety[130].

Criticism from Post-Processual archaeology in the 1980s and the broader application of anthropological and sociological models such as Bourdieu's *habitus*[131] as well as Hodder's work led to a bigger interest in the concept of agency, particularly the agency of the individual[132]. Also, it was proposed that society cannot exist independently from the individuals that constitute it, and vice versa[133]. With agency, the individual can engage with society's social and institutional structures, and within its limitations, try to achieve personal goals[134]. Identity is viewed as being maintained by social structures through social interaction, and at the same time identity reproduces these same structures: "While people are reproducing the material conditions of their lives, they are both reproducing their society and their personal and group identities."[135] Individual variability and social complexity were then increasingly addressed by a movement that came to be known as Post-Processualism.

Burials were also viewed as an important tool to understand past societies, though instead of seeking universal rules that are valid across cultures, ethnographical case studies were used to show the variety in the way people deal with death[136]. Most importantly, this led to the realisation that in burial, it was idealised identities that were expressed, and not a lived reality[137]. The tools deployed in the frame of the funeral, in aspects such as burial rite, grave goods, and grave location, may be actively manipulated. This way, identities can be enforced, hidden, or changed entirely. Ultimately, it is up to the living how a person is commemorated, as 'the dead don't bury themselves'. The view was elaborated that instead of the existence of social roles often inferred with the help of grave goods, it was recurring social practices that constituted society[138], stressing also the importance of the relationship between the living and the dead[139]. The focus has slightly shifted, stressing the act of burying rather than the burial

[129] Saxe 1970.
[130] Tainter 1978, 120.
[131] Bourdieu 1972.
[132] Díaz-Andreu et al. 2005, 5.
[133] Durkheim 1895.
[134] Díaz-Andreu et al. 2005, 4 f.
[135] Díaz-Andreu et al. 2005, 4 f.
[136] Bloch 1971; Metcalf – Huntington 1979; Bloch – Parry 1982.
[137] Bloch 1971; Hodder – Reece 1980.
[138] Parker Pearson 1999, 100.
[139] Barrett 1990, 181.

itself. Funerals are now considered a passage during which a person's identity is changed, irrevocably transformed from identities they may have embodied in life. The specific character of this transformation might be contingent on beliefs about the afterlife, but also impinging on the living as active participants in the funeral[140].

Archaeological research on past identities proliferated in the later 20th century. New directions included a focus on gender, criticising both a lack of accounting for women in the narratives about the past as well as the treatment of women as researchers in the contemporary scholarship. An interest in age-related identities also emerged, with children and older people now being considered as well, in essence, the most important identities to make up a society[141]. From the 1970s onwards, ethnic identities were also subject of renewed interest[142]. All this research drove forward a movement that saw material culture as playing a large part in the way individuals construct and negotiate identities[143]. This approach argued that individuals form identities embedded in a material world, and that this material world is at the same time maintained and reproduced by these identities[144].

For this thesis, several points will be informed by the discussion of identities, elaborated from the points made briefly above. First, identity will be considered a process, as opposed to a static condition. Through social interaction, individuals and groups are constantly shaping, maintaining and negotiating their identities, each act of social reproduction in itself also being an act of transformation. Identities are therefore situational and can change according to the historical and social context.

Second, in social interaction, identity requires choice and agency, though this is not without limitations. Therefore, identity is performative and has to be embodied and enacted: Identity is something that we *do* rather than something that we *are*.

Third, identity can refer both to group and individual identities, as on the one hand, it is a way for the individual to negotiate a sense of belonging to a specific group, but on the other hand, the group is continually maintained by its individual members. Identity, therefore, is at its basis *relational*, in that it only gains meaning in relation to others (both in-group and out-group members). For this, the concept of personhood will especially come in useful, as elaborated below.

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[140] Croucher 2012, 85; Fowler 2013, 511.
[141] See 3.3.2.2 AGE IDENTITIES.
[142] See 3.3.3 ETHNICITY AND CULTURAL IDENTITIES.
[143] Triggered by works from researchers such as Bruno Latour or Tim Ingold, theoretical work regarding material agency has been emerging steadily in the past 20 years: For example, see the volumes Hales – Hodos 2010 or Pierce et al. 2016.
[144] For example, see Hodder 1982b; Hodder 2012; Shanks 2012.

Fourth and last, identity is not seen as being singular but rather as plural, overlapping, and intersectional, recognising the interconnectedness between different identities. Therefore, each person has a body of identities, which are maintained in their intersection and individually, through strategic situational and positional negotiation. No single form of identity exists in a vacuum, but all are contingent on many interrelated factors. In this thesis, special focus will be directed at the intersectionality of identities. Some of the bases for these multiple and intersectional social identities are considered in the section below.

3.3.2. Social Identities

3.3.2.1. Gender(ed) identities

Gendered identities are a common focus of interest in archaeology, as well as being deeply controversial and the subject of intense debate in today's modern world. Informed by wider social norms and theory, archaeologists have established functional definitions of the term for their own purposes. According to Díaz-Andreu in 2005, "gender is an individual's self-identification and the identification by others to a specific gender category on grounds of their culturally perceived sexual difference"[145]. This was prefigured by Connell in 2002, who stated that "gender is the structure of social relations that centres on the reproductive arena, and the set of practices (governed by this structure) that bring reproductive distinctions between bodies into social processes."[146] Taking these and similar definitions as a basis, it is now generally accepted that gender identity is continually constructed and reproduced through embodiment and enactment in the context of social interaction. A differentiation between gender and sex is also now widely agreed upon: While gender is a social construct that needs to be enacted in everyday life to be reproduced, "sex refers to the physical and genetic elements of the body related to reproduction, including genitalia, chromosomal and hormonal distinctions and reproductive organs"[147]. However, in line with debates in wider society, within archaeology views on sex are increasingly put into question as well, with a move away from biological aspects to discussion of sex as a social construct[148], which blurs the lines between the concepts of gender and sex while simultaneously opening up the discussion to new directions such as sexual identities, sexual politics, and eroticism[149].

[145] Díaz-Andreu 2005, 14.
[146] Connell 2002, 10.
[147] Voss – Schmidt 2000, 2; Díaz-Andreu 2005, 14.
[148] Geller 2017.
[149] Voss – Schmidt 2000, 2.

Gender archaeology emerged during the early 1980s from feminist critique, having developed in other fields already during the 1970s[150]. The new gender archaeology applied two major points of criticism to earlier archaeological approaches. On the one hand, they were said to have produced accounts of the past that systematically suppressed women and rendered them invisible[151]. On the other hand, criticism was made of the profession itself and the general treatment of women working in the field of archaeology[152]. The first wave of gender archaeology was therefore largely focused on the female sphere, often trying to explicitly find women in past societies and proving that they had, or were able to have, the same rights, responsibilities, and standing in society as a man. Some examples of this wave of gender archaeology within the field of Greek Archaeology include Pomeroy's 1975 seminal book "Goddesses, Wives, Whores and Slaves: Women in Classical Antiquity"[153] , Walker's 1983 article on "Women and Housing in Classical Greece: The Archaeological Evidence"[154], and Blundell's monograph "Women in ancient Greece" from 1995[155].

During the late 1990s, this search for women in the archaeological record was counterbalanced by a move to a more neutral standpoint that considered men as well as women. Instead of viewing history as presented by male ancient authors or material remains anchored in the male sphere as representative for all of ancient history, they are now re-framed as only part of the whole story, but one that is still worthy of researching in detail[156]. As Lin Foxhall states in her introduction to the 1998 edited volume "When Men were Men: Masculinity, Power & Identity in Classical Antiquity", we can "[explore] the story of Classical antiquity as an explicitly masculine story"[157]. Instead of a generalisation often dictated by the need to write "*the* history of Western civilization"[158], this approach offers the possibility of nuance and variation.

A third aspect for the emerging gender archaeology was a focus on sexuality, triggered to a great extent by second-wave feminism[159]. Works such as Winkler's famous "The Constraints of Desire: The Anthropology of Sex and Gender in Ancient Greece"[160] argued that modern views on sexuality, including concepts of what is appropriate and obscene, cannot be

[150] Rubin 1975; Conkey – Spector 1984; Lucy 1997; Sørensen 2000.
[151] Sørensen 2000, 75.
[152] Sørensen 2000, 75.
[153] Pomeroy 1975.
[154] Walker 1983.
[155] Blundell 1995. For contributions on women in antiquity, see also Dillon 2002; Esposito – Pollini 2021.
[156] Masterson 2014, 19.
[157] Foxhall – Salmon 1998, 1. See also the companion edition from 2011: Foxhall – Salmon 2011; Adams – Savran 2002; Arnold – Brady; Tosh 2011.
[158] Foxhall – Salmon 1998, 1 (original emphasis).
[159] Skinner 2014, 4.
[160] Winkler 1990.

applied directly to antiquity or inferred the same way[161]. The majority of sources that have often been consulted on this issue are textual and iconographic in nature, rather than strictly archaeological, and it is probably impossible to consider sexuality from the mortuary evidence[162].

The inclusion of concepts such as masculinity and sexuality into the debate has significantly widened the lens through which we view gender. However, it has been noted that it does not do "to add women and men to the past and stir"[163], as this would perpetuate Western stereotypes and the idea of a gender binary that might not have applied to past societies where gender identity may have been constructed more fluidly and malleably[164]. At the turn of the 21st century, calls were made for a gender archaeology that emphasises the possibility of plural genders, intersectionality, as well as a consideration of gender identities within their context[165]. For example, a young woman is different from a middle-aged or an elderly one, a woman who is a mother is different from a childless one, etc.

Now, many studies are taking on an intersectional approach regarding gender, for example the 2010 edited volume "Women and Gender in Ancient Religions: Interdisciplinary Approaches", in which gender is considered in the context of religious practices[166]. Another edited volume, "Identities, Ethnicities and Gender in Antiquity"[167] from 2021, also works with an intersectional approach, visible for example in the study focusing on the axis of ethnicity and gender through the medium of attic vase-painting by Lissarrague[168]. Salminen's very recent study "Age, Gender and Status in Macedonian Society, 550-300 BCE"[169] is based on the quantitative analysis of a large sample of Macedonian tombs and focuses on the tripartite intersection of age, gender, and status identities[170].

In the face of intersectionality and plurality, it is important not to view gender identities as static, but as aspects that need to be confirmed and reproduced every day, meaning that gender as a whole is actively produced and variable[171]. The role of material culture in expressing gender identity is significant, as some objects can be gendered while others are not. Also,

[161] Clarke 2014, 516.
[162] For example, this approach has been adopted by Keuls 1985 or Winkler 1990. A newer treatment is the volume edited by Masterson et al. 2015.
[163] Díaz-Andreu 2005, 17.
[164] Díaz-Andreu 2005, 17.
[165] Conkey – Gero 1997; Van Dyke – Alcock 2003; Meskell – Preucel 2004; Nelson 2006.
[166] Ahearne-Kroll et al. 2010.
[167] Fabre-Serris et al. 2021.
[168] Lissarrague 2021.
[169] Salminen 2023.
[170] In general, see the publication series 'Intersectionality in Classical Antiquity', edited by M. Masterson and F. McHardy.
[171] Lucy 1997, 154.

material culture "represents the material context in which gendered individuals interact, relate to each other and negotiate their social position"[172]. Members of a certain gender category may generally use different objects than members from another or use them in different ways[173]. However, this is subject to constant change and variability brought about through human agency and therefore cannot be classified rigidly[174].

In past research, modern stereotypes and gender expectations have often been projected onto the past. As such, objects related to household work or personal hygiene have been attributed to women, whereas hunting tools and weapons were attributed to men. Similarly, potters are often seen as men, and weavers as women. This was especially common in the funerary sphere, where relatively strict patterns of a binary gender division have been perceived[175]. Viking burials, for example, have also been gendered according to distinct patterns in the burial goods, oftentimes turning out as false, as the example of the Birka burial site has shown recently[176].

This *modus operandi* has been successfully challenged by gender archaeology, and it has also been shown through scientific methods such as anthropological analysis or ancient DNA that the biological sex of a person does not necessarily correspond to a certain gender, or a binary gender understanding, and that people who are biologically women could be associated with objects representative of hunting or fighting, while objects of personal hygiene may be found in tombs that belonged to biological males[177].

To conclude, for the study of gender identities in Metauros, a neutral standpoint will be assumed that does not presuppose the connection of a certain burial rite or particular pieces of material culture with a certain gender. With the help of anthropological studies conducted by colleagues at the Laboratory of the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome, observations that are more grounded in the data may be made about the relationship between biological sex, gender identities, and material culture[178]. The burial sphere will be seen as part of the negotiation of gender identities, however in the awareness that the meaning attributed to gender identities in death can be radically different from the one expressed in life.

[172] Díaz-Andreu 2005, 22.
[173] Díaz-Andreu 2005, 23.
[174] Brumfield 1991; Lemonnier 1992.
[175] See the case study by G. Saltini Semerari mentioned above.
[176] Edberg 2019.
[177] Hjørungdal 1994.
[178] This material will be published separately in the future.

3.3.2.2. Age identities

Another important form of social identity is age. Sociology, anthropology, and social history traditionally define age according to three categories[179]. This is first the physiological or biological age, describing physical aspects of the ageing body. The second is the chronological age, which is the time in months or years that has passed since birth. Finally, the third is the social age, which encompasses ideas for example about the acceptable behaviour of a certain age group, age classes, and transitions between them.

Age has been most often discussed in a physiological sense, often in relation to skeletal evidence from burial contexts, with people being classified into more or less rigid age categories (infant, child, adolescent, adult, etc.)[180]. However, in many cases, the correct attribution of age groups to the deceased is rendered difficult through several challenges related to preservation. For example, the quality of the skeletal data is often not sufficient to make representative statements. This is usually connected to the acid levels of the soil in which the deceased was placed or other post-depositional biases in combination with the amount of time the human remains were exposed to their environment[181]. In Metauros, for example, skeletons that were protected by tiles ('cappuccina' or 'cassetta') are far better preserved than those just deposited in earthen pits. Certainly, the possibility to examine skeletal remains is of immense importance for the judgment of burial patterns and consequently, aspects related to social organisation and perceived identities.

The bad preservation of skeletal data or the methods applied can often permit only a low visibility of children, the elderly, and women in the burial record. This may be part of the reason why archaeological reconstructions often focus solely on the adult as an analytical category of age, especially in terms of chronological age[182]. However, this presents an unrealistic picture of the buried and burying community. Of course, it may also be the case that in a certain community, children below a certain age are not perceived as full members of the community which is why they are not buried in the same place or the same way as adults[183].

In archaeology, more attention has instead been paid in recent decades to age in a social sense, and in particular to rites of passage between age classes[184]. These categories have traditionally been assumed to correlate with milestones in biological development such as weaning, the beginning of puberty, and sexual maturity. However, in recent times age has come

[179] Gowland 2006, 143.
[180] Harman 1989, 23; See also Grupe et al. 2015 for a detailed table of age classes.
[181] On the issue of the preservation of skeletal remains, see Haglund – Sorg 1997, Chapters 29 and 30.
[182] Gowland even goes so far as to refer to adulthood as "the unspoken hegemony", Gowland 2006, 145.
[183] Kamp 2001.
[184] Van Gennep 1960. See Wiseman 2019 for a recent critique and appeal to move beyond this.

to be seen as social construct, rather than a sequence of universal categories of age that apply to every society[185]. Consequently, we are now better at recognising that for a woman, for example, social milestones such as marriage or childbirth do not necessarily correspond to biological milestones such as menarche or sexual maturity. As conceptualised by van Gennep, rites of passage are tripartite: the separation from the existing social state, the transitional phase, and the integration of a new social state. Material remains from ancient Greek weddings include the *lebes gamikos* vases[186]. These are vessels used as bride presents and were probably involved in the wedding ritual, with their iconography often showing scenes of mythical weddings.

Another point is that the nature of social age categories can differ between societies. Often Western ideas and expectations regarding age are projected onto past societies[187]. This refers mainly to a view that sees children and old people as in need of particular protection. Socially and legally, they are often seen as incapable of participating fully in social interaction, having their role as agents actively constructing and negotiating their identities denied. Yet it has been recognised that children have the potential to be the prime movers of society, either maintaining ideas or actively changing them[188]: on the one hand, children learn socially accepted behaviour through imitating adults, but, on the other, they also have agency in manipulating what they learn and ultimately transform seemingly established social norms. Consequently, children play a vital role in the reproduction of society. This is also underlined by studies which show that sometimes, children receive the same treatment as adults in burial, being interred in the same space with the same rite, and perhaps even the same or similar grave goods. 'Adult' grave goods can perhaps be found in Etruscan children's tombs[189], or in some instances of Bronze and Iron Age Europe[190]. Similarly, older people have the agency to construct and negotiate identities, capable of transforming society as well[191].

3.3.2.3. Status identities

In the study of burial practices, the main focus has often been the search for expressions of status identities and evidence for social inequality. Status is closely connected with concepts such as power, rank, prestige, economy, and access to resources, and has been discussed in various ways. However, debates in sociology, anthropology, and archaeology at many points in

[185] Lucy 2005, 17.
[186] Sgourou 1997; Sabetai 2014.
[187] Crawford 1999; Gilchrist 2004; Halcrow – Tayles 2008; Sofaer-Derevenski 2011.
[188] Sofaer-Derevenski 1997, 193.
[189] Haynes 2000; Becker 2007.
[190] This is discussed in Parker Pearson 1999.
[191] Lucy 2005, 61.

time formed separate strands of research that did not or barely touch upon one another. Often enough, status has been distinguished according to pairs of two: it can be conceptualised along horizontal (e.g., gender, age, etc.) and vertical axes (e.g., rank),[192] determining the character of social stratification. Thus, status can be subordinate or superordinate[193], local or supra-local[194], and ascribed or achieved[195]. Certainly, the theoretical discourse on status in archaeology is not easily summarised, but a short overview of the treatment of status identity in archaeology is needed to discuss the concept in the context of this project.

Culture History had a rather vague view of status identities, lacking first and foremost a thorough theorisation of the issue[196]. Influenced by ideas developed by Marx and Weber, this also had as a consequence the conceptual separation of material culture from the people who made them or used them; ultimately, this resulted in a somewhat uncritical approach to examining power structures and inequality within the archaeological record[197].

In contrast, the issue of status proved to be one of the major concerns then treated in Processual or New Archaeology, especially focusing on the role of economic factors in the development of social differentiation[198]. In broadest outlines, the goal was to establish cross-culturally applicable models for the development and social organisation of a certain society, often with the help of ethnographic data[199]. Several different of these seemingly universal classification schemes arose during this period for the evolutionary stages of a society with respect to its social stratification and economic complexity[200], and a large number of scientific methods were introduced in order to recognise and 'measure' social differentiation in the mortuary record. One example for this can be found in the concept of energy expenditure, which saw a person's status mirrored in the effort(s) deployed by a community and the resources that flow into their burial[201]. From this era of archaeological thought, an example in which these ideas pioneered by Binford[202], Saxe[203], Tainter, and others were combined and applied to a Greek Classical context is Ian Morris' study of Attic burials, which introduced the distinction between 'social structure' (an ideal that is sought after) and 'social organisation' (the actual

[192] Sorokin 1959.
[193] Parsons 1951.
[194] Peebles 1971.
[195] As first conceptualised by Linton 1936. However, see Parker Pearson 1999, 73 f. about the difference of uses of these terms in the sociological debate and archaeological one.
[196] Jones 1997, 24; Babič 2005, 69.
[197] Babič 2005, 70-71.
[198] Trigger 2006, 405.
[199] Trigger 2006, 406.
[200] Parker Pearson 1999, 72.
[201] Tainter 1978.
[202] See Binford 1971.
[203] See specially Saxe's 1970 dissertation.

conditions)[204]. This contribution recognises that burial assemblages are an enactment of certain social roles, but that these roles are not necessarily congruent to the ones embodied in life.

The abstraction inherent in this approach and similar ones stemming from the use of scientific methods or the 'numberisation' of material culture, was later criticised by Post-Processualism[205]. Influenced by the writings of Bourdieu (*habitus*) and Foucault, this counter movement led to a wide acceptance of the view of status "[…] as *socially constructed* in constant negotiation and interaction by individuals and groups, taking up *culturally specific forms* dependent upon the particular historical and geographical setting."[206] A more recent development in the discourse of status identities is a focus on power relations[207], non-elite perspectives, and the intersectionality of status identities with gender or ethnicity. For example, Zuchtriegel uses the Gramscian concept of subalternity in his examination of Heraclea, a settlement in Basilicata founded from Tarentum during the Classical period[208]. Other successful studies examine a range of topics such as the interplay between status and gender through the archaeology of childcare, food preparation, and household management[209].

When discussing status identities as expressed in the burial record, often the quality and quantity of grave goods are taken as a proxy to determine a person's social standing. While this is sometimes done in the name of combining scientific and traditional archaeological methods[210], using grave goods alone is not an unproblematic way to integrate status in the equation. Ultimately, a wide spectrum of aspects can factor into the choices of grave goods, such as institutional control[211] or personal taste[212]. To bypass this issue in this study, the grave goods will be examined in the context of the whole burial assemblage encompassing also the burial rite, evidence of rituality, and tomb architecture. Also, these parameters will be considered in the assumption that status is contingent on intersecting identities such as age and gender, which will yield further evidence of the social stratification of Metauros during the Archaic period.

To investigate structures pertaining to the social stratification in a community, a number of proxies will be tested for their informational value on status identities:

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[204] Morris 1987.
[205] Parker Pearson 1999, 75; Babič 2005, 71.
[206] Babič 2005, 75 (original emphasis).
[207] See for example Lund et al. 2022.
[208] Zuchtriegel 2017.
[209] Montón-Subias – Sánchez Romero 2008.
[210] This is often done in the frame of isotope or aDNA analyses such as Reitsema et al. 2020.
[211] A famous example that is often given is the laws instituted by Queen Elizabeth I. to control the aristocracy's funerals, Parker Pearson 1999, 85.
[212] Parker Pearson 1999, 10, 85, but especially 94.

A. First, as Tainter has proposed, is the burial rite and the material cost, manpower, and know-how that is needed for each one. The proportion of certain burial rites opposed to others is closely related to this.

B. A second point often taken as proxy is the presence, number, and character of the grave goods: Accordingly, tombs with a higher number of grave goods, especially those of high quality, cost, and complexity (decoration etc.) are viewed to belong to individuals of a higher social stratum.

C. Third are spatial aspects such as clusters interpreted in association with the former two criteria and the visibility of tombs, as, for example, located in a position on a mountainous slope.

D. Last, bio-archaeological data holding information on the health of the buried community can offer insights into the distribution of resources.

None of these criteria, especially taken by themselves, necessarily reflect economic or social status. However, when viewed in combination, certain patterns might be informative with respect to a desire to adopt a specific behaviour in the funerary sphere.

3.3.3. Ethnicity and cultural identities

Ethnicity, a concept closely related to culture, is often discussed as the major factor that constituted identities, especially in the study of the ancient Mediterranean[213]. The concept of ethnicity is generally used to delineate groups according to their putative descent or their beliefs about ancestry (the actual facts concerning biological origin or ancestry are less important than commonly held perceptions and beliefs)[214]. Instead of something that can be connected to certain kinds of objects or a sharply delimited geographical area (as has been proposed predominantly by Culture History), in recent years ethnic identity has been recognised to be more a feeling of belonging than an inherent personal trait. This feeling of belonging is contingent on a perception of common practices, behaviour, and other common cultural traits[215]. It is also now increasingly seen as an aspect of social relationship, intersected with

[213] For contributions on ethnicity in Greek antiquity and the ancient Mediterranean in general, see Hansen 1996; Siapkas 2003; Erskine 2005; Osborne 2005; Edwards – McCollough 2007; Zacharia 2008; Derks – Roymans 2009; Morgan 2009; González Ruibal 2012; Osborne 2012; Knapp 2014; MacInerny 2014; Gruen 2020; for ethnicity in archaeology, see Renfrew 1993; Antonaccio 2001; Matthews – Hakenbeck 2004; for Italy, see for example the edited volume Cornell – Lomas 1997, and especially Lomas 1997 in this volume; Giangiulio 2010.
[214] Levine 1999, 168; see also Banks 1999. For the topic of ethnicity and burials in ancient Greece, see Sourvinou-Inwood 2002; Shepherd 2013; Vlassopoulos 2015.
[215] Brather 2002.

other identities (gender, age, status, etc.) and reproduced everyday through social interaction[216]. The boundaries of these ethnic groups are usually defined through an opposition, with the confrontation of something that is different from the own group in terms of cultural practice or, for example, perceived beliefs about ancestry[217]. Ethnicity can then also be viewed as situational, becoming stronger in certain situations and weaker in others[218]. According to researchers who have contributed significantly to this discourse, identity during the Archaic period was often focused on a relatively small scale of the *phyle* (tribe) or the *ethnos* (wider kin group), rather than relating to an overarching sense of belonging to the 'Greeks' as a macro level ethnic identity – a coherent sense of Greekness only came later in the 6th or 5th century BCE[219]. Additionally, this is not easily applicable to the geographical context of southern Italy[220].

As mentioned above, it is now widely accepted that ethnic groups cannot directly be connected to objects, as famously, 'pots are not people'; and even though it is widely acknowledged that cultural traits, practices, and material culture styles can be used to express ethnic identities, it is also a complex and fraught exercise to try to read ethnic identities into the material evidence. After all, humans negotiate their place in life also through objects and other material and non-material things as well as actions[221]. It is therefore important to examine material culture in context and to ask how it was used: "It is these differences in practice that may serve as the locus for emphasising ethnic or communal distinctions […][222].

Ethnicity is closely related to the construction of cultural identities. To avoid an over-abstraction of what culture incorporates by defining it too closely, for the thesis at hand it seems more important to define the functions that our conception of culture should be able to perform. Following Schreiber, "(1) it should emphasise the constructed character of culture; (2) it should be dynamic; (3) it should be able to depict both cultural change and cultural contacts; (4) it should be able to describe both small and large collectives of people and their formation; (5) it should do justice to the complexity of phenomena that can be observed today, since archaeology is a 'science of the past in the present' and only through this does it retain its relevance; (6) it should be able to integrate the material level and thus support archaeological research; (7) it should include the level of cultural and discursive practice, as this is the only way to analyse

[216] Lucy 2005, 86.
[217] Cohen 1978; Shennan 1989; Hall 1997; Hall 2002; Lucy 2005, 100 f.
[218] Barth 1969; Jones 1997.
[219] Hall 1997; Hall 2002.
[220] For southern Italy, see Spatafora 2013 on a discussion of ethnicity between Greeks and non-Greeks in Sicily.
[221] See, for example, Schatzki 2010.
[222] Lucy 2005, 87.

the production and transformation of meaning."[223] To add to this, culture should also be viewed as actor-oriented[224], and a compromise between actors with differing interests[225].

Certain approaches concerning cultural identities focus on the concepts of hybridisation or acculturation[226]. In its original meaning, hybridisation corresponds to the process of mixing or crossing two separate systems until a new system emerges. Applied to cultures, it describes the merging of practices, objects, and ideas, until something new has been created that has traces of both cultures to an equal degree. In contrast, acculturation "[…] refers to a process in which long-term contact between human groups with different cultural identities effects changes in the culture of one or both groups. The concept of acculturation focuses on the topic of borrowings and their adaptation. The term assumes a holistic concept of culture, where separate hermetic entities stand in opposition to each other"[227]. However, both models have found broad usage in post-colonial studies where they are still connected to stark differences in power dynamics and strategies of oppression and resilience. Consequently, when using these models, one party is *a priori* assumed to be more dominant than the other, preventing a more balanced discussion of cultural interaction. Additionally, the terminology of hybridisation and acculturation indicates a kind of duality, as, for example, hybridisation being a concept born in biology, it presumes the blending of two hermetically sealed cultures to form something new[228]. Indeed, it has been widely recognised that culture is not static but constantly evolving, with cultural affiliations continually reproduced and subject to continual change[229]. Models based on hybridisation are therefore a helpful, but not a sufficient, basis for this study[230].

One model which has been fruitfully used to discuss processes of cultural entanglement is the one developed by Hans Peter Hahn to describe the integration of 'global' objects within 'local' contexts[231] (FIGURE 11). For Hahn, the first step of the process, which results in the acquisition and eventual integration of an object into a specific cultural context, arises from the encounter between members of cultures perceived as different and the discovery of cultural goods perceived as foreign ("material appropriation"). After the initial examination of the cultural good, it is classified in a second step according to criteria valid for the own culture, i.e.,

[223] Schreiber 2013, 48 (own translation).
[224] Hofmann – Attula 2017, 251.
[225] Wimmer 1996.
[226] Van Dommelen 1997; Cusick 1998; Antonaccio 2004; Antonaccio 2009.
[227] Hofmann 2016, 251. In general, Hofmann's work has been seminal in integrating theoretical concepts on cultural contacts into the mortuary archaeology of Archaic southern Italy and Sicily: Hofmann 2009a; Hofmann 2009b; Hofmann 2012; Hofmann 2013a; Hofmann 2013b.
[228] Stockhammer 2012; Hofmann – Attula 2017.
[229] Abu-Er-Rub et al. 2018, xxiii.
[230] Deagan 2013; Silliman 2013; Silliman 2015.
[231] Hahn 2004, 220–3.

assigned to an already known category (‘objectification’). A third step describes the modification of the foreign cultural good by integrating it into one's own cultural context (‘incorporation’). The final step is the completed embedding in this specific context and the associated change in social, cultural or religious practice due to this embedding (‘transformation’). This model has already been used for the study of ancient burial grounds in Sicily[232], and promises to offer a novel approach to the discussion of culture and ethnicity in the thesis at hand.

The relationship between ethnic and cultural identities is complex and can be difficult to neatly distinguish. For the purposes of this thesis, I will use the stricter definition of ethnicity as related to putative kinship, determined by concepts of descent and ancestry. In this framework, culture is one of the means through which ethnic identities can be articulated but is not necessarily dependent on ethnicity. Rather than investing certain forms of material culture with ethnic value (suggesting, for example, that the presence of a ‘Greek’ vase implies a conscious sense of Greek ethnicity or ancestry), I will instead consider cultural forms separately from ethnic associations. As a result, this thesis will focus on how cultural identity is expressed, rather than on concepts of ethnicity *per se*.

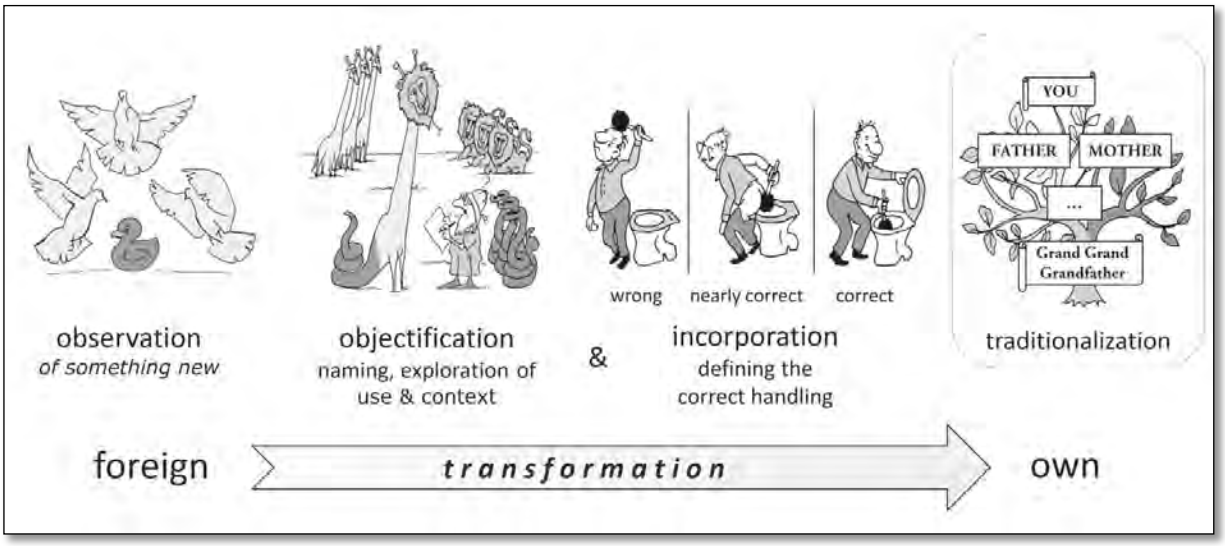

Figure 11: Hans Peter Hahn's model on the integration of global objects into a local context (illustration after K. P. Hofmann).

3.3.4. Identity in Metauros

Several points now emerge from this discussion of identities and different aspects of identity that inform and constitute how they are viewed in the frame of this thesis. First is that identity will be seen as a process, not a static condition. For all aspects of identity, this process

[232] Hofmann – Attula 2017, 254.

is contingent on social interaction to be reproduced or transformed. The burial record presents part of this social interaction.

Second, this thesis does not focus on the identification of specific identities or the necessity to put a name to an identity, but more on the process of identity construction in the larger context of the Mediterranean during the Archaic period.

Different aspects of identity do not exist in a vacuum, but in a context of intersectionality in which age, gender, status, ethnicity, and culture are expressed in a fluid and changeable way. According to the context, identities can be expressed and negotiated strategically.

People construct their identities in a material world through the help of material culture. These objects may espouse different kinds of identities, but in themselves, they do not directly reflect identities. In order to make observations of identity based on material culture, objects need to be studied within their context.

3.4. Identity and the mortuary sphere

As Mike Parker Pearson has stated, "Burial is […] a deeply significant act imbued with meaning. It represents one of the most formal and carefully prepared deposits that archaeologists encounter […]"[233]. The mortuary record offers a wide range of parameters that may offer information about the identities expressed in a burial. Some of these parameters are indicative of the treatment of the body after death (burial rite, grave architecture), and some of the activities or burial rituals that are performed by the mourners at the grave side (grave goods). In this context, material culture plays a significant role, as burial assemblages are constructed and composed through material culture, and apart from skeletal remains, it presents the main sources archaeologists work with.

While the approach adopted by this thesis can be fruitful for exploring ancient identities, previous research has shown that this path is far from straightforward. Inferences about groups and individuals – as well as the identities expressed in everyday life, such as gender, age, and status – can only be reached by considering a burial in its cultural, social, and chronological context. Even then, the issue remains that a burial is of a highly constructed nature, and that the identities which are expressed may reflect ideals as opposed to the lived reality.

[233] Parker Pearson 1999, 5.

3.4.1. Mortuary archaeology and identity

In the past 25 years, the theoretical discourse on mortuary archaeology has implemented a wide range of new ideas and approaches, especially with regard to identities[234]. Concerning the view of material culture in ancient burials, newer approaches have recognised that as a person's identity changes irrevocably in death, so does the meaning attributed to the objects that are brought in connection with their death through their function as burial container and grave goods[235]. Beyond this, objects can have additional purposes, for example as a tool to actively manipulate the construction of identity and to condition the communication of identity to other people. For this communication to work, however, the system of symbols that can be deployed through objects has to be mutually intelligible, although this can be subject to misunderstanding as well. It certainly has implications on the identities that are expressed and how they are expressed. Finally, it is necessary to consider that the "meanings are dynamic and changing, and the relationship between an object and its context is two-way; the presence of the object will have an effect on the context."[236]

In a more technologically relevant sense, developments have made more precise ways of excavating burial sites possible for archaeologists. For example, virtual taphonomy[237] and photogrammetry now allow for interpretations that are more grounded in the scientific data. This is especially important as interpretation of mortuary archaeology has early on been recognised to be heavily influenced by choices that are made in excavations and post-processing[238]. Related to this, recent times have also seen the more broad-scale application of scientific approaches from archaeology and anthropology. Stable isotope analysis informs on ancient diet, illnesses, and mobility in life, whereas ancient DNA allows for observations about kinship relationships within communities[239]. The latter still needs to be treated with caution, however, due to a relatively small sample size and methodological complexities.

Statistical methods have also been used on a larger scale, for example embedded in the framework of network theory[240]. This includes techniques such as multivariate correspondence analysis and factor analysis. However, it has been noted that any preparation of the data also

[234] See for an early example Reimers 1999; Beck 1995; Chesson 2001 for the discussion of mortuary identity in connection with social memory; similarly Chapman 2003. For the formation of national identities, see Hillderdal 2009.
[235] See the short section on material culture in recent archaeological thought in Croucher 2012, 81–83.
[236] Croucher 2012, 82.
[237] Wilhelmson – Dell'Unto 2015.
[238] It has been noted that scientific methods do not entirely solve this problem, as the objectivity of science has frequently been put into question as well: Croucher 2012, 74.
[239] In southern Italy, especially in Calabria, this is still slow goings, with most research of this kind being done in the Sibaritide:
[240] Donnellan et al. 2016.

presents an abstraction, as archaeological artefacts have to be divided into categories, when it is often not so easy to tease out 'meaningful' categories without a certain amount of overlap[241]. It is also difficult to determine which sample size is large enough to make representative statements.

3.4.2. What remains of a burial

In funerary archaeology, researchers work with a context that is significantly altered from the original situation of deposition: The body of the deceased has undergone massive changes, and both the body as well as the material remains associated with it have been subjected to taphonomic processes and post-burial diagenesis. After the documentation of the finds, it is the task of the archaeologist to analyse these remains and infer from them detailed information on the steps that led to the construction of the tomb, with special consideration of the treatment of the body. The research strand of archaeothanatology, originally conceived in French-speaking archaeology in the 1970s[242] but in recent decades also recognised and applied in other academic traditions[243], combines these two aspects of the human and the material remains. Archaeothanatology focuses on the diachronic changes tombs are subjected to – particularly the human body – in order to reconstruct the processes involved in their construction and to infer social information that often remains elusive, especially in the absence of written records[244]. This discipline is also meant to bridge the gap between archaeologists and both physical and social anthropologists, two academic traditions which still largely work in separation from each other – often, when skeletal evidence is present, its examination is still sourced out to physical anthropologists and interpretations left to the archaeologists upon receiving the results[245].

The proposed methodology envisages the careful documentation of the parameters studied in archaeothanatology already during the excavation, something that initially also earned it the name 'field anthropology'[246]. With regard to the burial assemblage apart from the human remains, it has already been asserted elsewhere that people construct their identities in the context of and through material culture. Archaeothanatology therefore recognises that the

[241] For this thesis, it has been possible to have the skeletal data from the Canerossi plot analysed anthropologically, though in the future, more in-depth studies such as the ones mentioned above will be pursued.
[242] Especially by Henry Duday and Bruno Boulestin: Duday 1978; Duday 1987; Boulestin – Duday 2005; Duday et al. 2009.
[243] Just to name a few examples: Mandl et al. 2018; James 2022; Lattard – Schmitt 2023.
[244] See Hofmann 2021 and Knüsel – Schotsmans 2022 for a thorough introduction on archaeothanatology.
[245] The anthropological evidence discussed in this thesis has also been studied by a specialist, though this has unfurled in constant communication between both sides.
[246] Willis – Tayles 2009.

funerary sphere is part of the process that constructs and negotiates social identities and considers the transformative nature of death as well as taphonomic processes in its treatment of material culture.

Archaeothanatological approaches include the exact study of the skeleton, considering aspects such as the position of single bones or connected parts of the skeleton, the orientation, and the surrounding soil, all to determine the treatment of the body before deposition, for example whether it was wrapped in a cloth or placed in a wooden casket, both highly perishable materials that are only very rarely preserved. Additionally, it permits the consideration of a range of different taphonomic processes such as animals burrowing into the tombs or the influence of different materialities on the preservation of skeletons. An example of the latter with special relevance for the dissertation at hand is the study of tombs involving ceramic containers from Archaic Megara Hyblaia in Sicily, seeking to understand why skeletal evidence was preserved in virtually none of them[247]. This included the consideration of the position of the vessel (either vertical or horizontal) as indicated by the find context but also the presence of calcareous deposits on one of the sides, and the determination of intentional cuts in the vessels (as was often done in the frame of *enchytrismoi*). As a result, criteria could be established to identify a large part of the vases either as cremation urns or *enchytrismoi*.

The study of the necropolis of Metauros is by necessity shaped by the excavation techniques and the documentation procedures in the context of southern Italy during the 1970s on the one hand, and the character of the soil and the varying visibility of archaeological strata on the other. In most cases, this specific lens does not allow for the reconstruction of the detailed image of a tomb as envisaged in the archaeothanatological approach. One problem arises from this circumstance; another is the generally poor preservation of skeletal evidence and the fact that the intense superposition of tombs often prevents the definitive association of bones with a specific burial. In line with archaeothanatological research, however, my thesis combines multiple parameters, especially in the inclusion of both material and skeletal remains.

3.4.3. Models of identity in death

This thesis draws on a number of theoretical models to discuss identity in the frame of the Archaic necropolis of Metauros. These models do not reflect a preformed conception of what the results were expected to express at the beginning but always served as an orientation for how to think about burial assemblages in connection with identity, and as a base on which to make interpretations that are still firmly grounded in the available data.

[247] Duday et al. 2013.

When studying mortuary archaeology in conjunction with identities, the archaeologist faces a key challenge: Burial remains are used as a way to find out more about a person's or community's identities that may have had importance in life while this is, at the same time, subverted by the funerary process in which a person's identity is irrevocably changed[248]. Because of this, naturally there has to be a shift from one set of identities (life) to another (death), and these two sets of identities may not necessarily be congruent.

It has been suggested that what is expressed in (different stages of) the burial are specific aspects of a person's set of social identities, or their 'social persona'[249]. 'Social' here refers to the aspects of identity that depend on social relations, that came with duties and rights. Through funerary ritual, this persona is changed in a way that the deceased achieves a new ontological status. Specifically, their personhood, the very understanding of what it means to be a person in the world, is altered beyond return. Several recent studies have focused on personhood as a concept, and there is a wide recognition of its importance in the funerary sphere[250]. Personhood describes the way people constructed individual identities in the context of social interactions as opposed to in a hermetically separated way from group identity. This way, the concept of personhood allows for a discussion about the individual as part of their community, but also about the community that is made up by individuals. Both group and individual identities will be addressed where they emerge in the data, viewed as intertwined and nested entities.

A famous principle in archaeology says that "the dead don't bury themselves"[251]. What is meant by this is that the agency regarding what happens at a funeral or how the burial assemblage is composed rests with someone other than the deceased, usually the relatives or the whole community[252]. This argument is often used to illustrate that identities expressed in the burial context reflect more accurately the identities of the group instead of the deceased individual, and that individual ethnic and cultural identities cannot be seen in the mortuary record. However, in my opinion this would be undercutting the whole picture, and while it may be true that cultural and ethnic identities cannot be pinned down or determined by name, individuals are relationally embedded in a particular social environment and their burial might carry traces of their particular intersection of identities (ethnicity, gender, age, etc.).

[248] Fowler 2013, 512.
[249] Goodenough 1965; Fowler 2013.
[250] Jones 1997; Thomas 2000; Fowler 2001; Gillespie 2001; Fowler 2003; Brück 2004.
[251] Parker Pearson 1999, 3.
[252] Croucher 2012. For an example of this discourse, see Arnold 2001.

Two aspects may help to think about what constituted and motivated identity construction in this context. The first of these is what I call intentional identity construction[253]. It denotes the conscious construction of identities according to specific goals and agendas. It is highly contextual, in the sense that it is constructed in specific situations and is directed at a specific goal, for example in political situations or religious ceremonies. Accordingly, the media and materiality through which we, as archaeologists, can trace these intentional identities, always depend on the situation and goals they are related to.

The second aspect is what I call intuitive identity construction. In relation to intentional identity construction, it functions both as a basis but also in a complementary way. This idea is based on Bourdieu's *habitus*-concept and I define it as the forms of identity expression that are linked to culturally and socially learned or acceptable behaviour. This may relate to the human behaviour outside of performative situations and refer more to lived realities and everyday circumstances.

As mentioned, I believe that the relationship between these two aspects of identity construction is at the same time based upon one another, complementary, fluid, and meshed. As corresponds to Bourdieu's concept, "Der Habitus ist gleichzeitig die Grundlage bewusster Handlungen und dem Bewusstsein entzogen"[254]. Correspondingly, no object or assemblage is, in my opinion, ever indicative of purely intuitive or intentional identity constructions. However, I do think that we can identify certain situations or circumstances in which one or the other is more visible in terms of archaeological and historical traceability. On the one hand, I think that intentional identity construction is more visible in literary evidence such as foundation myths, but also iconography, and religious or public architecture. On the other hand, we may be able to recognise intuitive construction of identity in objects that are used in everyday situations, such as kitchenware, or things that reveal something about the prioritisation of infrastructure in a certain place, such as urban layouts, trash disposal, and similar.

All of these models discussed above are consulted in this thesis where appropriate evidence presents itself, with the goal of enhancing the visibility of identities in the mortuary record. They should only be seen as supportive devices, however, so as not to make the mistake of imposing them on the data. Instead, they are intended to build up a new model which is solely dependent on the results presented in this thesis.

[253] A similar idea is explored in Becker 1986. The term 'intentional history' was coined in Gehrke 2010, though with a slightly different meaning than what is intended here.
[254] Saalmann – Rehbein 2014, 113.

3.5. Method of analysis

Based on the theoretical considerations pertaining to Greek Colonisation, identity, and the mortuary sphere, this following section elaborates the method of analysis applied to the material remains of the Canerossi sector.

3.5.1. Aims of the analysis

The strategy of analysis first and foremost aims at addressing the research questions laid out initially. To restate these questions here, I am asking first, whether we can discern the 'us' versus 'them' binary that might be expected in the community of Metauros where migrants are assumed to have been ethnically and culturally distinct from locals. Second, I am asking which kinds of social identities were important in death, and whether distinctions were drawn based on age, gender, and status.

In the conceptional sense, the main aim of this analysis is the generation of results which can be interpreted with respect to the formation of identities in Metauros. In its interpretations, this thesis seeks to be grounded firmly in the data in order to avoid the undue influence of confirmation bias by 'recognising' prefigured and expected patterns. Consequently, this requires an approach that is closely tailored to accommodate this goal.

Another aim seeks to establish the spectrum of existing practices and materials in the sector Canerossi. This concerns the burial rites and what was done to treat the physical body after death as well as the offering of grave goods in the tomb. The latter also refers to the range of objects given as well as their type and function. This is important to determine the degree of standardisation present in the layout of these tombs in Metauros to enable observations about communal cohesion.

A third is to set up a precedent with this analysis for the further study of the Archaic burials in Metauros, as the present thesis accounts only for a part of the whole picture. As the MAP project progresses and the material from other parts is documented in the same detailed way, it will be possible to embed the different sectors more easily in a larger image and to draw conclusions in a more comprehensive way.

Accordingly, this analysis aims to identify patterns in the material under study. This is based on the assumption that certain emerging patterns may reflect actions taken by a community in response to the death of one of its members. These patterns may also reveal expressions of identities attributed to the deceased, as well as reflections of the burying community, since identities are understood as an enacted process rather than a static

condition[255]. However, this analysis is significantly limited by the fact that many actions performed in the funerary context can no longer be reconstructed from the archaeological record. As a result, this study must proceed with an awareness of these limitations and maintain self-reflection at every stage.

3.5.2. Parameters of analysis

The analysis of the data considers a number of parameters that can be measured in different ways. At the basis of any interpretation lies the **tomb** as main unit of analysis. While this is sensible as a division and as something that can be counted, the determination which of the excavated units can be considered tombs requires a high amount of diligence. As basis for this, the original documentation from the excavations in 1978 and 1979 is used, mainly the diaries and the photographs. During these campaigns, the single tombs were determined due to the way they presented in the archaeological context and the material(itie)s that were buried with them. Not only because of the character of the sandy soil which sometimes did not permit the recognition of actual stratigraphy, but also because this can generally be only an imprecise process, caution has to be used when adopting this information. This is why, during the process of reviewing this documentation, sometimes tomb numbers were added as additional units were judged to have existed.

For every tomb, a **burial rite** can either be precisely or roughly determined. In the analytical construct elaborated here, this is on the same level as the tomb (FIGURE 12). In Metauros, for example, there are both inhumation and cremation burials, which both represent fundamentally different ways to prepare the deceased body for deposition in the ground. The decision of whether to bury the body as a whole or to incinerate it first depends on varying ideas about death and a possible afterlife whose persistence and continuity are anchored in a community's decision to reproduce or reject common cultural practice[256]. Within each of the two categories, there are sub-distinctions that complexify this matter further, adding also a sub-layer to the analytical construct. For example, cremations in Metauros were practised in two different ways; the cremation was carried out at a certain location, which was followed by the deposition of the remains inside an urn at a different place, or the ashes were scattered and then covered with soil. Inhumations could be practised either by depositing a person's body into a pit in the ground, or the body could be covered with tiles in the manner of a 'cappuccina' (the tiles were built up in the shape of a roof), or by building a type of box to protect the mortal

[255] Diaz-Andreu – Lucy 2005, 2.
[256] See 3.4 IDENTITY AND THE MORTUARY SPHERE an elaboration.

remains (‘cassetta’). Here, too, the same diligence must be applied as with the tombs as categories, as in many cases, the burial rite is less than clearly recognisable.

The next analytical parameter are the **grave goods** that may have been present or not, dependent on the burial rite, individual agency, and post-depositional/environmental factors. Their contingency on the burial rite means that any analysis based on the categorisation related to the grave goods must be also considered within their superordinate category of the burial rite. As ceramic objects represent by far the largest group used as grave goods, any of the categories under discussion here will first and foremost refer to pottery. Objects in metal and figurines are, due to their comparatively small number, treated as outliers. In particular, three different categories will be analysed in this context. First is the number of grave goods present in each tomb, second the function and type of objects offered as grave goods, and third the treatment of these objects themselves.

Both burial rite and grave goods are also considered in the context of their determinable **chronological horizons**. As the approximate date of the tombs can only be established through the classification of the included materials, the number of analysable datable tombs is dependent on the presence of datable ceramic vessels, metal objects, and figurines. This enables an estimation of the chronological range in which the Canerossi plot was used as a burial ground during the Archaic time and possible accumulations during certain periods.

This is closely related to the analysis of **spatial aspects**, as the sector of Canerossi represents first and foremost a spatial sample of the necropolis. It is a precisely circumscribed area of 320m^2 that exhibits a high density of tombs within it. This examination can reveal possible patterns and clusters in the distribution of tombs variously characterised by their burial rite, presence of grave goods, etc. The intersection between the spatial attributes and the chronological distribution of tombs is addressed as well.

A final aspect under study is the **anthropological data** elicited from the skeletal remains. This is based on external work conducted by Dr. Alessandra Sperduti at the Museo delle Civiltà in Rome. This analysis mainly concerns the determination of age and biological sex in their intersection with all previously cited parameters but also addresses the presence of pathological markers in the record.

3.5.3. A three-pronged approach

To consider the corpus of data from multiple angles, this study adopts a three-pronged methodology that combines quantitative, qualitative, and contextual approaches.

With regard to the parameters listed above, the first methodological step consists of counting **quantifiable** units, which concerns mainly the number of tombs of various burial rites and their grave goods. Anthropological data will also factor into this analysis. This will reveal the spectrum of data inherent to the Canerossi plot and also shed light on the weighting and ratio of these aspects.

As a second step, a **qualitative approach** is applied to the same parameters, to address what meaning can be inferred from the patterns emerging from the quantitative analysis. Concerning burial rite, this for example entails asking what was necessary to construct a tomb of a certain kind; for grave goods, the examination of the ware, possible production origin, function, and decoration. Beyond these two parameters, the spatial and chronological classification of tombs falls more readily into the realm of qualitative analysis, rather than quantitative, as the choice of categories require more complex contextual reasoning and is not necessarily emerging naturally. For example, regarding chronological aspects there are several systems of dating based on pottery or metals. With spatial analysis, the Canerossi sector is an arbitrarily delimited area not conforming to any natural boundaries of or within the necropolis.

In a final methodological step that uses a **comparative approach**, the data from the necropolis of Metauros is contrasted with other burial grounds from approximately the same chronological setting. Using the published data from nine other necropoleis, the same parameters of analysis under study in this thesis are juxtaposed with the aim of eliciting the position of Metauros in its regional context, and whether this site can be shown to participate in larger trends or if it can be identified as an outlier.

The choice of these comparative sites is dependent on the general state of publication in southern Italy and Sicily, and the detail in which the data from these settlements is published. As for the Archaic period, historical interest has primarily focused on settlements that later developed into Greek *poleis*, this is also visible in the choice of sites: The sites in question include Megara Hyblaia, Mylai, Selinunte, and Gela on Sicily, Amendolara, Hipponion and Lokri Epizephyrii in Calabria, Siris/Polieion and Metaponto in Basilicata, and Pithekoussai in Campania. Of these, only Amendolara is the only one which is considered entirely ‘local’.

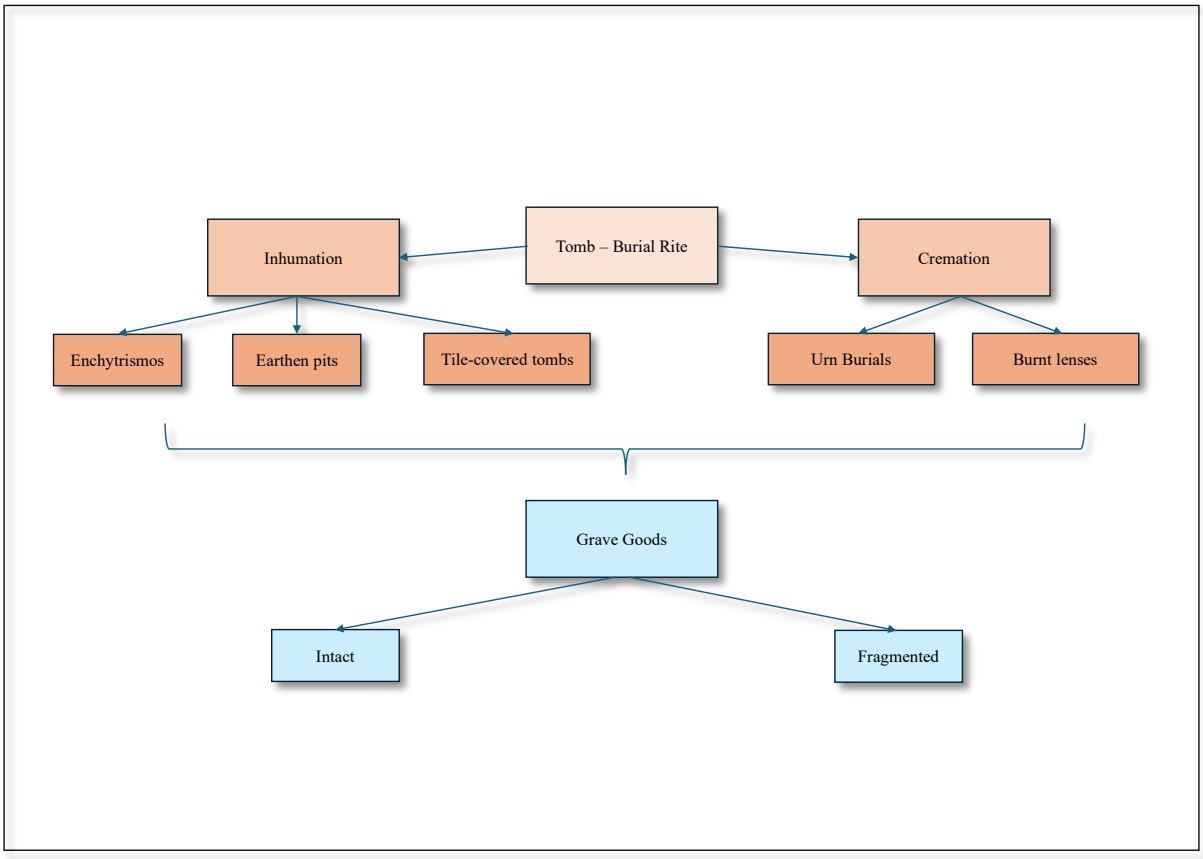

Figure 12: Structure of analysis.

4. TOMBS AND FINDS

The present chapter discusses the data from the Canerossi sector. In its first part, it discusses in detail *what was found*, with respect to both the kinds of tomb contexts that were identified as well as the material remains (burial containers and grave goods), constituted by ceramic objects and metals. Following this, a second part (CHAPTER 5: PATTERNS IN IDENTITY) addresses the patterns in the data and asks how it can be interpreted, especially regarding cultural, ethnic, and social identities.

4.1. Classification of the tombs

4.1.1. Inhumations

4.1.1.1. Pit inhumations

Pit inhumations describe the deposition of a body within a simple pit that has been dug into the earth. The inhumation pits in Canerossi are generally poorly preserved, but they can usually be identified by a dark, brown, and unburnt stain in the ground (FIGURE 13). A seemingly intact and isolated group of objects in the ground was also identified as pit burial, even in absence of skeletal material or a discoloration. There is some presence of skeletal remains, but not a large amount overall, since the bodies were exposed to natural decomposition over time. Where it is possible to recognise, the excavation pictures suggest a supine position of the bodies, though this may vary. No pattern has emerged with regard to grave markers, which incidentally is true for tombs of all burial rites in Canerossi. Chronologically, pit inhumations seem to occur throughout the entire period in which the necropolis was used.

*Figure 13: Pit inhumation **C146**.*

*Figure 14: Enchytrismos **C32**.*

4.1.1.2. Enchytrismoi

A second type of inhumation burial in Metauros are *enchytrismoi*, tombs for infants who are buried within larger vases. These vessels, usually *vasi a bombarda*, transport amphorai, or *hydriai*, are laid down horizontally in the ground, sometimes accompanied by a lid that is positioned against the mouth of the vessel (FIGURE 14). A very small number of tombs featured grave goods inside the burial container, for others the intended use as grave goods is uncertain, especially if the objects were not in direct contact with the vessel. The largest part of the burial containers is oriented with the mouth towards the south-east, but there is also a significant number of those oriented towards the west or the north-west. Anthropological remains were scarce[257], which also supports the idea that these vessels were used for the burial of infants or very small children, as the bones may have been small and therefore ultimately not preserved at all[258]. Like pit inhumations, *enchytrismoi* are attested in the Canerossi sector during all Archaic use phases.

4.1.1.3. Tile-covered tombs

In addition to *enchytrismoi* and inhumations in earthen pits, a further variant of inhumation burial is the cassetta or box tomb. Very few in number, these are structures made by positioning rooftiles vertically around the deceased which are then covered with horizontal tiles. In most cases, the tiles are large rectangular slabs with two protruding edges that are triangular in section[259]. In comparison with the tiles used in Roman-era box tombs, the edges of the Archaic ones are much flatter, whereas the Roman ones are quite sharp in the angle of the section (FIGURE 15). Burials such as these can be accompanied by grave goods on the inside, though there are also cases in which objects outside the tomb were linked with it.

A last type of inhumation tomb which is attested by only one example in the Canerossi sector is the 'tomba a cappuccina'. These are similar to the cassetta, in which roof tiles are erected above the body in a sloping way so that they form a gabled roof. At each end of the body, another tile is positioned vertically. Tile-covered tombs only emerge in the Canerossi plot from the middle of the 6th century BCE onwards. Additionally, this type of inhumation tomb seems to be significantly more common during the Roman phase than the Archaic period.

[257] Out of 14 sampled *enchytrismoi*, only one burial yielded sufficient data to determine age. This is **C271** which belonged to a perinatal individual of 36 to 38 weeks.
[258] This may also be due to the excavation procedures at the time, as sieving was not a widely established practice.
[259] This tile shape is also attested in Lokri Epizephyrii: Orsi 1911, 12 fig. 10.

*Figure 15: Cappuccina burials in the Canerossi sector. Left: Archaic (**C236**); right: Roman Imperial (**C154**).*

4.1.2. Cremation

4.1.2.1. Cremation urns

A first variant of the secondary cremation rite in the Canerossi sector entails the deposition of incinerated remains inside an urn (FIGURE 16). Vessels serving as urns were deposited vertically with the opening to the top. This is the main argument to identify these burials as cremations, as this way, the ashes inside could not scatter. The amount of skeletal remains preserved in the urns was generally very small, though this seems to vary with changing soils within the sector. The vessel shape used in the vast majority of cases are *chytrai*, cooking pots normally used for boiling liquids. Other vessel shapes include *deinoi*, *hydriai*, and *olle* of local tradition. Chronologically, urn burials show a steady presence between the first half the 7th century and the middle of the 6th. Though still attested, the numbers recline during the second half of the 6th century.

4.1.2.2. Burnt patches

The second cremation variant is constituted by a black patch on the bare ground, featuring charcoal, small pieces of bones, and pottery sherds which are characterised by a high degree of fragmentation. The deceased was likely incinerated on a pyre in a separate location, apart from the final place of deposition. Afterwards, the ashes were transferred and scattered on the ground, including all grave goods already present on the pyre and those included only after the incineration. On the excavation photographs, these burnt lenses sometimes emerged clearly from the surrounding sandy soil (FIGURE 17), but in the majority of cases, this rite is difficult to recognise for the small size of burnt patches and the traces of post-depositional processes.

The size of the patches varies, with some as long as 1m and others measuring only some 20 or 30cm in diameter. At this point, it cannot be reconstructed whether pits were dug prior to scattering the remains inside or whether they were just covered on the surface. This practice of scattering the remains is generally difficult to interpret, and it remains unclear what distinguished the individuals who were treated in one way or the other after death. The first datable burnt lenses emerge during the second half of the 7th century and are steadily attested until the end of the necropolis' use.

*Figure 16: Urn burial **C79**.*

*Figure 17: Burnt lens burial **C166**.*

4.2. Classification of the finds

The approximately 250 burials from the Canerossi sector documented in the present study represent around 20% of the total Archaic-period interments excavated to date in the Metauros necropolis. Despite its substantial size, this sample cannot be considered exhaustive of the necropolis's full typological range. In light of this, a rigidly codified typological classification of the Canerossi assemblage has been deliberately avoided in favour of a more flexible, yet still systematically organised, approach grounded in typological and chronological criteria. A comprehensive classification of the site's material will be undertaken at a later stage, incorporating the Canerossi data alongside that from other sectors of the funerary area.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a presentation of all categories of finds recovered from the Canerossi sector. Particular attention is devoted to formal and chrono-typological analysis, with comparative references to analogous materials from the main contemporary necropoleis of southern Italy and Sicily. Technological observations concerning the manufacture of the artifacts are also regularly integrated into the discussion. The scope of

the analysis is directly proportional to the size of the available sample: the most extensively represented categories are examined in greater detail, whereas the discussion of less frequent finds is, by necessity, more limited. Within the limitations of the available sample, comparative analysis with other contemporary contexts facilitates the identification of specific formal and decorative models that were widely disseminated across the Mediterranean during the Archaic period, albeit represented at Canerossi by only a single or a few specimens.

The classification is organised into three primary categories: The largest group comprises ceramic vessels, followed by small finds fashioned from clay, and lastly, metal objects.

4.2.1. Tracks in the clay: Classification and discussion of pottery

The majority of the finds from the Canerossi sector consist of ceramic vessels. These pots served multiple funerary functions: they were used as burial containers in urn cremations or *enchytrismoi*, repurposed in fragmentary form as lids for such containers, and offered as grave goods within pit inhumation and cremation burials, either intact or fragmented.

The pottery classification is structured according to their basic production characteristics, at first Coarse Ware and then Fine Ware ceramics, followed by a separate section on transport amphorai. On a more detailed level, these objects are divided according to precise context of use, with a certain focus on the geographic origin of visual styles, for example Corinthian, Rhodian, etc. This seems to be the most neutral classification, as neither a division of Greek vs. local objects with various smaller ethnic categories, nor a purely functional classification would be in line with the thesis at hand. While the former would preclude the neutral discussion of plural identities, the latter would suggest that these functions may have been the same as they were in the context of the burial, which may not have necessarily been congruent.

The analysis also includes chronological observations that help to clarify the dating of the artifacts and, where possible, to trace their chrono-typological evolution. In this chapter, the focus is primarily on the finds; a more comprehensive discussion of the chronology of the necropolis and individual funerary contexts is provided in CHAPTER 6.3: Chronology.

For Impasto and Coarse Ware, as well as for Fine Ware ceramics, the presentation is primarily organised according to shape, progressing from open to closed forms and from smaller to larger sizes, as outlined in the following scheme:

A. IMPASTO AND COARSE WARE

A1. *Bowls*

A2. *Cups*

A3. *Mortaria*

A4. *Louteria*

A5. *Deinoi*

A6. *Oinochoai*

A7. *Chytrai*

A8. *Olle*

A9. *Vasi a bombarda*

A10. *Pithoi*

A11. *Additional vessels with a closed form*

B. FINE WARE

B1. *Plates*

B2. *Lekanides*

B3. *Cups*

B4. *Kraters*

B5. *Olpai*

B6. *Oinochoai*

B7. *Lekythoi*

B8. *Hydriai*

B9. *Hydriskoi*

B10. *Pyxides and stamnoid shapes*

B11. *Aryballoi*

B12. *Alabastra*

B13. *Amphoriskoi*

C. TRANSPORT AMPHORAI

A. IMPASTO AND COARSE WARE

The ceramics with coarser clay in the Canerossi sample represent three distinct technological traditions: handmade Impasto, wheel-thrown Impasto and wheel-thrown Coarse Ware.

Handmade Impasto ceramics reflect deep-rooted connections to local Protohistoric traditions. These vessels are typically characterised by rather heterogeneous clay mixtures, often containing large inclusions, and display varying degrees of asymmetry and irregular wall thicknesses – clear indications of handmade production (FIGURE 18.A, FIGURE 19.A). The exterior surface is generally smoothed or polished. Within the Canerossi sample, this set of technological traits is most commonly found in *vasi a bombarda* vessels, but also occurs among smaller forms such as bowls.

A much smaller subset of Impasto pottery is distinguished by wheel-made production and the use of more homogeneous clay mixtures, with finer inclusions. In continuity with the handmade group, the external surfaces of these vessels are carefully refined and polished. In southern Calabria, Impasto pottery with these technical features emerges at an advanced stage of the Early Iron Age (FIGURE 18.B). At Canerossi, this type of manufacture is attested in a few Impasto vessels, primarily associated with local formal traditions, such as cups and *oinochoai*.

The third technological tradition is represented by Coarse Ware. Within the Canerossi sample, this category constitutes the predominant group among Coarse Ware ceramics. Coarse Ware refers to wheel-thrown vessels with relatively thin walls, distinguished by standardised and codified production techniques (FIGURE 18.C, FIGURE 19.B). These ceramics typically exhibit well-defined macroscopic features, including finer inclusions, a widespread presence of mica, and smoother, more regular surfaces. Their coloration is also distinctive, with fabric tones ranging from orange to reddish-brown. At Canerossi, Coarse Ware is widely represented by non-local vessel shapes such as *deinoi* and *chytrai*. However, the same technological characteristics are also observed in locally rooted forms such as *olle* and *vasi a bombarda*, suggesting an interesting interplay between formal traditions and technological practices. Future archaeometric investigations, which are already planned, will serve to further refine these fabric classifications and contribute to a more precise understanding of technological choices, provenance, and production dynamics. All the Impasto and Coarse Ware pottery is likely of local and/or regional production; the only exception is a Corinthian *louterion*, which – due to the coarse nature of its fabric – is included in this chapter.

For Impasto and Coarse Ware, the state of preservation of the vessels directly affects

the level of detail achievable in their classification. Unlike Coarse Ware ceramics—which, with the exception of *hydriai*, are consistently used as grave goods—vessels in this category fulfilled a broader range of functions within the funerary rituals of Metauros. FIGURES 18-19 summarise, in schematic form, the documented uses of the main categories of Impasto and Coarse Ware containers[260]. *Chytrai* and *vasi a bombarda*, primarily employed as containers for cremations and *enchytrismoi*, are mostly attested by complete specimens and can therefore be analysed in greater detail. *Olle*, by contrast, were predominantly used in fragmentary form as lids for other vessels: In such cases, it must be acknowledged that the typological variety and resolution currently achieved likely reflects only a partial view of the actual ancient variability. Given this complex framework, observations on the funerary use of the vessels are therefore integrated into the discussion of each formal category.

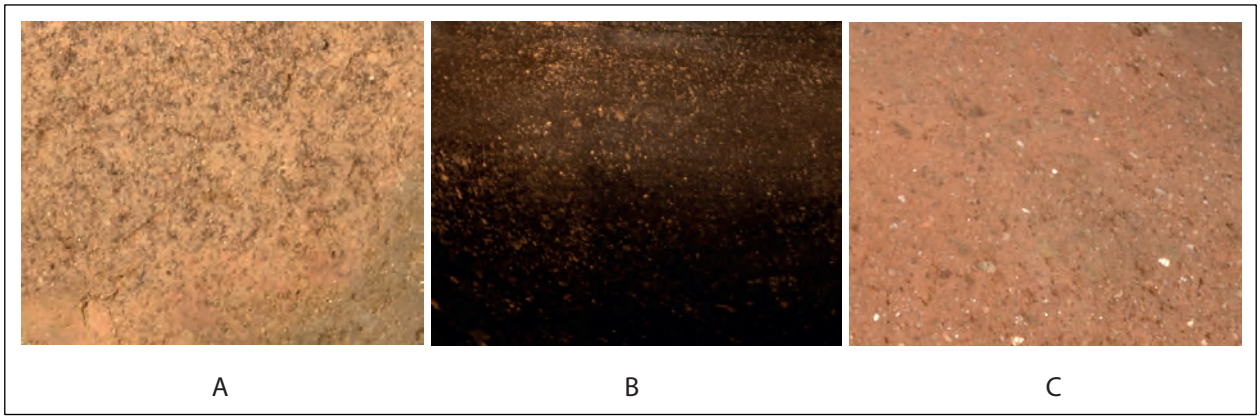

Figure 18: Fabric surfaces. A) Impasto, B) Fine Impasto, C) Coarse Ware.

Figure 19: Fabric structures. A) Impasto, B) Coarse Ware.

[260] Due to the small number of Fine Impasto vessels and their generally better preservation, no image could be provided for the fabric structure.

A1. Bowls (FIGURE 20**)**

This category includes vessels of small size with a simple open shape and a deep body, likely connected with eating or drinking[261]. The bowls from Canerossi are all in handmade Impasto. Only two vessels are fully preserved (**C128/4**, **C138/1:** FIGURE 20.A-B), while three further ones are preserved in fragments (**C69/3**, **C75/1**, **C90/5:** FIGURE 20.C-E). While the former two were used as grave goods in the context of an urn cremation (**C128/4**) and a pit inhumation (**C138/1**), respectively, the latter all occurred fragmented in the context of burnt patches.

The small bowls **C128/4** and **C138/1** feature a simple inverted rim and a flat base. In addition, **C128/4** exhibits one short horizontal handle shortly below the rim. Though fragmentary, the vessels **C90/5**, **C69/3** and **C75/**1 likely belonged to bowls of bigger size and with shallower body. **C90/5** has a slightly inverted rounded and thickened rim, while **C69/3** exhibits a straight and tapered rim. Parallels for both can be found in Francavilla Marittima[262]. **C75/1** is slightly everted as opposed to inverted and has a broken-off horizontal handle[263].

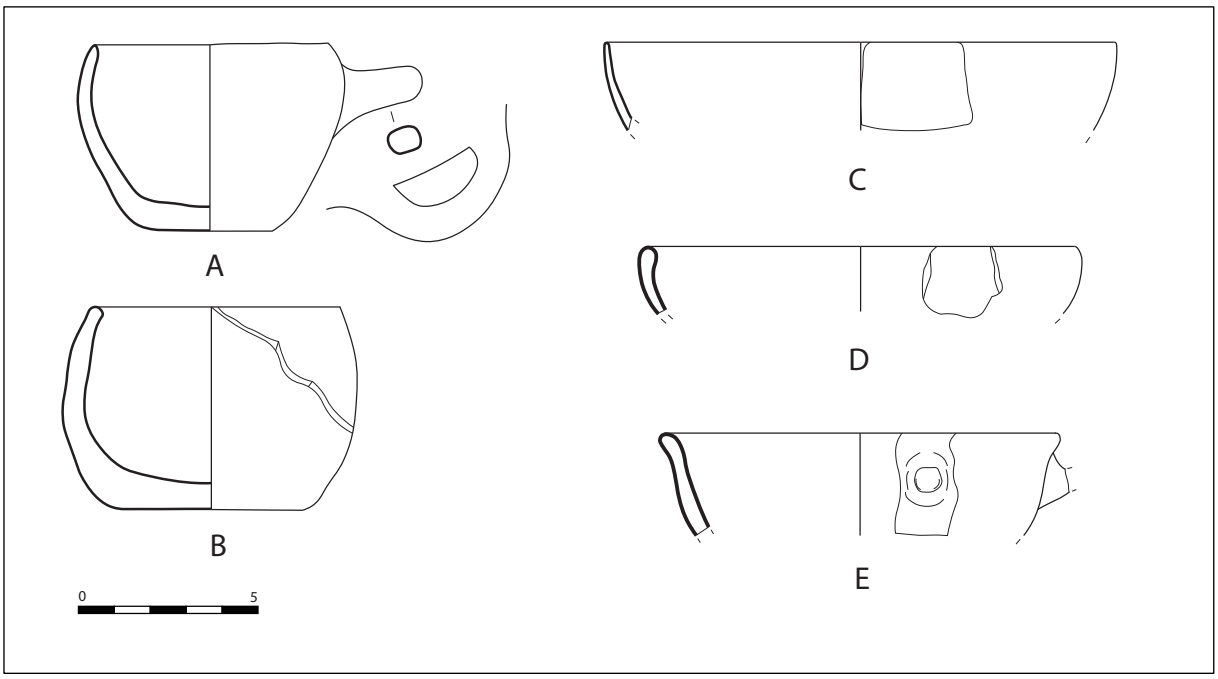

Figure 20: Impasto and Coarse Ware Bowls. A) ***C128/4****, B)* ***C138/1****, C)* ***C90/5****, D)* ***C69/3****, E)* ***C75/1****.*

[261] Colelli – Jacobsen 2013, 59.
[262] Colelli – Jacobsen 2013, 108 nos. 85, 109, Pl. 25.
[263] Colelli – Jacobsen 2013, 148 nos. 201, 151, Pl. 54.

A2. Cups (FIGURE 21**)**

The cups in Canerossi are open vessels with a deep rounded body and one or two handles. This category encompasses five vessels: four *tazze attingitoio* of local tradition and one *skyphos*.

Tazze Attingitoio (FIGURE 21.A)

The term *tazza attingitoio* ('ladling cups') designates vessels with a strong link to local Early Iron Age material culture. It is commonly assumed that these vessels were used for holding liquids, but it is less clear whether they served as drinking vessels or to ladle liquids, with drinking as a secondary function[264]. These vessels feature a straight or slightly diverging thin-walled rim, a prominent shoulder and a tapered form towards the bottom. Typical of this shape is the presence of a vertical loop handle which surpasses the rim. From a technological standpoint, the *tazze attingitoio* belong to the group of wheel-made Impasto. They exhibit a well-balanced fabric and thin walls, with carefully finished exterior surfaces.

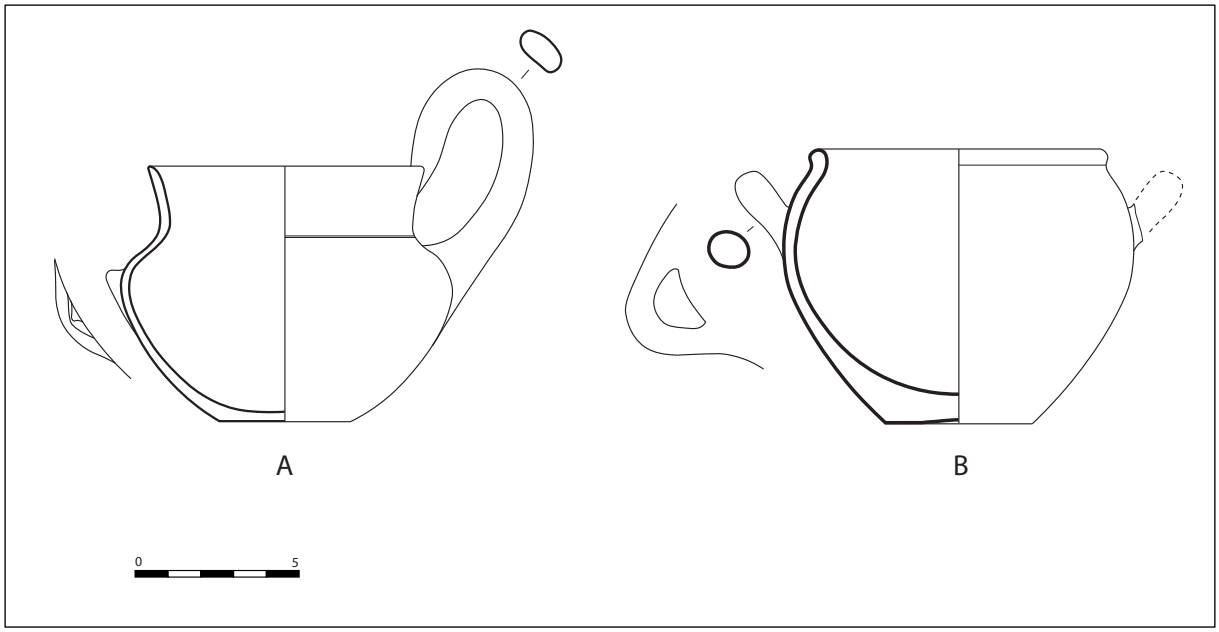

Figure 21: Impasto and Coarse Ware cups. A) ***C193/4****, B)* ***C115/2***

This category encompasses four vessels (**C138/3**, **C186/1**, **C193/3**, **C219/2**). Among these *tazze*, only one is intact (**C193/3**), another is missing the rim and the handle (**C219/2**), and the third retains only a portion of the handle (**C138/3**). **C186/1** cannot be classified precisely, as it is missing from the record. **C186/1** and **C193/3** were employed as grave goods,

[264] Colelli – Jacobsen 2013, 65.

while **C219/2** served as a lid for a *chytra* that was used as a cremation urn (**C219/1**). The function and precise association of fragment **C138/3** with the pit inhumation context from which it derives remain uncertain.

From a typological perspective, **C138/3** and **C193/3** are characterised by a relatively deep form and smaller dimensions. On **C193/3** the loop handle is opposed by a tiny horizontal handle. In southern Calabria, cups with opposed handles appear during the advanced phase of the Early Iron Age at Ianchina and other nearby sites, and they continue into the 7th century at Torre Galli[265], Castellace[266], and Francavilla Marittima[267], likely concentrated in the first half of the century. These latter versions of the early Archaic Age typically feature either a very small horizontal handle, such as the one of **C193/3**, or a simple perforated knob (*bugna*) opposite to the vertical loop handle.

Conversely, **C219/2** exhibits a more compressed and, as a result, wider body; the horizontal handle is absent. Parallels to this shape are known from Gerace[268].

Skyphos (FIGURE 21.B)

The cup **C115/2** was presented as a grave good in the context of an urn cremation. It features a thickened, outward-sloping rim, a rounded shoulder, and an overall deep rounded profile; a pair of horizontal handles is set at the level of the shoulder. On one side a set of holes was intentionally drilled just below the handle.

The vessel is wheel-thrown but lacks the surface refining typical of the *tazze attingitoio*; in both shape and production technology, this group is very close to the category of the *olle*.

A3. *Mortaria* (FIGURE 22)

Mortarium, the Latin word for mortar, describes an open vessel very similar to a plate, but with an overall deeper form.

Two *mortaria* are extant in total, both fully or almost fully preserved. One of these vessels was used as a lid to an urn cremation (**C235/2:** FIGURE 22.A), while the other was found turned upside down on top of a cappuccina tomb (**C236/1:** FIGURE 22.B), with a potential function as grave good. Both belong to the Coarse Ware manufacturing tradition.

[265] Pacciarelli 1999, T. 1.7, 238 Pl. 13.
[266] Pacciarelli, 57 Cat. 143, fig. 52. However, here the body is wider and the small handle larger than the tazza **C193/4**.
[267] Quondam forthcoming, 181-3.
[268] This refers to unpublished material at deposits of the museum of Lokri Epizephyrii, shown to me by Dr. Quondam.

In general, both vessels are of medium height and exhibit a slightly conical shape. **C235/2** has a wider mouth in relation to the base and a hanging rim with slightly rounded vertical outer edge. **C236/1** instead has a narrower mouth and a flat base; the rim is only very slightly hanging and mildly offset from the vessel walls. The outer edge is also slightly rounded, though the lip as transition from outside to inside is sharper.

Neither vessel can be dated with certainty; however, **C236/1** is associated with a cappuccina tomb, a type that in southern Italy and Sicily occurs only from the second half of the 6th century onwards. This possibly confines their funerary use to an advanced phase in the necropolis' chronology.

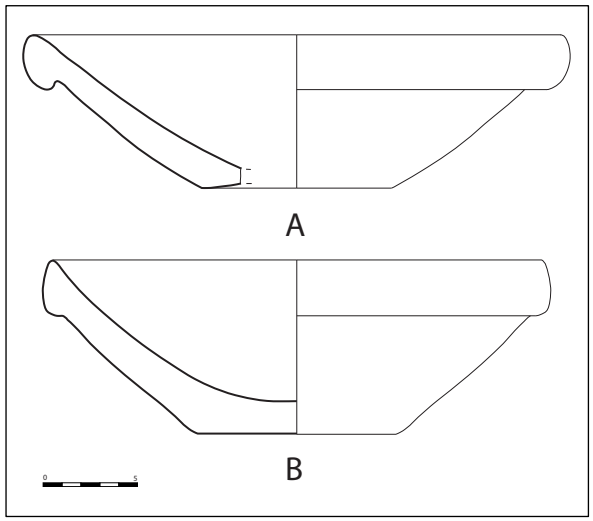

Figure 22: Impasto and Coarse Ware Mortaria. A) ***C235/2****, B)* ***C236/1****.*

A4. *Louteria* (FIGURE 23)

The term *louterion* designates a large shallow and often pedestalled basin with a very wide rim diameter. **C118/2**, which served as lid to the cremation *chytra* **C118/1**, is the only vessel of this shape from Canerossi. Its fabric exhibits all the typical characteristics of Corinthian Coarse Ware production, akin to those of *pithoi* and transport amphorai.

In the Archaic Mediterranean, *louteria* are typically found in sanctuaries and burials. Their shallow basins suggest a function related to holding water or other liquids, likely for bathing, purification rites, or other ritual activities. Corinthian *louteria* are widespread in southern Italy and Sicily: the fact that this is the only Corinthian coarse ware form that made its way to Italy during the 7th century BCE has been highlighted as argument in favour of its ritual importance[269].

C118/2 features a wide ledge rim which drops off in a 90°-angle before it transitions again into the curved walls of the vessel. The basin is quite shallow, and the bottom is not preserved. The closest comparanda can be found at Incoronata in the gulf of Metaponto[270], but parallels also come from Timpone Motta[271].

[269] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 283–6.
[270] Orlandini – Castoldi 1995, 93, Cat. 5; 95 fig. 96.
[271] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 283–6.

Accordingly, the vessel can be broadly dated to the 7th century BCE, with a potential limitation to the Middle- or Late Proto-Corinthian period.

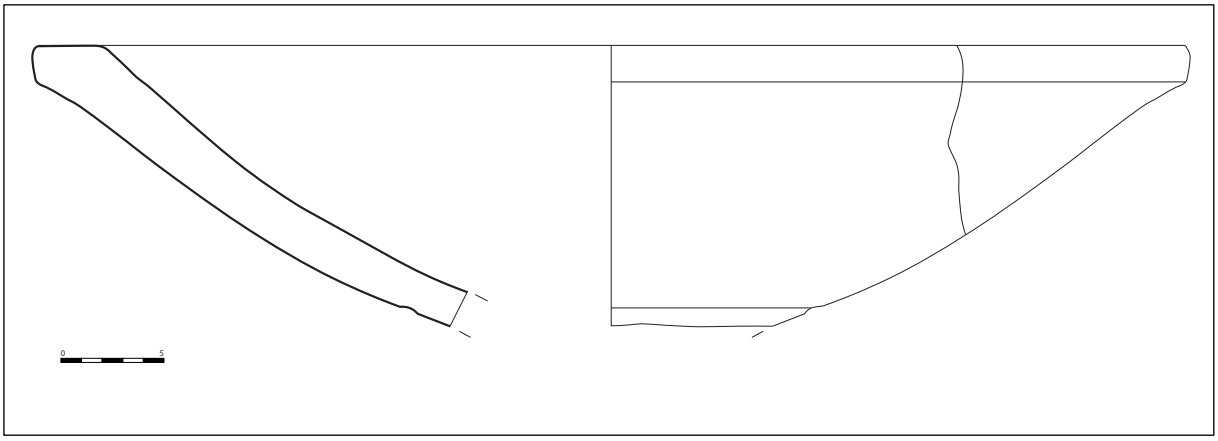

*Figure 23: Louterion: **C118/2**.*

A5. *Deinoi* (FIGURE 24)

The term *deinos* refers to large vessels of Greek Archaic tradition that are frequently employed as mixing bowls or for ritual purposes. They are distinguished by a pronounced globular shape, a rounded base, and a wide opening with an externally thickened and angled rim. The represented vessels clearly imitate metal versions of *deinoi*.

Eight vessels in the Canerossi plot were identified as *deinoi* (**C74/1**, **C125/1**, **C129/1**, **C140/2**, **C189/1**, **C217/2**, **C229/1**, **C305/1**); all belong to the Coarse Ware manufacturing tradition. Five of these vessels are intact: Four served as cremation urns (**C74/1**, **C129/1**, **C189/1**, **C229/1)**, while another was used as a burial container for an *enchytrismos* (**C305/1**). The three fragmentary vessels were discovered in association with burnt patches (**C125/1**, **C217/2**) and an urn cremation (**C140/2**), respectively. *Deinoi* are commonly found in necropoleis in Southern Italy and Sicily, such as at Morgantina[272] and Pontecagnano[273], where they are often decorated with bands and squiggly lines.

With regard to typological features, most of the *deinoi* from Canerossi have a globular shape and thickened rims with a distinct offset, but differences occur. For example, while **C74/1** (FIGURE 24.A) and **C129/1** are taller and more globular, **C189/1**, **C229/1**, and **C305/1** are more compressed and have a wider belly diameter (FIGURE 24.B). The shape of the rims is also subject to variety: While the rims of **C217/2**, **C189/1**, and **C140/2** have rectangular sections, the rims of **C74/1**, **C125/1**, and **C229/1** have a more trapezoid shape with a tail that stands off from the vessel walls.

[272] Lyons 1996, 82.
[273] D'Agostino 1968, 513; Pl. LXVII.2, and Pl. LXCVII.1.

The *deinos* **C129/1** differs from the other vessels in this group for the presence of opposed applied rings, intended to imitate the handles of metal *deinoi* (FIGURE 24.C). Also distinct, **C305/1** (FIGURE 24.D) features a straight rim that is slightly thickened and rounded on the interior, transitioning into a sharply curved shoulder that leads into the vessel body. The base is rounded, and the overall profile is globular. This shape has parallels especially in metal cauldrons.

Chronologically, three of these objects can be dated through their association with grave goods. The earliest is **C140/2**, connected to a miniature cup with silhouette-style decoration correlating to the Transitional style (**C140/3**) and therefore dating to the second half of the 7th century. Next is **C125/1**, associated with a small Corinthian *kotyle* from the first half of the 6th century (**C125/2**). **C189/1**, the latest of the datable *deinoi*, was associated with a *lekane* from the second half of the 6th century (**C189/2**). However, the small number and fragmentary state of these objects prevent any observations regarding a detailed typological sequence.

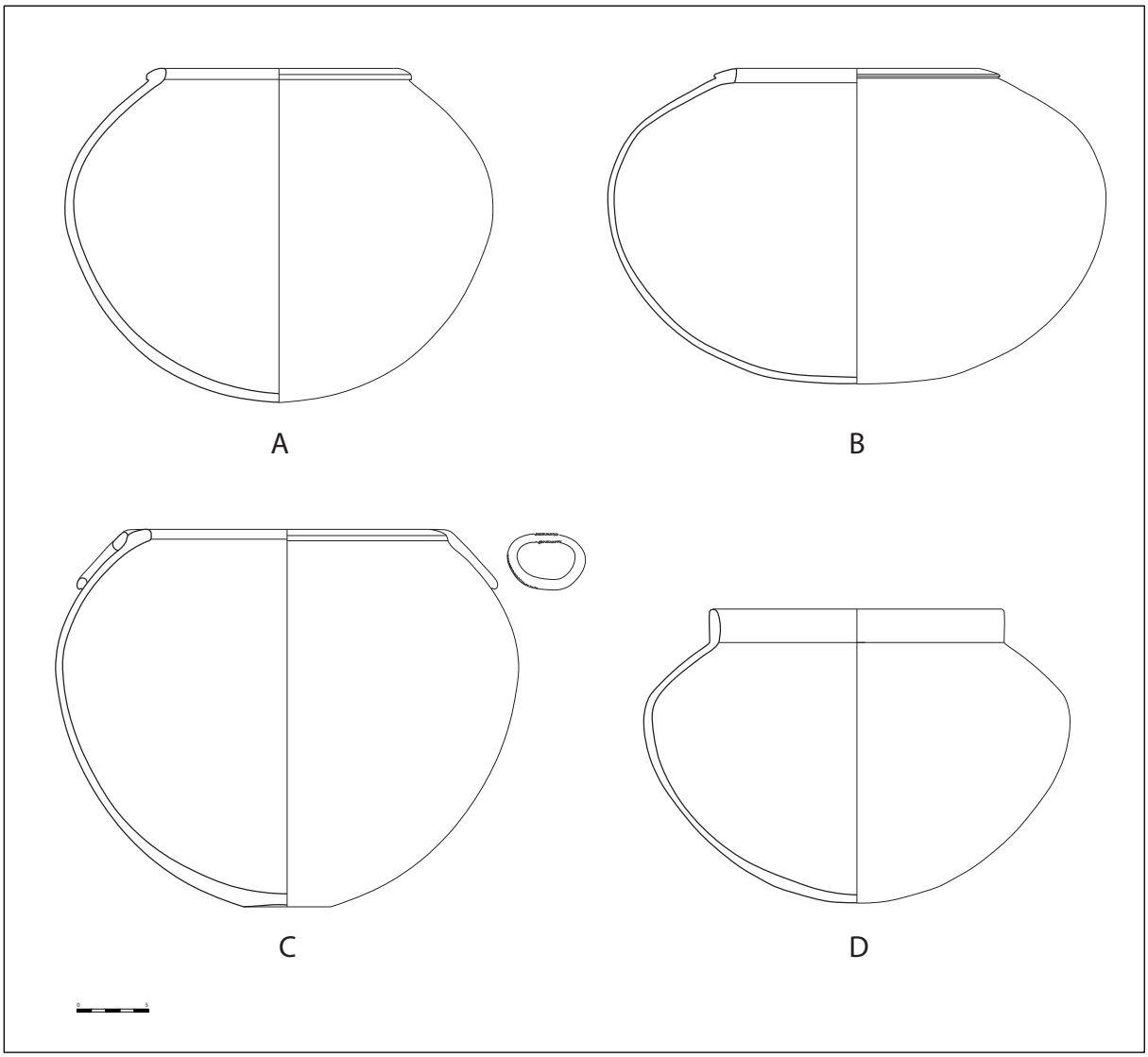

Figure 24: Deinoi. A) ***C74/1****, B)* ***C189/1****, C)* ***C129/1****, D)* ***305/1****.*

A6. *Oinochoai* (FIGURE 25)

Here, the term *oinochoe* describes a pouring vessel of small or medium height with a a trefoil mouth, a globular body and a vertical handle leading from the body to the rim.

At Canerossi, Impasto *oinochoai* are represented by two wheel-thrown vessels of refined manufacturing, with technological features close to those of the *tazze attingitoi* (**C39/1** and **CS35/1**); on both vessels the external surface is thoroughly polished. However, while **CS35/1** can be associated to the wheel-thrown Impasto tradition of the advanced Early Iron Age, **C39/1** exhibits a distinctive grey colour that requires further discussion.

In Southern Italy, wheel-turned grey ware ceramics emerge along the Ionian arc of the Gulf of Taranto during the Recent Bronze Age, as a result of extensive Mycenaean contacts. In this class, usually defines as Grey Ware, Aegean technological influences are combined with a distinctly local formal repertoire. While Grey Ware ceramics are primarily associated with the Recent Bronze Age, in Calabria their production persists into the Final Bronze Age and, occasionally, into the Early Iron Age, as attested at Francavilla Marittima[274]. It is therefore possible that the Canerossi *oinochoe* **C39/1** may be linked to this local technological tradition.

However, the 7th-century archaeological record from Southern Italy also includes other types of grey ware pottery, exhibiting stronger technological affinities with contemporary Eastern Mediterranean productions. At Incoronata, for example, G. Stea has discussed a subset of the local ceramic assemblage known as Grey Ware, also conventionally referred to as 'Bucchero', characterised by a distinctive firing technique and often attributed to East Greek workshops[275]. Suggesting a different interpretation, Stea argues that the technique typical of Eastern Grey Ware was often applied to vessel forms without precedent in Ionian tradition, favouring instead shapes that were particularly popular in Southern Italy during the 7th century BCE, such as Corinthian-style cups. At present, however, the relationship between the two Grey traditions – the Southern Italian and the Ionian – remains unclear, as does the precise contribution of Archaic Eastern Mediterranean Grey Ware to the subsequent development of production techniques and/or vessel typologies.

The two vessels under study in this category, **C39/1** (FIGURE 25.A) and **CS35/1** (FIGURE 25.B), were both deposited as grave goods in the context of pit inhumations, though the latter was originally labelled as a sporadic find.

[274] Colelli – Jacobsen 2013.
[275] Stea 1991.

CS35/1 is a small *oinochoe* with an elongated trefoil mouth. The neck is relatively long and narrow, transitioning into a bulging body only at a low point; the base is flat. A pouring spout was likely situated at the point of greatest diameter on the vessel's body, opposite to the handle; although no longer preserved, its presence is indicated by a perforation in the wall. Vessels with a similar shape occur frequently in advanced Early Iron Age and Archaic Age burials in southern Calabria, especially at sites such as Ianchina, Gerace, and S. Stefano di Grotteria, which preserve local Early Iron Age material culture traditions into the 7th century[276]. However, pouring spouts are not documented on *oinochoai* from these contexts.

C39/1 has a more stylised and elaborate shape, with a high trefoil mouth, a narrow neck with a thin ridge at the base, and a very globular body; the base is slightly concave. A special feature is the handle, which is round in section but twirled around itself. As in the case of **CS35/1**, also this *oinochoe* likely originally had a pouring spout at its maximum expansion, indicated by a perforation in the body wall. Unlike **CS35/1**, the spout here was positioned not opposite the handle, but at the median point along the side of the vessel. Full parallels for **C39/1** are lacking. However, among the Grey Ware vessels from Incoronata discussed by Stea is a trefoil *oinochoe* which features a protrusion at the neck in the shape of a thin ridge, similar to that of **C39/1**. Stea dates the Incoronata Grey Ware specimen at Incoronata around the third quarter of the 7th century, possibly suggesting a similar chronological range for the *oinochoai* at Metauros.

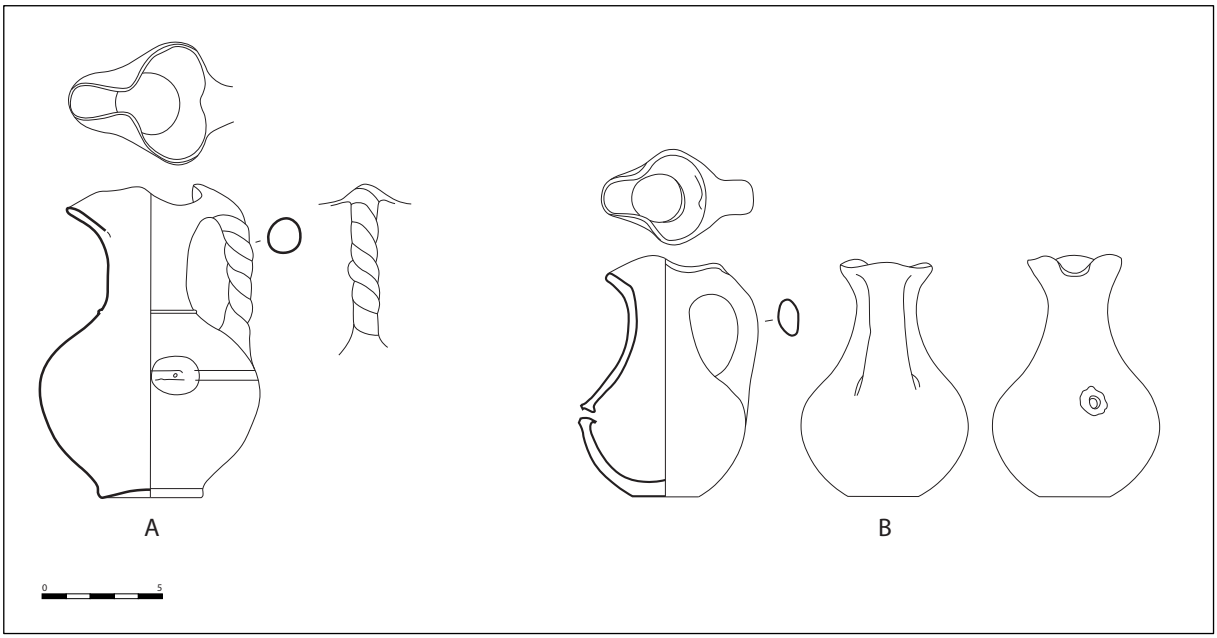

Figure 25: Oinochoai. A) ***C39/1****, B)* ***CS35/1****.*

[276] See Quondam forthcoming, 178, on a discussion of this shape and a list of comparisons.

A7. *Chytrai* (FIGURE 26)

Chytrai are large, typically round-bottomed vessels of medium to large size, with a globular shape and one or often two flat ribbon handles, set from the maximum expansion to the rim. *Chytrai* are not related to local Early Iron Age traditions, but they are widely distributed in Greece and in the wider Greek world. They occur in large numbers for example at Aegina or Athens, but also in Corinth during the Archaic through the Hellenistic periods[277]: here, they are used as cooking pots with the specific function of boiling liquids. Some of the *chytrai* from Canerossi were clearly used as a cooking pot before their secondary funerary use, as they show traces of burning towards the bottom[278].

With a number of 71 specimens, the *chytrai* represent by far the largest category of vessels featured in the Canerossi sector. Out of this group, 35 objects are intact or nearly so (**C2/1**, **C5/1**, **C20/1**, **C46/1**, **C52/1**, **C63/1**, **C66/1**, **C67/1**, **C76/1**, **C79/1**, **C80/1**, **C92/1**, **C96/1**, **C106/1**, **C115/1**, **C117/1**, **C119/1**, **C133/1**, **C135/1**, **C137/1**, **C140/1**, **C160/1**, **C162/1**, **C164/1**, **C171/1**, **C171/2**, **C182/1**, **C185/1**, **C208/1**, **C219/1**, **C231/1**, **C235/1**, **C253/1**, **C257/1**, **C263/1**, **C274/1**, **C293/1**). All of these vessels were used as burial containers except for one which was offered as a grave good (**C171/2**). As burial container, the clear majority of fully preserved *chytrai* was used as cremation urns (**C2/1**, **C5/1**, **C20/1**, **C52/1**, **C63/1**, **C66/1**, **C67/1**, **C76/1**, **C79/1**, **C80/1**, **C92/1**, **C96/1**, **C106/1**, **C115/1**, **C117/1**, **C119/1**, **C133/1**, **C135/1**, **C137/1**, **C140/1**, **C160/1**, **C162/1**, **C164/1**, **C185/1**, **C208/1**, **C219/1**, **C231/1**, **C235/1**, **C253/1**, **C257/1**, **C263/1**, **C274/1)**, while only four possibly fulfilled this function in the context of *enchytrismoi* (**C46/1**, **C171/1**, **C182/1**, **C293/1**).

The remainder of *chytrai* are preserved in various states of fragmentation (**C3/1**, **C11/1**, **C12/2**, **C14/4**, **C14/5**, **C22/1**, **C28/1**, **C57/1**, **C60/1**, **C62/1**, **C66/2**, **C68/1**, **C71/3**, **C86/1**, **C116/1**, **C118/1**, **C122/2**, **C128/1**, **C128/2**, **C128/3**, **C141/1**, **C143/3**, **C166/2**, **C209/1**, **C226/2**, **C229/4**, **C241/1**, **C262/2**, **C304/1**). Contextual information allows for the identification of seven fragmented *chytrai* as burial container in urn cremations (**C3/1**, **C11/1**, **C57/1**, **C62/1**, **C118/1**, **C128/1**, **C304/1**), while four vessels served as lids to urn burials (**C66/2**, **C128/2**, **C137/2**, **C229/4**). The same number is made up of *chytrai* serving as lids to *enchytrismoi* (**C122/2**, **C226/2**, **C241/1**, **C262/2**). However, the largest number of fragmented *chytrai* comes from burnt patches, counting nine vessels in total (**C12/2**, **C14/3**, **C14/5**, **C22/1**, **C60/1**, **C116/1**, **C141/1**, **C166/2**, **C209/1**). Finally, fragmentary *chytrai* occur in uncertain function either in urn

[277] Gros 2017.
[278] See especially **C80/1**, **C92/1**, and **C96/1**.

cremations (**C128/3**), *enchytrismoi* (**C71/3**, **C143/3**), tile-covered tombs (**C28/1**), and tombs of uncertain rite (**C68/1**, **C86/1**).

The vessel **C171/2** presents an exception, both for its use in the burial record as well its typological features. Concerning the first aspect, it is the only fully preserved vessels whose function as grave good seems quite certain, as it was found in direct contact with another *chytra* that was used as a burial container for an *enchytrismos*. Addressing the typological features, the vessel is a lot smaller than the other *chytrai* in the sample under consideration, and has a rod handle with a circular section, which diverges from the ribbon handle found in all other *chytrai*.

Technologically, the *chytrai* represent a highly cohesive group, exhibiting consistent characteristics both in their manufacturing techniques and the fabric used; all specimens belong to the Coarse Ware tradition. In contrast to the technological uniformity, however, a very broad typological variety can be observed, both in the general shape of the vessels and single features such as the rim. The wide typological variability and the limited size of the sample, which cannot be considered representative of the entire *chytra* repertoire from the necropolis, have discouraged a formalised typology. Rather than pursuing a rigidly formalised classification, the Canerossi specimens have been grouped based on recurring characteristics, which are discussed below. Within each group, the correlation between the overall shape of the vessel and that of the rim is loose: Consequently, a separate preliminary classification of the rim types was also developed. A typology of rims also proves useful for interpreting the fragmentary specimens.

Before discussing the groups in greater detail, some general typological features can be outlined. Most of the *chytrai* from Canerossi display a convergent mouth that does not exceed the maximum width of the body, a short gently sloping neck, and a rounded belly. The majority of these vessels also has a rounded base, though there are a few exceptions with a flat base (**C46/1**, **C235/1**, **C253/1**). Only two specimens document a divergent typological tradition, characterised by a pronounced neck, a sharp transition from the neck to the shoulder and a flat base (**C171/1**, **C293/1**).

A distinctive feature of the *chytrai* is the broad strap handle, which extends horizontally from the rim before curving downward to reattach at the shoulder of the vessel. Sometimes this has a more quadrangular appearance, with the handles standing off starkly from the vessel (**C63/1**, **C128/2**, **C253/1**), sometimes the handles are closer to the vessel and appear flatter (**C5/1**, **C79/1**, **C208/1**). Apart from **C171/2**, which has a rounded rod handle, all the vessels that were found with evidence of handles feature the typical broad strap handle. Out of the fully re-constructible profiles, only four vessels had only one handle (**C67/1**, **C76/1**, **C135/1**, **C219/2**), while all the others feature two symmetrical handles.

On the whole, the typological features of the *chytrai* from Metauros closely correspond to those observed in the specimens from the necropolis of Mylai, although at the latter site, examples with more marked globular or pear-shaped bodies – diverging from those found in the Canerossi sector – are also attested[279].

The typological groups identified among the *chytrai* from Canerossi can be briefly described as follows:

Ovoid shape, flat-bottomed, high-necked (FIGURE 26.A)

To start with the group that occurs less often, these *chytrai* are characterised in shape by a mouth with divergent walls and a flaring and rounded, externally thickened rim. The most diacritic aspect of its shape is a sharp inflection at the transition from the neck to the shoulder, and an elongated or ovoid shape with a ring base (**C171/1**, **C293/1**). *Chytra* **C171/1** is characterised by larger dimensions, a more bulbous body and in relation to that, a very narrow base. One of these *chytrai* is somewhat smaller than the other, with a height of 29,5 and 40 cm and rim sizes of 19 and 25 cm, respectively. These kinds of *chytrai* can be found also in the tombs of Mylai[280], where they are deposited in a horizontal position, sometimes with a stone on each side[281].

Pointed (FIGURE 26.B)

A group of seven *chytrai* features a heart-shaped form with an elongated body, a pointed base, and a distinct shoulder (**C5/1**, **C66/1**, **C96/1**, **C140/1**, **C160/1**, **C164/1**, **C219/1**).

Angled (FIGURE 26.C)

A total of twelve *chytrai* are less elongated than the former group and are more angular in the middle section of the belly (**C2/1**, **C76/1**, **C79/1**, **C80/1**, **C92/1**, **C119/1**, **C133/1**, **C135/1**, **C141/1**, **C257/1**, **C263/1**, **C274/1**).

Globular (FIGURE 26.D)

While all of these *chytrai* can be described as globular in one way or another, only eight vessels qualify as truly globular by exhibiting a lower balance point (**C20/1**, **C46/1**, **C106/1**,

[279] The closest parallel can be found in Bernabò Brea – Cavalier 1959, Pl. LIV, T. 112.
[280] Bernabò Brea – Cavalier 1959, Pl. LIII, T. 85 (**C171.1**); Bernabò Brea – Cavalier 1959, Pl. LV, T. 24BIS (**C293.1**).
[281] Bernabò Brea – Cavalier 1959, 114 f.

C137/2, **C162/1**, **C182/1**, **C185/1**, **C253/1)**. There is one vessel which is distinct from the others in this category for the existence of two handles attached on each side which exceed the height of the mouth, and a flat base (**C253/1**).

Lenticular (FIGURE 26.E)

One last group is characterised by a very low balance point and an almost hemispherical base (**C52/1**, **C63/1**, **C67/1**, **C115/1**, **C117/1**, **C137/1**, **C208/1**, **C231/1**, **C235/1**, **C304/1**).

FIGURE 27 summarises the typology of the rims. The commonest type of rim is flat-fledged, either tapered or not, with a thin and rounded lip (FIGURE 27.A); this type of rim appears on 30 vessels (**CS16/1**, **C2/1**, **C3/1**, **C5/1**, **C11/1**, **C14/5**, **C20/1**, **C52/1**, **C59/1**, **C60/1**, **C62/1**, **C63/1**, **C66/1**, **C67/1**, **C68/1**, **C71/3**, **C79/1**, **C86/1**, **C115/1**, **C116/2**, **C117/1**, **C137/2**, **C141/1**, **C160/1**, **C208/1**, **C219/1**, **C229/1**, **C263/1**, **C274/1**).

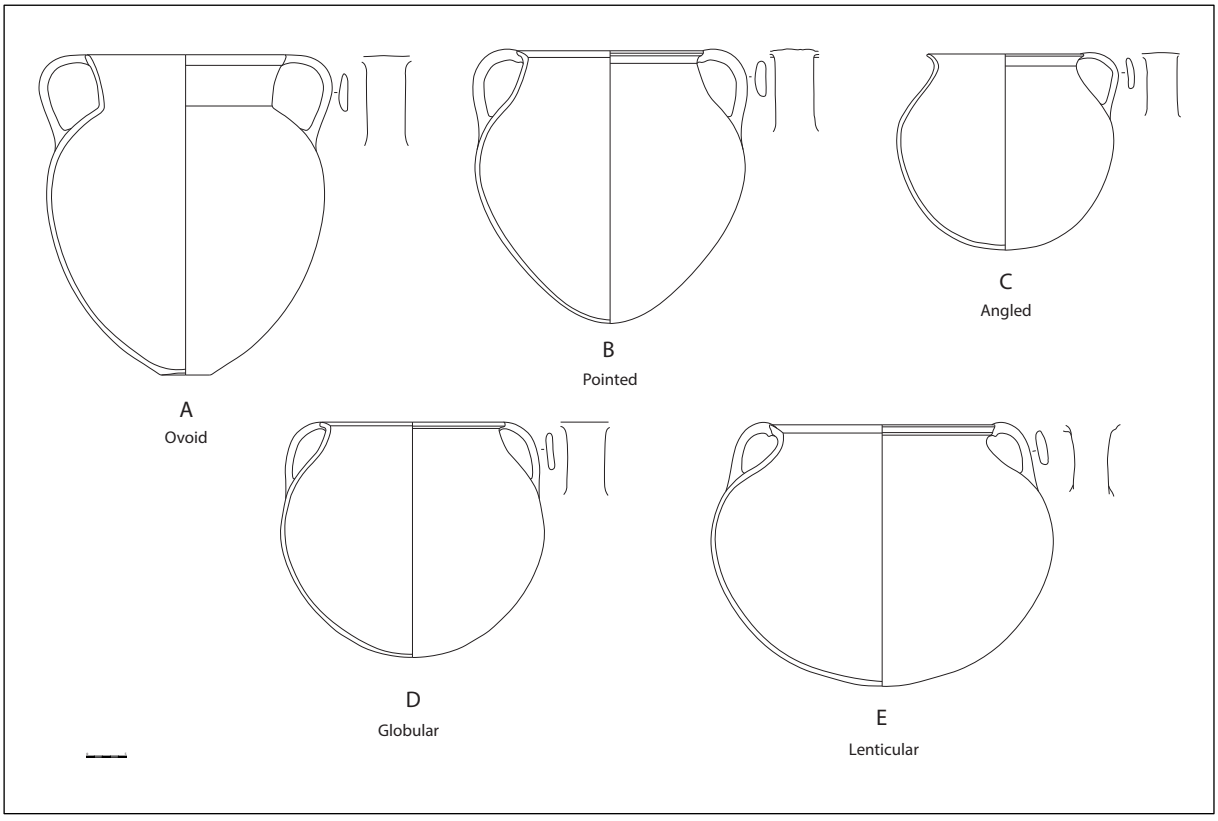

Figure 26: Chytrai. A) ***C171/1****, B)* ***C140/1****, C)* ***C76/1****, D)* ***C106/1****, E)* ***C137/1****.*

The second commonest rim type has a protruding or slightly tilted ledge (FIGURE 27.B); it characterises 19 *chytrai* (**CS19/1**, **C14/4**, **C22/1**, **C28/1**, **C80/1**, **C92/1**, **C106/1**, **C118/1**, **C128/1**, **C128/3**, **C133/1**, **C162/1**, **C164/1**, **C166/3**, **C209/1**, **C229/8**, **C252/1**, **C253/1**, **C304/1**).

The other rim types appear to be less common. Three *chytrai* feature an everted flared rim, slightly thickened or tapered at the outer edge (**C46/1**, **C76/1**, **C122/2;** FIGURE 27.C). In a few other cases the rim features a groove, whether at the outer base of the lip (**C119/1**, **C140/1**, **C185/1**, **C231/1;** FIGURE 27.D) or at its outer edge (**C128/1**, **C137/1;** FIGURE 27.E). A final variant presents a ridge at the outer base of the rim instead of a groove (**C96/1**, **C128/2**, **C143/3**, **C182/1**, **C257/1;** FIGURE 27.F).

Only thirteen *chytrai* can be dated according to their association with grave goods[282]. The two *chytrai* from cremation tomb **C137**, used as urn and lid, date to the first half of the 7th century, as indicated by the 'Euboic' jug placed at the mouth out of the one serving as urn (**C137/3**); the two fragmentary *chytrai* from **C14** (**C14/4**, **C14/5**) were discovered in association with an Eastern Greek or 'Ionian' cup (**C14/1**) and two late Proto-Corinthian or Transitional Corinthian vessels from the middle of the 7th century or shortly after (**C14/2**, **C14/3**).

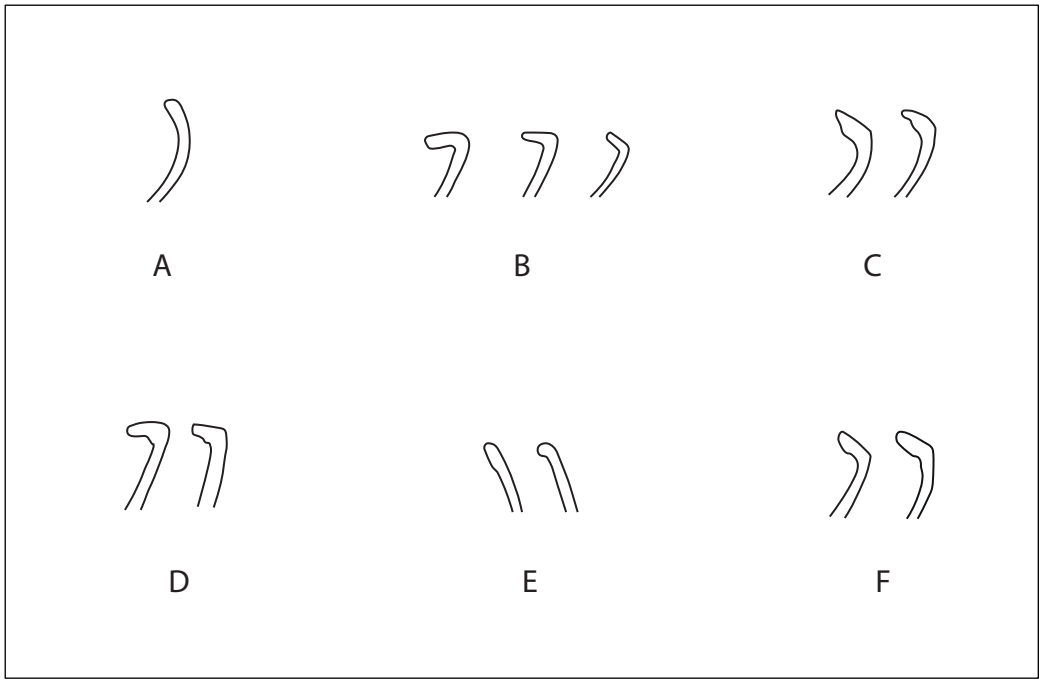

Figure 27: Classification of Chytra rims.

A total of five *chytrai* were associated with objects dating to the 6th century. The *chytra* fragment from **C122** (**C122/2**) served as lid for a Laconian amphora from the first half of the century (**C122/1**). *Enchytrismos* tomb **C71** features a *chytra* that may date to the mid-6th century (**C71/3**), as suggested by its association with a Corinthian *kotyliskos* (**C71/5**). A similar association between a *chytra* fragment and a *kotyliskos* is attested in the context of the burnt

[282] Depending on the burial rite, this categorisation is not always secure. For example, it is sometimes unclear whether the material attributed by the excavators to a cremation tomb without container belonged to this specific burial, as the association may be due to post-depositional processes.

patch **C22 (C22/1-2)**. The fully preserved *chytra* **C92/1** is associated with two *lekanides* (**C92/2**, **C92/3**) from the second half of the century and represents the latest dateable vessel in the corpus. Lastly, *chytra* fragment **C68/1** can only be broadly dated to the 6th century through its association with a Samian amphora. Although the number of intact specimens that can be dated based on contextual associations is not large, it is still interesting to note that *chytra* **C137/1**, one of the earliest datable examples, belongs to the series with an expanded, lenticular body, indicating it was certainly in use during the earliest phases of the necropolis.

A8. *Olle* (FIGURE 28)

The term *olla* here designates a category of closed vessels with a simple shape and a globular profile; the rim usually does not exceed the maximum expansion of the body, and the base is either flat or slightly concave, exhibiting a sharp angle at the transition from the bottom to the body. *Olle*'s primary function was likely connected with storage or cooking[283]. The most important characterising feature for this group is the presence of one or two horizontal handles placed a short distance below the rim; *bugne* are sometimes present as well, a small decorative protrusion attached directly at or just below the rim. *Bugne* come in groups of three or four and in a variety of different shapes: round and pointed, trapezoid or triangular ('*bugna a linguetta*').

The *olle* from Canerossi are all wheel-thrown and uniformly exhibit the fabric typical of Coarse Ware. These wheel-thrown Coarse Ware *olle* are likely derived from earlier locally made handmade types, such as those found at Castellace/Oppido di Mamertina[284].

Both in shape and technological features there is a significant overlap between *olle* and *vasi a bombarda*, many of which share a similar rounded or globular profile and display the same compactness in Coarse Ware production technology. However, the presence of a horizontal handle below the rim is a diacritic feature distinguishing *olle* from *vasi a bombarda* which instead typically exhibit *bugne*. Additionally, the fact that *olle* are usually smaller in dimensions than the *vasi a bombarda* can be used to carefully distinguish between the two vessel types, which is the reason why **C271/2**, even though featuring *bugne*, or **C62/2** and **C133/2** which exhibit neither characteristic, are counted among the *olle* and not the *vasi*[285]. Nonetheless, the significant overlap between *olle* and *vasi a bombarda* results in a large group of fragmentary vessels that cannot be definitely assigned to either category.

[283] Colelli – Jacobsen 2013, 49.
[284] Pacciarelli, 52 Cat. 136; 55 fig. 50.
[285] There is considerable variability in the sizes of both *olle*, which can be larger, as well as *vasi a bombarda*, which can be smaller. However, the three vessels mentioned here are of especially small size, which is never found in the present corpus of *vasi a bombarda*.

With only four specimens, the number of fully or almost fully preserved vessels for this category is very low (**C132/2**, **C144/1**, **C165/1**, **C271/2**). Two of these served as containers for urn cremations (**C144/1**, **C165/1**), while another was used as lid to an *enchytrismos* (**C132/2**); the fourth may have been offered as grave good in the context of an *enchytrismos* burial (**C271/2**). A larger group of *olle*, comprising more than twice this number, are preserved in varying states of fragmentation (**C15/1**, **C20/2**, **C62/2**, **C63/2**, **C133/2**, **C159/1**, **C162/2**, **C211/1**, **C217/1**, **C293/2**). Through contextual analysis, **C15/1** could be identified as burial container for an urn cremation; six fragmentary vessels served as lids either to urn burials (**C20/2**, **C62/2**, **C63/2**, **C133/2**, **C162/2**) or *enchytrismoi* (**C293/2**). The three remaining fragmented *olle* occurred in the context of burnt patches (**C159/1**, **C211/1**, **C217/1**).

As addressed before, a large number of vessels could be identified either as *olle* or *vasi a bombarda* for the similarities in both shape and technological features but the absence of both bugne and horizontal handles (**C2/2**, **C5/3**, **C10/2**, **C54/1**, **C69/2**, **C74/2**, **C76/2**, **C88/2**, **C90/3**, **C90/4**, **C124/3**, **C124/5**, **C133/3**, **C143/2**, **C158/1**, **C159/4**, **C168/2**, **C208/2**, **C214/1**, **C229/2**, **C241/2**, **C264/2**, **C264/3**, **C279/2**, **C284/2**, **C285/3**). It is noteworthy, however, that only a small proportion of the reliably identifiable *olle* were used as burial containers; instead, they primarily served as lids to other burial containers or had altogether different functions. On the other hand, *vasi a bombarda*, which served primarily as *enchytrismoi* containers, are generally fully preserved. Since more than two thirds of the fragments listed above were either identified as lids or occurred in burnt patches, their identification as *olle* seems more likely; however, the small dimensions of these fragments encourage caution. If the identification of these fragments as *olle* is correct, the frequency of this vessel type within the necropolis would be significantly higher than suggested by the number of fully preserved specimens.

Typologically, the *olle* from Canerossi include examples with both globular and ovoid bodies.

Globular (FIGURE 28.A)

Four fully preserved vessels belong to this group (**C15/1**, **C144/1**, **C165/1**, **C211/1**). They all have one horizontal handle a short distance below the rim; **C165/1** exceptionally features a second handle and can thus be classified as an *olla stamnoide* (FIGURE 28.C). While **C15/1** and **C211/1** are closed at the rim, the *olla* **C144/1** is more open and barrel shaped. The latter also has a different rim, as it is upturned and tapered so that it appears triangular in its section while the former two have a rounded and thickened rim.

A similar globular shape characterises the vessel **C271/2**, which preserves a pointed *bugna* similar to those typical of *vasi a bombarda*. However, due to its exceptionally small dimensions, this vase cannot be classified as a *vaso a bombarda*; the presence of the *bugna*, nonetheless, underscores the typological overlaps between these two categories of vessels.

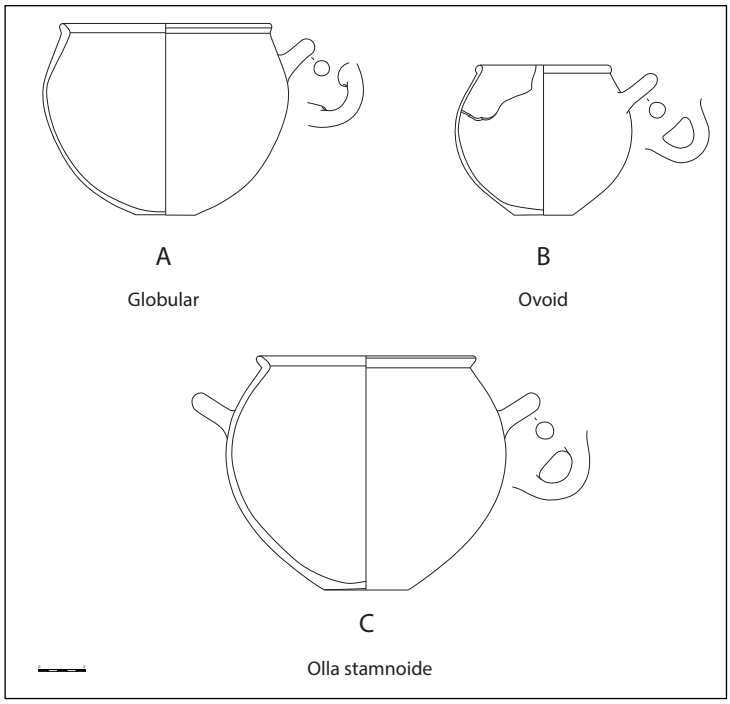

Figure 28: Olle. A) ***C144/1****, B)* ***C132/2****, C)* ***C165/1****.*

Ovoid (FIGURE 28.B)

The second subcategory of *olle* is larger in size and includes a total of eight vessels (**C20/2**, **C62/2**, **C63/2**, **C132/2**, **C133/2**, **C159/1**, **C162/2**, **C217/1**). They are characterised by an elongated body and a smaller maximum diameter and as a consequence appear more ovoid.

With regard to chronology, only one *olla* (**C159/1**) can be dated to the last quarter of the 7th century through the associated Early Corinthian *alabastron* (**C159/2**).

A9. *Vasi a bombarda* (FIGURE 29)

The vessels denominated as *vaso a bombarda* or are characterised by a simple elongated form, ranging from cylindrical to truncated or ovoid. The term *vaso a bombarda* was introduced by archaeologist Paolo Orsi in 1926 in his study of the pre-Hellenic necropoleis of Torre Galli and Canale, where he referred to vessels used as *enchytrismoi* containers as *custodia a bombarda*. The term *bombarda* derives from a comparison with cannons, due to their similarly

elongated form[286]. However, as has been noted, the term has been used for a variety of different vessels, with no standard description emerging over the years[287]. Due to the large number of these vessels found in domestic contexts, this type is often assumed to have been used as a storage container[288].

The *vasi a bombarda* documented in the Canerossi plot are crafted both in handmade Impasto and, more frequently, in Coarse Ware. The Impasto vessels are usually taller and feature a cylindrical shape, while the Coarse Ware vessels are lower and more compressed, resulting in an ovoid or truncated-ovoid shape. Vessels in this second category make up the majority of the *vasi a bombarda*, and in many respects, this group closely resembles the *olle*, sharing both technological characteristics and general morphology. As addressed above, the most distinctive feature separating the two the two is the presence of *bugne* in the *vasi a bombarda*. On the Impasto vessels *bugne* are generally pointed and positioned just below the rim, whereas the Coarse Ware vessels triangular *bugne a linguetta* are virtually omni-present.

The bulk of the reliably identified vessels from Canerossi is fully preserved, a situation which is clearly linked to their predominant function as burial containers. 27 vessels out of 41 in total are fully preserved or nearly so (**C18/1**, **C32/1**, **C37/1**, **C56/1**, **C88/1**, **C93/1**, **C123/1**, **C124/1**, **C150/1**, **C174/1**, **C177/1**, **C183/1**, **C193/1**, **C197/1**, **C198/1**, **C200/1**, **C218/1**, **C225/1**, **C228/1**, **C239/1**, **C262/1**, **C264/1**, **C270/1**, **C277/1**, **C279/1**, **C280/1**, **C284/1**). All of these served as burial containers for *enchytrismoi*. A further 14 vessels were present in fragmentary condition (**C5/2**, **C13/1**, **C40/1**, **C55/1**, **C71/2**, **C119/2**, **C119/3**, **C132/1**, **C163/1**, **C185/2**, **C188/2**, **C226/6**, **C229/3**, **C270/2)**. Three of them were also identified as *enchytrismos* burial containers with the help of contextual data (**C40/1**, **C55/1**, **C132/1**); two further vessels were used as lids to *enchytrismoi* (**C188/2**, **C270/2**) and one cremation urn (**C5/2**); four vessels occurred in the context of urn burials, though their precise function remains unclear (**C119/2**, **C119/3**, **C185/2**, **C229/3**), a situation that also applies to two sherds found within burnt patches (**C13/1**, **C163/1**). Two final fragmentary vessels formed part of an *enchytrismos*, however in uncertain function (**C71/2**, **C226/6**).

Typologically and technologically, two main groups of *vasi a bombarda* can be distinguished:

[286] For example, see Orsi 1926, 15.
[287] Colelli – Jacobsen 2013, 54, especially footnote 120.
[288] Colelli – Jacobsen 2013, 54 f.

Impasto bombarde with cylindrical body (FIGURE 29.A)

The first group, consisting of eleven vessels (**C32/1**, **C56/1**, **C88/1**, **C93/1**, **C174/1**, **C177/1**, **C197/1**, **C198/1**, **C226/1**, **C270/1**, **C284/1**), designates vessels in the Impasto tradition that are characterised by an elongated body and a cylindrical or cylindrical-ovoid shape and variously formed *bugne*. Both in production technique and shape, this type is very strongly connected with local Early Iron Age tradition. *Vasi a bombarda* of this type exist for example in Castellace[289], Torre Galli[290] and Francavilla Marittima[291], as well as in the Archaic necropoleis of Siris[292].

Within this group, eight vessels feature a tall and narrow shape, with straight walls and a flat base; half of them are decorated with pointed *bugne* (**C32/1**, **C124/1**, **C174/1**, **C284/1**), while the other half features rectangular *bugne* (**C56/1**, **C197/1**, **C198/1**, **C226/6**). The fragmentary *vaso a bombarda* **C177/1** does not preserve *bugne*, although its shape belongs to this category.

Two other vessels are still elongated and cylindrical, but instead of straight walls display slightly rounded (**C88/1**) or biconical walls (**C270/1**). They both carry tab-shaped handles: those of **C88/1** have only a shallow relief from the vessel walls, whereas those of **C270/1** stick out sharply. A small number of hand-formed 7th century *vasi a bombarda* from Amendolara in the Sibaritide bear similarities to this type[293]. The remaining vessel is smaller and even more compressed than the previous ones and bears four pointed *bugne* (**C93/1**). Though it still belongs within this group, it resembles the truncated ovoid shape typical of the Coarse Ware.

In the 7th century, cylindrical handmade *vasi a bombarda* similar to those of Canerossi are commonly attested as *enchytrismos* containers at Siris in the Gulf of Taranto[294].

Coarse Ware bombarde with ovoid or truncated ovoid body (FIGURE 29.B)

Wheel-made, Coarse Ware *bombarde* vary in shape from ovoid to truncated, with some exhibiting a slightly compressed form. Overall, these vessels exhibit greater uniformity than the Impasto ones, particularly in the nearly ubiquitous presence of the *bugna a linguetta*: this type of *bugna* is characteristic of the Coarse Ware *bombarde* from Metauros and is not

[289] Pacciarelli, 52 Cat. 131–2; 53 fig. 48; 54 fig. 49.
[290] Pacciarelli 1999, 239 Pl. 13, T. 1.5.
[291] Quondam forthcoming, 199-202.
[292] Berlingò 2007, 339 figs. 7, 7–8, 10; 342, figs. 10, 14; 374, figs. 38, 76–7.
[293] La Genière 2012, T. 69, 74, 75, 98, 144, 155, 156. Even if these vessels are usually not accompanied by grave goods, they are consistently dated by the author to the 7th century. In my opinion, this would have to be verified, especially in light of the presence of hand-formed vessels in Gioia Tauro also during the 6th century.
[294] Berlingò 2007, 337, Cat. 7, 9; 339 figs. 7-8; 338, Cat. 14; 342, fig. 14.

documented in any other Early Iron Age or Archaic necropolis of Southern Italy or Sicily. The *bugna* itself shows some variation, appearing pointed, as in the local Iron Age tradition (**C55/1**, **C119/2**, **C132/1**, **C188/2**), but also rounded (**C228/1**, **C229/3**) or square (**C270/2**, **C279/1**). Notably, one fully preserved *vaso a bombarda* (**C218/1**) lacks any *bugne*; similar *bombarde* devoid of *bugne* appear at Francavilla Marittima and Amendolara in the Archaic Age[295].

Within this group, six vessels display an ovoid body, with a rim diameter smaller than maximum body diameter; four of them feature *bugne a linguetta* (**C119/3**, **C183/1**, **C193/1**, **C280/1**), while the remaining two exhibit rectangular *bugne* below the rim (**C270/2**, **C279/1**).

In eight other vessels from this group, the rim diameter is closer to that of the maximum body diameter, and the overall shape is truncated-ovoid (**C18/1**, **C55/1**, **C123/1**, **C150/1**, **C225/1**, **C228/1**, **C239/1**, **C264/1**) or slightly biconical (**C37/1**, **C277/1**). With eight vessels with a *bugna a linguetta* and a slightly thickened and rounded rim, this group is quite consistent in its features (**C18/1**, **C123/1**, **C150/1**, **C225/1**, **C239/1**, **C264/1**). In contrast, two *bombarde* are different as they feature a straight, angular rim and pointed (**C55/1**) or lenticular *bugne* (**C228/1**), respectively.

Lastly, six smaller *bombarde*, both fully preserved and fragmented, display a more globular body (**C119/2**, **C132/2**, **C188/2**, **C200/1**, **C229/3**, **C262/1**). Of these vessels, two exhibit the typical *bugne a linguetta* (**C200/1**, **C262/1**), and another three vessels feature pointed *bugne* (**C119/2**, **C132/1**, **C188/2**). Lastly, **C229/3** has lenticular *bugne*.

Through association with grave goods or other connected objects, six *vasi a bombarda* can be classified chronologically. The earliest of these is the Coarse Ware vessel **C193/1**, which was buried together with a Middle Proto-Corinthian *aryballos* (**C193/2**) and other objects from the first half of the 7th century (the *tazza attingitoio* **C193/3**, and the 'Euboic' jug **C193/4**). Two *bombarde*, one in Coarse Ware (**C37/1**) and one Impasto vessel (**C124/1**), can be dated to around 650-600 BCE, being both associated with cups from this period (**C37/2**, **C124/4**). Two other specimens in Impasto (**C197/1**, **C198/1**) can be dated to the Early or Middle Corinthian period (625-575 BCE) through the association with a plate (**C197/2**) and a *lekane* (**C198/2**), respectively. A last Impasto vessel (**C18/1**) can be attributed to the 6th century through the presence of a miniature cup (**C18/2**).

It is noteworthy to observe that Coarse Ware *vasi a bombarda* were already present at Metauros during the early 7th century, as confirmed by the contextual evidence of **C193/1**. This suggests that the two traditions described above existed side by side and cannot be neatly

[295] See Quondam forthcoming, 201 fig. 3.81-2 for a visualisation of the diachronic development of shapes and *bugne*.

separated from each other chronologically, at least in the early stages of use of the necropolis. Chronologically, this is therefore one of the most interesting shapes in the Canerossi plot, representing a very specific blend of aspects, with some features from the local Early Iron Age tradition and some that seem to be typical of Archaic Metauros. Additionally, some aspects in the production technology are connected with other categories such as *chytrai* and *olle*. Archaeometric analysis will shed further light on these matters in the future.

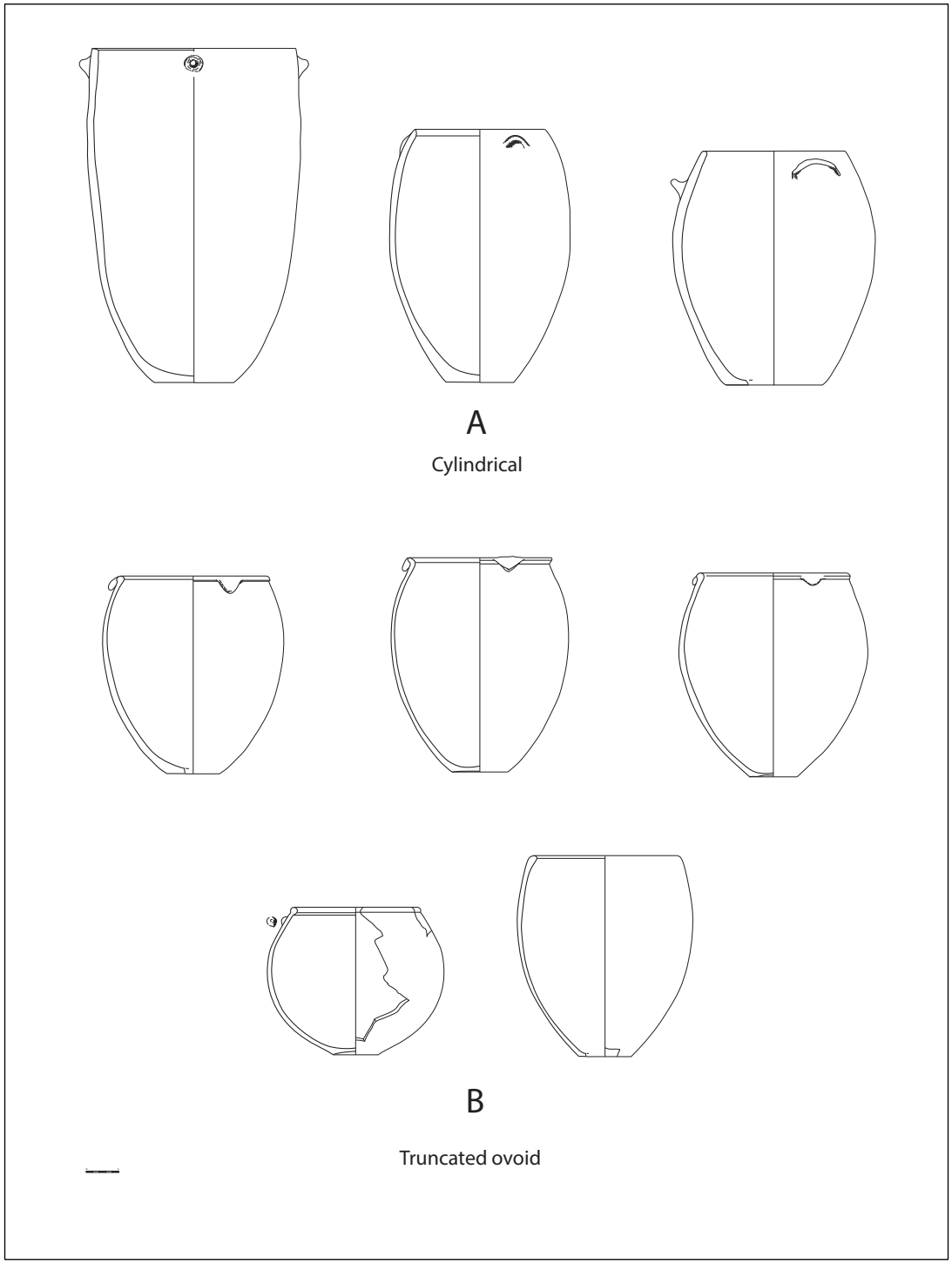

Figure 29: Impasto and Coarse Ware Vasi a bombarda.

A10. *Pithoi* (FIGURE 30)

The term *pithos* designates a storage vessel of very large size and thick walls. The examples from Canerossi are all wheel-thrown and generally conform to the Coarse Ware production. Only four fragmentary vessels are extant (**C4/1**, **C52/2**, **C93/2**, **C185/3**), which were all used as lids to burial containers, either for urn cremations (**C4/1**, **C52/2**, **C185/3**) or *enchytrismoi* (**C93/2**).

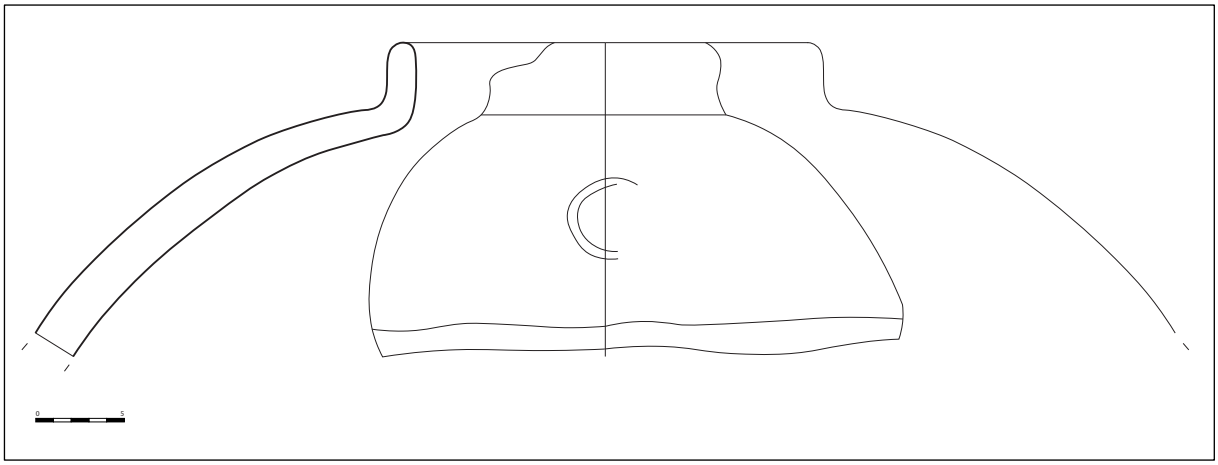

*Figure 30: Pithos **C52/2**.*

Only the *pithos* fragment **C52/2** retained part of the rounded rim which descends vertically before transitioning sharply into the globular body. A trace of a broken handle or knob is still visible on the body.

A11. Further vessels with a closed shape (FIGURE 31)

Additional vessels from the Canerossi sector exhibit closed shapes, but do not fit into any of the categories discussed above.

A hand-formed Impasto vessel from Canerossi, identified by the excavators as a *situla* (**C176/1**), is closer in form to a jug for the presence of a single vertical strap handle (FIGURE 31.A)[296]. It has a broad and flat base from which the walls emerge conically, on one side at a steeper angle than on the other. It has a soft ridge where the vessel diameter is largest, just below the handle. Toward the rim, the walls converge again and form a short neck, then leading again to an inverted, slightly thickened rim with a tapered lip. The handle is similar to those of *chytrai*, but it does not seem to be functional for the purpose of pouring, raising questions about

[296] There is also a second vase of this type from tomb **C178** which has been described by the excavators as similar to **C176/1**. Unfortunately, this object is missing from the record, and the excavation photographs do not offer additional information.

its intended use. Belonging to the group of Impasto vessels, the clay is extremely brittle and has a black and reddish-orange fabric colour with a high number of variously sized resinous white and orange inclusions.

Another case is the hand-formed and burnished vessel **C297/1** (FIGURE 31.B), belonging to the group of Impasto vessels from Canerossi. In its cylindrical shape, it is close to the *vasi a bombarda*, but it is also distinct in its smaller size and has a wider and slightly diverging rim. Interestingly, this conforms very closely to what is usually referred to as *olla*, which can be illustrated with the help of examples from Castellace[297].

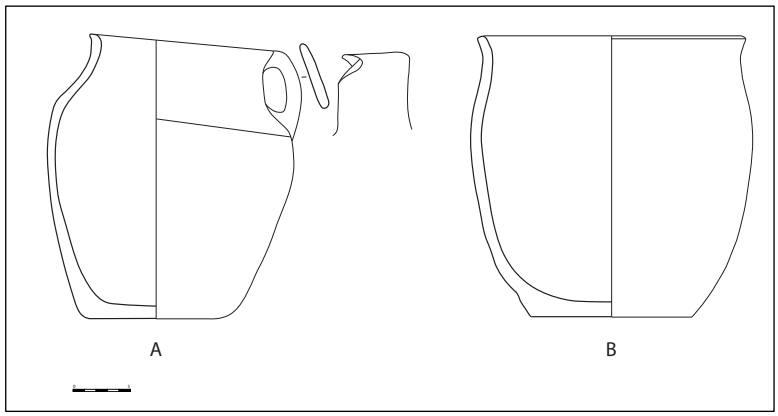

Figure 31: Further closed Impasto or Coarse Ware shapes. A) ***C176/1****, B)* ***C297/1****.*

The fragmentary vessel **C205/1** (FIGURE 31.A) was, according to the diary, used as cinerary container. The upper part is missing, though it is possible to observe a flat base and a biconical body. Part of a strap handle is also still extant. The production technique in terms of fabric is very similar to the *chytra* production, as it also features the dark orange-red clay with abundant mica. The broad flat base is unusual compared to the other *chytrai*, therefore its classification remains uncertain.

[297] Pacciarelli, 52 Cat. 136. See also Badoni 2000, 88, Pl. XXV.4 for a close example from Novilara in Pesaro.

B. FINE WARES

This second section addresses the group of Fine Ware ceramics, designating ceramic vessels that feature a finely tempered clay with fewer or no visible inclusions in the fabric matrix, thinner walls, and oftentimes a more standardised shape (though this is not purely dependent on the production technique). Additionally, these vessels are often decorated with paint and incisions, sometimes featuring both (e.g., Corinthian-style *aryballoi*). In terms of production techniques, fabric characteristics, and potential places of origin, the class of Fine Ware ceramics is notably more diverse than the previous category.

Like the Coarse Ware vessels, objects are divided into functional groups, proceeding roughly from open to closed shapes. Within these subdivisions, smaller sections address more specific groupings according to style, shape, decoration, and production technique. Again, this is structured in a broad and flexible manner, only going into detail where the data availability allows for it.

B1. Plates (FIGURE 32)

This category consists of vessels which are characterised by a shallow form with a wide diameter and no handles, in most ways similar to modern counterparts. In all cases, the clay is well-tempered and has a warm yellow colour, with minimal inclusions of mica. Two fully preserved plates are represented in the Canerossi plot (**C136/1**, **C197/2**); the first was offered as grave good together with a cup (**C136/1**), while the second served as a lid to a *vaso a bombarda* in the context of an *enchytrismos* (**C197/2**).

C136/1 (FIGURE 32.B) is a small vessel with a concave base, a wide and angular basin and a wide rim that is tilted inward in a 45° angle. It is decorated with straight lines and S-shapes arranged in circles. Parallels in the Museo Archeologico di Napoli[298] as well as the necropolis of Pithekoussai[299] date to the 7th century, but due to their longevity and overall popularity, it is difficult to assign a more precise date.

In comparison, **C197/2** (FIGURE 32.A) is both larger and wider and has a flat ledge rim that is thickened to the outside. The basin is wide and flat, and transitions into a ring base toward the bottom. The decorative apparatus is very complex, including chequered fields, snakes, and concentric bands. A close parallel in Pithekoussai dates to the Early or Middle Corinthian

[298] Neville Ure – Dunman Ure 1954, 32; Pl. 31.2-3.
[299] Buchner – Ridgway 1993, Pl. 101, 263.2; Pl. 107, 272.10.

Period (625-575)[300], though again, it is very difficult to date these plates other than by association[301].

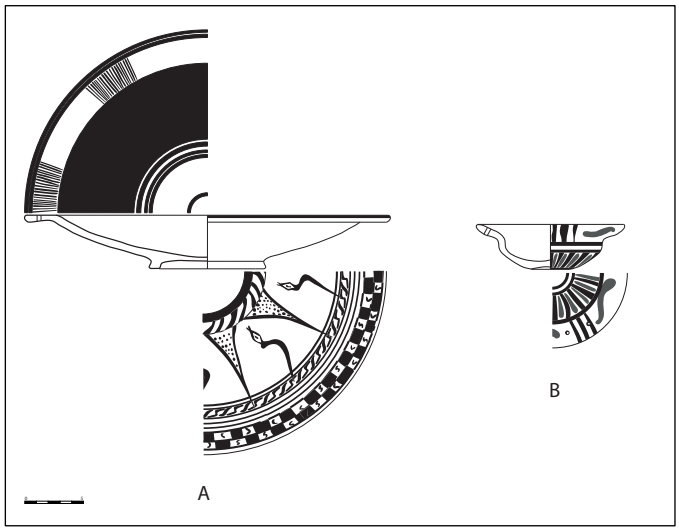

Figure 32: Plates. A) ***C197/2****, B)* ***C136/1****.*

In shape and decoration, both objects have the closest parallels in the necropolis of Pithekoussai, but they also appear, though not numerously, in other necropoleis of Southern Italy and Sicily. In the academic discussion on these objects, similar to the earliest *oinochoai* found in Canerossi[302], they are identified as 'local' or Italo-Geometric[303]. Indeed, the decoration of both objects, with Z- or S-shapes and lines, sometimes with snakes as figural decoration, seems very characteristic for the region of Campania where these plates have their most numerous distribution (including also Cuma and Pontecagnano), though they are also present in Etruscan sites[304]. As B. D'Agostino notes, the plates do not have direct parallels in Greek production, though the shape to him is reminiscent of Cretan vessels ('coperchi cretesi'), and he observes the close similarity in decoration to Proto-Corinthian plates; finally, he hypothesises that they are coming from East Greek prototypes. Chronologically, first examples come from beginning of the 7th century[305], though they also appear much later, for example in Middle Corinthian contexts[306].

[300] The system of dating Corinthian styles follows Neeft 1987, 379 f. for Proto-Corinthian vessels and Dehl-von Kaenel 1986, 19; Dehl-von Kaenel 1995, 42 for Corinthian vessels.
[301] For the closest parallel see Buchner – Ridgway 1976, Pl. 86, T. 191.31.
[302] Especially **CS26/1**, **CS27/1**.
[303] 'Locale' is the term that G. Buchner uses in Pithekoussai I, and the CVA variously identify this style as Italo-Geometric.
[304] D'Agostino 1968, 107 f., see also 108, note 2 for a list of examples in Etruria; Cuozzo et al. 2016, Pl. 5-8.
[305] D'Agostino 1968, 108.
[306] Buchner – Ridgway 1976, 244, Pl. 86, T191.31.

B2. *Lekanides* (FIGURE 33)

The Greek term *lekane* broadly describes vessels of medium size with ledged and tapering rims and two handles on opposing sides. In terms of technique, they exhibit very finely tempered clay of yellow or light pink colour with small inclusions of black or brown, and mica.

Five *lekanides* from the Canerossi plot belong to this group (**C92/2**, **C92/3**, **C189/2**, **C198/2**, **CS3/1**). In three cases (**C92/2**, **C189/2**, **C198/2**) they functioned as lids to cremation vessels, *lekane* **C92/3** was included as a grave good for a cremation tomb, and one is a sporadic find (**CS3/1**). While **C92/2** and **C198/2** are larger and more open, being closer to the plates discussed above, the two vessels **C92/3** and **C189/2** are smaller and narrower at the rim, with almost vertical walls just below the rim. Finally, **CS3/1** is an outlier, with a straight rim and an angular protrusion below the rim.

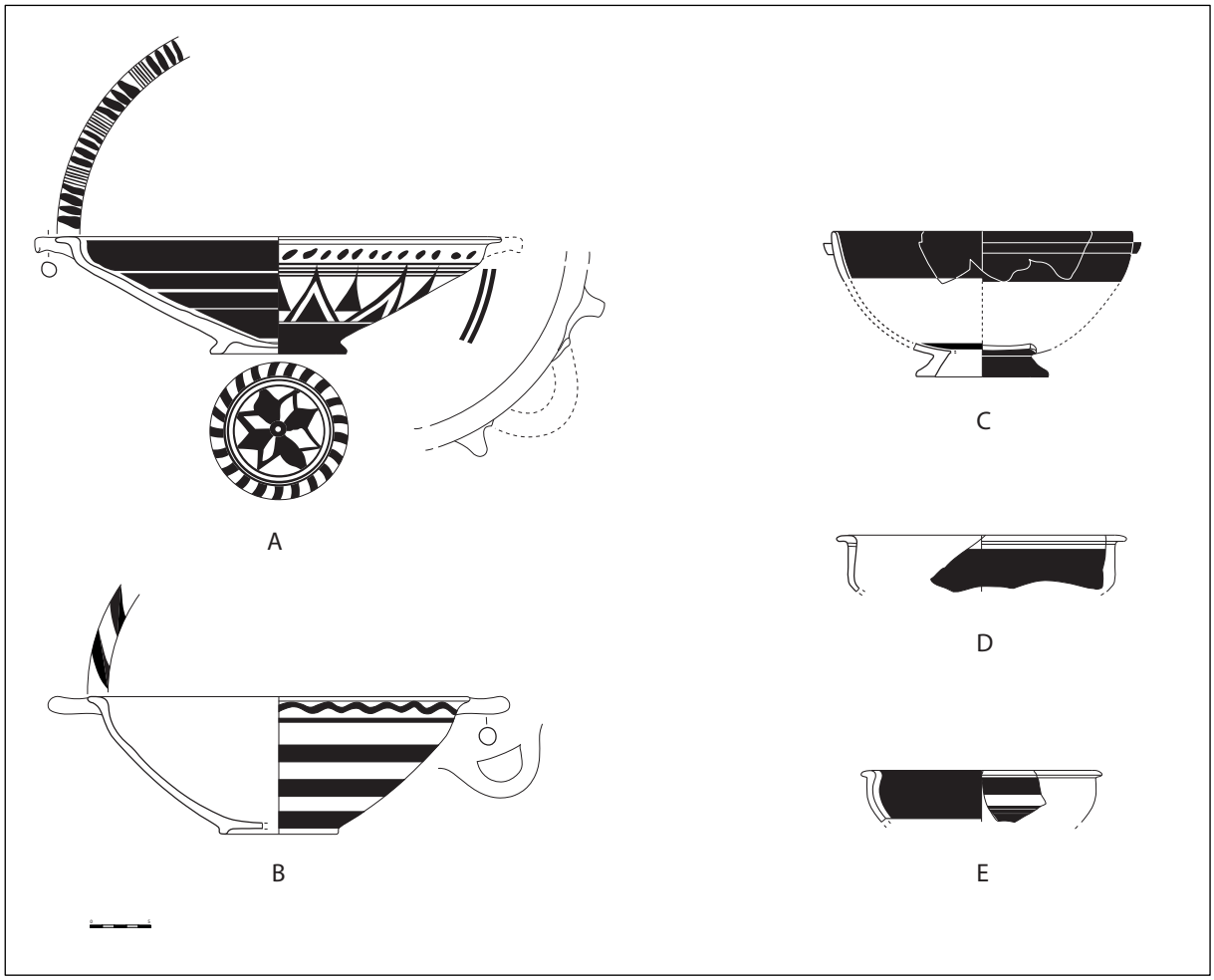

Figure 33: Lekanai. A) ***C198/2****, B)* ***C92/2****, C)* ***CS3/1****, D)* ***C189/2****, E)* ***C92/3****.*

C198/2 is the most elaborate of the *lekanides* represented in Canerossi (FIGURE 33.A). The outside decoration consists of overlaying triangular shapes, lines, and dots, while inside, there are thick concentric bands. The lip is decorated with groups of lines and elongated dots,

and on the bottom, there are a flower and a circle of radially arranged lines on the base. This is generally quite similar to the decorative corpus of the Italo-Geometric plates discussed above, though the shape and also the closest parallels were found in Attica[307]. According to these close parallels, the vessel could be early in date, c. early 7th century.

Lekane **C92/2** features a decoration of horizontal bands on the outside, with a wavy line just below the rim (FIGURE 33.B); the rim itself displays curved lines. Falling into a group of Italo-Geometric vessels popular in southern Italy during the Archaic period, they appear in local versions, such as the ones with only one handle in Pithekoussai and Pontecagnano[308], or with two handles, as most examples in the Museo Archeologico di Napoli show[309]. Taking the lip decoration featuring radially arranged lines as indicative of chronology, according to parallels in Cuma the vessel would fall into the period of the late 7th and early 6th centuries[310].

For two of the other vessels which correlate closely in shape to the ones discussed beforehand but differ in decoration (**C92/3**, **C189/2:** FIGURE 33.C-D), the closest parallels come from Zankle on Sicily[311]. While in both cases, they are dated to the second half of the 6th century, it seems difficult to ascribe a precise date, as these vessel shapes seem to occur throughout the entire Archaic period.

The sporadic vessel **CS3/1** (FIGURE 33.E) has an altogether different shape than the previously discussed *lekanides*. It has an open shape with a very large rim diameter in relationship to the base. The rim is rounded, and below, there is a protrusion with a square section. The basin is low and connects to a high foot. The entire vessel is glazed in black. According to the comparison with a local object from Megara, this may be dated to the middle or late 6th century[312]. It also has similarities with a Laconian basin found in Naxos and Gela that may be dated to the second or third quarters of the 6th century[313]. In fact, for a very similar vessel found at Cuma, a Laconian origin was also suggested[314].

[307] Neville Ure – Dunman Ure 1954, 14 f., Pl. 8.3 (dating to the late 8th or early 7th ct.); Rhomaios – Papaspyridi 1930, III.H.*d*, 8; Pl. 12; Smith 1943, 16 f., Pl. 1.4.
[308] D'Agostino 1968, 104 f., Buchner – Ridgway 1993, Pl. 117, 309B.4; see also Cuozzo et al. 2016, 32.
[309] Borriello 1991, Pl. 20-28.
[310] Cuozzo et al. 2016, 33; Pl. 8.TA122. For further examples in Cuma and Pithekoussai, see Munzi 2007, 199 fig. 9, nos. 2514.01, 25017.1001; Nizzo 2007, Tav. 11, B440(AL)A. This vessel is dated to the end of the Archaic period.
[311] For **C92/3**, see Tigano 1999, 142, Cat. S/92; for **C189/2** see Tigano 1999, 143, Cat. S/99.
[312] Bérard 2017, 102, Z90B.
[313] Pelagatti 1989, 18; 21, figs. 78–80, Cat. 77 and 217.
[314] Cuozzo et al. 2016, 96; TTA10215/5, Pl. 24.A.2.

B3. Cups

Cups numerically represent one of the largest categories of objects found in the Canerossi sector during the excavations. Where they occur intact, they are usually offered as grave goods to pit inhumations; more often, cups appear in various states of fragmentation in the context of burnt lenses.

Corinthian and Corinthian-style cups

Kotylai (FIGURE 34)

Here, the term *kotyle* designates cups that are characterised by an open shape, a narrow base and thin walls. The rim is either straight or slightly inverted, and the majority of vessels in the corpus preserve two horizontal or slightly upturned handles with a round section, one on each side. In the Canerossi sector, there are 24 vessels of this kind in total. They all exhibit the same characteristics of Fine Ware ceramics in production technique, also including particularly thin vessel walls and a general absence of inclusions (though larger and smaller irregularities are present). The fabric colours fall into a spectrum ranging from light pink to yellow with a greenish hue, with no clear demarcation among the group.

Typologically, this category shows remarkable range in the decorative styles and the shapes, with the following classes emerging from the evidence:

A first group consisting of six *kotyliskoi* shows a frieze of running dogs in the silhouette style of the Transitional period (640-620 BCE, **CS33/1**, **C140/3**, **C147/4**, **C153/2**, **C153/4**, **C296/2**: FIGURE 34.A); of these, the taller ones are generally older in date than the small ones[315].

Another group of *kotyliskoi*, dating from the Middle Corinthian Period to the late third quarter of the 6th century[316], consists of six cups and is decorated with thicker and thinner bands around the body and vertical lines below the rim (**C18/2**, **C43/1**, **C71/5**, **C226/3**, **C289/2**, **C289/3**: FIGURE 34.B)[317]. One cup slightly diverges from the other miniature cups as it is built stockier and has shorter handles. It is entirely glazed black and has a flat base (**C22/2**).

The vessels that are slightly larger in dimensions but still relatively small include nine *kotylai* in total (**CS17/1**, **C33/5**, **C125/2**, **C130/3**, **C148/2**, **C153/1**, **C158/2**, **C187/2**, **C192/1**, **C206/1**, **C257/4**)[318]: Chronologically, the two earliest vessels are characterised by a decoration

[315] Boardman 1966, Pl. 25, Cat. 343; v. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2006, 230 f.
[316] Blegen 1964, 106, "Miniature Pattern *Skyphoi*".
[317] Boardman 1966, Pl. 27, 533-7, 454-8.
[318] Chronologically, cups such as this follow a rule of thumb saying that tall vessels with a narrow base date earlier (i.e., Early Corinthian Period) and those that are lower and have a larger base are later (i.e., Late Corinthian Period). Following this, the cups **CS17/1**, **C33/5**, **C130/3**, **C153/1**, **C158/2**, **C257/4** in a relative sense may be earlier, and

of horizontal bands and a frieze of sigma-lines below the rim (**C148/2**, **C187/2:** FIGURE 34.C), dateable to the second half of the 7th or early decades of the 6th centuries[319]. Next within this category is a group that follows the previous shape very closely, but diverges in the decorative pattern: Here, the upper part of the vessel is completely painted and shows concentrically arranged rays toward the bottom. As for the decoration, three of these vessels feature rays toward the bottom and a completely painted upper body (**C33/5**, **C130/3**, **C153/1**: FIGURE 34.D). According to comparisons in the region (e.g., Selinunte on Sicily) and the combination of the shape with the decoration, these three vessels can be possibly dated to the Early Corinthian Period or at least the late 7th century[320].

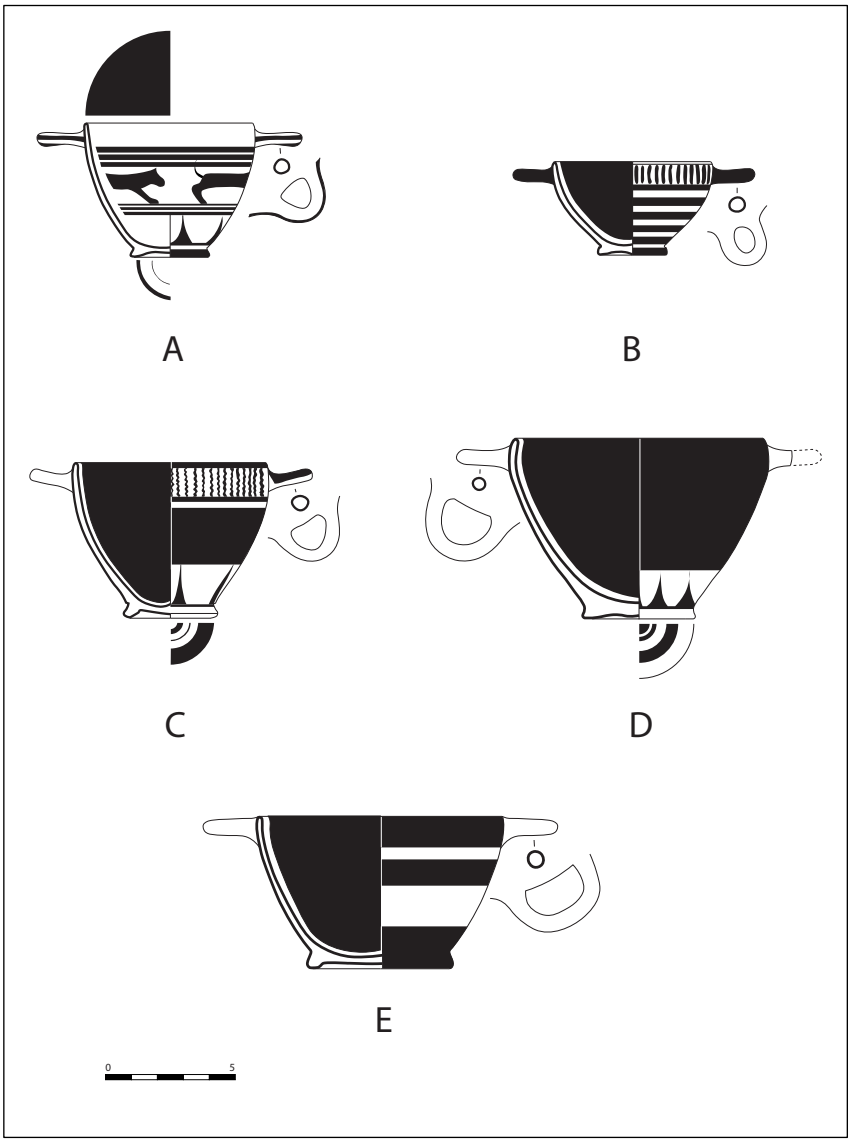

Figure 34: Corinthian kotylai. A) ***C147/5****, B)* ***C18/2****, C)* ***C148/1****, D)* ***C33/5****, E)* ***C125/2****.*

the lower cups **C125/1**, **C192/1**, and **C206/1** later in date; certainly, a chronological classification has to proceed more cautiously: Amyx – Lawrence 1975, 73 f.

[319] For **C148/1**, see Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 244, Cat. A 956; For **C187/2**, see Amyx – Lawrence 1975, 77 Type V (An 66); v. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2006, 239 Cat. 6, fig. 12.57; Bérard 2017, Z48.1.

[320] Amyx – Lawrence 1975, 127 An 150, Pl. 64; Meola 1996, 276 f., D. 283.1, Pl. XII.

Finally, the two lower vessels **C125/2**[321] and **C206/1**[322] are banded, while **C192/1** is entirely painted (FIGURE 34.E)[323]. The cup **CS17/1** has vertical lines below the rim and horizontal bands on the lower part of the body which may also be dated around the year 600 BCE[324]. Especially the broad bottom of these vessels is reminiscent of *kotylai* produced in Corinth, but the decoration, especially this late linear style, is difficult to interpret for a lack of precise parallels and the fragmentary state of the vessels from Canerossi.

Two more vessels (**C158/2**, **C257/4**) have especially large dimensions, with rim diameters of 11 and 14cm, respectively. Due to its fragmentary state, it is not possible to determine whether **C158/2** was decorated. The cup **C257/4** features incised lines and painted figural decoration[325], though the decoration is not clear enough to allow a reconstruction.

Skyphoi (FIGURE 35)

The category of *skyphoi* includes vessels that are more open than *kotylai*, characterized by a wider rim diameter. They also differ from *kotylai* in the sharp crease that occurs at the transition from the shoulder to the rim[326]. This shape originated in Corinthian workshops and was exported throughout the Mediterranean during the 7th century BCE, though local production of this shape gradually supplanted imports[327]. In southern Italy and Sicily, these vessels were certainly among the most frequently reproduced and locally imitated forms. As a result, they appear in a wide variety of styles, both in terms of shape and decoration. In the Canerossi sector, the corpus of *skyphoi* is not very large. However, almost every vessel represented here is unique, indicating an exceptionally wide typological variety within the necropolis of Metauros.

Of particular value to the classification is the decoration of these vessels: along the rim, there are three or four thin horizontal lines, a style generally known as *coppa a filetti*[328], which is derived from the Geometric style[329].

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[321] Blegen 1964, Pl. 20, Cat. 143.1.
[322] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 244 Cat. A 950–4.
[323] Amyx – Lawrence 1975, Type II (An 212) p. 76 fig. 1; Meola 1996, 401 T. 586.1, Pl. IX.
[324] Boardman 1966, 40 Cat. 417, Pl. 27.
[325] Amyx – Lawrence 1975, 76 Type II (An 86) fig. 1, 140 Pl. 66.; v. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2006, 235 Cat. 41.
[326] Naming conventions for cups often differ significantly between publications, with neither *skyphos* nor *kotyle* necessarily used for the same shapes.
[327] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 262–264.
[328] In research on pottery in southern Italy, the term *coppe a filetti* is often used to describe different things; some use it for locally produced Proto-Corinthian cups, others for any cups that are decorated with lines along the rim, under which one could also count the Ionian/East Greek cups. The typological and stylistic relationship among these vessels is not well researched and would benefit from focused studies.
[329] This style was first discussed by Villet and Villard for Megara Hyblaia, who date these vessels from the late 8th century to the end of the third quarter of the 7th century: Vallet – Villard 1964, 36 f., Pl. 19.2.

Due to their wide distribution and widespread local production, it is often difficult to distinguish Corinthian products from local wares, especially without detailed archaeometric analysis. In the following, potential production origins are therefore mentioned only cautiously, using first and foremost the quality of the vessels as well as notable coloration features.

Chronologically, the earliest example in the corpus is likely the cup **C142/1** (FIGURE 35.A). Its deep shape and short rim are reminiscent of shapes from the first half of the 7th century, suggesting a similar date for this vessel[330]. The finely tempered clay, the paucity of irregularities in the fabric and the fabric colour could be indicative of Corinthian production.

Next in chronology is cup **C169/2** (FIGURE 35.B), which is visibly shallower than the previous vessel, but the shape still retains sharp curves and a relatively short rim; the decoration consists of horizontal lines along the rim and a fully painted body. According to similar shapes in Francavilla[331], Amendolara[332], and Megara Hyblaia[333], it likely dates to the second half of the 7th century, correlating to the Late Proto-Corinthian Period.

Similar in date are **C24/1** and **C47/1** (FIGURE 35.C), which both share the same tripartite decorative style of horizontal lines along the rim, a frieze with alternating horizontal and vertical lines just below, and a fully painted bottom part[334].

A close decorative pattern is exhibited by **C33/3** (FIGURE 35.D), however it is complemented by a section toward the bottom which shows concentrically arranged rays. The shape is much shallower than in the previous vessels, and the maximum diameter is also wider. According to comparisons, it dates to the Late Proto-Corinthian or Transitional periods (650-620 BCE) and might be imported from Corinth, judging from the characteristics of the clay[335].

The cup **C37/2** (FIGURE 35.E) is almost identical in decoration to the previous class, but much larger in size. The shape is relatively deep and the rim short and curving softly. Given its uneven surface relative to Corinthian products and its reddish-toned paint, it is likely to have been produced in a local workshop[336].

[330] For a parallel from Selinunte, see Meola 1996, Pl. 212, TR. X,3.
[331] For **C169/2**, see v. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2006, 248 f., Cat. 18; Bérard 2017, Z104 Cat. 2.
[332] La Genière, 35 f., T. 77.2.
[333] For **C159/3**, see Bérard 2017, 38, P16 Cat. 16.
[334] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 269, no. A 1086-7.
[335] Payne 1931, 23 fig. 9b; Nizzo 2007, Pl. 10, B390(AI-C)D3; Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 270 f., Cat. A 1096.
[336] For a parallel regarding the decoration, see v. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2006, 248 Cat. 16, fig. 13.16a-b.

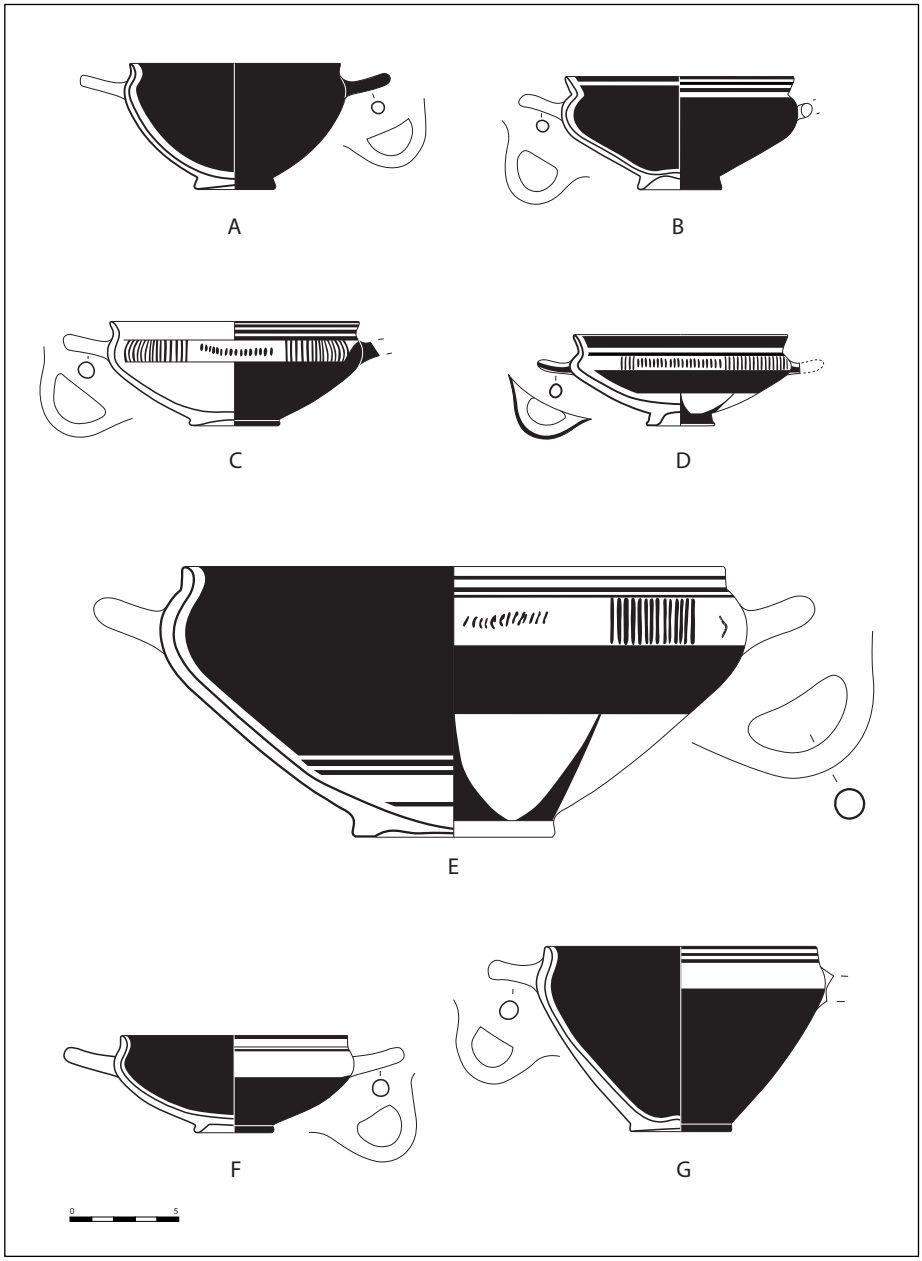

Figure 35: Corinthian skyphoi. A) ***C142/1****, B)* ***C169/2****, C)* ***C47/1****, D)* ***C33/3****, E)* ***C37/2****, F)* ***C124/4****, G)* ***CS24/1****.*

Two further vessels have a similar surface that exhibits significant irregularities such as smaller and larger voids (**C124/4**, **C136/2**: FIGURE 35.F). Their profiles also seem to be distinct from those of cups produced in Corinth, especially in the very short and thick rim and the softer curve at the shoulder. The decoration is simpler than all previously discussed vessels in this category, with horizontal lines along the rim, a spared frieze just below, and an entirely painted lower part. Out of these two, **C136/2** is probably earlier in date, which is suggested by the

deeper shape. According to comparisons with Zancle[337] and Amendolara[338], it may be possible to date these vessels to the late or second half of the 7th century.

During a short phase at the end of the 7th and the beginning of the 6th centuries, *skyphoi* again become closer in shape to their earliest examples (e.g., the Thapsos cups), which feature a very deep form and a narrower rim diameter. They are also taller in height. An example for this can be found in **CS24/1** (FIGURE 35.G), a *skyphos* which is decorated in the same way as the previous group[339].

Finally, a number of vessels very likely fall into this category, but they are too fragmentary to discuss in detail (**C8/3**, **C24/2**, **C28/2**, **C159/3**, **C214/2**, **C234/2**, **C240/1**).

Ionian/East Greek cups (FIGURE 36)

Five cups with creased rim belong to the category of the so-called 'Ionian' or 'East Greek' cups (**C8/1**, **C14/1**, **C44/1**, **C226/5**, **C257/2**), though these are terms of modern convention[340]. They typically feature a long thin rim, a deep vessel shape and a narrow foot, as well as a decoration of horizontal bands and lines across the entire body, similar to the previously discussed *coppe a filetti*. All the vessels in the present corpus exhibit a well-tempered clay with light pink fabric colour and occasional dark inclusions.

The first vessel in a chronological sense has a shallow shape, a sharp crease and a tapered rim. It is decorated with two broad horizontal bands, one just below the rim and one starting at the lower beginning of the handles (**C44/1**: FIGURE 36.A). This correlates to U. Schlotzhauer's type 10,8.C, decoration k, of *südionische Knickrandschalen*[341], dating between 610/600 and 590/80 BCE[342].

The second category, represented by most of the Ionian cups from Canerossi, is overall higher and has a hemispherical form (**C8/1**, **C14/1**, **C226/1**, **C257/1**: FIGURE 36.B). The rim is longer, and the widest diameter of the body is just below the crease separating the body from the rim; the foot is quite low. While the shape differs to some extent among this group, the decoration remains consistent: The rim is either spared or features only one thin line at the very top; there is another thicker or thinner band just below the crease from the rim to the body; another spared band occurs at the height of the handles, and the entire remainder of the vessel

[337] Martinelli 1999, 88 Cat. VLF/79.
[338] La Genière, 18 f., T. 10.5; 26 f., T. 60.2.
[339] Bacci – Tigano 1999, 88 Cat. VLF/79. For the typology of coppe a filetti from Siris, see Vullo 2012.
[340] Although modern pottery naming conventions sometimes follow ethnic labels, we cannot assume that ancient people necessarily had the same mental connection to (the same) ethnic groups or geographical regions.
[341] Buchner – Ridgway 1993, Pl. 87, Cat. 193.3; Schlotzhauer 2001, 341, Pl. 46 (Formvariante 10,8.C, Dekorvariante k); Nizzo 2007, Pl. 10, B390(AI-C)F; Bérard 2017, 41 f., P19.5 no. 4.
[342] Schlotzhauer 2001, 337.

towards the bottom is painted. This either corresponds most accurately to Schlotzhauer's types 9,1.B, Dekorvariante g (**C8/1**, **C226/1**, **C257/1**)[343], or 9,1.C, Dekorvariante g (**C14/1**)[344]. These types are produced from the early 6th century onwards, likely making their presence in the Western Mediterranean around the second quarter or middle of the 6th century[345].

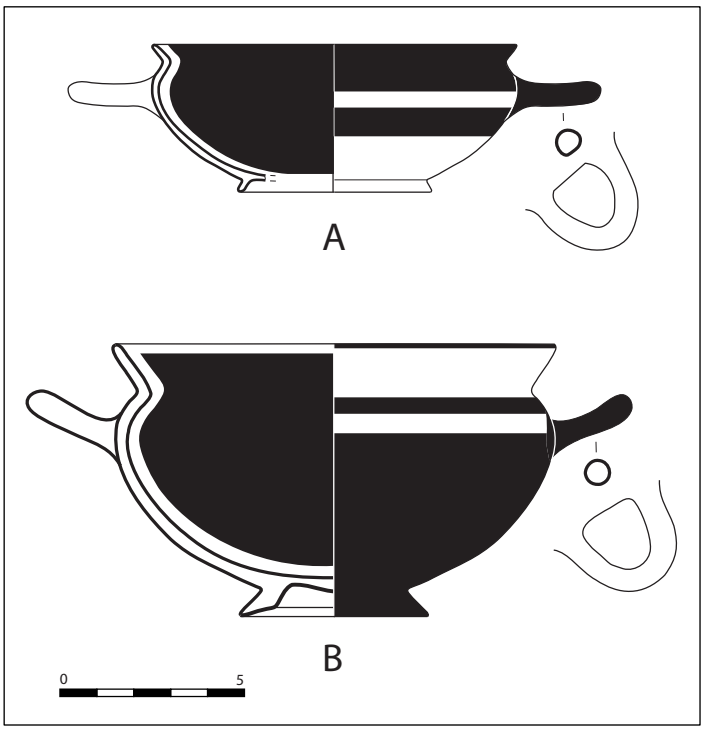

Figure 36: Ionian cups. A) ***C44/1****, B)* ***C257/2****.*

Three more vessels may belong to the group of Ionian cups, though they are too fragmentary to be classified (**C8/2**, **C10/3**, **C255/2**).

Attic cups (FIGURE 37)

The category of cups with an 'Attic' shape encompasses four vessels in total. First, the shape of the feeder cup **C295/1** (FIGURE 37.A) is close to the so-called 'Phaleron cups' named for the a high number of examples found in the cemetery of Attic Phaleron: As has been shown, they are most often found in 7th-century contexts, and experience a development from a high, pointed shape to a lower and wider basin. According to this, **295/1** can possibly be dated to the end of the 7th century[346].

[343] Schlotzhauer 2001, Pl. 30, Cat. 171–174.
[344] Schlotzhauer 2001, Pl. 31, Cat. 178.
[345] Schlotzhauer 2001, 61–63.
[346] Schlotzhauer 2001, Pl. 30, Cat. 171–174. See for a more recent discussion Fragkapoulou – Zosi 2017. For further parallels, see Dehl-von Kaenel 2009, Pl. 43.5-6.

A second vessel has a high foot and a wide basin, with a ridge and inward curve some distance below the rim (**C224/1**: FIGURE 37.B). It exhibits two slightly upturned handles with a round section, and the entire vessel is glazed black. It can be identified as an Attic Siana- or C-Cup, dating to the late 6th or early 5th centuries[347].

With a rim diameter of 10,5cm, the cup **C181/1** (FIGURE 37.C) has a much wider mouth in relation to its height (3,8cm) and its narrow base (4,8cm). There are two horizontal handles just below the rim on each side. On the outside, it is decorated in two zones, one in black on the upper vessel part and one in red on the lower part. The inside is entirely painted. The shape is very close to the 'Bolsal' of Attic production which, only becoming popular during the 5th century, is quite late in date[348].

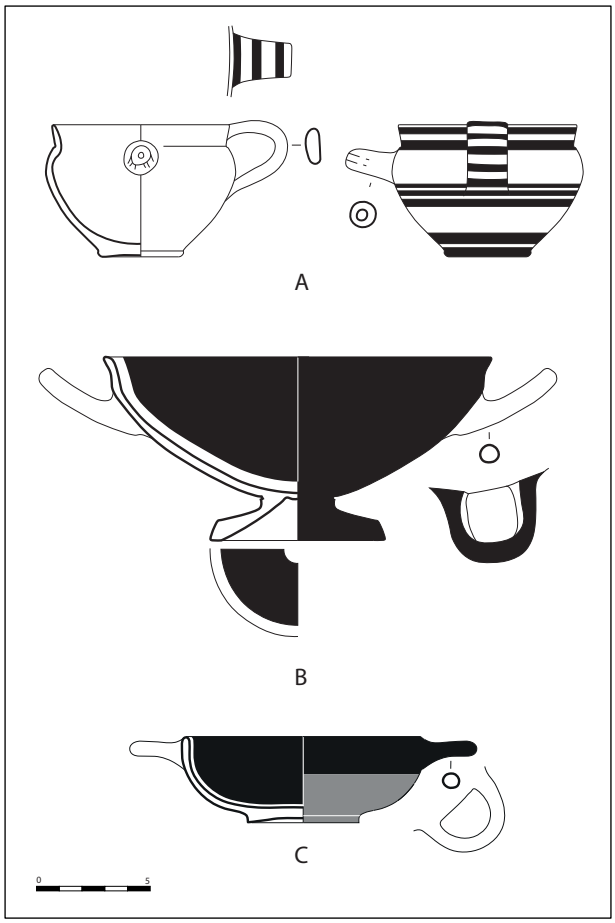

Figure 37: Attic cups. A) ***C295/1****, B)* ***C224/1****, C)* ***C181/1****.*

Finally, the foot of two cups discovered as sporadic finds (**CS28/1**, **CS31/1**) can be compared in shape with Attic cups, though their fragmentary state does not allow for a more precise classification.

Chalcidian cups (FIGURE 38)

The Chalcidian cup **C224/2**, which has parallels in Rhegion, Hipponion, and in various sites in Sicily[349], has a shape that is very reminiscent of the Siana type also represented by **C224/1**. The vessel features a delicate horizontal band just below the rim. Beneath this, a large field of alternating straight and inverted heart-shaped motifs is prominently displayed. Below the handle, another thin band is present, while the remainder of the vessel is fully painted. On

[347] Sparkes et al. 1970, 91 f. no. 398, figs. 4, Pl. 19 (this, however, is not a complete match, as the number listed as reference is an earlier type with the torus edge of the foot completely black: later objects have this edge reserved).
[348] Sparkes et al. 1970, 107 f.
[349] Iozzo 1994, 141 fig. 30, Pl. CXXX; Lyons 1996.

the interior, a single reserved line adorns the rim, with the rest entirely covered in paint. These vessels were produced during the latter half of the 6th century[350].

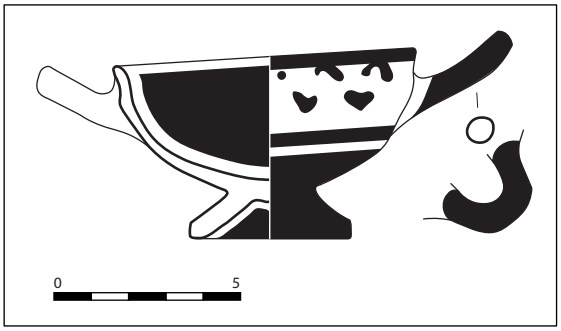

*Figure 38: Chalcidian cup **C224/2**.*

Not classifiable

A small number of cups can be said to belong to this basic shape, however it is not possible to group them with any of the shapes above as they are too fragmentary (**C24/3**, **C26-27/1**, **C122/3**, **C131/1**, **C133/5**, **C16/3**, **C255/1**, **C216/3**, **C255/1**, **C263/2**, **C263/3**, **C278/3**, **C291/3**, **CS5/2**, **CS5/3**, **CS13/1**).

B4. *Kraters* (FIGURE 39)

In total, four very fragmentary vessels were identified as belonging to *kraters*, mixing containers of large dimensions (**C4/2**, **C10/1**, **C69/1**, **CS3/2**). In all three cases, they are Laconian in style and black glazed both on the outside and the inside. These vessels are characterized by a thickened rim with rectangular section, a slightly diverging short neck, a sharp transition from the neck to the conical body, and a high foot with a ring base. In only one case (**CS3/2**), the broad handles with half-circle attachments are preserved[351]. These vessels occur in the last quarter of the 6th century, therefore quite late in the history of the necropolis.

[350] A significant number of comparanda can also be found at Morgantina: Lyons 1996, 61 for a discussion.
[351] See Stibbe's work on this category of vessels: Stibbe 1989, 98, F92; 115, G8; Pl. 13.3. Also, Pelagatti has done important work on Laconian pottery in Southern Italy and Sicily: Pelagatti 1990, 175 Cat. 156.

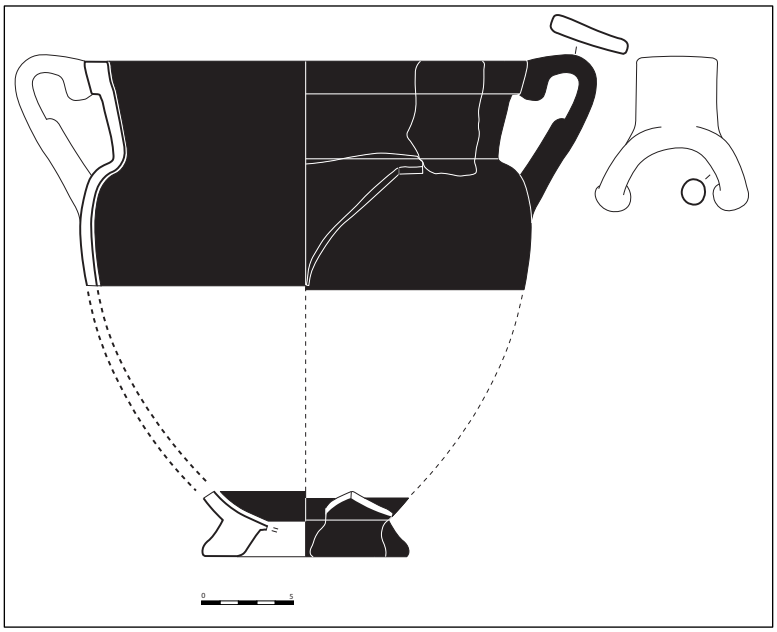

*Figure 39: Laconian krater **CS3/2**.*

B5. *Olpai*

The category of *olpai* in the Canerossi sector includes eleven vessels in total (**CS1/1**, **CS12/1**, **CS25/1**, **CS30/1**, **CS32/1**, **C54/5**, **C116/1**, **C137/3**, **C148/2**, **C173/2**, **C193/3**). Like the cups, these jugs or ewers were offered either as grave goods in cremations and *enchytrismoi* but would also have found use in the context of burnt lenses and inhumations.

The main difference among the pouring vessels found in the Canerossi sector is constituted by the rim: While the rim of *olpai* is straight or flaring, the *oinochoai* rims are usually trefoil. The *lekythos*, in contrast, has a spout instead of a straight or trefoil rim.

'Euboic' jugs (FIGURE 40)

A group of pouring vessels occurring during the late geometric and Archaic periods from Campania to Sicily are known as 'Euboic' bottles, due to their alleged origin in Euboea and their representation in areas of intense Euboean 'presence' throughout the Central Mediterranean[352]. The origins of these vessels have been widely debated, with initial suggestions pointing to Ionia, Crete, and Syria[353], but the prevailing scholarly consensus identifies Euboea as their place of origin because of their numerous occurrences in Euboean settlements in southern Italy and Sicily (e.g., Zankle), next to the finds of some sherds in Eretria and Théologos[354]. Indeed, it seems that the occurrence of the bottles is much more numerous in

[352] Mercuri 2004, 134–8.
[353] Bernabò Brea – Cavalier 1959, 106 f.
[354] See Mercuri 2004, 134–8 for a list of occurrences in Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Syria.

southern Italy than anywhere else[355], and it has been shown that most of the known examples come from local production[356]. While the exact provenance of the type remains unclear, it has been noted that they do not correspond to any local Iron Age traditions, and that they hint at early contacts with the Aegean[357].

These bottles feature a tapered rim that varies in length, bending sharply inwards to meet the converging body. The body then widens, reaching its maximum diameter in the upper third of the vessel, before tapering down into a conical form. A single handle, often in a prominent triangular shape, extends above the height of the rim. The base is flat or slightly concave.

The decoration in the present dataset is very consistent, with the lower part of the vessel entirely painted and a set of thin horizontal lines just above, ranging in number between two and nine. Typically, the upper part of the body is adorned with a single arching line, sometimes doubled on each side of the handle. A vertical line often decorates the handle. The arching line on the upper part of the vessel appears to be a local feature of Metauros, as it does not occur in any comparative vessels from southern Italy and Sicily. Additionally, the short, thick rim also seems to be a local characteristic.

Seven vessels in Canerossi belong to this category (**C137/3**, **C173/1**, **C193/4**, **CS1/1**, **CS25/1**, **CS30/1**, **CS32/1**). Out of the vessels identified during the excavation as connected to regular tombs, **C137/3** served as grave good for an urn cremation, while **C193/4** occurred in the same function in an *enchytrismos*; **C173/1** emerged in the context of a burnt lens. The remaining four vessels were all classified as sporadic finds, though most of these were likely pit inhumations not recognised at the time (**CS1/1**, **CS25/1**, **CS30/1**)[358].

Chronologically, the earliest vessels from the end of the 8th century are narrow and feature a sharp shoulder line; they are also smaller in size. Over time, they become broader, and the shoulder line appears softer, with late examples coming from the second half of the 7th century[359]. Of the examples present in Canerossi, according to this rule of thumb the first would be **CS30/1** (FIGURE 40.A), which is smaller and more angular in shape than the other examples, additionally featuring a longer and thinner rim[360]. Next in this sequence are **C193/4** and **CS25/1**,

[355] For **Pontecagnano**, see D'Agostino 1968, 101–104 fig. 18; **Mylai**: Bernabò Brea – Cavalier 1959, Pl. XLI,8; T. 129, Pl. XLII,1; T. 21, Pl. XLIII,3; Tigano 2002, 52 f., T. 82. **Incoronata**: Orlandini – Castoldi 1995, 62 Cat. no. 34, 83 fig. 65; **Pithekoussai**: Buchner – Ridgway 1993, 296 f., T. 242 and 243, Pl. 95; 388 f., T. 332, Pl. 127; T. 528, Pl. 159; T. 623.4, Pl. 176; Nizzo 2007, Pl. 5, B110(AL)B1a and B110(AL)C1. **Cuma**: Gabrici 1913, Pl. XLIX,1; Pl. LXX,2.
[356] D'Agostino 1968, 101–104.
[357] Quondam, forthcoming.
[358] In light of the small size of the sample, this seems strange and almost intentional. Weighing the criteria to determine an actual tomb, in this thesis three of these *points funéraires* were judged a pit inhumation (**CS1/1**, **CS25/1**, **CS30/1**).
[359] D'Agostino 1968, 101–104.
[360] For a parallel from Mylai, see Bernabò Brea – Cavalier 1959, Pl. XLII.1.

still small and narrow in shape but less angular, and the rim is shorter and thicker (FIGURE 40.B). **C137/3** presents a further development, with a lower vertical balance point and a wider maximum diameter (FIGURE 40.C). **CS1/1**, exhibiting a clearly more cylindrical form and a very high shoulder (FIGURE 40.D), dates rather to the second half of the 7th century, presenting the latest example in the group from the Canerossi sector[361]. Finally, **CS32/1** and **C173/1** likely belong in this vessel class, but they are too fragmentary to classify accordingly.

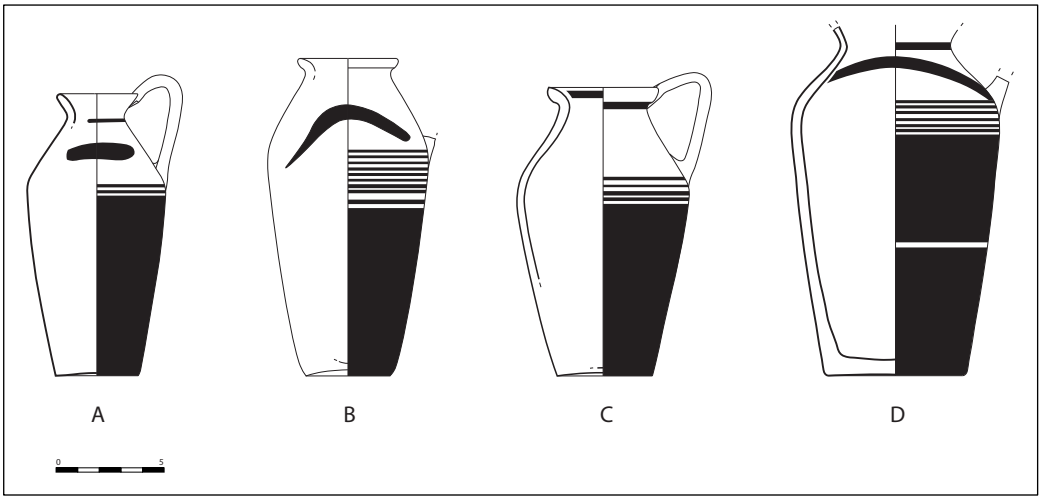

Figure 40: 'Euboic' olpai. A) ***CS30/1****, B)* ***C193/4****, C)* ***C137/3****, D)* ***CS1/1****.*

Further olpai of local production (FIGURE 41)

Further two vessels form a category similar to the previous one (**CS12/1**, **C148/2**). They were found as part of a burnt patch burial (**C148/2**) and a pit inhumation (**CS12/1**), respectively.

The first one, **CS12/1**, has a thin, slightly everting rim. It then transitions into a neck of medium thickness and finally into a wide body with a very low balance point. The handle is relatively small in comparison to the vessel height. It is wide and thin and goes from the rim to the shoulder of the vessel. *Olpai* of this kind are widely distributed in southern Italy, including Pithekoussai, Metaponto, and Gela[362]. A long and consistent tradition also seems to exist in

[361] See Borriello 1991, Pl. 18.1.
[362] Buchner – Ridgway 1993, Pl. 24, 71.2; Pl. 29, 78.2; Pl. 35, 122.5; Carter 1998a, 689, OL2 (T 336-12); Lambrugo 2013, 100 Cat. BBU 81.2, 99 fig. 31.2; 204 Cat. VG 33.6, 200 fig. 138.6.

Attica[363], and have been hypothesised to derive from Eastern Greek prototypes[364]. According to those parallels, **CS12/1** can be dated to the end of the 7th century[365].

The *olpe* **C148/2** is similar to the previous one in shape and it shares the same decoration, with the entire vessel painted except for a single preserved band at the centre of the body. The shape differs slightly, as it has a more ovoid body instead of a conical one, with a pronounced transition from the body to the rim and a flatter handle[366].

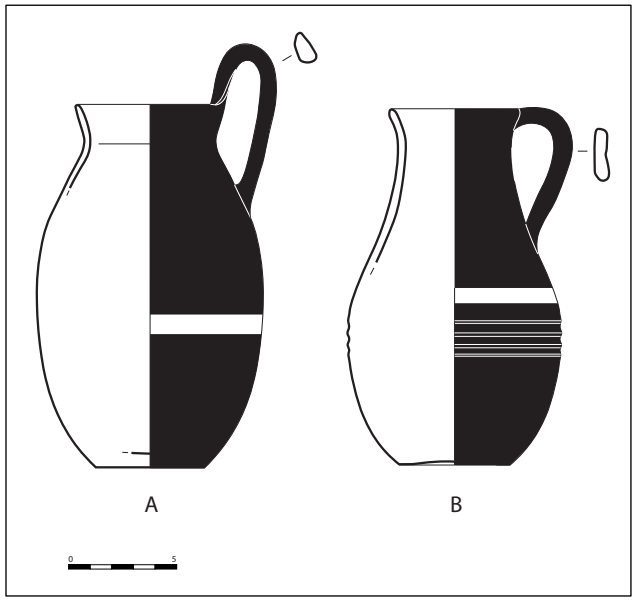

Figure 41: Olpai of local production. A) ***C148/2****, B)* ***CS12/1****.*

Finally, the vessel **C6/2**, though preserving only the base, may be counted among the *olpai* of local production.

Etruscan bucchero (FIGURE 42)

The *Olpe* **C45/1** is likely of Etruscan Bucchero, identifiable by its finely tempered dark clay and its smooth surface. It is a vessel of small dimensions, with a diverging thin-walled rim, a bulbous body with a cut between the neck and the shoulder, and a slightly concave base. Comparisons can be found in Southern Etruria, where this type dates to last quarter of the 7th or the first quarter of the 6th centuries[367].

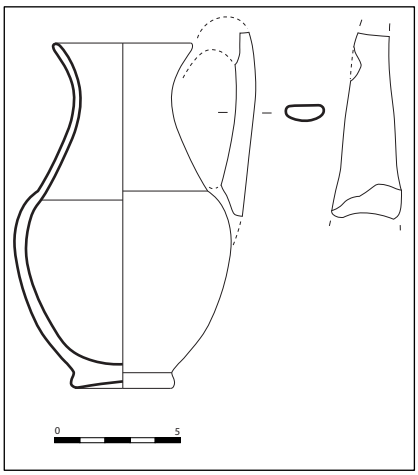

Figure 42: Olpe ***C45/1****.*

Not classifiable

The rim fragments of **C54/5** and **C116/2** could be identified as *olpai*, however a closer categorisation cannot be carried out.

[363] Sparkes et al. 1970, Pl. 12-13, nos. 255–289
[364] Borriello 1991, 36 f.; Pl. 37.4.
[365] See Quondam forthcoming, 376.
[366] As a comparison, see a jug from Incoronata: Orlandini – Castoldi 1995, 62 Cat. 34; 83 fig. 65.
[367] Rasmussen 1979, 89-92, Type 1b.

B6. *Oinochoai*

Compared to the *olpai*, which feature a simple, sometimes everted rim, in the Canerossi plot the term *oinochoe* describes a vessel with a trefoil rim or at least a noticeable spout opposite the handle. The present sample features nine *oinochoai* in total (**C33/2**, **C39/1**, **C102/1**, **C138/2**, **C213/1**, **C285/2**, **CS26/1**, **CS27/1**, **CS35/1**). This category includes both local(ly) produced vessels and imports.

Corinthian oinochoai (FIGURE 43)

A first group of objects with a trefoil rim consists of two vessels (**CS26/1**, **CS27/1**). The jug **CS27/1** (FIGURE 43.A) is among the earliest datable vessels in the Canerossi sector, possible dating to the first decades of the 7th century or, even more precisely, to c. 690 BCE[368]. Its shape is characterised by a trefoil opening on top of a high and slender neck. Right below the somewhat sharp transition from neck to shoulder, the vessel has its largest diameter. Toward the bottom, the shape converges and meets at a base that is just wider than the neck. The vertical handle goes from the shoulder to just above the mouth. It is decorated by a high number of thin horizontal lines. On the lower part of the vessel, there is a large continuously painted band, and the rim is also painted entirely in black. On the shoulder and the neck, there are two fields between lines, one larger and one narrower, in which vertical lines are painted. In the upper, larger field, there are also two large painted crosses in regular distance from each other and the handle. *Oinochoai* of this type are extremely frequent in southern Italy during the Archaic period, with a high number of artefacts found in Pithekoussai, Cuma, Pontecagnano, and also in Etruscan sites[369]. The shape is derived from Proto-Corinthian *oinochoai*, though the decoration and fabric points, for most vessels, to a local production.

The *oinochoe* **CS26/1** is similar in shape to the one discussed above, though it seems that the entire vessel was painted, as opposed to the geometric decoration exhibited by **CS27/1**. The closest parallel can be found at Sicilian Mylai, where it is also said to be of Proto-Corinthian origin[370].

[368] Borriello 1991, 10 f.; Pl. 6.4-5.
[369] Gabrici 1913; D'Agostino 1968; Bernabò Brea – Cavalier 1959, 48, Pl. XL; Canciani 1974, Pl. 1-17.; Buchner – Ridgway 1993; Nizzo 2007, Pl. 7, B130(AL)F2a; Buchner – Ridgway 1993, Pl. 11, T. 286.1.
[370] Bernabò Brea – Cavalier 1959, 107, Pl. XLIII.7.

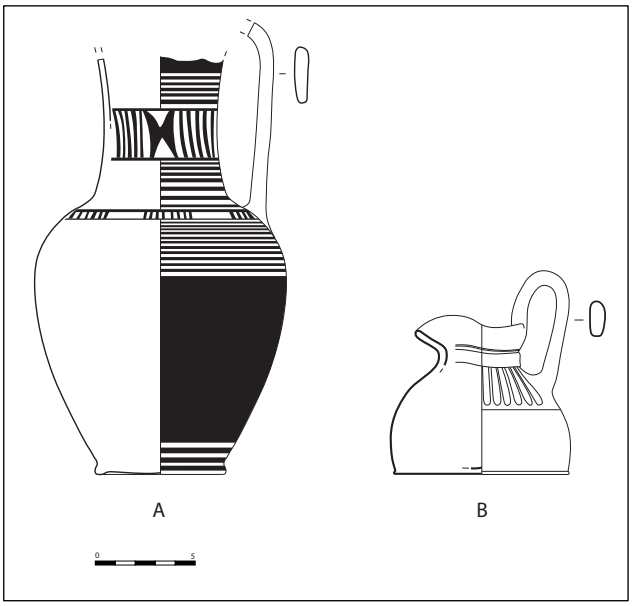

Figure 43: Corinthian oinochoai. A) ***CS27/1****, B)* ***C33/2****.*

The Corinthian *oinochoe* **C33/2** (FIGURE 43.B) is a well-represented flat-bottomed type. It is characterised by small dimensions, a wide short neck with a modelled ribbon, a trefoil mouth and a high handle, the lid is also fully preserved. The decoration is mostly worn away, only an incised circle of petals around the neck is still visible. The vessel shape and style of the decoration likely correlate with the Middle Corinthian style, dating to the beginning of the 6th century[371].

Uncertain classification

Two vessels form a group which appears difficult to classify (**C138/2**, **CS10/1**). While the former was offered as grave good in the context of a pit inhumation, the latter was labelled a sporadic find during the excavation. With a height of 8,4cm, the *oinochoe* **C138/2** is very small (FIGURE 44). It has a flat or slightly concave bottom, a bulging body which narrows towards the rim, and a trefoil mouth. The handle, of which only a small part at the lower end is preserved, has a round section. Its decoration consists of paint across the entire vessel body. With these features, it comes closest to the Proto-Corinthian *oinochoai* found at the agora of Athens which date to the first half of

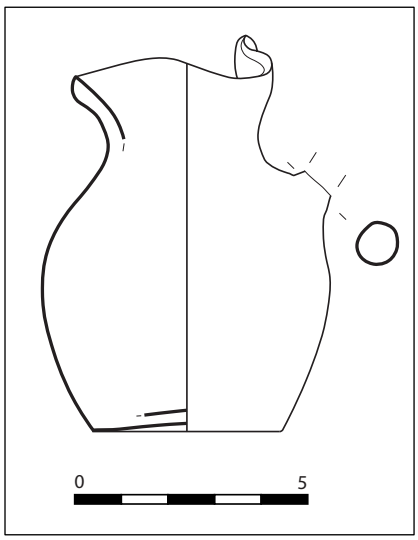

Figure 44: Olpe ***C138/2****.*

[371] Blegen 1964, 109; Amyx – Lawrence 1975, Cat. An 200; Meola 1996, 255, Cat. D. 215.1, Pl. 39; Bérard 2017, 16, P3.3, Cat. 22.

the 7th century, though this has to remain a very vague comparison[372].

Finally, one Corinthian miniature *oinochoe* (**CS10/1**) could not be documented, as it disappeared from the record following the excavations.

B7. *Lekythoi*

In contrast to the *olpai* and *oinochoai*, the term *lekythos* describes a vessel of small size with a particular opening, as it is turned upward. Traditionally, it also has a somewhat different use than the other pouring vessels, being tied more to ritual contexts[373].

Argive monochrome (FIGURE 45.A)

Two jugs from the Canerossi sector can be classified as hand-formed Argive monochrome *lekythoi* (**CS5/4**, **C191/1**). These vessels feature irregular triangular or globular bodies and have a medium long neck and a flared mouth. The handle is usually flat and goes from the shoulder to the mouth. These vessels are widely distributed in southern Italy and Sicily during the Archaic period, occurring from the middle of the 8th to the 6th centuries, though this reaches a highpoint in the first half of the 7th century[374]. Due to the fine characteristics of the clay of the vessels represented in Canerossi but also in other centres in the West[375], they likely correlate with Kourou's 'Peloponnesian' ware[376].

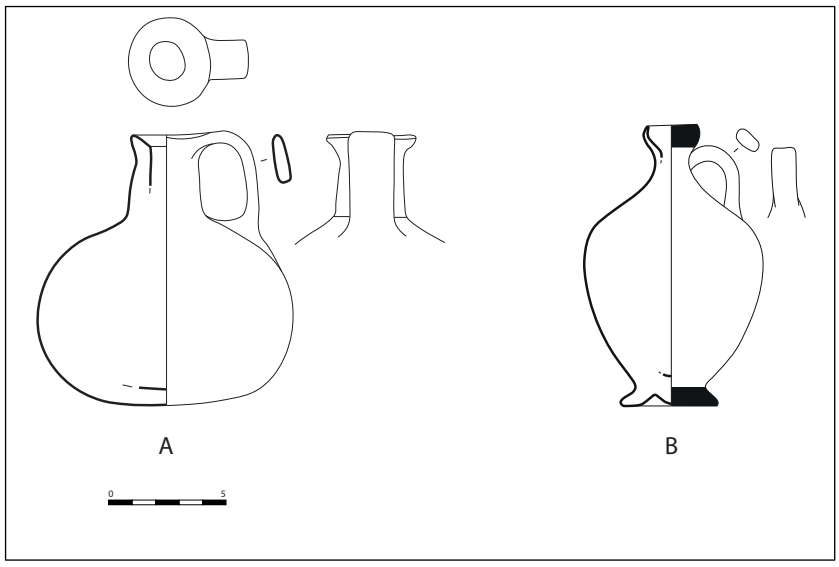

Figure 45: Lekythoi: A) ***C191/1****, B)* ***C268/1****.*

[372] Brann 1962, 38; Pl. 4, Cat. 61.
[373] Beazley.ox.co.uk, Lekythos, <http://www.beazley.ox.ac.uk/tools/pottery/shapes/lekythos.htm> (16.09.2025)
[374] Vallet – Villard 1964, 73 f. Type 1; See Pl. 60.1 for a very close parallel to **C191/1**; Kourou 1988, 315.
[375] Sparkes et al. 1970, 206 f., 353, Pl. 77.1669; Tigano 2002, 53 f.
[376] Kourou 1988, 315.

Attic black-figure (FIGURE 45.B)

The only grave good coming from box tomb **C268** is a black-figure *lekythos*, for which there are countless parallels in Attica[377]. The vessel dates to the latest phase of the necropolis at the end of the 6th or beginning of the 5th centuries. Black-glaze decoration is still visible, without revealing any patterns.

B8. *Hydriai* (FIGURES 46-47)

In the Canerossi sector, a total of 27 *hydriai* could be identified. Out of this number, twelve vessels were used as burial vessels for *enchytrismoi* (**C19/1**, **C23/1**, **C71/1**, **C81/1**, **C149/1**, **C168/1**, **C199/1**, **C226/1**, **C227/1**, **C271/1**, **C272/1**, **C285/1**, **C302/1**), while four fragmentary *hydriai* served as lids to other *enchytrismoi* containers (**C81/2**, **C305/2**) and cremation urns (**C80/2**, **C106/2**). The remaining vessels were found in the context of burnt lenses (**C1/1**, **C50/8**, **C210/1**, **C256/1**, **CS31/2**), cremations (**C5/4**, **C62/4**, **C92/4**, **C133/4**), and pit inhumations (**C234/1**).

These vessels are predominantly present in necropoleis that feature a similar mix of material culture as Metauros (i.e., 'Greek'-style and 'local')[378]. One example is Incoronata, where both the settlement and necropolis survive[379]; another is Policoro, the ancient Siris/Polieion[380]. However, in sites such as Francavilla, where *enchytrismoi* seem to be less common, the shape is also much less frequent (they occur in some inhumations, but as grave goods instead of burial containers). It also seems that this shape occurs much more frequently in the area of the Strait of Messina, and less often further north.

These vessels are characterised by generally large dimensions, a rounded body with a narrow base, and a diverging neck that stands off starkly from the shoulder. Very broadly, in shape they range from an ovoid form to one of a spinning top – broader at the upper part, very narrow toward the bottom. They have three handles in total, one vertical from the shoulder to just below the rim, and two horizontal ones in the middle or slightly upper part of the body. The vessel shape is widely distributed in the Greek world during the late 7th and early 6th centuries. In Sicily, they are most well-known from Naxos[381], Mylai[382], Morgantina[383], and Ragusa on

[377] See, for example, Giudice 1974, Pl. 8.2.
[378] I thank Dr. Francesco Quondam for contributing this observation in the course of our discussions.
[379] Castoldi 1986, 211.
[380] Berlingò 2000, 69–75.
[381] See Lentini 1992, 11-34.
[382] Bernabò Brea – Cavalier 1959, 108–110, Pl. XLVII; Tigano 2002, 55.
[383] Lyons 1996, 80 f.: Here, they represent one of the most frequent vessels of large shape. They are dated to the first half of the 6th century.

Sicily[384]. On the Italian mainland, there are also some examples at Incoronata[385], Siris[386], and Metaponto[387].

The majority of *hydriai* from Canerossi uses the same consistent apparatus of decoration. The most frequent decoration consists of simple thicker and thinner horizontal lines. Seven vessels also share a specific set of lines on the upper part of the body: The motif in question consists of a thick central band, and an alternating number of very thin lines both below and above (**C19/1**, **C23/1**, **C81/1**, **C168/1**, **C271/1**, **C272/1**, **C302/1**).

The decoration on these vessels often includes a thick, wavy line around the neck. This feature is present on at least four vessels: **C19/1**, **C81/1**, **C168/1**, and **C272/1**. One of these vessels (**C302/1**) also features a frieze of larger waves at the height of the horizontal handles. Additionally, three vessels (**C81/1**, **C302/1**, and **C168/1**) display a lying or standing S-shape, or a tightly waving line, below the neck.

Most *hydriai* in this corpus are decorated with distinct patterns below both the horizontal and vertical handles. From each horizontal handle, two more or less pronounced standing S-shapes emerge, sometimes crossing each other. This design is observed on at least seven vessels: **C23/1**, **C81/1**, **C149/1**, **C302/1**, **C168/1**, **C234/1**, and **C271/1.** Regarding the vertical handles, the decoration often includes a single or crossed line on the handle itself, accompanied by parallel or forking lines extending from each side of the handle. This pattern is seen on vessels **C81/1**, **C133/4**, **C149/1**, **C168/1**, and **C271/1.**

The *hydriai* can be classified first according to their shape:

1. As only representative of a first category, the *hydria* **C199/1** (FIGURE 46.A) has a very straight neck and the body is globular with a narrow, flat base. The vertical handle features a deep groove on the outside.
2. **C81/1** (FIGURE 46.B), also forming its own category, is ovoid in shape and vertically symmetrical. This *hydria* has a ring base and a wide rim that thickens regularly.
3. Similarly, *Hydria* **C285/1** (FIGURE 46.C) is ovoid, but its widest diameter is much narrower than that of the previous category. In contrast to its narrow body, it has a very short

[384] Di Vita – Rizzo 2015, 56 T. 12/6, fig. 110; 140 T. 54/4, fig. 385. In the necropoleis of Ragusa and Ibla Heraia, the rite of inhumation was practiced for all age groups. For *enchytrismoi*, usually an amphora of local style was used: Di Vita – Rizzo 2015, 18-20. The two *hydriai* referenced here were given as grave goods.
[385] Castoldi 1986, 62 Cat. 116–7; Orlandini – Castoldi 1991, 54 Cat. 10; 67 fig. 57; Orlandini – Castoldi 1995, 16 Cat. 16; 79 fig. 52; Orlandini – Castoldi 2000, 34 Cat. 12; 42 fig. 36.
[386] Berlingò 2000, 69–75.
[387] Carter 1998b, 707 (Cat. CD 289–25).

neck and a wide mouth with a regularly thickened rim and an angular edge. Like **C81/1**, *hydria* **C285/1** also has a ring base.

4. A further group of *hydriai* (FIGURE 46.D), which includes the majority of intact or near-intact vessels from Canerossi (**C19/1**, **C23/1**, **C80/2**, **C81/2**, **C106/2**, **C149/1**, **C168/1**, **C226/1**, **C227/1**, **C272/1**), features a body with its widest diameter located in the upper third of the belly, giving it a conical shape. While this type typically has a ring base, convex and flat bases are also observed. A fragmentary vessel (**302/1**) belongs to this category, though it cannot be assigned to a more specific type. All of the *hydriai* in this category fall into one of two subgroups:

    a. Vessels with a conical shape that begins at the base and remains relatively narrow in diameter. Examples include **C19/1**, **C23/1**, **C168/1**, and **C272/1**.

    b. Vessels with a wider shoulder diameter, giving them an almost biconical appearance. This characteristic is shared by four vessels: **302/1**, **C149/1**, **C226/1**, and **C227/1.** An outlier in this group, though only in shape, is *hydria* **C271/1** (FIGURE 46.E). Unlike the conical bodies of the previous types, this vessel has walls that are prominently rounded rather than straight as they emerge from the flat base.

Additionally, nine more vessels can be classified as *hydriai* of a similar type. However, due to their fragmentary state, they cannot be assigned to a more precise category. These vessels include **CS31/3**, **C1/1**, **C5/5**, **C50/8**, **C92/4**, **C133/4**, **C234/1**, and **C256/1.**

Using the rim as a different system of classification, five groups can be distinguished (FIGURE 47):

1. The first category of rims is thickened externally and is set off from the wall of the neck. This group has a square lip, and the rim section appears rectangular (**C50/8**: FIGURE 47.A).
2. Second, *hydria* **CS31/3** has a hanging rim with a vertical angle and a flattened outer edge (FIGURE 47.B).
3. A third group is characterised by a hanging rim which is thickened on both sides and flattened at the outer edge (**C19/1**, **C23/1**, **C168/1**, **C226/1**, **C227/1**, **C272/1**: FIGURE 47.C).
4. Within a fourth group, instead of a flattened outer edge, the hanging rim has a circular section (**C271/1**: FIGURE 47.D).
5. One last *hydria* also has a slightly hanging and thickened rim, however the outer edge is rounded, so that the section appears circular (**C256/1**: FIGURE 47.E).

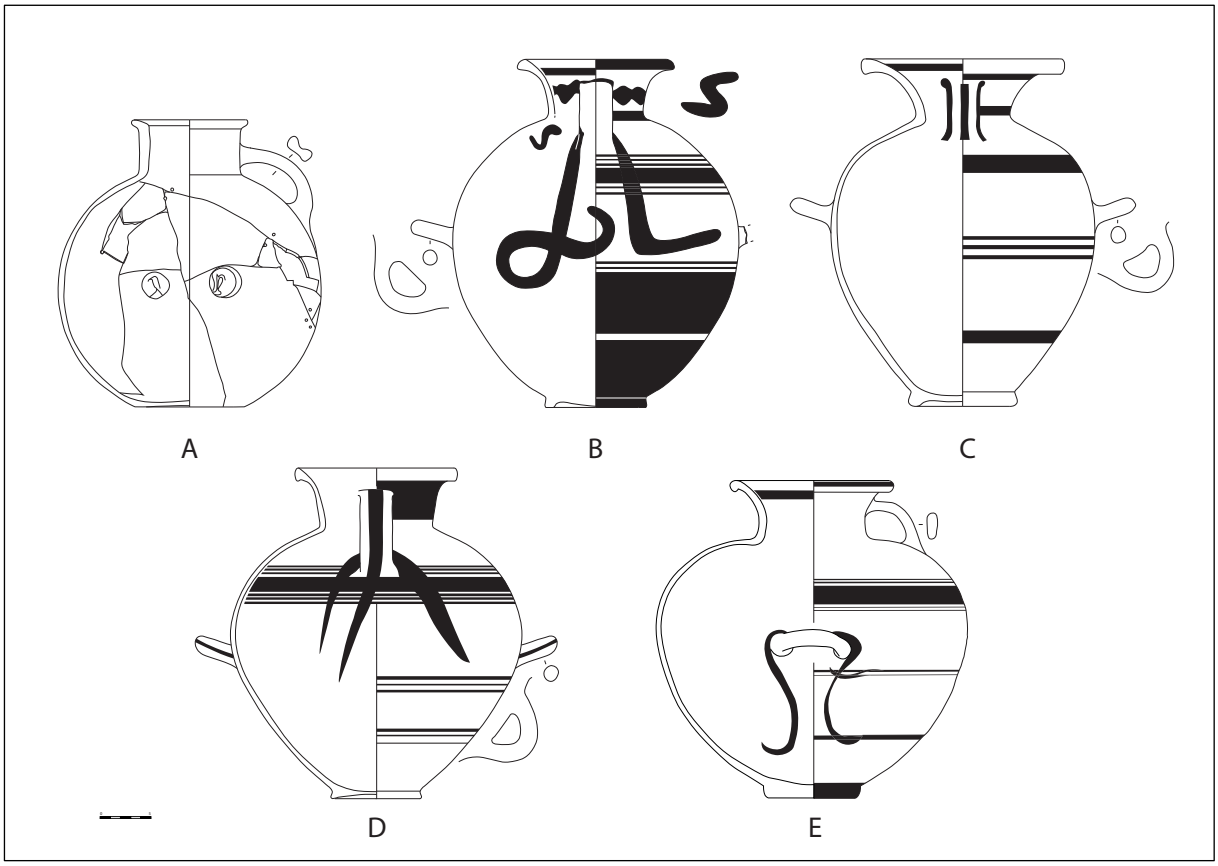

Figure 46: The categories of hydriai. A) ***C199/1****, B)* ***C81/1****, C)* ***C285/1****, D)* ***C23/1****, E)* ***C271/1****.*

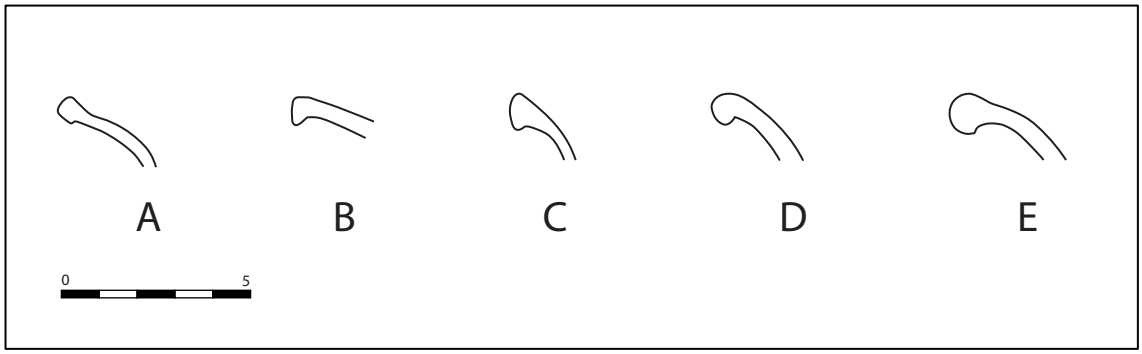

Figure 47: Hydria rims. A) ***C50/8****, B)* ***CS31/3****, C)* ***C23/1****, D)* ***C271/1****, E)* ***C256/1****.*

B9. *Hydriskoi* (FIGURE 48)

The only *hydriskos* from Canerossi, **CS4/1**, may have been deposited as a grave good, though it was originally labelled vessel as sporadic. It is more likely that it formed part of an inhumation burial in which the bones were not preserved.

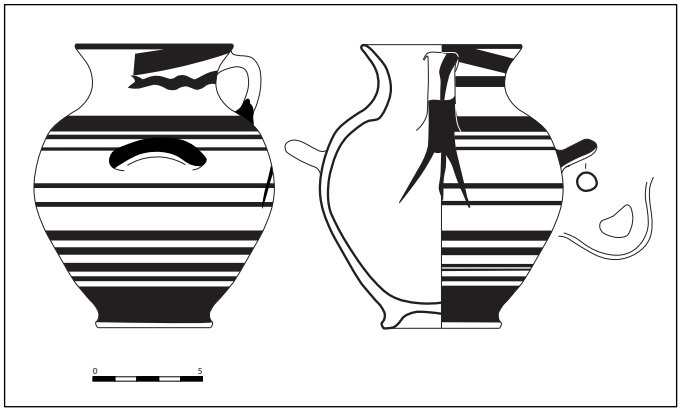

*Figure 48: Hydriskos **CS4/1**.*

The shape is small in dimensions but generally follows that of the larger *hydriai*: A short diverging neck, a globular body and a ring base. With only a tapered end, the rim has a rather simple form. As for the decoration, the motifs are similar to the ones on normal *hydriai*: The vessel is decorated with thinner and thicker horizontal bands across the entire vessel and features a wavy line on the neck. Looking for parallels, it seems that *hydriskoi* were only seldomly given as grave good in Southern Italy, but they are sometimes present on the Ionian coast. For example, there is a close parallel from Metaponto dating to the middle of the 5th century[388], but comparable vessels also come from Santo Stefano di Grotteria[389].

B10. *Pyxides* and stamnoid shapes

Among the objects of personal use found in the Canerossi sector, four vessels can securely be identified as *pyxides*, small boxes typically used for storage of small things such as jewellery, and cosmetics (**C50/3**, **C147/1**, **C257/5**, **CS/9**). Three further vessels may be classified as *pyxides* (**C5/6**, **C6/2**, **C12/1**, **C56/2**, **C216/2**), however they differ significantly from the Corinthian three-stemmed or concave-sided *pyxides*, both in shape and, where present, the decoration. *Pyxides* are among the most long-lived vessels of Corinthian production, with a production between the Late Geometric and Late Corinthian periods; in southern Italy, they are well-represented in the funerary sphere[390].

Corinthian and Corinthian-style pyxides (FIGURE 49)

The first category of *pyxides* and the one most often represented in Canerossi is the concave-sided *pyxis* (**C50/3**, **C147/1**, **C257/5**). The first of these (**C50/3**: FIGURE 49.A) is of medium height and curves inwards on the upper part of the walls; the base is flat and slightly upturned at the edge. There are two handles, one on each side, with triangular protrusions at

[388] Carter 1998b, 706-7 (no. 149–1).
[389] Quondam forthcoming, Tomba De Franciscis 2.31-32.
[390] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 91.

each end of a handle. The decoration consists of thicker and thinner horizontal bands along the body and a line of dots toward the bottom. For the decoration and the shape, there are parallels from Francavilla[391] dating to the 2nd half of the 7th century (Late Proto-Geometric until Early Corinthian Style). In connection with the lid, this vessel may be dated to the last quarter of the 7th century[392].

The *pyxis* **C147/1** has a similar shape to the previous ones, though the body is somewhat higher, curving of the walls is much more balanced, and the base is truly flat with a sharp edge. The handles also have triangular protrusions on each side, but this is much flatter. The decoration consists of lions opposing wild goats in the silhouette style, there are no incisions. This is typical of the Transitional style (before 620 BCE), and there are also *comparanda* from Francavilla dating to the Late Proto-Geometric or Transitional periods (640-620 BCE)[393].

A further *pyxis* (**C257/5**) of this type curves inwardly in a sharp way, and the wall is slightly thickened and offset below the lip; the base is not preserved. The decoration consists of vertical incisions, but nothing more is visible. This correlates with the Early or Middle Corinthian styles and can be dated to the late 7th or early 6th century, as objects in Francavilla suggest[394].

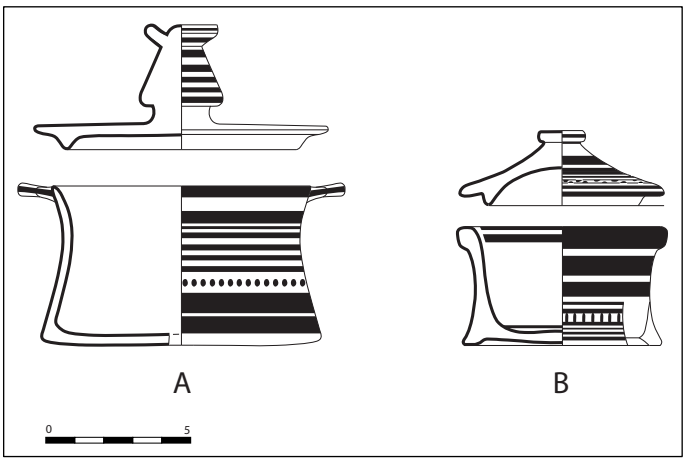

Figure 49: Corinthian pyxides. A) ***C50/3****, B)* ***CS9/1****.*

One *pyxis* originally labelled as 'sporadico' (**CS9/1**) has a tripod shape (FIGURE 49.B): It is a small vessel with a tripod base and a thickened rim with a square section. The decoration consists of thicker bands that become smaller toward the bottom. On the legs, there is also a

[391] V. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2006, 137 f., Cat. 41; Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 114 Type 7, A299.
[392] See below.
[393] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 148 f., A509.
[394] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 117 f., A318-21.

line of elongated dots. In general, this type of vessel can be dated somewhat later than the previous ones, certainly well into the 6th century BCE (Mid- to Late Corinthian Styles)[395].

The rim of one vessel (**C5/6**) can be suggested to come from a globular *pyxis* with flat rim, as known, for example, from Tocra in North Africa[396]. According to this comparison, the *pyxis* may be dated to around the end of the first quarter of the 6th century[397].

The four *pyxis* lids from the Canerossi sector were always found together with the *pyxides* themselves. They are, in the grand scheme, quite similar to each other, with three *pyxis* lids fitting onto their respective *pyxides* with concave walls and one onto a tripod *pyxis*.

The three lids connected to concave-sided *pyxides* are similar to each other, but some notable differences can be observed. The first one (**C50/3**) is flat and has a conical knob with a prominent flaring top. While the latter can be observed to be banded, no decoration can be traced on the lid anymore[398]. The lid of *pyxis* **C147/1** is, in comparison, slightly convex. It has a rounder conical knob and a more subtly flared rim. The knob is banded, while the decoration of the lid consists of opposing lions and goats in the silhouette style, with dotted flowers sprinkled in and a swan between one of the pairs. Lastly, the lid from **C257/5** is slightly convex and has a rather rounded knob with a prominently flared rim. The knob is again banded, and there are concentrical double-incisions on the lid as well as three bands on the outer edge[399].

The lid belonging to the tripod *pyxis* (**CS9/1**) has a flat knob and a convex, almost domed shape. It is decorated with thicker and thinner concentrical bands and a double-dotted frieze toward the outer edge. The knob is also decorated with bands.

Etrusco-Corinthian pyxis (FIGURE 50)

The small vase **C56/2** which in shape is close to an inkpot is the only one of its kind in the Canerossi sector. It belongs to the class of the Etrusco-Corinthian *pyxides*, such as found in the necropolis of Crocefisso del Tufo in Orvieto[400]. This piece is dated to the first half of the 6th

[395] Blegen 1964, 166, 208 nos. 239–3, Pl. 32; Dehl-von Kaenel 1995, 193 nos. 1223, Pl. 34; Meola 1996, 507, D. 515; Pl. XI and 59.
[396] Boardman 1966, 30, Cat. 128–32, Pl. 10; Boardman 1973, 11, Cat. 1850–1, Pl. 2-4.
[397] However, see also Pelagatti 1989, 9; 12, Cat. 275, fig. 43. This is dated to the third quarter of the 6th century.
[398] For comparisons, see Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 112 A346; 167 A633.
[399] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 134 Type 15b or c.
[400] Bruschetti 2012, 173 f., T. v, Cat. 4; 319, Pl. CI.e.

century. These *pyxides* are also present in the Etruscan necropolis of Poggio Buco, in a shape that resembles the one from Canerossi in a closer way[401]. Though an Etruscan invention and not present at Corinth, Pellegrini explicates that it may derive from the Middle Corinthian *pyxides*[402], dating the lenticular and very compressed shape the second half of the 6th century. These vessels can also be decorated in the Corinthian figural style, such as an object similar in shape in Princeton[403].

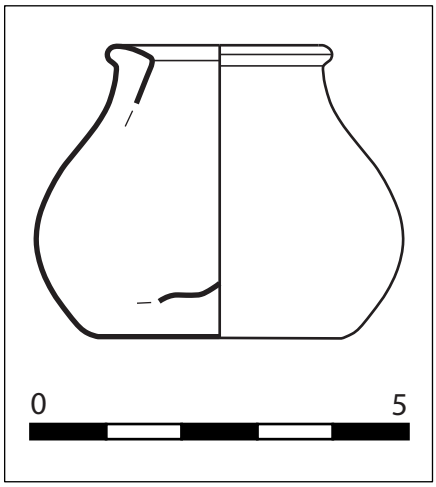

*Figure 50: Etrusco-Corinthian pyxis **C56/2**.*

Uncertain classification

Lastly, the classification of two vessels remains uncertain as it is unclear whether they can be identified as *pyxides*: **C12/1**, **C216/2**. The first of these (**C12/1**), a very small vessel, has a flat base and straight or slightly divergent walls. The fabric is somewhat darker than the typical light beige of the Corinthian vessel, and it is unclear how this vessel correlates with the other ones in this category. The second one (**C216/2**) may more easily be recognized as a *pyxis*, as it has the triangular protrusion shared by the other concave-sided *pyxides*. The decoration and the thick walls of the vessel are, however, difficult to assess.

B11. *Aryballoi*

In the Canerossi plot of the necropolis, 48 *aryballoi* were deposited as grave goods. In most cases, only one *aryballos* is offered per tomb, though there are exceptions in which two or even three were found (**C26**, **C36**, **C50**, **C91**, **C230**, **C249**, **C278**). The largest part of *aryballoi* represented here are Corinthian or Corinthian-style, with imports from other centres present: There are two Laconian *aryballoi* (**CS34/1**, **C85/1**), one made of Faience (**C36/2**), and one or two in the Rhodio-Cretan style (**C95/1**, **C291/1**).

Corinthian aryballoi

Proto-Corinthian aryballoi (FIGURE 52)

For the Proto-Corinthian *aryballoi* in the Canerossi sector, all stages of evolution except for the earliest generation of rounded vessels are represented. This includes those with a square

[401] Pellegrini 1989, 123 f., Cat. 207, Pl. LXXXV.
[402] Pellegrini 1989, 123 f.
[403] Szilágyi 1998, Pl. CCLVIII.h.

(**C291**), ovoid (**C48/1**), conical (**C33/4**), pear-shaped (**C195/1**, **C278/2**), and pointed shape (**C14/2**), encompassing six vessels in total. This largely follows the typology established by C. W. Neeft (FIGURE 51)[404].

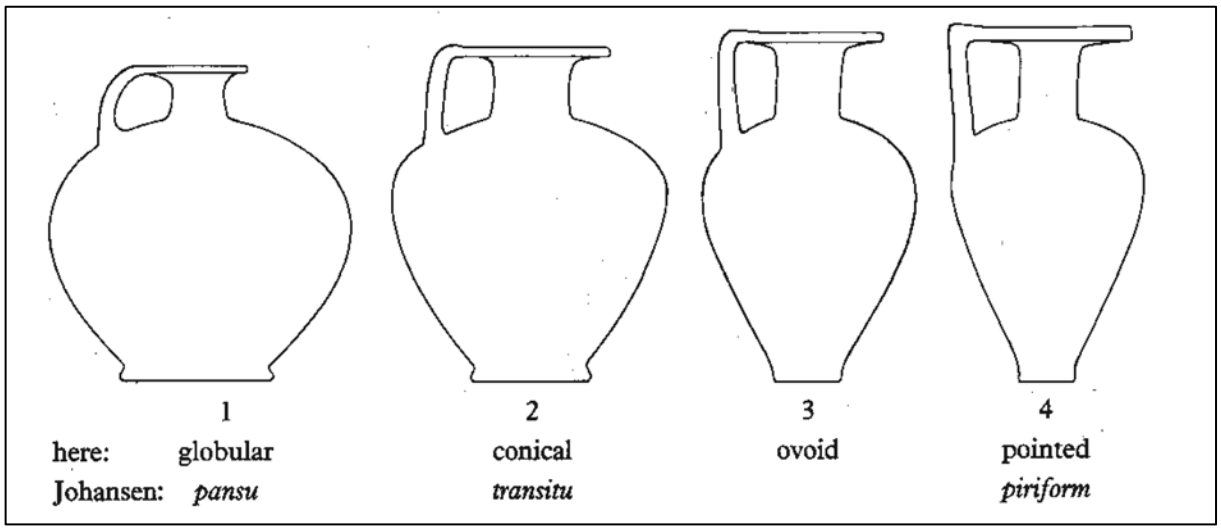

Figure 51: The typology of Proto-Corinthian aryballoi, as established by C. W. Neeft.

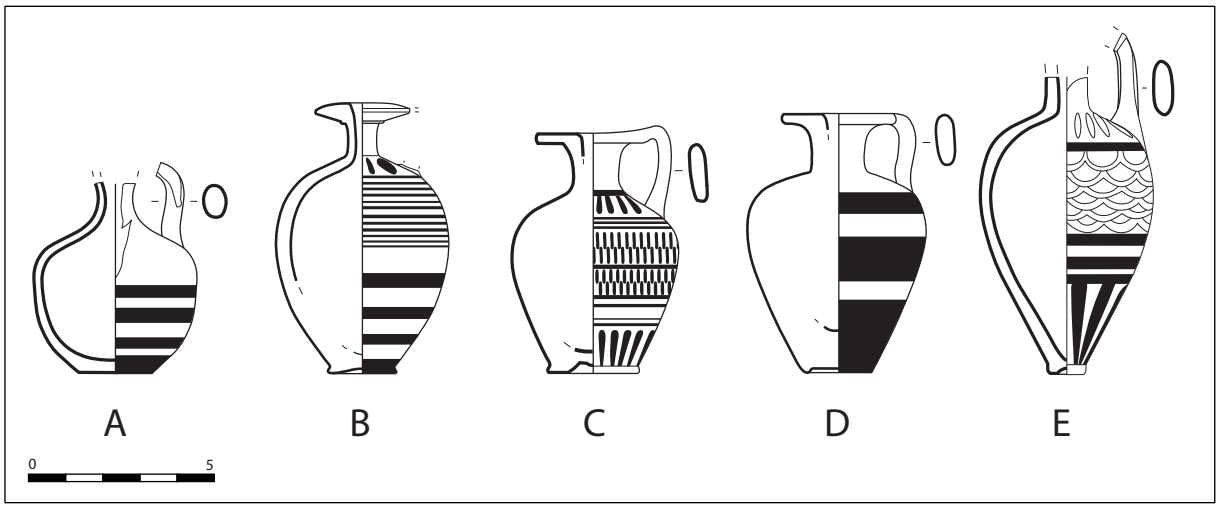

*Figure 52: Proto-Corinthian aryballoi. A) **C291/1**, B) **C48/1**, C) **C33/4**, D) **C278/2**, E) **C14/2**.*

To begin with square *aryballoi*, **C291/1** is a *lekythos aryballica* (FIGURE 52.A), and is featured in larger numbers in settlements such as Selinunte, Francavilla Marittima, and Gela[405]. According to the decoration, with four thicker bands on the lower part of the vessel, this might date to the 7th century. In its shape, it is similar to the Rhodio-Cretan *aryballos* addressed below (**C95/1**), though the character of the clay is markedly different as it does not exhibit the typical reddish-orange colour.

[404] Neeft 2012, 486 fig. 1.
[405] **Selinunte:** Meola 1996, 15 f., T27.7, Pl. 93; **Timpone Motta:** Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 46 f., A1; **Gela:** Lambrugo 2013, 149 T. BQO 444, fig. 93.

The *aryballos* **C48/1** has an ovoid shape (FIGURE 52.B), with a convex base and a disc-shaped rim. The decoration is typical of the Middle Proto-Corinthian style typical of the second quarter or middle of the 7th century[406]: There are four thicker bands on the lower part of the vessel, and a series of thinner lines on the upper body, the shoulder features a ring of petals.

One *aryballos* that is smaller in shape but still quite bulky will be referred to as having a conical shape (**C33/4**: FIGURE 52.C). This vessel features as decoration petals on the top as well as on the shoulder and around the base. In the middle of the body, it has a series of alternating dots in two rows. The shape is quite characteristic of the Late Proto-Corinthian period, though the decoration seems to be more of the Transitional style[407], accordingly dating to between 640 and 620 BCE.

Five *aryballoi* can be described as pear-shaped, with a narrower base and the maximum width of the vessel just below the neck (**C14/2**, **C94/2**, **C193/2**, **C195/1**, **C278/2**). Three of these vessels feature a simple pattern, with two showing a set of three thick horizontal bands (**C195/1**, **C278/2**: FIGURE 52.D)[408] and one with thicker bands toward the base and thinner ones on the upper body (**C278/1**)[409]. These three objects can be dated roughly to the middle or second quarter of the 7th century. The decoration pattern of the former correlate most closely to Neeft's later development of the San Rainieri Type[410], but they do not seem to have a large number of parallels in southern Italy. Instead, the decoration of the latter seems more similar to the 'Pithekoussai 1187' group of conical *aryballoi*. The shape present at the Canerossi sector is narrower and higher[411]. Two further pear-shaped *aryballoi* are in the black-figure silhouette style, and both show a frieze of running dogs in the middle of the body.

The *aryballos* **C94/2** has been hypothesised to originate from the workshop of the Oberdan-Painter and shares most similarities with Group II established by Benson[412]. This group is characterised by the presence of simple incised lines, as opposed to Group I which does not feature any incisions, and Group III which correlates completely with the black-figure style[413]. The establishment of this workshop, located in Tarentum, can be dated to the second quarter of the 7th century, however it is not possible to determine a more precise date. The decoration of vessel **C193/2** is shared by a larger group of *aryballoi* present in Southern Italy,

[406] V. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2008, 96, Cat. 11.
[407] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 60–63, A51 for the shape, A56-7 for the decoration.
[408] Lambrugo 2013, 154, fig. 97.1; 157 Cat. BQO 476.1.
[409] Martelli 1972, 6 f., Pl. 8.
[410] Neeft 1987, 121–3.
[411] Neeft 1987, 111 f.
[412] See also Neeft's discussion of this group: Neeft 1987, 162 f.
[413] Benson 1971, 84, Group II.

for example in Timpone Motta in the Sibaritide[414]. In terms of Neeft's classification, **C193/2** is between his 'Alari Group' and the 'Caputi-Haeberlin Type' but doesn't neatly correspond to either of them.

The pointed shape of Proto-Corinthian or, in this case, Transitional *aryballoi*, which is distinguished from the previous one by an even narrower base and an elongated shape, is represented by only one vessel in Canerossi (**C14/2**: FIGURE 52.E). Its decoration with a field of scales and petals on top, the shoulder and around the base, is characteristic of the transitional style, datable to the third quarter of the 7th century[415].

Corinthian aryballoi

Out of the entire corpus of *aryballoi* in Canerossi, the majority has a rounded shape without a pronounced foot. They correlate to Shape A and B established by Humfry Payne in 1930 (FIGURE 53), though a more precise typology of *aryballoi* from the Corinthian period has not been attempted since then[416]. Their decorative apparatus is quite diverse, as can be seen below (FIGURE 54).

Football (FIGURE 54.A)

Three vessels feature the 'football'-pattern, with vertical incisions along the body to separate sections from each other. One of these has incised double lines (**CS6/1**), while the other two (**C130/1**, **C296/1**) only have a single line as demarcation between sections. The first style may date a little earlier, with comparisons with **CS6/1** dating to the Early Corinthian Period[417] and *comparanda* to the other two may also continue until the Middle Corinthian Period[418].

[414] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 50, A16-17.
[415] For a detailed discussion if this type, see Neeft 1987, 282–288; V. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2006, 99, no. 36, fig. 1.37; Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 64 f., A67; Bérard 2017, Z 17.2, Cat. 2.
[416] Payne 1931.
[417] British Museum, *Aryballos* <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/G_1860-0201-24> (04.12.2024).
[418] Lambrugo 2013, 112 f., fig. 43.8.

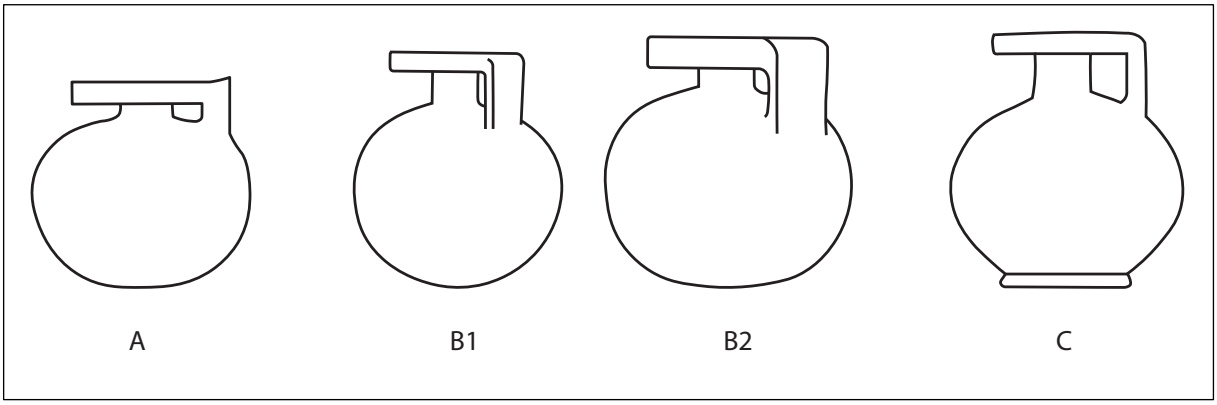

Figure 53: Corinthian aryballos shapes after H. Payne 1930.

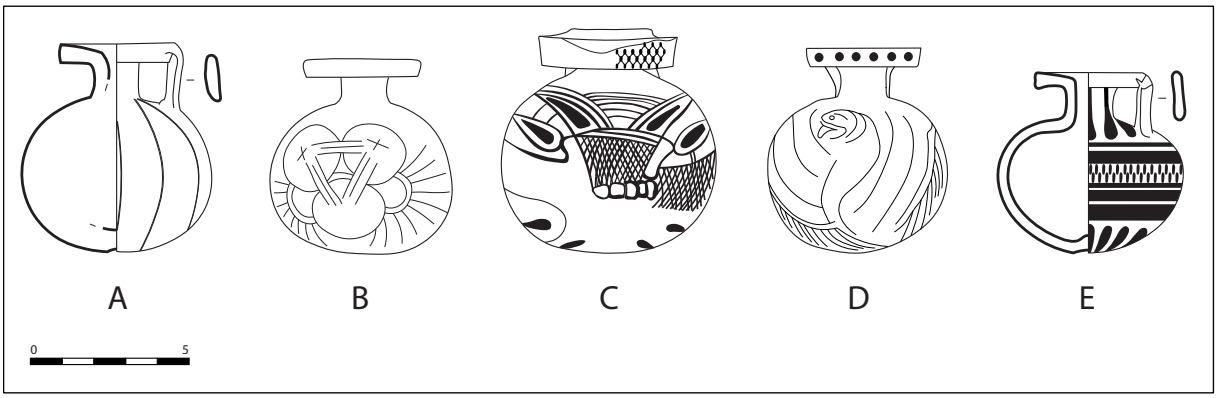

Figure 54: Decor of Corinthian(-style) aryballoi. A) ***C130/1****, B)* ***C99/1****, C)* ***C26/1****, D)* ***C245/1****, E)* ***C209/2****.*

Floral patterns (FIGURE 54.B)

A decoration of floral patterns with incisions is shared by three *aryballoi* in the Canerossi plot (**C27/1**, **C99/1**, **C249/1**). The *aryballos* **C27/1** shows a motif formed by four radial palmettes which emerge from four rings connected by bars[419]. **C99/1** has a similar pattern, but there only three palmettes and rings[420]. A very different pattern is featured by the *aryballos* **C249/1**: In the middle, there is a small circle with another circle inside. Concentrically arranged around it, there are a further eight circles or ovals[421]. All of these *aryballoi* can be connected to the Early Corinthian Period (625/20-600/590 BCE).

Quatrefoil motif (FIGURE 54.C)

A very common motif from the later Middle or Late Corinthian Period (600/590-after 550 BCE) on four *aryballoi* (**C26/1**, **C26/2**, **C29/1**, **C36/1**) is the quatrefoil pattern, according

[419] Dehl-von Kaenel 1995, 63, Cat. 86, Pl. 2
[420] Payne 1931, 150 f., fig. 58C; Martelli 1972, 27 f., Pl. 40; Meola 1996, 237, Cat. D. 207.1; 440, Cat. D. 471.1; Tav. LXXI.
[421] Dehl-von Kaenel 1995, 57 f., Cat. 54, Pl. 2.

to Payne derived from Near Eastern motifs[422]. In Canerossi, these all correlate to Payne's shape A characterised by a heavyset form and a slightly upturning handle attachment.

Figural decoration with incisions (FIGURE 54.D)

Also typical for the Early Corinthian style is the depiction of human figures, nature spirits, and animals through the black figure technique as well as incisions on vessels. Four vessels feature birds, usually swans, with outstretched wings (**CS22/1**, **C194/1**, **C226/4**, **C245/1**[423], **C249/3**[424]). This is usually a bird with the head in profile and the outstretched wings encompassing the entire vessel. One *aryballos* shows a lion (**C276/3**[425]), and another a rooster (**C230/1**[426]). One *aryballos* features a very elaborate siren (**C230/2**[427]) and another a group of warriors marching (**C101/1**). According to stylistic comparison, the latter already dates later, to the beginning of the 6th century[428].

Banded decoration (FIGURE 54.E)

Five *aryballoi* feature a decoration of bands and dots (**C158/3**, **C209/2**, **C215/2**, **C247/1**, **C249/2**). Out of these, **C158/3** and **C209/2** are decorated with a set of horizontal bands with a row of alternating thin dots in between. On the shoulder and the bottom, they feature a circle of petals. Generally, this style falls into the Early to Middle Corinthian Period, with a date between 625 to 575 BCE[429]. A third vessel is very similar (**C247/1**[430]), but it is missing the row of dots in the middle of the body. A further two vessels are too damaged for the decoration to be clearly visible, but they show one or two painted lines (**C215/2**, **C249/2**).

Uncertain decoration

For eight rounded *aryballoi* with characteristic Corinthian fabrics, the decoration cannot be determined anymore. Due to their shape, they probably do not date before the last third of the 7th century (**C22/3**, **C50/1**, **C91/1**, **C91/2**, **C91/3**, **C100/1**, **C213/2**, **C289/1**).

[422] Payne 1931, 147 fig. 54 C; 320.
[423] Meola 1996, 473 f., Cat. 698.5, Pl. LVII.
[424] Dehl-von Kaenel 1995, 53, Cat. 26, Pl. 1.
[425] Meola 1996, 87, Cat. D. 106.1, Pl. XXXVIII.
[426] Meola 1996, 304, Cat. TR X.5, Pl. XLIX.
[427] Meola 1996, 299, Cat. D. 331.2, Pl. LXII.
[428] Meola 1996, 77 f., Cat. T. 100.1, Pl. LXVIII.
[429] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 66 f., Cat. A76.
[430] Meola 1996, 203, Cat. D. 164.1, Pl. 48; 257, Cat. D. 216.1, Pl. 48.

Rhodio-Cretan aryballoi (FIGURE 55)

Rhodio-Cretan *aryballoi*, which are similar in shape to the square Corinthian ones mentioned above, are represented only by one vessel (**C95/1**). This vessel features the characteristic reddish-orange clay of this class and belongs to an early phase, dating to the first half of the 7th century[431].

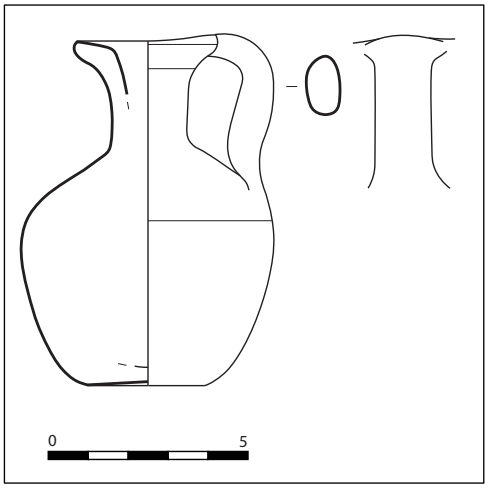

*Figure 55: Aryballos **C95/1**.*

Laconian aryballoi (FIGURE 56)

Two *aryballoi* feature the same rounded shape as the Corinthian *aryballoi*, however they are fully or partially black-glazed, with reserved spaces, lines and dots (**CS34/1**, **C85/1**). They are generally well-represented in southern Italy and throughout the Mediterranean[432]. The *aryballos* **CS34/1** corresponds to Stibbe's type Bb of Laconian *aryballoi* which dates to the first quarter of the 6th century[433]. The vessel **C85** whose decoration is less clearly visible may correspond to Stibbe's type Ab or Ac, dating either to the early or the middle of the 6th century[434].

Faience

One vessel is an *aryballos* in Faience (**C36/2**). It is heavily damaged and could not be reconstructed, but according to the excavation photograph in which the object seems to be in a

[431] Gabrici 1913, Pl. XLIX, 3.
[432] For distribution of Laconian *aryballoi* in the Mediterranean and the role of Tarentum, see Coudin 2009, 62–74.
[433] Stibbe 2000. For further parallels, see Gabrici 1913, 342 f., Pl. LIV.1; Payne 1931, 204 fig. 90; Lambrugo 2013, Tomb LP 1.6: 172 f., fig. 112.
[434] Stibbe 2000.

better condition, it has similarities with cross-hatching *aryballoi* imitating Corinthian shapes, as found, for example, on Rhodes[435]. The colour of the Faience seems to be a bright turquoise.

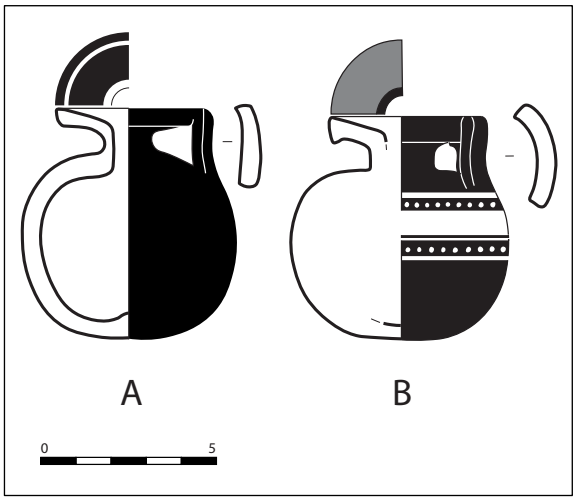

Figure 56: Laconian aryballoi. A) ***C85/1****, B)* ***CS34/1****.*

Unlocated objects

A number of *aryballoi* are unlocated and could not be documented, though they are documented in the excavation diaries: **C105/1**, **C105/2**, **C105/3**, **C105/4**, **C166/3**, **CS20/1**.

B12. *Alabastra*

In the Canerossi plot, 33 *alabastra* in total were deposited as grave goods. The majority of these (27 vessels) is represented by Corinthian *alabastra*, a smaller part (6 vessels) belongs to the "Ionian" or East Greek types.

Corinthian

In contrast to the *aryballoi* which feature a more complex typology of shapes, the Corinthian *alabastra* are quite consistent, featuring an elongated shape and narrow mouth, and a rounded base. With regard to decoration, they make use of the same decorative apparatus as the *aryballoi*:

[435] Webb 1978, Cat. 705 and 738.

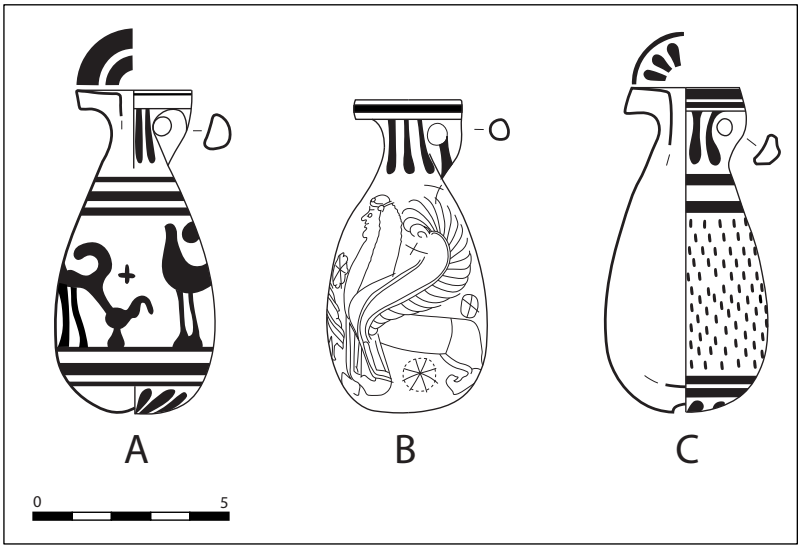

Figure 57: Decor on Corinthian aryballoi. A) ***C147/5****, B)* ***C33/1****, C)* ***C147/3****.*

Figural decoration, silhouette style (FIGURE 57.A)

Two vessels feature decoration in the Transitional silhouette style (**C14/3**, **C147/5**: FIGURE 57.A)[436]. On one vessel, there is a set of four sphinxes in profile walking to their right. Of another vessel, only the bottom is preserved, but a triangle as well as traces of a floral motif can be discerned.

Figural decoration with incisions (FIGURE 57.B)

Eleven further vessels are decorated in the black figure style with incisions. The largest group, a number of four vessels, shows a bird in profile and with the wings outstretched almost across the entire circumference (**C130/2**[437], **C201/1**[438], **C216/1**, **C295/4**[439]). This motif and its execution on the present vessels are typical of the Early Corinthian Period, with a date in the last quarter of the 7th century. Other winged creatures include a set of opposing roosters (**CS29/1**[440]), two opposing griffins (**C21/2**[441]), and two vessels showing sirens, one with two sirens opposing each other (**C33/1**[442]) and the other with a siren that has its wings outstretched (**C187/3**[443]). These vessels also correlate with the Early Corinthian Style, as do the *alabastra*

[436] V. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2008, 116 Cat. 5, fig. 2.4.
[437] Meola 1996, 51 f., D. 55.7, Pl. LIII.
[438] Dehl-von Kaenel 1995, Pl. 6, nos. 375, 365; v. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2008, 118, Cat. 13, fig. 2.12.
[439] Dehl-von Kaenel 1995, Pl. 6, Cat. 365 and 375; Meola 1996, 433 f., T. 617.1, Pl. LII; v. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2008, 118, Cat. 13, fig. 2.12.
[440] Payne 1931, 75 f., fig. 20 F; Meola 1996, 106, Cat. D. 123.1; 110, Cat. T. 143.3.
[441] Meola 1996, 336, Cat. D. 359.2, Pl. XXXII.
[442] Meola 1996, 89 f., Cat. D. 113.1, Pl. XXXI.
[443] Payne 1931, 281; Pl. 29.3; Meola 1996, 287 f., Cat. D. 305.1.

C153/3[444] and **C159/2**[445] which show opposing lions. One last *alabastron* (**C26-27/2**) can be recognised to be incised, but this cannot be connected to any certain style.

Three more *alabastra* are represented here, but they are very damaged and do not hold any information that might make it possible to classify them. One vessel (**C209/3**) is of larger dimensions and may date later than the others from Canerossi[446]. For two further *alabastra* (**C185/4**, **C265/2**), only the rim is preserved.

Banded and dotted (FIGURE 57.A)

With a count of eleven vessels (**C104/1**, **C126/1**, **C147/2**, **C147/3**, **C265/1**, **C276/1**, **C276/2**, **C287/1**, **C295/2**, **C295/3**, **CS5/1**), a large group of *alabastra* from Canerossi are decorated with bands and dots. Six *alabastra* are very similar to each other, with a ring of petals on the shoulder and the bottom, two sets of two horizontal bands and one or two fields of loosely alternating dots in the middle of the body. One of these vessels may date some years earlier than the others (**C295/3**), as the bands are thicker and the fields of dots smaller[447]. While this *alabastron* correlates with the Transitional or Early Corinthian style (before 620-600/590 BCE), the other five (**C104/1**, **C126/1**, **C147/3**, **C147/5**, **C287/1**) can be connected more securely with the Early Corinthian or even the Middle Corinthian styles (620-575/5 BCE)[448]. Additionally, five *alabastra* are decorated only with horizontal bands (**CS5/1**, **C265/1**, **C276/1**[449], **C276/2**, **C295/2**). The Early Corinthian vessels **CS5/1** and **C276/2** show a sequence of thin horizontal bands across the entire body[450], while the Transitional or Early Corinthian *alabastron* **C265/1** has reserved spaces between these bands[451]. The later *alabastron* **C295/2** (MC-LC) features thinner bands and in the centre of the body a thick band with vertical double incisions inside[452].

[444] This vessel may date sometime earlier, as the lion features aspects typical of the Transitional style: Meola 1996, 87, Cat. D. 106.1, Pl. XXXVIII.
[445] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 78, Cat. A121.
[446] Payne 1931, see 281 for a discussion of Corinthian vessels in larger dimensions.
[447] Meola 1996, 105, Cat. D. 119, Pl. 3.
[448] Payne 1931, 284, Cat. 377, fig. 121; Meola 1996, 53, Cat. D. 59.2, Pl. 29; Cat. D. 119,1, Pl. 3.; V. d. Wielen-van Ommeren – de Lachenal 2008, 121, Cat. 29, fig. 2.23; Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 86, Cat. A162; Bérard 2017, 19, Cat. Z 17.3, 6.
[449] Same as note for **CS5.1**.
[450] Meola 1996, 233, Cat. D. 205.2, Pl. 11.
[451] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 84, Cat. A155.
[452] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 90, Cat. A191-2.

East Greek (FIGURE 58)

The second group of *alabastra* belong to the East Greek style, also termed 'Ionian Bucchero' for the dark brown colour of the clay. These vessels have a distinct elongated shape, with a narrow ledge rim and a pointed rim. Two vessels are decorated with three sets of two horizontal grooves, distributed along the vessel body (**C85/2**, **C85/3**)[453]. Four further vessels are not decorated (**C50/2**, **C91/4**, **C152/1**, **C257/3**)[454]. These vessels can probably be dated to between the first quarter and the middle of the 6th century[455].

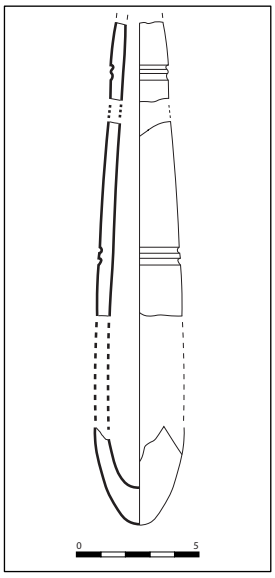

*Figure 58: Alabastron **C85/2**.*

Not classified

Two further *alabastra* are quite damaged and cannot be classified accordingly: **C185/4** and **C209/3**.

B13. *Amphoriskoi* (FIGURE 59)

In the Canerossi plot, two *amphoriskoi* were part of the graves' respective grave goods. One of these (**C36/3**) is today missing from the record, however it is clearly recognisable in the original excavation picture (PLATE 3). Another *amphoriskos* (**C175/1**) is the sole gift offered in its grave, and its handles as well as the neck and rim are no longer extant. The decoration consists of a set of horizontal bands, with a field of dots arranged in three superposed lines, in the middle of the body. On the shoulder, a ring of petals can be observed. Below, between another set of continuous horizontal bands, traces of a wavy line can still be observed[456]. *Amphoriskoi* were produced between the Middle Corinthian and the Late Corinthian periods[457].

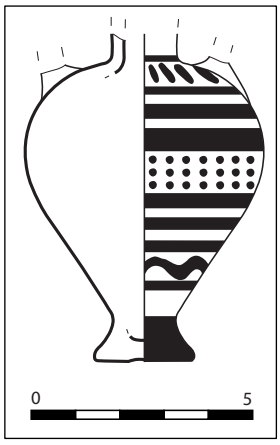

*Figure 59: Amphoriskos **C175/1**.*

[453] Meola 1996, 239, T. 333.8; Bérard 2017, 41, Cat. Z 24.5, 19 and 20.
[454] Bérard 2017, Cat. Z 24.5.
[455] Luberto 2022, 219, Cat. 19–23.
[456] Boardman 1966, 28 Cat. 24, Pl. 6.; Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 214 f., Cat. A846.
[457] Jacobsen – Handberg 2010, 213.

32 transport amphorai emerged throughout the Canerossi sector. Out of this corpus, 22 vessels either retain diagnostic features, remain intact, or are fragmented but complete. For the remaining objects, the designation as amphora can be made according to the fabric characteristics and assumed size of the vessel. 16 were used as containers for *enchytrismoi* (**CS18/1**, **C17/1**, **C21/1**, **C25/1**, **C89/1**, **C94/1**, **C120/1**, **C122/2**, **C127/1**, **C143/1**, **C151/1**, **C180/1**, **C188/1**, **C222/1**, **C232/1**, **C288/1**); six served as a lid for *enchytrismos* containers (**C124/2**, **C150/2**, **C182/2**, **C183/2**, **C227/2**, **C272/2**), and four as lid for cremation urns (**C62/3**, **C96/2**, **C129/2**, **C140/4**). Two fragmentary amphorai were found in the context of a burnt lens (**C68/2**, **C141/2**, **C215/1**), and a further two rims were found in connection with cremations (**C115/3**, **C170/1**, **C253/2**), but their presence in these burials is likely a result of various post-depositional biases. One vessel was a sporadic find (**CS23/1**).

C3. Pithekoussai/Campanian (FIGURE 60)

In total, five Pithekoussan or Campanian amphorai come from the Canerossi plot. These are transport amphorai that are generally characterised by an ovoid shape, featuring a short neck and a flat base. In the past, two types were differentiated according to chrono-typological aspects: An earlier Type A whose maximum width is in the upper part, in which the handles are both attached at the shoulder and have a round profile; the base is flat. It is produced since the middle of the 8th century and disappears sometime in the second half of the 7th [458]. It seems to be replaced by Type B, which distinguishes itself from the former by a stockier shape and a more globular towards the middle of the body. The neck is somewhat longer and the handles, necessitated by the shape of the body, now attach at the neck and the body in an angular sense. According to Pithekoussan stratigraphy, this type emerges in the last quarter of the 7th century and is produced until the end of the 6th or beginning of the 5th centuries[459]. The character of the fabrics often diverges, and the dating of these vessels still depends to a large part on chrono-typological classification. There is also an ongoing debate on the relationship between the Pithekoussan amphorai and the local amphorai from Campania, and even subtle differences within the group of amphorai found on Pithekoussai. This has been discussed extensively[460], but a thorough archaeometric analysis has not been carried out.

[458] Sourisseau 2011, 150 f.
[459] Sourisseau 2011, 151 f.
[460] Sourisseau 2011, 161–171; Donnellan 2020b, 263 f.

Out of the amphorai at Metauros, two correspond to Type A (**C127/1**[461], **C232/1**[462]: FIGURE 60.TYPE A) and two further ones to Type B (**C21/1**[463], **C151/1**: FIGURE 60.TYPE B). Trough association with related objects, the amphora **C21/1** can be dated to the last quarter of the 7th century and is therefore also an early example of this type. A fifth vessel, amphora **C180/1**, of which only the flat base is preserved, probably also belonged to either one of these types. All of these vessels in Metauros share an orange-pinkish fabric colour, with some fine inclusions of mica, black, and brown, further supporting its classification as a cohesive group.

C2. Levantine-type amphorai (FIGURE 61)

The three amphorai **C17/1**, **C89/1**, and **C188/1** can be identified as Phoenician or, more generally, Levantine types. These amphorai are characterised by a an externally thickened rim with a rounded or square section; a very short neck or no neck at all, rounded handles that connect to the body like ears, set off from the body sharply. The base is rounded, and the body can be either short and bulbous or elongated and narrower, as is the case with the two vessels from Canerossi. Close parallels can be found, for example, in Pithekoussai[464], where they are dated through association with other objects to the Pithekoussan late Geometric II period, including the last quarter of the 8th and the first quarter of the 7th century[465].

All three of these vessels correspond to Type T-3.1.1.2. ('ad ogiva') established by R. Torres in 1995, produced in Motya on Sicily[466] and Sardinian Sulkis[467] during the late 8th or early 7th century BCE, probably replacing the earlier Type T-3.1.1.1. It seems to have been in use between the last third of the 8th century and into the 7th [468]. The fabrics of these vessels correspond to three different groups, either 'Mozia-Sicilia Occidental', 'Cartago-Tunez', or 'Cerdeña'. However, the attribution of the vessels in Metauros to either one of these groups is difficult due to the insufficiency of the macroscopic clay analysis conducted here. However, according to these parallels, the amphorai at Metauros are closest to the western examples of Phoenician types.

[461] Buchner – Ridgway 1993, 412, T. 365, Pl. 197.
[462] Buchner – Ridgway 1993, 397, T. 351, Pl. 196.
[463] Buchner – Ridgway 1993, 338, T. 280, Pl. 217.
[464] Buchner – Ridgway 1993, 392, T. 339, Pl. 224.
[465] Nizzo 2007, 85 fig. 39.
[466] Ramon Torres 1995, 370 fig. 30; 518 fig. 155.
[467] Ramon Torres 1995, 278.
[468] Ramon Torres 1995, 182.

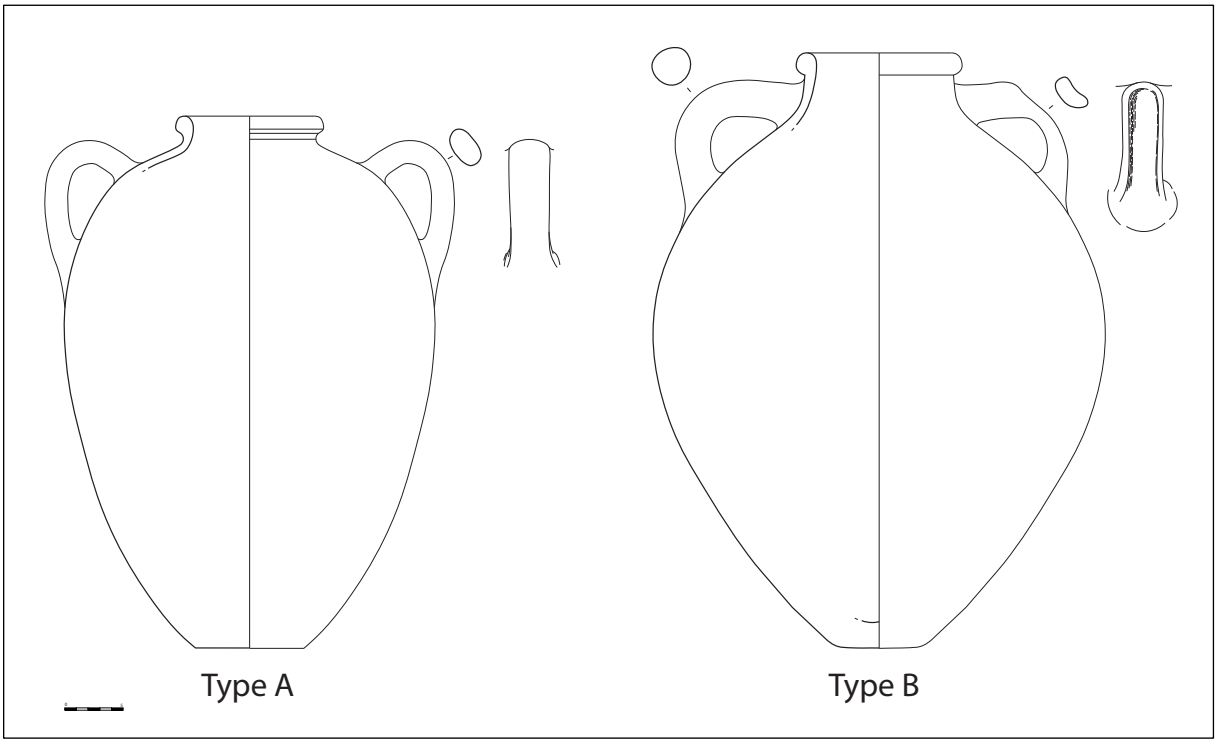

Figure 60: Pithekoussan/Campanian amphorai, Types A and B. Type A) ***C232/1****, Type B)* ***C21/1****.*

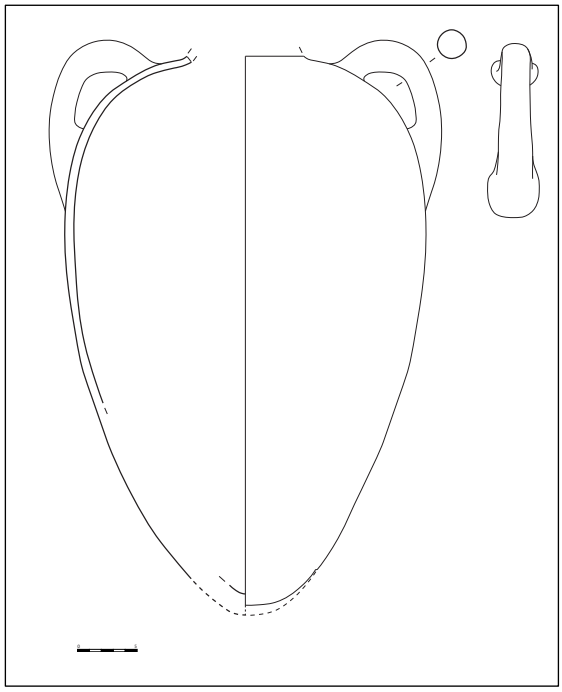

Figure 61: Levantine-type amphora ***C188/1****.*

C1. Corinthian Type A (FIGURE 62)

The four Corinthian amphorai Type A[469] coming from the Canerossi sector can be characterised by a strongly profiled rim and a cylindrical neck, a globular body, and a flat or

[469] This follows the classification by C. Koehler into a Type A and Type B: Koehler 1978.

slightly concave base. The handles are round in their section and connect to the shoulder in a vertical angle[470]. A very consistent characteristic of Corinthian amphorai is the fabric of reddish colour with large angular inclusions. Of these, two vessels retain their entire bodies (**C25/1**, **C94/1**), while one is missing the middle portion of its body (**C222/1**), and another preserves only the rim and part of the neck (**C272/2**). A final fragment consists solely of a broken-off handle (**C227/2**). The former three (**C25/1**, **C94/1**, **C222/1**) were used as burial containers in the context of an *enchytrismos*, while the latter (**C227/2**) was used as a lid to an *enchytrismos*. According to the characteristic clay, **C96/2** can also be classified as a Corinthian amphora.

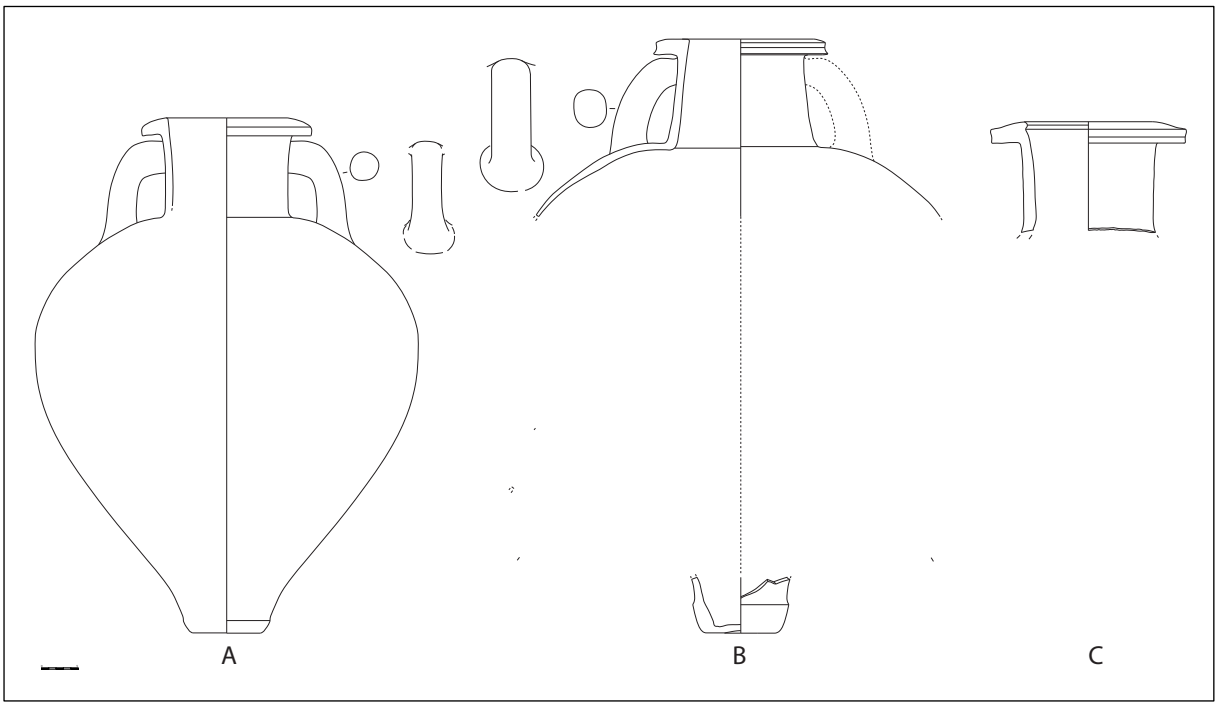

Figure 62: Corinthian amphorai. *A)* ***C94/1****, B)* ***C222/1****, C)* ***C272/2****.*

Following J.-C. Sourrisseau's typology of Corinthian transport amphorai in the Rifriscolaro necropolis of Camarina, Sicily, the amphorai here represented can be classified as follows: The complete amphorai **C25/1** and **C94/1** (FIGURE 62.A) correspond to Camarina Type 1, with a globular body weighted towards the shoulders, and the ledge rim slightly bending downwards. It is dated by Sourisseau to the period between the second quarter of the 7th century and the first decades of the 6th [471]. **C94/1** can be dated more closely to the second or third quarters of the 7th century through the associated Proto-Corinthian *aryballos* and is therefore an early example of the type established by Sourisseau. Instead, the upper part and base of **C222/1** (FIGURE 62.B) correspond more closely to Type 2, especially due to the shape of the

[470] Bîrzescu 2012, 187.
[471] Sourisseau 2006, 135.

lower lip of the rim sticking out below the upper lip, as well as the shape of the base, with the toe rising higher than with the other types. This group dates roughly from the middle of the 7th century until the second quarter of the 6th century[472]. The rim and neck of **C272/2** (FIGURE 62.C) may belong to Camarina Type 5 or 6, however this is only based on the general shape of the rim. Both date to the second half of the 6th century and the early decades of the 5th, respectively[473].

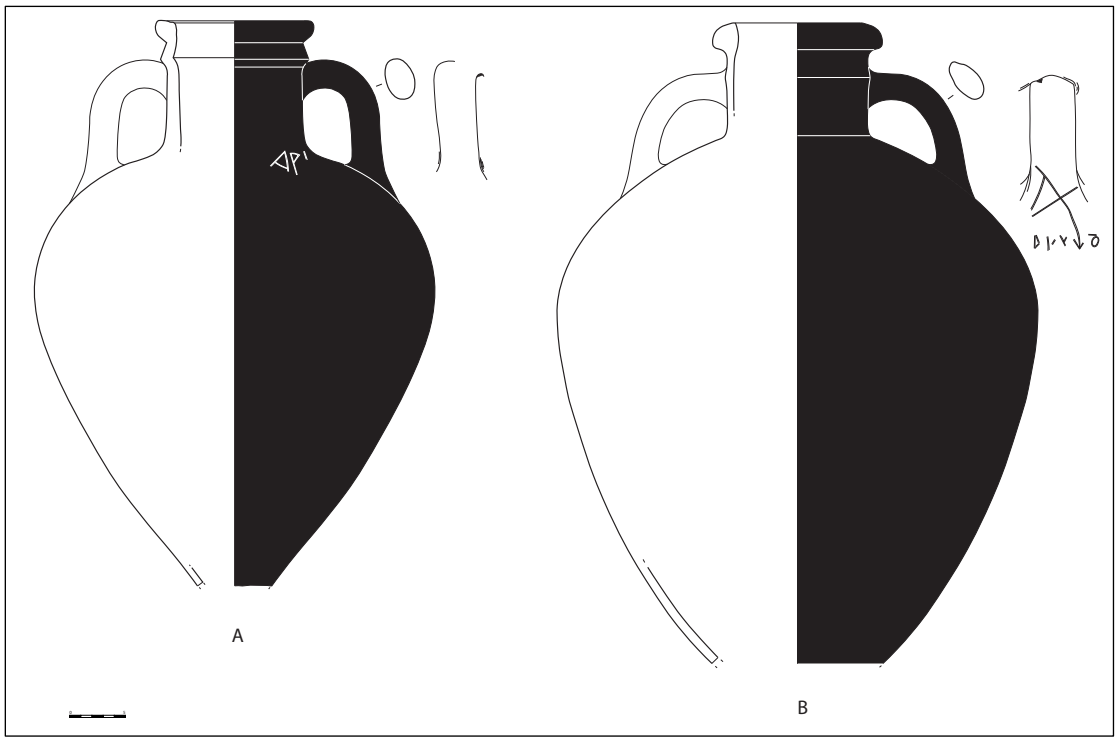

Figure 63: Laconian-style amphorai. *A)* ***C122/1****, B)* ***C288/1****.*

C7. Laconian-style amphorai (FIGURE 63)

A further category of amphorai from the Canerossi plot is painted entirely in black. This is true for three vessels (**C122/1**[474], **C183/2**, **C288/1**[475]: FIGURE 63.B).

One of these vessels, **C122/1** (FIGURE 63.A), can be confidently identified as Laconian based on its long, straight neck and heart-shaped body. Most characteristic is its externally thickened rim with a sharp inner edge and rounded outer edge. Below the thickened rim, a sharp ridge is visible, mirrored on the interior as well. The handles extend slightly upward from the neck and connect to the shoulder in a straight line. A comparable amphora from Metaponto,

[472] Sourisseau 2006, 135 f.
[473] Sourisseau 2006, 140 f.
[474] Johnston 1993, 360 fig. 7:D.
[475] Johnston 1993, 360 fig. 7:D.

featuring a similar rim and black paint, serves as a reference[476]. This amphora is dated to the first half of the 6th century. Based on this comparison, the earliest vessels from the second quarter of the 6th century are fully glossed, whereas later examples include reserved zones.

C5. Miletos (FIGURE 64)

Amphora **C120/1**, which was used as a burial container for an *enchytrismos*, is an intact transport amphora of the Milesian type. It has a globular body with the maximum width at its middle part, and a narrow ring base. The neck is externally thickened at the rim, with a long and pointed triangle as a section. At the height of the upper handle end, there is a pointed ridge around. The handles which are rather flat in their section grow from the neck slightly upward to rejoin the body at the shoulder in an obtuse angle. The amphora **C120/1** most closely corresponds to Type 5 of the Milesian transport amphorai found in Histria, which can be dated to the second half of the 7th century[477]. The example from the Canerossi sector has a pinkish-beige clay with very fine resinous white and dark inclusions as well as mica, and appears very compactly burnt. Especially these latter aspects would speak for a classification as Milesian.

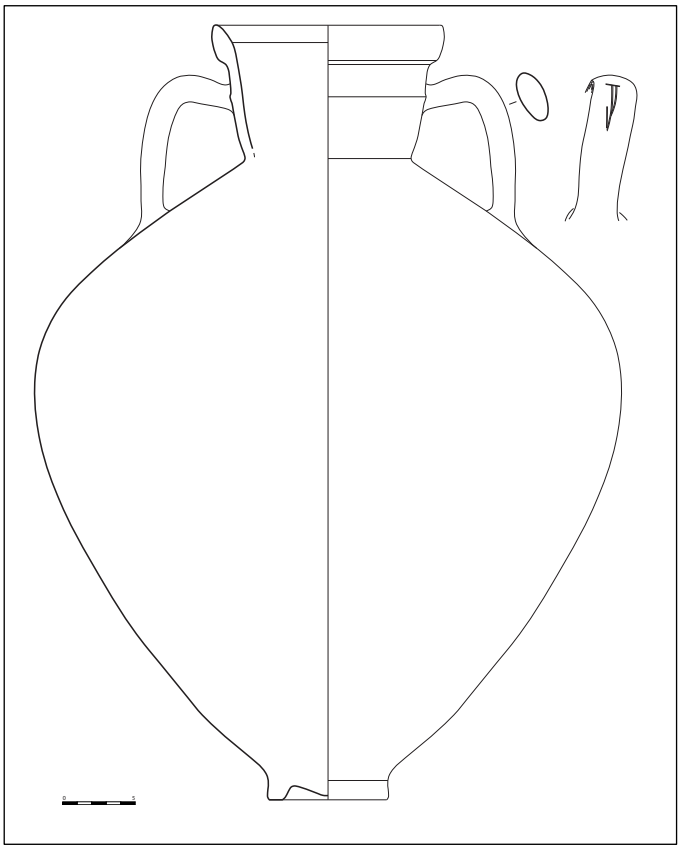

Figure 64: Milesian amphora ***C120/1***.

[476] Calvaruso 2016, 412.
[477] Bîrzescu 2012, 130, Type 2 and 4, Cat. nos. 1191, 1243, 1272.

C6. Klazomenai and Chios (FIGURE 65)

Amphora **C143/1** was used as a burial container in the context of an *enchytrismos*. The vessel's rim is missing, but according to its painted decoration, the shape and the fabric characteristics, it is possible to identify its origin as Klazomenai or Chios on the Ionian coast. The transport vessels from these production centres have been noted to be the only ones in the Greek world recognizable by their paint, besides other factors[478]. The amphora **C143/1** has an elongated form, with its maximum width located in the upper third of the vessel. The handles are missing, and the rim and neck are cut off at the shoulder. The clay is compactly fired, finely grained, and has a pinkish colour with white inclusions. The entire vessel is covered in a white slip and features a decoration consisting of three horizontal bands on the upper part, along with a lying S-shape between the handles on both sides. The handles were originally painted as well, though only a circle around the lower handle attachment and a horizontal line now remain. Vessels with this decoration can be found in Mylai[479], where there are several objects that serve as comparison. The amphora from the Canerossi plot corresponds most closely to Type IV of Y. Sezgin's classification of Klazomenian amphorai, dating to the first quarter of the 6th century[480].

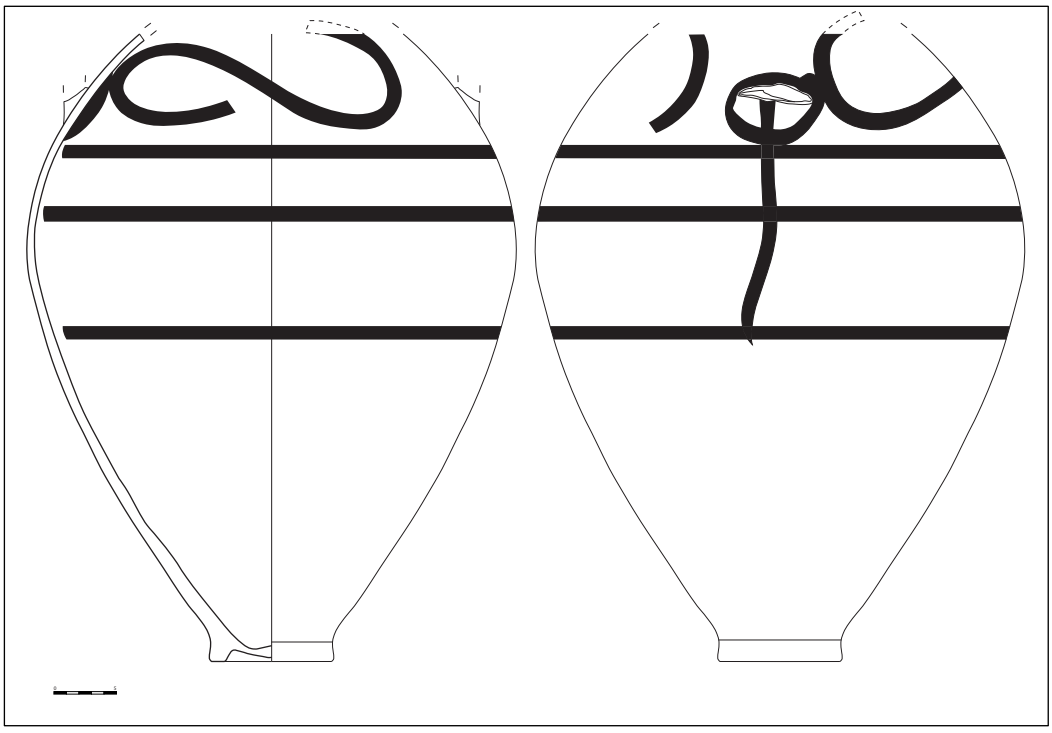

Figure 65: Amphora ***C143/1***.

[478] Sezgin 2004, 169.
[479] Bernabò Brea – Cavalier 1959, Pl. XLIX, T. 32; Tigano 2002, 44 fig. 3.
[480] Sezgin 2004, 174 f.

A range of similarities exist between amphorai from Klazomenai and Chios, most prominently the white slip which is shared with Klazomenai Type I and a decoration of painted bands and lying S-patterns. Though this paint cannot be reconstructed for these two vessels, the two amphorai **CS23/1** and **C115/3** are likely from this production centre, classified on the basis of their fabric characteristics and the shape of the rims which are thickened and have a hanging lip[481]. For **CS23/1**, a close parallel from Histria corresponds to Chios Type I established by Bîrzescu[482], however it is difficult to date due to its fragmentary state.

C4. Samos or East Greek (FIGURE 66)

Only one transport amphora (**CS18/1**) from the Canerossi plot can be securely identified as belonging to the Samian type[483]. Here, the rim appears with the typical rounded section, the neck is short and has a thin ridge at the base of the neck. The handle, relatively flat in profile, forms a gently triangular arch, connecting the neck to the shoulder of the body. The compact fabric corresponds to a typical intense pinkish-red and fine white and glimmery inclusions, with an orange-beige surface[484]. Comparisons can be found, for example, in Histria[485]. According to the shape of the foot as well as a macroscopic comparison of fabrics, three more vessels may form part of this group (**C68/2**, **C141/2**, **C253/2**). Chrono logically, this type of Samian amphorae can be dated to around 600 BCE, a period to which amphora **CS18/1** can also be attributed. According to V. Grace's typology, this type has an egg-shaped body, a short neck and the characteristic ridge at the base of the neck[486]. In its shape, **CS18/1** also corresponds most closely to Bîrzescu's Type 2 of Samian amphorai in Histria[487].

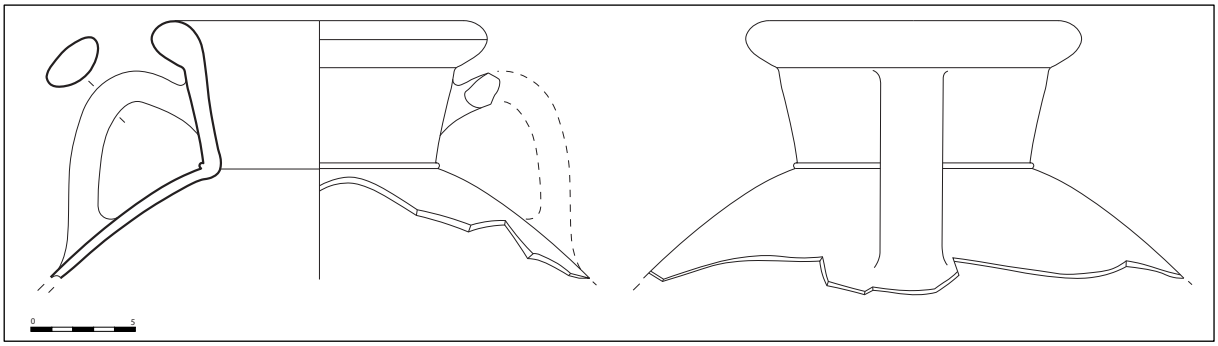

Figure 66: Amphora ***CS18/1***.

[481] Bîrzescu 2012, 50–58.
[482] Bîrzescu 2012, Pl. 23, Cat. 427.
[483] Bîrzescu 2012, 145–156.
[484] Perhaps the FACEM project's EAST-AEG-A-1 or EAST-AEG-A-2.
[485] Bîrzescu 2012, Pl. 62, Cat. 1276.
[486] Grace 1971, 71 especially fig. 2.
[487] Bîrzescu 2012, 150.

Not classified

Seven vessels in total seem to correspond to the category of transport amphorai, but they do not present any diagnostic fragments (**C62/3**, **C124/2**, **C140/4**, **C150/2**, **C170/1**, **C182/2**, **C215/1**). This will have to be revisited in the future with the help of scientific pottery analysis.

D. NON-VESSEL CERAMICS

In addition to the pottery used as vessels, a small number of ceramic objects was used for other functions. This includes implements for textile production or cooking as well as figurines.

The pottery fragment **C20/3** (FIGURE 67), characterised by thick walls, a dark reddish-brown clay and a decoration of alternating rows of grooves, was used as a lid for a cremation. Thanks to the comparison to similar objects in Zancle, the modern Messina on Sicily, this vessel can be identified as small oven[488].

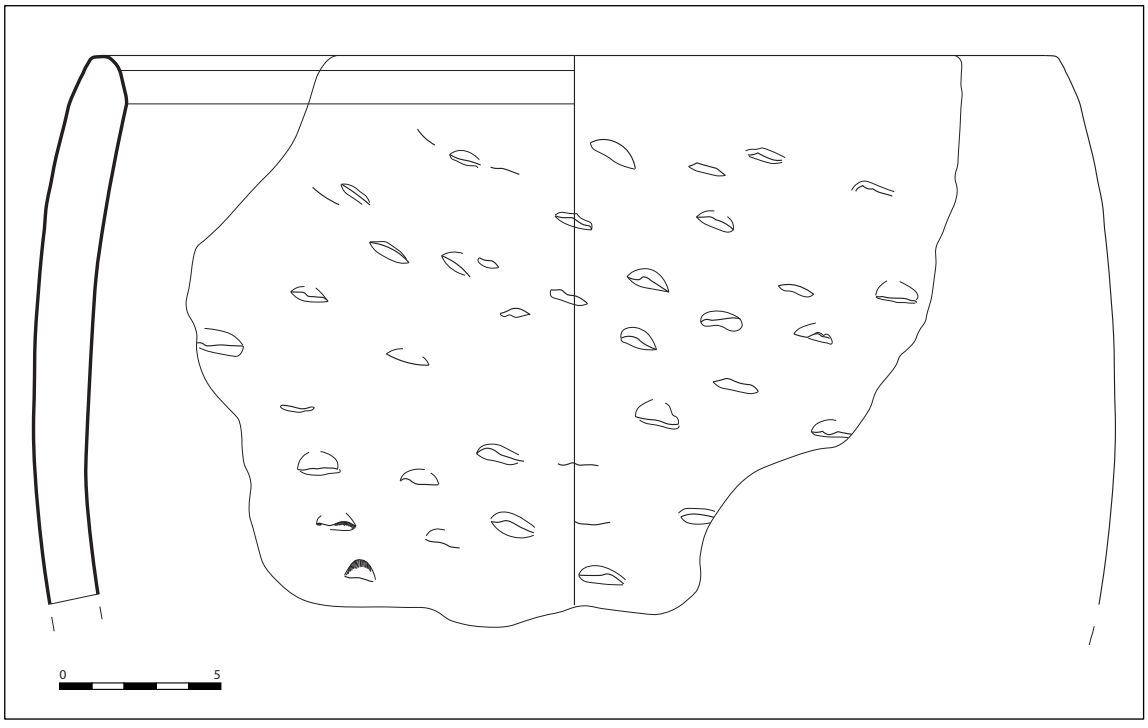

*Figure 67: Oven **C20/3**.*

[488] Tigano 1999, 155 Cat. S/180 and S/181.

Tomb 240 contained the only spindle whorl known in the Canerossi sector (**C240/2**: FIGURE 68). It is made of terracotta and formed in the shape of two truncated pyramids juxtaposed. These also exist in great numbers in the necropoleis of southern Italy and Sicily[489].

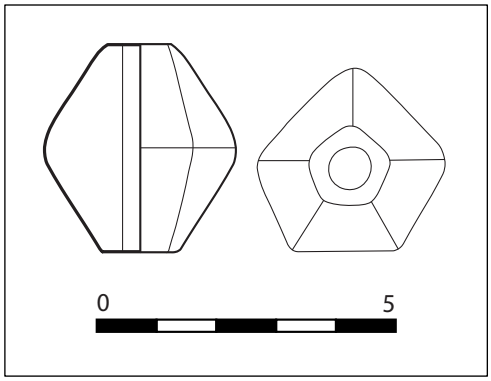

*Figure 68: Spindle whorl **C240/2**.*

The fragment **CS11/1** (FIGURE 69) comes from a terracotta figurine and displays the head of a horse. The surface had already been damaged at the time of discovery, but after cleaning, it became clear that the due to residue of colour, the figurine was likely painted. The horse's eyes are hollowed out and there is a ridge and a hole on the top which was the place where a separate mane was applied. Figurines of this kind are best-known from Medma, the modern Rosarno just north of Metauros. Close examples come from the 'Stipe dei cavallucci', a votive deposit in Medma originally discovered by P. Orsi[490].

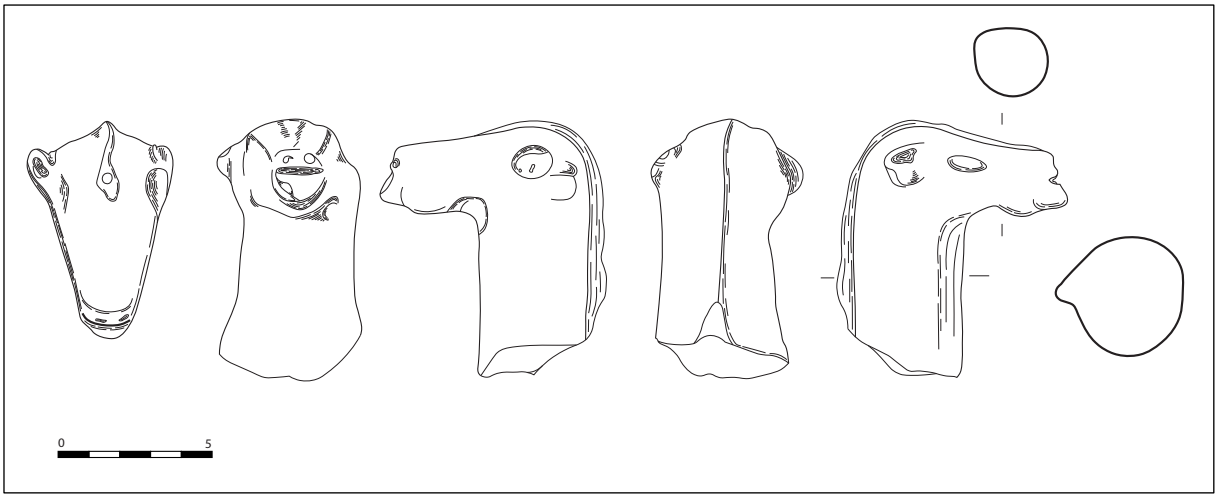

*Figure 69: Figurine **CS11/1**.*

A second fragment of a figurine (**CS15/1**: PLATE 149) displays the knee and part of the leg of a sitting female figure, also well-known from Medma, Hipponion, and Lokri Epizephyrii[491]. This particular fragment is too damaged to compare it with the pieces from the region.

[489] Johannowsky 1983, 107, T. 248.5, Pl. XIV; 133, T. 363.18-27. Pl. XXXI (However, a mistake must have occurred when formatting this book, as instead of the spindle whorls, fibulae are counted under the respective numbers).
[490] Orsi 1917; Parra 1996; Settis – Parra 2005.
[491] See Doepner 2020 for a recent treatment of the terracotta figurines from Medma.

4.2.2. Classification of the metal finds

The metal finds that emerged during the excavations of the Canerossi sector were not numerous, counting 23 objects in total. Despite the small number, they spanned at least three main categories, with some objects damaged beyond recognition:

a. WEAPONS AND UTENSILS

b. FIBULAE AND PINS

c. ORNAMENTS

a. WEAPONS AND UTENSILS

The category of weapons and utensils encompasses five objects, with both iron bronze represented in the corpus: Three spearheads, a potential blade, and an iron fitting.

All three spearheads from the Canerossi plot appeared as grave goods in their respective tombs. The first (**C146/1**, FIGURE 70.A**)** has a long and pointed blade, with the widest part of the section close to the handle (which is not preserved). The second (**C190/1**, FIGURE 70.B) has a more irregular shape but it is possible to observe that the blade is broader, and the upper end not as thinly pointed. One last spearhead (**C139/1**) seems to have been lost over time, but it is visible on the excavation picture (PLATE 11). All of these objects are heavily corroded, and no precise typological classification can be assigned to them, though it is possible that they date to the early decades of the 7th century[492].

C142/2 (FIGURE 70.C) is a very small square fragment with two nails, sharpened on one end and thicker on the other, suggesting an interpretation as a blade[493].

Another fragment of a thin iron platelet containing two hammered-in nails may be identified as a metal fitting (**C214/3**: FIGURE 70.D). They are quite common in Pithekoussai[494] and may have been used to close wooden containers.

[492] Neither of these objects can be dated with certainty, as they are all heavily damaged and are often deposited as sole grave good. It is therefore not possible to date them by association. The speculation that these weapons and utensils may be early in date leans on personal conversations with archaeologists who have voiced their opinions on single objects.
[493] Johannowsky 1983, 131, T. 465.11, Pl. XXX (However, in the text, this is listed as no. 9); Buchner – Ridgway 1993, Pl. 162, T. 546.3; Pl. 163, 552.3.
[494] For example, Buchner – Ridgway 1993, 186 f., Pl. 57, T. 151.5-6.

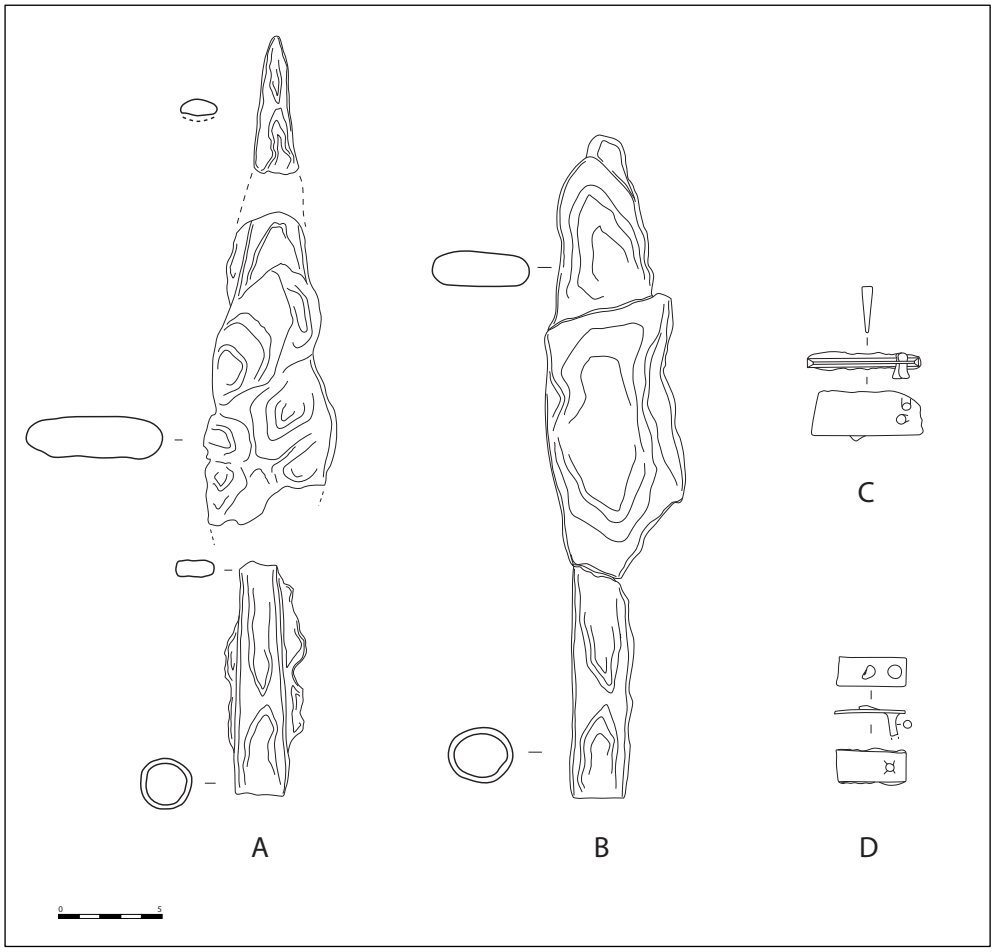

Figure 70: Weapons and Utensils. A) ***C146/1****, B)* ***C190/1****, C)* ***C142/2****, D)* ***C214/3****.*

b. FIBULAE AND PINS

Six fibulae made from bronze and iron were unearthed within the Canerossi sector (**C6/1**, **C95/2**, **C95/3**, **C278/3**, **C291/3**, **C296/3**). Three typological groups can be identified among these objects. First are fibulae of the serpentine/*a drago* type, characterised by the complex shape of the arch, wound into a serpentine shape that sometimes has several springs. Only one fibula in iron from the Canerossi plot belongs to this type (**C291/3**: FIGURE 71.A). Though damaged, the forked pin is a typological feature most likely defining it as serpentine fibula, which can first be traced to the advanced phase of the Early Iron Age and that develop into the more elaborate *fibulae a drago* during the 7th century, dating the piece from Canerossi to the early phase of the necropolis of Metauros[495].

The next group encompasses leech fibulae which are defined by an arch that thickens towards its highest point, with the section either filled (as is the case for Canerossi) or hollowed out (fibulae a *navicella*). Two of these fibulae were lost over time (**C95/2**, **C95/3**: See the hand-drawn sketches from the diary in FIGURE 71.B2-3), however one fibula (**C6/1**: FIGURE 71.B1) can be evaluated further: It is a small fibula with a profiled arch that is slightly widened at the

[495] Lo Schiavo 2010, 591-607 Cat. 5279-5281, Pl. 368 f.

highest point so that the arch has an ovoid shape in the top view. The needle is no longer preserved. Comparisons may be found in other places of southern Italy, for example in Sala Consilina in Calabria[496]. However, there do not seem to be direct parallels in the published literature.

A further fibula (**C296/3**: FIGURE 71.C) constitutes a third typological group represented in the Canerossi sector. This is a fibula with a flat ribbon arch, possibly with ornamental plaques attached to it. Chronologically, it is attested for the 8th and 7th centuries, though iron fibulae are more indicative of a date in the 7th century[497].

One further iron object is another fibula which only preserves the needle (**C92/5**). The iron object **C35/1** (FIGURE 71.D), with a triangular head which features grooves on opposing sides, is a clothing pin.

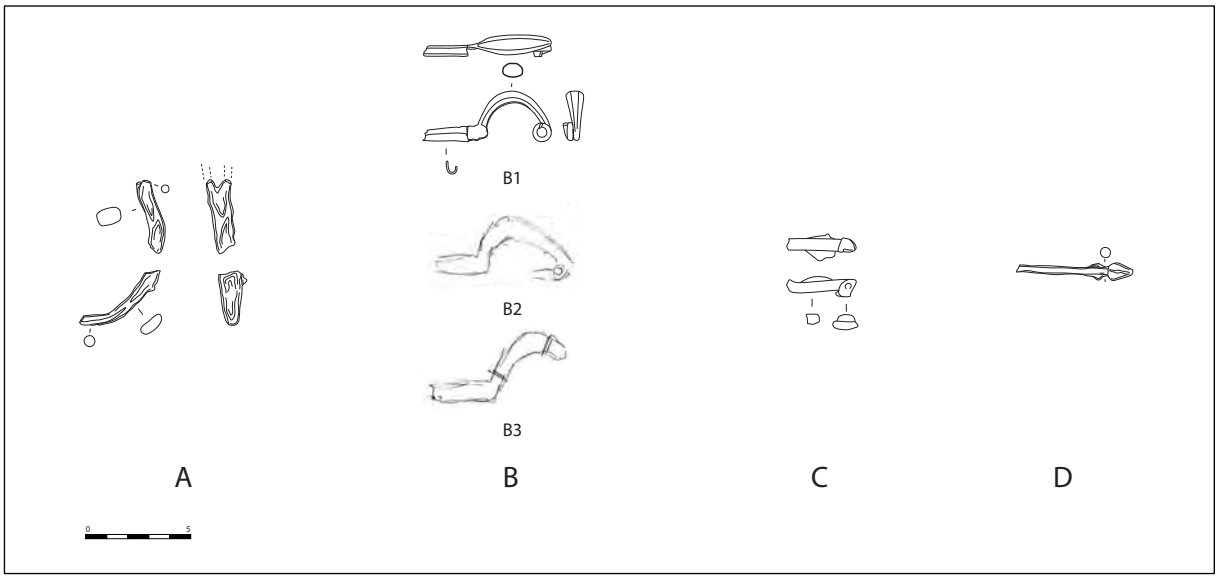

Figure 71: Fibulae and Pins. A) ***C291/3****, B1)* ***C6/1****, B2)* ***C95/2****, B3)* ***C95/3****, C)* ***C296/3****, D)* ***C35/1****.*

c. ORNAMENTS

The biggest category of metal finds is composed of objects likely used for personal adornment. Apart from one non-identifiable item, it includes one bead, a single silver earring, and five suspension rings. In their contexts, all of these may be assumed to have been used as grave goods.

To begin, burnt lens tomb **C157** featured a bronze bead in a roughly biconical shape (FIGURE 72.A). It is hollowed out, and the section has the shape of a ring. This shape is generally

[496] Lo Schiavo 2010, 513 Cat. 4229, Pl. 309.
[497] Lo Schiavo 2010, see the category of 'fibule con placchetta quadrangolare d'avorio (o d'osso)', 829-832, Pl. 614-615.

well-known in southern Italy, as can be seen in examples from Cozzo Michelicchio and Torre del Mordillo[498].

Only one single silver earring of small dimensions, the only silver object and likely one of the most precious items within the sector, was discovered in Canerossi (**C187/1**: FIGURE 72.B). It is roughly u-shaped and has a small globular fixed pendant in the middle of the arch. The shape correlates most closely with P. G. Guzzo's type of spiral earrings[499] and has a parallel in another single earring found in the cremation tomb 444 from the Sarto property of the necropolis of Metauros[500].

Five suspension rings also come from the Canerossi plot (**CS8/1**, **C77/1**, **C104/2**, **C116/3**, **C172/1**: FIGURE 72.C), most commonly used for clothing. They have a high frequency in necropoleis of southern Italy and Sicily, as can be seen at Francavilla Marittima[501]. In profile, they are either ovoid or lightly rectangular and in size, and they measure between 2 and 3,4cm in the inner diameter and between 2,6 and 4,5cm in the outer diameter.

Finally, fragments of a chain were found in burnt lens tomb **C58**. It is very damaged and cannot be classified precisely.

d. UNCERTAIN CLASSIFICATION

Lastly, there is an array of metal objects found in the context of some burials whose original shape cannot be reconstructed anymore (**C62/5**, **C63/4**, **C220/1**).

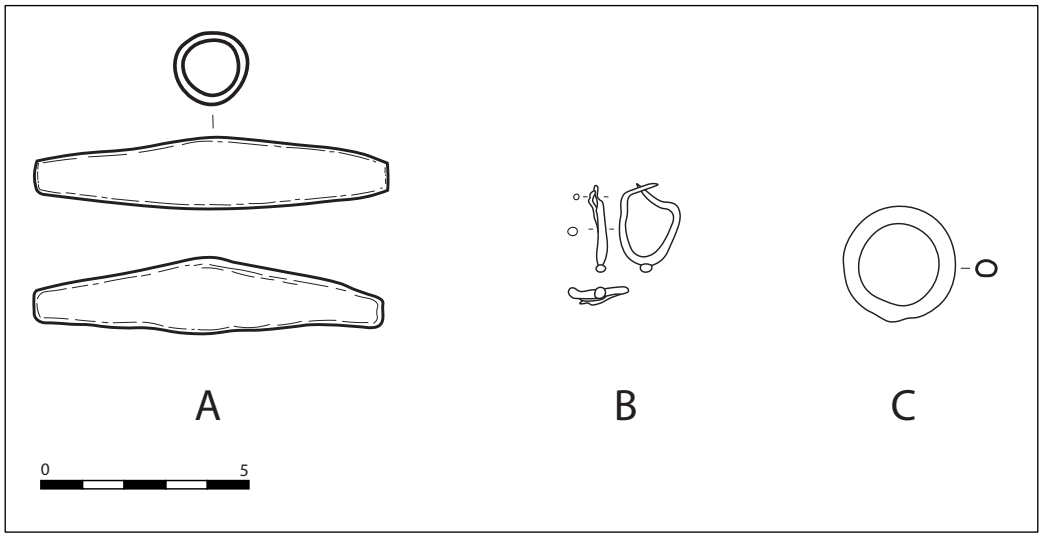

Figure 72: Ornaments. A) ***C157/1****, B)* ***C187/1****, C)* ***C104/2****.*

[498] For a wired example from Torre del Mordillo, see Cerzoso – Vanzetti 2014, 148 cat. nos. 246-254, 308 Tav. 20; 247 Cat. 945; 340 Pl. 945. See Cerzoso – Vanzetti 2014, 430 Cat. 1220; See 460 and Pl. 84 for the example from Cozzo Michelicchio.
[499] Guzzo 1993, 87-9.
[500] Guzzo 1993, 248.
[501] Quondam forthcoming, 148 f.

5. PATTERNS IN IDENTITY

The first three chapters of this thesis were concerned with laying out a research methodology as well as situating the topic at hand in its academic, theoretical, and conceptional frame. Having elaborated an understanding of these matters, in the fourth chapter I focused on the archaeological record of the Canerossi sector inside the necropolis of Metauros.

Moving on to the discussion of identities in the mortuary sphere, CHAPTER 5 discusses the observed patterns in the two initial analytical units set out in this thesis: burial rites on the one hand, and grave goods on the other. The patterns will be considered first in their entirety before juxtaposing them with more nuanced axes of interpretation (chronology, spatial distribution, expressions of social or ethnic identities, etc.).

5.1. Tombs and burial rites

In this thesis, burial rite describes first and foremost the treatment and deposition of the body after death. In Metauros, two main burial rites can be identified: secondary cremation and inhumation. In the course of secondary cremation, a body is first burned on a pyre, after which the remains (ashes, bones, charcoal) are put in a vessel and deposited into the ground. Inhumation instead describes the process in which a person's body is deposited in earthen pits, sometimes with protection of the body by way of architectural parts (e.g., tiles) and sometimes without.

5.1.1. General patterns

In Canerossi, inhumations and cremations are roughly equal in number, with 130 inhumations (51,8%) and 116 cremations (46,2%), including also five tombs for which the rite could not be determined (2%). Within each of these two burial rites, there are further variants (TABLE 1): Secondary cremations appear in the form of urn burials and burnt lenses. Inhumations take the shape of *enchytrismoi*, simple earthen pits in which the body was deposited, and tile-covered tombs such as cappuccine and cassette[502].

The largest part of inhumations (CHART 5) in the Canerossi sector were *enchytrismoi*, in which infants or small toddlers were placed in a larger vessel and deposited in the ground, sometimes with grave goods inside the burial container. *Enchytrismoi* accounted for 66 burials or 50,8% of all inhumation burials. 57 burials or 43,8% of inhumations appeared as simple

[502] Each of these is discussed in full below.

earthen pits. These earthen inhumations were recognised as dating to the Archaic period on the basis of their grave goods, which are often the only physical marker by which tombs could be recognised. Very rarely, and already towards the end of the necropolis' use, tile-covered tombs occur, with seven burials or 5,4%.

Cremations were practised in one of two ways: Either the burnt remains were deposited inside an urn, or they were simply scattered on the ground together with the grave goods, appearing as a 'burnt lens' (CHART 6). With 65 cremations in the burnt lens variant (56%), this rite is more frequent than the cremations deposited in urns, with 51 burials or 44% of cremations.

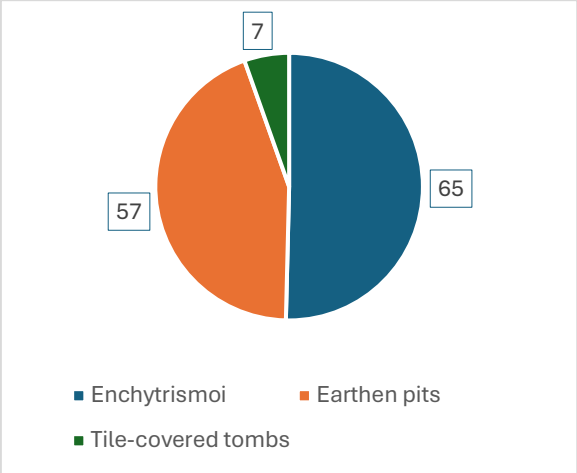

Chart 5: Archaic inhumation tombs (n = 130).

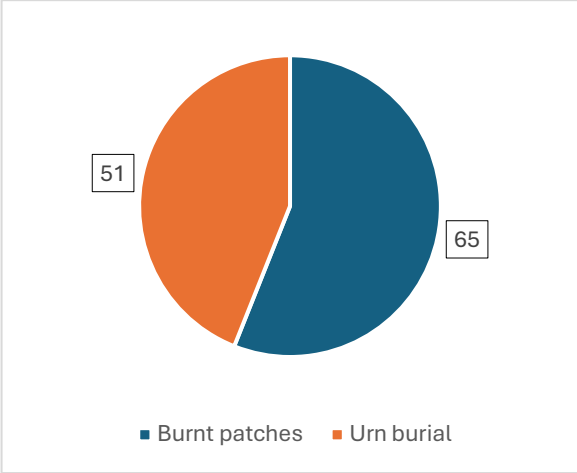

Chart 6: Archaic cremation tombs (n = 116).

Burial rite	*Variant*	*Total (n = 251)*	*% in category*	*Total % (n= 251)*
Inhumation	*Enchytrismoi*	66	50,80%	26,30%
	Earthen pits	57	43,80%	22,70%
	Tile-covered tombs	7	5,40%	2,80%
	Total	***130***	***100%***	***51,80%***
Cremation	Urn burials	51	44%	20,30%
	Burnt lenses	65	56%	25,90%
	Total	***116***	***100%***	***48,20%***
Undetermined	***Total***	***5***	***100%***	***2%***

Table 1: Archaic tombs.

For the Roman tombs, this image is somewhat reversed (TABLE 2): In the Canerossi plot, all Roman tombs seem to be inhumations, and no cremation has been identified. The cappuccina grave was the most frequent tomb type, designating a burial in which the body is

protected by a triangular roof made from tiles. This affected 22 tombs or 69% of the Roman burials. The next most frequent type with eight tombs or 25% of Roman inhumations was the walled burial, in which the walls of the tomb consisted of bricks (e.g., **C113**). The remaining tombs are inhumations, either tile-covered (two to three burials) or earthen pits (one tomb).

Burial rite	*Variant*	*Total (n = 33)*	*% in category*	*Total % (n= 33)*
Inhumations	Earthen pits	2	6%	6%
	Tile-covered tombs	22	69%	67%
	Walled tombs	8	25%	24%
	Total	***32***	***100%***	***97%***
Undetermined	***Total***	***1***	***100%***	***3%***

Table 2: Roman Imperial tombs

5.1.2. Inhumation burials

5.1.2.1. Enchytrismoi[503]

66 tombs in the Canerossi sector were identified as *enchytrismos* burials (50,8% out of inhumation burials, 26,3% out of all tombs). To restate, in this tomb type the deceased individual was placed in a larger ceramic vessel – sometimes cutting them deliberately to fit in the body – and deposited in the ground.

A variety of vessels was used as burial containers for *enchytrismoi* (CHART 7)[504]. In 15 burials (22,7%), transport amphorai of various origin were used[505], while in a further 11 cases, *hydriai* were used (18,2%)[506]. Most frequently, however, *vasi a bombarda* occurred as burial containers in the context of *enchytrismoi*, shown to be the case for 31 tombs in total (47%)[507]. Significantly less frequently, other vessels were used for this tomb type: In four cases, the vessel

[503] It is important to note however that the information below cannot be divided neatly into a rigidly classified typology, as there is a high variability in the burial rites. A further refinement of these categories will follow as the study of the necropolis progresses in the future.
[504] **C17, C18, C19, C21, C25, C32, C37, C40, C46, C55, C56, C81, C88, C89, C93, C94, C120, C122, C123, C124, C127, C132, C143, C149, C150, C151, C168, C171, C174, C176, C177, C178, C180, C182, C183, C188, C193, C197, C198, C199, C200, C218, C222, C225, C226, C227, C228, C232, C239, C241, C262, C264, C270, C271, C272, C277, C279, C280, C284, C285, C288, C293, C297, C302, C305**.
[505] Corinthian, Chiote, Laconian, Samian, etc: **C17, C21, C25, C89, C94, C120, C122, C127, C143, C151, C180, C188, C222, C232, C288**.
[506] **C19, C81, C149, C168, C199, C226, C227, C271, C272, C285, C302, C305**.
[507] **C18, C32, C37, C40, C55, C56, C88, C93, C123, C124, C132, C150, C174, C177, C183, C193, C197, C198, C200, C218, C225, C228, C239, C262, C264, C270, C277, C279, C280, C284, C297**.

used was a *chytra* (6%)[508]. The same applies to two Impasto vessels of local tradition (3%)[509], as well as one *deinos* and one *olla*, respectively (1,5% each)[510].

The *enchytrismoi* in the Canerossi sector were sometimes covered with lids, appearing in the form of either fragmented vessels or smaller stones (CHART 8). The largest group of vessels used for this purpose consists of *olle* or *olla* fragments, followed by fragments of amphorai and *vasi a bombarda*, and sometimes also a kind of brittle sundried clay of no discernible shape. To give an example of the complete vessels, in some few cases, the tombs were covered with elaborately painted plates or *lekanides* as from tombs **C197** and **C198**, both of which were used to cover *vasi a bombarda*. Especially in these cases, there seems to be a significant overlap between the function of simply covering the opening of a burial container on the one hand and the offering of a grave good on the other.

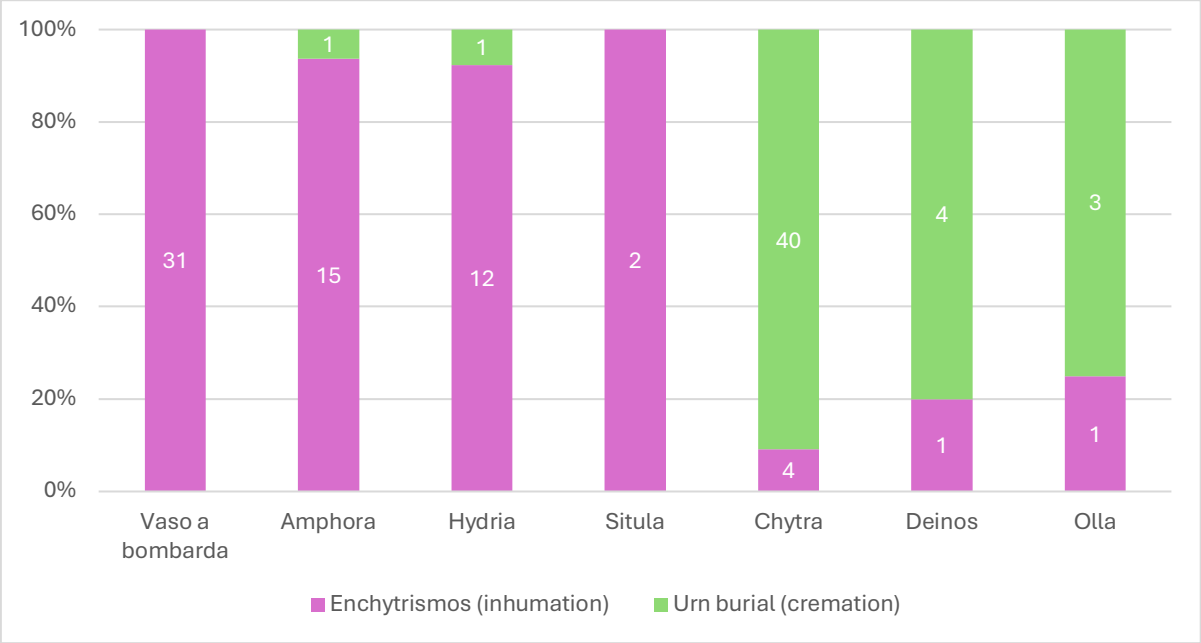

Chart 7: Burial containers according to burial rite and tomb type (n = 117).

5.1.2.2. Pit inhumations

A total of 57 pit inhumations has been identified in the Canerossi sector, dated to the Archaic period based on their grave goods (43,8% out of inhumation burials, 22,7% out of all burials)[511]. The construction of pit inhumations required the digging of a pit in the ground in

[508] **C46, C171, C182, C293**.
[509] **C176, C178**.
[510] *Deinos*: **C305/1**, *olla*: **C241/2.**
[511] **C10, C26, C27, C29, C33, C35, C36, C39, C43, C45, C47, C48, C83, C85, C91, C95, C100, C104, C105, C130, C136, C138, C139, C146, C147, C153, C169, C175, C181, C186, C187, C190, C191, C194, C201, C213,**

which the body was laid, sometimes together with certain objects as grave goods. Either recognisable through a dark patch in the ground or the emergence of intact grave goods (even without skeletal remains), the physical size of these tombs varies greatly, with the largest c. 1,50m in length and the smallest just limited either to the position of the grave goods or the extent of the discoloured patch. Due to this volatility, it was not attempted to age the deceased persons according to body size.

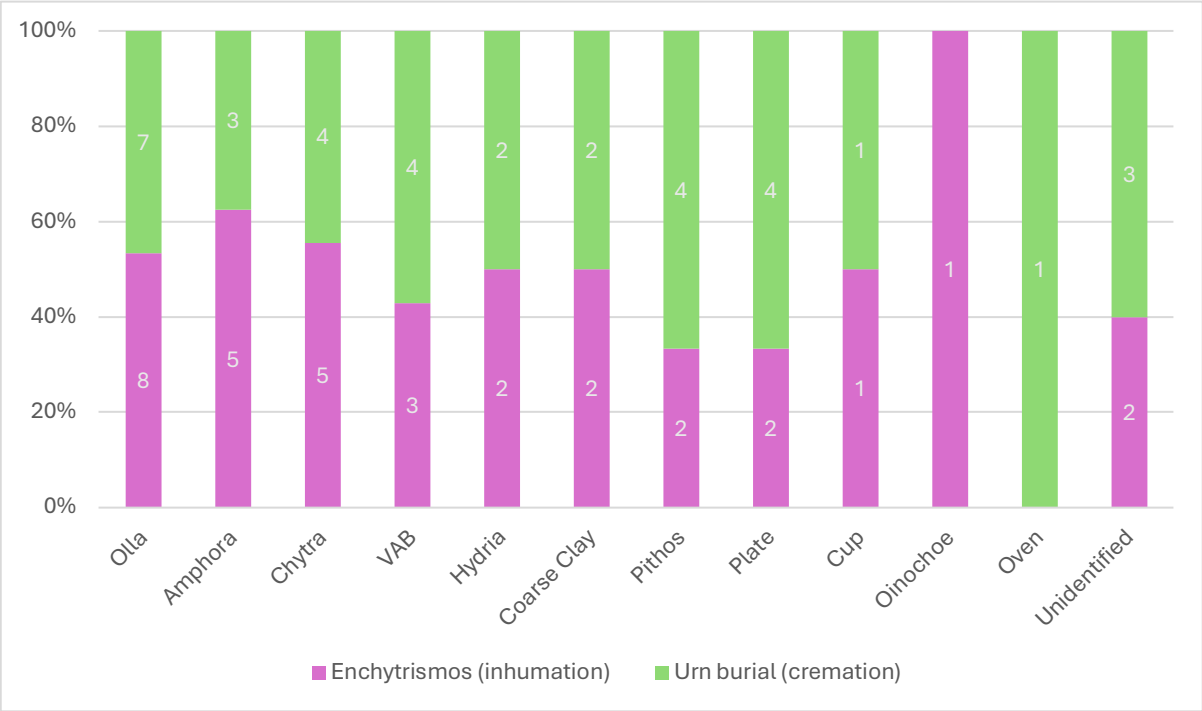

Chart 8: Vessels used as lids (n = 68).

5.1.2.1.Cassetta tombs

Four or perhaps five burials in the Canerossi sector can be rather reliably interpreted as Archaic-period box tombs (or cassette): **C28**, **C121**, **C221**, **C268**, and **C298**. The first of these, **C28**, retained only one vertical tile slab, making it difficult to determine whether it was a box tomb or a cappuccina grave. Additionally, the interpretation of this tomb as dating to the Archaic period relies on the information from the excavation diary, as the original tile is not preserved and the photograph not qualitatively sufficient for this to be assessed more precisely (PLATE 3). A similarly difficult case is **C298,** which was not originally noted down as a tomb but was added on the basis of excavation photographs which were labelled as 'tomba sconvolta' ('disturbed tomb': PLATE 25). These photographs show the remains of either one larger cassetta

C230, C234, C245, C247, C249, C276, C278, C287, C289, C291, C295, C296, C303, CS1, CS4, CS10, CS12, CS24, CS26, CS27, CS30, CS35.

or two smaller ones. From looking at the used roof tiles in these images, it may be possible to interpret the tomb(s) as Archaic; however, this has to be treated with caution due to the generally insufficient quality of the images.

In contrast, three tombs can be relatively securely attributed to the Archaic phase of the necropolis: **C121**, **C221**, and **C268**. In the former two, this is based on the character and shape of the tiles as well as the presence of external grave goods (for **C121**, both the sporadic finds **CS9** and **CS12** are mentioned by the excavators as possibly belonging this tomb). In the case of **C268**, both the shape of the tiles as well as the attic black-figure *lekythos* dates this to the Archaic period, more precisely the third quarter of the 6th century BCE. All of these tombs, except for **C298**, which was situated higher at -280cm, had their lower ends at approximately the same elevation, ranging between -311 cm and -354cm in depth, possibly supporting a similar date[512].

5.1.2.2. Tombs 'a cappuccina'

Tomb **C236** is the only burial in the cappuccina rite which can be relatively safely identified as dating to the pre-Roman phase. There are three arguments in favour of this interpretation: First, in comparison, the roof tiles from this tomb are rising flatter on each side as opposed to very steeply with the Roman *cappuccine*[513]. It also seems that the slabs used in this tomb are longer than the Roman-period ones. Additionally, while the Roman tombs are quite consistently oriented northwest to southeast, the Archaic ones do not or rarely follow this pattern[514]. Instead, as does **C236**, they are often oriented more directly from east to west. Finally, on the northern side of the tomb, an Archaic-period mortar was found upside-down and broken. While this may be less significant in terms of internal grave goods (which did not exist), it does point to a possible use of the mortar during the funerary rite.

5.1.3. Cremation burials

5.1.3.1. Urn burial

In Canerossi, urn burials appeared in the form of a ceramic vessel holding the incinerated remains deposited vertically in the ground. Other containers may have been made from perishable materials such as wood, though this is difficult to trace. Additionally, the containers may not only have held skeletal remains but also pyre material or grave goods, either

[512] The relationship between depth levels and chronology is explored in 5.4.2 ELEVATION LEVELS.
[513] Gras – Tréziny 2004, 224.
[514] Compare FIGURE 73.

burned on the pyre or added afterward.

This tomb type occurred in significant numbers in the Canerossi sector, with 51 tombs or 43,6% of cremation burials[515]. The absence of grave goods for the majority of urns, at least inside the vessel itself, suggests that it was not common to deposit urn burials with grave goods; however, this needs to be verified by the study of other sectors inside the necropolis.

With an absolute majority, *chytrai* were used as cremation urn (CHART 7), large cooking pots of broadly Greek tradition, with either one or two handles. This was the case in 81,6% of cremation burials with an urn or 40 tombs[516]. Alternatively, a *deinos* served as cremation urn in four cases (8,2%)[517]; an *olla* was used three times (6,1%)[518]; and a *hydria* and an amphora (c. 2% each)[519].

Like the vessels serving as burial container in the context of *enchytrismoi*, some of the cremations were deposited with a lid (CHART 8), which was either a fragment of another vessel or a stone. Similarly to *enchytrismoi* lids, the highest number of vessel shapes used as lid is the *olla* of local tradition, followed by *chytrai*, *vasi a bombarda*, *pithoi*, and plates; next are amphorai or vessels that could not be identified. *Hydriai*, cups, ovens, and lids made from brittle coarse clay occurred in smaller numbers, with only one or two vessels each. Overall, the range of vessels is slightly larger than with *enchytrismoi*, with twelve different shapes instead of ten.

5.1.3.2. Burnt lenses

Cremations presenting as burnt patches on the ground were less easy to recognise during the excavations than burials in ceramic vessels and pit inhumations, however they seemed to emerge more numerously than cremations with urn[520]. Identified by a blackened patch in the ground, along with scattered burnt bones and fragmented pottery, this accounted for 65 burials, or 56% of the cremation tombs.

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[515] **C2, C3, C4, C5, C11, C15, C16, C20, C52, C57, C62, C63, C66, C67, C74, C76, C79, C80, C84, C92, C96, C106, C115, C117, C118, C119, C128, C129, C133, C135, C137, C140, C304, C144, C160, C162, C164, C165, C170, C185, C189, C205, C208, C219, C229, C231, C235, C253, C257, C263, C274.**

[516] **C2, C3, C4, C5, C11, C16, C20, C52, C57, C62, C63, C66, C67, C76, C79, C80, C84, C92, C96, C106, C115, C117, C118, C119, C128, C133, C135, C137, C140, C160, C162, C164, C170, C185, C205, C208, C219, C231, C235, C253, C257, C263, C274, C304, CS16**.

[517] **C74, C129, C189, C229**.

[518] **C15, C144, C165**.

[519] *Hydria*: **C23**; amphora: **C170**.

[520] **C1, C6, C8, C12, C13, C14, C22, C24, C42, C44, C50, C53, C58, C60, C64, C69, C70, C75, C77, C82, C97, C99, C102, C107, C116, C125, C126, C131, C141, C142, C148, C152, C157, C158, C159, C163, C166, C172, C173, C192, C206, C209, C210, C211, C214, C215, C216, C217, C220, C224, C238, C240, C242, C244, C246, C251, C254, C255, C256, C258, C260, C265, C267, C283, CS31**.

5.1.4. Observations

After this overview of patterns, the wide range of burial rites occurring in the Canerossi plot can be noted, encompassing both inhumations and cremations, with further variations within these categories: Inhumations in earthen pits, *enchytrismoi*, and architectural structures (cassette, cappuccine) on the one hand, and on the other, cremation burials in urns as well as in the form of burnt lenses. At first consideration, this might suggest a high degree of differentiation in the community, or perhaps the significant freedom to enact individual agency.

Another initial observation centres around *enchytrismoi*, which – due to their structural possibilities (e.g., their ability to contain small bodies) – likely reflect an age-specific rite concerning only infants and toddlers, depending on the size of the vessel. The presence of infant burials in the communal necropolis, which also implies the inclusion of other subadult[521] individuals in the same burial ground, along with the broad spectrum of tomb types identified, all point to a space that accommodates various age groups. These patterns will become clearer as we examine a wider range of factors.

5.2. Grave goods

In theoretical discussions of mortuary archaeology, grave goods are often viewed as key indicators of social status, gender, and age identity[522]. These items, typically placed in a tomb but distinct from the burial container (though the functions may sometimes overlap), are believed to have been offered or used at specific stages of the funerary ritual – such as during the funeral pyre, the deposition of ashes in cremations, or the placement of a body in a vessel for an *enchytrismos*[523]. In pit inhumations, depending on the material categories, they are arranged around the body or displayed on the body itself (as is sometimes the case with jewellery or weapons). The selection, quantity, and positioning of grave goods often reflect varying degrees of deliberate orchestration. When analysed in conjunction with factors such as funerary practices, tomb type, and burial location, these elements can offer valuable insights into expressions of identity.

Grave goods can be related to bodily adornment, food and drink consumed as part of the funerary ritual, and objects that express certain identities in the burials[524]. These items can also be manipulated during the burial ritual, such as through ritual destruction, to mark the transition from life to death. Grave goods must be differentiated from materials used in burial

[521] In this thesis, the term subadult is used broadly to refer to all individuals below the age of adulthood.
[522] See Ekengren 2013 for an overview and a discussion.
[523] Parker Pearson 1999, 7.
[524] Parker Pearson 1999, 10.

rites, as they convey additional meaning according to beliefs about the afterlife, which we often cannot precisely reconstruct today.

5.2.1. General observations

In the Canerossi sector, 502 single objects from the Archaic period were unearthed. 476 ceramic items, 23 metal objects, and two terracotta figures date to the Archaic phase of the necropolis (CHART 9). Not all of these objects can be classified as grave goods, as a large part of the pottery was used as burial container or their lids[525]. After excluding these vessels, 136 tombs (54,2%) contained grave goods or at least further pottery beside the burial container or its lid, while 115 tombs (45,8%) did not (CHART 10). The group of tombs with grave goods can first be analysed according to the overall burial rite, either inhumation or cremation, and then more precisely in relation to the subtype.

A first observation can be made about the distribution of materials to the larger groups of inhumation and cremation burials, respectively: First, it is notable that the distribution of pottery is balanced between these categories, with only a very slightly higher number of objects discovered in the context of inhumations than cremations (234 opposed to 223 objects). It was also quite balanced in the case of the metal finds, with 11 objects attributed to inhumations and 12 to cremation burials. The terracotta fragments were both labelled sporadic finds, and the single spindle whorl present in the Canerossi sector comes from a cremation.

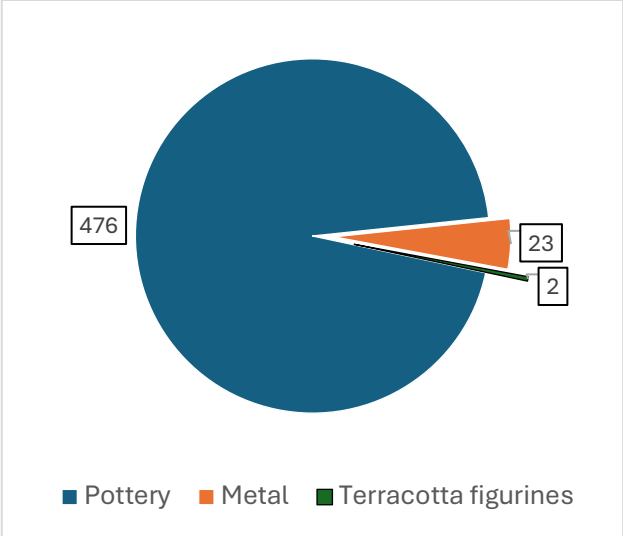

Chart 9: Corpus of material from the Canerossi sector.

When excluding the objects used as burial containers and lids and after considering what may be counted as grave good, 68 out of the 130 inhumation tombs were revealed to contain at least one object other than the burial container or its lid, amounting to a percentage of c. 52,3% of inhumations (CHARTS 11-12). With cremation burials, this number reaches 66 out of 116 tombs, a percentage of 56,9%. Thus, the number of tombs with grave goods is slightly larger with cremations than inhumations, but for both categories, there seems to be a significant number of tombs without grave good. It

[525] There is overlapping to a small degree between some of these objects used as lids and their function as grave goods, for example with the plates of **C197** and **C198** used as lids.

stands out that the objects included as grave goods in cremation tombs are in the majority of cases fragmented, with only 10% or less being intact. As can be seen below, it is the exact inverse with inhumation burials (CHART 16).

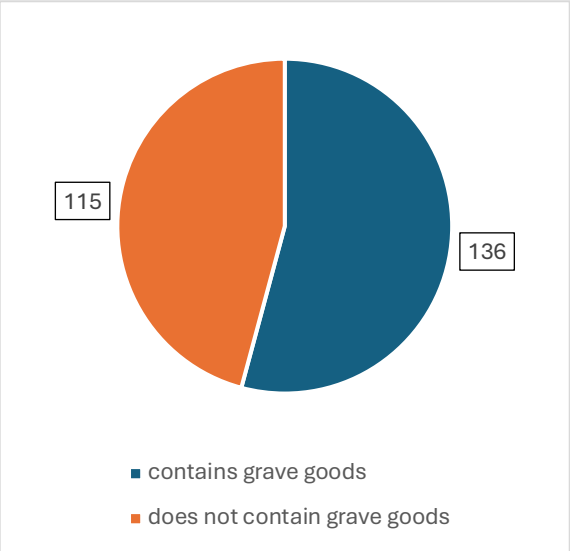

Chart 10: Number of tombs with grave goods.

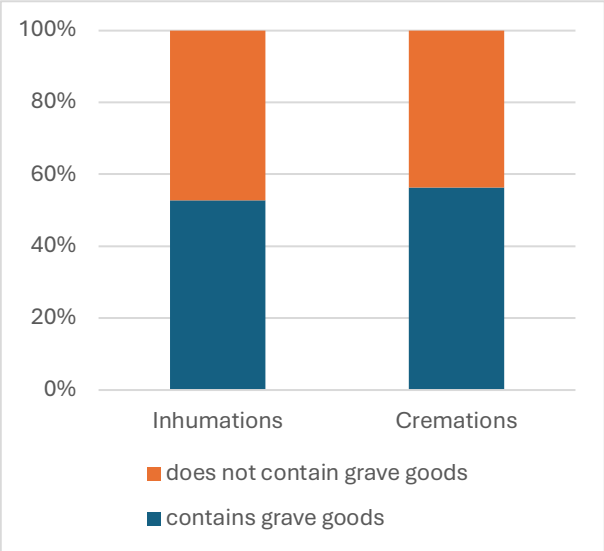

Chart 11: Proportion of tombs with grave goods according to burial rite.

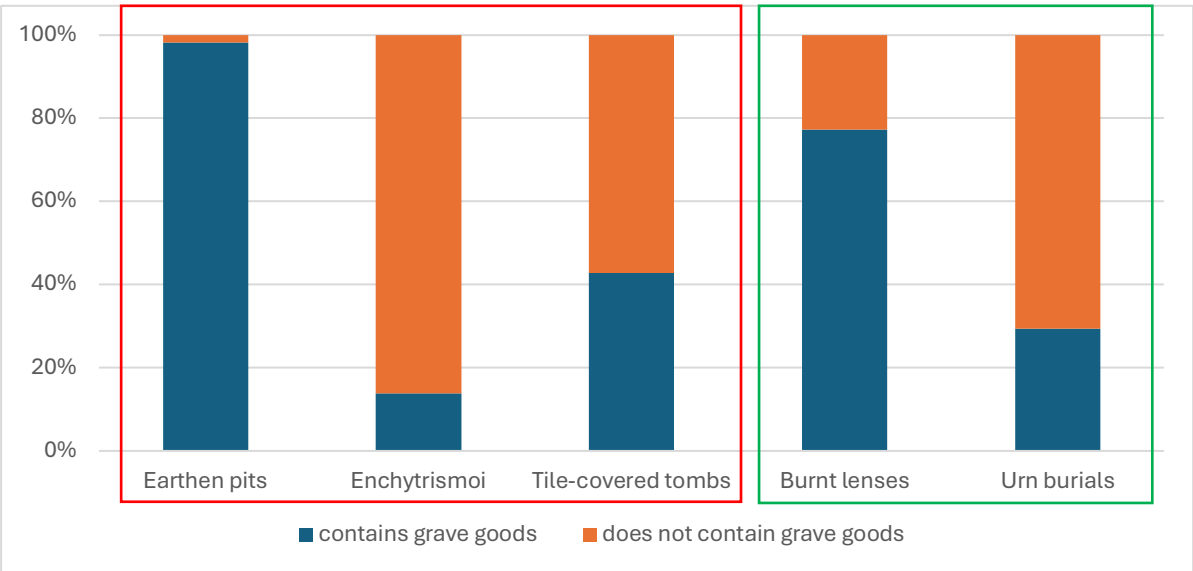

Chart 12: Proportion of tombs with grave goods according to burial rite subtype. Red frame: inhumation tombs; green frame: cremation tombs.

5.2.2. Inhumation burials

As we have seen, three distinct types of inhumation tombs were identified in the Canerossi sector: pit inhumations, *enchytrismoi*, and tile-covered tombs. Among these, all pit

inhumation tombs except one included grave goods (98,2%)[526]. However, as previously mentioned, the presence of objects was the primary criterion for identifying these tombs as belonging to the Archaic period. This creates a challenge, as a significant number of pit inhumations lack grave goods. Since no reliable method has been established to distinguish Archaic-period tombs without grave goods from those dating to the Roman Imperial phase, the assumption that all Archaic pit inhumations had grave goods may be misleading: If all pit inhumations with uncertain dates were indeed Archaic, then c. 66% (56 out of 85[527]) of Archaic pit inhumations would have included grave goods. Alternatively, if we assume that the pit inhumations followed the same distribution of Archaic to Roman-period tombs (approximately 70% Archaic and 30% Roman), then c. 18 out of the 28 tombs with uncertain dates could be interpreted as Archaic. In this scenario, the percentage of pit inhumation tombs with grave goods would increase to 87% (74 out of 85).

In contrast, only 10 out of 68 *enchytrismos* tombs (14,7%) contained grave goods. For the cassetta tombs, just one out of four (25%) included an object inside the tomb. The only cappuccina tomb that could be relatively reliably identified did include an object, but it presents a curious case as it was located outside the tomb but in direct contact with the tiles (**C236**).

When weighing this distribution, it becomes evident that most grave goods were associated with pit inhumations, while only a small proportion of *enchytrismoi* contained objects beyond the burial container and lid. Unfortunately, for the cassetta and cappuccina tombs, the evidence is too limited to draw firm conclusions; some may have been buried with grave goods, while others were not. There was only one tomb in which an object was found within the confines of the grave (**C268**), amounting to 14,3% (one out of seven) of all tile-covered tombs.

In the overall distribution of materials among all inhumation tombs, the three largest groups of vessel types are *aryballoi*, cups, and *alabastra* (CHART 13). Present in much smaller numbers are *oinochoai*, *olpai*, *amphoriskoi*, and *lekythoi*, along with one example each of a *krater*, *chytra*, *plate*, *pyxis*, *feeder*, and *mortarium*.

[526] This refers to tomb **C303**, formerly included in the tomb number **C137** which was split in two when the anthropological evidence revealed the remains of two individuals in the same area.
[527] This is constituted by adding the pit inhumations of uncertain date (n = 28) to the number of Archaic pit inhumations (n = 57): 28+57=85.

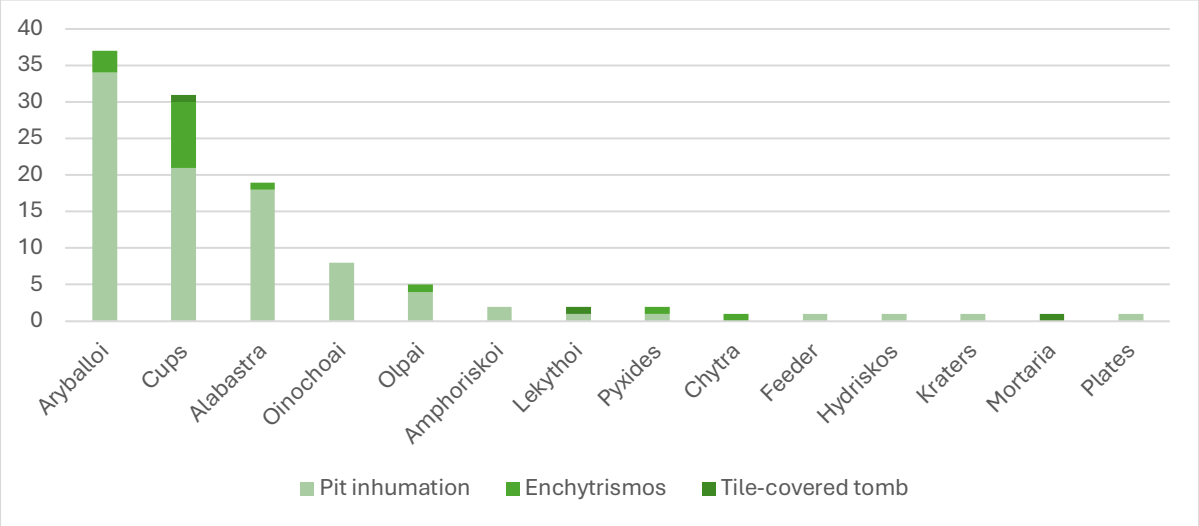

Chart 13: Vessel types used as grave goods in inhumation burials.

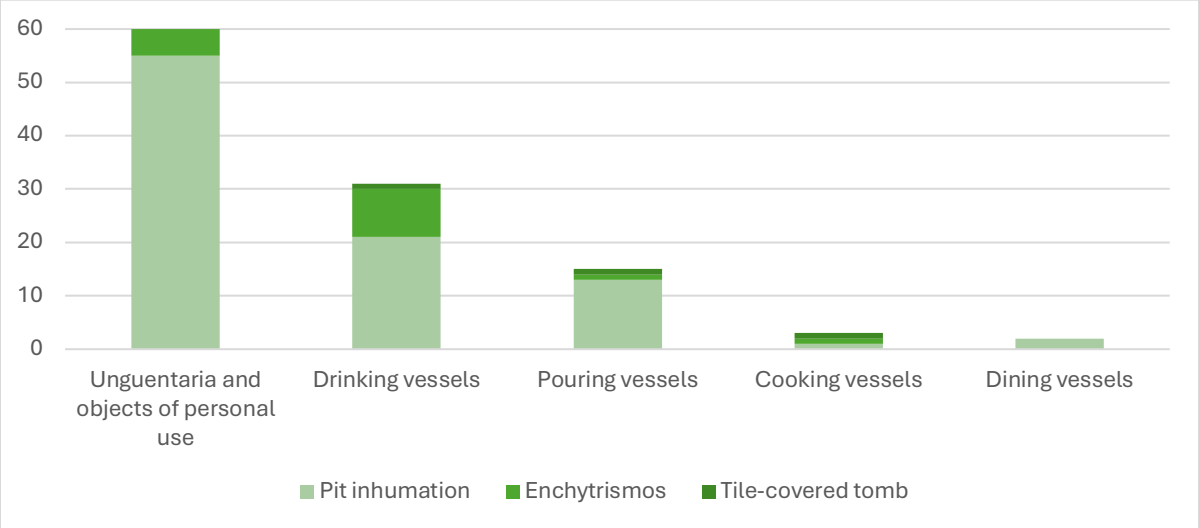

Chart 14: Functional categories of vessel types used as grave goods in inhumation burials.

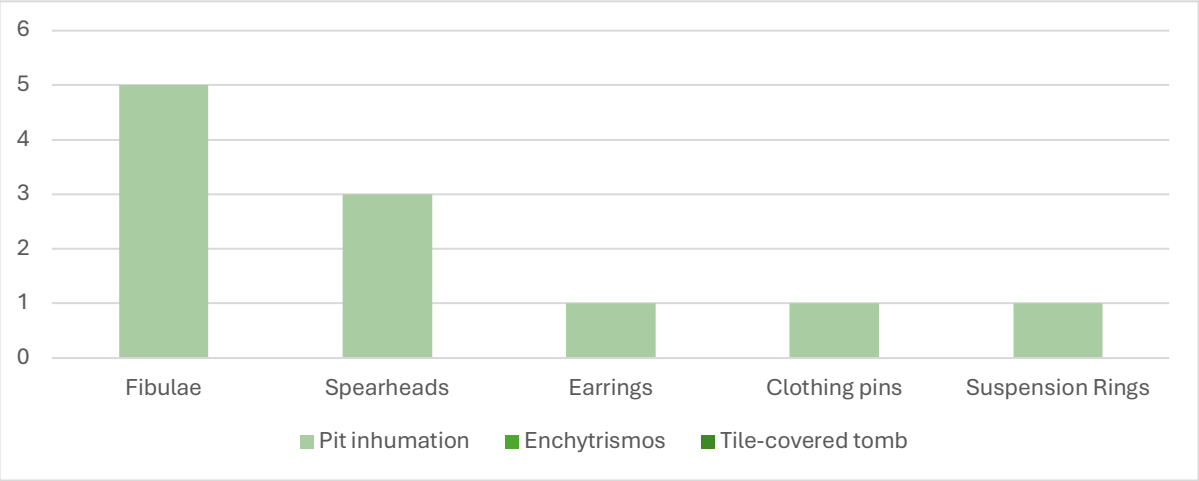

Chart 15: Metal objects used as grave goods in inhumation burials.

In terms of functional categories (CHART 14), unguentaria and items of personal use (such as *pyxides* and *amphoriskoi*) constitute the largest category, comprising 60 items. This is

followed by half that number of drinking vessels, and, in much smaller quantities, pouring vessels, two cooking vessels, a mixing vessel, a serving dish, and a feeder.

The record from Canerossi also includes eleven metal objects, showcasing the range of items and a clear predominance of fibulae, of which there are five (CHART 15).

With regard to the condition of the objects, the share of inhumation tombs with intact objects as grave goods was much larger than with cremation tombs: Here, the proportion reached c. 80% with both *enchytrismoi* and pit inhumations. While this was inversed with tile-covered tombs, the dataset for these tombs was very small and cannot be described as representative (CHART 16).

5.2.2.1. Pit inhumations

For inhumations in earthen pits, the presence of grave goods was often the only factor identifying a burial, as in many cases the skeletal remains had not survived.

Overall, the pattern of grave goods aligns with the observations made above, with *aryballoi* forming the largest group with 34 objects (CHART 13). This is followed by 22 cups and 18 *alabastra*. Far less common are *oinochoai* and *olpai*, with eight and four vessels, respectively. Only one or two examples are represented for each of the following vessel types: *amphoriskoi*, *kraters*, plates, *pyxides*, *lekythoi*, and feeders.

Regarding possible combinations of object types, no clear pattern has emerged. Notably, however, several tombs exhibit redundancy, meaning the presence of multiple examples of the same item[528]. For instance, six tombs entailed more than one *aryballos* of the same kind (**C26**, **C91**, **C105**, **C230**, **C249**, **C278**) and four tombs entailed more than one *alabastron* of the same type (**C85**, **C147**, **C276**, **C295**). A pairing of *alabastron* and *aryballos* was observed in five cases (**C33**, **C85**, **C91**, **C130**, **C276**). There was more than one cup in only three tombs (**C33**, **C153**, **C289**).

The combination of unguentarium and cup was present in eight cases (**C26-27**, **C33**, **C130**, **C147**, **C153**, **C187**, **C289**, **C296**), potentially a more popular pairing. Perhaps surprisingly, the combination of pouring vessel and cup was not as common (**C33**, **C138**), and pouring vessels were also or more often deposited by themselves (**C39**, **C45**, **C191**). In the case of 22 tombs, only one object was deposited as grave good (**C27**, **C29**, **C39**, **C43**, **C45**, **C47**, **C48**, **C95**, **C100**, **C104**, **C169**, **C175**, **C181**, **C186**, **C191**, **C194**, **C201**, **C234**, **C245**, **C247**, **C287**, **C291**). Two vessels were deposited in ten tombs (**C10**, **C26**, **C26-27**, **C136**, **C138**,

[528] This relates to the identification of status identities, as redundancy is held to suggest abundance and the resources to gift several objects of the same kind: Parker Pearson 1999, 29.

C187, **C213**, **C230**, **C278**, **C296**), three in six tombs (**C36**, **C85**, **C130**, **C249**, **C276**, **C289**), and four or more in another six tombs (**C33**, **C91**, **C105**, **C147**, **C153**, **C295**).

All of the metal finds from inhumations originate from pit inhumations (CHART 15). As mentioned earlier, there is a notable predominance of fibulae (two from **C95** and one each from **C278** and **C296**), though the range of objects remains diverse, even with a total count of only eleven items. In three cases, a spearhead was laid at the side of the body, with one also still retaining bones (**C139**, **C146**, **C190**). It is similar with the case of a blade, recognisable by a sharper edge on the one side than on the other (**C291**). Lastly, one iron pin of which the pyramidal head and globular shapes further down the shaft (**C35**), and a bronze ring, the only one found in connection with inhumations (**C104**). Most curious, there was also one single earring in silver, presented as grave good together with a Corinthian *skyphos* and a Corinthian *alabastron* (**C187**).

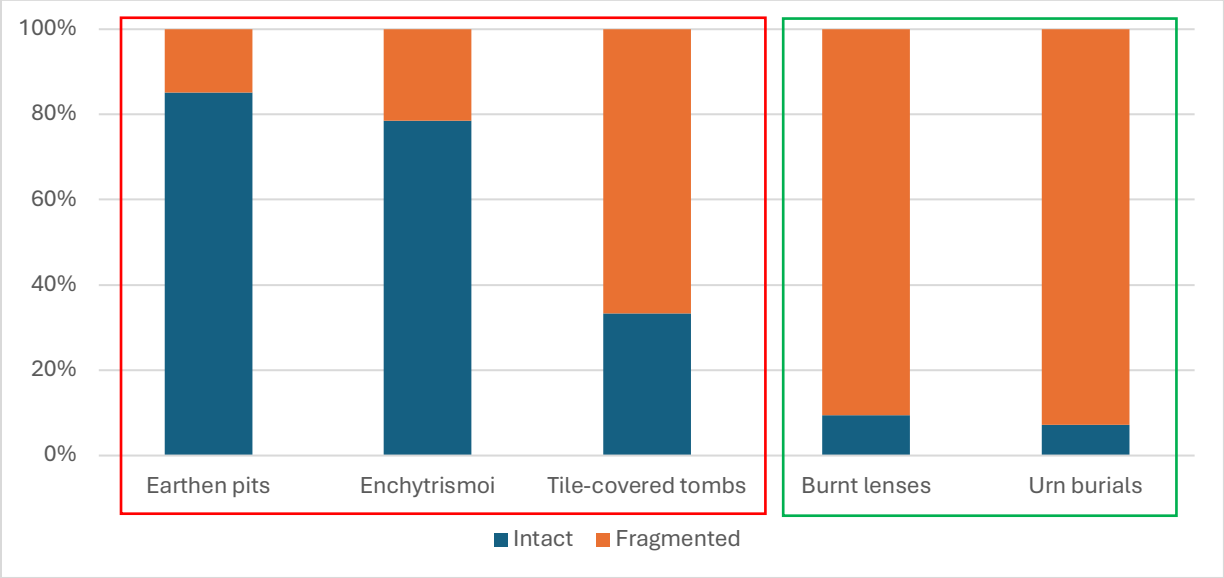

Chart 16: Proportion of intact and fragmented objects according to burial rite subtype. Red frame: inhumations tombs; green frame: cremations tombs.

5.2.2.2. Enchytrismoi

In the context of *enchytrismoi*, the most reliable way to identify objects as grave goods is by their placement inside the burial container, although they could also be positioned outside, possibly in direct contact with the burial container. This was the case in four out of ten tombs: **C21**, **C56**, **C94**, **C193**.

There are two tombs where the grave goods were placed outside, but their deposition in relation to the tomb appears to have been intentional: In tomb **C124**, a cup was placed upright near the mouth of the *vaso a bombarda* serving as the burial container (**C124/4**), while in **C171**, a small *chytra* was positioned just below the handle of the larger *chytra* used as the burial

container, making contact with it (**C171/2**). The interpretation is more uncertain for **C18** and **C71**. In **C18**, a *kotyliskos* was found approximately 15cm away from the opening of the burial container (**C18/2**), and in **C71**, a similar situation occurred with a *hydria* and another *kotyliskos* (**C71/5**). A particularly curious case is the *enchytrismos* **C226**, where two vessels – an *aryballos* (**C226/4**) and a *kotyliskos* (**C226/3**) – were placed inside the burial container. However, outside the container, near the base of the *hydria*, an East Greek cup was found turned upside down (**C226/5**). While the vessels inside each burial container were likely intended as grave goods, the placement of additional cups on the outside suggests perhaps their use during the funerary rite.

Although the limited data, consisting of only 16 objects, does not provide extensive information, some observations can still be made regarding the distribution of vessel types. The largest category, with nine items, consists of cups – similar to the cremation burials but in contrast to the pit inhumations. The next largest group includes *aryballoi*, with three pieces. Additionally, there is one *chytra*, one *alabastron*, and one *olpe*. In terms of functional categories, the largest group comprises drinking vessels, followed by unguentaria. Cooking and banqueting vessels are notably infrequent. The practice of including grave goods in *enchytrismoi* does not appear to be tied to the specific type of burial container, as grave goods are found in association with *hydriai*, *vasi a bombarda*, *chytrai*, and amphorai.

Regarding the possible combinations of vessel types, the pattern is even less clear in *enchytrismoi* than in pit inhumations. In seven out of ten tombs, at least one cup was present. In three of these tombs (**C18/2**, **C122/3**, **C124/4**) the cup appeared by itself, while in the other four (**C56**, **C71**, **C193, C226**), it was found in combination with other types of vessels. In two cases, the additional vessel was another cup (**C71**: **C71/4**, **C71/5**; **C226**: **C226/3**, **C226/4**), while in the other two, the combinations included a small Etruscan-style *pyxis* (**C56**) and an *olpe* with an *aryballos* (**C193/2**). Tomb **C193** was particularly revealing, as all three objects – a local-style *tazza attingitoio* (**C193/3**), an *olpe* (**C193/4**), and a Proto-Corinthian *aryballos* (**C193/2**) – were found inside the burial container. This combination may reflect a late version of a typical Early Iron Age practice of pairing a pouring vessel with a drinking vessel[529], though here it includes the later and more common addition of an unguentarium. Also noteworthy is the small *chytra* from **C171** (**C171/2**), as it appears to be the only *chytra* in the Canerossi plot that was given as a grave good.

[529] See, for example, the evidence from Amendolara: La Genière 2012.

5.2.2.3. Cassetta

There is only one cassetta tomb that included an object with a clear function as a grave good: an Attic black-figure *lekythos* from tomb **C268** (**C268/1**), found within its confines. This object may also suggest that the cassetta graves were a later addition to the burial rites at Canerossi. Less clear is the case of cassetta tomb **C121**, for which the excavators speculated in their diaries that the sporadic finds of a *pyxis* from **CS 9** (**CS9/1**) and a pitcher from **CS 12** (**CS12/1**) might have been grave goods placed externally. However, this interpretation is difficult to confirm and seems unlikely when compared to the more definitive example of **C268**.

5.2.2.4. Cappuccina

The only cappuccina tomb **C236**, dating rather securely to the Archaic period, included as possible grave good a mortar which was placed upside down on the outer wall of the tomb. While this object may have served in the context of the funerary rite, it is now difficult to assess, especially in the light of the lack of other cappuccine for comparison.

5.2.3. Cremation burials

The image becomes more differentiated when addressing cremation burials in a more detailed manner according to the two variants of urn cremation and burnt lens. This reveals that grave goods weighed significantly more towards burnt lenses than urn burials (CHART 12), though it must be noted that attributing these fragments to a specific tomb or identifying them as grave goods was often very difficult (CHART 16), as they may also be false associations determined by the emergency excavation activity, residual pots from destroyed tombs, or actual vases employed in the rituals. In most cases, objects could not be directly associated with the burial containers of urn cremations, and the vessels discovered within the context of burnt lenses were scattered and extremely fragmentary. This is discussed in more detail below.

In cremation tombs, including those with urns as well as burnt lenses, the largest category of ceramic objects represented in these burials by far is constituted by cups, with a total of 34 vessels. This is followed, in smaller numbers, by *alabastra* and *aryballoi*, *olle*, and *chytrai*. Less frequently represented are *olpai*, *hydriai* and *vasi a bombarda*, *pyxides*, bowls and amphorai. Finally, *deinoi*, *oinochoai*, and *lekanides* are each represented by just one example (CHART 17). With 15 pottery categories in total, the range of objects is extensive. However, it should be noted that a significant group of eleven vessels could not be identified due to their extremely fragmentary condition and lack of diagnostic features. Regarding the functional

aspects of these items, the majority are drinking vessels, followed by vessels used as unguentaria or for personal use (CHART 18). Cooking and storage vessels were also represented, while pouring and dining vessels together account for a combined total of ten items. The smallest category consists of transport vessels and those with a ritual function, such as *deinoi*.

The metal objects from the cremation burials also display a wide variety of categories. These include fragments of four fibulae, three bronze suspension rings, a bronze bead, a chain, and some unidentifiable molten bronze fragments. Except for the latter, all of these items fall under the category of personal adornments or weapons (CHART 19).

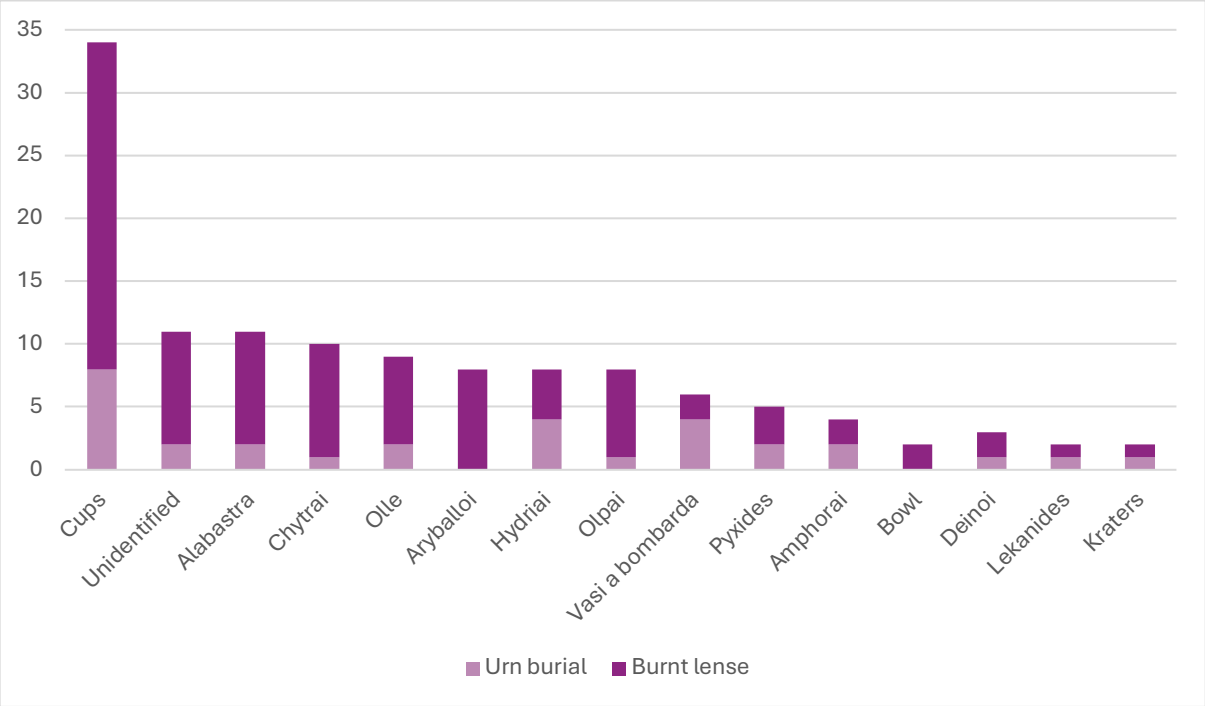

Chart 17: Vessel types used as grave goods in cremation burials.

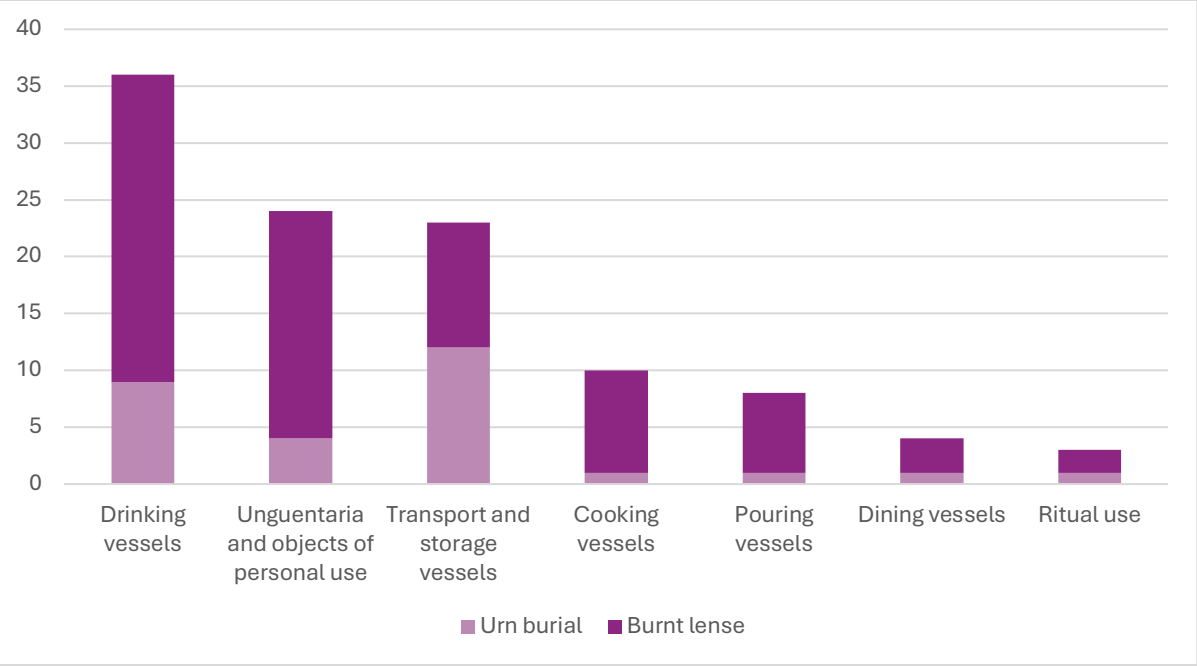

Chart 18: Functional categories of vessels used as grave goods in cremation burials.

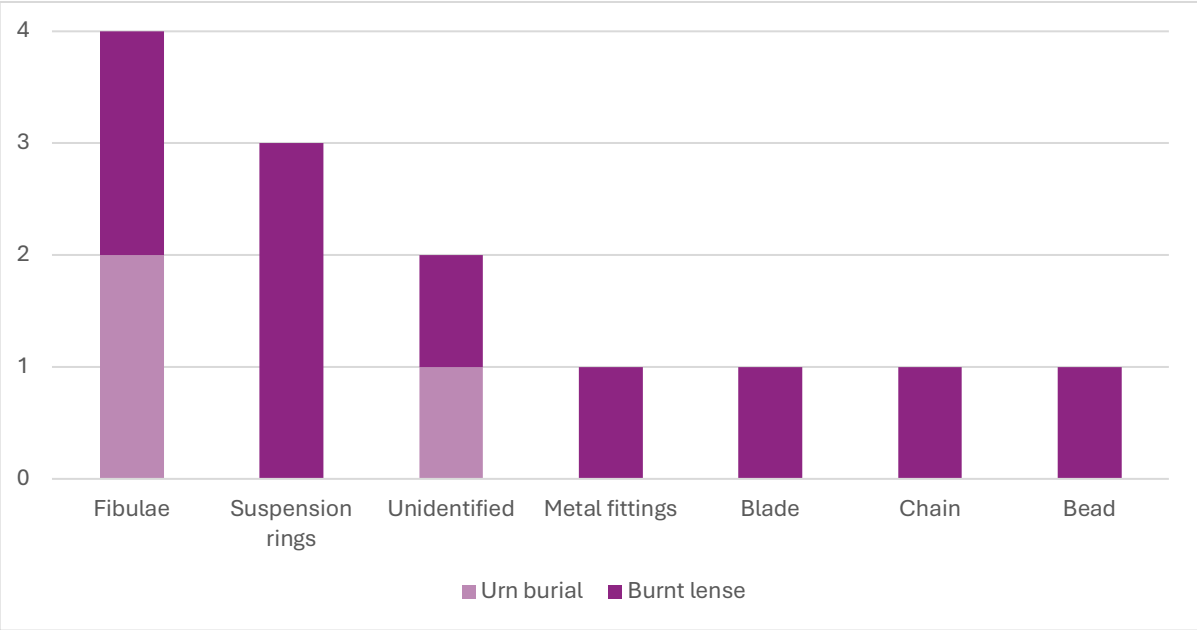

Chart 19: Metal objects used as grave goods in cremation burials.

5.2.3.1. Urn cremations

As mentioned earlier, the relationship between objects found near a cinerary vessel and the urn itself was not always clear, even with the assistance of the excavation diary or photographic evidence. For instance, there was only one case where a grave good was deposited directly with the human remains inside the burial container – typically a reliable indicator that the item was intended for this specific purpose. This concerns the *chytra* from tomb **C128**, in which a small Impasto *kotyle* (**C128/4**) was placed. An uncertain case is tomb **C137**, where an *olpe* was positioned near the opening of the vessel (**C137/3**). Similarly, although not preserved intact, the miniature *skyphos* from tomb **C140** (**C140/3**) was also likely placed outside the *chytra*. In the case of tomb **C115**, which included a small Coarse Ware cup with two handles (**C115/2**), the burial was heavily disturbed, making it impossible to reconstruct the original position or the relationship between the cinerary *chytra* and the cup.

A curious case is tomb **C257**, which contained a *chytra* (**C257/1**) along with a variety of grave goods, including a Corinthian *pyxis* (**C257/5**), a Corinthian *kotyle* (**C257/4**), and a 'Ionian' or East Greek cup (**C257/2**), among others. However, the exact placement of these objects in relation to the cinerary vessel is unclear based on the excavation diary and photographic evidence. For all other urn burials, the ceramic remains were fragmentary, and their connection to the tombs was often uncertain.

Numerically, urn cremations yielded a total of 35 objects from 16 tombs, consisting of 32 ceramic vessels and 3 metal items, averaging slightly above 2 items per tomb. Of the pottery vessels, only 5 were intact or could be nearly completely reassembled for documentation

(**C115/2**, **C128/4**, **C137/3**, **C140/3**, **C257/2)**, while the rest were heavily fragmented.

In terms of vessel categories, the largest group by far consists of cups, with eight examples (CHART 17). Other categories are represented in much smaller numbers, including *vasi a bombarda*, *pyxides*, *hydriai*, *olle*, *alabastra*, amphorai, *plates*, *lekanides*, *chytrai*, and *olpai*. Functionally (CHART 18), this corresponds to a predominance of drinking vessels, followed by storage vessels, unguentaria and objects of personal use, cooking vessels, transport vessels, and one item each from the categories of eating and pouring vessels. Overall, this indicates a high percentage of banqueting items, followed by cooking-related vessels, with the fewest associated with cosmetic or hygienic contexts. The metal objects from urn cremations, including unidentifiable bronze fragments (**C62**) and fragments likely from bronze fibulae (**C63** and **C92**), provide little additional information.

5.2.3.2. Burnt lenses

The issue of correctly attributing finds to a specific burial was even greater with burnt lenses, as pottery appears to have been scattered along with the cremated remains of the deceased. Alternatively, the grave goods may have been damaged over time due to post-depositional processes or disturbances. In comparison to the cremations with burial container, a much higher percentage of tombs in the burnt lens rite included remains of pottery[530]: 51 out of 66 tombs, amounting to a little over 77%. Only a very small group of the pottery items were fully preserved or nearly so, with eight vessels from a total of six tombs. There does not seem to be any pattern to the choice of objects, which include a fusiform *alabastron* in Ionian bucchero (**C50/2**), a Corinthian *alabastron* and *aryballos* (**C99/1**, **C126/1**), an *olpe* of local tradition (**C148/1**), and four cups: An attic C-cup and Chalcidian cup with heart-shaped decoration (both from **C224**: **C224/1**, **C224/2**), a Corinthian *skyphos*, and a cup with similarities to Corinthian *kotylai* (**C142/1**). However, it does stand out that out of eight vessels, exactly half are cups, which seems to be in line with what has been already discussed.

Instead, the metal objects seem to be better preserved, provided they have not been burned on the funeral pyre. This includes the almost completely intact fibula of **C6** (**C6/1**), the three bronze rings from **C77** (**C77/1**), **C116** (**C116/3**), and **C172** (**C172/1**), and the bronze bead from **C157** (**C157/1**). Indeed, out of the remaining items in metal, only the chain from tomb **C58** seems to have melted from heat; the iron fixtures of **C142** and **C214** as well as the fibula spiral from **C220** seem to have corroded instead of melted.

[530] Again, it must be stated that the pottery remains in the context of burnt lenses cannot be automatically counted as grave goods.

The range of vessel types represented in the grave goods stretches across 14 categories (CHART 17), again with the high portion of cups. Next in number are *alabastra* and *aryballoi*, with eleven and ten objects, respectively. *Olle* and *chytrai* are represented by nine and seven vessels each. Less frequent were *olpai* and *hydriai* as well as bowls, *vasi a bombarda*, *pyxides*, *deinoi*, *oinochoai*, *kraters*, and amphorai, with between one to three of each represented in burnt lenses. This results almost in a balance in the functional categories between drinking vessels and unguentaria, followed in more or less equal numbers by cooking and storage vessels (CHART 18). Less frequent were pouring, eating, ritual vessels, and transport amphorai. In comparison with the cremation urns, it can be asserted that unguentaria, especially Corinthian *alabastra* and *aryballoi*, are more common in burnt lenses than in urn burials. They are represented in 13 tombs and a total of 17 vessels. One example of an especially relevant grave in this matter is **C50**, with two Corinthian *aryballoi* (**C50/1**, **C50/5**) and one *alabastron* (**C50/6**) and another one in 'Ionian bucchero' (**C50/2**).

5.2.4. Observations

This comparison of patterns in the grave goods highlights both similarities and differences among the burial rites and their variants. As the study progresses, this analysis will contribute to the recognition of patterns that may reflect specific ritual behaviour in the mortuary sphere.

A first distinction lies in the predominance of certain object types. Unguentaria and objects of personal use (e.g., *aryballoi*, *alabastra*, and *pyxides)* appear much more commonly in inhumations, while cups are proportionally more frequent in cremation burials, though they are also present in large numbers in inhumations.

A second difference concerns the state of preservation. Objects in cremation burials, particularly those associated with burnt lenses, are much more fragmentary compared to those in inhumations, where intact items are more common. While some of this fragmentation may result from post-depositional processes or disturbances, it also potentially reflects a very specific ritual practice, such as the intentional destruction of objects during the funerary ritual.

As a third and last aspect, cremation burials seem to exhibit a wider range of object types, including *hydriai,* amphorai, and serving dishes, which are generally absent from inhumations. Despite these differences, both burial rites share a consistent emphasis on drinking vessels, which are popular across all variants of burial rite. The presence of pouring vessels is also attested in both rites, though on a very limited basis. The count of metal objects is balanced across inhumations and cremations, though inhumations display a slightly wider spectrum of

metal object types.

To summarise the differences between variants of inhumation burials, observations can only be reliably made for pit inhumations and *enchytrismoi*, due to the limited data available for *cappuccine* and *cassette* burials. Grave goods are significantly more common in pit inhumations than in *enchytrismoi*, even though some of the pit inhumations of uncertain date which do not have grave goods could potentially be dating to the Archaic period. Cups appear to be proportionally more frequent in *enchytrismoi* compared to pit inhumations, where there is a clear preference for unguentaria such as *aryballoi* and *alabastra*. Beyond this, the same basic categories of objects are present in both burial types. It has also been noted that in both cremations and inhumations, some cups were placed upside down, while others were positioned upright. This may reflect a specific burial ritual, though the exact meaning or practice behind this pattern remains unclear. Further insights may emerge with the inclusion of additional interpretative frameworks.

Now turning to cremation burials, both subtypes (urn burial and burnt lens) include a substantial quantity of drinking vessels, making up a third of objects in both burnt lenses and urn burials. The basic categories of vessels overlap significantly, with both types including *vasi a bombarda*, amphorai, *hydriai*, *chytrai*, *olle*, *olpai*, *alabastra*, *aryballoi*, and *pyxides*. However, *lekanides* and plates are only represented in urn burials, while *oinochoai*, kraters, bowls, and *deinoi* are exclusive to burnt lenses. These latter categories are outliers and are not represented in large numbers. With regard to functional categories, items associated with banqueting and cooking stand out as significant groups. Banqueting vessels include cups, pouring vessels, and dishes for eating, while cooking and household vessels include *chytrai*, *olle*, *vasi a bombarda*, and *hydriai*. All of these may have played a role in the funerary rite and could have been subjected to ritual destruction after their use. The third group of objects consists of unguentaria and items for personal use, such as *pyxides*. While these may have been involved in preparing the deceased for burial, their specific role remains less clear. Notably, unguentaria make up only 15% of objects in urn burials but almost double this proportion (28%) in burnt lenses. This difference, combined with the broader range of vessel types in burnt lenses, suggests a rite-specific behaviour, possibly tied to the scattering of ashes and the ritual destruction or fragmentation of vessels.

To conclude, the comparison of grave goods across burial rites and their subtypes reveals both shared practices and distinct ritual behaviours. Drinking vessels dominate across all burial types, reflecting the importance of banqueting in funerary contexts. However, cremation burials, particularly burnt lenses, display a broader range of object types and a higher

degree of fragmentation, potentially tied to specific ritual practices such as the intentional destruction of vessels. Inhumations, by contrast, show a stronger emphasis on unguentaria and personal-use items, with a higher proportion of intact objects. These patterns highlight the diversity of funerary practices and suggest that further interpretative frameworks may help clarify the cultural and ritual significance of these grave goods.

5.3. Chronology

The chronological trajectory of the Canerossi plot can yield information on the development and intensity of certain practices over time, enabling insights into cultural continuity and change. Furthermore, we can infer valuable details on the social organisation of a community from way a cemetery has grown.

The chronological distribution of tombs in Metauros and their development over time is based on less than half of the available sample, as only 104 out of 273 Archaic units could be dated, or 38% of all tombs. The attribution of a specific date to a tomb is in all cases based on grave goods, which are present in larger or smaller numbers or entirely absent, as discussed in the previous chapter. Accordingly, it was possible to date the majority of inhumations, as they included the largest number and usually exhibited the best state of preservation within the sample. Cremations appearing as burnt lenses featured scattered sherds in most cases, though these were often too fragmented and damaged to offer a proper basis for dating the burials. As cremations deposited in urns as well as *enchytrismoi* had the smallest share of grave goods, only a very small group of burials could be dated to a certain degree.

Two issues need to be addressed regarding the dating of tombs based on the grave goods or, as is only possible for the transport amphorai used as *enchytrismos* containers, also the burial containers. First, we need to remember that ultimately, the objects offered as grave goods may not reflect the actual time of their production, as they may easily have been in use for some time before their deposition. Similarly, if a tomb is furnished with a set of multiple grave goods, the dating of these objects may diverge, resulting in smaller or larger gaps. Therefore, the date assumed for each tomb obviously represents a timespan instead of a narrowly circumscribed point in time. Furthermore, the date of the object can only offer a *terminus ad* or *post quem*, as it is both possible for the object to be deposited during the period when it was produced (or shortly after), as well as considerably later[531].

[531] For example, this has been shown for the necropolis of Amendolara in the Sibaritide, where 7th-century tombs featured fibulae which had not been produced for some time: La Genière 2012.

Second, due to large differences in dating systems for certain object groups, especially in the timespan in which objects of a certain shape or style were produced, there is difficulty in grouping tombs according to their date. Several possibilities may help this circumstance, for example the subdivision of dates to half-century or quarter-century steps, as is roughly done for the pottery of Corinthian production[532]. When considering the evidence for which 25 year-steps can be assumed, the result is outlined as follows: While there is a handful of tombs with a date at the beginning and the middle of the 7th century, there is a clear rise toward the end of the century, which is also due to the large number of well-datable Early Corinthian vessels serving as grave goods. After this spike, this number again sinks, with no tombs datable to either the second or the third quarter of the 6th century, but some at its end or the beginning of the next (CHART 20).

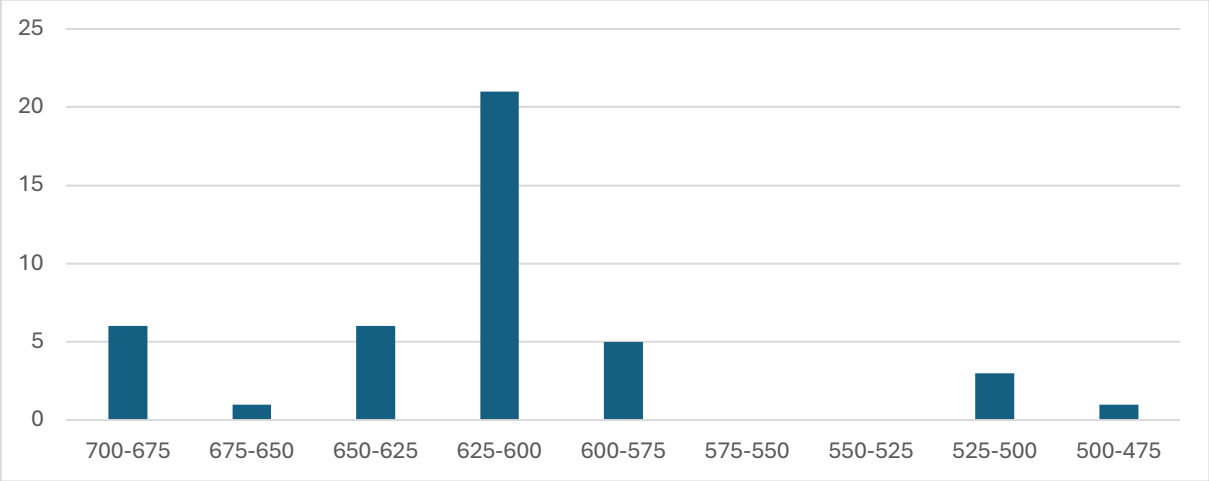

Chart 20: Chronological distribution of tombs: 25-year-phases.

Looking at a division into 50 year-phases, the results are similar: While there seems to be some activity in the first half of the 7th century, a sudden rise in tombs occurs during the second half. The first half of the 6th century still shows a larger number of tombs, though already significantly lower than during the previous phase. The end of the necropolis' use is similarly neglectable (CHART 21).

[532] This varies depending on different systems of dating according to Dunbabin, Neeft, Amyx, etc.

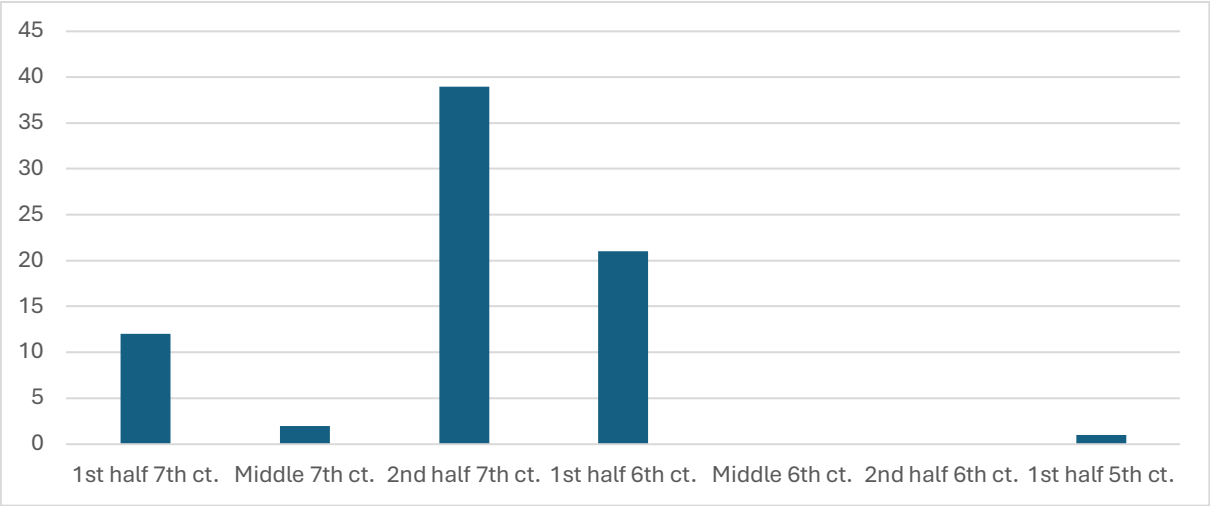

Chart 21: Chronological distribution of tombs: 50-year-phases.

Finally, when considering the 7th and 6th century as one phase each, the necropolis is used more extensively during the former century, with some blurring at the transition, and a more reduced activity during the 6th century (CHART 22).

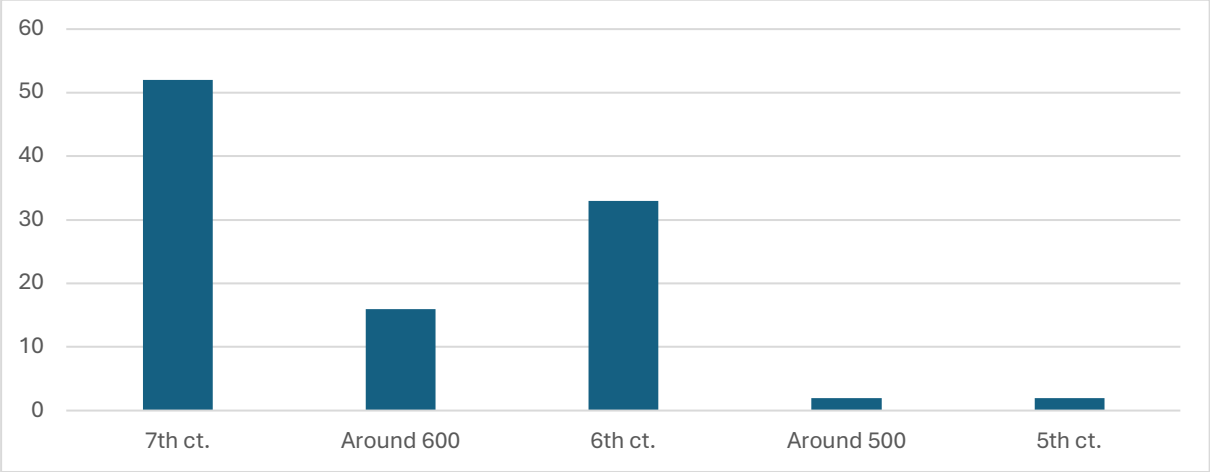

Chart 22: Chronological distribution of tombs: 100-year-phases.

With all these divisions, it is necessary to remember that any of these classifications are arbitrary separations and should only be thought of as a crutch for considering short- and long-term processes. Additionally, these divisions only work by only considering part of all datable tombs, as not all dating systems conform neatly. The chart below visualises the different phases and the tombs associated with them, presenting a timeline of various dating systems or timespans (CHART 23). Their thickness is a result of the timespan's multiplication dependent on the number of tombs corresponding to it. Like in the charts before, we can observe an accumulation of tombs towards the end of the 7th century and the first half of the 6th, with some activity both at the beginning and end of the necropolis' use.

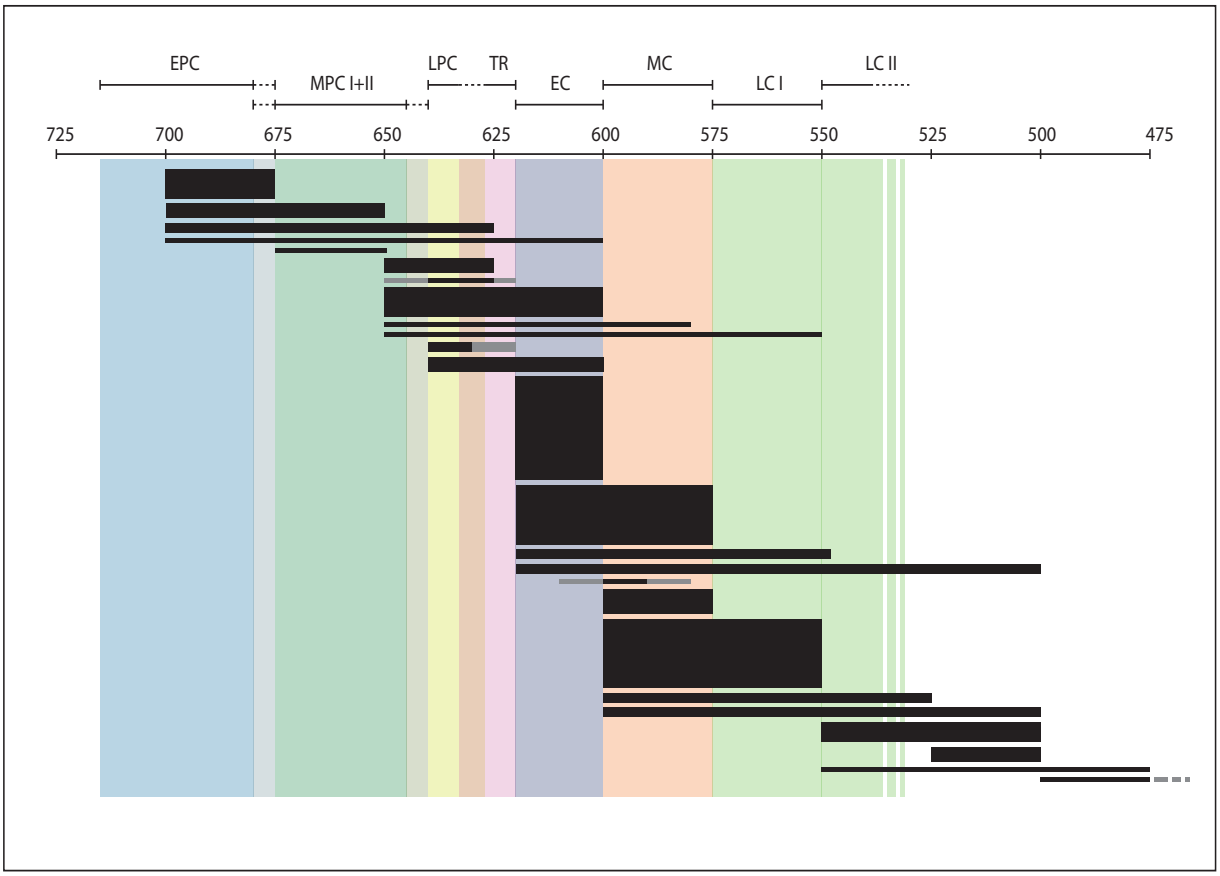

Chart 23: Chronological distribution of tombs: Date ranges.

Another compromise, though one that must be interpreted carefully, is to determine the mathematical average of each possible timespan. As seen in the chart below, this confirms what was discussed above and will therefore be used as further basis of chronological investigation (CHART 24).

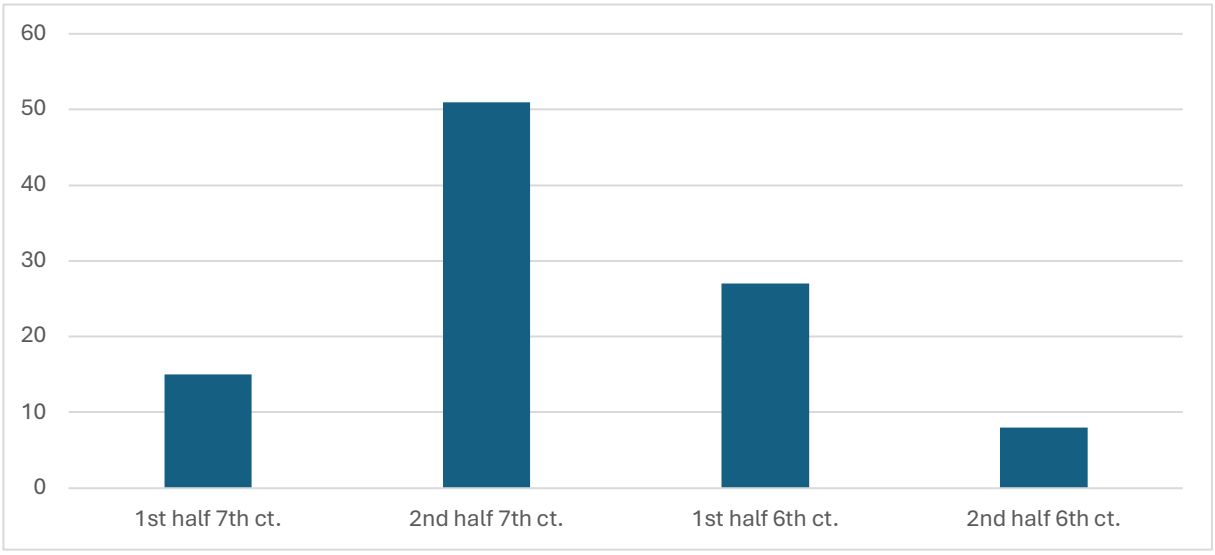

Chart 24: Chronological distribution of tombs: Average date.

5.3.1. Chronology: Burial rites

How does this relate to the distribution of burial rites? To start with pit inhumations, the chronological trajectory basically follows the same path as has been elicited for the entire group of datable tombs (CHARTS 25-26): Some presence at the beginning of the 7th century, a peak during the second half, and a gradual reduction of tombs in the course of the 6th century. The same can also be observed for *enchytrismoi*, though the graph seems generally flatter and more balanced, with the same peak around 600 not as pronounced. Though based on a small group of tombs, a very continuous presence is felt with cremations deposited in urns. In contrast, cremation burials appearing as burnt lens do not seem to be present at all at the beginning of the use-phase of the cemetery but follow the same rapid rise before or around the end of the 7th century, with a slow decline in the following century. The tile-covered tombs are likely to date to the most recent phase of the necropolis, starting at the earliest around the middle of the 6th century. Only **C268** can perhaps be delimited to the third quarter of the 6th century through the association with a black-figure *lekythos*.

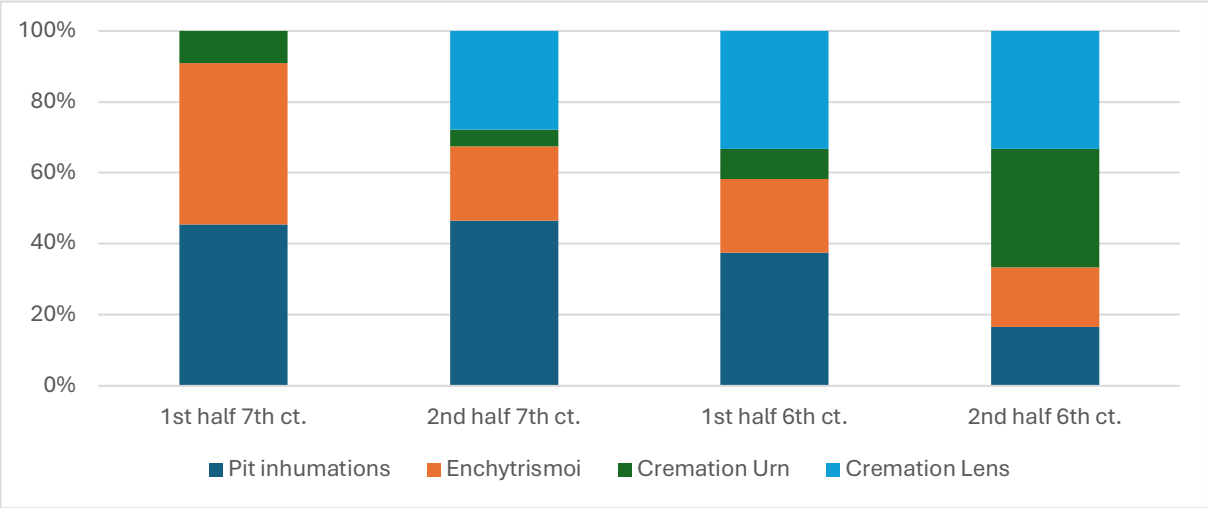

Chart 25: Burial rites across time: Average date (percentage).

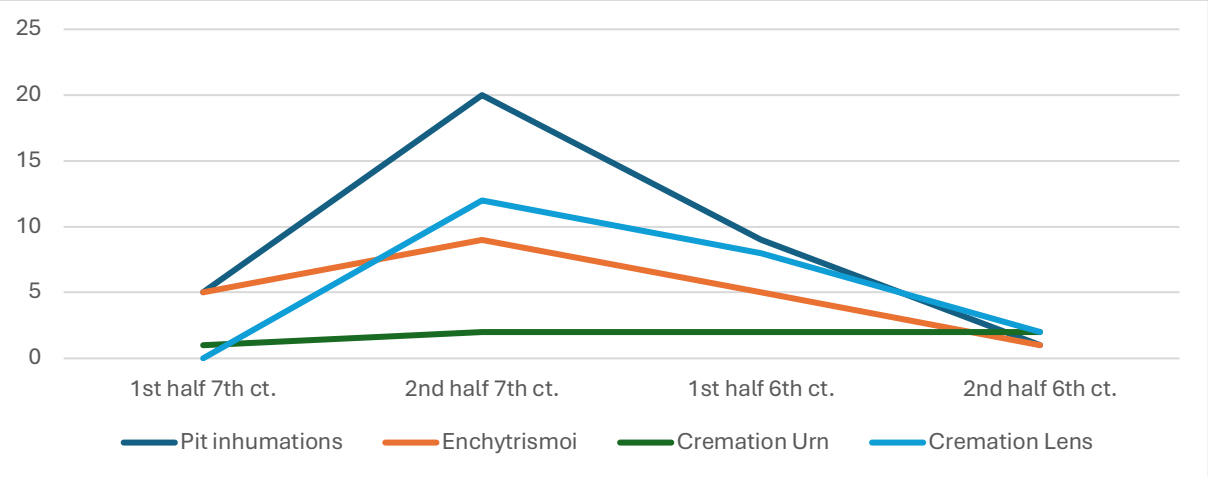

Chart 26: Burial rites across time: Average date (absolute numbers).

To go into detail with the single burial rites, the rise of inhumation burials at the end of the 7th century is due to a certain degree to the large-scale presence of well-datable Corinthian vessels at this time. While regardless of the 'Corinthian bias', the accumulation of tombs during this phase seems to hold some truth, the distribution of tombs may have been more balanced when considering the presence of objects from earlier and later phases which are not datable as reliably. With *enchytrismoi*, the situation needs to be evaluated separately according to the burial containers. Only in the case when transport amphorai are used for this purpose, it is possible to narrow down the chronological frames. As can be seen in the visualisation below, however, these periods can entail a very long time span and therefore does not necessarily add to what we can say based on grave goods. Only one vessel, the Pithekoussan amphora **C21/1**, can be dated more precisely, according to the Corinthian *alabastron* offered as grave good, to the last quarter of the 7th century (CHART 27).

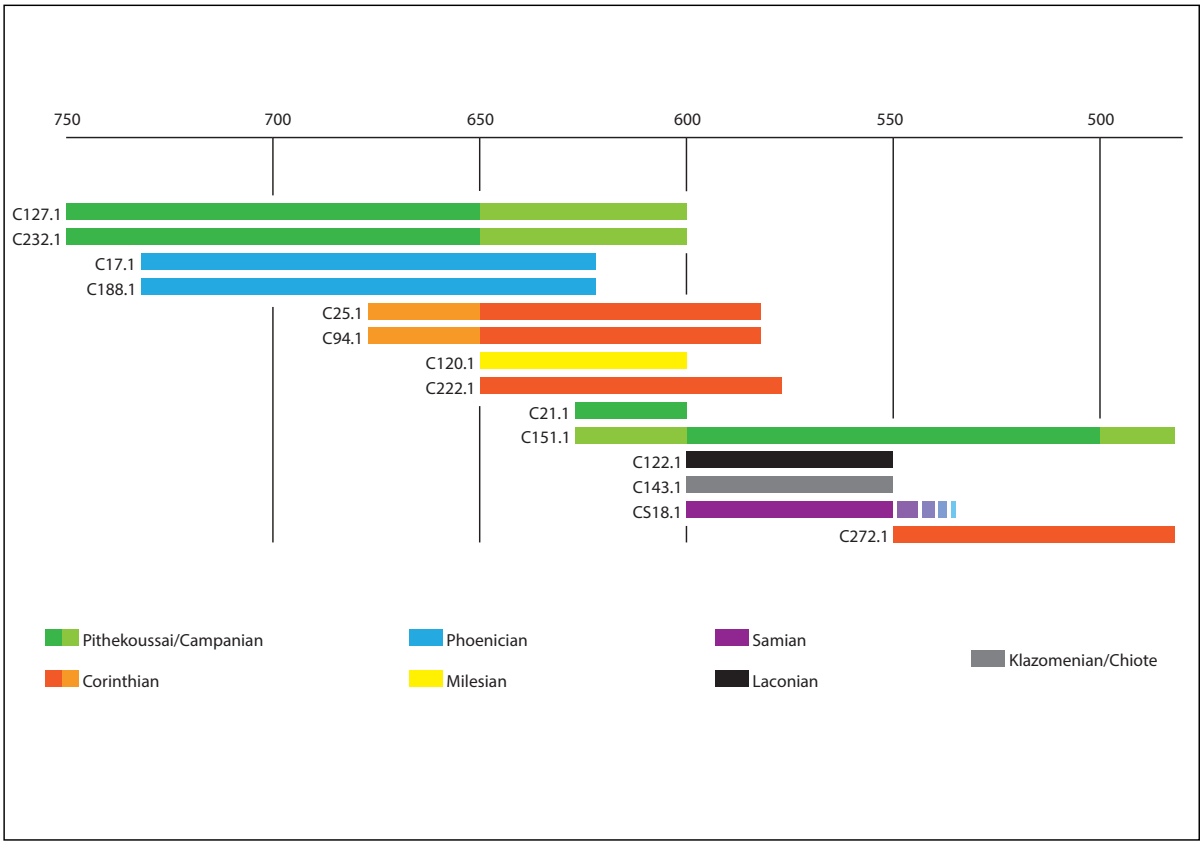

Chart 27: Chronological classification of transport amphorai: Date ranges.

Four *enchytrismoi* in *vasi a bombarda* can be dated: The earliest tomb, the large wheel-thrown vessel of **C193**, was interred together with a Proto-Corinthian *aryballos* (**C193/2**), a local *tazza attingitoio* (**C193/3**), and a so-called 'Euboic Jug' (**C193/4**), can be narrowed down to the second or third quarter of the 7th century. Slightly later is tomb **C37**, also a wheel-thrown *vaso* with a large Proto-Corinthian bowl (**C37/2**). Less precisely, tomb **C124** can be dated to

the second half of the 7th century by the East Greek Cup with which the container was deposited (**C124/4**). The latest datable tomb is **C18**, with a *kotyliskos* as grave good (**C18/2**), starting from the first half of the 6th century.

Only for two *hydriai*, **C71** and **C226**, it was possible to elicit a date for the first quarter or half of the 6th century, both by association with a *kotyliskos* (**C71/5**, **C226/3**). In the case of *hydriai*, the burial container does not offer help with dating, as only a very rough timespan from the second half of the 7th to the first half of the 6th century can be assumed[533]. Unfortunately, the *enchytrismoi* deposited in *deinoi* did not yield any grave goods and are therefore only datable with difficulty.

For the *chytrai* used as cremation urns, the situation is somewhat better, with five more or less precisely datable. What we can observe is a very long practice of this specific burial rite, from the first half of the 7th until the second half of the 6th century. Tomb **C137**, the earliest in this assemblage, can be dated to the first quarter or third of the 7th century by association with a 'Euboic jug' (**C137/3**). The *chytrai* from tombs **C140**, **C185**, and **C257** can be dated to the less tightly circumscribed period of the late 7th or early 6th century. The most recent urn burial is **C92**, which can be dated to the second half of the 6th century. In the context of this later date, the *deinos* from cremation tomb **C189** can also be mentioned, which was deposited together with a *lekane* dating to the same chronological phase (**C189/2**).

Overall, we can conclude that almost all burial rites, including pit inhumations, *enchytrismoi*, urn cremations, and burnt lenses, seem to have been practiced throughout almost the entire period during which the necropolis was in use. Only in two cases, this seems to diverge: On the one hand, burnt lenses did cannot be attested for the first half of the 7th century. On the other, tile-covered tombs were present in solely during the later phase of the cemetery, from the second half of the 6th century onwards.

5.3.2. Grave goods

When considering the number of grave goods over time, it is revealed that tombs including one, two, three, and five objects experience a peak during the second half of the 7th century (CHART 28). Only the presence of tombs with four objects, though a small number overall, seems to be balanced across the entire period under study. At the beginning of the necropolis' frequentation, most tombs only included one object, however those with three or four objects were also present. It seems significant that tombs with five or more objects only occur during the time when most of the tombs with fewer grave goods exhibit a peak. Tombs

[533] Berlingò 2000, 69 f.

with three objects seem to be present only slightly less prominently during the first half of the 6th century, showing a steady occurrence during this period of about 100 years. It is also interesting to note that while tombs with only one item as grave good decline rapidly after the middle of the 6th century, those with two or three objects are still present to a degree.

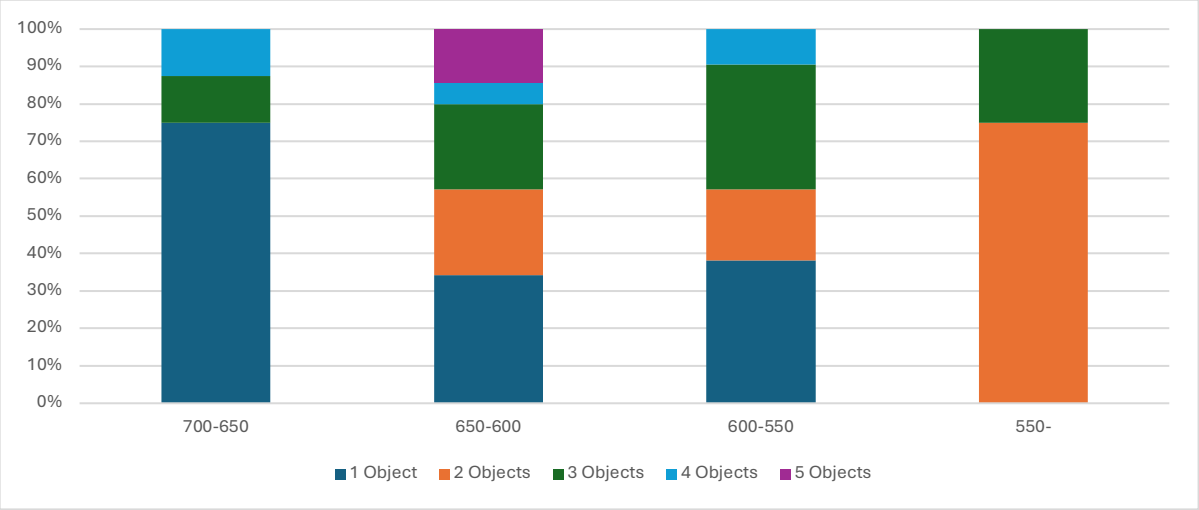

Chart 28: Number of grave goods over time.

The examination of the number of grave goods according to burial rites reveals that inhumations had the highest degree of differentiated distribution only during the second phase of the necropolis' use, with a smaller proportion of tombs with only one object (CHARTS 29-32).

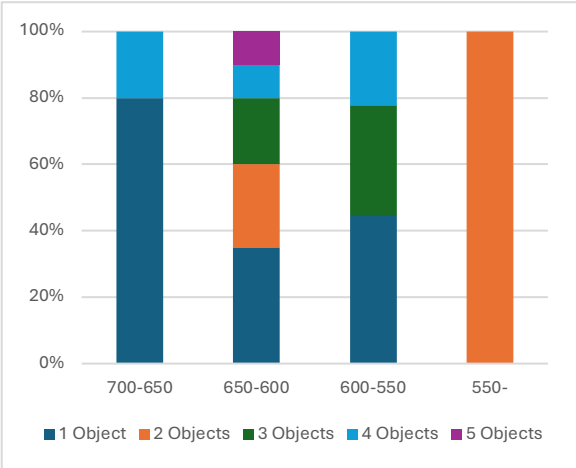

Chart 29: Number of grave goods over time: Pit inhumations.

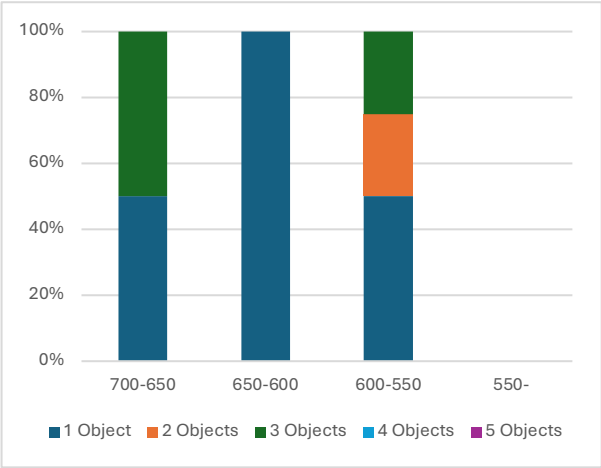

Chart 30: Number of grave goods over time: Enchytrismoi.

During the first decades, it seems that this group was larger, and there was little presence of tombs with multiple grave goods. At the end of the burial ground's use, the graph shows only the presence of tombs with two objects, though this is very likely due to the small size of the

dataset for this period. A similar picture is offered by lens cremations, however here, the percentage of tombs with only one object seems to be generally lower, and not at all represented during the first phase of use. Cremation urns show a varied result with no clear pattern, though this is difficult to assess due to very small number of tombs in this dataset (CHART 36). This is similar for *enchytrismoi* – though we can note that during the second half of the 7th century, when all other burial rites experience a more differentiated distribution of objects serving as grave goods, it is the inverse with *enchytrismoi*, with tombs receiving only one object during this phase. For tile-covered tombs, it is not sensible to elicit diachronic patterns, as they occur only during the latter 6th century, and with only one tomb receiving grave goods at all (one object).

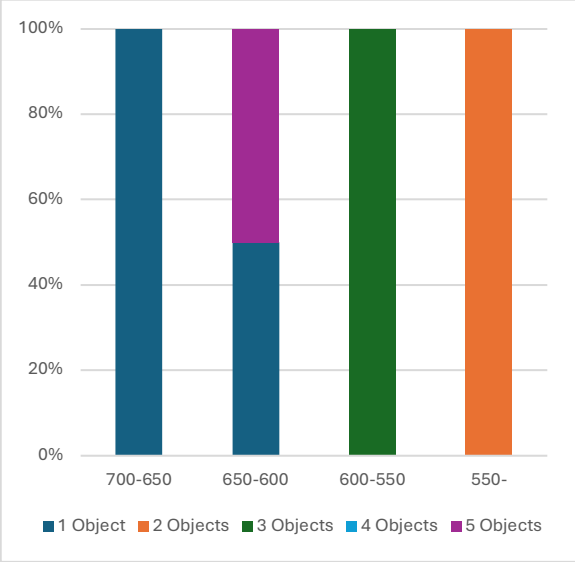

Chart 31: Number of grave goods over time: Urn Burials.

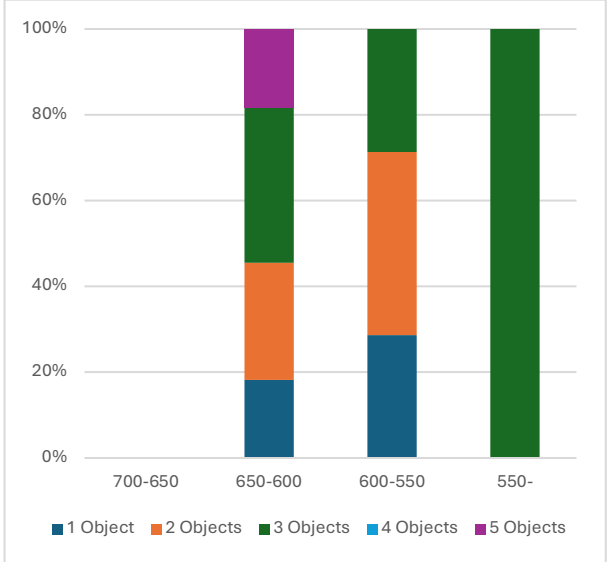

Chart 32: Number of grave goods over time: Burnt lenses.

5.4. Spatial Aspects

Spatial aspects are closely connected to the chronological development of the necropolis and possible models of spatial development (e.g., vertical as opposed to horizontal). The spatial layout of a burial ground can reveal important insights into a community's social organisation and expressions of identity. This can be achieved by studying spatial patterns especially with respect to groups, including the presence of superposition and the level of inter-sepulchral disturbance, patterns in the location of tombs associated with certain burial rites, and patterns in tombs containing specific sets of grave goods[534]. The basis of this discussion is a map reconstructed on the base of information noted down in the excavation diaries (FIGURE 73).

[534] See for an example, Paijdla 2021; Barba 2024.

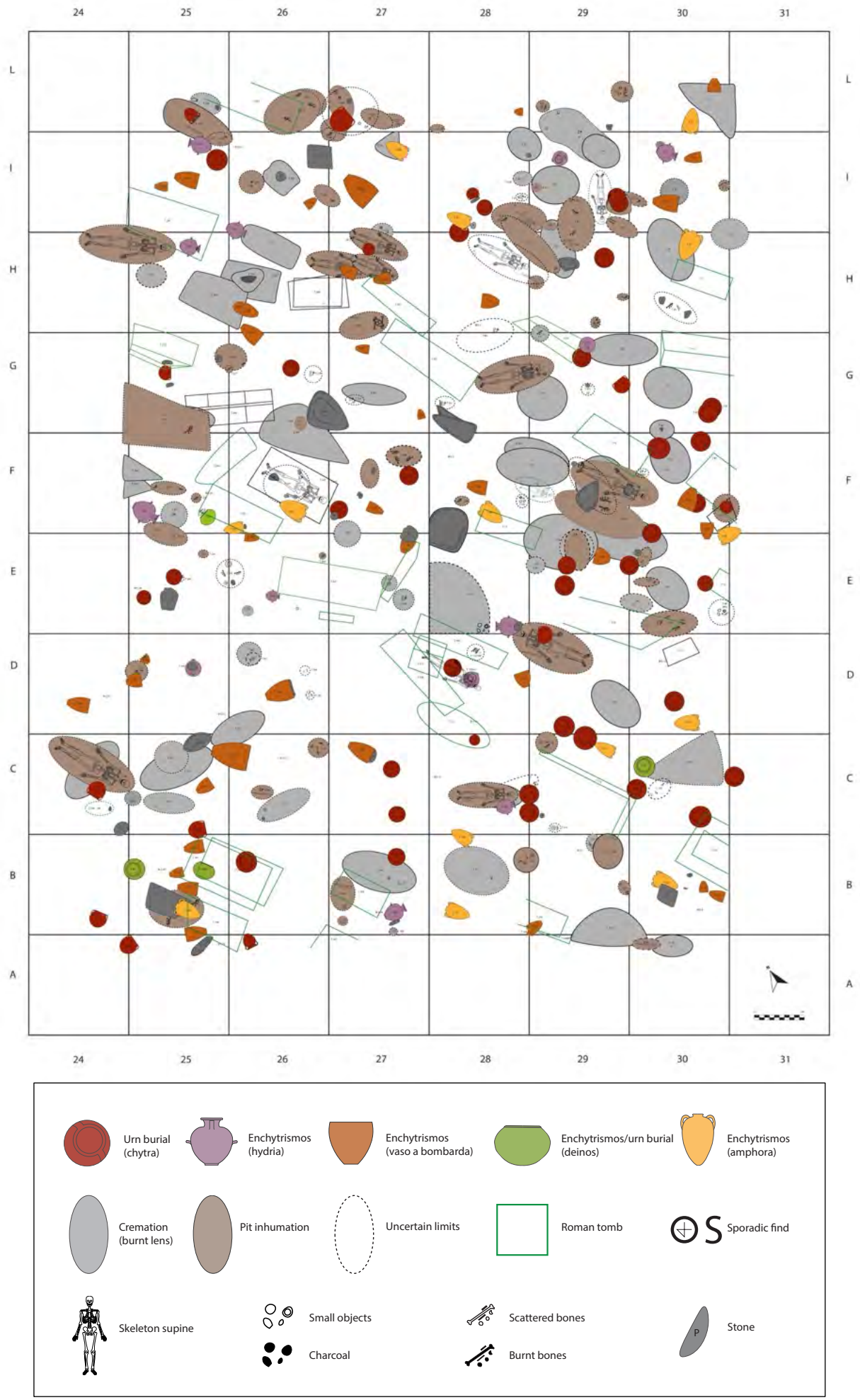

Figure 73: The Canerossi sector, all burials (n = 342).

5.4.1. Models of growth

When looking at the map including all identified tombs in the Canerossi sector, it can be noted that with a total of 342 tombs in an area of 320m^2, and 273 units from the Archaic period (253 tombs and 20 sporadic finds), the Canerossi plot is a very dense burial ground, exhibiting a considerable degree of superposition among tombs. First, it must be stated that tombs of all burial rites are located within the entire sector of Canerossi, and no pattern of accumulation can be elicited. This is also why at first sight, the necropolis seems chaotic, and the tombs arbitrarily placed (FIGURE 73).

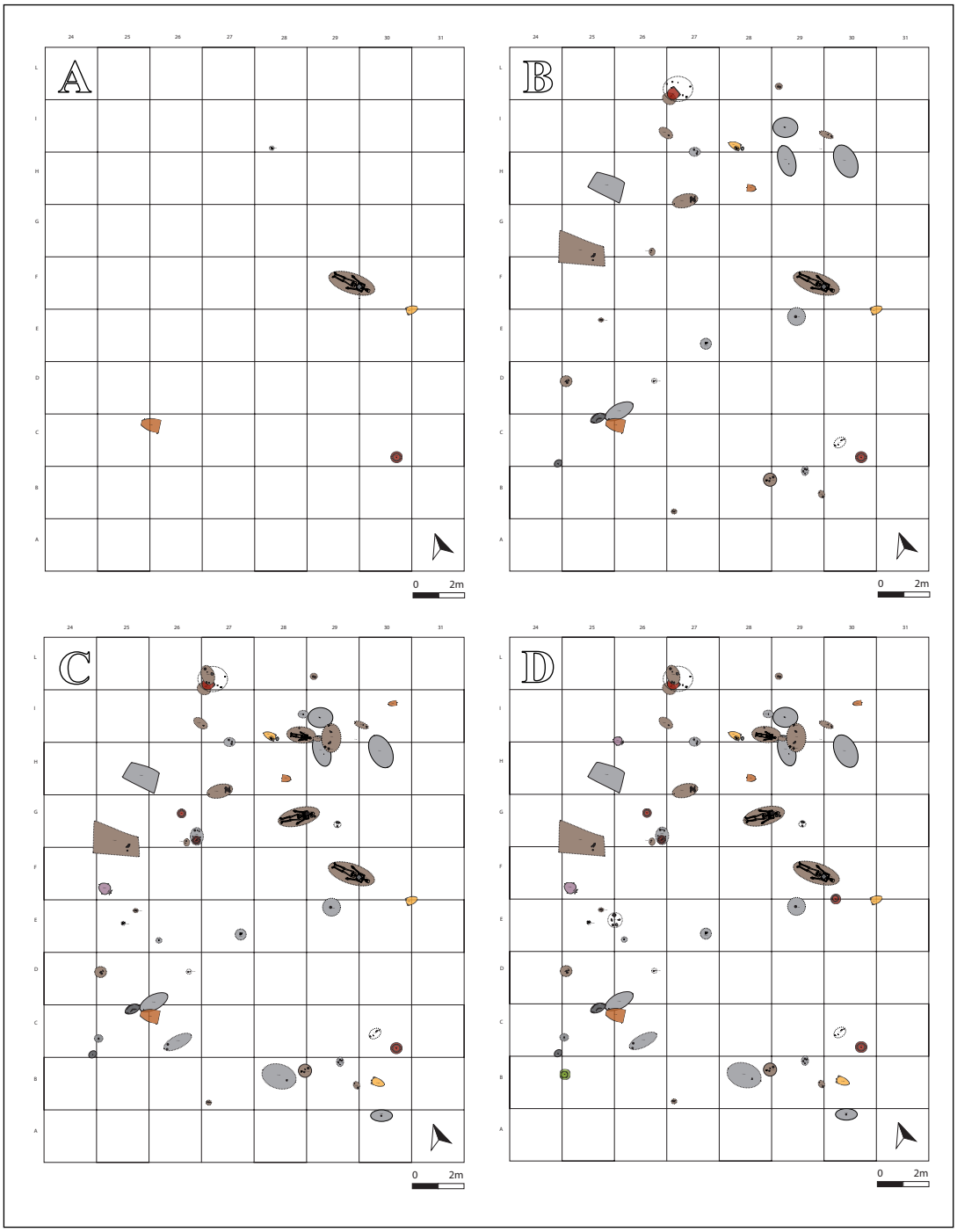

Figure 74: Diachronic development of the Canerossi sector. A) 700-650 BCE, B) 700-600 BCE, C) 700-550 BCE, D) 700-500 BCE.

To understand how the Canerossi sector developed over time, we must first examine the tombs that can be dated and analyse their diachronic accumulation. By studying their distribution in 50-year intervals within the Canerossi plot (FIGURE 74), we observe that the earliest tombs – though few in number – are concentrated in the central and southern parts of the sector. From the second half of the 7th century BCE onward, tombs begin to spread across nearly all areas of the sector. This expansion intensifies in subsequent phases, with a somewhat stronger concentration in the northern part. Notably, during the 6th century BCE, potential clusters of tombs emerge, characterised by their close proximity and significant superposition, particularly in the northeastern part of the sector (e.g., grids H-I/28-29).

Given the relative density of tombs, including those that cannot be dated, it is challenging to identify a definitive direction of development or to attribute specific patterns to particular periods. However, the pronounced degree of superposition among the tombs suggests a model of vertical accumulation – a form of 'tumulisation' – that may have been concentrated around specific clusters. Since the Canerossi plot represents only a spatial sample within the larger necropolis, it is not currently possible to determine whether this vertical accumulation occurred exclusively or in conjunction with horizontal expansion, although the latter is more probable.

5.4.2. Elevation levels

The discussion of chronology begun previously can be complemented by shortly discussing patterns in the elevation levels, as the law of superposition states that what is further down is likely to be older than what lies above it, revealing patterns in the relative chronology of tombs. Obviously, this also depends very heavily on the specifics of the burial rite, but it is worth exploring to see if there is any correlation between the dating of tombs and their elevation in the ground.

The tombs in Canerossi start at a level of -1,93m below the ground and reach a depth of -4,09m. The Roman tombs were located in the strata further up, resulting in the first Archaic-period tomb at an elevation of -2,25m below surface. This means that all Archaic tombs were deposited within a horizontal stratum of -1,84m. It is important to note that due to the sandy and therefore very precarious character of the soil there is no reliable stratigraphic data in terms of actual strata and features. However, in most cases, at least one elevation point was recorded. For the following, in case of two points, one higher up and one further down, were documented, I have elicited the mathematical average to be able to classify the tombs according to depth level. I have chosen steps of ten centimetres as units, though this of course is an arbitrary

classification, and may not hold reliable information beyond conveying a simple idea of depth relations.

As can be expected, there were fewer tombs at the lower end of the horizontal stratum, and also fewer tombs at the upper end (CHART 33). The peak of most tombs is located at a depth level between -3,29 and -3,20m below ground, but there is a steady number of above 15 tombs between -3,59-3,50 and -2,89-2,80m. When examining this with respect to burials either in the inhumation rite or the cremation rite, the chart below (CHART 34) shows very clearly that most inhumation burials were located at a deeper level than cremation tombs, with the former experiencing a peak at -3,29-3,20m and gradually declining above a depth of 3m, and the latter appearing in growing numbers above -3,50m and experiencing a peak at -2,69-2,60m and above this declining fairly rapidly.

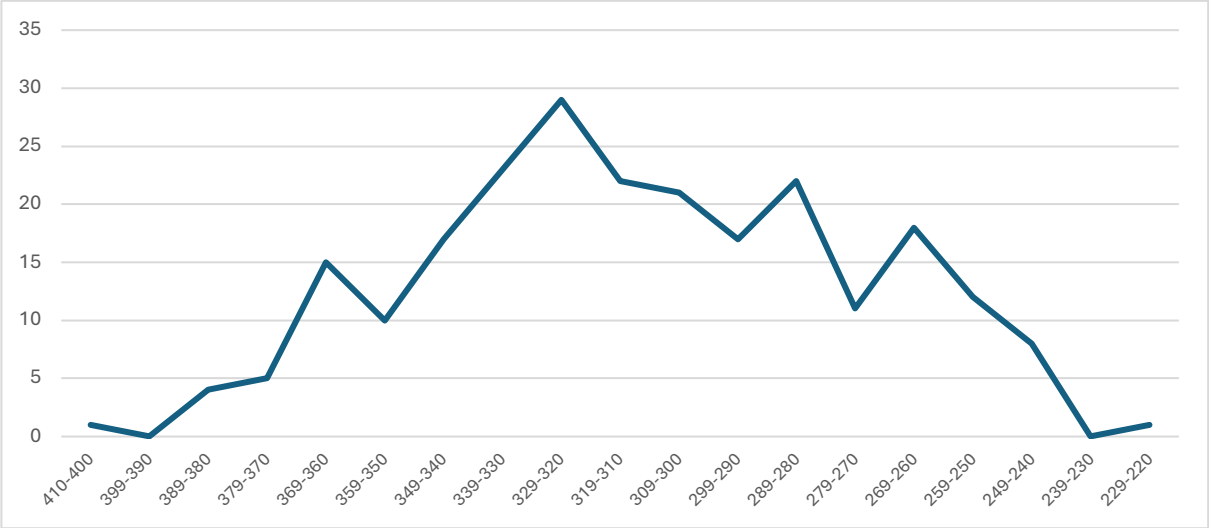

Chart 33: Elevation levels: All tombs.

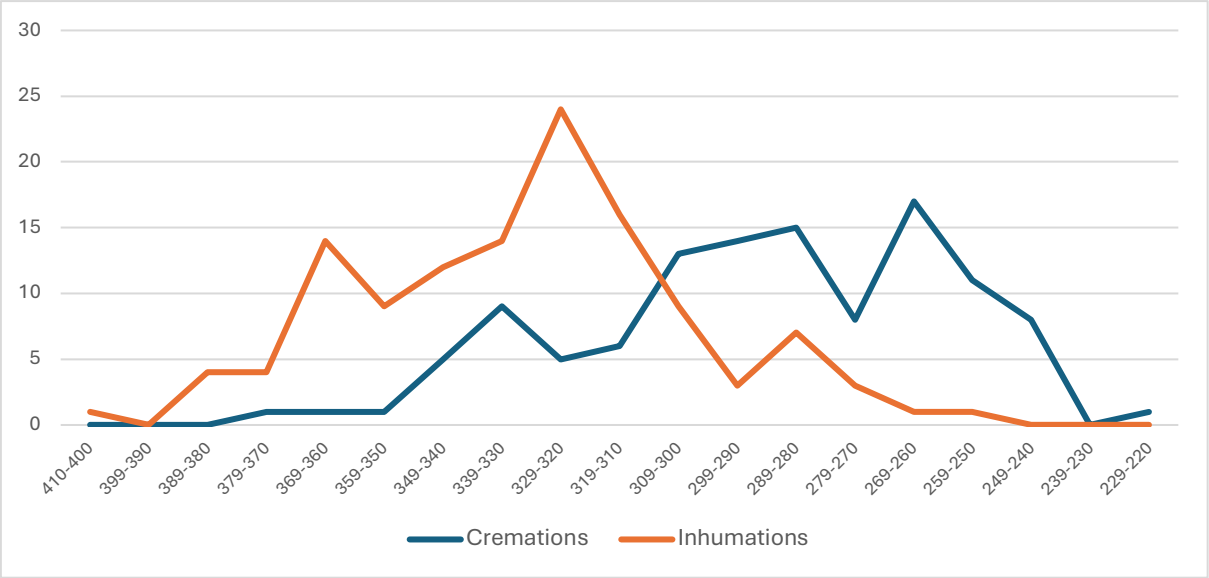

Chart 34: Elevation levels: Cremations and inhumations.

Both subtypes of cremation burials seem to go hand in hand with regard to their distribution within depth levels, with urns exhibiting the highest number of burials in the level of -2,89-2,80m (CHART 35). The cremation lenses seem to be present in a more extensive stratum than the urns, being represented at -3,79-3,70m as well as -2,29-2,20m, while urns occupy a both slightly less deep on one end and less elevated stratum on the other end of the spectrum. As for inhumation burials (CHART 36), which are generally located within deeper strata, pit inhumations and tile-covered tombs are present steadily from the deepest levels onwards and start to be less well represented from c. -3.00m below ground onwards. In contrast, it is interesting to note that burial containers of *enchytrismoi* are present to a steady degree starting from -3,69-3,60m before rising rapidly to a peak at -3,29-3,20m, which is probably responsible for the overall peak at this level.

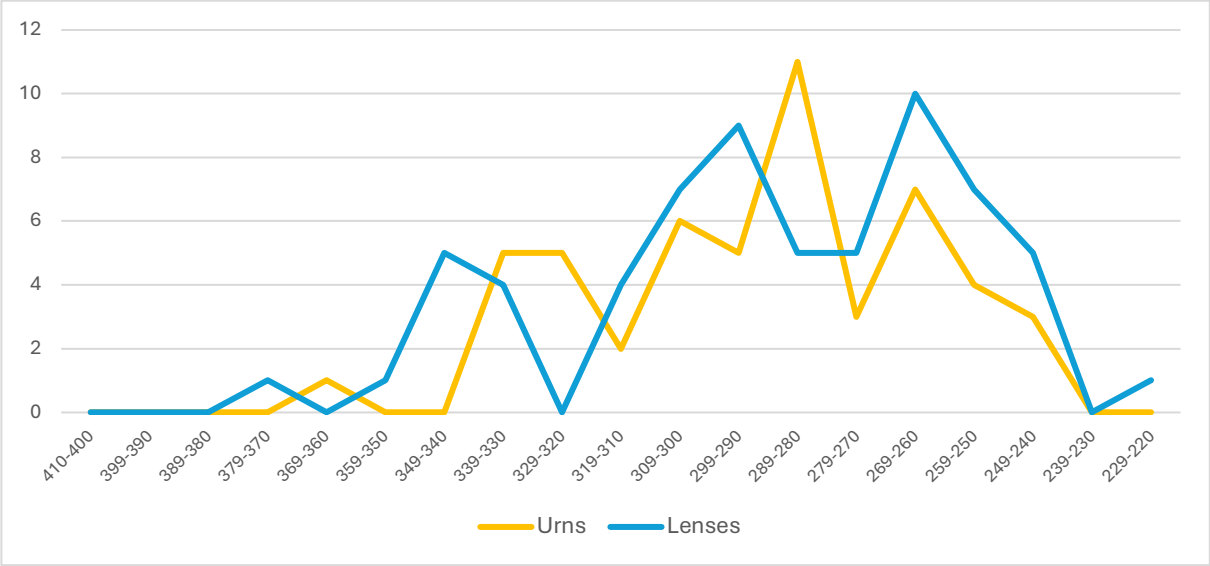

Chart 35: Elevation levels: Cremation subtypes.

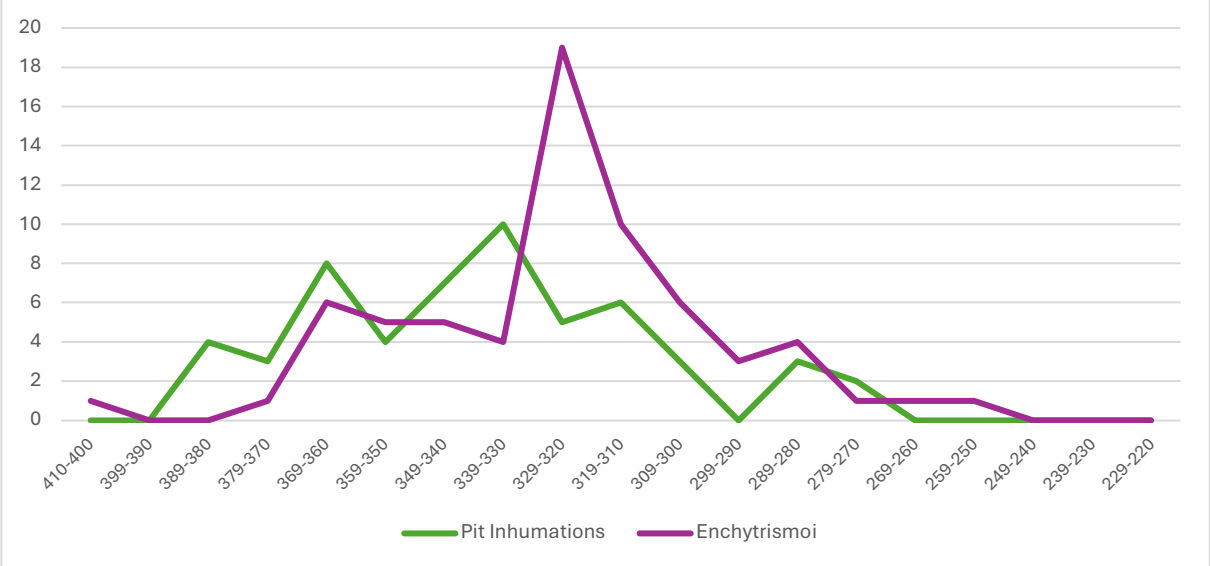

Chart 36: Elevation levels: Inhumation subtypes.

Finally, as both cremation burials in urns as well as *enchytrismos* burials make use of similarly large and bulky vessels, it is interesting to compare and see whether they were deposited in similar depth levels or not (CHART 37). The chart below reveals that while these two rites were largely present at the same strata, *enchytrismoi* were deposited slightly lower in the ground than cremation urns, and at a level when *enchytrismoi* appear to peak, the number of cremation urns goes down. Also, the graph intersects at two points, just before and after this stark divergence.

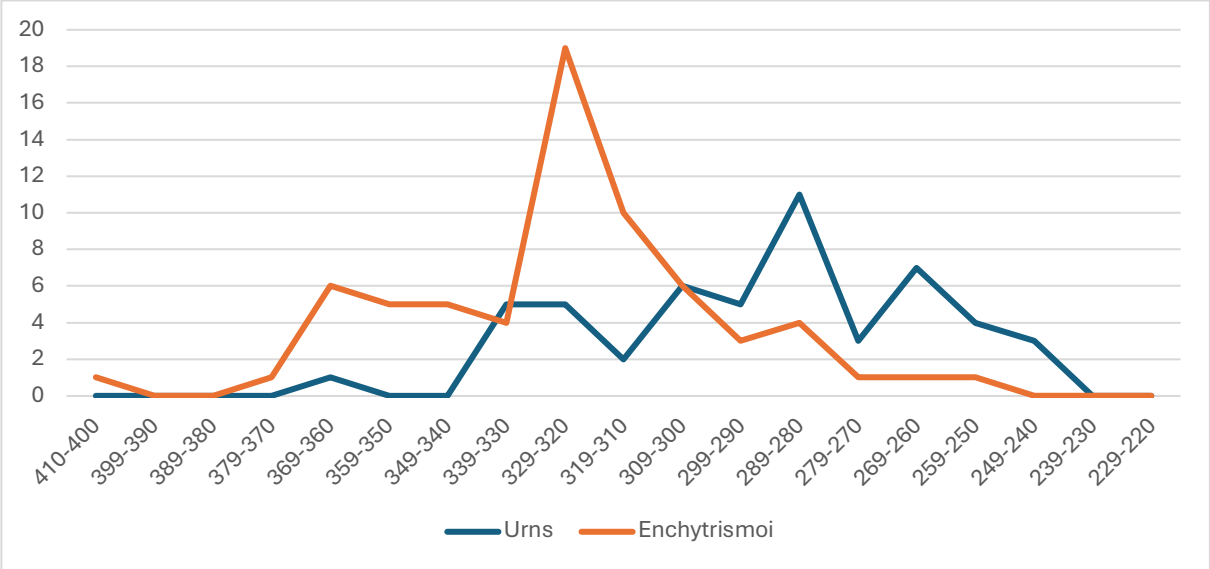

Chart 37: Elevation levels: Urn burials and enchytrismoi.

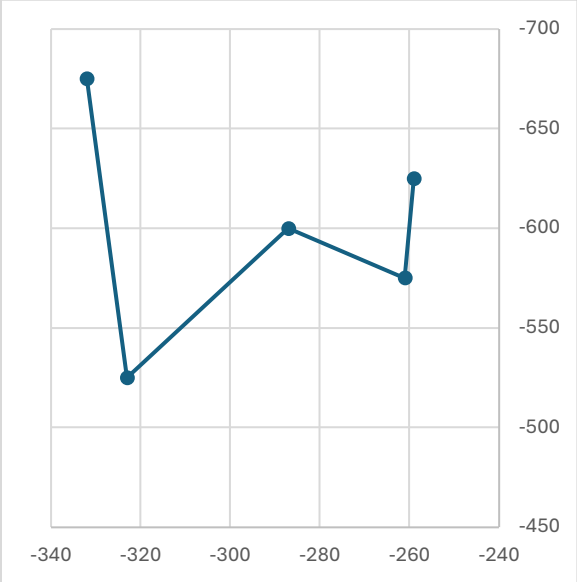

Chart 38: Urn burials (x=elevation level in cm, y=chronology in years).

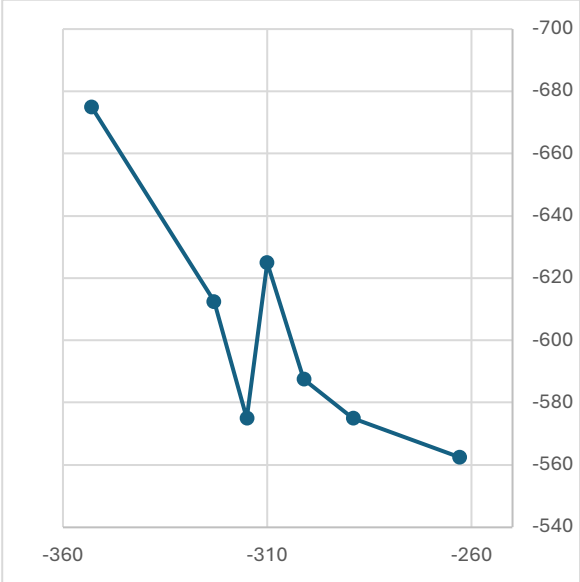

Chart 39: Enchytrismoi (x=elevation level in cm, y=chronology in years).

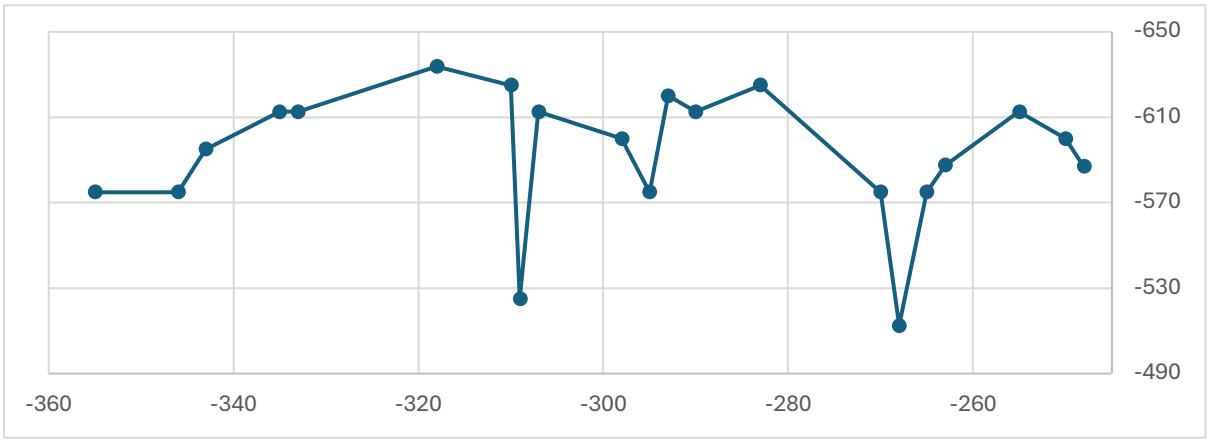

Chart 40: Burnt lens burials (x=elevation level in cm, y=chronology in years).

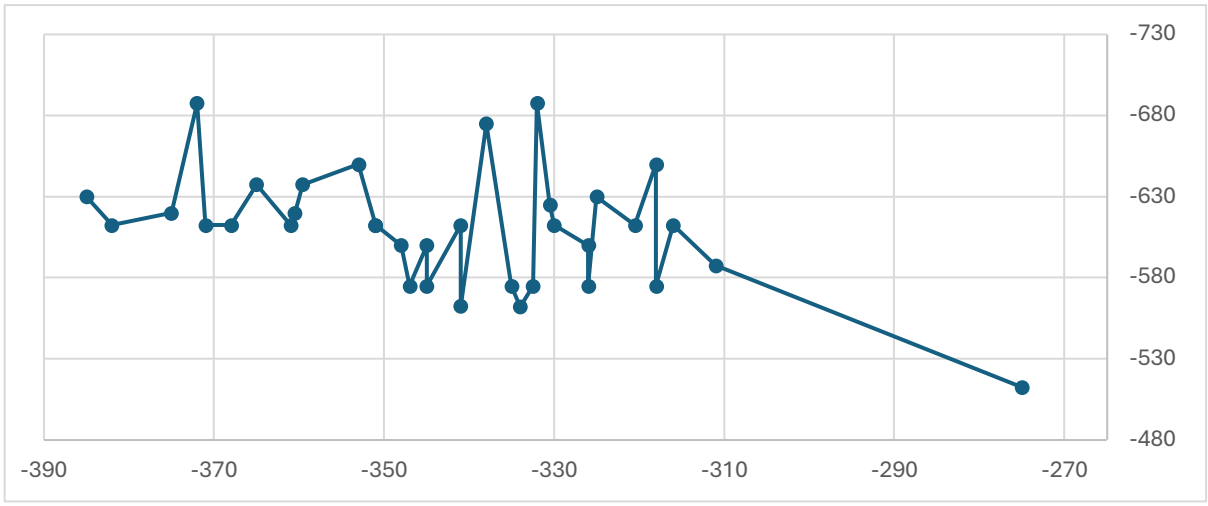

Chart 41: Pit Inhumation (x=elevation level in cm, y=chronology in years).

With regard to dating the cremation tombs, there does not seem to be a relationship between date and deeper depth. Similarly, the intersection between depth levels and burial rite does not yield any information for burnt lenses or pit inhumations (CHARTS 38-41). Only in *enchytrismoi*, when ignoring the slight divergence in the middle of the graph, the oldest tombs are the furthest down, and the most recent ones are highest up. Since the evidence is somewhat limited, this is still difficult to assess with certainty.

5.4.3. Spatial distribution of tombs associated with certain burial rites

After the elevation levels, which are more closely related to chronological aspects, the horizontal distribution of certain types of tombs and clusters is more indicative of aspects related to social organisation. For example, asking which demographic groups were included in a burial ground and which identities were given meaning within a particular pattern of clustering (e.g., kinship, ethnicity, culture, etc.) can be particularly revealing about group

cohesion and/or the enactment of individual agency. In burial sites as dense as the Canerossi plot, it is often the case that a clustering of family groups is suggested[535]. In the following, we shall see if anything in the spatial distribution of tombs in the Canerossi plot can be taken to suggest a system of clustering.

For simple earthen pit inhumations, there are two aggregations of tombs which may be observed (FIGURE 75). This is one cluster consisting of six or seven tombs located in a very narrow spot in the grids H/28-29 and I/28-29 in the northern third of Canerossi, exhibiting a high degree of superposition among each other. A second cluster, though less obvious and with almost no salient superposition, can be observed in the area of grid L/27, also located in the northernmost part of the sector. One other case of superposition is the chronologically late cappuccina tomb **C236** as well as the earlier tomb **C245** below. However, it is unclear how they related to each other. A third case of clustering may exist in the southern part of the plot, located in grids B/28-29, and A30. These are four earthen inhumations whose precise extent was not measurable. When examining *enchytrismoi*, it is significantly more difficult to recognise patterns in their spatial distribution (FIGURE 76). Only one group of six tombs in the southwestern part of the sector, in grids A/25 and B/25, may be interpreted as intentional aggregation, as these vessels, four of them *vasi a bombarda*, one a transport amphora, and one a *deinos*, are placed in immediate vicinity to each other and on the same depth levels. However, the orientation of the vessels is not always the same, as three *vasi a bombarda* face with the mouth to the east, and one to the west. The transport amphora also faces west, and the *deinos* is directed towards northeast.

Now turning toward cremation burials, what draws attention immediately is that most urn cremations are located in the eastern part of the sector, between grids C-I/28-30 (FIGURE 77). Also, in the western part a larger proportion of urns are deposited horizontally, as opposed to the majority of containers which are placed vertically. In the part where urns are more frequent, one possible aggregation may be found around the grids C-D/29-30, and another in E-G/29-30. Both, however, are not obvious and cannot be interpreted as such without chronological verification which is generally more difficult with cremation urns.

With burnt lenses, due to the larger extent of the patches, there is a higher degree of superposition among the tombs (FIGURE 78). This is especially tangible in the central-eastern part of the plot, in the area of grids E-F/28-30, a group made up of 12 lenses identified at the time of excavation. A second potential grouping can be recognised around the grids C/24-26,

[535] See Chapter 6, COMPARING DEATH: A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE: Buchner, Pithekoussai, Gela, etc. In my opinion, this assumption is often made without further consideration. This is also especially difficult to assess as in most cases, no aDNA analyses have yet been conducted to verify these claims.

with six tombs in close vicinity to each other, and two of them horizontally overlapping. Third, the group in H/25-26 presents a superposition of three lenses, with two more in close proximity. Finally, though with no superposition, the cluster of H-L/28-31 may be interpreted as intentional; however, this last one is not as clear as the former three.

5.4.1. Orientation of tombs

In Canerossi, there does not seem to be strong pattern of orientation inherent to the tombs, neither across tombs nor within single burial rite categories. Inhumation tombs in earthen pits as well as tile-covered ones are most often oriented north to south (head to the south), with a slight counterclockwise deviation (**C10**, **C28**, **C29**, **C95**, **C221**, and possibly **C245**). Three tile-covered tombs (**C121**, **C236**, **C268**) and one earthen pit tomb (**C85**) are oriented north-north-west to south-south-east. Finally, due to the direction in which the spearhead was placed, three earthen pit tombs (**C139**, **C146**, **C190**) were oriented in the exact opposite direction, from south-south-east to north-north-west. Due to the inclusion of weapons, these may be among the earliest tombs in the Canerossi plot.

Burial containers used in the context of *enchytrismoi* were oriented in a variety of ways, as can be seen in the chart above (CHART 42). While most of these orientations are represented in equal numbers for the different vessel types, what stands out is that most *vasi a bombarda* are oriented north-north-west to south-south-east, with the mouth directed toward the latter. however, other orientations are also represented. Amphorai are most often oriented either north to south or the inverse. This is similar for *hydriai*, where the most frequent orientation is north to south. As the group of *deinoi* is not large, the results cannot be assumed to be representative.

As cremation urns are placed vertically in most cases, no pattern regarding the orientation can be elicited. For different reasons, this is also true for the burnt lenses, as their evidence is too elusive to take as basis of study.

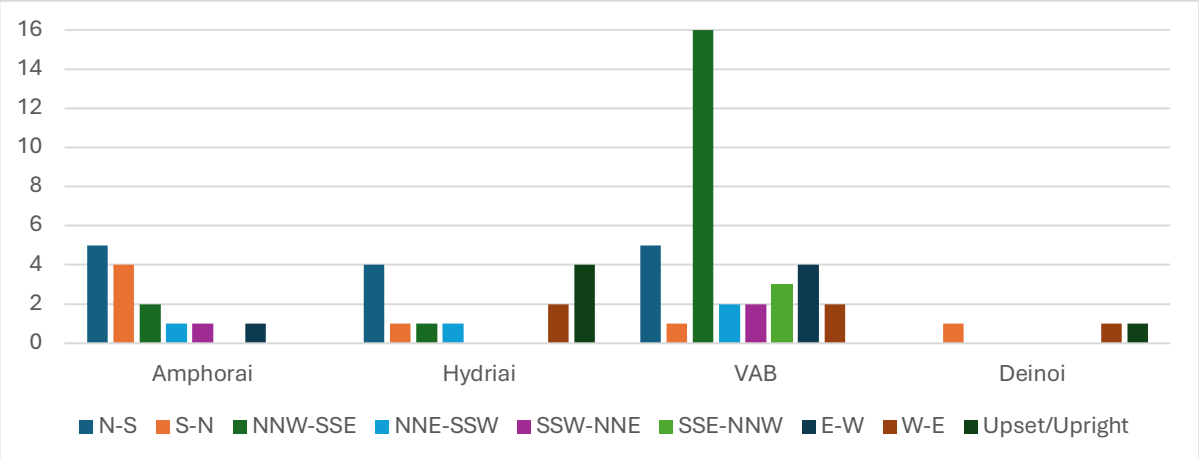

Chart 42: Orientation of enchytrismos vessels.

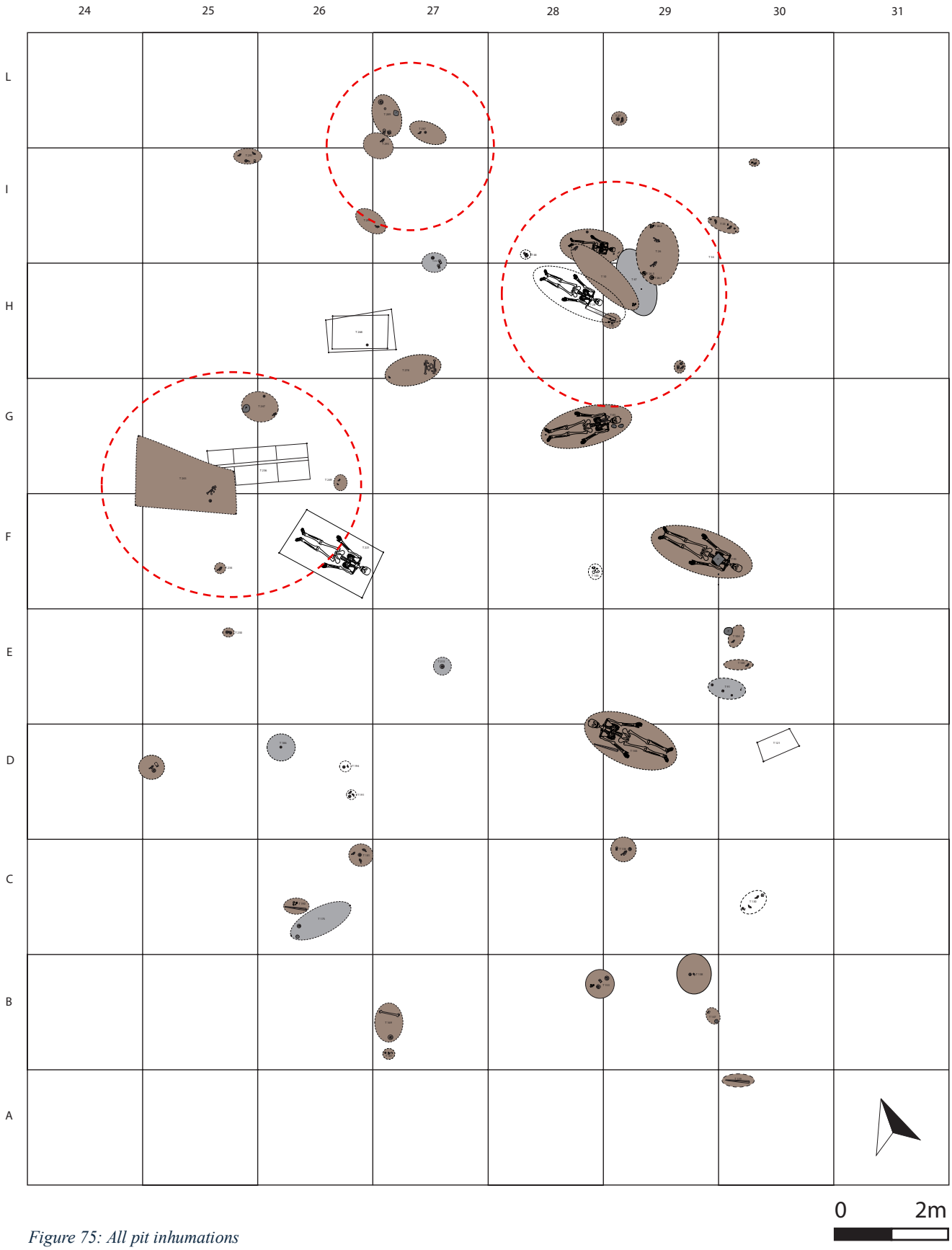

Figure 75: All pit inhumations

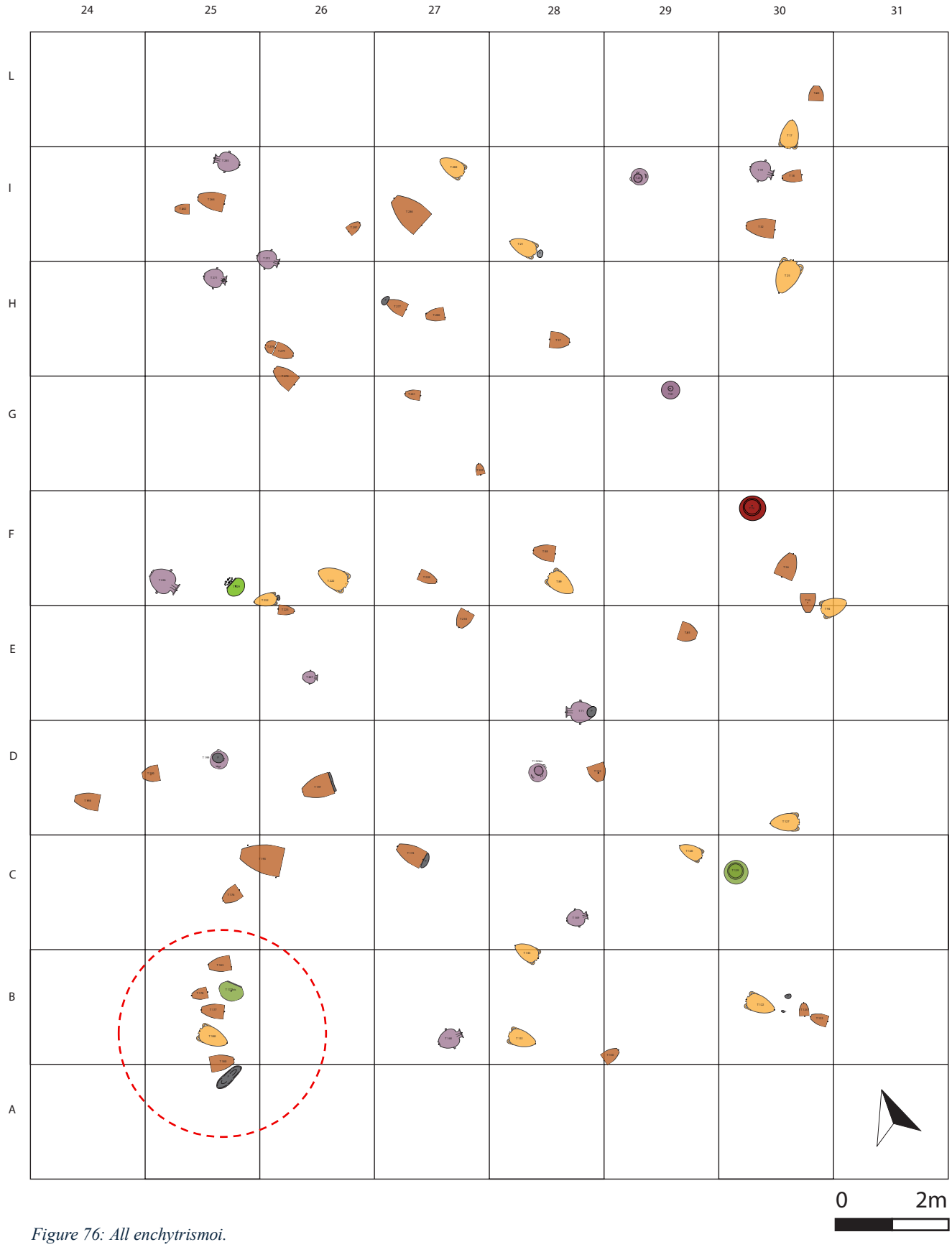

Figure 76: All enchytrismoi.

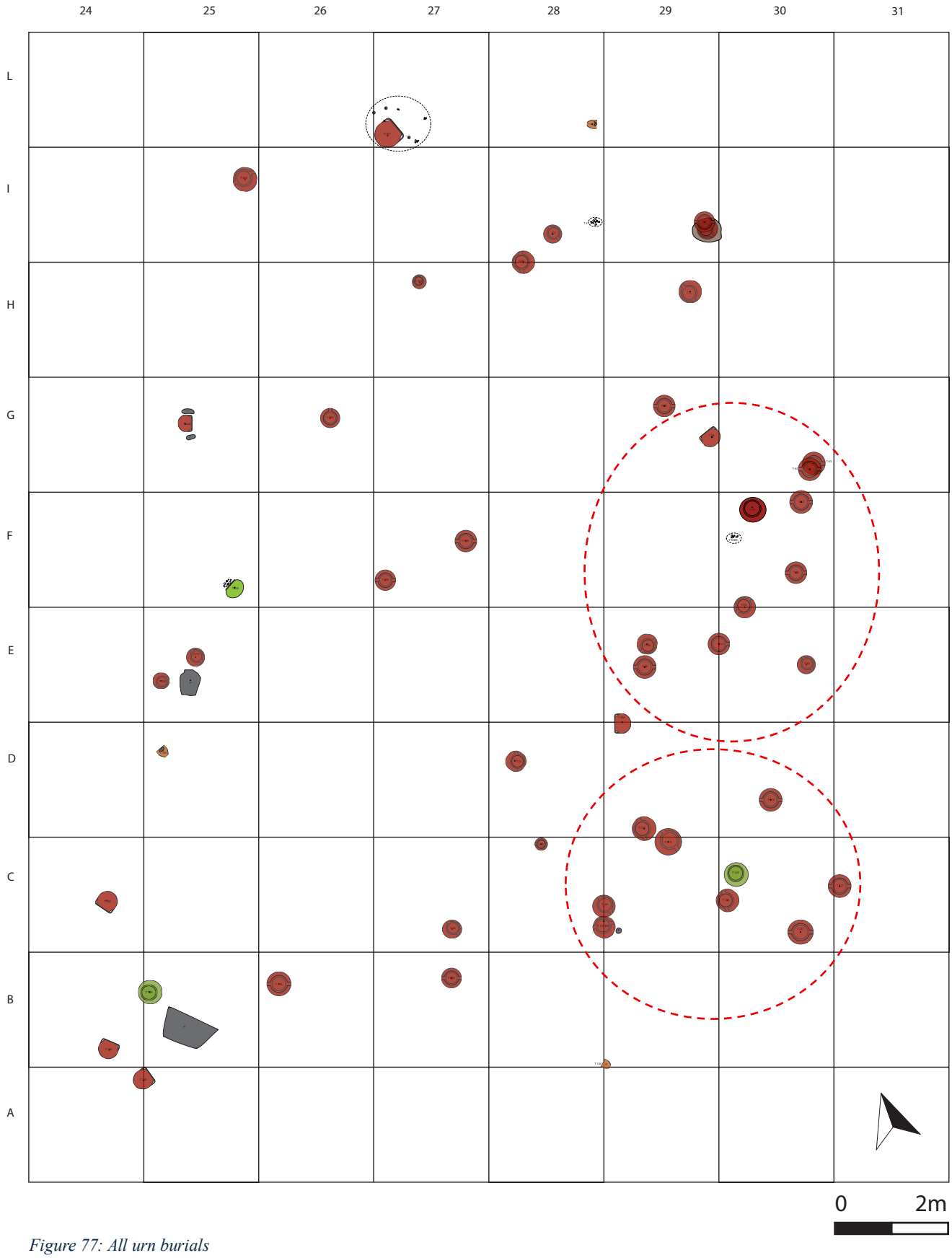

Figure 77: All urn burials

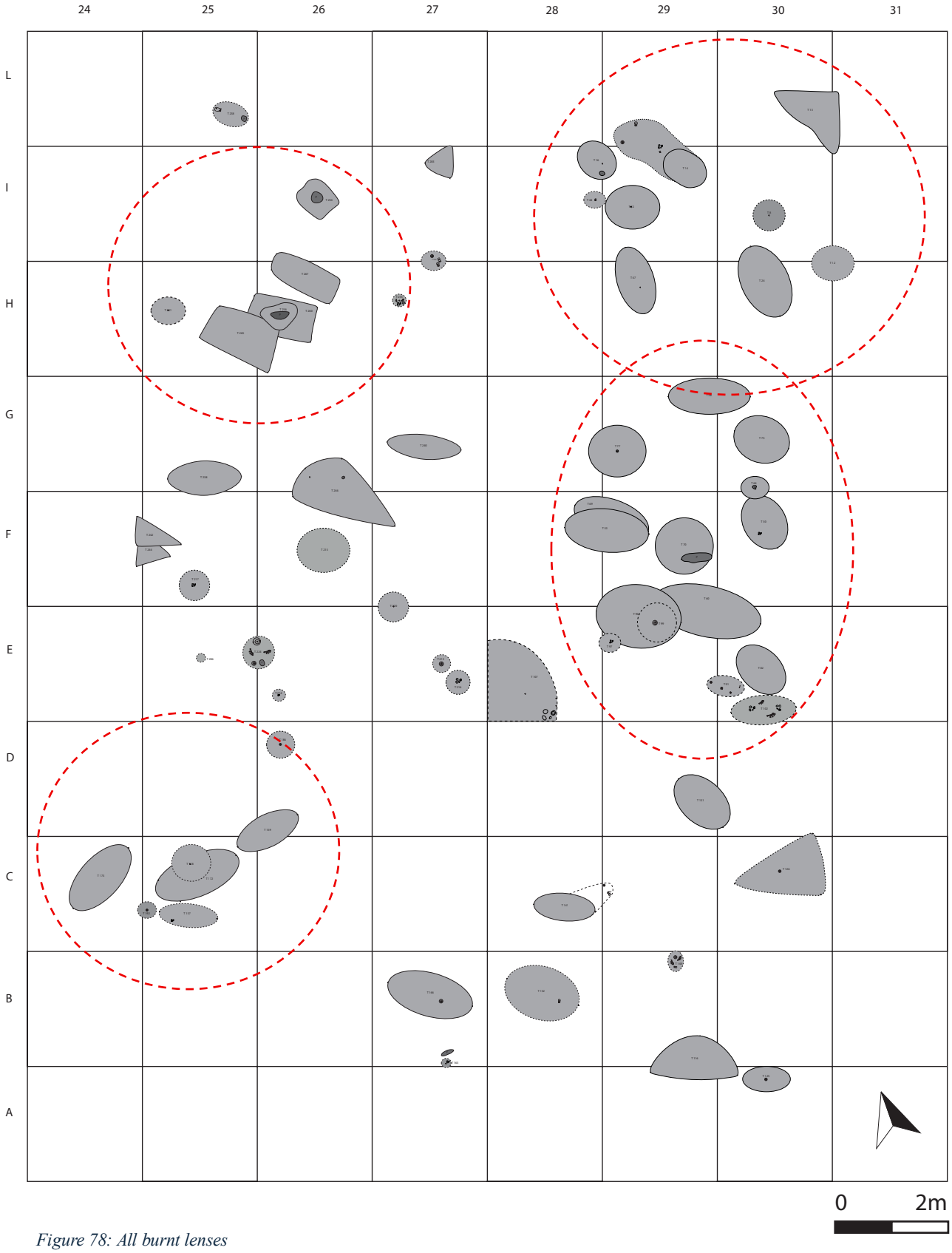

Figure 78: All burnt lenses

5.5. The skeletal evidence

The anthropological analysis of the skeletal evidence of Metauros has been conducted by Dr. Alessandra Sperduti at the Museo delle Civiltà di Roma[536]. The analysis included 157 tombs from the Canerossi plot (45,9% out of all tombs, n = 342). This number was composed of 128 tombs from the Archaic period, 5 from Roman Imperial times, and 24 for which the attribution to either use phase was uncertain. Out of the analysed tombs, the age or age class of 137 tombs was elicited (87,3%); the biological sex was tentatively determined for 37 individuals (23,6%); only eight tombs featured evidence of pathologies (5,1%). The total of 128 Archaic tombs was reduced by a number of eleven burials due to doubts about the association between the skeletal evidence and the tomb[537]. Out of these 117 tombs, it was possible to determine the age class for 98 tombs (83,8%), the biological sex for 26 tombs (22,2%), and evidence for certain pathologies in 6 tombs (5,1%).

Multiple burials, meaning the contemporaneous burial of two or more people in the same context, do not seem to have been common in the necropolis of Metauros. In only two contexts, more than one individual appears to have been interred. In the first case (**C43**), two individuals of ages 1-3 and 3-4 were interred within an earthen pit tomb, with one *kotyliskos* with a date in the 6th century as grave good. In the second case, a tomb from the end of the 7th century (**C245**), one individual of the age group 10-15 was buried together with a young adult whose precise age was not elicited, and a round *aryballos* served as grave good.

5.5.1. Age groups

The 98 individuals whose age group could be more or less precisely determined fell into the following categories (CHARTS 43-44): To start at the lower end, there is only one foetus of 36-38 weeks, interred in the context of an *enchytrismos* (representing 1% of this dataset); nine tombs could be recognised to belong to individuals of five years or below (1-5 years, 9,2%); the group of individuals of ages 5-10 was composed of seven individuals (or 7,1%); only three tombs belonged to individuals between 10 and 15 years (3,1%); there were no individuals between the ages of 15 and 20. The majority of tombs however were shown to have contained adults, with almost 80% individuals. Within this large group, for seven individuals a more precise age could be determined, with four of them (or 4,8%) being between 20 and 40 years old and three above the age of 40 (3,1%).

[536] This work is still in progress and will eventually be published separately.
[537] In many cases, it is unclear whether the bones were collected from inside a burial container or from the outside. Also, as the Canerossi plot exhibits a high degree of superposition, the influence of post-depositional biases can be assumed.

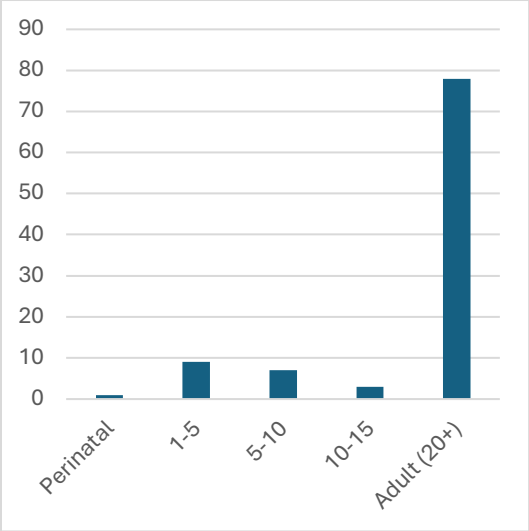

Chart 43: Distribution of age classes.

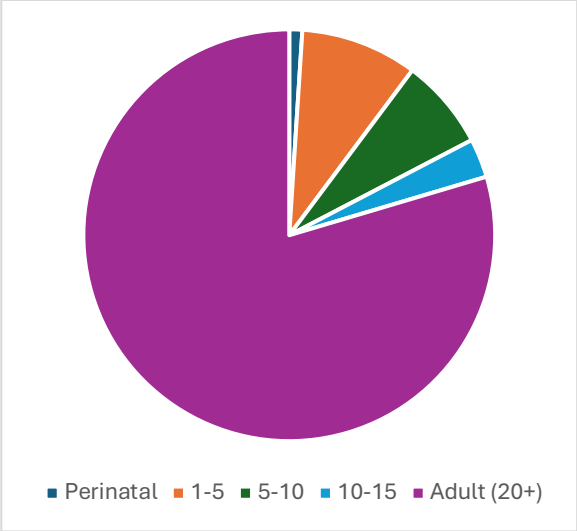

Chart 44: Distribution of age classes.

With regard to burial rite, it was shown that all subadults except for one[538] were buried in the context of inhumation tombs, and there are no certain cremation burials of those individuals below adulthood. Within the category of inhumations, 16 subadults (or 80%) were connected to pit inhumations, while two individuals were interred in tile-covered tombs (10%)[539]. Skeletal evidence in the context of *enchytrismoi* was only retained in one case (or 5% of subadult individuals), revealing a perinatal individual.

In contrast, the largest share (85%) of adults was cremated, while only a small number was inhumed (11,7%). The same study of adult burials results in six pit inhumations (7,8%), 3 tile-covered tombs (3,9%), 19 urn burials (24,7%), and 47 burnt lenses (61%)[540]: CHARTS 45-46.

So far, these results support the hypothesis that cremation was a treatment of the body reserved to adult individuals, while it seemed more common to inter those who had not reached adulthood in inhumation tombs. However, there is a significant presence of nine adults who were not cremated but instead inhumed. For the three tile-covered tombs, which make up a third of adult inhumations and which appear only very late in the necropolis' use horizon, one interpretation could view this as a later development. Tomb **C10**, which dates to the last quarter of the 6th century, as well as perhaps **C45**, which contained a 6th-century jug made from Etruscan bucchero, can be added to this count.

[538] Tomb **C71** could not be identified as either cremation or inhumation tomb.
[539] One burial was uncertain.
[540] With two uncertain burials.

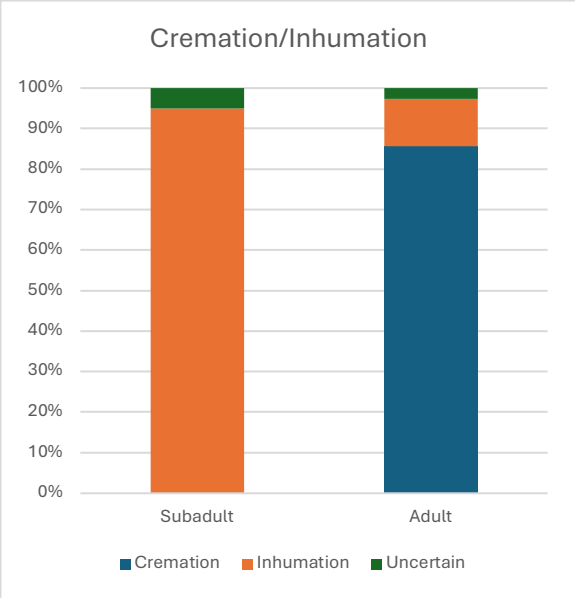

Chart 45: Age classes in relation to burial rite.

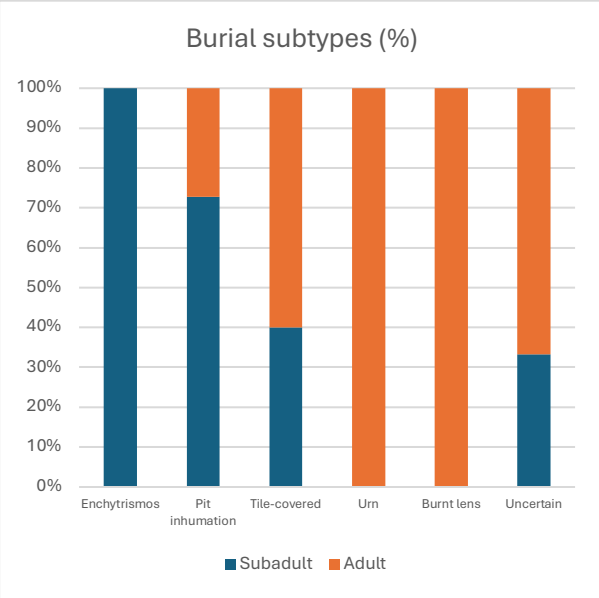

Chart 46: Age classes in relation to burial rite subtypes.

The remaining adult inhumations are represented by pit inhumations, of which four can be dated to the 7th century (**C95**, **C169**, **C190**, and **C213**), with two even dating to the first half of the century (**C95** and **C190**) and containing metal grave goods. In turn then, these seem to be among the earlier inhumation tombs. Following the hypothesis begun above, it may be proposed that inhumation of adults was perhaps common at the very beginning of the burial ground's use as well as the later phase (CHART 47).

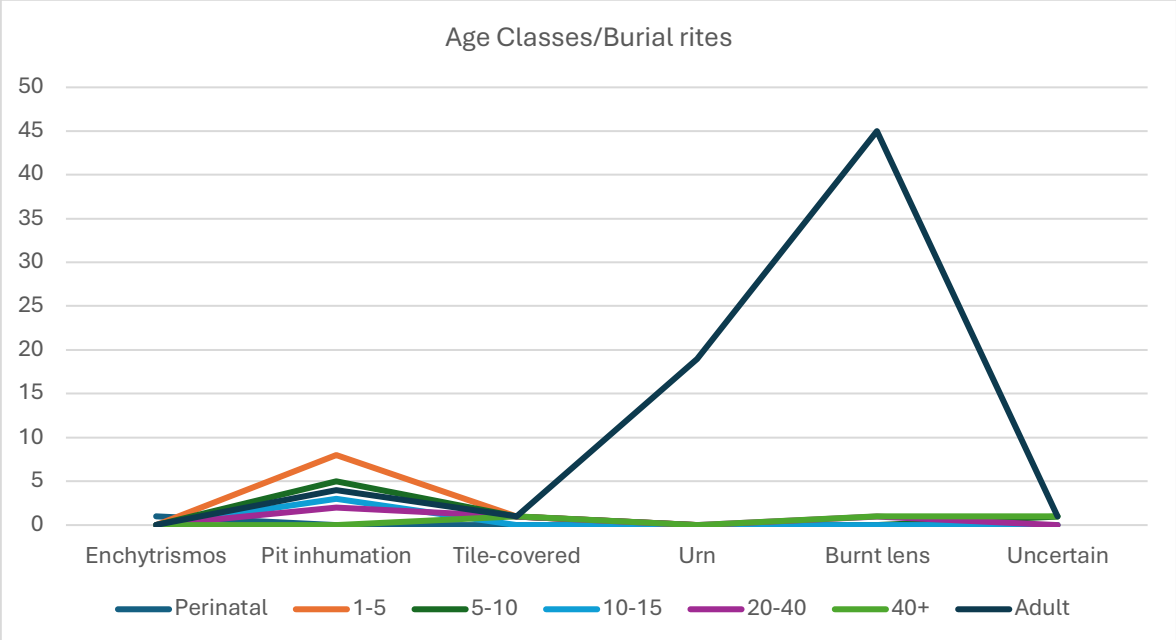

Chart 47: Age classes in relation to burial rites.

As for grave goods, there is only little to say about a potential distribution according to age classes, as the dataset is too small to be representative across all tombs and all chronological phases in which the necropolis was used (CHART 48). However, the chart below perhaps indicates that pouring vessels become more frequent with increasing age. The analysed individuals aged 1-5 years receive none, while those aged 5-10 years have a jug in only one tomb. In contrast, the majority of subadult burials containing pouring vessels are associated with individuals aged 10-15 years. As stated above, there are no known individuals aged 15-20 from the Canerossi sector. In contrast, cups are represented only for the two younger age classes, with none represented in tombs of individuals aged 10-15, which does not necessarily mean that these people did not receive cups as grave goods at all[541]. Similarly, grave goods in metal are only included in tombs of the aforementioned two groups (ages 1-5, 5-10), which is subjected to the same bias. In contrast, unguentaria and objects of personal use are distributed steadily across all three categories of subadult burials. Lastly, adults are not subject to a specific treatment with regard to the character and function of grave goods, other than what has been discussed in the main chapter on grave goods.

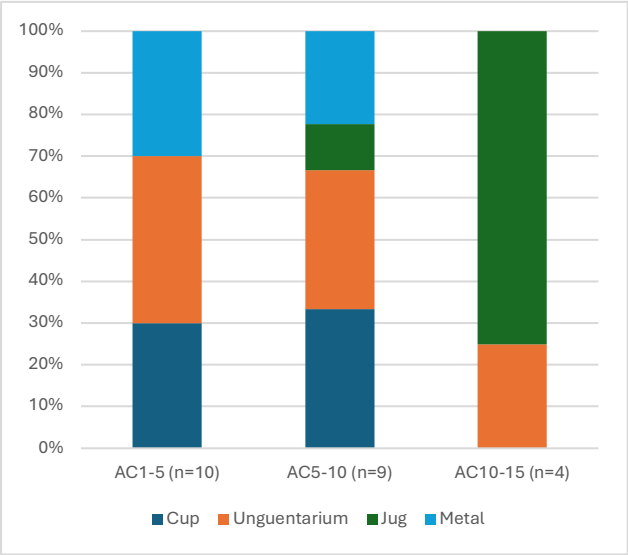

Chart 48: Grave goods in relation to age classes.

Due to the very small number of individuals in each category, no precise conclusions may be drawn on the spatial distribution of subadult and adult graves. At this point, we can only observe that adult tombs were dispersed across the entire Canerossi plot, while most tombs belonging to one of the various subadult age groups can be located in the northern half of the sector (FIGURE 79). However, this only refers to the individuals whose age group was anthropologically determined, *enchytrismoi* and earthen pit tombs which can be broadly assumed to represent subadult individuals, are still present in all areas of Canerossi.

[541] Especially in this group, the basis of calculation is made up of only four tombs.

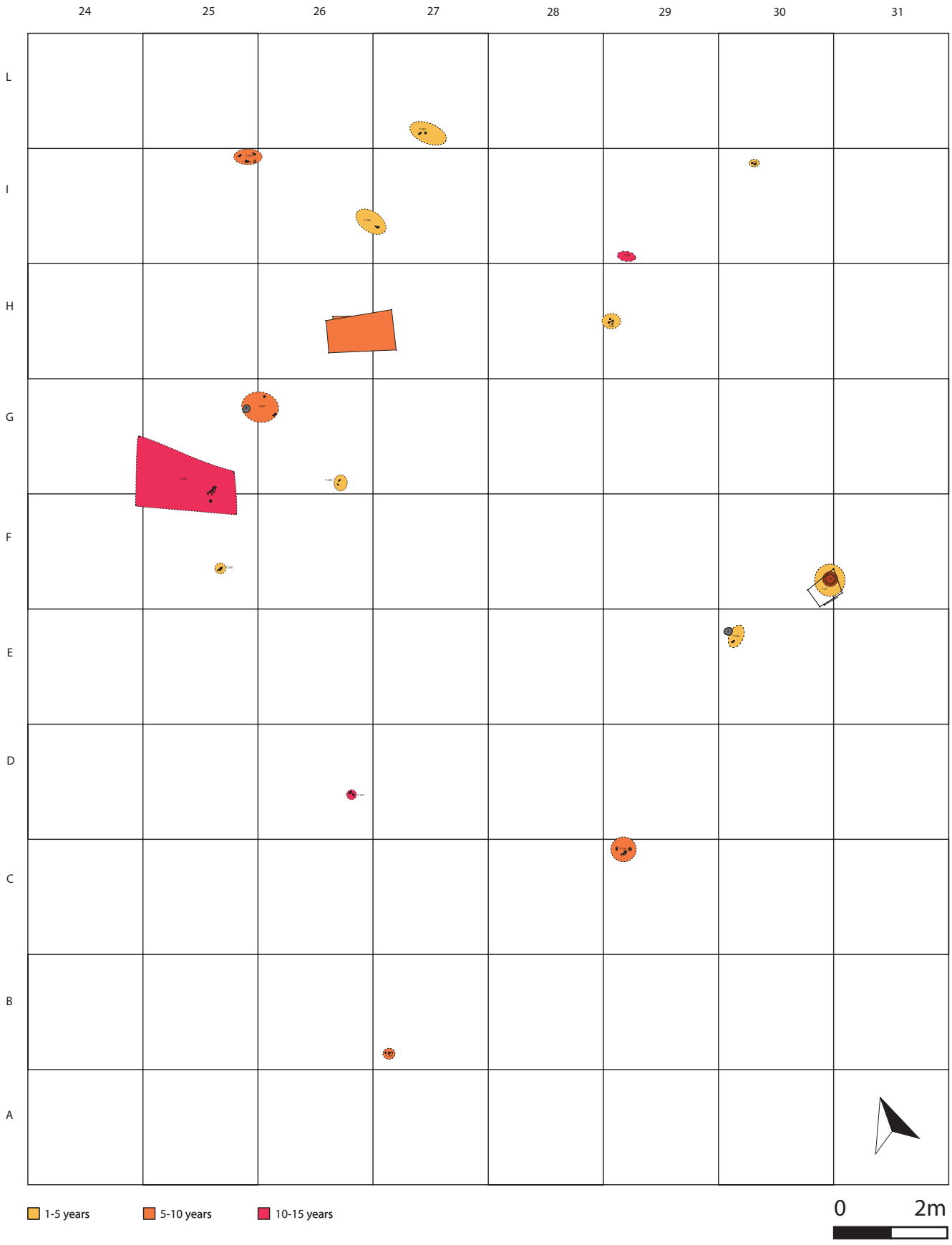

Figure 79: Distribution of tombs for different age classes (based on the anthropological analysis)

We can now state that at Metauros, children and adults seemed to be recipients of a differential treatment in death. First, this relates to the burial rite, as it seems common to have inhumed subadult individuals, either in the context of *enchytrismoi*, earthen pits, or tile-covered inhumations, and to cremate adults, appearing either in the form of urn burials, or as burnt lenses in which the remains have been scattered. Second, an age-related behaviour with respect to grave goods can also be noted, though this is subject to a high degree of complexity: In general, both groups of burials (cremation and inhumation) featured tombs which both did and didn't receive grave goods. When examining cremation burials more closely, it becomes clear that burnt lenses were deposited more often and with a higher number of grave goods than urn cremations. Similarly, while subadults inhumed in earthen pits regularly received grave goods, those individuals interred in the context of *enchytrismoi* however only very rarely. A layer of complexity is added when considering that the objects here documented as grave goods in burnt lens burials are, as a rule, heavily damaged. The possibility can be brought forward that these items were subject to ritual destruction; in this case, one needs to ask whether these objects were seen by the ancient participants in the funerary ritual as grave goods, at least in the same way as, for example, with pit inhumations. If not, we can conclude that adult individuals may actually have not been regular receivers of grave goods; if yes, however, why did some adult individuals receive grave goods, but their ashes were deposited on the bare ground? Also, why did those whose remains were deposited within urns not receive grave goods as often?

Finally, the distinction of age groups through the burial rite might also explain the practice of two different cremation rites, with the urn burial on the one hand and burnt lenses on the other. Analogous to the subdivision of inhumations, in which infants were interred in the context of *enchytrismoi* and older children and youths in simple earthen pits, there might be another age division in the cremation rite, with those interred in urns younger or older than those whose remains were scattered on the ground.

Addressing the connection between the skeletal evidence and the tombs' classification into use phases, we can tentatively identify three phases in which subtle diachronic changes emerge (TABLE 3). A first phase dating to the early 7th century may have entailed urn burials and pit inhumations for adults (shown by the deviation in age and some grave goods rooted more in local Iron Age culture[542]), and pit inhumations and *enchytrismoi* for subadults. A second phase, encompassing the period between the second half of the 7th century and the first half of the 6th cannot be neatly distinguished from the first. During this phase, adult pit

[542] This refers most notably to the inclusion of certain metal objects in these tombs. However, these objects are difficult to date and therefore can only be used cautiously as basis of chronological classification.

inhumations can no longer be attested, however burnt lenses start to appear which also seems to be a tomb type used for adults. Subadults were still interred in pit inhumations and *enchytrismoi*. In a third and last phase encompassing the second half of the 6th and perhaps the early 5th centuries, tile-covered tombs emerge, used in the Canerossi plot for both adults and subadults. All other aforementioned other tomb types can still be attested during this phase.

Phase 1	First decades 7th century-	Adults	Pit inhumations (of adults)
			Urn burials
		Subadults	Pit inhumations
			Enchytrismoi
Phase 2	2nd half 7th century- 2nd half 6th century	Adults	Urn burials
			Burnt lenses
		Subadults	Pit inhumation
			Enchytrismoi
Phase 3	2nd half 6th century-	Adults	Tile-covered tombs
			Urn burials
			Burnt lenses
		Subadults	Pit inhumations
			Tile-covered tombs
			Enchytrismoi

Table 3: Use phases of the Canerossi plot.

It was also mentioned before that due to the lack of material remains, 33 tombs could not be dated either to the Archaic or the Roman Imperial periods (9,6% of all units, n = 342). To the largest part, this concerned pit inhumations (28 tombs, 8,2% of all tombs)[543], but tombs of uncertain rite (4 tombs, 1,2% of all tombs)[544] also form part of this group. It is exceptionally difficult to attribute pit inhumations without grave goods either to the Archaic or the Roman Imperial periods, as this tomb type is attested by datable grave goods in both use phases of the necropolis, albeit to a very small percentage for the latter (only 2,7% out of all pit inhumation tombs are securely identifiable as Roman). Without any further analysis, we may therefore only speculate about actual trends in the presence of pit inhumations during the Roman period. For example, the very large number of Archaic pit inhumations with grave goods stand in opposition to the single Roman pit inhumation with grave goods. If the undated pit inhumations are all Roman, this suggests a higher likelihood of not including grave goods in Roman pit inhumations.

Building the discussion also on the anthropological evidence, the skeletal analysis may indicate revealed that most individuals buried in pit inhumations during the Archaic phase were

[543] **C31, C34, C38, C87, C98, C103, C108, C145, C179, C184, C204, C212, C223, C233, C237, C243, C248, C266, C269, C273, C275, C281, C282, C286, C290, C292, C294, CS25**.
[544] **C30, C54, C86, C301**.

subadults (c. 75%), only six individuals could be identified as adults (c. 25%). Instead, more than half of the bones from burials with uncertain date were identified as adult (13-14 out of 23: 56,5 or 60,8%).

Conversely, skeletal evidence for Roman-period inhumation burials (cappuccina, box tomb) show that instead, adult burials outnumber subadult burials: While one tomb contained a subadult between the ages of 13 and 16 (20%), four others were burials of adults (80%). By trend, it may therefore be more plausible to attribute the adult burials to the Roman times, though this interpretation is problematic as a larger sample of bones from Roman tombs would be needed to assess this more reliably.

5.5.2. Aspects of gender

The anthropological analysis resulted in the identification of 18 female and eight male individuals in the Canerossi sector (CHARTS 49-50). Out of these, 15 cremation burials (83,3%) and three inhumations (16,7%) were female; five cremations (62,5%) and three inhumations (37,5%) were male. More precisely, the female burials were divided into two pit inhumations, one tile-covered tomb, 14 burnt lenses, and one urn[545]. The male burials were similarly distributed, with one pit inhumation, one *enchytrismos*, and one tile-covered tomb each, and five burnt lenses[546]. With the help of the graph below, we may note that while inhumations are balanced in terms of the distribution of the biological sex, a much higher percentage of cremations, and the entirety of examined urn cremations, containing female burials. The interpretation of this situation, however, especially with such a reduced dataset, presents great difficulties and it is necessary to study the anthropological evidence also from the other sectors in detail.

Similarly, we can look at the patterns presented by the grave goods from the burials belonging to biologically male or female individuals, but we cannot base large-scale interpretations on these results (CHARTS 51-52). First, unguentaria are only present in the examined female burials, and only in the context of cremation burials. Also, while one spearhead can be connected with a male burial, there is a stronger presence of metal grave goods found in female burials. Numerically best represented are cups, which are featured in both male and female burials, as are pouring vessels, though in much smaller numbers.

The map in FIGURE 80 shows that there is no specific spatial pattern in the location of female tombs as opposed to male ones. Most importantly, both genders seem to have been

[545] Pit inhumations: 11,1%, tile-covered tombs: 5,6%, burnt lens cremations: 77,8%, urn cremations: 5,6%.
[546] Pit inhumations, *enchytrismoi*, and tile-covered tombs: 12,5%, respectively; burnt lens cremations: 62,5%.

buried in close vicinity to each other. However, the data is too scant to offer any diachronic insights into this dynamic.

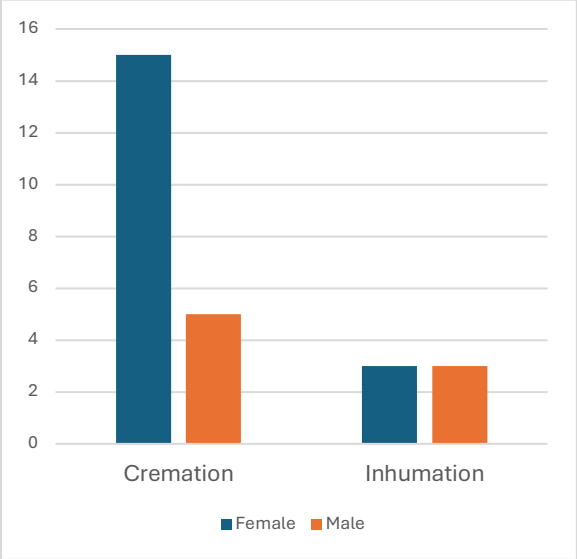

Chart 49: Biological sex in relation to burial rite.

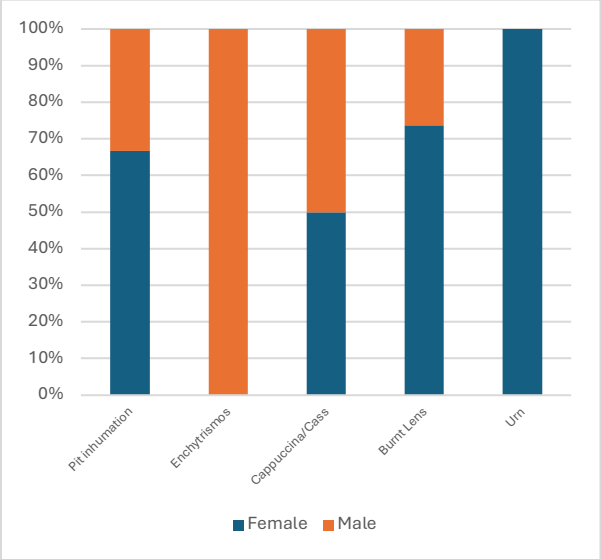

Chart 50: Biological sex in relation to burial rite subtypes.

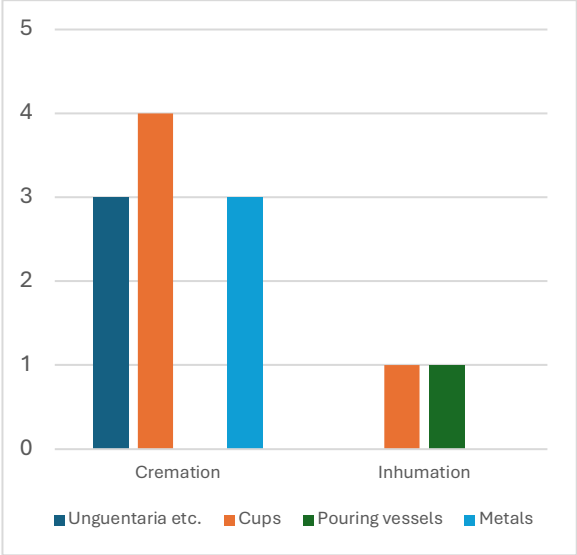

Chart 51: Grave goods in relation to female burials.

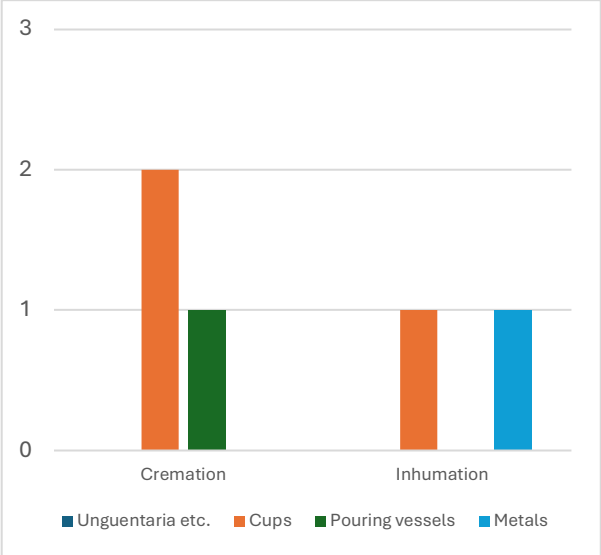

Chart 52: Grave goods in relation to male burials.

5.5.3. Intersections of biology

All individuals whose biological sex could be identified belonged to adults. While it was not possible to determine this more precisely for 20 burials, in six tombs, an approximate age range could be narrowed down. The female burials were generally located in the category of individuals aged 20 to 40, with one individual between 20 and 25 (**C45**), another between 20 and 40 (**C64**), and a third one between 30 and 40 (**C221**). In contrast, the three male burials whose age could be determined more closely were all connected with individuals above the age of 40 (**C71**, **C236**, **C240**), with one of these aged between 40 and 50 (**C236**).

5.5.4. Gender and age in material culture

With regard to grave goods, we can observe that inhumation tomb **C190** which included a spearhead belonged to a male adult, perhaps reinforcing certain gender ideals in death. Two other tombs featuring a spearhead (**C139**, **C146**) were not examined anthropologically, but we can observe that they are oriented in the same peculiar way, roughly from south to north. Still, we cannot link this funerary behaviour explicitly to the gender of the deceased, as it could also be related to a specific social role the individual inhabited. This is supported by the fact that in contrast, cremation tomb **C240** of a male adult featured a spindle whorl, and object usually connected to the female sphere. Tomb **C187** can be discussed here as well, especially with respect to the intersection of age, gender, and burial rite. This pit inhumation was for a child of seven to nine years and featured a cup and an *alabastron*, both of Corinthian production, as well as a silver earring with a small droplet at the lower end (**C187/3**). While the biological sex is not known for this individual and even though the distribution of vessel shapes according to gender is based on a very small dataset, we have to ask whether we are dealing with the tomb of a girl.

To consider age groups as well, the present dataset does not allow for the observation of a strong reflection of age groups in the grave goods. We have seen above that generally unguents such as *alabastra* and *aryballoi* are strongly represented among all categories of subadult individuals, but they are present also in a sufficiently high number in adult burials to rule out exclusivity. The inclusion of cups seems to represent a similar problem, as this vessel shape is generally very well represented in all types and subtypes of burial rites. However, to the known extent, miniature cups only appear in the context of pit inhumations and *enchytrismoi*, which have been shown to be strongly connected to subadults. Whether this only concerns a specific category of subadult individuals, we cannot reconstruct on the basis of the anthropological results.

5.6. Social organisation: patterns and outliers

After examining the patterns in burial rites, grave goods, spatial aspects, and anthropological data, an additional set of parameters may provide insights into the social organization of a community or patterns of individual status. As a concluding discussion, the following section evaluates whether expressions of social differentiation can be identified from the previously analysed parameters, with a particular focus on patterns and their outliers.

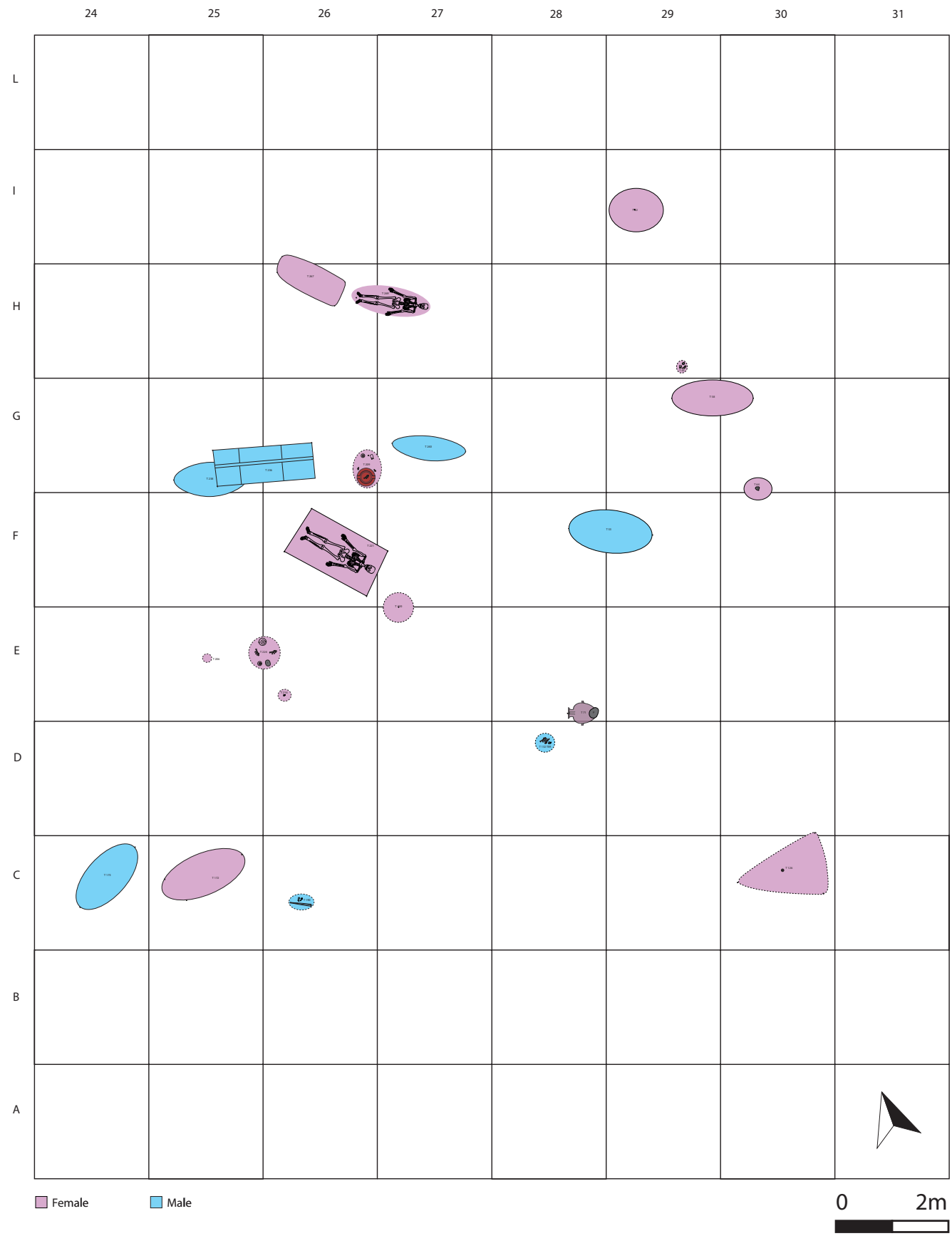

Figure 80: Distribution of tombs of biologically male and female individuals.

In the Canerossi plot, the tombs are roughly evenly divided between cremation and inhumation burials (130 inhumations/116 cremations). This proportion alone does not indicate the exclusion of certain individuals from either one rite, as neither the one nor the other seems particularly exclusive. As is discussed below, R.-M. Bérard, in her work on the necropoleis of Megara Hyblaia, has observed that earlier research on Greek burial grounds – taking the story of monumental pyre burials mentioned in the Homeric epics as argument – often associated cremation with aristocratic elites[547]. For a counterargument, she argues that in these epics, not only members of the elite (and not only male individuals) are recipients of this specific treatment in death, and though only a very small number of individuals in Megara was cremated, there is no other sign of this rite's exclusivity with regard to social or economic status.

Due to the physical characteristics of *enchytrismos* vessels – such as transport amphorai, *vasi a bombarda*, *deinoi*, and *hydriai*, which were used in Canerossi – it can be assumed that only small bodies, likely those of children up to around the second year of life, were interred in this manner, making it a practice specific to this demographic group. While this is not necessarily connected to a certain ascription of status, these burials can be noted to have been a fairly economic and practical way of interment. Even more so were earthen inhumations, for which only the digging of a pit was necessary. With inhumations, only the tile-covered tombs, either cappuccina or cassetta tombs, may have presented greater difficulties, with the need for roof tiles and their arrangement. However, there is only a very small amount of these tombs, and in light of their very late appearance in the fading 6th century, they cannot be taken as representative of a common expression of status identity.

Instead, any one of the two variants of cremation rite was connected to a specific investment of labour, as wood for pyres had to be provided, pyres had to be built, and people with the specific knowledge of how to handle the process had to be present. Finally, the deposition of the ashes represented yet a further step, for which in most cases, a simple cooking pot was used. We may assume that these vessels were easy to obtain, as they surely formed part of the household. Of course, for a larger share of tombs, the burying community chose not to use a vessel for this practice at all. To anticipate discussion of the skeletal evidence, at this point it will be stated that the inhumation rite was practiced predominantly for subadults, and cremations for adults.

These results indicate that in the context of burial rites, a greater amount of labour investment, which may have been seen as related to a specific status, was reserved for adult individuals. This may mean that those who had not yet reached adulthood were not regarded as

[547] Bérard 2017, 34. See 6.5 ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS in this thesis.

full members of the community, though we cannot reconstruct in which exact aspects. Though the basic treatment of bodies of adult individuals is the same, there is a marked difference between those whose ashes were deposited in urns, and those whose ashes were deposited on the plain earth, with no indication that a pit was dug to accommodate the remains. If this can be interpreted as an expression of status identity remains doubtful, especially as the vessel used as urn, most often simple cooking pots, were probably easily accessible to any social stratum. The discussion of grave goods will add another layer to this discussion.

Turning the discussion now to grave goods, as stated above, 115 tombs out of all burials were deposited without grave goods, while 136 tombs included at least one object (the remaining units were sporadic finds or tombs of uncertain rite). Out of these, 70 tombs only had a single object (25,6% out of all Archaic units, 51,5% of those with grave goods), 26 tombs had two objects (9,5% and 19%), another 26 tombs had three objects, nine tombs had four objects (3,3% and 6,6%), four tombs had five objects (1,5% and 3%), and only one tomb had more than five (0,36% and 0,74%): CHART 53.

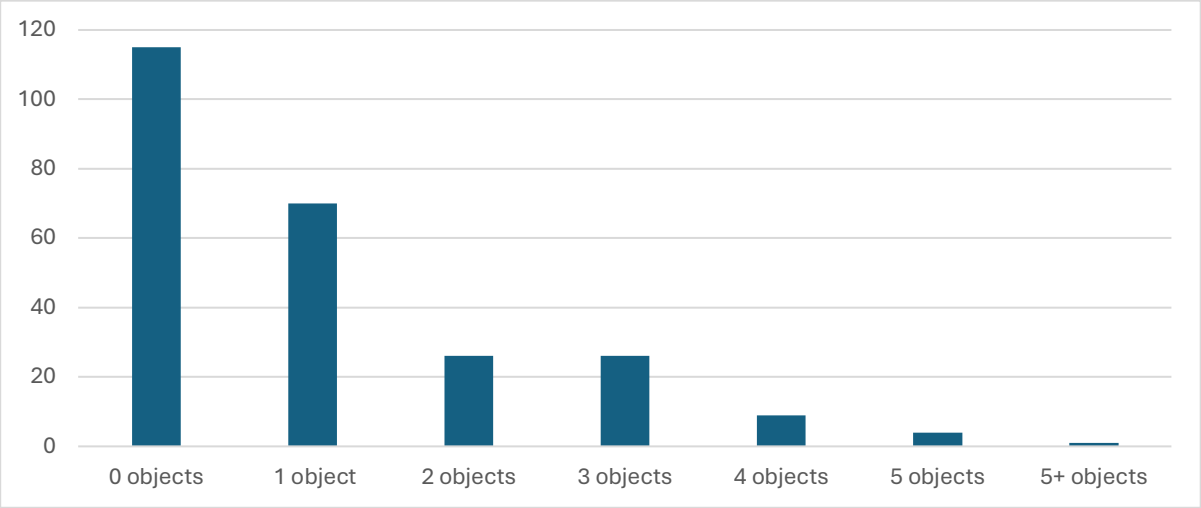

Chart 53: Number of grave goods per tomb.

When comparing the two broader burial rites, inhumation and cremation, the two graphs below (CHARTS 54-55) indicate that in both cases, objects that did not have any grave goods presented the majority. Tombs with only one object are rather balanced between cremation and inhumation when looking at percentages, while tombs with two objects are significantly more often cremations than pit inhumations. Tombs with three objects again are to the same degree cremations and inhumations, as is also the case for five objects. Only for the burials including four objects, it seems that there are more inhumation tombs than cremations. Only one tomb in the cremation rite has more than five objects, however this is due to the sherd scatter in the

context of burnt lenses, where the degree of intentionality with regard to the number of objects within the tomb remains unclear.

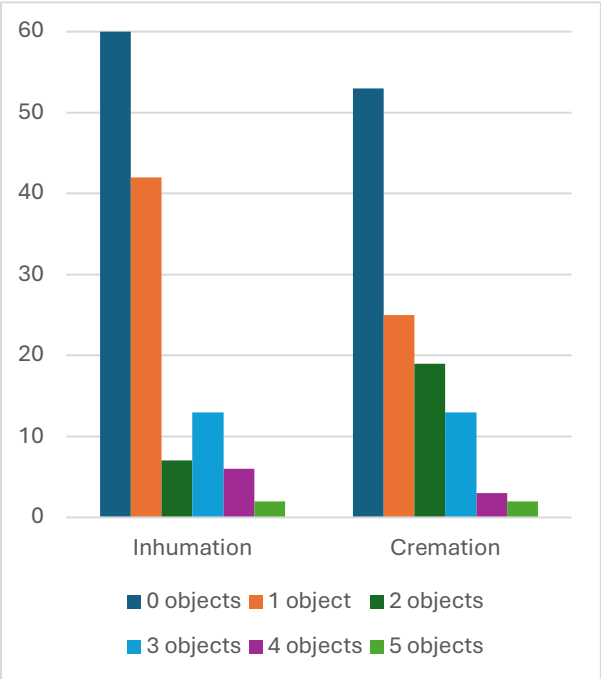

Chart 54: Grave goods: Inhumation and cremation (absolute numbers).

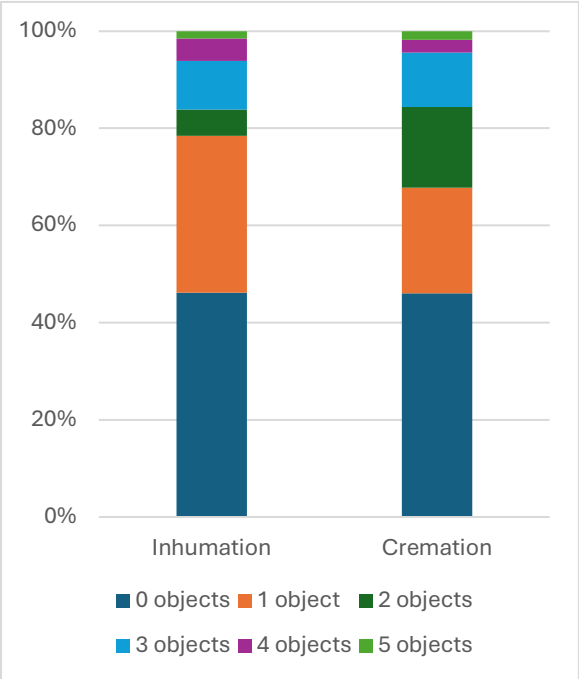

Chart 55: Grave goods: Inhumation and cremation (percentage).

After breaking this down according to the subtypes of burial rites, the charts below (CHARTS 56-57) reveal that the share of tombs that did not feature grave goods is highest with urn burials and *enchytrismoi*, while it is lower in pit inhumations and burnt lenses. The percentage of these tombs without grave goods is between 70% and 80% for both urn burials and *enchytrismoi*, with a slightly higher percentage share of *enchytrismoi* without grave goods. The portion of tombs with only one object is notably larger for the inhumation tomb types than for cremations, where this is tangible especially with pit inhumations. The better share of tombs with two objects are urn cremations, followed by cremation lenses. As a result, it seems that it was more common to include either one or two objects with cremation tombs, and more common to include only one with inhumation tombs. It is notable that *enchytrismoi* represent the largest proportion of tombs with only one object, with an absence of tombs with four or more items.

In contrast, inhumation tombs show a consistent occurrence of such burials, suggesting that children may have been among those with the 'richest' tombs, while also being the numerically largest group with only one object as grave goods. Proportionally, however, what weighs more with both *enchytrismoi* and urn burials is the large number of burials without any

grave goods.

To continue with the subtypes of burial rites, inhumations are those burials with the smallest proportion of tombs without grave goods, though this may be due to the fact that a significant number of burials cannot be dated with certainty to the Archaic period and therefore had to be left out of this analysis. In contrast, *enchytrismoi* represent those burials with the highest percentage of tombs without grave goods, followed closely by urn cremations. Cremation lenses appear to be the burial rite with the most balanced distribution of grave goods: There are 18 tombs without grave goods, 22 with only one object, 16 with two objects, eight with three, and three with five or more objects.

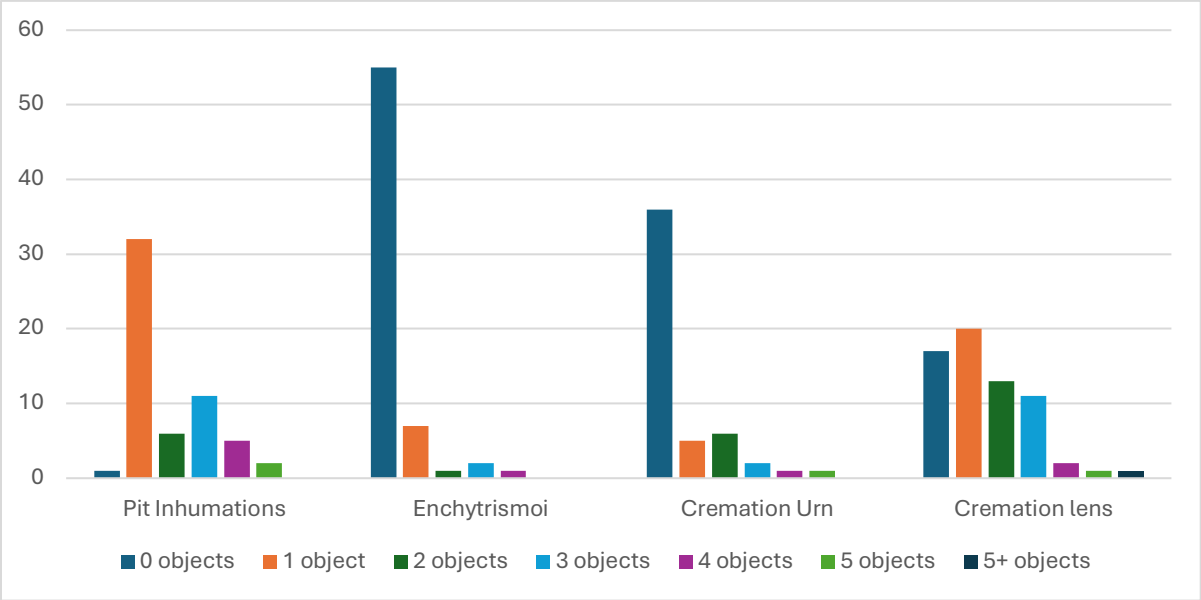

Chart 54: Grave goods according to burial rite (absolute numbers).

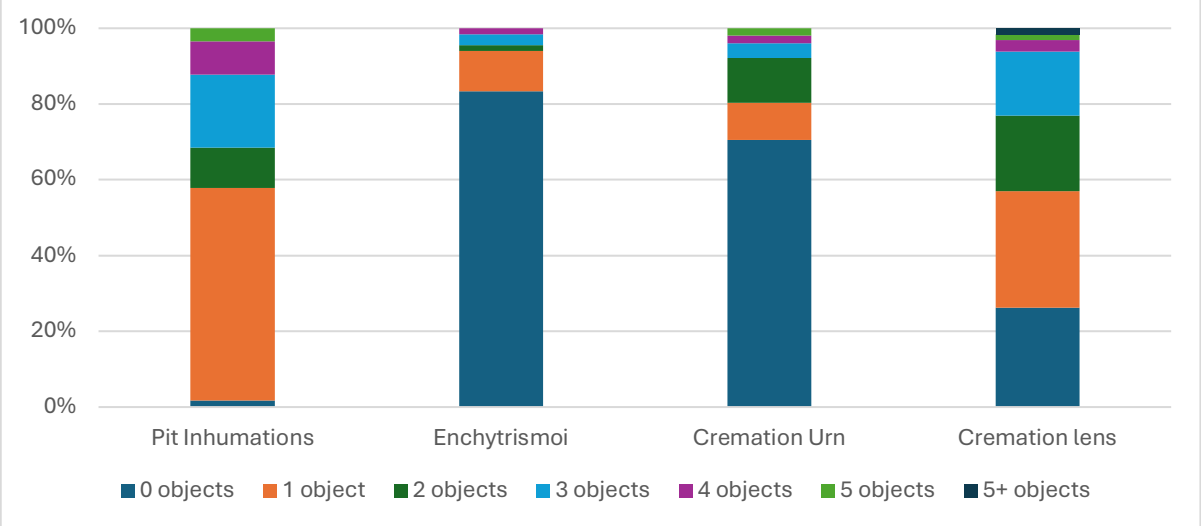

Chart 55: Grave goods according to burial rite (percentage).

In this context, an especially rich inhumation tomb is **C33**, with a range of Late Proto-Corinthian and Early Corinthian vessels such as an *alabastron* (**C33/1**), a biconical *aryballos* (**C33/4**), a flat-based *oinochoe* (**C33/2**), a *skyphos* (**C33/3**), and a *kotyle* (**C33/3**). Another rich tomb with a neglectably less varied spectrum of vases is **C147** which included three Corinthian *alabastra* (**C147/2**, **C147/3**, **C147/5**), a *kotyliskos* (**C147/4**), and a *pyxis* with lid (**C147/1**). Similarly rich, the grave goods of **C91** are composed of three rounded *aryballoi* (**C91/1**, **C91/2**, **C91/3**) and one fusiform *alabastron* (**C91/4**). Along the same lines, the tomb **C105** included two Proto-Corinthian (**C105/1**, **C105/2**) and two Rhodio-Cretan *aryballoi* (**C105/3**, **C105/4**). **C153** was similar, with three cups (two of them miniature: **C153/1**, **C153/2**, **C153/4**) and an *alabastron* (**C105/3**). Although **C295** included three Corinthian *alabastra* (**C295/2**, **C295/3**, **C295/4**), it also contained a feeder (**C295/1**) – the only one found in the entire Canerossi sector.

Building on the discussion above, it appears at first glance that the number of grave goods does not provide additional insight into the exclusivity of either cremation or inhumation burials, as the distribution of objects is similar in comparison. An examination of the subtypes within each rite reveals that burial types involving containers are accompanied by grave goods far less frequently than pit inhumations or cremation lenses. For cremation urns, it may be proposed that grave goods may have been added to the pyre and not transferred to the urn together with the ashes. In contrast, cremation lenses feature grave goods in a significantly higher number of cases, though the objects possibly interpreted as grave goods are often heavily fragmented. In any case, it cannot be said that adults, who are usually cremated, automatically received any grave goods at all. It is a similar case with inhumation burials, as earthen inhumations usually were usually deposited with grave goods (even when counting the tombs with uncertain date), while *enchytrismoi* present the subtype with the largest share of tombs without grave goods. It is possible that with both cremation urns and *enchytrismoi*, the burial container itself assumed the role of grave good, or perhaps at least to an extent. To conclude, we can state that in the big picture, the ones who received burial gifts were those individuals interred in earthen pits, and those whose ashes were scattered on the bare ground. If we take into account the circumstances related to age, these are individuals above infant age and below adulthood, as well as those adults whose remains were not deposited in an urn.

Though the anthropological remains from the Canerossi sector are generally limited, some observations can be made regarding the access of certain individuals to a specific treatment in death. First, we can observe that individuals of both biological male and female sex received the same treatment, be it inhumation or cremation, including their various subtypes. Second, among the 128 individuals whose skeletal remains were analysed, it was

possible to ascertain pathologies suggesting physical stress in seven individuals (**C34**, **C71**, **C108**, **C179**, **C221**, **C236**, **C243**). Representing a percentage of 5,5%, the proportion does not hold representative information for the entire plot. Three individuals presented evidence for periostitis, an inflammation of the bone tissue that can be caused by a number of reasons, among them malnutrition, infections, and mechanical stress[548]. The dental remains of two individuals showed signs of hypoplasia, meaning the underdevelopment or incomplete formation of tissues or organs, also often caused by physical stresses or illness in childhood[549]. Both of these pathologies, while in itself not fatal, may lead to lethal infections. In the case of the adult male individual in tomb **C236**, the individual presented a number of physical illnesses: hypoplasia of teeth, antemortem tooth loss, various caries and tartar; enthesopathies of the patellae, ridges noted for flexor muscle attachment on the hand phalanges, and severe periostitis on the tibia. However, it seems that despite these complications, this individual achieved adulthood and even reached the age of 40 to 50 years. To make more precise statements, isotopic analysis is necessary for the future.

Tombs with no grave goods are located across the entire plot, and there is no pattern easily visible with this large group of burials. In contrast, inhumation tombs featuring only one object can be observed to be located in the largest shares in the western part of the plot, with a cluster in the area of the grids H-I/28-29 (FIGURE 81). In this cluster one tomb also has two objects, and another three. A second tomb, also with three objects, is located close-by.

Tombs with two objects seem to be located along the central strip from north to south. Significantly, tombs with three and more objects are located especially in two clusters, one located in the southeastern part of the plot (B-C/28-30), and a second group in the northern part (I-L/26-27). Additionally, in the southern group, there is no pit inhumation tomb at all with only one object.

When examining this in intersection with urn cremation and *enchytrismos* tombs with grave goods, the cluster in the southwest seems confirmed, as five *chytrai* serving as urns as well as two *enchytrismoi* are located within the same distinct area. This is less clear with the northern part, however here too, there are three *chytrai* urns in close vicinity to the cluster of inhumation tombs. Even more interestingly, in these areas, the presence of burnt lenses can be noted to be reduced, especially in comparison with the other areas in which cremation lenses are clustered very noticeably. While these results still need to be interpreted with caution, it suggests that in some areas of the Canerossi sector, tombs seem to have been deposited together

[548] Mays 2021, 182 f.
[549] Mays 2021, 218.

with a larger number of grave goods. Whether this may be taken as indication of social stratification within the burial ground will be discussed below.

To recap, we have observed that tombs with no grave goods as well as those with only object were dispersed across the entire plot. Two specific areas were excepted from this, one spot close to the northern border (I-L/26-27) and one in the southeastern quarter (B-C/28-30) of Canerossi. This applied also to tombs of all burial rites, for which only a few possible clusters were identified. Regarding the two exceptions with respect to grave goods, we have also seen that in these areas, while cremation urns were observed, burnt lenses appear to be less frequently represented. Additionally, those burnt lenses located in the vicinity only feature one or two grave goods. Taking both of these parameters in combination, one interpretation is that the treatment of the body after death is not necessarily an indicator of social identity, with the possible exception of individuals whose cremated remains were deposited without an urn.

Instead, we have observed two possible clusters of tombs which featured a proportionally higher number of grave goods than in other parts of the Canerossi sector. In relation to the proposed settlement nucleus east of the necropolis, areas with more grave goods and those with fewer grave goods are located within the same basic confines. Also, as there is virtually no information on *semata* in this part of the cemetery, there is difficulty in evaluating the visibility of some tombs in contrast to others.

5.7. Conclusion

This chapter discussed various parameters of analysis to elucidate patterns and trends in the Canerossi sector. This analysis proceeded with caution, as the sector is the first sample studied in the necropolis of Metauros and the dataset is not yet large enough to interpret the burial ground on a comprehensive level. However, to develop interpretations more fully, the next chapter will discuss the wider context of the site and the burial ground through the discussion of data from other necropoleis in the region.

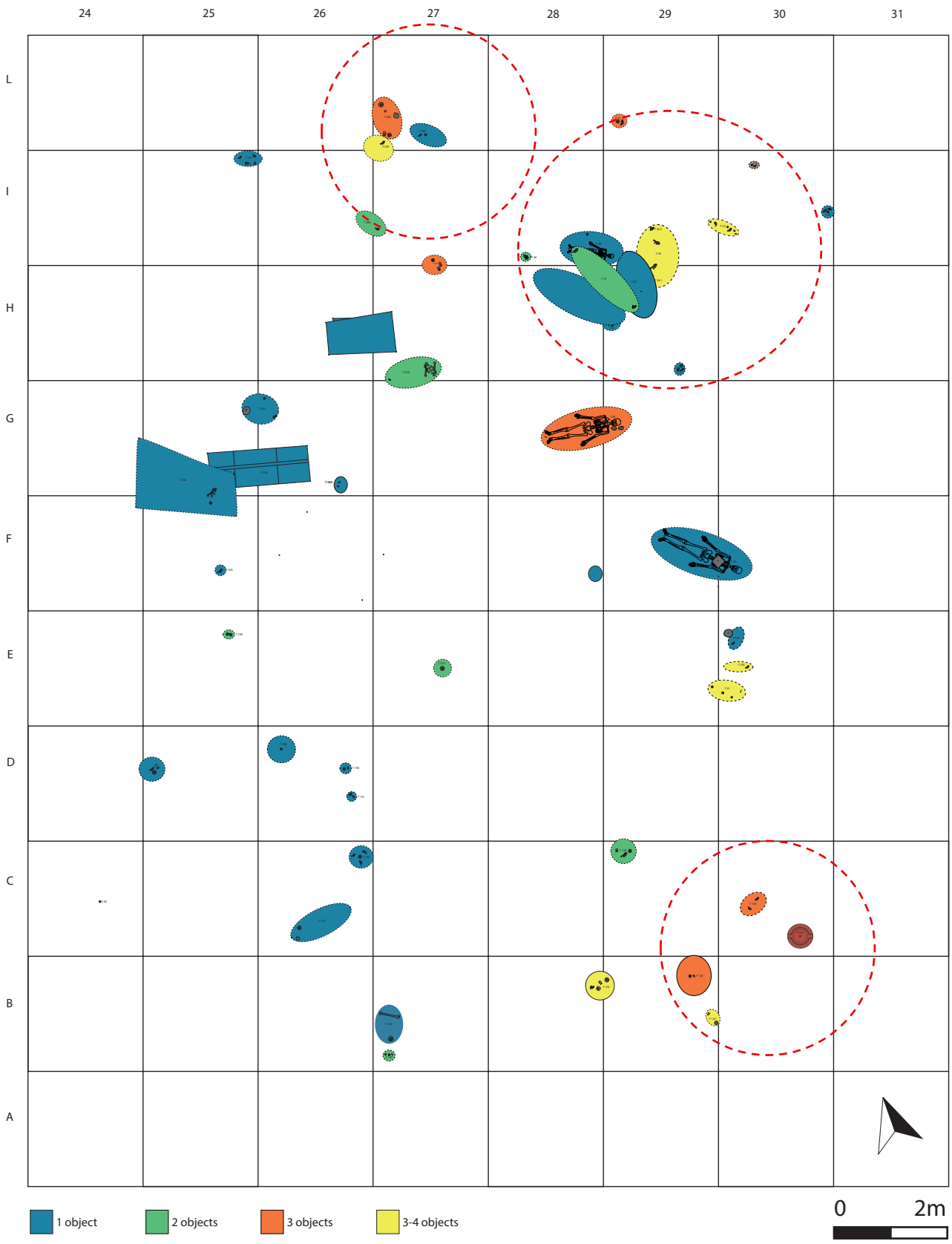

Figure 81: Distribution of tombs with a different number of grave goods

6. COMPARING DEATH: A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

As a final step in the analysis of the funerary remains from the Canerossi sector, this chapter contextualises the site of Metauros within the wider world of contemporary southern Italy and Sicily. Several settlements in Campania, Basilicata, Calabria, and Sicily make up the focus of this comparison, offering an overview of the funerary practices between the late 8th and early 5th centuries BCE and how the necropolis of Metauros fits within this framework.

The Canerossi sector represents only a small part of the entire necropolis and cannot be taken as *pars pro toto*. Yet, for several reasons, it is still valid to examine the present dataset within a wider geographic context and to compare it with other burial grounds in the region. First, distinct patterns in the burial rites have been identified, and their consistency in form and over time justifies a regional comparison, even before considering numerical data. The goal is to determine whether similar patterns occurred elsewhere nearby and, if so, how they were interpreted at those sites by the researchers who worked on them. This can provide insights into regional trends and shared cultural behaviour. Second, the parameters under study establish a precedent for future research. Aspects like the balance among burial rites and their variants, while noted here, will be further refined and expanded as the study of the necropolis progresses. Third, a preliminary review of the remaining data and excavation diaries suggests that many of the patterns observed in the Canerossi sector are also applicable to the rest of the necropolis.

The inclusion of all possible settlements from this period in the comparison would exceed the present frame. A number of case studies were therefore chosen that can be subdivided as follows (FIGURE 82):

A. Necropoleis of settlements that are recorded as eventually developing into a Greek *polis*: The Lucifero necropolis in Lokri Epizephyrii, the western necropolis of Hipponion, the western and southern necropoleis of Megara Hyblaia, the Pantanello necropolis of Metaponto, the necropoleis of Mylai, the archaic necropolis of Gela, and the Buffa necropolis of Selinunte[550].

B. Necropoleis of settlements said in modern research to have a predominantly 'local' character: the western necropolis of Paladino at Amendolara.

C. Necropoleis of settlements said in modern research to have a 'mixed' Greek and local character: the Madonelle necropolis of Siris, and the necropolis of San Montano at Pithekoussai.

[550] Throughout this chapter, for simplicity the name of the site will be used synonymously with the necropolis named in this list.

Figure 82: Location of the case study settlements.

The necropoleis in question were chosen on the basis of certain criteria. First, the comparative sites should at the same time roughly conform to the same geographical and chronological context as Metauros, but within this broad limitation also offer a range of variation concerning both of these aspects. The geographical frame reaches from south-western Sicily to Campania, applying a generous definition of southern Italy. Second, the chronological frame should be roughly delineated by the two centuries that are covered by the necropolis of Metauros (c. 700-500 BCE). However, some sites are more heavily weighted toward the beginning of this timespan (e.g., Pithekoussai), while for others, like Lokri Epizephyrii, the earliest evidence emerges during the later phases of Metauros. This comparison is useful for visualising how and to what extent Metauros aligns with these chronological cornerstones.

Second, as the thesis at hand seeks to show the insufficiency of simplistic models of ethno-cultural identity, the chosen case study sites cover a range of labels that have been attributed to them, including those that count as purely 'Greek' or 'local', and those that have been described as 'mixed', with the intention to test the data for the validity of these labels.

As a third and not insignificant criterion, the sites under study needed to be published to a sufficient degree; for the period in question, the state of publication leans more towards 'Greek' sites in general, as this constituted a focus for much research in the past. The varying

level of detail provided in these publications necessitates a certain degree of flexibility in the following discussion, as more information is available for some sites than for others.

This chapter proceeds thematically, comparing patterns in the same structure as has been followed in the rest of this thesis: First, I will discuss burial rite and the variation within the chosen necropoleis as has been published, followed by patterns in the grave goods. After this, the parameters set out in the previous chapter will be examined for parallels and differences. This juxtaposition will help evaluate how Metauros, for now represented by the Canerossi sector, is embedded in the regional patterns of southern Italy and Sicily during the Archaic age. This may reveal insights into the processes of identity formation and negotiation present in the funerary practices at Metauros.

6.1. Burial rites

6.1.1. Proportion: cremation v. inhumation

In the Canerossi sector of the necropolis of Metauros, both inhumations and cremations were shown to have been practised over the prolonged timespan from the early 7th to the beginning of the 5th centuries. Proportionally, a balance is struck between burials in the cremation rite and those in the inhumation rite, with a negligible prevalence of the latter over the former (116 cremations vs. 130 inhumations). From an initial survey of the remaining sectors in the necropolis, in this aspect, the Canerossi sample seems to be representative for the entire burial ground.

Amongst the comparison sites, two main groups can be distinguished: one consisting of settlements that practised both inhumation and cremation, as seen in Metauros, and another consisting of settlements that practised only inhumation (CHARTS 58-59). The former includes six sites in total, including the Sicilian necropoleis of Selinunte, Gela, Megara Hyblaia, and Mylai, as well as Pithekoussai in Campania and Siris/Polieion in the gulf of Taranto. The second group is composed of four settlements: Hipponion[551], the Pantanello cemetery of Metaponto[552], the Lucifero necropolis of Lokri Epizephyrii[553], and Amendolara in the Plain of Sybaris.

[551] D'Andrea 1989, 773.
[552] 15 primary or pyre cremations were counted at Metaponto, but these fall into the later period of the Classical and Hellenistic times: Carter 1998a, 61.
[553] Cerchiai 1982, 289.

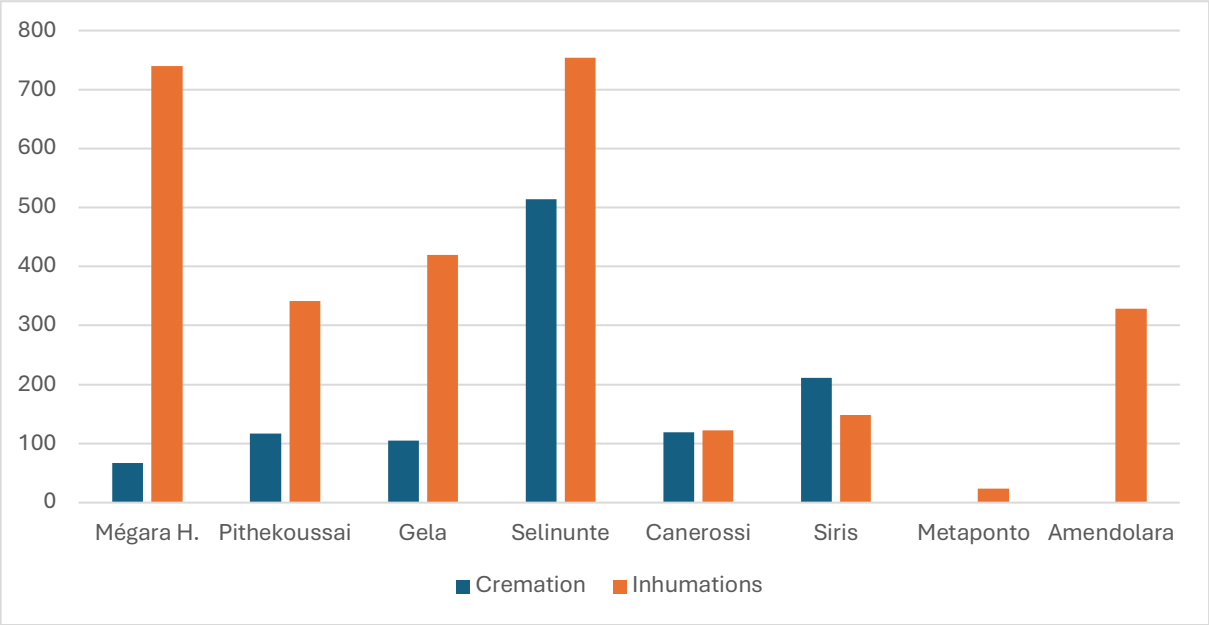

Chart 56: Cremation and inhumation in the case study sites (absolute numbers).

In the group of sites practicing both inhumation and cremation, the next step is to determine whether the same balance in the proportion of rites observed in Metauros (i.e., roughly equal) is also present in the other six sites. The answer is no; instead, the variety of proportional patterns can be emphasised: First, a strong prevalence of burials in the inhumation rite over cremations existed in Megara Hyblaia, Gela, and Pithekoussai.

For example, at Megara Hyblaia it was shown that out of a sample of 132 tombs which were subject to anthropological analysis, 22 contained cremated remains and 100 inhumated remains, with the remaining including both cremated and unburnt bones[554]. When including double burials[555], this equals a ratio of 14,4% cremations against 85,6% inhumations. Following the idea that cremations can be identified by a vertically positioned cinerary vessel (even without skeletal remains), it has been shown that the ratio stands at 36 cremations and 459 inhumations in the southern necropolis (7,1% and 90,1%, respectively), and at 31 cremations and 281 inhumations (9,5% and 86,5%) in the western necropolis[556]. Taken together, this results in a ratio of 67 cremations (8,3%) against 740 inhumations (91,7%).

A similar case is presented by both Gela, with 105 cremation burials against 420 inhumations (a ratio of 20:80)[557], and Pithekoussai, with a fifth composed of cremations burials

[554] Bérard 2017, 33.
[555] The 132 tombs under study contained a total of 239 individuals, out of which 204 were inhumed and 35 cremated.
[556] Bérard 2017, 43. The remaining percentage encompasses burials with both cremated and inhumed remains as well as those with uncertain burial rite.
[557] Lambrugo 2013, 385–91: Out of a total of 636 objects, 105 are cremations, 214 inhumations, and more than 200 *enchytrismoi*. The remainder are tombs of uncertain rite. See for a synthesis also Lambrugo 2019, 152.

(117 tombs or 18,9%) and the rest of inhumation tombs (342 burials or 55,3%), including *enchytrismoi* (157 tombs or 25,4%)[558].

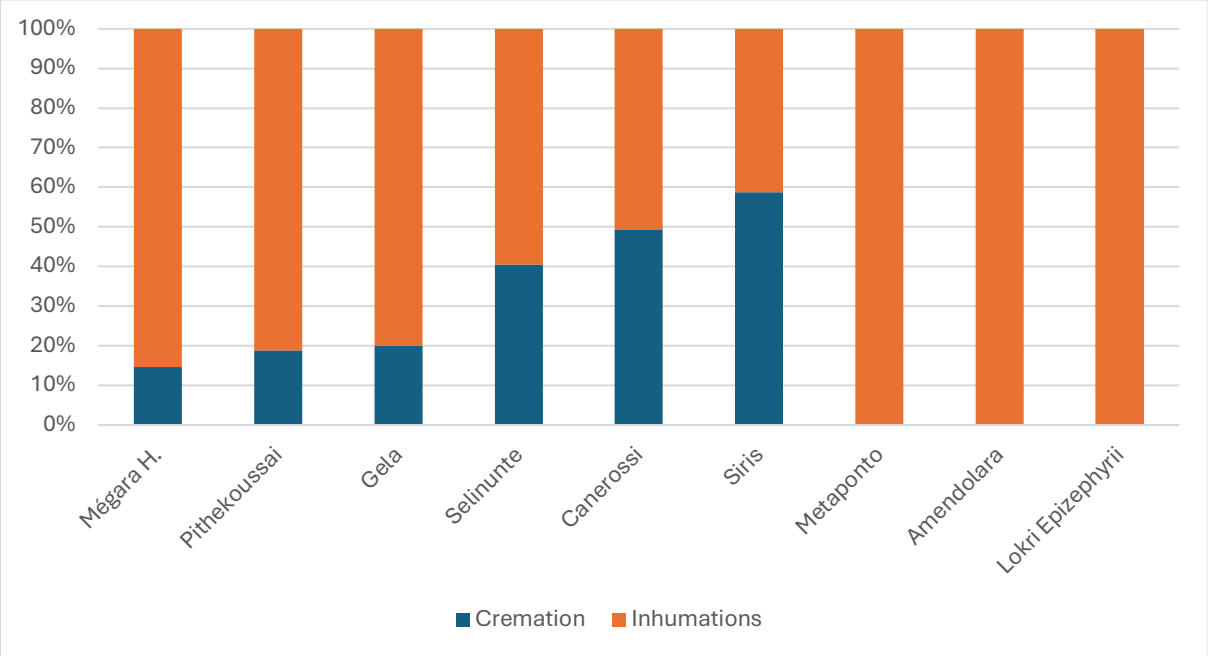

Chart 57: Proportion of cremation and inhumation in the case study sites (percentage).

In contrast, only two of the comparison sites show anything close to the roughly equal proportions that are evident at Metauros. While Selinunte displays a clear prevalence of inhumations over cremations (514 cremations and 754 inhumations: 40,5% and 59,5%, respectively)[559], there is a higher ratio of cremations in relation to inhumations than in the other sites. In the Archaic necropolis of Madonelle at Siris, cremations seem more common than inhumations, with 211 cremations and 148 inhumations (58,8% and 41,2%)[560]. Similarly, at Mylai, the rite of cremation has been identified as the most common one, though no exact numbers have been published[561].

The first preliminary comparison has shown that the necropolis of Metauros stands out for its relatively high proportion of cremations compared to inhumations, in the sense that both rites seem to have enjoyed popularity in roughly equal shares. This is closest to the patterns

[558] The exact numbers are as follows: A total of 619 individuals (Nizzo 2007, 13) are divided into 117 cremation tumuli, 342 fossa tombs, 157 *enchytrismoi*, and three of uncertain rite. Ridgway 1983, 62, based on the finds discovered in Buchner 1976, notes the numbers for the second half of the 8th century as follows: 275 inhumations, 131 *enchytrismoi*, and 87 cremation tumuli. The numbers of these rites differ according to publication, with Macintosh Turfa 2018, 9, revealing a count of 153 *enchytrismoi*. See also Cinquantaquattro 2012, 32, and Cinquantaquattro 2021, 787, though no exact numbers are offered here.
[559] Meola 1996, 4.
[560] In a record of 450 tombs, 359 offered reliable data.
[561] Berlingò 1993; Tigano 2002, 39.

found at Siris and Selinunte, where cremations seem to have been practised approximately as often as or even more often than inhumations. However, in most of the considered sites, there is a noticeable prevalence of inhumations over cremations, with Siris being the only true exception and the Canerossi sector the only one where the proportions are mostly balanced.

6.1.2. Inhumations

Focusing on inhumations, we can first note that in all the chosen case studies, inhumation in simple earthen pits was practised (CHART 58), sometimes lined or filled with stones as is the case at Amendolara and Pithekoussai[562]. At Amendolara, the pseudo-cist occurs most frequently, with a rectangular pit in the earth which is covered by stone or tile slabs; later, the walls of these cists are also lined with stones. *Enchytrismoi*, using local *vasi a bombarda* or cooking pots, appear at Amendolara only in the earliest phase of the necropolis, disappearing sometime during the 7th century. At Pithekoussai, the 342 fossa burials[563] (or 68,5% of inhumations) involved placing the deceased in a wooden box, which was then deposited in an earthen pit, sometimes lined with stones. At Siris, inhumations in earthen pits were practised for deceased adolescents (10 burials or 2,8%) and adults (16 burials or 4,5%), resulting in a share of 17,6% out of all inhumations[564]. Out of the latter, in eleven cases the individual was interred in a crouched position, one in a supine position, and the remaining were too disturbed for this to be determined. At Hipponion, inhumations were also practised predominantly in earthen pits, though there are no precise numbers. Pit inhumations in Lokri Epizephyrii account for 71 burials or 27% of all tombs[565].

On Sicily, earthen inhumations were present at Mylai, though apparently not very numerously[566]. At Megara Hyblaia, fossa tombs were also present, though this practice was also not the predominant behaviour for inhumation tombs (66 tombs or 13,1% in the southern necropolis and 10 tombs or 3% in the western necropolis). The largest group of inhumations at Selinunte (612 or 81,16%) is composed by tombs in a simple pit, either hewn in the bedrock or in the earth. At Gela, as we have seen, three quarters of burials are inhumations. Pit inhumations, either cut into the rock or simple earthen depositions, accounted for 50 burials (11,3% of all inhumations, 21% excluding *enchytrismoi*)[567].

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[562] Nizzo 2007.
[563] 'Fossa' is the Italian term for 'pit', designating pit inhumations.
[564] Berlingò 1984, 122 f.
[565] It is not precisely stated in Orsi 1911-13 which of these may have been cremation urns or *enchytrismoi* containers.
[566] Tigano 2002.
[567] Lambrugo 2013, 385 f.

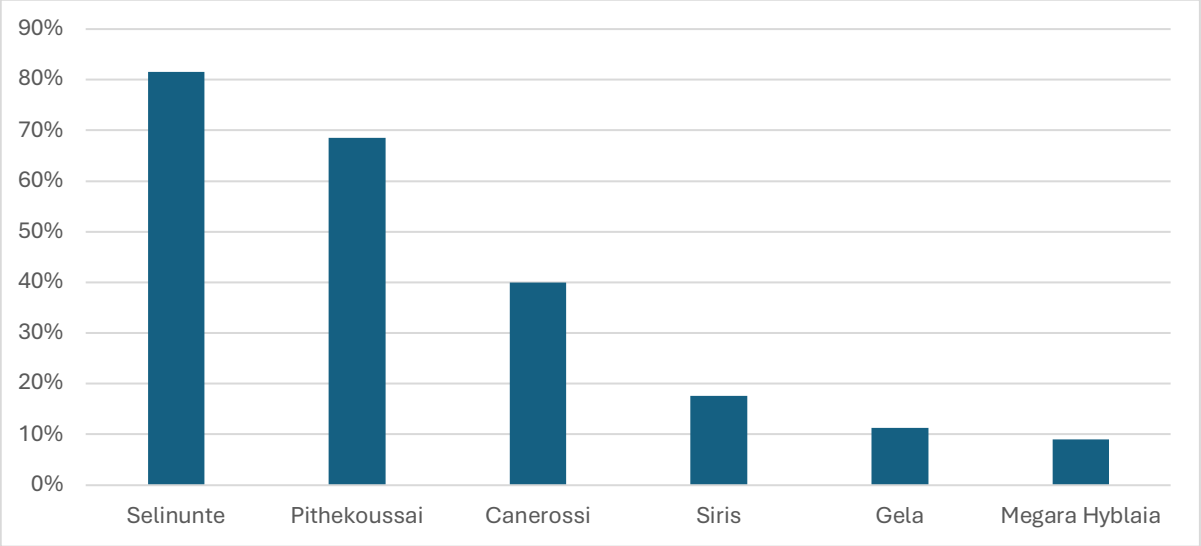

Chart 58: Number of earthen pit inhumations (out of all inhumation tombs in a site).

A more elaborate form of the pit inhumation seems to have been popular later on, from the second half of the 6th century onward: This was the tile-covered tomb, present in the Canerossi sector in only a handful of cases. Tile-covered tombs at Gela including both burials in the cappuccina rite and cassetta tombs, were present in more than 100 burials (ca. 24% of all inhumations, 44% excluding *enchytrismoi*).

The first publication of the Lucifero necropolis in Lokri Epizephyrii by Orsi, encompassing a total of 266 inhumation tombs, reveals that the largest group of burials was in the tile-covered tomb (cassetta and cappuccina), with 130 burials or 49%. Inhumations at Mylai, in addition to burials in earthen pits appeared also as tile-covered tombs during this time. The tomb type also appeared at Megara Hyblaia, with a number of 38 and a percentage of 8,3% of all inhumation tombs. At the western necropolis of Hipponion, tombs in the cassetta or cappuccina rite are generally less-well represented than earthen pit inhumations[568]. After the large percentage of almost 81% of pit inhumations in Selinunte, the remaining 19% of inhumation tombs is surprisingly varied[569]: There are some tile-lined or -covered tombs, cist tombs, terracotta basins and sarcophagi, *pithoi*, and tombs covered by *kalypteres*.

Beyond the two basic funerary behaviours of pit inhumation and tile-covered tombs, which are also present at Metauros, some sites feature more elaborate forms of inhumation, such as monolithic sarcophagi or hypogeal tombs. Both of these were shown to be present for example at Gela, with 81 burials in monolithic sarcophagi (or 12,7% of all burials, 14,7% of all burials with determinable rite, 18,3% of inhumation burials and rising to 34% when excluding

[568] D'Andrea 1989, 776.
[569] Only one burial within a *pithoi* is identified as *enchytrismos*. However, this may also be due to a wrong identification of cremation burials as *enchytrismoi*, though this is impossible to know.

the *enchytrismoi*); only two hypogeal tombs were counted here, representing the very low percentage of 0,8% of all inhumation burials (excluding *enchytrismoi*). Very rarely, monolithic sarcophagi occur also at Selinunte (15 tombs or 2% of inhumation burials).

Last but not least, *enchytrismoi* form an important group in most of the surveyed necropoleis (CHART 59). One popular vessel used across several sites for this purpose seems to have been the transport amphora. At Pithekoussai, *enchytrismoi* (counting a number of 157) were to a large proportion practised with the help of imported or locally produced amphorai (133 tombs or 85%)[570], and much less frequently in local Impasto containers (14%)[571]. At Gela, the number of *enchytrismoi* rises to c. 230, forming a percentage of roughly 55% of inhumation burials. Using Orsi's list of burial containers used for *enchytrismoi*, we can observe that here, too, amphorai were used in the majority of cases (167 or 71,7%), followed by *pithoi* (30 or 12,9%), *hydriai* (3,9%), *stamnoi* (four vessels or 1,7%), and other, less frequently occurring vessels (14,1%)[572].

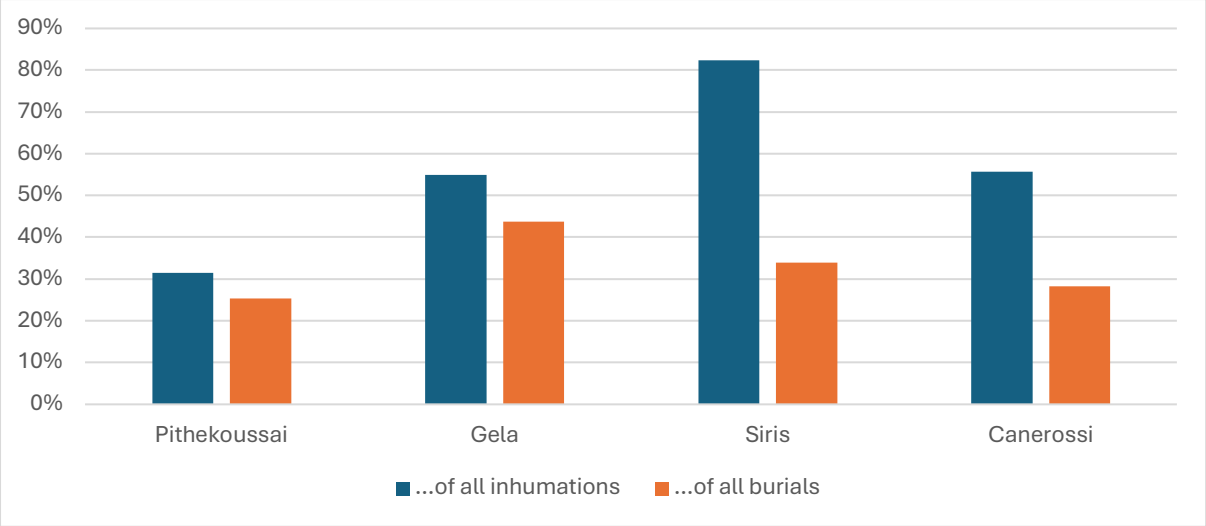

Chart 59: Presence of enchytrismoi in the case study sites (percentage).

At Siris, 122 burials (34% of all burials and 82,4% of inhumations) were found to contain newborns in *enchytrismoi*. However, there was also a single case of an adult *enchytrismos* in a large *pithos*. Transport amphorai represented the largest group of vessels used as burial container, though for both secondary cremation burials as well as *enchytrismoi*. This is similar to Lokri Epizephyrii, where burials inside large vases as well as *ustrina* (designated places for cremation pyres) were documented, though there is no split-up count respective to the treatment of the body. Tombs are listed as depositions in amphorai ('ad anfora', 5 burials),

[570] 31,5% of all inhumation tombs at Pithekoussai.
[571] It is unclear on which basis the attribution to age groups is made.
[572] Orsi 1906, 242.

barrels (‘a botte completa’, 1 burial) and half-barrels (‘a mezza botte fittile’, 24 burials), and containers other than ceramic vessels (‘a celletta in cotto’: 2 burials; ‘a vaschetta semplice o doppia’, 4 burials)[573].

6.1.3. Cremations

In six out of the ten chosen case study sites, cremation was practised alongside inhumation[574]. At Pithekoussai, cremations always appeared in the shape of small mounds which cover a lens of black earth with a rounded perimeter, featuring a large number of cremated bones, vases or vessel fragments, and personal adornments[575]. The deposition is however secondary, with the incineration process taking place at an *ustrinum*. After the deposition of the ashes, the small mound was covered with stones. While this secondary deposition of cremated remains is close to what may be happening in Metauros, in Pithekoussai they do seem to have a physically more elaborate character. This is said to have been practised predominantly for the burial of adults, though a few cases of children’s cremations exist as well.

A similar thing occurs in the Madonelle necropolis of Siris, where 190 out of 359 tombs (53%) were found to be in the rite of secondary cremation, deposited within urns, and 21 tombs (6%) were cremations without a burial container (‘in fossette’), in which small pits were dug in the earth and the cremated remains deposited there, sometimes protected by stones. Cremation areas with scattered burnt bones and ceramic fragments were identified for the northern border of the necropolis. While in Metauros, no definite *ustrina* have been found as of yet, the practice of ‘fossette’ burials identified in Siris seems similar to the burnt lenses at Metauros.

For urns in the context of secondary cremations, as well as for *enchytrismoi* in Madonelle, transport amphorae were the most commonly used, with a total of 260 vessels. Among these, Type A Corinthian amphorai were the most frequent, though Greco-Oriental and SOS amphorae were also present. Notably, Etruscan and Phoenician vessels were entirely absent. *Pithoi* were used in moderate numbers (14%), and very infrequently, *hydriai* and *chytrai* served as burial containers (3%, respectively). I. Berlingò also hypothesises that *hydriai* might have been used for the remains of female individuals due to their connection to the *oikos*, which is something that cannot be confirmed with the evidence from Canerossi. In the Madonelle necropolis, unlike the Canerossi plot, both cremation burials and *enchytrismoi* featured vases

[573] Orsi 1911, 4.
[574] In Hipponion, only two tombs were in the primary cremation rite (T. 180 and T 240, respectively) and date later than the period of interest. Similarly, in Lokri Epizephyrii 29 *ustrina* (11%) were documented, but their date and precise character are not clear.
[575] See Buchner 1982, 277 for a summary of the burial rites at Pithekoussai.

that were placed horizontally, typically sealed with a stone and, less frequently, with a fragment of another large vessel.

In Selinunte, in most cases, cremated remains were placed in large Coarse Ware vessels (439 or 85,4% of cremations), sometimes within fragmentary vessels or covered by fragments (56 or 10,89%)[576], and in the least frequent cases deposited within two semitubular tiles (*kalypteres*), clay basins, or small cists (3,89%). The ceramic containers, although not conserved and therefore not studied in detail, are present in the following numbers: The largest part was made up of transport amphorai (329 or 63,88%) of Attic, Phoenician, and East Greek origin. 37 vessels or 7,18% were represented by *hydriai*, 34 or 6,6% by *pithoi*, 30 or 5,82% by *chytrai*, and *deinoi* and *kelebai* constituted the rest. These containers were placed either in an earthen pit sitting directly on top of the bedrock, in a carved hollow inside the bedrock, or simply within the earth. Only 25 of these vessels in total were deposited vertically, the remaining ones were all found in a horizontal position[577]. Lids were only present in 56 burials (or 10,89%).

From the published information, it is difficult to judge cremation burials in Gela, though it is said that 105 burials were in the cremation rite, and that there was a slight preference of direct (or primary) cremation over indirect (or secondary) cremation. For the latter, Orsi lists the places of ash deposition as on the bare ground, but also inside amphorai, *dolia*, *hydriai*, and *stamnoi*, without specifying the respective frequency[578]. However, it has been stated that differentiating areas which were reserved for the incineration of deceased (*ustrina*) from cremation burials without container is a difficult undertaking in Gela, as they appear in a similar form or are too disturbed for precise assessment[579].

Finally, while there are no precise numbers for the distribution of burial rites, we can address the tomb typology of Mylai more precisely. The predominant rite at this site has been identified as the secondary cremation, with the ashes collected either in large containers (usually amphorai, but also *hydriai*, *olle*, and *chytrai*) or, as hypothesised, in wooden containers, described by the first excavators as cremations 'senza cinerario'[580].

[576] It is not clear whether the cremated remains were deposited on the bare ground and then covered. It must be noted that the necropolis of Buffa was studied and published on the basis of the excavation diaries, which were not always clear in terms of burial rite. Meola 1996, Premessa.
[577] Meola emphasises that due to lacking anthropological analyses, it is doubtful whether all of these burials were identified correctly as cremations, as opposed to *enchytrismoi*.
[578] Orsi 1906, 243.
[579] Lambrugo 2019, 152, footnote 46.
[580] Tigano 2002, 37–41.

6.1.4. Combining cremation and inhumation

To an extent, Megara Hyblaia in southeastern Sicily represents an outlier to what has been discussed above: While both inhumation and cremation were practised, it has been noted that no pattern in the behaviour regarding the choice of specific materialities for either treatment of the body has been observed, other than vessels which were used as cremation urns which were positioned vertically in most cases. In both the southern and western necropoleis of Megara, burials in the form of ceramic containers isolated in the ground ('récipient céramique isolé') were the most common type (290 burials in the southern necropolis and 132 in the western one, equalling a percentage of 57,4% and 40,6%, respectively). Significantly, however, these containers may also be integrated in larger architectural structures (tile-covered tombs etc.) and not identified easily as either an inhumation or cremation.

The vessels identified through their vertical position as cremation urns were, in most cases, *stamnoi* (34,8%), followed by *hydriai* (17,4%), amphorai, *kraters*, and *deinoi* (8,7% each), and another 17,4% of other vessels, taking as a basis the burials whose skeletal remains were subjected to anthropological analysis[581].

In both the western and eastern necropoleis, there are also monolith sandstone sarcophagi (83 in the southern and 113 in the western necropolis, respectively 16,4% and 34,7%), a number that is unusually high in comparison to the other settlements of the region. Tile-covered tombs seem to have been more popular in the western necropolis (27 tombs or 8,3%, opposing only 11 or 2,2%), but generally only present in small numbers, while earthen pit (or 'fossa') tombs in the southern necropolis are rarer in the western necropolis (66 tombs or 13,1%, against 10 tombs or 3%). Both necropoleis seem to hold the balance in terms of orthostat tombs, built vaults ('caveau bâti'), and other types[582].

6.1.5. Summary: Burial rites

When observing this data from different Southern Italian settlements around the same timeframe, the difficulties of comparison become evident. Not everywhere have anthropological analyses been conducted, and numbers or percentages are not known for all sites. The largest issue, at least in the context of this study, seems to be the lack of reliable distinction between cremation urns and *enchytrismoi*, as is the case in Mylai, Selinunte, and Siris. However, some conclusions may be drawn at the end of this first discussion:

[581] Bérard 2017, 38. Unfortunately, there is no list as of yet of burial containers used for the tombs identified as cremations on the basis of the upright positioning of the urn as opposed to anthropological analysis.
[582] Bérard 2017, 23.

A. We were able to observe that simultaneity in the practice of both inhumation and cremation, as is the situation in Metauros, is a common feature of necropoleis of Archaic southern Italy and Sicily. However, unlike many of the surveyed sites, the balanced ratio of cremations to inhumations at Metauros appears unusual, with only Siris and possibly Selinunte showing a similar pattern.

B. Metauros is also similar to other sites in the form of its cremation practices. Except for Gela, cremation with secondary deposition of the remains as opposed to primary deposition seems to be the predominant practice in all sites as well as in Metauros. The forms in which this appeared varied, with some sites shown to have used urns (Selinunte), while others deposited the ashes in the form of tumuli or 'fossette' (Pithekoussai). It is notable that the cremation tumuli at Pithekoussai seem to be far more elaborate than those present at Metauros and often contain intact grave goods – something that is rare at Metauros. Due to differing descriptions regarding size and contents of similar ash depositions in the ground, it is difficult to truly assess the similarities between Metauros and Siris, Gela, and Mylai. However, we may observe that the scattering of ashes in the context of a secondary cremation was common also at other (quite dispersed) sites in southern Ital and Sicily.

C. With regard to burial containers for *enchytrismoi* and secondary cremations, Metauros seems to have been somewhat unusual. Transport *amphorai* seem to have been a popular choice for these purposes among many of the surveyed sites. In contrast, at Metauros, transport *amphorai* are only used for *enchytrismoi*, and did not form the largest category of vessels serving this purpose, with *vasi a bombarda* most frequently used. The use of local vessels was not very prominent among the surveyed necropoleis, with heightened occurrence only at Siris and Mylai. More noticeable, however, was the fact that nowhere except for Metauros, *chytrai* were used in large numbers either as burial containers for *enchytrismoi* or as urns.

6.2. Grave goods

6.2.1. Proportional presence of grave goods

In the chosen comparative sites, we find a variegated picture concerning the presence of grave goods (CHART 60). To start with Sicily, in Megara Hyblaia, 39% of cremations included at least one object. While the exact percentage is not known for inhumation

burials, an overall percentage of 60,6% of all tombs featured grave goods[583]. For Gela, it has been determined that 368 out of 636 tombs were deposited with grave goods, corresponding to a percentage of 58%. Additionally, in the literature it is said that a third of adult cremations and inhumations were deposited without grave goods, while this is the case in a fourth of adolescents' and children's graves. A total of 54% of *enchytrismoi* was deposited with grave goods, corresponding to 126 tombs out of 233 (when taking Orsi's numbers as basis)[584]. In the necropolis of Buffa in Selinunte, c. 60% of cremations and 77% of inhumations feature gifted objects, with a higher occurrence of grave goods with inhumations[585].

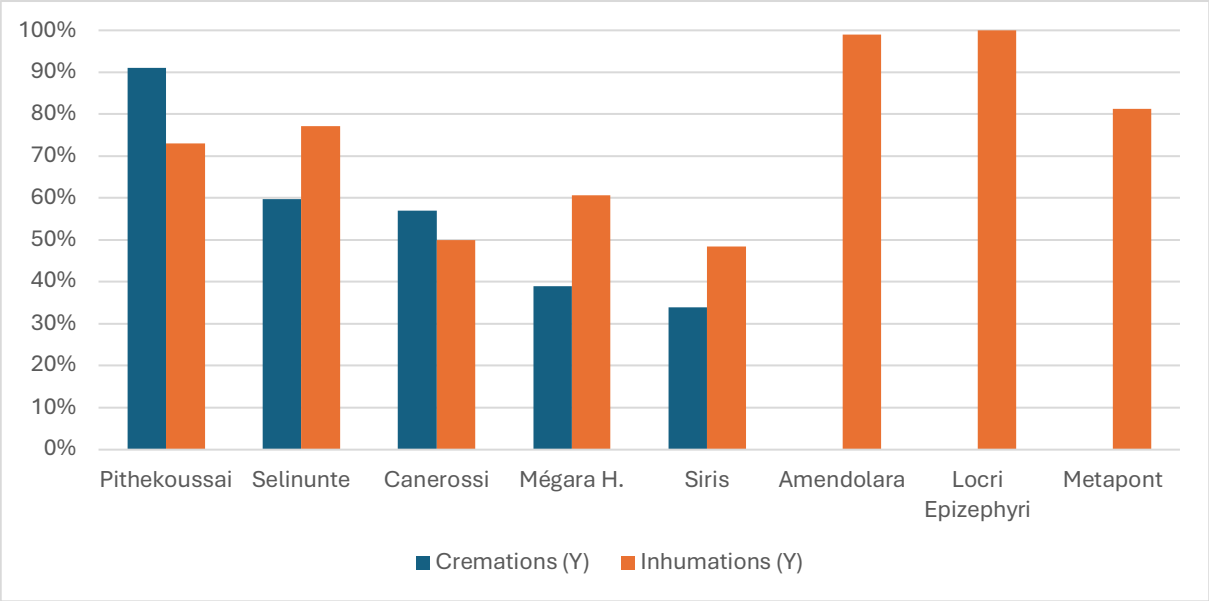

Chart 60: Presence of grave goods according to burial rite in the case study sites (percentage).

This is the inverse at Pithekoussai, where it seems to have been more common to deposit grave goods together with cremation tumuli (91%) than with inhumations (73%)[586], though they were well-represented in either. In contrast, the data from the Madonelle necropolis of Siris further south seems surprising, where for both rites, it was more common not to give any grave goods than to include them in burials (34% of cremations and 48,4% inhumations)[587]. For Amendolara in the Plain of Sybaris, no exact numbers are known, but all of the inhumations burials (cremations were not present) save the newborn and infant burials of the earliest times (late 8th/early 7th century) are said to have featured grave goods[588].

[583] Bérard 2017, 37 f.
[584] Lambrugo 2013, 399.
[585] Meola 1996, 14.
[586] Nizzo 2007, 31.
[587] With regard to grave goods, 18% or 65 out of 190 cremation burials included at least one object, and 16 out of 21 fossette tombs (76%). A moderate percentage of grave goods was gifted in the context of *enchytrismoi*, with 55 out of 122 (45%). In the case of adult burials, six out of 16 tombs (37%) included grave goods: Berlingò 1993.
[588] La Genière 2012, 243.

How does this situation develop with the necropoleis that date later and (almost) exclusively feature a record of inhumation burials? In Lokri Epizephyrii, out of the 47 burials from the Lucifero necropolis, only five were dated to the period under discussion here; all of them feature at least one object within the tomb[589]. In Metaponto, all three inhumation tombs securely dated to the time before 515 BCE included grave goods, and 23 out of 29 from the period from 515 until 461 BCE featured at least one object, resulting in a percentage of 81,25% of tombs with grave goods for the 6th and early 5th centuries[590]. Finally, no precise information is published for the necropolis of Hipponion.

From this short overview, we can first conclude that during the Archaic period in Southern Italy, the giving of grave goods was a common but not a guaranteed part of the burial rite, in both cremations and inhumations[591]. This is connected also to the observation that grave goods were characterised during this period by a relative simplicity. Additionally, in settlements where only or predominantly inhumations were practised, it seems that the percentage of tombs with grave goods was especially high (see Amendolara, Lokri Epizephyrii, and Metaponto).

Second, out of five settlements for which this data is available and where both cremation and inhumation were part of the funerary landscape, in three of them (Selinunte, Megara Hablaia, and Siris), it seems that giving grave goods was more common in the context of inhumations than cremation burials. This is inversed in the Canerossi necropolis of Metauros as well as in Pithekoussai. However, while Metauros appears to occupy a middle ground, it seems to have been more common in Pithekoussai to include grave goods in both burial rites. Third, it also seems that while in most cases, there was a part of tombs that did not have any grave goods, it was highly dependent on local contexts, tastes, and customs whether and in the context of which burial rite grave goods were deposited with the deceased.

6.2.2. Imports and styles

For the style of the vases included funerary objects, we have seen in Metauros that the proportion of items of Corinthian style or production was especially high during the second half of the 7th and the early 6th centuries. Also present to a significant degree were vessels of East Greek and Cycladic production or style, as well as some Central and Southern Greek pottery (e.g., Laconian, 'Ionian', etc.). Finally, vessels of local tradition as well as Central and Northern Italic (i.e., Etruscan) objects formed a large portion of funerary objects. There was a

[589] Elia 2010.
[590] Hall 1998, 567.
[591] It has been suggested that this behaviour reflects the socio-economic status of the deceased, especially in the context of poorly constructed tombs: Nizzo 2007, 31 f.

conspicuously small number of metals, and virtually no figurines or other items. A high number of Corinthian(-style) vessels was also part of the grave goods in Mylai, though also insular Greek (e.g., Rhodian) and colonial Chalcidian pottery is named in the pertaining literature[592]. At Selinunte, tombs with grave goods of only one production origin or style represent the highest number. Also significant was a larger group composed of locally produced items of non-local tradition. Attic and Greco-Oriental objects have been said to be present as well, though much less frequently represented[593].

A high number of Corinthian(-style) objects may also be assumed for Megara Hyblaia[594]. In the Madonelle necropolis of Siris, the grave goods are in most cases composed of a single object, either an *aryballos* or *coppa a filetti* of local production[595]. However, ornaments of metal occur very rarely at this site[596]. In Amendolara, the burial gift is usually constituted by pottery of local tradition and locally produced cups of Proto-Corinthian tradition, with some presence of Corinthian-produced items as well[597]. Of significance here are also the Egyptian objects found inside the tombs[598]. In Gela, it has been noted that the unguentaria included in the grave goods came in a large spectrum of styles: 60% Corinthian, 17% of Greco-Oriental, 14% Attic, 7% Rhodian, and 1% each Laconian or made from alabaster[599] (CHART 61).

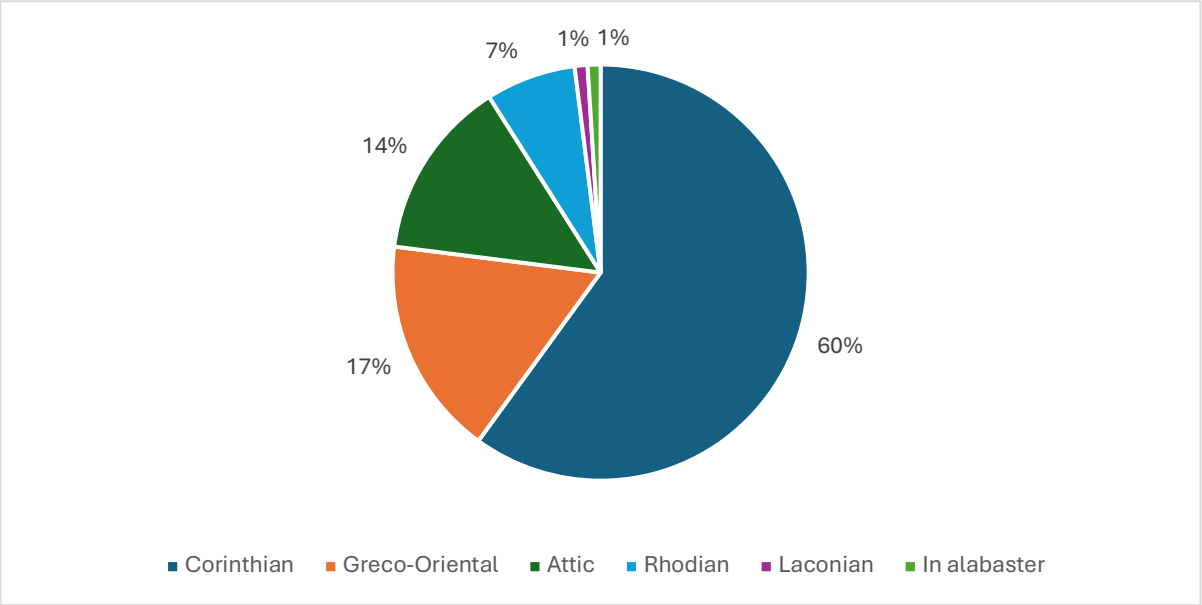

Chart 61: Distribution of grave goods in Gela according to style (percentage), after Lambrugo 2013.

[592] Tigano 2002, 42.
[593] Meola 1996, 300–2.
[594] While this is not distinctly treated in the publications, from a survey of the recent catalogue of objects and tombs, this seems conspicuous: Bérard 2017.
[595] Berlingò 1993, 6.
[596] Berlingò 1993, 15.
[597] La Genière 2012, 243–55.
[598] De Silva 2012, 219–233.
[599] Lambrugo 2019, 156 f. This information on alabaster is included in the discussion of included pottery styles.

From this survey of the published information on the styles of the items included in the grave goods, we may surmise a more or less significant presence of Corinthian(-style) vessels, with a varying degree of vessels of local tradition. Other styles frequently highlighted are Eastern Greece, Attica and Southern Greece, and local 'colonial' origins.

6.2.3. Functional categories

Finally, we need to address the functional categories of the objects offered as burial gifts. In Metauros, the largest groups were consistently taken up by drinking vessels (*skyphoi*, *kotylai*, etc.) and unguentaria (mainly *alabastra* and *aryballoi*); less frequently, pouring vessels such as jugs, *oinochoai* and *olpai* were included, followed by other containers used in the context of cooking and/or eating. This corresponds largely to what has been determined for other necropoleis in the region. For example, the data from Metauros correlates in large parts to what has been found at Selinunte, where roughly 57% of vessels are drinking vessels, while c. 29% were unguentaria; a percentage of 7,5% represented pouring vessels, and 4,6% storage vessels[600] (CHART 62).

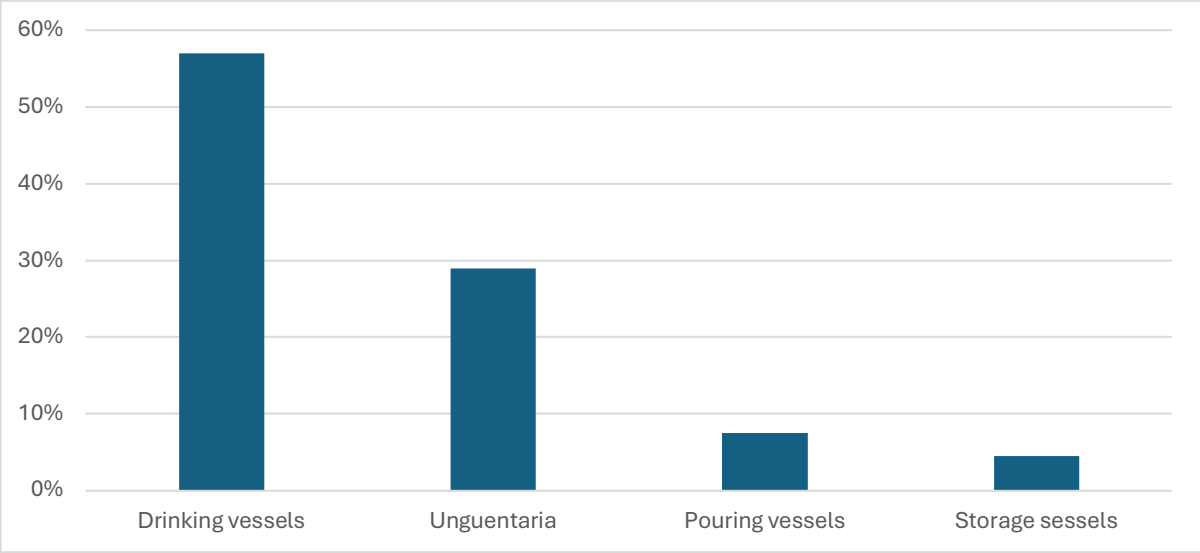

Chart 62: Functional categories of objects used as grave goods in Selinunte (percentage).

At Amendolara, the most common combination of grave goods was a jug and a cup (something that notably has not emerged in the Canerossi plot), and during the later period of the necropolis, also the odd Corinthian *aryballos*[601]. Megara Hyblaia, out of 1009 objects offered in the context of tombs in both the southern and western necropoleis, 432 objects or c. 43% represented drinking vessels (*skyphoi*, 'tasses', 'coupes'), 244 vessels or 24% were

[600] Meola 1996, 302.
[601] La Genière 2012, 243–55.

unguentaria (*alabastra*, *aryballoi*), 223 items or 22% were pouring vessels (*lekythoi*, *oinochoai*, *olpai*), and the remaining vessels were *kalathoi* (54 or 5,4%) and *pyxides* (56 or 5,6%)[602]. For the southern necropolis of Mylai, the largest group of grave goods was composed of unguentaria, at least for the period until the late 6th or early 5th centuries. Like at Metauros, the metal objects are extremely rare[603]. In contrast, metal objects were significantly more numerous in Pithekoussai, which may be connected to the earlier date of many of the tombs. This corpus consisted of fibulae, rings, and other personal ornaments. Apart from this, the combination of drinking and pouring vessels, with the occasional presence of other vessels used in the context of eating and cooking (such as plates) was common[604]. A somewhat different result comes from Gela, where unguentaria were most common among grave goods (430 units or 60%), with the remaining 40% made up of drinking and pouring vessels[605]. For Metaponto, the few tombs dated to the late 6th and early 5th centuries adhere to the pattern so far discovered, with *aryballoi*, *lekythoi*, and *skyphoi* as the most common objects, and a small group of metal objects present (fibulae, pins, one mirror)[606].

According to the information available on patterns in the functional categories of grave goods, there is no site that particularly stands out, as all of them exhibit drinking and pouring vessels as well as unguentaria as the most substantial groups within grave goods, with a generally very small amount of metal objects such as fibulae or pins.

6.2.4. Summary: Grave goods

Notwithstanding the caveats already mentioned in this chapter, some conclusions may be drawn from this comparative investigation of patterns in the grave goods.

A. First, the data on the proportional distribution of grave goods suggests that it may have been marginally more common to offer grave goods in the context of inhumations than cremations. CHART 60 has shown that this is true for three out of five sites for which precise numbers are published (Siris, Megara Hyblaia, Selinunte), while in Pithekoussai and the Canerossi plot, proportionally more tombs of the cremation rite received grave goods. However, it is important to note the significant differences between cremation tombs at each site. In Pithekoussai, grave goods in the context of cremation burials were usually intact, and their

[602] Bérard 2017, 54.
[603] Tigano 2002, 40 f.
[604] Cinquantaquattro 2012.
[605] Lambrugo 2019, 156.
[606] Carter 1998b, 566 f.

placement exhibits a higher degree of intentionality, being set down within the confines of the cremation tumulus. In contrast, at Metauros, the pottery from burnt lenses is highly fragmented, and only a small portion of urn burials was deposited with grave goods, often making it unclear whether the fragments belong to one burial or another. In contrast, it is curious that in the sites where only or in the vast majority of cases inhumation was practised (Amendolara, Lokri Epizephyrii, and Metaponto), it seems that all or almost all burials included grave goods. For some sites, it might be suggested that this behaviour is related to age groups, as inhumation was often reserved for subadults, while cremation was predominantly practised to bury adults. At other sites, all individuals were inhumed and received grave goods and we certainly cannot identify a differentiating pattern according to age or status.

B. Second, the stylistic range of grave goods at the Canerossi sector seems consistent with the regional patterns, with a large amount of Corinthian-produced or -inspired pottery, ceramics in the styles of central and southern Greece (Laconian, Attic, etc.), and finally, vessels in the style of East Greek and Etruscan pottery. The presence of local pottery and metal objects varies from site to site, with those necropoleis usually labelled as 'local' (e.g., Amendolara) exhibiting a higher number and those labelled as 'Greek' with a smaller presence. This is also true for the functional categories of objects, with the pottery predominantly covering drinking and pouring vessels as well as unguentaria, and metal objects were represented by personal adornments such as fibulae.

6.3. Chronology

For the Canerossi plot, urn cremations were shown to have been present during the entire period of use, that is from the beginning of the 7th century (**C137**) until the end of the 6th century BCE (**C91**). The same is true for pit inhumations, and also *enchytrismoi* were deposited at least between the first half of the 7th until the first half of the 6th century BCE. To briefly address grave goods again, the presence of a high number of Corinthian vessels datable to the second half of the 7th and the early 6th century enhances the visibility of these tombs, though others, which are less easily attributable to a specific period, may have shifted the balance point in terms of chronology. As a result, while some tombs can be dated to the 7th century based on the grave goods, the largest group appears to have emerged around the transition from the 7th to the 6th century. The necropolis seems to have gradually declined towards the end of the 6th century. The highest number of datable grave goods appears in the last quarter of the 7th century, possibly due to the widespread presence of Early Corinthian vessels, which are easy to date.

For this, the archaic necropolis of Gela offers a good parallel, as is shown in CHART 63. While the number of tombs seems to rise considerably during the second half of the 7th century, it sinks again during the first half of the 6th and the necropolis does not seem to have been used significantly during the late Archaic and early Classical period[607]. However, no complete chronological distribution of number and origin of grave goods has been published so far.

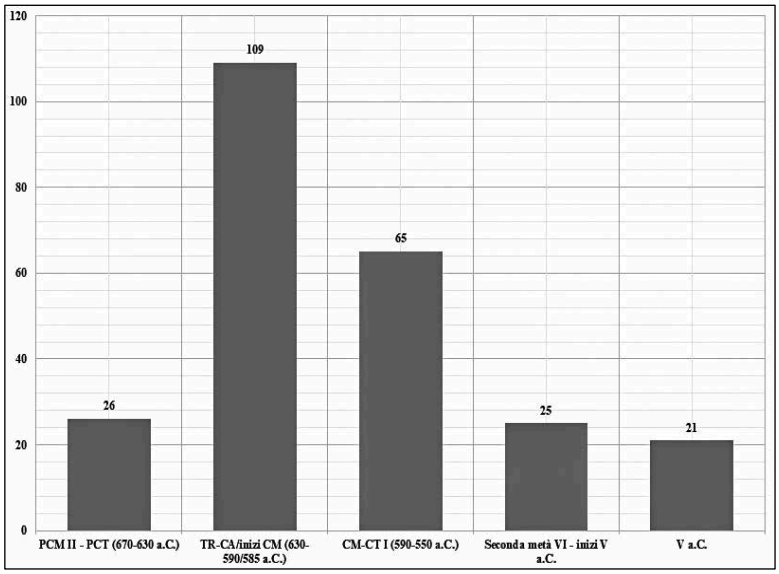

Chart 63: Chronological distribution of tombs in Gela (after Lambrugo 2019, 148 fig. 7).

In the Buffa necropolis of Selinunte, we may first state that while at the beginning of the necropolis neither inhumations nor cremations were frequent, the latter rose in number during the first half of the 6th century and was gradually abandoned after the second half of the century The opposite is true for inhumations, which were not widely practiced initially but increased rapidly in number from the second half of the 6th century onward[608]. Regarding the grave goods, it is possible to trace the percentual progression of their presence here (CHART 64-67). According to this data, Corinthian and Greco-Oriental objects reached their peak popularity during the first half of the 6th century but had almost completely disappeared by the following century. In contrast, Attic(-style) vessels experience an upsurge in popularity gradually from the second half of the 6th century onwards. Both of these different directions correlate also with the frequency of the burial rites, as described above[609].

In the case study necropoleis of Metaponto, Lokri Epizephyrii, and Hipponion, the first tombs start in the second half of the 6th century, a period when the necropolis of Metauros slowly falls out of use: All three of these sites have no or very few cremations, and instead

[607] Lambrugo 2019, 148.
[608] See Pl. 5 in Meola 1996, II, 520.
[609] Meola 1996, I, 301.

inhumations in earthen pits, tile-covered tombs, and lithic structures predominate[610]. This is in line with what has been discussed for Metauros during the late 6th century, though any discussion on the diachronic evolution of these necropoleis is of no relevance to the assessment of the Metauros cemetery. In light of this, we shall continue with the necropoleis offering a better basis for diachronic comparison.

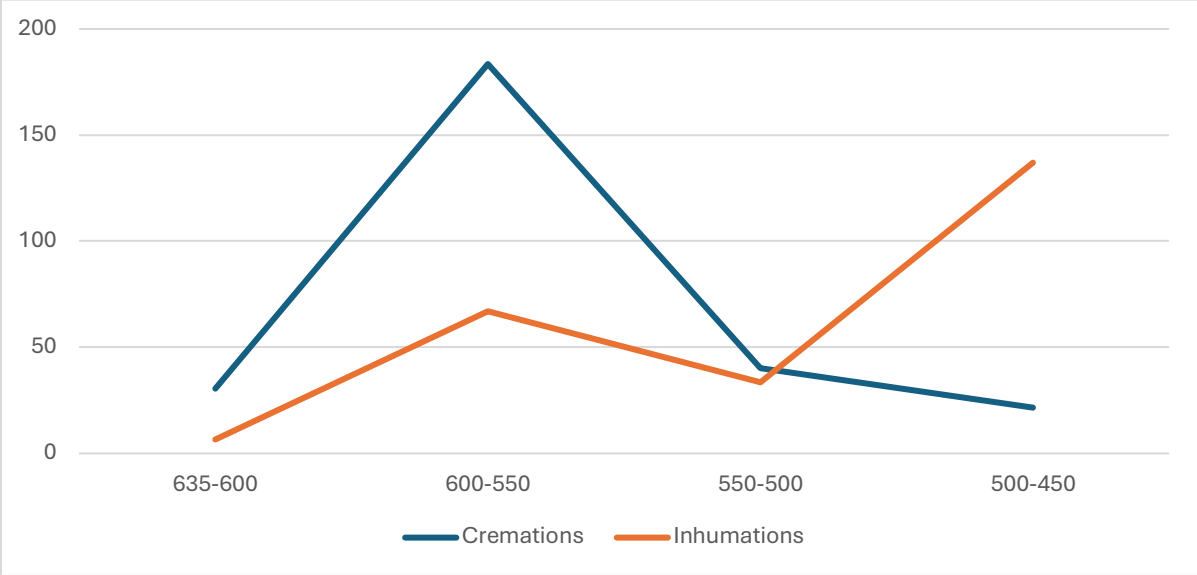

Chart 64: Chronological distribution of tombs in Selinunte (absolute numbers).

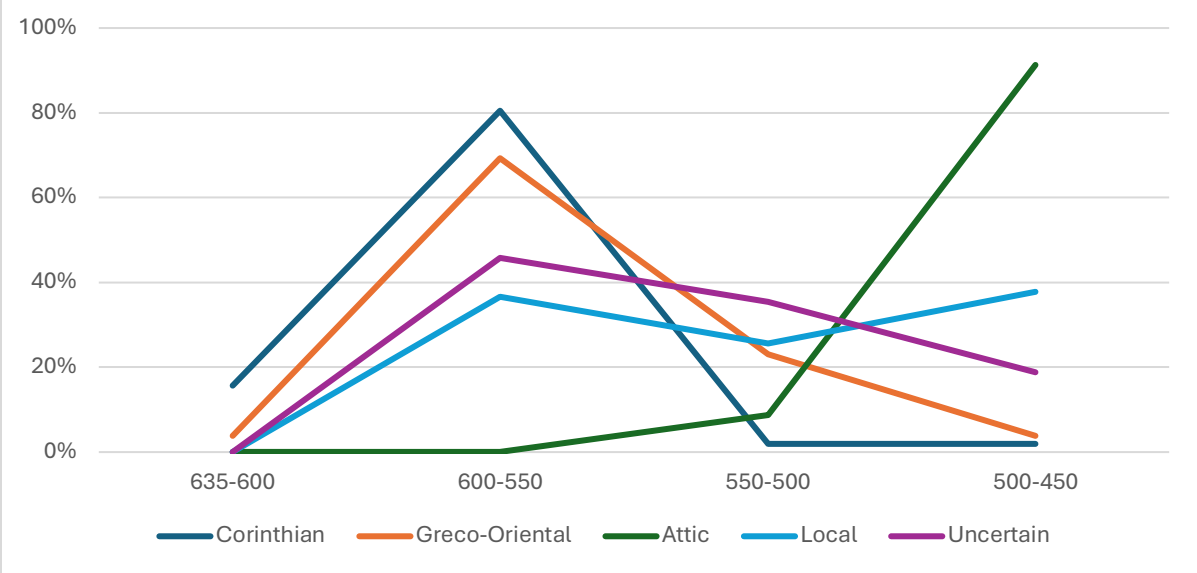

Chart 65: Tombs with grave goods of only one style over time in the Buffa cemetery (percentage).

Among them is the Paladino cemetery of Amendolara, which contained tombs dating from the late 8th to the late 6th centuries. The evolution of the tombs here has been described as a transition from a burial ground deeply rooted in Iron Age rituality to a distinctly Greek

[610] See above, 6.1.2 INHUMATIONS.

necropolis[611]. Regarding the burial rites, children's *enchytrismoi* were documented only at the very beginning of the cemetery's use. Shortly thereafter, it appears that children, like adults, were buried in earthen pits, a practice that persisted until the necropolis was no longer in use.

In general, it also seems that while at the beginning, children did not receive grave goods of any kind, this evolved into the exact opposite, with children being the recipients of a richer set of grave goods, with a distinct focus on Corinthian(-style) objects. For the functional categories of grave goods, the combination of one drinking and one pouring vessel seems to have been popular throughout the necropolis' use. A novelty occurs during the mid- to late 7th century, when Corinthian unguentaria are added into this combination. Up until the middle of the 6th century, jugs of local tradition served as pouring vessels, though later on evolving in shape and decoration. This practice is continued until the late 6th century, when Greek-style vessels seem to completely replace those rooted in local Iron Age material culture. For cups, the change seems to have occurred already from the middle to late 7th century onwards, when *coppe a filetti* became popular. During the 6th century, East Greek or 'Ionian' cups also formed part of a frequently occurring group. To a degree, this evolution can also be observed with metals: While women were generally interred with a rich set of grave goods made from metal, especially bronze jewellery, this decreased massively over time. Along similar lines, weapons in male burials decreased and were increasingly rare during the 6th century. To some degree, these objects were replaced by iron implements used in textile production.

In Mylai, the oldest tombs (8th to 7th centuries BCE) are generally in the rite of secondary cremation, with deposition inside small *pithoi*, *situlae*, transport amphorai, or without any container ('tombe senza cinerario')[612]. The very few adult and children's inhumations were either deposited directly in earthen pits or ones that were lined with stones before being covered. From the 6th century onwards, inhumations in cappuccine and cassette were added to the spectrum of tomb types. In the offering of grave goods during the Archaic and Classical periods, though not for the earliest tombs, the presence of unguentaria was noted; from the late Archaic time on, vessels used within the context of *symposia* became more frequent. Here, too, metals such as *strigiles* and personal adornment were rare.

The chronological evolution of funerary rites in Megara Hyblaia correlates largely to what has already been discussed: Pit inhumations and tombs incorporating lithic structures[613] emerge during the first half of the 7th century (based on the finds of Proto-Corinthian pottery), though cases of the latter may date back until the late 8th century. Tile-covered tombs, in

[611] La Genière 2012, 243–55.
[612] Tigano 2002, 37-42.
[613] Orthostat tombs, monolithic sarcophagi, and 'caveau bâtis'.

contrast, including both cappuccina and cassetta structures, only begin to be used quite late, probably from the last quarter of the 6th century onwards. Lastly, tombs using an isolated pottery container (*enchytrismoi* as well as cremation urns) were noted to appear during the entire period of use of the cemeteries, including the time from the second half of the 8th century until the early 5th century BCE[614].

In Pithekoussai, both cremation and inhumation were practised during the entire use of the necropolis from the second half of the 8th until the early 6th centuries onwards[615] (CHART 66). More precisely, we can observe in the graph that throughout all phases of use, inhumation burials (including *enchytrismoi*) outnumber cremation tombs; there is only a slight variation during the first half of the 7th century, when cremations are numerically higher than during the other phases, though still below the number of inhumation burials. From the graph describing the distribution of all cremation and inhumation tombs over time (CHART 67), we can conclude that for both burial rites, the largest number occurs around the turn from the 8th to the 7th century BCE, with an overall decrease during the 7th century[616].

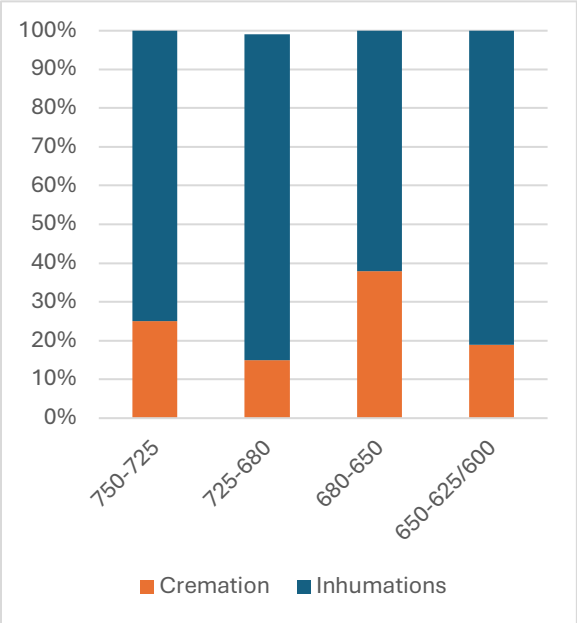

Chart 66: Chronological distribution of burial rites in Pithekoussai out of all burials per period (percentage).

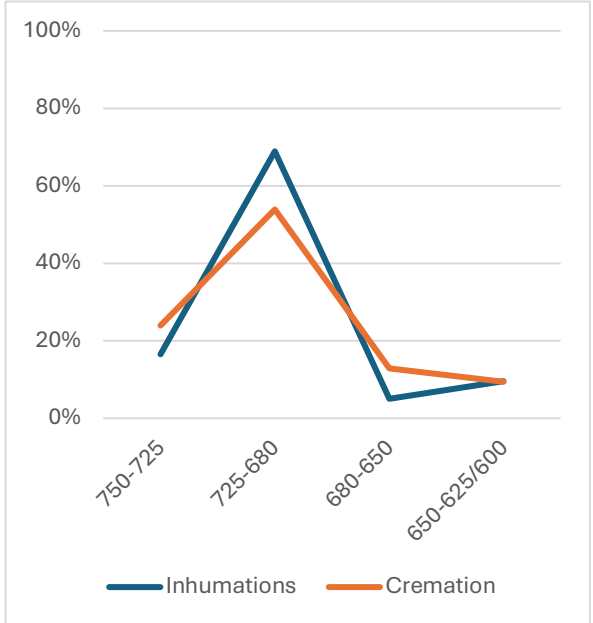

Chart 67: Chronological distribution of burial rites in Pithekoussai out of all burials over time (percentage).

With regard to grave goods, it has been determined that the percentage of tombs without grave goods during the first phase and the beginning of the second (TG1 and TG2,

[614] Bérard 2017, 16–21. Unfortunately, no information has been published on a possible diachronic development of the grave goods.
[615] Buchner 1982.
[616] Nizzo 2007, see the graph on p. 51.

respectively[617]), steadily remains below 30%, while during the Pithekoussan Middle-Proto-Corinthian phase (680-650 BCE), this number drops off sharply[618]. For the chronological distribution of pottery of different styles, between the late TG1 (ca. 700 BCE) and the TG2, 40-50% of vessels exhibited local fabrics, with an increasing presence of imports, especially from Corinth. In the following phase (MPC), local production declined, with the suggestion that the pottery production shifted to Kyme on the mainland. Imports of Corinthian, Argive, and Rhodian ware further increased, with the latter peaking during the TG2, coinciding with a population rise. The presence of Corinthian ceramics in burials showed gender-based trends, with more male inhumations featuring these imports until mid-TG2[619]. During the first half of the 7th century, the use of unguentaria and pouring vessels was most popular, with the introduction and gradual increase of vessels of Eastern Greek type for banquets. The gender-based distinction continued also here, with male burials receiving Corinthian imports in greater numbers, while female burials included more often *oinochoai*. Metal adornments, especially bronze fibulae, were present during the first two phases of the necropolis (TG1-2), especially in female tombs and cremations. During the later phases, fibulae decrease and finally disappear[620].

Finally, for Siris, no precise data is available for the necropolis of Madonelle, but due to the presence of another, so far unpublished necropolis[621], the following changes were observed: After the abandonment of the Madonelle burial ground after the beginning of the 6th century, the deposition of the community's dead shifted elsewhere. Also, the predominant burial rite in this unpublished necropolis is said to have shifted from cremations to supine inhumations, from the middle of the 6th century onwards also often with the integration of tiles. The grave goods were simple during this period, with a notable presence of Attic and East Greek pottery[622].

6.3.1. Summary: Chronology

The comparison of the chronological development of the case study necropoleis does not result in a uniform picture, especially as these burial grounds cover an irregular spectrum of chronological phases that do not match precisely with Metauros: While Pithekoussai is, for the most part, used earlier than the necropolis of Metauros, Hipponion, Lokri, and Metaponto

[617] TG1: 750-725 BCE; TG2: 725-680 BCE.
[618] Nizzo 2007, 31.
[619] Nizzo 2007, 36 f.
[620] Nizzo 2007, 38–40.
[621] Adamesteanu 1974, 116.
[622] Berlingò 1993, 18.

only start to be used during the latest known phase of the Metauros cemetery. In their respective relationships to Metauros, however, some differences and similarities emerge:

A. It does not seem unusual that the two burial rites of cremation and inhumation were practised contemporaneously. Out of the case study necropoleis, this concerns at least Pithekoussai, Gela, Megara Hyblaia, and Mylai. However, the existence of chronological sequences in which only one rite was practised seems to be the case for Amendolara, where *enchytrismoi* were only practised at the very beginning of the necropolis's use, afterwards switching to pit inhumations for all age classes. Similarly, in the Buffa necropolis of Selinunte, it seems that cremations were more popular at the beginning, while inhumations surged drastically during the 6th century.

B. With respect to grave goods, some necropoleis experience the same increase in popularity during the late 6th and early 5th centuries of Corinthian(-style) vessels as in the Canerossi plot, especially cups and unguentaria. For example, a very similar pattern is observed in Gela, where the highest number of tombs is attested during this phase. In Amendolara, where cups of Proto-Corinthian import or style were popular from the 7th century onwards, the late 7th century sees an increase in Corinthian(-style) unguentaria such as *alabastra* and *aryballoi*. This is similar in Selinunte, where Corinthian(-style) objects were especially popular during the second half of the 7th century. However, this was notably replaced during the 6th century by vessels of Attic import or style.

C. Similarly to the Canerossi plot, in several of the other necropoleis tile-covered tombs start to appear in the course of the 6th century BCE, though in varying degrees. This group includes Megara Hyblaia, Mylai, and an unpublished necropolis in Siris. Others, of course, like Hipponion, Lokri, and Metaponto start with this type of burial and there is little to no evidence of other tomb types or the practice of different burial rites.

6.4. Spatial aspects

To briefly recall the spatial aspects of the Canerossi sector in Metauros, we have seen that it lies to the west of where the Archaic settlement has been assumed. It is also characterised by its closeness to the sea and the sandy soil in which the tombs were deposited. Regarding the spatial distribution of tombs, there is a high degree of superposition and even 'tumulisation', begging questions regarding the clustering according to certain criteria as well as the

availability of space and its allotment for the deposition of the community's dead. A small number of clusters of tombs were only tentatively identified, and this can only be assessed more precisely after the study of the other sectors in Metauros.

6.4.1. Location of the burial ground

The burial ground of Madonelle at Siris was also here located to the west of the Archaic settlement, with the former more to the west and the latter to the south-west (FIGURE 83). Almost no superposition of tombs was observed. The tombs were typically interred in small clusters, interpreted as possible familial groups, with rites occasionally mixing within them. It has been suggested that the numerous erratic stones may have been used to enclose these clusters. No consistent pattern in the orientation of the tombs has been identified, and this factor was therefore deemed irrelevant for further interpretation by the authors (FIGURE 84)[623].

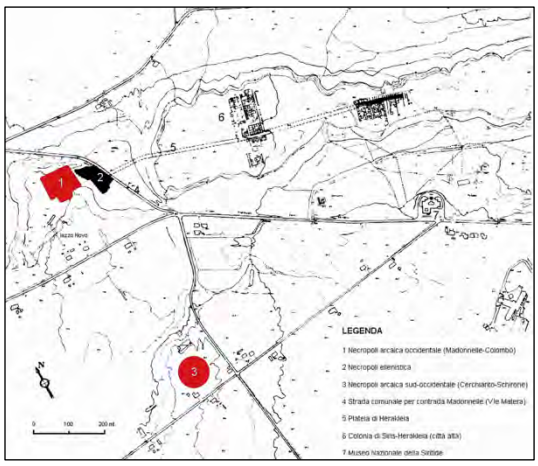

Figure 83: Location of the necropoleis of Siris/Policoro (after Berlingò 2010, 532 fig. 386).

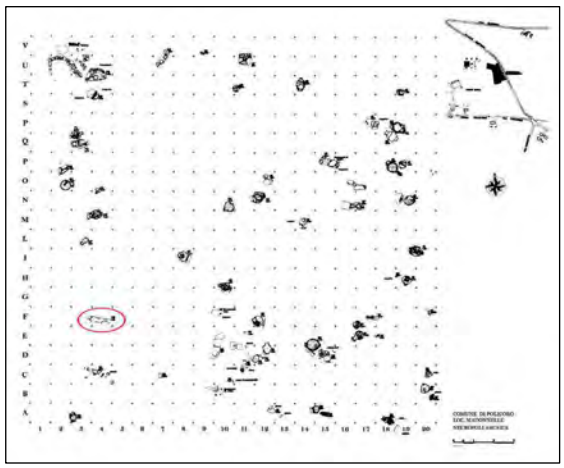

Figure 84: The necropolis of Siris/Madonelle (after Berlingò 2010, 533 fig. 388).

The necropolis of Gela designates a burial ground in the modern urban area of Borgo to the west of a gorge named Vallone Pasqualello, forming a natural separation between the settlement and the burial ground (FIGURE 85)[624]. The dispersion of tombs from the Middle Proto-Corinthian II and Late Proto-Corinthian period and the successive aggregation of later tombs has been interpreted as a simultaneous activation of the burial ground as well as, by default, a planned effort to do so (FIGURE 86)[625]. Also, it has been suggested that certain plots were allocated to certain families due to the "stubborn overcrowding of burials in some areas,

[623] Berlingò 1993, 5.
[624] Lambrugo 2019, 141.
[625] Lambrugo 2013, 382 f.

in contrast to the large availability of completely empty plots"[626]. The planned aspect of the subdivision of the necropolis may also have included a system of graded visibility of tombs, with those located higher up the slope allotted to socially better situated people and the lower ones to people of lower social status[627]. This might then also be the case for Metauros, where processes of tumulisation point to the intentional use of certain parts of the cemetery. It has also been noticed, similarly to Metauros, that the marking of graves through *semata* was extremely lacking, suggesting that if they were present at all, they may have been made from perishable material[628]. Tombs were generally oriented towards the east or southeast, though there was considerable variation[629].

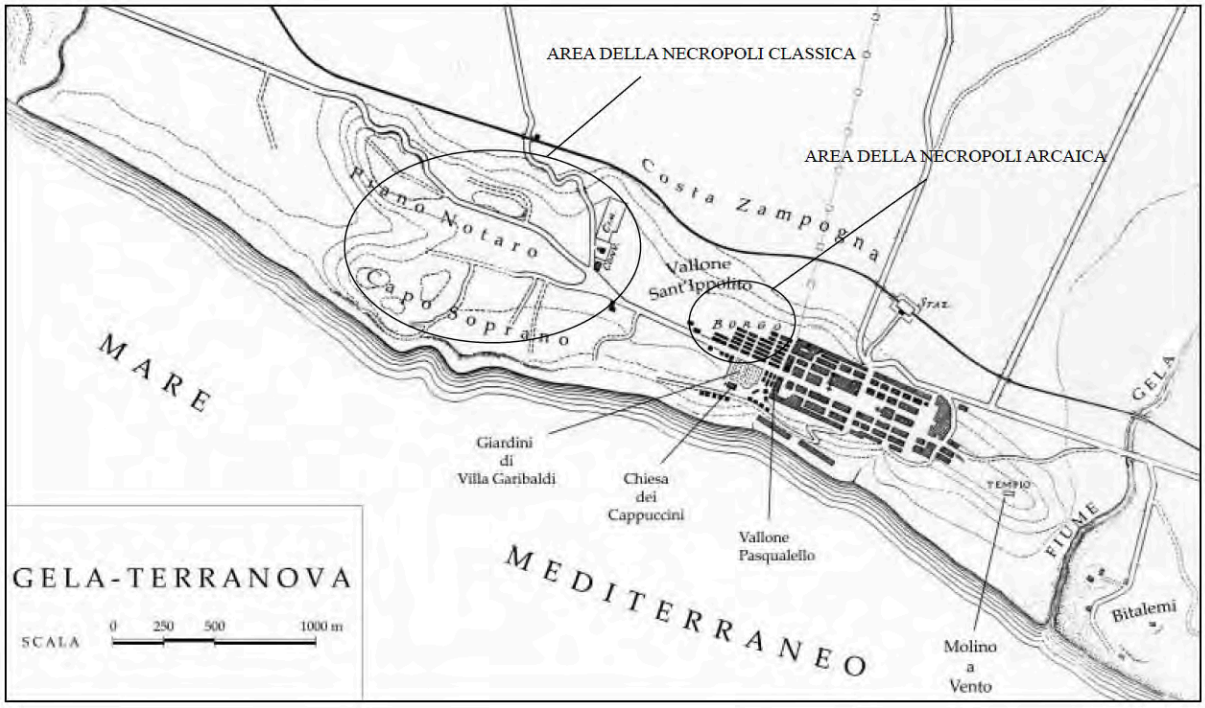

Figure 85: Location of the necropoleis of Gela (after Orsi 1906, Pl. III, in Lambrugo 2013, 20 fig. 1).

The Archaic cemetery, also called the 'urban' one at Mylai lay to the south of the settlement (FIGURE 87). Due to the distribution of tombs, which is denser close to the western shore, and less dense to the east, it has been suggested that this burial ground also lay along a primary road[630]. Regarding the diachronic pattern of distribution, it has been possible to determine that after a very narrowly circumscribed area closer to the settlement which was used

[626] „[…] dall'ostinato addensarsi di sepolture in alcuni settori, a fronte di una larga disponibilità di terreni completamente vuoti." Another argument brought forth in favour of kinship groups is the grouping of subadult and adult tombs together: Lambrugo 2013, 383.
[627] Lambrugo 2013, 383 f.
[628] Lambrugo 2019, 150.
[629] Orsi 1906, 531 f.
[630] Tigano 2002, 33.

during the first phase of the necropolis, the tombs dating from the 6th century were deposited within the limits of a wider area, especially to the south. As no substantial superposition of tombs has been noted, it is likely that there was enough space for the burials; however, this does leave unclear the question of possible family plots[631].

Figure 86: Distribution of tombs (after Lambrugo 2013, 386 f. fig. 157).

In Pithekoussai, the cemetery of San Montano was located in a narrow valley to the southwest of the ancient settlement located on top of the Monte Vico (FIGURE 88)[632]. The excavated plot exhibits a high degree of superposition in the horizontal stratigraphy, and a subdivision of plots according to family groups has been put forward. The deposition of 'poor' burials without grave goods interspersed with more elaborate burials with richer grave goods were interpreted as slaves being interred in the same family plots as the families which they served[633]. The majority of inhumations in earthen pits are oriented from southeast to northwest, with the head of the deceased towards the east. In some cases, these tombs are oriented north-south, with the head to the west. This pattern is also followed to a large extend by *enchytrismos* burials, where the mouth of the burial container faces the same direction[634].

631 Tigano 2002, 35 f. To my knowledge, no visualisations of this has been published so far.
632 Buchner 1982; Buchner – Ridgway 1993; Cinquantaquattro 2012.
633 According to G. Bucher, this is evident especially when examining the cremation tombs, whose tumuli are agglomerated on top of each other: Buchner 1982, 277 f.
634 Buchner 1982, 280 f.; Nizzo provides the amount of c. 60%: Nizzo 2007.

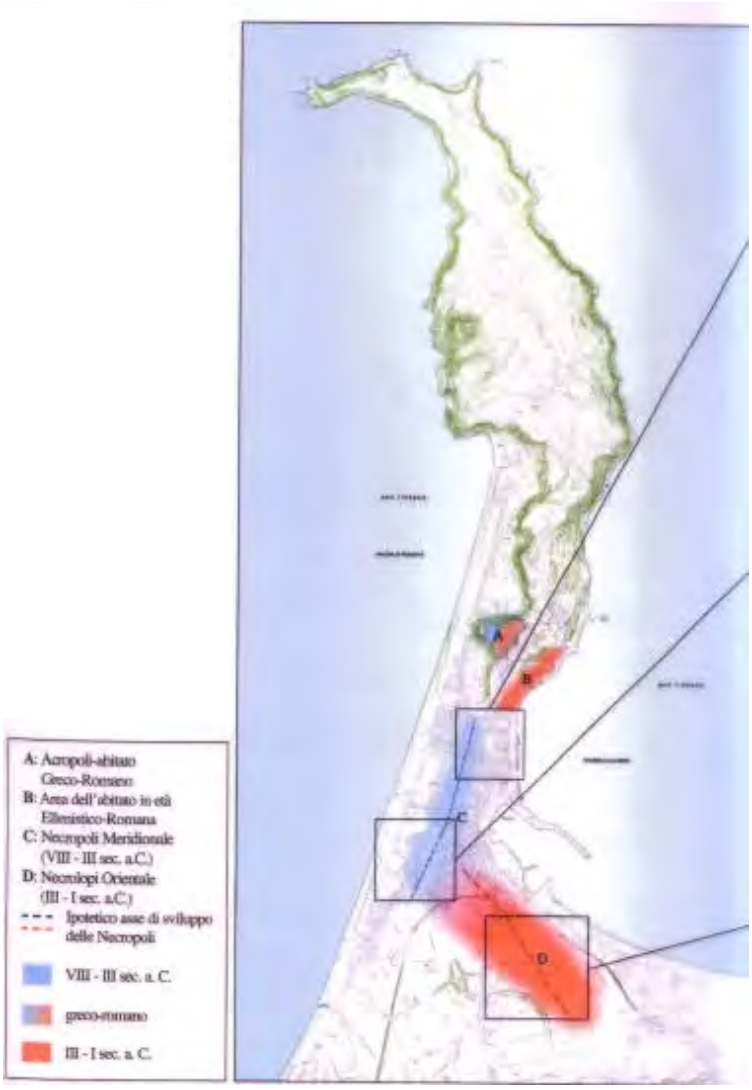

Figure 87: Location of the necropoleis of Mylai (after Tigano 2002, 32 fig. 13).

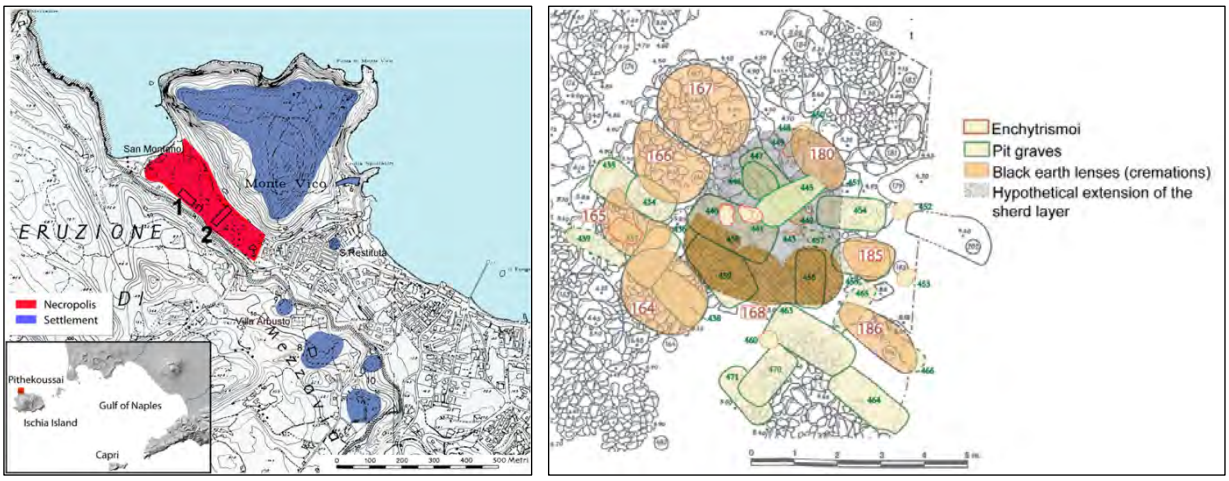

Figure 88: Left: location of the necropolis of Pithekoussai (after Gigante et al. 2021, 3 fig. 2); right: a sector of the necropolis (after Gigante et al. 2021, 6 fig. 4).

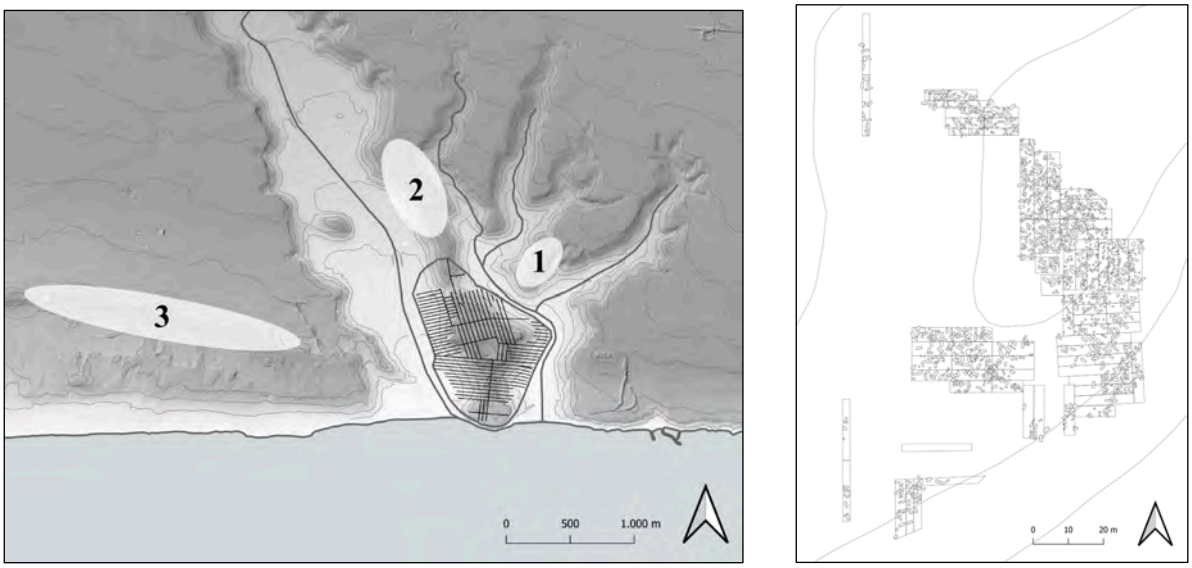

Figure 89: Left: location of the necropoleis of Selinunte. 1) Buffa, 2) Galera Bagliazzo, 3) Manicalunga (after Bertaiola 2024, 280 fig. 1); right: distribution of tombs in the Buffa necropolis (after Bertaiola 2024, 281 fig. 2).

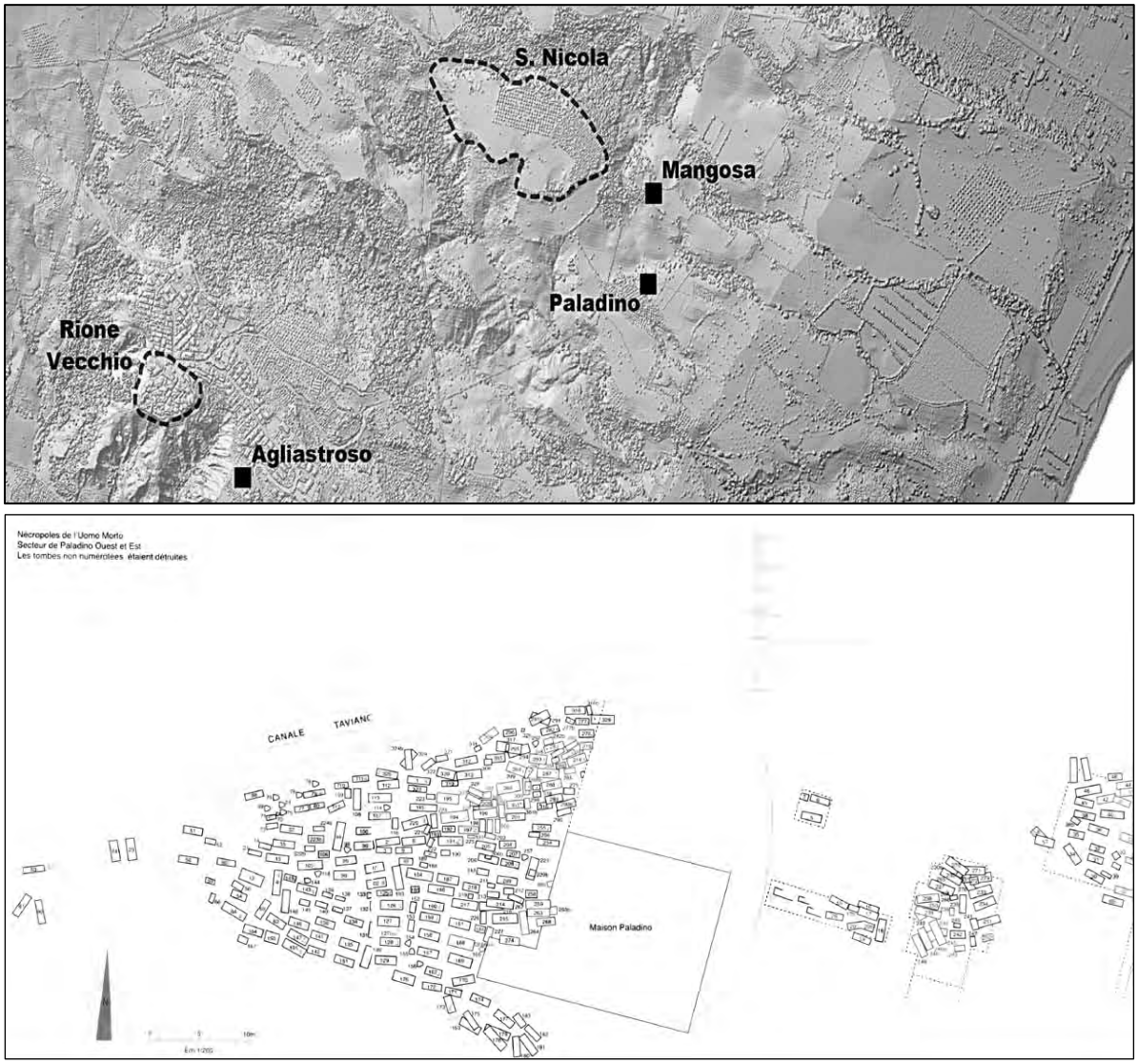

Figure 90: Above: location of the necropolis of Paladino in relation to the settlement (after Altomare 2015, 108 fig. 1); below: distribution of tombs in the necropolis of Paladino West (after La Genière 2012, Pl. 1).

The necropolis of Buffa in Selinunte lies to the northwest of the ancient settlement, separated from it by the riverbed of the Cottone river (FIGURE 89). The degree of superposition was very high in the excavated area, and cremations and inhumations were found, for the most part, in the same areas[635]. For the cremation depositions as well as for inhumation burials, there was no particular pattern in the orientation of tombs. Taken all together, 31% were oriented northwest-southeast, 28% southwest-northeast, 22% east-west, and 19% north-south[636]. A total of 93 clusters or possible family groups have been identified[637], with tombs containing grave goods grouped together with those without grave goods, for which it has also been suggested that they may have been domestic slaves[638].

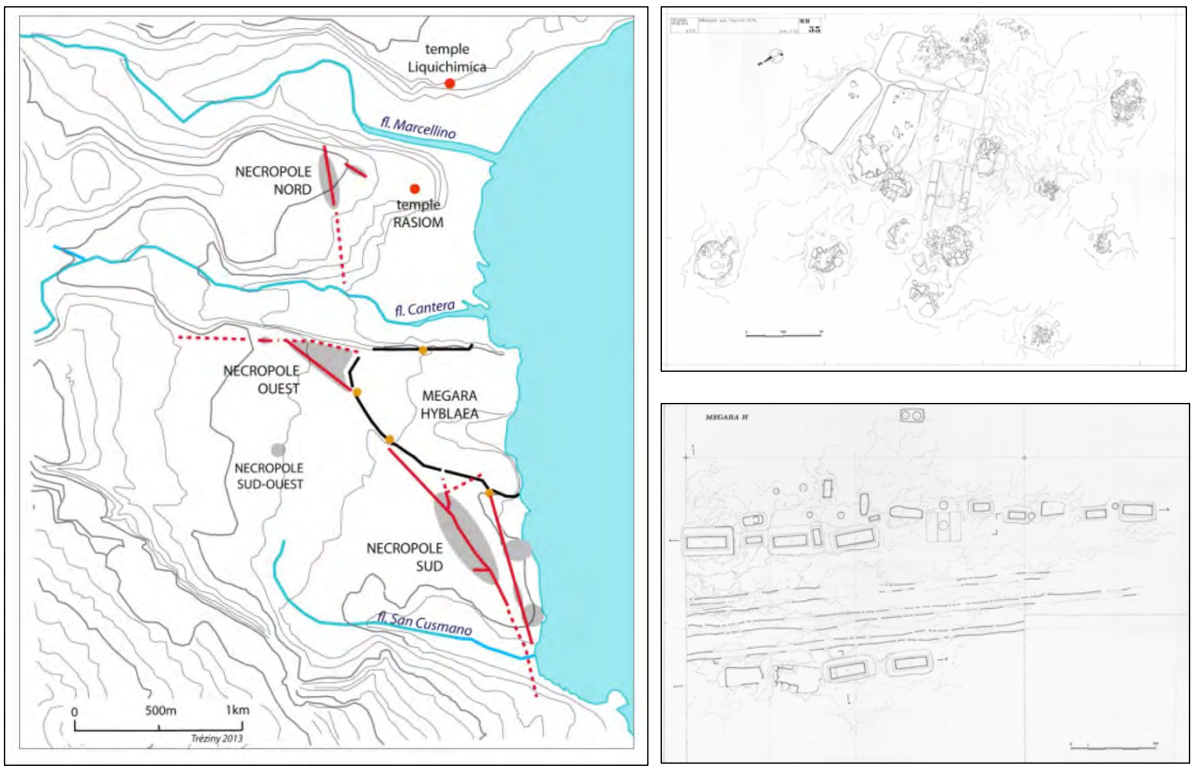

Figure 91: Left: location of the necropoleis of Megara Hyblaia (after Bérard 2018, 50 fig. 1); upper right: sector „Cementaria"; lower right: sector „Pontile" (after Bérard 2017).

In north-eastern Calabria, in the plain of Sybaris, the necropolis of Paladino (Amendolara) is located to the southeast of the Archaic settlement of S. Nicola (FIGURE 90)[639]. Regarding the orientation of tombs, for the most part they are directed west-east, with the heads

[635] „In tutta la zona centrale dello scavo le deposizioni di ceneri e le inumazioni si avvicendanon in proporzione per lo più costante. Solo nell'estrema fascia sud-orientale le prime sono quasi assenti. Inoltre so nota una fascia priva di sepolture tra il gruppo meridionale, attorno alla stipe votiva, e quello centrale.": Meola 1996, I, 3.
[636] Meola 1996, I, 12–14.
[637] Meola 1996, I, 353–88.
[638] Meola 1996, 389.
[639] La Genière 2012; Altomare 2015.

of the individual on the west. This is also true for the containers used in *enchytrismos*-vases, where the opening goes towards the west. However, it has been emphasised that this orientation is not as strict as it would seem, with a large number of exceptions to this rule.

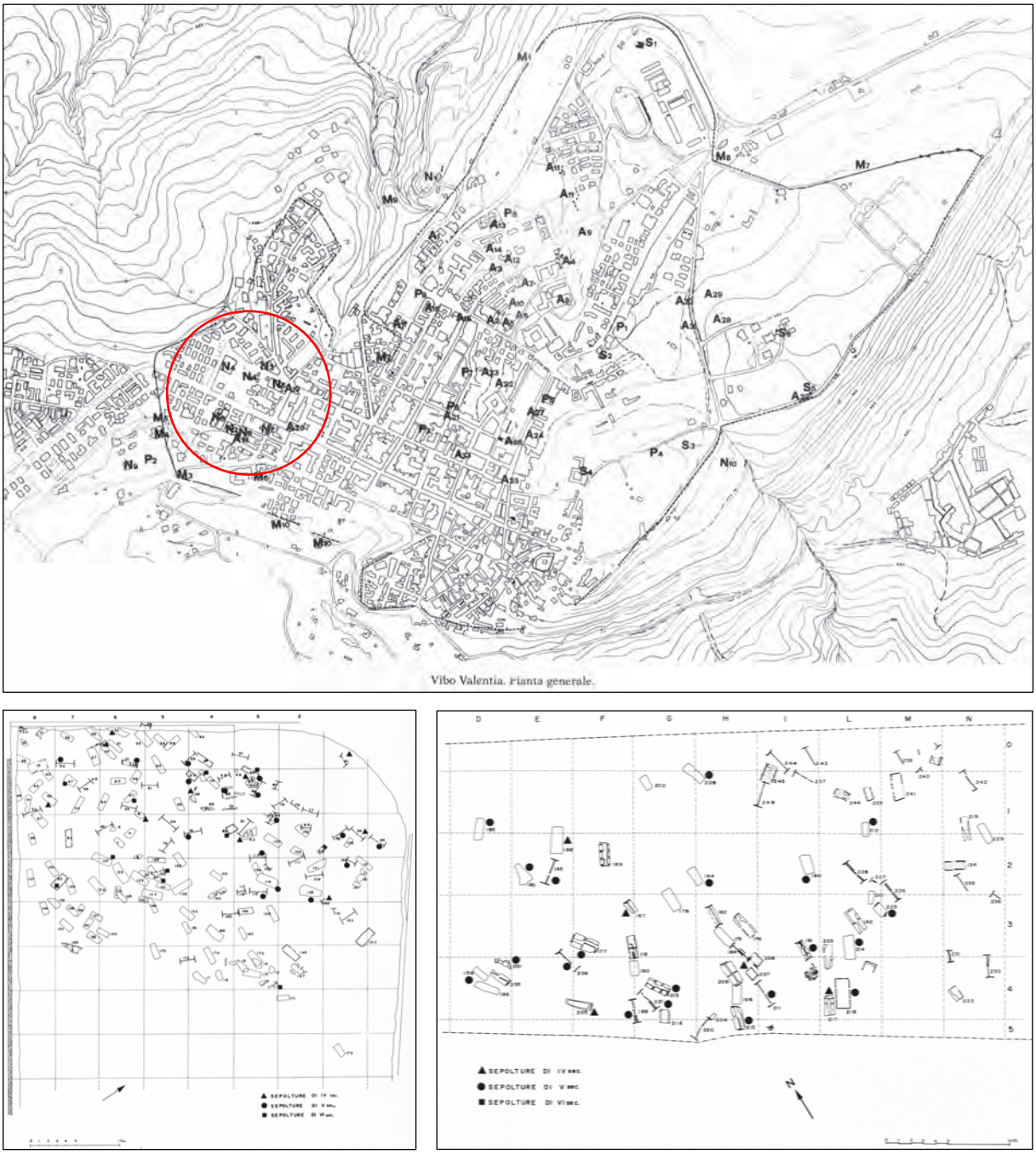

Figure 92: Above: Location of the western necropolis (after Iannelli 1989, Pl. LIII); left: distribitution of tombs in the property Salesiani (after D'Andrea 1989, Pl. XCVII); right: distribution of tombs in the Muschella property (after D'Andrea 1989, Pl. C).

This was suggested to have been due to the character of the terrain, and especially for children, a wish to 'squeeze' them in-between already existing burials. Such situations were also put

forward as argument to support the existence of family groupings[640]. However, there were no built structures to separate plots[641].

In Megara Hyblaia, the three necropoleis lie, respectively, to the north, west, and south of the ancient settlement, along important streets (FIGURE 91)[642].

The necropolis of Hipponion lay to the west of the Archaic settlement which was located on the slope of a nearby hill overlooking the Tyrrhenian coast (FIGURE 92). The tombs, during the period under study were generally oriented in the direction northeast-southwest, though there were also different orientations such as east-west, north-south, and northwest-southeast. Due to the to some extend unequal distribution of tombs with or without grave goods according to the different excavated sectors Salesiani, Muschella, and Carioti, it has been suggested that perhaps some areas might have been reserved for individuals with a higher social standing[643].

To continue with a necropolis which is generally later in date, the Pantanello cemetery in the *chora* of Metaponto lies to the northwest of the Archaic settlement some kilometres away, clustered at the crossroads of what seems to have been an important road (FIGURES 93-94)[644]. The burials, all inhumations for the phase of interest, were clustered in what has been suggested 18 nuclei belonging to family groups[645]. Most tombs were oriented northwest-southeast, with some presence also of deviations from this rule.

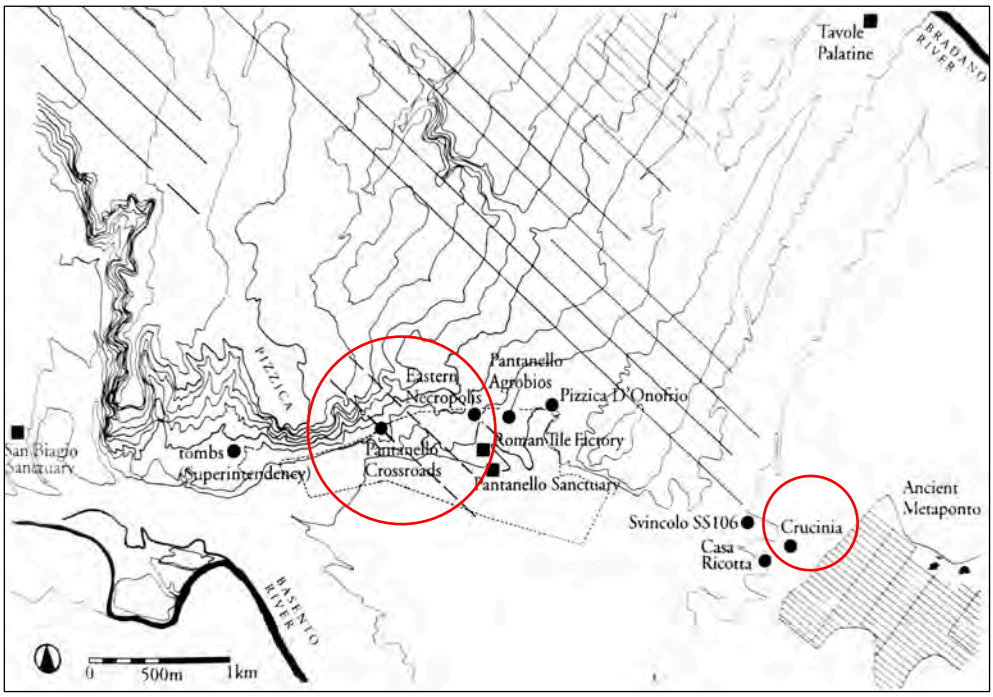

Figure 93: Metaponto, the location of the necropoleis (after Carter 1998, 49 fig. 2.19).

[640] La Genière 2012, 237-41.
[641] La Genière 2012, 243-55.
[642] Bérard 2017, 7-11.
[643] D'Andrea 1989, 777.
[644] Carter 1998a, 25–7.
[645] Carter 1998a, see the chapter on family groups on p. 143.

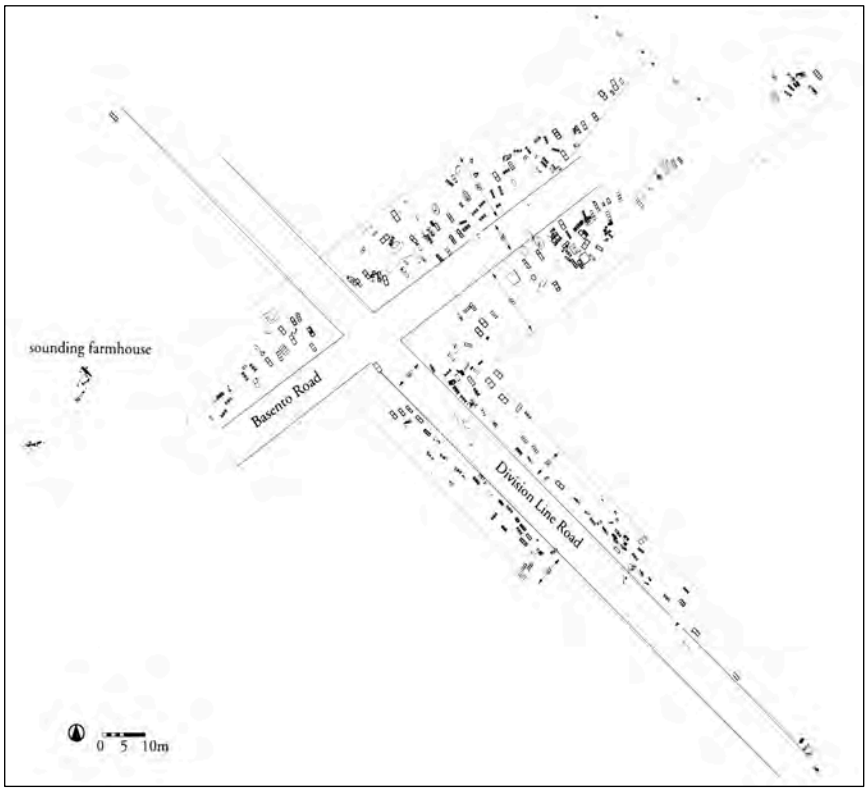

Figure 94: Metaponto, the Pantanello crossroads (after Carter 1998, 47 fig. 2.18).

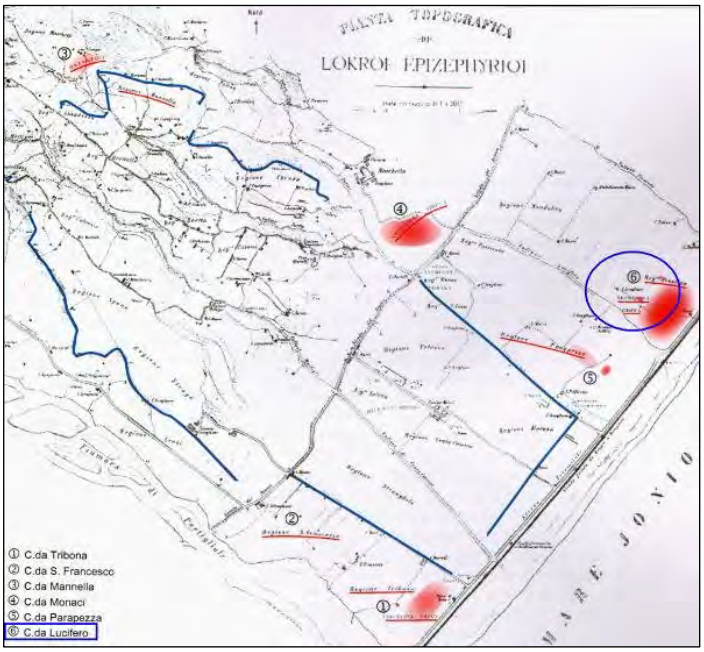

Figure 95: Location of the Lucifero necropolis in Lokri Epizephyrii (after Elia 2010, Pl. I).

Finally, the Lucifero necropolis near Lokri Epizephyrii is located to the northeast of the ancient settlement, close to the modern shoreline (FIGURES 95-96). Though only a part of the necropolis has been excavated, it can first be noted that the necropolis lay along a street, and that the burial ground was quite dense, with some degree of superposition. Second, judging from the published maps, the majority of tombs seem to have been oriented north-east to

southwest, sometimes running parallelly to the street. Some tombs are also oriented straight north-south[646]. In the burial ground, it also seems that children were interred among the adults, marking it as an inclusive social site[647].

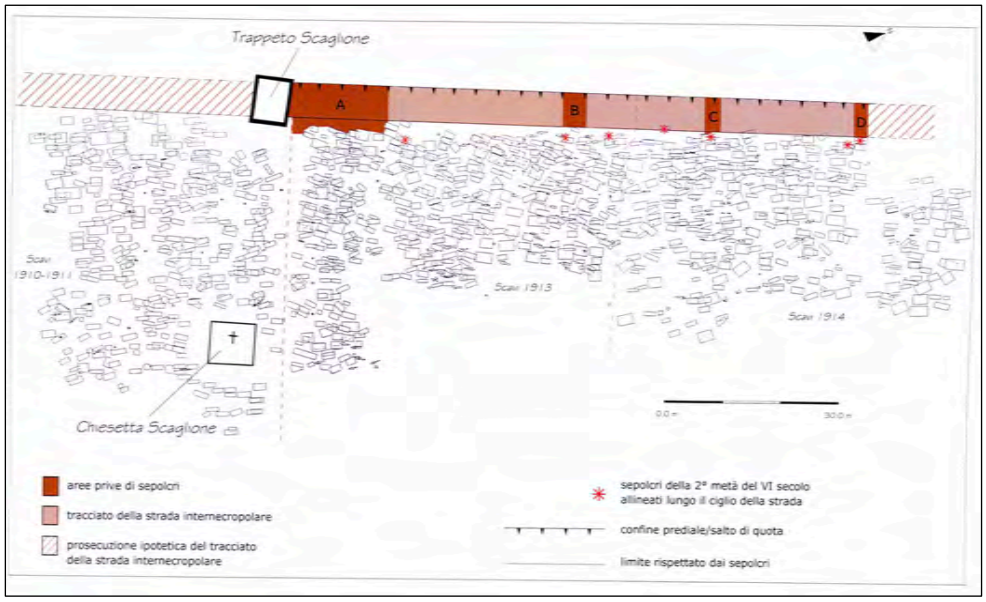

Figure 96: Distribution of tombs in the Lucifero necropolis (after Elia 2010, Pl. III).

6.4.2. Summary: Spatial aspects

There are three aspects on which we can draw conclusions from this short discussion of spatial patterns in the burial grounds of southern Italy and Sicily: First, the location of the burial ground in relation to the settlement nuclei; second, the location of tombs within the necropolis (including their orientation) and possible clustering; and third, the diachronic growth of the entire cemetery, especially in terms of lateral or horizontal expansion.

A. For the first aspect, the location of the necropolis in relation to the settlement nucleus, there is no consistent pattern for the surveyed sites. Five necropoleis, including Metauros, are found in the west of the settlement (Siris, Gela, Hipponion); one of Megara Hyblaia's necropoleis is also located in the west. The urban necropolis of Mylai lies to the south of the nucleus, the S. Montano burial ground of Pithekoussai to the southwest, and the necropoleis of Selinunte and Metaponto in the northwest. Finally, Amendolara's Paladino cemetery is located to the southeast of the proposed settlement, and the Lucifero necropolis lies to the northeast. Finally, two further cemeteries in Megara lie to the north and south of the urban centre. Overall, the choice of the location was more dependent on the natural layout of the

[646] Elia 2010, 41 f., 49.
[647] Elia 2010, 51.

environment; in some sites, a natural border between the settlement and the necropolis could be observed, for example a gorge as in Gela; also, while some settlements are located on elevated plains, their cemeteries are situated in lower terrain, which is the case in Pithekoussai and Metauros. The necropoleis of Metaponto and Lokri Epizephyrii lay outside the city walls. Therefore, we may assume that an imagined separation between places of the living and places of the dead was of some importance. However, the respective intentions behind choosing the exact location cannot be retraced anymore. It should also be acknowledged that perhaps we have not yet identified all necropoleis of all settlements, and that more may eventually come to light.

B. Regarding the orientation of tombs, the data shows varied orientation in the surveyed necropoleis, with no clear regional preferences. This aligns with what has been found at Metauros, where no specific orientation predominates. With some sites, for example Lokri Epizephyrii and Metaponto, roads seem to have played a role, as burials were oriented the same way as the roads leading into and away from the nearby settlement.

C. A high degree of superposition and therefore a horizontal growth instead of lateral expansion has been identified for Metauros. This has also been observed for Selinunte, Gela, and Pithekoussai, while in Siris and Mylai, there is either no superposition at all or to no significant degree. For the former three sites, this aspect supported the argument of family plots, as there did not seem to be a shortage of space in either necropolis. In Siris and Mylai, however, it has been stated that sufficient space allowed for the vertical expansion of the cemeteries, and the clusters in the former, also identified as possible kinship groups, seem to have grown laterally instead of forming a tumulus of tombs. The evidence of clusters at Mylai cannot be evaluated due to the lack of cartographic material in the published data. As discussed, for Metauros, this poses the question of the availability of space and, related to this, the intentionality of placing tombs one above the other.

6.5. Anthropological and social factors

6.5.1. Status identities

In the discussion on the potential expression of status identity in Metauros, four aspects of burials are usually put forward to be representative of this: The amount of effort factoring into a burial, the character and number of grave goods, spatial aspects indicative of their higher

desirability and exclusivity, and lastly, bioarchaeological data pointing to different physical stressors and varied access to resources[648].

To briefly recall, the image gleaned from the Canerossi plot on the possible expression of status identities showed differential treatment most closely related to age groups: While there seemed to be a greater degree of labour investment in adult burials, subadults more often than adults were recipients of a higher number of (intact) grave goods. We have also seen that tombs with a higher number of grave goods were clustered around two areas in the Canerossi sector, which may suggest either a different enactment of cultural traits by a specific group, or indeed this group's expression of a higher social or economic status.

At Gela, specific kinds of burials, such as in hypogeal tombs or inside monolithic sarcophagi, of which there are 81 burials out of 636 (ca. 12,7%), have been interpreted as a marker of elevated social status[649]. It is also of interest to find that a special kind of ritual behaviour perhaps indicative of high(er) social status was afforded to adolescents in the form of monolithic sarcophagi and grave goods of high valour (i.e., metals and precious unguentaria), especially between 750 and 650 BCE[650]. In general, however, it was suggested that the absence of bronze caskets and the limited number of cremations point to an unwillingness of sorts to organise expensive funerals or to display objects considered as luxurious[651]. A spatial aspect may have played a role as well in the expression of social standing, as those tombs higher up the slope and therefore the more visible tombs were those with a higher assigned degree of status.

A similar case has been proposed for Pithekoussai, with the hypothesis of a subdivision according to family groups. Among these, a lack of grave goods has been seen as reflective of low social status[652]. The superposition of tombs that included grave goods as well as those that did not has been used as argument that in family groups, slaves (represented by the tombs without grave goods) were buried together with the families they served[653]. Rich burials have been recognised by the inclusion of metals (such as jewellery in silver) in the burials, however doubts have been expressed that the number of ceramic vessels inside a tomb has any informational value about the economic standing of an individual over their family, as burials

[648] Tainter 1978.
[649] Lambrugo 2019, 154.
[650] Lambrugo 2013, 411.
[651] Lambrugo 2013, 411.
[652] Nizzo 2007, 31 f.
[653] Buchner 1982, 277 f.

with a high number of ceramic vessels often lacked metal objects[654]. All burials in Pithekoussai have been identified as 'middle-class', with aristocratic burials so far unknown[655].

To hark back to children and status, it has been noted for the Madonelle necropolis in Siris that in a setting where grave goods were generally scarce, children were recipients of a larger set of grave goods, as well as those cremation burials without urn ('fossette'). While the former has been explained by suggesting a more visible display of affection for children, the latter was interpreted as compensation for a lack of the burial container[656]. At this point it is still difficult to assess this, as no anthropological analyses have been conducted. Also, the informational value in terms of social status is small, though perhaps, based on the proxies used in this study, the situation at Siris points to a rather socially flat society[657].

For the Buffa necropolis of Selinunte, we can repeat that c. 30% of tombs did not feature grave goods. After these tombs, the largest group of burials only had one object (320 tombs), the next largest has two (278), and so on[658] (CHART 68). On the graph below, we can also observe that a roughly similar number of tombs had none, one, or two objects as grave goods, while the number reduces significantly with tombs including three objects, and a small number of tombs has either five or six objects. Demographically, if we assume that slaves and members of the community with few personal possessions make up the largest part of the community, perhaps an upper middle class (with three objects) was already present in much smaller numbers, the smallest group of burials with the highest number of grave goods may point to the 'elite'.

Finally, we can also address the significance of burial rites in the consideration of status, as it is done by R.-M. Bérard for Megara Hyblaia. She observes that at the southern and western necropoleis, a minority of tombs (16,7%) were in the cremation rite, which for her is unsurprising, given that in the Greek world, cremation tombs were often reserved for members of the elite[659]. However, she concludes that cremation at Megara was practised for both women and men, and for adults as well as children, overriding the two common biological aspects usually cited for the use of cremation in the context of high-status burials (i.e., male and adult)[660]. Additionally, there do not seem to be special burial structures or pattern in the offering

[654] Buchner 1982, 284.
[655] Buchner 1982, 284.
[656] Berlingò 1993, 6.
[657] Berlingò 1993, 6.
[658] 154 tombs have two objects, 63 have three objects, 34 have five, and only 18 tombs have six objects.
[659] Commenting critically also on the Homeric epics often used as basis for argumentation and concluding that while the funerary ritual differs, the treatment of the body remains the same in these stories: Bérard 2017, 34, citing Bérard 1970, Antonaccio 1995, Crielaard 1998, Rescigno 2010.
[660] Bérard 2017, 37.

of grave goods which would identify high-status burials among the tombs of Megara[661]. Two hypotheses are put forward, without the possibility of proving one or the other: either, cremation burials were not practised specifically to express status identities, or the specific treatment of the body by incinerating it was the sole part of the burial by which higher status was expressed[662].

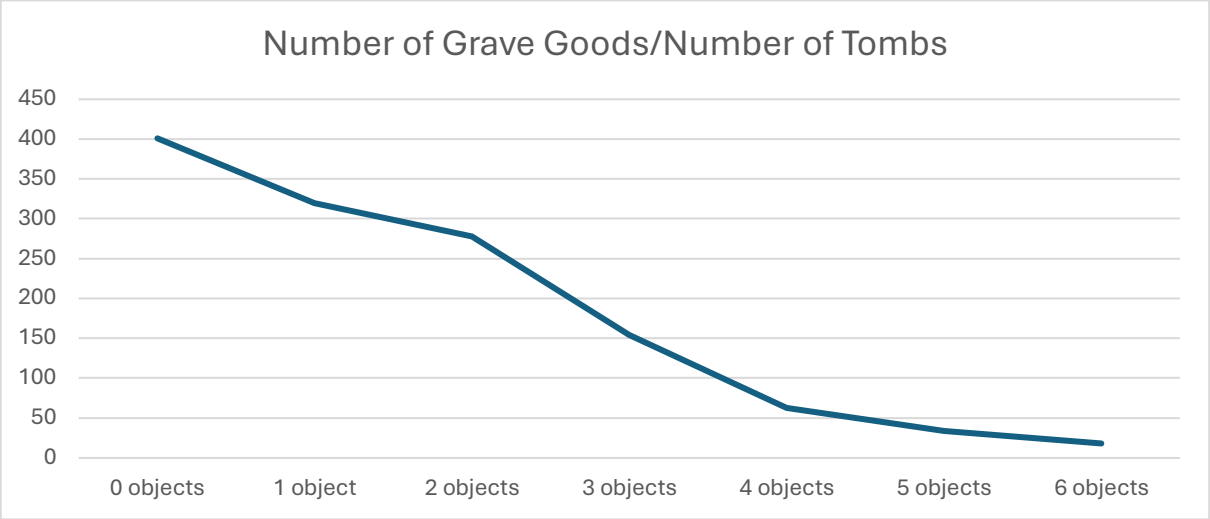

Chart 68: Distribution of the number of grave goods in the Buffa necropolis of Selinunte.

6.5.2. Gender and Age identities

Regarding questions of age and gender, at Metauros, especially the former seems to have been subject of differentiated treatment in death: Whereas newborns, children and adolescents were inhumed, adults were cremated. In contrast, at least in the offering of grave goods and patterns in the practice of certain burial rites, gender aspects do not seem to have been marked in a special way. Whether this was done in the course of the funerary ritual, we cannot retrace anymore.

A similar case can be observed in the Madonelle necropolis of Siris, where adults are usually cremated, while newborns are buried in *enchytrismoi*, and children and adolescents are inhumed in pit inhumations[663]. With respect to gender dynamics, it has been suggested that *hydriai* as burial vessels for cremations and *enchytrismoi*, being tied to the sphere of the *oikos* and therefore the domain of the women, may have been used for female burials, though no anthropological analyses have been conducted to confirm this[664].

[661] Bérard 2017, 41.
[662] For the remaining necropoleis under study, the topic of status has not been discussed at large.
[663] Berlingò 1993.
[664] Berlingò 1993, 13.

At Selinunte, the assessment of age groups is based on the size of each tomb, a method that does not seem to ensure a high degree of reliability[665]. However, *enchytrismoi* are virtually absent[666], and inhumations are more numerous than cremation burials. There is no discussion on gender dynamics on the Buffa necropolis of Selinunte, however the patterns according to age are discussed at length. Here, inhumation tombs are assigned to three age classes according to the sizes of the tombs: child, adolescent ('fanciullo'), and adult. Subadult burials with grave goods reach 37,3% (13,4% children and 23,9% adolescents) and adult ones with grave goods account for 62,7%, consequently the ratio is weighed more towards adult burials. Cremation tombs are assigned to adult burials, numbering 296 tombs[667].

At Pithekoussai, the ratio of individuals below 13 years of age was usually on par with the ratio of those above 13[668]. If we include the tombs of adolescents within the group of children, the ratio of adults to subadults numerically again leans towards the latter. It is interesting to note that here, in contrast to the Canerossi plot, also cases of cremated children occur[669]. With respect to gender dynamics, the number of individuals for which the sex could be identified anthropologically was low[670]. According to the author, this analysis showed that the early phase suggests a male-dominant immigrant community, with a more balanced presence of men and women in later phases (perhaps suggesting the integration of local groups)[671]. For the grave goods, it is only stated that men are sometimes buried with knifes, though there is also a tomb of a girl which contained a small knife[672].

At Amendolara, women are identified by grave goods, especially personal adornments (jewellery, etc.) or implements that are tied to the female sphere such as spindle whorls[673]. In contrast, male burials were identified by the presence of arms and the generally larger measurements of tombs[674]. It has already been stated above that in Amendolara, foetuses and newborns were, at the beginning of the necropolis' use, interred in *enchytrismoi*, while all

[665] This does not seem to account for a representative sample possible to compare with the dataset treated in this thesis. In light of this absence, it is also unclear how the author determines the sex of the interred individuals (grave goods, etc.). Gender dynamics are not subject of further debate either.
[666] Judging from the earlier excavation diaries – Meola emphasises that without proper anthropological analyses, this cannot be assessed with certainty.
[667] Meola 1996, I, 318–343. It is difficult to draw conclusions on the choice and number of grave goods from these elaborations, as they are not summarised verbally, but only through intricate tables of data. The detailed reworking of this data would require its own project of work.
[668] Nizzo 2007, 27.
[669] Buchner 1982.
[670] In 59% of cremations and in 51% of inhumations: Nizzo 2007, 28.
[671] Nizzo 2007, 28 f. While this data is valuable for visualising certain patterns in the sex of the buried individuals, in my opinion it should not be used to reinforce colonization narratives, as this particular pattern might also suggest differently when considering the high percentage of non-identifiable individuals.
[672] Buchner 1982.
[673] See for example Tomb 50 which included a spindle whorl: La Genière 2012, 22.
[674] Beyond this, gender dynamics are not discussed at length in La Genière 2012.

remaining age groups were buried in more or less elaborate earthen tombs; later, all individuals were interred in earthen pits. The absence of the cremation rite as marker of adulthood as well as the existence of adult and children's burials side by side and within the same spatial confines, suggests an inclusive social space in which children were awarded the same amount of labour investment as adults[675]. Newer research has shown that c. 50% of tombs in Amendolara belonged to children during the necropolis' entire period of use[676]. Also, while at the beginning, tombs are differentiated more prominently according to gender, this is reduced during the 6th century BCE due to a standardisation of grave goods. During the earlier phase of the 7th century, male burials included weapons such as javelins and spears, and women's tombs contained locally made wide-mouthed pitchers as well as local or imported cups. According to the published interpretation of the data, it also seems that women's tombs were more reflective of a strong social stratification during the 7th century, with 'luxurious' tombs declining in the later phases[677]. There are also tombs without any grave goods, which are suggested to have belonged to males of lower social standing[678].

In the western and southern necropoleis of Megara Hyblaia, children represented the larger part of buried individuals: In the former, 195 children and 115 adults were identified, with a ratio of 60% to 36% (15 further burials belonged to both children and adults), while in the latter, the proportion of children's tombs even reached 70% (373 children, 121 adults, and twelve containing both)[679]. With respect to the number and choice of grave goods, no difference was observed between subadults and adults; however, children's tombs were unequally distributed across the sectors of the southern necropolis[680]. The spectrum of burial types for children was exceptionally varied, with *enchytrismoi* in vases constituting the largest part[681] (44,4% of children's tombs in the southern and 58% in the western necropolis), followed by monolithic sarcophagi (13,2% in the southern and 23% in the western necropolis)[682]. Additionally, earthen pit tombs as well as tile-covered tombs were represented, with pit tombs reaching 6,7% of both cemeteries, and tile-covered accounting for 4,2%[683]. Apart from

675 La Genière 2012, 238 f.
676 Altomare 2015.
677 Altomare 2015 devises a system of categories (A through C for both female and male graves) to describe social classes, basing his system on the inclusion of certain objects such as weapons or ornaments.
678 This information should be taken with a grain of salt, as the inclusion of certain objects was not automatically reflective of social structures. Also, Altomare's system assumes from the outset that certain objects indicated higher social status than other objects.
679 Bérard 2017, 173 f.
680 Bérard 2017, 177 f.
681 Bérard 2017 rejects the term ‚*enchytrismos*', she prefers the term 'inhumation in a vase'. However, as this is equal to what we have designated as *enchytrismos* in this thesis and to avoid confusion, we will continue with the former term.
682 Bérard 2017, 182–4.
683 Orthostat tombs accounted for another 3,2%, and other types for the remaining 2,6%.

monolithic and tile-covered tombs, this aligns with what has been seen in the Canerossi sector. Similar to other necropoleis discussed above, transport amphorai were especially common burial containers for *enchytrismoi*, making up almost 76% of the used vessels, with *hydriai* and *pithoi* represented as well. In Megara, both children and adults were inhumed in most cases, and cremation burials are very rare, though they occur with both demographic groups[684].

For Gela, C. Lambrugo has observed the general lack of gender-identifying grave goods among the tombs, neither weapons for men nor spinning or weaving tools for women, which seems to be representative of Archaic-period Sicily in general[685]. Finally, what was the situation with regard to a differentiation of gender in Megara? First, there was no discrimination of either male or female individuals according to burial rite, as both groups were cremated and inhumed in similar numbers. They were also equally represented in the same forms of burial, including pit tombs, monolithic sarcophagi, orthostat tombs, and tile-covered tombs[686]. In addition, there was no systematic distribution of certain object types offered as grave goods to tombs of either one or the other gender[687].

6.5.3. Summary: Social identities

The comparison of the evidence on gender, age, and status identities has shown the following points:

A. Several parameters have been used in the case study sites to make observations about status identities, predominantly the choice of burial rite (e.g., cremation v. inhumation at Megara Hyblaia), tomb type (e.g., monolithic sarcophagi v. simple earthen pits at Gela) and the number (e.g., Selinunte) and kind of grave goods (e.g., metal objects v. pottery at Amendolara), and the location of the tomb within the cemetery (e.g., higher up the slope v. lower down). It seems that among the case study necropoleis, the possible expression of social standing took on a specifically local form, or it depended heavily on the signifiers of status chosen by the researchers in each case. In this regard, the Canerossi plot has similarities to the necropoleis that do not seem to exhibit a complex system of expressing status identities in the funerary sphere (e.g., Siris), at least through the inclusion of metal grave goods or labour investment beyond the construction of funeral pyres. One aspect which emerges from several sites (e.g.,

[684] Bérard 2017, 194 f.
[685] Lambrugo 2013, 394.
[686] Bérard 2017, 80-82.
[687] Bérard 2017, 94 f.

Amendolara, Siris, Gela) and which matches with the evidence from Metauros is that children and subadults often seemed to receive a special treatment in death, either in the higher number of grave goods or their interment in tomb types that involved a larger amount of labour investment.

B. The importance of age groups also emerged during the discussion of the anthropological evidence, as in many of the chosen case study sites, the choice of burial rite depended most visibly on the age of the deceased. In most cases (e.g., Siris, Selinunte) it was the same as in the Canerossi plot, which meant that individuals below adulthood were inhumed and that adults were cremated. Outliers to this included the western necropolis of Paladino at Amendolara, where all individuals seem to have been inhumed, no matter the age class. The discussion in this section also reaffirmed the special treatment of children in death, as a high number of grave goods was often associated with children's tombs.

C. Another similarity to the evidence from Canerossi emerged with regard to gender identities, which in most cases did not seem to be expressed clearly in the funerary context, at least not in what is traceable today. Again, at least during the 7th century Amendolara is an outlier, as women's tombs seem to be marked more distinctly here than those of male individuals, especially in intersection with the expression of higher social standing. However, the assessment of gender dynamics often suffers from missing anthropological data and will benefit from skeletal analysis in the future.

7. IDENTITY IN CONTEXT: A DISCUSSION

The comparison of the Canerossi plot at Metauros with other contemporary burial grounds in the region has broadened our perspective on questions of identity within the Metauros community. By reconnecting the results of the previous analysis with the initial research questions – particularly the inquiry into whether an ethno-cultural binary, such as 'Greeks' versus 'locals,' can be discerned – the final chapter addresses four points. First, it revisits past interpretations of ethnic identity at Metauros, drawing on both textual sources and prior research. Second, it examines potential markers of identity within the parameters of analysis. Third, it considers how the contextual analysis from the previous chapter contributes to these questions. Finally, it explores processes of entanglement at Metauros through a micro-example that encapsulates the broader dynamics at play.

7.1. Narratives of ethnicity

In archaeological research of southern Italy during the Geometric and Archaic ages, the interaction between the local populations and settlers from the Aegean often takes central stage[688]. Here, the power dynamics are often interpreted in favour of 'Greek' groups, who have long been viewed as colonisers and as dominating all interaction between the two groups. The discussion of identity in these sites has thus been tightly related to the attempt of identifying sites as either Greek or local, following this understanding of binary affiliation. In contrast, the more recent discourse has emphasised the variety of 'Greekness', which was based more on kinship and the membership to specific tribal groups during the Archaic age as opposed to geographically anchored *polis* identities in the Classical period[689].

Narratives that ascribe a certain ethnic identity to Metauros have existed since antiquity, starting with the textual sources which identify either the Chalcidians from Zankle or the Lokrians from Lokri Epizephyrii as founders of this site. The informational value of these texts as historical sources for the community in the Archaic period is certainly limited, as they emerged centuries after the timeframe they addressed (3rd and 6th centuries AD, respectively), and it is unclear which other sources may have been used as basis.

These doubts did not stop attempts to substantiate either of these claims in modern research. For example, de Franciscis suggested that the presence of Chalcidian pottery in the burial record of Metauros, as at nearby Mylai on Sicily (also said to have been founded by

[688] For example, see Attema et al. 1998; Yntema 2000; Attema 2008; Kelley 2012; Colombi et al. 2022.
[689] See especially J. Hall's and L. Mitchell's work cited above.

Chalcidians[690]), supports the notion of a foundation from Zankle. Moreover, his model proposed a chronological succession of burial rites rather than their contemporaneity, suggesting a connection between the increasing shift from cremation tombs to inhumations and Lokrian influence. Based on this, he associated the rise of inhumations, particularly tile-covered tombs, with the period from the middle of the 6th century onward[691].

More recently, G. Cordiano and C. Isola were compelled to compare the chance finds of architectural terracottas from Metauros with the ones from Lokri Epizephyrii, and, recognising a certain similarity, tried to infer an expression of power and dominance exerted on Metauros[692]. In my opinion, the scarcity of the architectural remains from Metauros as well as the lack of find context does not allow for interpretations of this scale. Moreover, the similarity of the later tombs in Metauros with the ones in Lokri Epizephyrii is not necessarily due to an influence from this settlement but corresponds to a larger trend observable in the entire region.

Another perspective was added by Sabbione after his excavations in the 1970s and 1980s. He noticed that the first tombs appeared earlier than previously assumed, but he nonetheless argued for a system of successive burial rites. He suggested that the early tombs in earthen pits belonged to persons of local origin, while the subsequently appearing cremations were representative of the arrival of Greek people.

This thesis has demonstrated that the interpretations proposed by de Franciscis and Sabbione, which relied on the assumption that burial rites followed a chronological succession, are inaccurate. Even though things might have been different at the very beginning and the very end of the necropolis' use, evidence shows that inhumations and cremations coexisted for extended periods during the necropolis's use. Similarly, their models suggest that local people practised one burial rite while Greeks practised another, using these rites to express their affiliation with one group or the other. However, as we will see, the reality was far more complex.

E. Greco, in turn, proposed that Metauros was a settlement equally shared by Chalcidians and local groups, with no evidence of oppression between them. He further suggested that it served as a centre for managing crop production in the Plain of Gioia Tauro during the 7th century. This interpretation was also based on burial rites, especially the "presence of non-servile local burials (proved by the arms buried with the deceased)"[693]. In his view, the

[690] Pseudo-Scymn. 264-277; Strab. 6.2.6.
[691] De Franciscis 1960.
[692] Cordiano – Isola 2006.
[693] Greco 2006, 178.

cultural status quo changed its orientation towards Lokri Epizephyrii from the beginning of the 6th century onwards.

Some of the scholars cited above did not have the chance to work with the material from Metauros in detail, which is why their propositions could not be tested directly on the material. As a result, we must start at the beginning and examine whether the analysed burials provide any indicators of ethnic identities within the context of Metauros.

7.2. The parameters under study

If differences in ethnic affiliation were expressed through burial rites, meaning that individuals with distinct identities practised different funerary traditions, a fundamental problem arises: Is it the identity of the buried or those burying? We cannot know whether the burial rite the living performed for the deceased would have been appropriate for their own burial, for example – as has often been noted, the dead don't bury themselves. In my opinion, while this tenet is rendered oversimplistic by the role of various external factors, it is a true enough statement to suggest that identity is more actively expressed in what one does than what is done to oneself – meaning the identity of the burying individuals might be more tangible than that of the buried.

Moreover, if different ethnicities were expressed through the burial rite – particularly in the fundamental treatment of the body after death, such as inhumation or cremation – it would imply that one method or the other was practised consistently across all demographic groups, including men, women, and children from all social strata. It is particularly difficult to imagine that parents from the same ethnic background would bury their deceased child in a manner different from what they were familiar with, especially when, within the same community, burials were closely tied to ethnic expression.

My work has shown that this cannot be recognised in the patterns from the Canerossi sector, where difference was expressed in other kinds of considerations, predominantly with respect to age classes. While children were inhumed, adults were cremated. Also, as discussed below, the specific funerary behaviour observable at Metauros does not align neatly with what happened either at sites identified in the past as 'Greek' or 'local' and cannot easily be connected to one or the other.

As has been established in research and is often repeated, pots are not people. This idea emerged from a critique of academic tradition which has often projected ethnic identities onto past individuals based on the origins and production traditions of the objects found within their graves. In contrast, it has increasingly been argued that an examination of tombs in context,

considering burial rite including the materials used, the choice of grave goods, spatial patterning, as well as age and gender dynamics, can be fruitful when discussing ethno-cultural identities[694]. The relationship between material culture and ethnic identity becomes significant when examining first, the variety of burial containers used for *enchytrismoi* and urn burials, and second, the accompanying grave goods.

In the Canerossi sector, the dataset of burial containers consists of 46 *chytrai* (39,3%), 31 *vasi a bombarda* (32%), 16 transport *amphorai* (13,7%), 13 *hydriai* (11,2%), five *deinoi* (4,3%), four *olle* (3,4%), and two local *situlae* (1,7%). This ratio of vessels of local versus Greek tradition shows a tendency toward the latter, as shown in the graph below (CHART 69). The range of vessel shapes also seems to be more diverse with the Greek vessels, while the local vessels were largely made up of *vasi a bombarda* (83,8%), with *olle* (10,8%) and *situlae* (5,4%) significantly less prominently represented (CHARTS 71-72). Other than vessels usually labelled as 'Greek' and 'local', further vessels (especially transport amphorai) are rooted in the Phoenician and Etruscan cultural spheres. The vessels used as burial containers seem to have primarily served daily household purposes or transport, though it is perhaps difficult to reconstruct how readily available transport amphorai were and in what contexts they were used by the regular consumer, especially if we assume that objects were chosen because they were easily obtainable and close at hand.

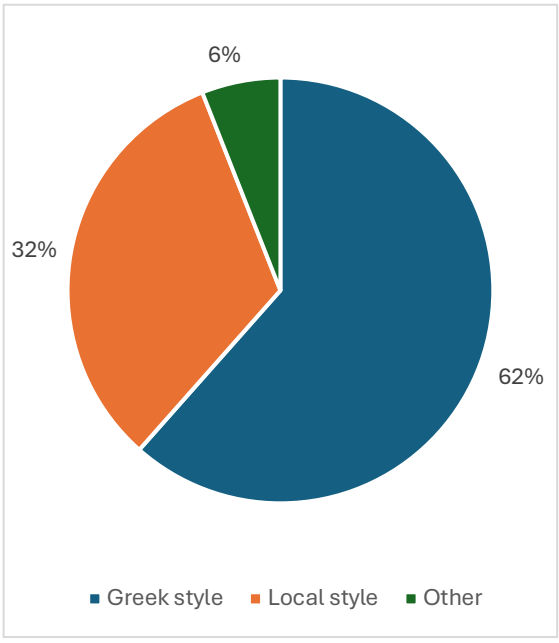

Chart 69: Burial containers and ceramic styles.

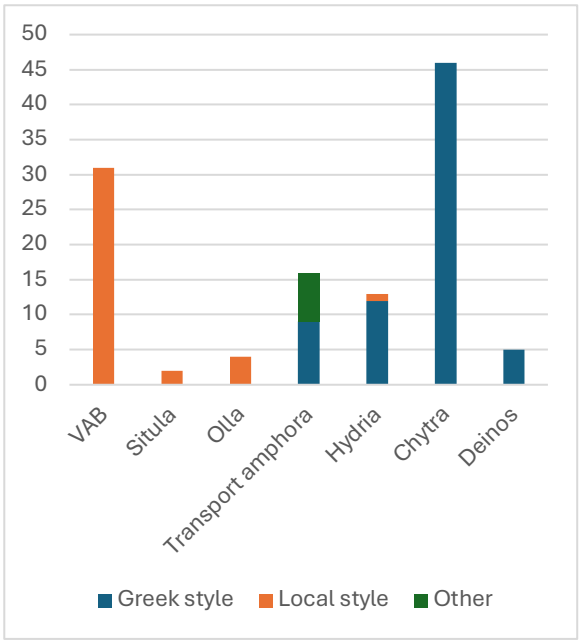

Chart 70: Burial containers and ceramic styles.

[694] See, for example, K. Hofmann's work: Hofmann 2009; Hofmann 2012; Hofmann – Attula 2017.

Based on the range of production traditions and styles represented in burial containers, we cannot automatically assume that those groups who decided to inter their dead within a container of Greek tradition had 'Greek' identities, or that those who used local vessels in fact identified in one way or another as local. Instead of ethno-cultural considerations, it is more likely that these numbers reflect the likelihood of owning or using each vessel type in daily life. *Chytrai* served as burial container for c. 80% of all urn burials in Canerossi, indicating a certain preference for this shape and this purpose. This ratio suggests that *chytrai* as cooking vessels may have been easily available in most households, and we cannot automatically assume that these vessels were only used by households composed of individuals with 'Greek' identities. Traces of burning on many of the *chytrai* also point to them being used in daily life before their function as burial container. Similarly, while the *vaso a bombarda* rooted in local Italic Iron Age material culture was instead used as burial container in the context of *enchytrismoi*, its wide use also suggests easy access to it[695].

Turning the discussion to grave goods, so far it has been possible to identify certain patterns that seem to be linked with the choice of burial rite. Pit inhumations were shown to include the greatest number of (intact) vessels, while grave goods were rather rare with urn burials and *enchytrismoi*. The use of scattered ceramic sherds emerging from burnt lenses is at this point still unclear. As the choice of burial rite depended most tangibly on the buried individual's age, grave goods may have been connected to an expression of age identities as well. What has not been considered yet, however, is the stylistic affiliation of objects used as grave goods – whether 'Greek', 'local', or something entirely different – and whether this can be classified into ethno-cultural categories.

For this additional parameter of analysis, we can first observe that the total of objects used as grave goods is composed of three quarters of objects that do not have a tradition in the Early Iron Age culture, which are distributed across roughly the same number of tombs. Objects that are rooted in local Iron Age material culture account for one quarter in each calculation (CHARTS 73-74).

The largest group consists of objects either produced at Corinth or modelled after Corinthian types (for example the *coppa a filetti*), with 120 objects distributed across 68 tombs, resulting in a rough average of 2 (1,8) per unit. East Greek vessels constitute a corpus of 18 objects in 16 tombs, equating roughly 1,1 objects per tomb. Laconian, Attic, Argive, Chalcidian, Etruscan, and Etrusco-Corinthian pottery are represented, though in significantly smaller

[695] See 7.4 POSTSCRIPT: THE EXAMPLE THAT EXEMPLIFIES THE WHOLE for an elaboration on these shapes.

numbers. Finally, vessels of local tradition account for 48 objects in 37 tombs (average 1,3 per tomb): CHART 73.

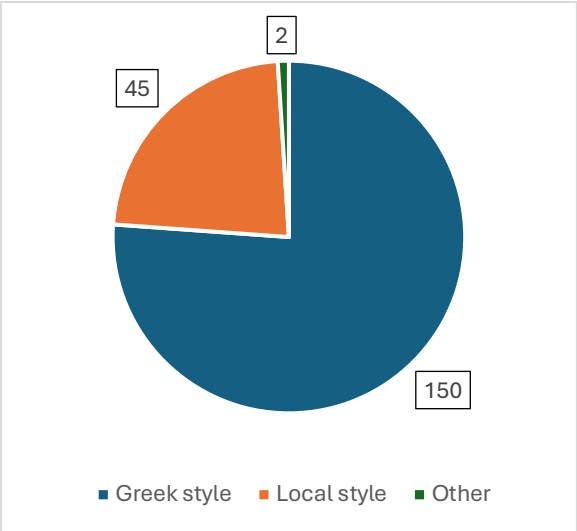

Chart 71: Distribution of styles among grave goods.

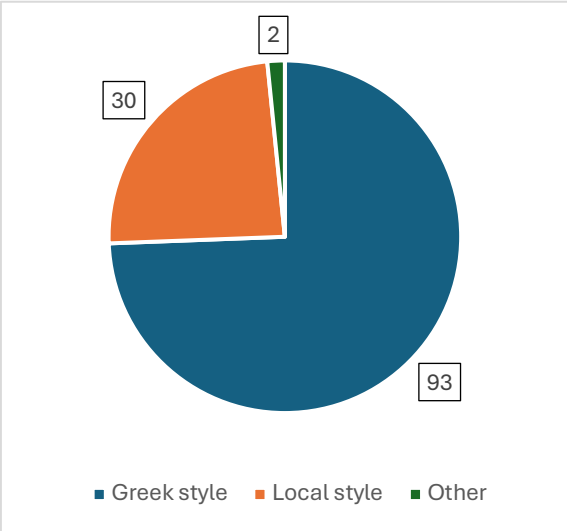

Chart 72: Tombs with grave goods of only one style.

Tombs with grave goods of only a single style are distributed as follows (CHART 74): Corinthian-style vessels are by far the best represented group (37 tombs), followed by vessels of local (eight tombs), East Greek (n = 3), Attic (n = 2), Argive (n = 2), and Etruscan tradition (n = 1).

As for combinations of styles, the most popular combination within a set of grave goods are Corinthian and local vessels, represented by ten tombs in total (CHART 75). Also common are those tombs which combine Corinthian and East Greek objects. In contrast, only one or two cases each are known of the combination of local-style pottery with East Greek or Laconian-style pottery, Attic and Chalcidian. In only one tomb (**C257**), three styles are represented, combining Corinthian, East Greek, and local pottery.

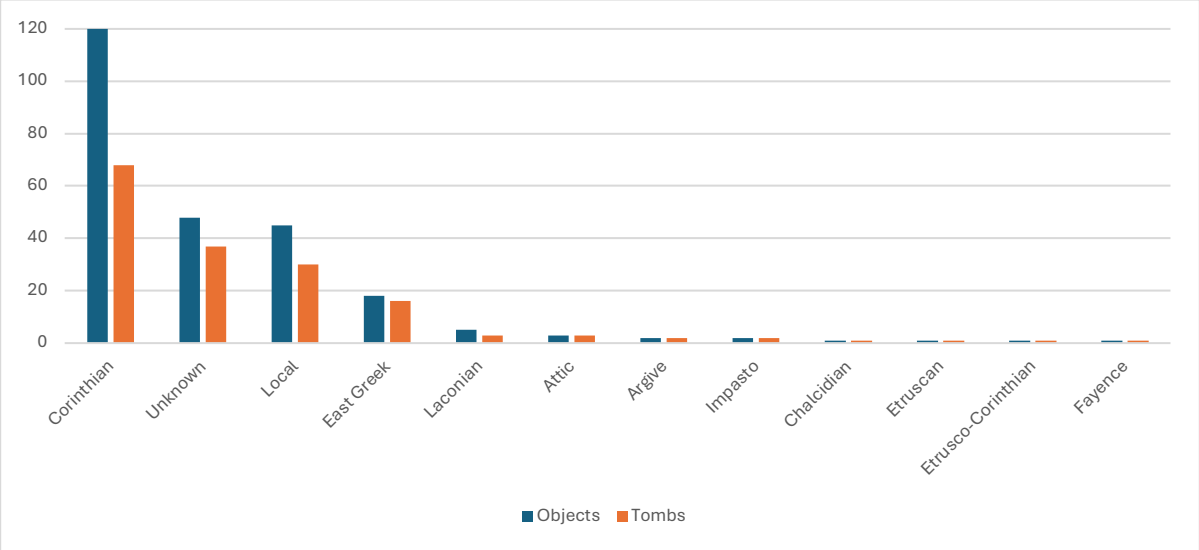

Chart 73: Styles of objects used as grave goods.

Metal objects, which are often linked to the local Iron Age culture, should also be considered. There are seven tombs that only contained objects made from metal (including fibulae, all three spearheads, bronze rings, an iron needle, and a bronze bead). In three cases (**C6**, **C63**, **C92**), local pottery was combined with remains of fibulae, but the latter also appeared together with Corinthian pottery (**C278**, **C296**) and pottery of East Greek tradition (**C95**). The other tombs did not present any kind of significant combination pattern. Only one tomb (**C214**) had two pieces of pottery of two styles (Corinthian and local) and was accompanied by a metal object.

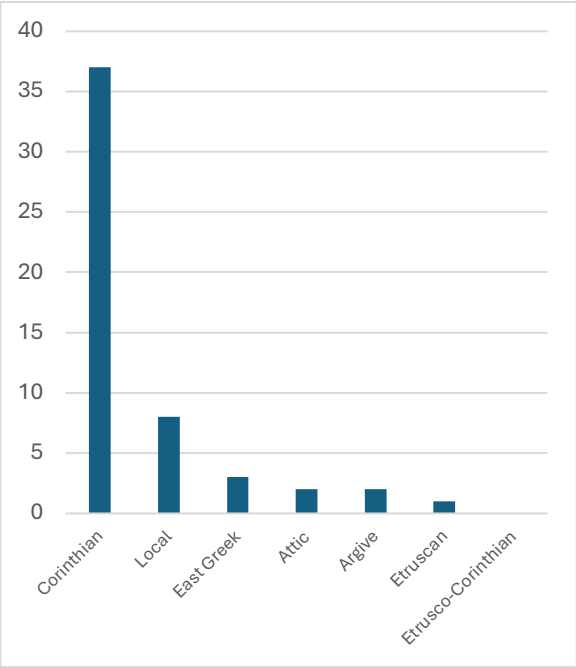

Chart 74: Tombs with only one production style.

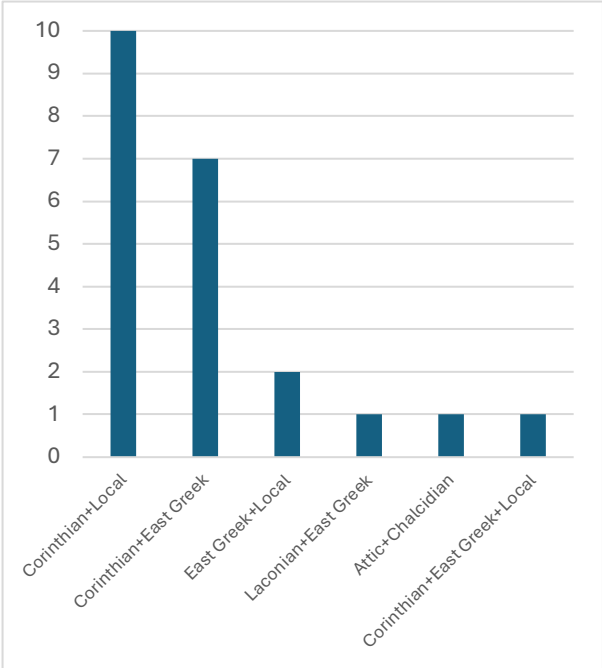

Chart 75: Combinations of production style within grave good assemblages.

For the combination of burial containers and grave goods, we can observe that six of the individuals interred within *vasi a bombarda* received as grave goods pottery of Greek tradition (four Corinthian, one East Greek, one Laconian) and two further *vasi a bombarda* had local-style objects, once in combination with a Greek-style object. Similarly, with *chytrai* as cremation urns, there were six tombs with only local pottery as grave goods, and another six with only Corinthian pottery. The remaining dataset provides no evidence of a preference for grave goods of either local or Greek styles in relation to the burial container. Overall, we cannot identify a trend in the grave goods that suggests a rigid classification into ethno-cultural groups, especially when considering also the tight connection between grave goods and burial rite at Metauros. Instead, the stylistic and typological spectrum of grave goods rather hints at the participation of Metauros in Mediterranean trade, whether via short-distance or long-distance routes.

As a further step, the dating of tombs – especially in connection with the skeletal data, has allowed us to tentatively identify three overlapping chronological phases. The first, dating to the early 7th century BCE, was characterised by earthen inhumations of both adults and subadults, urn burials, and *enchytrismoi*. While the changes of a second, longer phase (mid-7th century to mid-6th century) saw the disappearance of adult pit inhumations and the introduction of burnt lenses but preserved all other tomb types, the third and latest phase at the end of the 6th century introduced tile-covered tombs, used for both adults and subadults. In the past, different chronological models (purported notably by the excavators C. Sabbione and A. de Franciscis) were interpreted towards the recognition of ethnic connections. While de Franciscis interpreted the emergence of tile-covered tombs as evidence of cultural influence from Lokri Epizephyrii, Sabbione argued that the earliest tombs belonged to indigenous individuals. In contrast, the phases identified in this thesis cannot be directly linked to expressions of ethno-cultural identity, whether through burial rites or grave goods. Furthermore, the model proposed here diverges from previous interpretations by acknowledging the overlap of phases and the synchronicity of most burial rites throughout the entire period of the necropolis' use.

In the spatial distribution of tombs, we could observe that tombs of all burial rites were located in all parts of the sector, with a sort of tumulisation as model of growth, evidenced by the intense superposition of tombs. By cross-referencing tombs with a higher number of grave goods with the distribution of objects of a certain geographic style or production origin, we can add an interpretational layer by further identifying clusters of tombs. FIGURE 97 notably shows that most of the tombs with objects of Corinthian style are located in the northern third, with a particularly prominent cluster of inhumation tombs in area H-I/28-29. They are also represented in the south, though to a noticeably lower degree. In contrast, the tombs with local objects are mostly located in the south(western) part, though they also occur in the northeast. Burials with East Greek pottery are more irregularly dispersed and do not form a specific cluster. This is the same case as for the tombs including a combination of Corinthian and local pottery, which are possible to roughly narrow down to the central and southern part of the necropolis.

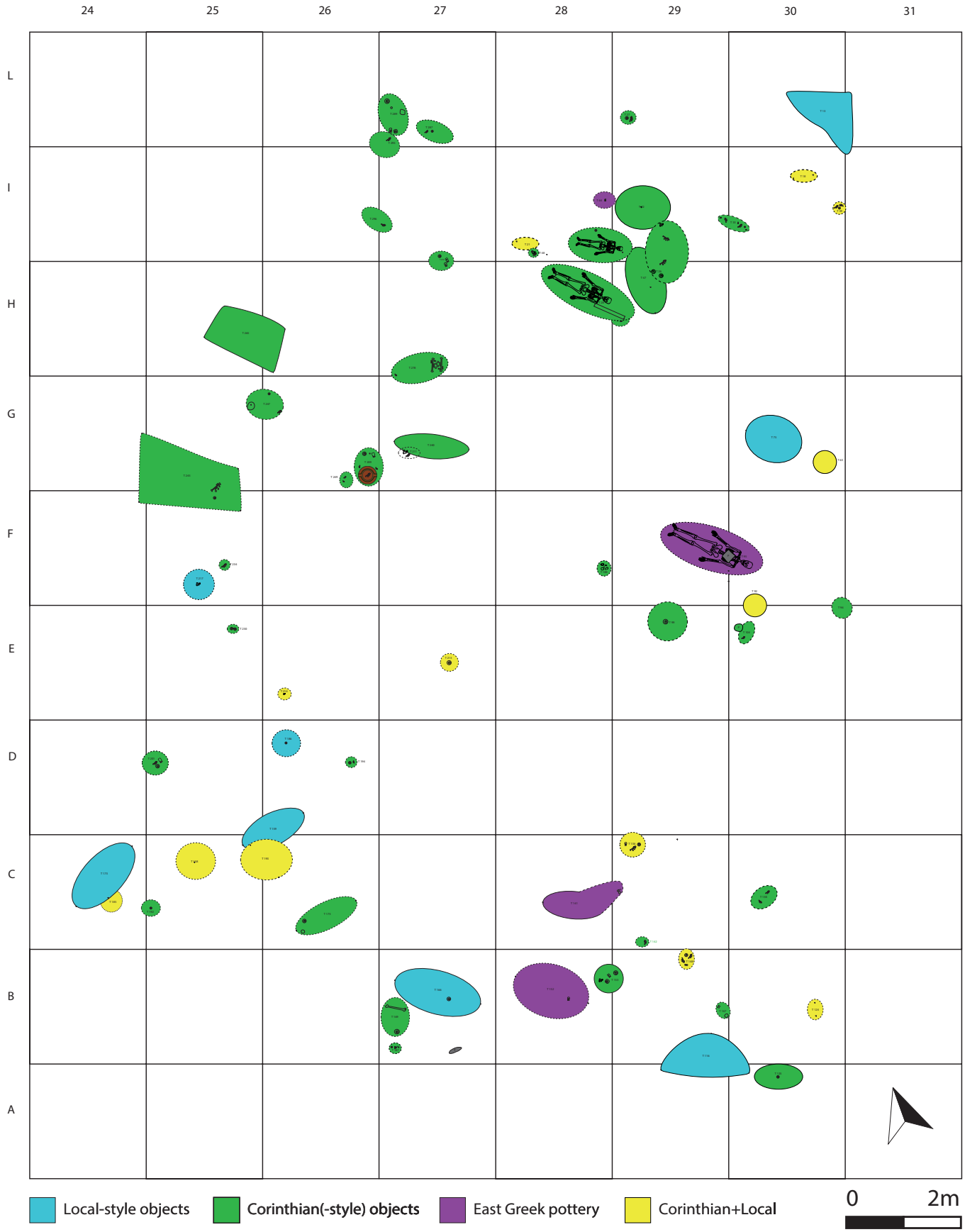

Figure 97: Distribution of tombs with grave goods of different styles.

Accordingly, we can conclude that only Corinthian-style pottery is clustered in a more prominent way, though due to the overall popularity of Corinthian pottery in these tombs, this could be a random placement without a particular meaning attributed to it. Interestingly, there is one intersectional cluster between these Corinthian vessels and a proportionally higher number of grave goods (H-I/28-29). It is more probable, however, that this kind of clustering relates more to the expression of status identities rather than ethnicity, as it is first connected with symbolic redundancy showing a surplus of resources, and second, with a potentially higher level of prestige (being imported, decorated, and of high quality). Additionally, it may be that these tombs emerged during the phase in which the necropolis was used most strongly, meaning the end of the 7th century which featured the largest amount of well-datable Corinthian vessels.

To address as a next point the dynamics of gender and age, we have seen that in Metauros, the strongest expression of difference was connected to age groups, most significantly between subadults and adults. While subadults were predominantly inhumed, adults were usually cremated. For the most part this was a uniform pattern, with the only difference among these individuals resting in the higher number of grave goods within the context of subadult graves, though this might also have been connected rather to an expression of status identity instead of age, as not all children received (multiple) grave goods. In contrast, it was not possible to recognise a strong gender-related expression of difference, though this might be due to the generally small dataset of individuals whose biological sex could be determined. There does not seem to have been a differentiation in the treatment of the body in male and female burials in terms of funerary assemblages, but a more precise interpretation must await the anthropological study of further sectors in the necropolis. As of yet, there is nothing to suggest an expression of ethnic identity in burials either of different genders or age groups.

When considering social status next, we might ask whether the number of grave goods or specific burial rites were linked to markers of identity associated with particular ethno-cultural groups. The social organisation observed in the Canerossi sector appears to be complex. Cremation burials, for instance, required a higher investment of labour, including the construction of a pyre and the involvement of individuals with specialised knowledge of incineration. In contrast, pit inhumations and *enchytrismoi* demanded fewer resources, requiring only the digging of a pit or the use of a large ceramic vessel, which seemed readily available. Since cremation burials were reserved for adults, it is possible that the labour-intensive nature of these burials reflected a concept of status tied to the attainment of adulthood.

However, an analysis of the grave goods complicates this picture. Children, particularly those buried in pit inhumations, were often accompanied by a higher number of grave goods. If the presence or quantity of grave goods is indicative of elevated social status, this suggests that subadults may have held a relatively higher status. At the same time, a significant number of tombs – both inhumations and cremations – contained no grave goods, especially those involving burial containers such as *enchytrismoi* or urn burials. One possible explanation is that the burial container itself was considered a form of grave good or something analogous. This behaviour, however, does not appear to be age-related, as *enchytrismoi* were used for children and urn burials for adults. Additionally, the role of fragmentary pottery in the context of burnt lenses remains unclear, raising the question of whether these fragments should be classified as grave goods, given their incomplete state.

If we exclude the fragmented pottery from burnt lenses, the data suggests that inhumation burials were more likely to include grave goods, even though the majority of *enchytrismoi* lacked them. This pattern may indicate that children above perinatal age but below adulthood were more likely to receive grave goods than either the youngest members of the community or fully adult individuals. If grave goods are indeed a marker of status, this finding contrasts with the higher labour investment associated with cremation burials.

Finally, when considering the 'prestige' of certain grave goods – such as imported, decorated, or valuable items like unguents – it becomes evident that this type of object, particularly Corinthian pottery, was more commonly found in subadults' pit inhumations. The varied combinations of Greek- and local-style goods, as well as their unequal distribution across tombs, further suggest that these patterns are more closely tied to social status than to ethno-cultural divisions.

Summary

At the beginning, this work has foregrounded the question whether there was any pattern in the burials of the Canerossi plot that would be indicative of ascribed ethnic identity, especially in the way that was suggested by both ancient textual sources and more recent research. This thesis also set out to assess this query contextually, not considering only one aspect of the burial, but the entire assemblage taken together.

The evidence from the Canerossi sector suggests that differences within the community of Metauros were constructed primarily around social identities, particularly age groups, rather than ethnic identity, when considering the societal significance of burial rites. When examining the material requirements for certain burial rites, particularly the use of cremation urns and

burial containers for *enchytrismoi*, it becomes evident that vessel types otherwise or even previously used in the household were used for these practices. No clear preference emerged for either vessels of either local or foreign style, as *chytrai* of Greek tradition as well as local *vasi a bombarda* were used in significant numbers for these purposes. Foregoing the identification of ethnic groups by the objects they used, we must not succumb to the pitfall of recognising people with Greek ethnic identities in *chytrai* nor people with local Italic identities in *vasi a bombarda*.

The same is true for the choice of grave goods, which we might attribute to personal taste and an increasing trade activity during the Archaic period. Only Corinthian pottery might indicate clustering of some sort, as it was aggregated in certain parts of the sector. Again, it is difficult to recognise the expression of ethnic identity in these tombs, if just for the sheer popularity of Corinthian pottery in the entire region of southern Italy. Finally, the discussion of gender and age dynamics did not add any interpretative layers, as the dataset for the former is too small to be representative and the character of children's tombs cannot be tied to expressions of ethnic identity.

Based on these results, we can now conclude that there is indeed very little in the burials of Metauros that would suggest ethnic differentiation, let alone a binary understanding of either 'Greek' or 'local'. This might be interpreted in one of two ways: Either differences in ethnic identity were not expressed at all, or they were simply not expressed in the funerary sphere, at least in what we can still reconstruct today or indeed, how we understand it and look for it. In Metauros, almost nothing remains of other 'Lebenswelten' apart from the mortuary record. The first of these interpretative avenues named above is therefore not verifiable, and at this point reaches too far beyond the analytical tools available for the present study. For the second avenue, it is important to remember that while the funerary sphere was an important social space in which to construct and negotiate identity, there were many other social spaces as well, and ethnic identity might have been expressed in different ways.

As a solution to the question of identity, I propose that instead of ethnic traits, the funerary record of Canerossi represents a particular social behaviour. Like ethnicity, social identity is something that is enacted, and while actions are often not traceable to the archaeologist, they often happen through the medium of material culture.

The material remains from the burials in Metauros show us that funerary behaviour was most visibly differentiated with respect to age groups, but that there was also a certain distinction between two groups of adults, with those whose remains were deposited inside an urn on the one side and those whose remains were scattered on the ground on the other. Apart from this

subdivision of cremation burials, we can observe a remarkable continuity and persistence of the burial practice, not only across the entire community buried in the Canerossi plot, but also over time.

7.3. Metauros: Does it conform to regional patterns or is it an outlier?

In the Canerossi sector, we have seen that no representation of ethnic identities could be easily recognised in the settlement's funerary sphere. Instead, a certain social behaviour emerged, noticeable for the clear majority of the buried community in this plot. Now, the question remains whether this is indicative of larger trends at the regional scale, or if this is only applicable to Metauros. We will examine this by consulting the already discussed published literature on what might be considered expressions of the identities in other burial places in the region.

A first larger problem presents itself when perusing the state of publication on expressions of ethnic identity, as the search for a label to put on these settlements is mostly concerned with the binary of 'Greek' and 'local', seldomly also allowing for a mix of these two in communities. In some cases, this is tied more or less directly to the textual sources, which, exactly like in Metauros, are tried to be substantiated through the present material culture.

The textual sources state that Metauros was founded either from Chalcidian Zankle on Sicily[696] or by the Lokrians from Lokri Epizephyrii[697]. The claim of a Zanclean foundation was also made for the settlement of Mylai[698], while Hipponion was said to have been a Lokrian foundation[699]. Megara Hyblaia was said to have been founded from Megara in Greece[700], while Thucydides claims that Selinunte was a subfoundation from Megara Hyblaia in its own right[701]. Metaponto was viewed as an Achaean foundation[702], though several traditions exist, linking the settlement also with Trojan presence[703]. Siris, the subsequent Polieion, has a more complex tradition, with stories that make it a Chonian city first[704], even being named after the daughter of a Sikelian king[705], however connecting it also with the Trojans[706] and lastly with Ionians

[696] Solin. 2.10-11.
[697] Steph. Byz. s.v. Matauros.
[698] Strab. 6.2.6.; Pseudo-Scymn. 264-77.
[699] Strab. 6.1.5; Thuc. 5.5.3; Pseudo-Scymn. 306-308; Pseudo-Scymn. 300-319.
[700] Thuc. 6.4.1-2; Strabo 6.2.2; Ephoros BNJ 70 f137; Pseudo-Scymn. 264-277; Callim. Aet. 43.50-54.
[701] Thuc. 6.4.1-2.
[702] Strab. 6.1.15.
[703] Vell. Pat. 1.1.1-2; Just. Epit. 20.1.7-2.1.
[704] Strab. 6.1.14.
[705] Etym. Mag. s.v. Siris.
[706] Strab. 6.1.14; Tim. BNJ 566 f51; Ath. 12.25.

from Kolophon, who rename the place Polieion after a certain epithet of Athena[707]. Finally, Strabo and Livy say that Pithekoussai was peopled by an expedition from Chalkis and Eretria[708], and Gela by an *apoikia* from Rhodes and Crete[709]. There is no known tradition for the necropolis of Amendolara.

Scholarship has demonstrated that the burial customs of the (supposed) mother cities were rarely transferred to the (supposed) daughter cities, and that, as we have also seen through the comparison chapter of this thesis, the diversity of local burial practices is exceptionally high, even more so in the Greek 'core areas'[710]. Consequently, this shows that it is difficult to mark ethnic identities by simply connecting burial rites with the textual sources, especially when going beyond 'Greek' and 'local'.

A second method often used to separate these two groups through the mortuary record is to consider burial rite, especially when certain aspects represent differences along more than one axis. For example, in the Madonelle necropolis of Siris, the small number of adult inhumation burials (16 tombs), of which eleven individuals were in a crouched position ('rannicchiato': 68,75%), includes also a different set of grave goods than the majority of other tombs (Impasto vase, metal objects, etc.). I. Berlingò observes that these adult burials, which appear to reflect local traditions – evidenced by the crouched position of the bodies, the inclusion of specific grave goods, and their arrangement in family clusters – were often disrupted by tombs following a 'Greek' burial rite. This pattern suggests that the local burials were intentionally destroyed, possibly as an expression of ethnic distinction between the Greek and local populations, and perhaps as a demonstration of Greek dominance over the local community. In my opinion, this merely expresses that the destroyed group of burials dates earlier than the ones above. Additionally, Berlingò connects the small number of adult *enchytrismoi* with the Argive *ethnos*, as these were also present throughout the region, for example at Syracuse[711]. The seemingly intentional disturbance of these local tombs is interpreted as a sign that the local population should be viewed, according to Berlingò, as 'subaltern'. Indeed, it does stand out that several parameters also adopted for this study are clustered here, and that these tombs exhibit differences to the majority of burials along several axes: There is a difference in burial rite, especially in the age group for whom this was practised, a different set of grave goods, a different position of the body; and finally, these were clustered

[707] Tim. BNJ 566 f51; Strab. 6.1.14; Steph. Byz. s.v. Polieion; Steph. Byz. s.v. Siris; Ath. 12.25.
[708] Strab. 5.4.9; Livy 8.22.6.
[709] Hdt. 7.153.1; Steph. Byz. s.v. Gela; Thuc. 6.4.3; Aristain. BNJ 771 F1; Callim. Aet. 43.46-49; Ath. 7.51; Paus. 8.46.2; Diod. Sic. 8.23.1.
[710] Müller 2014, 24-26.
[711] Berlingò 1993, 17.

together. This convergence of aspects, addressed above, suggests that people certainly with a different cultural identity, and perhaps also ethnic identity (but not necessarily) buried their dead or were buried themselves here. However, assuming a specific behaviour and even power dynamics between these groups based on the presumed intentional disturbance of tombs is, in my opinion, too far-fetched.

Another example is the necropolis of Pithekoussai, which is traditionally thought to be an ethnically and culturally inclusive site[712], with burials considered both 'local' and 'Greek' represented in significant numbers[713]. In this scenario, the inhumations were again interpreted as local practice, with some containing individuals in a crouched position, while the cremations were considered Greek. The presence of the grave goods also played a role in this, as both local Italic objects as well as Greek imports were present. Continuing work on the so-called family plots designated by Giorgio Buchner has confirmed this to an extent, however revealing that the situation is much more complex than previously assumed: "Sembra emergere un modello di comunità nella quale l'élite greca aggrega intorno a sé componenti diverse e nella quale le articolazioni sociali si mostrano trasversali alle componenti etniche."[714] In one of the best-researched necropoleis in southern Italy, then, it seems that ethnic expression was subordinate to other kinds of behaviour in the funerary sphere, which corresponds, in principal, with the findings at Metauros. This is surprising when considering the initially introduced theoretical models which proposes that ethnicity may be expressed more prominently when faced with otherness. Again, we can state that this was not the case, at least not in the frame of the mortuary space of the two settlements addressed here, which are often considered 'mixed'.

Once more, this seems to suggest a certain cultural behaviour which is most prominently felt at the local scale, though connected on the overarching level by similarities in at least in two sites which are a fair distance apart from each other (namely, Pithekoussai and Metauros). When regarding the other settlements taken as comparative case studies, there are indeed some trends that unite them, such as a certain preference for the inhumation rite as opposed to cremations. However, we also notice a high degree of local diversity which often cannot be linked directly to ethnic groups, or even a binary of 'Greek' and 'local', at least not in the 7th and the first half of the 6th centuries.

During the late Archaic period, or the second half of the 6th century BCE, a shift occurs in which inhumation, particularly in tile-covered tombs, becomes the predominant burial practice. In southwestern Calabria and eastern Sicily, this type of inhumation burial emerges as

[712] Cinquantaquattro 2012, 31.
[713] Buchner 1982; Ridgway 1984.
[714] Cinquantaquattro 2012, 44.

a widespread phenomenon, as seen in Hipponion, Lokri Epizephyrii, and Megara Hyblaia. This shift is generally accompanied by a gradual decline in Early Iron Age material culture, such as local-style vessels and a high number of metal objects. This trend is often interpreted as the abandonment of local material traditions in favour of adopting the 'Greek' way of life – or death. At Metauros, tile-covered tombs appear only in the latest phase of the necropolis and exclusively feature materials of Greek style, either in the architectural structure of the tomb or in the selection of grave goods. Since the number of tombs in Metauros has already started to decline by this point, and there are only a handful of tile-covered tombs in the Canerossi sector, it is difficult to draw large-scale comparisons. Further work is needed to evaluate this trend more comprehensively. However, we can conclude at this stage that, while Metauros aligns with regional trends in certain respects, a distinctly local expression of identity is clearly evident in its funerary sphere.

7.4. Postscript: The example that exemplifies the whole

If we define culture as a socially learned and enacted behaviour that is not necessarily dependent on perceived concepts of shared ancestry (as is ethnicity), it is the strong communal cohesion and the practices traceable at Metauros that can be interpreted as a cultural trait, but not necessarily in terms of 'Greek v. non-Greeks'. The process of burying the community's deceased individuals in this way seems to have been a behaviour consistently taught to and practised by several consecutive generations over a long period of time and across several potential hierarchic groups. It has not been possible to identify the basic treatment of the body after death (that is, either inhumation or cremation) as a marker of cultural difference in the Canerossi plot, as burial rite seems to have served to mark a different set of distinctions, namely predominantly age groups.

The extensive presence of two object types in the burial context, the Greek-style *chytra* and the *vaso a bombarda* of local tradition, suggests that both vessel types were easily available and already part of the household effects when a death occurred. Considering the interplay between these shapes and their cultural implications reveals, on the one hand, efforts to preserve certain aspects of local Iron Age material culture over time, while on the other hand, situating them within a context shaped by tangible technological progress and intercultural exchange.

This is shown most clearly by the fact that Metauros is currently the only known settlement where the *vaso a bombarda* of local tradition underwent specific technical developments: First, the introduction of the wheel in its production, not quite replacing but rather complementing the earlier hand-formed vessels, and second, the widespread adoption of

the *bugna a linguetta* as an ornamental feature. In contrast, *chytrai* are rooted in the 'Greek' cultural sphere, particularly with the island of Aegina known as a main exporter during the Archaic and Classical periods[715]. In the same way as the *vaso a bombarda*, the frequency of the *chytra*'s use likely reflects the high probability of owning a *chytra* or at least the easy access to vessels of this type[716].

The similarity in fabrics of both wheel-thrown *vasi a bombarda* and *chytrai*, exhibiting a distinct reddish-orange clay colour and an exceptionally high amount of mica, even suggests the production of both these vessels in the same workshops or at least in close proximity to each other. This must be verified in the future by way of archaeometric analyses.

That *vasi a bombarda* represented the largest group of vessels serving as burial containers for *enchytrismoi* and the same is true for *chytrai* for urn cremations – both age-related practices – suggest that both vessel types were widely used by the entire burying community of the Canerossi sector, with no traces of difference between ethnic or cultural groups. What is also true for both of these vessel types is that their correct use required a process of learning – how to position the *chytra* on the hearth, how to handle its exposure to heat, or how to store a *vaso a bombarda* so that mice cannot reach it – which can also be classified as culturally transmitted knowledge.

In their respective cultural traditions, the *chytra* and the *vaso a bombarda* also had a certain claim to 'globality', shown by their extensive use at several different sites, connecting entire regions. It is now not only one, but two vessel types which were subject to a very specific use on the local level of Metauros, one that shows differences to other sites in the regional environment. First, this is the large-scale presence of both 'Greek'-style vessels and local types, especially within the same use context of the household. Second, the clear preference of both for two distinct burial rites, the *enchytrismos* and the urn burial, respectively. Third, and most importantly, the practice of using these two vessels within the same household as well as the cohesive funerary tradition both seem to be embedded in the micro-culture of Metauros evoked above.

Therefore, while these vessels may have originated in two different cultural spheres, I suggest that the specific use of certain objects is particular to the local level. Shown most clearly trough the case of the *chytrai* and *vasi a bombarda*, this is indicative of processes in which cultural practices converged and impacted the formation of new identities and their negotiation in the social space of the cemetery.

[715] Klebinder-Gauß 2012, 173–193; Gros 2017, 94.
[716] That at least part of the *chytrai* had already been in use before their deposition is shown by the burnt traces on some of the vessels. This pattern cannot be attributed to their use as cinerary urn.

8. CONCLUSION

At the beginning, we set out to address three research questions connected with ancient identities as expressed through the mortuary record. In the concluding part to this thesis, let us revisit these questions one after the other, evaluating as we go along also the issues this thesis could not treat, whether by lack of data or simple constricts of space and time.

1. Can we discern the 'us' versus 'them' binary that might be expected in this community where migrants are assumed to have been ethnically and/or culturally distinct from locals?

In the Canerossi sector of the necropolis of Metauros, burials were practised both in the inhumation and cremation rite. While on the surface level, this may present itself as a binary, especially with cremations often identified in the past as 'Greek' and inhumations as 'local'. First, we can state that through the various subtypes of both burial rites, this situation is complexified beyond a simple binary: Inhumations appeared in several different forms, and cremations were also practised in one of two distinct ways. Adding grave goods into this equation, we were able to ascertain that the choice of objects chosen for this purpose included a wide range of pottery objects, though with a marked preference for Corinthian-style pottery and other imported materials, and a generally smaller presence of metal objects. It is also of interest that almost all burial rites were shown to have been practised over the prolonged period of two centuries, starting in the early 7th century and ending around 500 BCE. Instead of the model proposed for the necropolis of Metauros by earlier research, which envisaged chronologically consecutive periods in which only one burial rite was practised, a new model can now be proposed that emphasises the diachronic consistency of the synchronic diversity.

Moreover, instead of the expression of difference among ethnic groups, the results for the funerary practices of the Canerossi plot rather suggest a strong communal cohesion, which is supported by the findings of the anthropological analysis which suggest a practice of funerary rite according to age groups, with cremation generally reserved for adult individuals, and inhumation practised predominantly for subadults.

If this interpretation proves correct, then the most salient expression of difference traceable to us is linked to age groups. Furthermore, the consistent adherence to this difference in the funerary practice, especially over such a prolonged timeframe, is indicative of strong community cohesion, because, simply put, everyone seems to have learned and done the same thing, independently of possible ethnic difference. In the past, such a situation has also been

brought in connection with models of hierarchical control, following the idea that everyone did the same thing due to the presence of a superordinate entity forcing them. In the case of Metauros, it is very difficult to prove such a thing, especially with the absence of strongly expressed status differences.

In the course of the discussion, we have seen that even though a difference in the basic treatment of individuals' bodies after death (inhumation or cremation) is often used to tease out cultural difference, the same could not be confirmed for the Canerossi sector. Following the argument that a difference of this sort should be felt along other axes, namely the age classes of a certain group, burial rite alone was not indicative of multiple cultural groups.

The presence of two vessel types, the 'Greek'-style *chytra* and the local *vaso a bombarda*, suggests processes of cultural entanglement likely involving several cultural groups, as the particular use of these two vessel types presupposes different kinds of cultural learning. It is also especially interesting that in both cases, funerary assemblages did not include a high number of grave goods (or any grave goods at all, for that matter). This is closely linked with the handling of both these items, as the process of cooking with a *chytra* requires different steps than other vessels, as is the same with storing foodstuffs inside *vasi a bombarda*. Yet crucially, we cannot automatically assume that every person who used one or the other vessel type was a member of a cultural group this item originated from. It is certainly of interest, however, that both the *chytra* and the *vaso a bombarda* seemed to have been readily available and widely used objects in the community of Metauros.

This situation is especially significant considering the use of these two vessels. While each had a certain claim to globality in their own right – *chytrai* being used widely in the Greek world and *vasi a bombarda* in the local Italic communities – at Metauros they functioned in a way that was very particular to the local context. If we assume the existence of households in which Greek-style cooking pots as well as Italic storage vessels were used, then it is likely that some activities that were culturally learned converged at some point, and that these processes may have even caused new ways of handling these objects in the long term.

In the future, it would also be interesting to expand the pool of comparative material, considering a larger number of southern Italian and Sicilian burial grounds, but also to cross-examine these results with patterns in the Greek core areas.

2. Apart from cultural identities, what kinds of social identities were important, such as distinctions based on age, gender, and status?

In the Canerossi sector, the most noticeable construction of difference in the mortuary sphere was enacted with regard to age groups. Anthropological analyses have demonstrated that the very youngest members of the community, meaning infants and babies, were interred in the context of *enchytrismoi*; children and adolescents were buried in simple earthen pits, and adults were cremated, with their remains being placed either in an urn and deposited or scattered on the bare ground. This study considered the possibility that two different subtypes of the cremation rite existed due to another distinction of age groups involving younger and older adults – for example, urn burials for adults from the beginning of adulthood until a certain age and burnt lenses from this age onwards.

In contrast, difference in gender dynamics proved much less prominent than with age groups. Potential trends were indicated only by a few cases that had a spearhead in the tomb of a biological male, which was analogous in several aspects to the other burials with spearheads in the Canerossi plot (most notable, the orientation of the body). Moreover, the anthropological results showed that unguentaria such as *alabastra* and *aryballoi* were only found in the tombs of biological females. However, a much larger dataset that includes other plots of the necropolis is necessary to make more in-depth observations. For now, we can state that neither the burial rite nor broader trends in the choice of grave goods are clearly linked to the construction of gender identities in death.

Finally, one or two clusters of tombs seemed to exhibit a higher number of grave goods than other tombs, and within this set, a large-scale presence of prestigious objects such as imports, decorated vessels, etc. In comparison with other necropoleis in the region, there does not seem to be a differentiation with respect to status identities besides this, at least not in the Canerossi sector. For example, while at some sites such as Gela or Megara Hyblaia, monolithic sarcophagi, hypogeal tombs, and bronze vessels were present, these commonly used markers of status were not to be found at Metauros. This must be further explored as the study of the necropolis continues.

Last but not least, factoring in labour investment as part of status affirming expression is key as a higher amount of effort was put into adult burials, as these individuals were the ones subject to the incineration on cremation pyres. A higher standing in the community might therefore have been linked to the achievement of adulthood.

Final observations

This thesis provided a detailed study of one of several sectors in the necropolis of Metauros; the work on this burial group will continue in the future with a multipronged research strategy. In-depth scientific analysis will enhance conclusions foregrounded here, and will include chemical analysis of the pottery, petrography, xrf-analysis, as well as the study of isotopes and ancient DNA of the skeletal remains. To be better able to see how Metauros fits into its immediate and wider context, the inclusion of a higher number of comparative burial grounds is imperative, even if this is bound to be limited to some degree by the state of publication.

Finally, we can conclude that the necropolis of Metauros offers an unprecedented possibility to study processes of identity formation and negotiation in the context of Archaic southern Italy, especially when foregoing the simplistic binary understanding of 'Greek' and 'local' groups. It has also reaffirmed the inadequacy of models of interaction that focus solely on ethnic divergence, disregarding the potential which lies in also studying the manifold expressions of cultural convergence. The results presented here also encourage a wider approach to studying the mortuary sphere, narrowing the lens only by following where the data leads and not succumbing to the danger of confirmation bias.

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Tomb	Burial rite	Period	Age	Age group	Sex	MNI[717]	Pathologies
C 1	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 2	Cremation: Urn	Archaic				1	
C 3	Cremation: Urn	Archaic				1	
C 6	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic				1	
C 8	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 10	Pit inhumation	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 11	Cremation: Urn	Archaic				1	
C 12	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 12	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		2?	
C 14	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 15	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 16	Uncertain	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 22	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 23	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 24	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 26	Pit inhumation	Archaic				1	

[717] Minimal number of individuals.

C 26-27	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 27	Pit inhumation	Archaic				1	
C 28	Cassetta, Cappuccina	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 34	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	10-12	10-15		1	Hypoplasia on a premolar. Shovel shape of the upper central incisor.
C 35	Pit inhumation	Archaic	2-4 (3 years)	1-5		1	
C 36	Pit inhumation	Archaic	10-12 (8-12)	10-15		1	
C 38	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	3-6	1-5		1	
C 42	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 43	Pit inhumation	Archaic	3-4	1-5		2	
C 43	Pit inhumation	Archaic	1-3	1-5		2	
C 45	Pit inhumation	Archaic	20-25	Adult	F	1	
C 50	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 52	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 53	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	M	1	
C 56	Enchytrismos	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 57	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	3-5	1-5		1	
C 58	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 60	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 62	Cremation: Urn	Archaic				1	

C 63	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 64	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	20-40	Adult	F	1	
C 66	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 68	Uncertain	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 69	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 71	Uncertain	Archaic	40+	Adult	M	1	Periostitis on long bone; osteoarthritis on vertebral facet
C 75	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 76	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 77	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 79	Cremation: Urn	Archaic				1	
C 80	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 86	Uncertain	Uncertain	Adult	Adult		1	
C 87	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	> 30	Adult		1	
C 88	Enchytrismos	Archaic					
C 90	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic				1	
C 92	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 95	Pit inhumation	Archaic	30-40	Adult		1	
C 102	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic				1	
C 103	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	6-8	5-10		1	

C 104	Pit inhumation	Archaic	3-5	1-5		1	
C 108	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	Adult	Adult		1	Gracile patellae with vastus notch
C 116	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 119	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 125	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic					
C 126	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 127	Enchytrismos	Archaic				1	
C 130	Pit inhumation	Archaic					
C 131	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 136	Pit inhumation	Archaic	7-10	5-10		1	
C 137	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 140	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 141	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 142	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic				1	
C 143	Enchytrismos	Archaic					
C 144	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 145	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	Adult	Adult	F?	1	Platymeric femur and mild periostitis
C 148	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 157	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	

C 158	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 162	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 163	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 166/S17	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 169	Pit inhumation	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 172	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 173	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	M	1	
C 174	Enchytrismos	Archaic				1	
C 179	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	Adolescent or adult	Adolescent or adult	F*	1	Mild periostitis on the femur
C 184	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	Adult	Adult		1	
C 187	Pit inhumation	Archaic	7-9	5-10		1	
C 189	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 190	Pit inhumation	Archaic	Adult	Adult	M	1	
C 191	Pit inhumation	Archaic	13-14 anni	10-15		1	
C 192	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 194	Pit inhumation	Archaic				1	
C 200	Enchytrismos	Archaic				1	
C 205	Cremation: Urn	Archaic				1	
C 206	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	

C 208	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 209	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 210	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic				1	
C 211	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 212	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	Subadult	Subadult		1	
C 213	Pit inhumation	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 214	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 215	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic					
C 216	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic				1?	
C 217	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 218	Enchytrismos	Archaic				1	
C 220	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 221	Cassetta	Archaic	30-40	Adult	F	1	Metatarsal diaphysis fracture
C 222	Enchytrismos	Archaic				1	
C 223	Pit inhumation	Uncertain				1	
C 224	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 226	Enchytrismos	Archaic				1	
C 233	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	6-8	5-10		1	
C 234	Pit inhumation	Archaic	2-5	1-5		1	

C 236	Cappuccina	Archaic	40-50	Adult	M	1	Hypoplasia of teeth, antemortem tooth loss, various caries and tartar; enthesopathies of the patellae, ridges noted for flexor muscle attachment on the hand phalanges, severe periostitis on the tibia
C 237	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	Adult	Adult	M	1	
C 238	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	M	1	
C 240	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	40+	Adult	M	1	
C 242	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic				1	
C 243	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	15-20	15-20		1	Grade 1 caries
C 245	Pit inhumation	Archaic	Two: 10-15 and young adult	10-15		2	
C 247	Pit inhumation	Archaic	8-10	5-10		1	
C 248	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 249	Pit inhumation	Archaic	2-3	1-5		1	
C 251	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 254	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 255	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 256	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 257	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	

C 260	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 262	Enchytrismos	Archaic			F	1	
C 263	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 265	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 267	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult	F	1	
C 268	Cassetta	Archaic	5-6	5-10		1	
C 269	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	20-24	20-40	F	1	
C 271	Enchytrismos	Archaic	36-38 fetal weeks	Perinatal		1	
C 273	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	Adult	Adult	M	1	
C 275	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	30-35	20-40		1	
C 281	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	40+	40+	M*	1	Hypercementosis of left upper M3; antemortem tooth loss right mandibular M1
C 282	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	Adult	Adult	F	1	Probable residual rickets for curved tibia
C 283	Cremation: Burnt Lens	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
C 285	Enchytrismos	Archaic				1	
C 286	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	Adult	Adult		1	
C 287	Pit inhumation	Archaic	4-5	1-5		1	

C 290	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	Teeth: 5-10 years; adult diaphysis			2?	
C 291	Pit inhumation	Archaic	8	5-10		1	
C 292	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	5-8	5-10		1	
C 293	Enchytrismos	Archaic				1	
C 294	Pit inhumation	Uncertain	50+	40+	M	1	Cranial fragments and 11 teeth with tartar, caries and antemortem tooth loss
C 296	Pit inhumation	Archaic	3-4	1-5		1	
C 300	Cassetta	Archaic	3-5	1-5		1	
C 303	Pit inhumation	Archaic	8-10	5-10		1	
C 304	Cremation: Urn	Archaic	Adult	Adult		1	
S 16	Sporadic Find	Archaic				1	

LIST OF TOMBS

All Archaic tombs (n = 251): C 1, C 2, C 3, C 4, C 5, C 6, C 8, C 10, C 11, C 12, C 13, C 14, C 15, C 16, C 17, C 18, C 19, C 20, C 21, C 22, C 23, C 24, C 25, C 26, C 27, C 28, C 29 = C 41, C 32, C 33, C 35, C 36, C 37, C 39, C 40, C 42, C 43, C 44, C 45, C 46, C 47, C 48, C 50, C 52, C 53, C 55, C 56, C 57, C 58, C 60, C 62, C 63, C 64, C 66, C 67, C 68, C 69, C 70, C 71, C 74, C 75, C 76, C 77, C 79, C 80, C 81, C 82, C 84, C 85, C 88, C 89, C 91, C 92, C 93, C 94, C 95, C 96, C 97, C 99, C 100, C 101, C 102, C 104, C 105, C 106, C 107, C 115, C 116, C 117, C 118, C 119, C 120, C 121, C 122, C 123, C 124, C 125, C 126, C 127, C 128, C 129, C 130, C 131, C 132, C 133, C 135, C 136, C 137, C 138, C 139, C 140, C 141, C 142, C 143, C 144, C 146, C 147, C 148, C 149, C 150, C 151, C 152, C 153, C 157, C 158, C 159, C 160, C 162, C 163, C 164, C 165, C 166, C 168, C 169, C 170, C 171, C 172, C 173, C 174, C 175, C 176, C 177, C 178, C 180, C 181, C 182, C 183, C 185, C 186, C 187, C 188, C 189, C 190, C 191, C 192, C 193, C 194, C 195, C 197, C 198, C 199, C 200, C 201, C 205, C 206, C 208, C 209, C 210, C 211, C 213, C 214, C 215, C 216, C 217, C 218, C 219, C 220, C 221, C 222, C 224, C 225, C 226, C 227, C 228, C 229, C 230, C 231, C 232, C 234, C 235, C 236, C 238, C 239, C 240, C 241, C 242, C 244, C 245, C 246, C 247, C 249, C 251, C 253, C 254, C 255, C 256, C 257, C 258, C 260, C 262, C 263, C 264, C 265, C 267, C 268, C 270, C 271, C 272, C 274, C 276, C 277, C 278, C 279, C 280, C 283, C 284, C 285, C 287, C 288, C 289, C 291, C 293, C 295, C 296, C 297, C 298, C 300, C 302, C 303, C 304, C 305, CS 1, CS 4, CS 10, CS 12, CS 13, CS 24, CS 26, CS 27, CS 30, CS 31, CS 35

Archaic uncertain contexts and sporadic finds (n = 22): C 26-27, C 61 BIS, C 90, C 132 TER, CS 2, CS 3, CS 5, CS 6, CS 9, CS 11, CS 15, CS 16, CS 18, CS 19, CS 20, CS 22, CS 23, CS 28, CS 29, CS 32, CS 33, CS 34

Archaic inhumations (n = 130): C 10, C 17, C 18, C 19, C 21, C 25, C 26, C 27, C 28, C 29 = C 41, C 32, C 33, C 35, C 36, C 37, C 39, C 40, C 43, C 45, C 46, C 47, C 48, C 55, C 56, C 71, C 81, C 85, C 88, C 89, C 91, C 93, C 94, C 95, C 100, C 104, C 105, C 120, C 121, C 122, C 123, C 124, C 127, C 130, C 132, C 136, C 138, C 139, C 143, C 146, C 147, C 149, C 150, C 151, C 153, C 168, C 169, C 171, C 174, C 175, C 176, C 177, C 178, C 180, C 181, C 182, C 183, C 186, C 187, C 188, C 190, C 191, C 193, C 194, C 197, C 198, C 199, C 200, C 201, C 213, C 218, C 221, C 222, C 225, C 226, C 227, C 228, C 230, C 232, C 234, C 236, C 239, C 241, C 245, C 247, C 249, C 262, C 264, C 268, C 270, C 271, C 272, C 276, C 277, C 278, C 279, C 280, C 284, C 285, C 287, C 288, C 289, C 291, C 293, C 295, C 296, C 297, C 298, C 300, C 302, C 303, C 305, CS 1, CS 4, CS 10, CS 12, CS 24, CS 26, CS 27, CS 30, CS 35

Archaic pit inhumations (n = 57): C 10, C 26, C 27, C 29 = C 41, C 33, C 35, C 36, C 39, C 43, C 45, C 47, C 48, C 85, C 91, C 95, C 100, C 104, C 105, C 130, C 136, C 138, C 139, C 146, C 147, C 153, C 169, C 175, C 181, C 186, C 187, C 190, C 191, C 194, C 201, C 213, C 230, C 234, C 245, C 247, C 249, C 276, C 278, C 287, C 289, C 291, C 295, C 296, C 303, CS 1, CS 4, CS 10, CS 12, CS 24, CS 26, CS 27, CS 30, CS 35

Archaic enchytrismoi (n = 66): C 17, C 18, C 19, C 21, C 25, C 32, C 37, C 40, C 46, C 55, C 56, C 71, C 81, C 88, C 89, C 93, C 94, C 120, C 122, C 123, C 124, C 127, C 132, C 143, C 149, C 150, C 151, C 168, C 171, C 174, C 176, C 177, C 178, C 180, C 182, C 183, C 188, C 193, C 197, C 198, C 199, C 200, C 218, C 222, C 225, C 226, C 227, C 228, C 232, C 239, C 241, C 262, C 264, C 270, C 271, C 272, C 277, C 279, C 280, C 284, C 285, C 288, C 293, C 297, C 302, C 305

Archaic tile-covered tombs (n = 7): C 28, C 121, C 221, C 236, C 268, C 298, C 300

Archaic cremations (n = 116): C 1, C 2, C 3, C 4, C 5, C 6, C 8, C 11, C 12, C 13, C 14, C 15, C 20, C 22, C 23, C 24, C 42, C 44, C 50, C 52, C 53, C 57, C 58, C 60, C 62, C 63, C 64, C 66, C 67, C 69, C 70, C 74, C 75, C 76, C 77, C 79, C 80, C 82, C 84, C 92, C 96, C 97, C 99, C 102, C 106, C 107, C 115, C 116, C 117, C 118, C 119, C 125, C 126, C 128, C 129, C 131, C 133, C 135, C 137, C 140, C 141, C 142, C 144, C 148, C 152, C 157, C 158, C 159, C 160, C 162, C 163, C 164, C 165, C 166/S17, C 170, C 172, C 173, C 185, C 189, C 192, C 205, C 206, C 208, C 209, C 210, C 211, C 214, C 215, C 216, C 217, C 219, C 220, C 224, C 229, C 231, C 235, C 238, C 240, C 242, C 244, C 246, C 251, C 253, C 254, C 255, C 256, C 257, C 258, C 260, C 263, C 265, C 267, C 274, C 283, C 304, CS 31

Archaic urn cremations (n = 51): C 2, C 3, C 4, C 5, C 11, C 15, C 20, C 23, C 52, C 57, C 62, C 63, C 66, C 67, C 74, C 76, C 79, C 80, C 84, C 92, C 96, C 106, C 115, C 117, C 118, C 119, C 128, C 129, C 133, C 135, C 137, C 140, C 144, C 160, C 162, C 164, C 165, C 170, C 185, C 189, C 205, C 208, C 219, C 229, C 231, C 235, C 253, C 257, C 263, C 274, C 304

Archaic burn lenses (n = 65): C 1, C 6, C 8, C 12, C 13, C 14, C 22, C 24, C 42, C 44, C 50, C 53, C 58, C 60, C 64, C 69, C 70, C 75, C 77, C 82, C 97, C 99, C 102, C 107, C 116, C 125, C 126, C 131, C 141, C 142, C 148, C 152, C 157, C 158, C 159, C 163, C 166/S17, C 172, C 173, C 192, C 206, C 209, C 210, C 211, C 214, C 215, C 216, C 217, C 220, C 224, C 238, C 240, C 242, C 244, C 246, C 251, C 254, C 255, C 256, C 258, C 260, C 265, C 267, C 283, CS 31

All Roman Imperial tombs (n = 33): C 7, C 9, C 49, C 51, C 59, C 61, C 65, C 72, C 73, C 78, C 83, C 109, C 110, C 111, C 112, C 113, C 114, C 134, C 144 BIS, C 154, C 155, C 156, C 161, C 167, C 196, C 202, C 203, C 207, C 250, C 252, C 259, C 261, C 299

Roman uncertain contexts and sporadic finds (n = 3): CS 7, CS 14, CS 21

All tombs of undetermined rite (n = 5): C 16, C 68, C 101, C 195, CS 13

All tombs of undetermined date (n = 32): C 30, C 31, C 34, C 38, C 54, C 86, C 87, C 98, C 103, C 108, C 145, C 179, C 184, C 204, C 212, C 223, C 233, C 237, C 243, C 248, C 266, C 269, C 273, C 275, C 281, C 282, C 286, C 290, C 292, C 294, C 301, CS 25

CATALOGUE

1. Introduction to the Catalogue

This catalogue lists all tombs from the Canerossi plot which have been identified as belonging to the archaic period. This includes both the units assigned during the excavation ('actual' tombs and sporadic finds) as well as those separated out during the detailed study of all available documentation. Instead of following the system of naming secondary and tertiary tombs (in Italian, this is designated by adding BIS, TER, etc. to a tomb number), for clarity they were assigned new numbers (as seen in TABLE 4 below).

For each tomb and all associated objects, this catalogue includes all information offered by the excavation diaries: Date of excavation, precise location, and the detailed diary transcript in Italian plus the English translation. A date or date range for the tomb is also stated where the grave assemblage allowed for it, as well as whether skeletal evidence was present and analysed.

C 11BIS	C 299
C 57	C 57
	C 300
C 95 BIS	C 301
C 132 BIS	C 302
C 137	C 137
	C 303
C 141 BIS	C 304
C 177 BIS	C 305

Table 4: Reassignment of tomb numbers.

On the associated objects, the information includes the state of preservation, the precise measurements, and the typological classification. The fabric of ceramics is then described macroscopically as it was documented. The first parameter is the colour of the clay, stated through the Munsell colour code. Second is the structure of the section, analysed first according to Coarse ware and Fine ware, and second to the appearance of the firing cores.

The surface of the vessel is described through the three parameters hardness, feel, and texture. The inclusions were the last parameter to be measured, documenting the colour, the frequency, and the sorting.

2. Macroscopic documentation of fabrics

The first of the aspects documented during this phase were the fabric colour and matrix structure (FIGURE 98). While the former is self-explanatory, the latter describes whether the matrix has a continuous colour ('continuous') or whether it has multiple layers ('darker core/lighter periphery', 'lighter core/darker periphery', 'double core', and 'mixed/uneven'). Strongly related to this is the category "Fabric Structure", which describes the layers of the matrix in a more detailed way, more than anything giving additional information on the firing atmosphere ('oxidised' or 'reduced')[718]. The colour was determined with the help of a Munsell

[718] Orton – Hughes 2013, 154, citing Rye 1981, 104.

Chart. While the identification of colour even with the help of a Munsell Chart can be imprecise and subjective, and the colour often does not convey information on the production technique, this practise does help to distinguish broad groups of pottery.

The second large group of information that was recorded centres around the inclusions present in the fabric, which are studied using a magnifying glass. The studied and recorded parameters include first the colour of the inclusions. As the inclusions were usually very small, this could not be done with the help of a Munsell Chart, but by rough description (e.g., 'reddish brown', 'black', 'mica', etc.). Second, inclusion size was classified in five categories: 'Very fine' (<0.1mm), 'Fine' (0.1-1mm), 'Medium' (1-2.5mm), 'Coarse' (2.5-5mm), and 'Very coarse' (>5mm)[719]. Third, the approximate amount of inclusions was indicated through percentages, using the chart by Mathew – Wood – Oliver 1991 (FIGURE 99)[720]. Finally, the regularity of inclusion sorting was indicated through five categories covering 'very poor' (1), 'poor' (2), 'fair' (3), 'good' (4), and 'very good' (5) (FIGURE 100)[721].

Finally, a third group is engaged with the outer surface of a given vessel (TABLE 5). This included first the assessment of the hardness of the fabric, either "soft (can be scratched with a fingernail), hard (cannot be scratched with a fingernail), and very hard (cannot be scratched with a knive)"[722], according to a rough adaptation of the Mohs hardness scale. The feel of the surface was described either as 'harsh' (feels abrasive to the finger), 'rough' (irregularities can be felt), or 'smooth' (no irregularities can be felt)[723]. Last, the texture of a freshly broken section (wherever this was already possible without clipping a piece of pottery) was described, following Orton and Hughes 2013, as 'subconchoidal' (breaks somewhat like glass or flint), 'smooth' (flat or slightly curved, no visible irregularities), 'fine' (small, closely spaced irregularities), 'irregular', 'hackly' (large and generally angular irregularities), or 'laminated' ('stepped' effect).

[719] Initially, the recording system used in Orton – Hughes 2013, 281 was used (ranging from 0.1-1mm), but realising that it would not be possible to undertake such a precise categorization without a microscope, the categories were slightly adapted.
[720] Orton – Hughes 2013, 282.
[721] Orton – Hughes 2013, 284, citing Barraclough 1992.
[722] Orton – Hughes 2013, 277.
[723] Orton – Hughes 2013, 277.

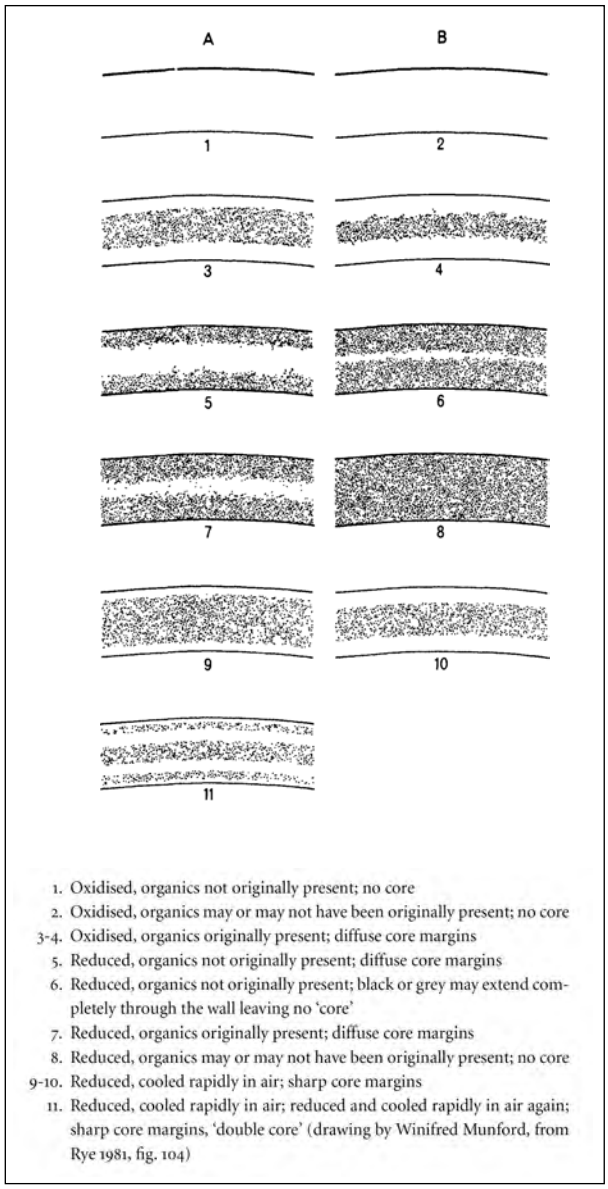


Figure 98: Fabric sections, after Rye 1981, fig. 104.

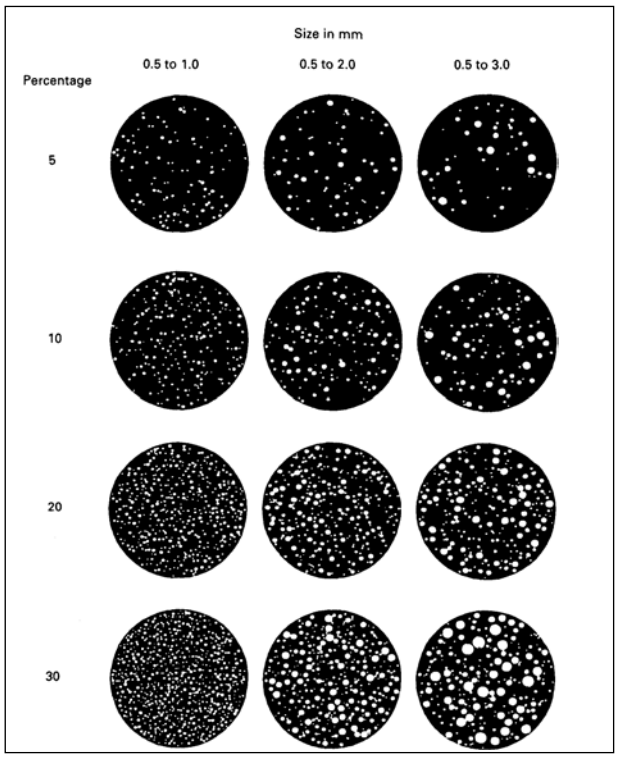


Figure 99: Inclusion frequency in percentage (after Mathew – Wood – Oliver 1991).

Hardness	Soft	Can be scratched with a fingernail.
	Hard	Cannot be scratched with a fingernail.
	Very hard	Cannot be scratched with a knife.
Feel	Harsh	Feels abrasive to the finger.
	Rough	Irregularities can be felt.
	Smooth	No irregularities can be felt.
Texture	Subconchoidal	Breaks somewhat like glass or flint.
	Smooth	Flat or slightly curved, no visible irregularities.
	Fine	Small, closely spaced irregularities.
	Irregular	Larger, more widely spaced irregularities.
	Hackly	Large and generally angular irregularities
	Laminated	'Stepped' effect.

Table 5: Hardness, feel, and texture (after Orton - Hughes 2013).

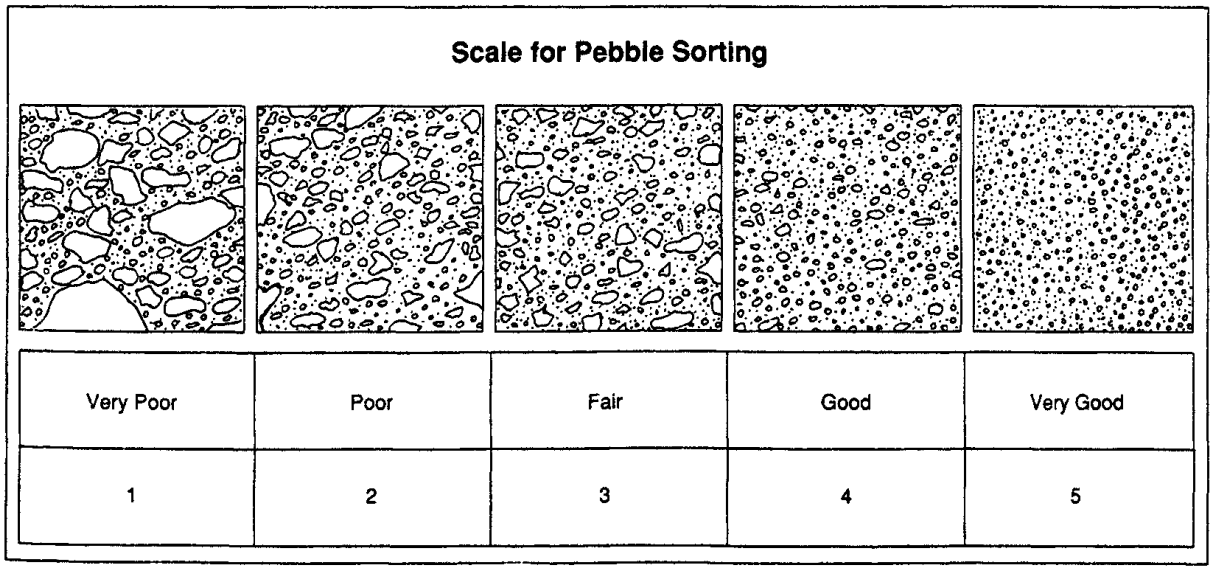


Figure 100: Inclusion sorting (after Orton – Hughes 2013, 284 fig. A.6).

C 1

Date: 13.06.1978
Grid: L 29
Burial rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Si riprende l'approfondimento dei settori 28-30/H-L mentre si continua contemporaneamente lo scortecciamento superiore dei settori G-E/28-30. In questo settore, cioè nel 28-30/H-L, dove siamo già a quota abbastanza profonda sembra essere a livello tombe greche – quanti gli erratici raccolti con resti di terracotta acroma, frammento a vernice nera, un frammento *aryballos* graffito e pitturato tipo corinzio, e altri – ben cui si nota la totale assenza di tombe romane – nel settore L 29 al limite stava a quota 230 circa c'è il resto di anfora (*hydria*?) di argilla chiara, vicino frammenti ossa bruciate. Può essere il resto di una tomba. Per cui ottimisticamente, la numereremo Tomba 1 e verrà posizionata come tale, anche se non val la pena fare una foto. Nel settore FG/28-30 dove è in alto un seppellimento superficiale anche per alleggerimento della terra, a quota 180 circa affiorano delle pietre sparse qua e là. Il terreno è nero, di tipo agricolo. Accanto al fondo di anfora T1 c'è traccia oltre che di ossa anche di carbone e il terreno è più sotto. C'è la solita macchia non di terreno bruciato. Più a sud c'è una pietra a livello leggermente superiore rispetto al fondo T1. T1 in L 29, da sud 80, da ovest 185, quota -254. Pietra da ovest 160, da sud 10, quota -230.

Translation: The excavation of sectors 28-30/H-L is resumed, while at the same time the superficial clearing of sectors G-E/28-30 continues. In this sector, i.e. in sectors 28-30/H-L, where we are already at a fairly deep level, we seem to be at the level of Greek tombs – where many random finds were collected with remains of achromatic terracotta, a black painted fragment, a graffito and painted Corinthian type *aryballos* fragment, and others – but we also note the total absence of Roman tombs – in sector L 29, at the grid line at a depth of about -230 there is the remains of an amphora (*hydria*?) of light clay, close to burnt bone fragments. These may be the remains of a grave. So optimistically, we will number it Tomb 1 and position it as such, even if it is not worth taking a photo. In sector FG/28-30, where there is also a shallow burial higher up, at an elevation of about -180, there are stones scattered here and there. The soil is black and of agricultural type. Next to the bottom of amphora T1 there is evidence not only of bones but also of charcoal and the soil goes deeper. There is the usual non-burnt soil stain. Further south there is a stone at a slightly higher level than the bottom T1. T1 in L 29, from the south 80, from the west 185, depth -254. Stone from the west 160, from the south 10, depth -230.

Date: Unknown.

C1/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Strongly fragmented, body and base sherds remain.
Measurements: B.[724] ø 12,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/8*, section *A1/B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusions colour *grey/white/brown*, inclusions frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*.
Plate: 26

[724] R. = rim; B. = base; H. = height.

C 2

Date: 13.06.1978
Grid: H 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Nel settore H 29 affiora la […][725] *chytra*. Si presente coricato verso ovest, frammentato. È la T 2: in H 29, *chytra* frammentata coricata verso sudovest, schiacciata con qualche frammento. *Olletta* alla bocca, resto forse di copertura. Dimensioni visibili: boccacm 20, alt.cm 38, larghezza max.cm 40. Frammento di ansa superiore, altra ansa forse inferiore anche in situ. Grossa pietra calcare […] verso ovest acm 35 dalla bocca della *chytra*; resto di ossa bruciate. T 2 in H 29 = da N 051, da ovest 150 quota -246 sulla spalla. Pietra da ovest 80; da nord 61, quota -238. Frammenti di ossa anche all'interno della *chytra*.

Translation: The […] *chytra* emerges in sector H 29. It appears leaning to the west, fragmented. This is Tomb 2: in H 29, a fragmented *chytra* […] towards the southwest; it is shattered, and several fragments remain. There's an *olletta* at the mouth, the possible remnant of a lid. Visible dimensions: Mouth 20cm, height 38cm, max. width 40cm. Fragment of upper handle, another possibly lower handle also *in situ*. Large limestone leans westwards 35cm from mouth of the *chytra*; remains of burnt bones. T 2 in H 29 = from the north 51, from the west 150, depth -246 at the shoulder. Stone from the west 80; from the north 61, elevation -238. Inside *chytra* also bone fragments.

Date: Unknown.

C2/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, body and rim sherds remain.
Measurements: R. ø 19.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 10R/4/6, periphery 5YR/4/2*, section *B4/B10*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *mica/white/occasional black*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 26

C2/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim sherds remain.
Measurements: R. ø 16.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 2.5YR/5/2, periphery 10R/7/12*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core and lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *white/black/muscovite*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 26

C 3

Date: 13.06.1978
Grid: I 29
Burial rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: I 29: Resto di *chytra*, frammenti sparsi con resto di ossa bruciate, pietra irregolare non litica, da sud 70, da ovest 175, quota -246. Posizioni prese alla pietra. Vicino e interno frammenti carbone bruciata e tracce di chiazza terra nera. 7

[725] Passages marked as „[…]" are words that were not legible, either due to the scan, the paper quality of the diaries, or the general legibility of the handwriting.

frammenti della *chytra* sono un po' sparsi – Rimangano un frammento di orlo, parte della spalla. Sul fondo frammento di ossa bruciate. L'orlo conserva attaccato un'ansa. Sotto la pietra qualche frammento di ossa bruciate.

Translation: I 29: Remainder of a *chytra*, scattered fragments with burnt bones, irregular non-lithic stone, from the south 70, from the west 175, depth -246. Measurements of position taken at stone. Surrounding and inside are burnt charcoal fragments and traces of black earth mottling. 7 fragments of *chytra*, they are a little scattered – a fragment of the rim and part of the shoulder remain. On the bottom there is a fragment of burnt bone. The rim retains an attached handle. Under the stone some fragments of burnt bones.

Date: Unknown.

C3/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 20.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/4*, section *A1/B2*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *vitreous inclusions, occasional resinous larger inclusions (silex)*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 26

C 4

Date: 13.06.1978
Grid: I 28
Burial rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No

Diary Transcript: In I 28, frammenti di *pithos* probabilmente coperchio di *chytra*. Vedremo se sotto c'è forse la *chytra* stessa. Posizione: da est 15, da sud 71, quota -250. Dimensioni frammenticm 29x24; sotto i frammenti di *pithos* c'erano resti di ossa bruciate, frammenti di carbone e nient'altro.

Translation: In I 28, fragments of a *pithos*, probably a lid to the *chytra*. We will see if there is perhaps the *chytra* itself underneath. Position: from the east 15, from the south 71, depth -250. Fragment size 29x24cm; under the *pithos* fragments were burnt bone remains, charcoal fragments and nothing else.

Date: Unknown.

C4/1 *Pithos*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour core *2.5YR/4/6*, periphery *2.5YR/5/8*, section *A1*, matrix structure *darker core and lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion colour *dense white vitreous/resinous black or brown/mica*, frequency *20%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium/coarse*, inclusions sorting *2*.

C4/2 *Base*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Measurements: B. ø 14.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusions sorting *4*.
Plate: 26

C 5

(PLATE 1)

Date: 14.06.1978
Grid: I 28
Burial rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Si prosegue l'esplorazione nei settori 28-30/H-L per il recupero delle tombe che cominciano ad essere più denso. Nei settori 28-30/E-C si fa la prima pulizia con scortecciamento superficiale per avere tutto il settore 28-30/A-L formato a gradini per evitare eventuali crolli di terra. Nel settore 28-30/H-L il terreno è ancora nero anche se comincia a essere sabbioso. Qua e la c'è qualche macchia nera, frammenti di ossa bruciate. T 5 in I 28; da est 92; da sud 48; quota -261. *Chytra* posta verticalmente, leggermente coricata verso nordest. Biansata con orlo integro. Vicino ci sono frammenti orlo *olletta*, frammenti collo anfora, frammenti di ossa bruciate all'esterno. Dimensioni orlo:cm 25, altezza max.cm 32. All'interno oltre a frammenti *olletta* probabile chiusura, c'è un frammento vasetto a vernice nera con bande orizzontali rosse, orlo estroflesso, appiccicata spalla.

Translation: Exploration continues in sectors 28-30/H-L for the recovery of tombs, which are becoming denser. In sectors 28-30/E-C, the first cleaning is done by removing the surface to have the whole of sector 28-30/A-L formed in steps to avoid possible collapses of the soil. In sector 28-30/H-L, the ground is still black even though it starts to become sandy. Here and there are a few black spots and fragments of burnt bones. T 5 in I 28; from the east 92; from the south 48; depth -261. *Chytra* placed vertically, slightly leaning towards north-east. It has two handles, the rim is intact. Nearby are fragments of an *olletta* rim, an amphora neck, and burnt bones. Rim 25cm, max. height 32cm. On the inside, in addition to fragments of an *olletta* which was probably used as a lid, there is a black glazed jar fragment with red horizontal bands; it has an everted rim with a shoulder fragment attached.

Date: Unknown.

C5/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Intact.
Measurements: R. ø 20,5/h. ø 32.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion colour *dark reddish brown, black/white/mica*, frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusions sorting *2*.
Plate: 27

C5/2 *Olla*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: Traces of a *bugna*.
Measurements: R. ø 18.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/4/4*, section *A1/B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *hackly/irregular*, inclusion colour *reddish brown (probably grog)/yellowy white/white/black/mica*, inclusion frequency *17,5%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusions sorting *2*.
Plate: 26

C5/3 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 13.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 2.5YR/6/6, periphery N/2.5*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core & darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*,

inclusion colour *reddish brown (probably grog)/orange-red/white/mica*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *medium*, inclusions sorting *3*.
Plate: 26

C5/4 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, body and shoulder sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5R/9/4, periphery 2.5YR/8/6*, section *A3*, matrix structure *darker core & lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusions sorting *4*.
Plate: 26

C5/5 *Non-diagnostic vessel*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5YR/4/2, periphery 2.5YR/6/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core & lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusions sorting *3*.

C5/6 *Pyxis*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: Black glaze.
Measurements: R. ø 10.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/9/1*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion colour *mica*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusions sorting *4*.
Plate: 27

C 6

Date: 14.06.1978
Grid: H 29
Burial rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 6 in H 29, da ovest 21, da sudcm 0, fibula sul filo di H/I, quota -270. Frammenti *chytra*, resto di ossa bruciate con frammenti denti, piccola chiazza nera di terra bruciata, fibula ad arco di violino incompleta sul pungiglione perché forse smarrito durante lo scavo, frammenti vasetto.

Translation: T 6 in H 29, from the west 21, from the southcm 0, fibula on the grid line between H and I, elevation -270. Fragments of a *chytra* and burnt bones including tooth fragments; small black patch of burnt earth; an incomplete violin arch fibula, with the needle possibly lost during excavation; and fragments of a vessel.

Date: Unknown.

C6/1 *Bronze Fibula*
Preservation: Arch intact, needle is missing.
Measurements: L. 3,9/w. 2,4.
Plate: 28

C6/2 *Pyxis*
Preservation: Fragmented, base sherds.
Decoration: Painted.
Measurements: B. ø 5,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion colour *mica (biotite and muscovite)/black*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusions sorting *5*.

Plate: 28

C6/3 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion colour *mica/white/larger reddish brown (probably grog)/black*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *medium/fine*, inclusions sorting *2*.

C 8

Date: 14.06.1978
Grid: I 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 8 in I 30: da sud 80, da ovest 90, quota -260; frammenti ossa bruciate, carbone, chiazza nera. Frammenti coppetta a orlo leggermente estroflesso, frammenti piede vasetti a vernice nera e altri frammenti vasi. Brocchetta esterna alla tomba romana. Verso nord cm 80 sul lato est, livello uguale al colmo chiusura embrici. Dimensioni: altezza cm 17, larghezza cm 9, fondo cm 5. Dovrebbe essere corredo esterno T 7. Gli erratici al livello da -220 a -280cm sono interessanti perché i frammenti sono antichi. Ci sono oltre a moltissime di *ollette*, alcuni a vernice nera, frammenti di *aryballos*, due vasetti corinzio, e altri.

Translation: T 8 in I 30: from the south 80, from the west 90, depth -260; burnt bone fragments, charcoal, and black mottling. Fragments of a vessel with slightly everted rim, the base of a black-painted vessel, and other pottery fragments. The jug is on the outside of a Roman tomb. On the east side, ca. 80cm to the north, it is at a level equal to the top of the tiles used as cover. Dimensions: Height 17cm, width 9cm, base 5cm. Should be the external grave goods of T 7. The sporadic finds on the -220 to -280cm level are interesting because the fragments are old. There is a large number of *ollette*, some with black paint; fragments of *aryballoi*; two Corinthian cups, and others.

Date: Last third of the 7th ct.

C8/1 *Ionian cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, base, and body sherds.
Decoration: Painted horizontal bands along the body.
Measurements: R. ø 14/b. ø 5,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion colour *vitreous/dark brown/mica*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusions sorting *4*.
Plate: 28

C8/2 *Ionian cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Decoration: Painted horizontal bands along the body.
Measurements: R. ø 14.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion colour *brown/mica*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusions sorting *5*.
Plate: 28

C8/3 *Ionian cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, body, and base sherds.

Decoration: Painted. Horizontal bands along the body.
Measurements: R. ø 9/b. ø 4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *subconchoidal/smooth*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusions sorting *4*.
Plate: 28

C 10

(PLATE 1)

Date: 15.06.1978
Grid: I 28, H 29.
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation.
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Resto di ossa dell'omero, alla testa fondo di vaso capovolto, piccola pietra vicino. L'osso è in I 28 mentre il fondo vaso è in H 29. Posizione resto osso: I 28, da sud 26, da est 50. Fondo vaso: in H 29, da ovest 53, da nord 72, quota -275.

Translation: Remainder of a *humerus* bone; at the head, there is the base of an inverted vessel, and a small stone nearby. The bone is in I 28 while the vessel base is in H 29. Position: Remainder of bone: I 28, from the south 26, from the east 50. Vessel base: in H 29, from the west 53, from the north 72, depth -275.

Date: Last quarter of the 6th ct.

C10/1 *Krater*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: Black glaze.
Measurements: R. ø 25.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *subconchoidal/irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 28

C10/2 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: The base is intact, but the rising walls of the vessel are not preserved.
Measurements: B. ø 7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/6*, section *A1/B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *abundant mica/white/dark reddish/brown/black (?)*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 28

C10/3 *Cup*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: Traces of black paint on the outside.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.

C 11

Date: 20.06.1978
Grid: I 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 11: in I 29, 20 da est, 58 da sud, quota -281. Chiazza di sabbia bruna, non nera. Resta un frammento di orlo e spalla di *chytra* (circa 15x20), posato all'insù, chiaramente sconvolto. Resta un'ansa, profilo continuo. Nella chiazza, minuti frammenti di ossa.

Translation: Tomb 11: in I 29, 20 from the east, 58 from the south, depth -281. Brown sand patch, not black. A fragment of a *chytra* rim and shoulder (c. 15x20) remains, lying upside down, clearly disturbed. One handle which has a continuous profile remains. In the patch, small fragments of bone.

Date: Unknown.

C11/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 22.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/6*, section *A3*, matrix structure *Darker Core & Lighter Periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/black/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 29

C 12

Date: 20.06.1978
Grid: H 30, H 31, I 30, I 31
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 12. Località in pianta, in I 30-31, H 30-31, quota -278. Chiazza di bruciato contro la scarpata est, la maggior parte è sotto la scarpata, il resto cade in corrispondenza dell'intersezione I-H-30-31, con maggiore sviluppo in I 30. Non c'è cinerario – pochi frammenti minuti, di ossa calcinate. La chiazza è abbastanza sottile. Pochissimi frammenti ceramici. A brevissima distanza a sud, entro la scarpata est, in H 30-31, emerge il bordo di una tegola che sembra in posizione orizzontale. Già esplorato ieri, la chiazza di bruciato. Oggi si approfondisce intorno, e si segue la chiazza in profondità. Ancora frammenti di ossa bruciate, un po' di frammenti sparsi (tra cui un fondo di *oinochoe* corinzia a base tronca). Nella scarpata, emergono estremità di tegole, forse copertura di tomba (romana??) – non esplorabile.

Translation: Tomb 12. Location in the map in I 30-31, H 30-31, elevation -278. Burnt patch against the east slope, most of it underneath; the rest falls on the intersection I-H-30-31, with greater expansion into I 30. There is no cinerary vessel – a few small fragments of calcinated bones. The mottling is quite thin. Very few ceramic fragments. At a very short distance to the south, within the eastern slope, in H 30-31, the edge of a tile emerges, which appears to be in horizontal position. Already explored yesterday, the burnt patch is deepened today, and it is followed in depth. More burnt bone fragments, a few scattered fragments (including a truncated Corinthian *oinochoe* base). In the escarpment, tile ends emerge, perhaps covering a (Roman??) tomb – not possible to explore.

Date: Unknown.

C12/1 *Pyxis or Cup*
Preservation: In fragments, base and some body sherds.
Decoration: Painted horizontal bands.
Measurements: B. ø 2,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/4*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine /medium*, inclusion colour *white (mineral and organic)/large black*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 29

C12/2 *Chytra*
Preservation: Only the handle remains.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/8*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *rough*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *white/crystalline white/mica/black*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 29

C 13

Date: 20.06.1978
Grid: L 30, L 31
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 13 in L 30, localizzazione in pianta, quota -285. Chiazza di bruciato, all'angolo delle scarpate nord ed est. Occupa soprattutto L 30, e anche il breve settore scoperto di L 31. La maggior parte della chiazza è sotto le scarpate (come la T 12). Pochi frammenti ossa bruciate, parecchi cocci sparsi (senza cinerario); almeno 2 diverse *chytrai*, a giudicare dai frammenti di orlo. Chiazza nera, pure esplorata ieri. Se ne si prende l'esplorazione in profondità. Pochi frammenti di Impasto, frammenti ossa bruciate.

Translation: Tomb 13 in L 30, depth -285. Burnt patch at the corner of the north and east slopes. It occupies mainly L 30, and the short unexcavated sector of L 31. Most of the patch is under the slope (like T 12). Few burnt bone fragments, several scattered sherds (no cinerary vessel); at least 2 different *chytrai*, judging from rim fragments. Black patch also explored yesterday. Exploration in depth. Few fragments of Impasto and burnt bone.

Date: Unknown.

C13/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 16.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/7/6*, section *A1 /B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/ fine,* inclusion colour *light orange or brown/dark reddish brown/white/resinous grey/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 29

C 14

(PLATE 1)

Date: 20.06.1978
Grid: I 29, L 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 14, in I 29, quota -273; località in pianta. Chiazza nera, circa 80x50, non molto estesa. Si comincia a pulire la chiazza, recuperando frammenti di ossa bruciate; la chiazza non è molto spessa, all'estremità est. La chiazza rivela assai più estesa verso nordovest, e comprende parecchi frammenti di vasi. 190 da sud, 100 da est: *Aryballos* piriforme corinzio a scaglie, molto schiacciato, incompleto. 10cm più a nord, frammenti orlo e vasca coppa B2 accanto, frammenti *chytra*. Intorno, parecchi frammenti di ossa bruciate. In L 29, 39 da sud, 58 da ovest, quota -290 frammenti di fondo *alabastron* con decorazione ad animali in corsa (transizione? animali miniaturistici). Tra questo e il frammento di *chytra*, altro frammento di vasca probabilmente di coppa

ionica a vasca profonda, labbro alto a filetti (tipo A). Da ovest 35, da sud 7, piccolo frammenti di impasto (*chytra*?). Segue quasi il limite ovest della chiazza.

Translation: Tomb 14 in I 29, depth -273. Black patch, about 80x50cm, not very extensive. We begin to clean the patch, recovering fragments of burnt bone; it is not very thick at the east end. It reveals itself to be much more extensive towards the northwest and includes several fragments of vessels. 190 from the south, 100 from the east: Corinthian pyriform *aryballos* with scales, very fragmented, incomplete. 10cm further north, rim and fragments of a [Ionian] B 2 cup, *chytra* fragments. Around, several burnt bone fragments. In L 29, 39 from the south, 58 from the west, depth -290, fragments of *alabastron* base with running animal decoration (transition? miniature animals). Between this and the *chytra* fragment, another fragment probably from a deep Ionian cup, featuring a high lip with painted bands (type A). From the west 35, from the south 7, small fragments of Impasto (*chytra*?). It follows the western edge of the patch.

Date: Second half 7th ct.

C14/1 *Cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, body, and base sherds.
Decoration: Painted bands of black and brown.
Measurements: R. ø 15.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/9/4*, section *A1 /B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 29

C14/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented, body and base.
Decoration: Petals along the shoulder and close to the base, horizontal bands closer to the middle, and the middle section constituted by six rows of scales.
Measurements: B. ø 1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/dark grey*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 29

C14/3 *Alabastron*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Decoration: Horizontal bands and triangles, perhaps floral motifs.
Measurements: B. ø 3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 29

C14/4 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 16.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/1.25, periphery 2.5YR/6/8.*, section *A9*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *1.*
Plate: 29

C14/5 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 16.

Fabric: Fabric colour *core 7.5YR/7/2, periphery 2.5YR/8/8*, section *A3*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *abundant crystalline white/mica/black*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 29

C 15
(PLATE 1)

Date: 20.06.1978
Grid: L 28
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container, possibly disturbed.
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 15 in L 28, da sud 40, da est 20, quota -289. Grosso frammento di *olla* abbastanza panciuta, con bocca relativamente stretta; sulla spalla si imposta un'ansa quasi verticale. Intorno, frammenti ossa bruciate, è la tomba 15.

Translation: Tomb 15 in L 28, from the south 40, from the east 20, depth -289. Large fragment of a rather bulging *olla*, with relatively narrow mouth; an almost vertical handle is set on the shoulder. Around, burnt bone fragments: This is tomb 15.

Date: Unknown.

C15/1 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, the base is missing.
Measurements: R. ø 12.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *resinous dark red/black/mica (muscovite)*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 31

C 16
(PLATE 1)

Date: 20.06.1978
Grid: I 28, I 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Circa 42cm a sud, c'è un frammento di embrice, inclinato verso nord – contro di esso, a sud, emerge una pietra calcarea, infratta. Intorno, e soprattutto verso sud, frammenti ossa bruciate in terra scura (anche abbastanza grosse). Tomba 16: da nord 30, al limite tra I 28 e 29, quota -280. Vicino al frammento embrice e alla pietra 2 frammenti fittili.

Translation: About 42cm to the south, there is a fragment of a tile, sloping towards the north – against it, to the south, emerges a limestone, broken. Around it, and especially towards the south, burnt bone fragments in dark earth (they, too, are quite large). Tomb 16: north 30, on the boundary between I 28 and 29, depth -280. Near the tile fragment and the stone 2 pottery fragments.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 17
(PLATE 2)

Date: 21.06.1978

Grid: I 30, L 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 17 in L 30, bocca in I 30, 120 da ovest, 109 da sud; fondo: 56 da sud, 128 da ovest, quota sommità -305. Grande anfora di tipo punico, quasi completamente coricata con bocca verso sud, è un po' schiacciata verso il fondo. Fondo appuntito (sicuramente non piano), orlo bocca cm 2, la spalla si espande subito, molto alta, ma il punto di massima espansione è a 22cm dall'orlo. Alla metà altezza, la sagoma è quasi cilindrica, poi si affusola progressivamente. Un'ansa manca: era rivolta verso l'alto – l'altra, in basso sotto la bocca, è sana. Impasto rossiccio, con anima non cotta – molti inclusi neri, anche abbastanza grossi. Intorno, e a un po' di distanza dal fondo, qualche frammento di osso bruciato e carboni, sparsi nella sabbia chiara. La tomba dista cm 45 dall'*hydria* Tomba 19; dista cm 26 dall'*olla* tomba 18; distano cm 22 le tombe 18 e 19.

Translation: Tomb 17 in L 30, mouth in I 30, 120 from the west, 109 from the south; base: 56 from the south, 128 from the west, depth at the top -305. Large amphora of Punic type, almost completely lying down with mouth leaning to the south, the lower portion has buckled inward. Pointed base (certainly not flat), mouth rim cm 2; the very high shoulder expands immediately; the point of maximum expansion is 22cm from the rim. At mid-height, the outline is almost cylindrical, then gradually tapering. One handle is missing: it was turned upwards – the other, below the mouth, is intact. Reddish body, with unfired core – many black quite large inclusions. Around, and some distance from the base, a few fragments of burnt bone and charcoal, scattered in the light-coloured sand. The grave is 45cm from the *hydria* Tomb 19; it is 26cm from the *olla* Tomb 18; graves 18 and 19 are 22cm apart; Tombs 18 and 19 are 22cm apart.

Date: 625-575 BCE.

C17/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Location unknown.
Plate: 30

C 18
(PLATE 2)

Date: 21.06.1978
Grid: I 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 18 in I 30, bocca 151 da sud; 145 da ovest; fondo: 145 da sud; 111 da ovest, quota sommità -308. *Olla* a bocca larga, coricata con bocca a est h. 32 – bocca diametro 25 (ma è un po' schiacciato). Diametro max. (assai schiacciato) 32cm. Fondo piano, diametro 9; orlo leggermente ingrossato, 3 *bugne a linguetta* schiacciato. *Olla a bombarda*, senza chiusura, fortemente schiacciata e frammentata ma completa. Acm 13 a nordest della bocca, piccolo *skyphos*, in posizione capovolta: da ovest 157, da Sud 168; quota -322; h.cm 4 – diametro bocca 6. Diametro fondo 2,5. All'orlo tratti verticali, non si vede la decorazione, forse incrostata.

Translation: Tomb 18 in I 30, mouth: 151 from the south, 145 from the west; base: 145 from the south; 111 from the west, depth at the top -308. Wide-mouthed *olla*, lying down with mouth to east, height 32, mouth diameter 25 (but somewhat collapsed). Max. diameter (very collapsed) 32cm. Flat base, diameter 9; rim slightly enlarged, 3 crushed *bugne a linguetta*. *Olla*

a bombarda without lid, strongly fragmented but complete. Atcm 13 northeast of mouth, small *skyphos*, inverted: from the west 157, from the south 168; elevation -322; heightcm 4 – mouth diameter 6. Base diameter 2,5. At rim vertical lines, no decoration visible, perhaps encrusted.

Date: First half 6th ct.

C18/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: In fragments, but complete.
Decoration: Three *bugne a linguetta* attached directly at the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 22/b. ø 8/h. 30.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/6*, section *A1 /B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular /laminated*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/crystalline white/resinous white/black/orange red/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 31

C18/2 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Painted. On the outside bands in brown and red; along the lip, between the handles, a band with zigzag-lines; on the inside dark grey/black slip.
Measurements: R. ø 5,6/b. ø 2,5/h. 3,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 31

C 19
(PLATE 2)

Date: 21.06.1978
Grid: I 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 19 in I 30; bocca 150 da sud; 95 da ovest; fondo: 165 da sud; 55 da ovest; quota sommità -317. *Hydria* coricata con bocca a est; bocca è leggermente più bassa del fondo, che è schiacciato verso l'interno. Frammentata ma completa; anche le 3 anse. H. conservata (ma originariamente era maggiore) 40cm; diametro fondo 11 – diametro max. (intatta)cm 40. Diametro bocca 19; h. collo 9cm. Superficie molto incrostata, solo sulla faccia inferiore si conservano tratti della decorazione dipinta a fasce, brune che lasciano a volte una traccia rossiccia.
Translation: Tomb 19 in I 30; mouth 150 from the south, 95 from the west; bottom 165 from the south, 55 from the west; elevation at the top -317. *Hydria* lying down with mouth to the east; mouth is slightly lower than the bottom, which is buckling inwards. Fragmented but complete, which is also true for the 3 handles. Preserved height (but originally larger) 40cm; base diameter 11 – max. diameter (intact) 40cm. Mouth diameter 19; neck height 9cm. Surface heavily encrusted, only on the lower face are sections of the painted banded decoration preserved, brown, sometimes leaving a reddish trace.

Date: Unknown.

C19/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Heavily fragmented, partially restored.
Decoration: Horizontal bands along the body, wavy lines on the neck.

Measurements: R. ø 20,4/b. 10.5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5Y/9/2*, section *A1 /B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica/brown/black/white*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 32

C 20

(PLATE 2)

Date: 21.06.1978
Grid: H 28
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 20 in H 28. È a cavallo tra I e H; il centro è sulla mezza; da est 140, quota -298. Grande *chytra* in posizione pressoché verticale, poco inclinata verso ovest, h. 27. Diametro max. 35, diametro orlo 24. Frammentario ma non schiacciato si recupera in gran parte intera. Profilo a curva continua. Copertura complessa – un grosso frammento assai spesso, decorato esternamente con profonde unghiature. Verso ovest c'è un grosso frammento (circa metà) di *olla* a bocca larga con ansa obliqua; poi un frammento di un altro vaso, e una piccola pietra.

Translation: Tomb 20 in H 28. Straddles I and H; centre is in the middle; from the east 140, depth -298. Large *chytra* in almost upright position, slightly inclined to the west, height 27. Max. diameter 35, rim diameter 24. Fragmentary but recovered largely whole. Continuously curved profile. Complex lid – a large, very thick fragment, decorated externally with deep grooves. To the west is a large fragment (about half) of a wide-mouthed *olla* with slanting handle, then a fragment of another vessel, and a small stone.

Date: Unknown.

C20/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 20/h. 29.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/6*, section *A1 /B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly /irregular/laminated*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *white/dark red/mica/black*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 33

C20/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body.
Measurements: R. ø 18.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5YR/4/2, periphery 2.5YR/6/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/orange/mica/dark red*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 33

C20/3 *Oven*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Decoration: Deep horizontal grooves in alternating rows.
Measurements: R. ø 29.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *very hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/resinous yellow/white/black/orange*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 33

C 21

(PLATE 2)

Date: 21.06.1978
Grid: I 28
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 21. Fondo 25 da sud, da est 164; pietra 12 da sud, da est 112. Anfora di tipo punico (o etrusco?). Fondo piatto – forma molto affusolata e poco espansa – profilo continuo – orlo a cordone abbastanza spesso, anse sulla spalla. Impasto: arancia non scuro, abbastanza sottila, pochi inclusi scuri. Frammenti ossa bruciate interno e esterno. H. 50, diametro max. 37, diametro orlo 16. Interno: *Alabastron* corinzio, H. 10,5, diametro max. 6, diametro orlo 3,5. Resta un'ala, forse uccello o sirena con due ali aperte e falcate. Sotto *alabastron*, alcuni frammenti di sostanza scura ad angoli vivi, forse da una perla di pasta vietra (molto incerto).

Translation: Tomb 21. Base 25 from the south, from the east 164; stone 12 from the south, from the east 112. Amphora of Punic (or Etruscan?) type. Flat base – very tapering and slightly expanded shape – continuous profile – rather thick cord rim, handles attach to the shoulder. The clay is light orange, quite thin, few dark inclusions. Burnt bone fragments on the inside and outside. Height 50, max. diameter 37, rim diameter 16. Interior: Corinthian *alabastron*, height 10,5, max. diameter 6, mouth diameter 3,5. One wing remains, possibly bird or mermaid with two open, falcate wings. Under the *alabastron*, there are a few fragments of a dark, sharp-edged substance, possibly from a pearl of glass paste (very uncertain).

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C21/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 14/b. ø 8/h. 51,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/6*, section *A1 /B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine,* inclusion colour *mica/white/black/brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 35

C21/2 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Petals arranged concentrically around the opening. Small dots along the rim. On the body two griffins facing each other, with blossoms in between and around them.
Measurements: R. ø 3,4/h. 10,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10Y/9/2*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white/black/brown*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 34

C 22

Date: 21.06.1978
Grid: I 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: I 29: Chiazza con ossa bruciate, 50 da ovest; da sud 95. Si prende la posizione di un punto centrale, perché i limiti non si individuano con precisione. Ma i frammenti di ossa sono parecchi, perciò tomba. Vicino alla chiazza, alcuni frammenti sparsi, stessa quota. Da sud 88,

da ovest 120: frammento orlo *chytra*. Da sud 118, da ovest 90, quota -307: *Skyphos* frammenti quasi completo. Altezza cm. 5,5. Diametro 8, decorazione non visibile – coloniale. Da sud 187, da ovest 10, quota -305, frammento di *chytra* con ansa. Non è sicura la pertinenza di tutti alla chiazza della tomba 22 (incerto soprattutto l'ultimo, più lontano).

Translation: I 29: Patch with burnt bones, 50 from the west, from the south 95. The position of a central point is taken because the boundaries are not precisely identified. The bone fragments are abundant, hence a tomb. Near the patch, some scattered fragments at the same level. From the south 88, from the west 120: rim fragment of a *chytra*. From the south 118, from the west 90, elevation -307: Fragments of an almost complete *skyphos*: Height 5,5cm. Diameter 8, decoration not visible – colonial. From the south 187, from the west 10, depth -305: *chytra* fragment with handle. The relationship of all of them to the patch of tomb 22 is uncertain (especially the last one, further away).

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C22/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Rim fragments and handles.
Decoration: Thumb impression on the base of one handle.
Measurements: R. ø 22.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/1.25, periphery 10R/6/8*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *orange/white/resinous white/dark red/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.

C22/2 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Dark paint both on the inside and outside.
Measurements: R. ø 8/b. ø 3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *white/reddish brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 34

C22/3 *Alabastron*
Preservation: One body fragment.
Decoration: Paint and incisions in the shape of a wing.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.

C 23
(PLATE 2)

Date: 21.06.1978
Grid: I 29
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 23 in I 29. Sotto la chiazza della Tomba 22, continuano i frammenti di ossa: si giunge improvvisamente sul collo di un *hydria*. È possibile che la chiazza T22 faccia tutt'uno con l'*hydria*, e siano stessa tomba e stesso numero. Non c'è la sicurezza, e si preferisce sdoppiare il numero. Posizione 60 da ovest, 145 da sud, quota -318. *Hydria*: un po' inclinata verso sudovest, un po' schiacciata, ma misurabile. Diametro bocca 21 – h. collo 9 – diametro max. 36. Argilla chiara – bande orizzontale abbastanza conservate

verso il fondo. Frammenti ossa bruciate, esterne e interne.

Translation: Tomb 23 in I 29. Below the patch of Tomb 22, the bone fragments continue: We suddenly come to the neck of a *hydria*. It is possible that the T 22 patch belongs with the *hydria*, and they are the same grave and the same number. There is no certainty, and we prefer to split the number. Position 60 from the west, 145 from the south, elevation -318. *Hydria*: slightly sloping towards the southwest, a little fragmented, but measurable. Mouth diameter 21 – neck height 9 – max. diameter 36. Light-coloured clay – horizontal bands fairly well-preserved toward the bottom. Burnt bone fragments, external and internal.

Date: Unknown.

C23/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete and restored.
Decoration: Rim and neck completely painted. Along the body three sets of three horizontal lines, two below the horizontal handles, one below the vertical handle. Beneath the horizontal handles two S-shaped undulating lines on each side of the handle.
Measurements: R. ø 19,4/b. ø 11/h. 40.
Fabric: Fabric colour *white/bright beige*.
Plate: 36, 37

C 24

Date: 22.06.1978
Grid: H 30, I 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes

Diary Transcript: Tomba 24, in 30 H da ovest 109, da nord 95; in I 30 da ovest 58, da sud 36, quota -318. Chiazza di bruciato. Parecchi frammenti di ossa bruciate, con frammenti sparsi in H 30, da ovest 106, da nord 40, quota -319. Grosso frammento (1/3 vasca) di coppa a labbro, tipo di tradizione corinzia.

Translation: Tomb 24, in 30 H from the west 109, from the north 95; in I 30 from the west 58, from the south 36, depth -318. Burnt patch. Several fragments of burnt bone, with scattered fragments in H 30 from the west 106, from the north 40, depth -319. Large fragment (1/3) of a *coppa a labbro*, type of Corinthian tradition.

Date: Third quarter 7th ct.

C24/1 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Fragmented, one larger body piece with handle. The base is missing.
Decoration: On the outside black vertical lines beneath the shoulder and between the handles, a reddish/orange band on the upper part, and brown on the lower part of the fragment. Inside black/dark slip.
Measurements: R. ø 13.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.0*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 34

C24/2 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and handle.
Decoration: Orange/red bands alternating with spared bands.
Measurements: R. ø 8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.

C24/3 *Cup?*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *smooth/fine*.
Plate: 34

C 25

(PLATE 2)

Date: 22/6/1978
Grid: H 30, I 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomb 25, in H 30 il fondo: 105 da ovest, da nord 55; in I 30 la bocca: da ovest 130, da sud 2; quota -324. *Anforone* corinzio, completamente coricato con bocca a NNE. Diametro fondo 11, h. collo 13, larghezza bocca 21; h. 55 – diametro max 40. Anse non angolate, a cordone rotondo. Bordo sporgente, un poco inclinato verso l'esterno. Non è schiacciato. Sulla pancia, un frammento molto ampio pare tagliato intenzionalmente come apertura. Dentro, frammenti ossa bruciate.

Translation: Tomb 25, in H 30. The base: 105 from the west, from the north 55; in I 30 the mouth: from the west 130, from the south 2; depth -324. Large Corinthian amphora, fully recumbent with mouth to NNE. Bottom diameter 11, neck h. 13, mouth width 21; h. 55 – max. diameter 40. Non-angular rounded cord handles. Protruding rim, slightly inclined externally. Not shattered. On the belly, a very large fragment appears to be intentionally cut as an opening. Inside burnt bone fragments.

Date: Second quarter 7th-first decades 6th ct.

C25/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Intact.
Measurements: R. ø 20,6/b. ø 11/h. 56,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/9/6*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *reddish brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 38, 39

C 26

(PLATE 3)

Date: 22.06.1978
Grid: I 29, H 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: C'è un ampia zona di sabbia scura ma bruna, non bruciata. Qualche minutissimi frammenti di ossa bruciate, ma non si isola una chiazza precisa. Potrebbe essere situazione generale, ossa sparse. In H 29 da nord 25, da est 116, quota -318: *aryballos* corinzio tardo con quadrifoglio decorazione ben conservata, bocca in alto, h.cm 6, diametro max. 7. In I 29 da sud 64, da est 148, quota -321: Bocca di *alabastron* corinzio, frammento coricato. Fra l'*aryballos* quadrifoglio e il frammento di *alabastron* c'è una situazione omogenea, sabbia bruna con pochi frammenti ossa bruciate; ma la stessa situazione si estende verso ovest e verso nord per largo tratto; raschiando la sabbia, dopo circa 10cm (quota -330 circa) si incontra sabbia dovunque più chiara. In tutta questa zona, frammenti di vasi vari sparsi; la situazione è fino alla scarpata nord, presso cui si infittiscono i frammenti di ossa.

Translation: There is a large area of dark but brown, unburnt sand. There are a few small fragments of burnt bones, but no precise patch is isolated. Could be general

situation, scattered bones. In H 29 from the north 25, from the east 116, depth -318: Late Corinthian *aryballos* with well-preserved cloverleaf decoration, mouth up, h.cm 6, max. diameter 7. In I 29 from the south 64, from the east 148, depth -321: Mouth of Corinthian *alabastron*, fragment lying down. Between the four-leafed *aryballos* and the *alabastron* fragment there is a homogeneous situation, brown sand with a few burnt bone fragments; but the same situation extends west and north for a large stretch; scraping the sand, after about 10cm (elevation -330 ca.) one encounters lighter sand everywhere. Throughout this area, scattered miscellaneous vessel fragments; the situation reaches up until the northern slope, near which bone fragments accumulate.

Date: First half 6th ct.

C26/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top lines in concentric circles. The handle is painted. On the body, below the handle is a quatrefoil motif, on the opposite a basket-like structure. On the bottom three petals, the central one is larger and higher than the others.
Measurements: R. ø 4,4/h. 6,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth.*
Plate: 40

C26/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top concentric circles along the opening; along the rim cross-hatched lines. On the handle three vertical lines. Along the body a quatrefoil motif. On the bottom three petals, the central one is larger and higher than the others.
Measurements: R. ø 4,4/h. 7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 40

C 26-27[726]

Date: 22.06.1978
Grid: I 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container or presenting as burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Comments: There is no diary entry for this tomb. The items listed here are said to come from the area between **C26** and **C27**. Also, there seems to be an inscription on one of the objects, which is also true of the *aryballos* **C27/1**. Therefore, these objects might belong to **C27**.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C26-27/1 *Cup*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Decoration: Possibly painted.
Measurements: B. ø 4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 40

C26-27/2 *Alabastron*
Preservation: The entire upper part of the vessel in one fragment.
Decoration: On the top concentric circles around the opening. Stars on the body.

[726] The provenance of this material is unclear, as the label inside the bag said ‚Tomba 26-27'.

There is also a possible inscription below the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 40

C 27

Date: 22.06.1978
Grid: L 29, I 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: In L 29 da sud 50, da est 175; quota -316. *Aryballos* globulare corinzio – è molto incrostato, ma era sicuramente figurato (guerrieri?). Lo si definisce ipoteticamente Tomba 27, per la vicinanza di ossa. Resta gravemente incerta tutta la situazione. La stessa consistenza delle tombe (una? parecchie? sconvolgimento indifferenziato), i loro limiti e caratteristiche. Si conferma la denominazione T 26 per l'*aryballos* a quadrifoglio in H 29 e per L 29; ma in I 29 si raccolgano i frammenti e i resti di ossa bruciati senza numerarlo come tomba o senza attribuirli alle tombe (anch'esse incerte) dei quadrati vicini. Si approfondisce ancora nella terra scura e molto dura, pochi cm sopra la sabbia chiara un altro *aryballos* corinzio in H 29 da ovest 70, da nord 17, quota -325. È vicino (25cm, 8cm sotto) all'*aryballos* della Tomba 26, a cui viene attribuito anch'esso – h. 7, diametro max. 6,5, diametro orlo 4,5. Ma anch'esso decorazione a quadrifoglio pare avere la stella sotto l'ansa.

Translation: In L 29 from the south 50, from the east 175; depth -316. Corinthian globular *aryballos* – it is heavily encrusted but was certainly decorated with figures (warriors?). It is hypothetically defined as Tomb 27, due to the proximity of bones. The whole situation remains seriously uncertain. The same is true of the consistency of the graves (One? Several? Undifferentiated disturbance), their limits and characteristics. The designation T 26 is confirmed for the cloverleaf *aryballos* in H 29 and for L 29; but in I 29 the fragments and remains of burnt bones are collected without numbering it as a grave or attributing it to the graves (also uncertain) of the neighbouring squares. We excavate in the dark and very hard earth; a few cm above the light sand, there is another Corinthian *aryballos* in H 29, from the west 70, from the north 17, depth -325. It is close (25cm, 8cm below) to the *aryballos* from Tomb 26, to which it is also attributed – h. 7, max. diameter 6,5, rim diameter 4,5. But it too appears to have a star below the handle.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C27/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Petals on the top around the opening. Incised and painted shields or tripods on the body. Below the rim, there is an inscription.
Measurements: R. ø 3,8/h. 6,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown/round and channel voids*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 40

C 28

(PLATE 3)

Date: 22.06.1978
Grid: H 28, H 29
Burial Rite: Cappuccina or box tomb
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: È un misero avanzo di inumazione, probabilmente greca. A cavallo tra 28 e 29, fin da martedì si era rilevato in pianta un grosso frammento inclinato di embrice (quota -266, sommità), poco a ovest della grande pietra calcarea. Al di sotto emergeva la sommità di un altro embrice, infisso poco inclinato verso nordest. Posizione delle estremità: 30 da est, 76 da nord, in H 28. In H 29, 100 da N, 20 da ovest – quota: -286 sommità, -321 alla base. Abbassando progressivamente, la tegola risulta infissa in senso verticale, con le spalle verso l'interno (larghezza cm 60), spalle abbastanza basse e larghe di tipo greco. È probabilmente l'ultimo resto di una cassa di embrici, greca. A nordest di essa non ci sono ossa o altri resti della sepoltura. Ma circa 70cm a nordovest, ci sono resti di ossa lunghe delle gambe, probabilmente femori. Il punto centrale di esse: 24 da nord, 97 da est, in H 28 quota -320 – orientamento 60 Grad ovest. Rimosso l'embrice, alla base ma all'esterno di essi, ci sono frammenti di ossa: non sono bruciate, così come non lo sono altre ossa lunghe sotto l'embrice ma all'interno. Invece nei pressi ci sono pochi frammenti di ossa bruciate e pochi cocci sparsi.

Translation: It is a miserable remnant of an inhumation, probably Greek. Between the gridlines of 28-29, a large slanting fragment of a tile (elevation level -266 at the top) had been found in the plain, just to the west of the large limestone. Below it emerged the top of another tile, slightly inclined towards the northeast. Position of the ends: 30 from the east, 76 from the north, in H 28. In H 29, 100 from the north, 20 from the west – depth: -286 at the top, -321 at the base. When we gradually excavate it, the tile appears to be vertically embedded, with the shoulders inwards (width 60cm), with fairly low and wide Greek-style frames. It is probably the last remnant of an ashlar of Greek type. To the northeast of it there are no bones or other remains of the burial. About 70cm to the northwest, there are remains of long leg bones, probably femurs. The midpoint of them is 24 from the north, 97 from the east, in H 28, elevation -320 – orientation 60 degrees west. Having removed the tile, there are bone fragments at the base, however on the outside: They are not burnt, nor are other long bones under the tile but inside. Instead, there are a few burnt bone fragments and a few scattered sherds nearby.

Date: Unknown.

C28/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 17,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 40

C28/2 *Skyphos*
Preservation: One fragment, rim and part of one handle.
Decoration: Horizontal bands above and below the handle.
Measurements: R. ø 7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*,

feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 40

C 29 = 41

(PLATE 3)

Date: 22.06.1978
Grid: I 28, I 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 29, I 29 e I 28. Ancora nella terra scura e dura; si individuano alcuni denti, raggruppato ma non in perfetta connessione in I 29; da sud 16, da ovest 18, quota -326. Poi un osso lungo delle gambe sta in I 28 il punto più lontano (verso ovest) 30 da sud, 60 da est, quota -317. Distanza totale 90: conferma che l'osso è un femore. È inumazione alto arcaica, dal caratteristico orientamento. (Altre ossa rinvenute il 23-6-78, dapprima definite T 41). In I 28 da sud 54, da est 28, quota -333. *Aryballos* corinzio h.cm 7, diametro max. 8, diametro bocca 5. Decorazione illeggibile, annerito. Viene attributo alla T 29, anche se la connessione non è del tutto sicura.

Tomba 41, I 28. Due ossa lunghe femori o tibie. Non è nuova tomba (41), ma è la prosecuzione delle ossa della tomba 29, inumazione alto arcaica (22-6-78).

Translation: Tomb 29, I 29 and I 28. Still in the dark, hard earth; a few teeth are identified, grouped but not in perfect connection in I 29; from the south 16, from the west 18, elevation -326. Then a long leg bone stands in I 28 the furthest point (towards west) 30 from the south, 60 from the east, depth -317. Total distance 90, confirms that the bone is a femur. It is a High Archaic inhumation, with a characteristic orientation. (Other bones found on 23-6-78, first defined as T 41). In I 28 from the south 54, from the east 28, depth -333, there is a Corinthian *aryballos*, height cm 7, max. diameter 8, mouth diameter 5. Decoration illegible, blackened. It is attributed to T 29, although the connection is not entirely certain.

Tomb 41, I 28. Two long bones femurs or tibiae. Not a new grave (41), but a continuation of the bones from Tomb 29, which is a High Archaic inhumation (22-6-78).

Date: First half 6th ct.

C29/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top, concentric circles and a ring of arch-like shapes around the opening. Perhaps a quatrefoil motif on the body, but the surface is too worn.
Measurements: R. ø 4,8/h. 7,7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 40

C 30

Date: 22.06.1978
Grid: H 30
Burial Rite: Uncertain
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 30 in H 30. C'è un certo addensamento di ossa bruciate, pur senza avere chiazza vera e propria. Ci sono pure due pietre calcaree, non grandi, a breve distanza tra loro. Estremità ovest della

prima pietra: da ovest 60, da nord 131, quota -312 (sommità). Estremità est della seconda pietra: da ovest 120; da nord 166; quota -322 (sommità). È molto incerto che si tratti veramente di una tomba: è comunque impossibile definirne. Limiti: a nord della T 30, presso fondo anfora T 25, quota leggermente più bassa, nella sabbia chiara si rinvengono 2 denti; non se ne trovano altri. Si riprenderà l'esplorazione.

Translation: Tomb 30 in H 30. There is a certain clustering of burnt bones, although without any real mottling. There are also two limestone stones, not large, a short distance apart. West end of the first stone: from the west 60, from the north 131, depth -312 (at the top). East end of the second stone: from the west 120, from the north 166, depth -322 (at the top). It is very uncertain whether this is really a grave: it is impossible to define. Limits: to the north of T 30, near the bottom of amphora T 25, slightly lower altitude, 2 teeth are found in the light-coloured sand; no others are found. Exploration will be resumed.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 31

Date: 22.06.1978
Grid: L 28
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 31, in L 28, da ovest 16, da sud 6, quota -326. Ancora nel terreno bruno e duro, si individuano alcuni denti, la connessione non è molto chiara. Pare un avanzo di inumazione alto-arcaica. Più a ovest si cercano altre tracce di ossa; ma senza risultato.

Translation: Tomb 31, in L 28, from the west 16; from the south 6, elevation -326. Still in the hard brown soil, a few teeth are discernible, the connection is not very clear. It appears to be a remnant of an Early Archaic inhumation. Further west, other traces of bones are searched, but to no avail.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 32

(PLATE 3)

Date: 23.06.1978
Grid: I 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 32 in I 30. Bocca: 55 sud, 98 ovest; Fondo: 48 ovest, 62 sud. Quota sommità orlo -351. *Situla/Vaso a bombarda*, di forma cilindrica, plasmato a mano, orlo liscio, 4 bugne appuntite sotto l'orlo. È coricato verso est (bocca appena alzata). Diametro 38 (per largo), 25 (per stretto, è schiacciata), h. 52. Schiacciata ma completa. Impasto rossiccia assai spesso, con piccoli sassi plasmata a mano, senza tornio, fondo piano, diametro cm 12.

Translation: Tomb 32 in I 30. Mouth: 55 from the south, 98 from the west; Base: 48 from the west, 62 from the south. Rim top depth -351. *Situla/vaso a bombarda*, cylindrical, hand-moulded, smooth rim, 4 pointed *bugne* below rim. It lies towards the east (mouth slightly raised). Diameter 38

(for wide), 25 (for narrow, it is c*olla*psed), height 52. Fragmented but complete. Very thick reddish clay with small stones; moulded by hand, no wheel; flat bottom, diameter 12cm.

Date: Unknown.

C32/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Four pointed *bugne* below the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 31/b. ø 12/h. 52.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/5/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *Fine fraction: mica/resinous white/resinous grey; coarse fraction/white/resinous white/orange red/greenish yellow/dark red*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 41

C 33

(PLATE 3)

Date: 23.06.1978
Grid: I 29, I 30
Burial rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 33 (a cavallo tra I 30 e I 29). A ovest del fondo del *vaso a bombarda*, a cm 18 di distanza, inizia un gruppo di vasi, più alti di bombarda. I 30: *Oinochoe* bocca trilobata fondo troncato (abbastanza piccola), 30 da ovest, 55 da sud, conserva il coperchio pressato contro, presa centro diametro fondo cm 8,6; h. all'orlo 8,5; h. al manico cm 12, diametro collo cm 5. Coricato sopra la bocca, da nord, *skyphos* corinzio (28 da ovest, 60 da sud, quota fianco -356; diametro fondo 4, altezza 8, diametro orlo 10); non è figurato. Tutto vernice nera, oppure bande orizzontale, sbiadite e dense. È corinzio anch'esso. 5cm verso nordovest, *kylix* protocorinzia (diametro piede 3, 16 da ovest, 67 da sud, quota -361). Molto schiaccata, particularmente sott'orlo; pomello basso con chevrons; raggi intorno al piede. Orlo tutto vernice rossa. All'interno, piccolo pendaglio AV, globulare con foro. Sotto la *kylix* verso l'*oinochoe*, *aryballos* ovoidale; base abbastanza larga: 2,5, h. 6,5, diametro max 5, diametro orlo 3; 2 fasce a scacchiera tra bande orizzontali violette. Collo e orlo frammentati, complete. A 23cm a ovest dalla coppa, in I 29, *alabastron* corinzio. 14 da est; da sud 76; quota -362; h.cm 7,8 – diametro max. 4, diametro orlo 2,5; 2 sfingi affrontate, riempito a macchia con graffito a croce. Nei pressi della *kylix*, denti – altre ossa non bruciate verso l'*alabastron* – pare inumazione, dal cranio in I 30, il corso probabilmente si estendeva in I 29, ma non si segue una fossa di sabbia scura (isolato in mattinata).

Translation: Tomb 33 (between I 30 and I 29). To the west of the bottom of the *vaso a bombarda*, at a distance of 18cm, begins a group of vessels, which are on a higher level than the *vaso*. I 30: *Oinochoe* with trilobate mouth, truncated bottom (relatively small): 30 from the west, 55 from the south. Preserves the lid pressed against it. Diameter taken at the base, ca. 8,6; height at rim cm 8,5; height at handle cm 12, diameter at neck cm 5. Placed lying down above the mouth, from the north, there is a Corinthian *skyphos* (28 from the west, 60 from the south, side depth -356; bottom diameter 4, height 8, rim diameter 10), no figural decoration. All black paint or horizontal bands which are faded and dense. It is also Corinthian. 5cm to the northeast, a

Proto-Corinthian *kylix* (base diameter 3; 16 from the west, 67 from the south, quota -361). Very fragmented, particularly under rim; low pommel with chevrons, rays around base. Rim painted all red. Inside, a small AV pendant, globular with hole. Under the *kylix* towards the *oinochoe* is an ovoid *aryballos*; base relatively wide: 2,5, height 6,5, max. diameter 5, rim diameter 3; 2 violet chequered bands between horizontal bands. Neck and rim Fragmented, but complete. 23cm to the west of the cup, in I 29, is a Corinthian *alabastron*. 14 from the east; from the south 76; quota -362; height cm 7,8 – max. diameter 4, rim diameter 2,5; 2 sphinxes facing each other, filled with sports in between and with cross-shaped graffito. Near *kylix*, there are teeth – and more unburnt bones towards *alabastron* – apparent inhumation, from skull in I 30, its course probably extended into I 29, but no dark sand pit followed (isolated in morning).

Date: Third quarter 7th ct.

C33/1 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Petals on the top, concentric circle around the opening. Line along the rim. On the body, two sphinxes, between them a bird and stars.
Measurements: R. ø 2,8/h. 8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 42

C33/2 *Oinochoe*
Preservation: Complete and restored.
Decoration: Incised petals along the shoulder, some traces of paint remain.
Measurements: B. ø 8,6/h. 7,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusions sorting *fine*.
Plate: 42

C33/3 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Restored vessel, one handle is missing.
Decoration: Lines along the rim, on the shoulder shorter and longer lines, bands and rays toward the bottom.
Measurements: R. ø *9,8*/b. ø *3,2*/h. *4,2*.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/4*, section *A1/B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusions sorting *3*.
Plate: 41

C33/4 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete. Restored.
Decoration: Petals on top, the shoulder, and above the base; along the belly alternating bands and patterns of horizontal lines and dots.
Measurements: R. ø 3,1/b. ø 2,3/h. 6,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusions sorting *4*.
Plate: 42

C33/5 *Kotyle*
Preservation: Restored vessel, one handle missing.
Decoration: On the outside brown, black and red bands, on the lower part rays (star); inside upper part black and lower part red.
Measurements: R. ø 9,7/b. ø 4,2/h. 7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, texture *smooth*, no inclusions.
Plate: 43

C 34

(PLATE 3)

Date: 23.06.1978
Grid: H 30, I 30
Burial rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: A sud del gruppo di vasi della T 33, c'è una inumazione terragna. Denti in H-I 30 sulla linea, da ovest 14; quota -346. Gruppo di ossa in I 29 da sud 18, da est 30, quota -352. Bacino e parte di un femore. Dai denti al bacino, cm 36; dai denti al punto più lontano del femore (conservato malissimo) cm 75. Sembra un adulto piccolo di statura. Orientamento: 40 gradi est.

Translation: To the south of the group of vessels T 33, there is an earthen inhumation. Teeth in H-I 30 along the grid line, from west 14, depth -346. Group of bones in I 29, from the south 18, from the east 30, depth -352: Pelvis and part of a femur. From teeth to pelvis, 36cm; from teeth to furthest point of femur (badly preserved) 75cm. Appears to be a small adult in height. Orientation: 40 degrees east.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 35

Date: 23.06.1978
Grid: I 30
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 35 in I 30, 27 da nord, da ovest 62, quota -360. Inumazione terragna: chiostra di denti è già isolata, non si può dire nulla sulla direzione del corpo, non si è individuata la fossa. Accanto ai denti, spillone di ferro, in 3 frammenti (la punta manca), 2 globetti.

Translation: Tomb 35 in I 30, 27 from the north; from the west 62, depth -360. Earthen inhumation: The cluster of teeth is already isolated, but nothing can be said about the direction of the body, and the pit has not been identified. Next to the teeth, iron pin in 3 fragments (the tip is missing), 2 small globes.

Date: Unknown.

C35/1 *Iron pin*
Preservation: In two fragments, badly eroded.
Decoration: One globe in short distance from the head.
Measurements: L. 6/w. 0,3-0,9.
Plate: 44

C 36

(PLATE 3)

Date: 23.06.1978
Grid: I 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 36, in I 29. Gruppo di *aryballoi*: 1) *Aryballos* in faience: da ovest 53, da sud 10, quota -349; diametro circa 5,5 – frantumato, danneggiatissimo; superficie ha perso invetriatura, completamente pasta chiara porosa, si sfalda. Su spalla, linguette a rilievo, losanghe sul corpo. 2) *Aryballos* corinzio, da sud 9, da ovest 39, quota -345; diametro bocca 4,5 – h. 6 – diametro max. 7, decorazione completamente annerita. 3)

Anforiskos corinzio – da sud 16, da ovest 29, quota fondo -345; h. 11 – diametro bocca 2,6, diametro max. 8, sulla spalla: linguette sottili – poi banda nera, fascia a scacchiera (max. espansione) poi bande violette e nere.

Translation: Tomb 36, in I 29. Group of *aryballoi*: 1) *Aryballos* in Faience: from the west 53, from the south 10; depth -349; diameter approximately 5,5 – shattered, very damaged; surface has lost glaze, completely porous light-coloured paste, flakes off. On shoulder, relief tongues, lozenges on body. 2) Corinthian *aryballos*, from the south 9; from the west 39, depth -345; mouth diameter 4,5 – height 6 – max. diameter 7, decoration completely blackened. 3) Corinthian *amphoriskos* - from the south 16, from the west 29, depth -345, height 11 – mouth diameter 2,6; max. diameter 8; on the shoulder: thin tongues – then black band, chequered band (max. expansion) then violet and black bands.

Date: First half 6th ct.

C36/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete. Restored.
Decoration: On the top thin lines and short petals; along the rim crossed lines. On the body, a quatrefoil motif. On the bottom three petals in a triangular frame.
Measurements: R. ø 4,6/h. 6,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /subconchoidal*.
Plate: 44

C36/2 *Aryballos in Faience*
Preservation: Heavily fragmented.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.

C36/3 *Amphoriskos*
Preservation: Missing, unlocated.

C 37

(PLATE 4)

Date: 23.6.1978
Grid: H 28
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 37, in H 28. Fondo *olla*, 141 nord, 60 est; Chiusura 136 nord, 95 est. Quota sommità -332. *Olla a bombarda*, con grande coppa di chiusura. Completamente coricata con bocca a ovest. Orlo leggermente ingrossato, 3 *bugne a linguetta* – forma un po' tondeggiante, fondo piatto. H. 31 – diametro orlo (schiacciato) 20-26 – diametro fondo 7, impasto bruno-rossiccia. Chiusura: specie di grande coppa, abbastanza profonda, piede largo, ad anello. Diametro max. 34 (circa) – h. 13 (circa) – diametro fondo 9. Anse orizzontali – vicino ad esse, piccole bugne tonde. Argilla rosato, assai tenera, con impurità. Decorazione: raggi rossi, larghi, intorno al piede – probabilmente una banda rossa, abbastanza sottile. Sotto l'orlo, trace di una banda alta cm 2 con trattini verticali, che delimitavano evidentemente un campo metopale.

Translation: Tomb 37 in H 28. *Olla* bottom: 141 from the north, 60 from the east; closure: 136 from the north, 95 from the east, depth -332. *Olla a bombarda*, with large cup as closure. Fully recumbent with mouth to the west; rim slightly thickened, 3 *bugne a linguetta* – somewhat rounded form, flat bottom. Height 31 – rim diameter (collapsed) 20-26, base diameter 7, reddish-brown clay. Closure: a kind of large bowl, deep wide foot, ring-shaped – max.

diameter 34 (ca.) – height 13 (ca.), bottom diameter 9; horizontal handles – close to them, small round *bugne*, pinkish clay, very soft with impurities. Decoration: Large red rays around foot – probably a red band, quite thin. Under the rim, traces of a 2cm high band with vertical dashes, evidently delimiting a metopal field.

Date: Third quarter 7th ct.

C37/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three *bugne a linguetta* attached directly at the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 22/b. ø 7,5/h. 31.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 2.5YR/5/4, periphery 2.5YR/7/8*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *12.5%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium*, inclusion colour *black/white/mica/resinous white/orange/dark reddish brown (probably grog)*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 43

C37/2 *Plate*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three horizontal lines along the lip. Below this, at the height of the handles, smaller vertical zig-zag lines as well as longer vertical straight lines. Between this frieze and the rays towards the bottom, one thick horizontal line of paint. Inside, horizontal lines toward the bottom, above and up until the rim it is fully painted. Next to the handles, one small pointed *bugna* on each side.
Measurements: R. ø 24/b. ø 9/h. 12,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine/laminated*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *coarse*, inclusion colour *black/dark brown/frequent voids*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 43

C 38

Date: 23.6.1978
Grid: H 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 38 in H 29, da nord 128, da est cm 8, quota -345. Tracce di denti – non si individua una fossa, il fatto senta isolato – non sembrano bruciate.

Translation: Tomb 38 in H 29, from the north 128, from the eastcm 8, depth -345. Traces of teeth – no pit can be identified; the find is isolated – does not appear to be burnt.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 39
(PLATE 4)

Date: 23.6.1978
Grid: H 30
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 39 in H 30, da nord 107, da ovest 190, quota -335. Coricata con bocca a nord, *oinochoe* corpo globulare, lungo collo sottile, bocca trilobata, ansa ritorta. Altezza 13, diametro fondo 4,3, diametro max. 10, h. collo 6, altezza del punto di max. espansione 5. Due solchi sul corpo. Lateralmente, traccia di un becco versatoio, forato. Anello a risalto (collarino) alla base di collo. L'impasto è grigio scuro,

superficie uniforme. È al tornio, il collarino è sicuramente tipo greco. Intorno, alcuni frammenti anche abbastanza grossi di ossa bruciate. Il terreno è bruno, non chiazza nera.

Translation: Tomb 39 in H 30: from the north 107, from the west 190, depth -335. Lying with mouth to north, there is an *oinochoe* with a globular body, long slender neck, three-lobed mouth, and a twisted handle. Height 13, bottom diameter 4,3; max. diameter 10, neck h. 6, height of max. expansion 5; two grooves on the body – on the side, a trace of a perforated spout. The body is dark grey, it has an even surface – it is wheel-turned, and the collar is definitely of Greek type. Prominent ring (collar) at the base of the neck. Around, some fairly large fragments of burnt bone. The ground is brown, not black mottled.

Date: Unknown.

C39/1 *Oinochoe*
Preservation: Intact.
Measurements: B. ø 4,3/h. 12,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/5/2*, section *B8*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, *smooth*.
Plate: 44

C 40
(PLATE 4)

Date: 23.6.1978
Grid: L 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 40 in L 30, angolo scarpata nord-est, quota -327, da ovest 170, da sud 93. *Olla* di impasto, molto schiacciata, con la bocca inclinata verso sud, con chiusura in parte disturbata. Sempre un'*olla* globulare espansa, con orlo ristretto tipo *deinos*, orlo ingrossato, bugna al di sotto dell'orlo.

Translation: Tomb 40 in L 30, northeast of escarpment, depth -327, from the west 170, from the south 93. Impasto *olla*, very fragmented, with mouth sloping southwards, partly disturbed closure. Also an expanded globular *olla*, with narrow *deinos*-type enlarged rim, and a *bugna* below rim.

Date: Unknown.

C40/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, body, and base sherds. It is not possible to build up the complete profile.
Decoration: Two *bugne*, but it is unclear whether there were more and how they were placed.
Measurements: R. ø 20/b. 8,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/6*, section *A1/B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/resinous grey/round dark red/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 44

C 41 = C 29

C 42

Date: 23.6.1978
Grid: I 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes

Diary Transcript: Tomba 42 in I 29: da sud 90, da ovest 15, quota -346. Piccolo gruppo di ossa bruciate, senza chiazza bruciato, ancora in terreno bruno e duro.

Translation: Tomb 42 in I 29: from the south 90, from the west 15, depth -346. Small group of burnt bones, no burnt patch, still in hard brown soil.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 43

(PLATE 4)

Date: 24.6.1978
Grid: H 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal Evidence: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 43, in H 29, da nord 100, da ovest 14, quota -341. Macchia di terra scura, frammenti di carboni e denti. Piccolo *skyphos* posto verticalmente. Non è decorate a figure o disegni; conserva tracce di colore rosso esternamente e internamente. Altezza cm 4, diametro orlo cm 5, diametro piede 1,5.

Translation: Tomb 43, in H 29, from the north 100, from the west 14, depth -341. Dark soil stain, charcoal fragments and teeth. Small *skyphos* placed vertically. It is not decorated with figures or patterns; it retains traces of red colour externally and internally. Height 4cm, rim diameter 5cm, base diameter 1,5.

Date: Advanced 6th ct.

C43/1 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the outside small vertical lines along the rim; between the handles alternating red bands and spared lines. Painted on the inside.
Measurements: R. ø 5/b. ø 2/h. 3,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 45

C 44

(PLATE 4)

Date: 24.6.1978
Grid: I 28
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 44: I 28, da sud 107, da est 12, quota -343. Macchia di terra scura, frammenti ossa bruciate e tracce di carbone. Coppa ionica (B1), posto di coltello, frammentata. Tracce di carbone all'interno. Altezza cm 4,5 – diametro orlo 9 – diametro piede 5,5. B1 classico – argilla molto chiara – fragilissima e molto frammentata.

Translation: Tomb 44: I 28, from the south 107, from the east 12, depth -343. Dark soil stain; burnt bone fragments and traces of charcoal. Ionian cup (B1), cut in half, fragmented. Traces of charcoal inside. Height 4,5cm – rim diameter 9 – foot diameter 5,5. Classical B1 – very light clay – very fragmented.

Date: 610/600-590/80 BCE.

C44/1 *Ionian cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: On the outside alternating red and black bands. On the inside completely painted.
Measurements: R. ø 9/b. ø 5,5/h. 4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 45

C 45
(PLATE 4)

Date: 24.6.1978
Grid: H 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 45: H 29, da ovest 130, da nord 180, quota -349. Brocchetta di argilla scura, con ansa montante a nastro, danneggiata. Argilla molto umida e fragile; nel recupero si frantuma in tanti pezzi. Prodotto al tornio. Vicino c'è una piccola pietra, con denti posti a fianco. Alla spalla, c'è netto rigonfiamento e separazione col collo troncoconico – paurosamente frammentata – argilla poco cotta sicuramente al tornio – è bucchero etrusco?

Translation: Tomb 45: H 29, from the west 130, from the north 180, depth -349. Dark clay jug, with ribbon-like upright handle, damaged. Clay very moist and brittle; in recovery it shatters into many pieces. Made on a wheel. Nearby is a small stone, with teeth placed beside it. At the shoulder, there is clear widening and separation with the truncated neck – clay poorly fired, certainly made at the potter's wheel – is it Etruscan bucchero?

Date: 6th ct.

C45/1 *Jug*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 5,5/b. ø 4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/5/2*, section *B8*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 45

C 46
(PLATE 5)

Date: 24.6.1978
Grid: I 28
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: I 28, da est 115, da sud 77, quota -344. *Chytra* coricata verso sud, frammentata e schiacciata; è biansata, altezza cm 30; larghezza (molto schiacciata) cm 34. Una pietra come chiusura. Non si sono trovate tracce di ossa né all'esterno né all'interno.

Translation: I 28, from the east 115, from the south 77, depth -344. *Chytra* lying towards the south, fragmented and collapsed; it has two handles, height 30cm; width (very fragmented) 34cm. A stone as closure. No traces of bones were found either outside or inside.

Date: Unknown.

C46/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.

Measurements: R. ø 22/b. ø 7/h. 31,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/resinous grey/orange*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 45

C 47

(PLATE 5)

Date: 24.6.1978
Grid: H 29, I 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Macchia di terra scura; una pietra quasi piatta, sotto cui stava una coppa capovolta. Larghezza media della macchia: cm 65 – Posizione: 1) in H 29, da ovest 74, da nord 90. 2) in I 29, da sud 24, da ovest 40. 3) posizione coppa: H 29, da ovest 66, da nord 45, quota -385. Coppa è mancante di un'ansa, conserva tracce di decorazione a fasce. Altezza 4,5, diametro max. 17, diametro piede cm 4. Tracce di carbone, nessun frammento di ossa.

Translation: Stain of dark earth, and an almost flat stone, under which stood an inverted cup. Average width of the stain: 65cm – Position: 1) in H 29, from the west 74, from the north 90. 2) In I 29, from the south 24, from the west 40. 3) cup position: H 29, from the west 66, from the north 45, depth -385. Cup is missing a handle, retains traces of banded decoration. Height 4,5, max. diameter 17, base diameter 4cm. Traces of charcoal, no bone fragments.
Date: 640-630/20 BCE.

C47/1 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Inside, fully painted with the exception of a spared line along the rim. On the outside, the lower part of the vessel is completely painted. At the height of the handles, there is a frieze of 15 thin vertical lines on each side of the handle. In the middle part of the frieze 16 shorter lines. Along the rim four thin horizontal bands. The handles are completely painted.
Measurements: R. ø 11,5/b. ø 4/h. 4,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10Y/9/2*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica/black*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 46

C 48

(PLATE 5)

Date: 24.6.1978
Grid: I 28
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: I 28: Gruppetto di piccole pietre, vicino a frammenti di osso non bruciato. Sopra c'è posato un vasetto, *aryballos* piriforme in frammenti. Tracce di decorazione a fasce scure. Posizione pietre: da sud 15, da est 135, quota -372. Visto in frammenti, ha una forma abbastanza espansa, probabilmente *aryballos* ovoide antico. Parte inferiore corpo: bande nere, non saggi.

Translation: I 28: Group of small stones, next to fragments of unburnt bone. Above is a vessel, a pyriform *aryballos* in fragments. Traces of decoration of dark bands. Position of the stone: from the south 15, from the east 135, depth -372. Recovered in fragments, it has a fairly expanded shape,

probably ovoid *aryballos*. Lower part of body: black bands, not assayed.

Date: First quarter 7th ct.

C48/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact apart from the missing handle and part of the rim.
Decoration: Petals on the shoulder. The upper part of the body features 12 thin horizontal lines, the lower part has 4 thicker bands.
Measurements: R. ø 2.6/b. ø 1,8/h. 7.3.
Plate: 46

C 50

(PLATE 5)
Date: 27.6.1978
Grid: F 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 50 in F 30. Chiazza di terra nera, con frammenti di ossa bruciate, molti frammenti di vasi anneriti e sparsi. Posizione chiazza (larghezza 74cm circa): 1) da ovest 105, da nord 98, in F 30. 2) Da ovest 42, da nord 16. *Alabastron* fusiforme bucchero ionico: è incrostato, pare senza scanalature; spezzato in due – altezza cm 21, diametro max. 3, posizione da nord 73, da ovest 74, quota -250. *Aryballos* corinzio danneggiato e annerito, privo della bocca, diametro cm 6.

Translation: T 50 in F 30. Lens of blackened soil, with burnt bone fragments, many blackened and scattered vessel fragments. Location of the patch (width about 74cm): 1) From the west 105, from the north 98, in F 30. 2) From the west 42, from the north 16. Fusiform *alabastron* of Ionian bucchero: it is encrusted, but seems to be without grooves; broken in two – height 21cm, max diameter 3, position from the north 73, from the west 74, depth -250. Corinthian *aryballos* damaged and blackened, without mouth, diameter 6cm.

Date: Second half 7th-early 6th ct.

C50/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Heavily damaged, large hole in the body, rim is missing.
Decoration: Not visible anymore due to heavy abrasion.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *subconchoidal/hackly*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 46

C50/2 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Broken into two pieces.
Measurements: R. ø 2,8/h. 20,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 46

C50/3 *Pyxis*
Preservation: Heavily fragmented, rim, base, and body sherds; fragments of the lid.
Decoration: Horizontal bands and thinner lines along the body of the vessel and the lid. One dotted line toward the bottom.
Measurements: Pyxis r. ø 9,5/b. ø 11/h. 5,5; Lid b. ø 8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *1*.

Plate: 46

C50/4 *Jug*
Preservation: Fragmented. Sherds include parts of the wall, the base, and a handle.
Measurements: B. ø 3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *reddush/white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 46

C50/5 *Alabastron/Aryballos*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: No decoration visible due to heavy abrasion.
Measurements: R. ø 3,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/8.25*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 46

C50/6 *Alabastron/Aryballos*
Preservation: One fragment, entire rim.
Decoration: Petals around the opening.
Measurements: R. ø 3,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/8.25*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 46

C50/7 *Alabastron/Aryballos*
Preservation: Body fragments.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.

C50/8 *Hydria*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 20.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 46

C 52
(PLATE 5)

Date: 27.6.1978
Grid: F 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 52 (F 30), da ovest 143, da nord 17, quota -256. *Chytra* posta verticalmente, danneggiata anche dalle radici delle piante. Conserva le 2 anse. Diametro max. 43 – diametro orlo 28. Copertura: frammento grosso vaso (*pithos*?) con qualche piccola pietra sopra. Intorno, frammenti di carbone e ossa bruciate – frammento di ossa bruciate anche all'interno.

Translation: Tomb 52 (F 30), from the west 143, from the north 17, depth -256. *Chytra* placed vertically, also damaged by plant roots. Preserves the 2 handles. Max. diameter 43 – rim diameter 28. Cover: large vase fragment (*pithos*?) with a few small stones on it. Around, charcoal fragments and burnt bones – fragment of burnt bones also inside.

Date: Unknown.

C52/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 26/h. 27,1.

Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/8*, section *A5*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 47

C52/2 *Pithos*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 23.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 7.5YR/7/4, periphery 5YR/8/6*, section *A3*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular /hackly*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusion colour *black/white/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 47

C 53

Date: 27.6.1978
Grid: F 28, F 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Macchia scura con molte ossa bruciate e frammenti di carbone, con direzione est-ovest, larghezza cm 75 circa. Posizioni: 1) F 29 – da nord 74, da est 119, quota 250. 2) F 28 – da nord 63, da est 65.

Translation: Dark stain with many burnt bones and charcoal fragments, direction east-west, width c. 75cm. Positions: 1) F 29 – from the north 74, from the east 119, depth -250. 2) F 28 – from the north 63, from the east 65.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 54

(PLATE 5)

Date: 27.6.1978
Grid: F 28, G 28
Burial Rite: Uncertain
Diary Transcript: Tomba 54 (F-G 28). Grossa pietra piatta, di forma triangolare. 1) F 28 – da nord 23, da est 121. 2) G 28 – da sud 8, da est 105. 3) G 28 – da sud 18, da est 168. 4) G 28 – da est 184, da sud 55. Quota -248. Verso nord, zona con ossa bruciate miste a moltissimi frammenti di terracotta. Tra i frammenti, si riconosce la presenza di 2 brocchette (o anforette?) di argilla giallastra, completamente schiacciate e frammento tanto da non poter neanche riconoscere la forma: Ci sono 2 fondi, quindi almeno 2 esemplari.

Translation: Tomb 54 (F-G 28). Large flat stone, triangular in shape. 1) F 28 – from the north 23, from the east 121. 2) G 28 – from the south 8, from the east 105. 3) G 28 – from the south 18, from the east 168. 4) G 28 – from the east 184, from the south 55. Depth -248. Towards the north, an area with burnt bones mixed with many terracotta fragments. Among the fragments, we recognise the presence of 2 jugs (or amphorae?) of yellowish clay, completely crushed and fragmented to such an extent that we cannot even recognise the shape: there are 2 bottoms, so at least 2 specimens.

Date: Unknown.

C54/1 *Base of an unknown vessel*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Measurements: B. ø 5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/8*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 48

C54/2 *Base of an unknown vessel*
Preservation: Fragmentary, base sherds.
Measurements: B. ø 8.5.
Plate: 48

C54/3 *Base of an unknown vessel*
Preservation: Fragmentary, base sherds.
Measurements: B. ø 7.5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 48

C54/4 *Base of an unknown vessel*
Preservation: Fragmentary, base sherds.
Measurements: B. ø 7.5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark grey*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 48

C54/5 *Jug*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 6.5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 48

C 55

Date: 27.6.1978
Grid: F 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Diary Transcript: Tomba 55 (F 30). A fianco e in parte sotto l'embrice piatto che sta sotto l'inumazione Tomba 49, c'è un grosso frammento schiacciato; risulte essere di un *vaso a bombarda*. Si conserva un tratto di orlo con bugna sporgente. Vicino frammenti di ossa bruciate; lo si definisce tomba 55. Posizione: da sud 5 (in F 30), da ovest 155 – quota -280.

Translation: Tomb 55 (F 30). Next to and partly underneath the flat tile below the inhumation Tomb 49, there is a large collapsed fragment; it appears to be from a *vaso a bombarda*. A section of rim with protruding *bugna* is preserved. Nearby are fragments of burnt bones; this is referred to as Tomb 55. Location: from the south 5 (in F) from the west 155 – depth -280.

Date: Unknown.

C55/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Decoration: One pointed *bugna* remains.
Measurements: R. ø 20.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *double core 2.5YR/5/4, periphery/middle 2.5YR/7/6*, section *A11*, matrix structure *double core*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *12.5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour

resinous white/mica/orange, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 48

C 56
(PLATE 6)

Date: 27.6.1978
Grid: F 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Diary Transcript: Tomba 56 (F 30): 1) Da ovest 110, da nord 150. 2) Da ovest 130, da nord 110, quota -274. *Vaso a bombarda*, danneggiato e tagliato quasi a metà. Traccia di una *bugna* sporgente sull'orlo. Fatto a mano, senza tornio. Altezza cm 41, diametro fondo (piano)cm 9. All'interno, frammenti di ossa e un vasetto miniaturistico – altezza cm 4, diametro max.cm 5, diametro orlo 3,3, diametro piede 3,5.

Translation: Tomb 56 (F 30): 1) From the west 110, from the north 150. 2) From the west 130, from the north 110, depth -274. *Vaso a bombarda*, damaged and cut almost in half. Trace of a protruding *bugna* on the rim. Handmade, without wheel. Height 41cm, bottom diameter (flat) 9cm. Inside, bone fragments and a miniature vessel – height 4cm, diameter max. 5cm, rim diameter 3,3, foot diameter 3,5.

Date: Unknown.

C56/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Several large fragments, rim, base, body, complete profile.
Decoration: One rectangular *bugna* directly along the rim remains.
Measurements: R. ø 25/b. ø 8,5.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/8*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/resinous pinkish/white*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 49

C56/2 *Pyxis*
Preservation: Intact.
Measurements: R. ø 3,2/b. ø 3,5/h. 3,9.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.0*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white/reddish/mica*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 48

C56/3 *Skyphos*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 10,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *white/bright beige*, inclusion colour *dark*.
Plate: 48

C 57
(PLATE 6)

Date: 27.6.1978
Grid: F 30, F 31
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 57 (F 30-31): Viene così denominato l'embrice di argilla giallastra, posto orizzontale sotto la tomba 49 e che schiaccia il cinerario tomba 55. Posizione: 1) Da sud 4, da ovest 176 (F30). 2) Da S 28, da E 15 (F 31). 3) Sud 70, ovest 200 (F 30). 4) Sud 33, ovest 155 (F 30). 5) sud 7, ovest 184 (F 30). Si rimuove la tegola

di copertura orizzontale. Al di sotto, stava un cinerario, frammenti di ossa e chiazza di terra scura. Si conserva ancora un frammento di embrice di coltello: Sembra trattarsi di una tomba a pezzetto. La sabbia all'interno è abbastanza chiara, e oltre ai frammenti di ossa e denti c'è un frammento di vaso (forse *chytra*). Quota vaso -278, sta in F 30, da ovest 195, da sud 53. Sotto il frammento di *chytra*, qualche frammento osso bruciato. Thomas conferma la presenza di 2 tombe differenti, a me resta l'impressione che i frammenti vaso fuori dalla tomba (detti tomba 55) si infilassero sotto, e potessero appartenere ai vasi frammenti posti sotto la tegola (T 57). In restauro si vedrà se sono differenti.

Translation: Tomb 57 (F 30-31): This is what we call the yellowish clay ashlar, placed horizontally below tomb 49 and crushing the cinerary of tomb 55. Position: 1) From the south 4, from the west 176 (F30). 2) From S 28, E 15 (F 31). 3) South 70, west 200 (F 30). 4) south 33, west 155 (F 30). 5) south 7, west 184 (F 30). The horizontal roof tile is removed. Underneath was a cinerary vessel, bone fragments and a patch of dark earth. A fragment of an upright tile is still preserved: it appears to be a tomb in scatters. The sand inside is quite light, and in addition to bone fragments and teeth there is a fragment of a vase (possibly *chytra*). Vase depth -278, it is located in F 30, from the west 195, from the south 53. Under the *chytra* fragment, some burnt bone fragments. Thomas confirms the presence of 2 different graves, I am left with the impression that the vase fragments outside the grave (grave 55) were underneath and may belong to the vase fragments under the tile (T 57). In restoration we will see if they are different[727].

Date: Unknown.

C57/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragments of the body, no rim.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/3/4*, section *A9*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/dark red*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 50

C 58

Date: 28.6.1978
Grid: G 29, G 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 58 (G 29-30): Macchia di terra bruciata, con molti frammenti ossa bruciate, qualche frammento terracotta. Si recupera anche un frammento di bronzo. Posizione: 1) In G 30, da ovest 57, da sud 165. 2) in G 29, da est 85, da sud 169. Quota -259 – larghezza chiazza cm 63.

Translation: Tomb 58 (G 29-30): Patch of burnt earth, with many burnt bone fragments, some terracotta fragments. A

[727] Based on the photographs, it can be determined that the tiles from C 57 are Greek. The relationship with the disturbed (?) *chytra* which the tiles also protect is unclear. The skeletal data shows teeth of a child between the ages 3-5. At this stage, it is unclear whether the teeth were cremated or whether they come from the inhumation of the child in the cassetta, while the other combusted material belonged to the *chytra*. It is not possible to assess this.

bronze fragment is also recovered. Location: 1) In G 30, from the west 57, from the south 165. 2) In G 29, from the east 85, from the south 169. Depth -259 – width of the patch cm 63.

Date: Unknown.

C58/1 *Chain*
Preservation: Eroded, in fragments.
Plate: 50

C 60

Date: 28.6.1978
Grid: E 29, E 30, F 29, F 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 60 (E-F/29-30), quota -254. Grossa chiazza di terra annerita con molti frammenti di ossa bruciate e frammenti di terracotta. Punto 1 in F 29, da nord 190, da est 112. Punto 2 in E 30, da ovest 75, da nord 30. Dimensioni: larghezza 88, lunghezza 192.

Translation: Tomb 60 (E-F/29-30), depth -254. Large, blackened patch of earth with many burnt bone fragments and terracotta sherds. Point 1 in F 29, from the north 190, from the east 112. Point 2 in E 30, from the west 75, from the north 30. Dimensions: width 88, length 192.

Date: Unknown.

C60/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 9.
Fabric: Fabric colour *interior core N/2.5, exterior core N/9.0 to 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B6*, matrix structure *double core*, hardness *very hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 50

C60/2 *Hydria?*
Preservation: One handle.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *orange/small dark brown/resinous white*, inclusion sorting *2*.

C 62
(PLATE 6)

Date: 28.6.1978
Grid: G 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 62: in G 30. Da sud 40, da ovest 158, quota -251. *Chytra* posta verticalmente, molto schiacciata e frammentata, frammento di anfora come coperchio, biansata. É ancora annerita da traccia del fuoco di cottura. Frammenti di ossa bruciate all'esterno. Larghezza max.cm 37, larghezza orlo cm 25. Non si può misurare l'altezza perché schiacciata e rotta. All'interno tracce di carbone e frammenti di ossa bruciate. Al fondo, forse perché rotto, si è trovato un frammento di *pithos* come rinforzo. Piccolo frammento in bronzo. Poiché altri piccoli frammenti di bronzo vengono recuperati intorno alle T 61, 62e 63, non si sa a quale possano attribuirsi.

Translation: Tomb 62: in G 30. From the south 40, from the west 158, depth -251.

Chytra placed vertically, very crushed and fragmented, fragment of *amphora* as lid, with two handles. It is still blackened by traces of fire. Fragments of burnt bones on the outside. Max. width cm 37, rim width cm 25. Height cannot be measured because it is crushed and broken. Inside traces of charcoal and fragments of burnt bones. At the bottom, perhaps because it was broken, a fragment of *pithos* was found as reinforcement. Small bronze fragments. As other small bronze fragments are recovered around T 61, 62, and 63, it is not known to which they can be attributed.

Date: Unknown.

C62/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim sherds and handles.
Measurements: R. ø 23.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *crystalline white/white/mica/dark red*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 50

C62/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, sherds include parts of the rim, the body, and the base. One handle.
Measurements: R. ø 14/b. ø 6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *crystalline white/white/orange/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.

C62/3 *Amphora*
Preservation: One triangular body fragment.
Measurements: Dimensions 16x16.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/crystalline white/resinous white/reddish brown/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.

C62/4 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Decoration: Not visible due to abrasion.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *coarse*, inclusion colour *white (probably organics)/black*, inclusion sorting *4*.

C62/5 *Bronze fragments*
Preservation: Two bronze fragments.

C 63

Date: 28.6.1978
Grid: G 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 63 in G 30: da sud 50, da ovest 165, quota -282. *Chytra* posta verticalmente con copertura metà *olletta* conservante ansa orizzontale. Frammenti ossa bruciate e i frammenti bronzo presso/vicino *olletta*, ossa bruciate esterno *chytra*. La quota viene presa nella parte alta del coperchio. I frammenti bronzo, recuperati vicino alla tomba vengono messi assieme a questa, ma non si può essere sicuri della attribuzione.

Dimensioni: orlo cm 25, larghezza max.cm. 34, altezza cm. 29. All'interno della *chytra* altri frammenti. Ossa bruciate. Presenta una malformazione nella cottura. Praticamente sotto la T 62.

Translation: Tomb 63 in G 30: from the south 50, from the west 165, depth -282. *Chytra* placed vertically with half of an *olletta* as cover, whose horizontal handle is preserved. Burnt bone fragments and bronze fragments near/around *olletta*, burnt bone outside of the *chytra*. The elevation is taken at the top of the lid. The bronze fragments recovered near the grave, are placed with this one, but one cannot be sure of the attribution. Dimensions: rim 25cm, width max. 34cm, height 29cm. Inside the *chytra* other fragments of burnt bones. Presents a malformation in the firing. Practically beneath T 62.

Date: Unknown.

C63/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 23/h. 28.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 5R/4/4*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *very hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/crystalline white/resinous white/dark red/yellowish/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 50

C63/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 18/b. ø 8,5/h. 22.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 50

C63/3 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 15.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/8/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *fine /medium*, inclusion colour *resinous, different colours*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 50

C63/4 *Bronze fragments*
Preservation: 3 bronze fragments.

C 64

Date: 28.6.1978
Grid: G 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 64 in G 30. Piccola macchia di bruciato con moltissimi frammenti di ossa bruciate, una piccola pietra al limite delle ossa. Posizione pietra: in F/G 30 – da sud 7 (sul filo F-G), da ovest 65, quota -267. La chiazza era quasi circolare per un diametro di circa 50cm.

Translation: Tomb 64 in G 30. Small burnt patch with many burnt bone fragments, a small stone by the edge of the bones. Position of the stone: in F/G 30 – from the south 7 (on the line between F and G), from the west 65, depth -267. The patch was almost circular with a diameter of about 50cm.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 66

(PLATE 6)

Date: 29.6.1978
Grid: E 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 66 in E 29: da nord 104, da est 129, quota -263. *Chytra* in posizione pressoché verticale, diametro orlo 24, diametro max. 30. H. 27. Si recupera intera più di metà. Chiusura: fondo di vaso di impasto, appoggiato sull'orlo di *chytra*, fondo in più era una *chytra*, frammento di ansa e orlo: alcuni frammenti erano caduti all'interno, e chiudevano il buco esistente nel fondo del cinerario.

Translation: Tomb 66 in E 29: from the north 104, from the east 129, depth -263. *Chytra* in almost vertical position, rim diameter 24, max. diameter 30. H. 27. We recover intact more than half of the vessel. Lid: bottom of Impasto vessel, resting on the rim of the *chytra*, additional bottom was a *chytra*, fragment of handle and rim: some fragments had fallen inside, closing the existing hole in the bottom of the cinerary vessel.

Date: Unknown.

C66/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 19.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/crystalline white/resinous reddish/white/reddish brown/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 51

C66/2 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 10R/7/6, periphery 2.5YR/5/2*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/orange red/mica (muscovite and biotite)*, inclusion sorting *2*.

C 67

Date: 29.6.1978
Grid: E 29, E 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 67 in E 29-30, sulla linea, da nord 64, quota -264. *Chytra* in posizione verticale, monoansata, non molto grande. Diametro max. 25; diametro orlo 18,5. H. 22. Si recupera integra, senza copertura.

Translation: Tomb 67 in E 29-30, on the line, from the north 64, depth -264. *Chytra* upright, one handle, not very large. Max. diameter 25; rim diameter 18.5. H. 22. Recovered intact, without cover.

Date: Unknown.

C67/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Intact.
Measurements: R. ø 18/h. 21,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 51

C 68

(PLATE 6)

Date: 29.6.1978
Grid: E 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 68 in E 30, da ovest 188, da nord 160, quota -245. Cinerario gravemente sconvolto, schiacciato del tutto incompleto – era anfora? Manca collo, fondo etc. Verso WNW c'è una zona di ampio sconvolgimento (ricomposti: frammenti *chytra*: h. 15, diametro 18, diametro, orlo 13). Frammenti sparsi di vasi diversi, tra cui un grosso frammento di *chytra* non grande, pure sconvolta – da ovest 140, da nord 114; il frammento più lontano: da ovest 83, da nord 110. Tra i frammenti, ossa bruciate. Tuttavia non è sicuro che si tratti di una tomba vera e propria, pare uno sconvolgimento, oppure T 68 BIS per la *chytra* e frammenti circostanti.

Translation: Tomb 68 in E 30, from the west 188, from the north 160, depth -2,45. Badly disturbed cremation tomb, crushed, utterly incomplete – was it an amphora? Neck, bottom etc. missing. Towards WNW there is an area of extensive upheaval (recomposed: *chytra* fragments: height 15, diameter 18, rim 13). Scattered fragments of different vessels, including a large fragment of a smaller *chytra*, also upset – from WNW 140, from north 114; the furthest fragment: from WNW 83, from north 110. Among the fragments, burnt bones. However, it is not certain whether this is an actual grave, it appears to be an upheaval, or T 68 BIS for the *chytra* and surrounding fragments.

Date: 6th ct.

C68/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, handle.
Measurements: R. ø 11.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/6*, section *B8*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *crystalline white/white/mica/yellowish*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 51

C68/2 *Amphora*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Measurements: B. ø 8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark grey/white/reddish brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 51

C 69

Date: 29.6.1978
Grid: F 28, F 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens

Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 69 in F28/29. Chiazza di bruciato: 1) 70 da nord, 120 da est (F 29). 2) Da nord 24, da est 47 (F 28). Quota -268. Frammenti di ossa bruciate, pochi frammenti di ceramica. È probabilmente la stessa chiazza già definita tomba 53, stessa posizione, quota -250. Dal paleggio della sabbia che proviene da H/G 30, zona del franamento ieri, provengono alcuni frammenti sporadici, tra cui un fondo di brocchetta forse di tipo argivo (?) – è definito S 5.

Translation: Tomb 69 in F28/29. Burnt patch: 1) 70 from the north, 120 from the east (F 29). 2) From the north 24, from the east 47 (F 28). Depth -268. Fragments of burnt bone, few fragments of pottery. It is probably the same patch already defined as grave 53, same position, depth -250. From the sand-pile coming from H/G 30, area of the landslide yesterday, come a few sporadic fragments including a jug base perhaps of argive type (?) - it is defined as S 5.

Date: Last quarter 6th ct.

C69/1 *Krater*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: Black glaze inside and outside.
Measurements: R. ø 18.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/8.25*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 51

C69/2 *Base*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Measurements: B. ø 10.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/4*, core slightly lighter, section *A3/B4*, matrix structure *darker core and lighter periphery*, hardness *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusions sorting *1*.
Plate: 51

C69/3 Bowl
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 12.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/5/2*, core slightly lighter, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core and lighter periphery*, hardness *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusions sorting *1*.
Plate: 51

C 70

Date: 29.6.1978
Grid: F 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 70 in F 29: Chiazza di bruciato. Frammenti di ossa bruciate, pochi cocci. 1) Da est 10, da nord 112. 2) Da nord 118, da est 62, quota -269. Sono le estremità di una grande pietra, che sta quasi al limite della chiazza. Altre pietre: Una appuntita infissa verticalmente, in G 28; la punta è al limite G 28 e 29: Da sud 114 (è l'estremità est della pietra), h. 58, larghezza max. 25, base 13x16. La pietra è circa 25x14 – quota -221. Altra pietra molto grande, superiormente piatta, di forma triangolare: 1) Da sud 35, 193 da est (G 28). 2) 105 da est, 14 da sud (G 28). 3) 124 da est, 20 da nord (F 28), quota -250. Altra assai grande, entro la scarpata ovest: 1) Da est 131, da nord 157, 2) da est 190, da nord 158. 3) Da est 143, da nord 36, quota sommità -239.

Translation: Tomb 70 in F 29: Burnt patch. Fragments of burnt bones, few sherds. 1) From the east 10, from the north 112. 2) From the north 118, from the east 62, depth -269. These are the ends of a large stone, standing almost at the edge of the patch. Other stones: A pointed one set vertically, in G 28, the point is at the limit of G 28 and 29: From the south 114 (it is the east end of the stone), height 58, max. width 25, base 13x16. The stone is about 25x14 – depth -221. Another very large stone, flat on the upper part, triangular in shape: 1) From the south 35, 193 from the east (G 28). 2) 105 from the east, 14 from the south (G 28). 3) 124 from the east, 20 from the north (F 28), depth -250. Another very large one, within the west escarpment: 1) From the east 131, from the north 157. 2) From the east 190, from the north 158. 3) From the east 143, from the north 36, depth -239.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 71

(PLATE 6)

Date: 29.6.1978
Grid: E 28
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 71 in E 28: Collo 67 da est, 186 nord, quota -263. Fondo: 16 da est, 186 da nord. *Hydria* coricata con collo a ovest. Il corpo è fortemente schiacciato dal peso di una pietra posata verso il piede cm 23x20. Accanto al piede, è posato un frammento di orlo di altra *hydria* (h. 45 – ma è schiacciata – diametro fondo 12 – diametro max. 32 – h. collo 10 – diametro orlo 23. A 10cm a nordovest dell'orlo *skyphos* miniaturistico ridotto a metà (incompleto) h.cm 3,5 (nel sacchetto, anche il frammento *hydria* presso il fondo). Ossa bruciate.

Translation: Tomb 71 in E 28: Neck 67 from the east, 186 north, depth -263. Bottom: 16 from the east, 186 from the north. *Hydria* lying with neck to the west. The body is strongly crushed by the weight of a stone laid towards the foot 23x20cm. Next to the foot, a fragment of the rim of another *hydria* is laid down (height 45 – but it is crushed – bottom diameter 12 – max. diameter 32 – height neck 10 – rim diameter 23. At 10cm northwest of the rim a miniature *skyphos* that is reduced to half its height, cm 3,5 (in the bag, also the *hydria* fragment near the bottom). Burnt bones.

Date: Advanced 6th ct.

C71/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: It is missing and unlocated.

C71/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim sherds.
Decoration: Possibly broken off *bugna*.
Measurements: R. ø 17.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/2/2*, section *B8*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/orange/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 52

C71/3 *Chytra*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 13.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*,

inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 52

C71/4 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim.
Decoration: Traces of paint, not recognisable.
Measurements: R. ø 17.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown/black/white/abundant small round voids*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 52

C71/5 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete apart from a chipped off rim.
Decoration: Horizontal bands across the entire body.
Measurements: R. ø 5/b. ø 2,5/h. 3,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown/elongated voids*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 52

C 74
(PLATE 7)

Date: 30.6.1978
Grid: F 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 74 in F 30. Da sud 174, da ovest 58, quota -305. Cinerario, sotto l'angolo est della tomba 73 – è *olla* globulare tipo *deinos*, con orlo ingrossato a sezione profilata. Posizione quasi verticale, diametro bocca 23, diametro max. 40, h. 28. Si frantuma nel recupero, perché molto bagnata, era integra. Sulla bocca, un grosso frammento di vaso di impasto sottile (*chytra*? *olletta*?), tenuto fermo da una pietra piccola. All'esterno, frammento ossa bruciate, anche all'interno. All'interno qualche frammento della copertura e qualche frammento di vaso più spesso e grande (anfora?).

Translation: Tomb 74 in F 30. From the south 174, from the west 58, depth -305. Cinerary vessel, under the eastern corner of grave 73 – It is a globular *olla* of the *deinos*-type, with enlarged rim with profiled section. Nearly vertical position, mouth diameter 23, max. diameter 40, height 28. Shattered in the recovery, because it was very wet; it was intact. On the mouth, a large fragment of a thin Impasto vessel (*chytra*? *olletta*?), held in place by a small stone. On the outside, fragment of burnt bone, also on the inside. Inside, a few fragments of the cover and a few fragments of a thicker, larger vessel (amphora?).

Date: Unknown.

C74/1 *Deinos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete
Measurements: R. ø 20/h. 29,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *laminated/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/orange/dark red*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 52

C74/2 *Base of a larger vessel.*
Preservation: Fragmented, base sherds.
Measurements: B. ø 6.

Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/8/8*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica/white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 52

C 75

Date: 30.6.1978
Grid: G 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes

Diary Transcript: Tomba 75 in G 30: 1) Da sud 75, da ovest 124. 2) Da sud 105, da ovest 30, quota -305. Chiazza di bruciato circa 100x80. Frammenti di ossa bruciate, pochi frammenti ceramici. Chiazza di bruciato, sottile frammento di ferro: ago di fibula?

Translation: Tomb 75 in G 30: 1) From the south 75, from the west 124. 2) From the south 105, from the west 30, depth -305. Patch of burnt about 100x80. Burnt bone fragments, few ceramic fragments. Burnt patch, thin iron fragment: Fibula needle?

Date: Unknown.

C75/1 *Bowl*
Preservation: One rim fragment, beginning of handle included.
Measurements: R. ø 7.
Technical Information: Possibly hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/8.25*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core & lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 53

C 76

(PLATE 7)

Date: 30.6.1978
Grid: G 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 76 in G 29: 96 da sud, 12 da est, quota -285. *Chytra*, non grande, quasi completamente coricata verso WNW. Molto schiacciata ma completa: Diametro max. 22, diametro max. 28 (Orlo? Schiacciata). H. (probabile) 25 – sempre profilo continuo, spalla abbastanza inclinata. Sulla bocca, chiusura con un fondo di vaso di impasto (*olla a bombarda*?) diametro fondo 5.

Translation: Tomb 76 in G 29: 96 from the south, 12 from the east, depth -285. *Chytra*, not large, almost completely lying towards WNW – very fragmented but complete: Diameter max. 22, diameter max. 28 (Rim? It is disturbed). Height (probable) 25 – always continuous profile, shoulder fairly slanting. At the mouth, closure with an Impasto jar bottom (*Olla a bombarda*?) bottom diameter 5.

Date: Unknown.

C76/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 19.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 7.5YR/7/2, periphery 2.5YR/8/8*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*,

hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/resinous grey/dark red/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 53

C76/2 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, base and body sherds.
Measurements: B. ø 5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/8*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/white/reddish/few large voids*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 53

C 77
(PLATE 7)

Date: 30.6.1978
Grid: G 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 77 in G 29: Chiazza di bruciato, pressoché circolare, circa 90x100. Anello di bronzo da sud 70, da est 174, quota -271. Diametro 4,5; spessore cordone cilindrico 4,5 mm, non si vede alcuna decorazione. Nel bruciato, molti frammenti di ossa bruciate e carboni, 1 frammenti di *aryballos* piriforme a scaglie.

Translation: Tomb 77 in G 29: Burnt patch, almost circular, c. 90x100. Bronze ring from the south 70, from the east 174, depth -271. Diameter 4,5; cylindrical band, thickness 4,5 mm, no decoration visible. In the burnt, many fragments of burnt bone and charcoal, 1 fragment of pyriform *aryballos* with scale decoration.

Date: Unknown.

C77/1 *Bronze ring*
Preservation: Intact, eroded.
Measurements: Ext. ø 4,5/int. ø 3,4.
Plate: 53

C 79
(PLATE 7)

Date: 30.6.1978
Grid: G 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 79 in G 29: da ovest 95, da sud 150, quota -295. *Chytra* in posizione pressoché verticale molto frammentata ma completa, manca un'ansa. Non c'è copertura. All'interno, piccola pietra: Probabilmente fermava una chiusura in materiale deperibile.

Translation: Tomb 79 in G 29: from the west 95, from the south 150, depth -295. *Chytra* in near upright position, very fragmented but complete, one handle is missing. There is no closure. Inside, small stone which probably held a closure made of perishable material.

Date: Unknown.

C79/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 24/ h. 30,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 5YR/7/6*, section *B8*, matrix

structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/reddish/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 53

C 80

(PLATE 7)

Date: 01.07.1978
Grid: F 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 80 in F 30: da ovest 66, da sud 60, quota -309. *Hydria* capovolta, fondo in alto, costituisce la copertura di una *chytra* – l'h. è conservata fino alla max. espansione – diametro fondo cm 11, frammenti ossa bruciate. *Chytra* come cinerario, posizione verticale. Perfettamente protetto dall'*hydria*, è integro – diametro orlo 25, diametro max. 32, h. 31.

Translation: Tomb 80 in F 30: from the west 66, from the south 60, depth -309. Inverted *hydria*, bottom up, forms the cover of a *chytra* – height is preserved up to max. expansion – base diameter 11cm, burnt bone fragments. *Chytra* as cinerary vessel, upright position – perfectly protected by the *hydria*, it is intact – rim diameter 25, max. diameter 32, height 31.

Date: Unknown.

C80/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Intact.
Measurements: R. ø 21/h. 30.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *very hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular /hackly*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/reddish*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 54

C80/2 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, base and body sherds; one handle.
Decoration: Horizontal bands across the entire body.
Measurements: B. ø 11.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 54

C 81

(PLATE 7)

Date: 01.07.1978
Grid: G 29
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 81 in G 29: 178 da sud, da est 85, quota -319. *Hydria* capovolta – non è schiacciata, ma lesionata. H. 45, diametro max. 35, diametro fondo 12. Un'ansa orizzontale manca. L'altra ha tracce colore rosso. Recuperata quasi intera il 13-7-78 viene trovata spezzata *in tre* nel magazzino della g. d. 7. All'esterno, verso nordest, un grosso frammento con fondo (diametro 12) forse di anfora rossiccia – è coricato, rivolto verso l'esterno, non a protezione dell'*hydria*. Forse fu deposto al momento della T 81, per isolare e proteggere una precedente inumazione, T 45, del 24-6-78 al di sotto di questo

frammento, si recupera un frammento quasi marcito, un *alabastron* fusiforme bucchero ionico (da est 60, 15 da sud, in H 29, quota -348, h. circa 18-20cm). La posizione è vicinissima alla brocchetta di impasto analogo della T 45 e viene associato alla T 45. Dista circa 12cm dall'*hydria*, la quota è quelle del collo dell'*hydria*.

Translation: Tomb 81 in G 29: 178 from the south, from the east 85, depth -319. Inverted *hydria* – not crushed, but damaged. Height 45, max. diameter 35, base diameter 12. One horizontal handle is missing. The other has red traces. Recovered almost whole on 13-7-78; it was found broken in three in the warehouse of g. d. 7. Outside, towards the north-east, a large fragment with a base (diameter 12) perhaps of a reddish amphora – It is lying down, facing outwards, not protecting the *hydria*. Perhaps it was laid down at the time of T 81, to isolate and protect an earlier inhumation, T 45, of 24-6-78. Below this fragment, an almost rotten fragment, a fusiform Ionic bucchero *alabastron* (from the east 60, 15 from the south, in H 29, depth -348, height ca. 18-20cm) is recovered. It is very close to the similar Impasto jug of T 45 and is associated with T 45. It is about 12cm from the *hydria*, the depth is that of the neck of the *hydria*.

Date: Unknown.

C81/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, restored.
Decoration: Horizontal bands and S-shaped figures along the shoulder.
Measurements: R. ø 16,6/b. ø 12,4/h. 43.
Fabric: Fabric colour *gradient 2.5Y/9/2 to 2.5Y/9/4*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*.
Plate: 55, 56

C81/2 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, base and body sherds.
Decoration: Possibly horizontal bands.
Measurements: B. ø 12.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *coarse*, inclusion colour *brown/white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 57

C 82

Date: 01.07.1978
Grid: E 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 82 in E 30: da ovest 76, da nord 110 (al centro della chiazza), quota -301. Chiazza di bruciato, circa 70x100 (in senso SE-NW).

Translation: Tomb 82 in E 30: From the west 76, from the north 110 (in the middle of the patch), depth -301. Burnt patch, about 70x100 (SE-NW direction).

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 84

(PLATE 7)

Date: 01.07.1978
Grid: E 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No

Diary Transcript: Tomba 84 in E 30: da ovest 152, da nord 124, quota -300. Cinerario parzialmente sconvolto, accanto alle tegole piane della tomba 72 (h. 32, diametro max. poco più di 30). Resta circa un terzo del fianco, con bocca inclinata verso sudest. Un altro grosso frammento del ventre è posato a nordovest del pezzo ora descritto, ma più in basso; chiaramente sconvolto, forse dall'inserimento della tomba 72. È una grossa *chytra*. Intorno e dentro, frammenti ossa bruciate e carbone.
Translation: Tomb 84 in E 30: From the west 152, from the north 124, depth -300. Partially disturbed cinerary vessel, next to the flat tiles of grave 72 (height 32, max. diameter just over 30). About a third of the vessel remains, with mouth sloping to the southeast. Another large belly fragment lies to the northwest of the piece now described, but lower down; clearly disturbed, perhaps by the insertion of grave 72. It is a large *chytra*. Around and within, fragments burnt bone and charcoal.

C84/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Currently unlocated.

C 85
(PLATE 8)

Date: 01.07.1978
Grid: G 28, G 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 85 in G 28, G 29: 1) In G 28: da sud 102, da est 100. 2) In G 29: da sud 130, da est 170. Inumazione arcaica in fossa terragna. Chiostra di denti (190 da est, 133 da sud, quota -335). Subito a ovest è deposto: 1) *Alabastron* fusiforme bucchero ionico, lunghezza 22, larghezza max. 3,5; è gravemente frammentato, forse è completo o quasi. 2) A contatto con il fondo, *aryballos* a vernice nera, da sud 130, est 20 (in G 28), quota -330, h. 6,5; diametro max. 6,3 circa, diametro orlo cm 4; è laconico, fasce orizzontali violette, argilla rosata. La fossa è di sabbia un po' più scura di quella circostante, ma i limiti non sono chiari da ogni parte. La fossa non sembra molto lunga: circa 140 per 60. Vicino al corredo, cioè presso la testa, due piccole pietre. A nord dei piedi della tomba 85, chiazza di bruciato.
Translation: Tomb 85 in G 28, G 29: 1) In G 28: from the south 102, from the east 100. 2) In G 29: from the south 130, from the east 170. Archaic inhumation in earthen pit. Cluster of teeth (190 from the east, 133 from the south, depth -335). Immediately to the west is deposited: 1) Fusiform *alabastron*, Ionian bucchero, length 22, width max. 3,5; it is badly fragmented, perhaps completely or nearly so. 2) In contact with the bottom, a black glazed *aryballos*, from the south 130, east 20 (in G 28), depth -330, height 6,5; max. diameter ca. 6,3, rim diameter cm 4; it is Laconic, horizontal violet bands, pinkish clay. The sand of the pit is slightly darker than the surrounding sand, but the boundaries are unclear on all sides. The pit does not appear to be very long: about 140 by 60. Near the grave goods, i.e. by the head, two small stones. North of the foot of grave 85, burnt patch.

Date: First half 6th ct.

C85/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Black-glazed. Concentric circles on the top around the opening.
Measurements: R. ø 4,1/h. 6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size

very fine, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 57

C85/2 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Fragmented, body and rim sherds.
Decoration: Horizontal grooves in 3 groups of 2 along the body.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white/black*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 57

C85/3 *Alabastron*
Preservation: One body fragment.
Decoration: Traces of horizontal grooves.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *gradient core N/8.25 to periphery N/2.5*, section *A7*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.

C 86

Date: 01.07.1978
Grid: H 28
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container or presenting as a burnt lens[728].
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 86. È al limite di G e H, si era già intravista in H: Connessi sono forse i frammenti sconvolti detti S 2, del 23-6, frammenti ossa e pochi cocci.

Translation: Tomb 86. It is on the border of G and H and had already been glimpsed in H: Connected are perhaps the shattered fragments known as S 2, from 23-6, bone fragments and a few sherds.

Date: Unknown.

C86/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 13.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica/white/orange*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 57

C 87

(PLATE 8)

Date: 01.07.1978
Grid: F 28
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 87 in F 28: Da est 140, da nord 135, quota -321. Mandibola abbastanza solida e conservata. Sopra di essa, un ciottolo non grande – Non ci sono altre tracce di ossa. Non è neppure sicuro che possa essere veramente una tomba – Se è una inumazione.

Translation: Tomb 87 in F 28: from the east 140, from the north 135, depth -321. Fairly solid and preserved jawbone. Above it, a smallish pebble. No other traces of bone. It is not even certain whether it can really be called a grave – If it is an inhumation.

[728] According to the skeletal evidence.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 88

(PLATE 8)

Date: 01.07.1978
Grid: F 28
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 88 in F 28; da nord 110, da est 85 (copertura); da nord 104, da E 133 (fondo), quota -323. *Vaso a bombarda*, fortemente inclinato (quasi coricato) verso est. Tipo *situla*, orlo pochissimo rientrante, non ispessito – fondo piano, diametro cm 9. *Bugne* poco rilevate, linguetta rivolta verso l'orlo, sono 4. Non a tornio. Altezza cm 40 – diametro max. (schiacciato) 35 – diametro orlo 24/25. Copertura: Fondo di un vaso a base piana. Interno, frammenti ossa bruciate.

Translation: Tomb 88 in F 28; from the north 110, from the east 85 (cover); from the north 104, from the east 133 (base), depth -323. *Vaso a bombarda*, strongly inclined to the east (almost lying down). *Situla* type, rim very slightly recessing, not thickened – flat base, diameter cm 9. Slightly raised *bugne a linguetta*, pointing towards rim, there are four. Not wheel-thrown. Height 40cm – max. diameter (shattered) 35 – rim diameter 24/25. Cover: Bottom of a flat-based jar. On the interior, fragments of burnt bones.

Date: Unknown.

C88/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 24.
Technological information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 5YR/7/6*, section *B8*, firing atmosphere *reduced*, hardness *hard*, texture *rough*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *fine/very fine*, inclusion colour *white/reddish/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 58

C88/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 24.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 5YR/7/6*, section *B8*, firing atmosphere *reduced*, hardness *hard*, texture *rough*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *fine/very fine*, inclusion colour *white/reddish/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 58

C 89

(PLATE 8)

Date: 01.07.1978
Grid: F 28
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 89: F 28. 1) Da est 55, da nord 177. 2) Da est 95, da nord 145. Quota -320. *Anforone* molto schiacciato e incompleto. Quasi irriconoscibile. H. 42, diametro schiacciato 35. Probabilmente è anfora di tipo punico, coricato con bocca a nordovest. Parte superiore schiacciata e mancante, marcita. Argilla rossiccia-arancio, alquanto spessa. Orlo spesso, stretto. Un'ansa manca, l'attacco è rivolto verso l'alto.

Translation: Tomb 89: F 28. 1) From the east 55, from the north 177. 2) From the east 95, from the north 145. Depth -320. Very damaged and incomplete amphora. Almost unrecognisable. Height 42, diameter 35. Probably an amphora of Punic type, lying with mouth to the north-west. Upper part collapsed and missing. Reddish-orange clay, somewhat thick. Rim thick and narrow. One handle is missing, the attachment points upwards.

Date: Unknown.

C89/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: It is unlocated and missing.

C 90

Date: 01.07.1978
Grid: E 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 90 in E 29: da est 63, da nord 28, da est 10, da nord 8 (in E 28), quota -318. Grossa chiazza di bruciato, circa 110x140. Parecchi frammento sparso (uno di *hydria*, non bruciato, probabilmente dai margini della chiazza). In E 28-E 29, a circa quota -310 ci sono sparsi parecchi frammenti sconvolti e isolati, con alcuni frammenti di ossa bruciate. Non si identificano con precisioni chiazze vere: Tutto il terreno è bruno, scuro e duro.

Translation: Tomb 90 in E 29: 1) From the east 63, from the north 28. 2) From the east 10, from the north 8 (in E 28), depth -318. Large burnt patch, about 110x140. Several scattered fragments (one of *hydria*, not burnt, probably from edges of patch). In E 28-E 29, at about depth -310 there are several scattered upset and isolated fragments, with some burnt bone fragments. No real patches are precisely identified: The whole terrain is brown, dark and hard.

Date: Unknown.

C90/1 *Skyphos*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 19.
Fabric: Fabric colour *orange/beige*.
Plate: 57

C90/2 *Alabastron/Aryballos*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: Petals on the top around the opening, along the rim small dots, along the neck vertical petals.
Measurements: R. ø 6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*.
Plate: 57

C90/3 *Olla*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 18.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/4.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/8*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/dark*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 57

C90/4 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 17,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.

C90/5 *Bowl*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: Possibly bands along the rim.
Measurements: R ø 14.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/2*, section *A1/B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white/dark*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 57

C 91

(PLATE 8)

Date: 01.07.1978
Grid: E 29, E 30
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 91 in E 29/30: Gruppo di 3 *aryballoi*, da ovest sono: 1) Da est 11, da nord 132, quota -310 (E 29): *Aryballos* corinzio, fasce orizzontali, abbastanza piccolo, integro, h. 6,5, diametro 5. 2) Da nord 142, da ovest 8, quota -310 circa (E 30): *Aryballos* corinzio, forma molto schiacciato, superficie completamente annerita. Collo staccato h. 6,5, diametro 5,8. 3) Da nord 150, da ovest 23, quota -312 (E 30): *Aryballos* piccolo integro - superficie chiara, ma sono tanto diffuse le incrostazioni che non è sicuro che sia corinzio oppure imitazione. H. 5, diametro 4,8. Tutto intorno, ci sono frammenti di ossa bruciate. In E 30: In terreno scuro con ossa bruciate, c'è un frammento (incompleto) di *alabastron* fusiforme bucchero ionico (39 da ovest, 139 da nord, quota -330). La posizione è vicinissima agli *aryballoi* della Tomba 91, a cui appartiene con ogni probabilità anche questo.

Translation: Tomb 91 in E 29/30: Group of 3 *aryballoi*, from the west the locations are: 1) From the east 11, from the north 132, depth -310 (E 29): Corinthian *aryballos*, horizontal bands, fairly small, intact, height 6,5, diameter 5. 2) From the north 142, from the west 8, depth -310 approximately (E 30): Corinthian *aryballos*, very damaged, surface completely blackened. Detached neck height 6,5, diameter 5,8. 3) From the north 150, from the west 23, depth -312 (E 30): Small intact *aryballos* – clear surface, but there is so much incrustation that it is not certain whether it is Corinthian or imitation. Height 5, diameter 4,8; all around, there are fragments of burnt bone. In E 30: In dark soil with burnt bones, there is an (incomplete) fragment of a fusiform *alabastron* of Ionian bucchero (39 from the west, 139 from the north, depth -330). The position is very close to the *aryballoi* from Tomb 91, to which this probably also belongs.

Date: Late 7th – early 6th ct.

C91/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Not recognisable anymore.
Measurements: R. ø 2,9/h. 5,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 58

C91/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top three concentric circles around the opening, on the front of the body there are three circular shapes which are connected through a triangle of lines. To the left and right, wings stretch out.
Measurements: R. ø 3,1/h. 5,1.

Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine/subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 58

C91/3 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented and complete apart from the handle.
Decoration: On the top, three concentric circles. The decoration on the body is no longer recognisable.
Measurements: R. ø 4,1/h. 6,4
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine/subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown/black*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 58

C91/4 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Decoration: Horizontal incisions in close proximity to each other.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine /subconchoidal/irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown/black*, inclusion sorting *5*.

C 92

(PLATE 8)

Date: 05.07.1978
Grid: E 30, F 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 92: Limite tra E 30 e F 30. 45 da ovest, quota -323. Nella zona, sabato si recupera sbarretta di ferro, è ago di fibula? *Chytra* in posizione verticale (diametro orlo 27, diametro max. 35). Parzialmente frammentato ma completa: in buona parte intera. Fondo: traccia rotonda diametro cm 21, all'interno, semi cruda e deformata. Copertura: Grande bacile, molto frammentata. Esterno: Linea ondulata nera sotto l'orlo. Linea orizzontale poi bande nere successive, piede anello.

Translation: Tomb 92: At the boundary between E 30 and F 30. 45 from the west, depth -323. In the area, Saturday an iron bar was recovered, is it a fibula needle? *Chytra* in upright position (rim diameter 27, max. diameter 35). Partially fragmented but complete. Base: round trace diameter 21cm, inside, half raw and deformed. Cover: large basin, very fragmented. Exterior: wavy black line below rim. Horizontal line then successive black bands, ring foot.
Date: Second half 6th ct.

C92/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 27,5/h. 32,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/9.25, periphery 7.5YR/9/4*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *very hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine /irregular*.
Plate: 59

C92/2 *Lekane*
Preservation: Fragmented; rim, handle, body, and base sherds.
Decoration: Wavy lines along the lip, horizontal bands along the lower part of the vessel, all in black.
Measurements: R. ø 29/b. ø 9,5/h. 11,4.

Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 59

C92/3 *Lekane*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: On the outside horizontal painted bands, on the inside fully painted.
Measurements: R. ø 20.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 59

C92/4 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, base sherds.
Decoration: On the outside, some black glaze remains, but no patterns visible.
Measurements: B. ø 10,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 59

C92/5 *Fibula needle*
Preservation: In 3 fragments, complete.
Measurements: L. 7,2/w. 0,2-0,3.
Plate: 59

C 93
(PLATE 8)

Date: 05.07.1978
Grid: E 29
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 93 in E 29: Da ovest 75, da nord 64, quota -329. *Olla* a bocca larga, fortemente inclinata verso ovest (appena nordovest – molto schiacciata, completa). Diametro bocca 35 (schiacciato), altezza 25 (fondo schiacciato, 4 piccole *bugne* sporgenti e appuntite un po' sotto l'orlo). Chiusura: grosso frammento *pithos*.

Translation: Tomb 93 in E 29: From the west 75, from the north 64, depth -329. Wide-mouthed urn, strongly inclined to the west (just north-west – very crushed, complete). Mouth diameter 35 (collapsed), height 25 (collapsed bottom, 4 small protruding and pointed *bugne* a little below the rim). Closure: large *pithos* fragment.

Date: Unknown.

C93/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, body, and base sherds. Part of the base is missing.
Decoration: Four horizontal bugne below the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 27,5/b. ø 13/h. 33.
Technical Information: Possibly hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/9.0, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/dark brown or red*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 60

C93/2 *Pithos*
Preservation: One body fragment.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 10YR/8/2, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*,

hardness *very hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white or grey*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 60

C 94

(PLATE 8)

Date: 05.07.1978
Grid: D 26
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 94: *Anforone* corinzio, coricato verso WSW. Entro la scarpata est emerge il collo; il resto è profondamente addentrato, e ne è problematico il recupero. Diametro collo 25, h. collo 14, diametro max. più di 50.

Anforone corinzio, di cui ieri si è separato, nella scarpata est, il collo e le spalle. Nonostante il rischio di franamento della scarpata, si approfondisce e si recupera il resto. Diametro fondo cm 12. All'interno, *aryballos* protocorinzio (h. 5,5, diametro orlo 2,5, diametro max. 4, diametro fondo 1,3). Fascia con due cani che inseguano una lepre. Particolarmente a graffiti – qualità notevole. Accanto all'*aryballos*, due piccole ossa curve, che non sembrano bruciate. Sono costole di bambino?? Allora sarebbe *enchytrismos*. L'*aryballos* non ha tracce di fuoco. Conservazione perfetto.

Translation: Tomb 94: Corinthian amphora, lying towards WSW. Within the east slope the neck emerges; the rest is deeply entrenched, and recovery is problematic. Neck diameter 25, height of neck 14, max. diameter more than 50. Corinthian amphora, of which the neck and shoulders were separated in the east escarpment yesterday. Despite the risk of the sides collapsing, the remainder is excavated and recovered. Base diameter 12cm. Inside, Proto-Corinthian *aryballos* (h. 5,5; rim diameter 2,5; max. diameter 4; bottom diameter 1,3). Band with two dogs chasing a rabbit. Particularly graffitied – remarkable quality. Next to the *aryballos*, two small, curved bones, which do not appear to be burnt. Are they baby ribs? Then it would be *enchytrismos*. The *aryballos* has no traces of fire. Perfect preservation.

Date: Second quarter 7th ct.

C94/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Intact.
Measurements: R. ø 23/b. ø 9,3/h. 69,7.
Fabric: Section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *coarse*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 61

C94/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Rays of stars on the top around the opening, on the shoulder and the body several friezes: swirls on the shoulder, zig-zag lines below, on the main frieze dogs or wild cats running, below that again zigzag lines and rays of stars.
Plate: 62

C 95

Date: 05.07.1978
Grid: F 30
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes

Diary Transcript: Tomba 95 in F 30: Pietra circa a rombo, 25x25: Centro 85 sud, a limite tra F 29 e 30, quota -330. Subito a ESE, a 5 dalla pietra, coricato con bocca a sud, *aryballos* Cretese (da sud 78, da ovest 18, quota -346), altezza cm 9, altezza collo 3, diametro bocca 4, diametro max. 7, diametro fondo piano, 3cm, argilla arancio, senza pittura, integro forma slanciata, collo lungo, ventre piccolo). Denti: 62 da sud, a 14cm dalla bocca dell'*aryballos*. Frammento di cranio: 42 da sud. Parrebbe traccia di una inumazione terragna orientata da sud a nord, con l'*aryballos* sul petto - le gambe in 130 da sud, 94 da est, vedi tomba 98. Orientamento 50 gradi ovest. La fosse di sabbia scura si delimita a tratti – vedi tomba 98. Sotto la tomba 98, si mette in luce un resto delle ossa lunghe dell'inumato, Tomba 95 da sud -130 da est 94, quota -352, in F 29. Vicino ai denti (sul petto? spalle?) fibula ferro arco leggermente ingrossato. Anche resti ossa braccia. Altra fibula in ferro, vicinissima alla precedente in 3 frammenti.

Translation: Tomb 95 in F 30: Approximately rhombus-shaped stone, 25x25: Centre 85 south, at boundary between F 29 and 30, depth -330. Immediately ESE, 5 from stone, lying with mouth to south, Cretan *aryballos* (from the south 78, from the west 18, depth -346), height 9cm, neck height 3, mouth diameter 4, max. diameter 7, flat bottom, diameter 3, orange clay, no paint, intact slender form, long neck, small belly). Teeth: 62 from the south, 14 from the mouth of the *aryballos*. Skull fragment: 42 from the south. Appears to be a trace of an earthen inhumation, oriented south to north, with the *aryballos* on the chest – legs in 130 from the south, 94 from the east, see grave 98. Orientation 50 degrees west. The dark sand pit is bordered in places – see grave 98. Under grave 98, a remnant of the long bones of the inhumation grave 95 from the south – 130 from the east 94, depth -352, in F 29, is revealed. Close to the teeth (on chest? shoulders?) there is a slightly enlarged arched iron fibula. Also, remains of arm bones. Another iron fibula, very close to the previous one in 3 fragments.

Date: First half 7th ct.

C95/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Measurements: R. ø 3,8/b. ø 3/h. 8,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/8*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *black/resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 62

C95/2 *Fibula*
Preservation: Unlocated, missing.

C95/3 *Fibula*
Preservation: Unlocated, missing.

C 96

(PLATE 8)

Date: 05.07.1978
Grid: E 28
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 96 in E 28: Da nord 48, da est 55, quota -331. *Chytra*, fortemente inclinata ESE. Diametro bocca 26 – Larghezza max. 35, h. 35. Chiusura: Frammenti di altra *chytra*, il frammento con orlo e un'ansa è contro il fondo del cinerario a chiudere una lacuna. Davanti alla bocca, poco più in basso, altro grosso, frammento

forse non pertinente alla *chytra* di chiusura, forse di un'anfora? Altro frammento dallo stesso vaso.

Translation: Tomb 96 in E 28: From the north 48, from the east 55, depth -331. *Chytra*, strongly inclined ESE; mouth diameter 26 – width max. 35, height 35. Closure: Fragments of another *chytra*, the fragment with rim and a handle is against the bottom of the cinerary vessel closing a hole. In front of the mouth, a little further down, another large fragment perhaps not belonging to the closing *chytra*, perhaps from an amphora? Another fragment from the same vessel.

Date: Unknown.

C96/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 20,5/h. 32,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25 periphery 2.5YR/6/8*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 62

C96/2 *Amphora*
Preservation: Two body fragments.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, outer 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/black*, inclusion sorting *4*.

C 97

Date: 05.07.1978
Grid: E 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 97 in E 29: Da nord 63, da est 187, quota -335. Alcuni denti, con frammenti ossa bruciate e carbone, è avanzo di una incinerazione – chiazza distorta dalle altre, non grande.

Translation: Tomb 97 in E 29: From the north 63, from the east 187, depth -335. Some teeth, with burnt bone fragments and charcoal, remain from an incineration – small patch distorted by the others.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 98

Date: 05.07.1978
Grid: F 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 98 in F 29: Da sud 130, da est 95, quota -344. Gruppetto di ossa bruciate, con carbone, c'è anche un dente, ma è sicuramente una cremazione – poco a ovest, ciottolo abbastanza grosso (20cm). Poco più a sud, sempre in F 29, grossa pietra calcare, circa 63x35 – quota -341: 1) Est 63, sud 103. 2) Est 85, sud 42. Subito a est della pietra, e sotto di essa, ci sono ossa lunghe, probabilmente delle braccia: 3) Da sud 32, da est 10. 4) Da sud 52, da est 57. 5) Da sud 68, est 58, quota -359.

Translation: Tomb 98 in F 29: From the south 130, from the east 95, depth -344. Cluster of burnt bones including charcoal; there is also a tooth, but it is definitely a cremation – a little to the west, fairly large stone (20cm). Slightly further south, again at F 29, large limestone, about 63x35 – depth -341: 1) East 63, south 103. 2) East 85, south 42. Immediately east of the stone and below it are long bones, probably arms: 3) South 32, east 10. 4) South 52, east 57. 5) South 68, east 58, depth -359.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 99

Date: 05.07.1978
Grid: E 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 99 in E 29: Da nord 28, da est 109, quota -335. *Aryballos* corinzio con palmette affrontate e legate diametro orlo 3,5; diametro max. 6, altezza 6. È in chiazza nera con ossa bruciate, che arriva fino quasi alla chiusura della tomba 93, e fino limite 28-29, avanza in F.

Translation: Tomb 99 in E 29: north 28, east 109, depth -335. Corinthian *aryballos* with connected palmettes facing each other; rim diameter 3,5, max. diameter 6, height 6. It is in a black patch with burnt bones which extends almost to the end of grave 93, and up to limit 28-29, advances into F.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C99/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact, the surface is badly abraded.
Decoration: On the top concentric circles alternating with rays or petals extending to the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 3,6/h. 6,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 62

C 100

Date: 05.07.1978
Grid: F 28
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 100 in F 28: Da sud 67, da est 14, quota -334. *Aryballos* corinzio, forse fiori loto (molto incrostato) h. 6. Diametro bocca 4 diametro max. 7. Poco a nord e un po' più in basso, frammenti di *skyphos* corinzio, incompleto; intorno, frammenti ossa bruciate.

Translation: Tomb 100 in F 28: south 67, east 14, depth -334. Corinthian *aryballos*, possibly showing lotus flowers (very encrusted), height 6. Mouth diameter 4 max. diameter 7. A little to the north and a little lower, fragments of incomplete Corinthian *skyphos*; burnt bone fragments in the surroundings.

Date: Last quarter 7th-middle 6th ct.

C100/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top, concentric circles around the opening.
Measurements: R. ø 3,2/h. 6,8.

Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown or black*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 62

C 101

Date: 05.07.1978
Grid: G 29
Burial Rite: Uncertain
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 101 in G 29: Da est 83, da sud 80, quota -350. *Aryballos* corinzio, assai grosso, molto incrostato – probabilmente uccelli […]. Diametro max. 8, diametro bocca 4. 15cm a nord, una pietra non grande, vicino tracce di denti. Il rito resta incertissimo, isolato in mattinata.

Translation: Tomb 101 in G 29: From the east 83, from the south 80, depth -350. Corinthian *aryballos*, very large, very encrusted – probably […] birds. Max. diameter 8, mouth diameter 4. 15cm north, a smallish stone, near traces of teeth. Rite remains uncertain, it was isolated in the morning.

Date: First decades 6th ct.

C101/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Petals arranged concentrically around the opening. Small dots along the rim. On the body, a frieze of four soldiers with shields, and stars between them. On the bottom, concentric circles and petals.
Measurements: R. ø 4./h. 8,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 63

C 102

Date: 06.07.1978
Grid: E 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 102 in E 30: 1) Da nord 175, da ovest 137. 2) Da nord 184, da ovest 24, quota -342. Chiazza bruna, emerge per 50cm verso nord, la metà sud è sotto la scarpata. È piuttosto spessa, scura. Frammenti di ossa bruciate e qualche coccio sparso. Non è esplorata tutta.

Translation: Tomb 102 in E 30: 1) From the north 175, from the west 137. 2) From the north 184, from the west 24, depth -342. Brown earthen patch emerges 50cm northwards, the southern half is under the slope. It is rather thick, dark. Fragments of burnt bones and some scattered sherds – not all explored.

Date: Unknown.

C102/1 *Jug*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Decoration: Unclear.
Measurements: R. ø 4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 64

C 103

Date: 06.07.1978
Grid: E 29, F 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 103 in E-F 29: In F 29, da sud 8, da est 159. In E 29, da est 98, da nord 74, quota -346, quasi tutto in E 29. Macchia scura, circa 105x70, non sembra proseguire verso ovest, non pare fossa di inumato – la sabbia è molto scura, e stacca bene da quella circostante; però ci sono poche tracce di carboni.

Translation: Tomb 103 in E-F 29: In F 29, from the south 8, from the east 159. In E 29, from the east 98, from the north 74, depth -346, almost all in E 29. Dark stain, about 105x70, does not appear to continue westwards, does not appear to be inhumation pit – the sand is very dark, and stands out well from the surrounding sand; however, there are few traces of charcoal.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 104

(PLATE 9)

Date: 06.07.1978
Grid: E 30
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 104 in E 30: Inumazione terragna. Denti: 25 da ovest, 58 da nord. A contatto con essi, a sud, *alabastron* corinzio o protocorinzio (h. 6,5, diametro max. 3,5). Il collo è sparito, frattura nuova. Decorazione: alta fascia puntinata, tra 2 fasce violette sopra e sotto. Anello bronzo: 44 da nord, 37 da ovest, quota -348. Diametro 2,5: spessore circa 4cm, fortissime ossidazioni, quasi deformato. Pietra, 17x14; 16 da ovest, 40 da nord. Non si è individuata la fossa e la direzione della inumazione. 5cm a nordest dei denti, un piccolo osso. Non si capisce in quale posizione rispetto al corpo fosse l'anello – sotto di esso, due piccole ossa curve, non paiano di dita.

Translation: Tomb 104 in E 30: Inhumation in earthen pit. Teeth: 25 from the west, 58 from the north. In contact with them, to the south, Corinthian or Proto-Corinthian *alabastron* (height 6,5, max. diameter 3,5), the neck has gone and the break seems new. Decoration: high dotted band, between 2 violet bands above and below. Bronze ring: 44 from the north, 37 from the west, depth -348. Diameter 2,5: thickness about 4cm, very strong oxidation, almost deformed. Stone, 17x14; 16 from the west, 40 from the north. Pit and direction of burial not identified. 5cm north-east of the teeth, a small bone. It is not clear in what position in relation to the body the ring had been – below it, two small, curved bones, they do not seem to be fingers.

Date: Last quarter 7th-First quarter 6th ct.

C104/1 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Rim is missing, otherwise intact.
Decoration: Vertical petals along the shoulder, on the body two sets of two horizontal bands and a large field of alternating dots between them. On the bottom, petals in a concentric circle.
Fabric: Fabric colour *bright beige*.
Plate: 64

C104/1 *Suspension ring*
Preservation: Intact, eroded.
Measurements: Ext. ø 2,6/Int. ø 2,1.
Plate: 64

C 105
(PLATE 9)

Date: 06.07.1978
Grid: E 30
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 105 in E 30: Inumazione terragna. Non si individua con chiarezza la fossa e l'orientamento del cadavere. Denti: da ovest 50, 95 da nord, quota -353. Accanto: perla in pasta vitrea con occhi molto frantumata. N. 1 il più a est: da nord 100, da ovest 38. N. 4 il più a ovest: da nord 98, da ovest 17. 1) *Aryballos* rodio-cretese, fortemente schiacciato e marcito – manca tutta la parte inferiore (diametro fondo piatto cm 3 – diametro max. 3 – h. conservata 3 max. espansione. 2) coricato bocca a ESE – *aryballos* piriforme protocorinzio; fila di cani in corsa a silhouette tra volte linee orizzontali. Rosette sulla spalla (dipinti) – h. 6,5 – diametro fondo 1,2 – orlo 2,8 – diametro max. 4. 3) coricato bocca a est – *aryballos* piriforme/più allungato del precedente protocorinzio – fascia animali corsa, violetto. Tra alte bande violette. H. 7, diametro fondo 1,5 – diametro orlo 3, diametro max. 4. 4) *Aryballos* rodio-cretese, completamente schiacciato e marcito, praticamente irrecuperabile, diametro fondo 2,4 – il resto non è misurabile. I due *aryballoi* protocorinzi sono integri – i rodio-cretesi danneggiatissimi.

Translation: Tomb 105 in E 30: Earthen inhumation – the grave and orientation of the corpse are not clearly identified. Teeth: from the west 50, 95 from the north, depth -353. Next to it: glass paste pearl with very fragmented eyes. No. 1 the most eastern point: from the north 100, from the west 38. No. 4 furthest to the west: from the north 98, from the west 17. 1) Rhodian-Cretan *aryballos;* strongly fragmented – the entire lower part is missing (flat bottom diameter cm 3 – preserved height 3 at max. expansion. 2) Lying mouth to ESE – early Corinthian piriform *aryballos*; a row of running dogs in silhouette between horizontal lines. Rosettes on shoulders (painted) – height 6,5 – bottom diameter 1,2 – rim 2,8 – max. diameter 4. 3) Piriform *Aryballos* with the mouth to the east (more elongated than the previous one); Proto-Corinthian band of running animals, violet; between high violet bands; Height 7, bottom diameter 1,5 – rim diameter 3, max. diameter 4. 4) Rhodian-Cretan *aryballos*, completely fragmented, practically unrecoverable, bottom diameter 2,4 – the rest cannot be measured. The two Proto-Corinthian *aryballoi* are intact – the Rhodian-Cretan ones are damaged.

Date: Middle of the 7th ct. (?)[729]

C105/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Currently unlocated.

C105/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Currently unlocated.

C105/3 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Currently unlocated.

[729] This is based on the excavation photos in which the Proto-Corinthian *aryballoi* may date between 675-625 BCE.

C105/4 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Currently unlocated.

C 106

(PLATE 9)

Date: 06.07.1978
Grid: D 29, E 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 106 in D-E 29: A cavallo tra D-E, da est 168, quota -293. *Chytra* incastrata nella scarpata sud coricata (quasi completamente) con bocca verso ovest. Molto frammentario e schiacciato: Diametro collo 29-28, h. circa 27. Come chiusura, un fondo di altro vaso incastrato profondamente verso l'interno. Il piede è ad anello, diametro 9,5 – Ma l'argilla è abbastanza scura, non è *hydria*. Ossa bruciate sia dentro che intorno.

Translation: Tomb 106 in D-E 29: Straddling D-E, from the east 168, depth -293. *Chytra* embedded in the south side lying down (almost completely) with mouth to the west – very fragmentary and shattered: Neck diameter 29-28, height ca. 27. As a closure, a bottom of another vase set deeply inside. The foot is ring-shaped, diameter 9,5, the clay is quite dark; it is not a *hydria*. Burnt bones inside and in the surroundings.

Date: Unknown.

C106/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 21/h. 29,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/dark red/mica/resinous white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 64

C106/2 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, base and body sherds.
Decoration: Painted horizontal bands on the lower body, above that are large petals of lilies.
Measurements: B. ø 9,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 64

C 107

Date: 06.07.1978
Grid: E 28
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 107 in E 28: 1) da est 80, da nord 160. 2) Da nord 62, da est 153 (quota -364). 3) Da est 134, da nord 152 (quota -364). 4) Da nord 173, da est 80 (quota -343). Chiazza bruna molto scura in gran parte sotto le scarpate ovest e sud. Circa al centro (?), un ciottolo medio e altro piccolo. Al punto 4, nella scarpata sud, c'è un grosso frammento di vaso di impasto (*a bombarda*?), pare isolato, probabilmente è ai margini della fossetta in cui fu scaricata la T 107. Pochi frammenti di ossa sicuramente bruciate, pochi cocci sparsi.

Translation: Tomb 107 in E 28: 1) From the east 80, from the north 160. 2) From the

north 62, from the east 153 (depth -364). 3) From the east 134, from the north 152 (depth -364). 4) From the north 173, from the east 80 (depth -343). Very dark brown patch largely under the west and south sides. Approximately in the centre (?), one medium pebble and another small one. At point 4, in the southern side, there is a large fragment of an Impasto pot (*bombarda*?), apparently isolated, probably at the edge of the ditch where T 107 was put. A few fragments of certainly burnt bone, a few scattered sherds.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 108

Date: 06.07.1978
Grid: F 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 108 in F 29: Viene così definita una inumazione le cui ossa si recuperano sotto la grande pietra piatta calcarea in F 29. Ieri si recuperarono ossa lunghe a est della pietra, pertinenti alle braccia. Oggi, rimossa la pietra, ci sono resti del bacino e i femori; le ossa proseguono anche a ovest della pietra, paiono tibie e peroni. Sono molto solide, a differenza di quelle di ieri delle braccia. È inumazione terragna, senza corredo. Non si è identificato con certezza il cranio. Pare affiancata e parallela alla tomba 95.

Translation: Tomb 108 in F 29: This is defined as a pit inhumation whose bones are recovered under the large flat limestone stone in F 29. Yesterday long bones were recovered to the east of the stone, belonging to the arms. Today, having removed the stone, there are remains of the pelvis and femurs; the bones also continue west of the stone, appearing to be tibiae and fibulae. They are very solid, unlike yesterday's arms. It is an earthen inhumation without grave goods. The skull has not been identified with certainty. It appears to be side by side and parallel with tomb 95.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 115

(PLATE 9)

Date: 14.07.1978
Grid: D 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 115 in D 30: Da ovest 90, da sud 65, quota -274. Cinerario quasi completamente sconvolto (parte superiore). Diametro max. intorno ai 45 (sconvolto). È una *chytra*, grande, orlo abbastanza larga; forse era in posizione verticale; il fondo è *in situ*. Ampia zona di frammenti sconvolti, verso ovest, pertinenti molto probabile alla *chytra*. 1) Da sud 117, da ovest 10 (D 30). 2) Da sud 55, da ovest 2 (D 30). Vasetto coricato con bocca verso sudovest (D 30 da sud 123, da ovest 58, quota -283). È *olletta* a bocca larga, orlo ingrossato; 2 anse oblique (solo 1 resta), forma globulare, fondo tronco. Diametro orlo 7,5 – Diametro fondo 4, diametro max. 10, altezza 8. Dista 32cm dalla *chytra*, la pertinenza non è sicuro, anche per lo sconvolgimento. Vicino, a nord della T 115: 1) 110 da ovest, 130 da sud. 2) 60 da ovest, 135 da sud. Gruppetto di frammenti di

tegole sconvolte; rimuovendolo, se ne conferma l'isolamento.

Translation: Tomb 115 in D 30: From the west 90, from the south 65, depth -274. Cinerary vessel that is almost completely destroyed (upper part). Max. diameter around 45. It is a large *chytra* with a fairly wide rim; perhaps it was upright; the bottom is *in situ*. Large area of scattered fragments, westwards, most likely belonging to *chytra*. 1) From the south 117, from the west 10 (D 30). 2) From the south 55, from the west 2 (D 30). Vessel lying down with mouth towards the southwest (D 30 from the south 123, from the west 58, depth -283). It is a wide-mouthed *olla* with a thickened rim; 2 slanting handles (only 1 remains), globular shape, truncated bottom. Rim diameter 7,5 – bottom diameter 4, max. diameter 10, height 8. 32cm distant from the *chytra*, the relevance is uncertain, not least because of the upheaval. Nearby, north of T 115: 1) 110 from the west, 130 from the south. 2) 60 from the west, 135 from the south. Cluster of shattered tile fragments; removal confirms isolation.

Date: Unknown.

C115/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 28/h. 37,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 5YR/7/6*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *black/white/resinous white/orange*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 65

C115/2 *Cup*
Preservation: Intact, but there are three small perforations close to each other and part of one handle is missing.
Measurements: R. ø 8,8/b. ø 4,4/h. 8,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 65

C115/3 *Amphora*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 15,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *dark red/mica/grey*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 65

C 116

Date: 15.07.1978
Grid: A 29, B 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 116 in B 29/A 29: Chiazza di terra bruciata, con frammenti di ossa bruciate e qualche frammenti di terracotta. Grossi frammenti di carbone, forse legno bruciato. Chiazza: 1) In A 29, da ovest 84, da nord 10. 2) In B 29, da est 30, da nord 147. 3) In A 30, da ovest 35, da nord 15, quota -253. La chiazza va a finire nel settore A, posto sotto la scarpata sud. Nella chiazza, anello bronzo, a verga rotondo. Diametro cm 3,5 – spessore cm 4. Posizione anello: B 29, da est 39, da nord 180.

Translation: Tomb 116 in B 29/A 29: Patch of burnt earth, with fragments of

burnt bone and some fragments of pottery. Large fragments of charcoal, possibly burnt wood. Patch: 1) In A 29, from the west 84, from the north 10. 2) In B 29, from the east 30, from the north 147. 3) In A 30, from the west 35, from the north 15, depth -253. The patch goes into sector A, located below the south escarpment. In the patch, bronze ring with a round section. Diameter 3,5cm – thickness 4cm. Position of the ring: B 29, from the east 39, from the north 180.

Date: Unknown.

C116/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 14,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/3.0*, section *B8*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *crystalline white/resinous white*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 66

C116/2 *Jug*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 12.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 66

C116/3 *Bronze ring*
Preservation: Intact but eroded.
Measurements: Ext. ø 3,6/int. ø 2,8.
Plate: 66

C 117
(PLATE 9)

Date: 15.07.1978
Grid: C 31
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 117 in C 31: Da nord 85, da ovest 10, quota -273. Resto (quasi metà) di grossa *chytra* posta verticalmente, inserita nella scarpata lato est. Si conserva buona parte dell'orlo. Larghezza visibile cm 40. Frammenti di ossa bruciate all'interno.

Translation: Tomb 117 in C 31: From the north 85, from the west 10, depth -273. Remnant (almost half) of large vertically placed *chytra*, inserted into the east side. Much of the rim is preserved. Visible width 40cm. Fragments of burnt bones inside.

Date: Unknown.

C117/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, traces of one handle.
Measurements: R. ø 25/h. 29,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/dark red/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 66

C 118
(PLATE 9)

Date: 20.07.1978
Grid: D 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 118 in D 29: 15 da sud, 70 da ovest, quota -284. *Chytra* molto grande, inclinata verso WSW.

Diametro orlo 25, diametro max. 40, altezza 30 circa. Un po' schiacciata, ma grossi frammenti interi. Copertura: un frammento 23x13 circa di grosso bacile; posato sull'orlo ovest. Un altro grosso frammento all'interno – ma non è del bacino, ma di un *pithos*. Ossa bruciate all'interno; qualcuno anche all'esterno. Grossi frammenti di carbone sotto il fondo del vaso. Circa 10 di distanza tra la T 118 e la 119, che è a quota più bassa.

Translation: Tomb 118 in D 29: 15 from the south, 70 from the west, depth -284. Very large *chytra*, sloping towards WSW. Rim diameter 25, max. diameter 40, height about 30. Somewhat collapsed, but large whole fragments. Cover: one fragment ca. 23x13 of large basin, laid on west rim. Another large fragment inside – not of the basin, but of a *pithos*. Burnt bones on the inside, some also on the outside. Large fragments of charcoal under the bottom of the pot. About 10cm distance between T 118 and 119, which is at a lower depth.

Date: Unknown.

C118/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, handle, and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 28.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5R/2/2, periphery 7.5R/7/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/crystalline white/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 67

C118/2 *Louterion*
Preservation: Two large fragments including the rim and body.
Measurements: R. ø 57.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/white/dark red/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 67

C 119
(PLATE 9)

Date: 20.07.1978
Grid: C 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 119 in C 29: Da ovest 112, da sud 192, quota -299. *Chytra* non grande, inclinata verso est (leggermente ENE). Diametro orlo 25, diametro max. 35, altezza 28. Non schiacciata, ma 2 frammenti grandi recuperati e frammenti piccoli. Sotto la *chytra* grosso frammento irregolare molto rotto, quasi marcito. *Situla (chiusura) cassetta 63.

Translation: Tomb 119 in C 29: from the west 112, from the south 192, depth -299. Smallish *chytra*, sloping towards E (slightly ENE). Rim diameter 25, max. diameter 35, height 28. Not collapsed, but 2 large fragments as well as small fragments recovered. Under *chytra* large irregular fragment which is very broken, almost rotten. *Situla (closure) cassette 63.

Date: Unknown.

C119/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 25/h. 28.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *coarse*, inclusion colour *white/dark grey/yellowish*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 67

C119/2 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: One single *bugna a linguetta*.
Measurements: R. ø 23,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 67

C119/3 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Decoration: One pointed *bugna* below the rim, possibly more.
Measurements: R. ø 18.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *12.5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *reddish brown/orange/white/crystalline white/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 67

C119/4 *Coarse sun-dried brick*
Preservation: Fragmented.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *laminated*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine /coarse/very course*, inclusion colour *white/mica/resinous white*, inclusion sorting *1*.

C 120
(PLATE 9)

Date: 20.07.1978
Grid: C 29
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 120 in C 29: Bocca: sud 160, ovest 170. Fondo: sud 181, ovest 132, quota -307 (sommità spalla). Anfora molto inclinata verso sudest. Dista 5cm soli dalla *chytra* T 119; è pure a quota vicina alla T 119, nella parte inferiore. Altezza 53, diametro max. 51, diametro orlo 15, altezza collo 10, diametro fondo 8. Fondo molto stretto e basso. Corpo molto espanso; alla massima espansione fa quasi carena. Collo abbastanza stretto, 2 anse piccole. Orlo poco sporgente esternamente. Collo tronco-conico stretto alla base, dove c'è linea orizzontale nera; altra sotto ingrossamento dell'orlo – linea verticale su ansa. Linea orizzontale sul piede. Chiusura: Ben inserito dentro il collo, frammenti di vaso sottile, con fondo diametro 7,5. Fuori ossa bruciate. Su spalle del ventre due coppie di linee orizzontale. Dipinte nulla alla massima espansione – argilla depurata, nucleo rosa, esternamente. Giallina simile alle *hydrie* ma più liscia. Su un'ansa, graffito dopo cottura, h. 3,5; larghezza 1,5.

Translation: Tomb 120 in C 29: Mouth: south 160, west 170. Bottom: south 181, west 132, depth -307 (top of shoulder). *Amphora* steeply sloping towards the southeast. It is only 5cm from *chytra* T 119;

it is also at a depth close to T 119 at the bottom. Height 53, max. diameter 51, rim diameter 15, neck height 10, bottom diameter 8. Very narrow and low base. Body very expanded; at maximum expansion it almost builds a hull. Neck fairly narrow, 2 small handles. Rim not very protruding externally. Narrow truncated conical neck at base, where there is black horizontal line; other below thickened rim – vertical line on handle. Horizontal line on foot. Closure: Well inside neck, fragments of thin vessel, bottom diameter 7,5. On the outside burnt bones. From belly to shoulders two pairs of horizontal lines. No decoration at maximum expansion – finely tempered clay, pink core, outside yellowish: similar to hydrias but smoother. On one handle, graffito after firing, height 3,5, width 1,5.

Date: Second half 7th ct.

C120/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Complete, restored.
Decoration: Black-glazed. There is an incision in the shape of letters just below the transition from the neck to the shoulder: API.
Measurements: R. ø 16/b. ø 8,4/h. 53,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/4*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica/dark*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 68, 69

C 121

Date: 20.07.1978
Grid: D 30
Burial Rite: Box tomb
Skeletal data: No

Diary Transcript: Tomba 121 in D 30: 1) da Sud 192, da Ovest 123; 2) da Sud 162, da Ovest 140; 3) da Sud 135, da Ovest 78; 4) da Sud 168, da Ovest 67; quota -311. Piccola cassetta di tegole. Copertura: Grosso frammento di embrice, 66x30 circa. Fianco nord: frammento embrice infisso per lungo con spalla intera. Altro frammento embrice infisso verticalmente spalla […] sul lato Sud. Distanza 30; lunghezza circa 60. Testata Ovest: frammento di embrice non grande. Testata Est: Non c'è chiusura. Dentro, grosso frammento legno bruciato. Qualche piccolo frammento di ossa bruciate, paiono di adulto. Ma c'è qualche traccia, alla testata Est, di ossicini forse di cranio, sottilissime, non bruciate: era un'inumazione di bambino? È possibile, ma non sicuro. I frammenti ossa bruciate possono essere entrati insieme a pochi cocci sparsi all'interno.

Translation: Tomb 121 in D 30: 1) from South 192, from West 123; 2) from South 162, from West 140; 3) from South 135, from West 78; 4) from South 168, from West 67; elevation -311. Small tile box. Cover: large fragment of a tile, c. 66x30. North side: a fragment of a long inserted tile with entire shoulder. Another fragment of a tile with vertically infixed shoulder […] on south side. Distance 30; length c. 60. West end: fragment of a small tile. East end: no closure. Inside, large fragment of burnt wood. A few small fragments of burnt bones – looks like an adult. But there is some trace, at the east end, of perhaps a skull bone, very thin, not burnt: Was it a child burial? It is possible, but not certain. The burnt bone fragments may have entered together with a few scattered sherds.

No related objects[730]**.**

C 122

(PLATE 9)

Date: 20.07.1978
Grid: B 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 122 in B 30: Collo da ovest 48, da nord 87. Fondo da ovest 95, nord 105, quota -289. Anfora, coricata verso WNW. Diametro collo 14, h. collo 11. Altezza 50 (ma il fondo è lacunoso), diametro max. 42. Il fondo è lacunoso: venne chiuso con un grosso frammento (orlo e ansa) di una *chytra* abbastanza piccola. Il piede manca, l'altezza è parziale. Tutto a vernice nera, abbastanza lucida; argilla rosso violetta abbastanza scura. Forse è laconica. Interno: 2 frammenti ossa, 1 sicuramente bruciato, l'altro forse no. Recuperati 4 grossi frammenti più minori. Il fondo dista cm 42 dalla T 124 e cm 60 dall'anello bronzo.

Translation: T 122 in B 30: Neck from the west 48, from the north 87. Bottom from the west 95, north 105, depth -289. *Amphora*, lying towards WNW. Neck diameter 14, h. neck 11. Height 50 (but the bottom is lacunose), max. diameter 42. The bottom has a hole: it was closed with a large fragment (rim and handle) of a fairly small *chytra*. The foot is missing; the height is partial. All black paint, fairly shiny; fairly dark violet-red clay. Possibly Laconic. Interior: 2 bone fragments, 1 certainly burnt, the other perhaps not. We recovered 4 smaller fragments. The bottom is 42cm from T 124 and 60cm from the bronze ring.

Date: First half 6th ct.

C122/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, restored.
Decoration: Black glaze.
Measurements: R. ø 14,2.
Plate: 70, 71

C122/2 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragments, rim and handle.
Measurements: R. ø 14,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *crystalline white/resinous white/mica/pinkish white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 70

C122/3 *Cup*
Preservation: One body fragment.
Decoration: Horizontal red and black bands.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.

C 123

(PLATE 9)

Date: 20.07.1978
Grid: B 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 123 in B 30: Orlo: ovest 190, nord 125. Fondo: ovest 160, nord 117, quota -294. *Vaso a bombarda*, coricato con bocca a est:

[730] See the diary entry for **CS 9** which is hypothesized by the excavators to have belonged to this tomb.

Diametro orlo circa 27, altezza 31, Diametro fondo 7,5. Molto schiacciato e frammentato, ma completo. Tipo a bocca larga, al tornio, orlo leggermente ingrossato con prese a linguetta schiacciate. Massima espansione un po' sotto orlo, poi si fa più affusolato. Fondo piano. Dentro, frammenti molto grossolani e irregolari, della chiusura.

Translation: Tomb 123 in B 30: Rim: west 190, north 125. Base: west 160, north 117, depth -294. *Vaso a bombarda*, lying down with mouth to the east: Rim diameter about 27, height 31, base diameter 7,5. Very crushed and fragmented, but complete. Wide-mouthed, wheel-turned, rim slightly enlarged with crushed *bugne a linguetta*. Maximum expansion a little below rim, then tapering. Flat base. Inside, very coarse, irregular fragments of the closure.

Date: Unknown.

C123/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Two *bugne a linguetta*.
Measurements: R. ø 26/b. ø 7,5/h. 31,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 72

C123/2 *Coarse sundried brick*
Preservation: Fragmented.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *laminated/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/dark red*, inclusion sorting *2*.

C 124
(PLATE 9)

Date: 20.07.1978
Grid: B 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 124 in B 30: Orlo: 116 da nord, 150 da ovest. Fondo: 93 da nord, 148 da ovest, quota -312. *Vaso a bombarda* – altezza 26 diametro orlo 22, fatto a mano. Tipo a orlo non ingrossato, 4 bugne appuntite assai sporgenti; circa 3cm sotto l'orlo. È coricato quasi completamente verso sud (SSE). La sommità bocca è alla stessa quota (o sotto) del fondo T 123. Chiusura: Grosso frammento argilla chiara forse *hydria* a bande intorno alla bocca (?). Accanto: grossa pietra a ovest, leggermente sotto frammento di impasto, infissi verticalmente. Coppa: da ovest 163, 106 nord, quota -308. Diametro orlo 10,5, diametro piede 3,5; altezza 4,5, diametro max. 11. Non si vede decorazione dipinta, integra. È posata al livello della bocca di T 124; a est di essa, praticamente anche a contatto con il fondo del *vaso a bombarda* T 123. Se i due cinerario sono 2 tombe differenti, è più probabile che la coppa sia pertinente alla T 124. Il fatto che non sia stata disturbata dalla T 123 potrebbe indicare un seppellimento contemporaneo.

Translation: Tomb 124 in B 30: Rim: 116 from the north, 150 from the west. Base: 93 from the north, 148 from the west, elevation -312. *Vaso a bombarda* – height 26 rim diameter 22, handmade. It is the type without a thickened rim, 4 very prominent sharply pointed *bugne*; about 3cm below the

rim. It lies down almost completely to the south (SSE). The top of the mouth is at the same height (or below) as the base of T 123. Closure: large fragment of light clay, perhaps a *hydria* that is banded around the mouth (?). Next to it, to the west, is a large stone, slightly underneath a fragment of Impasto, vertically inserted. Cup: from the west 163, 106 from the north, elevation -308. Rim diameter 10,5, foot diameter 3,5; height 4,5, max. diameter 11. No painted decoration can be seen, and it is intact. It is placed at the level of the mouth of T 124; to the east of it, practically also in contact with the base of the *vaso a bombarda* T 123. If the two cinerary vessels are 2 different tombs, it is more likely that the bowl pertains to T 124. The fact that it was not disturbed by T 123 could indicate a contemporary burial.

Date: Second half of the 7th ct.

C124/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Restored, intact.
Decoration: Four pointed *bugne* along the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 28,6/b. 7/h. 28,3-6.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/5/8*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *black/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 72

C124/2 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Decoration: Horizontal black and red bands.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10Y/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *dark red or brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.

C124/3 *Base*
Preservation: Fragmented, base sherds.
Measurements: B. ø 6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *medium*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/dark red/mica/dark grey*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 72

C124/4 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: The lower half of the vessel up until the handles is fully painted. There are two lines visible along the rim, and some paint is on the handles. What was on the frieze below the lines on the rim cannot be reconstructed anymore.
Measurements: R. ø 10,5/b. ø 3,5/h. 4,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/5*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *fine mica/resinous white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 72

C124/5 *Olla*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 16.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/8*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, inclusion frequency*10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica/brown/black*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 72

C 125

(PLATE 9)

Date: 20.07.1978
Grid: A 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 125 in A 30: Chiazza scuro di bruciato, nello scarpato sud. *Skyphos*: 85 da ovest, 22 da nord, quota -295. Diametro orlo 9,5 – altezza 6, diametro fondo 5,5. Completamente incrostato, superficie invisibile. È integro, con breve lacuna a una parete.

Translation: Tomb 125 in A 30: Dark burnt patch, in the south escarpment. *Skyphos*: 85 from the west, 22 from the north, elevation -295. Rim diameter 9.5 – height 6, base diameter 5,5. Completely encrusted, surface invisible. It is intact, with a short hole in one wall.

Date: First half 6th ct.

C125/1 *Deinos*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 19.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 2.5YR/8/8*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/dark red*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 73

C125/2 *Kotyle*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three horizontal painted black bands along the body.
Measurements: R. ø 9,5/b. ø 5,6/h. 5,9.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 73

C 126

Date: 20.07.1978
Grid: C 30, D 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 126 in C-D 30: Chiazza bruciato, limiti non molto evidenti. 1) C 30: 30 da ovest, 118 da sud. 2) C 30: 180 da ovest, 99 da sud. 3) D 30: 165 da ovest, 5 da sud, quota -296. Molti frammenti ossa bruciate. *Alabastron* corinzio: 108 da ovest, 140 da sud, quota -300. H. 9, diametro max. 5, coricato con bocca (lacunosa) verso est.

Translation: Tomb 126 in C-D 30: Burnt patch, limits not very evident. 1) C 30: 30 from the west, 118 from the south. 2) C 30: 180 from the west, 99 from the south. 3) D 30: 165 from the west, 5 from the south, elevation -296. Many burnt bone fragments. Corinthian *alabastron*: 108 from the west, 140 from the south, elevation -300. H 9, max. diameter 5, lying with mouth (has holes) to the east.

Date: Last quarter 7th-first quarter 6th ct.

C126/1 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top two concentric circles around the opening. On the shoulder vertical petals. On the body,

between two sets of three horizontal bands, a large field of alternating dots. On the bottom, again two concentric circles.
Measurements: R. ø 3/h. 9.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 73

C126/2 *Handle*
Preservation: One handle fragment with parts of the body.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 2.5YR/9/4, periphery N/9.5*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *5*.

C 127
(PLATE 10)

Date: 21.07.1978
Grid: D 30
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 27, in D 30. Bocca da sud 22, da ovest 140. Fondo da sud 20, da ovest 90. Quota -318. Grande anfora di tipo punico, quasi completamente coricata verso est. Corpo affusolato, base tronca, spalle molto schiacciate. Resta solo un'ansa, non si vede il collo, schiacciato da una grossa pietra a est (25x15). Altezza [della anfora] più di 53, diametro max. 40, diametro fondo 8. H. max. espansione 36. L'orlo manca completamente. Argilla rossiccia, poco cotta internamente. Superficie più chiaro, per ingubbiatura. Superficie con levigature fitte in senso verticale.

Translation: Tomb 27, in D 30. Mouth from the south 22, from the west 140. Base from the south 20, from the west 90. Depth -318. Large amphora of Punic type, almost completely lying to the east. Tapered body, truncated base, the shoulders are very crushed. Only one handle remains, the neck cannot be seen, crushed by a large stone to the east (25x15). Height [of amphora] more than 53, max. diameter 40, base diameter 8. Height at max. expansion 36. Rim completely missing. Clay reddish, poorly fired internally. Surface paler, due to congealing. Surface with dense vertical smoothing.

Date: Up until the third quarter 7th ct.

C127/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, preserved up until the neck.
Decoration: Incision in the shape of a trident below one handle.
Measurements: B. ø 8/h. pres. 51.
Fabric: Fabric colour *gradient from 2.5YR/5/2 on the outside to 2.5YR/6/6 on the inside*, matrix structure *mixed/uneven,* hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica/black/brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 73

C 128
(PLATE 10)

Date: 21.07.1978
Grid: C 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No

Diary Transcript: Tomba 128 in C 30: Da sud 90, da ovest 15, quota -308. *Chytra* fortemente sconvolta e incompleta. Frammento inclinato verso ovest (appena WSW). Altezza circa 28 – diametro max. circa 35. All'interno, vasetto di impasto, spesso e grossolano (a mano?). Una sola ansa orizzontale grossa spezzata. È vicina agli *aryballoi-alabastra* della T 130 ma probabilmente la *chytra* è più tarda (sembra sovrapporsi) della T 130.

Translation: Tomb 128 in C 30: From the south 90, from the west 15, depth -308. Heavily disturbed and incomplete *chytra*. Fragment sloping to the west (just WSW). Height ca. 28 – max. diameter ca. 35. Inside, Impasto vessel, thick and coarse (made by hand?). One coarse horizontal handle broken off. It is close to the *aryballoi-alabastra* of T 130 but the *chytra* is probably later (it seems to overlap) than T 130.

Date: Unknown.

C128/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, one handle.
Measurements: R. ø 24.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 7.5YR/9/2*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *laminated*, inclusion frequency *10-15%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/black/red*, inclusion sorting *4-5*.
Plate: 74

C128/2 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, one handle.
Measurements: R. ø 17,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/fine/medium*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 74

C128/3 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 15.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/4 but N/2.5 where exposed to fire* , section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/white/mica/dark red*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 74

C128/4 *Cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 6,7/b. ø 4/h. 5,2.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/7/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/brown/mica*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 74

C 129

(PLATE 10)

Date: 21.07.1978
Grid: C 30
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container

Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 129 in C 30: Da sud 135, da ovest 30, quota -315. *Deinos* in posizione verticale. Diametro orlo 28, diametro max. 40, h. 35. All'orlo, sono applicate esternamente due anse che simulano 2 anelli metallici (diametro 6,5). Si recupera integro – larga lacuna sul fondo, che sembra un po' appiattito: pare diametro 6cm. Chiusura molto schiacciata: grosso frammento forse di anfora corinzia (corrosa; molto grossolano). All'interno, piccola pietra; deposta sopra la chiusura, la ha schiacciata. Frammenti di ossa bruciate e di denti all'interno. Dista 12cm dalla *chytra* 128.

Translation: Tomb 129 in C 30: south 135, west 30, depth -315. Upright *deinos*. Rim diameter 28, max. diameter 40, h. 35. On the rim, two handles simulating 2 metal rings are attached externally (diameter 6,5). Recovered intact – large gap on the base, which seems a little collapsed: appears to be 6cm diameter. Very fragmented closure: large fragment perhaps of Corinthian amphora (corroded; very coarse). Inside, small stone; laid on top of the closure, crushed it. Fragments of burnt bone and teeth inside. It is 12cm from *chytra* 128.

Date: Unknown.

C129/1 *Deinos*
Preservation: Intact except for a part of the body close to the base.
Decoration: Two clay-formed handles on each side.
Measurements: R. ø 28/b. ø 6/h. 33.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/10*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *mica/resinous white/black/brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 75

C 130
(PLATE 10)

Date: 21.07.1978
Grid: C 30
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 130 in C 30: Non si individua una chiazza nera vera e propria; però ci sono frequenti frammenti di ossa bruciate, intorno e in messo a vasetti di corredo. *Aryballos* corinzio a spicchi (42 ovest, 81 sud, quota -320): diametro bocca 3,5; h. 6, diametro max 6. A diretto contatto (entrambi verticali) un *alabastron* corinzio: tracce graffiti: un'ala? H. 9, diametro orlo 3,5; diametro max. 5. Acm 30 a ENE, *skyphos* corinzio (104 sud, 76 ovest, quota -321): diametro orlo 10, h. 7, diametro fondo 4. Completo ma frammentato, completamente incrostato, vernice nera? Gli *aryballoi* distano 8cm dal fondo *chytra* T 128. Lo *skyphos* dista 32cm dal *deinos*. Sono circa alla quota della massima espansione del *deinos*, a circa al piano d'appoggi della *chytra*.

Translation: Tomb 130 in C 30: No actual black patch is identified; however, there are frequent fragments of burnt bones, around and in place of vessels. Segmented Corinthian *aryballos* (42 west, 81 south, depth -320): mouth diameter 3,5; height 6, max. diameter 6. In direct contact (both vertical) there is a Corinthian *alabastron*: traces of graffiti, a wing? Height 9, rim diameter 3,5; max. diameter 5. 30cm ENE, Corinthian skyphos (104 south, 76 west, depth -321): rim diameter 10, height 7, base

diameter 4. Complete but Fragmented, but completely encrusted, black paint? The *aryballoi* are 8cm from the base *chytra* T 128. The *skyphos* is 32cm from the *deinos*. They are at about the depth of the maximum expansion of the *deinos*, at about the *chytra* floor.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C130/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top, thin vertical grooves leading away from the opening. The body is also sectioned with the help of grooves.
Measurements: R. ø 3,6/h. 6,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 75

C130/2 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top tightly spaced petals. Dots along the rim. The body shows a bird with outstretched wings, with its head turned to its left. Free spaces filled with 8- and 4-petaled flowers. On the bottom concentric petals.
Measurements: R. ø 3,6/h. 9.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 75

C130/3 *Kotyle*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Black paint on the entire superior part of the vessel on the outside. Below, tapering rays. The inside is completely painted.
Measurements: R. ø 10,5/b. ø 4,3/h. 7,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 75

C 131

Date: 21.07.1978
Grid: D 29, D 30
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 131 in D 29-30: Chiazza di bruciato. 1) D 29 – da ovest 133, da sud 100. 2) D 30 – da ovest 10, da sud 16. Frammenti ossa bruciate, nessun elemento di corredo.

Translation: Tomb 131 in D29-30: Burnt bones. 1) D 29 – from the west 133, from the south 100. 2) D 30 – from the west 10, from the south 16. Burnt bone fragments, no grave goods.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 132
(PLATE 10)

Date: 21.07.1978
Grid: D 28
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 132 in D 28: 108 da sud, da est 10 (tocca il limite), quota -304. *Vaso a bombarda*, piccolo (coricato

verso nord): tipo a bocca larga, con orlo ingrossato, piccola bugna rotonda sotto l'orlo. Molto schiacciato. H. circa 22-23, diametro oltre 18 (??), molto dubbie. Bocca completamente chiusa da *olletta* panciuta, bocca abbastanza larga, ansa obliqua, fondo piano. H. 15, diametro max. 18, diametro orlo 13,5, manca metà orlo. T 132 – *Hydria* sconvolta, di ieri – In D 28 si recuperano altri frammenti sparsi su vasta area.

Translation: Tomb 132 in D 28: 108 from the south, east 10 (touches the limit), depth -304. Small *vaso a bombarda* (lying towards north): wide-mouthed type, with thickened rim, small round *bugna* below rim. Very collapsed. Height ca. 22-23, diameter over 18 (??) very doubtful. Mouth completely closed by bulging *olletta*, mouth fairly wide, slanting handle, flat base. Height 15, max. diameter 18, rim diameter 13,5, half rim missing. T 132 – *hydria* upside down, from yesterday – in D 28 other scattered fragments are recovered over a wide area.

Date: Unknown.

C132/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, base, and body sherds.
Decoration: At least one pointed *bugna*, possibly more.
Measurements: R. ø 19/b. ø 7/h. 22,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium/very coarse*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/orange*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 76

C132/2 *Olla*
Preservation: For the most part intact, but part of the rim is missing and there is a large hole close to the handle. There might have been a second handle.
Measurements: R. ø 16/b. ø 6,5/h. 16.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/4 but occasionally N/2.5*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/bright orange/dark red*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 76

C 133
(PLATE 10)

Date: 21.07.1978
Grid: D 28
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 133 in D 28: 133 da sud, 155 da est, quota -318. Grande *chytra*, molto schiacciata e parzialmente sconvolta. Era inclinata verso est. H. 33. *Olla* di chiusura. Accanto direzione NW-SE, c'è un fianco di tomba a cappuccina (o a cassa schiacciata?) assai più profonda che le tombe romane soprastanti.

Translation: Tomb 133 in D 28: 133 from the south, 155 from the east, depth -318. Large *chytra*, very fragmented and partially upset. It was inclined towards the east. H. 33. *Olla* as closure. Next to it in the direction NW-SE, there is the side of a capuccina grave (or collapsed box tomb?) much deeper than the Roman tombs above.

Date: Unknown.

C133/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 30,5/h. 33.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *very hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 77

C133/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, but mostly complete. Parts of the rim and body are missing. There are three drilled holes close to each other on the lower part of the vessel.
Measurements: R. ø 12/b. ø 4,9/h. 14,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/2.5*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *white/orange*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 77

C133/3 *Olla*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Decoration: Possibly paint on the bottom or traces of burning.
Measurements: B. ø 9.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *black/red/resinous white/medium*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 77

C133/4 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, part of a handle and body sherds.
Decoration: Horizontal painted bands and an x-shape painted on the handle.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 2.5YR/9/4, periphery 10P/9/2*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 77

C133/5 *Cup*
Preservation: One fragment including a handle and part of the body.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.0*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular/laminated*.
Plate: 77

C 135
(PLATE 10)

Date: 22.07.1978
Grid: C 28
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 135 in C 28: Da est 109, da sud 188, quota -327. In posizione perfettamente verticale – integra. Piccola *chytra*, monoansata, orlo superiormente piatto. Diametro orlo 12, diametro max. 15, altezza 12. Dentro, piccoli frammenti carbone; non si osservano ossa né dentro né fuori. Il terreno è bruno, duro: subito sopra la sabbia chiara non c'è chiazza di bruciato. Non ci sono segni sicuri che si tratti di tomba, ma non sembra c*olle*gabile con altri fatti vicini.

Translation: Tomb 135 in C 28: From the east 109, from the south 188, depth -327.

Perfectly upright – intact. Small *chytra*, one handle, flat upper rim. Rim diameter 12, max. diameter 15, height 12. Inside, small charcoal fragments; no bones are observed either on the inside or the outside. The ground is brown, hard: immediately above the light-coloured sand there is no burnt patch. There are no sure signs that this is a grave, but it does not seem to be connected with other nearby findings.

Date: Unknown.

C135/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Intact.
Measurements: R. ø 11,8/h. 12,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/6*, section *B8*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/dark red or brown/black/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 78

C 136
(PLATE 10)

Date: 22.07.1978
Grid: C 29, D 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 136 (C 29 e D 29): Zona di terreno scuro (non bruciato) abbastanza duro, subito sopra la sabbia chiara. Da C 29 si estende anche in D 29 – in C 29 due vasi. Da sud 184, da ovest 23, quota -333: Coppa in posizione perfettamente orizzontale, molto frammentato e schiacciato. Diametro circa 13, altezza cm 6 circa. Alla distanza di 23cm verso est, da sud 175, da ovest 53, quota -328 (sommità): Piattello, in posizione pressoché verticale, verso ovest. Diametro 12, altezza 3, diametro fondo 3,5. Orlo inclinato verso l'interno. Vasca abbastanza profonda, fondo piatto. Interno: molto incrostato. Esterno: vasca dipinta a raggi verticali. Argilla chiara, non molto [...] né cotta. Probabilmente coloniale, per 2/3 intero. Coppa: orlo ben segnato, ma non brusco spalla: è risparmiata, non si vede eventuale decorazione. Vasca a vernice nera, con linea risparmiato a 1/3. Abbastanza spesso la parete frammentato. Frammenti ossa bruciate sia dentro piatto che coppa sia intorno, anche qualche frammento sparso di impasto.

Translation: Tomb 136 (C 29 and D 29): Area of fairly hard and dark (unburnt) soil, immediately above light sand. From C 29 also extends into D 29 – in C 29 two vessels. From the south 184, from the west 23, depth -333: Cup in perfectly horizontal position, very fragmented. Diameter c. 13, height c. 6cm. At a distance of 23cm eastwards, from the south 175, from the west 53, depth -328 (at the top): Small plate, in a near upright position, to the west. Diameter 12, height 3cm, base diameter 3,5. Rim sloping inwards. Basin fairly deep, base flat. Interior very encrusted. Exterior: basin painted with vertical rays. Light-coloured clay, not very [...] nor fired. Probably colonial, 2/3 whole. Cup: rim well marked, but not abrupt shoulder: it is spared, no decoration is visible. Basin with black glaze, with 1/3 spared line. The fragments have quite thick walls. Burnt bone fragments both inside dish and around, also some scattered fragments of Impasto.

Date: Second half 7th ct.

C136/1 *Plate*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Outside, along the rim there are sets of three vertical lines. Between them elongated s-shaped characters. Below concentric circles and a large field of alternating black and red vertical lines. There are two drilled holes on the rim close to each other.
Measurements: R. ø 12,5/b. ø 3,5/h. 3,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *black/white/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 78

C136/2 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, handle.
Decoration: Three painted lines along the rim, below the handles a larger band.
Measurements: R. ø 12,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine/irregular*.
Plate: 78

C 137
(PLATE 10)

Date: 22.07.1978
Grid: C 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 137 in C 29: Da sud 53, da ovest 142, quota -331. Grande *chytra* in posizione orizzontale. Diametro orlo 27, diametro max. 35. All'interno, frammenti di una chiusura, schiacciata all'interno da una pietra abbastanza grande. La chiusura è frammento di altra *chytra*, orlo e 1 ansa. A contatto, lato ovest, all'altezza dell'orlo della *chytra* (coricata con bocca a nord), brocchetta di tipo euboico (63 da sud, 124 da ovest, quota -333). Sagoma abbastanza troncoconica; integra, ansa frammentata e completa; diametro orlo 5, diametro max. 9, diametro fondo 4,5, altezza 13; 5 sottili linee alla massima espansione sulla spalla non si vede, altre linee isolate sul corpo. Intorno, frammenti di ossa bruciate, denti, sia a est che a ovest. Si distingue bene verso nord ed est, il limite del pozzetto scavato nella sabbia chiara: distanza circa 15cm dalla *chytra*. All'interno della *chytra*, spesso deposito di calce (o cenere?).

Translation: Tomb 137 in C 29: from the south 53, from the west 142, depth -331. Large *chytra* in horizontal position. Rim diameter 27, max. diameter 35. Inside, fragments of a closure, crushed on the inside by a fairly large stone. Closure is fragment of another *chytra*, rim and 1 handle. In contact, on the western side, at the height of the lid of the *chytra* (lying with mouth to the north), there is a pitcher of Euboic type (63 from the south, 124 from the west, depth -333). Contour fairly truncated, intact, the handle is fragmented and complete; rim diameter 5, max. diameter 9, base diameter 4,5, height 13; 5 thin lines at maximum expansion, this is not visible on the shoulder; other isolated lines on the body. Around, fragments of burnt bone, teeth, both east and west. Distinctly distinguishable towards north and east, the limit of the pit dug in light sand: distance about 15cm from the *chytra*. Inside the *chytra*, thick deposit of lime (or ash?).

C137/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 28/h. 32,5.

Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/crystalline white/orange/red/round voids*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 79

C137/2 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, one handle.
Measurements: R. ø 20.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/white (calcite)/reddish/mica/voids*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 79

C137/3 *Olpe*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: The lower part of the body is completely painted. Just above these four thin horizontal bands. On the front one curved arch. Another thin painted band below the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 5/b. ø 4,5/h. 14,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/2*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 79

C 138

Date: 22.07.1978
Grid: B 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 138 in B 29: In una chiazza bruna non grande forse 60x70 (i limiti non sono chiari) due vasetti. Da nord 34, da ovest 157, quota -312. Fondo capovolto di vasetto grezzo di impasto, base tronca. Diametro max. 8,5 altezza conservata cm 6. Prodotto senza tornio. A contatto, verso ovest, da nord 34, da ovest 151, quota -315. Piccola *oinochoe* miniaturistica coricata con bocca a nord, base tronca capo massiccio, collo corto, trilobata: altezza 8, diametro max. 6, diametro fondo 4. Accanto, frammento impasto isolato.

Translation: Tomb 138 in B 29: In a small brown patch, perhaps 60x70 (the limits are not clear), two vessels. From the north 34, from the west 157, depth -312. Inverted and truncated base of vessel of rough Impasto. Max. diameter 8,5, preserved height cm 6. Produced without a potter's wheel. In contact, to the west, from the north 34, from the west 151, depth -315. Small miniature *oinochoe* lying with mouth to the north, truncated base, solid head, short neck, trilobed: height 8, max. diameter 6, base diameter 4. Next to it is an isolated Impasto fragment.

Date: Unknown.

C138/1 *Cup*
Preservation: Mostly intact, parts of the rim and the body missing.
Measurements: B. ø 5,5.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/orange/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.

Plate: 78

C138/2 *Miniature jug*
Preservation: Intact apart from the missing handle.
Decoration: Black paint across the entire body.
Measurements: B. ø 4/h. max. 8,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*/fine.
Plate: 78

C138/3 *Handle*
Preservation: One handle fragment including part of the body.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/2.5*, section *B8*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 78

C 139
(PLATE 11)

Date: 22.07.1978
Grid: A 30
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 139 in A 30: Da ovest 30, da nord 10, quota -307. Frammento ferro. Lunghezza cm 12, la punta sembra di arma; all'estremità apposta forte ingrossamento per ossidazione. Circa 15cm più a sud, proprio sotto la scarpata sud, emerge (parallelo alla scarpata) un osso lungo (forse femore, è grosso) che non pare bruciato. Forse è un avanzo di una inumazione terragna; la scarpata impedisce il controllo dell'ipotesi – la tomba rimane dubbia.

Translation: Tomb 139 in A 30: From the west 30, from the north 10, depth -307. Iron fragment. Length 12cm, the tip appears to be of a weapon; at the pointed end it is sharply enlarged by oxidation. About 15cm further south, just below the south escarpment, a long bone (perhaps femur, it is large) emerges (parallel to the trench side) which does not appear to be burnt. Perhaps it is a remnant of an earthen inhumation; the slope prevents verifying the hypothesis – the tomb remains doubtful[731].

Date: Unknown.

C139/1 *Spear point*
Preservation: Unlocated, missing.

C 140
(PLATE 11)

Date: 26.07.1978
Grid: C 28
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 140 in C 28: In parte al di sotto della tegola orizzontale che emerge dalla scarpata ovest, quota -276. Da sud 80, al limite tra 27 e 28; quota -298. Grande *chytra*, inclinata con bocca a est – diametro orlo 26 – diametro max. 38 frammentata ma non schiacciata – h. 34. Copertura: grande frammento di parete,

[731] The metal fragment from this tomb may have been oriented with the point towards the other way than was thought by the excavators. It seems more likely that the thicker broken-off part of the spear is where the blade broke off. Therefore, this tomb may have been oriented towards the northwest instead of the southeast. This could not be verified as the spear point is missing from the archaeological record.

forse di anfora. Ossa bruciate all'esterno, e all'interno. Al di sotto della bocca (lato ovest), protetto anche esso dalla chiusura, e da una delle anse, piccolo *skyphos* frammentato, altezza 4, diametro fondo 2,5, Diametro orlo 5,5. Probabilmente corinzio, ma superficie completamente incrostata.

Translation: Tomb 140 in C 28: Partly below the horizontal tile emerging from the western side, depth -276. From the south 80, on the boundary between 27 and 28; depth -298. Large *chytra*, lying down with mouth to east – rim diameter 26 – max. diameter 38; fragmented but not crushed – h. 34. Cover: large wall fragment, possibly of amphora. Burnt bones on the outside and inside. Below the mouth (west side), also protected by the closure, and one of the handles, small *skyphos* fragment, height 4, base diameter 2,5, rim diameter 5,5. Probably Corinthian, but surface completely encrusted.

Date: Last quarter 7th-first quarter 6th ct.

C140/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 23/h. 34.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/8*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine /medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/orange/yellowish/dark red/resinous white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 80

C140/2 *Deinos*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 21.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/6.5, periphery 5YR/8/4*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 80

C140/3 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Fragmented, for the most part complete apart from one missing handle.
Decoration: Painted horizontal lines along the body, below the rim sets of shorter vertical lines.
Measurements: R. ø 6/b. ø 2,4/h. 3,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 80

C140/4 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5YR/5/2, periphery 2.5YR/6/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *crystalline white/resinous red/reddish/mica/voids*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 80

C 141

(PLATE 11)

Date: 26.07.1978
Grid: C 28
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens

Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 141 in C 28: Zona di bruciato, dai limiti non netti. Da sud 82, 119 da est; da sud 70, da est 12, quota -315. Frammenti ossa bruciate, frammenti carbone, pochi cocci. A nordest, in C 29 da sud 100, da ovest 12, quota -318 gruppo di 2 pietre non grandi. Subito a ovest, due frammenti di *anforone*, con puntale di fondo: da sud 115, da est 3, quota -321.

Translation: Tomb 141 in C 28: Burnt area, with unclear boundaries. From the south 82, 119 from the east; from the south 70, from the east 12, depth -315. Burnt bone fragments, charcoal fragments, a few sherds. In the northeast in C 29, from the south 100, from the west 12, depth -318 group of 2 small stones. Immediately to the west, two fragments of a large amphora, with tapered base: from the south 115, from the east 3, depth -321.

Date: Unknown.

C141/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 17.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/dark red*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 81

C141/2 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, base and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 2.5YR/9/4*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/light orange*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 81

C 142

(PLATE 11)

Date: 26.07.1978
Grid: C 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens[732].
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 142 in C 29: Da sud 13, da ovest 48, quota -310. Coppa, in posizione capovolta. Altezza cm 5,8, diametro max. 10, orlo 9,5, diametro fondo 3,5. Forte ammaccatura in cottura, su un lato fortemente incrostato, invisibile. Nei dintorni, ossa bruciate, non si individua una chiazza vera e propria. Dentro alla coppa, frammento ferro: placchetta 5,5x2,2. Due chiodi a un'estremità. Un lato sembra più spesso – forse è un frammento di coltello o un solo taglio.

Translation: Tomb 142 in C 29: From the south 13, from the west 48, depth -310. Cup, upside down. Height 5,8cm, max. diameter 10, rim 9,5; base diameter 3,5. Large dent in firing, on one side strongly encrusted, invisible. Nearby, burnt bones, no real mottling discernible. Inside there is a cup and an iron fragment: Plate 5,5x2,2; two nails at one end. One side seems thicker – perhaps a knife fragment or a single cut.

Date: Second half 7th ct.

[732] According to the skeletal evidence.

C142/1 *Cup*
Preservation: Intact for the most part, handle broken off.
Decoration: The entire vessel is painted. The inside is black, outside black in irregular and overlapping bands.
Measurements: R. ø 9,6/b. ø 3,5/h. 5,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 81

C142/2 *Iron fitting*
Preservation: Heavily eroded, with two nails above each other on one end.
Measurements: L. 5,4-5,5/w. 0,1-0,4.
Plate: 81

C 143
(PLATE 11)

Date: 26.07.1978
Grid: B 28, C 28
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 143 tra B e C 28: 1) 115 da est, 15 da nord (spalla) – B 28. 2) 155 da est, 7 da sud – C 28. Quota -318. *Anforone* fortemente inclinato (quasi coricato) verso ESE – Manca spalla e largo tratto del corpo. Altezza conservata 60: Diametro max. probabilmente 40-42, diametro fondo 10, circa mass. espansione, traccia di bande orizzontale rossa, altezza cm 1 circa – altra banda rossa in basso. Argilla rossiccia, porosa, con ingubbiatura, un po' di inclusioni neri, fini. Alla faccia interna, trace nere bruciato. All'interno, frammenti carbone – alcuni frammenti di *hydria* a bande. Un paio di altri frammenti di *hydria* a bande stavano fuori dal fondo a circa 15cm di distanza verso ovest.

Translation: Tomb 143 between B and C 28: 1) 115 from the east, 15 from the north (shoulder) – B 28. 2) 155 from the east, 7 from the south – C 28. Depth -318. Large amphora strongly inclined (almost lying down) towards ESE – shoulder and large section of body missing. Preserved height 60: Max. diameter probably 40-42, base diameter 10, ca. max. expansion, trace of red horizontal banding, height ca. 1cm – another red band at bottom. Clay reddish, porous, with congealing, some fine black inclusions. On inner face, burnt black traces. Inside, charcoal fragments – some banded *hydria* fragments. A couple of other banded *hydria* fragments lay outside the base about 15cm to the west.

Date: First quarter 6th ct.

C143/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, complete up until the neck.
Decoration: Three horizontal bands on the superior part of the vessel. Two lying s-shaped figures between the handles. Around the lower handle attachment there is a circle, crossed by a line on the handle which leads down the vessel vertically.
Measurements: B. ø 10.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5YR/8/2, periphery 2.5YR/8/4*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 82

C143/2 *Olla*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 12,5.

Fabric: Fabric colour *N/1.25*, section *B8*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 81

C143/3 *Chytra*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 14,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 10RP/2/2, periphery 2.5YR/5/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *laminated /hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/grey*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 81

C 144
(PLATE 11)

Date: 26.07.1978
Grid: A 28, A 29, B 28, B 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 144 in A-B 28-29: Centro B 29, cm 4 da ovest, 195 da nord, quota -289. *Olla* a bocca larga, con ansa obliqua. Orlo leggermente svasato. In fuori – fondo piano. Diametro 25, altezza 24. Ossa bruciate all'interno. Ne resta meno di metà; è disturbata da una cappuccina romana nella parete sud.

Translation: Tomb 144 in A-B 28-29: Centre B 29, cm 4 from the west, 195 from the north, depth -289. Wide-mouthed *olla* with slanting handle. Slightly flared rim. Outside – flat base. Diameter 25, height 24. Bones burnt on the inside. Less than half of it remains; disturbed by a Roman cappuccina in the south wall.

Date: Unknown.

C144/1 *Olla*
Preservation: Mostly intact, parts of the rim and the body are missing.
Measurements: R. ø 22/b. ø 6/h. 20,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/mica/orange/black*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 83

C 145
(PLATE 11)

Date: 26.07.1978
Grid: C 28
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 145 in C 28: Rimovendo la chiazza nera Tomba 141, si mettono in luce le ossa delle gambe, ben conservate di un inumato in fossa terragna. 1) Da sud 78, da est 131. 2) Da sud 78, da est 33. Quota -324. Il punto 1 è tra le tibie, nel punto esterno conservato verso ovest ci sono gli interi femori. Il punto 2 è altezza quasi del gomito; è conservato solo il braccio destro. Manca tutta la parte superiore del corpo e la testa, che avrebbe già dovuto essere in C 29, al di là dei frammenti sconvolti è conservato per circa 1 m.

Translation: Tomb 145 in C 28: The removal of the black patch of Tomb 141 reveals the well-preserved leg bones of an inhumate in an earthen grave. 1) From the south 78, from the east 131. 2) From the south 78, from the east 33. Depth -324. Point 1 is between the tibiae, at the outer preserved point to the west are the entire femurs. Point 2 is almost elbow height; only the right arm is preserved. The whole upper part of the body is missing and the head, which should already have been in C 29, beyond the shattered fragments is preserved for about 1m.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 146

(PLATE 12)

Date: 27.07.1978
Grid: D 28, D 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 146 in D 28-29: Inumazione terragna arcaica. Testa in E 28, 5 da sud, 25 da est, quota -384. Piedi: in D 29, 150 da sud, da ovest 110. Scheletro con testa a nordovest – orientamento 50 gradi ovest. Lunghezza conservata circa 140. Testa: pochi resti del cranio e dei denti – qualche traccia bacino ovvero destro, femore e tibie abbastanza ben conservati; mancano i piedi. Presso il braccio destro: 1) 165 da sud, da est 15, in D 28. 2) 154 sud, da ovest 25, in D 29. Quota -376. Punta di lancia in ferro – lunghezza circa 43 (?) ma è spezzata al centro e presso la punta (3 frammenti). La punta è rivolta verso la testa. Larghezza lama forse 5cm (molto espansa e deforma). Lunghezza [...] cm 12 - spessore lama quasi 1 cm, senza nervatura a rilievo.

Translation: Tomb 146 in D 28-29: Archaic earthen inhumation. Head in E 28, 5 from the south, 25 from the east, depth -384. Feet: in D 29, 150 from the south, from the west 110. Skeleton with head to northwest – orientation 50 degrees west. Length preserved about 140. Head: few remains of skull and teeth, some traces of the pelvis; femur and tibiae fairly well preserved; feet missing. At right arm: 1) 165 from the south, from the east 15, in D 28. 2) 154 south, from the west 25, in D 29. Depth -376. Iron spearhead – length about 43 (?) but is broken in the middle and at the tip (3 fragments). The point is turned towards the head. Blade width perhaps 5cm (very expanded and deformed). Length [...] 12cm – blade thickness almost 1cm, without relief ridge.

Date: Unknown.

C146/1 *Spear point*
Preservation: Heavily eroded.
Plate: 86

C 147

(PLATE 12)

Date: 27.07.1978
Grid: B 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 147 in B 29: Gruppo di 3 *alabastra*, 1 *skyphos*, 1 *pisside* corinzia. Da ovest 187, da nord 99 (centro gruppo), quota -325. Gruppo 20x22, 9cm a sudest, piccola pietra. 1) *Skyphos*: diametro orlo 7, h. 52, diametro fondo 3, in frammenti. Cani in corsa, abbastanza

grandi, a silhouette; sotto, 3 linee orizzontale, poi raggi sull'orlo, non si vede decorazione. 2) *Alabastron* 1: h. 8, diametro max. 4, diametro labbro 3; alta zona puntinata, racchiusa sopra e sotto da coppia di linee violette. 3) *Alabastron* 2: h. 8, diametro max. 4,2, diametro labbro 3, decorazione come precedente. *Alabastron* 3: h. 8, diametro max 3,8, diametro labbro 2,8. Piccola sfinge seduta a silhouette, probabilmente dietro, altra analoga. 4) *Pisside*: coperchio in 3 frammenti, diametro 10,8, altezza 5,5: completamente incrostato. Corpo a parete concave – diametro 10, altezza 6, decorazione con leone, tutti a silhouette su ampio fondo senza riempitivi.

Translation: Tomb 147 in B 29: Group of 3 *alabastra*, 1 *skyphos*, 1 Corinthian *pyxis*. From the west 187, from the north 99 (centre of group), depth -325. Group 20x22, 9cm southeast, small stone. 1) *Skyphos*: rim diameter 7, h. 52, base diameter 3, in fragments. Running dogs, fairly large, in silhouette; below, 3 horizontal lines, then rays on rim, no decoration visible. 2) *Alabastron* 1: height 8, max. diameter 4, lip diameter 3; high area with dots, enclosed above and below by pair of violet lines. 3) *Alabastron* 2: height 8, max. diameter 4,2, lip diameter 3, decoration as above. *Alabastron* 3: height 8, max. diameter 3,8, lip diameter 2,8. Small seated sphinx in silhouette, probably behind it another similar one. 4) *Pyxis*: lid in 3 fragments, diameter 10,8, height 5,5: completely encrusted. Concave-walled body – diameter 10, height 6, decoration shows lions, all in silhouette on large base without fillings.

Date: 640-620 BCE.

C147/1 *Pyxis*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: On the body, an animal frieze with wild goats and big cats. On the lid, concentric circles, dots, and another animal frieze with two big cats and two wild goats. There is also a bird of some kind.
Measurements: Pyxis r. ø 9,8/b. ø 9/h. 5,8. Lid r. ø 10,5/h. 5,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*.
Plate: 84

C147/2 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top, petals arranged around the opening. Two horizontal lines along the rim. Vertical petals on the shoulder. The body shows two sets of horizontal lines, in between a large field of alternating dot rows. Concentrically arranged petals on the bottom.
Measurements: R. ø 2,9/h. 8,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 84

C147/3 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top, there are petals arranged around the opening. Along the rim, two horizontal lines. On the shoulder, vertical petals. The body shows two sets of horizontal lines, in between a large field of alternating dot rows. Concentrically arranged petals on the bottom.
Measurements: R. ø 2,8/h. 8,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 84

C147/4 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Rays at the bottom, frieze of four dogs on the body in silhouette, inside

fully painted; concentric circles on the bottom.
Measurements: R. ø 6,5/b. ø 3/h. 5,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 84

C147/5 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top, two concentric circles, on the rim one horizontal line. On the shoulder, vertical petals. Along the body there are two sets of three horizontal lines, between that a frieze of four sphinxes in the silhouette style. On the bottom, concentrically arranged petals.
Measurements: R. ø 2,9/h. 8,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 84

C 148
(PLATE 12)

Date: 27.07.1978
Grid: B 29
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens[733]
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 148 in B 29: Da ovest 128, da nord 27, quota -329. Brocca coricata con bocca a ovest. Altezza orlo 17, altezza totale 19,5; diametro orlo 6,5, diametro max. 10, diametro fondo 5. Assai panciuta, tozzo, collo appena segnato, bocca rotonda. Linea bianca sopra massima espansione, il resto a vernice rossa (stesso tipo di S 12). A 15cm verso nord: piccolo *skyphos* miniaturistico, in posizione capovolta. 132 da ovest, sulla linea B-C, quota -338. H. 6, diametro 7,5, diametro fondo 3,5. Decorazione invisibile per incrostazione. Intorno, chiazza di bruciato, con ossa bruciate. In B 29, grossa pietra sommità piatta. 1) 65 da ovest, nord 99. 2) da ovest 88, nord 144. Quota -321.

Translation: Tomb 148 in B 29: From the west 128, from the north 27, depth -329. Jug lying down with mouth to the west. Rim height 17, total height 19,5; rim diameter 6,5, max. diameter 10, base diameter 5. Very bulging form, squat, neck scarcely marked, mouth round. White line above maximum expansion, the rest in red paint (same type as S 12). At 15cm northwards: small miniature *skyphos*, inverted. 132 from the west, on the grid line B-C, depth -338. Height 6, diameter 7,5, base diameter 3,5. Decoration invisible due to encrustation. Around, burnt patch, with burnt bones. In B 29, large flat-top stone. 1) 65 from the west, north 99. 2) From the west 88, north 144. Depth -321.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C148/1 *Jug*
Preservation: Intact, but part of the rim is missing.
Decoration: Painted black with the exception of a spare band on the lower part of the vessel.
Measurements: R. ø 6,6/b ø 5/h. 16,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*,

[733] According to the skeletal evidence.

inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 83

C148/2 *Kotyle*
Preservation: Intact, one handle missing.
Decoration: Below the rim, there is a frieze containing zig-zag lines. In the centre frieze a thick horizontal painted band. Below that, tapering rays. Concentric lines on the bottom of the base. It is unclear whether the inside was painted.
Measurements: R. ø 7,5/b. ø 3,5/h. 6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 83

C 149
(PLATE 12)

Date: 27.07.1978
Grid: C 28
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 149 in C 28: Fondo: 50 da sud, 65 da est. Collo: 60 da sud, 29 da est, quota -323. *Hydria* coricata, bocca est altezza conservata (senza orlo) 41, diametro max. 35, diametro fondo 11,5. Molto schiacciato, lacunoso ventre, spalla e soprattutto collo. Delle anse orizzontali ne resta solo una. Frammenti ossa bruciate esternamente e internamente. Argilla rosata, con ingubbiatura: Minuti inclusioni scuri in superficie. Linee e bande orizzontali rosse, e sbaffi curvi sotto le anse. Non si vede decorazione su spalla e collo. È sicuramente prodotto diverso dalle *hydrie* consuete, a pasta giallina, forse è un prototipo cicladico? Sembra analogo all'*anforone* tomba 143, per impasto è colore rosso.

Translation: Tomb 149 in C 28: Base: 50 from the south, 65 from the east. Neck: 60 from the south, 29 from the east, depth -323. *Hydria* lying with mouth to the east, height preserved (without rim) 41, max. diameter 35, base diameter 11,5. Very collapsed, holes in the belly, shoulder, and especially in the neck. Of the horizontal handles only one remains. Burnt bone fragments externally and internally. Pinkish clay, with slip: small dark inclusions on surface. Red horizontal lines and bands, and curved smudges under the handles. No decoration can be seen on the shoulder and neck. It is certainly a different product from the usual *hydria*, with yellowish paste, perhaps a Cycladic prototype? It seems similar to the large amphora tomb 143, for the Impasto is red.

Date: Unknown.

C149/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Few fragments, but the rim is missing.
Decoration: Traces of horizontal bands, with some vertical ones on and close to the vertical handle.
Measurements: B. ø 11.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 7.5YR/9/2, periphery 2.5YR/9/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine /medium/coarse*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 85

C 150
(PLATE 12)

Date: 27.07.1978
Grid: B 28, B 29
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Diary Transcript: Tomba 150 in B 29: 1) metà bocca – tra 28 e 29, 193 da nord. 2) Fondo B 29, 25 da ovest, 175 da nord. Quota -320 sommità. Grande *vaso a bombarda*, fortemente inclinato verso sudovest. Altezza circa 42-43, diametro bocca circa 31-32, diametro fondo 9. È il tipo al tornio, leggermente ovoidale, base tronca e piana, orlo ingrossato, 3 linguette piatte e schiacciate sotto l'orlo. Chiusura: grosso frammento di parete di *anforone*, a vernice nera, diluita in parte che paiono bande orizzontali. È forse di SOS? La posizione del *vaso a bombarda* T 150 è la stessa dell'*olla* incompleta T 144, che vi stava sopra. Probabilmente erano quasi a contatto. Forse sono una sola tomba?

Translation: Tomb 150 in B 29: 1) At the middle of the mouth – between 28 and 29, 193 from the north. 2) Base B 29, 25 from the west, 175 from the north. Depth -320 at the top. Large *vaso a bombarda*, strongly inclined towards the southwest. Height ca. 42-43, mouth diameter ca. 31-32, bottom diameter 9. It is the wheel-turned type, slightly ovoid, truncated and flat base, enlarged rim, 3 flat *bugne* under the rim. Closure: large fragment of amphora wall, with black paint, partly diluted and appearing to be horizontal bands. Is it perhaps an SOS? The position of the *vaso a bombarda* T 150 is the same as that of the incomplete *olla* T 144, which stood on it. They were probably almost in contact. Perhaps they are one grave?

Date: Unknown.

C150/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three *bugne a linguetta*.
Measurements: R. ø 29/b. ø 8,5/h. 40.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/5/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/black/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 86

C150/2 *Amphora*
Preservation: Body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *5*.

C 151
(PLATE 12)

Date: 28.07.1978
Grid: B 28
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 151 in B 28: *Anforone* di tipo punico. Fondo: da est 120, da nord 164. Bocca: da est 175, da nord 147. Quota -348 sommità. Coricata con bocca a WNW, h. 54, diametro max. 38, diametro fondo 10. Forma quasi conica, molto espansa, con profilo teso e spalla panciuta. Orlo: solo un piccolo settore, corrispondente all'ansa rivolta verso l'alto. Spalla schiacciata e probabilmente lacunosa. Impasto nocciola, inclusi scuri.

Molti segni di levigatura, esterni e all'interno della spalla. Sotto l'attacco dell'ansa mancante, due profondi segni lineari, incisi dopo cottura.

Translation: Tomb 151 in B 28: Amphora of Punic type. Base: from the east 120, from the north 164. Mouth: from the east 175, from the north 147. Depth -348 at the top. Lying down with mouth to WNW, height 54, max. diameter 38, base diameter 10. Almost conical shape, very expanded, with taut profile and bulging shoulder. Rim: only a small sector, corresponding to the handle facing upwards. Shoulder has collapsed and probably has holes. Hazelnut body, dark inclusions. Many marks of burnishing, outside and inside the shoulder. Under the attachment of the missing handle, two deep linear marks, carved after firing.

Date: Last quarter 7th-6th ct.

C151/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, complete apart from one handle.
Decoration: Incision below one handle in the form of two vertical lines.
Measurements: R. ø 13/b. ø 9/h. 56,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *black/resinous white/mica/orange*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 87, 88

C 152
(PLATE 12)

Date: 28.07.1978
Grid: B 28
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 152 in B 28: Chiazza di bruciato. 1) 47 da nord, 166 da est. 2) 41 da est, 94 da nord. 3) 75 da est, 86 da nord, qui c'è un fondo di *alabastron* fusiforme, a punta conservato per cm 6 altezza, diametro 4. Argilla sembra rosata, molto incrostata. Quota -346. Parecchi frammenti di ossa bruciate, nella chiazza; pochi cocci sparsi.

Translation: Tomb 152 in B 28: Burnt patch. 1) 47 from the north, 166 from the east. 2) 41 from the east, 94 from the north. 3) 75 from the east, 86 from the north, is a fusiform, pointed *alabastron* base preserved to a height of 6cm, diameter 4. Clay looks pinkish, very encrusted. Depth -346. Several burnt bone fragments in the patch; a few scattered sherds.

Date: First half 6th ct.

C152/1 *Alabastron*
Preservation: One fragment of the lower vessel part.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5 to N/8.25, periphery 5YR/9/4*, section *A5*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine/medium*, inclusion colour *brownish orange*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 86

C 153
(PLATE 12)

Date: 28.07.1978

Grid: B 28, B 29
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 153 in B 28-29. 1) 45 da nord, 6 da est (B 28). 2) nord 40, da ovest 5 (B 29). 3) Da est 20, da nord 54 (B 28). 4) da nord 56, 10 da est (B 28). Quota sommità -356, quota basso -365. È chiazza bruna, non nera, non molto grande. La si segue in profondità fino quota -280 circa, dove la sabbia è chiara uniforme. 1) *Skyphos*: h. 6, diametro 8,5, frammenti piede 3,5, inclinato verso sud. Alla base alta zona di raggi: sopra, pare tutto vernice nera. È molto incrostato – lesionato. 2) Piccolo *skyphos*: h. 4,8, diametro 6, diametro piede 3. Quasi coricato verso WSW. Banda di animali a silhouette, molto semplificati – raggi. Integro. 3) Piccolo *skyphos*: h. 5,5, diametro 6,5, diametro fondo 3. Coricato verso est, fondo più alto che la bocca. Zona con animali a silhouette – tratti verticale integro. 4) *Alabastron*: h. 9,5, diametro max 5. Orlo incompleto – posizione quasi verticale. Molto incrostato – il fondo ha la rosetta di petali, e parte di figura. Dentro due degli *skyphoi* frammenti di denti probabilmente bruciati, si conferma il sito.

Translation: Tomb 153 in B 28-29. 1) 45 from the north, 6 from the east (B 28). 2) From the north 40, from the west 5 (B 29). 3) From the east 20, from the north 54 (B 28). 4) From the north 56, 10 from the east (B 28). Top depth -356, bottom depth -365. It is a brown patch, not black, not very large. It is followed in depth to about -280, where the sand is uniformly light. 1) *Skyphos*: height 6, diameter 8,5, fragments of the base 3,5, sloping southwards. At the base a high frieze of rays: above, it appears to be all black paint. It is very encrusted – damaged. 2) Small *skyphos*: height 4,8, diameter 6, foot diameter 3. Almost lying towards WSW. Band of animals in silhouette, very simplified – rays. Intact. 3) Small *skyphos*: height 5,5, diameter 6,5, foot diameter 3. Lying towards east, base higher than mouth. Frieze with silhouette animals – vertical tracts intact. 4) *Alabastron*: height 9.5, max. diameter 5. Rim incomplete – almost vertical position. Very encrusted – base has rosette of petals, and part of figure. Inside two of the *skyphoi* there are tooth fragments that are probably burnt, this confirms the site.

Date: Later second half 7th ct.

C153/1 *Kotyle*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Completely painted on the upper side of the vessel. On the lower part, there are rays around the base. The inside is completely painted.
Measurements: R. ø 8,6/b. ø 3,7/h. 6,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10Y/9/2*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*.
Plate: 89

C153/2 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Below the rim, there is a frieze with sets of four short s-shaped lines. Below this, there are three thin horizontal lines. Underneath is the main frieze with dogs in silhouettes running to the left. Towards the bottom of the vessel, two more horizontal bands and rays.
Measurements: R. ø 6/b. ø 3/h. 4,7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10Y/9/2*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *brown*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 89

C153/3 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact with the exception of the handle and part of the rim.
Decoration: Two lions facing each other

with a bird between them. On the back and surrounding it, there are blossoms. Petals on the shoulder and the bottom.
Measurements: R. ø 3,2/h. 9,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10Y/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *greyish brown*.
Plate: 89

C153/4 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Below the rim, a frieze with sets of four short s-shaped lines. Below this, there are three thin horizontal lines. Underneath is the main frieze with dogs in silhouettes running to the left. Towards the bottom of the vessel, there are two more horizontal bands and rays.
Measurements: R. ø 6,4/b. ø 3/h. 5,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10Y/9/2*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *brown*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 89

C 157

Date: 03.08.1978
Grid: C 25
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 157 in C 25: Chiazza di bruciato, limiti poco chiari. La posizione si basa su due punti molto incerti, una con ossa bruciate. 1) Est 70, sud 57. 2) Sud 70, 170 est. Quota -265. Elemento in bronzo: da sud 54, da est 148, quota -265. H. 8,5, diametro max. 1,9 – è pervio alle 2 estremità: elemento di collana? È gravemente ossidato, crepato, forse per azione del fuoco? Il bronzo stava vicino al limite ovest della chiazza, con limite ben riconoscibile. Ossa bruciate anche verso est e nordest. Qualche coccio bruciato (frammenti *aryballos*?).

Translation: Tomb 157 in C 25: Burnt patch, unclear boundaries. The position is based on two very uncertain points, one with burnt bones. 1) East 70, south 57. 2) South 70, 170 east. Depth -265. Bronze element: south 54, east 148, depth -265. Height 8,5, max. diameter 1,9 – it is open at both ends: necklace element? Is it badly oxidised, cracked, perhaps by fire? The bronze item was found near the west edge of the patch, with clearly recognisable limit. Burnt bones also to the east and north-east. Some burnt sherds (*aryballos* fragments?).

Date: Unknown.

C157/1 *Bronze Bead*
Preservation: Intact, heavily eroded.
Measurements: L. 8,3/w. 0,7-1,8.
Plate: 90

C 158
(PLATE 13)

Date: 04.08.1978
Grid: C 25
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 158 in C 25: Chiazza di bruciato, di limiti non chiari (il terreno intorno è bruno scuro), abbastanza piccola. Pochi frammenti di ossa bruciate, con carboni. Un po' di frammenti sparsi: spalle e collo di *aryballos*; ansa di coppa (o *skyphos*?), e pochi altri. Posizione: 83 da ovest, 152 da sud, quota -263. Subito a nord e nordest della chiazza è infissa

verticalmente una grande pietra irregolare, appuntata, che emergeva già anche sopra al livello delle tombe romane. In C 25: 1) Da est 35, da sud 195. 2) Da est 90, da sud 170. Quota sommità -194, quota base -285. L'estremità settentrionale è in D 25. Subito a est della pietra si individua un'altra chiazza. La pietra sembra porsi tra le due tombe, non è un preciso *sema* per nessuna delle due.

Translation: Tomb 158 in C 25: Burnt patch of unclear limits (the earth around is dark brown), fairly small. Few fragments of burnt bone, with charcoal. A few scattered fragments: shoulders and neck of *aryballos*; handle of cup (or *skyphos*?), and a few others. Location: 83 from the west, 152 from the south, depth -263. Immediately to the north and northeast of the mottle is a large, irregular, pinned stone, which also emerged above the level of the Roman tombs. In C 25: 1) From the east 35, from the south 195. 2) From the east 90, from the south 170. Top depth -194, base depth -285. The northern end is in D 25. Immediately east of the stone another patch is identified. The stone appears to lie between the two tombs, it is not a definite *sema* for either of them.

Date: Late 7th ct. – middle 6th ct.

C158/1 *Olla*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 14.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 2.5YR/3/2, periphery 2.5YR/5/4*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/orange/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 90

C158/2 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim sherds and handles.
Decoration: Possibly painted horizontal bands, not well visible.
Measurements: R. ø 11.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black or dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 90

C158/3 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, handle.
Decoration: On the top, three concentric circles around the opening. One horizontal band along the rim. On the shoulder, short vertical petals. The body shows horizontal bands and small dots. There are also horizontal bands on the handle. Below the handle, two blossoms or stars are visible.
Measurements: R. ø 3,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 90

C 159

(PLATE 13)

Date: 04.08.1978
Grid: C 25, C 26, D 25, D 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 159 in C-D/25-26, a cavallo di 4 quadrati. Chiazza di

bruciato. 1) Da ovest 70, da sud 38 (D 26). 2) Da nord 18, da est 34 (C 25). Quota -255. Dimensioni media: 55x118. Molti frammenti sparsi e sconvolti di un *vaso a bombarda*. Tipo di bocca leggermente ristretta, orlo un po' ingrossato, con linguette schiacciate. Frammenti collo *alabastron*. La chiazza sembra più estesa, anche verso nordovest, e sembra andare sotto la pietra. È possibile che le chiazze T 158 e T 159 fossero in realtà una sola e che la grande pietra verticale sia stata infissa sopra la chiazza, come sema. La sommità è circa alla stessa quota delle tombe romane, 155 ecc. Altra pietra in C 24, quota -255. Da est 15, da sud 10, giunge ai limiti verso B e verso 25; dimensioni 25x32.

Translation: Tomb 159 in C-D/25-26, straddling 4 grids. Burnt patch. 1) From the west 70, from the south 38 (D 26). 2) From the north 18, from the east 34 (C 25). Depth -255. Average size: 55x118. Many scattered and upset fragments of a *vaso a bombarda*. Type with a slightly narrowed mouth, somewhat enlarged rim, with broken *bugne a linguetta*. Fragments of the neck of an *alabastron*. The mottle appears to be more extensive, even towards the northwest, and seems to go under the stone. It is possible that the T 158 and T 159 mottles were actually one and the large upright stone was set above the mottle, as a *sema*. The top is at about the same depth as the Roman tombs, 155 etc. Another stone in C 24, depth -255. From the east 15, from the south 10, reaches the limits to B and to 25; dimensions 25x32.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C159/1 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, body, and base sherds, part of the handle.
Measurements: R. ø 15/b. ø 6,4/h. 21.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/3.5, periphery 5YR/7/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica/reddish*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 90

C159/2 *Alabastron*
Preservation: One fragment, superior part of the alabastron including the rim, the handle, and part of the body.
Decoration: Petals around the opening at the top, dots along the rim. Vertical petals on the shoulder. A lion or bird with the head turned to the left.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *reddish*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 90

C159/3 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Fragmented, base sherds.
Decoration: Possibly painted bands.
Measurements: B. ø 4,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1/B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black or dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 90

C159/4 *Olla*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 12.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5YR/6/4, periphery 5YR/4/2*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*

/irregular, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 90

C 160

(PLATE 13)

Date: 04.08.1978
Grid: A 24, A 25
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 160 in A 24-25: Da nord 23, a cavallo tra 24 e 25, quota -264. Grande *chytra*, fortemente inclinata (quasi coricata) verso est (appena ENE) e gravemente schiacciata e frammentata, ma completa. Altezza 40, diametro orlo 26 (schiacciato), diametro max. circa 38 (?). Senza chiusura. Grande pietra calcarea, piatta alla sommità, in B 25. 100x70 circa. 1) 72 da est, 135 nord. 2) 108 da est, 167 nord. 3) 175 est, 146 nord. 4) 156 est, 96 nord. Quota -260. La pietra posta a ovest della cappuccina T 156 in realtà era l'estremità di questa molto grande.

Translation: Tomb 160 in A 24-25: north 23, between 24 and 25, depth -264. Large *chytra*, strongly inclined (almost lying down) to the east (just ENE) and severely crushed and fragmented, but complete. Height 40, rim diameter 26 (collapsed), max. diameter c. 38 (?). No closure. Large limestone, flat on top, in B 25. c. 100x70. 1) 72 from the east, 135 north. 2) 108 from the east, 167 north. 3) 175 east, 146 north. 4) 156 east, 96 north. Depth -260. The stone placed west of the T 156 capuccina was actually the end of this very large one.

Date: Unknown.

C160/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete, one handle missing
Measurements: R. ø 24,5/h. 38.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 5YR/7/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/red/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 91

C 162

(PLATE 13)

Date: 05.08.1978
Grid: B 27
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 162 in B 27: Da ovest 135, da nord 45, quota -288. *Chytra*, in posizione quasi verticale. Orlo 22, diametro max. 32, h. 30. Si recupera integra, è fortemente lesionata in molti punti. Pochi frammenti di copertura sulla bocca. Un grande frammento all'interno, trascinato dentro da una piccola pietra. Frammenti di ossa all'esterno, soprattutto verso sud, e anche all'interno.

Translation: Tomb 162 in B 27: From the west 135, from the north 45, depth -288. *Chytra*, almost upright. Rim 22, max. diameter 32, height 30. Recovered intact, it is badly damaged in many places. Few fragments of closing vessel at the mouth. One large fragment inside, drawn in by a small stone. Bone fragments on the outside, especially towards the south, and also on the inside.

Date: Unknown.

C162/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 22,2/h. 25,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/3.0, periphery 5YR/7/6*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 91

C162/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, including body sherds, the start of a handle, and the base. There is a large hole in the middle of the base.
Measurements: B. ø 6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 91

C 163

Date: 05.08.1978
Grid: B 27
Burial Rite: Uncertain
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 163 in B 27: Da nord 195, 128 ovest, quota -290. Chiazza di bruciato, con ossa. C'è un grosso frammento (20x15 circa) di impasto, forse *situla – bombarda*. Pare chiusura, ma non c'è cinerario.

Translation: T 163 in B 27: north 195, 128 west, depth -290. Burnt patch, with bones. There is a large fragment (c. 20x15) of Impasto, possibly *situla – bombarda*. Looks like closure, but no cinerary.

C163/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: One body fragment.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/brownish red/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.

C 164

(PLATE 13)

Date: 08.08.1978
Grid: B 24
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 164 in B 24: 170 da nord, da est 60, quota -307. Grande *chytra*, coricata con bocca a NNE. Molto schiacciata (ma completa) nel collo e spalla. Diametro collo 27 (schiacciato), diametro max. 36, h. 32. Schiacciato dentro il collo, un frammento di impasto rotto, quasi marcito, quasi piano. All'interno, frammenti di carboni. A circa 40cm verso nordest, un osso lungo, in posizione verticale (!). In B 24, da est 14, da nord 127, quota -304.

Translation: Tomb 164 in B 24: 170 from the north, from the east 60, depth -307. Large *chytra*, lying with mouth to NNE. Very broken (but complete) neck and shoulder. Neck diameter 27 (collapsed), max. diameter 36, height 32. Crushed inside

neck, a fragment of broken, almost rotten, almost flat Impasto. Inside, fragments of charcoal. About 40cm to the northeast, a long bone, upright (!). In B 24, from the east 14, from the north 127, depth -304.

Date: Unknown.

C164/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 24/h. 35,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/dark red/mica/small voids*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 92

C164/2 *Coarse sundried brick*
Preservation: Fragmented.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular*/hackly, inclusion frequency *12.5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium/coarse/very coarse*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/dark red*, inclusion sorting *1*.

C 165
(PLATE 13)

Date: 08.08.1978
Grid: D 25
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 165 in D 25: Da sud 150, da ovest 34, quota -289. *Olla* globulare, di forma insolita. Corpo sferoidale; bocca larga, con breve orlo svasato, inserito quasi a spigolo. Poco sopra la massima espansione due anse impostate obliquamente. Verso il fondo si fa leggermente affusolata; base tronca. Diametro orlo 23, diametro max. 30, h. 27, diametro fondo 8,5. Si recupera quasi integra, ma è fortemente lesionata. Chiusura: grosso frammenti di impasto chiaro, quasi marcito e spezzato in più frammenti. Era trattenuto da una pietra che scivolata verso nordovest, fuori dall'orlo. Dentro, qualche frammento osso bruciato. L'*olla* era fortemente inclinata verso nordovest.

Translation: T 165 in D 25: south 150, west 34, depth -289. Globular, unusually shaped *olla*. Body spheroidal; mouth wide, with short, flared rim, inserted almost at edge. Just above the maximum expansion two handles set obliquely. Towards the bottom it becomes slightly tapered; base truncated. Rim diameter 23, max. diameter 30, height 27, base diameter 8,5. It is recovered almost intact, but it is badly damaged. Closure: large fragments of pale Impasto, almost rotten and broken into several fragments. It was held by a stone that slipped to the northwest, outside the rim. Inside, a few burnt bone fragments. The *olla* was strongly tilted towards the northwest.

Date: Unknown.

C165/1 *Olla*
Preservation: Intact, one small part is broken off the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 23,3/b. ø 9/h. 25.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/4/8*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium/coarse/very coarse*, inclusion colour *mica/resinous*

white/black/reddish brown, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 92

C165/2 *Coarse sundried brick*
Preservation: Fragmented.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *black/resinous grey or white*, inclusion sorting *4*.

C 166
(PLATE 13)

Date: 08.08.1978
Grid: B 27
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 166 in B 27: Chiazza di bruciato, allungata, circa 160x75. 1) 27 da ovest, 54 da nord. 2) 174 da ovest, 95 da nord. Quota -304. *Aryballos*: quota -312, a 87 da nord, 120 da ovest. Coricato verso nordovest, h. 6, orlo 4, diametro max. 5,5. Completamente incrostato e illeggibile. Probabilmente appartiene alla T 166 anche il piccolo *skyphos* rinvenuto il 5-8-78 definito S 17. Pietra 21x8 (senso est-ovest). 176 da nord, 130 da ovest, quota -302.

Translation: Tomb 166 in B 27: Burnt elongated patch, c. 160x75. 1) 27 from the west, 54 from the north. 2) 174 from the west, 95 from the north. Depth -304. *Aryballos*: depth -312, 87 from the north, 120 from the west. Lying towards the northwest, height 6, rim 4, max. diameter 5,5. Completely encrusted and illegible. Probably also belonging to T 166 is the small *skyphos* found on 5-8-78 defined as S 17. Stone 21x8 (east-west direction). 176 from the north, 130 from the west, depth -302.
Date: Unknown.

C166/1 *Jug*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 15.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/6/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *very hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 94

C166/2 *Chytra*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 10,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/1.25, periphery 5YR/6/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 94

C166/3 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Missing, unlocated.

C 168
(PLATE 14)

Date: 09.08.1978
Grid: B 27
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 168 in B 27: 1) 112 ovest, 165 nord. 2) 152 ovest, 145 nord.

Quota -320. *Hydria*, coricata con bocca verso ENE. È molto frammentata e scheggiata. H. 44, diametro orlo 23, diametro fondo 11. Le bande orizzontali alla massima espansione ben conservate. Sul collo, grossa linea a ondulazioni strette. Ondulazioni sulla spalla. Grossi sbaffi sotto le anse orizzontali. La vernice ben nera ha sfumature rosse verso il basso per difetto di cottura. Sopra la spalla, frammenti orlo *oinochoe* trilobata. Pure esterno è un frammento fondo di impasto, forse resto di una chiusura spostata. Frammenti di ossa bruciate all'esterno.

Translation: T 168 in B 27: 1) 112 west, 165 north. 2) 152 west, 145 north. Depth -320. *Hydria*, lying with mouth to ENE. It is very fragmented and chipped. Height 44, rim diameter 23, base diameter 11. The horizontal bands at maximum expansion are well preserved. On the neck, large line with narrow wavy lines. Wavy lines on the shoulder. Large smudges under horizontal handles. The well-black glaze has red shades towards the bottom due to firing defect. Above the shoulder, rim fragments of a trilobate *oinochoe*. Also on the exterior is the fragment of an Impasto base, perhaps remnant of a displaced closing vessel. Burnt bone fragments on exterior.

Date: Unknown.

C168/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: The rim is painted completely, below that there are two horizontal lines close to each other. On the main frieze of the neck, there is a thick wavy line going around the whole vessel. At the transition between the neck and the shoulder a thick straight horizontal line. On the shoulder a short wavy line, which is the same as the one on the neck. There's a further four sets of horizontal lines across the vessel body, both thicker and thinner. From the horizontal handles, which are fully painted, on both sides thick painted lines lead downwards in the vertical sense. Both sides of the vertical handle are painted, with the line going down and to the sides. On the front of this handle, a thick moderately wavy line is leading down.
Measurements: R. ø 23,5/b. ø 11/h. 43,7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 93

C168/2 *Olla*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Measurements: B. ø 5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery N/2.5*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 94

C 169

(PLATE 14)

Date: 09.08.1978
Grid: B 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 169 in B 27: Osso lungo: 1) Da ovest 12, da nord 99. 2) Ovest 45, nord 109. Quota -325. Conservato per circa 40cm. In mezzo c'è lacuna, probabilmente articolazione. Coppa: Da ovest 30, da nord 144, quota -318. Sta a 32cm a sud dell'osso, è messa di taglio,

leggermente rovesciate verso il basso, verso sudovest. Diametro max. 11 (Diametro orlo 10,5), h. 5,2, diametro fondo 4 (in realtà più bassa ed espansa). Fortemente incrostata, non si vede la decorazione. Recuperato in 2 frammenti con una lacuna fresca. Evidenti rigature di tornio. Argilla non molto depurata, molto probabilmente colorata.

Translation: T 169 in B 27: Long bone: 1) From the west 12, from the north 99. 2) West 45, north 109. Depth -325. Preserved for about 40cm. There is a gap in the middle, probably for the joint. Cup: From the west 30, from the north 144, depth -318. It lies 32cm south of the bone, it is set upright, slightly inverted downwards, towards the southwest. Max. diameter 11 (rim diameter 10,5), height 5,2, base diameter 4 (actually lower and expanded). Heavily encrusted, no decoration visible. Recovered in 2 fragments with a fresh gap. Obvious grooves from the wheel. The clay is not well purified, most probably painted.

Date: Mid-7th ct.

C169/1 *Skyphos*
Preservation: For the most part intact, one handle and parts of the rim are missing.
Decoration: Three horizontal lines along the rim, the rest of the vessel is fully painted. The inside is also fully painted, save for a thin line below the lip which is left spare.
Measurements: R.ø 10,5/b. ø 3,8/h. 5,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/6.5, periphery 7.5YR/9/2*, section *A9*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *black/white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 94

C 170

(PLATE 14)

Date: 09.08.1978
Grid: B 26
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 170 in B 26: Da ovest 35, da nord 55, quota -307. Probabile *chytra*, in posizione verticale, ne resta solo la metà inferiore, anch'essa completamente dispersa verso nord. Il fondo, in sito, ha una lacuna quasi circolare, probabile intenzionale. Era abbastanza grande. Non è più misurabile. Fortemente frammentata.

Translation: T 170 in B 26: from the west 35, from the north 55, depth -307. Probable *chytra*, upright, only the lower half remains, also almost completely dispersed northwards. The base, *in situ*, has an almost circular gap, probably intentional. It was quite large. It is no longer measurable. Heavily fragmented.

Date: Unknown.

C170/1 *Amphora/Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 7.5YR/5/2, periphery 2.5YR/5/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *smooth /fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica/reddish*, inclusion sorting *5*.

C 171

(PLATE 14)

Date: 09.08.1978
Grid: A 26
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 171 in A 26: Da ovest 43, da nord 15, quota -300. Grande cinerario di impasto. Altezza 40, diametro max. circa 33, h. collo 6,5, fondo piano diametro 7cm. Forma pressoché globulare, leggermente allungata in verticale. Fondo piano collo: strozzatura, poi sale con forma troncoconica. Orlo liscio. Larga ansa a nastro, sull'orlo. L'altra ansa manca, con buona parte del collo, spalla e ventre. È gravemente incompleta. Sotto l'ansa rivolte verso il basso, c'è un'*olletta*, quasi completamente, coricata verso ENE. Corpo quasi perfettamente globulare, fondo tondo, bocca larga, con 1 ansa a cordone rotondo. A protezione, verso sud, un altro frammento di impasto più spesso, probabilmente dalla chiusura. Un altro frammento di chiusura era sopra l'orlo.

Translation: T 171 in A 26: west 43, north 15, depth -300. Large Impasto cinerary vessel. Height 40, max. diameter approx. 33, neck height 6,5, flat base: 7cm diameter. Almost globular shape, slightly elongated vertically. Neck flat base: bottleneck, then rises in a truncated cone shape. Smooth rim. Wide ribbon handle, on the rim. The other handle is missing, along with much of the neck, shoulder and belly. It is largely incomplete. Under the handle facing downwards, there is an *olla*, almost completely, lying towards ENE. Body almost perfectly globular, base round, mouth wide, with 1 round cord handle. In protection, towards the south, another thicker fragment of Impasto, probably from the closure. Another fragment of the closure was above the rim.

Date: Unknown.

C171/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 25/b. ø 6,2/h. 40.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/abundant mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 94

C171/2 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, handle.
Measurements: R. ø 11,5/h. 12,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 94

C 172

Date: 09.08.1978
Grid: C 24, C 25
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 172 in C 24-25: Chiazza di bruciato, 130x65. 1) Da sud 87, da est 133 (C 25). 2) Est 37, sud 166 (C 24). Ci sono grossi pezzi di carbone. La chiazza è di intensissimo bruciato. Molti frammenti ossa bruciate. Anello di bronzo: sud 124, est

172, quota -297 (C 25). Cordone rotondo. Pare assai leggero: cavo? Non si vede decorazione. È gravemente ossidato. Qualche frammento ceramico bruciato.

Translation: T 172 in C 24-25: Burnt patch, 130x65. 1) From the south 87, from the east 133 (C 25). 2) East 37, south 166 (C 24). There are large pieces of charcoal. The patch is intensely burnt. Many burnt bone fragments. Bronze ring: south 124, east 172, depth -297 (C 25). Round section. Seems very light: hollow? No decoration visible. It is heavily oxidised. Some burnt ceramic fragments.

Date: Unknown.

C172/1 *Bronze Ring*
Preservation: Intact, eroded.
Measurements: Ext. ø 4,1-4,2/int. ø 3-3,1.
Plate: 95

C 173

Date: 09.08.1978
Grid: C 24, D 24
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 173 in C-D 24: Chiazza di bruciato 110x70. 1) C 24, da est 24, sud 180. 2) Sud 75, est 120, D 24. Quota -295. Frammenti ossa bruciate, pochissimi frammenti. Chiazza è intenso.

Translation: T 173 in C-D 24: Burnt patch 110x70. 1) C 24, from the east 24, south 180. 2) South 75, east 120, D 24. Depth -295. Burnt bone fragments, very few fragments. Patch is intense.

Date: Unknown.

C173/1 *Jug*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: Two horizontal lines at the shoulder.
Measurements: R. ø 4,3.
Plate: 95

C 174

(PLATE 14)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: C 27
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 174 in C 27: 1) Ovest 40, sud 180. 2) Ovest 85, sud 157. Quota -337. *Vaso a bombarda*, coricato con bocca a ESE, completamente chiusa da una grossa pietra. H. 40: Diametro max. 30 (leggermente schiacciato), diametro orlo 27, fondo piatto, diametro 9,5, tipo con orlo liscio, 3 *bugne* non molto sporgenti. Sotto l'orlo (2cm), fatto a mano senza tornio. Frammenti ossa all'esterno e all'interno.

Translation: T 174 in C 27: 1) West 40, south 180. 2) West 85, south 157. Depth -337. *Vaso a bombarda*, lying with mouth to ESE, completely closed by a large stone. Height 40: Max. diameter 30 (slightly c*olla*psed), rim diameter 27, base diameter 9,5, type with smooth rim, 3 not very prominent *bugne*. Under rim (2cm), handmade without wheel. Bone fragments on outside and inside.

Date: Unknown.

C174/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Four pointed *bugne* below the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 26/b. ø 9,5/h. 39.

Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 7.5YR/7/2, periphery 2.5YR/7/4*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular /hackly*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 95

C 175

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: C 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 175 in C 26: Da sud 50, da ovest 72, quota -335. *Amphoriskos* corinzio: coricato verso ovest (?). Altezza conservata 7, diametro max. 6, diametro fondo 2,5. Il collo manca per rottura fresca. Parte inferiore a bande nere; forse anche a bande nella massima espansione; linguette su spalla. Da ovest 58, da sud 33, piccola pietra piatta, ca. 15cm a sudovest dall'*amphoriskos*. Sta all'estremità ovest di una chiazza bruciato. 160 da ovest, 85 da sud: è l'estremità est. Si recupera qualche frammento di ossa.

Translation: T 175 in C 26: south 50, west 72, depth -335. Corinthian *amphoriskos*: lying to the west (?). Preserved height 7, max. diameter 6, base diameter 2,5. Neck missing due to fresh breakage. Lower part painted bands; possibly also banded at maximum expansion; *bugne a linguetta* on shoulder. From the west 58, from the south 33, small flat stone, ca. 15cm south-west from *amphoriskos*. It lies at the west end of a burnt patch. 160 from the west, 85 from the south: this is the east end. A few bone fragments are recovered.

Date: First half 6th ct.

C175/1 *Amphoriskos*
Preservation: Intact, however the rim and both handles are missing.
Decoration: There are thicker and thinner horizontal lines arranged across the entire vessel body. On the shoulder, between two lines, there are small vertical dots or petals. In the centre, three lines of small dots arranged above each other. On the lower part of the vessel one frieze features a wavy line.
Measurements: B. ø 2,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white (calcite)/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 95

C 176

(PLATE 15)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: C 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 176 in C 25: 1) 36 est, 94 sud. 2) 85 sud, 64 est. Quota -322 (fondo in alto). Grosso vaso di impasto, fortemente inclinato con bocca verso il basso, verso ENE. H. 24, diametro fondo 12,5, diametro max. 23, diametro orlo 18. 1 sola ansa a nastro. Sagoma molto massiccia. Prodotto a mano senza tornio. Impasto molto grossolano, grossi inclusi, molto spesso; esterno rossiccio, interno nerastro (non cotto?). Tecnica particolarmente rozzo.

Translation: T 176 in C 25: 1) 36 east, 94 south. 2) 85 south, 64 east. Depth -322 (base

is upturned). Large Impasto vessel, strongly inclined with mouth downwards, towards ENE. Height 24, base diameter 12,5, max. diameter 23, rim diameter 18. 1 single ribbon handle. Massive shape. Hand-made without wheel. Very coarse body, large inclusions, very thick; reddish exterior, blackish interior (unfired?). Particularly coarse technique.

Date: Unknown.

C176/1 *Situla*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete, restored.
Measurements: R. ø 16-17/b. ø 12/h. 24,9.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/1.5,* section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core & lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *harsh*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium/ coarse/very coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white and orange*, inclusion sorting *2.*
Plate: 96

C 177
(PLATE 15)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: B 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 177 in B 25. 1) Da nord 105, da est 102. 2) Da est 62, da nord 108. 3) Da nord 72, da est 50 (posizione *olla*, orlo). Quota -327. Grande *vaso a bombarda*, coricato quasi completamente con bocca verso est. Il *vaso a bombarda* è totalmente schiacciato; manca tutta la parte superiore: solo 1 frammento dell'orlo, meglio conservato verso il fondo. H. 45, diametro max. 32 (schiacciato), senza tornio. Dista 15cm dalle ossa T 179.

Translation: T 177 in B 25. 1) From the north 105, from the east 102. 2) From the east 62, from the north 108. 3) From the north 72, from the east 50 (*olla* position, rim). Depth -327. Large *vaso a bombarda*, lying almost completely with mouth to the east. The *vaso a bombarda* is completely collapsed; the whole upper part is missing. Only 1 fragment of the rim, better preserved towards the base. Height 45, max. diameter 32 (collapsed), without wheel. In a distance of 15cm from bones T 179.

Date: Unknown.

C177/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, body, and base sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 24.
Technical information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *gradient core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/7/4*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *crystalline white/resinous white/bright orange or beige/black/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 96

C 178
(PLATE 15)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: B 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No

Diary Transcript: T 178 (?) in B 25: 4) Da nord 80, da est 119. 5) Da est 91, da nord 74. Quota -329. Dista 4cm dal *vaso a bombarda* T 177. Vaso di forma analoga al T 176, ma più slanciato e raffinato, orlo svasato a profilo curvo. H. 30, larghezza max. 22, diametro orlo 20. È rivolto verso il basso, bocca inclinata verso ENE. Manca tutto il fondo e buona parte del corpo. Prodotto a mano, senza tornio. Una larga ansa a nastro, molto irregolare. Si conserva l'attacco di un'altra ansa analoga a 90 gradi.

Translation: T 178 (?) in B 25: 4) from the north 80, from the east 119. 5) From the east 91, from the north 74. Depth -329. It is 4cm from the *vaso a bombarda* T 177. Vase of similar form to T 176, but slenderer and more refined, flared rim with curved profile. Height 30, max. width 22, rim diameter 20. It faces downwards; mouth inclined towards ENE. The entire base and a large part of the body is missing. Hand-made, without wheel. A wide ribbon handle, very irregular. The attachment of another similar 90-degree handle is preserved.

Date: Unknown.

C178/1 *Situla*
Preservation: Unlocated, missing.

C 179
(PLATE 15)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: B 25
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 179 in B 25: 1) Nord 147, est 146. 2) Nord 172, est 120. 3) Nord 132, est 60. Quota -333. Verso est (n. 3) una tibia. Verso ovest i femori – quello destro (n. 2) è spezzato e spostato più a ovest, non si riconoscono altri resti del torace o del teschio.

Translation: T 179 in B 25: 1) North 147, east 146. 2) North 172, east 120. 3) North 132, east 60. Depth -333. eastward (No. 3) a tibia. To the west the femurs – the right one (No. 2) is broken and shifted further west, no other remains of the thorax or skull can be recognised.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 180
(PLATE 15)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: A 25, B 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 180 in A-B 25: 1) Nord 200, est 86. 2) Nord 191, est 45 (B 25). Quota -324. Anfora frammentata e molto incompleta. Altezza 45 (manca tutta la parte superiore). Diametro max. circa 30, diametro fondo cm 7. Argilla giallina chiara, con molte impurità fini. Segni di levigatura della superficie in senso verticale. Grande pietra nella scarpata sud. Quota -315 in basso, in alto -205 verticale.

Translation: T 180 in A-B 25: 1) North 200, east 86. 2) North 191, east 45 (B 25). Depth -324. Fragmented and very incomplete amphora. Height 45 (the entire upper part is missing). Max. diameter approximately 30, base diameter 7cm. Light yellowish clay, with many fine impurities. Vertical surface smoothing marks. Large

stone in the south escarpment. Depth -315 bottom, top -205 vertical.

Date: Unknown.

C180/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, base and body.
Measurements: B. ø 8,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/6.5*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/black/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 97

C 181

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: C 26, D 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 181 in C-D 26: Da sud 173, da ovest 177, in C 26. Quota -336. Coppa in posizione perfettamente orizzontale. Diametro orlo 19, h. 3,8, diametro fondo 4,5. Argilla molto chiara, giallina. Vernice nera esterna: sull'orlo densa e nera, al di sotto rossiccia, difetto cottura. Sta in una piccola chiazza, bruna e non nera, con pochi frammenti di ossa. Circa 60x60, anche in D 26.

Translation: T 181 in C-D 26: From the south 173, from the west 177, in C 26. Depth -336. Cup in perfectly horizontal position. Rim diameter 19, height 3,8, base diameter 4,5. Very light, yellowish clay. Black exterior paint; on rim dense and black, below reddish, firing defect. Located in a small patch, brown and not black, with a few bone fragments. About 60x60, also in D 26.

Date: 5th ct.?

C181/1 *Bolsal*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Painted, with a difference in colour on the upper and the lower parts.
Measurements: R. ø 10,5/b. ø 4,8/h. 3,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 97

C 182

(PLATE 15)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: B 25, C 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 182 in C 25 (sta in parte in B 25): Grande *chytra*. 1) C 25: est 47, sud 12. 2) C 25: est 80, sud 7. Quota -340. È quasi completamente coricato verso ENE. Diametro orlo 24, diametro max. 40, altezza 35. Forma perfettamente globulare, collo corto. Grande chiusura, frammento di *anforone* corinzio.
Translation: T 182 in C 25 (stands partly in B 25): Large *chytra*. 1) C 25: east 47, south 12. 2) C 25: east 80, south 7. Depth -340. It is almost completely lying towards the ENE. Rim diameter 24, max. diameter 40, height 35. Perfectly globular shape, short neck. Large closure, fragment of large Corinthian amphora.

Date: Unknown.

C182/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 22/h. 34.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/4/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *fine /medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/white/reddish*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 97

C182/2 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 2.5YR/9/2, periphery 10R/8/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *12.5%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *black/light grey/resinous white/yellowish/white*, inclusion sorting *1*.

C 183
(PLATE 15)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: B 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 183 in B 25: 1) Nord 26, est 90. 2) Nord 30, est 50. Quota -346. *Vaso a bombarda*, coricato con bocca verso est. Diametro orlo 24,5/23, altezza 34, diametro max. 28. Diametro fondo 9. È tipo al tornio, orlo un po' svasato, ingrossato, von linguette applicate. La chiusura era contro il fianco della *chytra* T 182, è un grande pezzo di anfora: tracce di vernice nera forse è SOS (?). Interno: frammenti ossa bruciate.

Translation: T 183 in B 25: 1) North 26, east 90. 2) North 30, east 50. Depth -346. *Vaso a bombarda*, lying with mouth to the east. Rim diameter 24,5/23, height 34, max. diameter 28. Base diameter 9. Wheel-made type, rim slightly flared, enlarged, with applied *bugne*. The closure was against the side of *chytra* T 182, it is a large amphora piece: traces of black paint, perhaps SOS (?). Interior: burnt bone fragments.

Date: Unknown.

C183/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three *bugne a linguetta*.
Measurements: R. ø 22/b. ø 8,3/h. 32,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine /medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 98

C183/2 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Decoration: Possibly horizontal bands.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine /medium*, inclusion colour *dark red/brown*, inclusion sorting *2*.

C 184
(PLATE 15)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: C 24
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No

Diary Transcript: T 184 in C 24: Inumazione terragna. Teschio: 95 da sud, 5 da est, quota -323. Gomito sinistro: 120 da sud, 60 da est. Gomito destro: 122 da sud, 20 da est. Teschio è conservato solo verso il basso. Il braccio sinistro (annero) sembra in posizione abbastanza giusto, ma l'omero destro è piegato trasversalmente sul petto. La posizione è innaturale. Forse c'è sconvolgimento. Le gambe non si vedono, potrebbero essere sotto la scarpata.

Translation: T 184 in C 24: Earthen inhumation. Skull: 95 from the south, 5 from the east, depth -323. Left elbow: 120 from the south, 60 from the east. Right elbow: 122 from the south, 20 from the east. Skull is preserved only toward the lower part. Left arm (humerus) seems to be in a fairly correct position; but the right humerus is bent transversely across the chest. The position is unnatural. Perhaps there is disturbance. The legs are not visible, they may be under the trench wall.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 185

(PLATE 15)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: C 24
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 185 in C 24: 90 da sud, da est 65, quota -330. Grande *chytra*: Fortemente inclinata (quasi coricata) verso SW. Larghezza 38, altezza 35, diametro orlo 28. Ne è conservata meno di metà, verso il basso. La parte superiore fu forse disturbata dalla inumazione T 184; certo la *chytra* 185 è più antica della inumazione 184. Il collo è pochissimo segnato. All'interno, in basso, ci sono diversi frammenti caduti indentro per schiacciamento: C'è anche un grosso frammento, probabilmente di *pithos*: È avanzo della copertura, pesante e sprofondata dentro. Interno: Frammenti ossa bruciate.

Translation: T 185 in C 24: 90 from the south, from the east 65, depth -330. Large *chytra*: steeply leaning (almost lying down) towards SW. Width 38, height 35, rim diameter 28. Less than half is preserved, towards the bottom. The top was perhaps disturbed by inhumation T 184; certainly *chytra* 185 is older than inhumation 184. The neck is scarcely marked. Inside, at the bottom, there are several fragments that have fallen in due to the collapse: There is also a large fragment, probably of a *pithos*: It is left over from the closure, heavy and sunken in. Inside: Burnt bone fragments.

Date: Unknown.

C185/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, one handle preserved.
Measurements: R. ø 27/h. 31.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 98

C185/2 *Olla*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: Remainder of a *bugna*.
Measurements: R. ø 15,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 2.5YR/6/6,*

periphery N/2.5, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/yellowish/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 98

C185/3 *Pithos*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *medium /coarse*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *1*.

C185/4 *Alabastron*
Preservation: One rim fragment, including part of the handle.
Decoration: Petals on the top around the opening, dots along the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 3,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 98

C 186
(PLATE 15)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: D 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 186 in D 26. Da sud 160, da ovest 40, quota -330, presso la scarpata nord. Vasetto di impasto, panciuto con orlo verticale, più ristretto. Ansa molto alta. Sull'orlo bugna con foro verticale. Su espansione opposta all'ansa. Diametro orlo 8,5, diametro fondo 4,5, altezza all'orlo 7; altezza con ansa 12. Intorno, frammenti ossa bruciate; non si isola con precisione la chiazza, ma è sicuramente incinerazione.

Translation: T 186 in D 26. From the south 160, from the west 40, depth -330, near the north wall. Impasto jar, bulging shape with vertical, narrower rim. Handle very high. On *bugna* on the rim with vertical hole. On expansion is the opposite handle. Rim diameter 8,5, base diameter 4,5, height at rim 7; height with handle 12. Around, burnt bone fragments; the patch is not precisely isolated, but it is definitely an incineration.

Date: Unknown.

C186/1 *Tazza attingitoio*
Preservation: Unlocated, missing.

C 187
(PLATE 15)

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: B 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 187 in B 27: da ovest 27, da nord 180, quota -351. *Skyphos* corinzio + *alabastron* corinzio. Coricato verso sudest; resto di denti e un orecchino di argento leggermente annerito. Tracce di fossa terragna (?), di sabbia più scura rispetto alla sabbia chiara. Dimensioni *skyphos*: fondo cm 4, h.cm 7, larghezza cm 8. Dimensioni *alabastron*: h. cm 10, bocca 3,5, larghezza cm 6. *Alabastron* decorato con rosette graffite e dipinte in nero; Si intravede alcuni grande uccello. Il resto è annerito della sabbia. *Skyphos* si recupera molto rotto. Tracce di decorazione all'orlo. N.B.: La macchina fotografica si incanta più

volte per cui alcune foto risulteranno (spero) ripetute.

Translation: T 187 in B 27: from the west 27, from the north 180, depth -351. Corinthian *skyphos* + Corinthian *alabastron*. Lying towards south-east; remains of teeth and a slightly blackened silver earring. Traces of earthen pit (?), darker sand than light sand. *Skyphos* dimensions: base 4cm, height 7cm, width 8cm. *Alabastron* dimensions: height 10cm, mouth 3,5, width 6cm. *Alabastron* decorated with graffito rosettes painted in black; a few large birds can be glimpsed. The rest is blackened with sand. *Skyphos* recovered very broken. Traces of decoration at the rim. N.B.: The camera gets stuck several times so some photos will (I hope) be repeated.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C187/1 *Silver Earring*
Preservation: Intact, eroded.
Decoration: U-shaped earring with a small ball at the lower end.
Measurements: L. 2,2/w. 1,5.
Plate: 99

C187/2 *Kotyle*
Preservation: Mostly intact, parts of the body are missing.
Decoration: On a frieze below the rim, there are vertical zig-zag lines, but it is unclear whether they filled up the entire field between the handles. On the lower part of the vessel, there are horizontal lines and rays. The handles are also painted.
Measurements: R. ø 8,5/b. ø 3,9/h. 7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 99

C187/3 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top of the vessel petals arranged in a circle around the opening. A row of small dots along the rim. The body of the vessel features a siren with the face turned to the left and the wings outstretched. Large flowers on the back side. Petals in a circle on the bottom.
Measurements: R. ø 3,5/h. 9,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*.
Plate: 99

C 188

(PLATES 15, 16)

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: B 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 188 in B 25: Posizione punto 1: da nord 142, da est 105. Posizione punto 2: da nord 1,63, da est 57. Quota -350. Anfora punica (?) schiacciata e rotta, coricata con fondo a S-E e orlo a nordovest. Incompleta perché priva di collo. Poggiata sotto la spalla resto di *olletta*, forse chiusura dell'anfora. Non c'è traccia di ossa né all'interno né all'esterno. All'interno si recupera un *aryballos* piriforme delle dimensioni: h. 6,5, orlo 3, larghezza 5, fondo 1.

Translation: T 188 in B 25: Position of point 1: From the north 142, from the east 105. Point position 2: From the north 1,63, from the east 57. Depth -350. Crushed and

broken Punic amphora (?), lying down with base to SE and rim to NW. Incomplete because the neck is missing. Remains of an *olla* beneath the shoulder, possibly the closure to the amphora. There is no trace of bone either inside or outside. Inside we recover a piriform *aryballos* with the following dimensions: height 6,5, rim 3, width 5, base 1.

Date: Full 7th ct.

C188/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, restored, the rim is missing.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 5YR/8/4*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *black/resinous white/white/brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 100

C188/1 *Vaso a bombarda/Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Decoration: One pointed *bugna* preserved.
Measurements: R. ø 19.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core and periphery N/3.5, middle layer 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B12*, matrix structure *double core*, hardness *very hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 100, 101

C 189
(PLATE 16)

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: B 25
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 189 in B 25: da nord 69, da est 190, quota -329. *Olla* cineraria schiacciata e rotta in più parti. Non c'è traccia di anse e l'orlo è appiattito all'esterno; frammenti di *chytra* per coperchio. *Olla* larghezza 19, larghezza max. 42, altezza 26. All'interno solo traccia di carbone.

Translation: T 189 in B 25: from the north 69, from the east 190, depth -329. Cinerary vessel crushed and broken in several parts. There is no trace of handles, and the rim is collapsed on the outside; *chytra* lid fragments. *Olla* width 19, max. width 42, height 26. Inside only traces of charcoal.

Date: Second half 6th ct.

C189/1 *Deinos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 22,7/h. 27,7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/3.5, periphery 10R/8/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/reddish brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 99

C189/2 *Lekane*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim is partially restored.
Decoration: Painted entirely, starting from below the rim. There is one hole in the

wall below the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 24.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 10R/9/2, periphery 10R/9/4*, section *A3*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /laminated/irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *black/white/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 99

C 190

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: C 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 190 in C 26: Resto di scheletro con traccia di calce. Puntale di lancia in ferro. Resto di tomba a inumazione solita nella sabbia chiara per cui dello scheletro è rimasto solo un pezzo di ossa. Posizione lancia: Punto 1: da ovest 48, da sud 83. Punto 2: da ovest 84, sud 78. Misura lancia: lunghezza cm 32, quota -385.

Translation: T 190 in C 26: Remainder of skeleton with traces of chalk. Iron spearhead. Remainder of usual inhumation in light-coloured sand due to which only a piece of bone remains of the skeleton. Position of the spear: Point 1: from the west 48, south 83. Point 2: From the west 84, south 78. Spear measurement: Length 32cm, depth -385.

Date: Unknown.

C190/1 *Spearhead*
Preservation: In three fragments, heavily eroded. There is a larger bone stuck to it.
Measurements: L. 31/w. 3-6,5.
Plate: 101

C 191
(PLATE 16)

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: D 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 191 in D 26: da ovest 160, da sud 75, quota -363. Brocchetta posta verticalmente, danneggiato e scurita dalla sabbia con qualche traccia di calce. Frammenti di ossa bruciate, mentre interno si recuperano parecchi denti che sembrano resto di inumazione, ma anche perché non c'è traccia di carbone o la solita chiazza di terra nera. Dimensioni: orlo 3,5, altezza 12, larghezza max. 9.

Translation: T 191 in D 26: from the west 160, from the south 75, depth -363. Pitcher placed vertically, damaged and darkened by the sand, with some traces of chalk. Fragments of burnt bones, while on the inside, several teeth are recovered, which appear to be remains of inhumation, but also because there is no trace of charcoal or the usual black earth mottling. Dimensions: rim 3,5, height 12, width max. 9.

Date: Unknown.

C191/1 *Jug*
Preservation: Intact.
Measurements: R. ø 3/h. 11,5.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine/smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 102

C 192

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: C 25
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 192 in C 25: da sud 72, da est 192, quota -355. *Skyphos* posto capovolto con una piccola pietra dentro. Frammenti di ossa bruciate e terra annerita e umida, più che terra sabbia. Dimensioni: fondo 7, h. 6,5, larghezza orlo ca. 11. Anche all'interno dello *skyphos* ci sono frammenti di ossa bruciate.

Translation: T 192 in C 25: from the south 72, from the east 192, depth -355. *Skyphos* placed upside down with a small stone inside. Fragments of burnt bone and blackened, moist earth, more than sandy soil. Dimensions: base 7, height 6,5, rim width ca. 11. There are also fragments of burnt bones inside the *skyphos*.

Date: First half 6th ct.

C192/1 *Kotyle*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Possibly fully painted, inside and out.
Measurements: R. ø 10,4/b. ø 6,4/h. 7,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5R/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *coarse*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 102

C 193

(PLATE 16)

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: C 25, C 26
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 193 in C25-26: Grosso *vaso a bombarda* posto coricato con la bocca a est. Schiacciato e rotto in parecchi punti. Pietra forse di copertura scivolata a fianco. Al lato nordovest a cm 14 c'è un *aryballos* coricato con orlo verso ovest. Posizione: Punto 1 in C 25: da sud 192, da ovest 21. Punto 2 in C 26: da sud 126, da est 28, quota -351. Dimensioni: lunghezza 45, larghezza 41, orlo non misurabile perché molto schiacciato. *Aryballos* esterno: lunghezza cm 8, larghezza 6, bocca 4, quota -355. All'interno del vaso cinerario ci sono una brocchetta (attingitoio) argilla nera con ansa rialzata; una brocchetta ("euboica") argilla chiara priva di anse e un *aryballos* piriforme. Dimensioni: *Aryballos* altezza 7, orlo 3, fondo 1, larghezza max. 4; tenia di animali e figure nere e separazione con strisce scure orizzontali. Brocchetta: altezza 15, fondo 4, orlo 5, larghezza max. 7; decorata a strisce scure orizzontali. Brocchetta argilla scura: danneggiata all'orlo; fondo 4, altezza 8, altezza+ansa=12; larghezza orlo 8,5, larghezza max. 12; di fronte all'ansa ha una piccola *bugna*.

Translation: T 193 in C25-26: Large *vaso a bombarda* lying down with the mouth to the east. Crushed and broken in several places. Possibly stone used as closure slipped to the side. On the northwest side at 14cm there is an *aryballos* lying down with rim to the west. Location: Point 1 in C 25: from the south 192, from the west 21. Point 2 in C 26: from the south 126, from the east

28, depth -351. Dimensions: length 45, width 41, rim non-diagnostic because very collapsed. *Aryballos* on the outside: length 8cm, width 6, mouth 4, depth -355. Inside the cinerary vessel are a black clay pitcher ('ladle') with raised handle, a light clay jug ('Euboic') without handle, and a piriform *aryballos*. Dimensions: *Aryballos* height 7, rim 3, base 1, width max. 4; band of animals and black figures and separation with horizontal dark stripes. Jug: height 15, base 4, rim 5, width max. 7; decorated with horizontal dark stripes. Dark clay jug: damaged at the rim; base 4, height 8, height+handle=12; rim width 8,5, max. width 12; in front of the handle, it has a small *bugna*.

Date: Second to third quarter 7th ct.

C193/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, body, and base sherds.
Decoration: One *bugna a linguetta* preserved, possibly more.
Measurements: R. ø 28/b. ø 6,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/6*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *laminated /irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *black/resinous white/white/dark red/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 103

C193/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top, one concentric circle and rays are visible around the opening. On the shoulder and the main frieze of the body, running dogs in the silhouette style. This is framed above and below by a sequence of four thin horizontal lines each. On the lower part of the vessel, there are four somewhat thicker bands. The handle is also painted, but the motif is difficult to recognise.
Measurements: R. ø 3,4/b. ø 1,3/h. 7,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/6*, hardness soft, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*.
Plate: 103

C193/3 *Tazza attingitoio*
Preservation: Restored, complete apart from a part of the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 8,4/b. ø 4/h. 10,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/0.75*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *small vitreous beige or orange*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 103

C193/4 *Jug*
Preservation: Intact, the handle is missing along with a piece of the rim.
Decoration: The lower vessel is fully painted until shortly below the handle. Above these, nine very thin horizontal lines. On the main frieze, a wavy band only visible on two opposing sides.
Measurements: R. ø 4,6/b. ø 4/h. 14,7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *black/small vitreous white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 103

C 194

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: D 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes

Diary Transcript: T 194 in D 26: da ovest 150, da sud 125, quota -361. *Aryballos* corinzio annerito dal terreno; molti frammenti di ossa bruciate. Intorno: traccia di decorazione rossa e scura. Dimensioni: orlo 3,5, h. 6, larghezza 6, danneggiato in antico alla bocca.

Translation: T 194 in D 26: from the west 150, from the south 125, depth -361. Corinthian *aryballos* blackened by soil, many burnt bone fragments. Traces of red and dark decoration. Dimensions: rim 3,5, height 6, width 6, damaged in ancient times at mouth.

Date: Last quarter 6th ct.

C194/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Traces of outstretched wings and possibly the head of a bird. On the top, the vessel features petals arranged concentrically.
Measurements: R. ø 4/h. 6,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *greyish brown*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 102

C 195

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: D 26
Burial Rite: Uncertain
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 195 in D 26: da ovest 48, da sud 150, quota -345. *Aryballos* piriforme coricato verso sudovest. Frammenti di ossa bruciate intorno. Dimensioni: h. 7, larghezza 4,5, orlo 3,5, fondo 2. Privo dell'ansa e danneggiato all'orlo. Si intravedono decorazioni a fasce.

Translation: T 195 in D 26: from the west 48, from the south 150, depth -345. Piriform *aryballos* lying down towards SW. Fragments of burnt bone in the surroundings. Dimensions: height 7, width 4,5, rim 3,5, base 2. Without handle and damaged at the rim. Banded decorations can be glimpsed.

Date: Middle or second quarter 7th ct.

C195/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact, restored, with the exception of the handle which is missing.
Decoration: Two horizontal concentric bands around the opening on the top. The body features three broad bands of paint.
Measurements: R. ø 3/b. ø 1,5/h. 7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/4*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *grey*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 102

C 197

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: D 26
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 197 in D 26, quota -369. *Vaso a bombarda* coricato con orlo a est e fondo a ovest. Pietra inserita nell'orlo come chiusura. È schiacciato e rotto in più parti. Posizione: Punto 1: da sud 75, da ovest 125. Punto 2: da sud 90, da ovest 74. Dimensioni: altezza 47, larghezza 36, orlo schiacciato 34, fondo 13. Sotto la pietra per copertura del cinerario c'è un piatto in

argilla chiara, è decorato a raggiera con motivi ondulati. Serpentiforme (?). Dimensioni: fondo 10, larghezza 30, altezza 7. È rotto in più parti.

Translation: T 197 in D 26, depth -369. *Vaso a bombarda* lying down with rim to the east and base to the west. Stone inserted in the rim as a closure. It is crushed and broken in several parts. Location: Point 1: from the south 75, from the west 125. Point 2: from the south 90, from the west 74. Dimensions: height 47, width 36, collapsed rim 34, base 13. Beneath the cover stone is a dish made of light-coloured clay, decorated in a radial pattern with wavy motifs. Serpentiform (?). Dimensions: base 10, width 30, height 7. It is broken in several parts.

Date: Last quarter 7th or first quarter 6th ct.

C197/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Four *bugne* in the shape of elongated thickened appliances to the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 30/b. ø 12/h. 45,7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/5/4*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium/coarse/very coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/resinous grey/white/mica/pinkish*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 104

C197/2 *Plate*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: On the upper side/inside, the vessel lip shows two concentric circles and groups of thin vertical lines. The largest part of the basin is then painted, with the four concentric circles closer to the bottom. On the outside, the decoration is more elaborate: Along the outer lip, there is an alternating chess pattern in two rows, with a small snake painted in every spared field. Toward the centre, there are five concentric circles, each one becoming smaller, with a frieze of s-shaped figures (or snakes) between the third and the fourth circle. On the inside, there are rays filled with small dots, and larger snakes with their eyes and tongues directed towards the bottom. On the bottom ring, lines that are curving to the right are arranged next to each other. There is another innermost concentric circle.
Measurements: R. ø 31,2/b. ø 9,9/ h. 4,6.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5Y/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 104

C 198

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: D 24
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 198 in D 24: da est 100, da sud 60, quota -367. *Vaso a bombarda* posto con orlo verso sudest. Copertura formata da un piatto in argilla chiara. Il *vaso a bombarda* è molto danneggiato e schiacciato, ventre è sotto la scarpata ovest e si deve fotografare e trasferire una pietra per evitare pericolo di crollo. Il piatto è decorato sul fondo esternamente con rosa dei venti e altri

motivi sono decorati esternamente fino all'orlo.

Translation: T 198 in D 24: from the east 100, from the south 60, depth -367. *Vaso a bombarda* placed with rim towards the south-east. Cover formed by a light clay dish. The *vaso a bombarda* is very damaged and crushed, belly is under the west wall, and a stone has to be photographed and moved to avoid danger of collapse. The dish is decorated on the base externally with a wind rose and other motifs are decorated externally up to the rim.

Date: Unknown.

C198/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three *bugne* in the shape of elongated thickened appliances to the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 29/b. 11,3/h. 46,7.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/5/4*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium/coarse/very coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/reddish/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 105

C198/2 *Plate*
Preservation: Fragmented, mostly complete. Parts of one handle and the body are missing.
Decoration: On the upper side, the rim features alternating sets of thinner vertical lines and rounder, more bulging lines. In the basin, there are four thick lines down to the bottom, separated by sections that were kept free. The lip on the outside has two concentric circles. Below that is a row of diagonally arranged elongated dots. Toward the bottom, there are four thin concentric circles. On the centre frieze, there are larger and smaller triangles alternating, below which the vessel is fully painted. On the bottom, there is a wind rose. The standing ring of the vessel is decorated by an arrangement of curved lines.
Measurements: R. ø 37/b. ø 11,5/h. 9,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/9.0, periphery 2.5YR/9/4*, section *A3*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*.
Plate: 105

C 199

Date: 12.08.1978
Grid: D 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 199 in D 25: da est 73, da sud 135, quota -362. *Hydria* posta verticale, schiacciata e danneggiata, conservata solo ansa verticale. Pietra piatta per coperchio. Argilla gialla. Dimensioni: larghezza orlo 13, larghezza max. 32, il fondo è piatto senza piede. Non c'è traccia di ossa.

Translation: T 199 in D 25: from the east 73, from the south 135, depth -362. *Hydria* set upright, crushed and damaged, only vertical handle preserved. Flat stone for lid. Yellow clay. Dimensions: rim width 13, max. width 32, the base is flat without foot. No trace of bone.

Date: Unknown.

C199/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete apart from the missing horizontal handles.

Due to pairs of two or three drilled holes across break lines, it may be assumed that the vessel was repaired in antiquity.
Measurements: R. ø 14,2/b. ø 13,5/h. 35,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white (calcite)/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 106, 107

C 200

Date: 12.08.1978
Grid: D 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 200 in D 25: da est 190, da sud 105, quota -352. *Vaso a bombarda* con orlo a est, schiacciato e rotto in più parti. *Bugne* triangolari con vertice in giù. Dimensioni: orlo schiacciato cm 29. Larghezza max 33, lunghezza cm 31. Grosso ciottolo, forse chiusura, scivolato all'interno del vaso. Non c'è traccia di ossa né all'interno né all'esterno.

Translation: T 200 in D 25: from the east 190, from the south 105, depth -352. *Vaso a bombarda* with rim to east, crushed and broken in several parts. Triangular *bugne* with the point facing downwards. Dimensions: collapsed rim 29cm. Max. width 33, length 31cm. Large pebble, perhaps lid, slipped inside the vase. No trace of bone either inside or outside.

Date: Unknown.

C200/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three *bugne a linguetta*.
Measurements: R. ø 25/b. 9/h. 33.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/white/reddish/orange red/abundant mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 108

C 201

Date: 12.08.1978
Grid: D 25
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 201 in D 25: da est 185, da sud 125, quota -351. Resto di ossa di inumazione, *alabastron* corinzio e coppa argilla nera. Dimensioni: 1) *Alabastron*: orlo 3,5, lunghezza 9, larghezza 5, Decorazione a rosetta e grande uccello, graffiti e decorati, al solito, a vernice rossa e scura. 2) Coppa: argilla scura; fondo 4, larghezza max 10, h. 10.

Translation: T 201 in D 25: from the east 185, from the south 125, depth -351. Remains of the bones of an inhumation, Corinthian *alabastron* and black clay cup. Dimensions: 1) *Alabastron*: rim 3,5, length 9, width 5, decoration with rosette and large bird, graffiti and decorated, as usual, in red and dark paint. 2) Cup: dark clay; base 4, width max. 10, height 10.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C201/1 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Mostly intact, the bottom is incomplete.
Decoration: On the top, petals arranged around the opening; along the rim is a row

of small dots. On the shoulder vertical petals. The body features a bird with the head turned to the left and the wings outstretched. On the backside, between the wings, there are flowers.
Measurements: R. ø 3,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 108

C 204

Date: 21.09.1979
Grid: E 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In E 26 si trova Tomba 204: Posizione ossa (del bacino): da est 13, da nord 45. Quota -252. Resto di inumazione in fossa terragna, di cui si conservano soltanto alcuni frammenti di ossa sparse nel terreno. Corredo: Frammenti di vasetto, ceramica giallastra con linee parallele incise, recuperati sparsi dell'operaio (non si è potuto posizionare).

Translation: In E 26 is Tomb 204: Position of the bone (pelvis): From the east 13, from the north 45. Depth -252. Remainder of inhumation in an earthen grave, of which only a few bone fragments scattered in the ground are preserved. Contents: Fragments of a vessel, yellowish pottery with carved parallel lines, recovered as scattered by the worker (could not be placed).

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 205

Date: 21.09.1979
Grid: E 25
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: In E 25, a sudovest di T 203, si rinviene Tomba 205, cinerario, più ad est, a circa grossa pietra grigia (dimensioni 52x40). Posizione (al centro): 1) da nord 128, da est 170 (quota -246). 2) da nord 127, da est 119 (quota -219). Vaso cinerario, ceramica rossa, schiacciato e in frammenti: verticale, con il fondo in basso. Diametro max. sul terreno: 20cm. Poche tracce di ossa bruciate all'interno del vaso, che si ritrovano abbondantemente, anche al cui sotto della pietra, insieme a tracce di carbone.

Translation: In E 25, south-west of T 203, grave 205, cinerary vessel; more to the east, approximately large grey stone (dimensions 52x40). Location (centre): 1) From the north 128, from the east 170 (depth -246). 2) From the north 127, from the east 119 (depth -219). Cinerary vessel, red pottery, shattered and in fragments: vertical, with base at the bottom. Max. diameter on the ground: 20cm. Few traces of burnt bones inside the vessel, which are found abundantly, even below the stone, together with traces of charcoal.

Date: Unknown.

C205/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, body and base sherds.
Measurements: B. ø 8,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/5/6*, section *B2*,

matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine/irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/reddish*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 108

C 206
(PLATE 16)

Date: 21.09.1979
Grid: E 25
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Sempre in E 25, si ha Tomba 206, incinerazione. Posizione (centro): 1 da nord 89, da est 99, quota -265. 1 = coppetta vernice nera (?), schiacciata e in frammenti, si conserva soltanto una delle due anse. Verticale, con il fondo in basso. Dimensioni nel terreno: diametro 14, diametro fondo 5, h. piede 0,5. Accanto, verso sud, si trovano resti di ossa bruciate e grosso frammento di altro vasetto, acromo, apodo. Distanze da 1: ossa 18, frammento 16. Al di sotto della coppetta ci sono altri resti di ossa bruciate.

Translation: Also in E 25, we have Tomb 206, incineration. Position (centre): 1 from the north 89, from the east 99, depth -265. 1 = black glazed cup (?), crushed and in fragments, only one of the two handles is preserved. Vertical, with base at the bottom. Dimensions in the ground: diameter 14, base diameter 5, height foot 0,5. Next to it, towards the south, are the remains of burnt bones and large fragment of another vessel, achromous, without foot. Distances from 1: bones 18, fragment 16. Below the cup are further burnt bone remains.

Date: First half 6th ct.

C206/1 *Kotyle*
Preservation: Fragmented, mostly complete. Parts of the body and one handle are missing.
Decoration: Along the body, thinner and thicker horizontal bands, towards the bottom rays. The stand ring is completely painted. It is unclear whether the inside was painted as well.
Measurements: R. ø 12,2/b. ø 5,3/h. 7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *orange or brown*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 109

C206/2 *Olla*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Measurements: B. ø 6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/8/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *mica/large orange-brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 109

C 208
(PLATE 16)

Date: 22.09.1979
Grid: F 27
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: F 27: Tomba 208 (incinerazione): Si conserva una *chytra*, frammentaria ma completa. Posizione (al

centro): da nord 85, da ovest 160, quota alla sommità -260. La *chytra* è in posizione verticale, con orlo in alto. Dimensioni sul terreno: diametro orlo 26,5, con anse 37, larghezza max. 40, h. 30. Argilla grossolana rossa, con inclusi micacei. Accanto si ritrova un frammento di parete con orlo di piccola *olla* e altri frammenti. Resti di ossa bruciate all'interno e pochi anche all'esterno. Dentro, sul fondo della *chytra*, si rinviene una pietra.

Translation: F 27: Tomb 208 (incineration): A *chytra*, fragmentary but complete, is preserved. Position (centre): from the north 85, from the west 160, depth at the top 260. The *chytra* is upright, with rim at the top. Dimensions on the ground: rim diameter 26,5, handle 37, width max. 40, height 30. Coarse red clay, with micaceous inclusions. Next to it is a wall fragment with rim of small *olla* and other fragments. Remains of burnt bones on the inside and a few also on the outside. Inside, on the base of the *chytra*, a stone is found.

Date: Unknown.

C208/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 23/h. 29,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *glassy black/black/resinous white/mica/dark red*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 109

C208/2 *Olla*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6 to N/1.25*, section *B2/B10*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 109

C 209

(PLATE 17)

Date: 22.09.1979
Grid: G 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Al di sotto dell'angolo SW della grossa pietra bianca calcarea, affiora TOMBA 209: Sta in G 26 ed è costituita da grosso frammento di *chytra*, che conserva parte del collo, delle spalle e un'ansa (h. max. 12). Questo ricopre resti di ossa bruciate raggruppate, alcuni frammentini si ritrovano anche all'esterno. Al di sotto vi è terreno nero. Posizione (centro): da sud 27, da est 20, quota sommità -248. Tutt'intorno alla grossa pietra calcarea (che è estremamente corroso) si osserva terreno nero, bruciato. Si rinvengono altre due tombe (210 e 211). Si rimuove il pietrone calcareo, e si rinviene, oltre ad alcuni cocci anneriti sparsi e ad un frammento di argilla con impresso un disegno che non si riesce a comprendere e un osso di animale. Corredo di T. 209: 1) *Aryballos* di argilla grossolana rosso-arancione, fondo piatto (diametro 6), pareti piuttosto spesse, in frammenti. 2) *Aryballos* globulare di dimensioni più piccole, pareti più sottili, argilla scura (annerita o bruciata), in frammenti; diametro orlo 3,5. Posizione al centro dei frammenti di 1) e 2): da sud 65, da est 16 (in G 26), quota -246.

Translation: Below the SW corner of the large white limestone, TOMBA 209 emerges: It is located in G 26 and consists of large fragment of *chytra*, which retains part of the neck, shoulders and a handle (max. height 12). This covers the remains of grouped burnt bones, some fragments are also found on the outside. Underneath is black soil. Position (centre): from the south 27, from the east 20, depth at the top -248. All around the large limestone (which is extremely corroded) black, burnt soil is observed. Two more graves are found (210 and 211). The limestone is removed, and a few scattered blackened potsherds and a fragment of clay with a design that cannot be understood, as well as an animal bone, are found. Contents of T. 209: 1) *Aryballos* of orange-red coarse clay, flat base (diameter 6), rather thick walls, in fragments. 2) Smaller globular *aryballos*, thinner walls, dark clay (blackened or burnt), in fragments; rim diameter 3.5. Position in the centre of the fragments of 1) and 2): south 65, east 16 (in G 26), depth -246.

Date: First quarter 6th ct.

C209/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim sherds and handle.
Measurements: R. ø 20.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/6.5, periphery N/2.5*, section *B8*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 110

C209/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: On the top, three concentric bands around the opening. On the back of the handle four horizontal bands. On the shoulder, there are drops petals. The body has several thicker and thinner horizontal bands, with two interlocking rows of dots in the central frieze. Petals again on the bottom.
Measurements: R. ø 3,5/b ø 1,5/h. 5,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /subconchoidal*.
Plate: 110

C209/3 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Fragmented.
Measurements: R. ø 4,8/b. ø 5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 5YR/9/4*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/dark brown or black*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 110

C 210

(PLATE 17)

Date: 22.09.1979
Grid: G 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: In G 26 Tomba 210: Costituita da un vasetto cinerario di argilla chiara, verniciato di bruno, in frammenti. Posizione: da sud 118, da est 34, quota -249.

Translation: In G 26 Tomb 210: Consists of a cinerary jar of light-coloured clay,

painted brown, in fragments. Position: from the south 118, from the east 34, depth -249.

Date: Unknown.

C210/1 *Body sherds*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.

C 211
(PLATE 17)

Date: 22.09.1979
Grid: G 27
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: In G 27 Tomba 211: Piccola *olla* cinerario, argilla grossolana rossa, annerita dal fuoco, in frammenti, tra cui uno di orlo e uno di ansa. Sparsi resti di ossa bruciate. Posizione da sud 68, da ovest 46, quota -246.

Translation: In G 27 Tomb 211: Small cinerary *olla*, coarse red clay, blackened by the fire, in fragments, including one of rim and one of handle. Scattered remains of burnt bones. Position from the south 68, from the west 46, depth -246.

Date: Unknown.

C211/1 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, handle.
Measurements: R. ø 16.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/1.25, periphery 2.5YR/7/8*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 110

C 212
(PLATE 17)

Date: 22.09.1979
Grid: F 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In F 27 esce Tomba 212, resto di inumazione in fossa terragna, di cui si conserva soltanto più la testa (di bambino), occhi a nord. Posizione (centro): da nord 94, da ovest 77, quota -262. Immediatamente a sud, si trova una pietra orizzontale sul terreno di forma conica con punta a N.: h. 20, diametro 13, sopra ad una chiazza di terreno annerito. Distanze da T 212:cm 53 (da centro a centro), quota -260. In F 24/25 si intravede grande macchia nera con resti di carbone. Posizione: 1) F 25, da nord 137, da est 112. 2) F 24, da nord 194, est 9. Quota sommità -254.

Translation: In F 27 Tomb 212 emerges, the remains of an inhumation in earthen grave, of which only the head (of a child) is preserved, eyes to the north. Position (centre): from the north 94, from the west 77, depth -262. Immediately south, there is a horizontal stone on the ground, conical in shape with a point to the N.: height 20, diameter 13, above a blackened patch of soil. Distance from T 212: 53cm (centre to centre), depth -260. At F 24/25 a large black stain with charcoal remains can be seen.

Position: 1) F 25, from the north 137, from the east 112. 2) F 24, from the north 194, east 9. Depth of top -254.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 213

(PLATE 17)

Date: 25.09.1979
Grid: E 27
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 213 in E 27, incinerazione. Si conserva un *aryballos* globulare, collocato verticalmente e privo del collo (rotto ulteriormente, con il piccone). Dimensioni: diametro fondo 6, h. (senza collo) 4, argilla di colore verdino, superficie interamente incrostata. Posizione: da nord 100, da ovest 120, quota -275. Accanto ritrovano altri frammenti di vasetto diverso, sempre coppetta. Sotto all'*aryballos*, resti di ossa bruciate; il terreno è nero, alcuni frammenti di carbone.

Translation: Tomb 213 in E 27, incineration. A globular *aryballos* is preserved, placed vertically and without neck (broken further with pickaxe). Dimensions: base diameter 6, h. (without neck) 4, greenish clay, surface entirely encrusted. Location: from the north 100, from the west 120, depth -275. Next to it are other fragments from a different vessel, also a cup. Under the *aryballos*, remains of burnt bones; the ground is black, some fragments of charcoal.

Date: Unknown.

C213/1 *Oinochoe*
Preservation: Fragmented.
Measurements: B. ø 7,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine/laminated*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 111

C213/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented, only part of the body preserved.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 111

C 214

Date: 25.09.1979
Grid: E 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: In E 26 esce T 214, incinerazione. Posizione: Da nord 154, da est 163, quota -270 (ossa). Rimangono frammenti bruciate di ossa (anche radici dei denti). In una piccola chiazza nera; un frammento di vasetto a fondo piatto, annerito, e frammenti di coppetta con orlo.

Translation: In E 26 emerges T 214, incineration. Location: from the north 154, from the east 163, depth -270 (bones). Burnt fragments of bones remain (also tooth roots). In a small, blackened patch, a

fragment of a flat-bottomed, blackened jar and fragments of a small cup with rim.

Date: Unknown.

C214/1 *Olla*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Measurements: B. ø 7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 111

C214/2 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, body, and base sherds, one handle.
Decoration: Three thin horizontal lines along the rim, one line along the handle. The lower part also seems to have been painted.
Measurements: R. ø 16/b. ø 4,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.0*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white/black*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 111

C214/3 *Iron fitting*
Preservation: Eroded
Measurements: 3,3x1,4.
Plate: 111

C 215

Date: 25.09.1979
Grid: F 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens

Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: F 26: Tomba 215 incinerazione indicata da una pietra di forma grossomodo triangolare (dimensioni 20x15cm). Posizione: 1) Da sud 110, da est 58 (quota -265). 2) Da sud 73, da est 68 (quota -284). 3) Da sud 109, da est 108 (quota sommità -266). 1) Frammenti di *anforone* di argilla rossa scura, si sbriciola perché umida. Alcuni resti di carbone. 2) Frammento di *aryballos* globulare, incrostato, argilla rossa.

Translation: F 26: Tomb 215 incineration indicated by a roughly triangular-shaped stone (dimensions 20x15cm). Position: 1) from the south 110, from the east 58 (depth -265). 2) From the south 73, from the east 68 (depth -284). 3) From the south 109, from the east 108 (depth -266). 1) Large amphora fragments of dark red clay, crumbles because moist. Some charcoal remains. 2) Fragment of globular *aryballos*, encrusted, red clay.

Date: Unknown.

C215/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 2.5YR/9/6, periphery 2.5YR/8/8*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular /laminated/hackly*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *dark red/resinous grey/black/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.

C215/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim including neck and shoulder are missing.
Decoration: One painted thin horizontal line can possibly be detected on the lower part of the *aryballos*.

Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black or dark brown/orange-brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 111

C 216

Date: 25.09.1979
Grid: E 27
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: E 27: Tomba 216. Frammenti di *alabastron*, argilla verdina, incrostata in superficie, si conserva anche un'ansa di *kylix*. Terreno nero tutt'intorno, sparsi resti di ossa. Posizione (centro): Da nord 130, da ovest 150, quota -290.

Translation: E 27: Tomb 216. Fragments of *alabastron*, greenish clay, encrusted on the surface, a *kylix* handle is also preserved. Black soil all around, scattered remains of bones. Location (centre): From the north 130, from the west 150, depth -290.

Date: Last quarter 6th ct.

C216/1 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: On the top, two concentric circles around the opening. The body features traces of a bird's wing. On the bottom, there are two further concentric circles as well as petals arranged in a circle.
Measurements: R. ø 3/h. 9,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 111

C216/2 *Pyxis*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Decoration: One horizontal band below the lip and another one further down on the body.
Measurements: R. ø 14,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 2.5YR/9/4, periphery N/9.25*, section *A3*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 111

C216/3 *Handle*
Preservation: One handle fragment, possibly of a cup.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *3*.

C 217
(PLATE 17)

Date: 25.09.1979
Grid: F 25
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes

Diary Transcript: F 25: Tomba 217 incinerazione (grande chiazza nera già posizionata sabato 22). Resto di *olla* in frammenti, argilla rossa di fuori nera dentro. Posizione: da sud 37, da est 110, quota -281.

Translation: F 25: Tomb 217 incineration (large black patch already identified on Saturday 22). Remainder of *olla* in fragments, red clay outside black inside. Position: south 37, east 110, depth -281.

Date: Unknown.

C217/1 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, body, and base sherds, one handle.
Measurements: R. ø 15/b. ø 8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 112

C217/2 *Deinos*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 17.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 112

C 218
(PLATE 18)

Date: 25.09.1979
Grid: E 27
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: In E 27, Tomba 218, incinerazione. Posizione: 1) Da nord 10, da ovest 163. 2) Da nord 38, da ovest 147. Quota -290. Direzione: NE (orlo)-SE (fondo). *Vaso a bombarda*, del tipo a bocca larga, orlo piuttosto ingrossato; molto schiacciato e rotto, non sembrano esserci anse. Dimensioni sul terreno: h. 37, fondo (schiacciato) 12, diametro max. (schiacciato) 29. Orizzontale, con orlo a NE. Alcuni resti di ossa bruciate all'esterno. Vaso: argilla rossa, annerita del fuoco all'esterno, righe del tornio visibili all'interno. Il terreno si presenta di colore marroncino, già chiaro (sabbia).

Translation: In E 27, Tomb 218, incineration. Location: 1) From the north 10, from the west 163. 2) From the north 38, from the west 147. Depth -290. Direction: NE (rim)-SE (base). *Vaso a bombarda*, wide-mouthed type, rim rather thickened; very collapsed and broken, there appear to be no handles. Dimensions on the ground: height 37, base (collapsed) 12, max. diameter (collapsed) 29. Horizontal, with rim to the NE. Some burnt bone remains on the outside. Vase: red clay, blackened by fire on the outside, wheel lines visible on the inside. The soil is brownish in colour, already light (sand).

Date: Unknown.

C218/1 *Olla/Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete apart from a missing part in the centre of the base.
Measurements: R. ø 23/b. ø 8/h. 30,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/3.0, periphery 2.5R/2/2*, section *B8*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*,

inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *reddish/resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 112

C 219

(PLATE 18)

Date: 26.09.1979
Grid: F 27
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: F 27: Incinerazione. *Chytra* su chiazza di bruciato, vicino resti di ossa bruciate. Posizione: Da sud 47, da ovest 20, quota sommità vasetto di copertura -291. La *chytra* è collocata verticalmente, con il fondo in basso. Monoansata (ansa verticale piatta), orlo piatto sporgente in fuori. Argilla rossa, annerita dal fuoco esternamente. Dimensioni sul terreno: diametro orlo 20, diametro max 25, h. 25. È leggermente schiacciata e con fratture, anche se intera. Chiusa completamente da piccola *olla* che si inserisce perfettamente entro l'orlo della *chytra*, con il fondo verso l'alto. Conserva intero il corpo, rotta in corrispondenza dell'attacco del collo, fondo piatto, bucato circa al centro, annerita dal fuoco. Dimensioni diametro fondo 7, diametro max 18, h. sporgente dalla *chytra* 7. All'interno della *chytra* si rinviene un frammentino di ossa bruciate.

Translation: F 27: Incineration. *Chytra* on burnt patch, near remains of burnt bone. Location: south 47, west 20, depth of top of cover jar -291. The *chytra* is placed vertically, with the base at the bottom. Single-handled (flat vertical handle), flat rim protruding outwards. Red clay, blackened by fire externally. Dimensions on the ground: rim diameter 20, max. diameter 25, height 25. Slightly collapsed and fractured, although whole. Completely closed by a small *olla* that fits perfectly within the rim of the *chytra*, with the base upwards. Preserves entire body, broken at neck attachment, flat base, perforated at the centre, blackened by fire. Base diameter 7, max. diameter 18, height protruding from the *chytra* 7. A fragment of burnt bone is found inside the *chytra*.

Date: Unknown.

C219/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 20/h. 20,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous grey*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 113

C219/2 *Tazza attingitoio*
Preservation: Mostly intact, but parts of the rim and a handle are missing (the beginning of a handle can be observed).
Measurements: R. ø 16/b. ø 7/h. 10.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/white/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 113

C 220

Date: 26.09.1979

Grid: E 27, F 27
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Immediatamente a sud di T 219 è Tomba 220, incinerazione. Sta in E-F 27. Piccola chiazza nera, molti resti carboniosi, ossa bruciate (non completamente). Posizione: sulla linea di confine tra E ed F da ovest 37, quota -291. Un frammento di ferro, raggrumato, di piccole dimensioni.

Translation: Immediately south of T 219 is Tomb 220, incineration. It is located in E-F 27. Small black patch, many carbonaceous remains, (not completely) burnt bones. Location: On the boundary line between E and F from the west 37, depth -291. One iron fragment, clumped, small in size.

Date: Unknown.

C220/1 *Iron fibula*
Preservation: Fragment of a spiral.
Measurements: L. 1,5-2,8/w. 0,4-1,7.

C 221
(PLATE 18)

Date: 26.09.1979
Grid: F 26, F 27
Burial Rite: Box tomb
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: A nordovest di T 219, in F 26-27 si trova TOMBA 221, inumazione in tomba a cassetta. Posizione: 1) Da sud 19, da est 19. 2) Da sud 97, da est 163. 3) Da sud 172, da est 115. 4) Da sud 98, da ovest 18 (F 27). Quote: sommità -290, fondo -354. Direzione: NW-SE. Orientamento 310 gradi. Dimensioni: 157x89. Al fondo della tomba si inserisce su sabbia di colore giallastro. Pareti della fossa rivestite sui lati lunghi da due embrici per parte, orizzontali quelli a est, verticali quelli a ovest, con spalle all'interno nel lato sud, all'esterno nel lato nord. I lati sono leggermente inclinati verso l'interno. Lati brevi un embrice per parte, orizzontale, spalle all'esterno. Gli embrici sono di terracotta giallina, con parecchi inclusi. Dimensione 89x63cm. La tomba (late SE) si trova a cm 20 da T 219 (centro) che dista a sua volta cm 50 ca. dal centro 220. Resti di ossa sulla superficie superiore della tomba. Si assorta il terreno di riempimento all'interno. Scheletro: testa a SE, vicino all'angolo SE della tomba; si trova a cm 40 ca. dal sommo. Lunghezza scheletro: 148; Fondo in terra battuta. Alcuni frammenti vicino alla testa. La tomba si è inserito su altra tomba a incinerazione, di cui rimane visibile in grosso frammenti del corpo e di parte del collo di anfora, accostato lungo il lato sud, circa a metà.

Translation: To the northwest of T 219, in F 26-27 is TOMBA 221, inhumation in a box grave. Location: 1) From the south 19, from the east 19. 2) From the south 97, from the east 163. 3) From the south 172, from the east 115. 4) From the south 98, from the west 18 (F 27). Depth: top -290, base -354. Direction: NW-SE. Orientation 310 degrees. Dimensions: 157x89. At the base of the tomb, it is inserted on yellowish sand. Walls of the grave lined on the long sides with two ashlars on each side, horizontal those to the east, vertical those to the west, with shoulders on the inside on the south side, on the outside on the north side. The sides are slightly sloping inwards. Short sides have one ashlar per side, horizontal, shoulders to the outside. The ashlars are of yellowish earthenware, with several inclusions. Size 89x63cm. The grave (side SE) is 20cm from T 219 (centre), which in

turn is ca. 50cm from centre of T220. Remains of bones on the upper surface of the grave. Filling soil inside. Skeleton: head to SE, near SE corner of grave; lies ca. 40cm from top. Length of skeleton: 148; base in earth. Some fragments near the head. The grave was inserted on top of another incineration grave, of which large fragments of the body and part of the amphora neck remain visible, juxtaposed along the south side, about halfway down.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 222

Date: 26.09.1979
Grid: F 26
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Si definisce Tomba 222 in F 26, quota -333. Posizione: 1) Da sud 38, da est 50. 2) Da sud 60, da est 97. Anfora con collo orlo piatto sporgente in fuori, argilla rossa con interno nero; si sgretola al contatto. Ansa a sezione ovale. All'interno di T 221, nella terra di riempimento, si sono rinvenuti parecchi frammenti dell'anfora. Si asporta il fondo di 221 e si mette in luce il resto dell'*anforone* di T 222. Dimensioni sul terreno: h. max. conservata 60, h. 17, diametro max 45, diametro orlo 24. Come chiusura si trova, ancora incrostato nel collo dell'anfora, fondo di un vaso (fondo piatto), diametro 11cm.

Translation: This is defined as Tomb 222 in F 26, depth -333. Position: 1) From the south 38, from the east 50. 2) From the south 60, from the east 97. Amphora with flat rim neck projecting outwards, red clay with black interior; crumbles on contact. Ovoid section handle. Inside T 221, several fragments of the amphora were found in the fill soil. The base of 221 is removed and the rest of the amphora of T 222 is revealed. Dimensions on the ground: preserved max. height 60, height 17, diameter max. 45, rim diameter 24. As a closure we find, still encrusted in the neck of the amphora, the base of a vase (flat base), diameter 11cm.

Date: Mid-7th to second quarter 6th ct.

C222/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, one handle.
Measurements: R. ø 23.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/3.5, periphery 2.5YR/8/4*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregularhackly*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse/very coarse*, inclusion colour *reddish brown/resinous white/black*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 114

C 223

Date: 26.09.1979
Grid: E 25, F 25
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In E-F 25 si mette in luce Tomba 223, resto di inumazione in fossa terragna. Si conservano soltanto in parte le ossa delle gambe. Posizione: 1) E 25 – da sud 17, da est 155. 2) E 25 – sud 6, est 104. 3) E 26 – nord 20, est 104. 4) E 26 – nord 10, est 130. Quota -298. Direzione: est-ovest. Orientamento 300 gradi.

Translation: In E-F 25 Tomb 223, the remains of an inhumation in an earthen grave come to light. Only part of the leg bones is preserved. Location[734]: 1) E 25 – south 17, east 155. 2) E 25 – south 6, east 104. 3) E 26 – north 20, east 104. 4) E 26 – north 10, east 130. Depth -298. Direction: east to west. Orientation 300 degrees.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 224
(PLATE 18)

Date: 26.09.1979
Grid: E 25, E 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens[735]
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: E 25/26: Tomba 224, indicata della presenza di una pietra di piccole dimensioni e ai due vasetti di corredo. Posizione (centro): 1) E 26: da nord 60, da est 195 (quota -309). 2) E 25: da nord 62, da est 7 (quota -309). 3) E 25: da nord 99, da est 5 (quota -307). Alcuni resti di ossa bruciate intorno. Corredo: 1) = piccola *kylix*, verniciata di rosso all'altezza dell'orlo (su cui sono segni a vernice nera), tre strisce nere all'altezza delle anse che risalgono leggermente verso l'alto, piede vernice nera. Rotta. Verticale con il piede in alto. Diametro orlo 8, diametro max 9, diametro piede 4,4; h. 6, larghezza con anse 13. 3) = *kylix* vernice nera, più grande, stesso profilo nell'orlo, pareti piuttosto sottili, anse che risalgono verso l'alto. Vernice molto lucida. Su frammenti era verticale con il fondo verso l'altro. Dimensioni sul terreno: diametro max. 16, altezza 7.

Translation: E 25/26: Tomb 224, indicated by the presence of a small stone and two vessels as grave good. Position (centre): 1) E 26: From the north 60, from the east 195 (depth -309). 2) E 25: From the north 62, from the east 7 (depth -309). 3) E 25: From the north 99, from the east 5 (depth -307). Some burnt bones remain in the surroundings. Contents: 1) = small *kylix*, painted red at the rim (on which are black painted marks), three black stripes at the handles slightly upwards, foot black paint. Broken. Vertical with foot upwards. Rim diameter 8, max. diameter 9, foot diameter 4,4; h. 6, width including handles 13. 3) = *kylix*, black paint; larger, same profile in the rim, walls rather thin, handles rising upwards. Very shiny paint. On fragments it was vertical with the base upwards. Dimensions on the ground: max. diameter 16, height 7.

Date: Second half 6th ct.

C224/1 *C-Cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Black glaze, inside and out. The stand ring is spared.
Measurements: R. ø 17/b. ø 7,5/h. 8,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 113

C224/2 *Cup*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: One horizontal band of paint below the rim. Two rows of heart-shaped motifs in the frieze between the handles

[734] This tomb only seems to extend to the Sectors E 25 and F 25, not beyond.

[735] Based on the skeletal evidence.

(which are also completely painted). One thin band beneath the handle, and the rest of the vessel is completely painted. The inside of the vessel is painted except for a thin spared band directly below the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 8/b. 4,2/h. 4,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 113

C 225

(PLATE 18)

Date: 26.09.1979
Grid: E 26
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: E 26: Tomba 225, cinerario. Posizione: 1) Da nord 6, da est 168. 2) Da nord 10, da est 140. Quota (sommità) quota -317. *Vaso a bombarda* del tipo a bocca larga, orizzontale sul terreno ma leggermente inclinato (parte più alta: bocca), bocca a nordest. La bocca del vaso è chiusa con un grosso frammento di altro grosso vaso. Si trova a NE di T 224. Il vaso ha orlo leggermente ingrossato, tre piccole *bugne* di forma triangolare che partano dall'orlo e scendono verso il basso (punta verso il fondo), fondo piatto. Leggermente schiacciato e in frammenti, ma completo. Dimensioni sul terreno: diametro orlo 20, max. 25, h. 26, diametro pancia 6. Si rinvengono tracce di ossa bruciate soltanto all'interno.

Translation: E 26: Tomb 225, cinerary vessel. Position: 1) From the north 6, from the east 168. 2) From the north 10, from the east 140. Elevation at the top -317. *Vaso a bombarda* of the wide-mouthed type, horizontal on the ground but slightly inclined (highest part: mouth), mouth to the north-east. The mouth of the jar is closed with a large fragment of another large vessel. It lies to the NE of T 224. The vessel has a slightly thickened rim, three small triangular *bugne* starting from the rim and descending downwards (pointing towards the bottom), flat base. Slightly crushed and in fragments, but complete. Dimensions on the ground: rim diameter 20, max. 25, height 26, belly diameter 6. Traces of burnt bones can only be found on the inside.

Date: Unknown.

C225/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three *bugne a linguetta* attached to the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 21/b. ø 6,8/h. 25,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/8*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 115

C 226

(PLATE 18)

Date: 27.09.1979
Grid: F 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: F 25: Tomba 226, cinerario. Posizione: 1) Da sud 26, da est 145 (quota -301 sommità). 2) Da sud 42, da est 187 (quota -301 sommità). 3) Da sud 58, da est 189 (quota -315 sommità). 4) Da sud 19, da est 110 (quota -333 sommità). Grossa *hydria*, in posizione orizzontale sul terreno,

leggermente obliqua (parte più alta: orlo), bocca a est. Corpo piuttosto panciuto, che si rastrema fortemente verso il fondo basso piede ad anello, collo con leggere curvatura e orlo ricadente, verso il basso all'esterno. Anse laterali oblique verso l'alto, ansa superiore verticale, piatta e frammentata, schiacciata e rotta. Delle anse laterali si conservano soltanto più gli attacchi. Argilla rossastra scura. Dimensioni sul terreno: Diametro orlo 22, diametro max. 38, h. totale 20, diametro piede 10. Il piede è annerito, la superficie è completamente incrostata. Al centro del corpo si nota grossa lacuna, esistente già in antico: probabilmente era coperta da frammento di grosso vaso (argilla grossolana rossa, del tipo di quella delle *anforone* che si sgretola perché umida) che si osserva vicino al piede dell'*hydria*. Più a est, ad una quota inferiore, si rinviene grosso frammento (n. 4 nello schizzo), probabilmente di *vaso a bombarda* cilindrico che conserva orlo e piccola ansa (sporgente piatta orizzontale). Dimensioni 13x19cm, fatto a mano. Corredo esterno (3): resti di vasetto a vernice nera, in frammenti, ceramica sottile di colore grigio. Accanto all'*hydria*, alcuni resti carboniosi. Sparsi resti di ossa bruciate all'esterno e all'interno del cinerario. All'interno si rinvengono pochi cocci sparsi e corredo interno (nella metà nord dell'*hydria*): 1) *Aryballos* globulare, intero, corinzio, superficie completamente incrostata; si intravede soltanto il graffito di una rosetta (colore scomparso), tracce di colore rosso sulla sabbia che circondava l'*aryballos*. Dimensioni diametro orlo 3,6; diametro max. 7, h. 6. 2) piccola *kotyle* corinzia, intera, superficie completamente incrostata. Diametro orlo 5cm, diametro piede 2,4, h. 3, larghezza con anse 8. Entrambi erano orizzontali. 1) Con bocca a est, 2) con orlo a sud.

Translation: F 25: Tomb 226, cinerary vessel. Location: 1) From the south 26, from the east 145 (depth -301 top). 2) From the south 42, from the east 187 (depth -301 top). 3) From the south 58, from the east 189 (depth -315 top). 4) From the south 19, from the east 110 (depth -333 top). Large *hydria*, lying down horizontally on the ground, slightly oblique (highest part: rim), mouth to the east. Body rather bulging, tapering strongly towards the base; low ring-shaped foot, neck with slight curvature and rim drooping downwards on the outside. Side handles oblique towards the top, upper handle vertical, flat and fragmentary; collapsed and broken. Of the side handles only the attachments are preserved. Dark reddish clay. Dimensions on the ground: rim diameter 22, max. diameter 38, total height 20, foot diameter 10. The foot is blackened, and the surface is completely encrusted. In the centre of the body there is a large gap which existed in antiquity: it was probably covered by the fragments of a large pot (coarse red clay, of the amphora type, which crumbles because it is wet), which can be seen near the foot of the hydria. Further east, at a lower depth, there is a large fragment (no. 4 in the sketch), probably of a cylindrical bombard vase with rim and small handle (projecting flat horizontal). Dimensions 13x19cm, handmade. Grave goods on the outside (3): remains of a black glazed jar, in fragments, thin grey ceramic. Next to the *hydria*, some remains of charcoal. Scattered remains of burnt bones outside and inside the cinerary. A few scattered sherds and grave goods on the inside (in the northern half of the *hydria*): 1) Globular *aryballos*, intact, Corinthian, surface completely encrusted; only the graffito of a rosetta can be seen (colour disappeared), traces of red colour on the sand surrounding the *aryballos*. Rim diameter 3,6; max. diameter 7, height 6. 2)

small Corinthian *kotyle*, intact, surface completely encrusted. Rim diameter 5cm, foot diameter 2,4, height 3, width with handles 8. Both were horizontal. 1) With mouth to the east, 2) with rim to the south.

Date: First quarter 6th ct.[736]

C226/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete apart from the missing horizontal handles.
Measurements: R. ø 22,5/b. ø 10,3/h. 39,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/9.0, periphery 7.5YR/9/2*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusion colour *black/dark red*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 116

C226/2 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica/red (probably grog)*, inclusion sorting *3*.

C226/3 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Three bands of paint on the lower part of the cup.
Measurements: R. ø 5,5/b. ø 2,2/h. 3,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*.
Plate: 115

C226/4 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete apart from some body sherds.
Decoration: Two concentric circles around the rim as well as the base. Flowers on the front of the body.
Measurements: R. ø 3,6/h. 6,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 115

C226/5 *Ionian cup*
Preservation: Fragments, rim, body and base sherds, handle.
Decoration: Horizontal painted bands along the body.
Measurements: R. ø 14/b. ø 4,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/5.0*, section *A7*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 115

C226/6 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: One large fragment including the rim, one *bugna* or handle, and part of the body.
Decoration: One horizontal and elongated *bugna* or handle at short distance below the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 30,4.

[736] While the classification of the cup **C226/3** and the *aryballos* **C226/4** as grave goods seems certain, the East Greek cup **C226/5** was found outside and does not correlate chronologically with the *aryballos* and the miniature cup. Also, the rim of the *vaso a bombarda* **C226/6** was found a significant distance away from the hydria and may not have been associated with it. The *chytra* **C226/2** functioned as a lid.

Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 3.0, periphery 5YR/8/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine /medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/red*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 115

C 227
(PLATE 18)

Date: 27.09.1979
Grid: E 26
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: E 26, T 227, cinerario. Posizione: da nord 125, da est 113 (centro). Quota sommità 324. Piccola *hydria* orizzontale sul terreno con bocca a est, coperta superiormente da grossi frammenti di *anforone* di argilla rossa con interno nero che si sgretola. L'*hydria* è schiacciata e rotta, manca il fondo. È di argilla chiara, la superficie esterna è incrostata. L'ansa verticale forma una curva, il collo è diritto e l'orlo non ricade all'esterno (piatto). Dimensioni sul terreno: diametro orlo 17, diametro max 30, h. max conservata 33cm. Poggia su un fondo si rinvengono resti di ossa bruciate.

Translation: E 26, T 227, cinerary vessel. Location: from the north 125, from the east 113 (centre). Top depth 324. Small horizontal *hydria* on the ground with the mouth to the east, covered above with large fragments of amphora of red clay, black and crumbling on the inside. The *hydria* is crushed and broken; the base is missing. It is of light-coloured clay; the outer surface is encrusted. The vertical handle forms a curve, the neck is straight, and the rim does not bend to the outside (flat). Dimensions on the ground: rim diameter 17, max. diameter 30, max. preserved height 33cm. Burnt bone remains are found on a base.

Date: Unknown.

C227/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, sherds include the rim, the horizontal and vertical handles, and parts of the body. The surface is badly encrusted and abraded.
Measurements: R. ø 14,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/8.75*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *7.5%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 117

C227/2 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented. Mostly body sherds, one handle attachment.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *fine /medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/dark red*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 118

C 228
(PLATE 19)

Date: 27.09.1979
Grid: F 27
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No

Diary Transcript: F 27: Tomba 228, cinerario. Posizione: 1) Da sud 41, da ovest 108. 2) Da sud 55, da ovest 78. Quota -341 (sommità). *Vaso a bombarda* del tipo a bocca larga poggia su sabbia gialla, orizzontale con bocca a nordovest. Orlo piuttosto spesso, con 3 bugne poco al di sotto dell'orlo stesso a distanza regolare, fondo piatto. L'argilla è rossa, annerita dal fuoco sull'interno. Realizzato al tornio. Non aveva frammenti di chiusura, né si sono rinvenute ossa. Dimensioni sul terreno: diametro orlo 28,5, diametro max. 32,5, fondo 10, h. 32.

Translation: F 27: Tomb 228, cinerary vessel. Position: 1) From the south 41, from the west 108. 2) From the south 55, from the west 78. Depth -341 (top). *Vaso a bombarda* of the wide-mouthed type resting on yellow sand, horizontal with mouth to north-west. Rim rather thick, with 3 *bugne* just below the rim at regular intervals, base flat. The clay is red, blackened by fire on the inside. Wheel-turned. It had no closing fragments, nor were any bones found. Dimensions on the ground: rim diameter 28,5, base 10, height 32.

Date: Unknown.

C228/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three elongated *bugne* a short distance below the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 21,7/b. ø 9,5/h. 27,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular/hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/reddish*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 118

C 229

(PLATE 19)

Date: 27.09.1979
Grid: F 25
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: F 25: Tomba 229, cinerario. Posizione (centro vaso): Da sud 34, da est 42, quota -343 (parte più alta). *Olla* sferoidale, orizzontale con bocca a NW. Estremamente fratturata. Chiusa alla bocca da alcuni grossi frammenti orlo: leggere sporgenza sulla superficie curva della bocca (segue la curvatura del vaso). Senza collo e senza anse; argilla di colore rosso scuro. Non è possibile misurare le dimensioni per il cattivo stato di conservazione.

Translation: F 25: Tomb 229, cinerary vessel. Location (centre of vessel): south 34, east 42, depth -343 (highest part). Spheroidal, horizontal *olla* with mouth to the NW. Extremely fractured. Closed at mouth by a few large fragments rim: slight protrusion on curved surface of mouth (follows curvature of vessel). Without neck and without handles; dark red clay. The dimensions cannot be measured because of the poor state of preservation.

Date: Unknown.

C229/1 *Deinos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 20/h. 29,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size

fine, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 119

C229/2 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, base sherds.
Measurements: B. ø 12.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/9/6 to N/9.0*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *very hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine /laminated*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *grey/white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 119

C229/3 *Olla/Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Decoration: One elongated bugna below the rim remains, possibly there were more.
Measurements: R. ø 19.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *crystalline white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 119

C229/4 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 14.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *very hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine /irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/dark red/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 119

C 230
(PLATE 19)

Date: 27.09.1979
Grid: E 25
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: E 25, Tomba 230, indicata dalla presenza di due *aryballoi* corinzi, interi. Posizione (tra i due vasetti): Da nord 40, da est 50, quota -368 (sommità). 1) Orizzontale sul terreno con bocca a ovest, superficie incrostata, si intravedono soltanto […] cigno (di colore scuro) e alcune rosette, in cui la linea graffita esce dalla macchia di colore. Diametro orlo 4, diametro max. 7,5, h. totale 7. 2) Leggermente inclinato, con la bocca, che è a NW più in alto del fondo. Anche qui si intravedono il collo di un cigno che sembra dipinto in blu e alcune rosette. Diametro orlo 4, diametro max. 7,5, h. totale 7. Non è possibile verificare la presenza di eventuali resti di ossa, a causa di una improvvisa frana della parete sud della trincea, che ne copre quasi per intero il pavimento di fondo.

Translation: E 25, Tomb 230, indicated by the presence of two intact Corinthian *aryballoi*. Location (between the two vessels): north 40, east 50, depth -368 (top). 1) Horizontal on the ground with the mouth to the west, encrusted surface, only [...] swan (dark coloured) and some rosettes can be seen, in which the scratched line emerges from the patch of colour. Rim diameter 4, max. diameter 7,5, total height 7. 2) Slightly inclined, with the mouth to the NW; it is higher than the base. Also visible here is the neck of a swan, which appears to be painted blue, and some rosettes. Rim diameter 4, max. diameter 7,5, total height 7. It is not possible to verify the presence of any

remains of bone, due to a sudden landslide of the south wall of the trench, which almost completely covers the ground.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C230/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Petals arranged concentrically around the opening, a band of small tightly spaced dots along the rim. Horizontal lines on the handle. A rooster with the head turned to the left on the body, its wings are outstretched. On the back and around the rooster, traces of flowers. Dots on the bottom arranged in a circle.
Measurements: R. ø 4,1/h. 7,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 120

C230/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Mostly intact, the rim is broken off.
Decoration: Petals concentrically arranged around the opening. A band of tightly spaced dots along the rim. Horizontal bands on the outside of the handle. Dancing siren with the head turned to the left on the body, the wings are outstretched. The arms are positioned at the sides and the legs are in a "Knielauf"-position. On the backside, there is a bird, possibly a swan. Around, flowers.
Measurements: R. ø 4,3/h. 7,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black or dark brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 120

C 231

Date: 27.09.1979
Grid: E 25
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Dalla frana risulta danneggiata anche in E 25 la Tomba 231. Grande *chytra* priva di collo, anse incurvate, fondo arrotondato, argilla annerita esternamente dal fuoco. Recuperate in frammenti, non è stato possibile fotografarle né misurarne le dimensioni sul terreno. Posizione da nord 87, da est 110 (centro), quota (sommità) -366. (Posizione e quota prese precedentemente alla frana).

Translation: The landslide also damaged Tomb 231 in E 25. Large *chytra* without neck, curved handles, rounded base, clay blackened externally by fire. Recovered in fragments, it was not possible to photograph it or measure its dimensions on the ground. Position from the north 87, from the east 110 (centre), depth (top) -366. (Position and depth taken before the landslide).

Date: Unknown.

C231/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 25/h. 28,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/6 towards N/2.5*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/orange/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.

C 232

(PLATE 19)

Date: 27.09.1979
Grid: F 25, F 26
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In F25/26 si rinviene Tomba 232, cinerario. Posizione: 1) Da sud 6, da est 10 (F 25). 2) Da sud 11, da est 170 (F 26). Quota sommità -368, quota fondo -387. Anfora di tipo punico, orizzontale sul terreno, che è sabbia chiara, con bocca a ovest, frammentario. Una grossa pietra ne chiude l'imboccatura. Argilla di colore chiaro, giallo sulla superficie interna sono evidenti le righe lasciate del tornio. Corpo ovoidale, si restringe verso il fondo, che è piatto, basso orlo ad anello, senza collo, anse verticali ricurve. Dimensioni sul terreno: h. 45, diametro orlo 14, diametro max. 33, diametro fondo 9.

Translation: In F25/26 emerges Tomb 232, cinerary vessel. Position: 1) From the south 6, from the east 10 (F 25). 2) From the south 11, from the east 170 (F 26). Top height -368, base depth -387. Amphora of Punic type, horizontal on the ground – which consists of light sand – with mouth to the west, fragmentary. A large stone closes the mouth. Light coloured clay, yellow; the lines left by the wheel are evident on the inner surface. Body ovoid, narrowing towards the base which is flat, low ring-shaped rim, no neck, vertical curved handles. Dimensions on the ground: height 45, rim diameter 14, max. diameter 33, base diameter 9.

Date: First three quarters 7th ct.

C232/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Fragmented, restored.
Measurements: R. ø 12,3/b. ø 9/h. 45,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard,* feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *black/resinous white/reddish brown/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 121, 122

C 233

Date: 27.09.1979
Grid: E 25
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Dopo aver ripulito il terreno smosso dalla frana, in E 25 si ritrova Tomba 233, resto di inumazione in fossa terragna, di cui si conserva soltanto più la chiostra dei denti. Posizione: da nord 5, da est 110, quota -383. Si arriva a scoprire sabbia bianca (come quella delle spiagge) e si considera concluso l'approfondimento di questa trincea, tenendo conto anche del costante pericolo di ulteriori frane. Quota ultima raggiunta -387.

Translation: After clearing the ground disturbed by the landslide, TOMBA 233, the remains of an earthen pit burial, of which only the teeth coil is preserved at E 25. Location: north 5, east 110, depth -383. White sand (such as that found on beaches) is uncovered and the excavation of this trench is considered complete, taking into account the constant danger of further landslides. Depth last reached -387.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 234

Date: 27.09.1979
Grid: F 25
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Si taglie la grossa pietra rettangolare allungata, che si trovava a nordest di T 221. Al di sotto, in F 25 si mette in luce Tomba 234, resto di inumazione terragna, di cui si conserva soltanto più il resto della testa che presenta ossa estremamente sottili, che si sbriciolano. Tracce anche dei denti, alcuni resti carboniosi. Posizione testa: da sud 70, da est 66, quota -288. Alcuni frammenti di corredo, tra cui frammenti di coppa con ansa, sottile, verniciato di rosso. Terreno fradicio per la pioggia cadute durante la notte. Si tralascia pertanto scavo in F-G/24-27, per evitare il rischio di distruggere eventuali tombe (il terreno è illeggibile) e materiale. Si preferisce pertanto approfondisce in H-L/24-27 in cui si è ancora allo strato superficiale (humus): quota -120. Si rinvengono cocci vasi, antichi e moderni rimescolamento.

Translation: The large elongated rectangular stone which lay to the northeast of T 221 is cut. Below, in F 25, Tomb 234, are the remains of an earthen inhumation, of which only the rest of the head is preserved, with extremely thin, crumbling bones. Traces also of teeth, some carbon remains. Position of the head: from the south 70, from the east 66, depth -288. Some fragments of grave goods, including fragments of cup with handle, thin, painted red. Soil soggy from rain that fell during the night. Excavation in F-G/24-27 is therefore omitted, to avoid the risk of destroying any tombs (the soil is unreadable) and material. We therefore prefer to deepen in H-L/24-27 where we are still at the surface layer (humus): depth -120. Pottery sherds, both ancient and modern, are found.

Date: Unknown.

C234/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, one horizontal handle and parts of the body.
Decoration: Several sets of closely spaced horizontal bands along the body. The handle is fully painted.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 121

C234/2 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim sherds and handle.
Decoration: Horizontal bands.
Measurements: R. ø 10.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/laminated*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 121

C 235
(PLATE 19)

Date: 29.09.1979
Grid: G 26

Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In G 26 si rinviene Tomba 235, cinerario. *Chytra* biansata, verticale con bocca verso l'alto, completamente schiacciata e in frammenti, ma completa. Su una delle anse è visibile il segno di una ditata, impresso evidentemente prima della cottura. Senza collo, con orlo che si incurva espandendosi verso la bocca. Fondo arrotondato e annerito esternamente. Sulla superficie interno sono invisibili grossi segni lasciati dal tornio; argilla di colore rossastro. Fine. Come copertura aveva un vaso a fondo piatto (che è bucato), di argilla rossa più grossolana e spessa, che si sgretola, in frammenti. All'interno della *chytra* si rinviene una piccola pietra. Resti di ossa bruciate all'esterno. Dimensioni sul terreno: diametro max. 40. La *chytra* si trova a nordest di T 236, 237 e 238, poco distante.

Translation: In G 26 emerges Tomb 235, cinerary vessel. *Chytra* with two handles, vertical with mouth facing upwards, entirely collapsed and in fragments, but complete. A finger mark is visible on one of the handles, evidently impressed before firing. Without neck, with rim curving outwards towards the mouth. Base rounded and blackened on the outside. Large marks left by the wheel are invisible on the inner surface, reddish clay colour (finely tempered). As a cover it had a flat-bottomed vessel (which is perforated) of coarser and thicker red clay, crumbling, in fragments. A small stone was found inside the *chytra*. Remains of burnt bones on the outside. Dimensions on the ground: diameter max. 40. The *chytra* lies to the northeast of T 236, 237 and 238, a short distance away.

Date: Unknown.

C235/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Finger impression below one of the handles.
Measurements: R. ø 24/b. ø 6,3/h. 30,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica/orange*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 123

C235/2 *Mortarium*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete apart from a hole in the base.
Measurements: R. ø 29/b. ø 20/h. 8,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *fine /medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/black/mica/dark red*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 123

C 236

(PLATE 19)

Date: 29.09.1979
Grid: G 25, G 26
Burial Rite: Cappuccina
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 236, in G 25-26. Inumazione posizione: 1) G 26, da sud 25, da est 109. 2) G 26, da sud 87, da est 115. 3) G 25, da sud 74, da est 88. 4) G 25, da sud 11, da est 80. 5) G 26 (sbagliato nello schizzo), grosso frammento esterno: da sud 81, da est 195. Quota sommità -260, fondo -308. Direzione: est-ovest. Orientamento: 60x178. Cappuccina. Testate: un embrice ciascuna, verticale spalle esterne; quella est

ha un embrice di terracotta rossa che si sgretola con spalle. Quella ovest, embrice di terracotta giallastra, spalle. Copertura a doppio spiovente, con due embrici orizzontali per parte, spalle all'esterno. Schiacciata circa a metà per tutta la lunghezza della tomba. Dimensione embrice: 61x87. Accostato allo spiovente nord, è resto di vaso a fondo piatto (5), a quota -301, di argilla chiara molto spessa. Si rimuovono gli embrici di copertura: il fondo risulte costituito da due embrici longitudine, accostati per i lati brevi, spalle in alto. Lo scheletro è ben conservato, rimangono visibili anche le ossa delle dita e dei piedi. La testa è a est. Lunghezza scheletro 167. Non vi è corredo.

Translation: Tomb 236, in G 25-26. Position of the inhumation: 1) G 26, from the south 25, from the east 109. 2) G 26, from the south 87, from the east 115. 3) G 25, from the south 74, from the east 88. 4) G 25, from the south 11, from the east 80. 5) G 26 (wrong in the sketch), large outer fragment: from the south 81, from the east 195. Depth top -260, base -308. Direction: east-west. Orientation: 60x178. Capuccina. At the head: one tile each, vertical outer shoulders; the eastern one has a red terracotta roof that is crumbling at the edges. The western one, yellowish earthenware tile. Double-sloping roof, with two horizontal tiles each side, with the shoulders outside. Crushed about half-way along the length of the grave. Size of the tile: 61x87. Next to the north wall are the remains of a flat-bottomed vessel (5), at depth -301, of very thick light-coloured clay. The covering tiles are removed: The base is composed of two long tiles, joined on the short sides, shoulders up. The skeleton is well preserved, even the bones of the fingers and feet remain visible. The head is turned to the east. Skeleton length 167. There are no grave goods.

Date: Unknown.

C236/1 *Mortarium*
Preservation: Intact, fragmented.
Measurements: R. ø 26/b. ø 10,5/h. ø 9,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10Y/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica/dark grey/brown/grey-brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 123

C 237

Date: 29.09.1979
Grid: G 25
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 237 in G 25, poco più a nord di T 236 e ad ovest di T 235. Resto di inumazione in fossa terragna, di cui si conservano soltanto più le ossa della testa, estremamente sbriciolate. Posizione (centro) da sud 128 sulla linea di confine tra 25 e 26. Quota -301.

Translation: T 237 in G 25, slightly north of T 236 and west of T 235. Remainder of inhumation in earthen pit, of which only the extremely crumbled head bones are preserved. Location (centre) from the south 128 on the boundary line between 25 and 26. Depth -301.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 238

Date: 29.09.1979
Grid: G 25, G 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 238 in G 25/26, incinerazione, indicata da una grande chiazza scura che si inserisce nel terreno accanto a lato sud e testata est di T 236. Posizione: 1) G 25: da sud 26, da est 28. 2) G 26: da sud 22, da ovest 44. Quota sommità -282. Larghezza max. 60. La chiazza sembra estendersi con andamento parallelo all'asse longitudinale della T 236. Molti resti carboniosi e alcune ossa bruciate. (Non si è fatto fotografie particolare.)

Translation: Tomb 238 in G 25/26, incineration, indicated by a large dark patch in the ground next to the south and east end of T 236. Position: 1) G 25: From the south 26, from the east 28. 2) G 26: From the south 22, From the west 44. Depth of top -282. Width max. 60. The patch appears to extend parallel to the longitudinal axis of T 236. Many remains of charcoal and some burnt bones. (No particular photographs were taken).

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 239
(PLATE 20)

Date: 29.09.1979
Grid: G 27
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In G 27 si mette in luce Tomba 239, cinerario. Posizione: 1) Da sud 28, da ovest 185. 2) Da sud 47, da ovest 181. 3) Frammenti da sud 76, da ovest 170. Quota -256, quota frammenti (3) -261. *Vaso a bombarda* del tipo a bocca larga, leggermente schiacciato e fratturato, ma completo. Inclinato, con la bocca più in alto e il fondo più in basso. Bocca rivolta a sud. Orlo leggermente ingrossato, 3 piccole *bugne* di forme triangolare, punta verso il basso, che scendono dall'orlo. Argilla rossastra, fine, annerita esternamente dal fuoco. Dimensioni sul terreno: diametro orlo 22, diametro max. 25, h. conservata 30 (il fondo, piatto, è rotto). Come copertura, alcuni frammenti di grosso vaso, di argilla rossa esternamente e nera all'interno, che si sgretola. Resti di ossa bruciate all'esterno. Più a nord, piccolo frammento di vaso di grosse dimensioni con ansa leggermente obliqua, argilla grossolana rossa.

Translation: In G 27 Tomb 239, cinerary vessel. Position: 1) From the south 28, from the west 185. 2) From the south 47, from the west 181. 3) Fragments from the south 76, from the west 170. Depth -256, fragments (3) -261. *Vaso a bombarda* of the wide-mouthed type, slightly collapsed and fractured, but complete. Inclined, with the mouth higher up and the base lower down. Mouth facing south. Rim slightly thickened, 3 small *bugne* of triangular shape, pointing downwards, descending from the rim. Reddish clay, fine, blackened externally by fire. Dimensions on the ground: rim diameter 22, max. diameter 25, preserved height 30 (the base, flat, is broken). As a cover, some fragments of a large pot, of red clay on the outside and black clay on the inside, crumbling. Remains of burnt bones on the outside. Further north, a small fragment of a large vessel with a slightly slanting handle, coarse red clay.

Date: Unknown.

C239/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, parts of the rim and body, no base.
Decoration: Three *bugne a linguetta* attached at the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 22,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular /laminated*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica/reddish*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 124

C 240

Date: 29.09.1979
Grid: G 27
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Più ad ovest, sempre in G 27, si nota chiazza nera che si definisce TOMBA 240. Posizione: 1) Da sud 86, da ovest 26. 2) Da sud 72, da ovest 154. Quota -270. Molti resti elementi carboniosi, alcuni sembrano essere tracci carbonizzate, e di ossa bruciate. Recupero molto frettoloso perché fine orario. Si approfondisce la chiazza di terreno nero di T 240 e si mettono in luce altri resti di ossa bruciate e il corredo, costituito da una fusaiola, h. 3,5: forma: due tronchi di piramide accostate.

Translation: Further west, also in G 27, a black patch is defined, which is called Tomb 240. Location: 1) From the south 86, from the west 26. 2) From the south 72, from the west 154. Depth -270. Many carbonised elements remain, some appear to be charred traces, and burnt bones. Recovery very hasty because end of working hours. The black soil patch of T 240 is deepened and further remains of burnt bones and grave goods, consisting of a spindle mould, height 3,5: shape: two truncated pyramids juxtaposed.

Date: Not reliably datable.

C240/1 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Fragmented, parts of the rim and the base.
Decoration: Four horizontal lines along the rim, a thicker one just below that. Traces of vertical lines on the body.
Measurements: B. ø 2,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.0*, section *A1/B8*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 122

C240/2 *Spindle Whorl*
Preservation: Intact
Measurements: 1,4-3,1x3,4cm
Plate: 122

C 241

Date: 02.10.1979
Grid: G 27
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Sempre in G 27, si rinviene Tomba 241. Posizione: 1) Da nord 31, da ovest 53. 2) Da nord 34, da ovest 80. Quota -285. *Olla* completamente schiacciata e in frantumi. Orizzontale sul terreno, bocca a est. Incompleta. Orlo

piatto, leggermente sporgente; il fondo è rotto ed è coperto da un frammento di altro vaso di dimensioni maggiori e argilla più spessa. *Olla*: priva di anse, argilla rossa, fine, annerita dal fuoco esternamente. Dimensioni sul terreno: h. max. conservata 25cm, larghezza max. 15.

Translation: Also in G 27, Tomb 241 is found. Location: 1) From the north 31, from the west 53. 2) From the north 34, from the west 80. Depth -285. *Olla* completely crushed and shattered. Horizontal on the ground, mouth to the east. Incomplete. Flat rim, slightly protruding; the base is broken and is covered by a fragment of another larger vessel and thicker clay. *Olla*: without handles, red clay, fine, blackened by fire externally. Dimensions on the ground: preserved max. height 25cm, width max. 15.

Date: Unknown.

C241/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, parts of the rim and body. No complete profile.
Measurements: R. ø 15,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 5YR/4/4*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 124

C241/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 18.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 124

C 242

Date: 02.10.1979
Grid: F 24, F 25
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: F 24/25: Tomba 242. Incinerazione indicata della presenza di una chiazza di terreno nero in cui sono resti di carbone e di ossa bruciate. Posizione: 1) Da nord 94, da est 133 (F 25). 2) Da nord 44, da est 9 (F 24). 3) Da nord 94, da est 9 (F 24). Quota sommità -295.

Translation: F 24/25: Tomb 242. Incineration indicated by the presence of a black patch of soil in which are charcoal remains and burnt bones. Location: 1) From the north 94, from the east 133 (F 25). 2) From the north 44, from the east 9 (F 24). 3) From the north 94, from the east 9 (F 24). Depth at top -295.
Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 243

Date: 02.10.1979
Grid: F 25
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: F 25: Tomba 243. Resto di inumazione in fossa terragna, di cui si conservano soltanto parte delle ossa e dei denti. Direzione est-ovest (approssimativa perché le ossa sono sparse). Posizione: 1)

Da sud 93, da est 148. 2) Da sud 88, da est 97. Quota ossa -312.

Translation: F25: Tomb 243. Remainder of inhumation in earthen pit, of which only parts of the bones and teeth are preserved. Direction east-west (approximate because the bones are scattered). Position: 1) From the south 93, from the east 148. 2) From the south 88, from the east 97. Bone depth -312.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 244

Date: 02.10.1979
Grid: F 24, F 25
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: F 24/25: Incinerazione. Posizione: 1) F 25: da sud 87, da est 152. 2) F 24: da sud 124, da est 00. 3) F24: da sud 70, da est 10. Quota sommità -300. Molti resti di carbone e tracce di ossa bruciate, misti al terreno, frammenti di embrice sgretolato e alcuni grezzi di argilla. (Estensione di T 242.)

Translation: F 24/25: Incineration. Position: 1) F 25: from the south 87, from the east 152. 2) F 24: from the south 124, from the east 00. 3) F 24: from the south 70, from the east 10. Depth of top -300. Many charcoal remains and traces of burnt bones, mixed with soil, fragments of crumbled tile and some pieces of raw clay. (Extension of T 242.)

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 245

Date: 02.10.1979
Grid: F 24, G 24, F 25, G, 25
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal Evidence: Yes
Diary Transcript: F/G-24/25: Tomba 245. Resto di inumazione in fossa terragna, di cui si individuano i limiti. Posizione: 1) Da sud 100, da est 7; G 24. 2) Da nord 20, da est 12; F 24. 3) Da nord 35, da est 38; F 25. 4) Da sud 38, da est 42; G 25. 5) Ossa: da nord 10, da est 67; F 25. Quota -330. Si asporta la terra di riempimento della fossa: Sul fondo vi è *aryballos* corinzio globulare, con i resti dei denti accanto e parte delle ossa. Delle gambe: Direzione NW-SE, Orientamento 310 gradi. Posizione *aryballos*: da nord 13, da est 83 (G 25), quota -366. L'*aryballos* è rotto in corrispondenza dell'attacco del collo, ma è completo. Superficie incrostata, si intravede sul fondo una rosetta. L'orlo è decorato a raggiera: Diametro orlo 3,7, diametro max. 6, h. 6. Il fondo della fossa si inserisce in terreno sabbioso di color giallastro.

Translation: F/G-24/25: Tomb 245. Remainder of inhumation in earthen pit, the limits of which are identified. Location: 1) South 100, east 7; G 24. 2) North 20, east 12; F 24. 3) North 35, east 38; F 25. 4) South 38, east 42; G 25. 5) Bones: north 10, east 67; F 25. Depth -330. The earth filling the pit is removed: On the base there is a globular Corinthian *aryballos*, with the remains of teeth beside and part of the bones. Legs: Direction NW-SE, Orientation 310 degrees. Position of *aryballos*: north 13, east 83 (G 25), depth -366. The *aryballos* is broken at the neck but

complete. Surface encrusted, a rosette can be glimpsed on the base. The rim is decorated. Rim diameter 3,7, max. diameter 6, height 6. The base of the pit is set in yellowish sandy soil.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C245/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Petals on the top of the vessel, dots along the rim. Interconnecting lines on the handle. On the shoulder and the bottom there are also petals. The body features a bird with outstretched wings, the head is turned to the left.
Measurements: R. ø 3,7/h. 6,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1/B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 125

C 246

Date: 02.10.1979
Grid: F 26, G 26, F 27, G 27
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: F-G/26-27: Tomba 246: incinerazione. Posizione: 1) Da nord 60, da ovest 39; F 27. 2) Da sud 57, da est 53; G 26. 3) Da sud 40, da est 117; G 26. 4) Da nord 9, da est 138; F 26. Quota -331. Abbondanti resti di ossa bruciate e di carbone. Direzione: NW-SE.

Translation: F-G/26-27: Tomb 246: Incineration. Position: 1) From the north 60, from the west 39; F27. 2) From the south 57, from the east 53; G 26. 3) From the south 40, from the east 117; G 26. 4) From the north 9, from the east 138; F 26. Depth -331. Abundant remains of burnt bones and charcoal. Direction: NW-SE.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 247

Date: 02.10.1979
Grid: G 25, G 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: G 25/26: Tomba 247. Inumazione indicata dalla presenza di una pietra e resti di ossa su terreno scuro. Posizione: Ossa G 26, da sud 138, da est 172. Pietra G 25: da sud 150, da est 20. Quota ossa -326, quota pietra -319. Si conservano anche denti. Corredo: *Aryballos* globulare, intero, orizzontale con bocca a WSW. Superficie incrostata, si intravede una decorazione a strisce di color scuro e sulle spalle a raggiera. Posizione: in G 26: da sud 169, da est 189, quota -320. Dimensioni: diametro orlo 3,5; h. 6.
Translation: G 25/26: Tomb 247. Inhumation indicated by the presence of a stone and skeletal remains on dark ground. Location: Bones G 26, from the south 138, from the east 172. Stone G 25: from the south 150, from the east 20. Bones depth -326, stone depth -319. Teeth are also preserved. Grave goods: Globular *aryballos*, intact, horizontal with mouth to WSW. Surface encrusted, dark-coloured striped decoration can be seen on the shoulders in rays. Location: in G 26: south 169, east 189, depth -320. Dimensions: rim diameter 3,5; height 6.

Date: Last quarter 7th-first quarter 6th ct.

C247/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Concentric circles on the top, a single line along the rim, three thicker horizontal bands on the handle. The shoulder and base feature petals, while the body displays four evenly spaced horizontal bands.
Measurements: R. ø 3,4/h. 6,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *brownish or orange*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 125

C 248

Date: 02.10.1979
Grid: F 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: F 27: Tomba 248. Inumazione in fossa terragna. Posizione: 1) Da nord 52, da ovest 160. 2) Da nord 54, da ovest 135. 3) Da nord 39, da ovest 132. Quota ossa -350. Si conservano soltanto parte delle ossa delle gambe in una macchia di terreno scuro, intorno c'è sabbia di colore giallastro. I resti delle ossa sono sparsi, non è possibile misurarne l'originaria direzione.

Translation: F 27: Tomb 248. Inhumation in earthen pit. Position: 1) From the north 52, from the west 160. 2) From the north 54, from the west 135. 3) From the north 39, from the west 132. Depth of the bones -350. Only part of the leg bones is preserved in a patch of dark soil, around it is yellowish sand. The remains of the bones are scattered, it is not possible to measure their original direction.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 249

(PLATE 20)

Date: 02.10.1979
Grid: G 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: G 26: Tomba 249, inumazione in fossa terragna, di cui si conservano soltanto i denti, che sono piccolo e intatti: si tratta probabilmente di bambino. La tomba era segnalata da una piccola pietra (rimossa dall'operaio). Posizione: 1) Da sud 17, da est 45. 2) Da sud 30, da est 46. 3) Da sud 10, da est 59. Quota (denti) -382. Corredo: 1) *Aryballos* globulare corinzio, leggermente inclinato con il fondo più in basso, bocca a SE. Intero. Si intravede una rosetta con petali, alternati rossi e blu; Diametro orlo 3,5; h. 5,5; diametro max. 5,5. 2) *Aryballos* globulare corinzio, interi, orizzontale con bocca a est. Diametro orlo 3,5; h. 4,5; diametro max. 5. Superficie esterna interamente incrostata. 3) *Aryballos* globulare. Inclinato, quasi verticale con orlo verso l'alto, frantumato circa a metà, nel punto della massima espansione. Diametro orlo 3,3; h. 6, diametro max. 5,2. È visibile rosetta sul fondo, linee graffite sul corpo.

Translation: G 26: Tomb 249, inhumation in an earthen pit, of which only the teeth, which are small and intact, are preserved: This is probably a child. The grave was marked by a small stone (removed by the worker). Location: 1) From the south 17, from the east 45. 2) From the south 30, from the east 46. 3) From the south 10, from the

east 59. Depth (teeth) -382. Grave goods: 1) Corinthian globular *aryballos*, slightly inclined with base lower, mouth to the SE. Intact. A rosette with petals is visible, alternating red and blue; rim diameter 3,5, height 5,5, max. diameter 5,5. 2) Corinthian globular *aryballos*, intact, horizontal with mouth to the east. Rim diameter 3,5, height 4,5, max. diameter 5. Outer surface entirely encrusted. 3) Globular *aryballos*. Inclined, almost vertical with upward rim, shattered about halfway at point of maximum expansion. Rim diameter 3,3, height 6, max. diameter 5,2. Rosette visible on base, graffito lines on body.

C249/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: The top and rim are completely painted. On the body, there are incisions in the shape of a spiderweb or a flower.
Measurements: R. ø 3,7/h. 6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 125

C249/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Two concentric circles on the top, the rim is completely painted. On the body, there are horizontal incisions, but no paint is recognisable anymore.
Measurements: R. ø 3,4/h. 5,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*.
Plate: 125

C249/3 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Petals on the top, larger dots along the rim. On the bottom, there are petals as well. On the body, there is a bird with outstretched wings.
Measurements: R. ø 3,3/h. 5,7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 125

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C 251

Date: 05.10.1979
Grid: H 25
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 251 in H 25. Incinerazione indicata da una chiazza di terreno nero in cui si trovano resti di ossa bruciate e di carbone. Si trova immediatamente a sud di tomba 250, e a nord di T 252. Posizione: da nord 85, da est 155. Quota -266.

Translation: Tomb 251 in H 25. Incineration indicated by a patch of black soil in which are the remains of burnt bones and charcoal. It lies immediately south of grave 250, and north of T 252. Location: from the north 85, from the east 155. Depth -266.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 253

(PLATE 20)

Date: 05.10.1979
Grid: H 25
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 253 in G 25: *Chytra*. Posizione (centro): da nord 81, da est 128, quota -326. La *chytra* e orizzontale sul terreno, con bocca a est, ad una quota leggermente più elevata del fondo. Superficie esterna annerita, argilla rossastra. Biansata, con ansa verticale che forma una curva in alto, senza distinzione netta tra collo e spalle; fondo piatto. In frammenti, lacunoso. Diametro orlo: 22, diametro max. 33, h. 30 ca. Al lato dell'orlo, sia a nord che a sud, due pietre di piccole dimensioni. Scarsi resti di carbone all'esterno; un frammento di osso bruciato al di sotto.

Translation: Tomb 253 in G 25: *Chytra*. Location (centre): From the north 81, from the east 128, depth -326. *Chytra* is horizontal on ground, mouth to east, at slightly higher elevation than the base. Outer surface blackened, reddish clay. Two handles, with vertical handle forming a curve at the top, no clear distinction between neck and shoulders; base flat. In fragments, with perforations. Rim diameter: 22, max. diameter 33, height c. 30. On the side of the rim, both north and south, two small stones. Scanty charcoal remains on the outside; one fragment of burnt bone underneath.

Date: Unknown.

C253/1 *Chytra/Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 21/b. ø 7/h. 19,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 7.5YR/7/2, periphery 2.5YR/8/8*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *12.5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/crystalline white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 126

C253/2 *Amphora*
Preservation: 1 rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 11.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *black/white/reddish/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 126

C 254

Date: 06.10.1979
Grid: I 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 254 in I 26. Incinerazione al di sotto della grande pietra quadrangolare posizionata ieri, che risulta pertanto essere il suo segno. Quota -240. Si trovano resti di ossa bruciate. Il corredo è costituito da alcuni frammenti appartenenti a vasetti diversi (in parte sono di colore giallastro, piuttosto spessi, e una parte più sottili e in colore rosso).

Translation: Tomb 254 in I 26. Incineration below the large quadrangular stone placed yesterday which could be its

sema. Depth -240. Remains of burnt bones are found. The grave goods consist of a number of fragments belonging to different vessels (some are yellowish in colour, rather thick, and some thinner and red).

Date: Unknown.

C254/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Heavily fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/1*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular /laminated*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *brown/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.

C 255

(PLATE 20)

Date: 06.10.1979
Grid: H 27
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 255 in H 27. Incinerazione indicata dalla presenza di una piccola pietra (asportata dall'operaio). Sotto alla pietra sono i resti di ossa bruciate, raggruppati, e alcuni frammenti di corredo: cocci di parete sottile, sembra verniciato di rosso, e altri. Posizione: da nord 68, da ovest 47 (ossa), quota -249.

Translation: Tomb 255 in H 27. Incineration indicated by the presence of a small stone (removed by the worker). Beneath the stone are the remains of burnt bones, grouped together, and some fragments of grave goods: sherds of thin wall, apparently painted red, and others. Location: from the north 68, from the west 47 (bones), depth -249.

Date: Early 6th ct.

C255/1 *Ionian cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, base sherds.
Measurements: B ø 6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *brownish orange*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 126

C255/2 *Cup*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: Horizontal band starting shortly below the rim.
Plate: 126

C 256

Date: 06.10.1979
Grid: H 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 256 in H 26. Incinerazione, segnalata dalla grande pietra a mezzaluna messa in luce ieri. Tracce di carbone e resti di ossa bruciate. Quota -261 (La tomba si trova al di sotto della pietra). Corredo: cocci di più vasetti, tra cui uno di parete di argilla grigia quasi azzurra, e uno di orlo svasato forse di *hydria*.

Translation: Tomb 256 in H 26. Incineration, indicated by the large crescent-shaped stone brought to light yesterday. Traces of charcoal and remains of burnt bones. Depth -261 (The grave lies

below the stone). Grave goods: Sherds of several vessels, including one with a wall of almost blue-grey clay, and one of a flared rim perhaps of *hydria*.

Date: Unknown.

C256/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: Possibly traces of paint.
Measurements: R. ø 24.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *brown/orange*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 126

C 257
(PLATE 20)

Date: 06.10.1979
Grid: L 26, L 27
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 257 in L26-27: Incinerazione. Grande *chytra* orizzontale con bocca a est. Completamente schiacciata e rotta a metà verticalmente nel senso dell'anse: i frammenti sono disposti von andamento est-ovest. Posizione: 1) Sud 46, da ovest 18 (L 27). 2) Sud 20, da ovest 25 (L 27). 3) Sud 10, da ovest 75 (L 27). 4) Sa sud 50, da ovest 90 (L 27). Quota sommità -259. Quota fondo -282. La *chytra* è biansata, senza collo, l'orlo si incurva leggermente verso l'esterno. Anse: verticali con curva in alto. La superficie esterna è annerita dal fuoco; all'interno si vedono grossi segni lasciati dal tornio. Alcuni resti di ossa bruciate e carbone all'esterno: Lunghezza max. frammenti della *chytra* 75. Larghezza max. frammento della *chytra*: 50. Corredo: 1) *Alabastron*. Frammento, orizzontale con fondo arrotondato a sudovest. Superficie completamente incrostata. H. max. 12, diametro max 4. Posizione: da sud 66, da ovest 42 (L 27), quota -265. 2) Coppetta in frammenti: Coppa ionica A2. Orizzontale con orlo a ovest, fondo piatto. Incrostata. All'interno si rinvengono i resti delle ossa bruciate. Diametro orlo 14, h. 6. Posizione: da sud 68, da ovest 21, quota -263 (L 27). 3) Resto di *skyphos*, diametro max. 13. Posizione: da sud 60, da est 00, quota -271 (L 26). 4) Piccola *kotyle*. Verticale con orlo in alto, completamente schiacciata, ne rimane soltanto le tracce. Diametro orlo 6. Posizione: da sud 17, da ovest 61, quota -276 (L 27).

Translation: Tomb 257 in L26-27: Incineration. Large horizontal *chytra* with mouth to the east. Completely collapsed and broken in half vertically, in the direction of the handle: The fragments are arranged east-west. Position: 1) South 46, from the west 18 (L 27). 2) South 20, from the west 25 (L 27). 3) South 10, from the west 75 (L 27). 4) From the south 50, from the west 90 (L 27). Top depth -259. Base depth -282. The *chytra* has two handles, without a neck, the rim curving slightly outwards. Handles: vertical with curve at the top. The outer surface is blackened by fire; on the inside one can see large marks left by the wheel. Some burnt bone and charcoal remains on the outside: Max. fragment length of the *chytra* 75. Max. *chytra* fragment width: 50. Grave goods: 1) *Alabastron*. Fragmentary, horizontal with rounded base to the southwest. Surface completely encrusted. Max. height 12, diameter max. 4. Position: south 66, west 42 (L 27), depth -265. 2) cup fragment: Ionian Cup A2. Horizontal with

rim to the west, flat base. Encrusted. Inside are the remains of burnt bones. Diameter rim 14, height 6. Position: from the south 68, from the west 21, depth -263 (L 27). 3) Remains of *skyphos*, max. diameter 13. Position: from the south 60, from the east 00, depth -271 (L 26). 4) Small *kotyle*. Vertical with rim on top, completely collapsed, only traces remain. Rim diameter 6. Location: from the south 17, from the west 61, depth -276 (L 27).

Date: Ca. 625 BCE.

C257/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 26/h. 30,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/8*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *black/resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 127

C257/2 *Ionian cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Four thinner lines along the rim, one thicker band below, the rest of the vessel toward the bottom is painted. The handle is also painted.
Measurements: R. ø 12/b. ø 5,2/h. 7,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/6.5, periphery 7.5YR/9/4*, section *A1/A5*, matrix structure *mixed/uneven*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 127

C257/3 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Lower part is preserved, but chipped at the bottom.
Measurements: R. ø 4,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/9.0, periphery 10R/9/2*, section *A3*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 127

C257/4 *Kotyle*
Preservation: Fragmented.
Decoration: A thin line at the rim. The main frieze shows a picture with a big cat and perhaps wild goats. Below, there are three thin horizontal lines and traces of rays below.
Measurements: R. ø 14/b. ø 4,7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.0*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 127

C257/5 *Pyxis*
Preservation: Fragmented, parts of the lid and the body.
Decoration: The body of the pyxis features nearly vertical incisions arranged in closely spaced pairs. The lid handle is decorated with several horizontal bands, while the pattern of the body is mirrored on the lid through paired long incisions arranged in a circle around the handle. On the exterior, three concentric circles are visible.
Measurements: Pyxis r. ø 8,8/ Lid r. ø 11,3/h. 5,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2 to N/9.0*, section *A1/A3*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 127

C257/6 *Olla*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 14.
Plate: 127

C 258

(PLATE 20)

Date: 09.10.1979
Grid: L 25
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 258 in L 25. Posizione: Pietra da sud 48, da est 24 (quota -262). Vasetto da sud 66, da est 71 (quota -260). Chiazza di terreno più scuro, quasi nero in cui si trovano una pietra di forma rettangolare allungata, non molto grande, e un frammento di parete sferica, forse di *aryballos*, argilla verdina, superficie esterna incrostata. Si definisce tomba, con molta incertezza, per la presenza di tracce di ossa bruciate.

Translation: Tomb 258 in L 25. Location: Stone from the south 48, from the east 24 (depth -262). Vessel from the south 66, from the east 71 (depth -260). Patch of darker, almost black soil in which there is an elongated rectangular stone, not very large, and a spherical wall fragment, possibly of *aryballos*, greenish clay, outer surface encrusted. It is defined as a grave, with much uncertainty, due to the presence of traces of burnt bones.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 260

(PLATE 21)

Date: 09.10.1979
Grid: H 25, H 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 260 in H 25/26. Incinerazione indicata da una grande chiazza di terreno bruciato con resti di ossa e di carbone. Posizione: 1) Da nord 60, da est 5 (H 25). 2) Da nord 112, da est 21 (H 25). 3) Da nord 140, da est 108 (H 26). 4) da nord 80, da est 96 (H 26). Quota -279. Dimensioni max. 140x80.

Translation: Tomb 260 in H 25/26. Incineration indicated by a large burnt patch of soil with bone and charcoal remains. Location: 1) From the north 60, from the east 5 (H 25). 2) From the north 112, from the east 21 (H 25). 3) From the north 140, from the east 108 (H 26). 4) From the north 80, from the east 96 (H 26). Depth -279. Max. dimensions 140x80.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 262

(PLATE 21)

Date: 09.10.1979
Grid: I 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 262 in I 25. Incinerazione greca al di sotto di T 250, costituita da *vaso a bombarda*, completamente schiacciato e rotto. Posizione centro: da nord 109, da est 135,

quota -290. Il vaso è orizzontale e sembra essere stato rotto già in antico poiché i frammenti in alto hanno orlo a est, quelli in basso che poggiano direttamente sul terreno, hanno orlo a ovest. Tipo a bocca larga, orlo appena ingrossato, 3 *bugne* triangolari che dell'orlo scendono verso il basso, con la punta verso il fondo. Fondo piatto, argilla rossastra annerita esternamente dal fuoco, con evidenti segni di tornio all'interno. Dimensioni sul terreno: lunghezza max. frammentata, 26cm, larghezza max. (schiacciata): 31, diametro fondo 7. Alcuni frammenti di altro vaso, argilla arancione più spessa, come chiusura del *vaso a bombarda* (trovati a est; anche il frammento con il fondo del *vaso a bombarda* era a est). A SW, grande chiazza nera, resti di carbone. Al di sotto del vaso, sono le ossa bruciate.

Translation: Tomb 262 in I 25. Greek incineration below T 250, consisting of a *vaso a bombarda*, completely crushed and broken. Centre position: from the north 109, from the east 135, depth -290. The vessel is horizontal and seems to have been broken already in ancient times as the upper fragments point the rim to the east; the lower ones which rest directly on the ground, have the rim to the west. Wide-mouthed type, barely thickened rim, 3 triangular *bugne* descending from the rim towards the base. Flat base, reddish clay blackened on the outside by fire, with clear wheel marks on the inside. Dimensions on the ground: max. fragmented length, 26cm, max. width (collapsed): 31, base diameter 7. Some fragments of another vessel with thicker orange clay as closure (found in the east; the fragment with the base of the bombard vessel was also in the east). To SW, large black patch, remains of charcoal. Below the vessel, burnt bones.

Date: Unknown.

C262/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three *bugne a linguetta* attached to the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 19/b. ø 8/h. 25.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5YR/4/2, periphery 2.5YR/6/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *reddish/brown/resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 128

C262/2 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white (calcite)*, inclusion sorting *4*.

C 263

(PLATE 21)

Date: 09.10.1979
Grid: I 25
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 263 in I 25. Posizione al centro: da sud 154, da est 24. Corredo: da sud 155, da est 66. Quota orlo -289, quota corredo -291. Grande *chytra* verticale, orlo in alto. Biansata, senza collo. Orlo che si incurva leggermente verso l'esterno; anse incurvate. Fratturata ma completa. Argilla rosso scuro, fine, annerita esternamente dal

fuoco. Una delle anse ha impressa una ditata sull'attacco in corrispondenza delle spalle. Fondo arrotondato. Diametro orlo 20, diametro max. 30, h. (interno) 27. Come chiusura, sulla bocca, ha due frammenti di grosso vaso, probabilmente *pithos*, argilla rossastra molto spessa. Resti di ossa bruciate all'esterno. Corredo: resto di coppetta, in frammenti. Si conserva il fondo con l'attacco alle pareti, argilla verdina. Diametro piede 4,5. All'interno della *chytra* sono resti di ossa bruciate ed elementi carboniosi.

Translation: T 263 in I 25. Centre position: from the south 154, from the east 24. Grave goods: from the south 155, from the east 66. Rim depth -289, grave goods -291. Large upright *chytra*, upright. Two handles, without neck. Rim curving slightly outwards; handles curved. Fractured but complete. Dark red clay, fine, blackened externally by fire. One of the handles has a fingerprint on the attachment at the height of the shoulders. Rounded base. Rim diameter 20, max. diameter 30, height (internal) 27. As a closure, on the mouth, it has two fragments of a large vessel, probably *pithos*, very thick reddish clay. Remains of burnt bones on the outside. Grave goods: remnants of a cup, in fragments. The base with the wall attachment is preserved, greenish clay. Diameter foot 4,5. Inside the *chytra* are remains of burnt bones and charcoal.

Date: Unknown.

C263/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Mostly intact, the bottom is missing.
Measurements: R. 18,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/dark red/orange/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 128

C263/2 *Cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, base sherds.
Measurements: B. ø 4,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5P/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *mixed/uneven*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 128

C263/3 *Cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, base sherds.
Measurements: B. ø 4,1.
Plate: 128

C 264

(PLATE 21)

Date: 10.10.1979
Grid: I 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomb 264 in I 25. Posizione 1) Centro orlo da sud 100, da est 62. 2) Centro fondo da sud 112, da est 108. Quota parte più alta (max. diametro) -301. *Vaso a bombarda* del tipo di bocca larga, orizzontale con bocca a ovest; orlo appena ingrossato con 3 *bugne* triangolari che scendono dall'orlo senso verso il fondo. Schiacciato e rotto; argilla rossa, annerito all'esterno soprattutto verso il fondo, piuttosto spessa, con evidenti segni lasciati dal tornio all'interno, fradicia. Fondo piatto. H. 25, diametro orlo (schiacciato) 23, diametro max. 30, diametro fondo 7. Alcuno frammento di alto vaso,

probabilmente *olletta*, come chiusura alla bocca. Il *vaso a bombarda* è collocato a meno di 80cm a ovest della *chytra* di T 263.

Translation: Tomb 264 in I 25. Position 1) Centre of rim from the south 100, from the east 62. 2) Centre of base from the south 112, from the east 108. Depth highest part (max. diameter) -301. *Vaso a bombarda* of wide-mouthed type, in horizontal position with the mouth to west; rim barely thickened with 3 triangular *bugne* descending from rim towards base. Crushed and broken; red clay, blackened on the outside especially towards the base, rather thick, with obvious wheel marks on the inside, soaked. Flat base. Height 25, rim diameter (collapsed) 23, max. diameter 30, base diameter 7. A fragment of a tall vessel, probably *olla*, as a closure. The *vaso a bombarda* is located less than 80cm west of the *chytra* of T 263.

Date: Unknown.

C264/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Two *bugne a linguetta* preserved.
Measurements: R. ø 19/b. ø 6,5/h. 24,7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 129

C264/2 *Olla*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 16.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5YR/4/2, periphery 2.5YR/6/6 to N/1.25*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *black/crystalline white/resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 129

C264/3 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 14.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 129

C 265

Date: 10.10.1979
Grid: I 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 265 in H 25/26: Incinerazione. Si riesce a distinguere limiti della chiazza di terreno nero, bruciato in cui è compreso. Posizione: 1) Da nord 118, da est 162 (H 26). 2) Da nord 193, da est 182 (H 26) 3) Da nord 79, da est 65 (H 25). 4) Da nord 132, da est 100 (H 25). Quota sommità -293. Direzione SE-NW. Dimensione 140x90 (max.). Molti resti di ossa bruciate e carbone. Corredo: 1) *Alabastron* corinzio. Orizzontale con bocca a sudest, rotto, superficie incrostata, si intravedono soltanto 3 strisce scure parallele sul fondo. Nelle parti fratturate, la ceramica sembra bruciate. Dimensioni sul terreno: h. max. 7,5, diametro orlo 2, diametro max. 4. Posizione centro: da nord

170, da est 42, quota 296 (H 25). 2) Resto di *Alabastron* (?), ceramica bruciata, lunghezza max conservata 6,5. Posizione al centro: da nord 174, da est 194, quota 297 (H 26). L'inumazione sembra essere avvenute sul posto. In I 26, si rinvengono alcuni frammenti di ossa, sparse, senza connessione. Resto di inumazione in fossa terragna, che in questo caso sarebbe sconvolta? Molto dubbio, si preferisce non definirlo tomba (immagine!). Posizione: 1) Da sud 92, da est 130. 2) Da sud 120, da est 140. Quota ossa -296.

Translation: T 265 in H 25/26: Incineration. Limits of the black, burnt patch of ground in which it is included can be defined. Position: 1) From the north 118, from the east 162 (H 26). 2) From the north 193, from the east 182 (H 26) 3) From the north 79, from the east 65 (H 25). 4) From the north 132, from the east 100 (H 25). Depth of top -293. Direction SE-NW. Size 140x90 (max.). Many remains of burnt bones and charcoal. Grave goods: 1) Corinthian *alabastron*. Horizontally positioned with mouth to the southeast, broken, surface encrusted, only 3 parallel dark stripes can be seen on the base. In the fractured parts, the pottery appears to be burnt. Dimensions on the ground: max. height 7,5, rim diameter 2, max. diameter 4. Centre position: from the north 170, from the east 42, depth 296 (H 25). 2) Remainder of *alabastron* (?), burnt pottery, max. preserved length 6,5. Position in centre: from the north 174, from the east 194, depth 297 (H 26). Inhumation appears to have taken place on site. In I 26, a few bone fragments are found, scattered, unconnected. Remainder of inhumation in an earthen grave, which in this case would be disturbed? Very doubtful, we prefer not to call it a tomb (image!). Position: 1) From the south 92, from the east 130. 2) From the south 120, from the east 140. Depth -296.

Date: Later half 7th ct. (640-600 BCE)

C265/1 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Two concentric circles on the top, one thicker one on the bottom. Short elongated dots on the shoulder. The body features thicker and thinner bands of paint.
Measurements: R. ø 2,8/h. 7,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.0*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *subconchoidal*.
Plate: 131

C265/2 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Heavily fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Decoration: Three concentric lines on the top, petals along the shoulder and the bottom. The motif on the body is no longer visible.
Measurements: R. ø 3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/2 to N/9.0*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 131

C 266

Date: 10.10.1979
Grid: I 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 266 in I 26. Inumazione. Posizione centro ossa: da sud 195, da est 00. Quota -284. Si conservano soltanto resti di ossa del cranio e i denti, raggruppati a mucchietto. Immediatamente a est di T 259.

Translation: Tomb 266 in I 26. Inhumation. Position at the centre of the bones: from the south 195, from the east 00. Depth -284. Only remains of skull bones and teeth are preserved, grouped in piles. Immediately east of T 259.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 267

Date: 10.10.1979
Grid: H 26, I 26
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 267 in H-I 26. Incinerazione indicata da grande chiazza nera. Posizione: 1) Nord 32, da est 57 (H 26). 2) Da nord 73, da est 75 (H 26) 3) Da nord 15, da est 175 (H 26) 3) Sud 13, da est 166 (I 26). Quota sommità -300. Dimensioni max. 130x65. Direzione NW-SE. Orientamento (è abbastanza netta nei suoi confini): 310 gradi. Molti resti di ossa bruciate all'interno.

Translation: T 267 in H-I 26. Incineration indicated by large black patch. Position: 1) North 32, from the east 57 (H 26). 2) From the north 73, from the east 75 (H 26) 3) From the north 15, from the east 175 (H 26) 3) South 13, from the east 166 (I 26). Depth at top -300. Max. dimensions 130x65. Direction NW-SE. Orientation (it is quite clear in its boundaries): 310 degrees. Many remains of burnt bones inside.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 268

(PLATE 21)

Date: 11.10.1979
Grid: H 26, H 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 268 in H 26/27: Posizione: 1) Nord 80, Ovest 32, H 27; 2) Nord 150, Ovest 40, H 27; 3) Nord 155, Est 77, H 26; 4) Nord 99, Est 82, H 26; quota copertura -301, quota fondo esterno -331. Tomba a cassetta di bambino. Direzione: Est-Ovest, Orientamento 275 gradi. Dimensione 118x77. Per l'inserimento della tomba, si è tagliata la T 269, inumazione in semplice fossa terragna, che si trova immediatamente a Nord del lato lungo Nord a quota di poco inferiore. Copertura piana costituita da due mesti embrici tagliati in metà nel senso della lunghezza, e accostati per i lati lunghi, spalle in alto; al di sopra sono due coppi che si incontrano al centro formando una croce. È schiacciato al centro, gli embrici sono fratturati e fradici. Accostato al centro del lato lungo S è un frammento di embrice di coltello orizzontale, con spalla esterna verso il basso. Al di sopra della copertura sono alcuni resti di ossa bruciate (probabilmente fanno parte di T 267 scavata ieri) e lungo il lato Nord alcuni cocci sparsi. Si rimuove la copertura. Le pareti della tomba sono costituite sui lati Nord e Sud da un embrice per parte, orizzontale, spalle esterne; sui lati Ovest ed Est un mesto embrice per parte, verticale, spalle all'esterno. Gli embrici sono fratturati. Parte dei frammenti degli embrici di copertura sono crollati all'interno; nel terreno di riempimento si trovano mescolati alcuni frammentini di ossa bruciate (?). Posizione: 1) Nord 148,

Ovest 25, H 27; 2) Nord 90, Ovest 27, H 27; 3) Nord 92, Est 70, H 26; 4) Nord 149, Est 71, H 26; quota fondo -352, sommità pareti -315. Il fondo è rivestito di frammenti di embrici. Corredo interno: Posizione Nord 142, Est 10, H 26; quota orlo vasetto -340. Lekythos vernice nera (che in parte è scomparsa), superficie incrostato quasi completamente verticale con bocca in alto, intera. Diametro orlo 2,4, diametro max. 10, diametro piede 4, altezza 12,5.

Translation: Tomb 268 in H 26/27: Position: 1) North 80, West 32, H 27; 2) North 150, West 40, H 27; 3) North 155, East 77, H 26; 4) North 99, East 82, H 26; depth of cover -301, depth of outer bottom -331. Child's box tomb. Direction: East-West, Orientation 275 degrees. Size 118x77. For the insertion of the grave, T 269, an inhumation in a simple earthen pit, which lies immediately to the north of the long north side at a slightly lower altitude, was cut. The flat roof consists of two half tiles cut in half lengthwise, and placed side by side on the long sides, shoulders up; above are two tiles that meet in the centre to form a cross. It is collapsed in the centre; the ashlars are fractured and fractured. Near the centre of the long southern side is a fragment of a vertically posed tile, with the outer shoulder downwards. Above the cover are some burnt bone remains (probably part of T 267 excavated yesterday) and along the north side some scattered sherds. The cover is removed. The walls of the tomb consist on the north and south sides of one tile per side, horizontal, shoulders outside; on the west and east sides one half tile per side, vertical, shoulders outside. The tiles are fractured. Part of the fragments of the roofing tiles have collapsed inwards; some burnt bone fragments (?) are mixed in the fill soil. Location: 1) North 148, West 25, H 27; 2) North 90, West 27, H 27; 3) North 92, East 70, H 26; 4) North 149, East 71, H 26; bottom elevation -352, top walls -315. The bottom is covered with fragments of ashlars. Interior objects: Position North 142, East 10, H 26; jar rim elevation -340. Lekythos with black paint (which has partly disappeared), surface encrusted, almost completely vertical with mouth on top, intact. Rim diameter 2,4, max. diameter 10, foot diameter 4, height 12,5.

Date: Second half 6th ct.

C268/1 *Lekythos*
Preservation: Intact, surface encrusted.
Decoration: Traces of black-figure decoration.
Measurements: R. ø 2,4/b. ø 4/ h. 12,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/8*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 131

C 269

Date: 11.10.1979
Grid: H 26, H 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 269 in H 26/27, inumazione in fossa terragna. I limiti della fossa non sono visibile, scheletro ben conservato, rimangono il cranio, ossa delle braccia e delle gambe. Testa a sudest, mani incrociate sul bacino. Lunghezza scheletro: 123. Direzione NW-SE, Orientamento 290 gradi. Posizione: 1) Testa nord 77, ovest 88, H 27. 2) Piedi nord 58, est 37, H 26. Quota testa -322. I denti sono notevolmente consumati. Tagliato da T 268 nella gamba destra.

Translation: T 269 in H 26/27, inhumation in earthen pit. Limits of grave not visible, skeleton well preserved, skull, bones of arms and legs remain. Head to southeast, hands crossed over pelvis. Length of the skeleton: 123. Direction NW-SE, orientation 290 degrees. Position: 1) Head north 77, west 88, H 27. 2) Feet north 58, east 37, H 26. Depth of head -322. The teeth are considerably worn. Cut by T 268 in the right leg.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 270

(PLATE 21)

Date: 11.10.1979
Grid: G 26, H 26
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 270 in G-H 26. Grande *vaso a bombarda*, orizzontale con bocca a sudest, leggermente schiacciato e rotto. Posizione: 1) Nord 15, est 140 (G 26). 2) nord 187, est 174 (H 26). Quota orlo -318. Tipo a bocca larga, orlo appena ingrossato, fondo piatto. Due piccole prese: una piccola sporgente piatta, obliqua verso l'alto (fuori esce di 2cm, lunghezza 5), e una semicircolare (lunghezza 7) con punte verso il basso. Vistosa lacuna su un fianco, esistente già in antico. Superficie esterna completamente annerita, nelle fratture l'argilla è nera. All'interno evidenti segni lasciati dal tornio. Dimensioni sul terreno: h. 40, diametro max conservato 33, diametro fondo 12, lunghezza totale 42. Alcuni frammenti di chiusura davanti alla bocca del vaso, appartenenti ad altro *vaso a bombarda* con bugna che sporge al di sotto dell'orlo, argilla rossastra.

Translation: T 270 in G-H 26. Large *vaso a bombarda*, horizontally positioned with mouth to the southeast, slightly collapsed and broken. Position: 1) North 15, east 140 (G 26). 2) north 187, east 174 (H 26). Depth of rim -318. Wide-mouthed type, slightly thickened rim, flat base. Two small *bugne*: a small flat protruding one, oblique upwards (outwards 2cm, length 5), and a semicircular one (length 7) with points downwards. Noticeable hole on one side, already existing in antiquity. Outer surface completely blackened; in the fractures the clay is black. On the inside, evident marks left by the wheel. Dimensions on the ground: height 40, max. preserved diameter 33, base diameter 12, total length 42. Some fragments of closure in front of the mouth of the vessel, belonging to another domed vessel with *bugna* protruding below the rim, reddish clay.

Date: Unknown.

C270/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Two differently shaped attachments below the rim (*bugne*?). One halfmoon-shaped, one short and wave-like.
Measurements: R. ø 22/b. ø 14/h. 35,6.
Technical Information: Hand-formed.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/2.5*, section *B8*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly/irregular*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 130

C270/2 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Decoration: One rectangular *bugna* preserved.
Measurements: R. ø 20.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/7/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 131

C 271
(PLATE 22)

Date: 11.10.1979
Grid: H 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 271 in H 25. Grossa *hydria*, orizzontale con bocca a est. Posizione: 1) Nord 34, da est 58. 2) Da nord 26, da est 98. Quota orlo -321. Corpo quasi sferico, collo che si incurva, orlo espanso e ricadente in basso. Anse laterali oblique verso l'alto. Il fondo è rotto, ha accostato una piccola pietra. Argilla chiara con particelle micacee. Decorazione: fasce di colore rosso all'interno del collo, il corpo presente una fascia bruna ed altre più sottili, parallele; l'ansa verticale è attraversata al centro pure da un'altra fascia bruna che prosegue sul corpo dividendosi in 3. Dimensioni h. 37, diametro orlo 20, diametro max. 35, larghezza con anse 43. Nell'interno si trovano resti di ossa non bruciate e dentini molto piccoli, per cui si pensa sia tomba di infante. Si rinvengono pure i frammenti del fondo dell'*hydria*, tra cui il piede, che è verticale: h. 1,5, diametro 12. Come chiusura, inserito entro il collo, resto di altro vaso di dimensioni minori (*olletta*?), fondo piatto (diametro 5), ceramica fine, annerita dal fuoco. L'*hydria* viene rotta ulteriormente durante il recupero.

Translation: T 271 in H 25. Large *hydria*, horizontally positioned with mouth to east. Position: 1) North 34, from the east 58. 2) North 26, from the east 98. Depth of rim -321. Body almost spherical, neck curving, rim expanded and drooping downwards. Side handles slanting towards the top. The base is broken, a small stone is attached. Light-coloured clay with micaceous particles. Decoration: Red bands on the inside of the neck, the body has a brown band and other thinner, parallel bands; the vertical handle is also crossed in the centre by another brown band that continues on the body dividing into 3. Dimensions height 37, rim diameter 20, max. diameter 35, width with handles 43. In the interior are the remains of unburnt bones and very small teeth, so it is thought to be an infant's grave. Fragments of the base of the *hydria* are also found, including the foot, which is vertical: height 1,5, diameter 12. As a closure, inserted within the neck, remains of another smaller vessel (*olletta*?), flat base (diameter 5), fine pottery, blackened by fire. The *hydria* is further broken during recovery.

Date: Unknown.

C271/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: The vessel is decorated with horizontal bands in black and dark red, with additional reddish lines along the upper body. The vertical handle carries three painted bands that extend onto the vessel and end in spiky shapes, while the horizontal handles are outlined with painted bands that swirl around their

attachments. A continuation of this decoration forms an almost symmetrical, thorn-like pattern in orange-red near one of the handles. Concentric bands also appear on the lower body and foot.
Measurements: R. ø 19/b. ø 11,1/h. 39.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown/white/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 132

C271/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, mostly complete but parts of the rim and the body are missing.
Decoration: One pointed *bugna* preserved.
Measurements: R. ø 11/b. ø 4,7/h. 12,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/5/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *very hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular /hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 131

C 272
(PLATE 22)

Date: 11.10.1979
Grid: H 26
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In H 26, a nordest di T 271, sono alcuni frammenti di *hydria* (collo incurvato, orlo espanso che ricade in basso). Dimensioni gruppo frammenti: 23 (nordovest-sudest) x 12 (sudovest-nordest). Posizione centro nord 9, est 190. Quota più alta -311. Argilla rossastra scura, piuttosto tenera; sui frammenti del collo si notano strisce orizzontali rosse (nella parte interna). Si approfondisce e si mette in luce il resto dell'*hydria*, che pertanto viene definire Tomba 272 in H-I/25-26. Posizione: 1) Da sud 10, da est 5, I 25. 2) Da nord 4, da est 167, H 26. Quota max -328. *Hydria*: orizzontale, con bocca a sudest. Schiacciata e completamente frammentata: è visibile al centro del corpo una grossa lacuna, chiusa da frammenti di collo di grossa anfora. Corpo leggermente rastremato verso il fondo, anse laterali oblique verso l'alto, quella verticale è staccata. Lunghezza totale sul terreno: 42, diametro max. 32. Decorazione: sul corpo, poco sopra l'attacco delle anse, sono visibili una fascia di colore rosso piuttosto alta e altre più sottili parallele (3 al di sopra e 2 al di sotto di quello alte). L'*hydria* appoggia su sabbia di colore giallo.

Translation: In H 26, north-east of T 271, are a few *hydria* fragments (curved neck, expanded rim falling down). Size of the group of fragments: 23 (northwest-southeast) x 12 (southwest-northeast). Position centre north 9, east 190. Highest elevation -311. Dark reddish clay, rather soft; on the neck fragments there are red horizontal stripes (on the inside). After further excavation a *hydria* is revealed, which is therefore defined as Tomb 272 in H-I 25/26. Position: 1) From the south 10, from the east 5, I 25. 2) From the north 4, from the east 167, H 26. Maximum depth -328. *Hydria*: Horizontal, with mouth to the south-east. Crushed and completely fragmented: A large hole is visible in the centre of the body, closed by fragments of the neck of a large amphora. Body slightly tapering towards the base, side handles oblique towards the top, the vertical one is detached. Total length on the ground: 42, diameter max. 32. Decoration: On the body, just above the attachment of the handles, a

rather high red band and other thinner parallel ones (3 above and 2 below the high ones) are visible. The *hydria* rests on yellow sand.

Date: Second half 6th-early decades 5th ct.

C272/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, parts of the rim, body, base, and all three handles.
Decoration: On the neck, there is one thin horizontal line and a thicker wavy line. Just above the horizontal handles, a set of thinner and thicker horizontal bands go around the vessel.
Measurements: R. ø 19,5/b. ø 12.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *black/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 133

C272/2 *Amphora*
Preservation: One fragment including the rim and neck.
Measurements: R. ø 26,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 10R/9/2, periphery N/9.5*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *red/greyish red/orange/dark grey*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 134

C 273
(PLATE 22)

Date: 11.10.1979
Grid: H 27

Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 273 in H 27. Inumazione in fossa terragna, di cui si conserva lo scheletro con ossa delle braccia, delle gambe e del bacino. La resta, a sudest, è inserita nella parte est della trincea, non ne risulta possibile il recupero. Posizione: 1) Da nord 18, da ovest 140. 2) Da nord 4, da ovest 48. 3) Da nord 61, da ovest 145. Quota ossa -334. Direzione: ESE-WNW. Orientamento: 310 gradi. Lunghezza max. conservata 100. La tomba è collocata al di sopra di una *chytra* (T 274) che appare tagliata in senso orizzontale appostamento per l'inserimento dell'inumazione, è affiancata anche a T 275, resto di altra inumazione in fosse terragna. Collocata a sud.

Translation: T 273 in H 27. Inhumation in an earthen pit, of which the skeleton with bones of the arms, legs and pelvis is preserved. The remains, to the south-east, are inserted in the east part of the trench, recovery is not possible. Position: 1) From the north 18, from the west 140. 2) From the north 4, from the west 48. 3) From the north 61, from the west 145. Depth: -334. Direction: ESE-WNW. Orientation: 310 degrees. Max. preserved length 100. The grave is located above a *chytra* (T 274) that appears to be cut horizontally by the insertion of the inhumation. It is also flanked by T 275, the remains of another inhumation in an earthen pit. Located to the south.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 274
(PLATE 22)

Date: 11.10.1979
Grid: H 27
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 274 in H 27. Grande *chytra* verticale con bocca in alto, tagliata poco sotto l'attacco delle anse in senso orizzontale per l'inserimento di T 273. Appoggia con il fondo, che è arrotondato, su sabbia gialla. Argilla rossa, fine annerita all'esterno, evidenti segni lasciati dal tornio all'interno. Dimensioni sul terreno: h. max. conservata 24cm, diametro max 35. Posizione centro: da nord 35, da ovest 80, quota sommità -333.

Translation: Tomb 274 in H 27. Large upright *chytra* with mouth facing up, cut just below the handle attachment horizontally for the insertion of T 273. It rests with the base, which is rounded, on yellow sand. Red clay, fine blackened on the outside, evident wheel marks on the inside. Dimensions on the ground: height max. preserved 24cm, diameter max. 35. Centre position: From the north 35, from the west 80, top depth -333.

Date: Unknown.

C274/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds, one handle.
Measurements: R. ø 22/h. 34,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/7/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium/coarse/very coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/crystalline white/mica/black/orange/red*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 134

C 275

Date: 11.10.1979
Grid: H 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 275 in H 27: Inumazione terragna, di cui si conserva soltanto la testa, che è a sudest, e parte delle ossa delle braccia. Posizione: 1) Da nord 78, da ovest 144. 2) Da nord 62, da ovest 102. 3) Da nord 98, da ovest 110. Quota testa -334. Direzione ESE-WNW (la misura dell'orientamento risulterebbe troppo arbitraria). Lunghezza max. 40. Dentatura completa, ma denti piuttosto piccoli [...].

Translation: Tomb 275 in H 27: Inhumation in earthen pit, of which only the head, which is to the south-east, and part of the arm bones are preserved. Position: 1) From the north 78, from the west 144. 2) From the north 62, from the west 102. 3) From the north 98, from the west 110. Head depth -334. Direction ESE-WNW (measurement of orientation would be too arbitrary). Max. length 40. Dentition complete, but teeth rather small [...].

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 276
(PLATE 22)

Date: 12.10.1979
Grid: H 27, I 27

Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 276 in H-I 27: Incinerazione. Posizione (centro): 1) Da nord 5, da ovest 114; H 27 (quota -341). 2) Da sud 3, da ovest 116; I 27 (quota -345). 3) Da sud 9, da ovest 104, I 27 (quota -342). 1) *Alabastron* corinzio, intero, orizzontale con bocca a sud, leggermente inclinato con l'orlo più in alto del fondo (che è arrotondato). Superficie incrostata, decorazione illeggibile. H. 7, diametro orlo 2,5, diametro max. 4,5. 2) *Alabastron* corinzio, intero, orizzontale sul terreno con bocca a sud, che tocca a sua volta il fondo di *alabastron* 1). Fondo arrotondato. Decorazione: fasce orizzontale parallele e a raggiera sotto all'orlo. Anche sull'orlo, in alto, è visibile fasce blu circolare. H. 7, diametro orlo 3, diametro max. 5. 3) *Aryballos* globulare corinzio, verticale con orlo in alto. A 10cm ca. a ovest di 2). Intero, superficie esterna incrostata, decorazione illeggibile. H. 7, diametro orlo 4, diametro max. 7. Intorno ai 3 vasetti di corredo sono tracce di ossa bruciate. La tomba si trova immediatamente al di sotto dell'inumazione terragna di T 273 (che non l'ha danneggiata).

Translation: Tomb 276 in H-I 27: Incineration. Position (centre): 1) From the north 5, from the west 114; H 27 (depth -341). 2) From the south 3, from the west 116; I 27 (depth -345). 3) From the south 9, from the west 104; I 27 (depth -342). 1) Corinthian *alabastron*, whole, horizontal with mouth to the south, slightly inclined with the rim higher than the base (which is rounded). Surface encrusted, decoration illegible. Height 7, rim diameter 2,5, max. diameter 4,5. 2) Corinthian *alabastron*, whole, horizontal on the ground with mouth to the south, which in turn touches the base of *alabastron* 1). Rounded base. Decoration: Horizontal parallel and radial bands below the rim. Circular blue bands are also visible on the rim. H. 7, rim diameter 3, max. diameter 5. 3) Corinthian globular *aryballos*, vertical with rim at top. Approximately 10cm west of 2). Whole, outer surface encrusted, decoration illegible. Height 7, rim diameter 4, diameter max. 7. Around the 3 grave good vessels are traces of burnt bones. The grave lies immediately below the earthen inhumation of T 273 (which did not damage it).

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C276/1 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Two concentric circles around the opening on the top, another line along the rim. The shoulder features petals. Along the entire body, there are thin bands of paint going down to the bottom.
Measurements: R. ø 3/h. 7,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 135

C276/2 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact, but a part of the rim is missing.
Decoration: Dots along the rim, petals on the shoulder. Further decoration includes only one horizontal line on the body.
Measurements: R. ø 2,5/h. 6,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *orange red/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 135

C276/3 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Concentric lines on the top and the bottom. Half of the rim is completely painted. On the shoulder, there are short petals, below that are two thin lines. The motif on the body shows a lion in profile, with the head to the left.
Measurements: R. ø 4/ h. 7,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 135

C 277

(PLATE 22)

Date: 12.10.1979
Grid: H 27
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 277 in H 27, Incinerazione. Posizione: 1) Da nord 84, da ovest 55. 2) Da nord 71, da ovest 22. Quota sommità -352. *Vaso a bombarda*, orizzontale con bocca a est, schiacciato e rotto, una completa. Tipo di bocca larga, orlo appena ingrossato, 3 *bugne* di forma trapezoidale che sporgono leggermente subito al di sotto dell'orlo: fondo piatto. Accostata al fondo del vaso è una pietra liscia granitica. Argilla rossastra fine, annerita all'esterno, segni del tornio all'interno. H. 35cm, diametro orlo (schiacciato) 27, diametro max. 34, diametro fondo 10. Come chiusura sulla bocca del vaso sono alcuni frammenti di altro vaso, di dimensioni più grandi, argilla rossa sfatta. Non si rinvengono resti di ossa né all'interno né all'esterno.

Translation: T 277 in H 27, Incineration. Position: 1) From the north 84, from the west 55. 2) From the north 71, from the west 22. Depth at top -352. *Vaso a bombarda*, horizontal with mouth to east, crushed and broken, one complete. Wide-mouthed type, barely thickened rim, 3 trapezoid-shaped *bugne* projecting slightly just below the rim: flat base. Attached to the vessel base is a smooth granite stone. Fine reddish clay, blackened on the outside, wheel marks on the inside. Height 35cm, rim diameter (collapsed) 27, max. diameter 34, base diameter 10. As a closure on the mouth of the vessel there are some fragments of another, larger broken vessel, red clay. No skeletal remains are found either inside or outside.

Date: Unknown.

C277/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three bugne a linguetta attached to the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 25/b. ø 9/h. 33,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/3.0, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica/black/yellowish*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 135

C277/2 *Coarse sundried brick*
Preservation: Fragmented.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *fine /medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white*, inclusion sorting *1*.

C 278

Date: 12.10.1979
Grid: H 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 278 in H 27, inumazione in fossa terragna. Posizione scheletro: 1) Da nord 199, da ovest 33. 2) Da nord 189, da ovest 90. Quota testa -365. Dello scheletro rimangono parte del cranio con i denti (grandi e consumati) e poche altre ossa (traccia). Direzione: NW-SE. Corredo: 1) Resto di *kotyle* (1), distrutta dall'operaio al momento dello scavo, si conserva integro soltanto il piede con l'attacco del corpo. Orizzontale con orlo a NE, leggermente inclinata, con fondo più in basso dell'orlo. Posizione (centro): nord 177, ovest 37, quota più alta -360. Dimensioni diametro piede 3, diametro max. 6,5, h. max. conservata 5. 2) *Aryballos* piriforme intero, inclinato con il fondo più in alto della bocca. L'ansa è rotta. Bocca a sud. Si intravede decorazione e fasce orizzontali parallele blu e rosse su fondo chiaro. Dimensioni: h. 7, diametro orlo 3, diametro max 4,5, diametro fondo 2. Posizione (centro): nord 178, ovest 66. Quota sommità -368. 3) *Aryballos* piriforme intero orizzontale con bocca a ovest. Anche questo presenta decorazione a fasce orizzontali parallele. Dimensioni h. 7,5, diametro orlo 3, diametro max. 4, diametro fondo 1,4. Posizione (centro): nord 174, ovest 80, quota sommità -368. 4) Resto di chiodo in ferro, vicino alla resta. Posizione (centro): nord 198, ovest 29, quota -265. Lunghezza 6cm.

Translation: T 278 in H 27, burial in earthen pit. Position of the skeleton: 1) From the north 199, from the west 33. 2) From the north 189, from the west 90. Head depth -365. Of the skeleton remain part of the skull with teeth (large and worn) and a few other bones (traces). Direction: NW-SE. Grave goods: 1) Remainder of *kotyle* (1), destroyed by the worker at the time of the excavation, only the foot with the body attachment is preserved intact. Horizontal with rim to the NE, slightly sloping, with base lower than rim. Location (centre): north 177, west 37, highest depth -360. Size foot diameter 3, max. diameter 6,5, preserved max. height 5. 2) Piriform *aryballos*, intact, inclined downwards with the base higher up than the mouth. The handle is broken. Mouth directed toward the south. Decoration and parallel horizontal blue and red bands on a light base are visible. Dimensions: height 7, rim diameter 3, max. diameter 4,5, base diameter 2. Position (centre): north 178, west 66. Depth at the top -368. 3) Intact horizontal piriform *aryballos* with mouth to the west. This also has decoration in parallel horizontal bands. Dimensions: height 7,5, rim diameter 3, base diameter 1,4. Location (centre): north 174, west 80, top depth -368. 4) Remainder of iron nail, near the rest. Position (centre): north 198, west 29, depth -265. Length 6cm.

Date: Middle or third quarter 7th ct.

C278/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact apart from a part missing at the rim.
Decoration: Concentric circles on the top, the rim, neck, and handle are fully painted. The body features 15 thin lines and three broader ones towards the base.
Measurements: R. ø 3,2/b. ø 1,5/h. 8,3.
Plate: 136

C278/2 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Concentric circles on the top and three thick bands on the body.

Measurements: R. ø 3,1/b. ø 1,8/h. 7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*.
Plate: 136

C278/3 *Iron Fibula*
Preservation: Heavily eroded.
Plate: 136

C278/4 *Kotyle*
Preservation: Unlocated, missing.

C 279
(PLATE 22)

Date: 12.10.1979
Grid: H 26
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 279 in H 26, *vaso a bombarda*. Posizione (centri): 1) Nord 146, est 190. 2) Nord 151, est 173. 3) Nord 165, est 142. Quota orlo *vaso a bmbarda* -367. Tipo a bocca larga, orlo appena svasato, 3 piccole bugne rettangolari che sporgono al di sotto dell'orlo. Fondo piatto. Argilla rossastra fine, lucida. Orizzontale con bocca a NW. Dimensioni: h. 35, diametro orlo 21, diametro max. 30, diametro fondo 10. È chiuso in corrispondenza della bocca da situla a fondo piatto. Completamente annerita all'esterno, con segni del tornio internamente. H. 14cm, diametro max. conservato 20, diametro fondo 6. Il *vaso a bombarda* è intero, con qualche crepa verso il fondo e una piccola lacuna sempre nel fondo: si recupera intero. Non si rinvengono tracce di ossa.

Translation: T 279 in H 26, *Vaso a bombarda*. Position (centre): 1) north 146, east 190. 2) north 151, east 173. 3) north 165, east 142. Depth at the rim of the *vaso a bombarda* -367. Wide-mouthed type, rim slightly thickened, 3 small rectangular *bugne* projecting below the rim. Flat base. Fine reddish clay, shiny. Horizontally positioned with mouth to NW. Dimensions: height 35, rim diameter 21, max. diameter 30, base diameter 10. It is closed at the mouth by a flat-bottomed *situla*. Completely blackened on the outside, with wheel marks on the inside. Height 14cm, max. diameter preserved 20, base diameter 6. The *vaso a bombarda* is intact, with some fissures towards the base and a small gap in the base: it is recovered whole. No traces of bone are found.

Date: Unknown.

C279/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Intact with the exception of a missing part toward the base.
Decoration: Three pointed *bugne* below the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 21/b. ø 9,3/h. 32.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/6/10*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough,* texture *regular*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/mica/grey/brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 136

C279/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Part of the bottom is preserved, ca. ¾ of the circumference.
Measurements: B. ø 7,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.25, periphery 10R/4/6*, section *A9*, matrix structure *darker core & lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour

resinous white/grey/mica, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 136

C 280
(PLATE 22)

Date: 12.10.1979
Grid: H 27
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 280 in H 27, *vaso a bombarda*. Posizione (centro): 1) Da nord 98, da ovest 123. 2) Da nord 91, da ovest 90. Quota orlo -376. Tipo a bocca larga, orizzontale con bocca a est, frammentata. Corpo piuttosto panciuto, fondo piatto. *Bugne* di forma trapezoidale che fioriscono dell'orlo, leggermente ingrossato. Argilla rossastra fine, annerita esternamente dal fuoco; anche nelle fratture appare nera. H. 30, diametro orlo 27, diametro max. 35, diametro fondo 10 (?). Chiusura: frammento di altro vasetto, argilla annerita più sottile. All'interno del *vaso a bombarda* si ritrova una piccola pietra. Il fondo del vaso dista 41cm dall'orlo del *vaso a bombarda* di T 277. Appoggia sulla sabbia di mare bianca e granulosa.

Translation: T 280 in H 27, *vaso a bombarda*. Position (centre): 1) From the north 98, from the west 123. 2) From the north 91, from the west 90. Depth of rim -376. Wide-mouthed, horizontal type with mouth to the east, fragmented. Body rather bulging, base flat. Trapezoid-shaped *bugne* growing from the rim, slightly enlarged. Fine reddish clay, blackened externally by fire; also, in fractures it appears black. Height 30, rim diameter 27, max. diameter 35, base diameter 10 (?). Closure: fragment of another vessel, thinner blackened clay. A small stone is found inside the vessel at the rim. The base of the vessel is 41cm from the rim of the T 277 *vaso a bombarda*. It rests on white, grainy sea sand.

Date: Unknown.

C280/1 *Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three *bugne a linguetta*, attached at the rim.
Measurements: R. ø 22,5/b. ø 9/h. 31.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5YR/3/2 to 2.5YR/7/6, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica/dark red*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 137

C 281
(PLATE 22)

Date: 12.10.1979
Grid: H 25
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 281 in H 25, inumazione in fossa terragna (resto). Posizione centro testa: nord 30, est 126, quota testa -356. Dello scheletro è visibile la testa, il resto, che si sviluppa a ovest, si inserisce entro parete ovest della trincea (non è possibile metterlo in evidenza perché confina con muro est casa Pataffio). Si scende fino a quota -421 senza mettere in evidenza ulteriori tombe, proseguendo lo scavo nello strato di sabbia di mare. Si è arrivati al vergine.

Translation: T 281 in H 25, burial in earthen pit (remains). Position at the centre of the head: north 30, east 126, head depth -356. Of the skeleton the head is visible, the rest, which lies towards the west, fits within the west wall of the trench (it is not possible to excavate it because it borders the east wall of the Pataffio house). We descend to depth -421 without revealing further tombs, continuing the excavation in the layer of sea sand. We arrived at the bedrock.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 282
(PLATE 23)

Date: 13.10.1979
Grid: L 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 282 in L 26: Resto di inumazione in fossa terragna. Posizione: 1) sud 54, est 32. 2) Sud 74, est 63. 3) Sud 70, est 91. 4) Sud 59, est 80. 5). Sud 25, est 84. 5) Sud 9, est 116. Quota 1/2 -285, quota 5/6 -307. Rimangono le ossa delle gambe, che verso i piedi sono state tagliate dalle spallette nord ed est di T 259, che l'ha evidentemente sconvolta. Direzione: NW-SE. Orientamento (approssimativo): 310 gradi. Orientamento 5/6: 270 gradi. La testa era evidentemente a SE (probabilmente è quella classificata in T 266). In I 26/27 si mette in luce grossa pietra quadrangolare, superficie scabra; sembra squadrata appositamente, anche se non sono visibili segni di scalpello. Posizione: 1) Nord 31, ovest 5 (I 27). 2) Nord 74, ovest 6 (I 27). 3) Nord 70 est 42 (I 26). 4) Nord 27, est 42 (I 26). Quota sommità -298.

Translation: Tomb 282 in L 26: Remainder of inhumation in earthen pit. Location: 1) South 54, east 32. 2) South 74, east 63. 3) South 70, east 91. 4) South 59, east 80. 5). south 25, east 84. 5) South 9, east 116. Depth 1/2 -285, Depth 5/6 -307. Leg bones remain, which towards the foot have been cut by the north and east shoulders of T 259, which evidently disturbed it. Direction: NW-SE. Orientation (approximate): 310 degrees. Orientation 5/6: 270 degrees. The head was evidently to the SE (probably is the one classified in T 266). In I 26/27 a large quadrangular stone is revealed, surface rough; it appears to be specially squared, although no chisel marks are visible. Position: 1) North 31, west 5 (I 27). 2) North 74, west 6 (I 27). 3) North 70, east 42 (I 26). 4) North 27, east 42 (I 26). Depth at the top -298.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 283
(PLATE 23)

Date: 13.10.1979
Grid: I 27
Burial Rite: Cremation presenting as a burnt lens
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 283 in I 27, incinerazione. Posizione: 1) Nord 00, ovest 138. 2) Nord 29, ovest 92. 3) Nord 55, ovest 135. Quota sommità -297. Indicata da una macchia di terreno nero, con resti di elementi carboniosi e di ossa bruciate sparse.

Translation: T 283 in I 27, incineration. Position: 1) North 00, west 138. 2) North 29, west 92. 3) North 55, west 135. Depth at the top -297. Indicated by a patch of black soil, with remains of carbonaceous elements and scattered burnt bones.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects

C 284

(PLATE 23)

Date: 13.10.1979
Grid: I 27
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 284 in I 27: *Vaso a bombarda*. Posizione (centro): 1) Nord 90, ovest 34. 2) Nord 137, ovest 82. Quota orlo -328. *Vaso a bombarda* cilindrico. Orizzontale con bocca a SE; schiacciato, quasi appiattito e rotto. Argilla rossa spessa e tenera, annerita esternamente, eseguito a mano, interno lisciato con il palmo della mano. Forma a cilindro allungato, orlo appena pronunciato, 3 *bugne* al di sotto. Fondo piatto. Dimensioni sul terreno: h. 40, diametro max. 32, diametro orlo (schiacciato) 30, diametro fondo 12. Dimensioni totale con frammenti di chiusura: 66x32. Frammenti di altro vasetto di piccole dimensioni, probabilmente *olletta*, come chiusura. All'interno si ritrovano tracce di carbone.

Translation: T 284 in I 27: *Vaso a bombarda*. Position (centre): 1) North 90, west 34. 2) North 137, west 82. Depth of rim -328. Cylindrical *vaso a bombarda*. Horizontal with mouth to the SE; collapsed, almost crushed and broken. Thick, soft red clay, blackened externally, executed by hand, interior smoothed with palm. Shape of an elongated cylinder, rim barely pronounced, 3 *bugne* below. Flat base. Dimensions on the ground: height 40, max. diameter 32, rim diameter (collapsed) 30, base diameter 12. Total dimensions with closure fragments: 66x32. Fragments of another small vessel, probably *olla*, as a closure. Inside there are traces of charcoal.

Date: Unknown.

C284/1 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Three pointed *bugne* below the vessel rim.
Measurements: R. ø 27/b. ø 11/h. 40,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/3.0, periphery 2.5YR/7/8*, section *B10*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *harsh*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *15%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/mica/brownish red*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 137

C284/2 *Olla*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Measurements: R. ø 13.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *red/white/mica/resinous white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 137

C 285
(PLATE 23)

Date: 16.10.1979
Grid: I 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 285 in I 25. Grossa *hydria*, orizzontale con fondo a sudest. Schiacciata e completamente in frammenti. Posizione: 1) Nord 32, est 35. 2) Nord 20, est 80. Quota sommità -327. Argilla chiara, particelle micacee. Collo: incurvato, orlo leggermente espanso ma non ricadente in basso. È decorate con una banda scura a zig-zag; anche sui frammenti del corpo si notano sbaffi blu. Dimensioni sul terreno: lunghezza 50, diametro max. 36, diametro piede 12.

Translation: T 285 in I 25. Large *hydria*, horizontally positioned with base to the southeast. Crushed and completely in fragments. Position: 1) North 32, east 35. 2) North 20, east 80. Top depth -327. Light clay, micaceous particles. Neck: curved, rim slightly expanded but not drooping at the bottom. It is decorated with a dark zigzag band; also, on the body fragments there are blue smudges. Dimensions on the ground: length 50, max. diameter 36, foot diameter 12.
Date: Unknown.

C285/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Horizontal lines along the entire body. An incision on the bottom in the shape of a cross. On the vertical handle, there are traces of vertical bands.
Measurements: R. ø 23/b. ø 13/h. 42,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *12.5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *reddish brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 138

C285/2 *Oinochoe*
Preservation: Fragmented, body and base sherds, beginning of a vertical handle.
Measurements: B. ø 8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5Y/7/6 and 7.5YR/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 139

C285/3 *Olla/Vaso a bombarda*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Measurements: B. ø 7,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/3/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 139

C 286
(PLATE 23)

Date: 16.10.1979
Grid: I 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 286 in I 26: Resto di inumazione in fossa terragna. Posizione osso: nord 100, est 45, quota -339. Si conservano pochi resti di ossa. Accanto, un frammento di vaso di grosse dimensioni.

Translation: T 286 in I 26: Remainder of inhumation in earthen grave. Bone position:

north 100, east 45, depth -339. Few remains of bones are preserved. Next to it, a large vessel fragment.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 287

(PLATE 23)

Date: 16.10.1979
Grid: L 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 287 in L 27, inumazione in fossa terragna. Posizione (centro): 1) Sud 32, ovest 67. 2) Da sud 43, ovest 80. 3) Da sud 16, ovest 124. Quota 1 -348, quota 2) -345, quota 3) -247. Dello scheletro si conservano i denti, piccolini e non consumati. Corredo: *Alabastron* corinzio, orizzontale con bocca a SW. Decorazione: sotto l'orlo, raggiera; corpo decorato a bande con rosette circa al centro. H. 10, diametro bocca 3, diametro max. 5.

Translation: T 287 in L 27, burial in earthen grave. Location (centre): 1) South 32, west 67. 2) South 43, west 80. 3) South 16, west 124. Depth 1) -348, Depth 2) -345, Depth 3 -247. Of the skeleton the teeth are preserved, small and not worn out. Grave goods: Corinthian *alabastron*, horizontal with SW mouth. Decoration: under rim, radial; body decorated in bands with rosettes around centre. Height 10, mouth diameter 3, max. diameter 5.

Date: Last quarter 7th-first quarter 6th ct.

C287/1 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact, however the rim and body are separated from each other, and a small part of the handle is missing.
Decoration: Along the rim, a thin line. On the shoulder, vertical petals. On the body, there are first three horizontal bands, evenly spaced, then a field of alternating rows of dots. Below, again two horizontal lines and again a field of dots.
Measurements: R. ø 3,5/h. 9,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 139

C 288

Date: 16.10.1979
Grid: I 27
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 288 in I 27: Grossa anfora. Posizione: 1) Nord 23, ovest 115. 2) Nord 46, ovest 155. Quota sommità -338. Orizzontale con bocca a est. Ben conservata tranne per una grossa lacuna sul fondo. Argilla rossa, superficie esterna incrostate, righe del tornio visibili internamente. Collo troncoconico nettamente distinto dal corpo; anse che formano in alto un angolo smussato. Come chiusura, inseriti nel collo, sono alcuni frammenti di vaso di grosse dimensioni, di argilla rossastra, spessa. Resti di ossa piccoline dell'interno: non sono bruciate, sembrano di pollo.

Translation: T 288 in I 27: Large amphora. Location: 1) North 23, west 115. 2) North 46, west 155. Depth of top -338. Horizontally positioned with mouth to the east. Well-preserved except for a large gap

at the base. Red clay, outer surface encrusted, wheel lines visible internally. Truncated neck clearly distinct from the body; handles forming a bevelled corner at the top. As a closure, inserted in the neck, are a few large vessel fragments of thick, reddish clay. Remains of small bones from the interior: they are not burnt; they look like chicken bones.

Date: Unknown.

C288/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: Intact, but the bottom is missing. Perhaps it was cut.
Decoration: There is an incision in the shape of letters just below the transition from the neck to the shoulder: API.
Measurements: R. ø 15,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/7/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/brown/mica/black*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 140, 141

C 289

Date: 16.10.1979
Grid: I 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 289 in I 27, indicata da una piccola pietra. Posizione: 1) (Pietra) nord 140, ovest 40, quota -343. 2) Nord 173, ovest 27, quota -347. 3) Nord 171, ovest 20, quota -345. 4) Nord 120, ovest 13, quota -346. Terreno leggermente più scuro: inumazione? Corredo: 2) Piccola *kotyle*, orizzontale con bocca a sud, in frammenti. Decorazione illeggibile per superficie incrostata. Diametro max. 5, diametro piede 2, h. 4. 3) *Aryballos* globulare, verticale con bocca in alto, intero, colore rossiccio. Decorazione illeggibile. Diametro bocca 3,6, diametro max 6, h. 6. 4) Piccola *kotyle*. Orizzontale con piede a NE, in frammenti. Decorazione illeggibile. Diametro piede 2,4, h. 3,5.

Translation: T 289 in I 27, indicated by a small stone. Location: 1) (Stone) north 140, west 40, depth -343. 2) North 173, west 27, depth -347. 3) North 171, west 20, depth -345. 4) North 120, west 13, depth -346. Slightly darker ground: inhumation? Grave goods: 2) Small *kotyle*, horizontal with mouth to the south, in fragments. Decoration not visible due to encrusted surface. Max. diameter 5, foot diameter 2, height 4. 3) Globular *aryballos*, upright with mouth on top, whole, reddish colour. Decoration illegible. Mouth diameter 3,6, max. diameter 6, height 6. 4) Small *kotyle*. Horizontal with base to the NE, in fragments. Decoration not recognisable. Foot diameter 2,4, height 3,5.

Date: First half 6th ct.

C289/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Concentric circles at the top.
Measurements: R. ø 3,6/h. 6,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth /subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black or dark brown*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 139

C289/2 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Two fragments including the base and body sherds, and handle. The surface is badly destroyed.
Decoration: Two horizontal lines on the

lower part of the vessel. A band of paint on the handle.
Measurements: B. ø 2,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *unclear*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 139

C289/3 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Fragmented, base and body sherds, and handle.
Decoration: Possibly painted, but difficult to ascertain.
Measurements: B. ø 2,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 139

C 290

Date: 16.10.1979
Grid: I 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 290 in I 27: Resto di inumazione in fossa terragna, indicata dalla presenza di un femore: Il resto dello scheletro è inserito entro parete est della trincea. La testa era collocata pertanto a est. Posizione, quota e schizzo: vedi T 287.

Translation: T 290 in I 27: Remainder of inhumation in an earthen grave, indicated by the presence of a femur: The rest of the skeleton is inserted within the east wall of the trench. The head was therefore located to the east. Position, depth and sketch: see T 287.

Date: Unknown.
No related objects.

C 291

Date: 16.10.1979
Grid: I 25
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 291 in I 25: Resto di inumazione in fossa terragna, di cui si conserva lo scheletro con testa e denti (grandi, ma non troppo consumati) e un osso del braccio. Posizione: Testa (centro) nord 10, est 5. Osso: 1) nord 28, est 20 (quota -354). 2) Nord 13, est 32 (quota -362). Corredo: 1) Nord 22, est 6 (quota -358). 2) Nord 23, est 16 (quota -360). La testa era collocata a est (Direzione est-ovest). Corredo: 1) Coppetta biansata, verticale con orlo in alto. Orlo svasato, fondo piatto. Ceramica di impasto nero, in parte consumata dall'acidità del terreno. In frammenti; diametro orlo 10, diametro piede 3,5, h. 8. 2) Brocchetta, orizzontale con bocca a SW. Rotta al di sotto dell'orlo. Corpo decorato con sottili fasce scure parallele a diverse distanze. Si rinvengono anche due elementi in ferro, incurvati.

Translation: T 291 in I 25: Remainder of a burial in an earthen pit, of which the skeleton with head and teeth (large, but not too worn) and an arm bone is preserved. Location: Head (centre) north 10, east 5. Bone: 1) North 28, east 20 (depth -354). 2) North 13, east 32 (depth -362). Grave goods: 1) North 22, east 6 (depth -358). 2) north 23, east 16 (depth -360). The head was located to the east (west-east direction).

Grave goods: 1) Cup with two handles, cup with rim on top. Flared rim, flat base. Black Impasto pottery, partly worn away by the acidity of the ground. In fragments; rim diameter 10, foot diameter 3,5, height 8. 2) Small pitcher, horizontal with SW mouth. Broken below rim. Body decorated with thin parallel dark bands at different distances. Two curved iron elements are also found.

Date: 7th ct.

C291/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds and a part of the handle. The rim is completely missing.
Decoration: A set of four bands on the lower part of the body.
Measurements: B. ø 2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *reddish/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 139

C291/2 *Cup*
Preservation: One fragment including part of a handle and the body.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *harsh*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *black or dark brown/mica*, inclusion sorting *1*.

C291/3 *Iron fibula*
Preservation: In three fragments, heavily eroded.
Measurements: L. 4,5/w. 0,5-1,5.
Plate: 139

C 292

(PLATE 24)

Date: 17.10.1979
Grid: I 25, I 26, L 25, L 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 292 in I-L/25-26. Inumazione in fossa terragna, chiaramente riconoscibile dalla chiazza di terreno scuro che si inserisce nella sabbia gialla. Posizione: 1) da sud 20, est 128 (L 25). 2) Da sud 62, da est 120 (L 25). 3) Da nord 13, da ovest 6 (I 26). 4) Da nord 25, da ovest 26 (I 25). Quota sommità -366. Pochi resti di ossa, fradicie. Direzione: NW-SE. Si mette in evidenza un osso, abbastanza lungo (femore?), che ha orientamento 310 gradi.

Translation: T 292 in I-L/25-26. Inhumation in earthen pit, clearly recognisable by the patch of dark soil embedded in the yellow sand. Location: 1) From the south 20, east 128 (L 25). 2) From the south 62, from the east 120 (L 25). 3) From the north 13, from the west 6 (I 26). 4) From the north 25, From the west 26 (I 25). Depth at the top -366. Few remains of bones, they are soggy. Direction: NW-SE. One bone, quite long (femur?), which has orientation of 310 degrees, stands out.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 293

(PLATE 24)

Date: 17.10.1979
Grid: L 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: T 293 in L 25. Cinerario: Posizione: 1) sud 24, est 65. 2) Sud 45, est 87. Quota orlo -367. Anfora*/Olla* orizzontale con bocca a SE e fondo a NW. Intera, a parte piccola lacuna verso il fondo, ma crepate: frantumata parzialmente durante il recupero. Collo distinto dal corpo, che è piuttosto panciuto e rastremato verso il fondo. Base tronca. Collo troncoconico, orlo appena svasato. Anse: formano quasi un angolo retto in alto. Argilla rossastra, fine, annerita del fuoco esternamente, all'interno, evidenti segni del tornio. H. 30, diametro orlo 20, diametro max 25, diametro fondo 7, larghezza orlo+anse 27. Appoggiate sul collo, in alto, è una piccola pietra liscia. Alcuni frammenti di chiusura inseriti entro il collo. Appartengono a vaso di grosse dimensioni di argilla arancione fradicia. Irrecuperabili. L'anfora appoggia in basso su sabbia bianca di mare granulosa.

Translation: T 293 in L 25. Cinerary vessel: Location: 1) South 24, east 65. 2) South 45, east 87. Depth of rim -367. Horizontal amphora*/olla* with mouth to SE and base to NW. Intact, apart from small gap towards base, but cracked: partially shattered during recovery. Neck distinct from the body, which is rather pot-bellied and tapering towards the base. Truncated base. Truncated neck, slightly flared rim. Handles: They form almost a right angle at the top. Reddish clay, fine, blackened by fire externally, internally, clear wheel marks. H. 30, rim diameter 20, max. diameter 25, base diameter 7, rim+handle width 27. Resting on the neck, at the top, is a small smooth stone. Some closure fragments inserted within the neck. Belong to a large vessel of soggy orange clay. Unrecoverable. The amphora rests at the bottom on white grainy sea sand.

Date: Unknown.

C293/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 19/b. ø 6,5/h. 29,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/7/6*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *resinous red/resinous white/mica/white*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 142

C293/2 *Olla*
Preservation: Fragmented, parts of the rim and the body, beginning of a vertical handle.
Measurements: R. ø 12.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/7/4*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/mica/red*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 142

C 294

(PLATE 24)

Date: 17.10.1979
Grid: L 26
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No

Diary Transcript: T 294 in L 26. Resto di inumazione terragna: È visibile dello scheletro soltanto il cranio, che fuoriesce dalla parete nord della trincea (lo scheletro è irrecuperabile perché si trova al di sotto del piano dell'attuale via Leonardo da Vinci). Il cranio è a sud, girato sul fianco destro a est. Denti consumati. Posizione (centro): Testa sud 52, est 40. Pietre 1) Sud 57, est 58. 2) Sud 60, est 75. Quota testa -363. Pietre 1) -351, 2) -353.

Translation: T 294 in L 26. Remainder of an earthen inhumation: Only the skull remains of the skeleton, which protrudes from the north wall of the trench (the skeleton is unrecoverable because it lies below the level of the present-day Via Leonardo da Vinci). The skull is to the south, turned on its right side to the east. Worn teeth. Position (centre): Head south 52, east 40. Stones 1) south 57, east 58. 2) South 60, east 75. Head depth -363. Stones 1) -351, 2) -353.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 295

(PLATE 24)

Date: 17.10.1979
Grid: L 26, L 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 295 in L 26-27: Inumazione di infante. Posizione (centro): 1) Sud 18, ovest 6, L 27 (quota -374). 2) Sud 18, ovest 2, L 27 (quota -371). 3) Sud 5, est 11, L 26 (quota -371). 4) Sud 5, est 2, L 26 (quota -373). Pietra nord 6, ovest 27, I 27 (quota -367). Rimangono piccoli resti di ossa non bruciate. La tomba era segnalata da una pietra. Corredo: 1) *Alabastron* corinzio intero, orizzontale con bocca a sud. Decorato sul corpo con bande rosso-scuro e blu; al di sotto della bocca, raggiera. Sul fondo: rosetta blu. H. 7, diametro bocca 3, diametro max 4,5. 2) *Poppatoio*, leggermente inclinato con orlo in alto, frammento beccuccio a est. Monoansato, beccuccio obliqua verso l'alto, orlo svasato. Decorazione: sul corpo si intravedono fasce orizzontale parallele, che si trovano pure, colorate in blu, sull'ansa verticale che è piatta. Molto fragile. H. 6, diametro orlo 7,5, piede 3,5. 3) *Alabastron* intero, orizzontale, bocca a est. Decorazione a raggiera sotto alla bocca; sul corpo è alta fascia scura con linee incise verticali compresa entro bande orizzontali parallele. H. 8, diametro bocca 3, diametro max. 5. 4) *Alabastron* intero, orizzontale con bocca a sud, corpo decorato con uccello ad ali spiegate e cigno (colore scomparso, rimangono solo le linee incise). Raggiere al di sotto della bocca; fondo arrotondato con cerchi concentrici blue. H. 7, diametro bocca 3,2, diametro max. 5.

Translation: T 295 in L26-27: Inhumation of an infant. Location (centre): 1) South 18, west 6, L 27 (depth -374). 2) South 18, west 2, L 27 (depth -371). 3) South 5, east 11, L 26 (depth -371). 4) South 5, east 2, L 26 (depth -373). North 6, west 27, I 27 (depth -367). Few pieces of unburnt bones remain. The grave was marked by a stone. Grave goods: 1) Full Corinthian *alabastron*, horizontally positioned with mouth to the south. Decorated on the body with dark red and blue bands, below the mouth, rays. On the base: blue rosettes. Height 7, mouth diameter 3, max. diameter 4,5. 2) *Poppatoio*, slightly inclined with rim on top, spout fragment east. Single-handled, spout slanting upwards, flared rim.

Decoration: Parallel horizontal bands can be seen on the body, which are also found, coloured blue, on the vertical handle, which is flat. Very fragile. Height 6, rim diameter 7,5, foot 3,5. 3) Entire *alabastron*, horizontal, mouth east. Sunburst decoration below the mouth; on the body is a high dark band with vertical carved lines within parallel horizontal bands. Height 8, mouth diameter 3, max. diameter 5. 4) Intact and horizontally positioned *alabastron* with mouth to the south, body decorated with bird with spread wings and swan (colour disappeared, only the carved lines remain). Rays below the mouth; rounded base with blue concentric circles. Height 7, mouth diameter 3,2, max. diameter 5.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

C295/1 *Feeder*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Horizontal lines and bands along the entire body.
Measurements: R. ø 7,8/b. ø 3,6/h. 5,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white/reddish brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 142

C295/2 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Concentric lines on the top and the bottom of the vessel. The rim is completely painted, and there are petals on the shoulder. Below that are three horizontal bands. The frieze underneath features diagonal or near-vertical carved lines in pairs with a painted background. There are two further lines toward the bottom.
Measurements: R. ø 3,1/h. 9.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 142

C295/3 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: On the top, concentric circles around the opening. The shoulder features longish petals. The body features alternatingly thick bands of paint and fields of wider and more tightly spaced dots. On the bottom, there are again petals, arranged here in a circle.
Measurements: R. ø 3/h. 7,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 142

C295/4 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: There are petals on the top and the shoulder. Below that, a swan or another bird with a long neck, whose head is turned to the right. The wings are outstretched.
Measurements: R. ø 3,1/h. 7,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth/fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *black or dark grey or brown*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 142

C 296
(PLATE 24)

Date: 17.10.1979
Grid: I 26, I 27
Burial Rite: Pit inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 296 in I 26-27: Inumazione di bambino, dello scheletro si conservano soltanto i denti piccolini, bianchi, molto lucidi collocati tra i 2 vasetti di corredo. Indicata da una pietra liscia. Posizione (centro): 1) Nord 144, ovest 5, I 27 (quota -375). 2) Nord 128, ovest 12, I 27 (quota -376). Pietra: nord 115, est 22, I 26 (quota -361). Corredo: 1) *Aryballos* globulare corinzio, leggermente inclinato con la bocca più in alto del fondo. (Bocca a N). Intero, soltanto l'ansa è staccata. Decorazione: raggiera sulla bocca, spicchi rosso scuro e blu separati da linee verticali sul corpo. H. 7, diametro bocca 4, diametro max. 9. 2) Piccola *kotyle*, orizzontale con orlo a sud. Intera, manca soltanto una delle due anse (è visibile l'attacco). Decorazione illeggibile. H. 5, diametro orlo 6,4, diametro piede 2,6. Si rimuove la pietra: al di sotto si rinviene elemento in ferro raggrumato, lunghezza max. 3.

Translation: T 296 in I 26-27: Inhumation of a child; of the skeleton only the small, white, very shiny teeth between the 2 grave goods jars are preserved. Indicated by a smooth stone. Position (centre): 1) North 144, west 5, I 27 (depth -375). 2) North 128, west 12, I 27 (depth -376). Stone: north 115, east 22, I 26 (depth -361). Grave goods: 1) Corinthian globular *aryballos*, slightly inclined with the mouth higher up than the base. (Mouth to north). Intact, only the handle is detached. Decoration: rays on the mouth, dark red and blue segments separated by vertical lines on the body. Height 7, mouth diameter 4, max. diameter 9. 2) Small *kotyle*, horizontal with south rim. Intact, only one of the two handles is missing (the attachment is visible). Decoration illegible. Height 5, rim diameter 6,4, foot diameter 2,6. The stone is removed: underneath is a shattered iron element, max. length 3.

Date: Later 7th ct. (640-600 BCE)

C296/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: The top shows alternating sections of paint around the opening, the rim is completely painted. On the handle, horizontal bands. The body is sectioned evenly according to its globular shape.
Measurements: R. ø 4/h. 7,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 143

C296/2 *Kotyliskos*
Preservation: Intact apart from one missing handle.
Decoration: On the body, black and red painted horizontal bands of varying widths and intervals. Upper bands unknown colour but probably black. Lower bands in white (clay colour), not painted; at the middle of the body: in between black bands, underneath broken handle, on red background are floral and geometrical (including a triangle) motifs painted in black; interior: fully painted red; under foot: red painted concentric bands.
Measurements: R. ø 6/b. ø 2,6/h. 4,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5Y/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 143

C296/3 *Iron fibula*
Preservation: Eroded and fragmented.
Measurements: L. 3,3/w. 0,6-1,2.
Plate: 143

C 297
(PLATE 25)

Date: 17.10.1979
Grid: I 26
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: T 297 in I 26, cinerario. Posizione: 1) Nord 133, est 26. 2) Nord 148, est 25. Quota orlo -409. Grosso vaso di impasto, orizzontale con bocca a SW. Sagoma piuttosto massiccia, prodotto a mano senza tornio. Impasto molto grossolano, grossi incensi […], molto spesso. M*olle* perché umida. Rossastro, in parte annerito. Base tronca; orlo (dov'è visibile) svasato, privo di anse. Durante il recupero si frantuma ulteriormente. H. 25, diametro fondo 13, diametro max. 25, diametro orlo 20 (rotto). Si raggiunge terreno vergine. Ultima quota: -419.

Translation: T 297 in I 26, cinerary. Location: 1) North 133, east 26. 2) North 148, east 25. Depth of rim -409. Large vessel of Impasto, horizontal with SW mouth. Rather massive shape, hand-made without a wheel. Very coarse Impasto, large incense […], very thick. Soft because moist. Reddish, partly blackened. Truncated base; rim (where visible) flared, without handles. During recovery it shatters further. Height 25, base diameter 13, rim diameter 20 (broken). Virgin soil is reached. Last depth: -419.

Date: Unknown.

C297/1 *Impasto vessel*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 22,4/b. ø 13,8/h. 24,4.
Technical information: Hand-formed, burnished.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 7.5YR/5/2, periphery 5YR/4/4*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *hackly*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse/very coarse*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/resinous red/dark red/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 143

C 298
(PLATE 25)

Date: 05.08.1978
Grid: C 26, C 27
Burial Rite: Box tomb
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Grande sconvolgimento - in C 26, resti di una cassa di embrici, greca, già esplorata - Restano le testate e breve tratto del fianco SW. C 26: 1) 47 da Sud, 8 da Est; C 27: 2) 102 da Sud, 15 da Ovest; 3) 173 da Sud, 144 da Est, 4) 119 da Sud, 172 da E; 5) 117 da Est, 97 da Sud; 6) 94 da Est, 162 da Sud; quota -280. La cassa era 174x60. Tutti gli embrici sono infissi verticalmente: 1 per la testata, 3 per i fianchi.

Translation: Great disturbance – in C 26, remains of a box tomb, Greek, already explored – headstone and short section of SW flank remain. C 26: 1) 47 from South, 8 from East; C 27: 2) 102 from South, 15 from West; 3) 173 from South, 144 from East, 4) 119 from South, 172 from E; 5) 117 from East, 97 from South; 6) 94 from East, 162 from South; elevation -280. The

box was 174x60. All the tiles are vertically infixed: 1 for the head, 3 for the sides.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 299
(PLATE 1)

Date: 20.06.1978
Grid: I 29
Burial Rite: Pit Inhumation
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Sotto la chiazza bruna detta T 11, viene in luce un teschio – Tomba 11 BIS in I 29. Teschio: da sud 22, da est 54, quota -296. Pare una inumazione terragna probabilmente romana, che forse ha sfondato qualche incinerazione greca. I frammenti di *chytra*, di ossa bruciate eccetera, furono scaricati nel riempimento della fossa. Pochi resti delle braccia, la cima per il torace, bacino, eccetera. Le gambe erano accavallate: a 98 da nord, 58 da ovest, quota -301.

Translation: Under the brown patch known as T 11, a skull comes to light – Tomb 11 BIS in I 29. Skull: from the south 22, from the east 54, depth -296. It appears to be an earthen inhumation, probably Roman, which may have disturbed some Greek incinerations. Fragments of *chytra*, burnt bones etc. were dumped in the grave fill. Few remains of the arms, the top of the thorax, pelvis, etc. The legs were crossed: 98 from the north, 58 from the west, depth -301[737].

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 300
(PLATE 6)

Date: 27.6.1978
Grid: F 30, F 31
Burial Rite: Cassetta
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 57 (F 30-31): Viene così denominato l'embrice di argilla giallastra, posto orizzontale sotto la tomba 49 e che schiaccia il cinerario tomba 55. Posizione: 1) Da sud 4, da ovest 176 (F30). 2) Da S 28, da E 15 (F 31). 3) Sud 70, ovest 200 (F 30). 4) Sud 33, ovest 155 (F 30). 5) sud 7, ovest 184 (F 30). Si rimuove la tegola di copertura orizzontale. Al di sotto, stava un cinerario, frammenti di ossa e chiazza di terra scura. Si conserva ancora un frammento di embrice di coltello: Sembra trattarsi di una tomba a pezzetto. La sabbia all'interno è abbastanza chiara, e oltre ai frammenti di ossa e denti c'è un frammento di vaso (forse *chytra*). Quota vaso -278, sta in F 30, da ovest 195, da sud 53. Sotto il frammento di *chytra*, qualche frammento osso bruciato. Thomas conferma la presenza di 2 tombe differenti, a me resta l'impressione che i frammenti vaso fuori dalla tomba (detti tomba 55) si infilassero sotto, e potessero appartenere ai vasi

[737] The argument of the excavators seems plausible that this is a Roman tomb. However, this cannot be securely verified as there are no grave goods. Additionally, the orientation of the tomb is significantly different from the other Roman tombs. This might be attributed to the discovery of the Greek tombs during the original digging of the grave. However, this might also be due to other post-depositional processes, as there seemed to be a larger amount of objects 'floating around' in any case.

frammenti posti sotto la tegola (T 57). In restauro si vedrà se sono differenti.

Translation: Tomb 57 (F 30-31): This is what we call the yellowish clay tile, placed horizontally below tomb 49 and crushing the cinerary vessel of tomb 55. Position: 1) From the south 4, from the west 176 (F30). 2) From S 28, E 15 (F 31). 3) South 70, west 200 (F 30). 4) south 33, west 155 (F 30). 5) south 7, west 184 (F 30). The horizontal roof tile is removed. Underneath was a cinerary vessel, bone fragments and a patch of dark earth. A fragment of an upright tile is still preserved: It appears to be a tomb in scatters. The sand inside is quite light, and in addition to bone fragments and teeth there is a fragment of a vase (possibly *chytra*). Vessel depth -278, it is located in F 30, from the west 195, from the south 53. Under the *chytra* fragment, some burnt bone fragments. Thomas confirms the presence of 2 different graves, I am left with the impression that the vase fragments outside the grave (said grave 55) were underneath and may belong to the vase fragments under the tile (T 57). In restoration we will see if they are different[738].

Date: Second half 6th ct.

C 301

Date: 05.07.1978
Grid: F 30
Burial Rite: Uncertain
Skeletal data: No

Diary Transcript: F 30 da ovest 24, da sud 123, quota -131. Alla stessa quota della pietra, circa 30cm a nordest, frammento orlo *olletta* a bocca larga, ansa obliqua. Intorno, frammenti ossa forse bruciate. Frammenti piccolo *skyphos*. Sicuramente è un'altra tomba – lo si definisce Tomba 95 BIS.
Translation: F 30 from the west 24, from the south 123, depth -131. At the same depth as the stone, about 30cm to the north-east, fragment of a wide-mouthed *olletta* with slanting handle. Around, fragments of possibly burnt bones. Small *skyphos* fragments. Definitely another grave – It is referred to as Tomb 95 BIS.

Date: Unknown.

No related objects.

C 302

(PLATE 10)

Date: 21.07.1978
Grid: D 28
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Tomba 132 BIS in D 28: 112 da sud, da est 114, quota -319. Frammenti di *hydria* a bande: Parte di spalla, rivolto verso il basso; tutto quanto era rivolto in alto è sparito. 30cm verso ENE: altro grosso frammenti di *hydria*. N.B. altri frammenti di *hydria* stavano dentro e accanto la *chytra* T 133, grande sconvolgimento di tutta la zona.

[738] Based on the photographs, it can be determined that the tiles from C 57 are Greek. The relationship with the disturbed (?) *chytra* which the tiles also protect is unclear. The skeletal data shows teeth of a child between the ages 3-5. At this stage, it is unclear whether the teeth were cremated or whether they come from the inhumation of the child in the cassetta, while the other combusted material belonged to the *chytra*. It is not possible to assess this.

Translation: Tomb 132 BIS in D 28: 112 from the south, from the east 114, depth -319. Banded *hydria* fragments: Part of shoulder, facing downwards; all that was facing upwards is gone. 30cm towards ENE: other large *hydria* fragments. N.B. other *hydria* fragments were in and next to *chytra* T 133, large disturbance of the whole area.

Date: Unknown.

C302/1 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, body sherds and handles
Decoration: Bands in blue/black and wavy bands along the body (between the handles). Circle/swirl on the shoulder.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5YR/8/4, periphery 5YR/8/2*, section *B8*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *fine/coarse*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 144

C 303
(PLATE 10)

Date: 22.07.1978
Grid: C 29
Burial Rite: Inhumation
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 137 in C 29: Da sud 53, da ovest 142, quota -331. Grande *chytra* in posizione orizzontale. Diametro orlo 27, diametro max. 35. All'interno, frammenti di una chiusura, schiacciata all'interno da una pietra abbastanza grande. La chiusura è frammento di altra *chytra*, orlo e 1 ansa. A contatto, lato ovest, all'altezza dell'orlo della *chytra* (coricata con bocca a nord), brocchetta di tipo euboico (63 da sud, 124 da ovest, quota -333). Sagoma abbastanza troncoconica; integra, ansa frammentata e completa; diametro orlo 5, diametro max. 9, diametro fondo 4,5, altezza 13; 5 sottili linee alla massima espansione sulla spalla non si vede, altre linee isolate sul corpo. Intorno, frammenti di ossa bruciate, denti, sia a est che a ovest. Si distingue bene verso nord ed est, il limite del pozzetto scavato nella sabbia chiara: distanza circa 15cm dalla *chytra*. All'interno della *chytra*, spesso deposito di calce (o cenere?).

Translation: Tomb 137 in C 29: From the south 53, from the west 142, depth -331. Large *chytra* in horizontal position. Rim diameter 27, max. diameter 35. Inside, fragments of a closure, crushed on the inside by a fairly large stone. Closure is fragment of another *chytra*, rim and 1 handle. In contact, on the western side, at the height of the lid of the *chytra* (lying with mouth to the north), there is a pitcher of Euboic type (63 from the south, 124 from the west, depth -333). Shape fairly truncated, intact, the handle is fragmented and complete; rim diameter 5, max. diameter 9, base diameter 4,5, height 13; 5 thin lines at maximum expansion, this is not visible on the shoulder; other isolated lines on the body. Around, fragments of burnt bone, teeth, both east and west. Distinctly distinguishable towards north and east, the limit of the pit dug in light sand: distance about 15cm from the *chytra*. Inside the *chytra*, thick deposit of lime (or ash?).

No related objects.

C 304

Date: 26.07.1978
Grid: C 28, C 29
Burial Rite: Cremation with deposition in container
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: Tomba 141 BIS: A sudest, gruppo di frammenti, forse avanzo *in situ* di un cinerario sconvolto – al di fuori, altra piccola pietra – quota -320. È sulla linea C 28-29, 54 da sud. Frammenti ossa bruciate. Il complesso delle pietre e dei frammenti sconvolti forse è provocato dalla sovrapposizione della chiazza nera T 141.

Translation: Tomb 141 BIS: In the southeast, group of fragments, possibly *in situ* remains of an upset cinerary vessel – outside, another small stone – depth -320. It is on the line C 28-29, 54 from the south. Burnt bone fragments. The complex of stones and shattered fragments is perhaps caused by the overlap of the burnt patch T 141.

Date: Unknown.

C304/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 24/h. 25,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/8.25, periphery 2.5YR/7/8*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/crystalline white/mica/dark red*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 145

C 305
(PLATE 15)

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: B 25
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Diary Transcript: Grande *olla*, con spalla rientrante abbastanza bruscamente, orlo diretto e verticale. Quasi completamente coricato verso NNE. Il fondo sta sotto il *vaso a bombarda*, sono direttamente a contatto. I due vasi sono contemporanei, oppure il *vaso a bombarda* è posteriore. Dimensioni *olla*: Diametro orlo 27, diametro max. 43, h. 35. L'orlo dista 28 dalla T 183. Contro il fondo dell'*olla*, è premuto un fondo di *hydria* a bande. Piede ad anello diametro 11, bande rosse larghe cm 4, 3, 2, salendo dal fondo: sbaffi curvi.

Translation: Large *olla*, with fairly abruptly recessed shoulder, rim direct and upright. Almost completely recumbent towards NNE. The base lies below the *vaso a bombarda*, they are directly in contact. Either the two vessels are contemporary, or the *vaso a bombarda* is later. *Olla* dimensions: rim diameter 27, max. diameter 43, h. 35. The rim is 28 from T 183. Against the base of the *olla*, a banded *hydria* base is pressed. Ring foot diameter 11, red bands 4, 3, 2cm wide, ascending from the base: curved burrs.

Date: Unknown.

C305/1 *Deinos*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Measurements: R. ø 25/h. 25,7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *gradient core N/2.5, periphery 10R/8/4*, section *B6*, matrix structure *lighter core darker periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size

very fine/fine, inclusion colour *resinous white/orange/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 145

C305/2 *Hydria*
Preservation: Fragmented, base and body sherds.
Decoration: Thick painted horizontal bands on the lower body and thinner ones further up. There is one diagonal line probably coming from the horizontal handle.
Measurements: B. ø 11,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/9.25, periphery 10R/9/4*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine/medium*, inclusion colour *black/white/mica*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 145

SPORADIC FINDS

CS 1
(PLATE 25)

Date: 23.6.1978
Grid: H 28
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: H 28, da Nord 38, da Est 110, quota -326. Appare isolata nella sabbia, senza che si sia isolata una fossa terragna (che probabilmente c'era!). Una brocchetta a sagoma cilindrica – fondo leggermente rastremato – altezza 16,5; diametro fondo 7, diametro max. 9,5; Filetto risparmiato a 1/3 altezza – il resto vernice nera – linee sulla max. espansione – linea ondulata su spalla – manca collo. È coricata con bocca SSW. Nell'incertezza della pertinenza a una tomba, è detta "sporadica".
Translation: H 28, from the north 38, from the east 110, elevation -326. It appears isolated in the sand, without an earthen pit (which probably was there!). A cylindrical jug – slightly tapering bottom – height 16,5; bottom diameter 7, max. diameter 9,5; Spared line at 1/3 height – the rest is painted black – lines on max. expansion – wavy line on shoulder – neck missing. It is lying with the mouth to SSW. In the uncertainty of its connection to a grave, we call it a 'sporadic'.

Date: First quarter 7th ct.

CS1/1 *Jug*
Preservation: Intact, part of the rim and handle are missing.
Decoration: The lower part of the jug is completely painted. On the upper part of the body there are thin horizontal lines. One long and thicker line in the shape of an arch is painted above this.
Measurements: R. ø 5,4/b. ø 6,3/h. 16,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/9/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *very fine mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 146

CS 2

Date: 23.6.1978
Grid: H 28
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Gruppo di frammenti probabilmente sconvolti in H 28 contro la scarpata Sud. Da Est 106, da Nord 185, quota -324, essendo nella scarpata, non si può contr*olla*re la situazione, e si dicono

sporadico. Sporadico 2 da Nord, 120 da Est: Gruppetto di denti, che si spaccano longitudinalmente – Forse bruciati, forse no: sono vicini, ma forse non connessi – Il rito resta incerto, per maggiore probabilmente incinerazione.

Translation: Group of fragments probably disturbed in H 28 against the south wall. From the East 106, from the North 185, elevation -324. Being in the wall, the situation cannot be controlled, and are said to be sporadic. 2 from North, 120 from East: Cluster of teeth, splitting longitudinally – Perhaps burnt, perhaps not: they are close to each other, but perhaps not connected – ritual remains uncertain, with higher probability incineration.

Date: Unknown.

CS2/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 28.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/6/8*, section *B2*, matrix structure *darker core & lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *very fine mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 147

CS 3

Date: Unknown
Grid: Unknown
Burial Rite: Sporadic
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: No diary entry.

Date: Last quarter 6th ct.

CS3/1 *Pyxis-Lekane*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim, body, and base sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 25/b. ø 11.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix continuous, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *0%*.
Plate: 146

CS3/2 *Krater*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 24/b. ø 11,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/3.0, periphery 2.5R/8/4*, section *A7*, matrix structure *lighter core & darker periphery*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *0%.*
Plate: 146

CS 4

(PLATE 25)

Date: 24.6.1978
Grid: I 28
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: I 28: Da Est 37, da Sud 100, quota -395. Piccola *hydria*, coricata verso Sudest. Non ci sono tracce di ossa o carbone, e tantomeno si trova in macchia scura; perciò, viene definita sporadica. L'*hydria* è decorata a fasce rosse e scure, conserva le tre anse. Dimensione *hydria* S4, in I 28: Altezza 14, larghezza cm 12, diametro orlo 7,5; diametro piede 5. Prodotto grossolano – collo molto largo. Argilla chiara – Tracce di bande rossicce. La sabbia diventa chiara e ghiaiosa, per cui, raggiunta la quota di -410, si fa un ulteriore ripiano e si considera chiuso il settore

scavato. Si procede a un rapido rinterro per evitare altre frane.

Translation: I 28: From the East 37, from the South 100, depth -395. Small *hydria*, lying down towards the southeast. There are no traces of bone or charcoal, nor is it found in a dark stain; therefore, it is defined as sporadic. The hydria is decorated with red and dark bands and has three handles. *Hydria* size S4, in I 28: height 14, width 12cm, rim diameter 7,5; foot diameter 5. Coarse product – very wide neck. Light clay – traces of reddish bands. The sand becomes light-coloured and gravelly, so, having reached a depth of -410, a further ledge is made and the excavated sector is considered closed. A backfill is carried out quickly to avoid further landslides.

Date: Unknown.

CS4/1 *Hydriskos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Horizontal lines across the entire body, a wavy line below the rim and a reversed trident below the vertical handle.
Measurements: R. ø 6,9/b. 5,3/h. 13.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine/subconchoidal*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *very fine mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 147

CS 5

Date: 24.6.1978
Grid: F 28
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No

Diary Transcript: Nel lato Ovest, viene recuperato un *alabastron* decorato a fasce orizzontali, privo dell'orlo. Poiché non c'è traccia di ossa o di chiazza bruciata, viene definito S5: In F28, da E 160, da N 47, quota -238. Dal palaggio della sabbia che proviene da HG30, zona del franamento ieri, provengono alcuni frammenti sporadici tra cui un fondo di brocchetta forse di tipo argivo (?) – è definito S 5.

Translation: On the west side, an *alabastron* decorated with horizontal bands, lacking the rim, was recovered. As there is no trace of bone or burnt stain, it is defined as S 5: In F28, from E 160, from N 47, depth -238. From the sandpile from HG30, the area of the landslide yesterday, come a few sporadic fragments including a jug bottom perhaps of Argive type (?) – It is defined as S 5.

Date: Last quarter 7th-first quarter 6th ct.

CS5/1 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Rim and handle are missing.
Decoration: Thin horizontal lines across the entire body.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine /fine*, inclusion colour *reddish*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 148

CS5/2 *Cup*
Preservation: One fragment including the base and the body.
Decoration: Black paint and one thick spared line.
Measurements: B. ø 3,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion

frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *white/mica/orange-brown*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 148

CS5/3 *Cup*
Preservation: One base fragment.
Measurements: B. ø 3,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*.
Plate: 148

CS5/4 *Lekythos*
Preservation: The body is intact, but the upper part and handle are no longer extant.
Measurements: B. ø 5,8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *subconchoidal*.
Plate: 148

CS 6

Date: 5.7.1978
Grid: E 30
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Inizio giornata: Tra la terra smossa da scavetti clandestini, un *aryballos* corinzio a spicchi verticali.

Translation: Beginning of the day: Among the earth disturbed by clandestine excavations, a Corinthian *aryballos* with vertical segments.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

CS6/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: 'Basketball' motif, segments separated by double incisions.
Measurements: R. ø 3,5/h. 6,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 148

CS 8

Date: 20.7.1978
Grid: B 30
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 8: Anello bronzo – da Nord 150, da Ovest 138, quota -310; dista 30 da T 124, 35cm dalla T 123. Non è quindi sicura la pertinenza a una tomba o all'altra; intorno c'è qualche frammento di ossa bruciate, ma non è chiazza nera, sembra difficile che faccia tomba a sé, senza rapporto con i vicini cinerari.

Translation: S 8: Bronze ring – from the north 150, from the west 138, elevation -310; it lies 30cm from T 124, 35cm from T 123. It is therefore not certain whether it belongs to one grave or the other; there are a few fragments of burnt bones around it, but it is not a black patch; it seems unlikely for it to be a grave in its own right, with no relation to the neighbouring cinerary urns.

Date: Unknown.

CS8/1 *Bronze Ring*
Preservation: Intact, surface is abraded.
Measurements: Ext. ø 2,9-3,1/int. ø 2-2,15.
Plate: 148

CS 9

Date: 21.7.1978
Grid: D 29, D 30

Burial Rite: Sporadic find, perhaps connected to cassetta tomb **C 121**.
Diary Transcript: Sporadico, da un piccolo franamento, si recupera un pisside corinzia a tripode, con coperchio (altezza 4, diametro orlo 7,5) – completamente incrostato – si definisce S9. Tuttavia la probabile zona di provenienza fa pensare che si tratti di un elemento di corredo esterno della T 121 (cassetta), ma non se ne può essere sicuri.

Translation: Sporadic find, from a small landslide, a Corinthian tripod *pyxis* with lid (height 4, rim diameter 7,5) – completely encrusted – is defined as S 9. However, the probable area of provenance suggests that it is an external item from T 121 (cassetta), but one cannot be sure.

Date: Second half 6th ct.

CS9/1 *Pyxis*
Preservation: Intact, with lid.
Decoration: Thicker and thinner horizontal bands along the body, on the feet, there is a spared section with short vertical lines. The lid is decorated with concentric lines and a double-dotted line. It seems that it is painted in two colours (black and red).
Measurements: Pyxis r. ø 7,3/b. ø 6,8/h. 4,1; Lid r. ø 7/h. 2,6.
Fabric: Fabric colour *N/9.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 148

CS 10

Date: 22.7.1978
Grid: C 28
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 10 in C 28: *Oinochoe* miniaturistica corinzia. Corpo circa globulare, piede largo ad anello, bocca trilobate – frammentato, probabilmente completo. 188 da Est, 85 da Nord, quota -290. Sta a ridosso del grande scarico dello scarico de Franciscis, non vi è compreso, ma è impossibile definirne il contesto quindi è sporadico. Quota -276: contro la parete Est, a 20cm dalla brocchetta, c'è tegola piatto.

Translation: S 10 in C 28: Corinthian miniature *oinochoe*. Approximately globular body, broad ring foot, trilobate mouth – fragmented, probably complete. 188 from the east, 85 from the north, elevation -290. It lies close to the large dumb of the de Franciscis trench, it is not included there, but it is impossible to define its context so we call it a sporadic. At a depth of -276: against the east wall, 20cm from the jug, there is flat tile.

Date: Unknown.

CS10/1 *Miniature oinochoe*
Preservation: Unlocated, missing.

CS 11

Date: 24.6.1978
Grid: D 28
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 11 in D 28: Sporadico dagli scarichi probabilmente dalla fossa de Franciscis. Testa di cavallo, plasmata a mano, rotto.

Translation: S 11 in D 28: Sporadic from the removal probably from the de Franciscis

trench. Horse's head, hand moulded, broken.

Date: Unknown.

CS11/1 *Figurine*
Preservation: Figurine portraying the head of a horse. Only the head is preserved.
Decoration: Traces of paint on the mane.
Measurements: Length 1,8-8,3/width 3,7-7,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/4/8-5YR/7/10*.
Plate: 149

CS 12

(PLATE 25)

Date: 27.7.1978
Grid: F 28
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 12 in D 30: Brocca, coricata bocca a Nord: 145 da Sud, 61 da Ovest, quota -352. Intorno non si sono riconosciuti frammenti di ossa, bruciato o simili. La sabbia è un po' scura e solida, ma non pare bruciata. Nell'incertezza del rito, la si dice 'sporadico'. Altezza 17, Diametro max. 9,5, diametro orlo 6, diametro fondo 5. Forma tazza, profilo continuo. Bocca rotonda, collo appena segnato. Ansa non sormonta l'orlo. Massima espansione: 3 leggere solcature orizzontali; appena depresse, non sottolineata dal colore. Il vaso è tutto in colore rosso, tranne sottile zona bianca sopra le solcature. Integra. La posizione corrisponde circa alla testata Ovest della T 121: corredo esterno??? ci sono circa 40cm: differente quota, forse un po' troppo.

Translation: S 12 in D 30: Pitcher, lying down with mouth to north: 145 from south, 61 from west, elevation -352. No bone fragments, burnt or similar were recognised around. The sand is somewhat dark and solid, but does not appear burnt. In the uncertainty of the rite, it is said to be 'sporadic'. Height 17, max. diameter 9,5, rim diameter 6, bottom diameter 5. Cup shape has a continuous profile, round mouth, neck barely marked. Handle does not surmount the rim. At the maximum expansion, 3 slight horizontal grooves; barely impressed, not underlined by colour. The whole vessel is red, except for thin white area above the grooves. Intact. The position corresponds approximately to the west end of T 121: Outer rim?? There are about 40cm difference in height, perhaps a little too much.

Date: Last quarter 7th-first quarter 6th ct.

CS12/1 *Jug*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Completely painted, one spared line at the middle of the vessel height. There is also a set of three grooves just below.
Measurements: R. ø 6/b. ø 5/h. 13,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 149

CS 13

Date: 28.08.1978
Grid: D 28
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 13 in D28: da Est 116, da Sud 25. Coppa a filetti, gravemente incompleta (ne resta circa 1/3). Altezza probabilmente 7cm circa, diametro non

calcolabile. Molto incrostata. Si intravedono filetti sull'orlo. Non si riconoscono intorno ossa o altri segni sicuri di tomba (alle 11,30 è già tutto abbassato). Si aggiungiono nel sacchetto: frammenti di una tazzina acroma: una era accostata ai frammenti della coppa, gli altri erano nel gruppo degli erratici. Si approfondisce dovunque in A-D/28-30 senza trovare altre tombe. La sabbia diventa quasi ghiaiosa. Fondo scavo: qt 4,06 circa, anche più. Si riprende l'abbassamento in A-D 24-27.

Translation: S 13 in D28: From East 116, from South 25. 'Coppa a filetti', severely fragmented (about 1/3 remains). Height probably about 7cm, diameter not calculable. Very encrusted. Thin lines can be seen on the rim. No bones or other sure grave markings can be recognised around it (at 11:30 it is already fully excavated). In the bag are added: fragments of an achromatic cup: one was sticking together with the fragment of the cup, the others were in the group of the erratics. We excavate everywhere in A-D/28-30 without finding other graves. The sand becomes almost gravelly. Excavation depth: depth -406 approximately, even more. Deepening is resumed in A-D 24-27.

Date: Unknown.

CS13/1 *Cup*
Preservation: Unlocated, missing.

CS 15

Date: 03.08.1978
Grid: B 24
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No

Diary Transcript: S 15: Frammento statuetta, con ginocchio e trono di dea? Da B 24.

Translation: S 15: Fragment of a statue, with knee and throne of a goddess? From B 24.

Date: Unknown.

CS15/1 *Statuette*
Preservation: Fragmented, only part of the knee and the seat preserved.
Plate: 149

CS 16

Date: 04.08.1978
Grid: C 27
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: Yes
Diary Transcript: S 16 in C 27: da Nord 160, da Ovest 136, quota -260. Ci sono alcuni grossi frammenti di *chytra*, chiaramente sconvolti (orlo in fondo, sopra c'è il fondo). Non viene considerata come tomba, ma denominata S 16; scavo de Franciscis, non attuale.

Translation: S 16 in C 27: from the north 160, from the west 136, elevation -260. There are some large fragments of a *chytra*, clearly disturbed (rim at bottom, bottom above). It is not regarded as a tomb, but referred to as S 16; de Franciscis excavation, not current.

Date: Unknown.

CS16/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragments of the rim, body, and handle.
Measurements: R. ø 28.

Fabric: Fabric colour *core 5YR/4/2 and periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *hackly /irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusion colour *resinous white/white/dark red/red/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 150

CS 17

Date: 05.08.1978
Grid: B 27
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: A circa 35-40cm verso Sud [dalla tomba 162], in un punto non misurato con assoluta (circa 140 Ovest, 98 Nord, quota -299). Si recuperano i frammenti di uno *skyphos* non grande. Diametro piede 3,5, unica misura prendibile è detto S 17, perché non è sicura la connessione con la T 162 pure resa probabile da ossa bruciate nella zona frapposta. Probabilmente appartiene alla T 166, chiazza di bruciato individuata a partire da quota -304. Vedi martedì 8-8-78.

Translation: Approximately 35-40cm to the south [from T 162], in a spot not measured with precision (about 140 west, 98 north, elevation -299). Fragments of a small *skyphos* are recovered. Diameter foot 3,5, the only measure that can be taken. It is called S 17, because the connection with T 162 is uncertain, although made probable by burnt bones in the area between. It probably belongs to T 166, burnt patch identified from elevation -304. See Tuesday 8-8-78.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

CS17/1 *Cup*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Short vertical just below the rim. Below that, thin horizontal bands. The middle section of the body may have had figural decoration, but this cannot be reconstructed anymore.
Measurements: R. ø 9,6/b. ø 3,6/h. 6,2.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *black*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 148

CS 18

Date: 05.08.1978
Grid: D 27
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 18 in D27: Diametro orlo 16, diametro base collo 11, altezza 7 (collo), altezza conservata 12. C*olla*rino a rilievo alla base. Collo argilla arancio vivo, depurata bene. Avanzo occidente di una fossa romana con spallette in muratura dentro, collo spalla, frammento ventre di anfora arcaica.

Translation: S 18 in D27: Diameter rim 16, diameter neck base 11, height 7 (neck), height preserved 12. Collar in relief at base. Neck bright orange clay, well depurated. Western remnant of a Roman pit with masonry shoulders inside, neck shoulder, belly fragment of Archaic amphora.

Date: Last quarter 7th-first quarter 6th ct.

CS18/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: One connecting fragment consisting of the rim, the neck, the handle

and part of the shoulder.
Measurements: R. ø 13,4.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/7.0, periphery 2.5YR/8/4*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *very fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/brown/black/bright orange*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 150

CS 19

Date: 08.08.1978
Grid: C 27
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Nel grande sconvolgimento in C 27, 130 da Sud, 125 da Ovest, quota -330 si rinvengono molti frammenti sconvolti di una grande *chytra* (S 19). Sono deposti vicino, quasi sotto, a una pietra molto grande, che però si rimuove facilmente, come se fosse sconvolta anch'essa e scaricata sul fondo della buca. Altri frammenti sono incastrati in mezzo ad altre pietre scaricate. L'orlo è ormai quasi completo, e c'è buona parte del corpo.

Translation: In the large upheaval in C 27, 130 from the south, 125 from the west, elevation -330, many disturbed fragments of a large *chytra* (S 19) are found. They are located close to, almost underneath, a very large stone, which, however, is easily removed, as if it too disturbed and left at the bottom of the hole. Other fragments are embedded amidst other displaced stones. The rim is now almost complete, and a good part of the body is preserved.

Date: Unknown.

CS19/1 *Chytra*
Preservation: Fragmented, rim and handles, body sherds.
Measurements: R. ø 26,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core N/2.5, periphery 2.5YR/7/6*, section *B8*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *10%*, inclusion size *fine/medium/coarse*, inclusion colour *white/resinous white/resinous red/dark red/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 150

CS 20

Date: 08.08.1978
Grid: D 26
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In mattina (8-8-78) si recupera, circa verso l'angolo SW del quadrato D 26, un *aryballos*, frammentato e incompleto. Non è chiaro se si trovava ancora nella buca di sconvolgimento oppure fuori. Nella busta di S20, si include anche un frammento di ansa di kantharos in bucchero etrusco, erratico da punto non accertate. Quota ca. -288.

Translation: In the morning an *aryballos*, fragmented and incomplete, was recovered about towards the SW corner of square D 26. It is unclear whether it was still in the disturbed part or outside. Also included in the find bag for S 20 is a fragment of an Etruscan bucchero kantharos handle, erratic from an unascertained point. Elevation ca. -288.

Date: Unknown.

CS20/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact, but unlocated, missing.

CS20/2 *Kantharos*
Preservation: One handle, but unlocated, missing.

CS 22

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: A 25
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 22 in A 25: a 26cm verso Est-Sud-Est, da Est 20, da Nord 18, quota -319. Grande *aryballos* corinzio. Diametro 11, altezza 10. Il collo e orlo è di frattura fresca. Superficie completamente incrostata. Si vede che è figurato. Intorno non ci sono ossa. Non è sicura la connessione con la T 180, si preferisce dirlo S 22.

Translation: S 22 in A 25: At 26cm east-southeast, from East 20, from North 18, elevation -319. Large Corinthian *aryballos*. Diameter 11, height 10. Neck and rim are freshly fractured. Surface completely encrusted. A figural decoration is visible. Around it there are no bones. The connection with T 180 is uncertain, we prefer to call it S 22.

Date: First quarter 6th ct.

CS22/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: The body is extant save for a small perforation; the nick, rim, and handles are missing.
Decoration: Probably a bird (peacock?) with outstretched wings. On the bottom, there are petals arranged concentrically.
Measurements: Non-diagnostic, but it is of large dimensions.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*.
Plate: 151

CS 23

Date: 10.08.1978
Grid: D 25
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In D 25, a 20 da Est, 40 da Sud, quota -327: Isolato c'è un collo di anfora.

Translation: In D 25, 20 from East, 40 from South, at a depth of -327, there is an isolated neck of an amphora.

Date: Unknown.

CS23/1 *Amphora*
Preservation: One fragment including the rim, neck, and part of the handle.
Decoration: There are two three incised markings, two in the shape of an 'x', and above the first, there is a horizontal arch.
Measurements: R. ø 13.
Fabric: Fabric colour *core 2.5Y/4/2, periphery 5YR/7/10*, section *B4*, matrix structure *darker core lighter periphery*, hardness *hard*, feel *rough*, texture *irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *fine/medium*, inclusion colour *white*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 151

CS 24

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: B 27
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 24 in B27, da Ovest 95, da Nord 155, quota -358. Grande coppa argilla chiara. Orlo 12, altezza 9, fondo 4,5. È decorata a fasce orizzontali rosse e scure. Rosse parte alta e spalla, scure sul resto.

Translation: S 24 in B27, from West 95, from North 155, elevation -358. Large bowl of light clay. Rim 12, height 9, bottom 4,5. It is decorated with red and dark horizontal bands. Red upper part and shoulder, dark on the rest.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

CS24/1 *Skyphos*
Preservation: Restored and complete save for a missing handle and part of the rim. The surface is also slightly damaged.
Decoration: Three thin lines along the rim. Below the rim is a spared band, and the entire remaining cup is completely painted.
Measurements: R. ø 12,5/b. ø 4,5/h. 8,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5YR/8/5*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth,* inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine/ fine*, inclusion colour *very small mica, resinous white*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 151

CS 25

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: B 25
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In B 25, da Nord 70, da Ovest 60, quota -360: Brocchetta posta verticalmente. Argilla umida per cui risulta a pezzi e non si può misurare.

Translation: In B 25, from North 70, from West 60, elevation -360: Pitcher placed vertically. Damp clay so it is in pieces and cannot be measured.
Date: First quarter or first half 7th ct.

CS25/1 *Jug*
Preservation: Restored, complete save for part of the rim and the handle.
Measurements: R. ø 4,7/b. ø 5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10YR/7/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine/irregular*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 151

CS 26
(PLATE 25)

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: C 24
Burial Rite: Sporadic find/Pit inhumation[739]
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 26 in C 24: da Est 75, da Sud 95, quota -366. Brocchetta trilobata coricata leggermente verso Nordest. Dimensioni: Lunghezza 20, larghezza 13, altezza collo 7, diametro fondo 5.

Translation: S 26 in C 24: From the east 75, from the south 95, elevation -366. Three-lobed pitcher lying down slightly to

[739] This object was unearthed by itself and without bones. In other cases, this scenario has been interpreted by the excavators as pit inhumation in which the extant bones have dissolved.

the north-east. Dimensions: length 20, width 13, neck height 7, bottom diameter 5.

Date: Early 7th ct.?

CS26/1 *Oinochoe*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Entirely painted?
Measurements: B. ø 5/h. 20.
Plate: 152

CS 27

Date: 11.08.1978
Grid: D 24
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 27 in D 24: da E 50, da Sud 75, quota -380. Brocchetta trilobata posta con bocca verso Sud. È rotta all'orlo. Dimensioni: fondo 6,5, altezza 24, larghezza max. 13. È decorata con strisce orizzontali e verticali fino alla spalla; da qui al fondo è a tinta scura unica. Quota massima raggiunta m 4,10. Sabbia chiara ghiaiosa.

Translation: S 27 in D 24: From E 50, from South 75, elevation -380. Three-lobed jug placed with the mouth towards the south. It is broken at the rim. Dimensions: Bottom 6,5, height 24, width max. 13. It is decorated with horizontal and vertical stripes up to the shoulder; from here to the bottom, it is a single dark colour. Maximum height reached -4,10m. Light gravelly sand.
Date: First two decades of the 7th ct.

CS27/1 *Oinochoe*
Preservation: Intact save for part of the opening.
Decoration: Thin horizontal lines across most of the body. On the lower part, there is a broad section that is entirely painted. The opening is also completely painted. On the neck, there is a section with vertical lines and an x-shape in the middle of each side. The handle is decorated with horizontal lines as well.
Measurements: B. ø 6,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*.
Plate: 152

CS 28

Date: 03.08.1978
Grid: B 24
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In E 25 si rinviene piede di kylix a vernice nera. Si definisce S 28: Diametro 7, altezza 2,7. Posizione: da Nord 109, da Est 177, quota -289.

Translation: In E 25, a foot of a black-painted kylix is found. It is defined as S28: Diameter 7, height 2,7. Position: from North 109, from East 177, depth -289.

Date: Unknown.

CS28/1 *Kylix*
Preservation: One foot fragment.
Decoration: Black-glazed.
Measurements: B. ø 7.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/8/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular/smooth*.
Plate: 154

CS 29

Date: 27.09.1979
Grid: E 26
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: Recuperato in frammenti sempre in seguito al crollo della parete, in E 26 *alabastron* corinzio, che si definisce pertanto S 29, anche se non è stato possibile posizionare né quotare. Si intravede in uno dei frammenti una figura di gallo con corpo dipinto in blu e cresta rossa, in altri grossi fiori rossi e blu su fondo chiaro. Colori ben conservati. Diametro orlo 3,5.

Translation: S 29, also recovered in fragments following the collapse of the wall, in E 26. A Corinthian *alabastron*, which is therefore defined as S 29, although it was not possible to measure its dimensions or location. One of the fragments shows a rooster figure with a blue painted body and red crest, in others large red and blue flowers on a light background. Well preserved colours. Rim diameter 3,5.

Date: Last quarter 7th ct.

CS29/1 *Alabastron*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Two roosters facing each other.
Measurements: R. ø 3,5/h. 11.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown/mica*, inclusion sorting *2*.
Plate: 153

CS 30

Date: 03.08.1978
Grid: B 24
Burial Rite: Enchytrismos
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In F 25 si mette in luce S30, brocchetta, orizzontale con bocca a Nord. Posizione: da Nord 120, da Est 45, quota -381. Fratturata in corrispondenza dell'orlo. Corpo tronco-conico, anse sormontante l'orlo, fondo rotto. Incrostata, sembra verniciata di rosso con strisce blu che hanno un andamento non perfettamente parallelo al fondo. Intorno non sono state trovate tracce di ossa. La sabbia è leggermente più scura, ma non sembra bruciata.

Translation: In F 25, S 30, jug, horizontal with mouth to the north is revealed. Position: from North 120, from East 45, depth -381. Fractured at the rim. Truncated conical body, handles surmounting the rim, broken bottom. Encrusted, it appears to be painted red with blue stripes that run not perfectly parallel to the bottom. No traces of bone were found around it. The sand is slightly darker but does not appear burnt.

Date: First quarter 7th ct.

CS30/1 *Olpe*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: The entire lower part of the vessel is painted. Above there are two thin lines. A thicker horizontal painted line on the upper part. A thin vertical line on the handle.
Measurements: R. ø 3,6/b. ø 4/h. 13,9.
Fabric: Fabric colour *10R/9/6*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *irregular*, inclusion

frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica*, inclusion sorting *5*.
Plate: 153

CS 31

Grid: H 27
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: In H 27 si rinviene gruppo di frammenti vari, tra cui piede di Kylix vernice nera, orlo di grosso *aryballos*, orlo di piatto e altri di argilla gialla piuttosto spesso. Si definisce S 31. Posizione: da Nord 15, da Ovest 37, quota -242.

Translation: In H 27 a group of miscellaneous fragments is found, including a foot of black-painted Kylix, the rim of a large *aryballos*, the rim of a plate and others of rather thick yellow clay. It is defined as S 31. Position: From the north 15, from the west 37, elevation -242.

Date: Unknown.

CS31/1 *Kylix*
Preservation: Only the foot is left, poorly preserved.
Decoration: Entirely painted in black.
Measurements: B. ø 8.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous* hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *resinous white/mica*, inclusion sorting *1*.
Plate: 154

CS31/2 *Hydria*
Preservation: Only fragments of the rim, poorly preserved.
Measurements: R. ø 19.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *B2*, matrix structure *continuous*, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *7,5%*, inclusion size *fine*, inclusion colour *White/resinous white/dark brown/red*, inclusion sorting *3-4*.
Plate: 153

CS31/3 *Base*
Preservation: Only part of the base (?), poorly preserved.
Measurements: Ø 6,5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%*, inclusion size *very fine/fine*, inclusion colour *mica/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 153

CS31/4 *Alabastron*
Preservation: One rim fragment.
Decoration: On the top, petals arranged concentrically.
Measurements: R. ø 7,2. Large dimensions.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2PB/9/2*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth.*
Plate: 153

CS 32

Date: 11.10.1979
Grid: H 27
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 32 in H 27. Posizione: da Nord 170, da Ovest 47, quota -341. Frammento di brocchetta euboica con orlo e attacco del corpo, troncoconico ad ansa. Dimensioni: altezza max 6,5, diametro orlo 5, diametro max 8. Decorata con sottili

fasce parallele e segno semicircolare al di sotto dell'orlo. Fondo chiaro.

Translation: S 32 in H 27. Position: from the north 170, from the west 47, elevation -341. Fragment of a Euboic jug with rim and body connection, truncated at handle. Dimensions: max. height 6,5, rim diameter 5, max. diameter 8. Decorated with thin parallel bands and semicircular mark below the rim. Clear base.

Date: First quarter 7th ct.

CS32/1 *Olpe*
Preservation: The upper part of the vessel is preserved.
Decoration: The lower part of the vessel was probably entirely painted. Above that, there are 5 thin lines. On the upper part of the body, there is an arch or a C-shape. The handle is decorated with a thick vertical band.
Measurements: R. ø 5.
Fabric: Fabric colour *2.5Y/9/2*, section *A3*, matrix structure
darker core lighter periphery, hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *20%*, inclusion size *very fine/ fine*, inclusion colour *white/black/mica*, inclusion sorting *4*.

CS 33

Date: 16.10.1979
Grid: I 26
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 33 in I 26: Piccola *Kotyle*, frantumata al momento del ritrovamento (asportata la parte superiore), orizzontale con bocca a Ovest. Superficie completamente incrostata. Posizione (centro): Nord 30, Est 186, quota -337. Diametro max. visibile 6. Si trova a 50cm di distanza a Est da T 285.
Translation: S 33 in I 26: Small *Kotyle*, broken upon discovery (the top was removed), horizontal with mouth to the west. Surface completely encrusted. Location (centre): North 30, East 186, elevation -337. Max. visible diameter 6. It is 50cm east of T 285.

Date: Last quarter 7th-first quarter 6th ct.

CS33/1 *Kotyle*
Preservation: Fragmented, but complete.
Decoration: Horizontal bands, possibly figural decoration in the silhouette style.
Measurements: R. ø 5,5/b. ø 2,4/h. 3,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/9/2*, section *A1,* matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth*, inclusion frequency *<5%,* inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *dark brown/tiny voids*, inclusion sorting *4*.
Plate: 154

CS 34

Date: 16.10.1979
Grid: I 25
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 34: *Aryballos* globulare vernice nera, una banda rosso scura circa al centro del corpo; recuperato nella terra smossa dall'operaio: non è possibile pertanto conoscere l'originario collocazione né la quota. Diametro bocca 4,2, diametro max. 6, altezza 6.

Translation: S 34: Globular *aryballos* with black paint, a dark red band approximately in the centre of the body; recovered in the

earth that was disturbed by the workman: it is therefore not possible to know the original location or height. Mouth diameter 4,2, max. diameter 6, height 6.
Date: First quarter 6th ct.

CS34/1 *Aryballos*
Preservation: Intact.
Decoration: Painted black, except for a part in the middle of the body with spared and dotted bands.
Measurements: R. ø 4,1/h. 6,3.
Fabric: Fabric colour *5YR/9/4*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *soft*, feel *smooth*, texture *smooth.*
Plate: 154

CS 35

Date: 16.10.1979
Grid: L 26
Burial Rite: Sporadic find
Skeletal data: No
Diary Transcript: S 35 in L 26: Piccola *oinochoe*, apparentemente isolata, orizzontale con bocca a SW. Trilobata, collo piuttosto alto, corpo schiacciato, fondo piatto. Tagliata a metà in corrispondenza del collo. Argilla di impasto nero, molle appena messa in luce, si indurisce asciugando. Altezza 9, diametro fondo 2,5, diametro max 7, larghezza bocca con attacco ansa 5. Posizione centro: Sud 44, Est 60, quota orlo 354.

Translation: S 35 in L 26: Small *oinochoe*, apparently isolated, horizontal with SW mouth. Trilobate, rather high neck, flattened body, flat bottom. Cut in half at neck. Black Impasto clay, soft as soon as it comes to light, it hardens as it dries. Height 9, bottom diameter 2,5, max. diameter 7, mouth width with loop attachment 5. Position at the centre: South 44, East 60, depth at the rim - 354.

Date: Unknown.

CS35/1 *Oinochoe*
Preservation: Intact. There is a perforation for a spout at the middle of the body.
Decoration: Burnished.
Measurements: B. ø 2,8/h. 10,1.
Fabric: Fabric colour *7.5YR/8/4, exterior surface N/1.5*, section *A1*, matrix structure *continuous,* hardness *hard*, feel *smooth*, texture *fine*, inclusion frequency *5%*, inclusion size *very fine*, inclusion colour *mica/dark brown*, inclusion sorting *3*.
Plate: 154

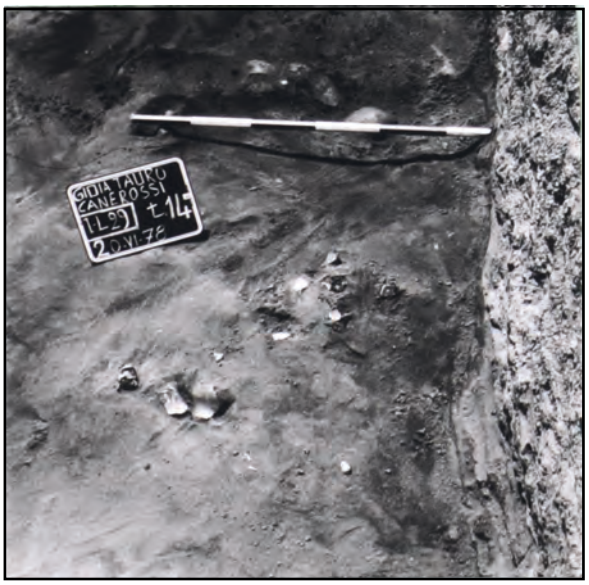
PLATES

PLATE 1

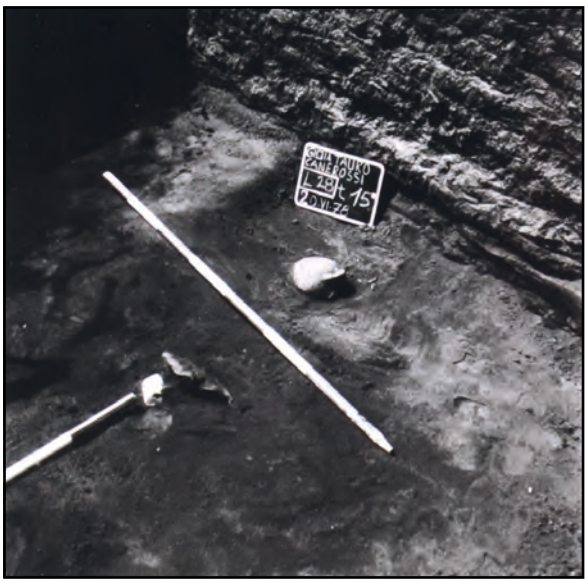
C5

C10

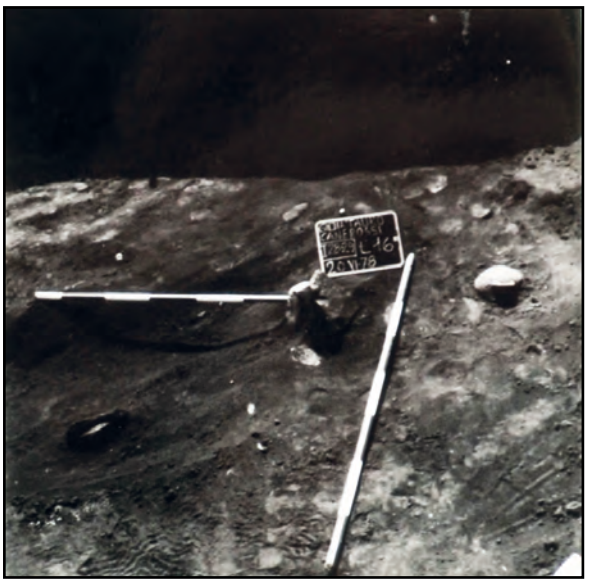
C299



C14



C15



C16

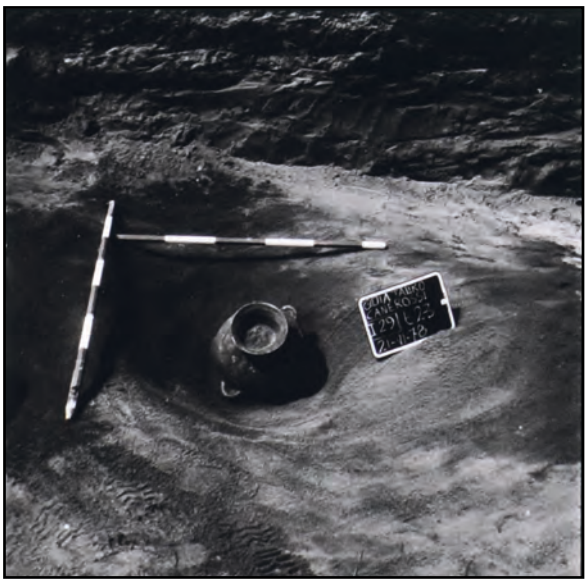
PLATE 2

C17 (above), C18, C19

C20

C20 (above), C21

C21 (interior)

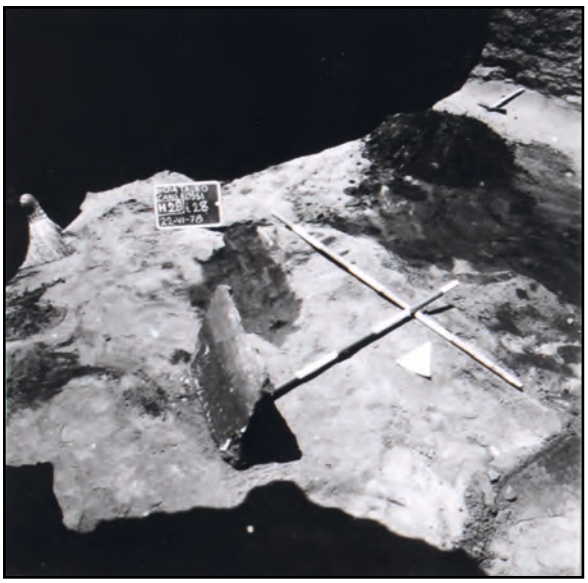


C23

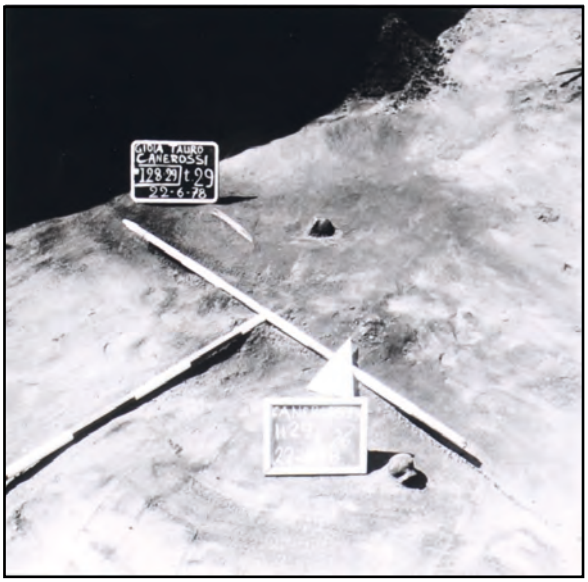
C25

PLATE 3

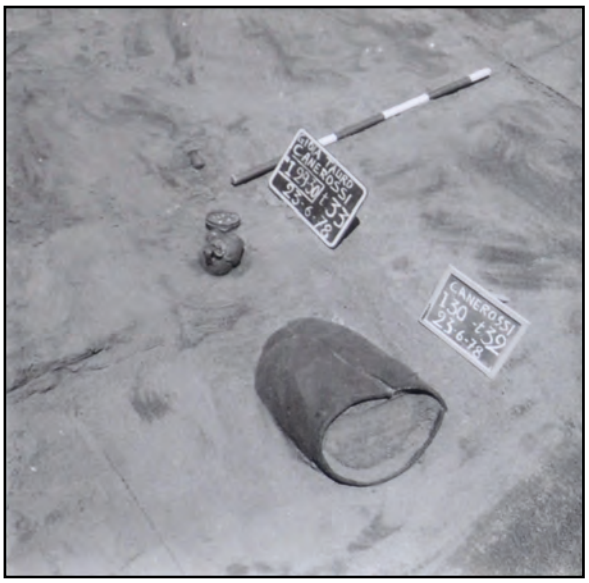
C26



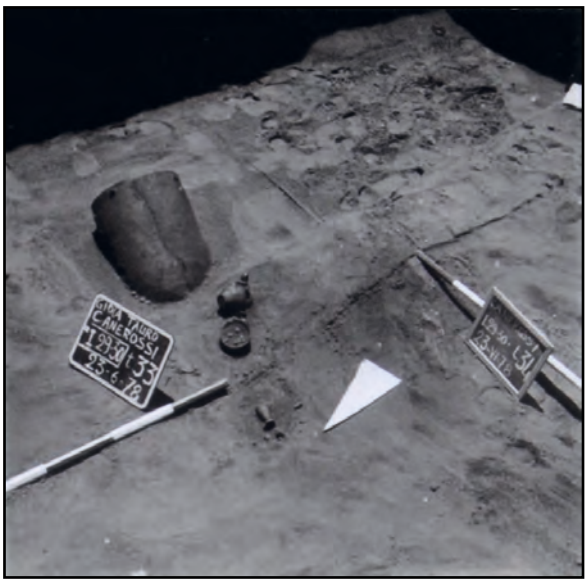
C28



C26, C29



C32, C33



C33, C34

C36

PLATE 4

C37

C39

C40

C43

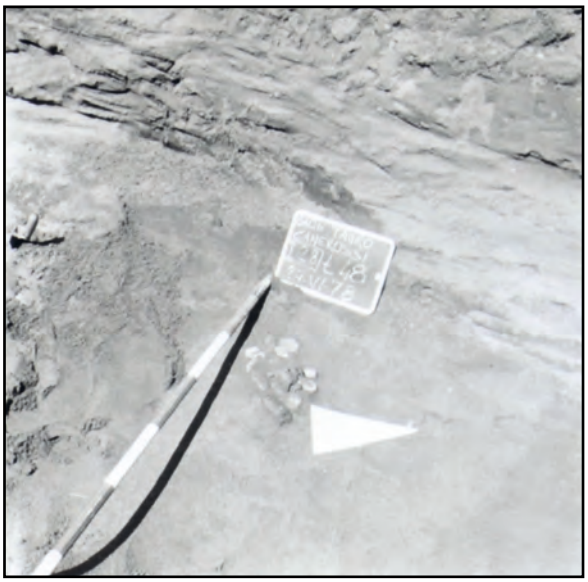
C44

C45

PLATE 5

C46

C47



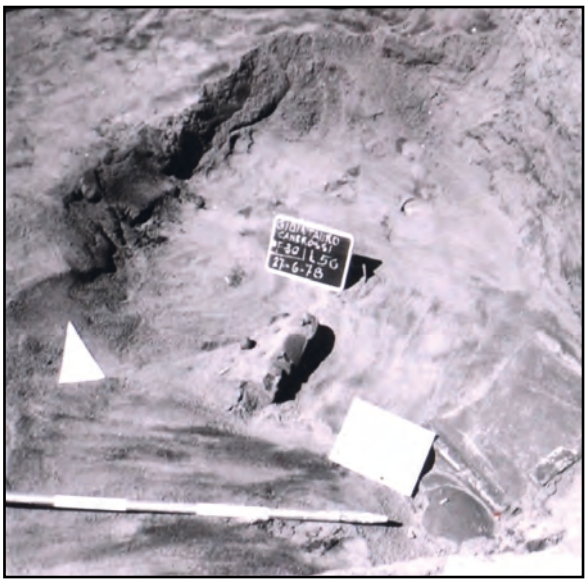
C48

C50

C52

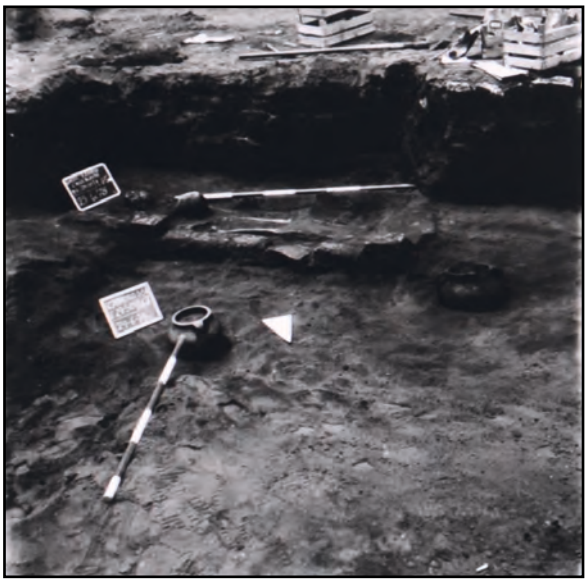
C54

PLATE 6



C56

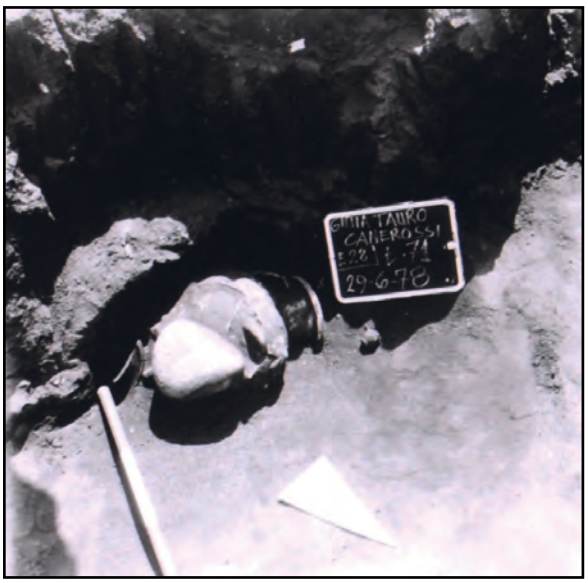
C57, C300



C62

C66

C68



C71

PLATE 7

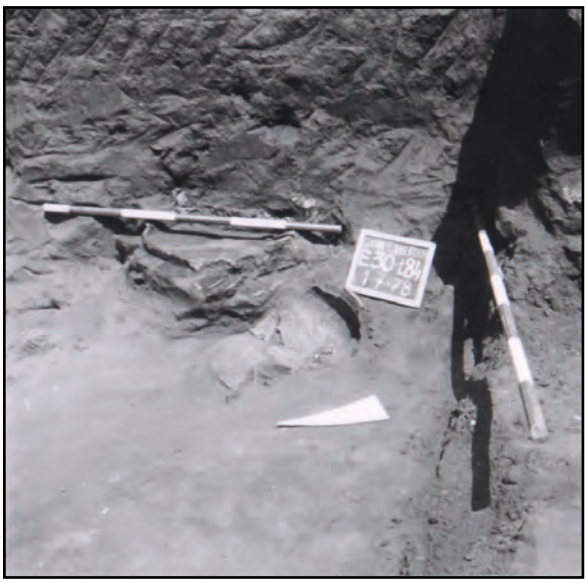
C73 (Roman), C74

C76, C77 (above)

C73, C74, C79

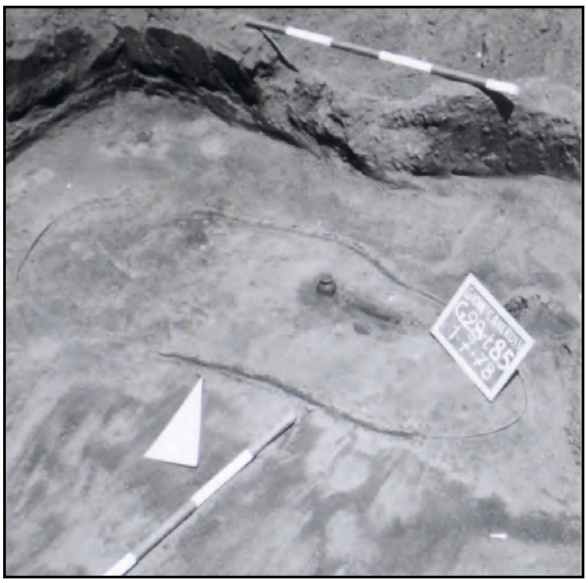
C80

C81
(error in numbering)

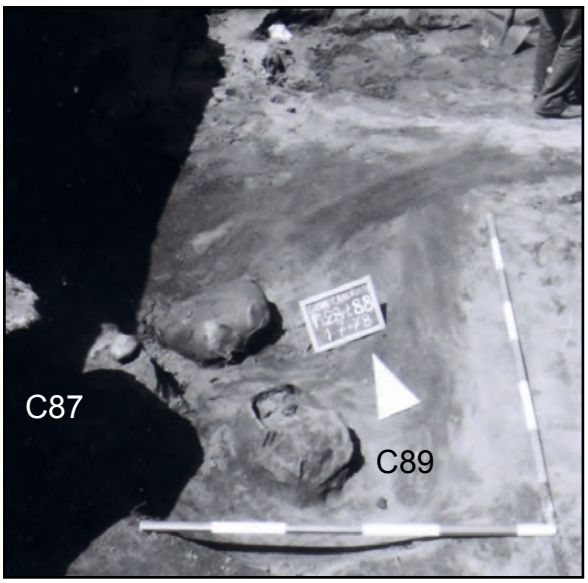


C84

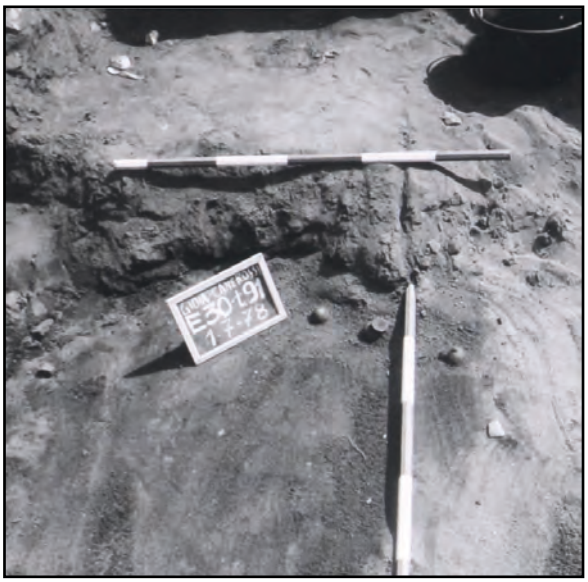
PLATE 8



C85



C87, C88, C89



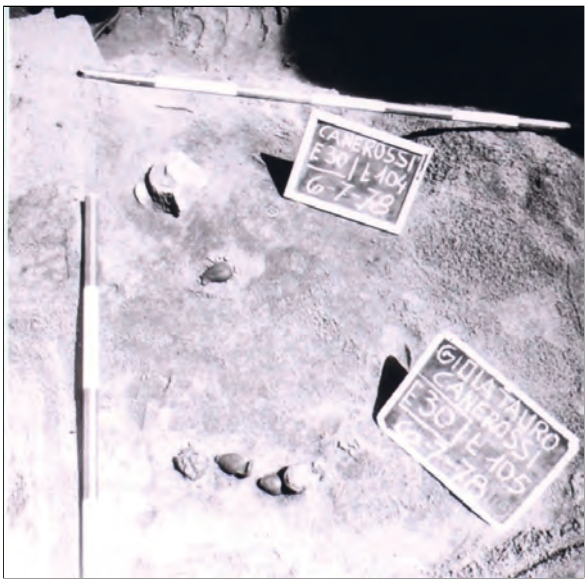
C91

C92, C93 (upper left)

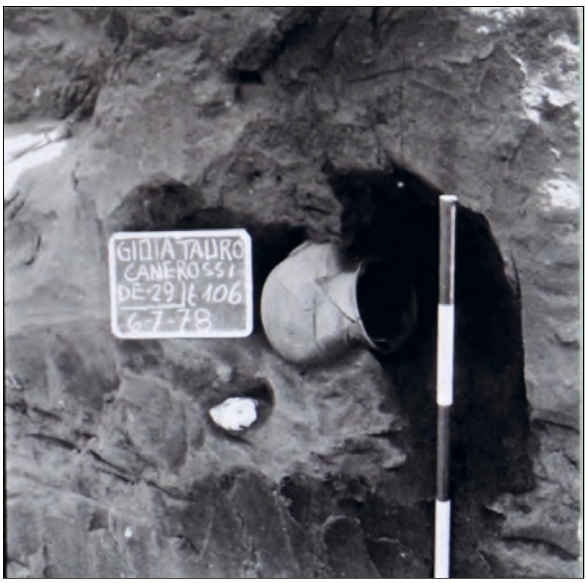
C92, C94

C96

PLATE 9



C104, C105



C106

C115

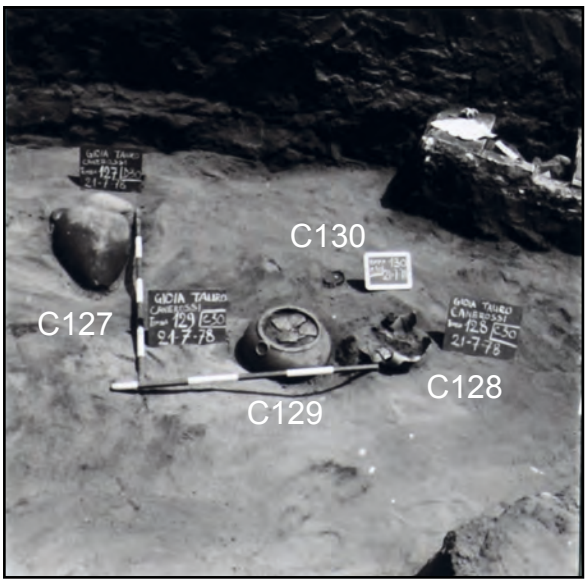
C117

C118, C119, C120

C122, C123, C124

PLATE 10

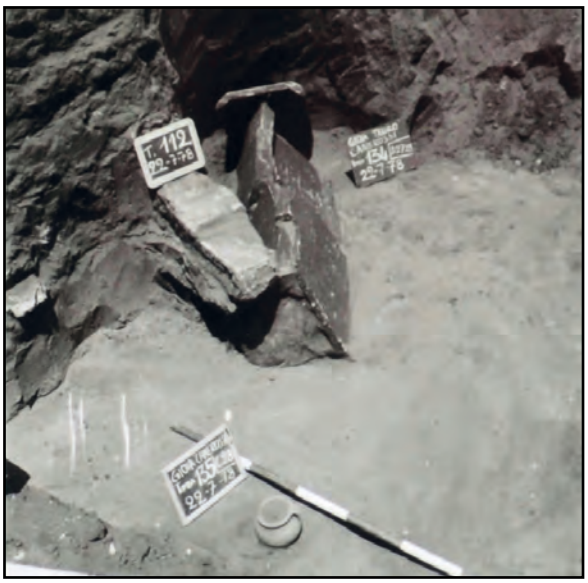
C125



C127, 128, 129, 130

C132, C302

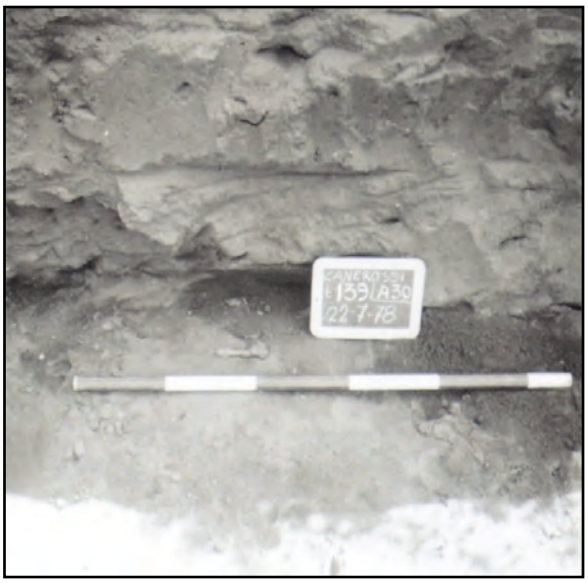
C302 (T. 132 BIS), C133



C135

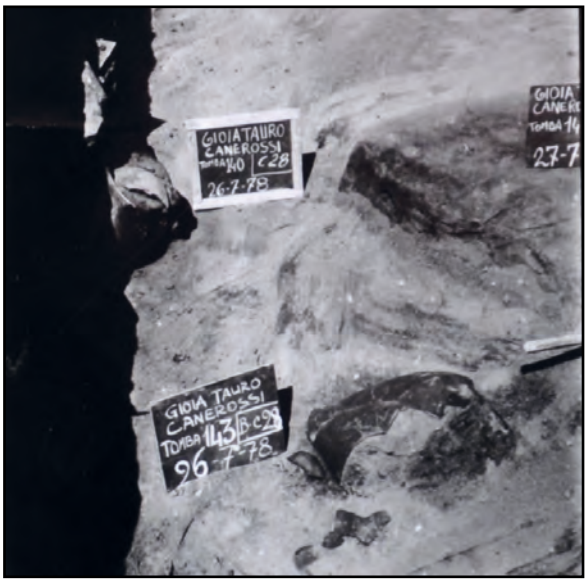
C136, C137

PLATE 11



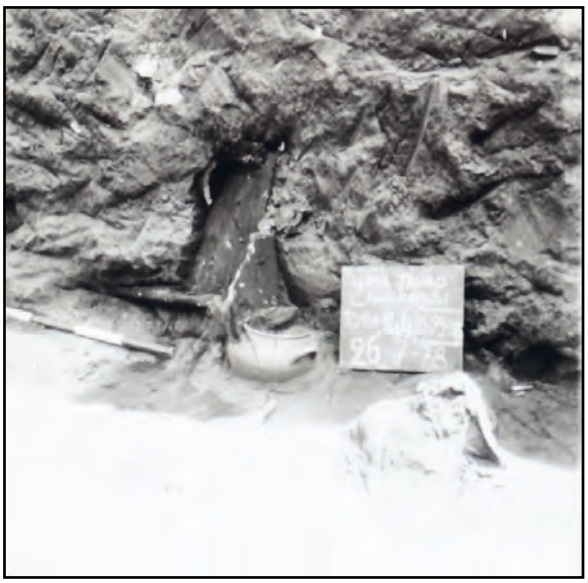
C139

C140, C141, C143

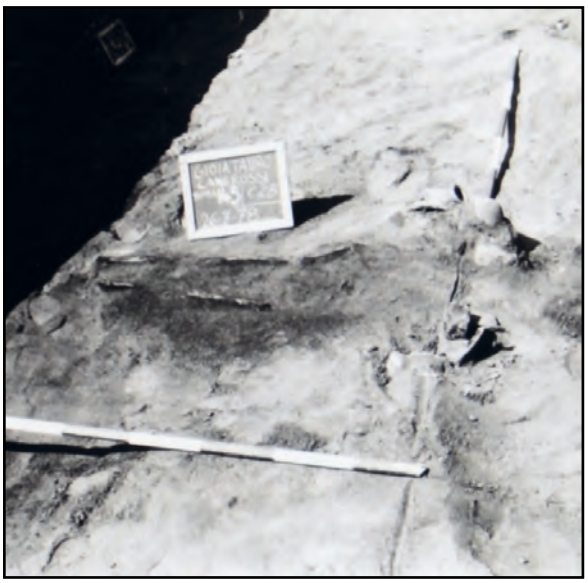


C140, C143

C141, C142



C144



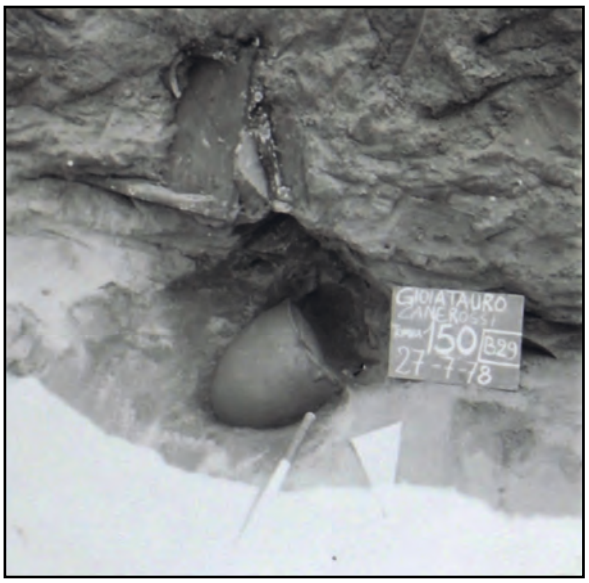
C145

PLATE 12

C146

C147, C148

C149

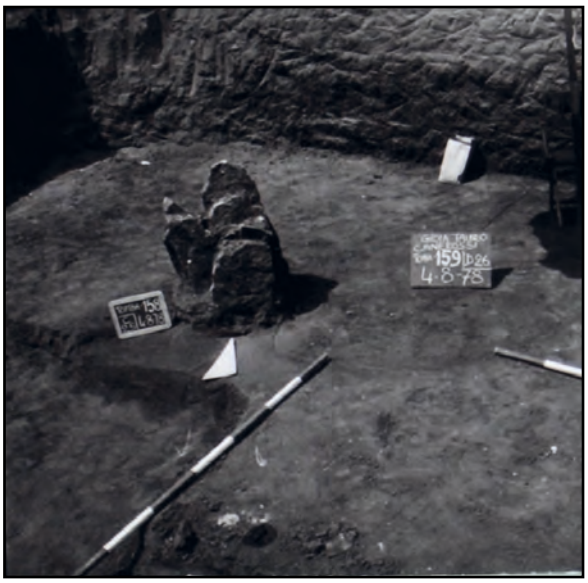


C150

C151

C152, C153

PLATE 13

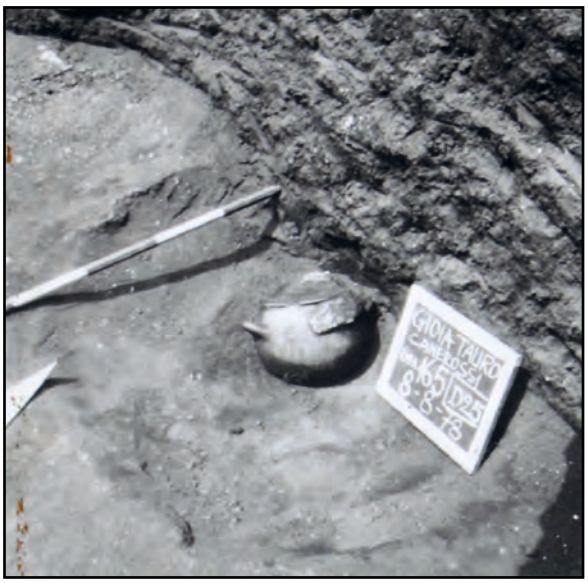


C158, C159

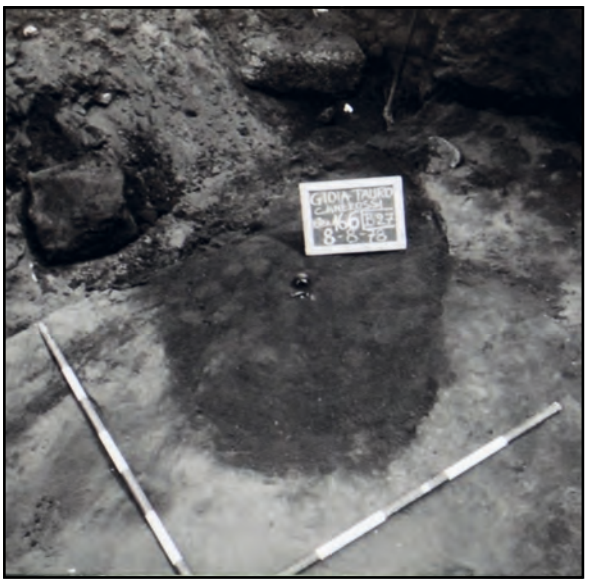
C160

C154 (Roman), C162

C164



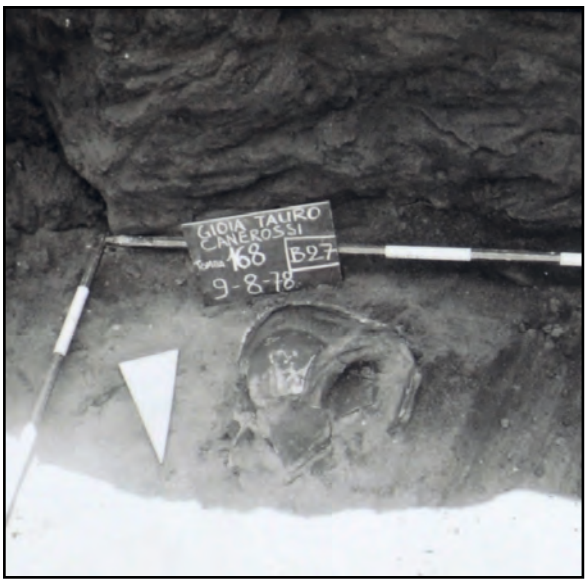
C165



C166

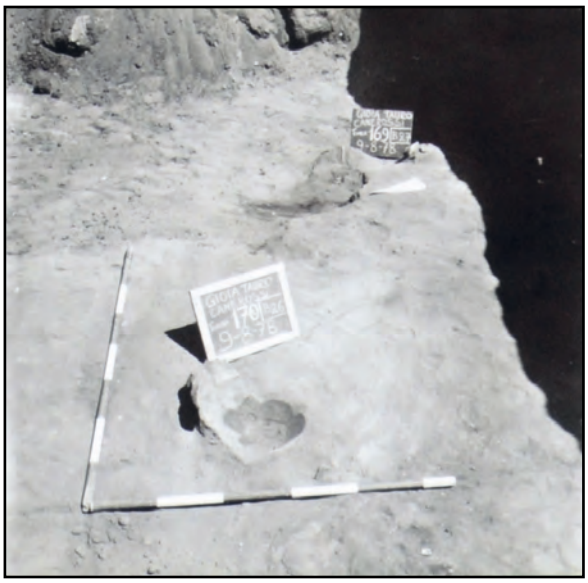
PLATE 14

C167



C168

C169

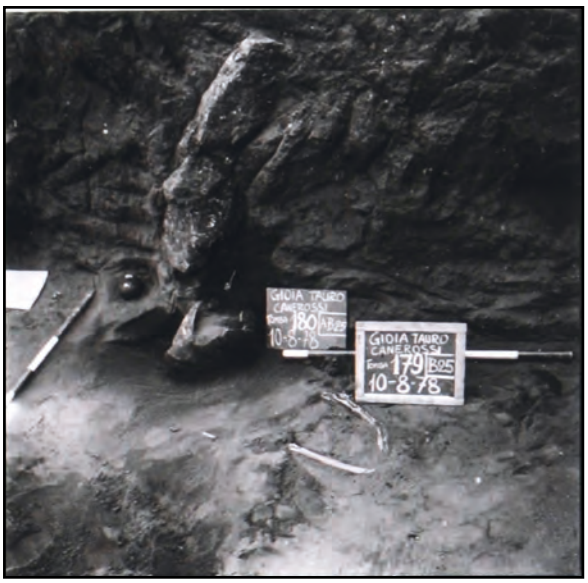


C169, C170

C171

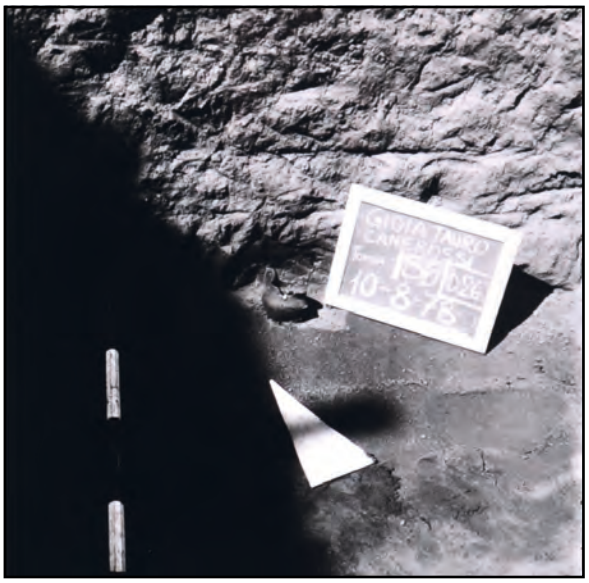
C174

C176, C177, C305, C178, C182, C183

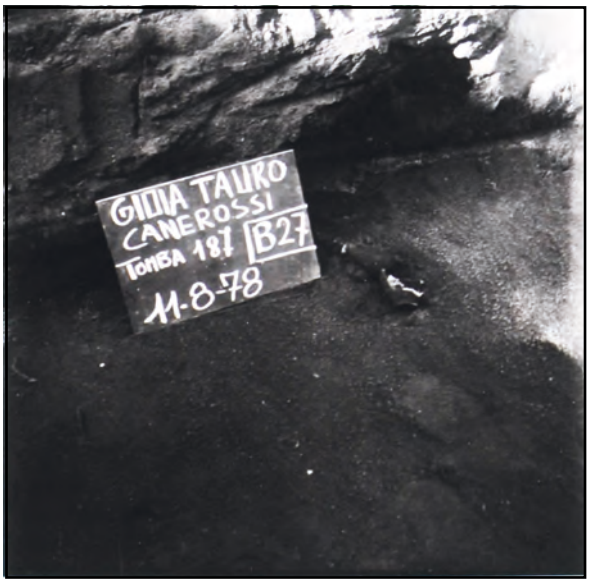


C179, C180

C184, C185



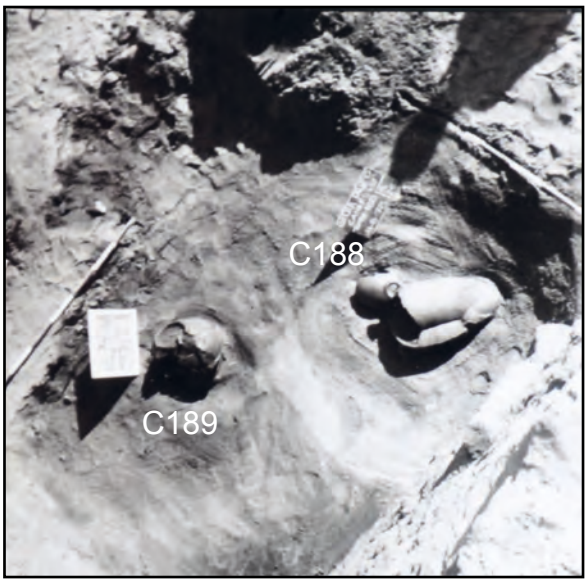
C186



C187

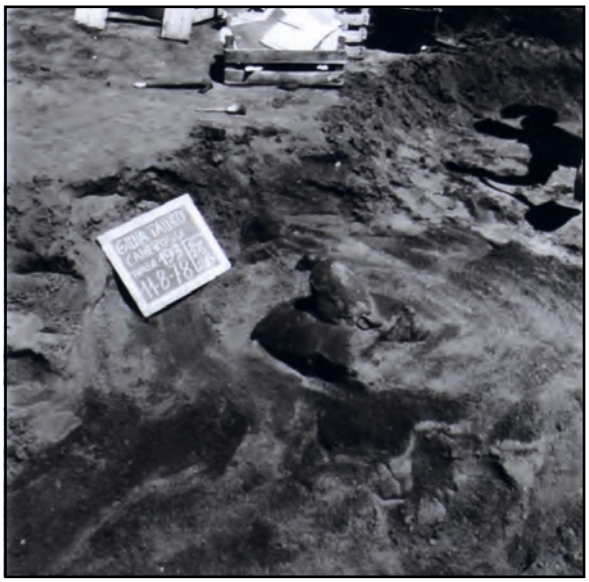
C188

PLATE 16

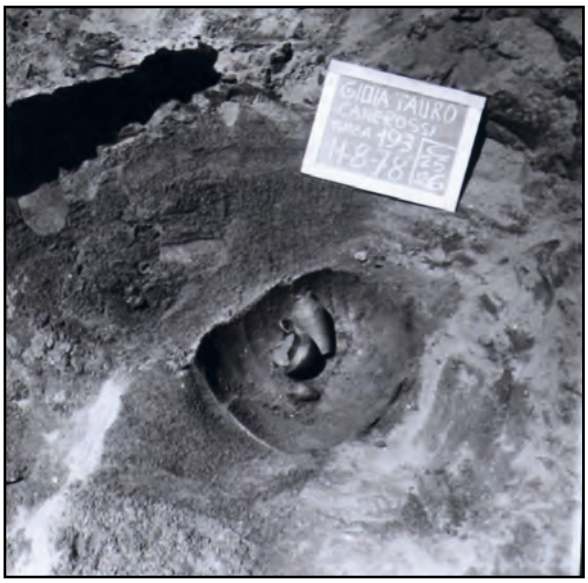


C188, C189

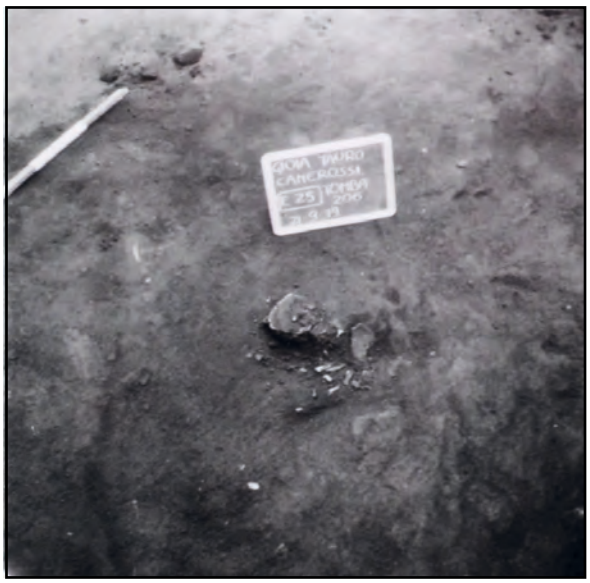
C191



C193



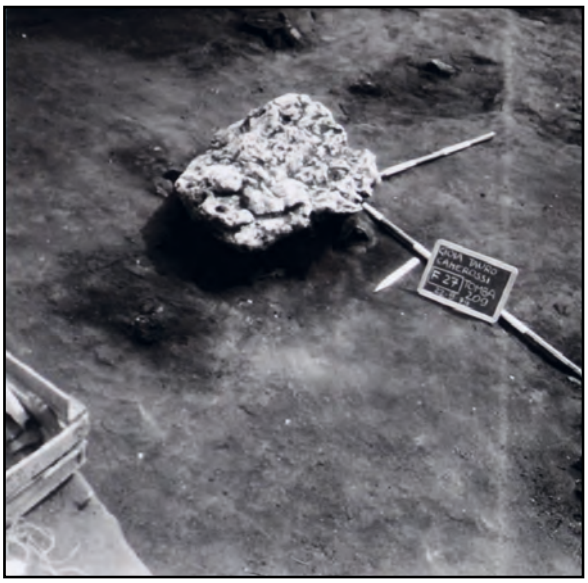
C193 (interior)



C206

C208

PLATE 17

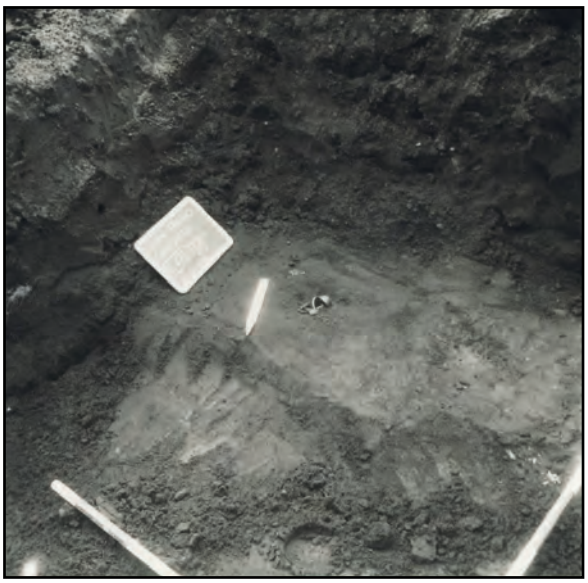


C209

C210

C211

C212



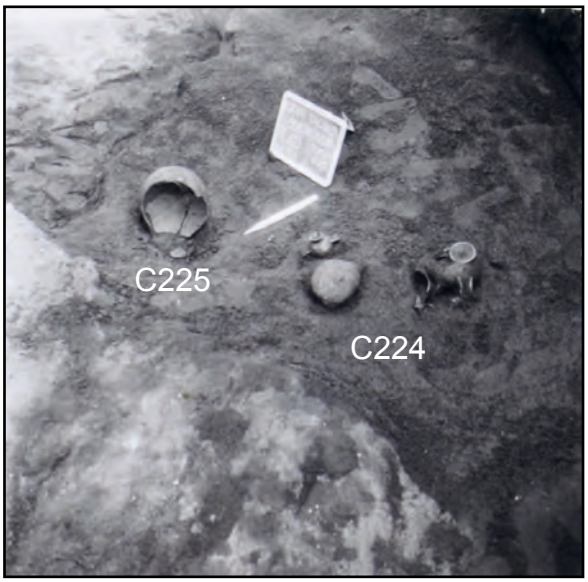
C213

C217

PLATE 18

C218

C219, C221 (left)



C224, C225

C226

C226

C227

PLATE 19

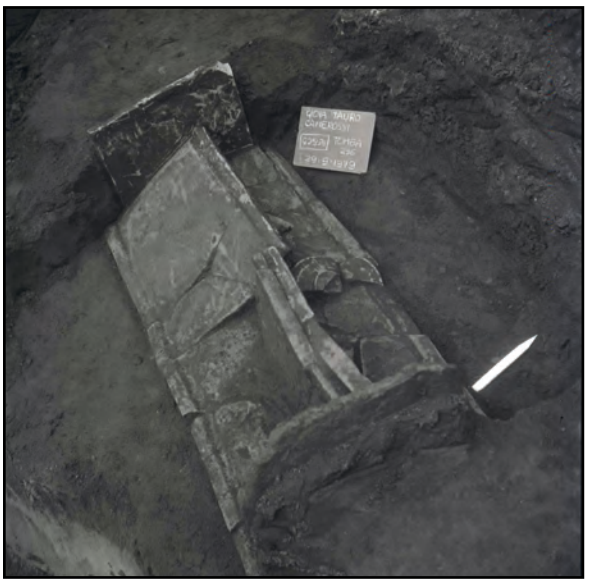
C228

C229

C230

C232

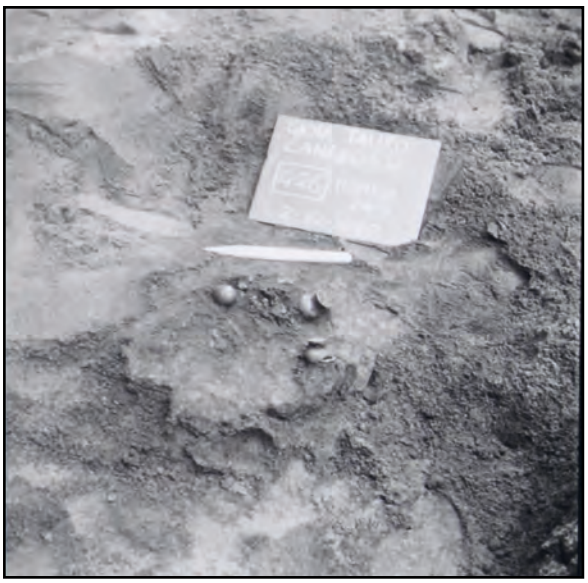
C235



C236

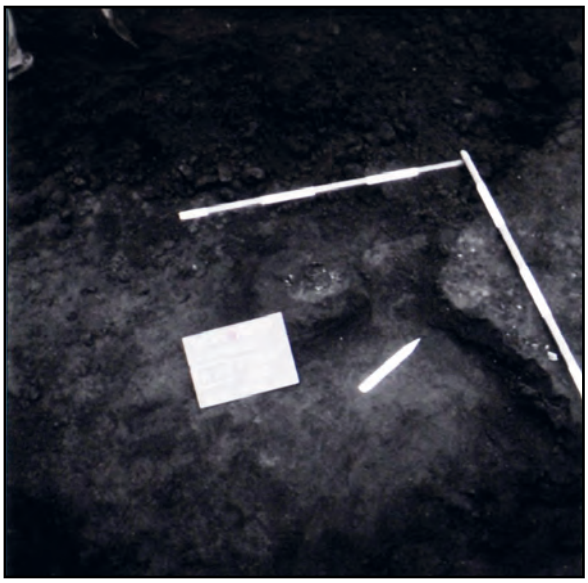
PLATE 20

C239



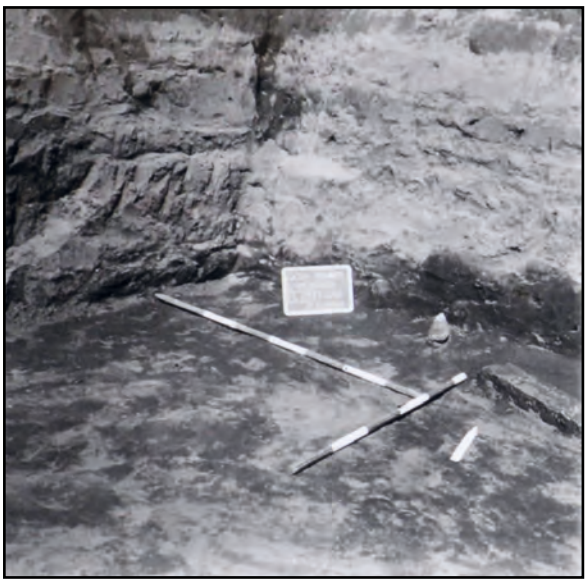
C249

C253



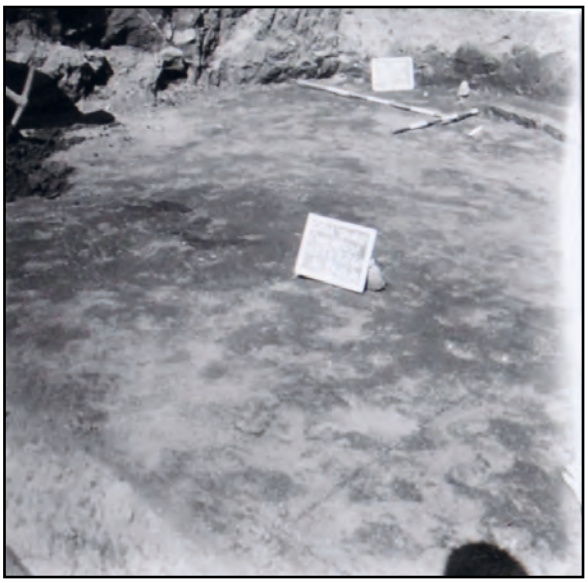
C255

C257



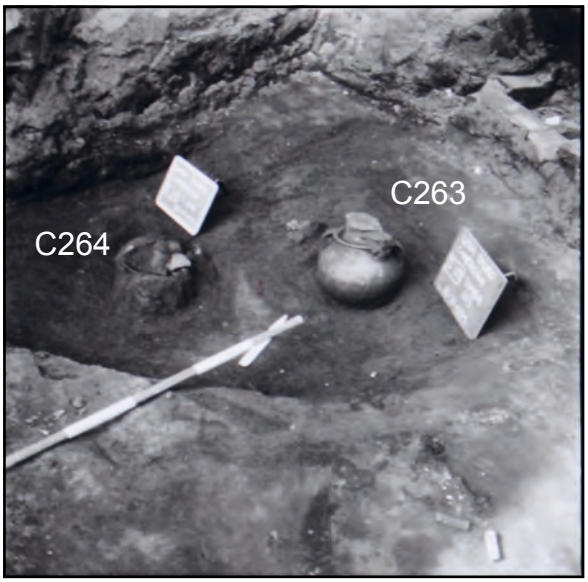
C258

PLATE 21



C260

C262



C263, C264

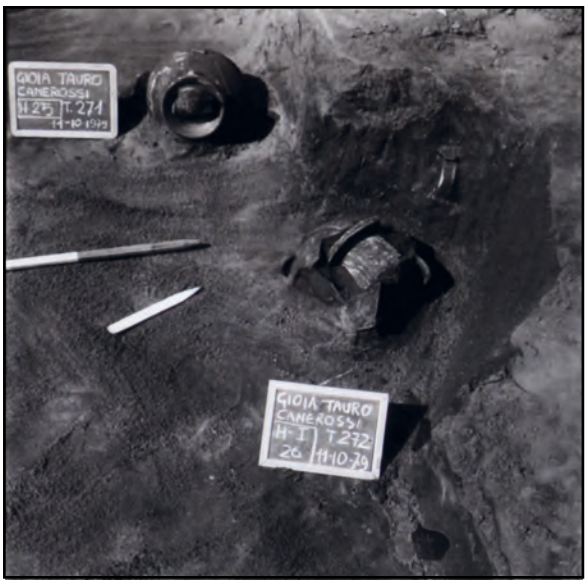
C268, C270

C268 (interior)

C270

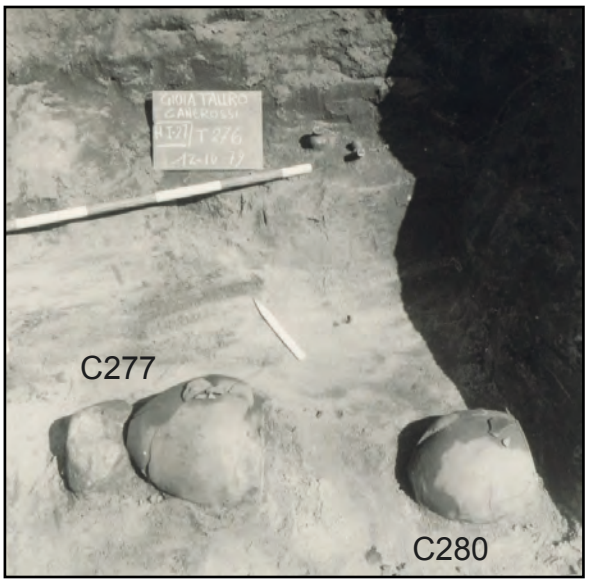
PLATE 22

C271



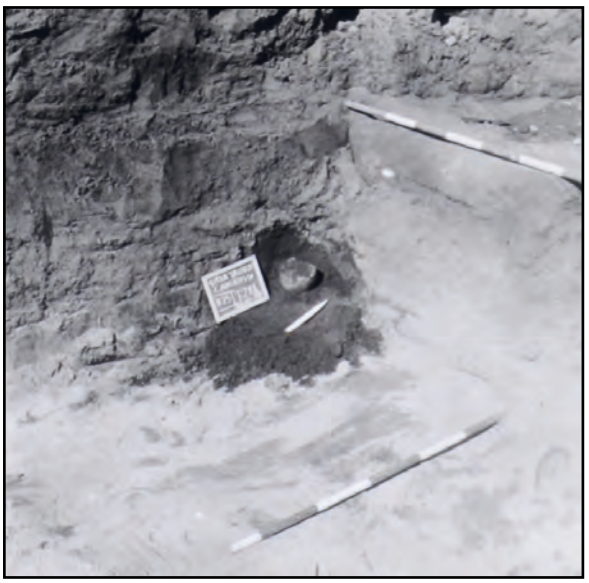
C271, C272

C273, C274



C276, C277, C280

C279



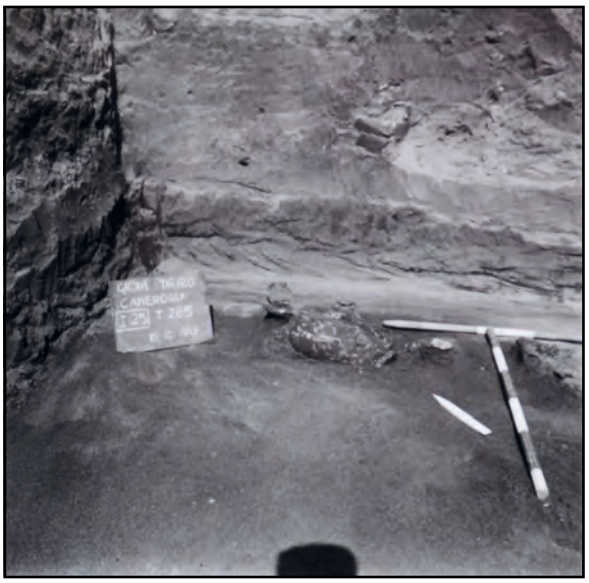
C281

PLATE 23

C282

C283

C284

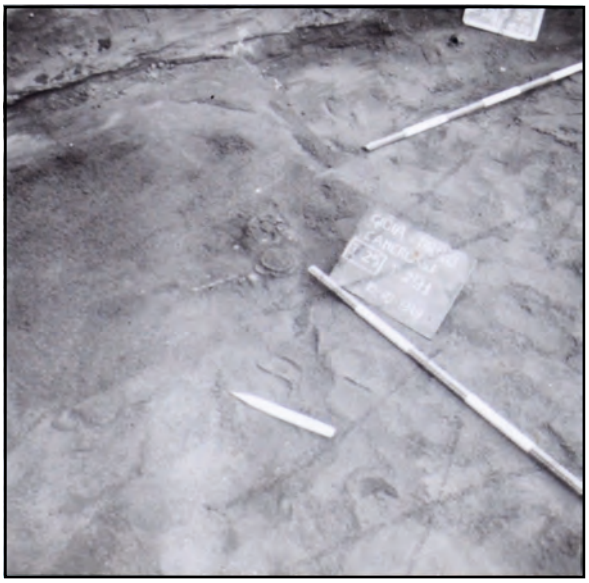


C285

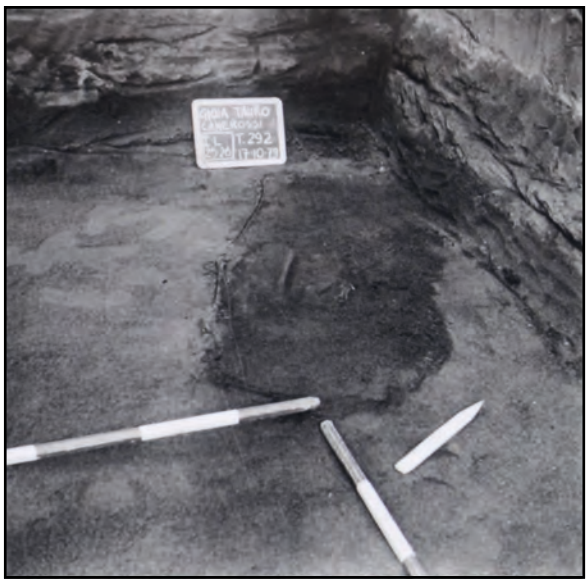
C286

C287

PLATE 24

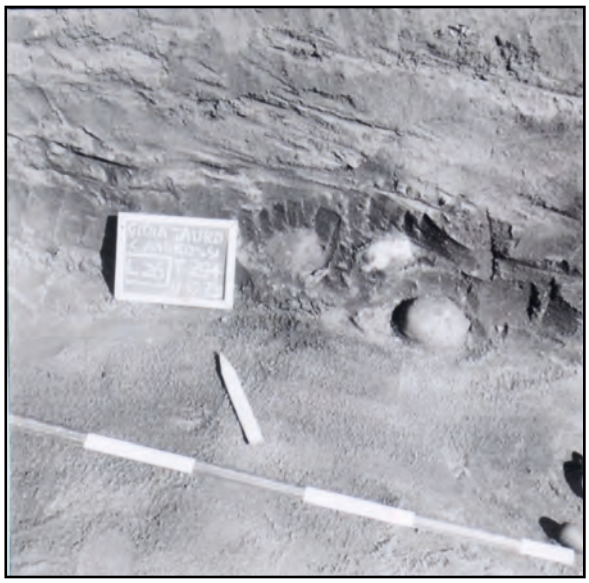


C291



C292

C293



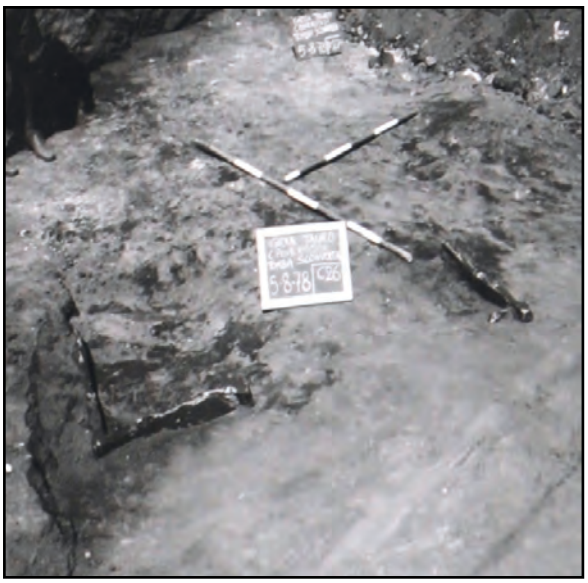
C294

C295

C296

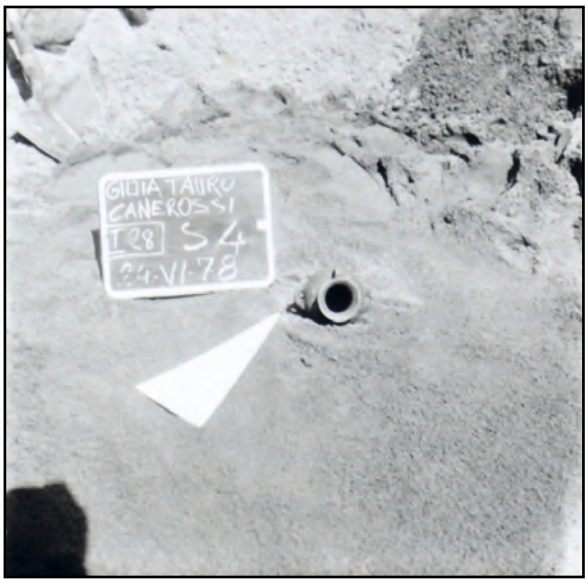
PLATE 25

C297



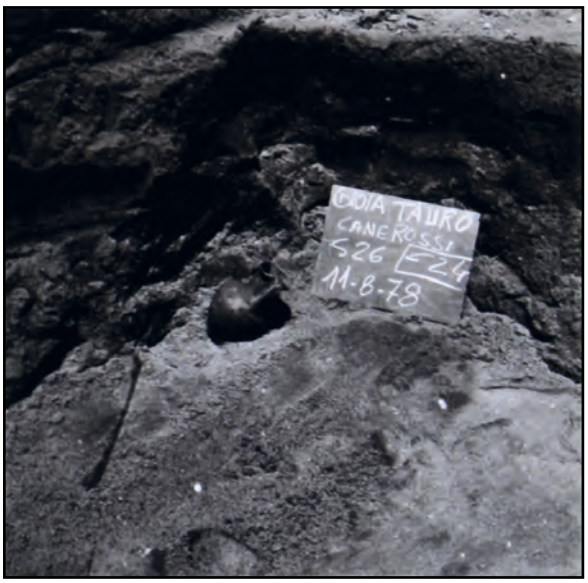
C298

CS1



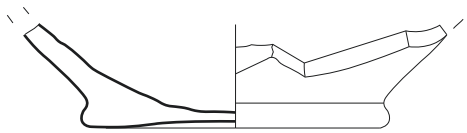
CS4

CS12



CS26

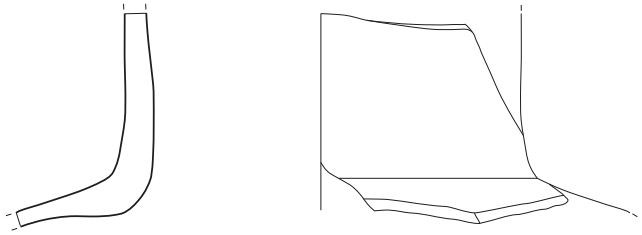
PLATE 26



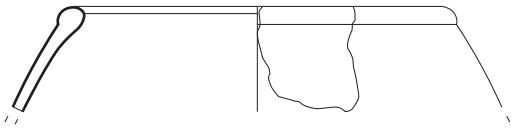
C1/1

C4/2

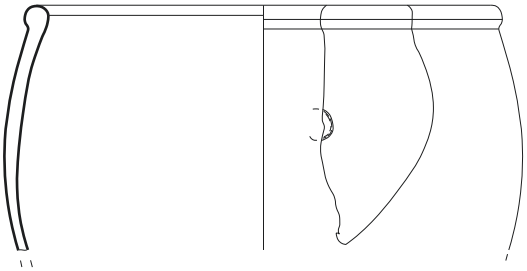
C5/4



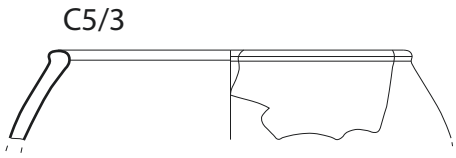
C2/2



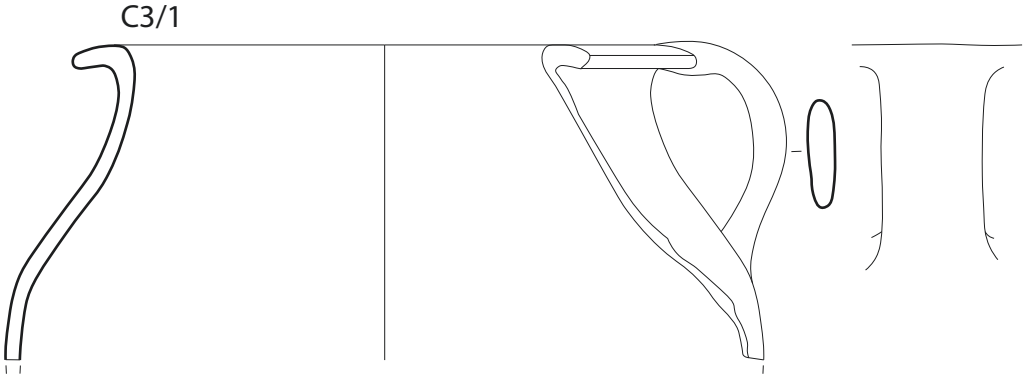
C5/2



C5/3



C3/1



C2/1

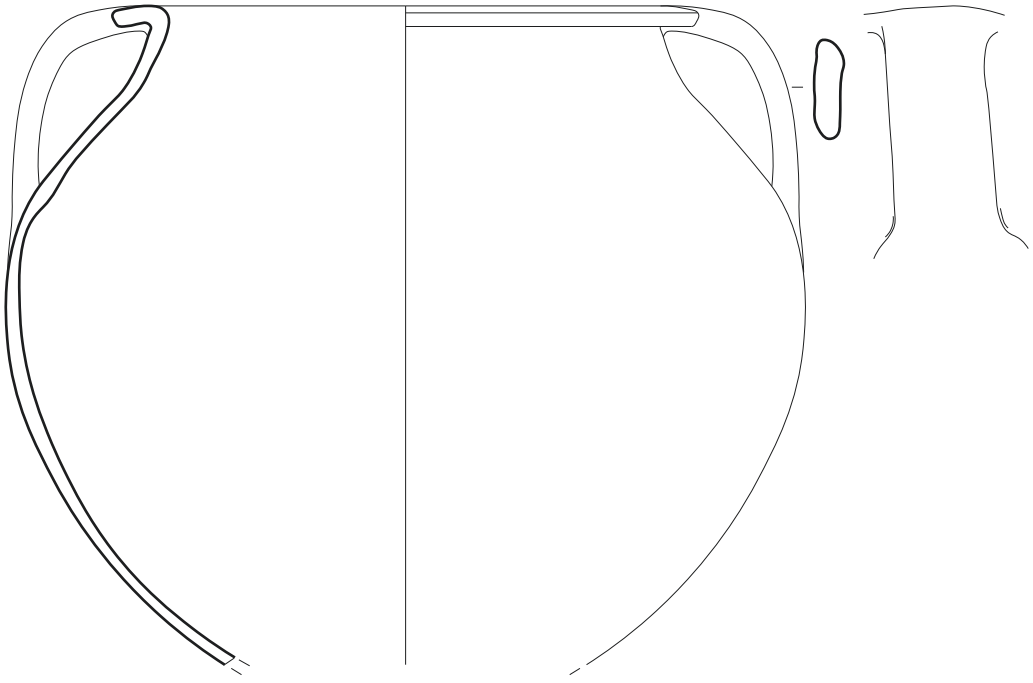


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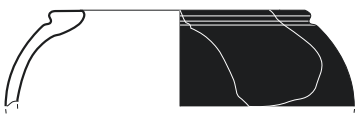
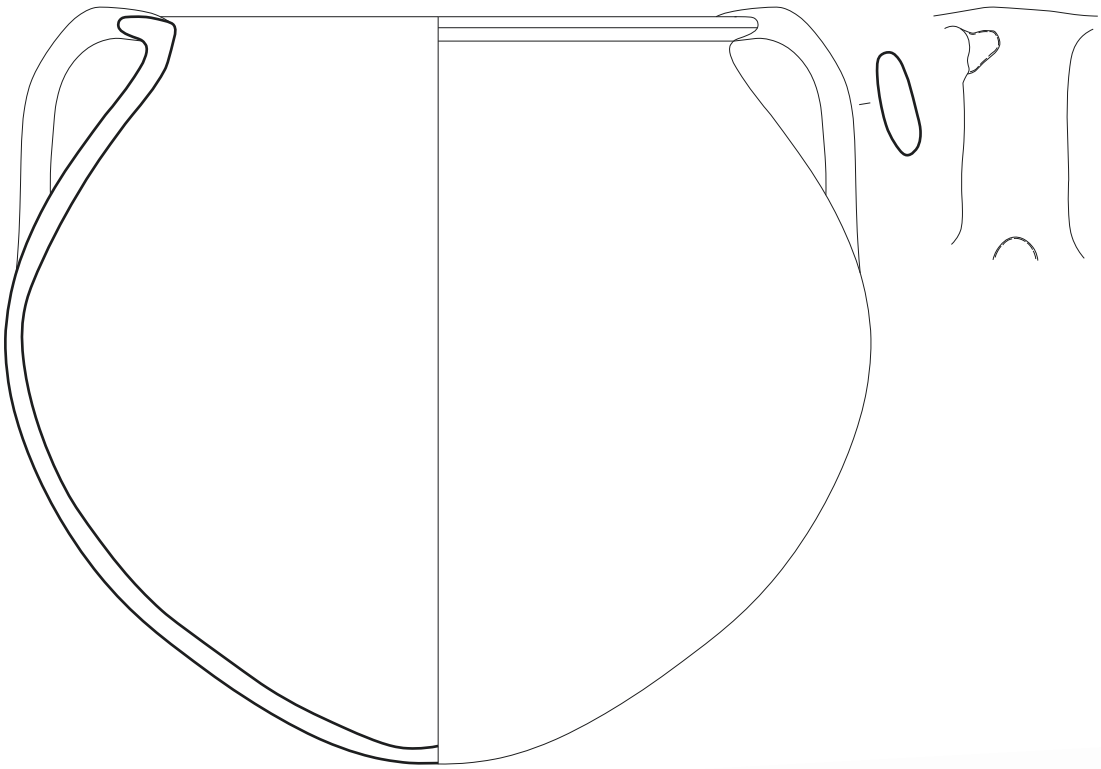
PLATE 27

C5/6



C5/1



C5/1

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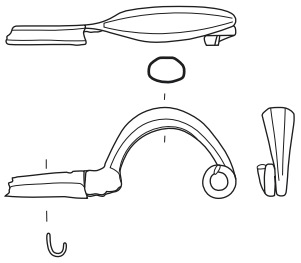
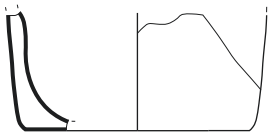
PLATE 28

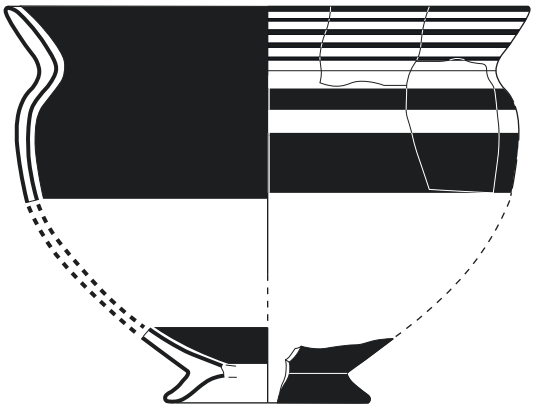


C6/1

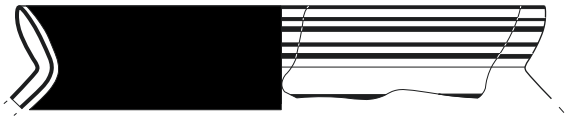


C6/2

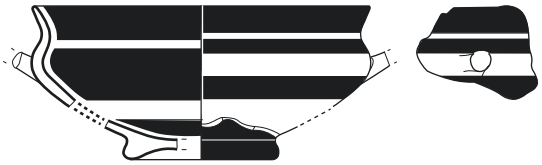
C8/1



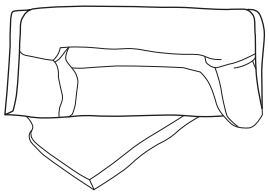
C8/2

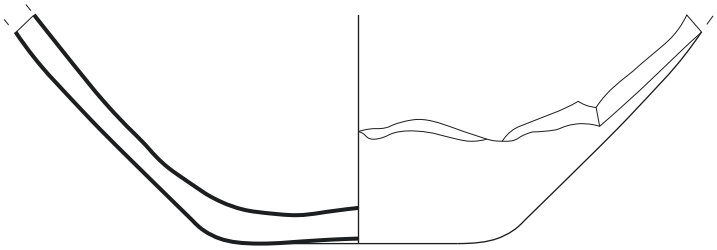


C8/3



C10/1





C10/2

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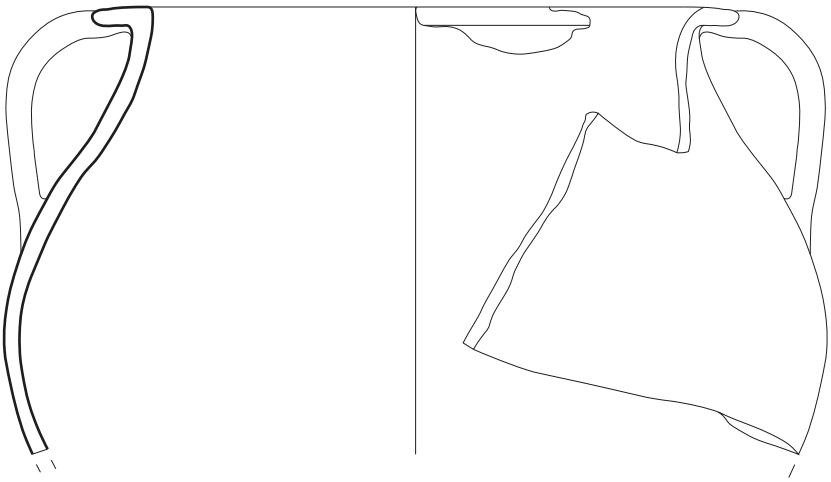
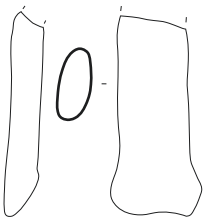
PLATE 29

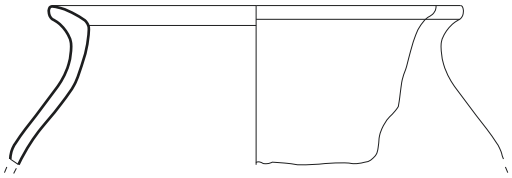
C11/1





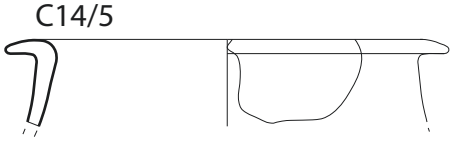
C12/2

C14/4



C13/1

C14/5



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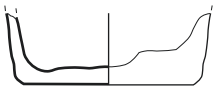
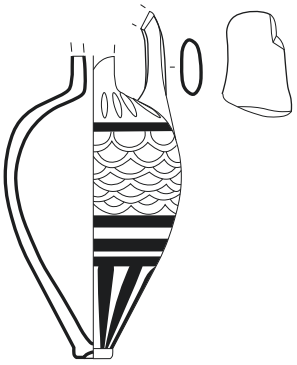
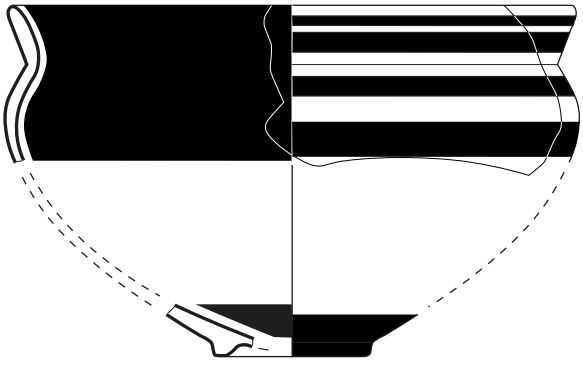


C12/1



C14/2

C14/1



C14/3

1:2

PLATE 30

C17/1

1:3

0 10

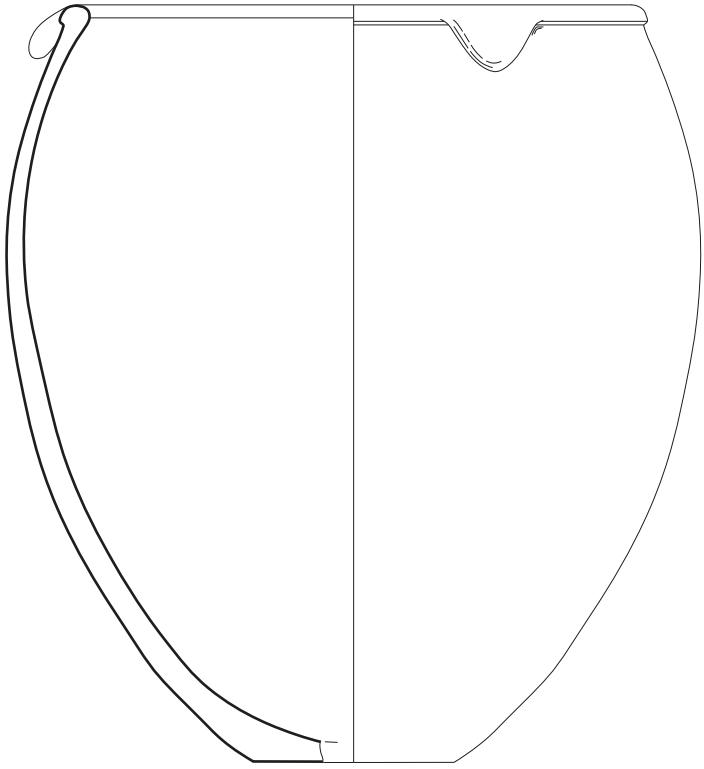
PLATE 31

C18/2

1:2

0 10

C18/1



C15/1

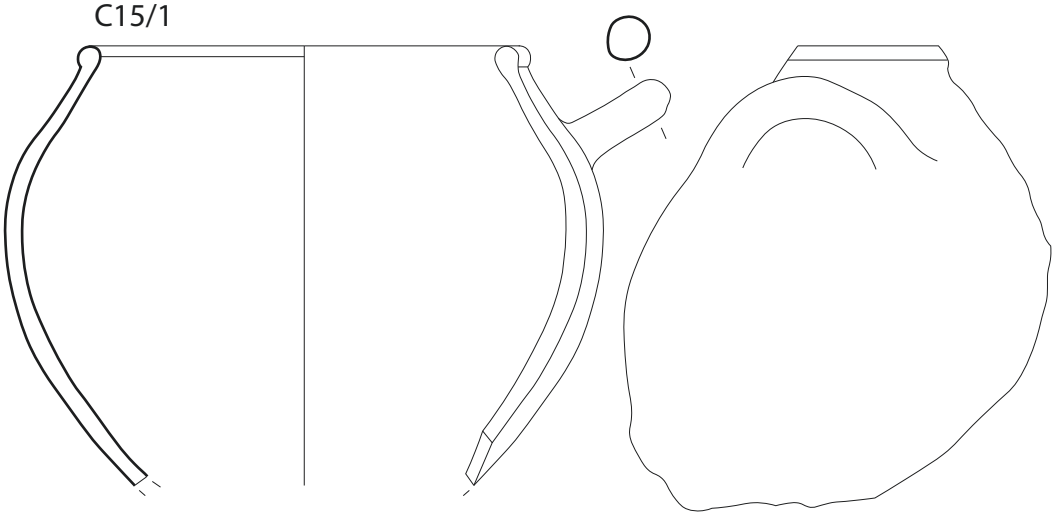


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PLATE 32

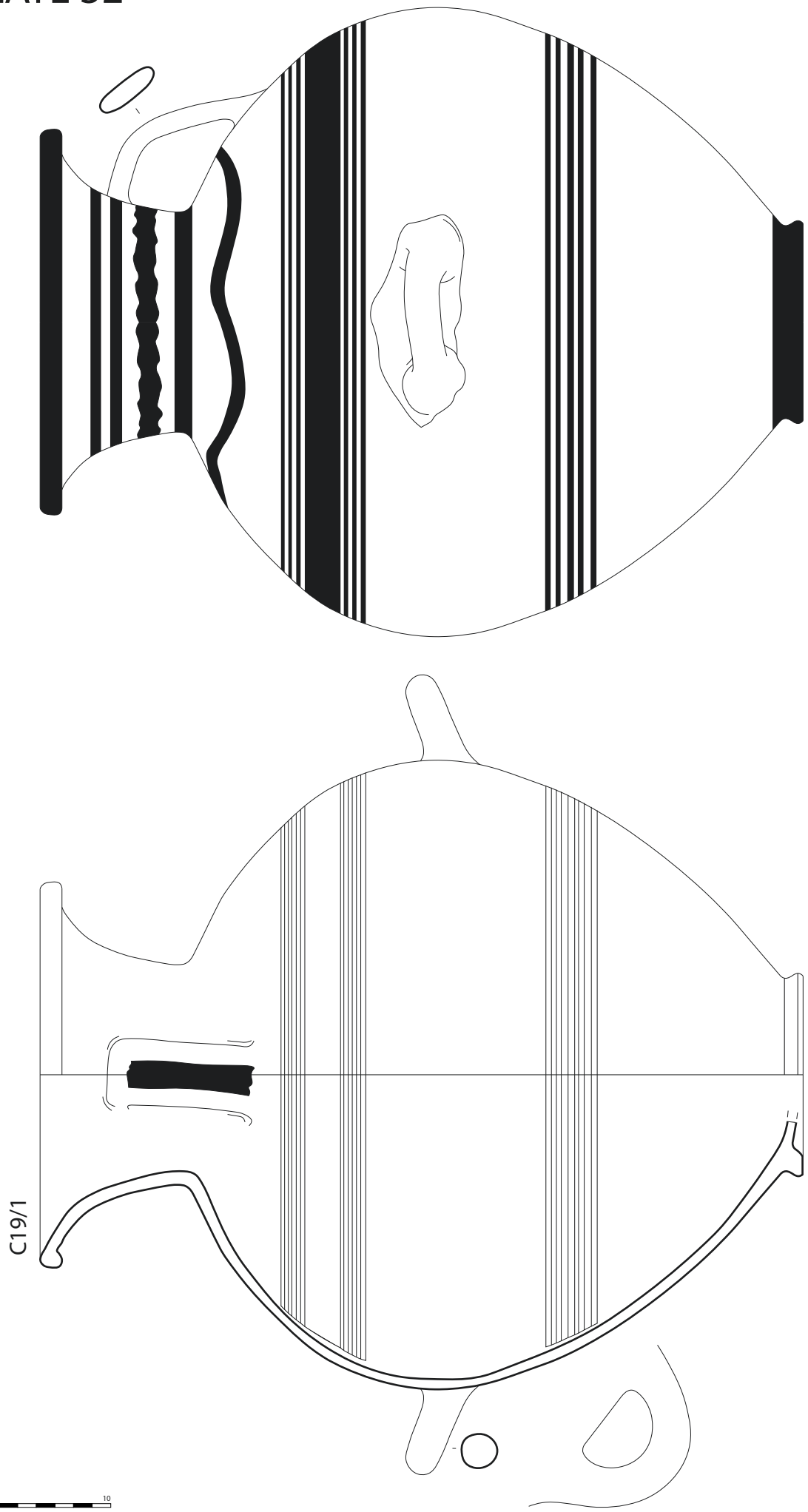

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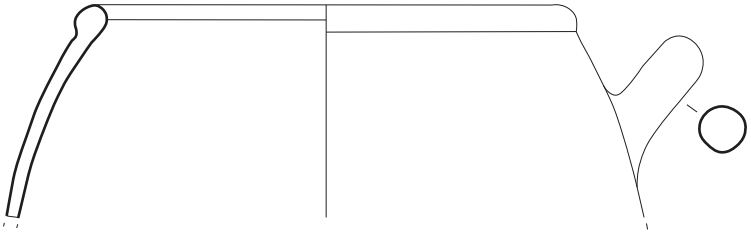
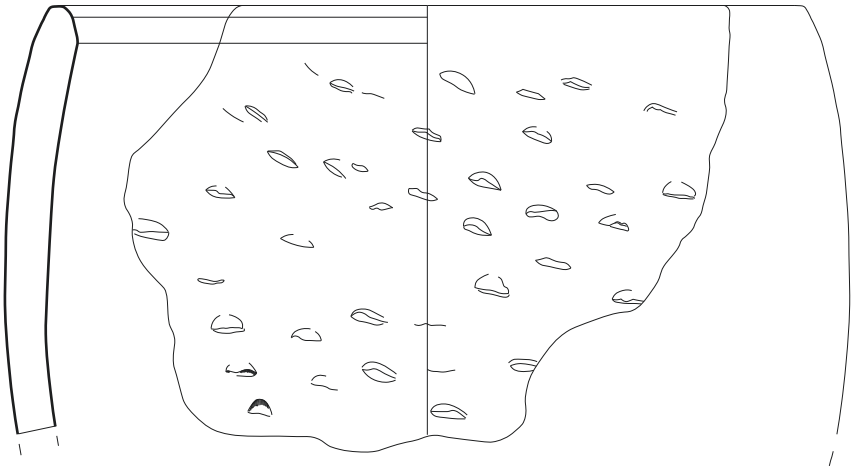
PLATE 33

C20/2



C20/3



C20/1

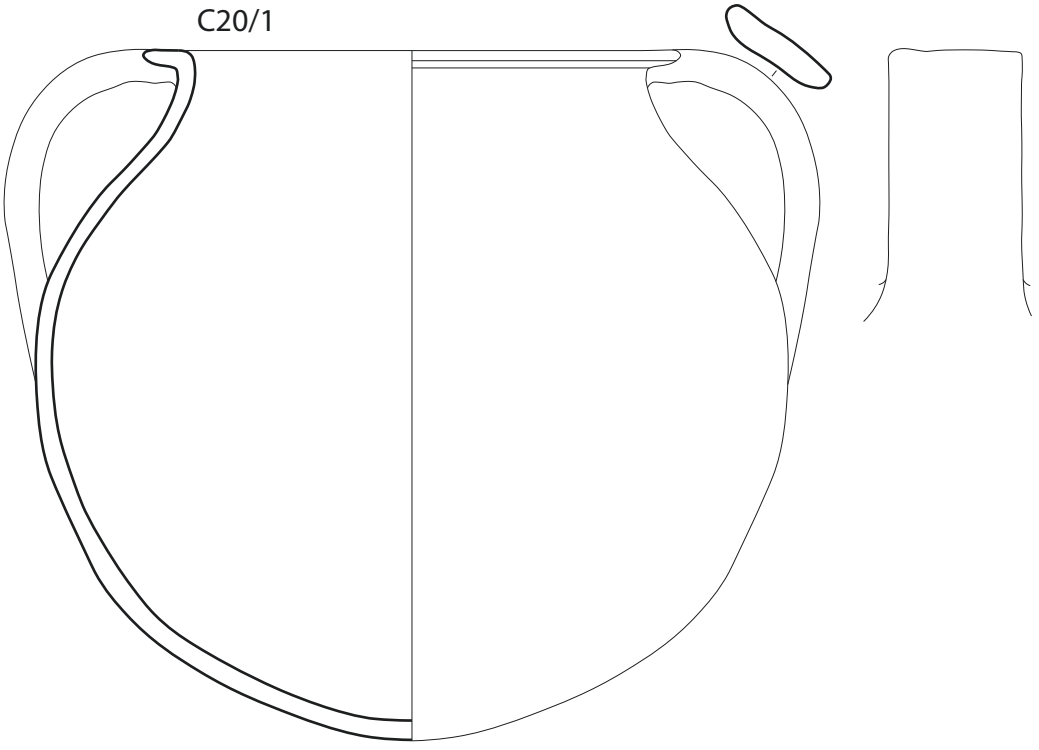


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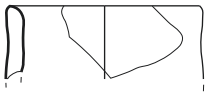
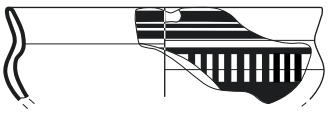
PLATE 34

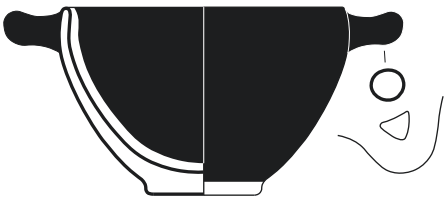
C24/3



C24/2



C22/2



C24/1

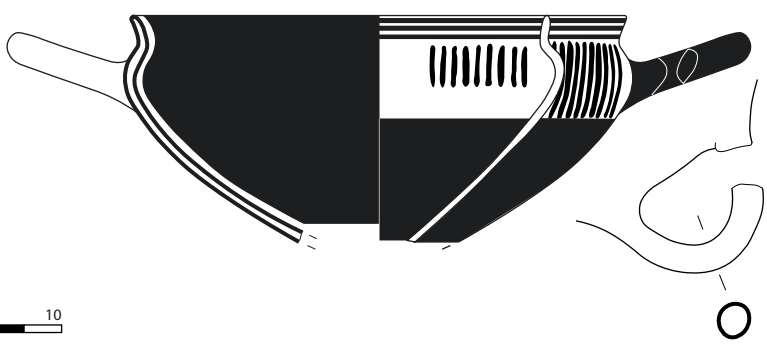


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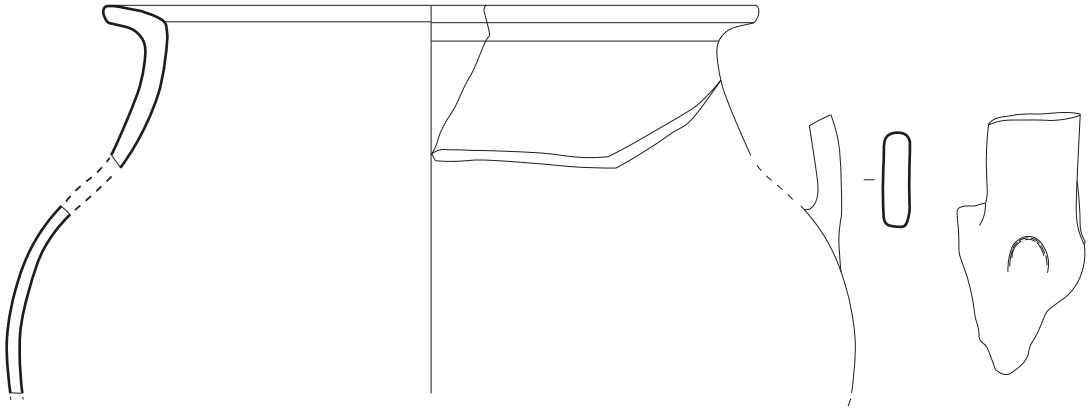
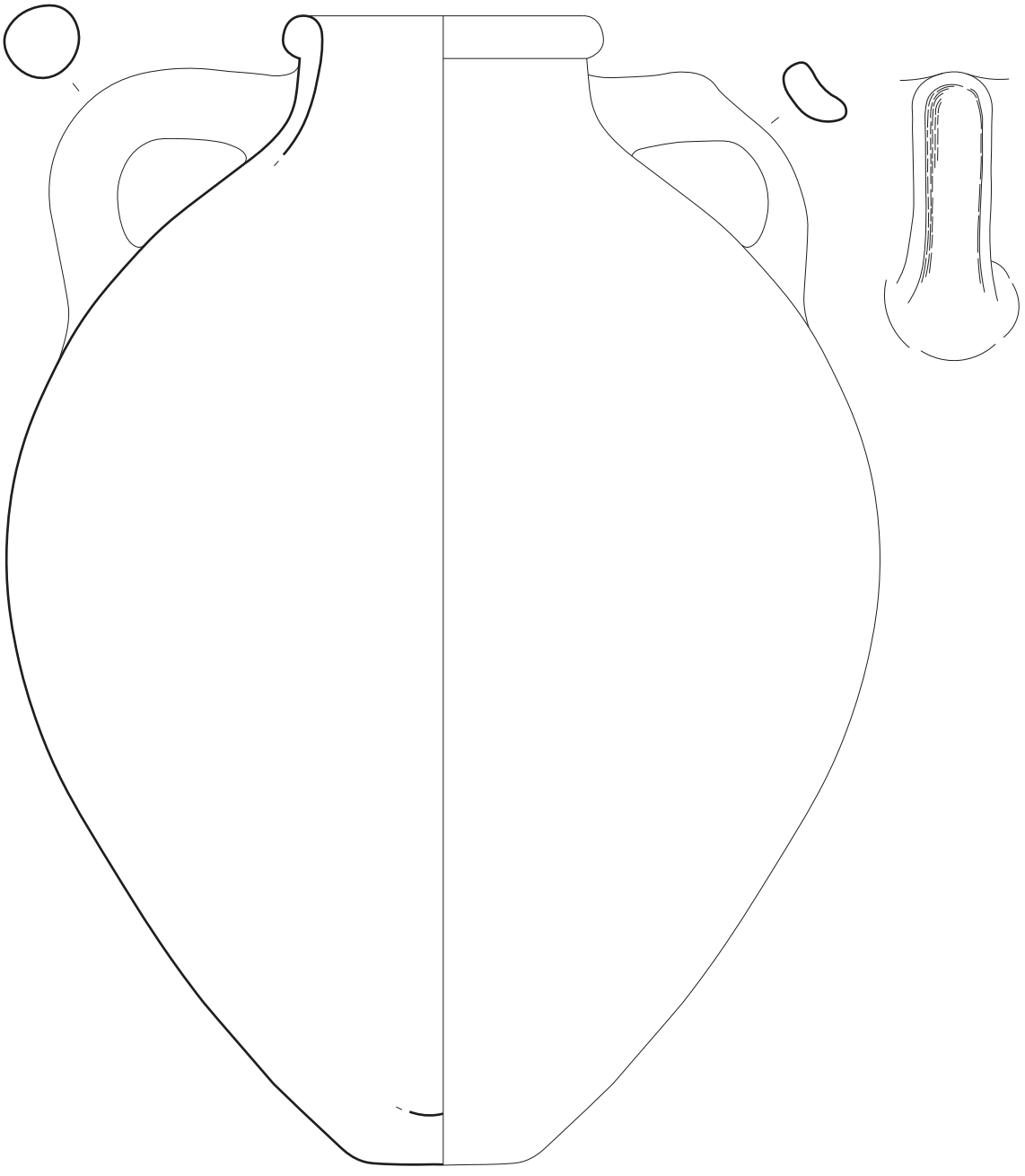
PLATE 35

C22/1



C21/1



1:3

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PLATE 36

C23/1

1:3

0 10

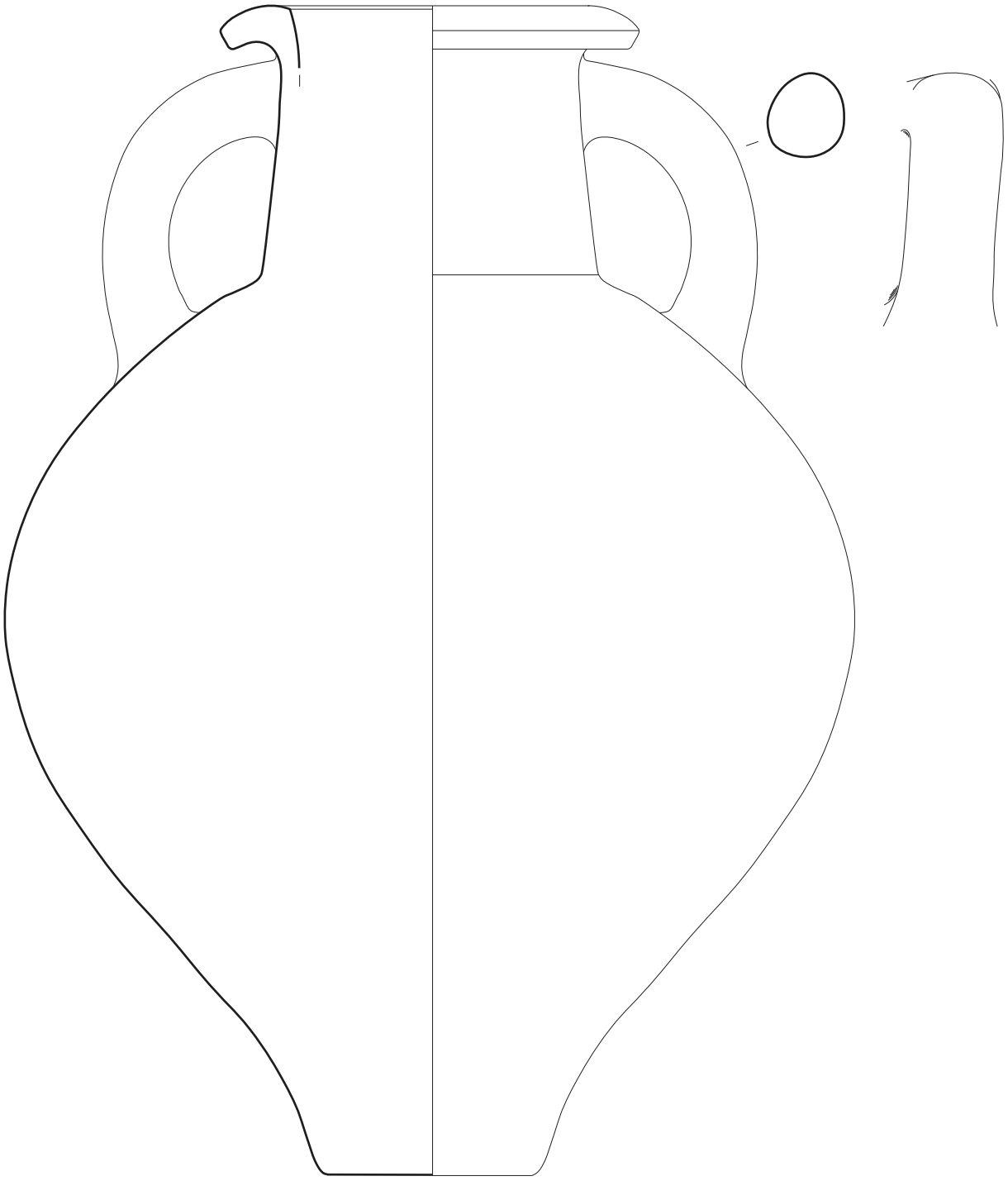
C23/1

1:3

0 10

PLATE 38

C25/1



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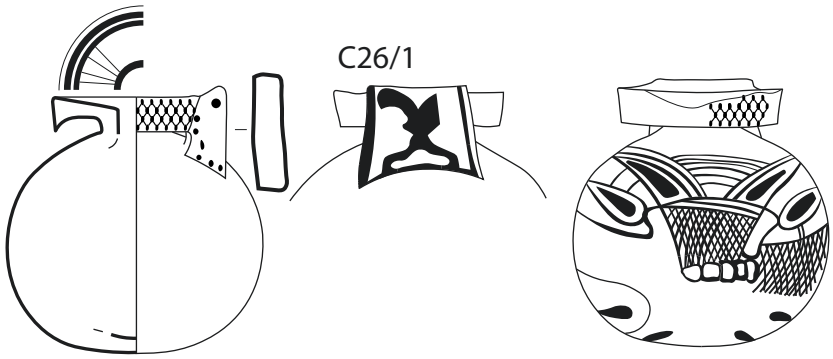
0 10

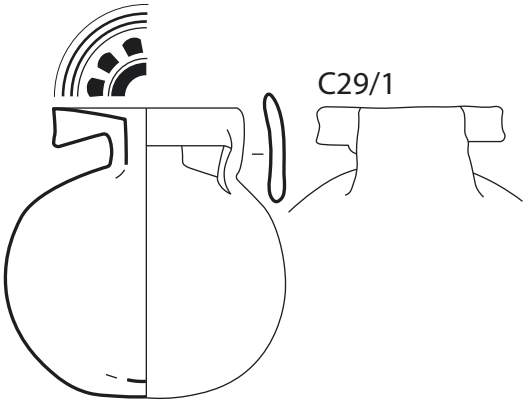
C25/1

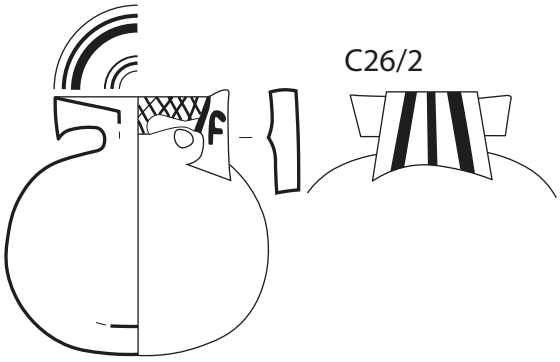
1:3

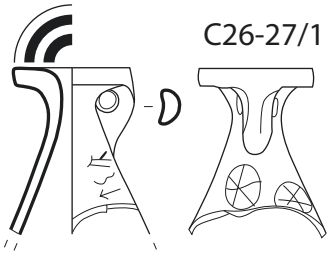
0 10

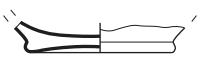
PLATE 40











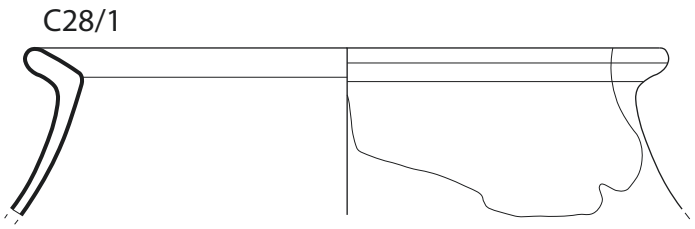


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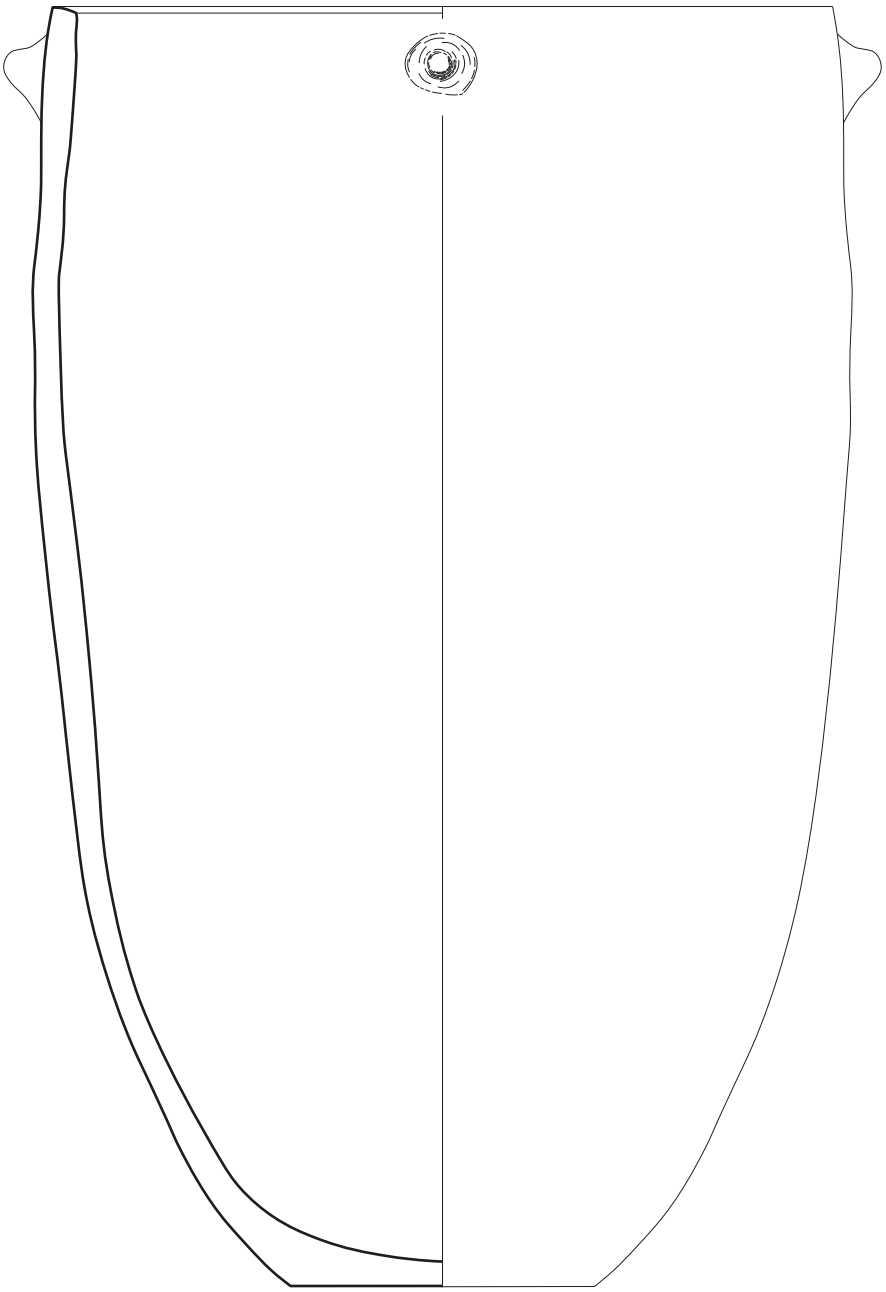
PLATE 41

C32/1



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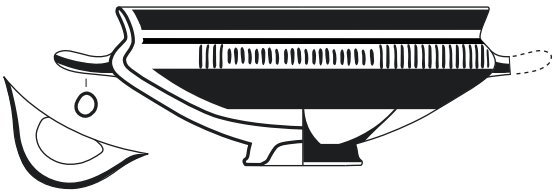
C33/3



C33/3

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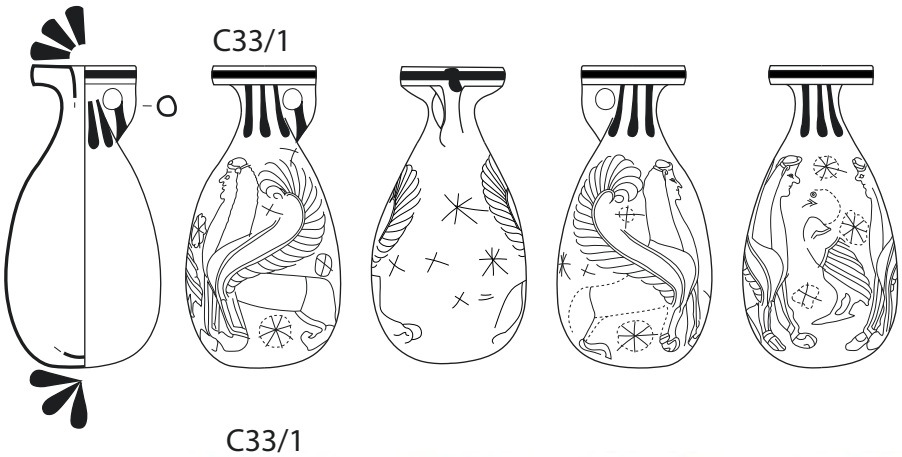
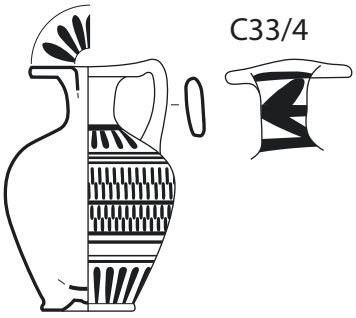
PLATE 42





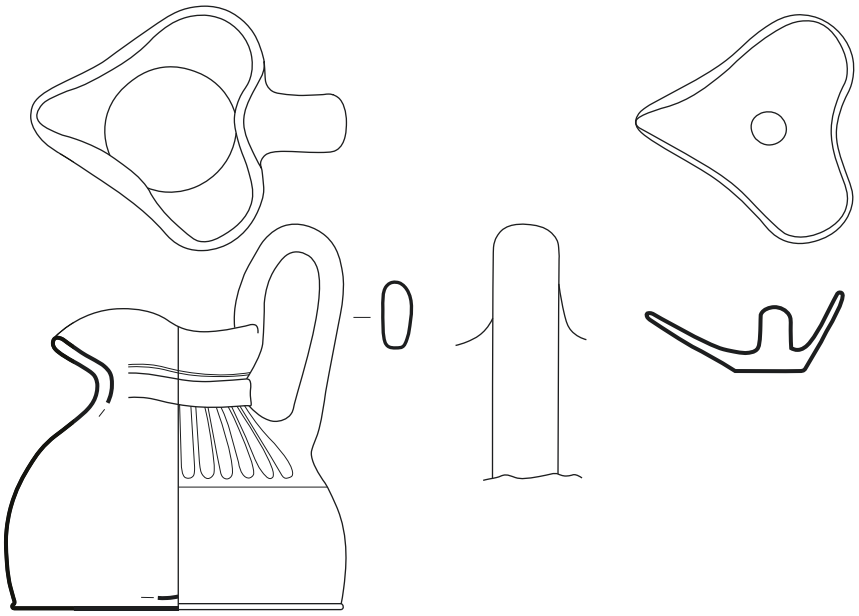


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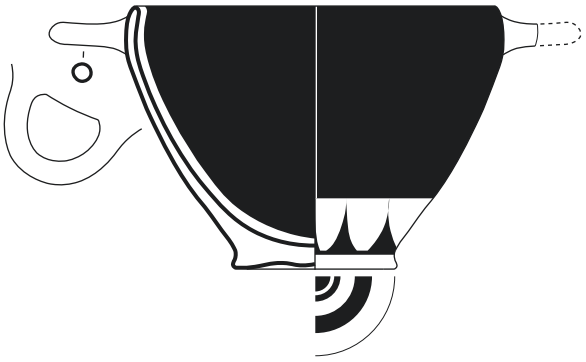
PLATE 43

C33/5



C33/5

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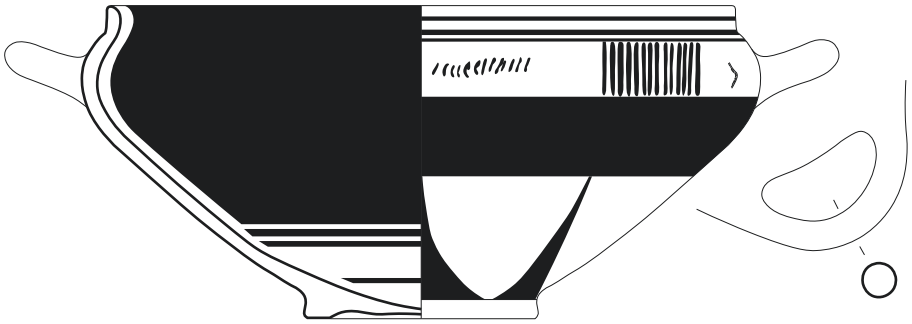
C37/2



C37/1

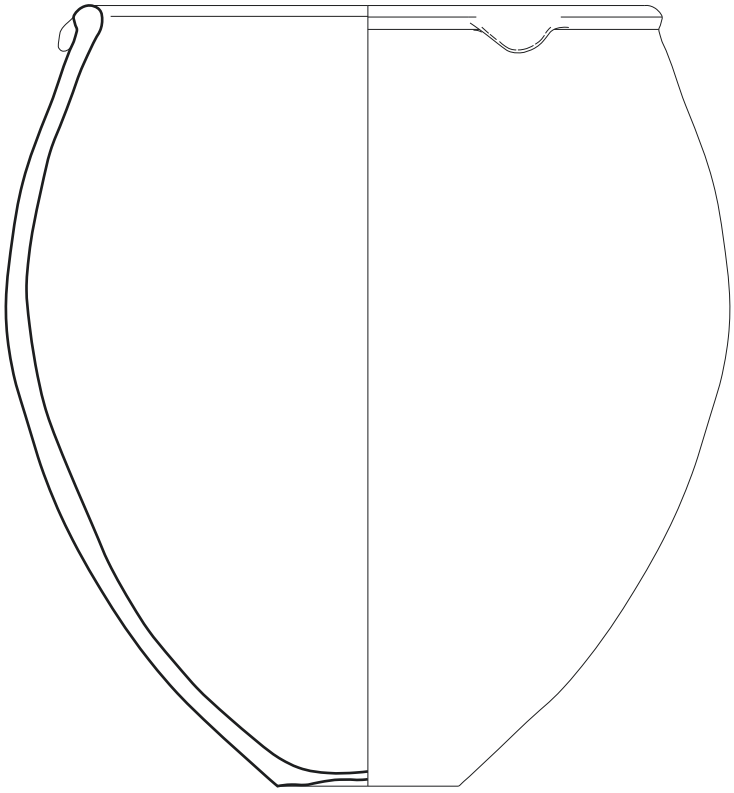


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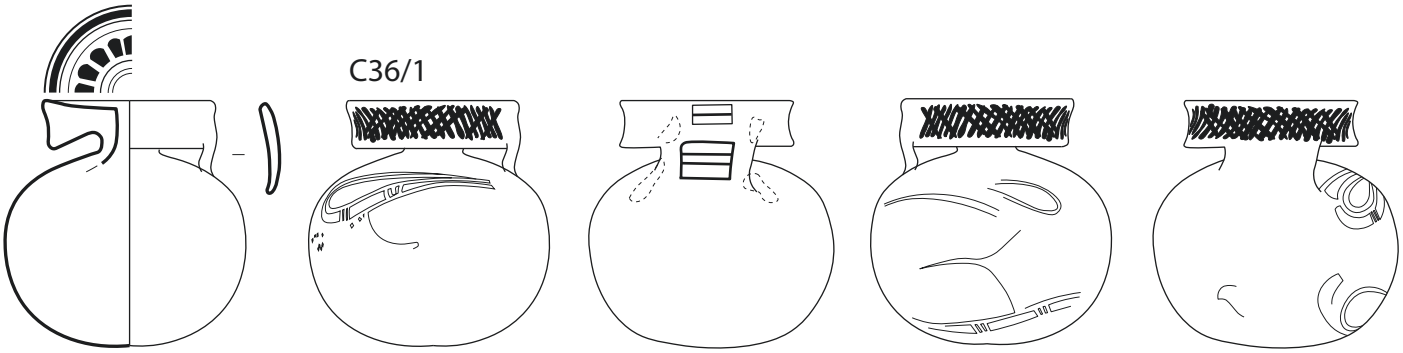
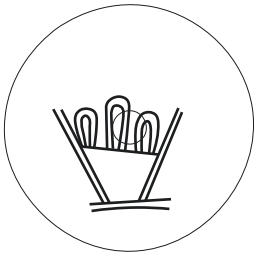
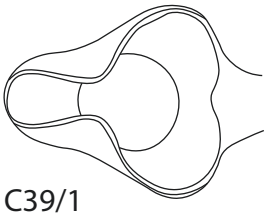
PLATE 44



C36/1





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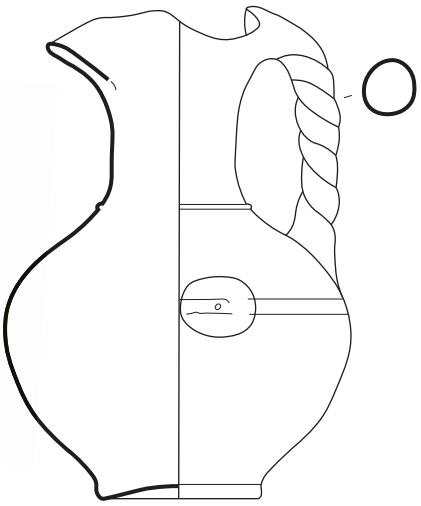

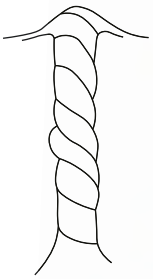

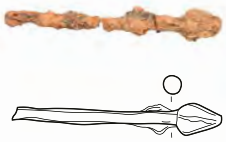

C35/1

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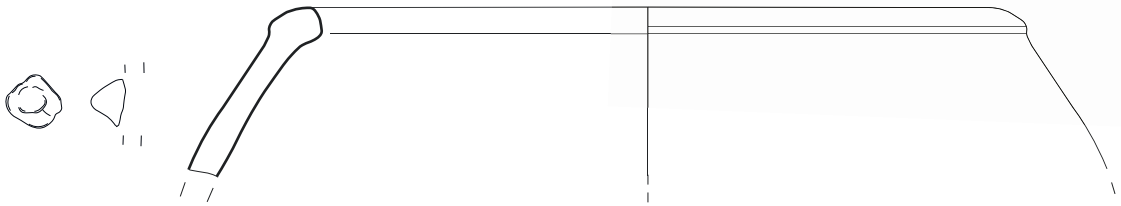
C40/1



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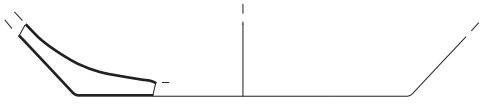
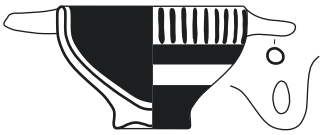


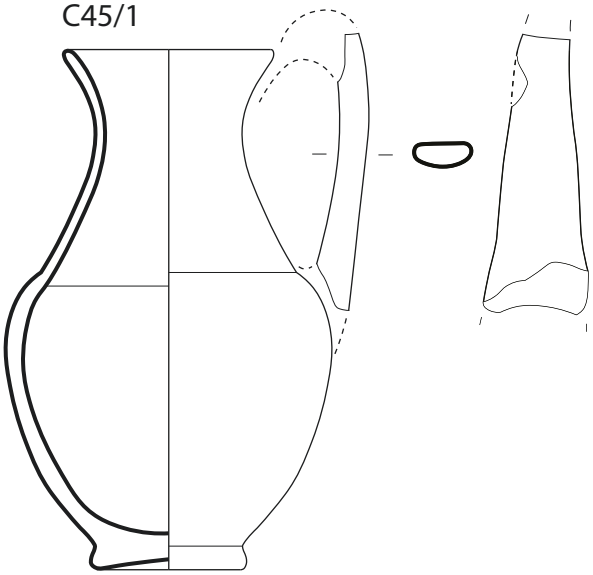
PLATE 45

C43/1



C44/1

C45/1



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C46/1

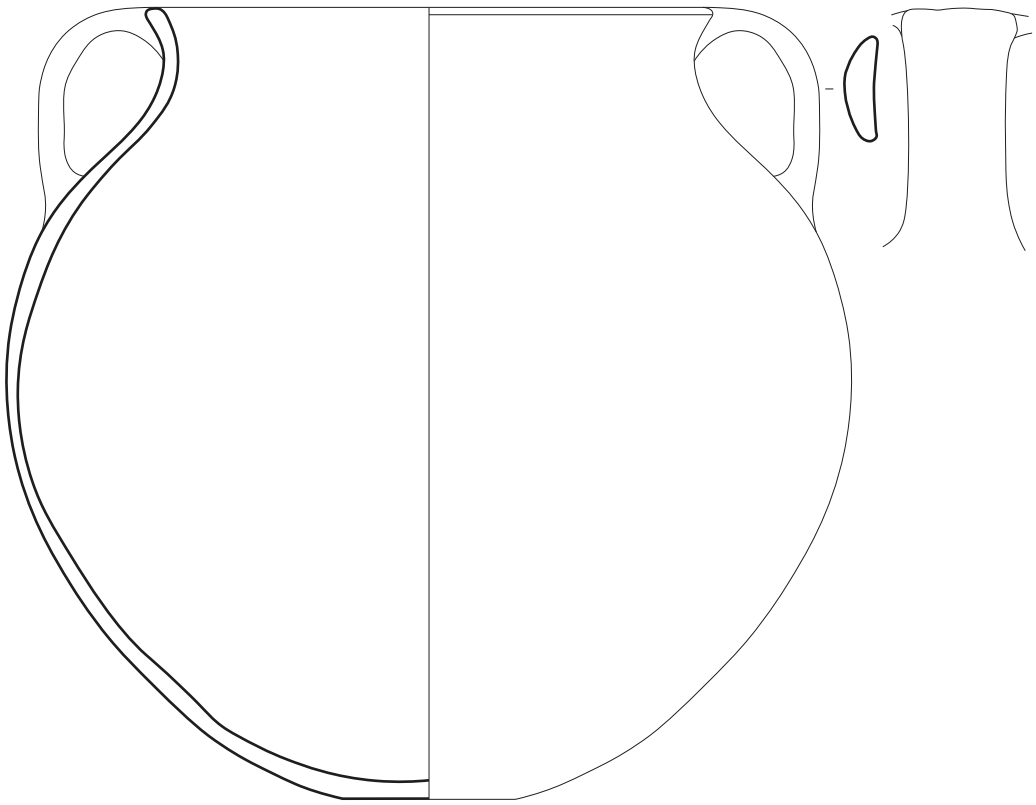

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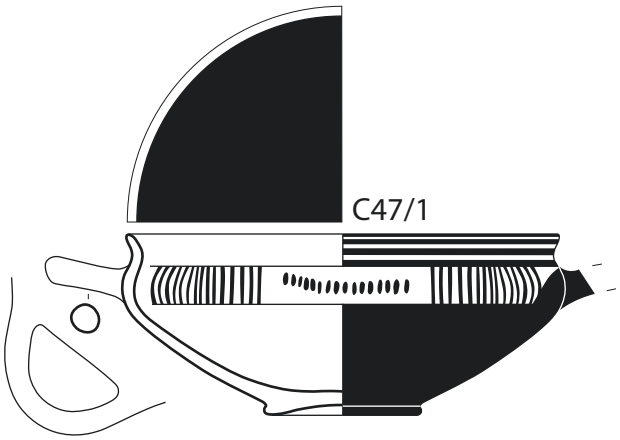
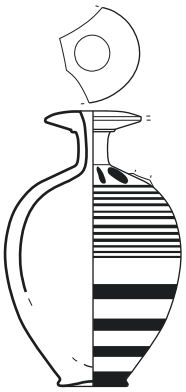
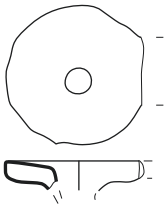
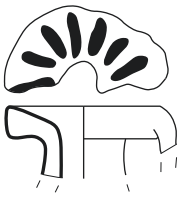
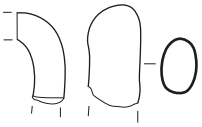
PLATE 46



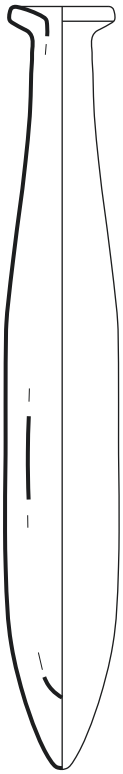

C48/1


C50/5

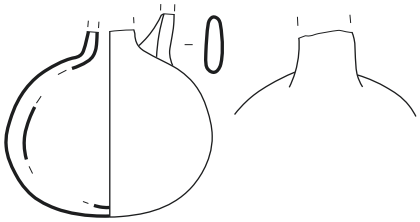

C50/6

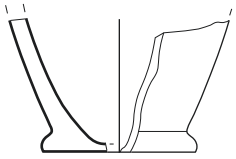


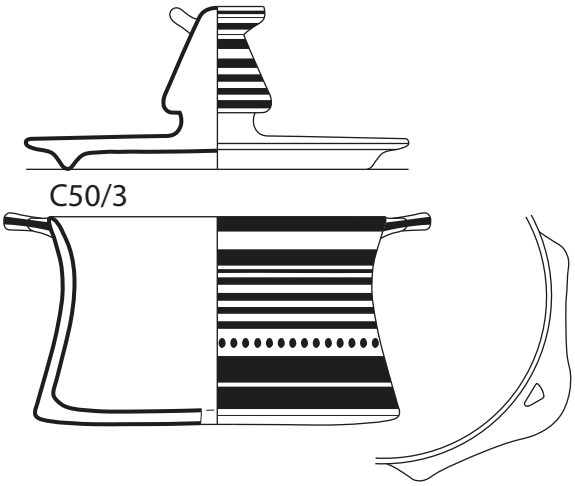
C50/2



C50/1




C50/4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C50/8

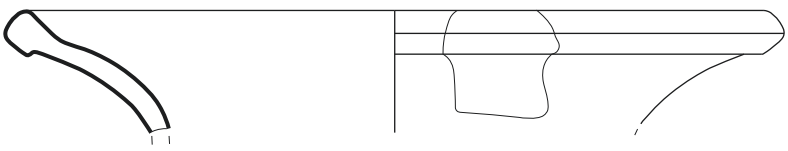

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PLATE 47

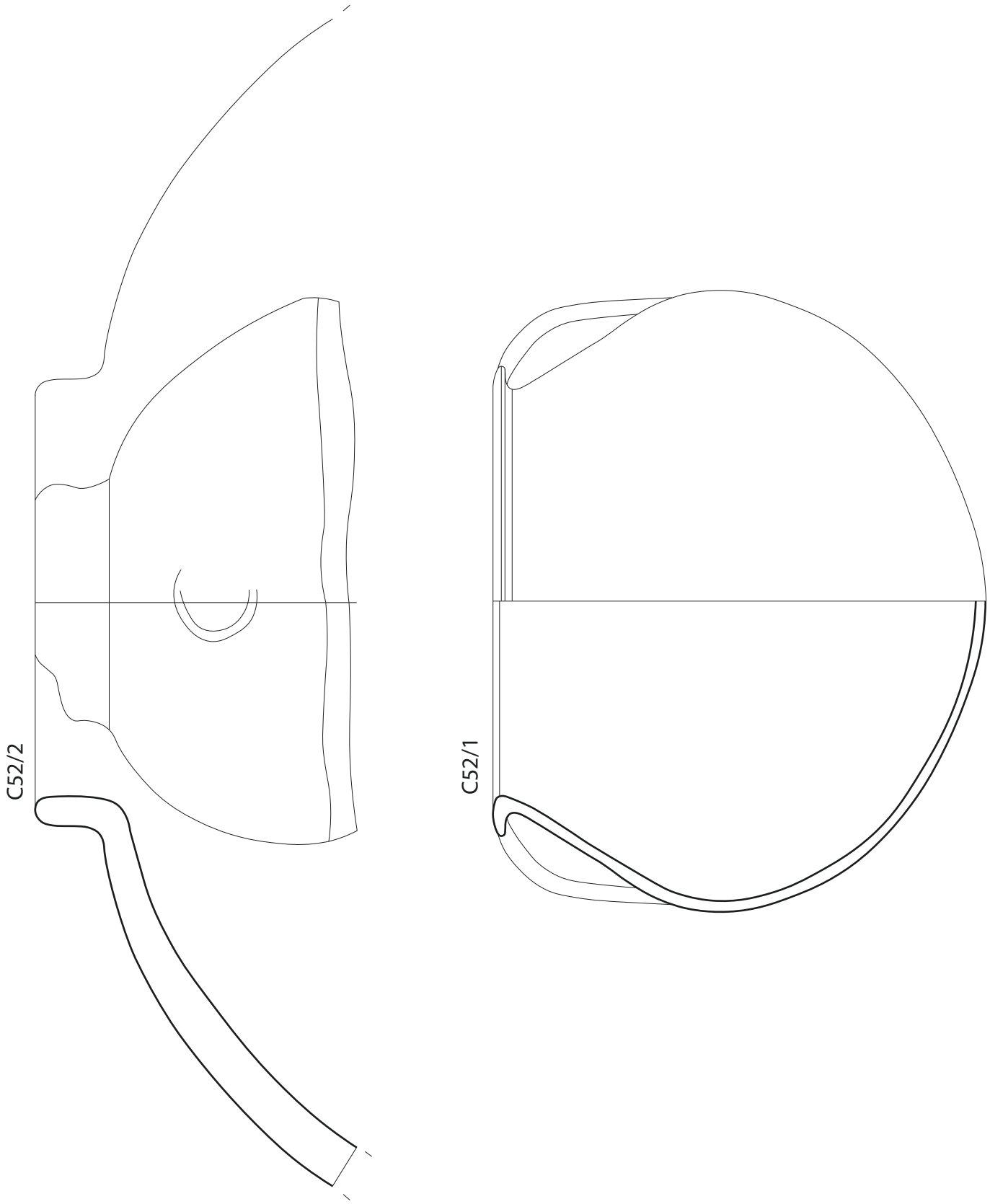

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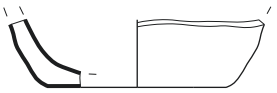
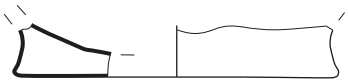
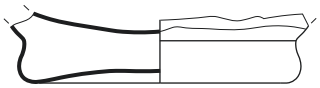
PLATE 48



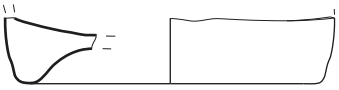
C54/1



C54/2

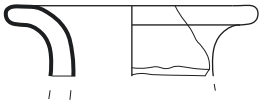


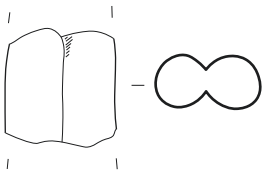
C54/3



C54/4

C54/5





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C55/1

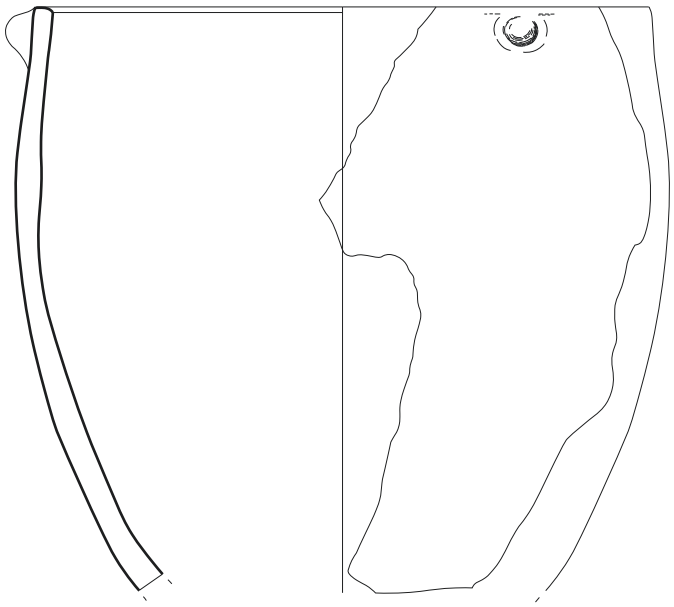

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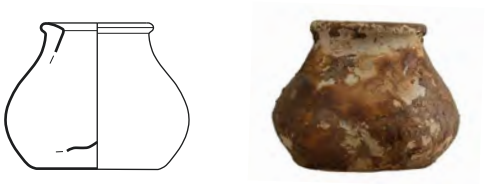
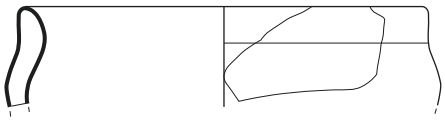
PLATE 49



C56/2

C56/3



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C56/1

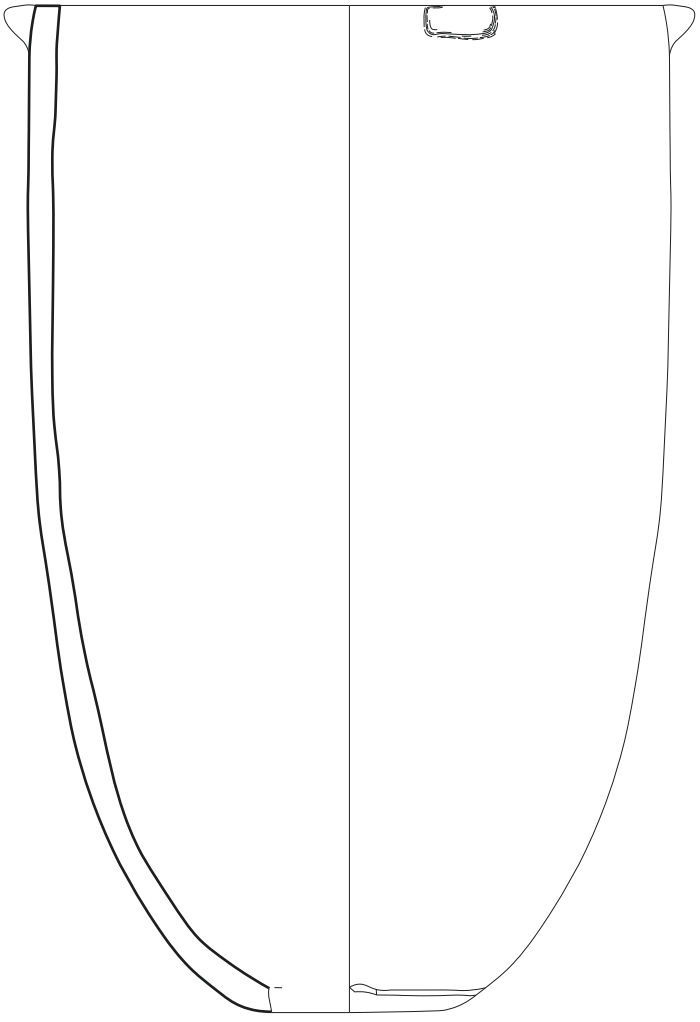

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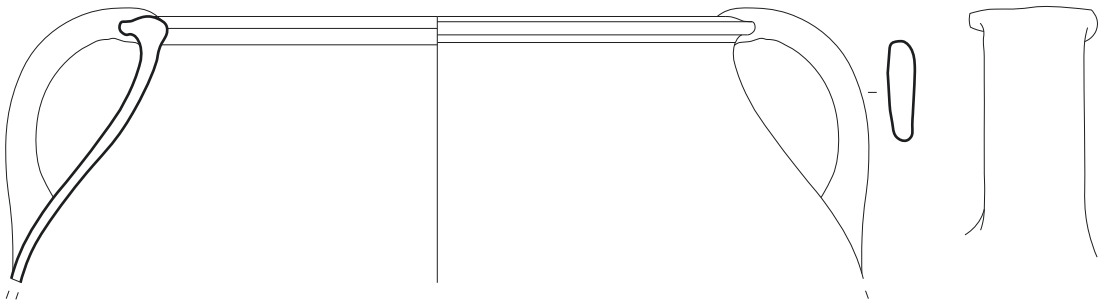
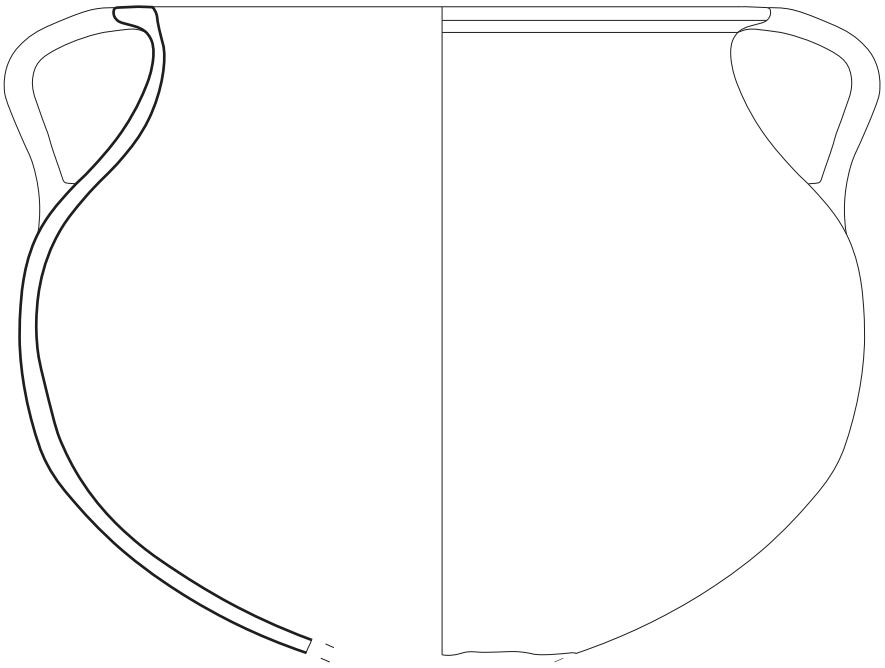
PLATE 50

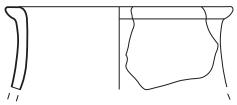
C62/1



C63/1

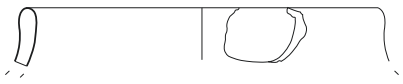


C60/1



C58/1

C63/3



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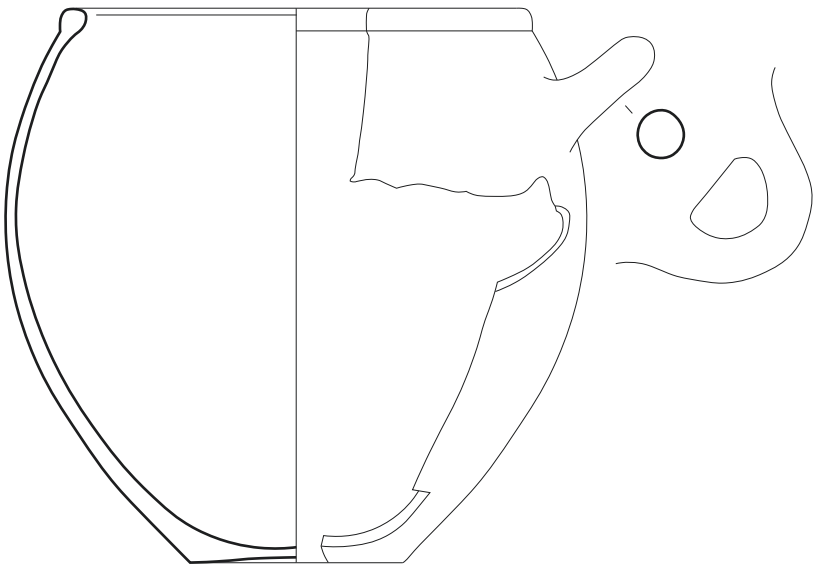

C62/2

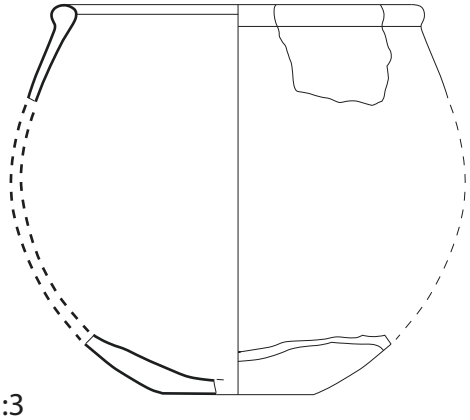

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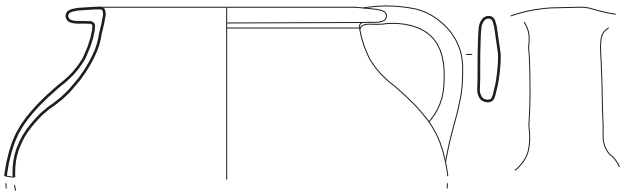
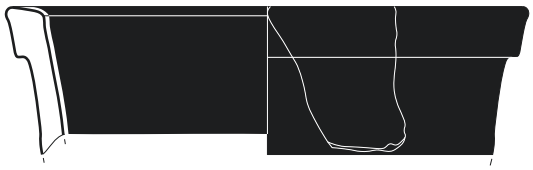
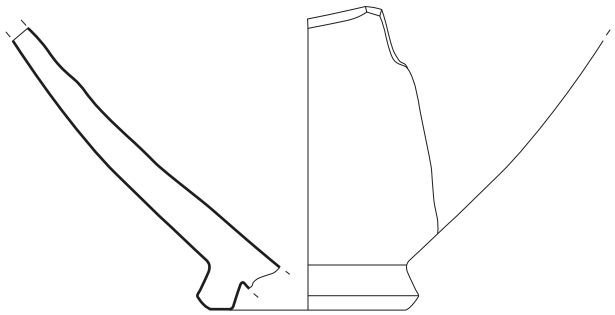
PLATE 51

C68/1



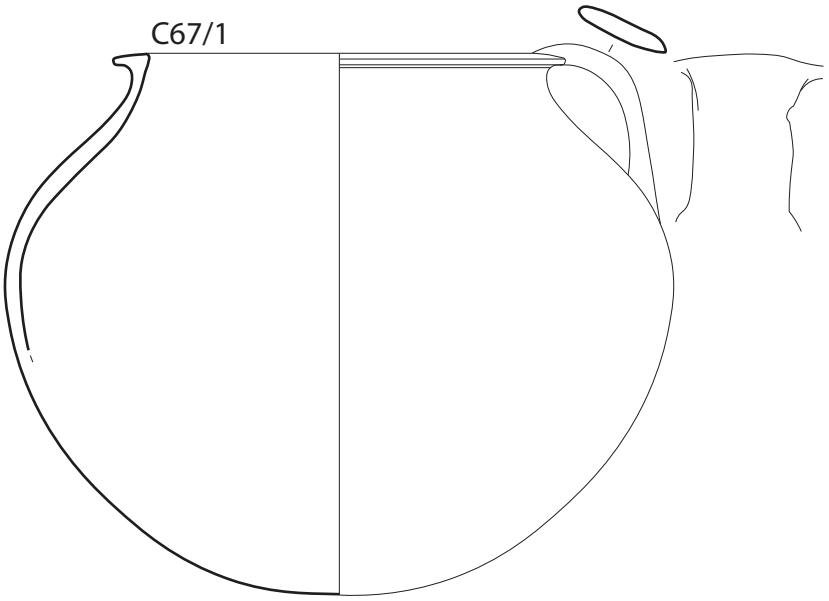
C69/1

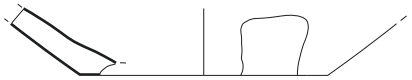




C68/2

C67/1





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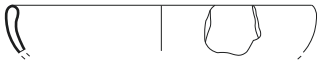
C69/3



C66/1

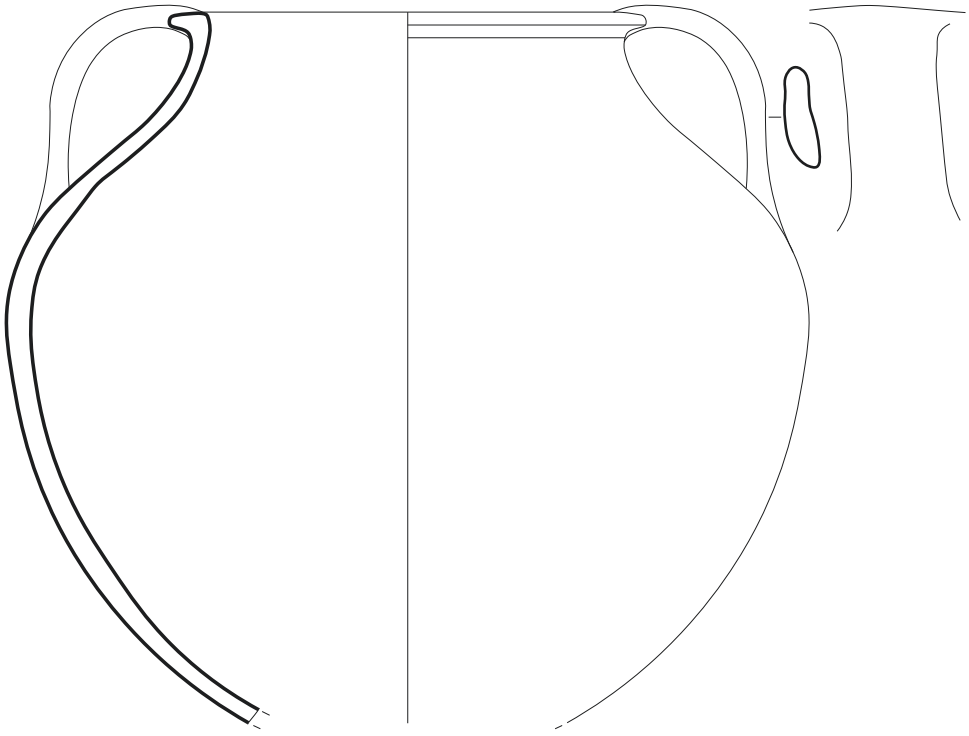


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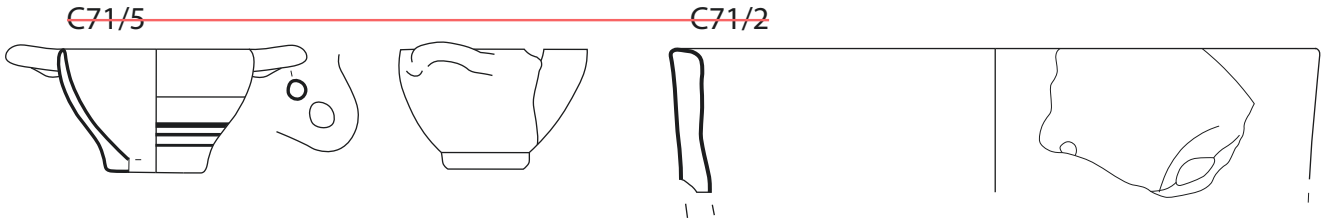
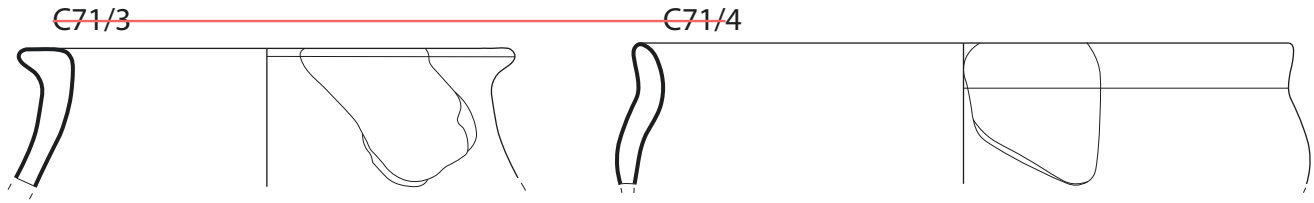
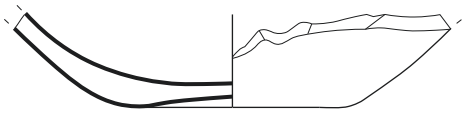
PLATE 52







C74/2

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C74/1

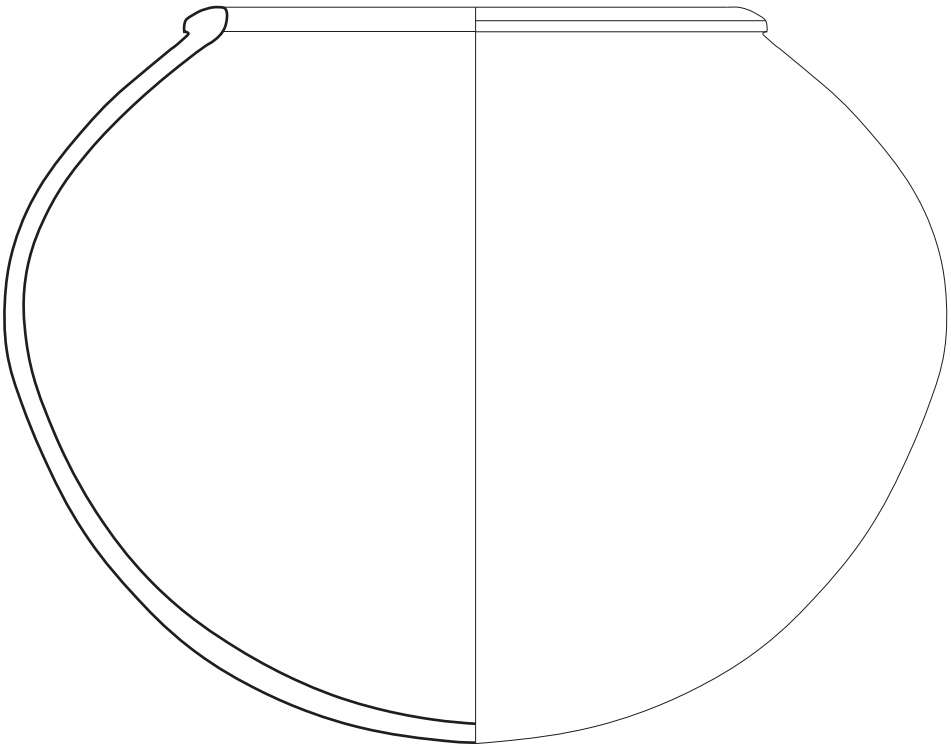

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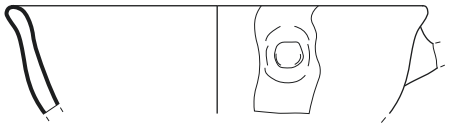
PLATE 53

C75/1



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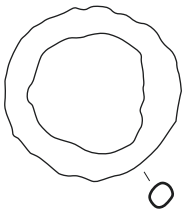
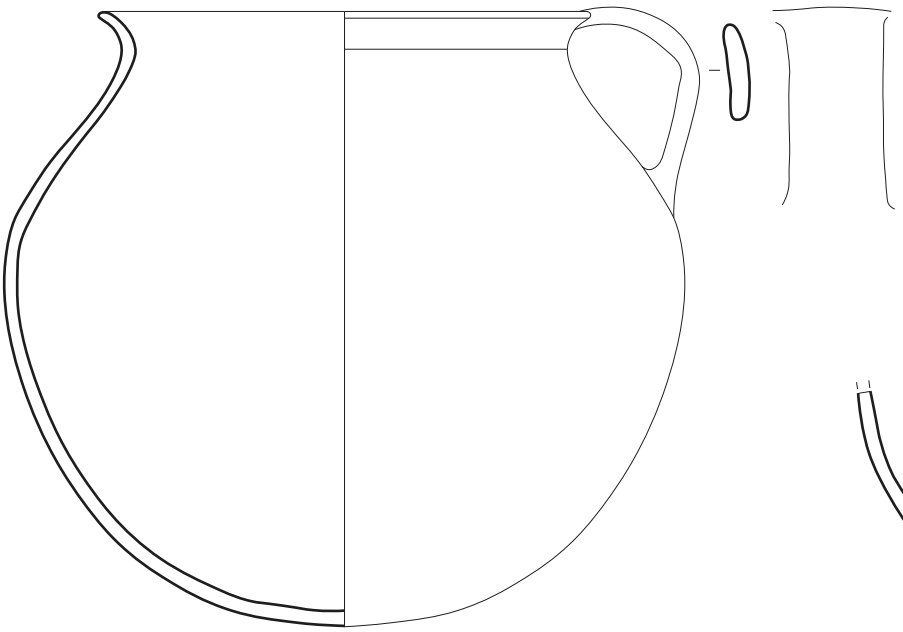
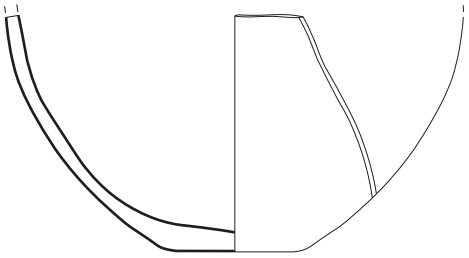


C77/1

C76/1





C76/2

C79/1

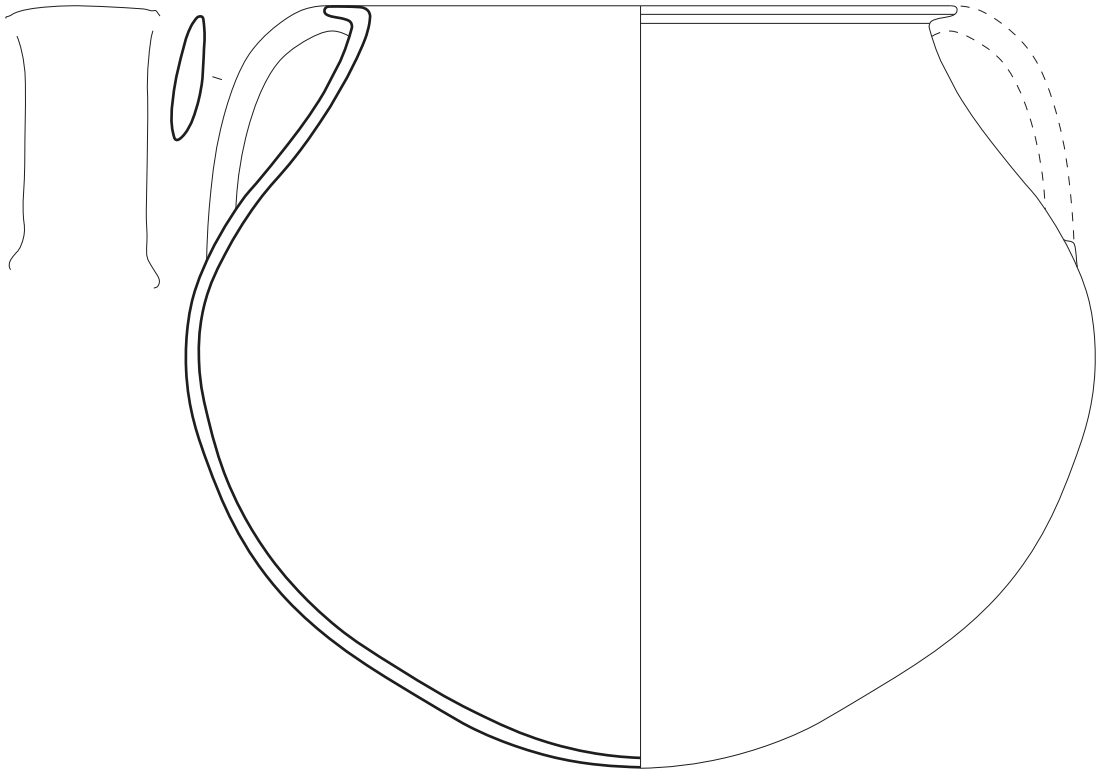


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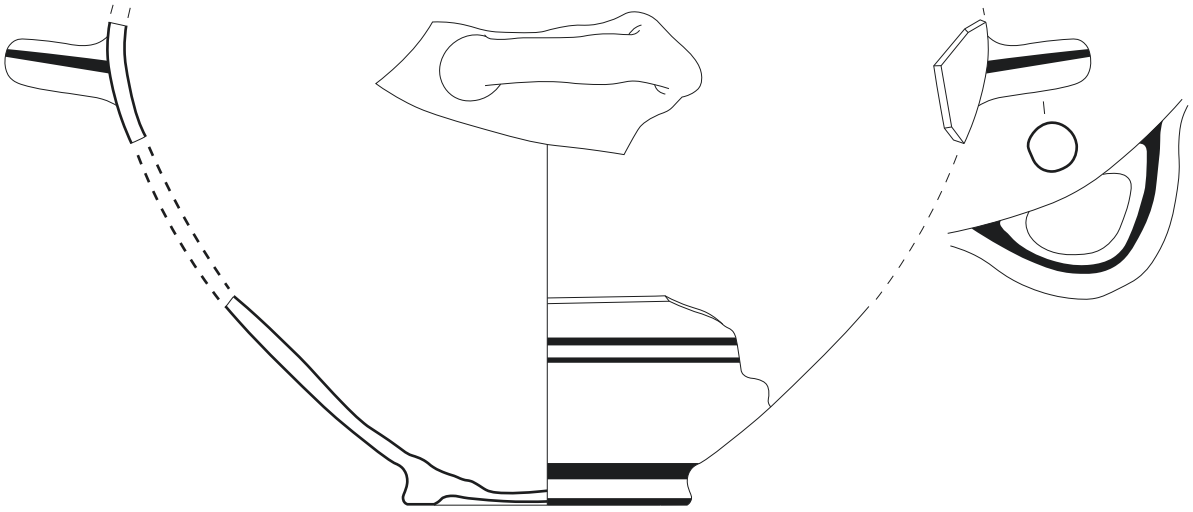
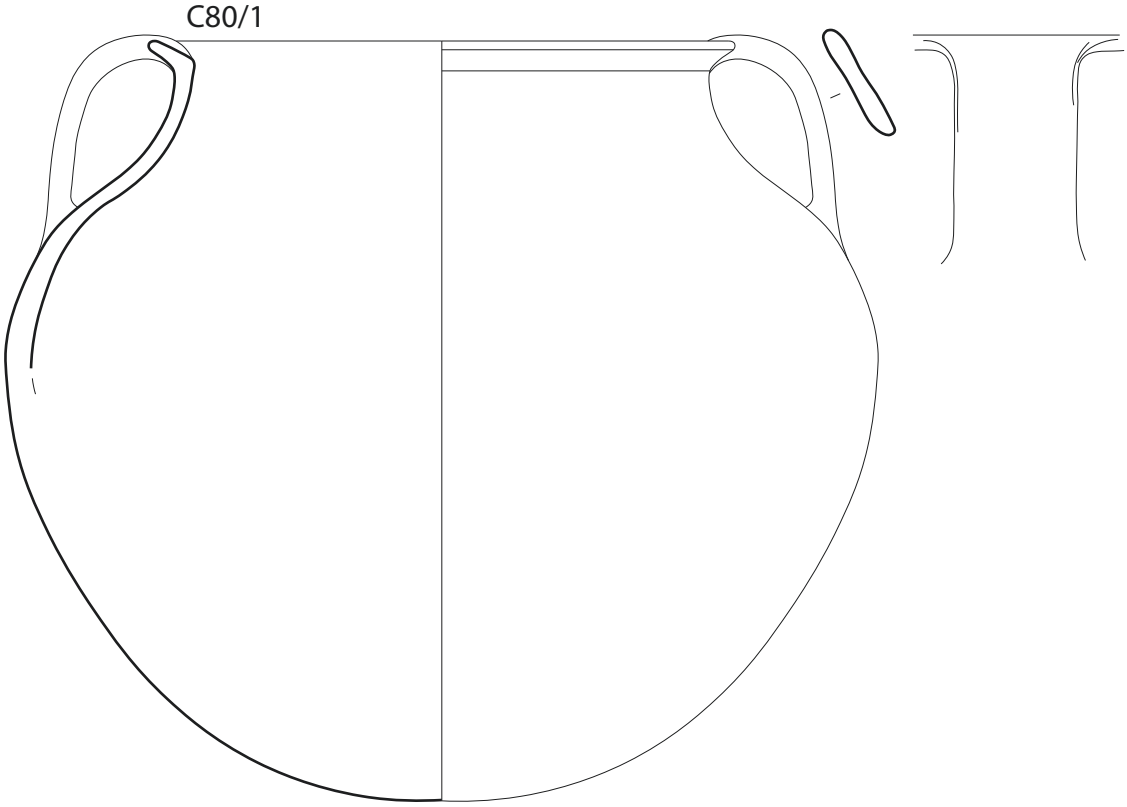
PLATE 54



C80/2

C80/1



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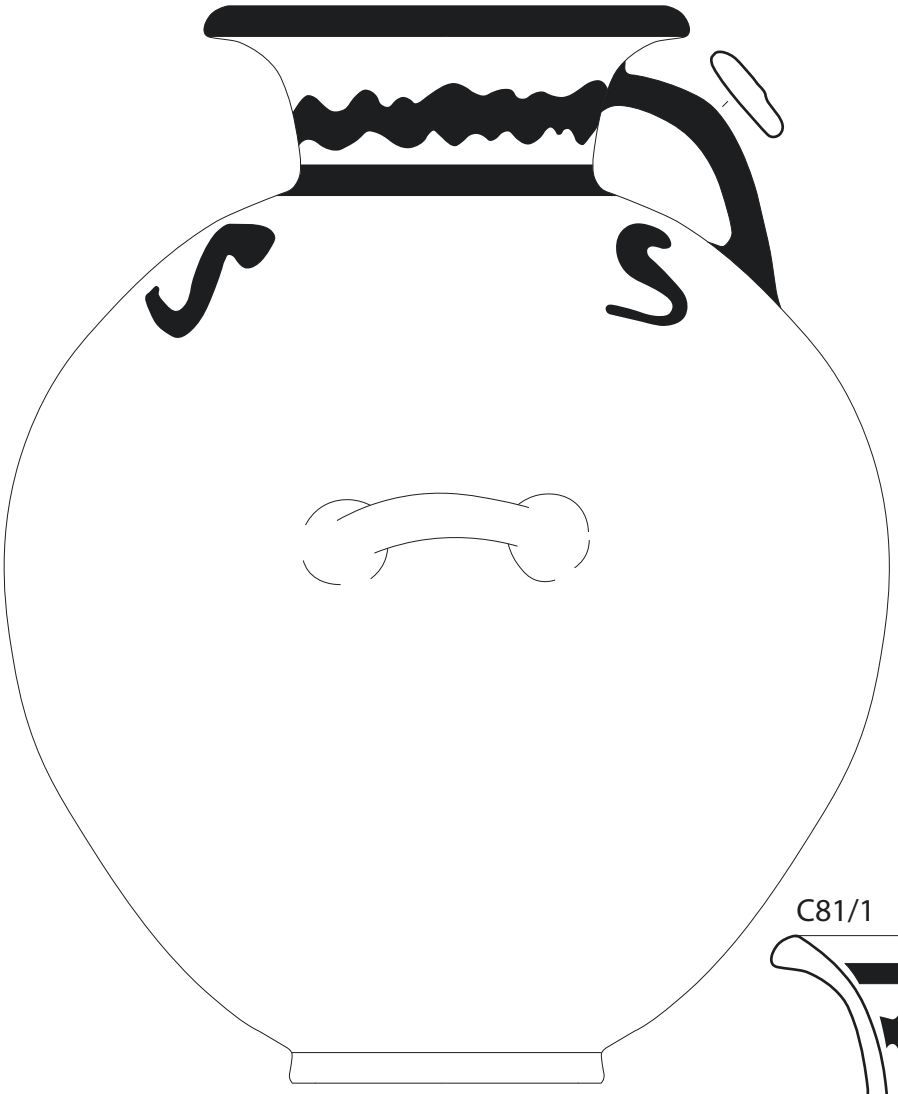

C81/1

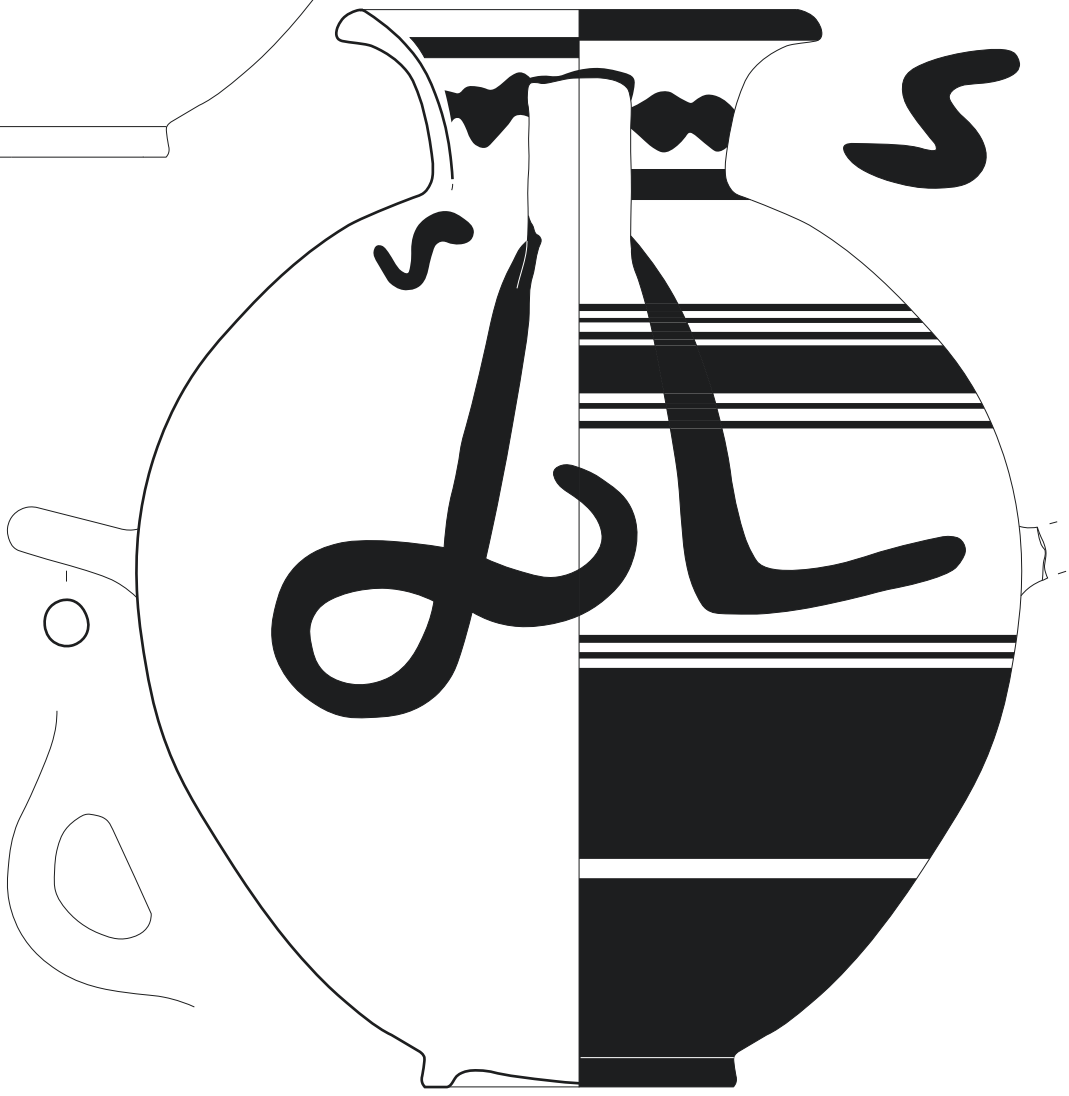

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PLATE 56

C81/1

1:3

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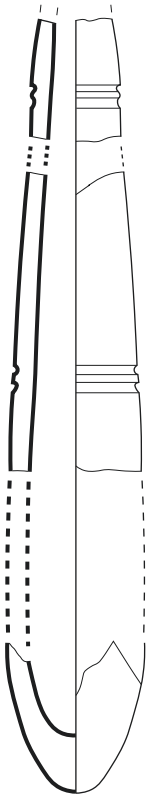
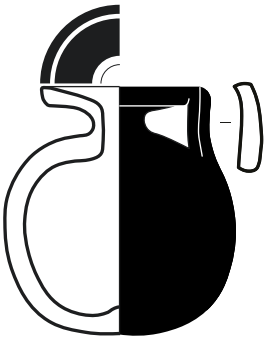
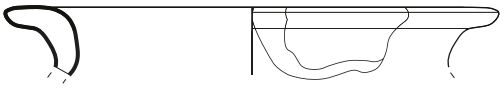
PLATE 57



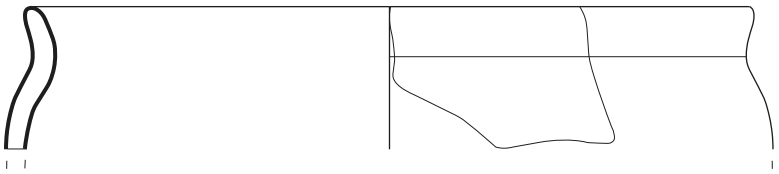
C85/1



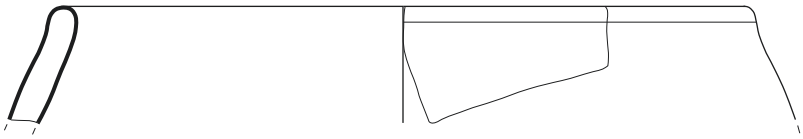
C86/1



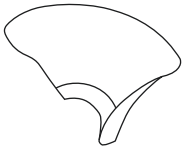
C90/1



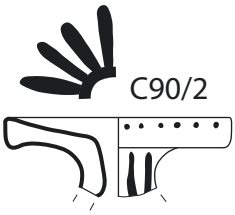
C90/3



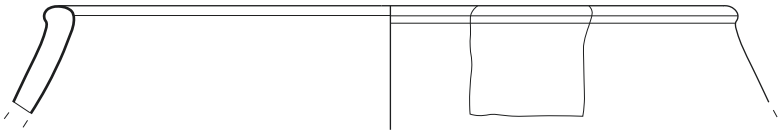
C85/2



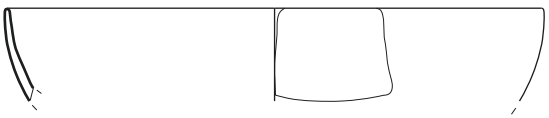
C90/2



C90/4



C90/5



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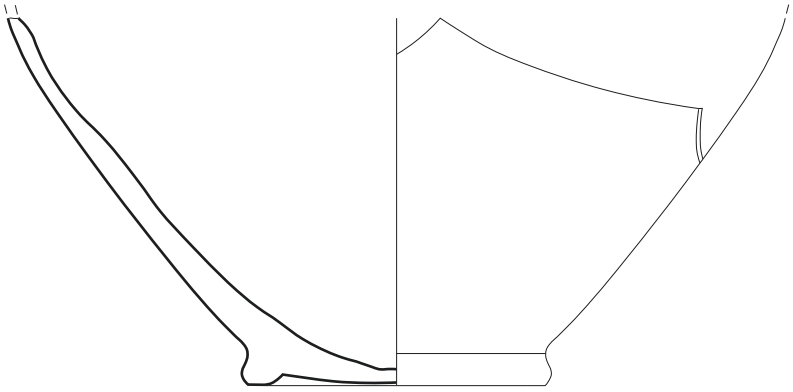

C81/2

1:3

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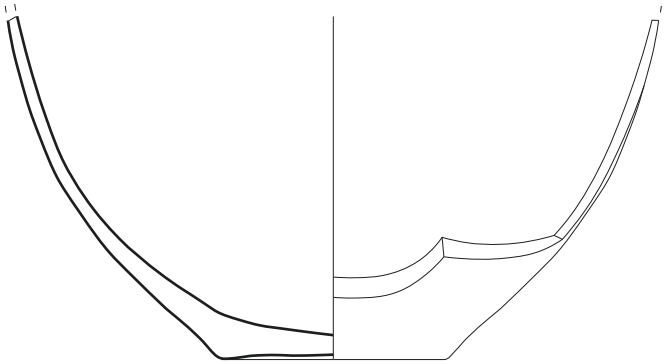
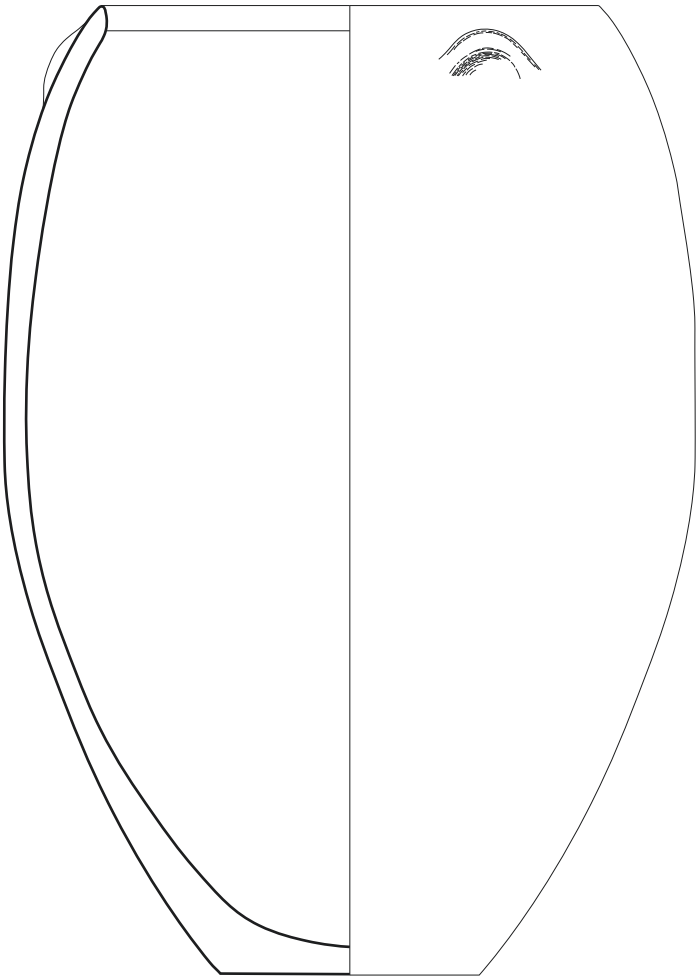
PLATE 58



C88/2

C88/1



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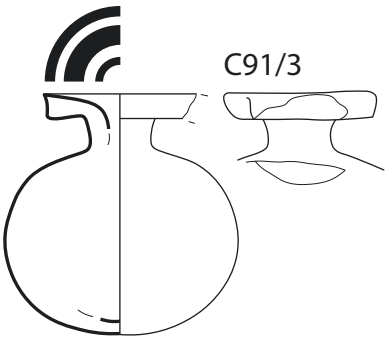
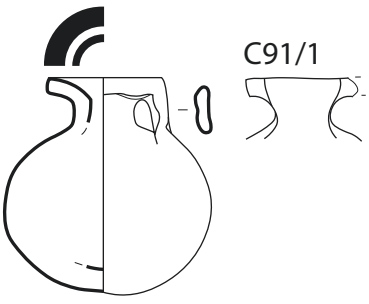
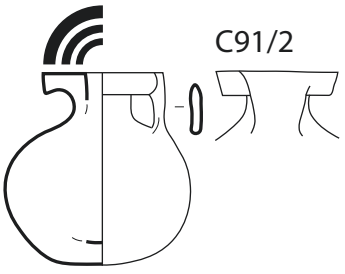


C91/3



C91/1



C91/2

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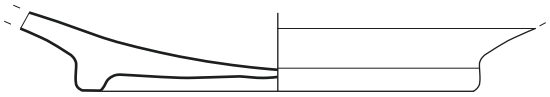
PLATE 59

C92/5



C92/4

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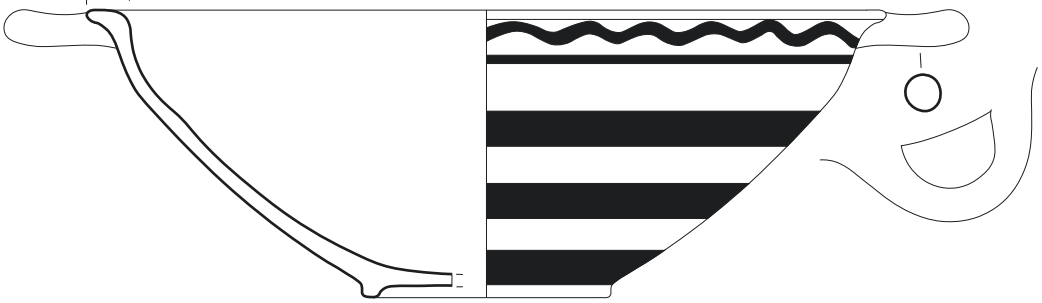
C92/3

C92/2



C92/1

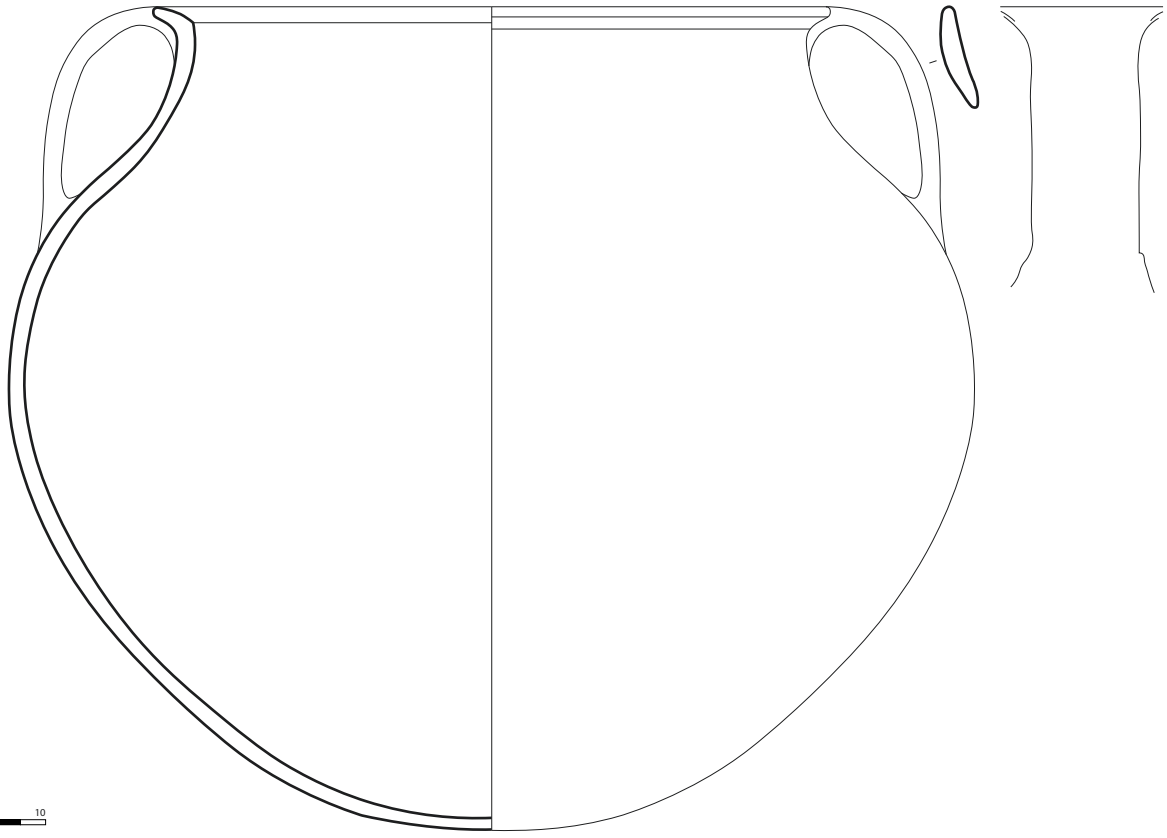


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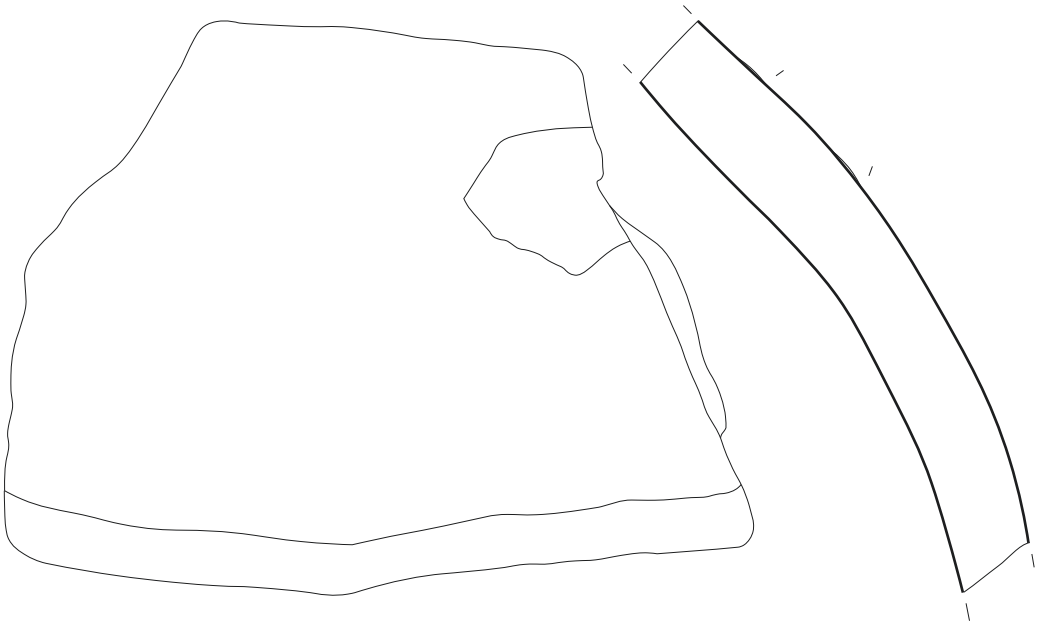
PLATE 60



C93/2

C93/1

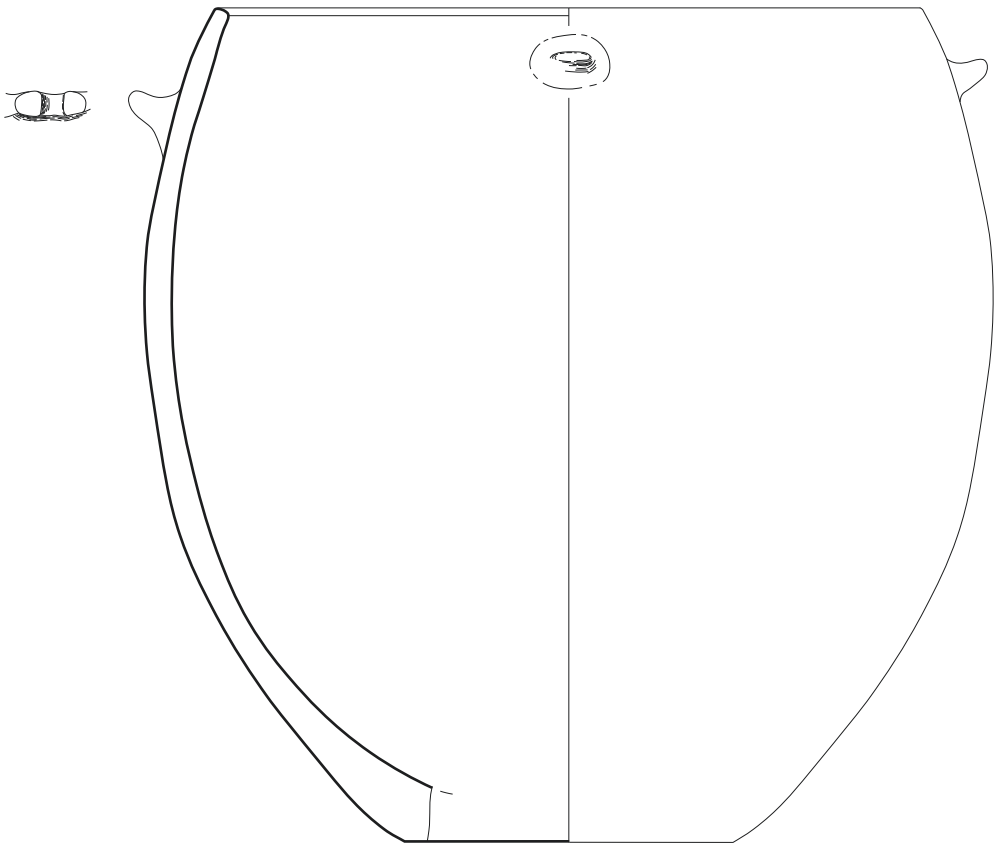


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PLATE 61

C94/1

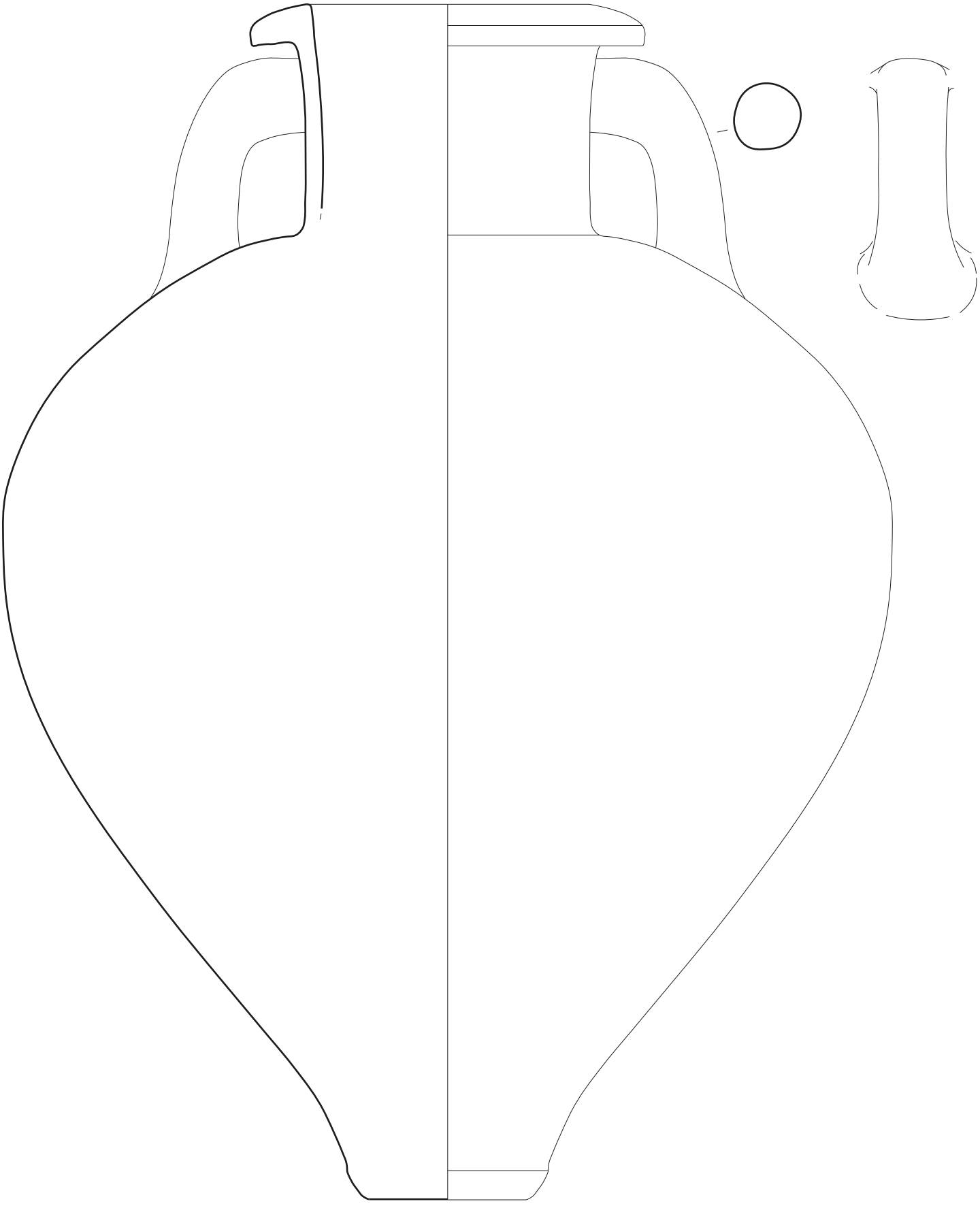

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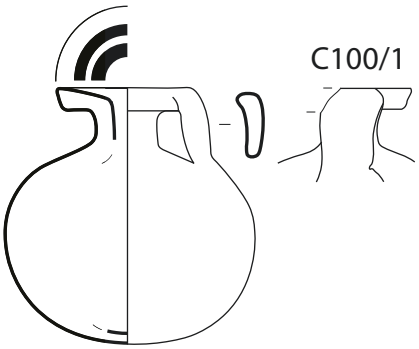
PLATE 62

C95/1

C100/1



C99/1

C94/2

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C96/1

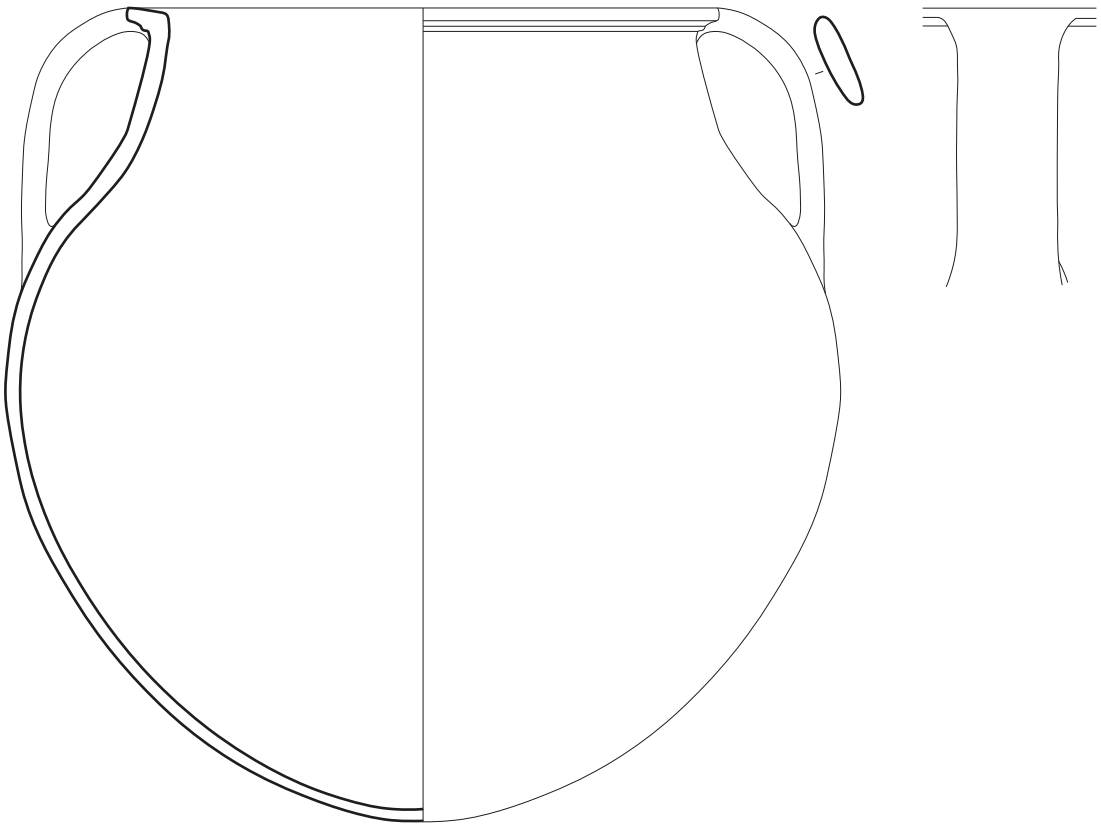

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PLATE 63

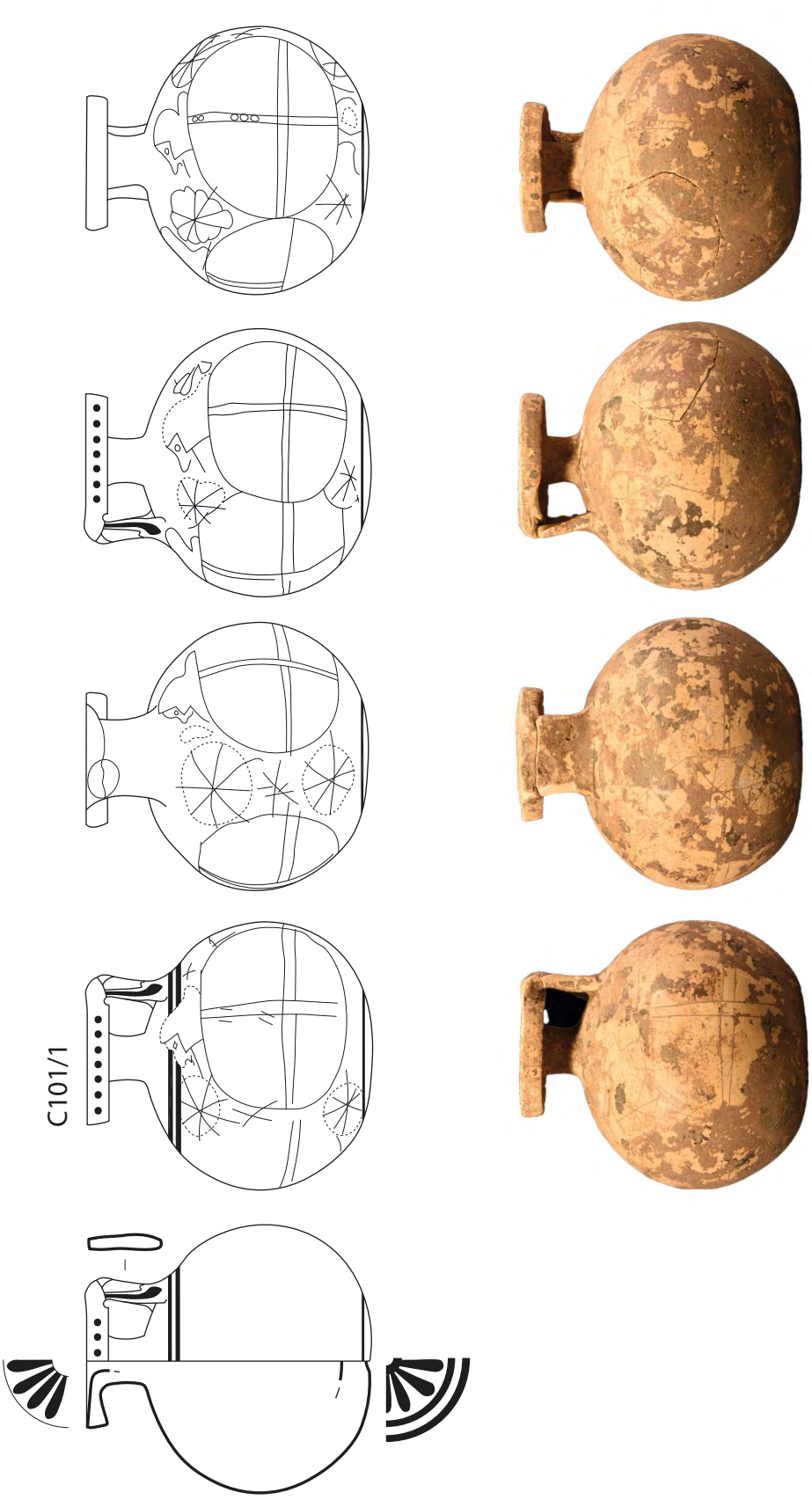

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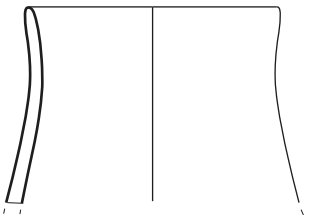
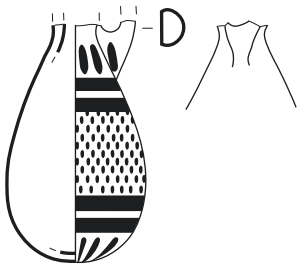
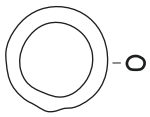
PLATE 64

C102/1





C104/1



C104/2

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C106/2

C106/1

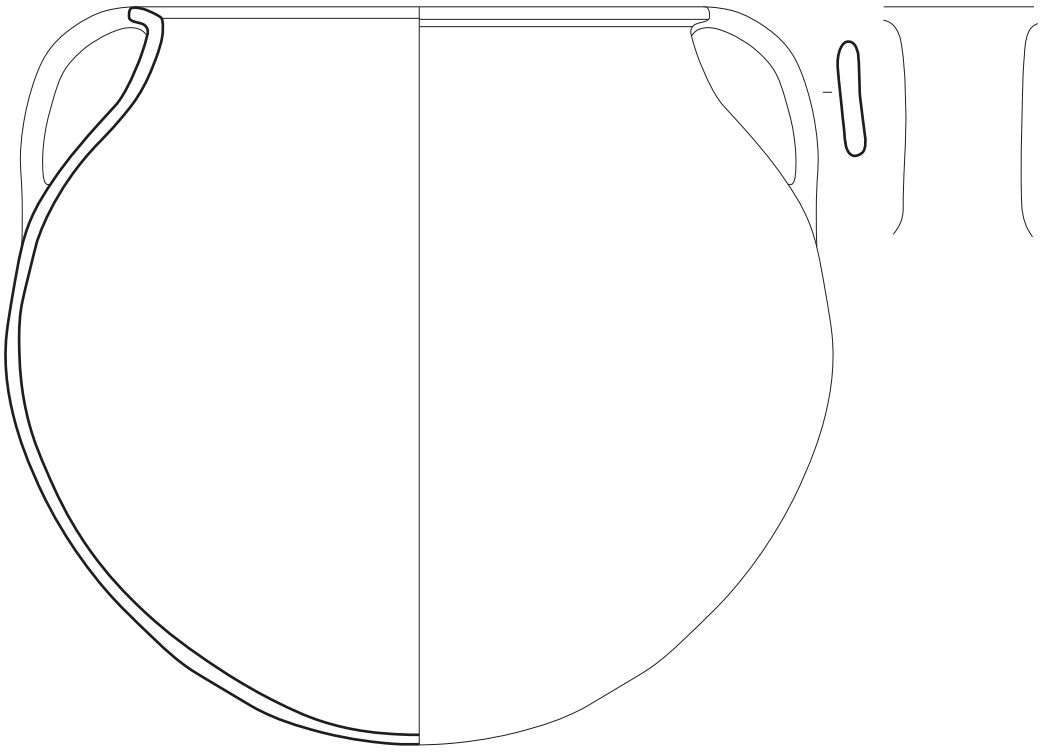

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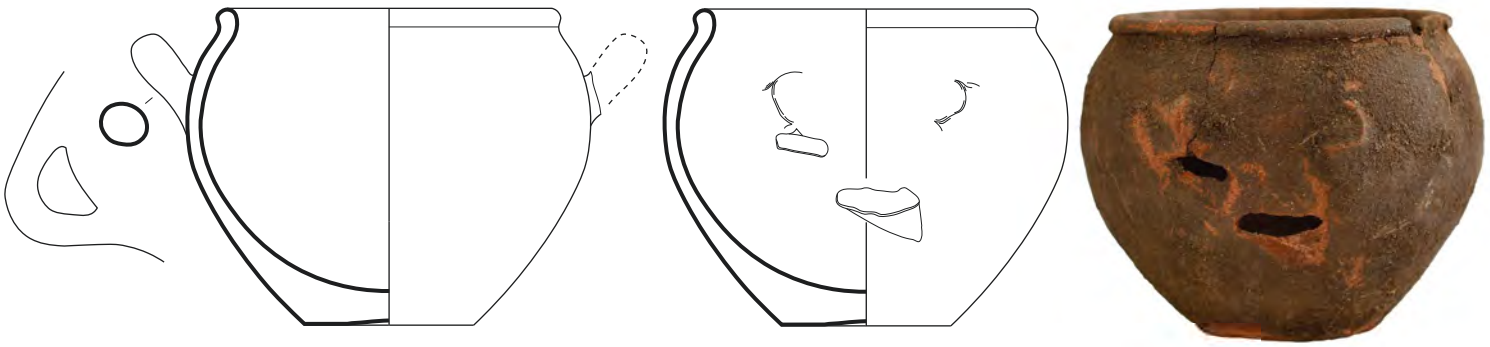
PLATE 65

C115/2



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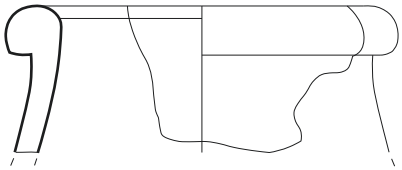
C115/3



C115/1

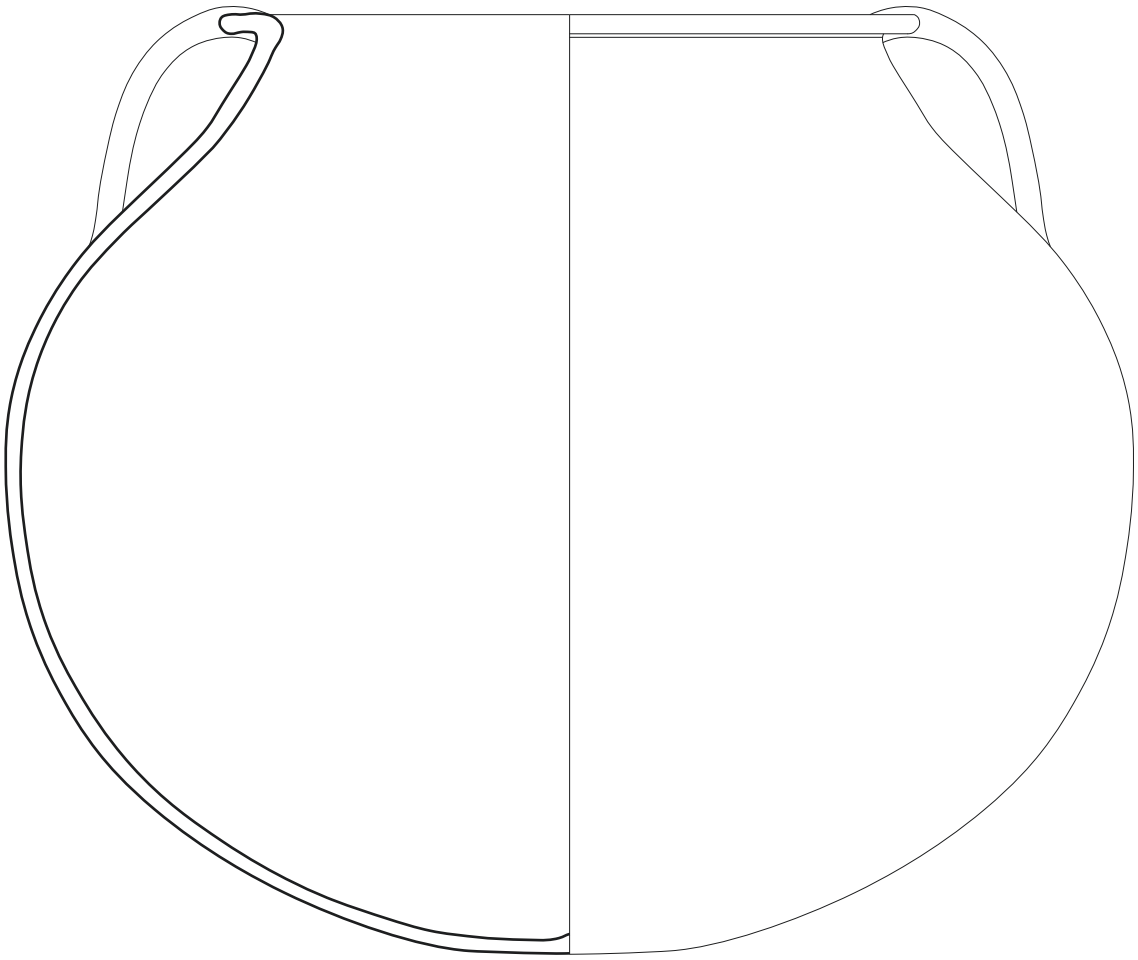


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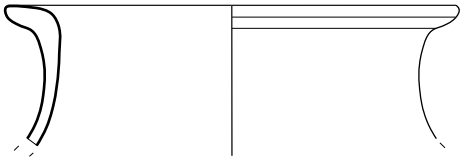
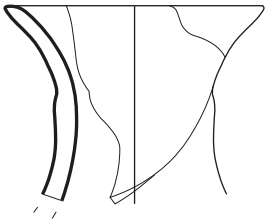
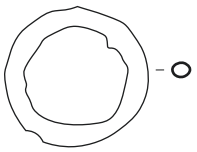
PLATE 66

C116/1



C116/2





C116/3

1:2

C117/1

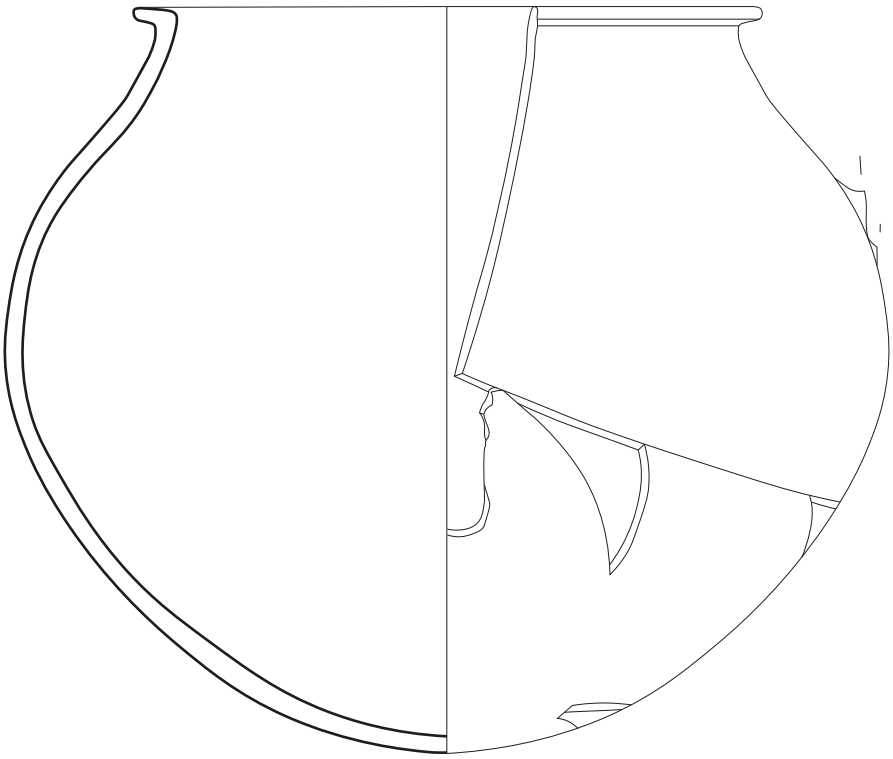


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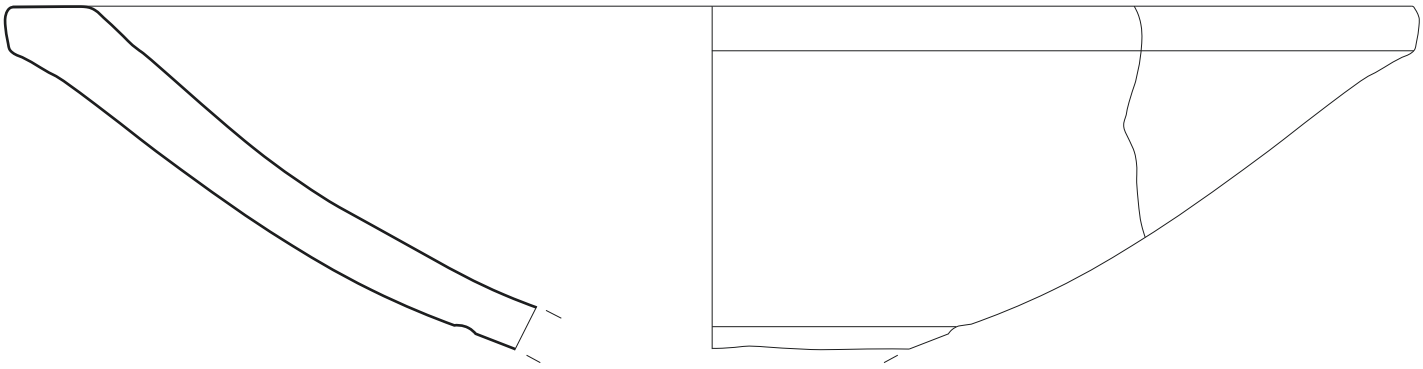
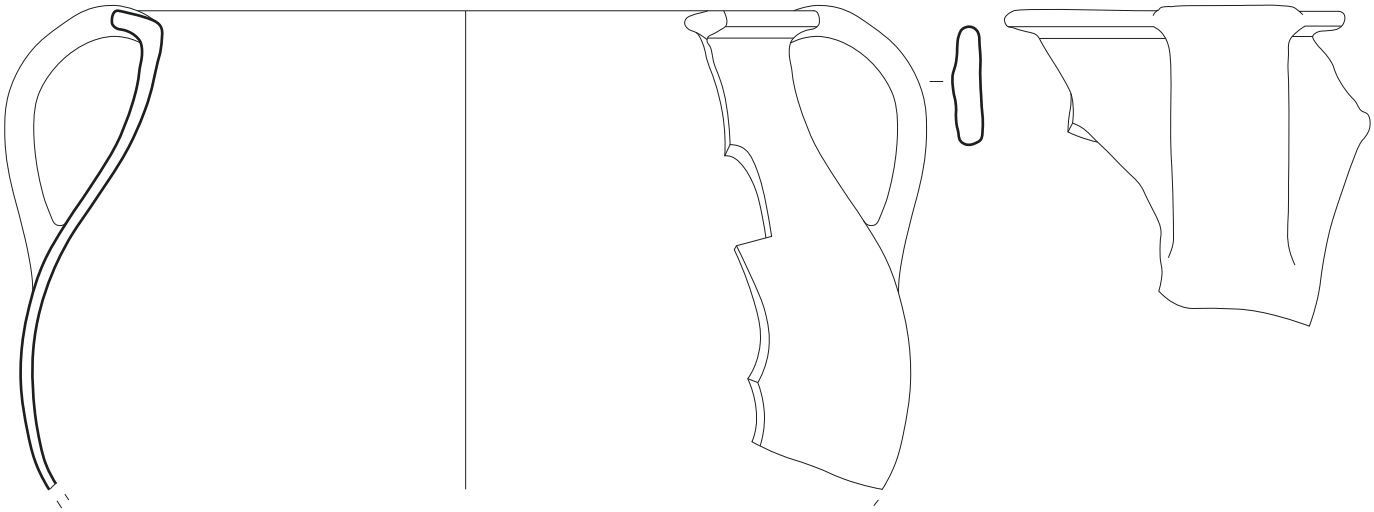
PLATE 67

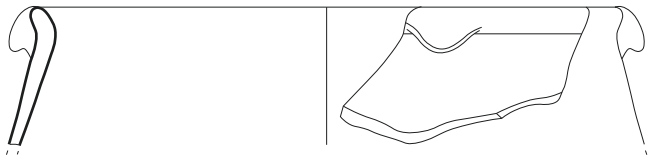
C118/2



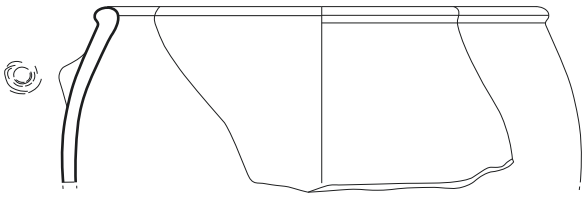
C118/1



C119/2



C119/3



C119/1

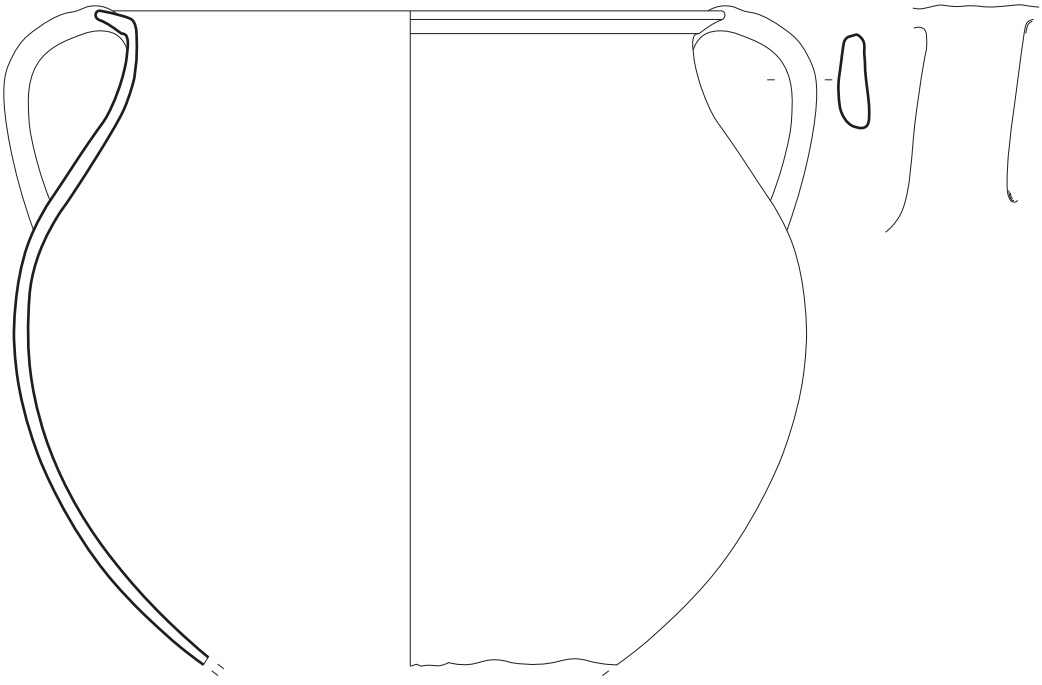


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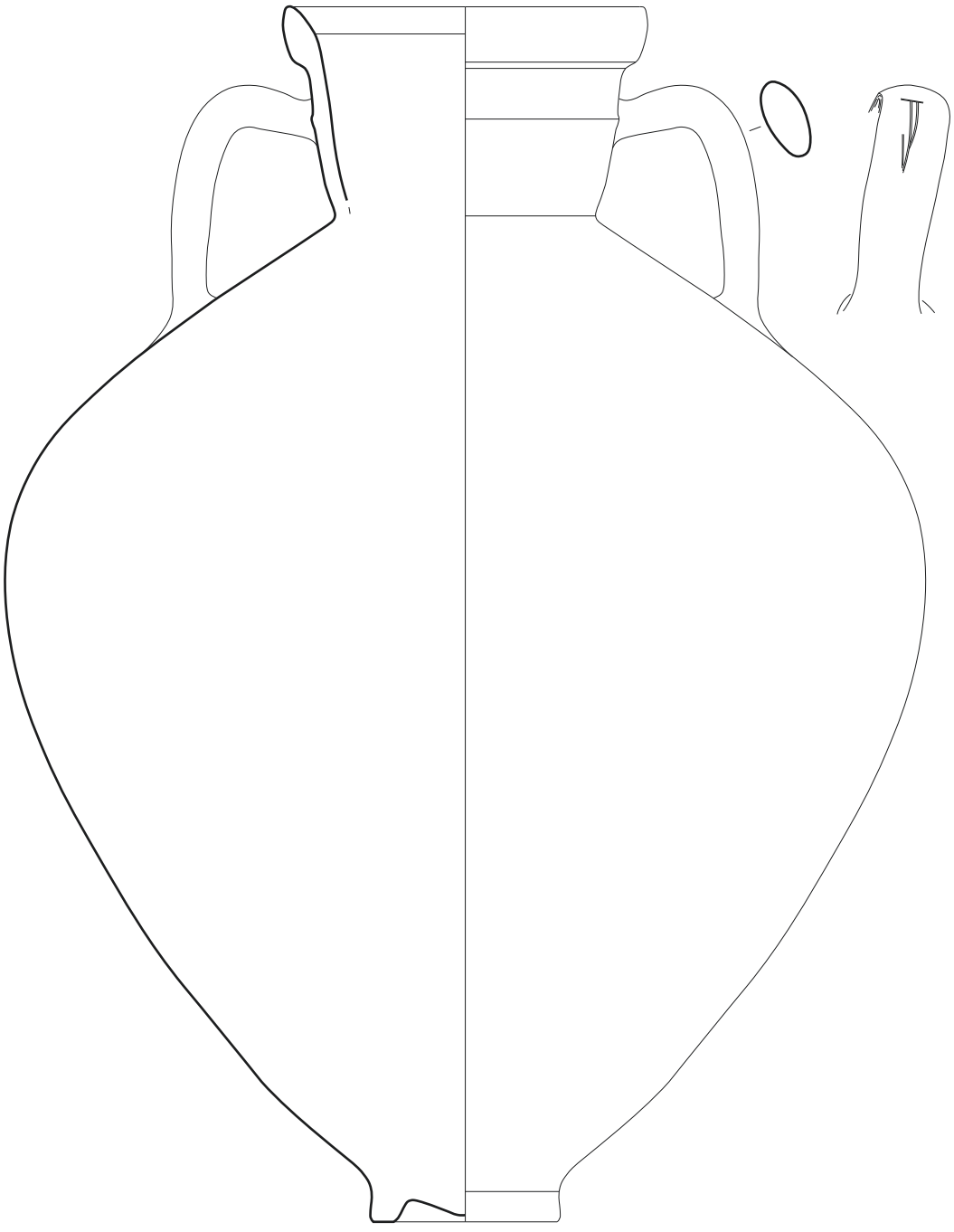
PLATE 68

C120/1



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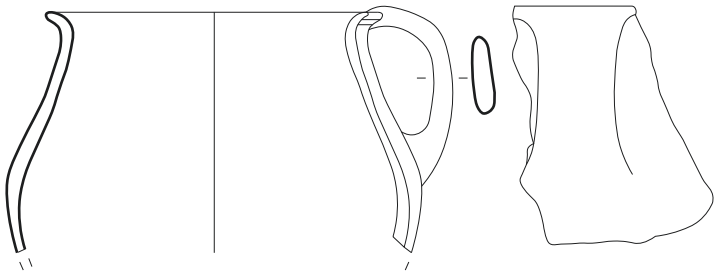
C120/1

1:3

0 10

PLATE 70

C122/2



C122/1

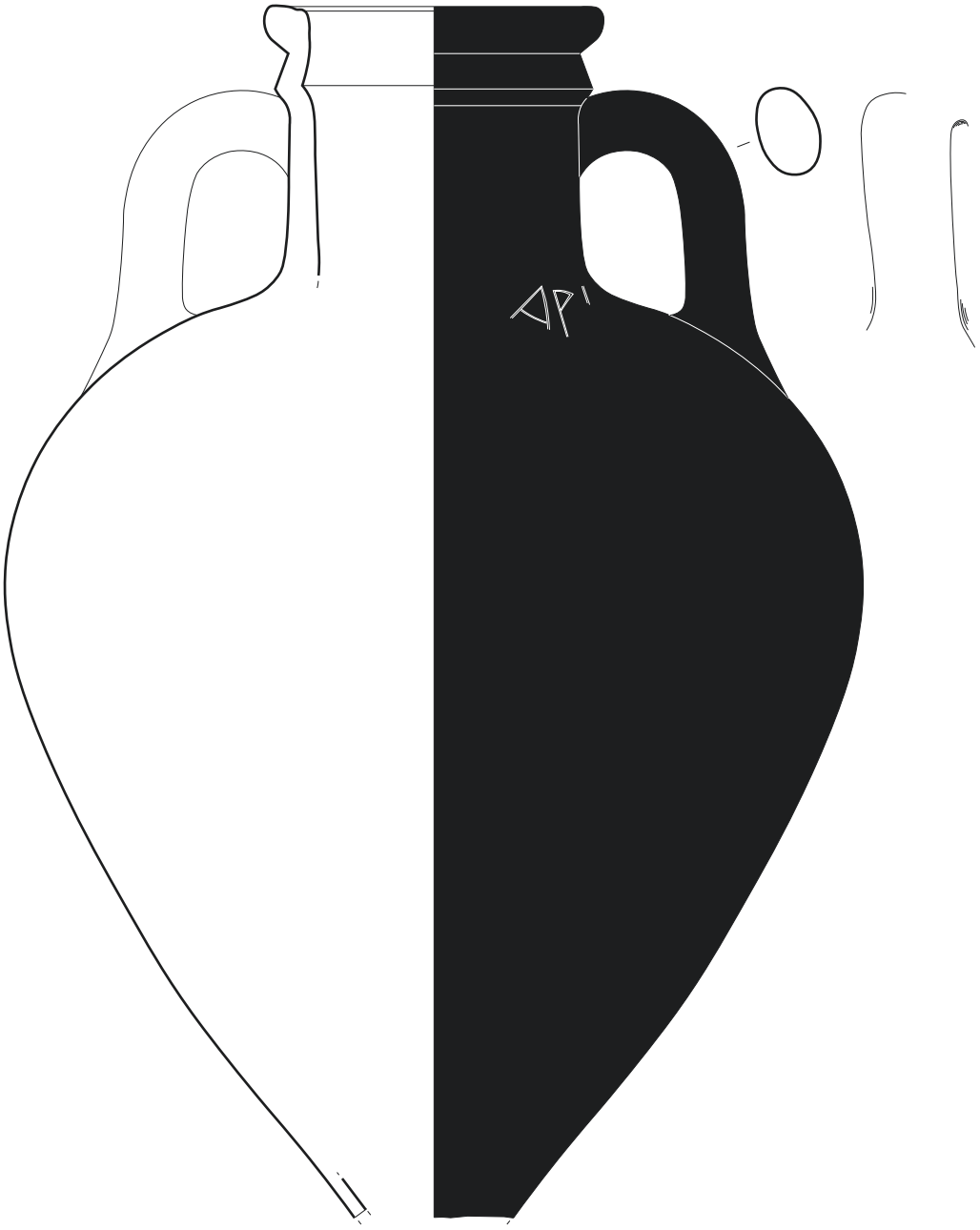


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PLATE 71

C122/1

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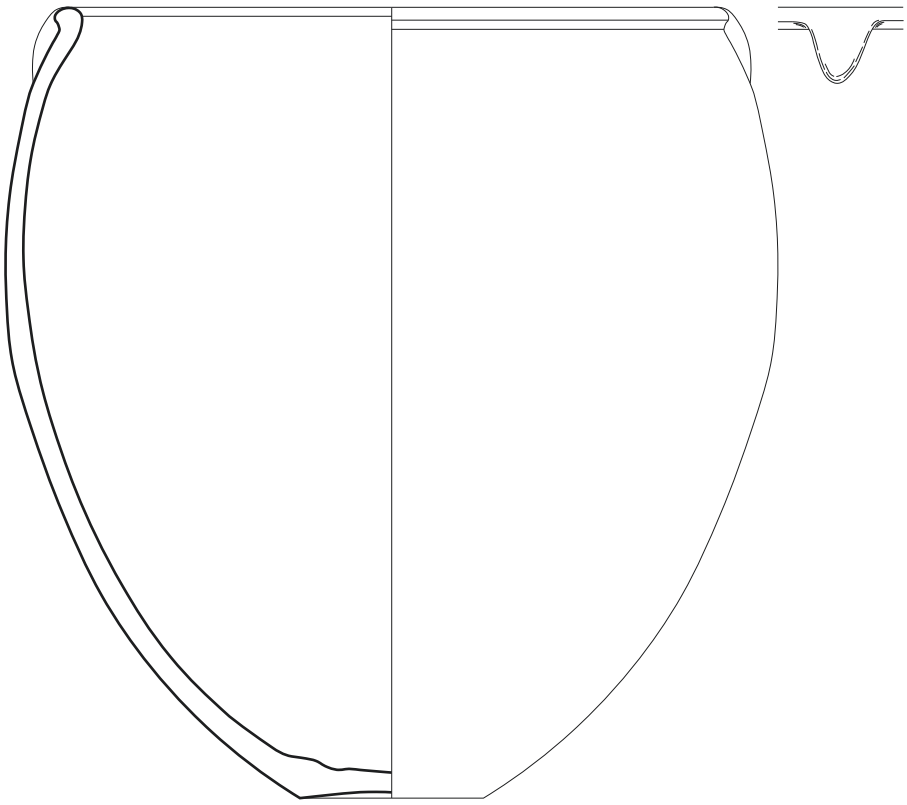
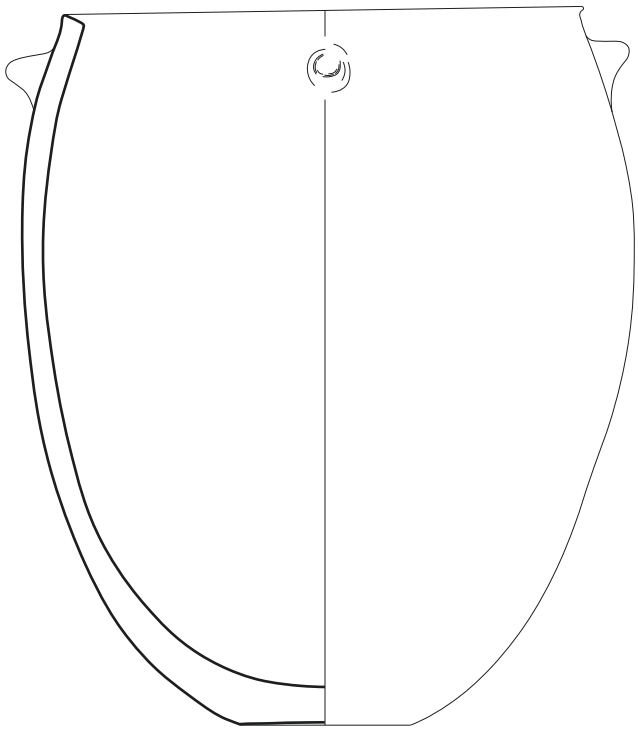
PLATE 72

C123/1



C124/1



C124/3

C124/4

C124/5

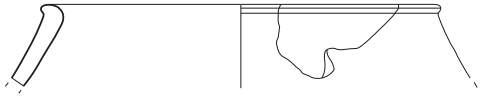


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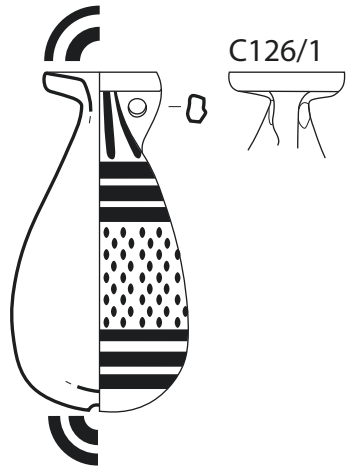
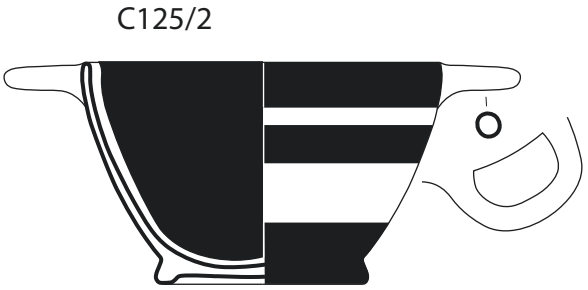
PLATE 73





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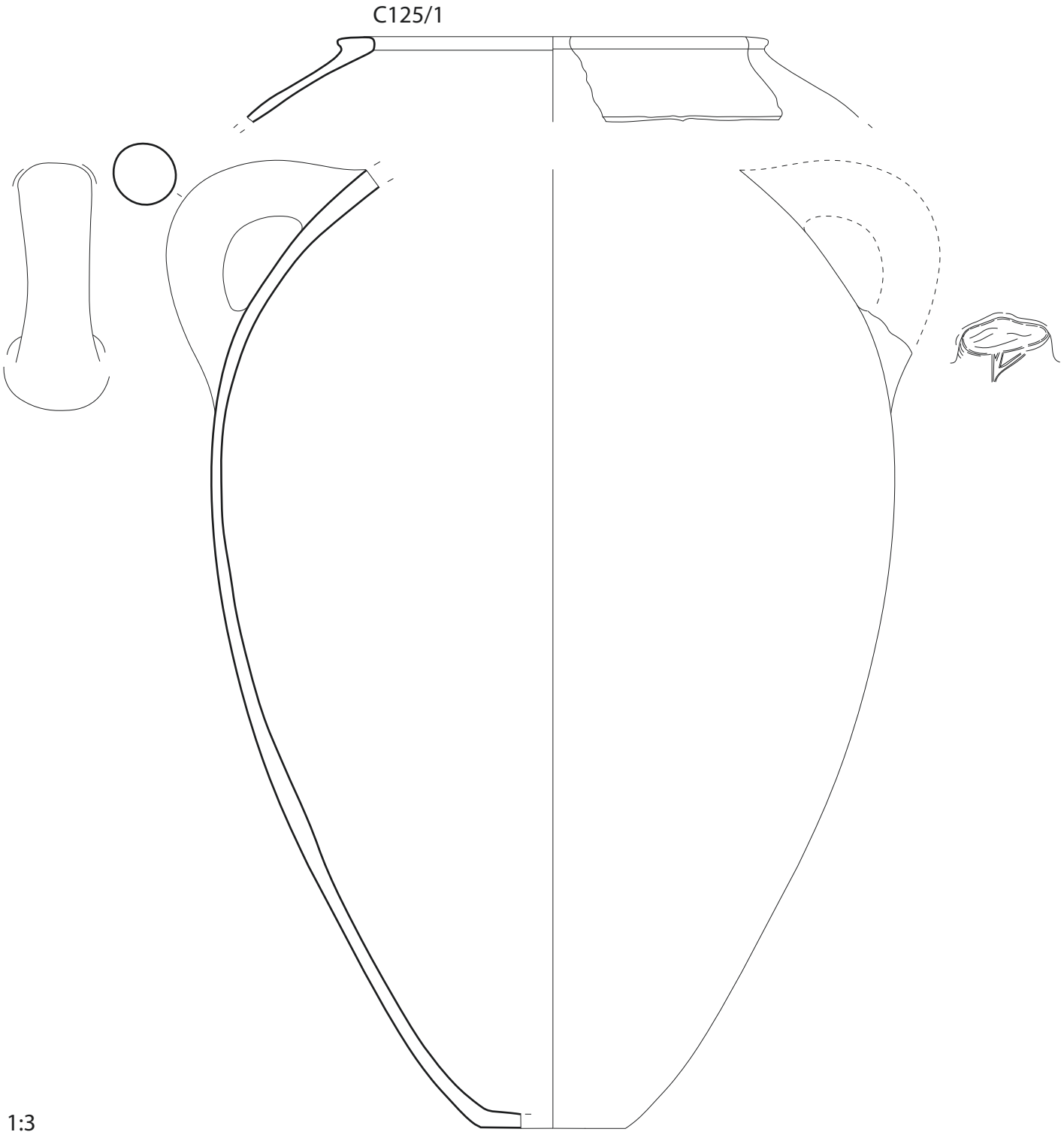

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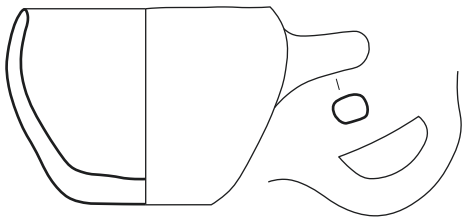
PLATE 74

C128/4



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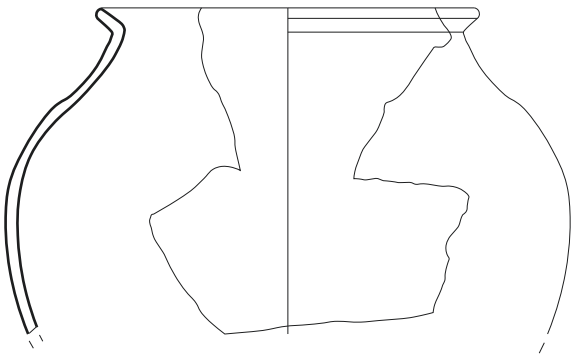
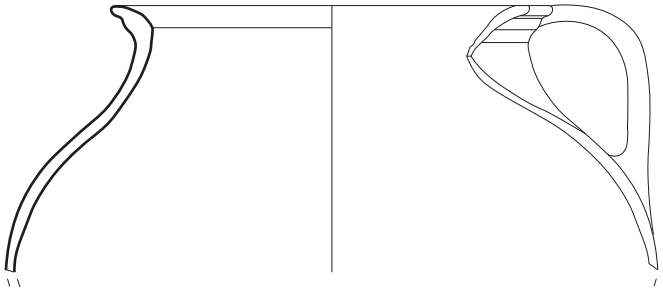
C128/3



C128/2



C128/1

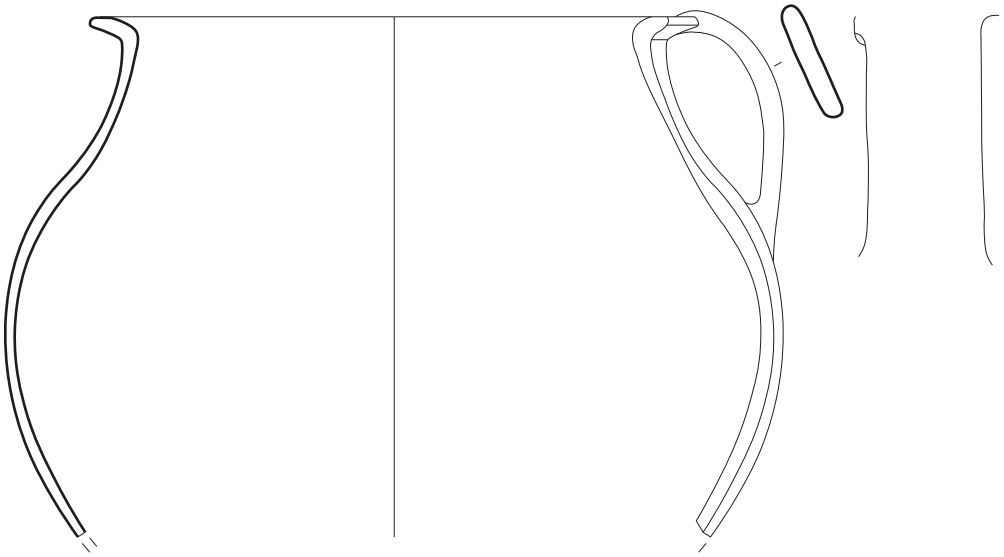


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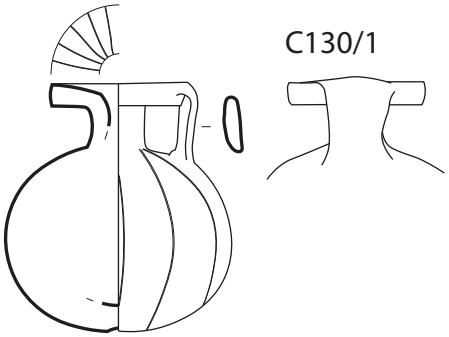
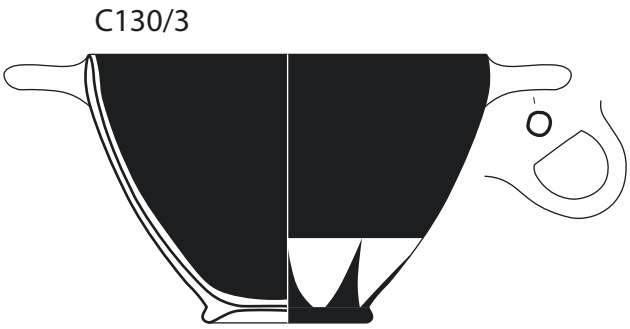
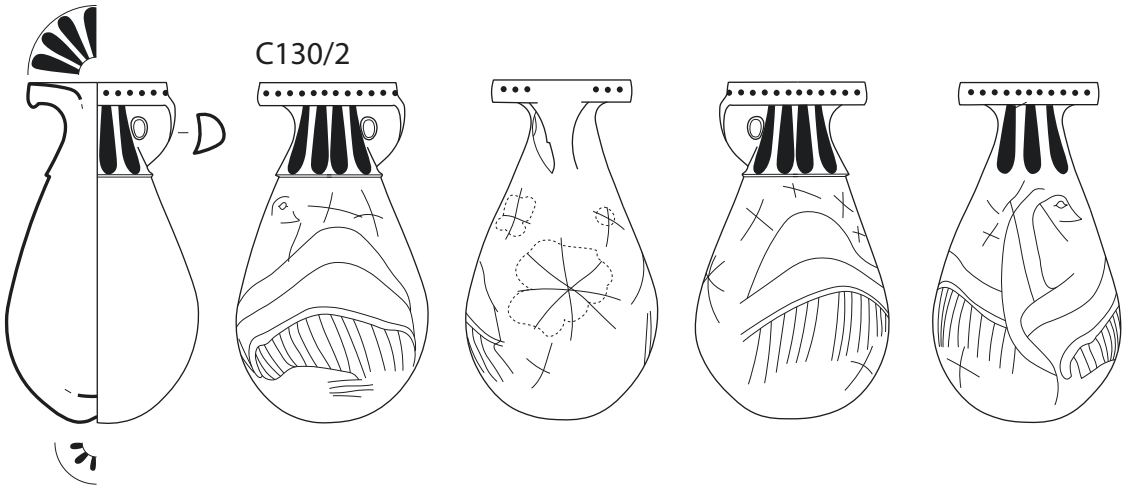
PLATE 75



C130/1



C130/3



C130/2

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C129/1

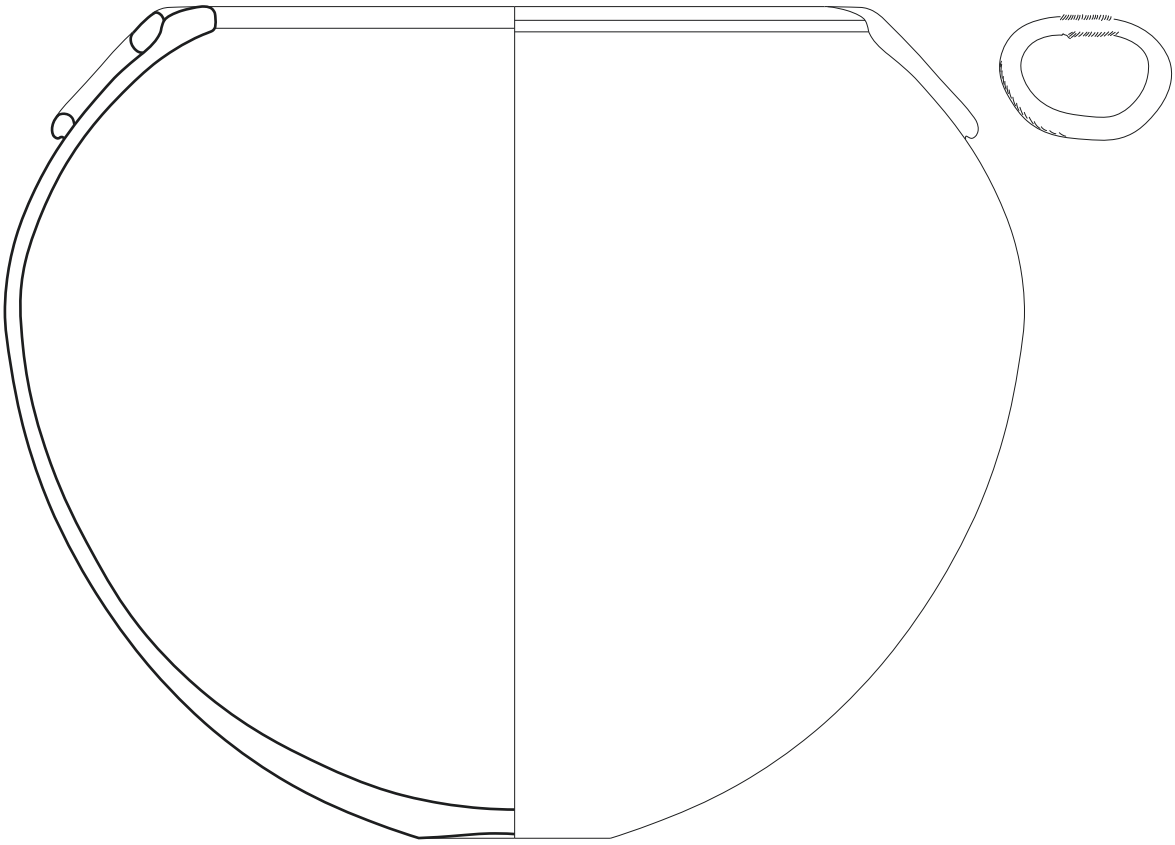

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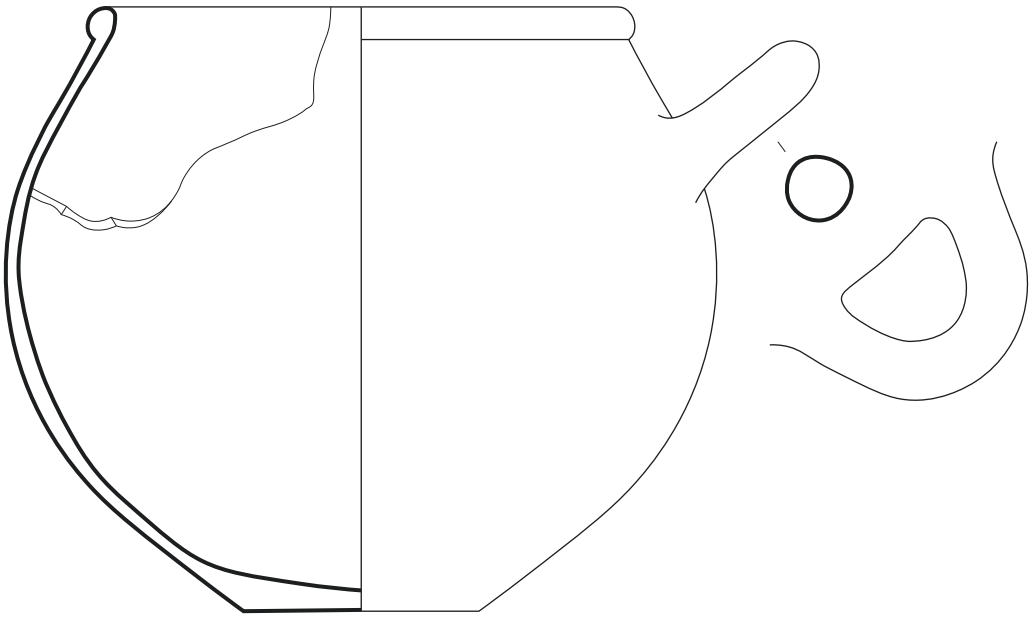
PLATE 76

C132/2



C132/1

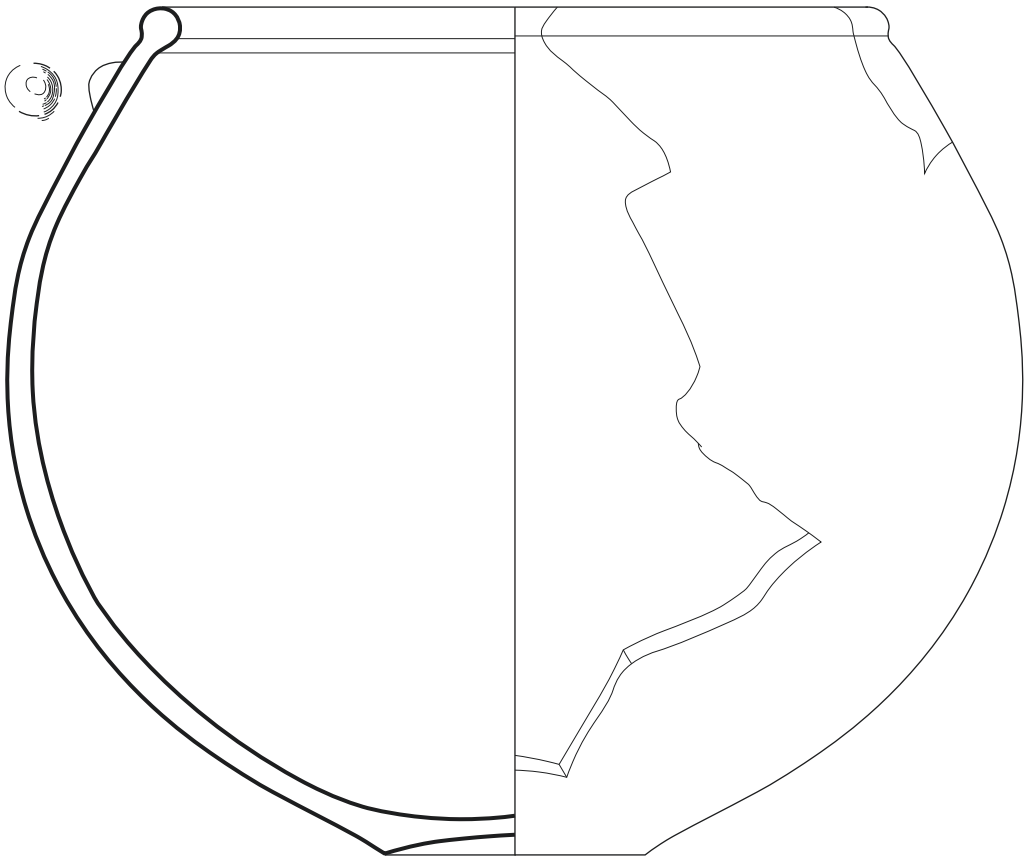


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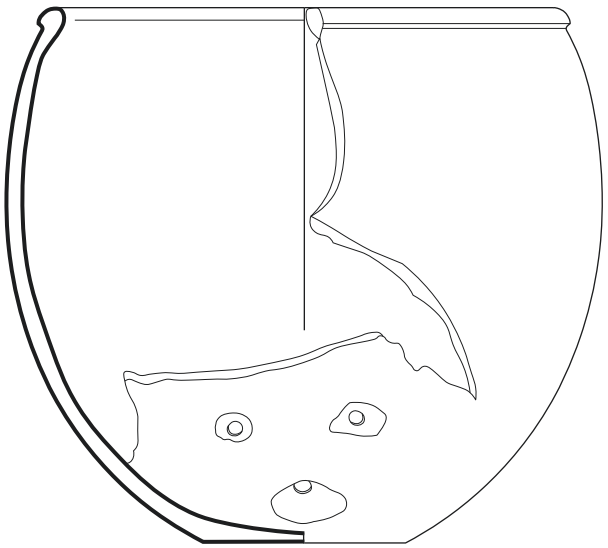
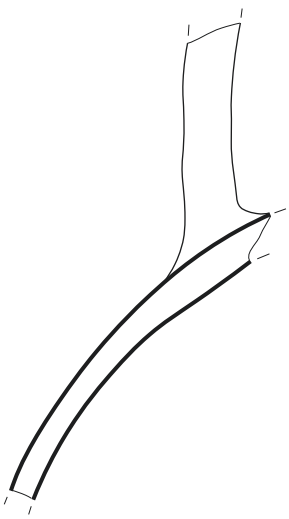
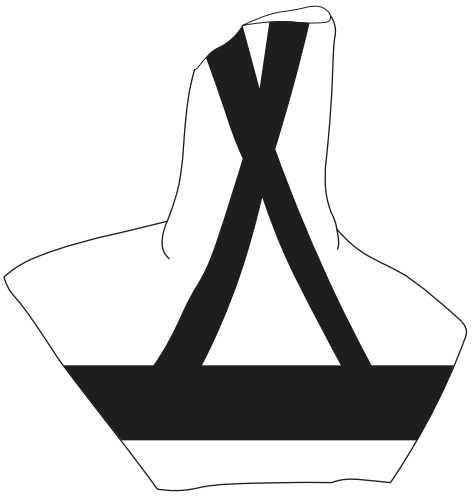
PLATE 77

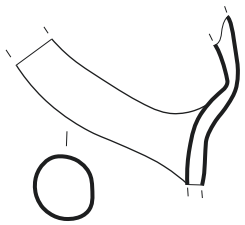
C133/2







C133/4



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C133/5

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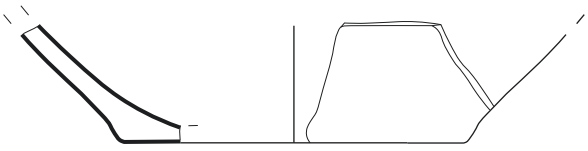
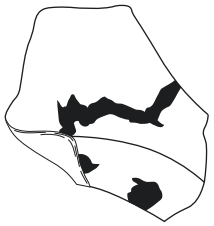


C133/3



C133/1

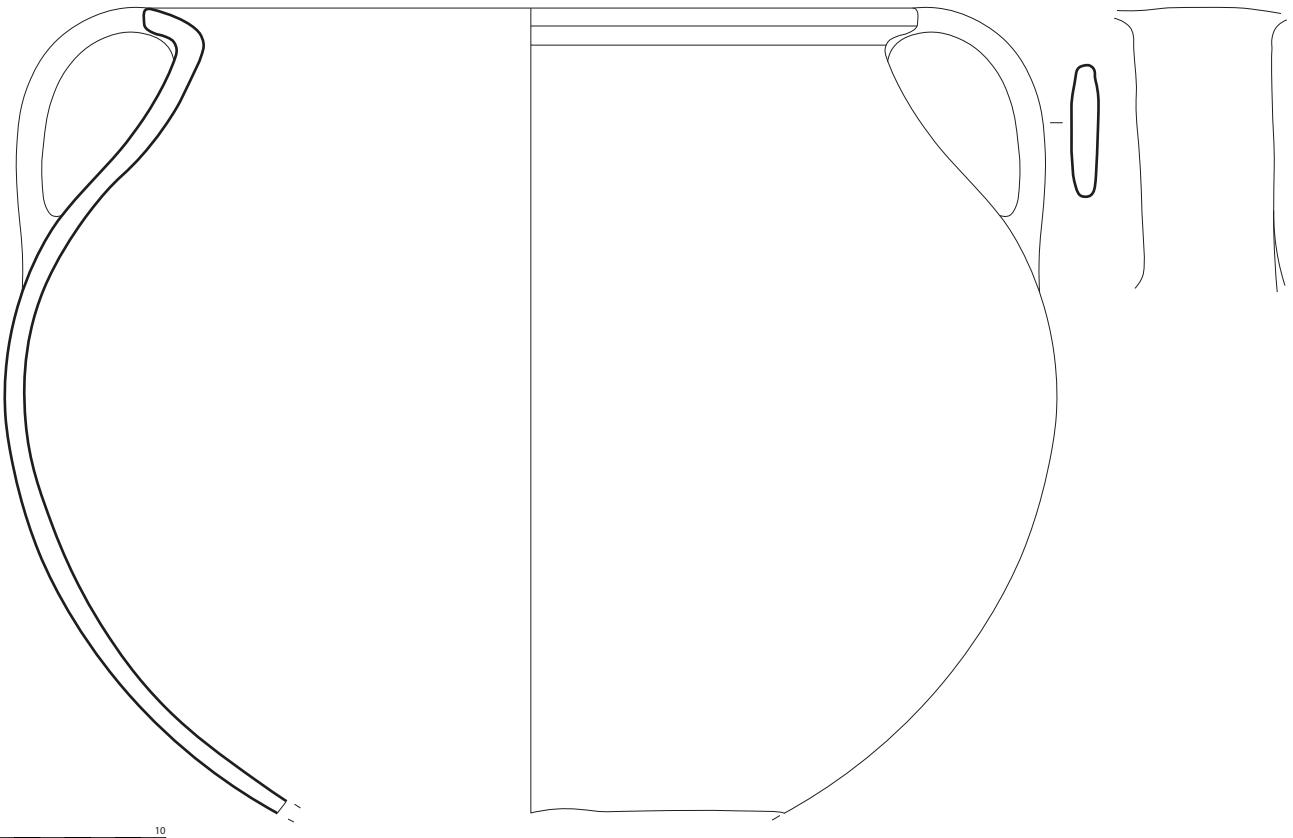


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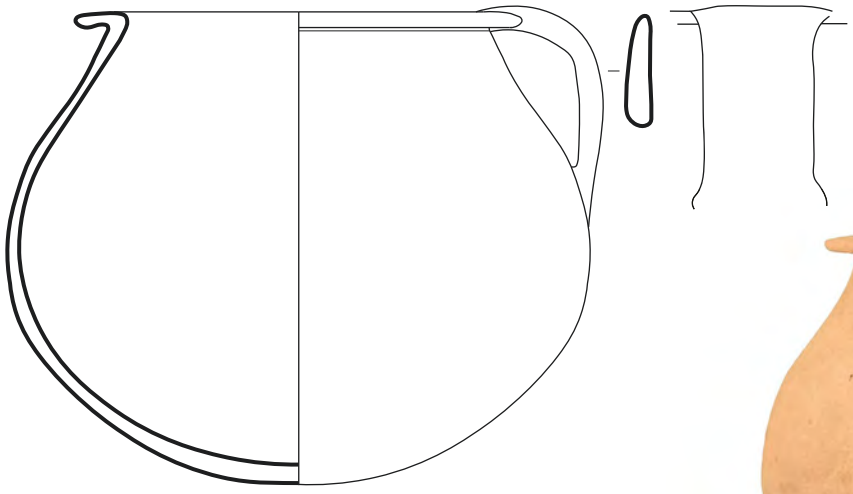
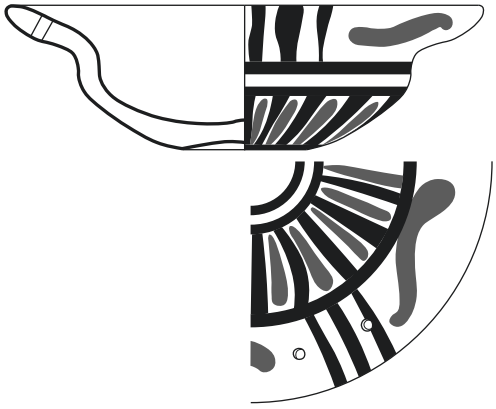
PLATE 78

C135/1

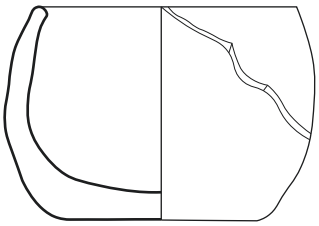


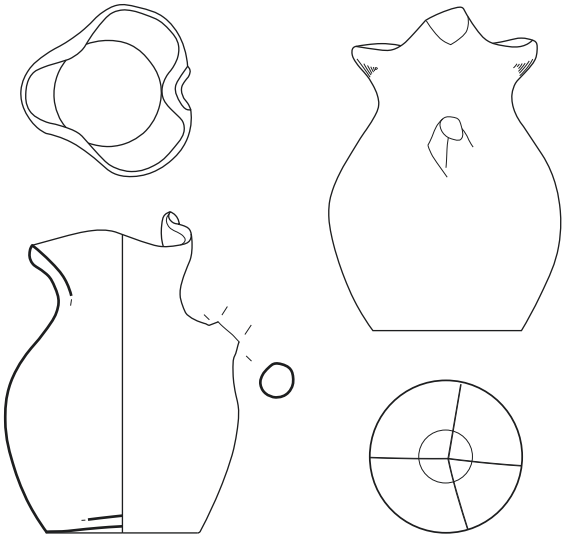
C136/1



C136/2

C138/1





C138/2

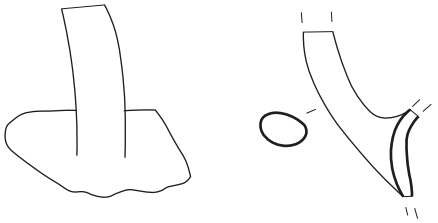


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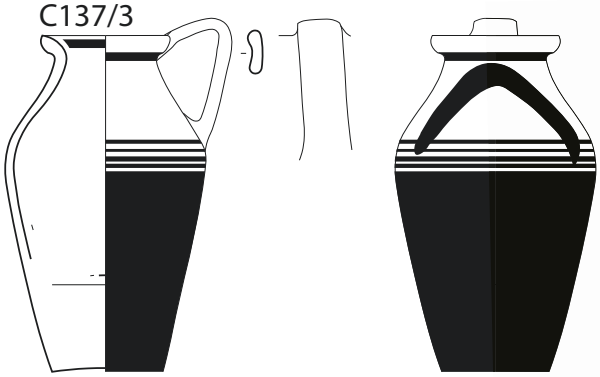
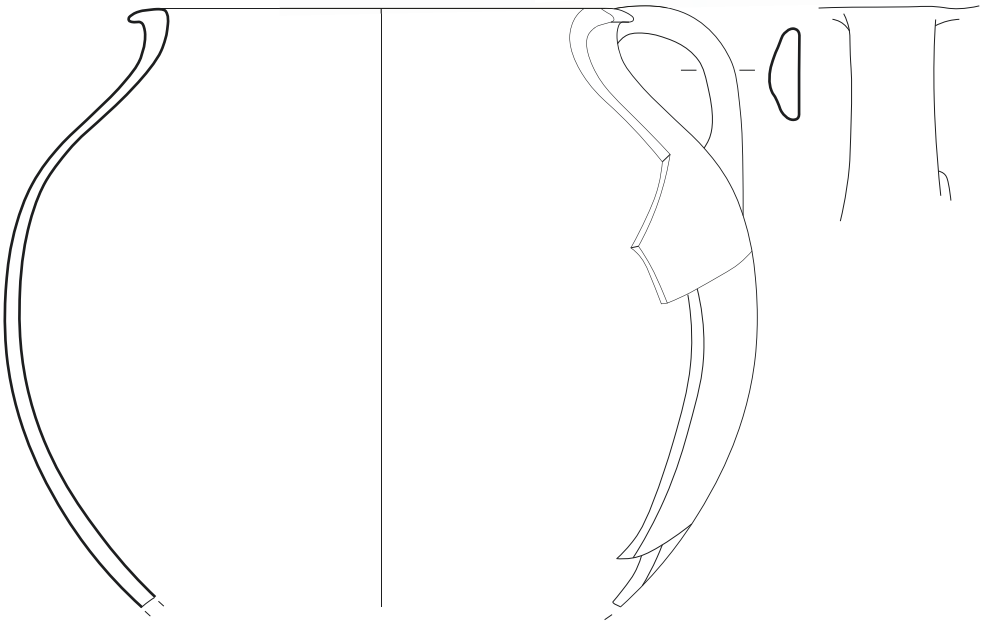
PLATE 79

C137/3



C137/2



C137/1

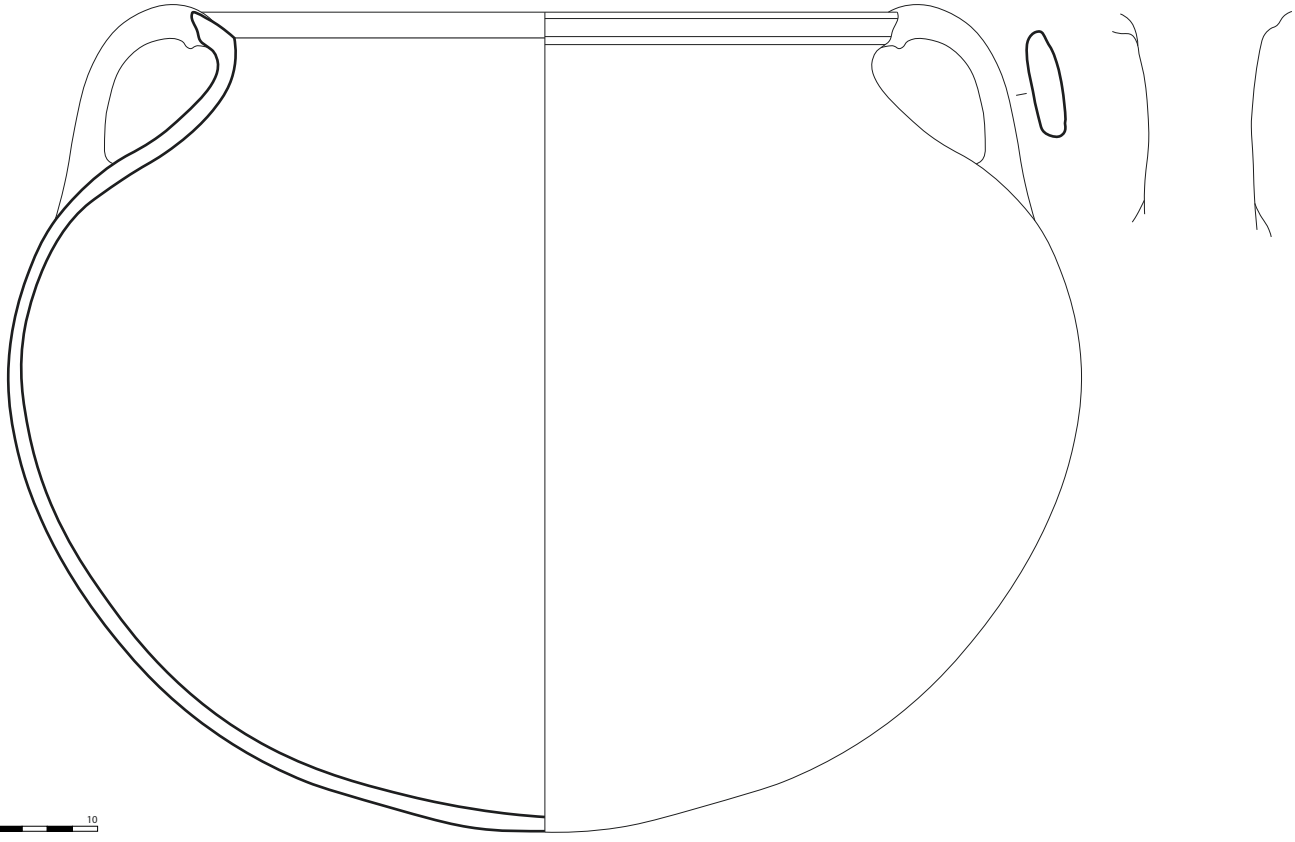


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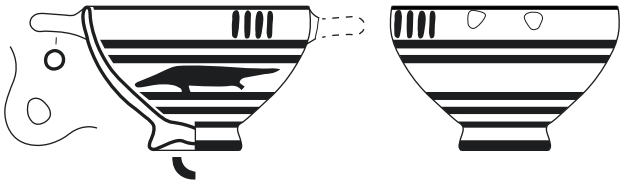
PLATE 80

C140/3



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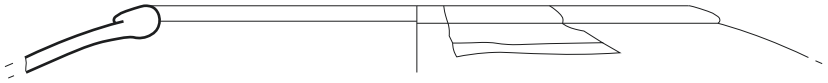
C140/2



C140/1

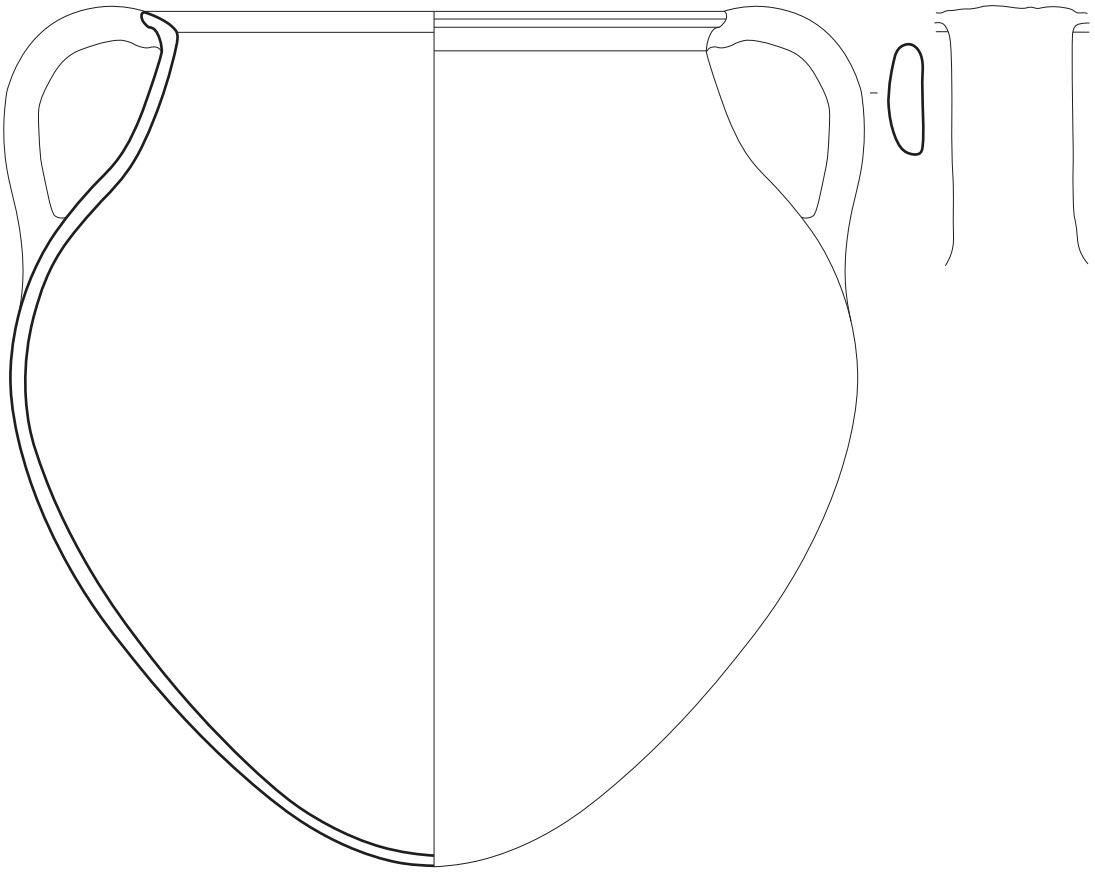


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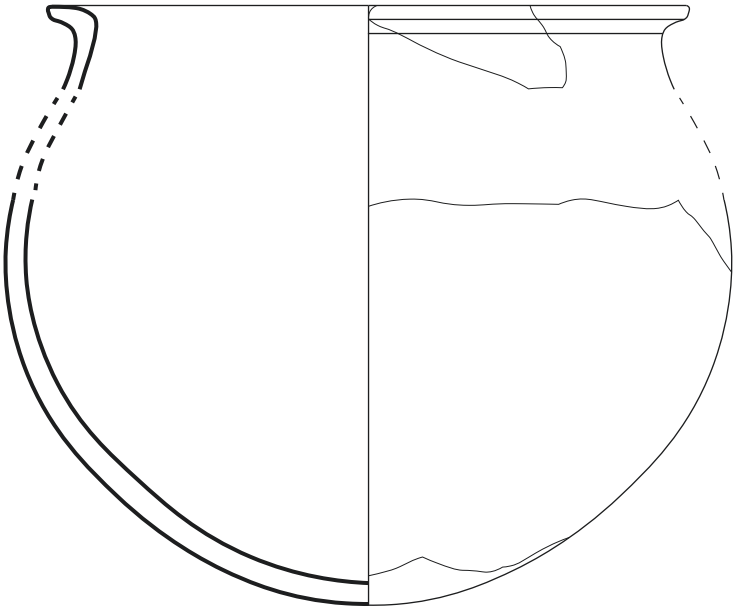
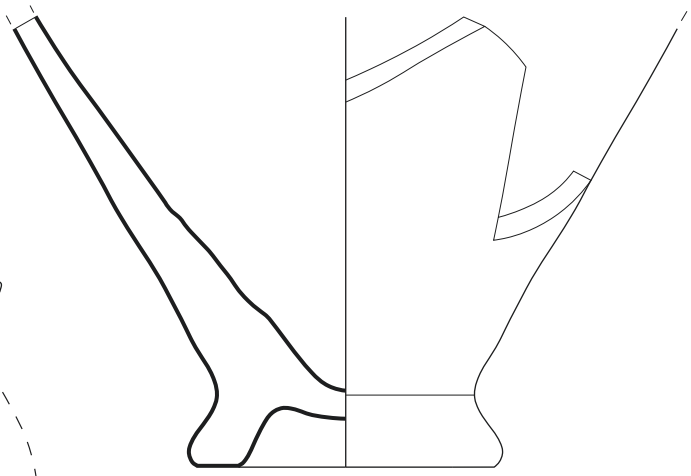
PLATE 81

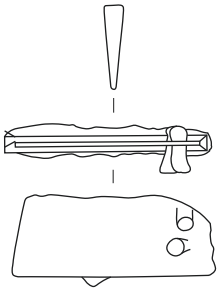
C141/1





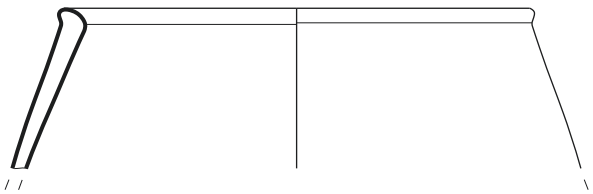
C141/2

C142/1



C142/2

C143/2



C143/3

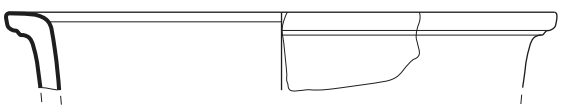


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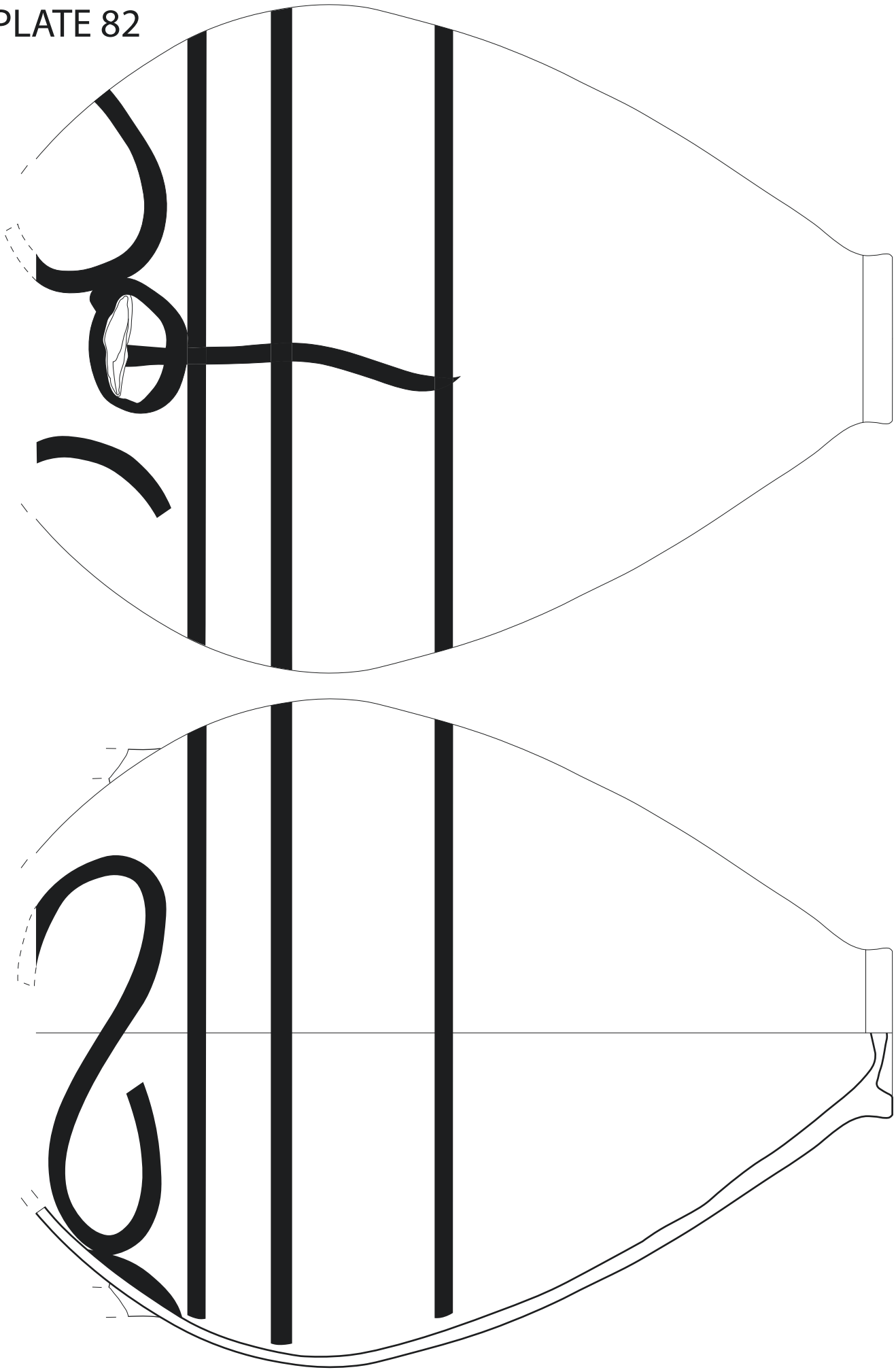
PLATE 82



C143/1

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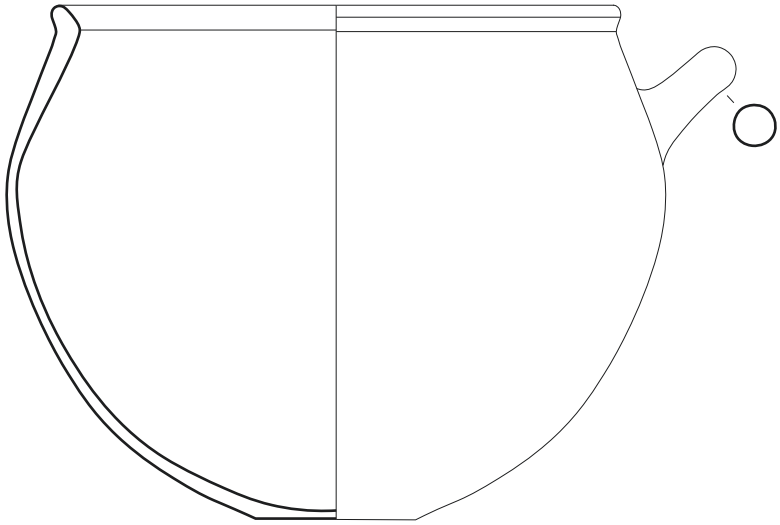
PLATE 83

C144/1



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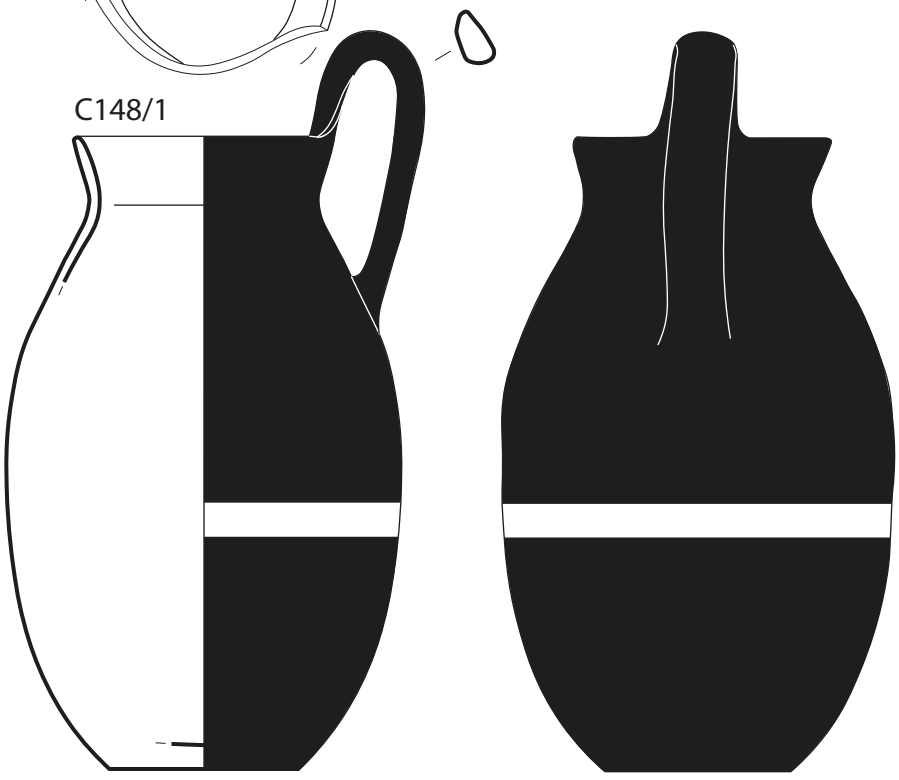
C148/1



C148/2

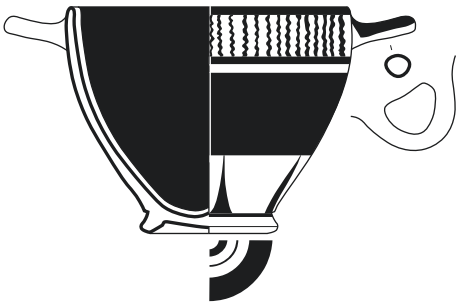


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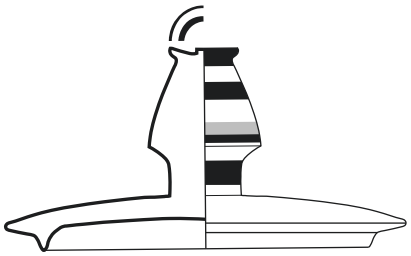
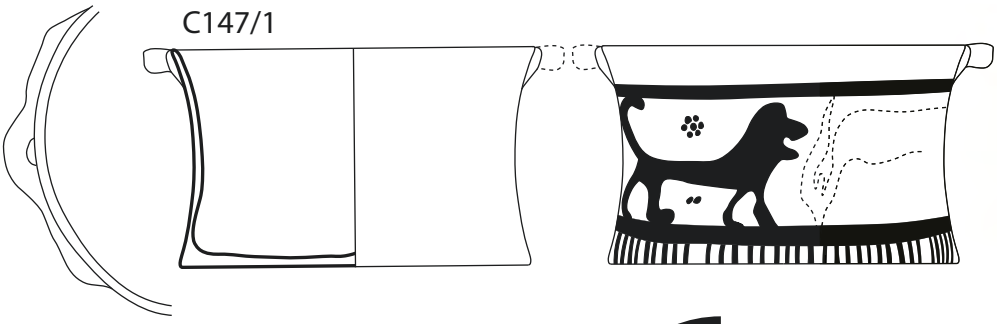
PLATE 84



C147/1



C147/4

C147/2

C147/3

C147/5

1:2

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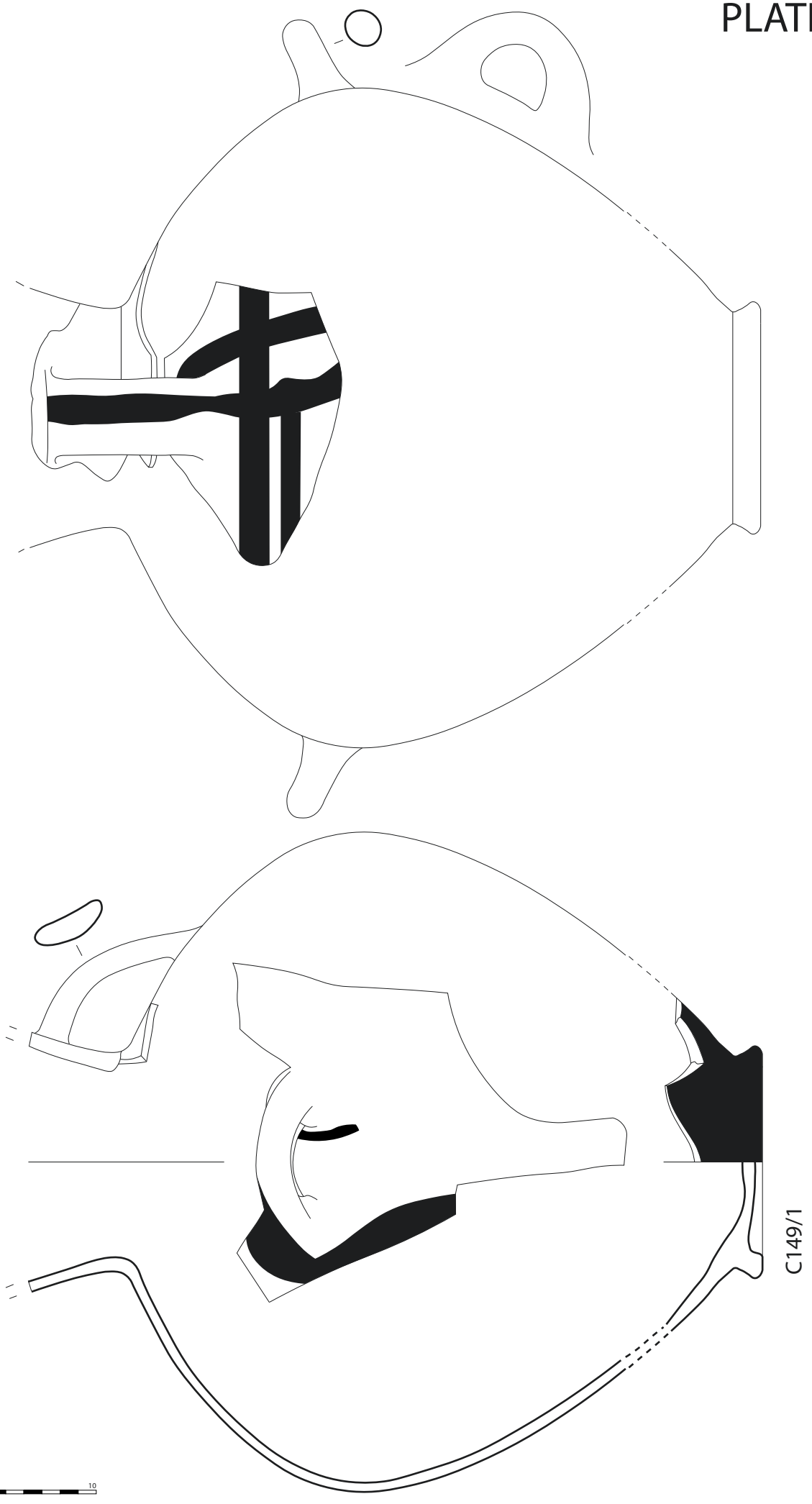
PLATE 85



C149/1

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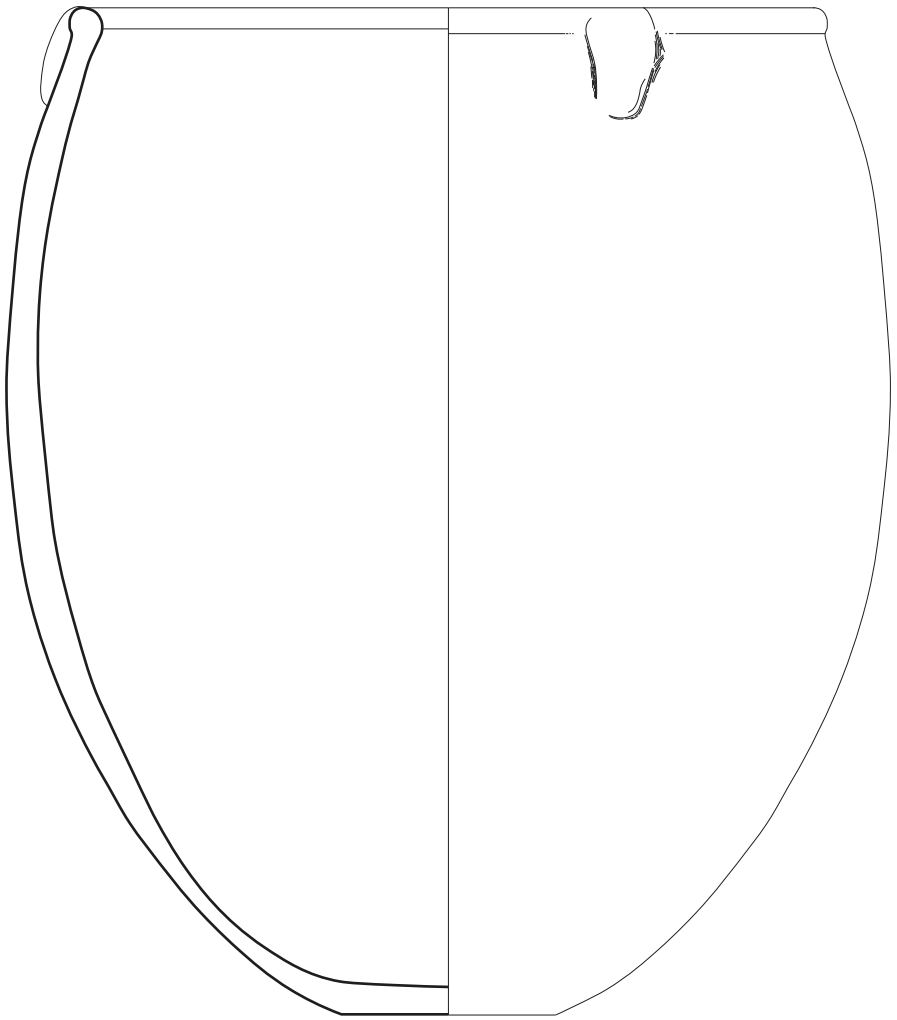
PLATE 86

C150/1



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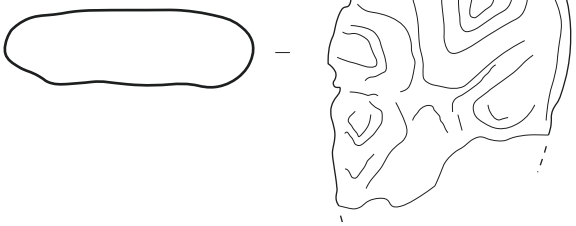
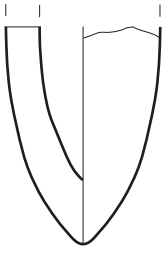
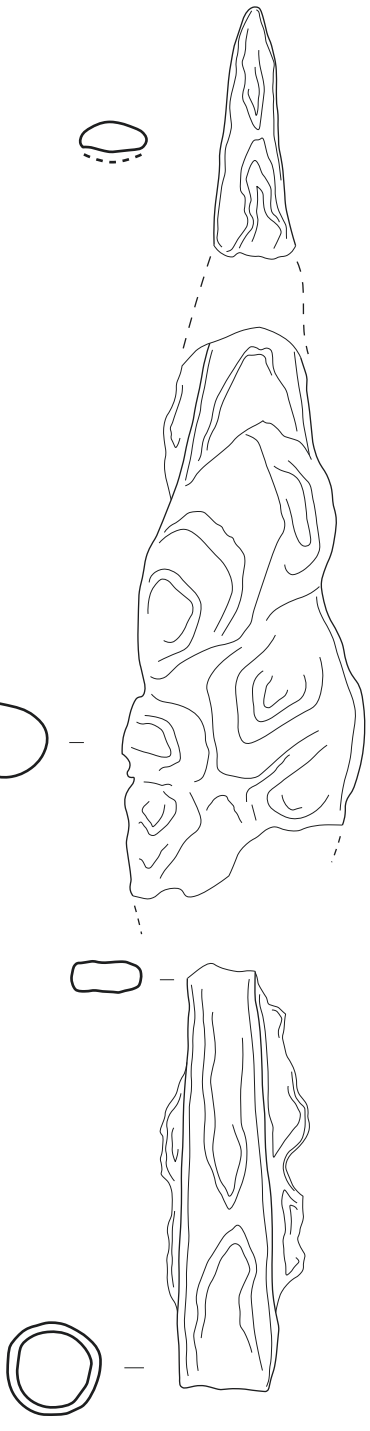




C152/1



C146/1

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PLATE 87

C151/1

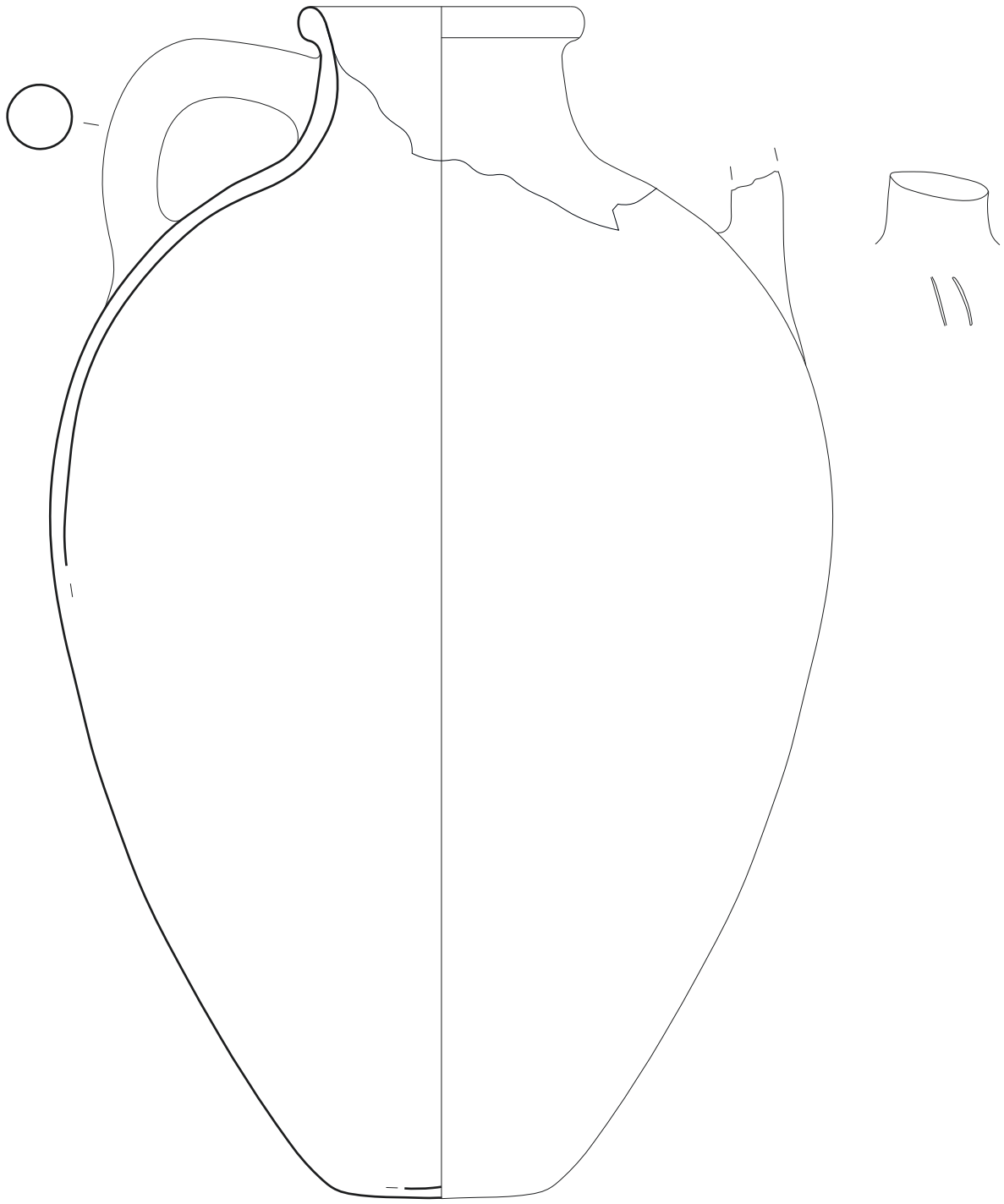

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PLATE 88

C151/1

1:3

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PLATE 89

C153/1

C153/4

C153/2

C153/3

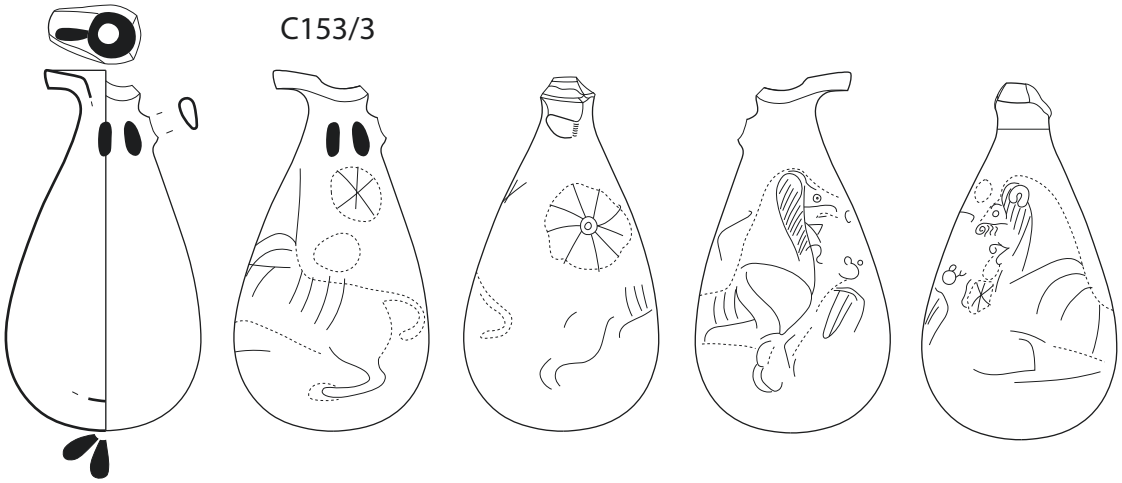

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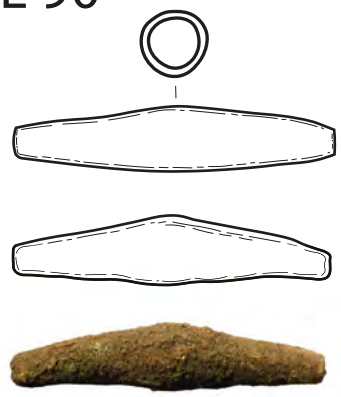
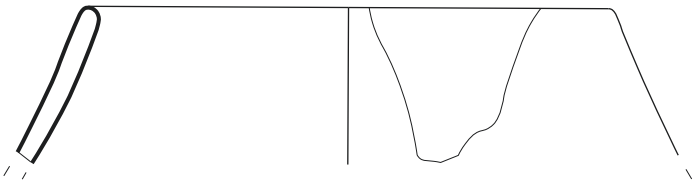
PLATE 90

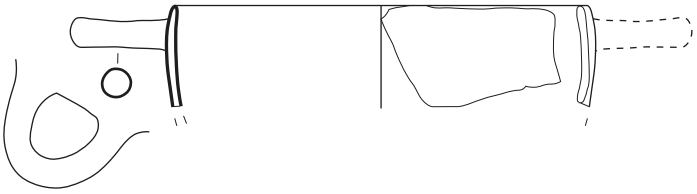


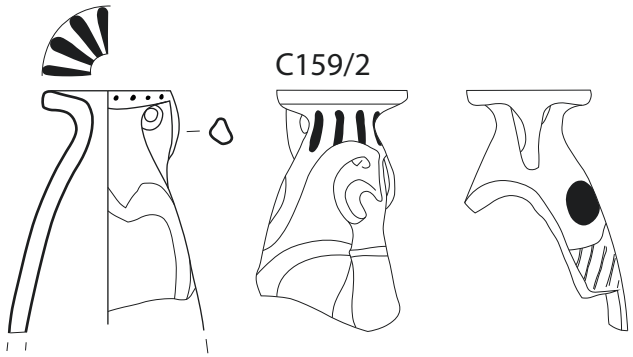
C157/1

C158/1



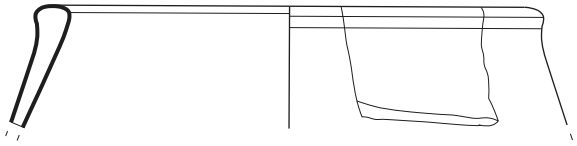
C158/2

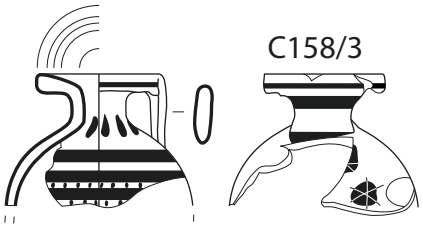




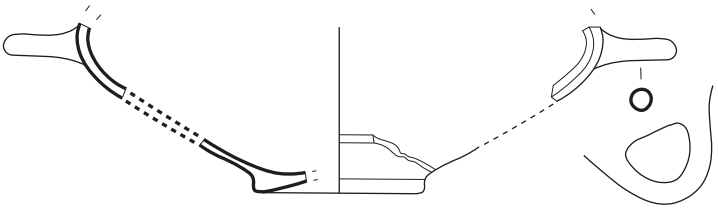
C159/2

C159/4





C158/3



C159/3

C159/1

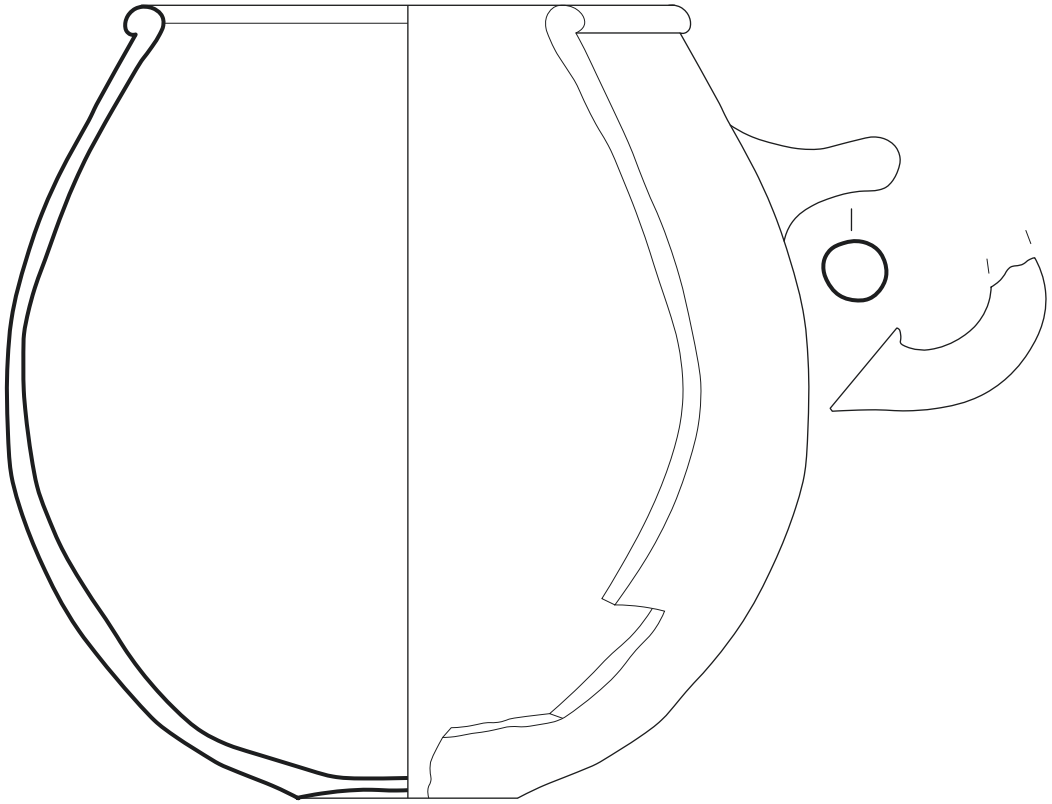


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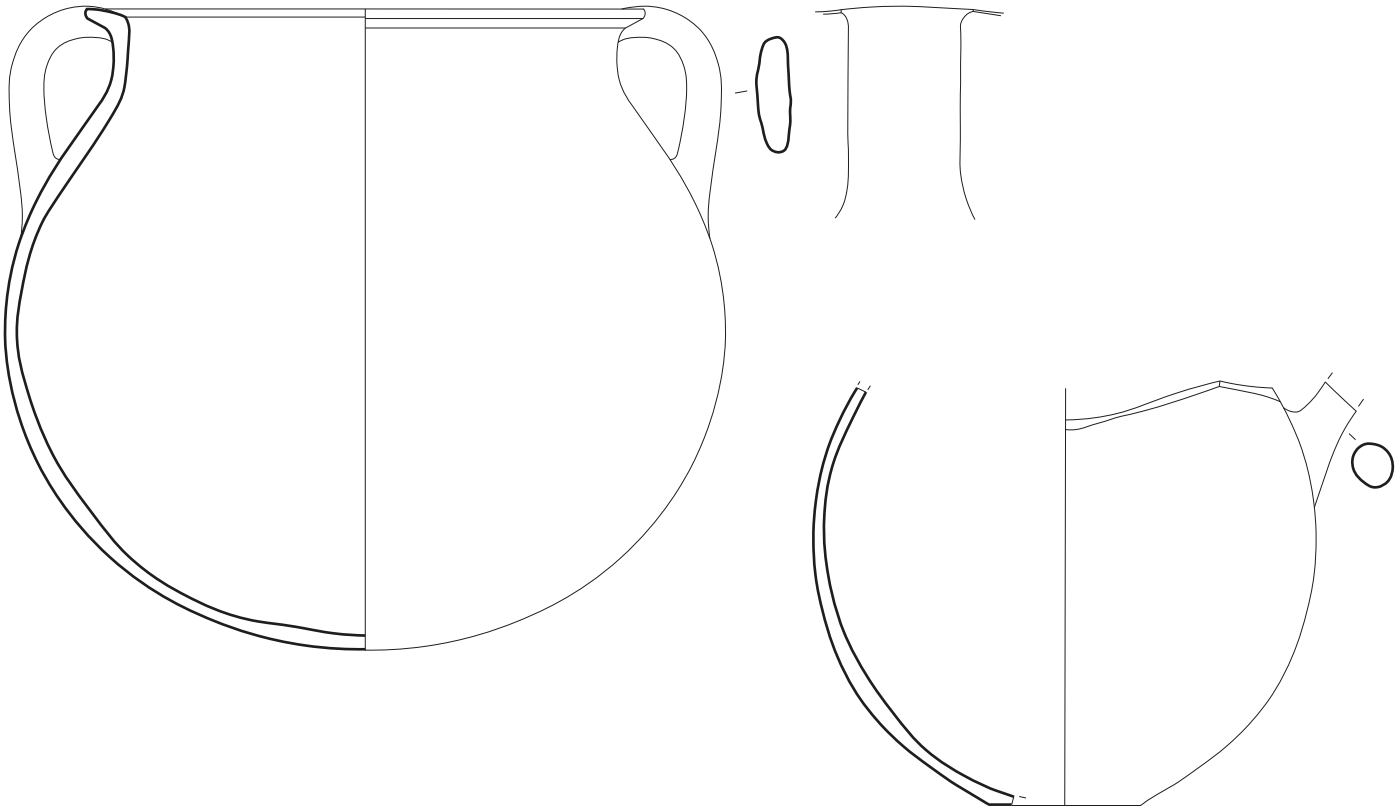
PLATE 91

C162/1



C162/2

C160/1

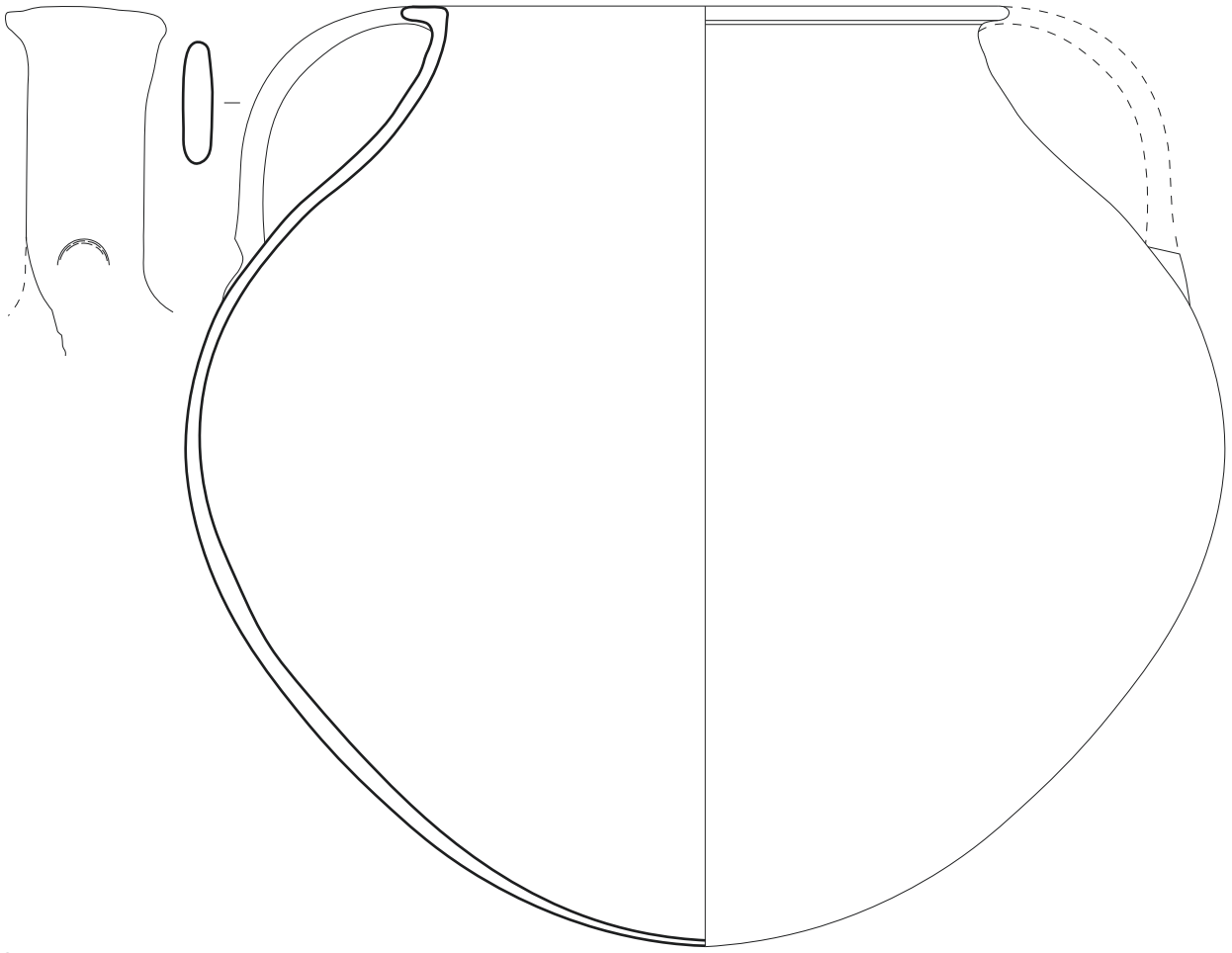


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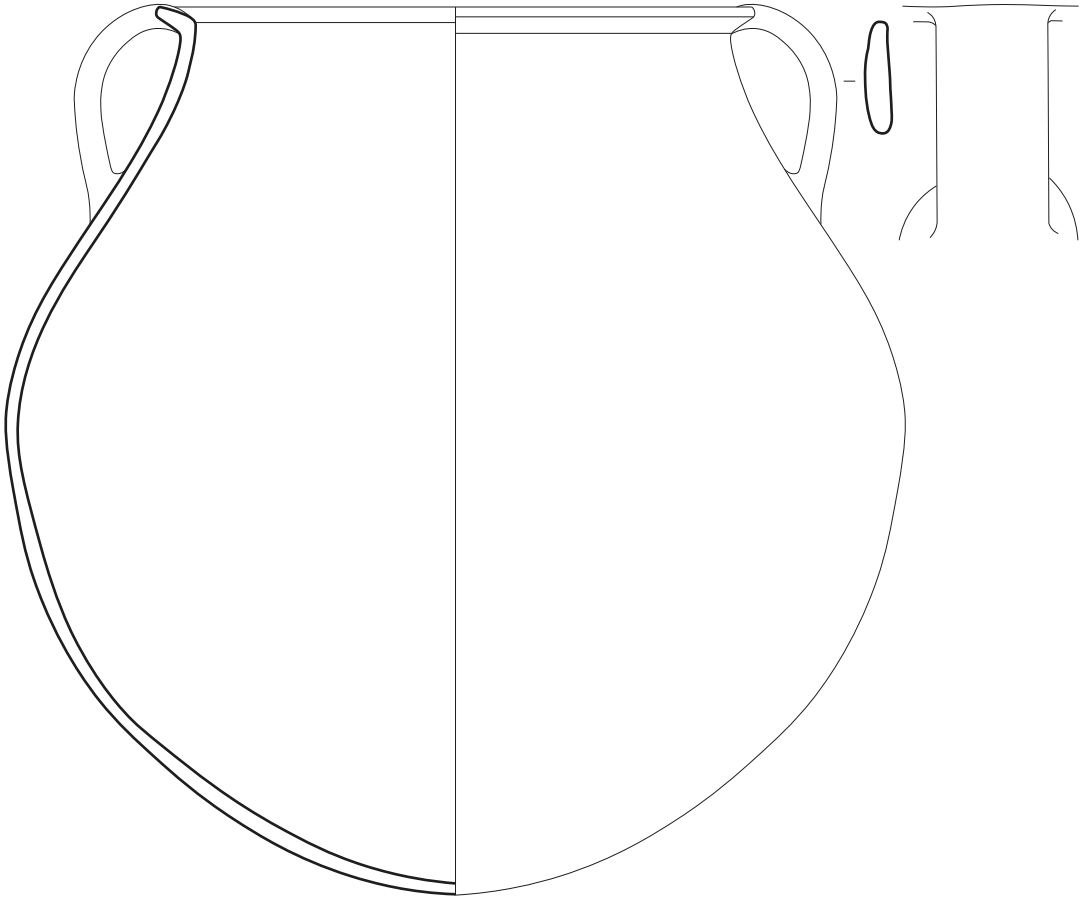
PLATE 92

C164/1



C165/1

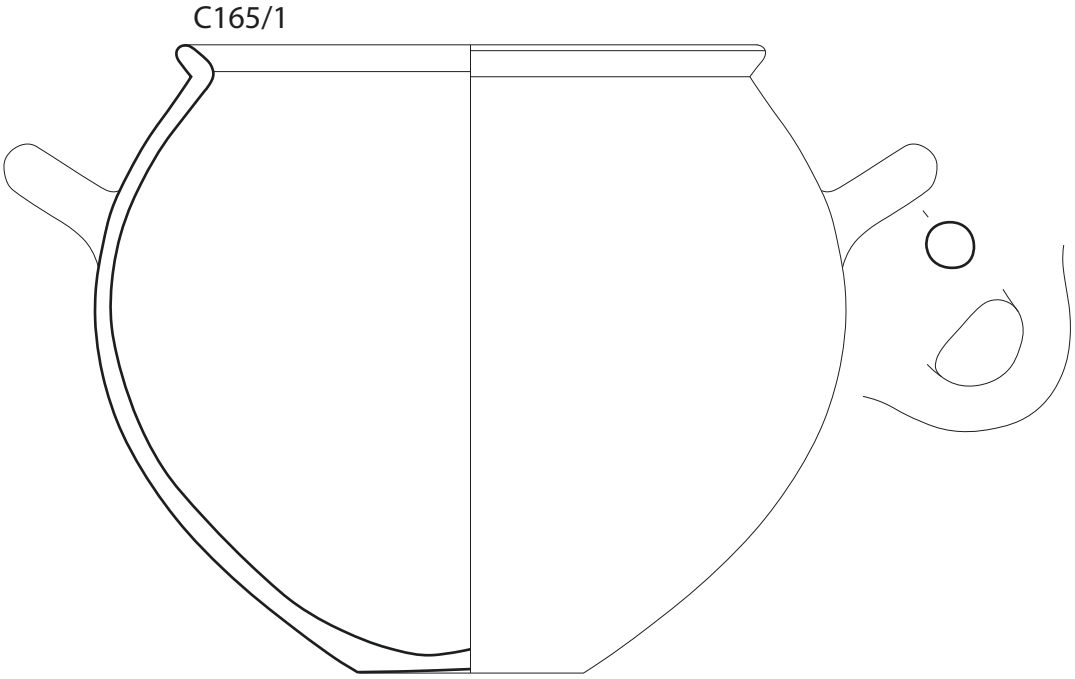


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PLATE 93

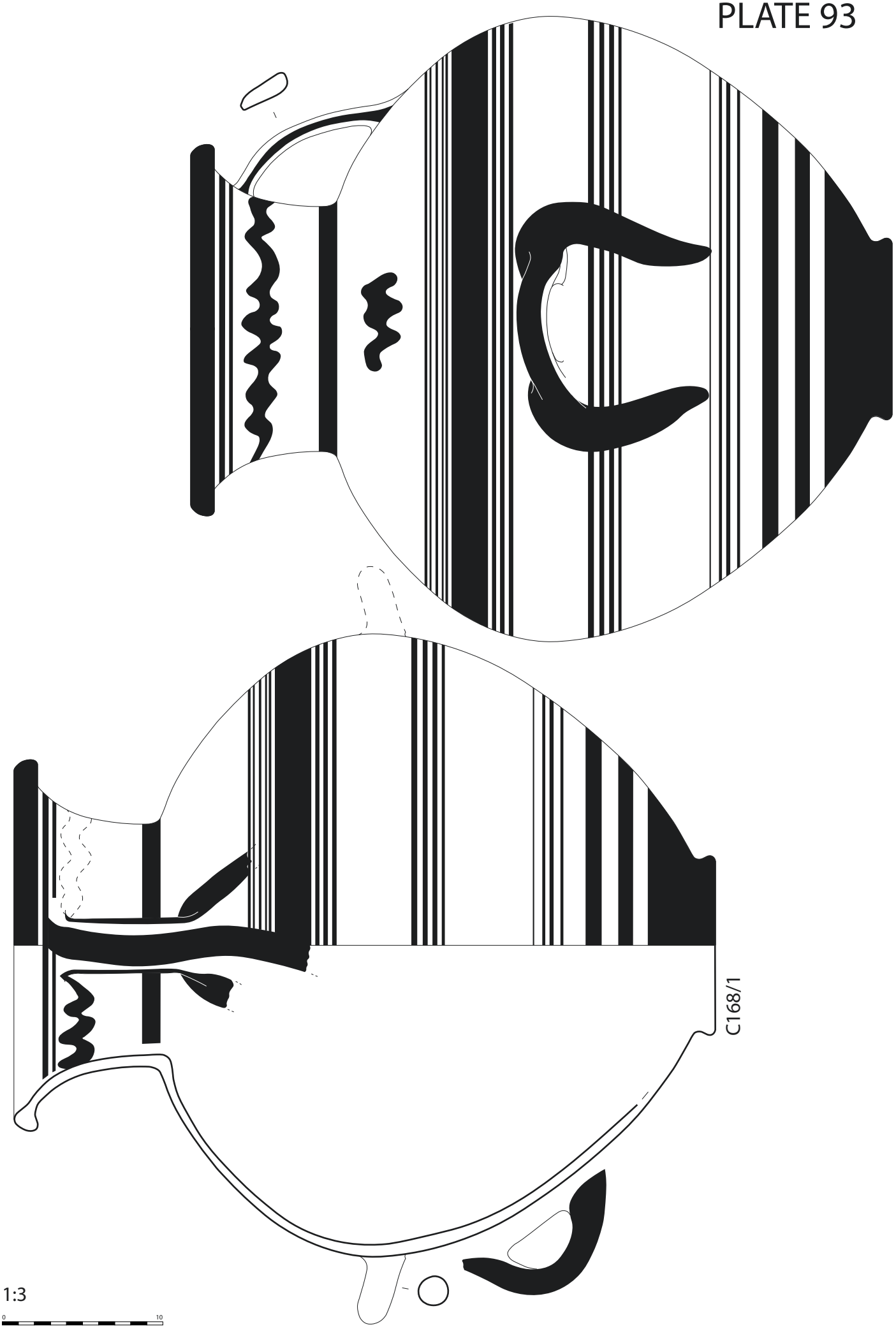
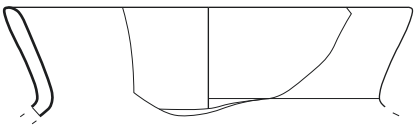
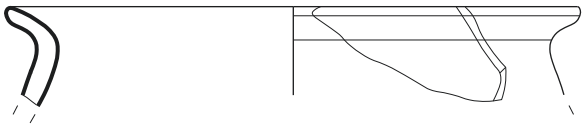


PLATE 94

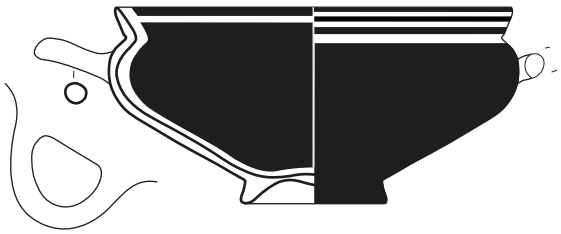
C166/1

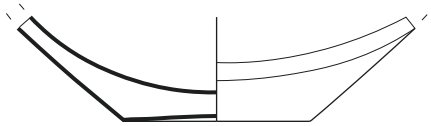


C166/2



C169/1





C168/2

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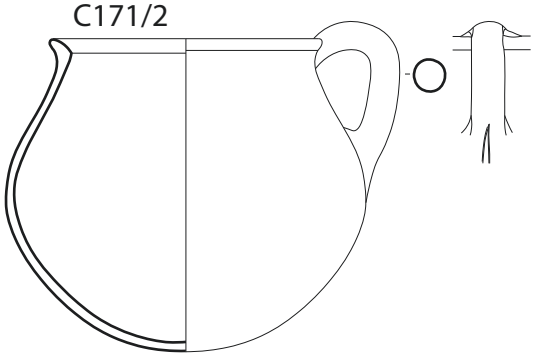
C171/2



C171/1

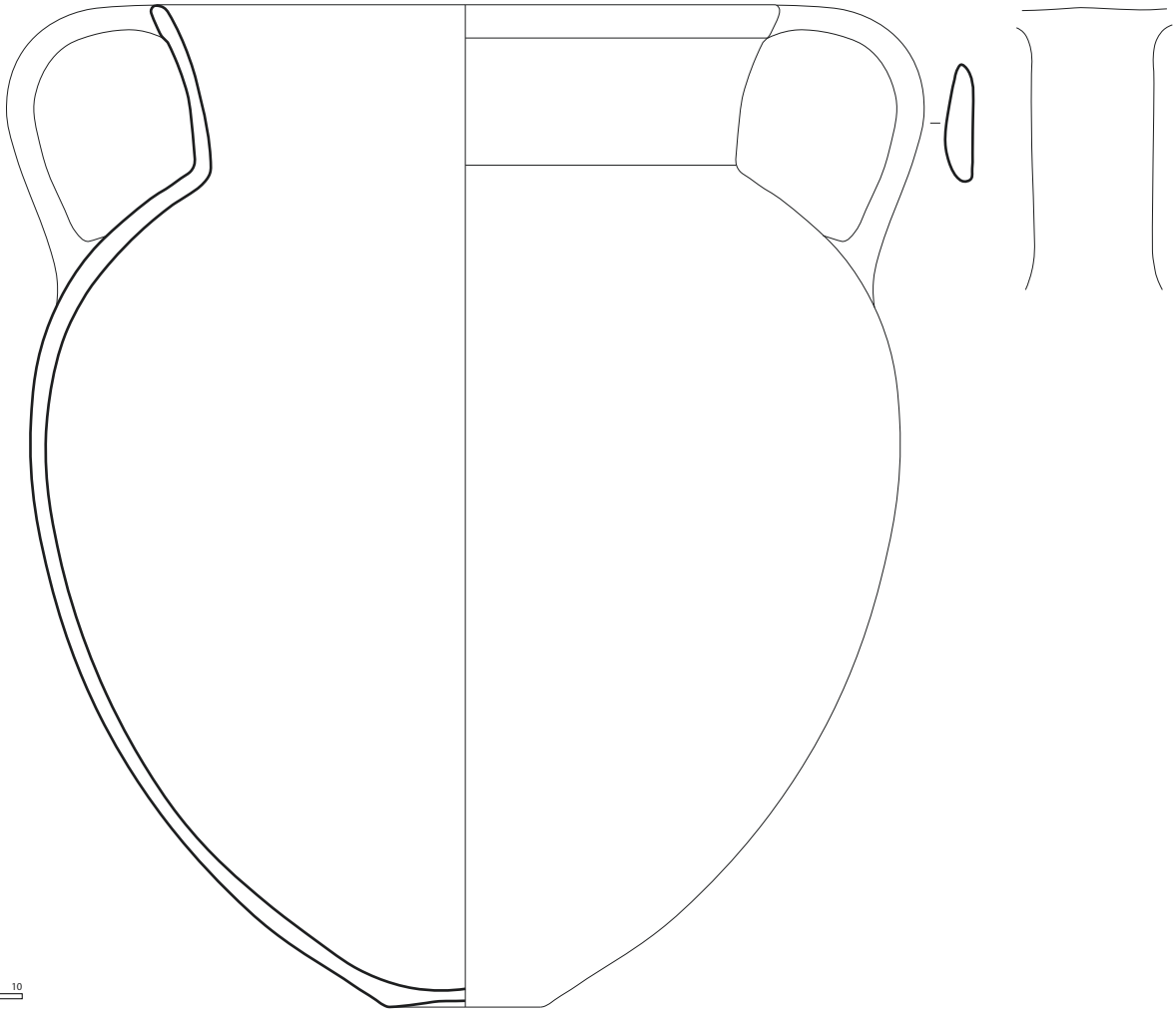


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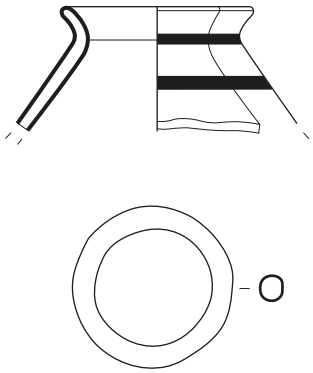
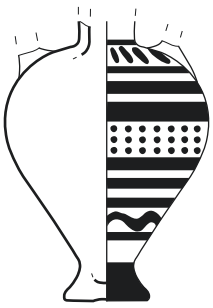
PLATE 95

C173/1



C172/1



C175/1

1:2

C174/1

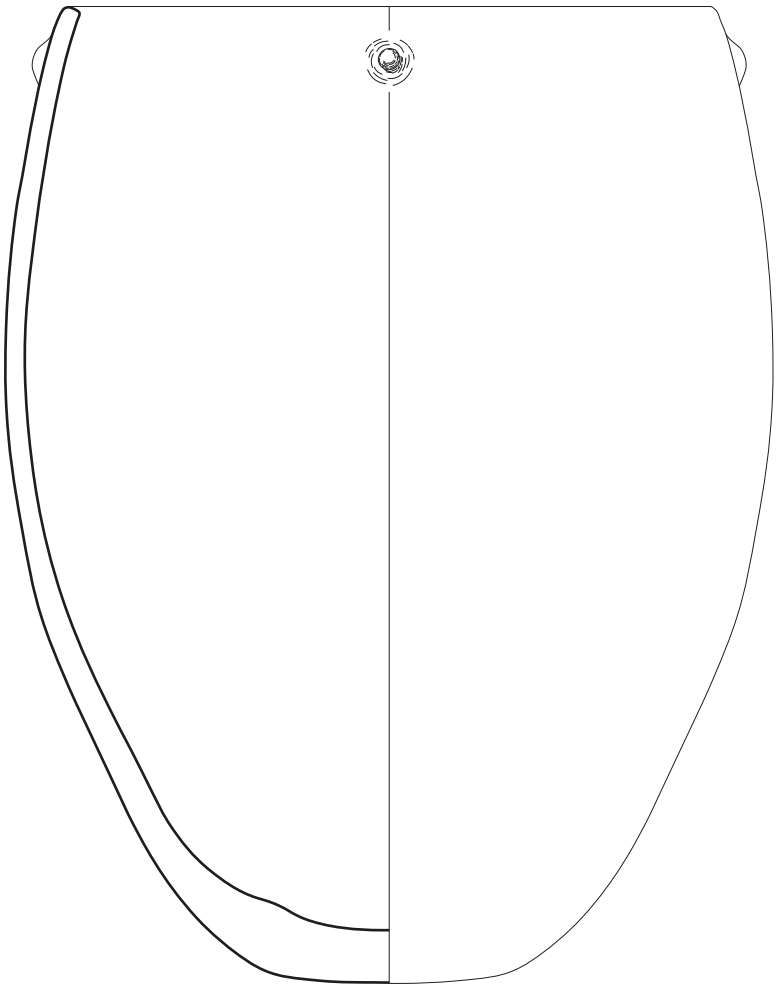


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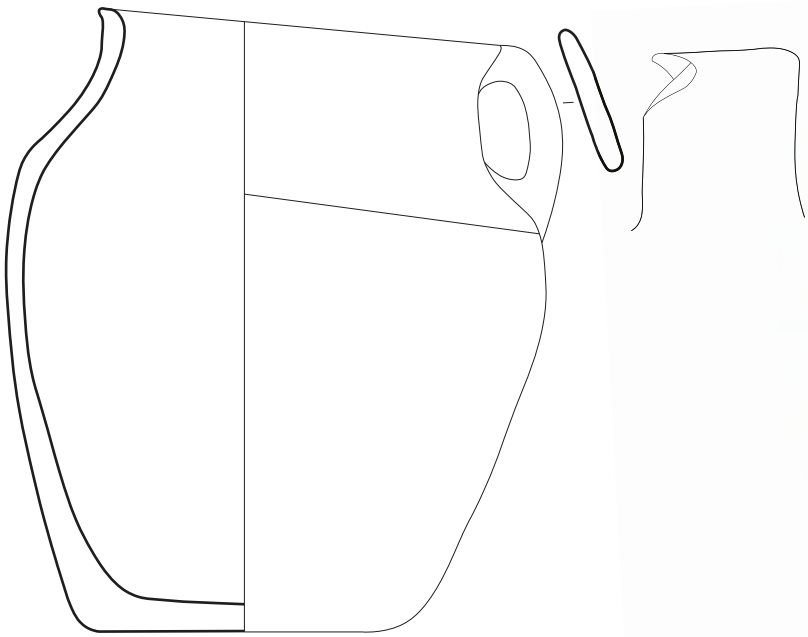
PLATE 96

C176/1



C177/1

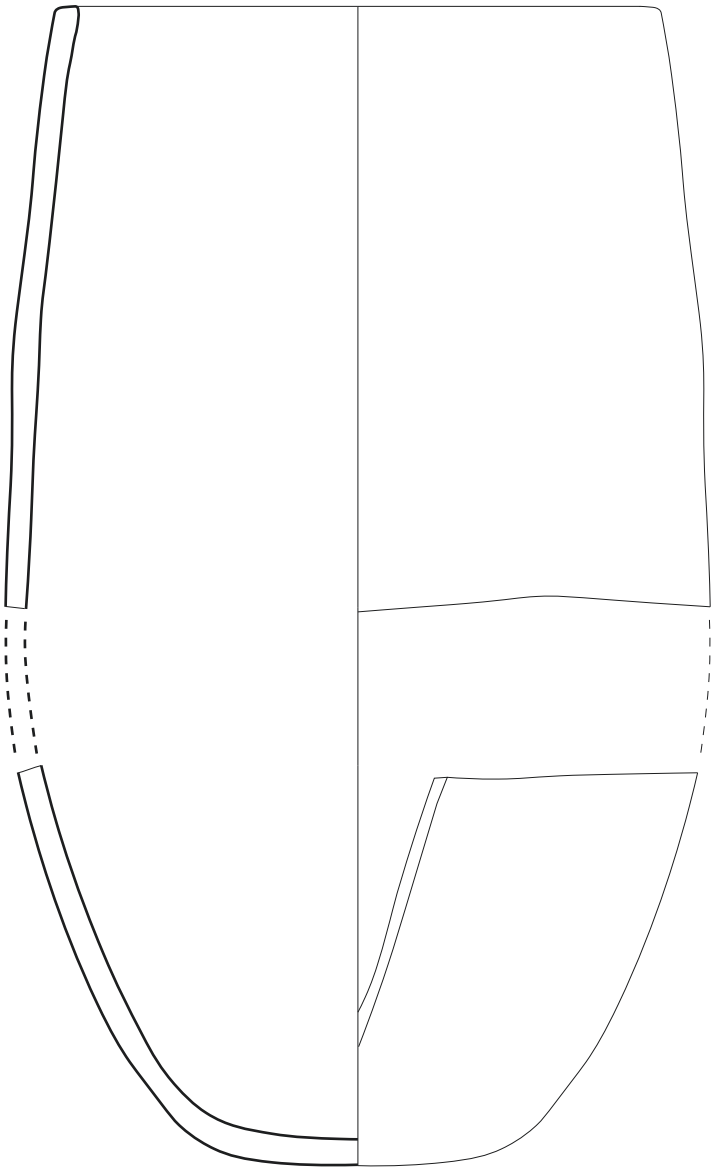


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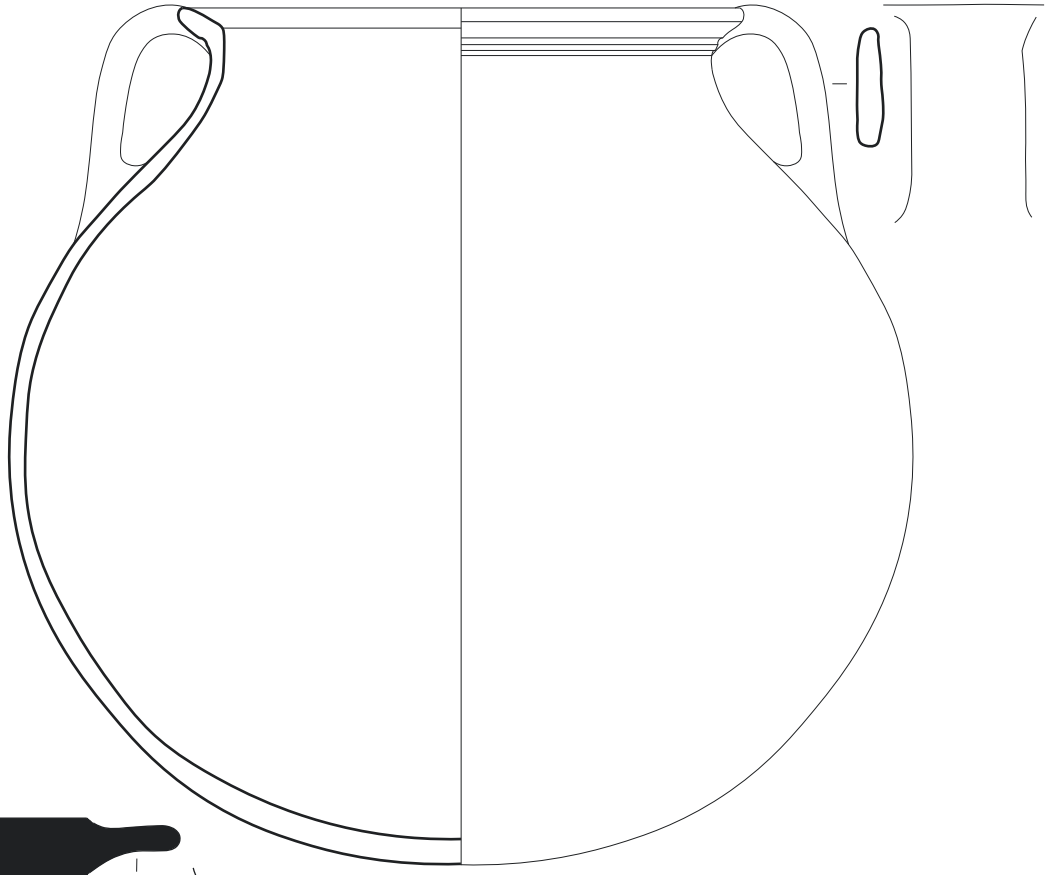
PLATE 97

C182/1



C181/1

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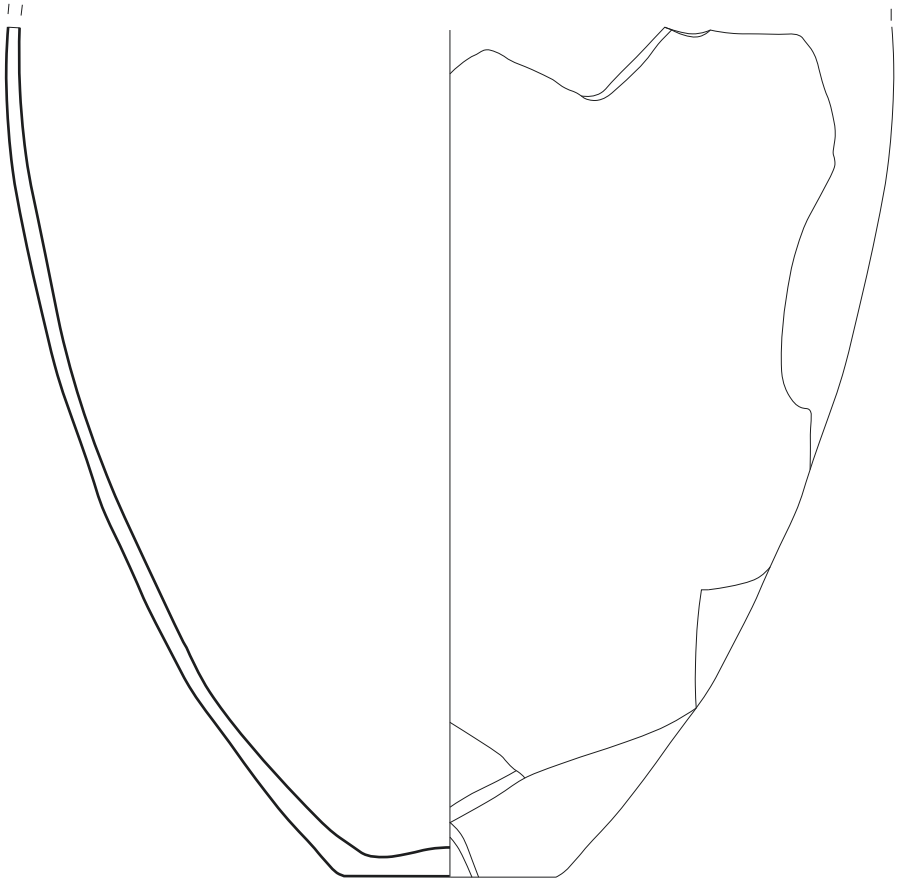

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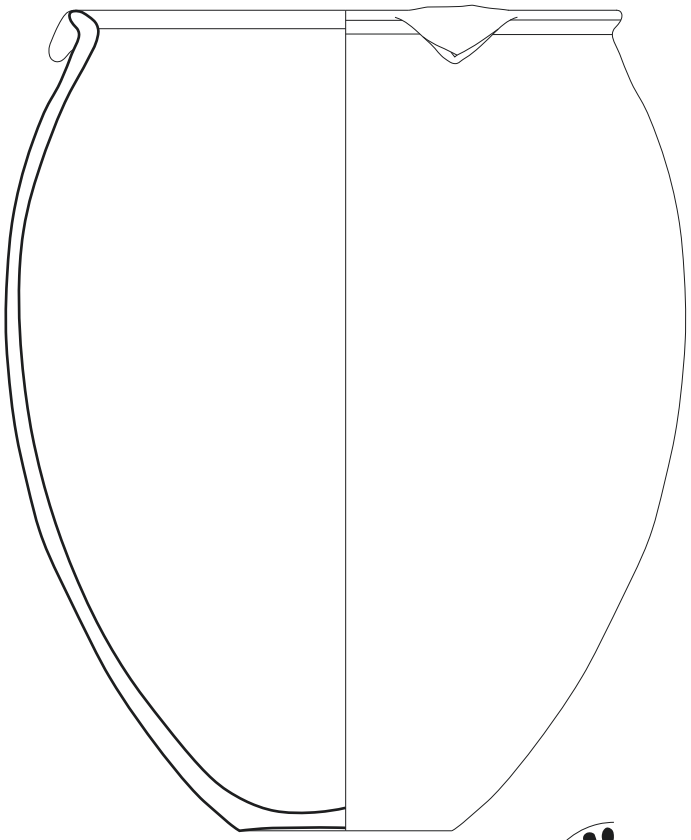
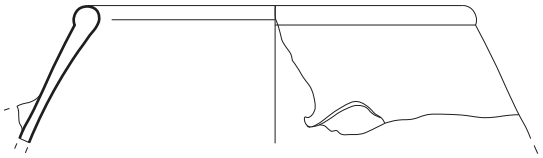
C180/1

PLATE 98

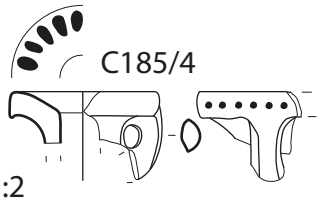
C183/1



C185/2



C185/4



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C185/1

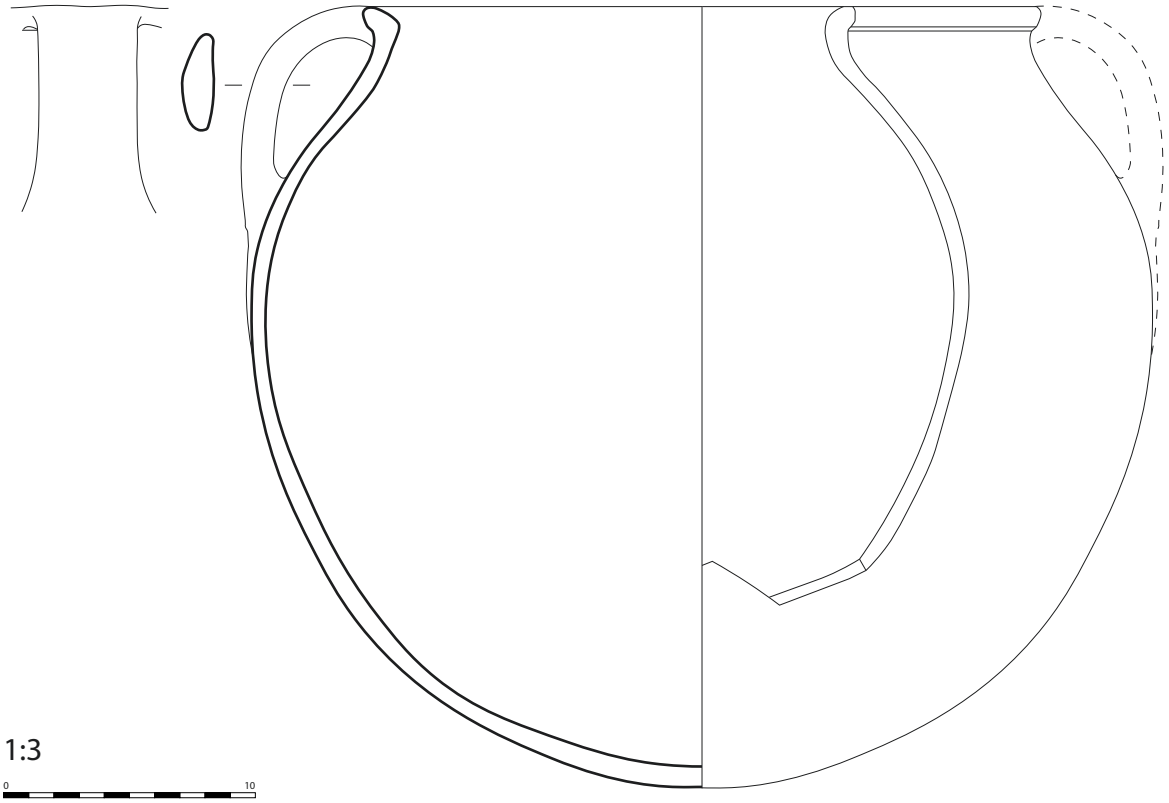

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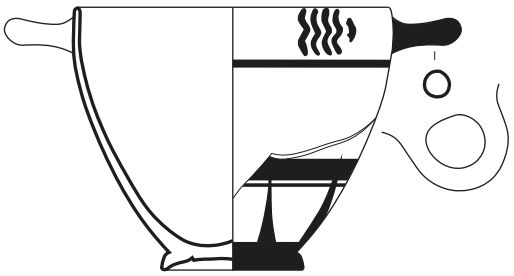
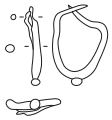
PLATE 99

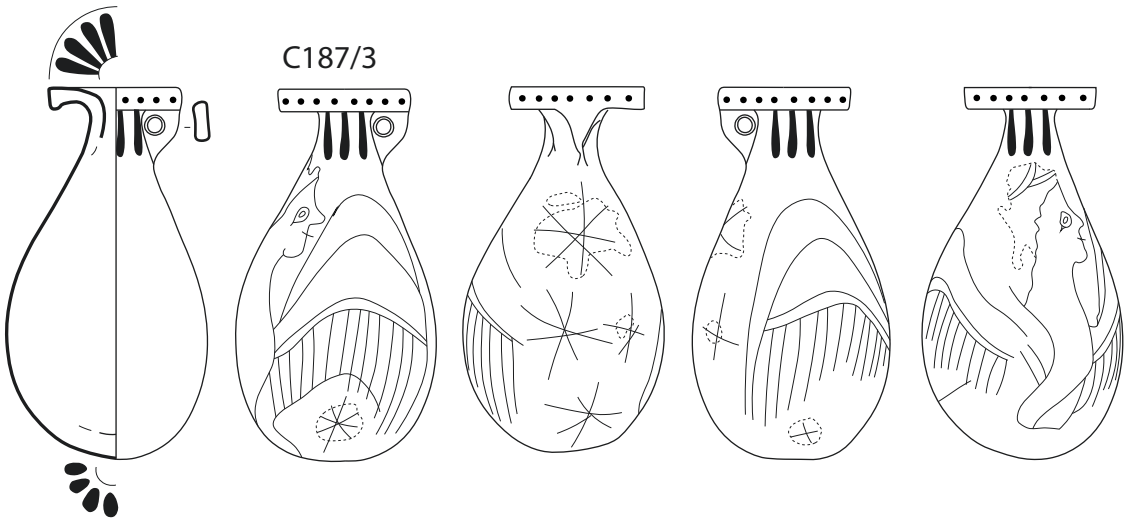
C187/2





C187/1

C187/3



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C189/2

C189/1

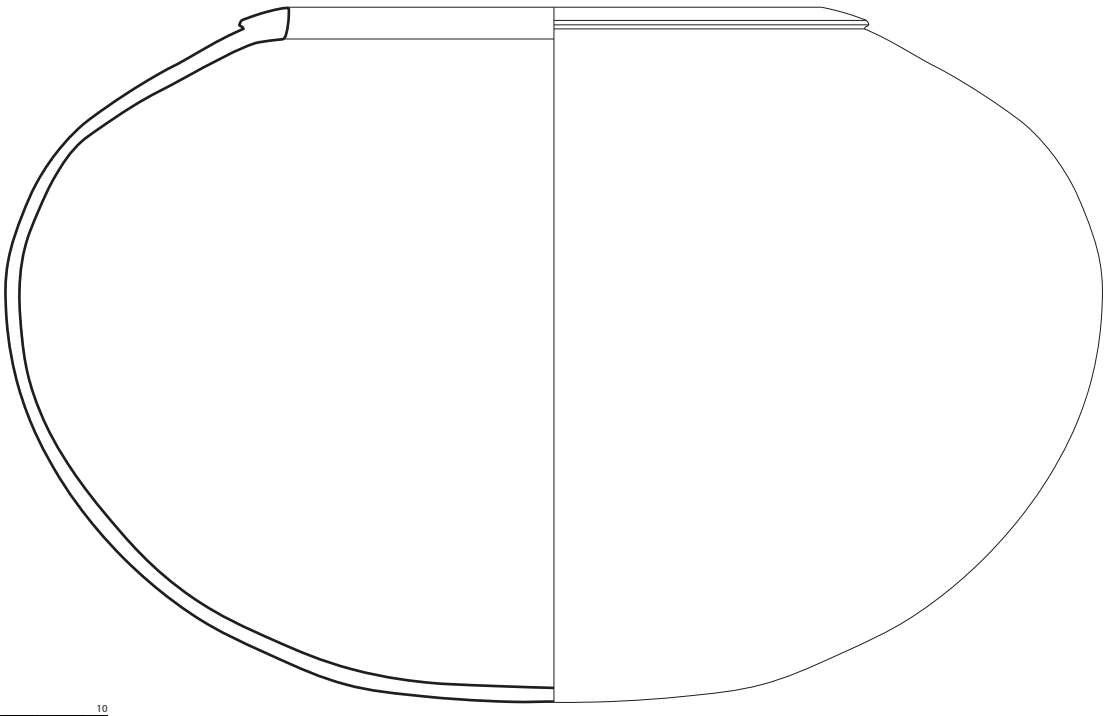

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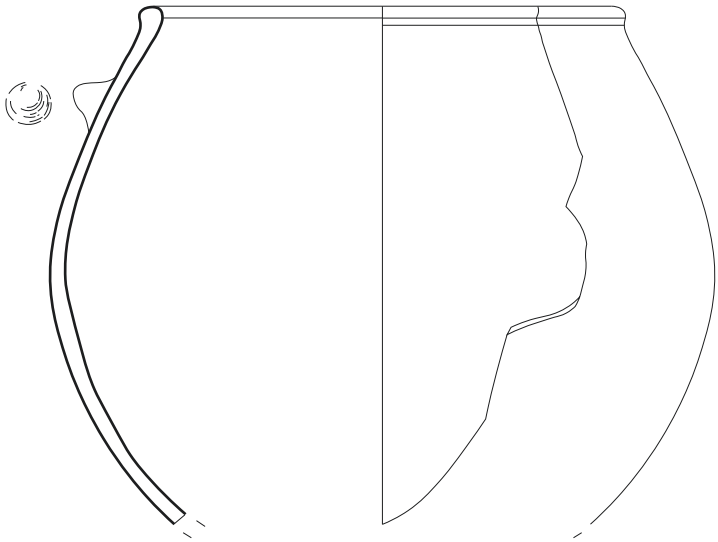
PLATE 100

C188/2



C188/1

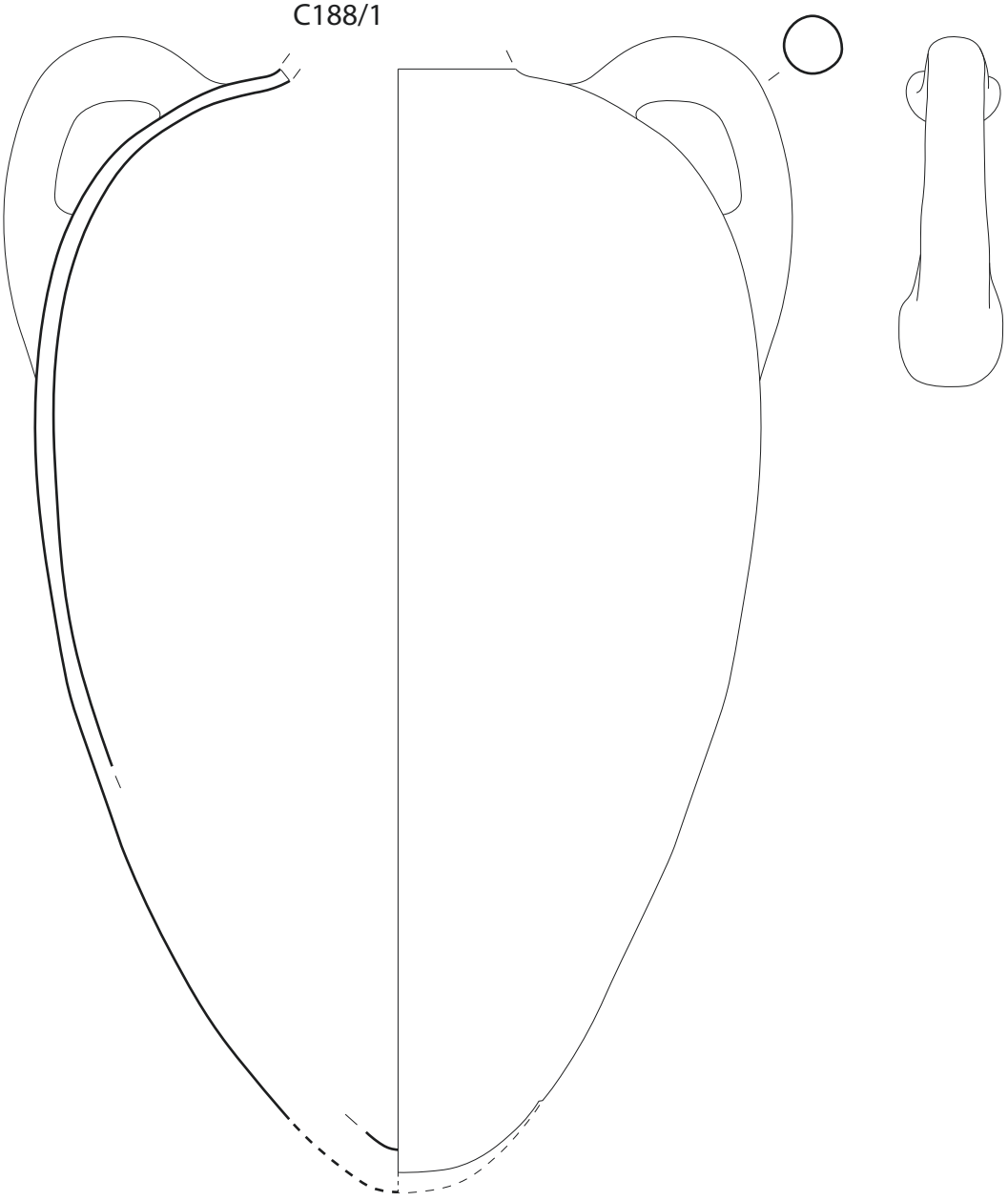


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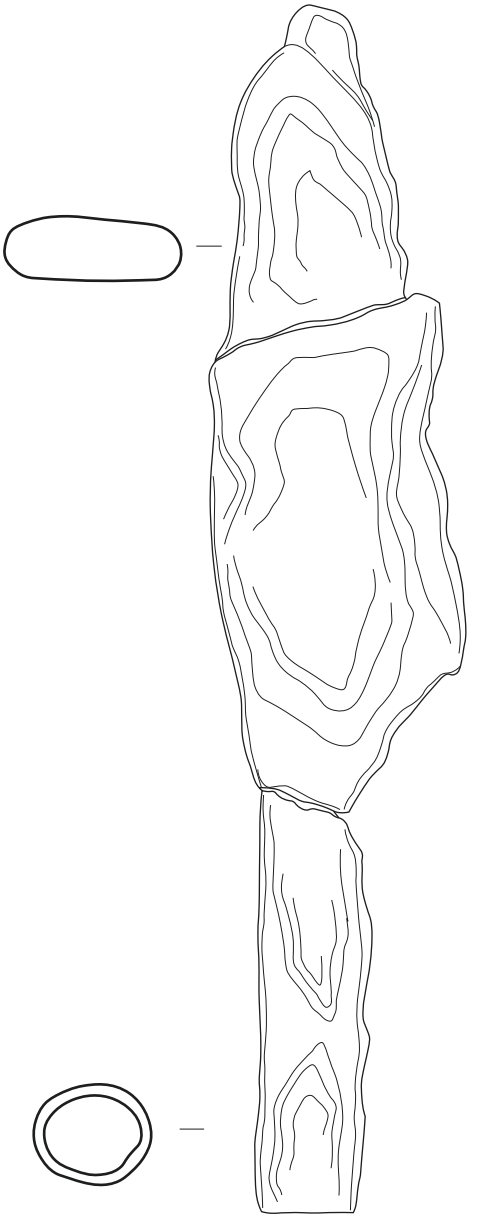
PLATE 101



C190/1

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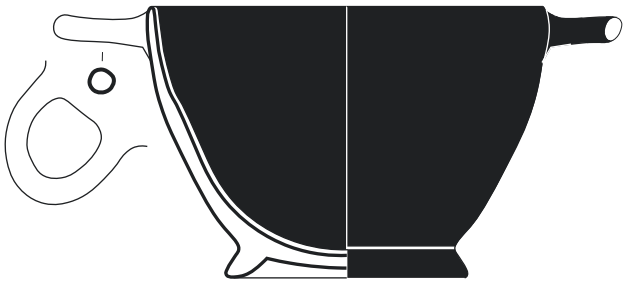
C188/1

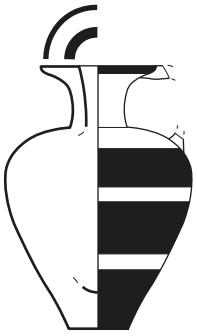
1:3

0 10

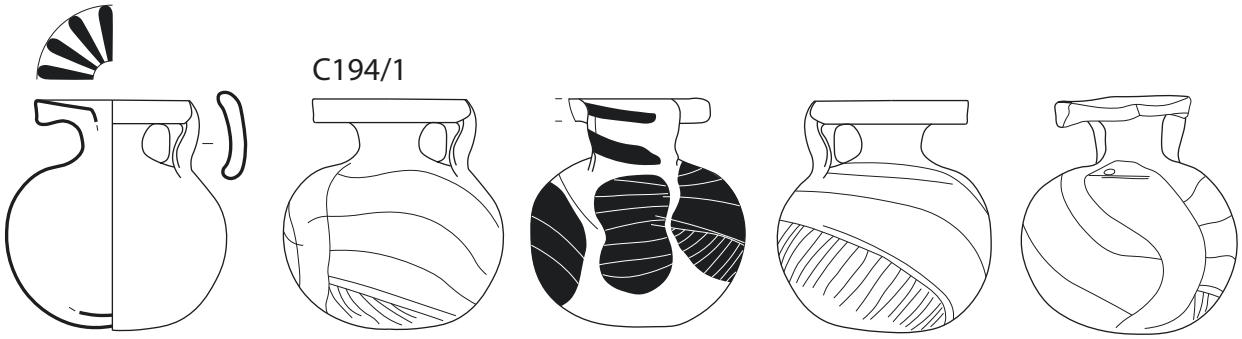
PLATE 102

C192/1





C195/1



C194/1

C191/1

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PLATE 103

C193/3

C193/4

C193/2

C193/1

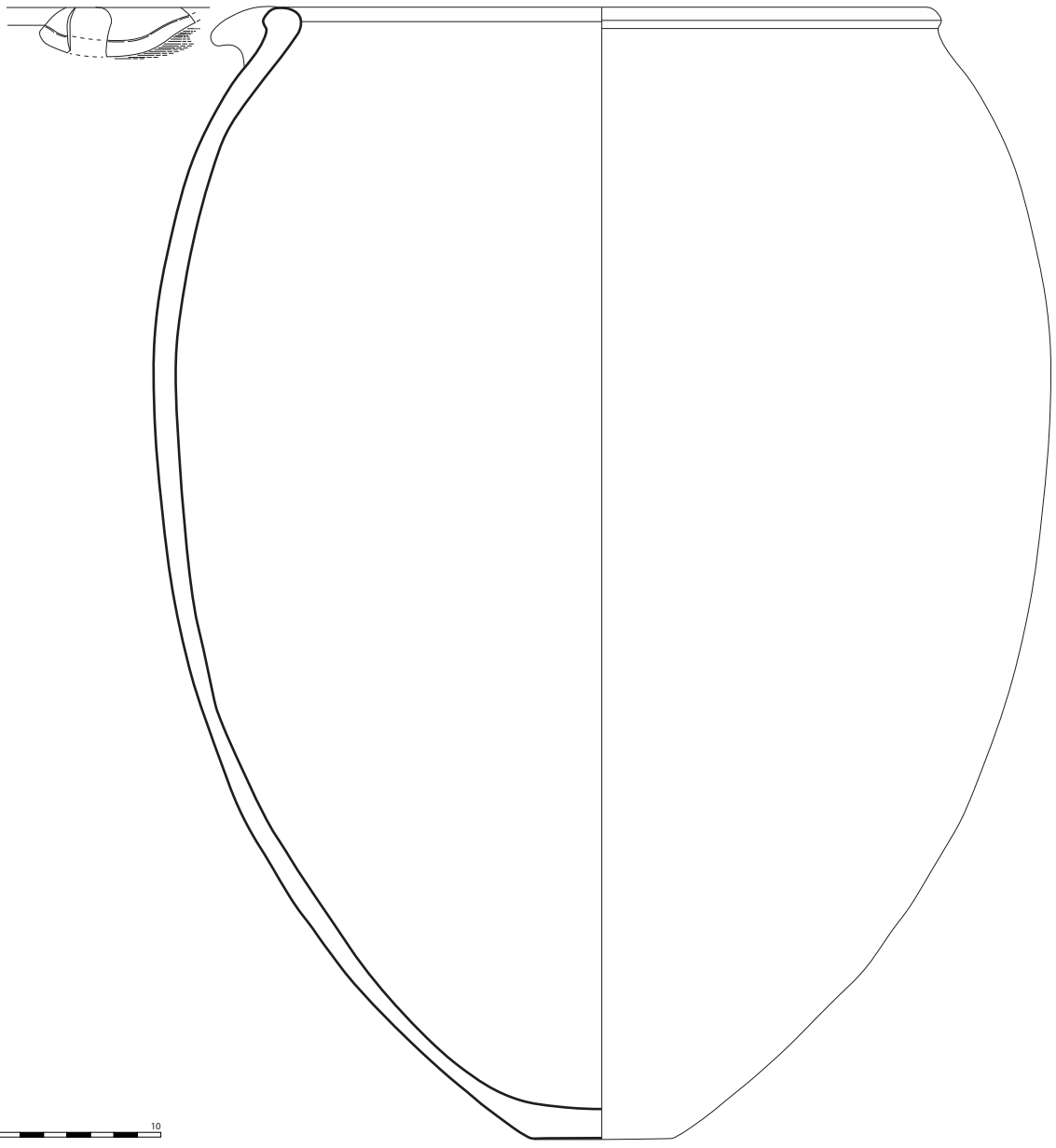

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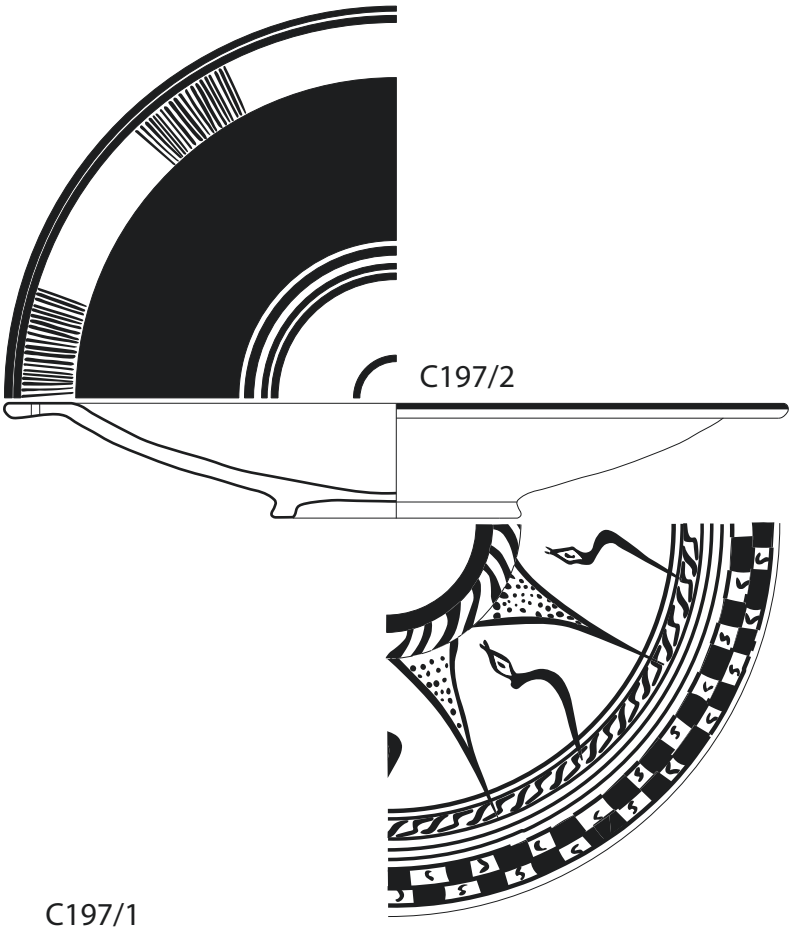
PLATE 104



C197/2

C197/1

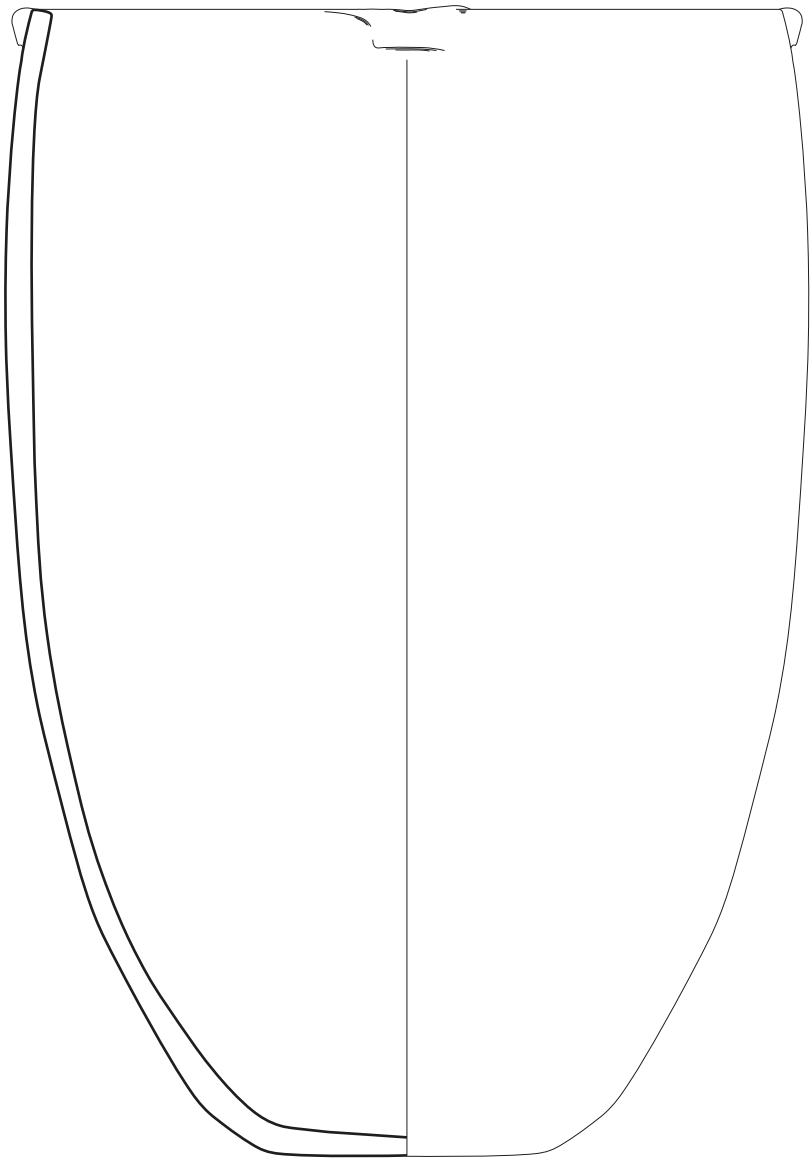


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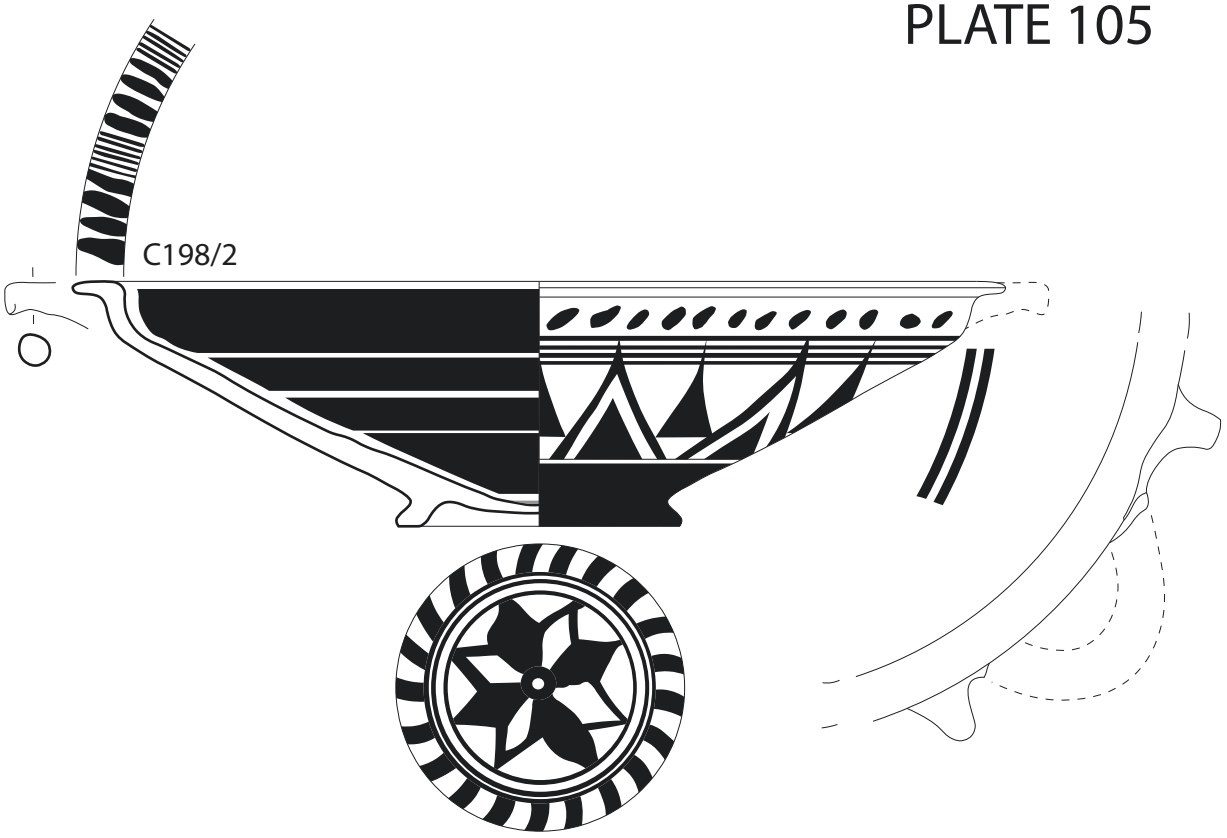
PLATE 105



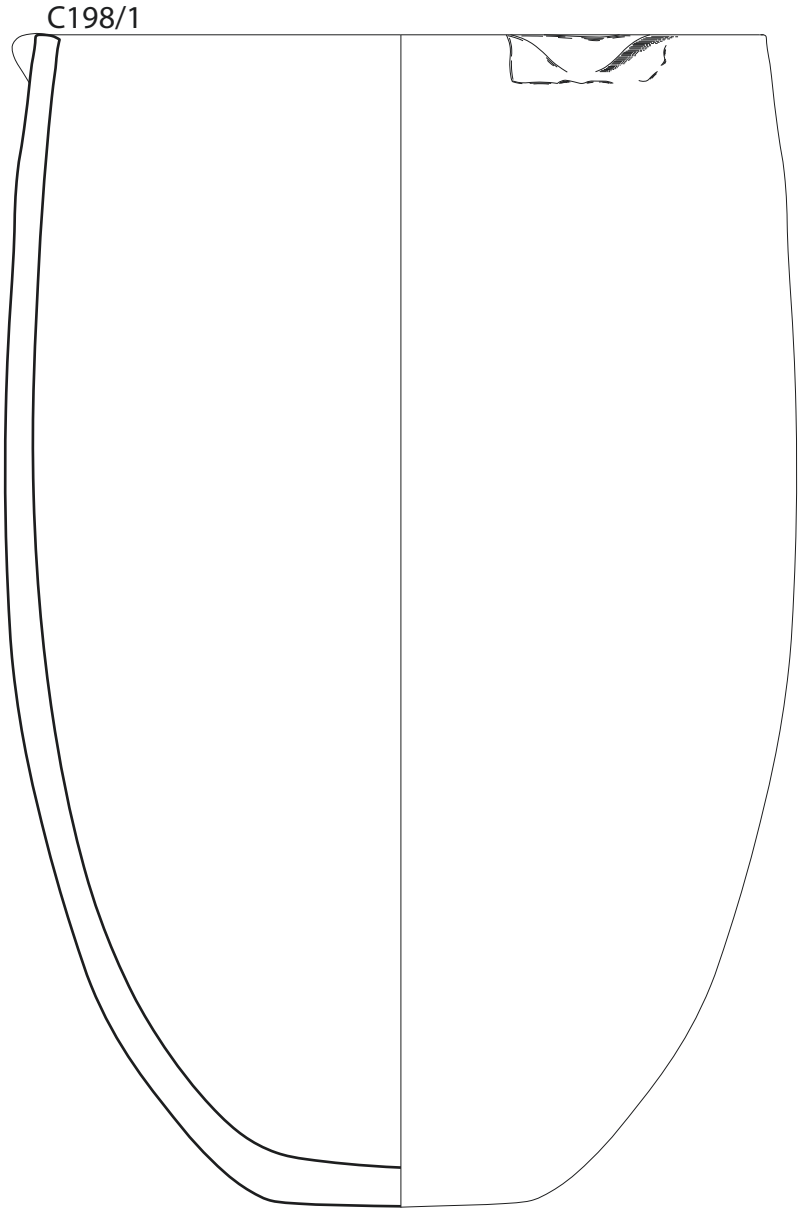


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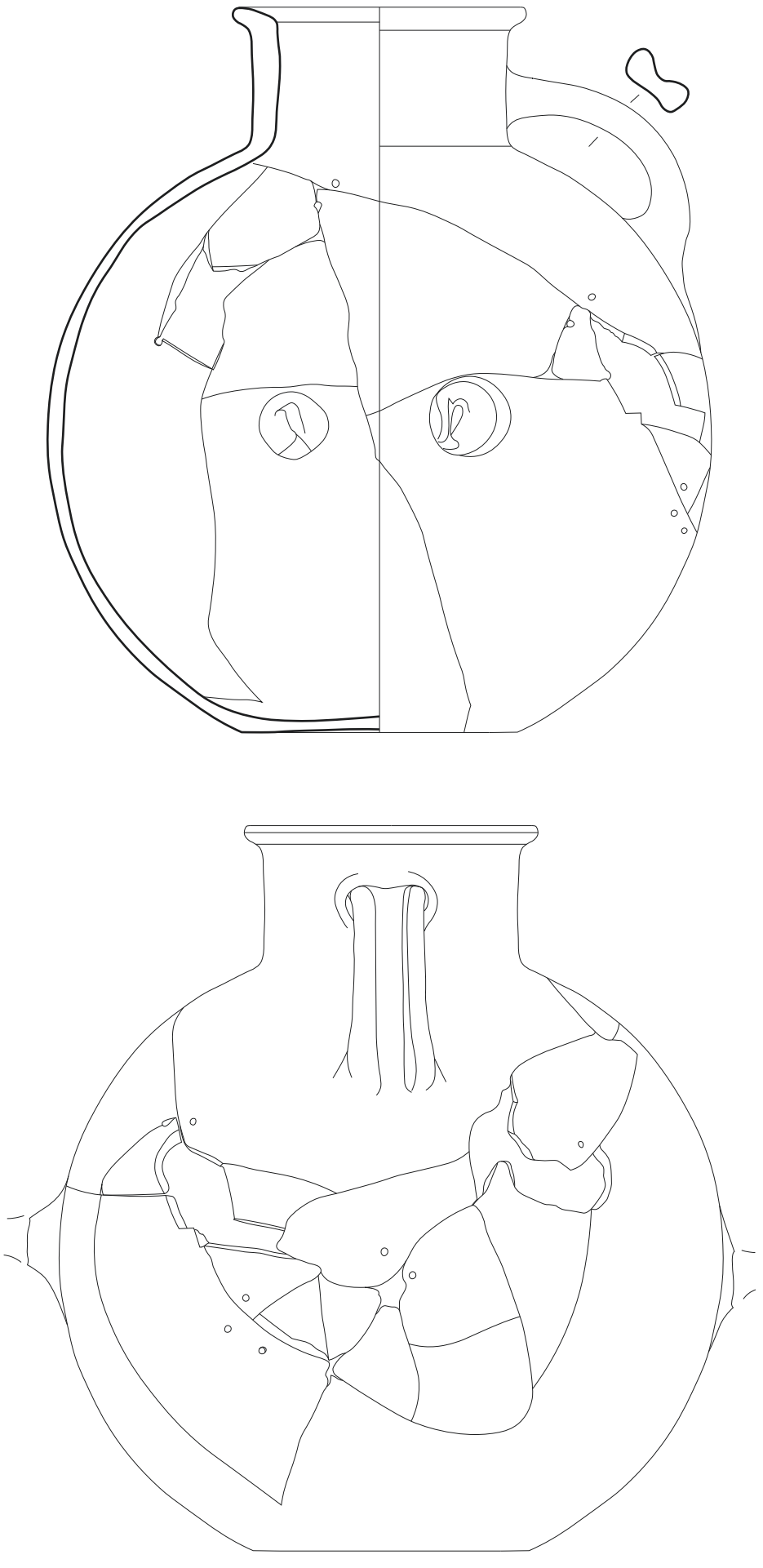
PLATE 106

C199/1 (Views 1 and 2)



1:3

0 10

PLATE 107

C199/1 (Views 3 and 4)

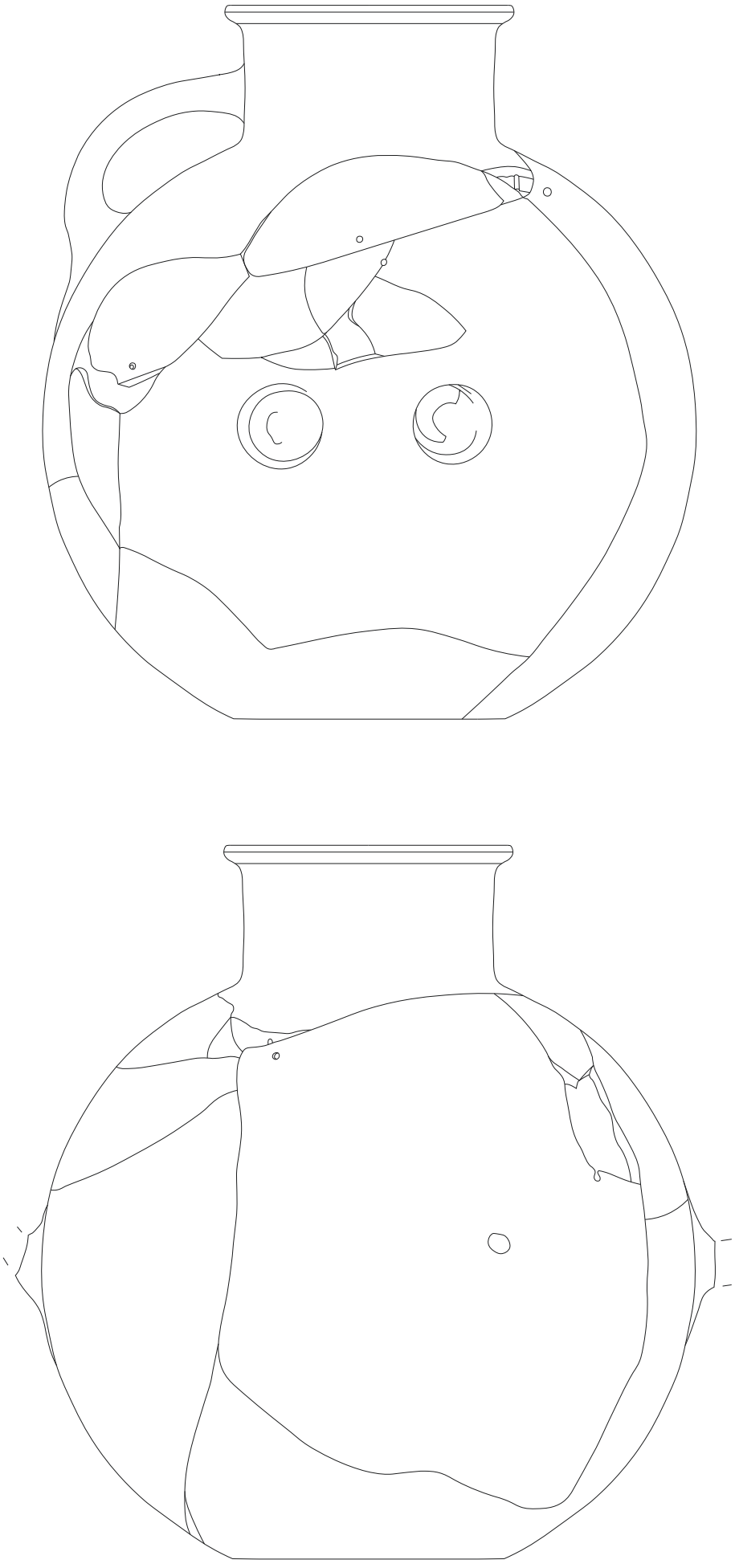


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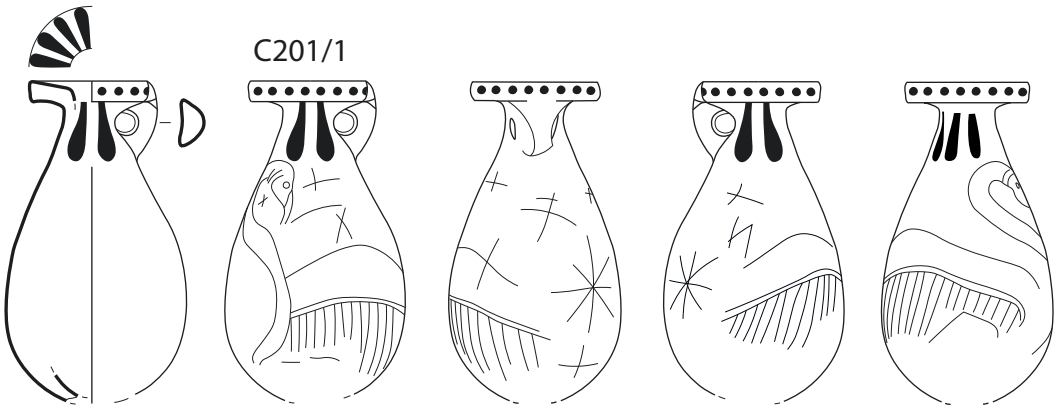
PLATE 108

C201/1



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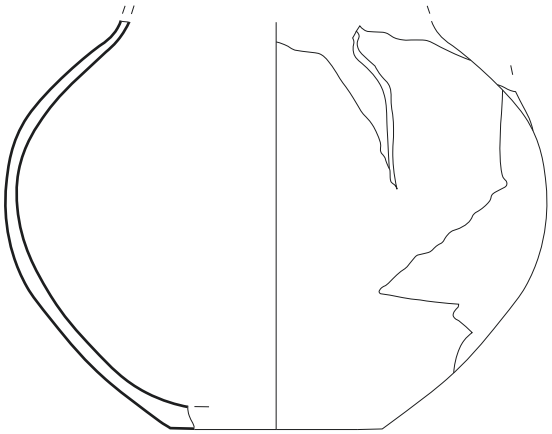
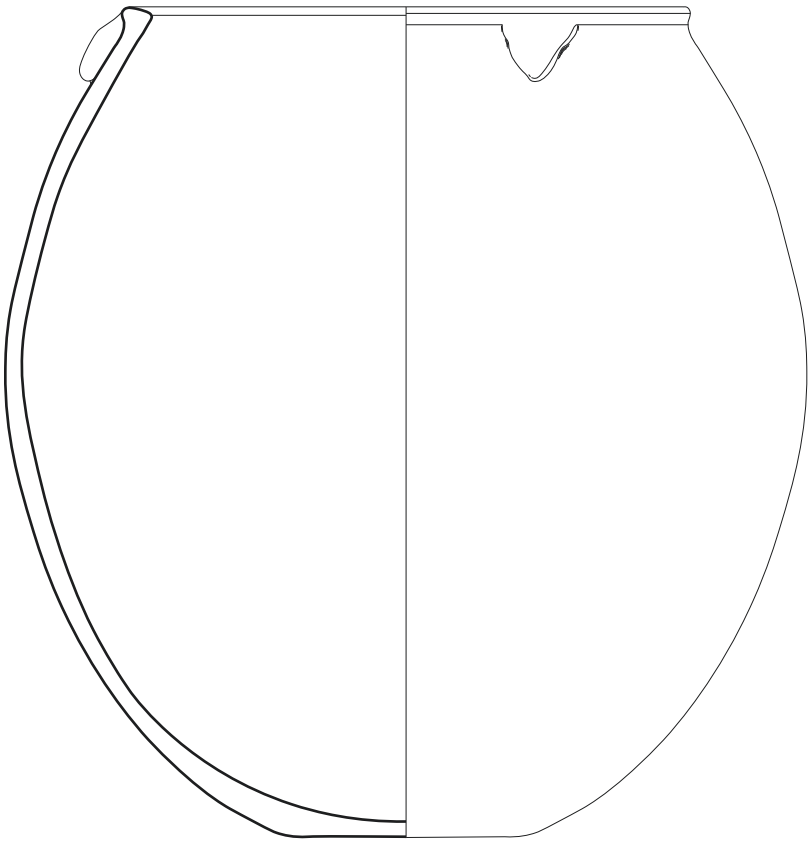


C205/1

C200/1



1:3

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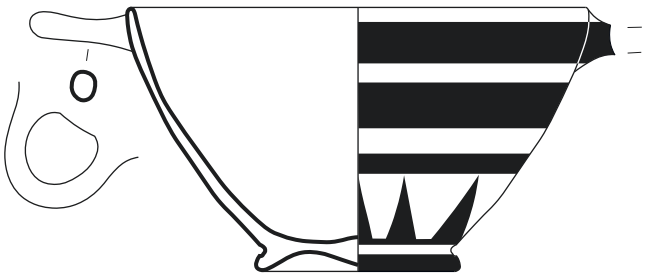
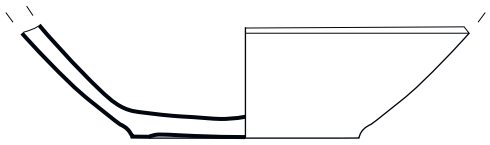
PLATE 109



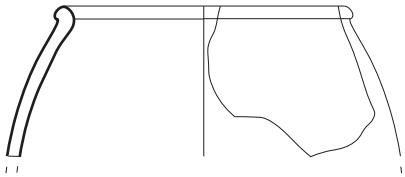
C206/1



C206/2

1:2

C208/2



C208/1

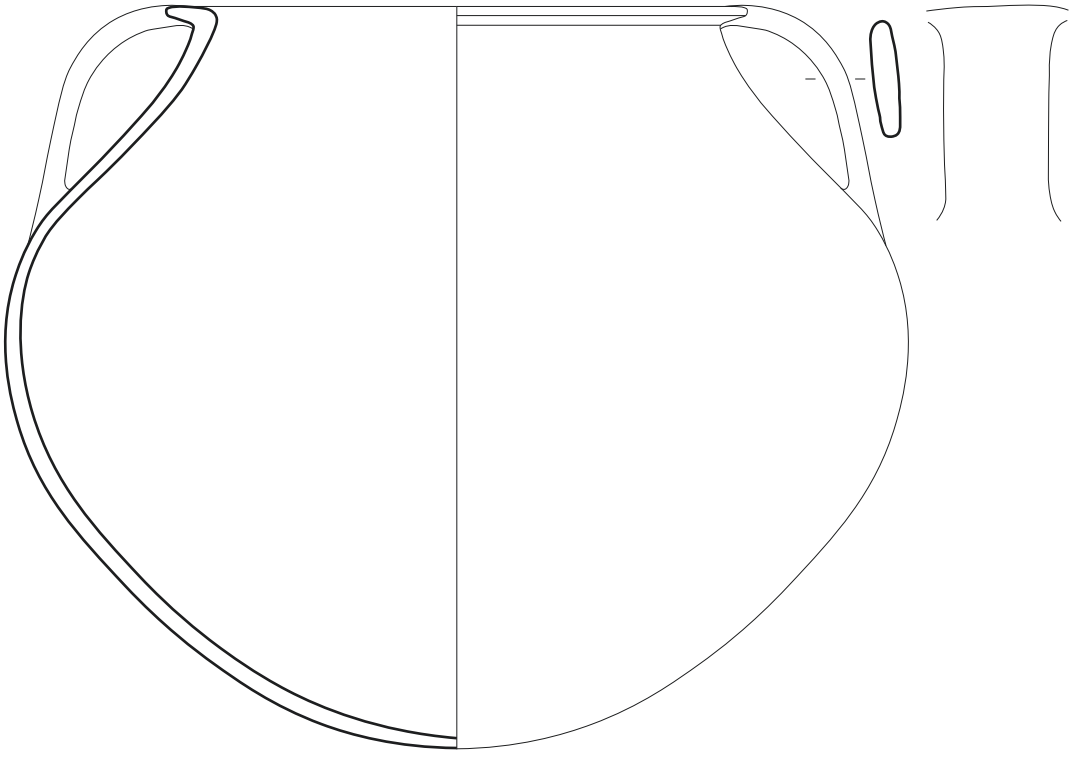


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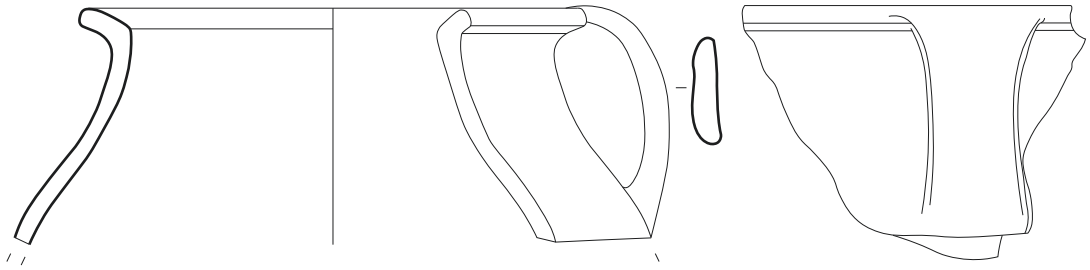
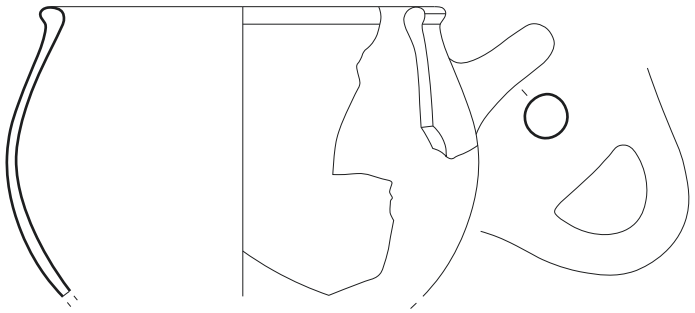
PLATE 110

C209/1



C211/1



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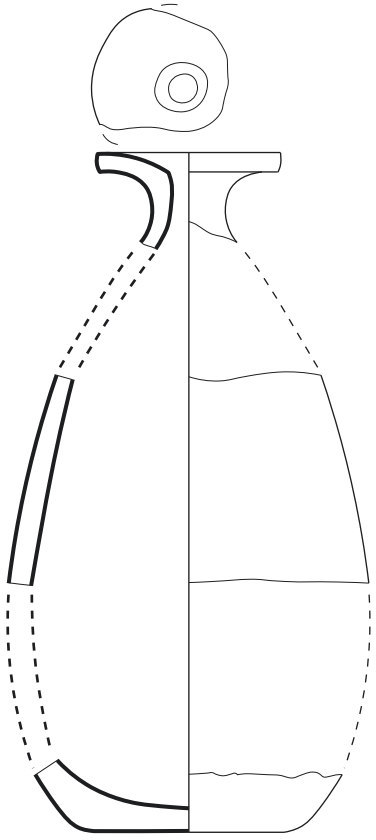
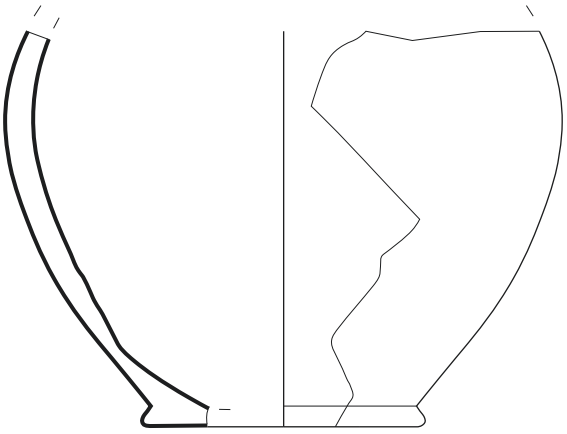


C209/3

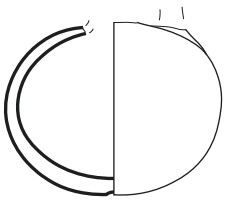
C209/2

1:2

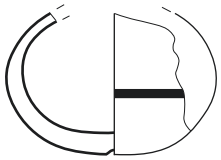
PLATE 111



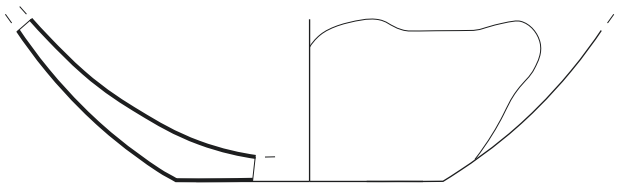
C213/1



C213/2

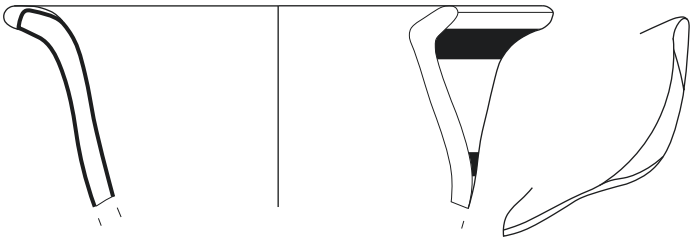


C215/2

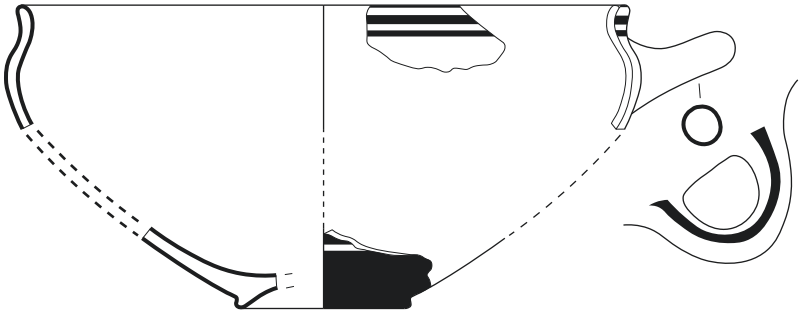


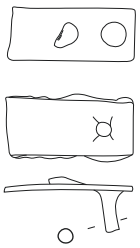
C214/1

C216/2



C214/2





C214/3

C216/1

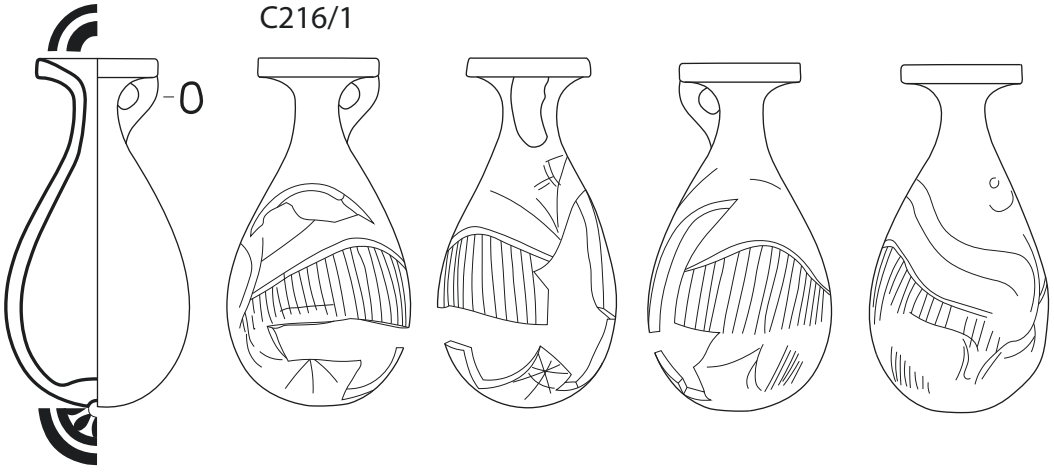


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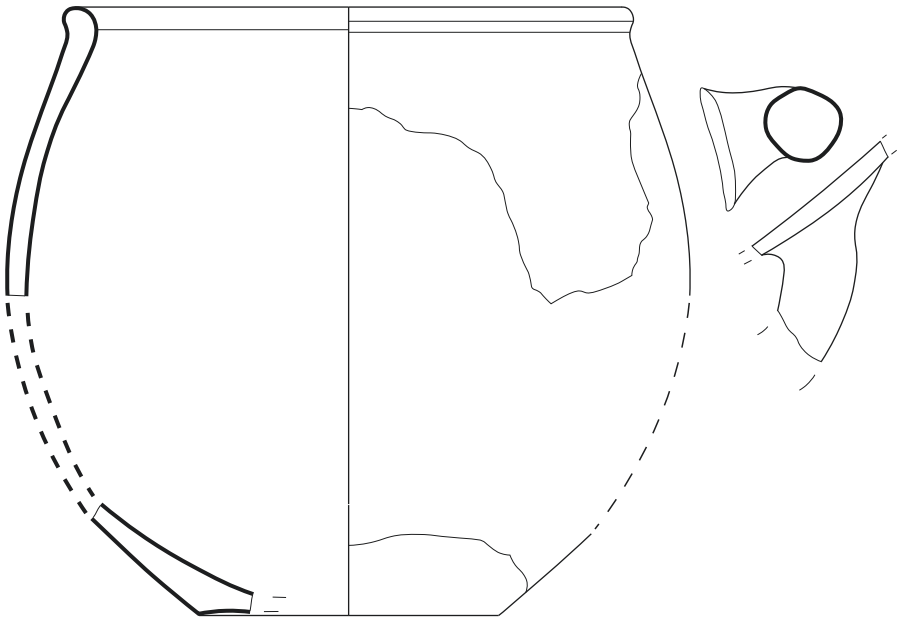
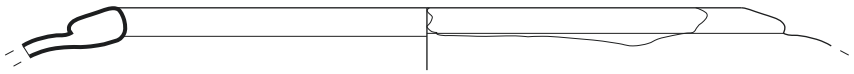
PLATE 112

C217/1



C217/2



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C218/1

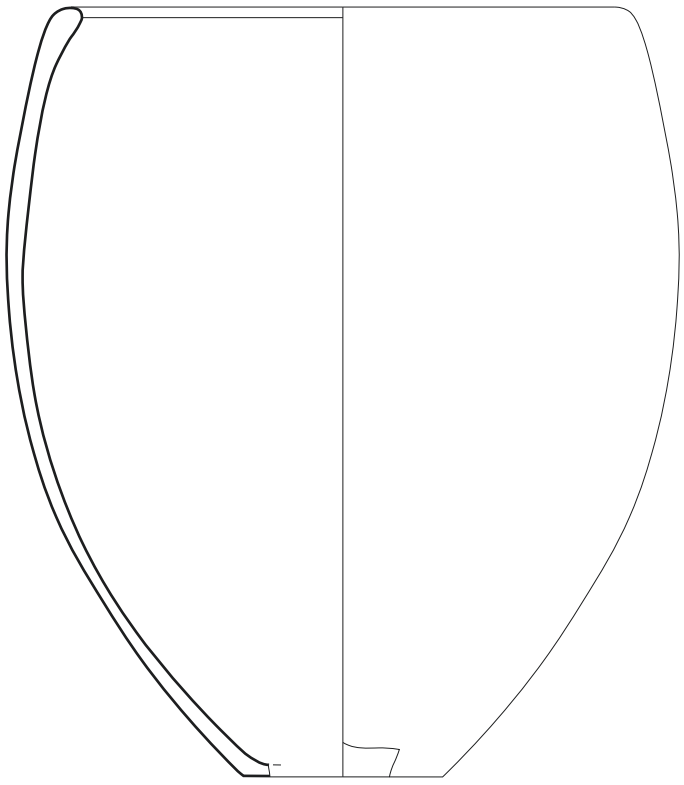

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PLATE 113

C224/2

C224/1

1:2

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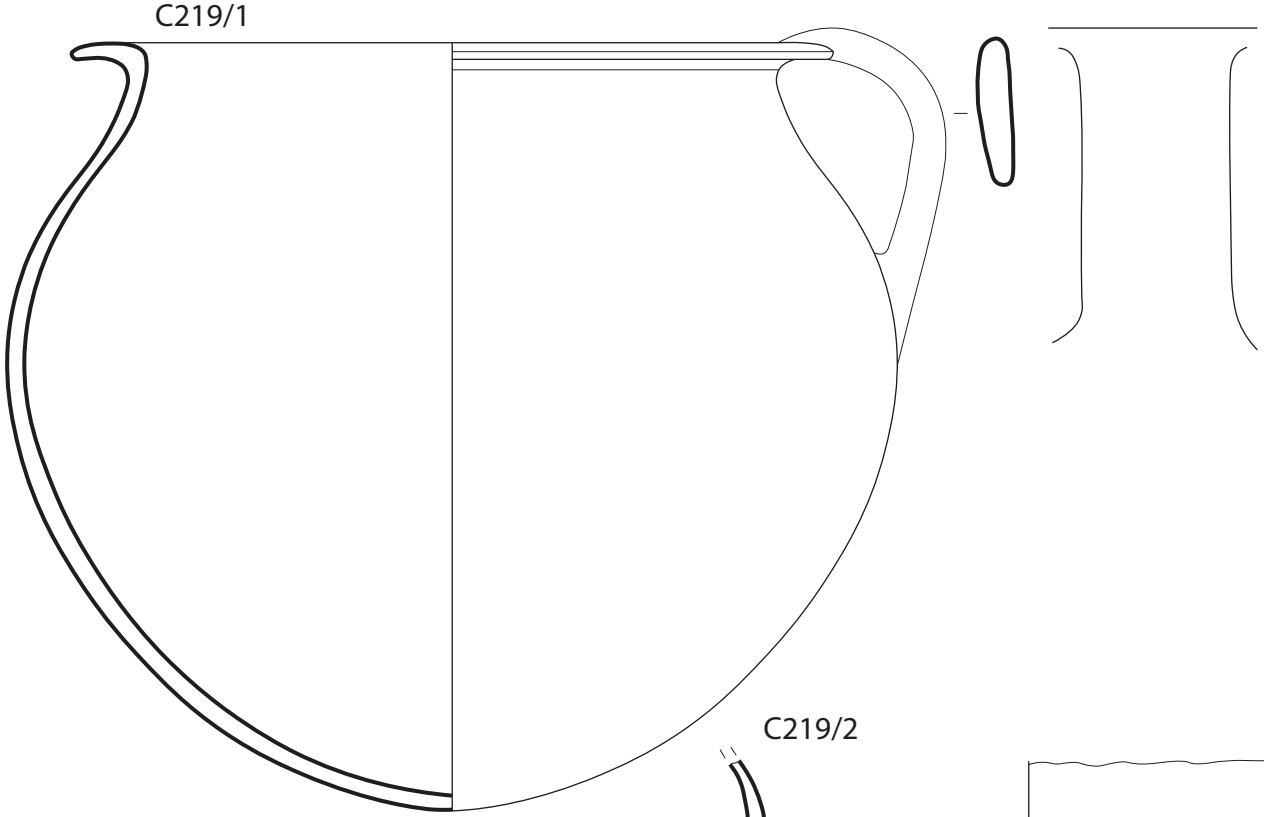
C219/1



C219/2

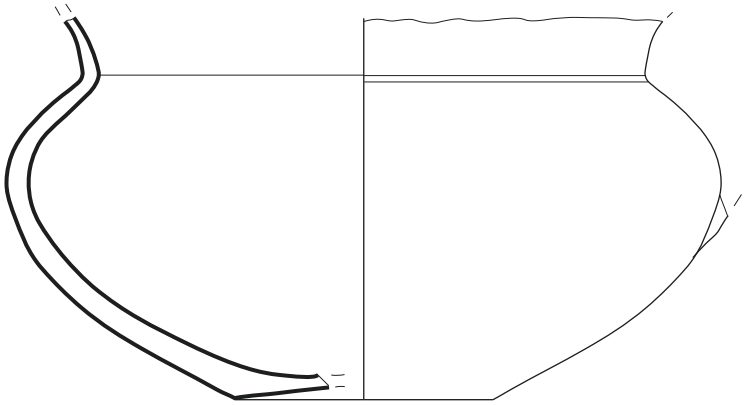


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PLATE 114

C222/1

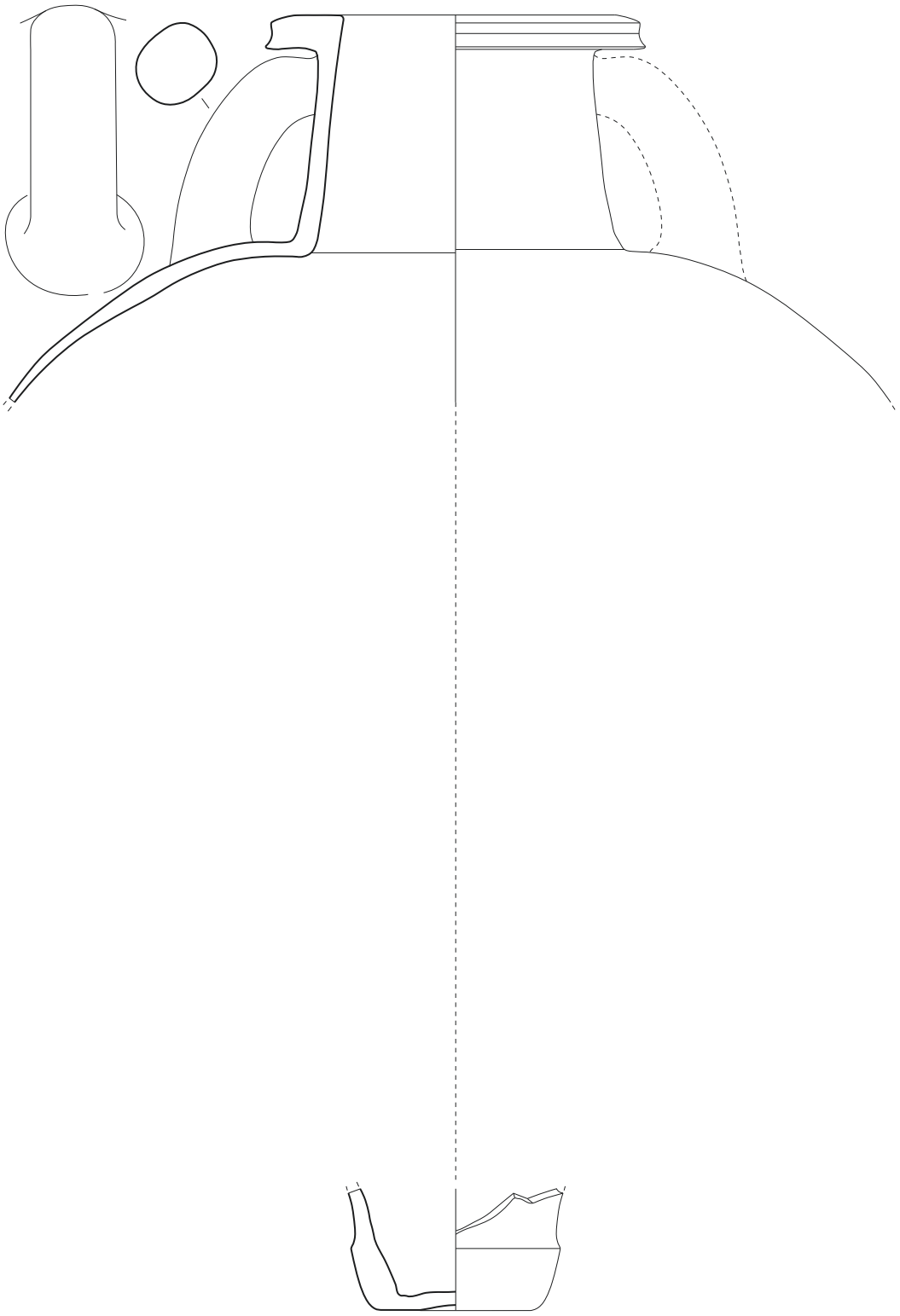

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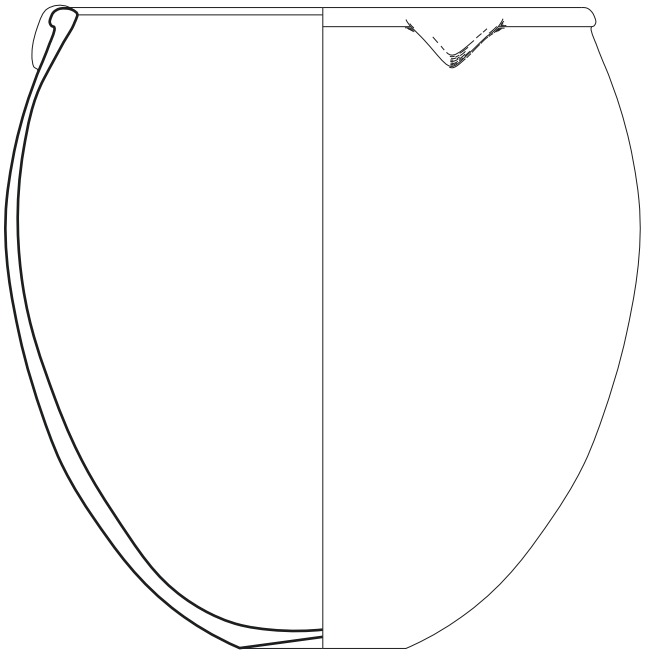
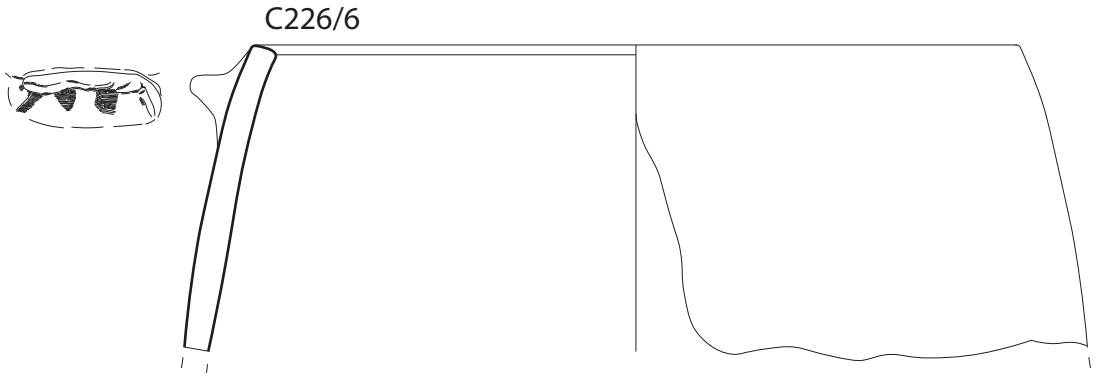
PLATE 115





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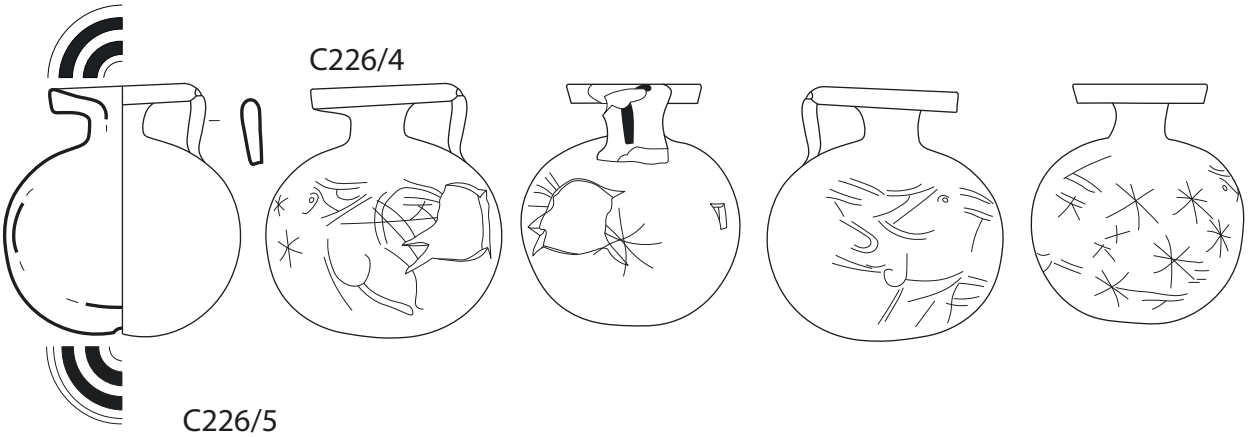

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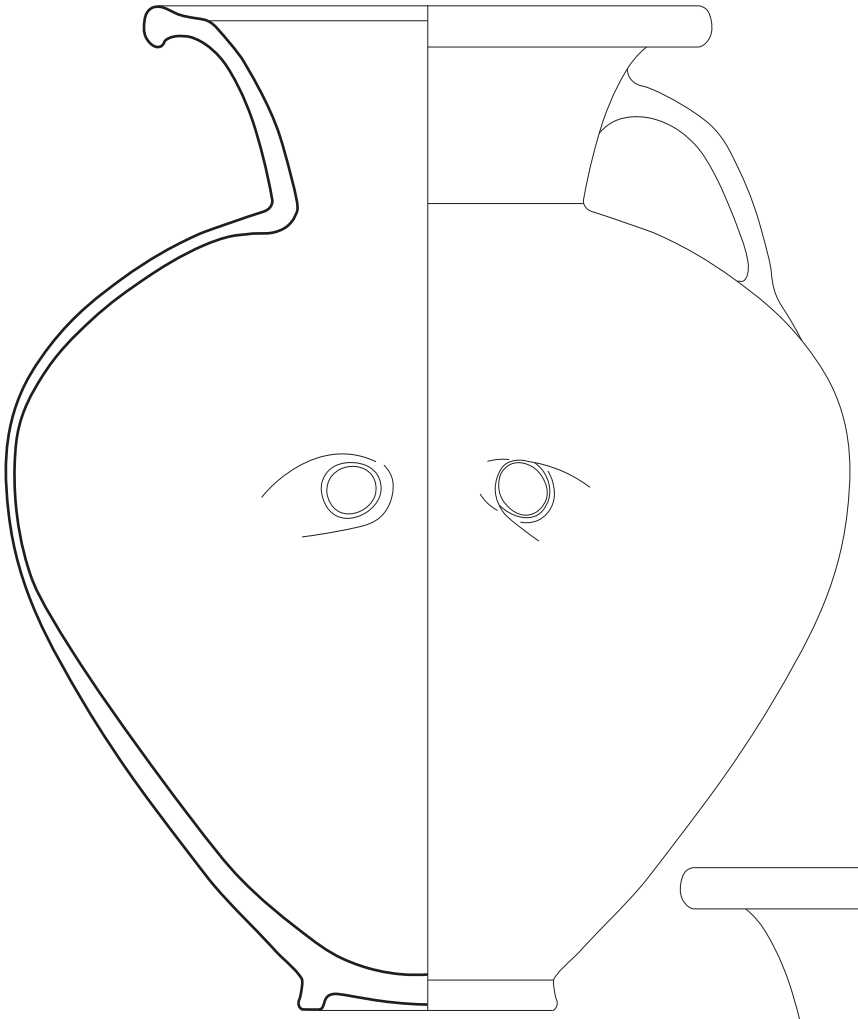
PLATE 116

C226/1



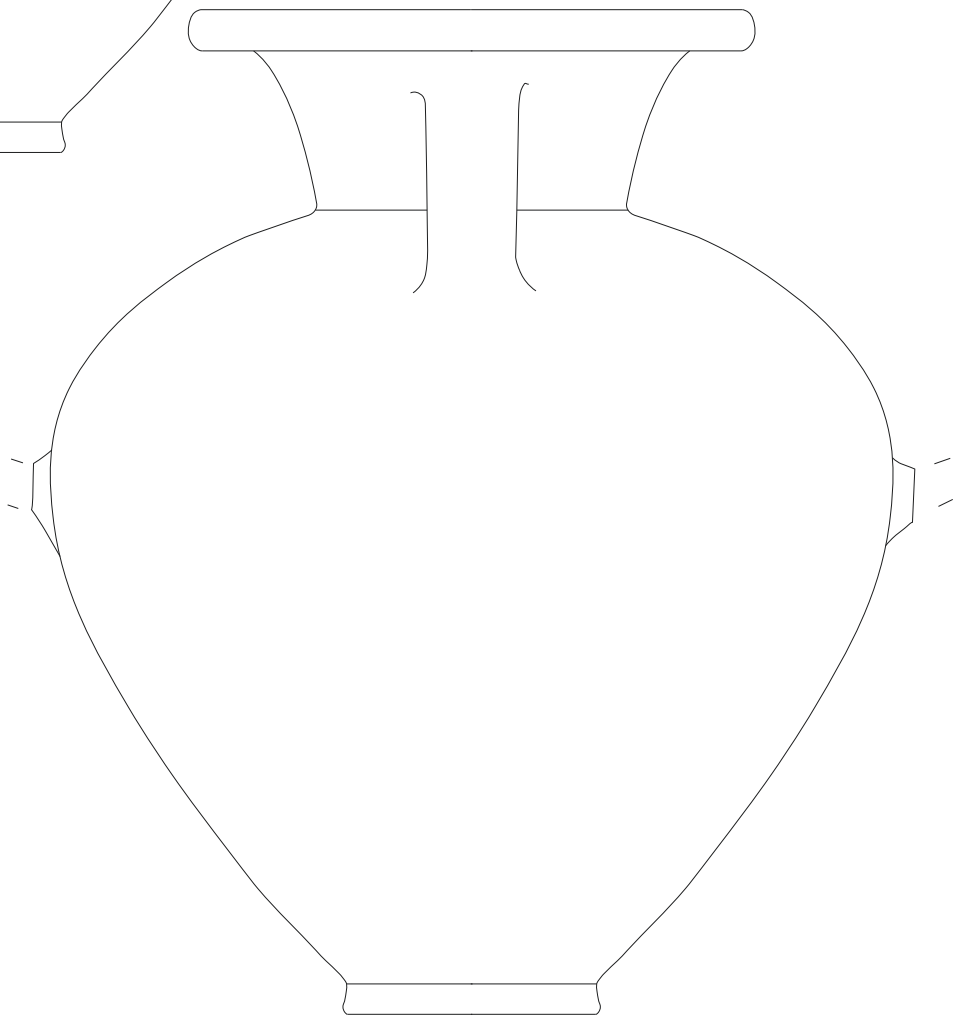


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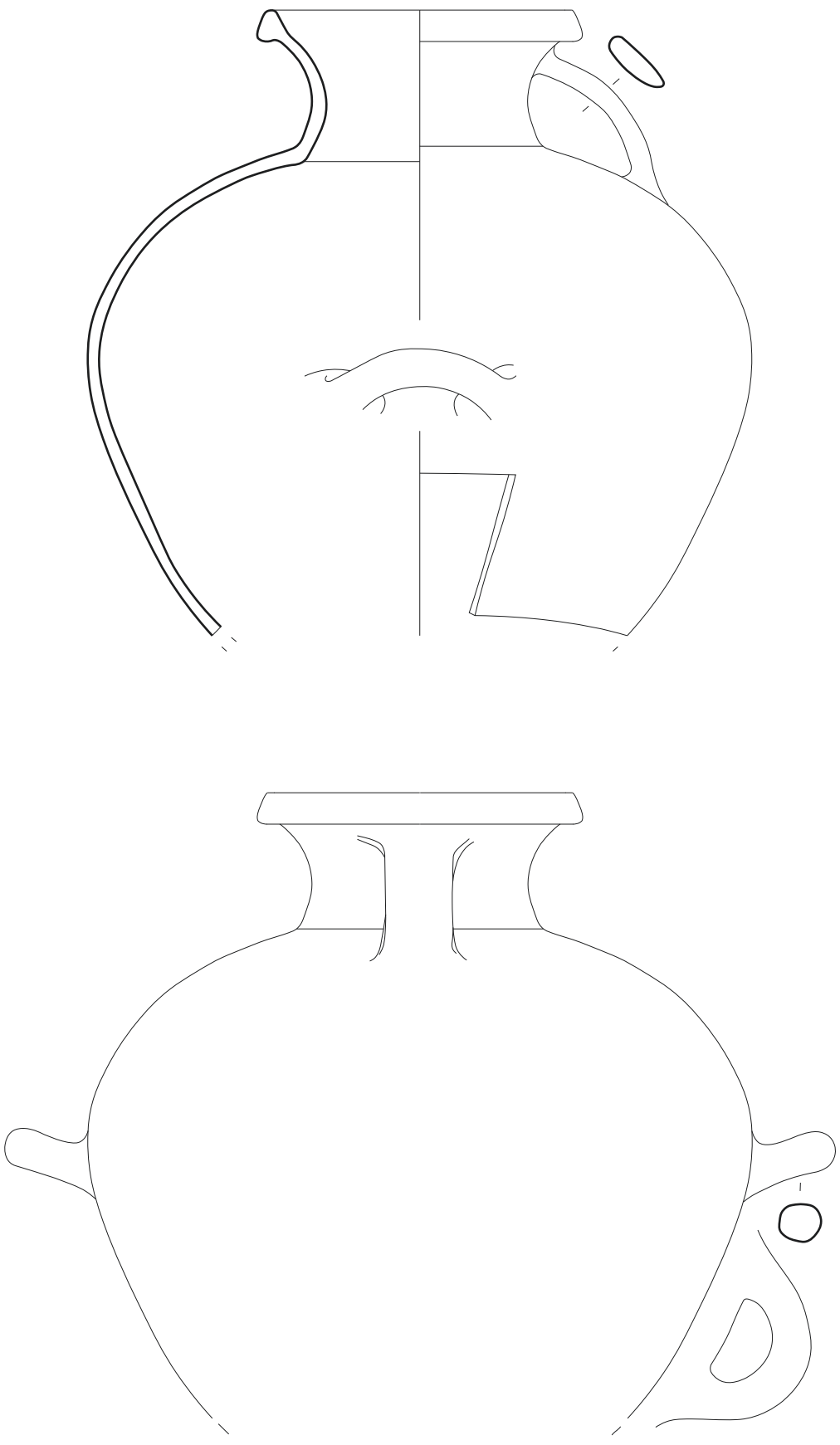
PLATE 117

C227/1



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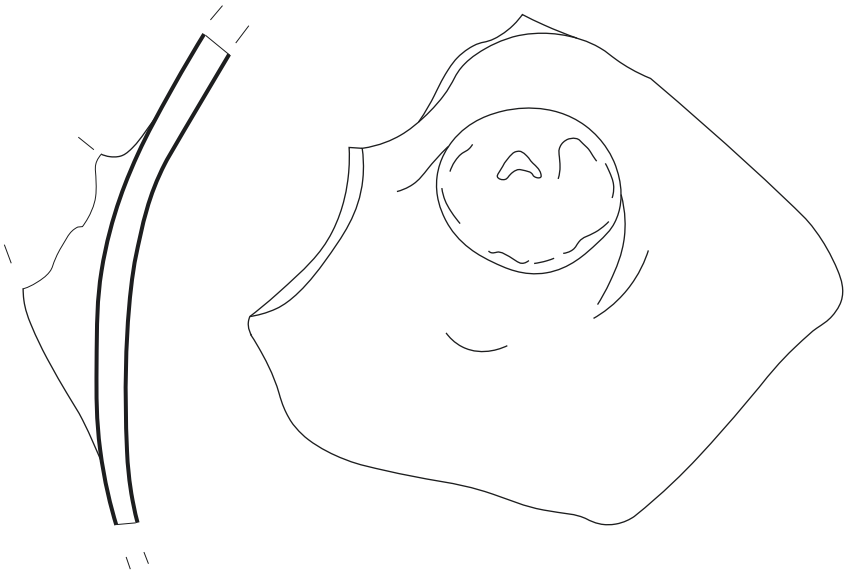
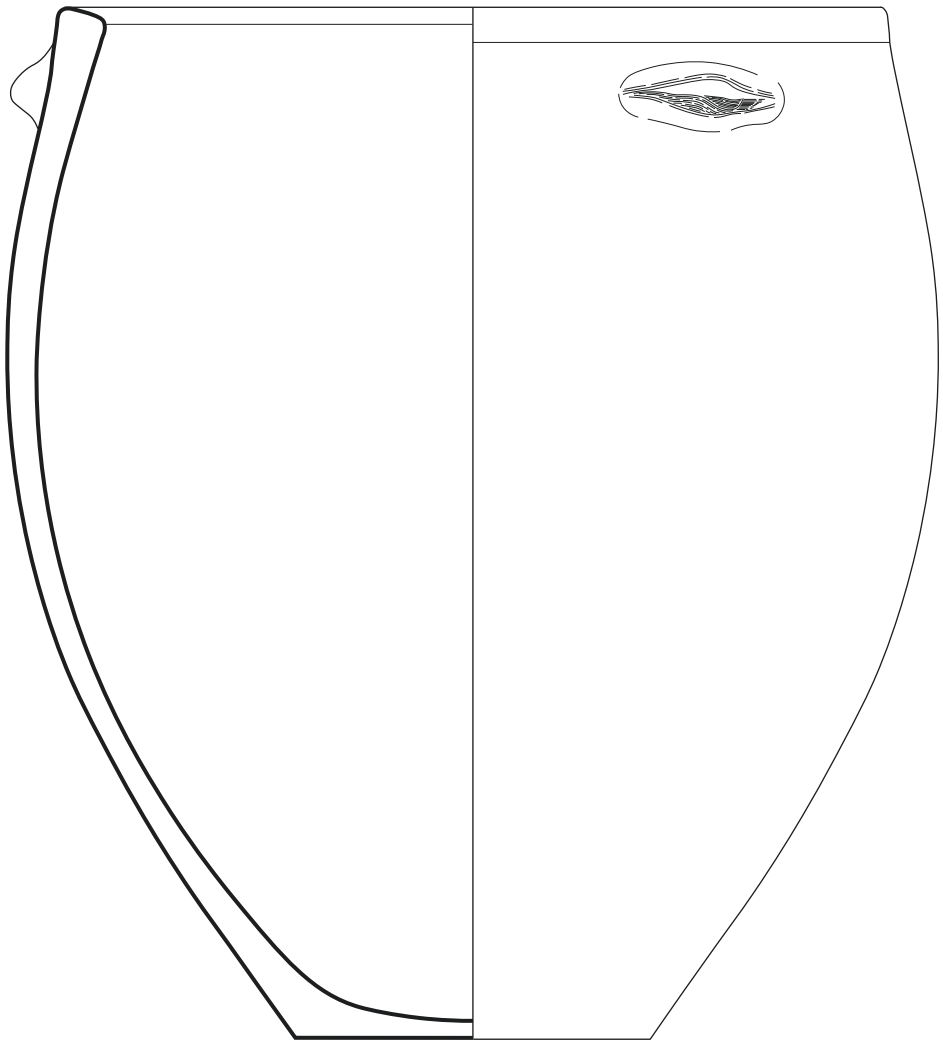
0 10

PLATE 118



C227/2

C228/1



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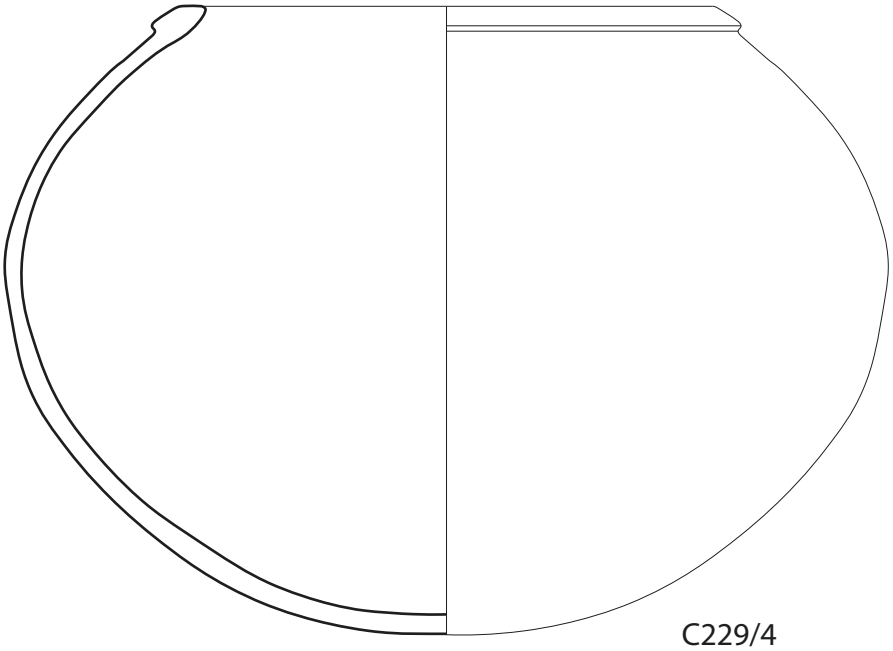
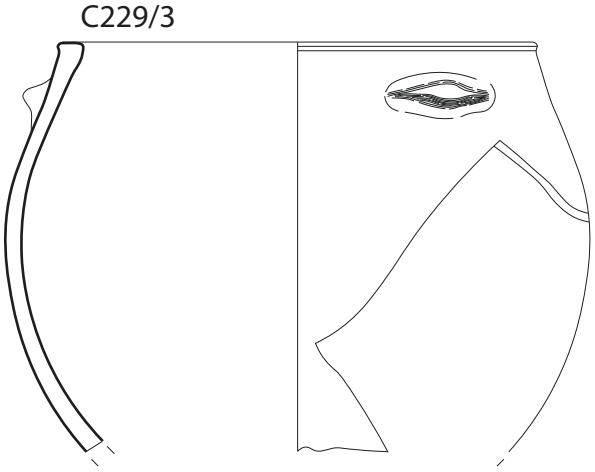
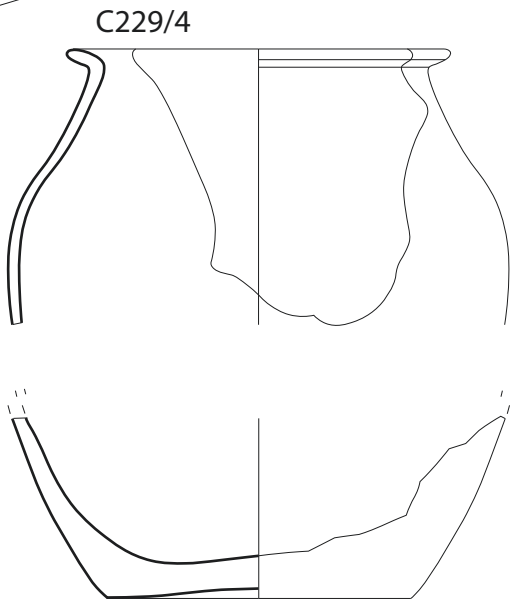
0 10

PLATE 119







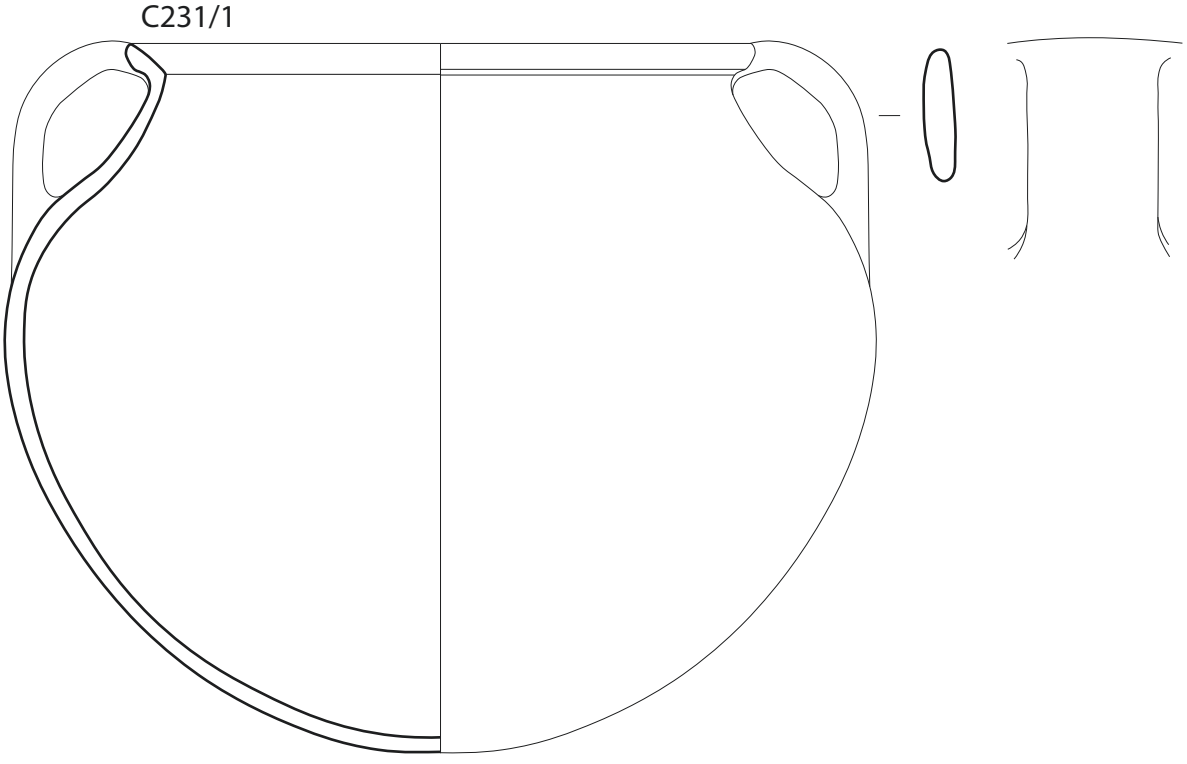


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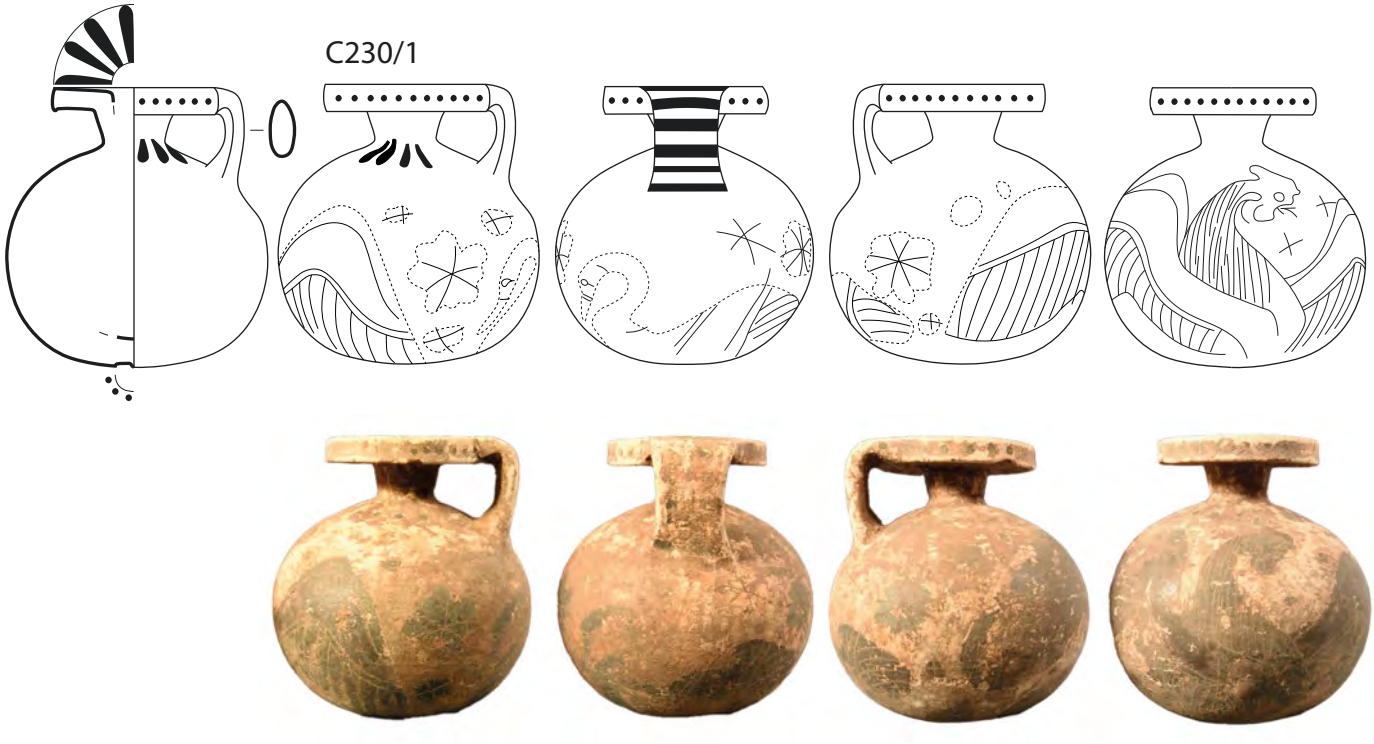
PLATE 120

C230/1

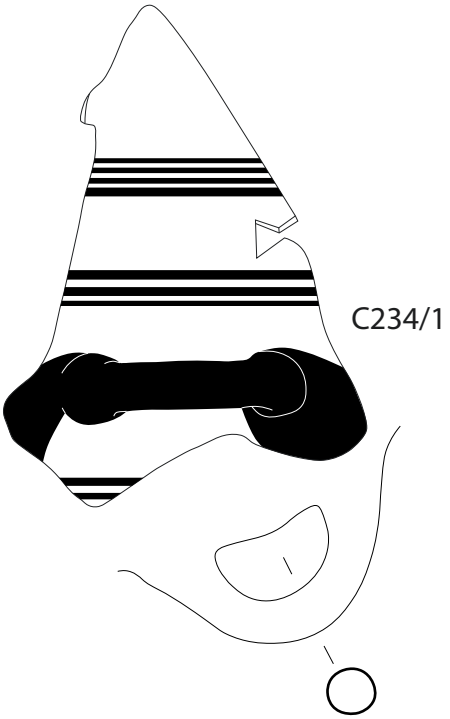


C230/2

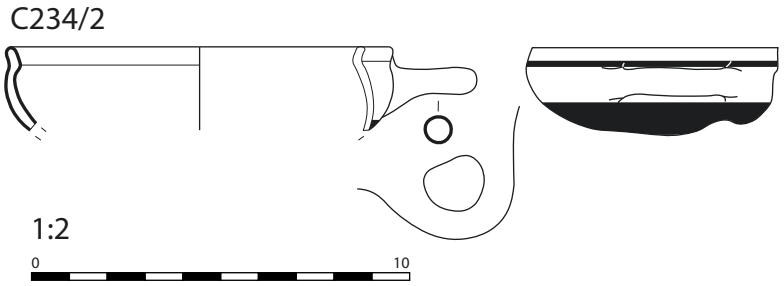
1:2

0 10

PLATE 121



C234/1



C234/2

1:2

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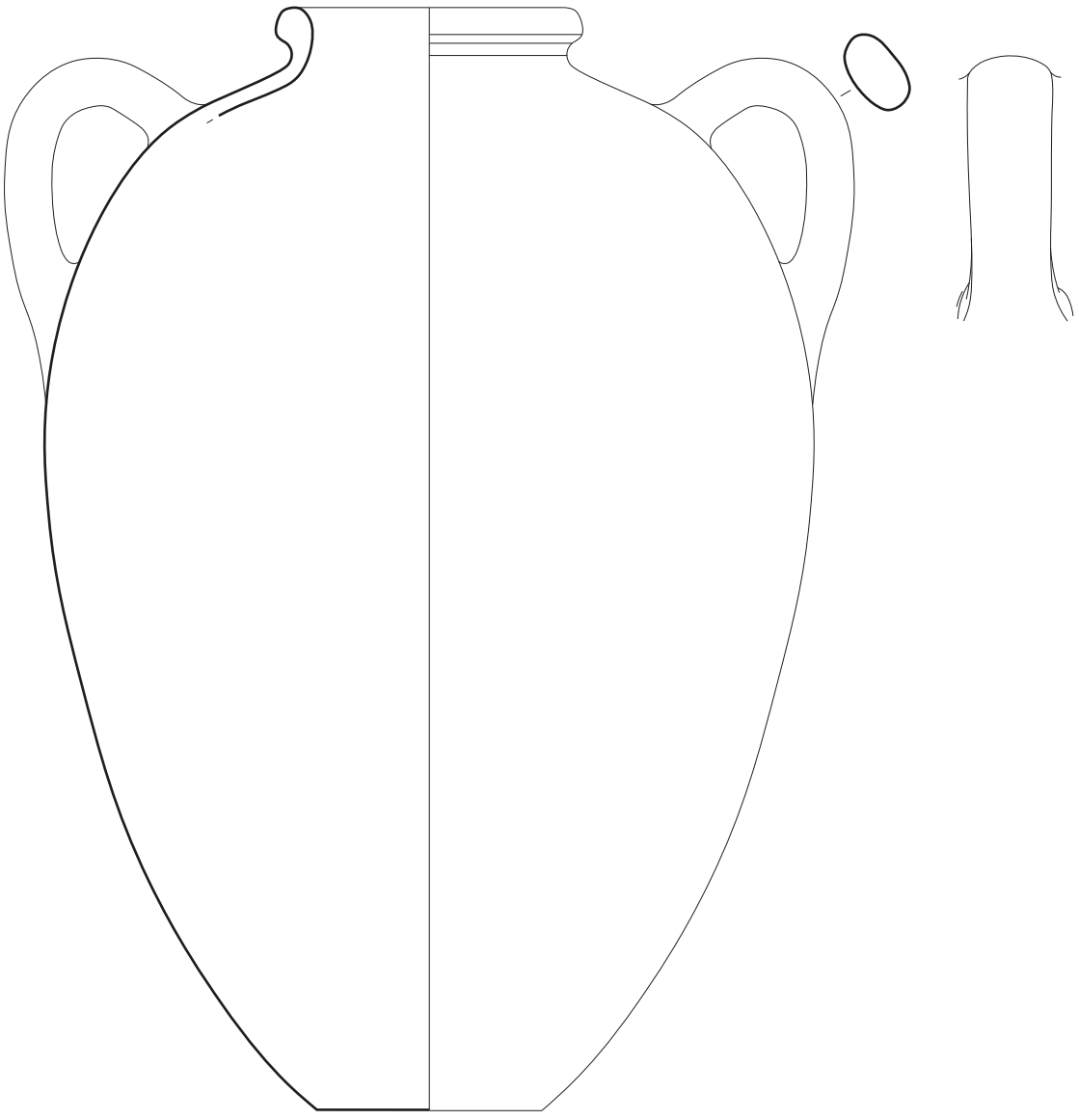
C232/1



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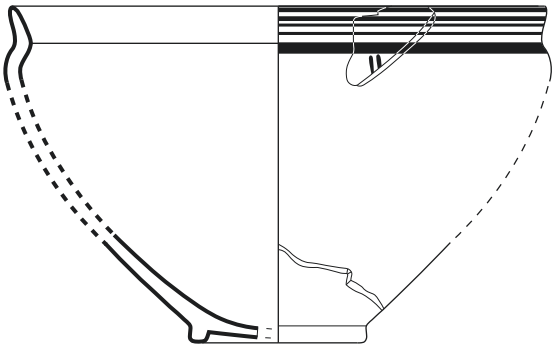
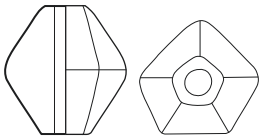
0 10

PLATE 122

C240/1 (Reconstruction uncertain)





C240/2

1:2

0 10

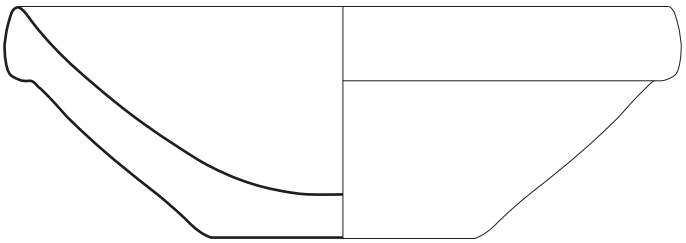
C232/1

1:3

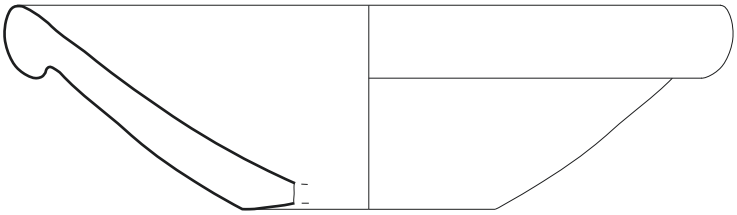
0 10

PLATE 123

C236/1



C235/2



C235/1

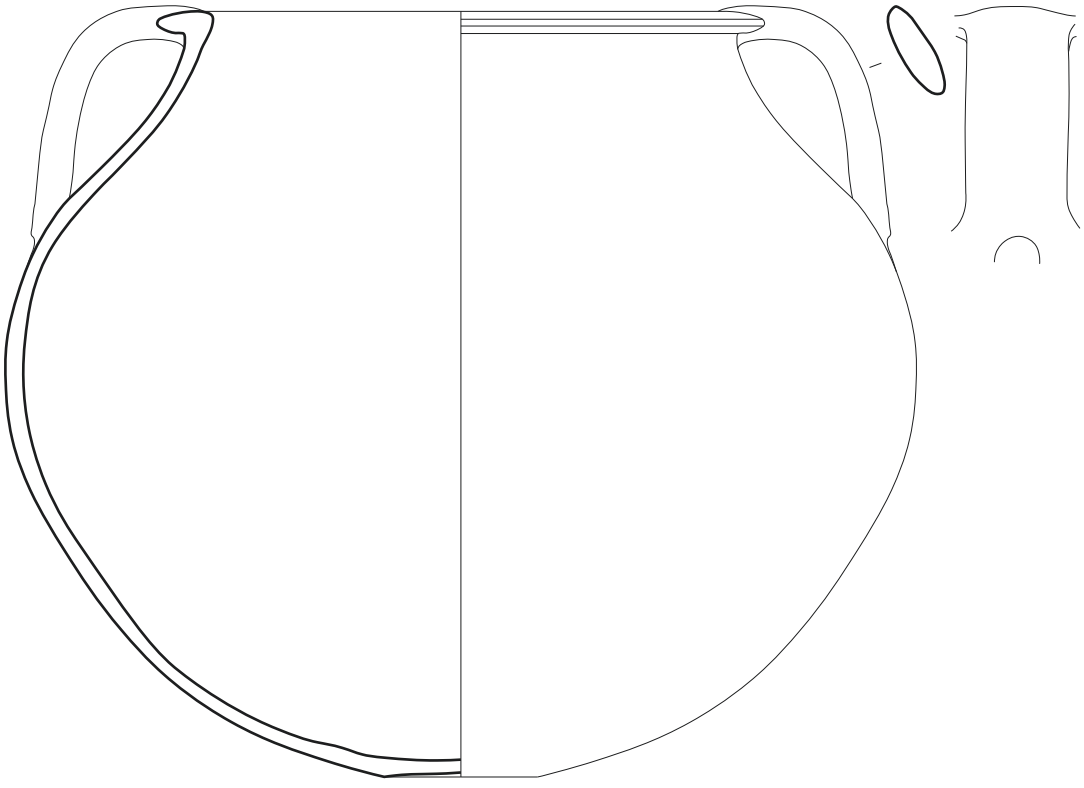


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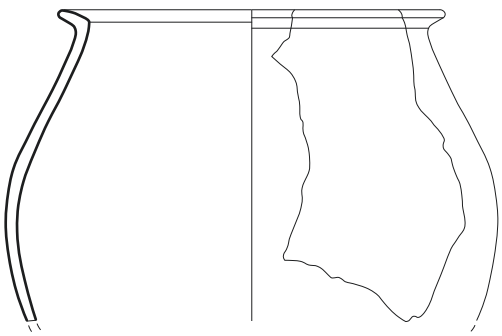
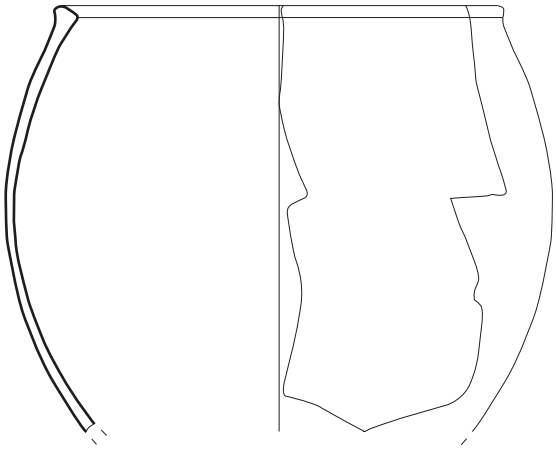
PLATE 124

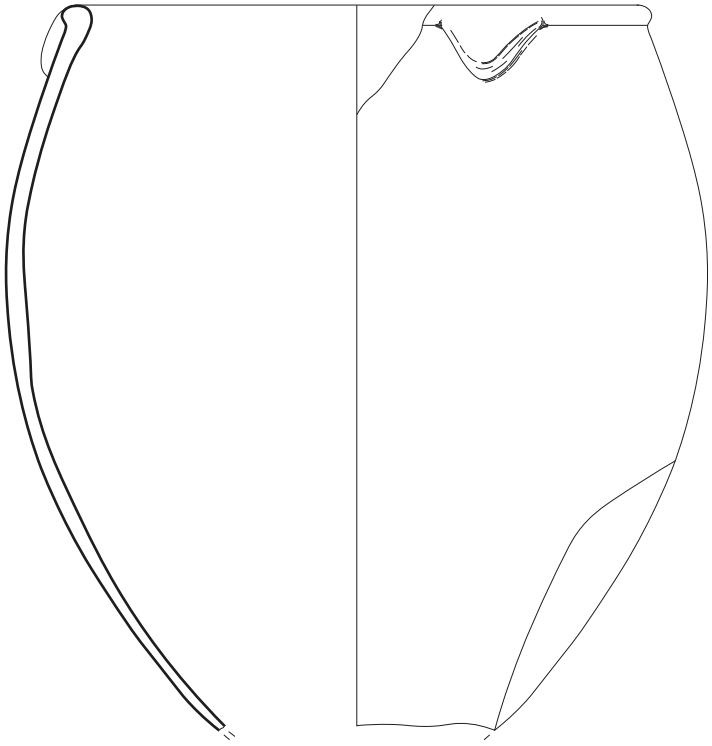
C241/1



C241/2



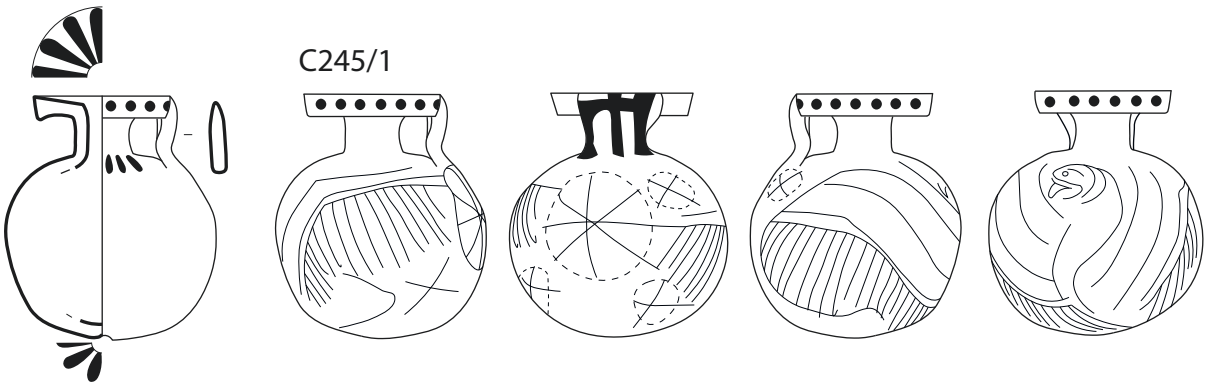
C239/1

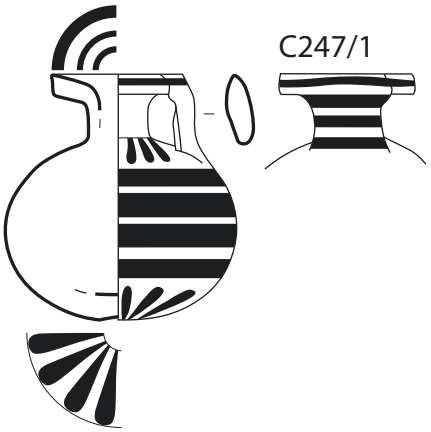


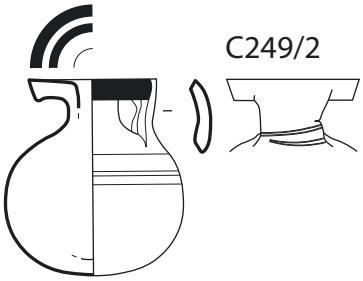
1:3

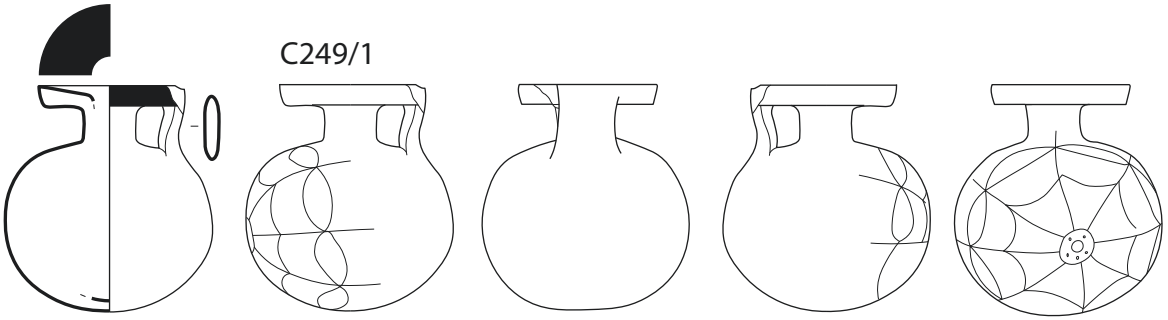
0 10

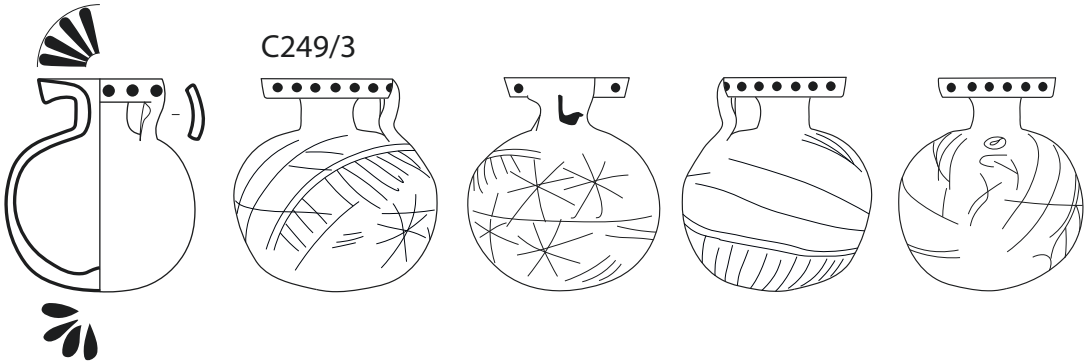
PLATE 125











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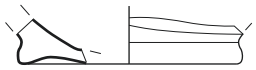
0 10

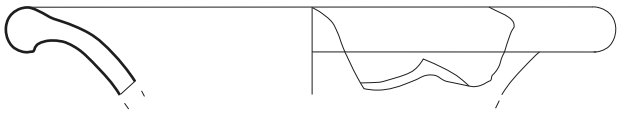
PLATE 126



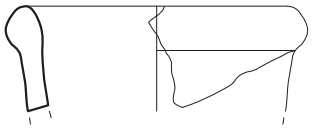
C255/2

C255/1

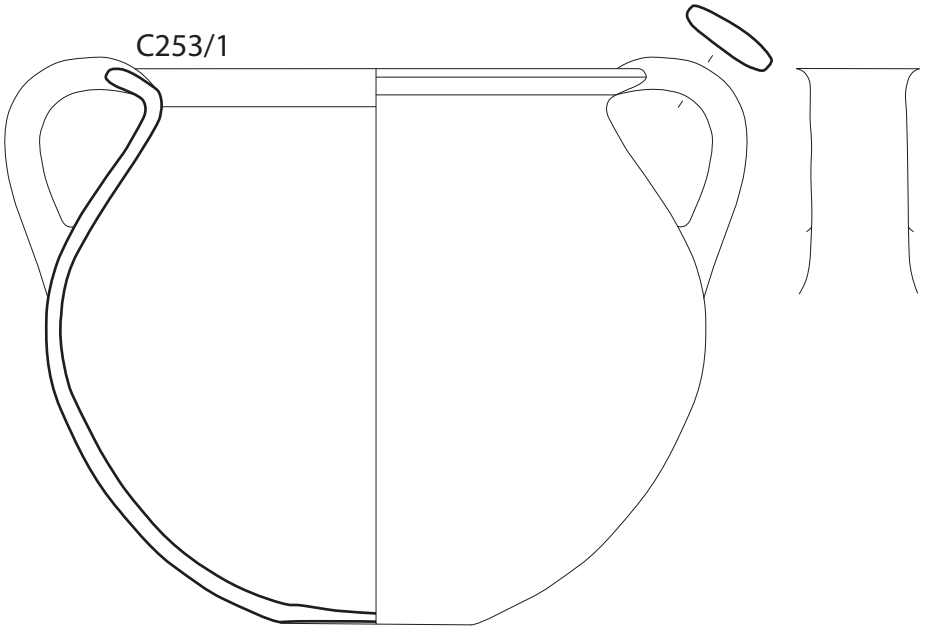
C256/1



C253/2



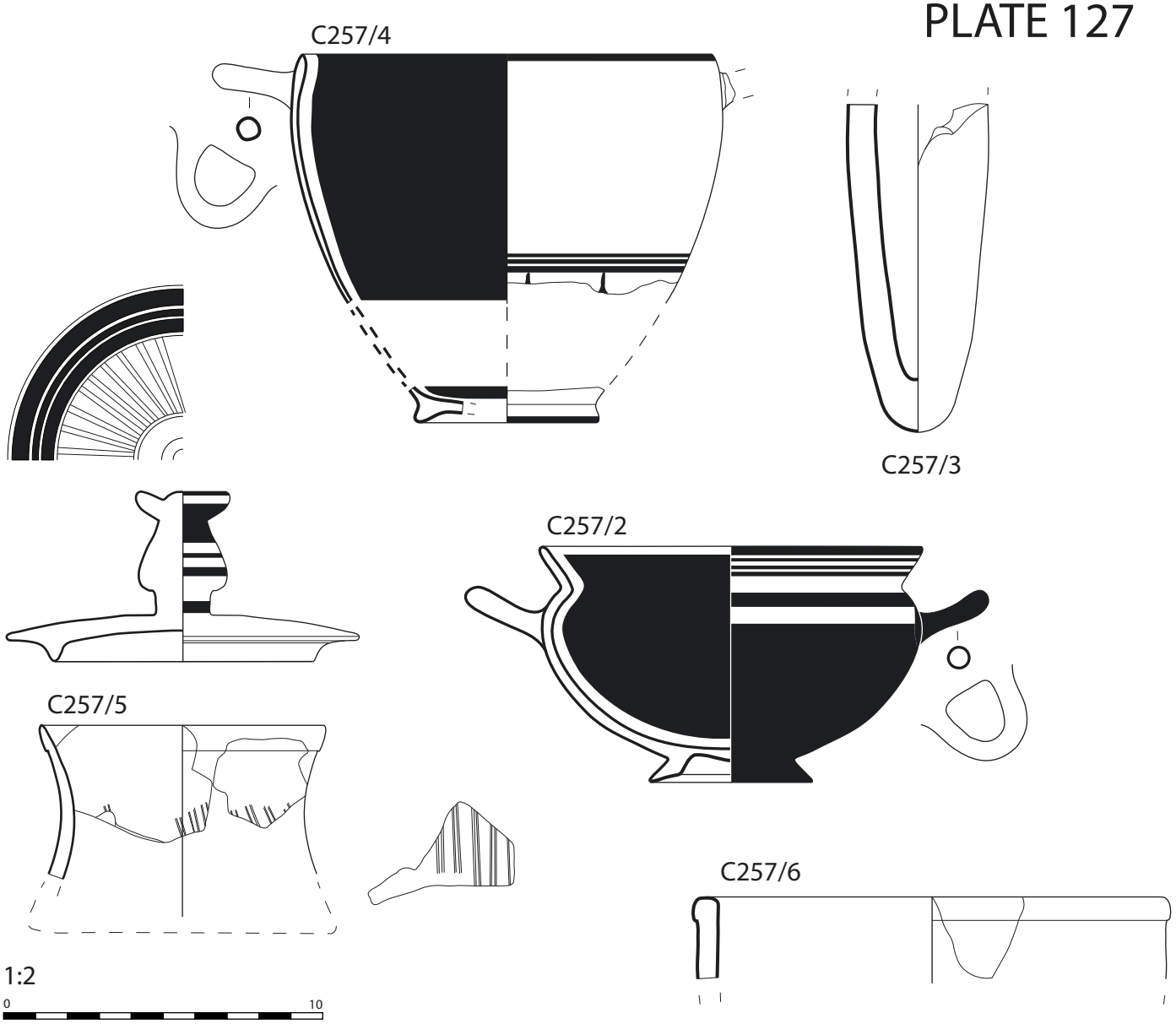
C253/1



1:2

0 10

PLATE 127



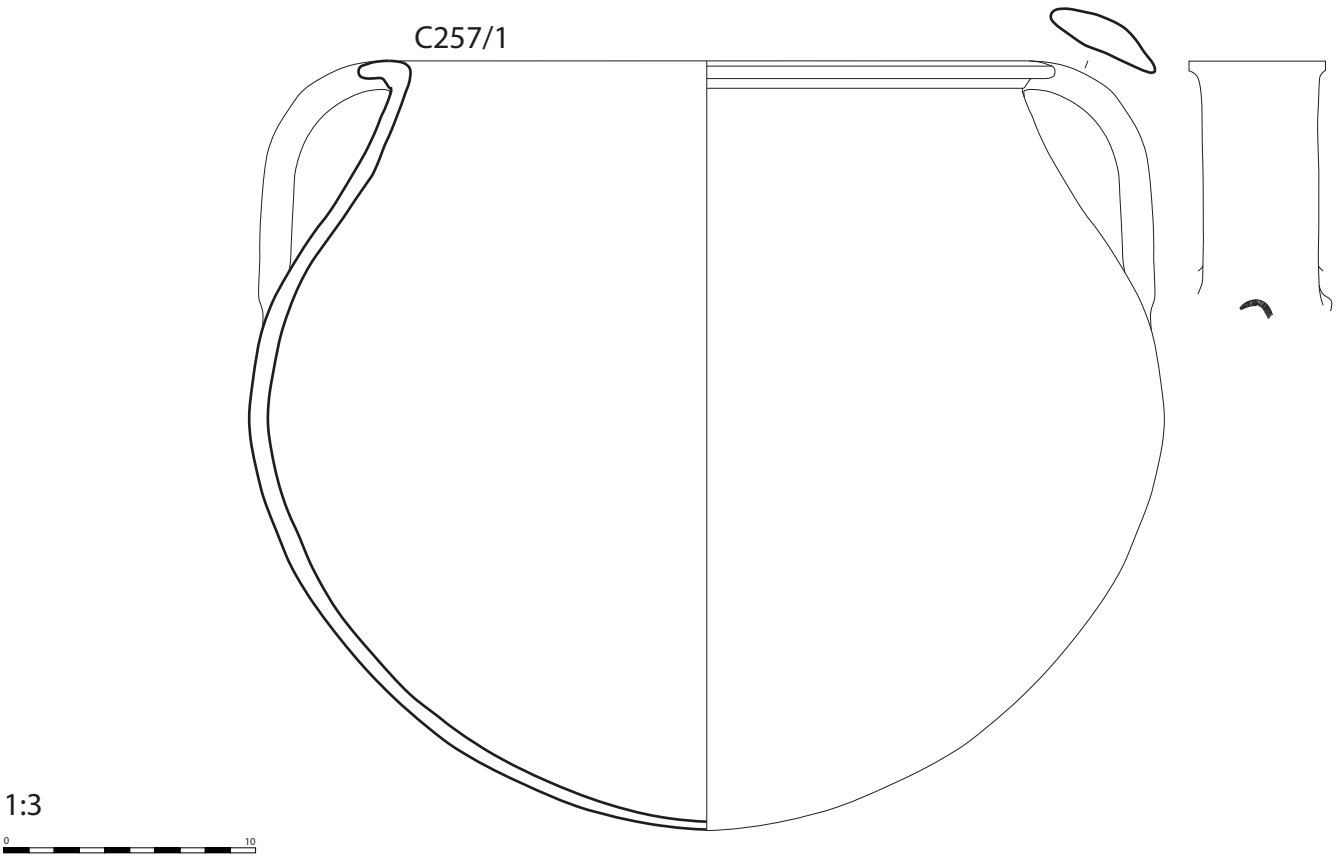
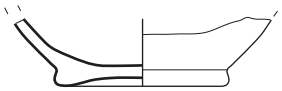


PLATE 128

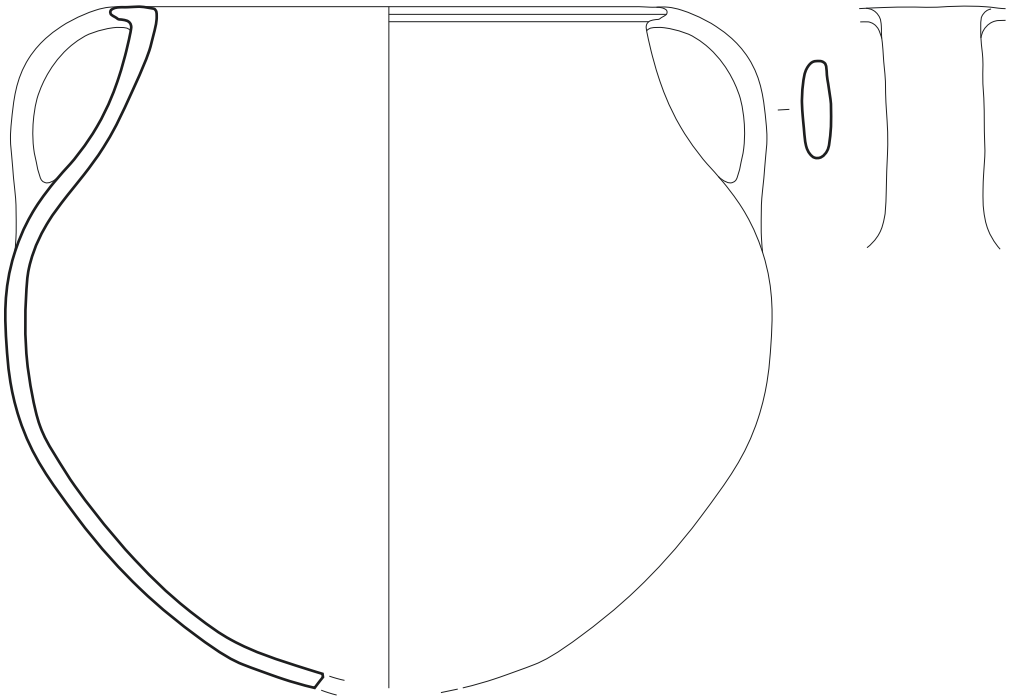
C263/2



C263/3

1:2

C263/1



C262/1

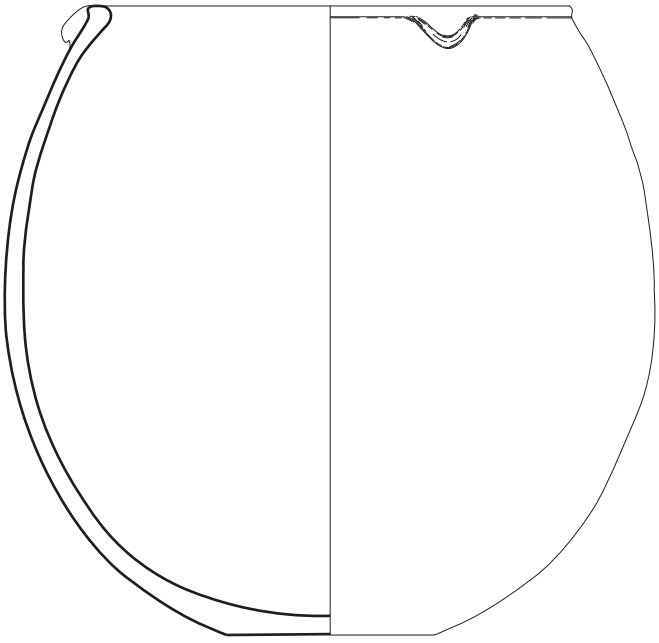


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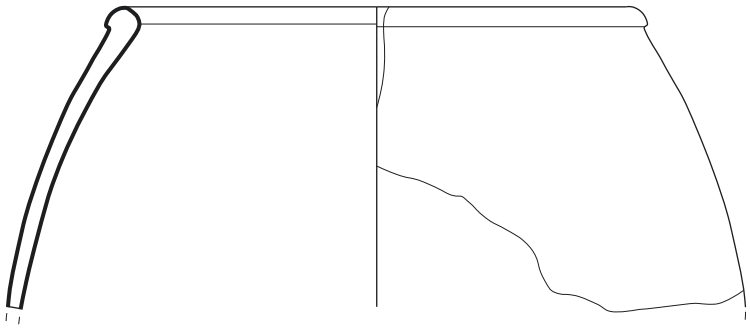
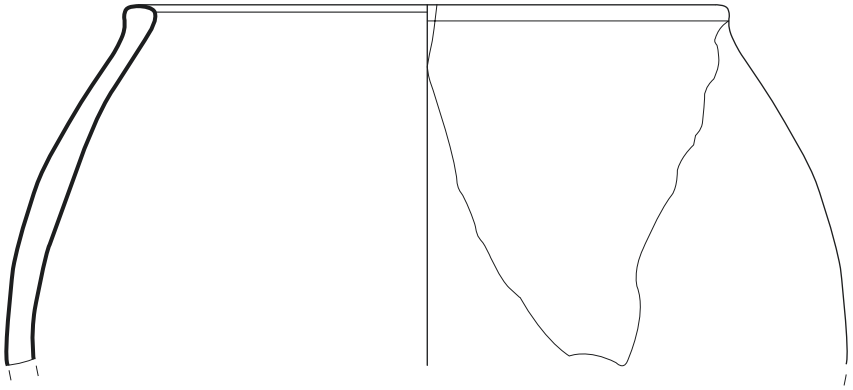
PLATE 129

C264/3



C264/2



C264/1

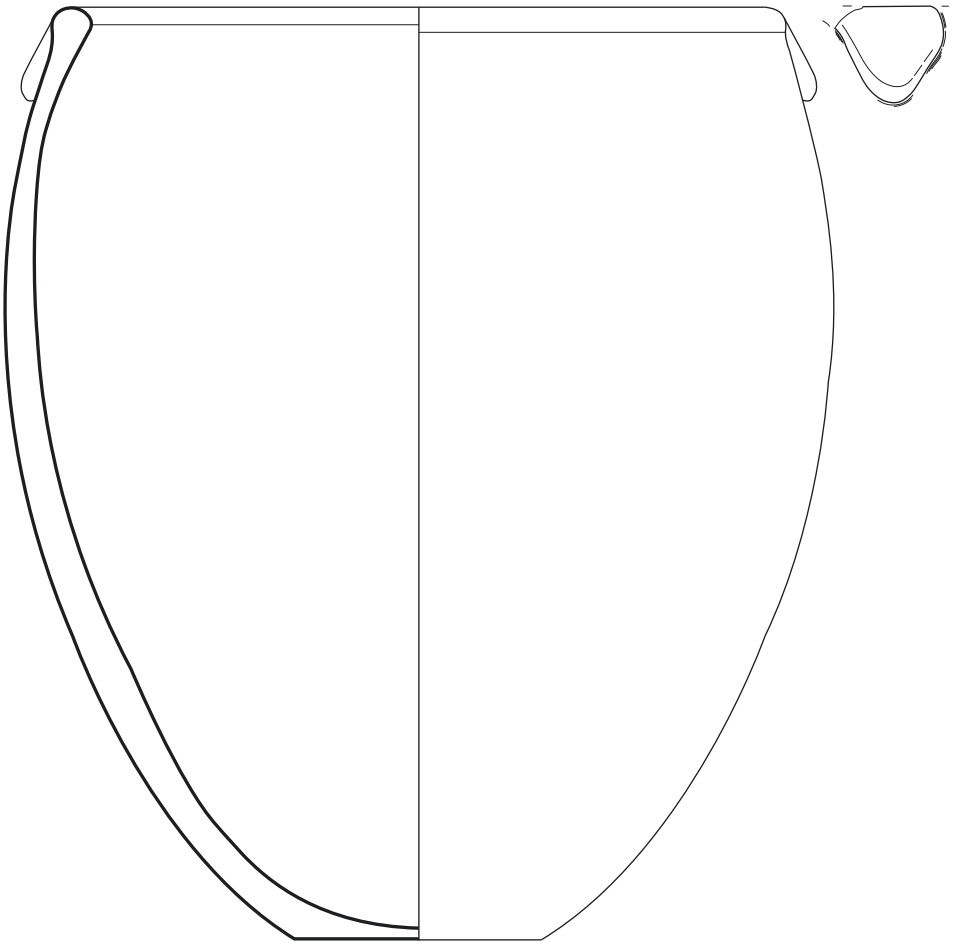


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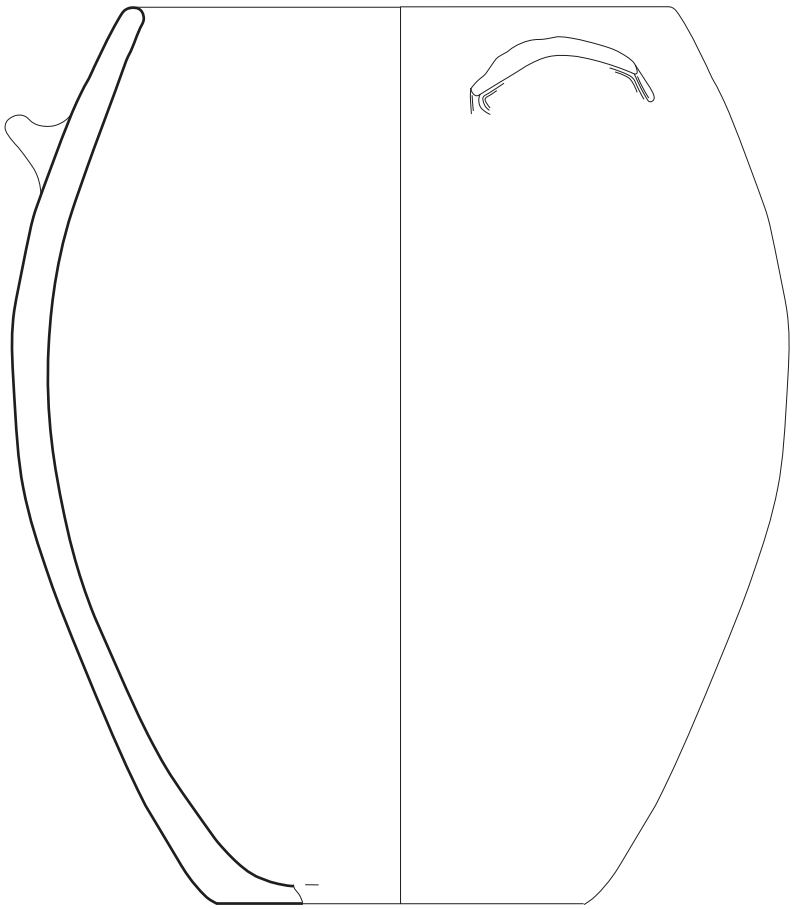
PLATE 130

C270/1



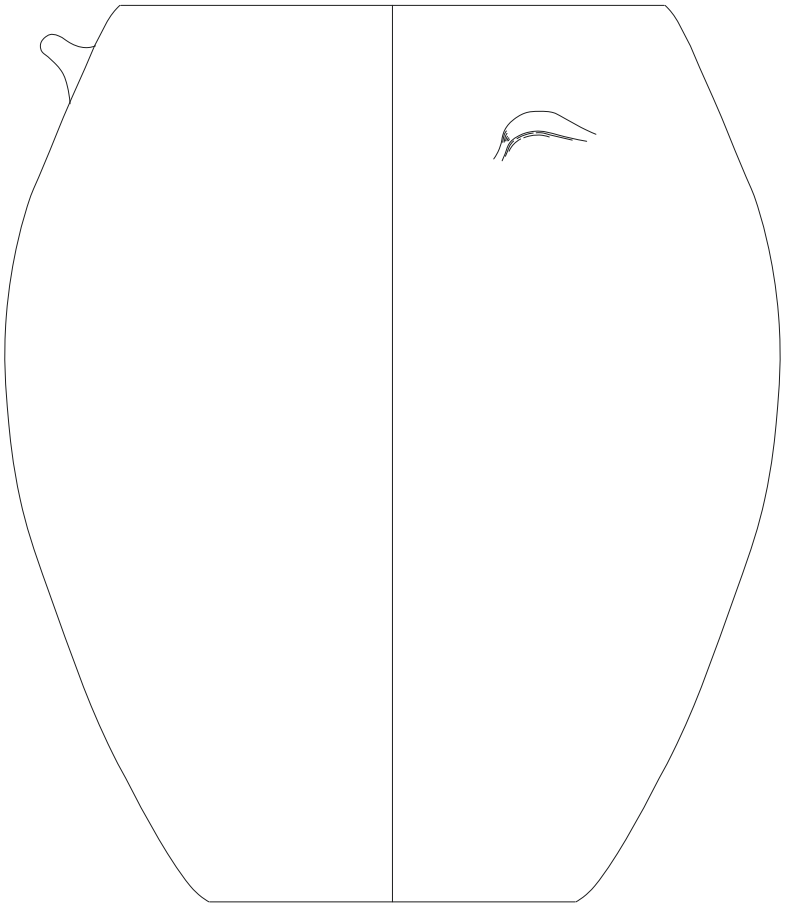


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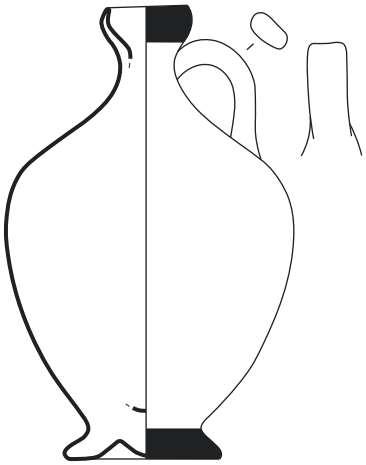
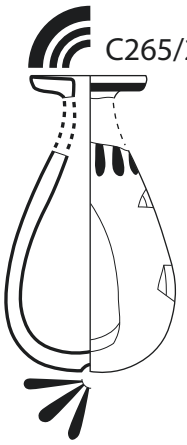
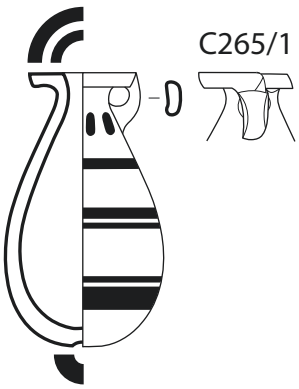
PLATE 131



C268/1

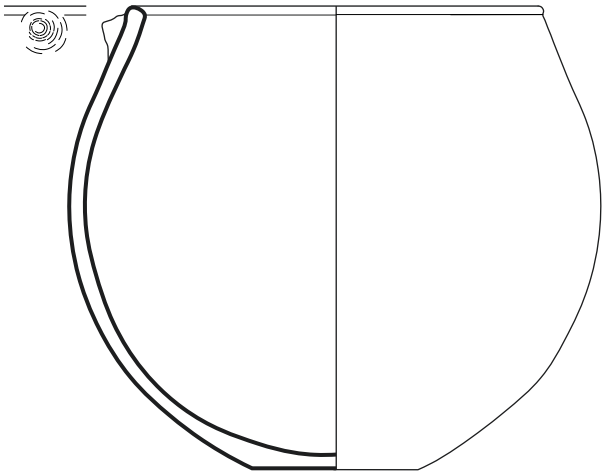


C265/2



C265/1

C271/2



C270/2

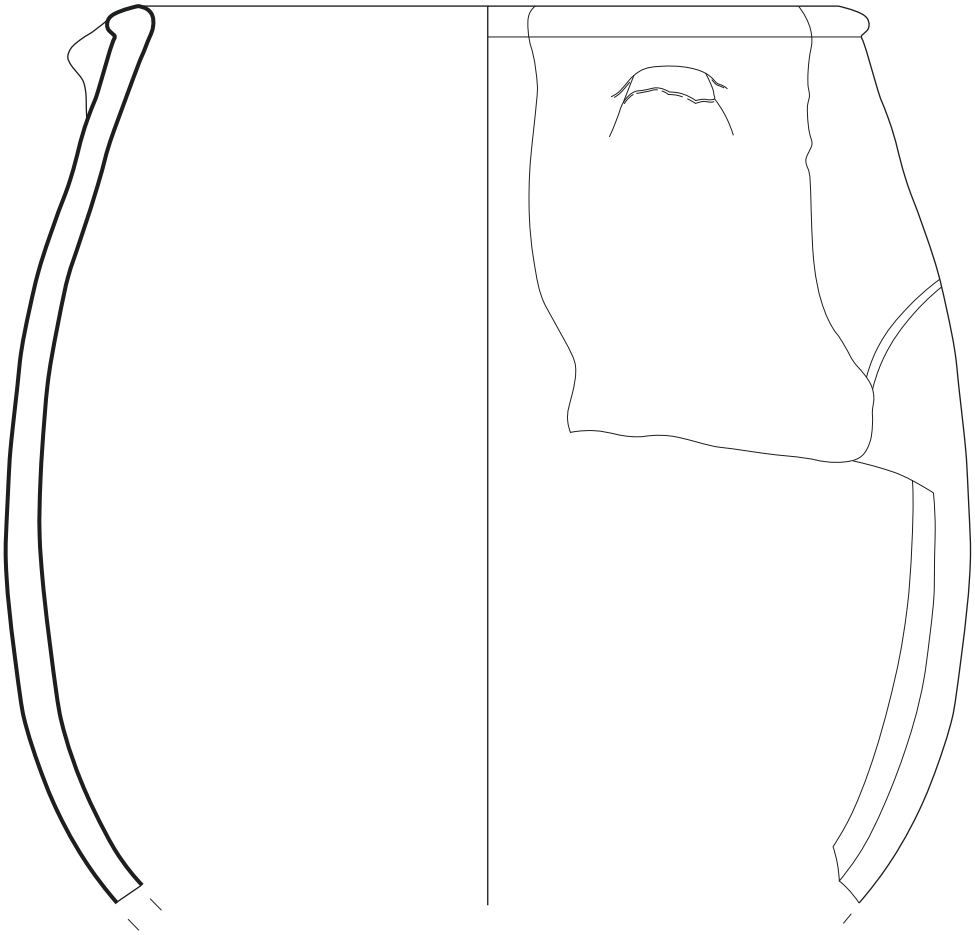


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PLATE 132

C271/1

1:3

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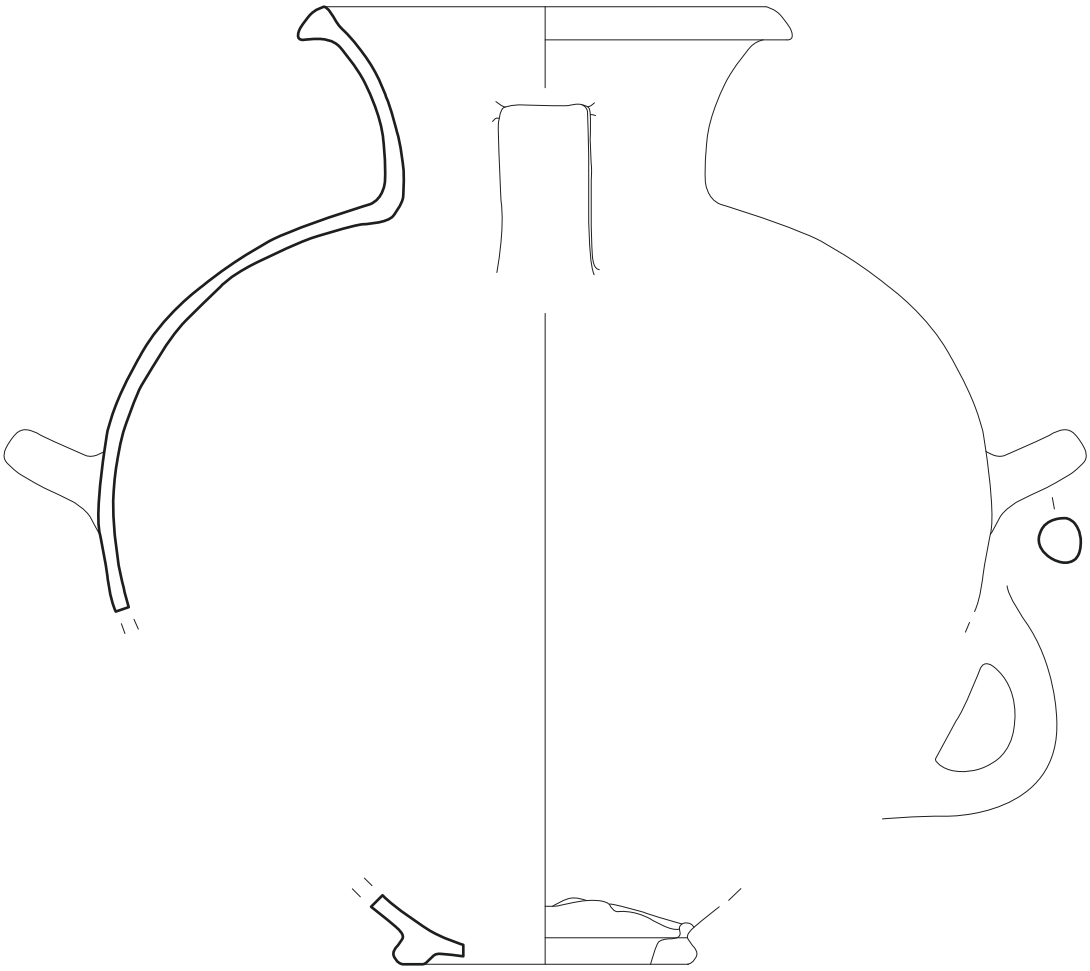
PLATE 133

C272/1



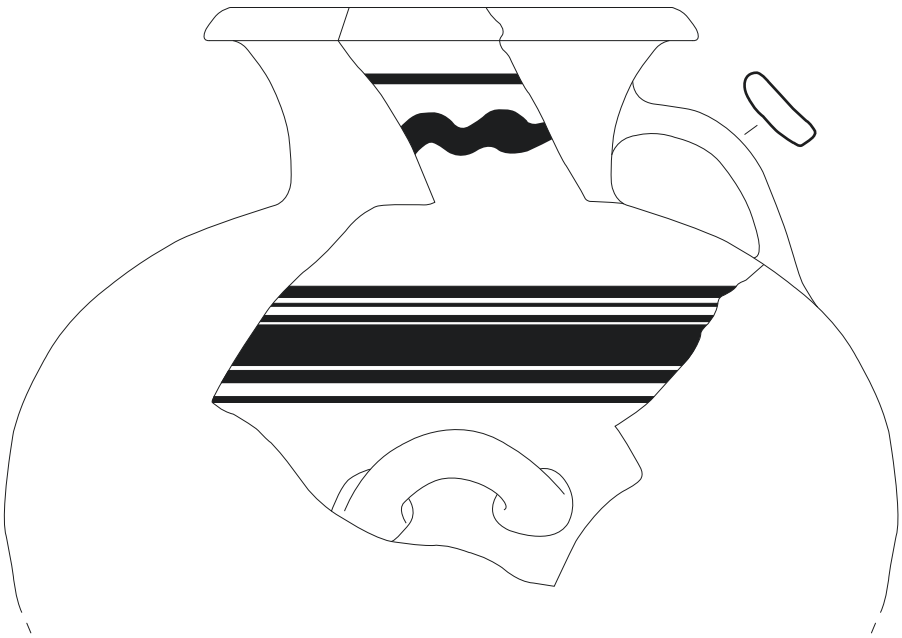


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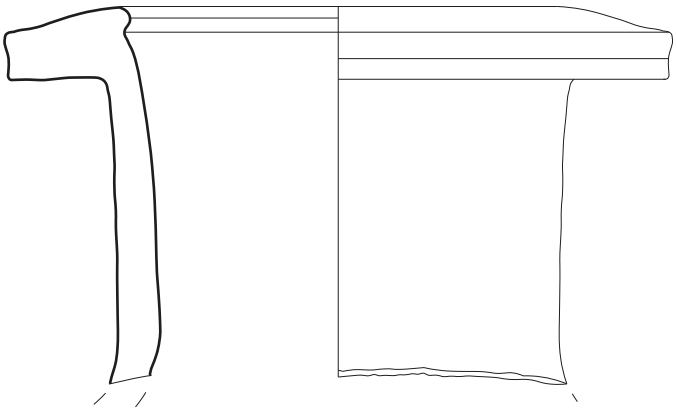
PLATE 134

C272/2



C274/1

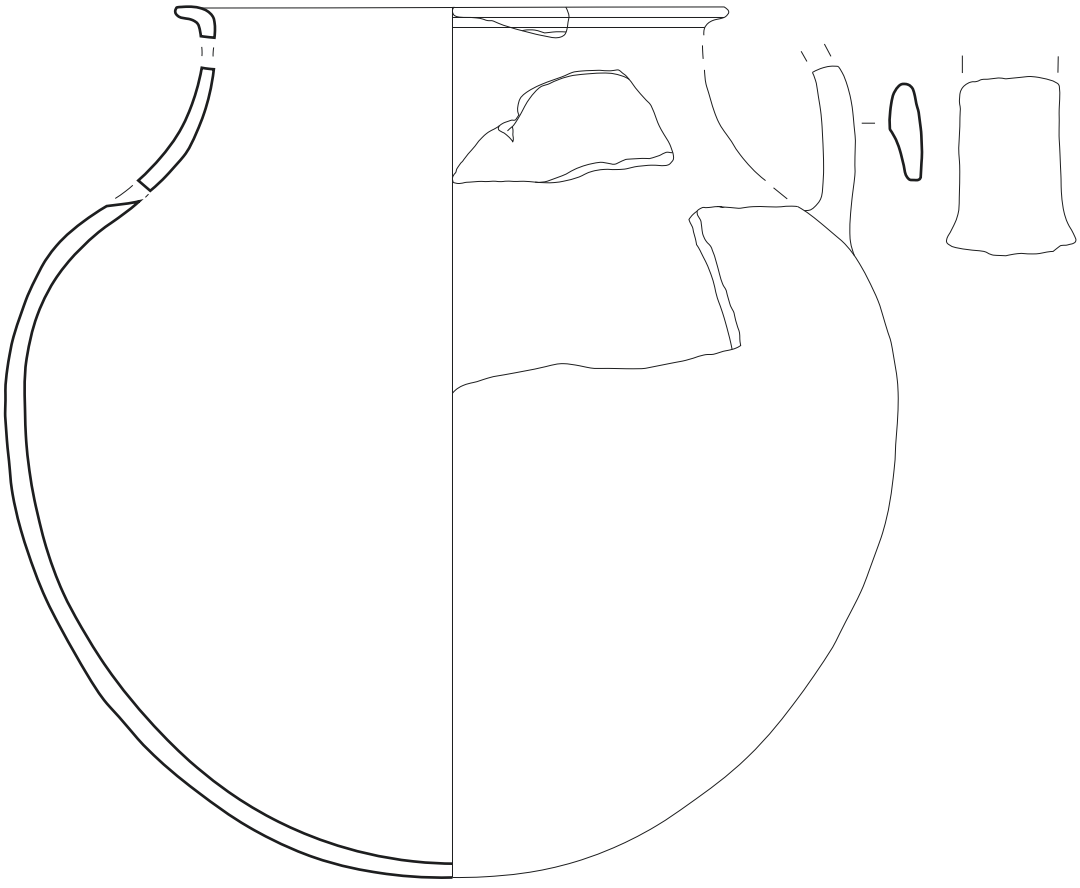


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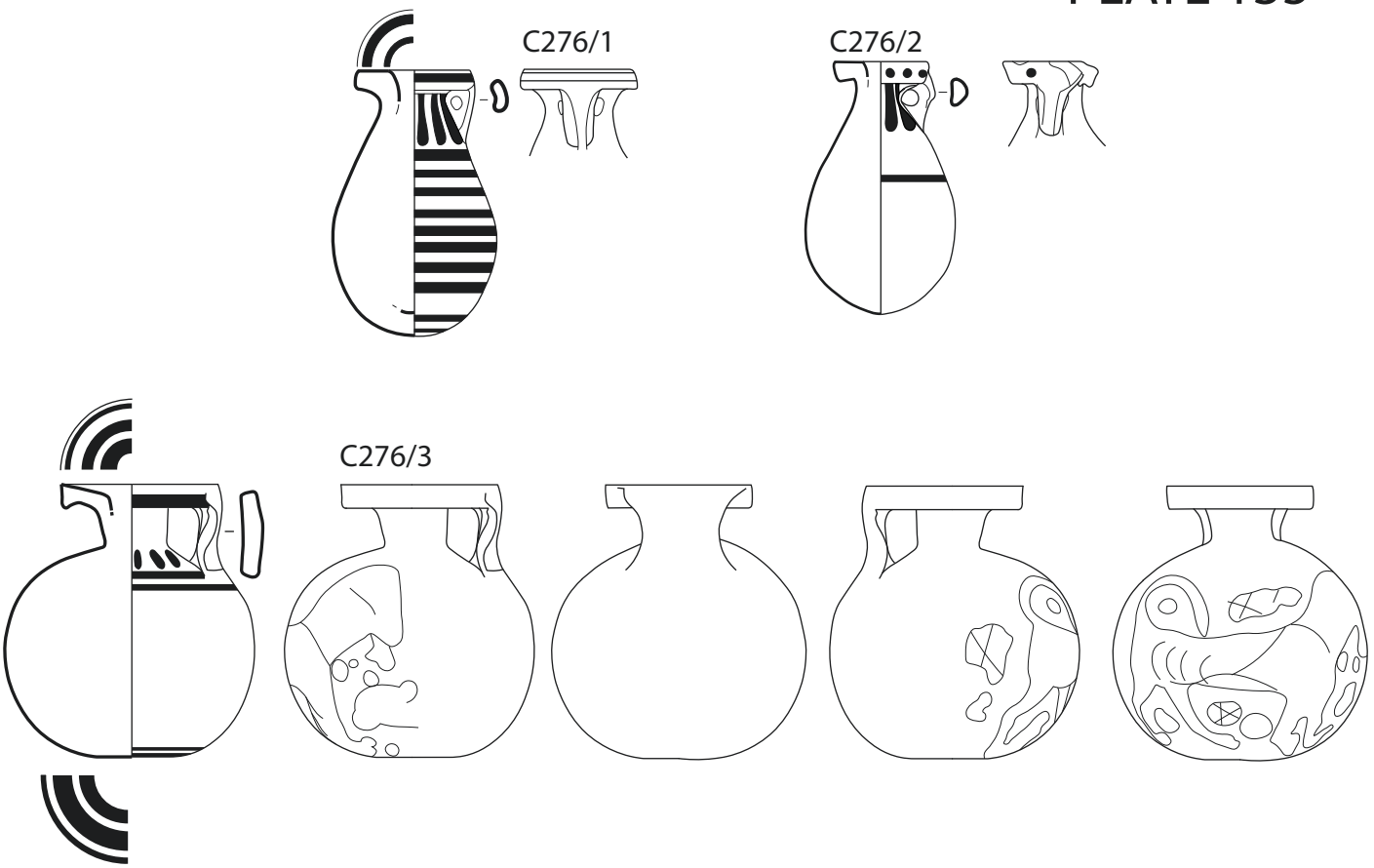
PLATE 135



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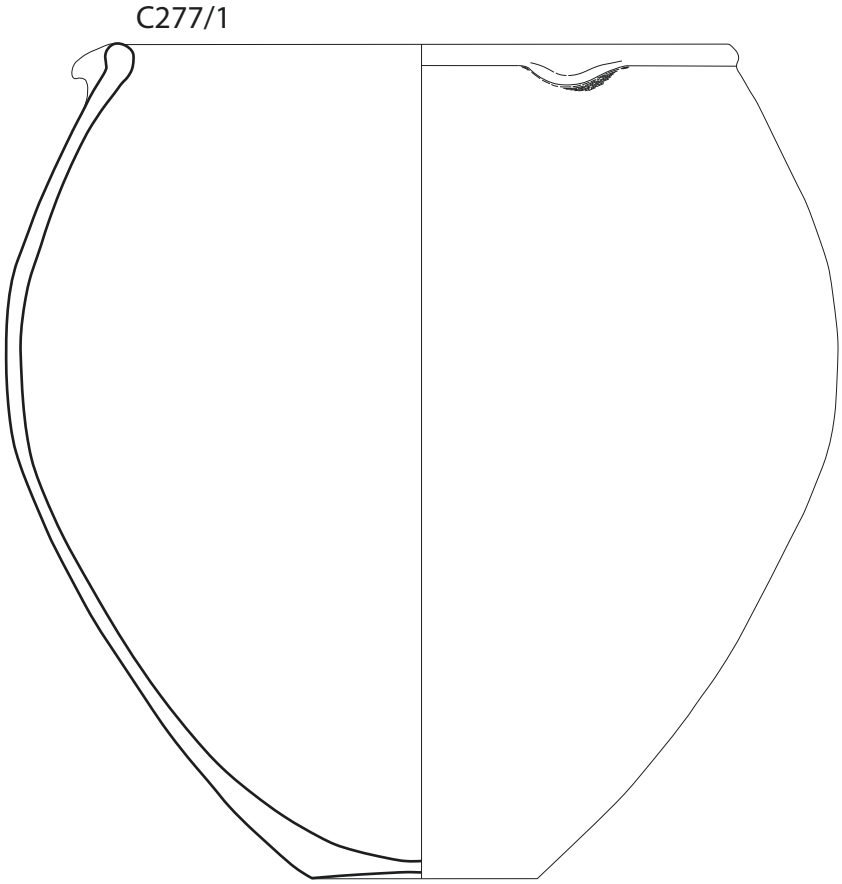

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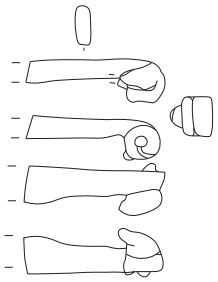
PLATE 136

C278/1

C278/2



C278/3

1:2

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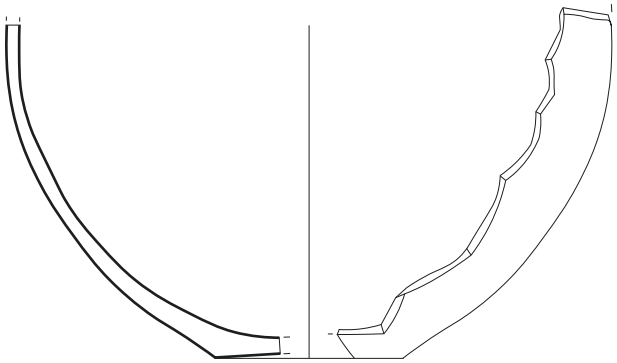

C279/2

C279/1

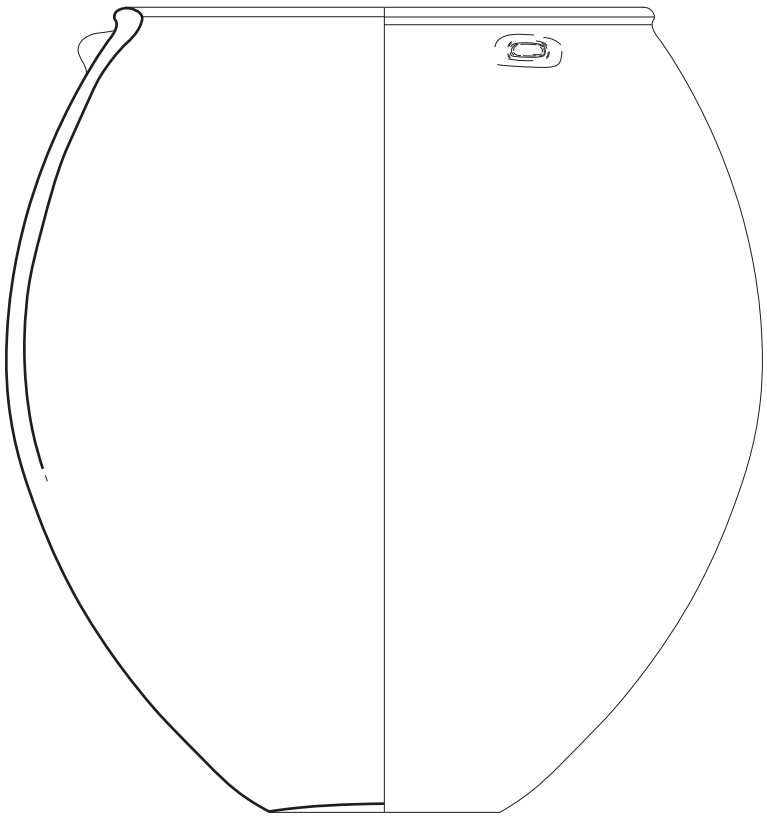

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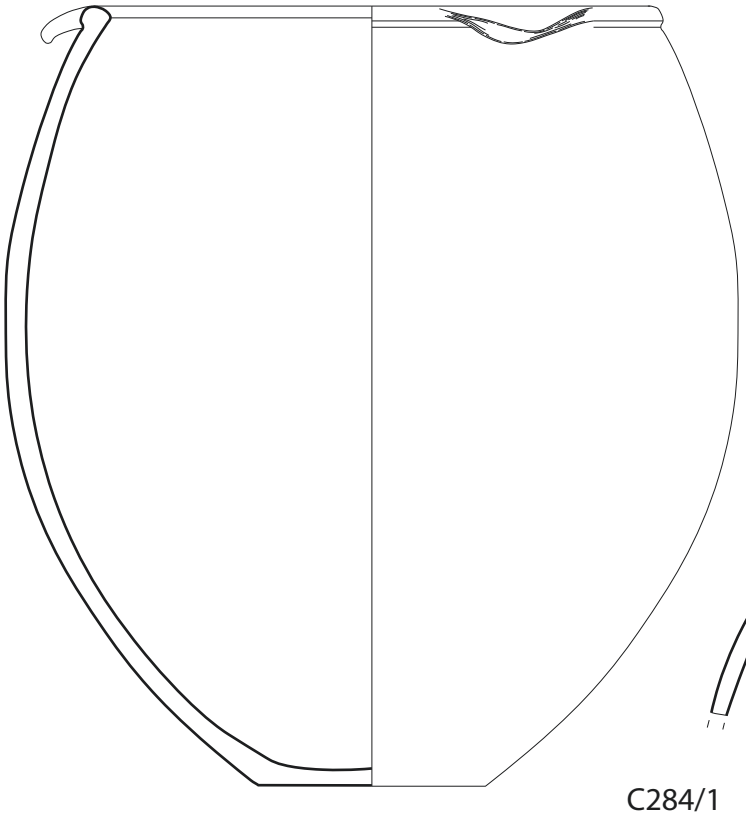
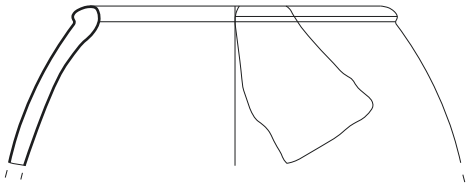
PLATE 137

C280/1



C284/2



C284/1

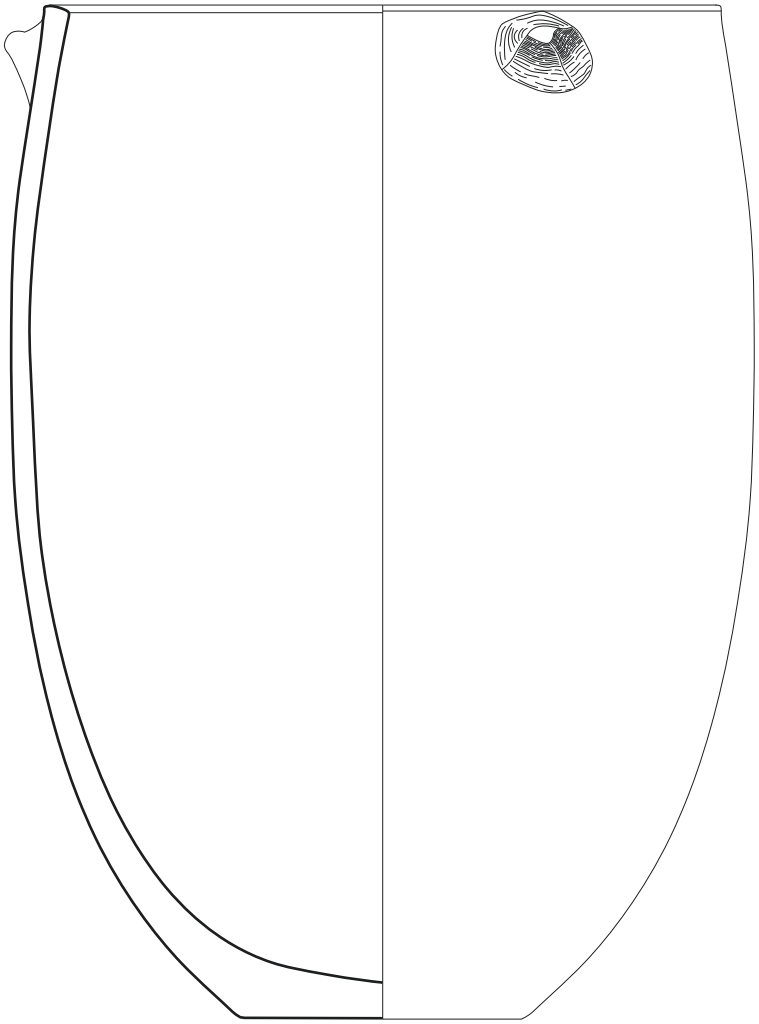


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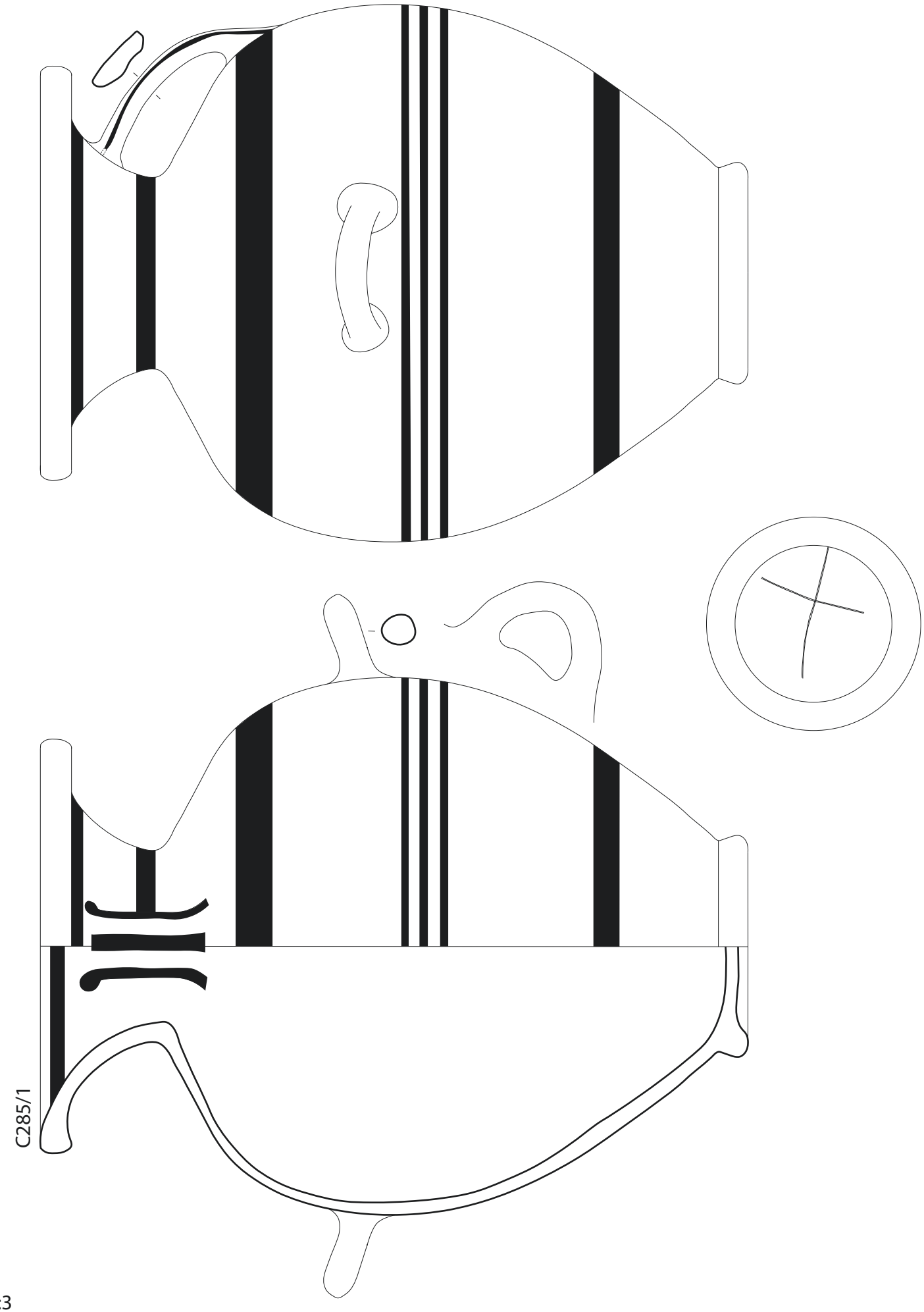
PLATE 138



C285/1

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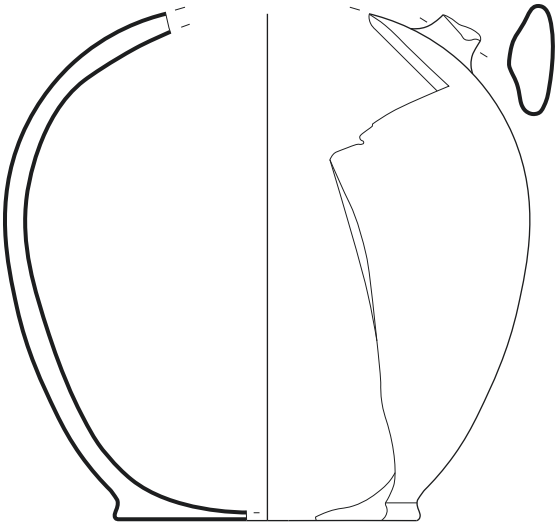
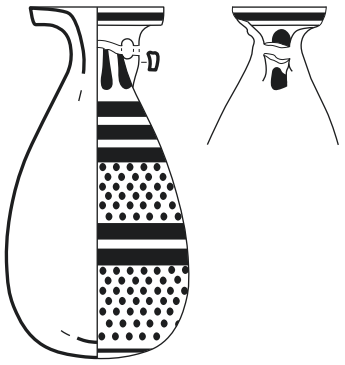
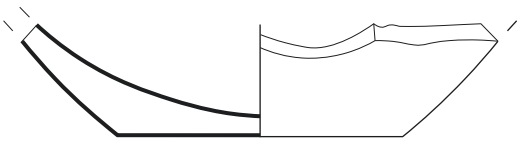
PLATE 139



C285/2

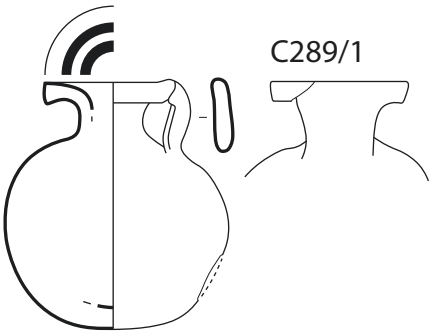
C287/1

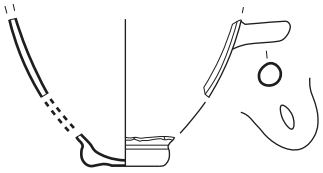




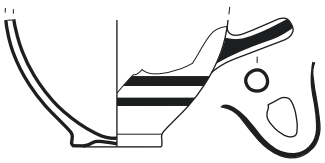
C285/3

C289/1

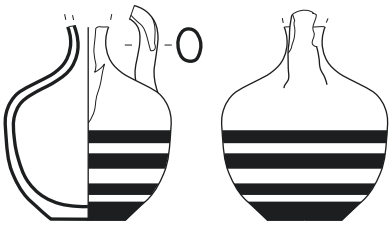




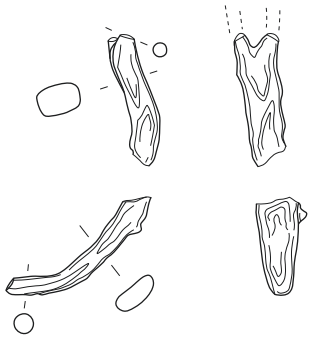
C289/3



C289/2



C291/1



C291/3

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PLATE 140

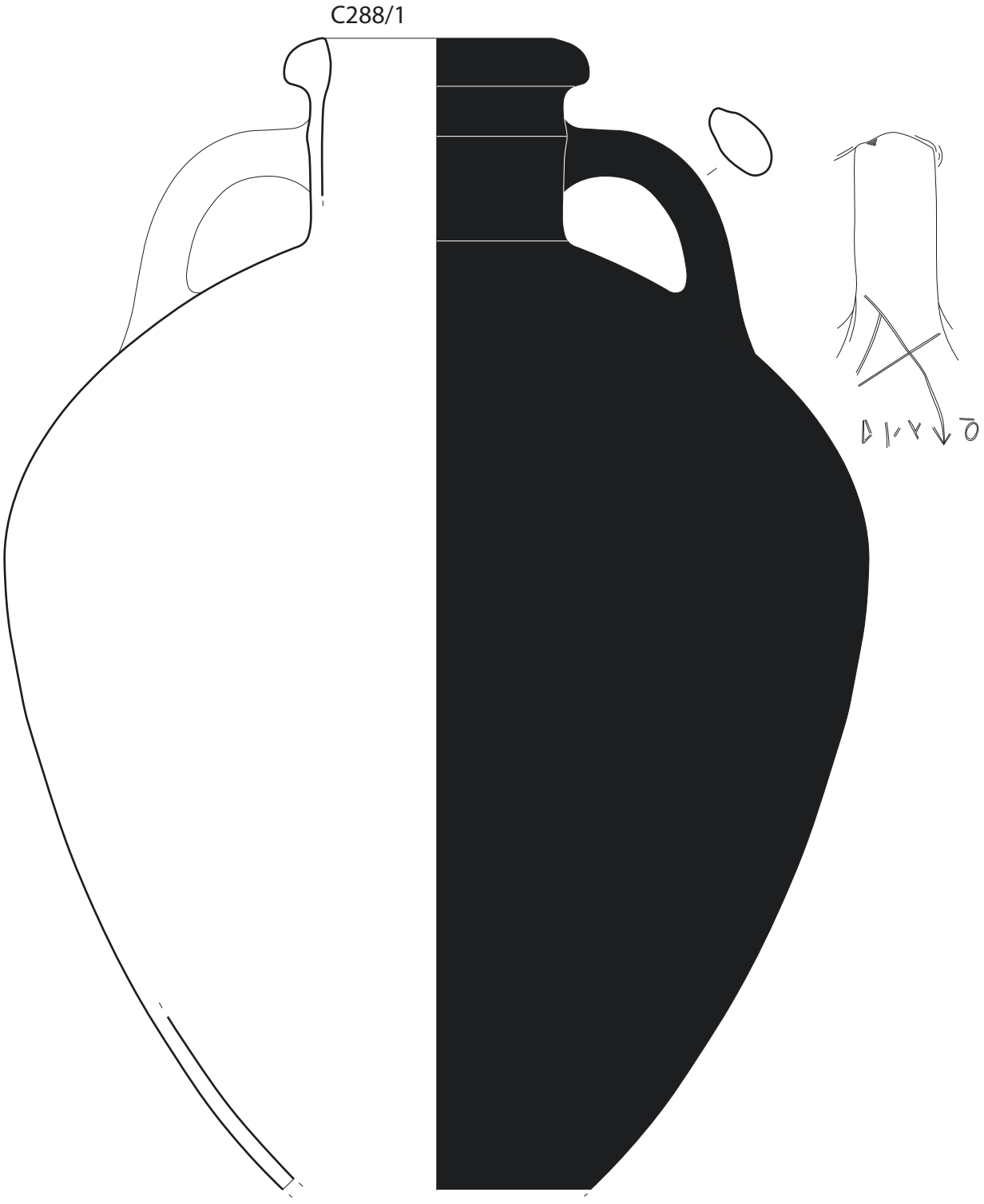

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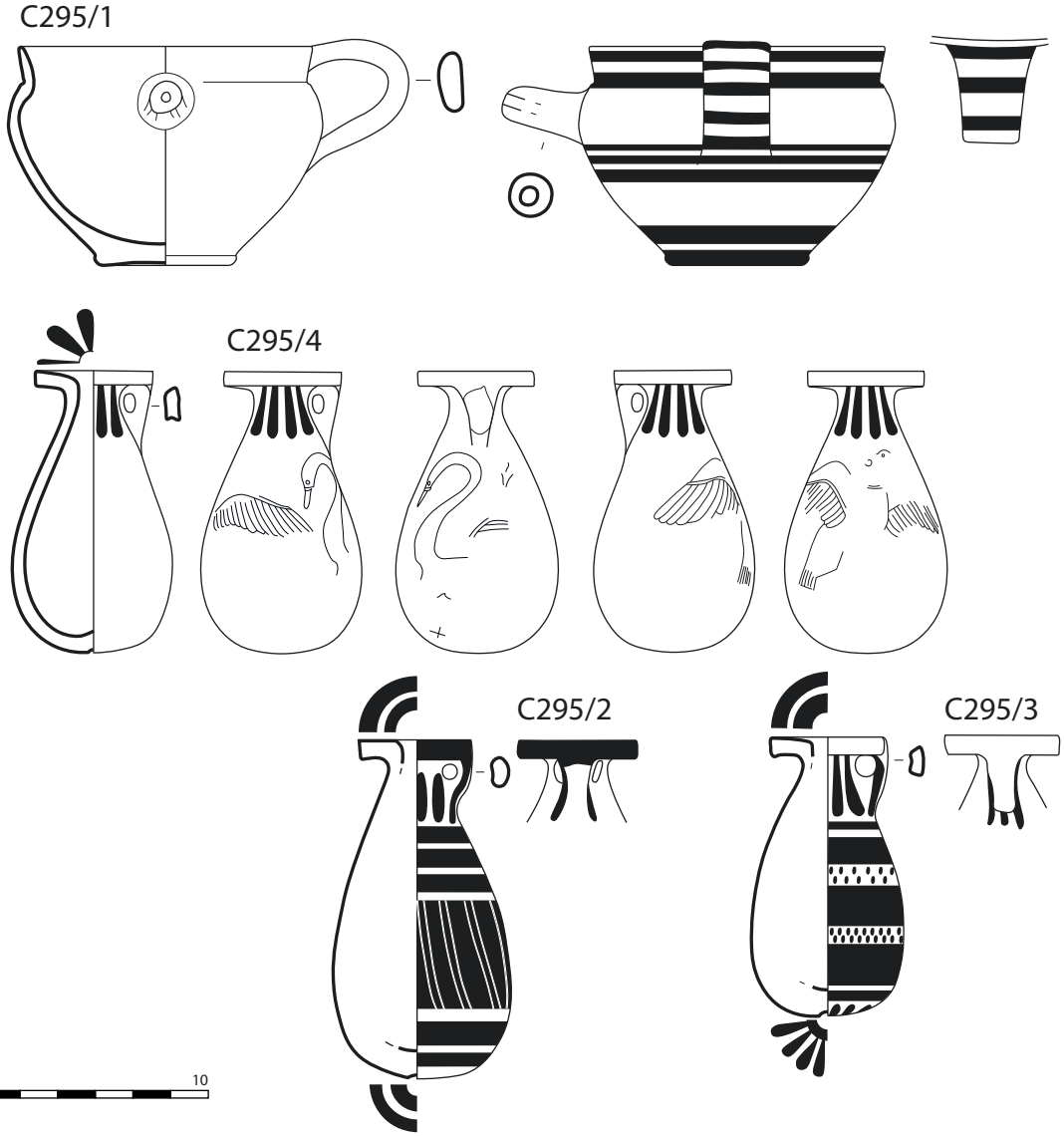
PLATE 141

C288/1

1:3

0 10

PLATE 142



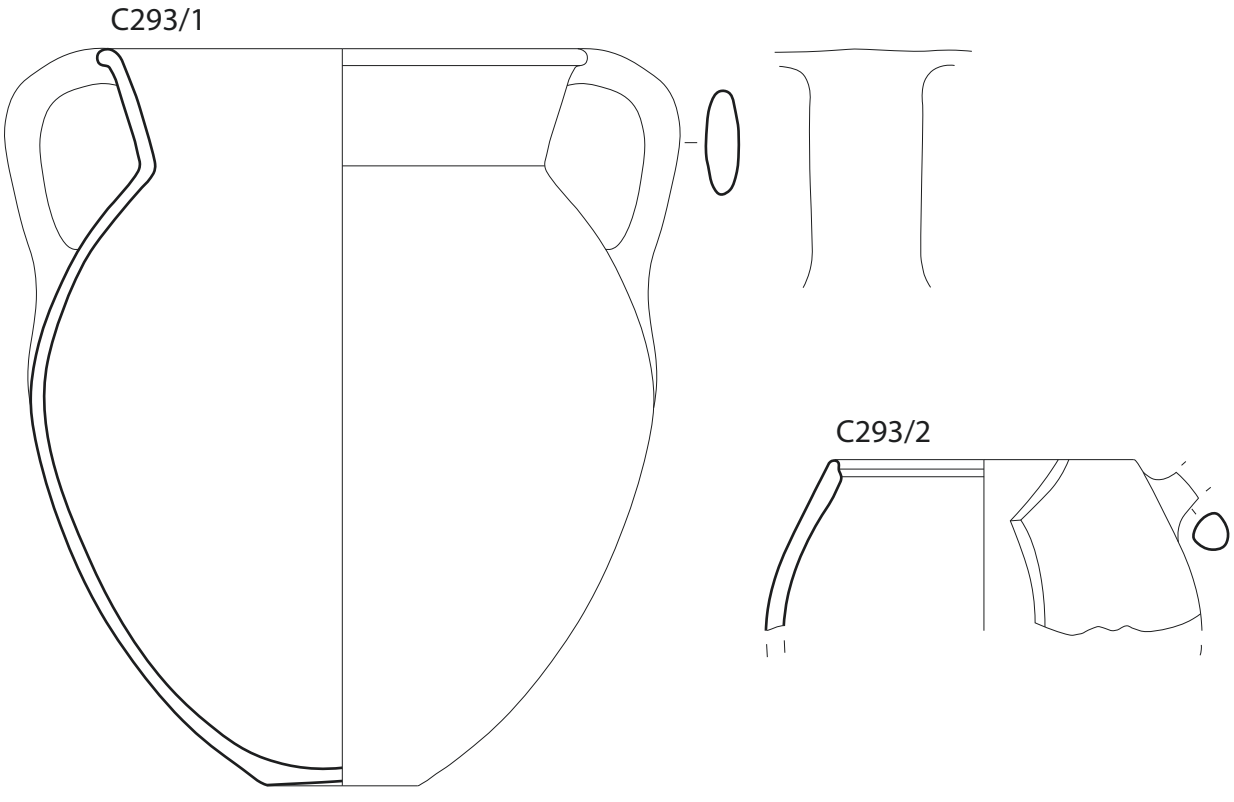
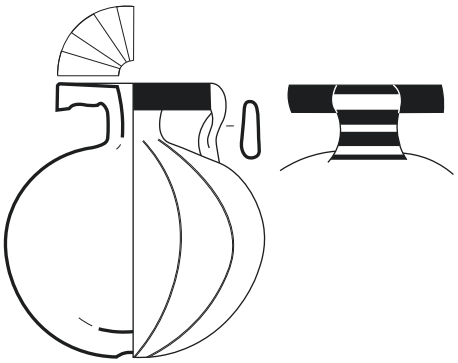
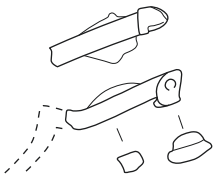


PLATE 143

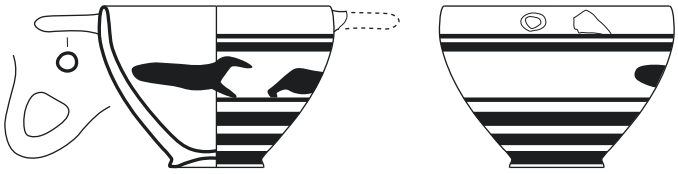


C296/1



C296/3

C296/2



C297/1

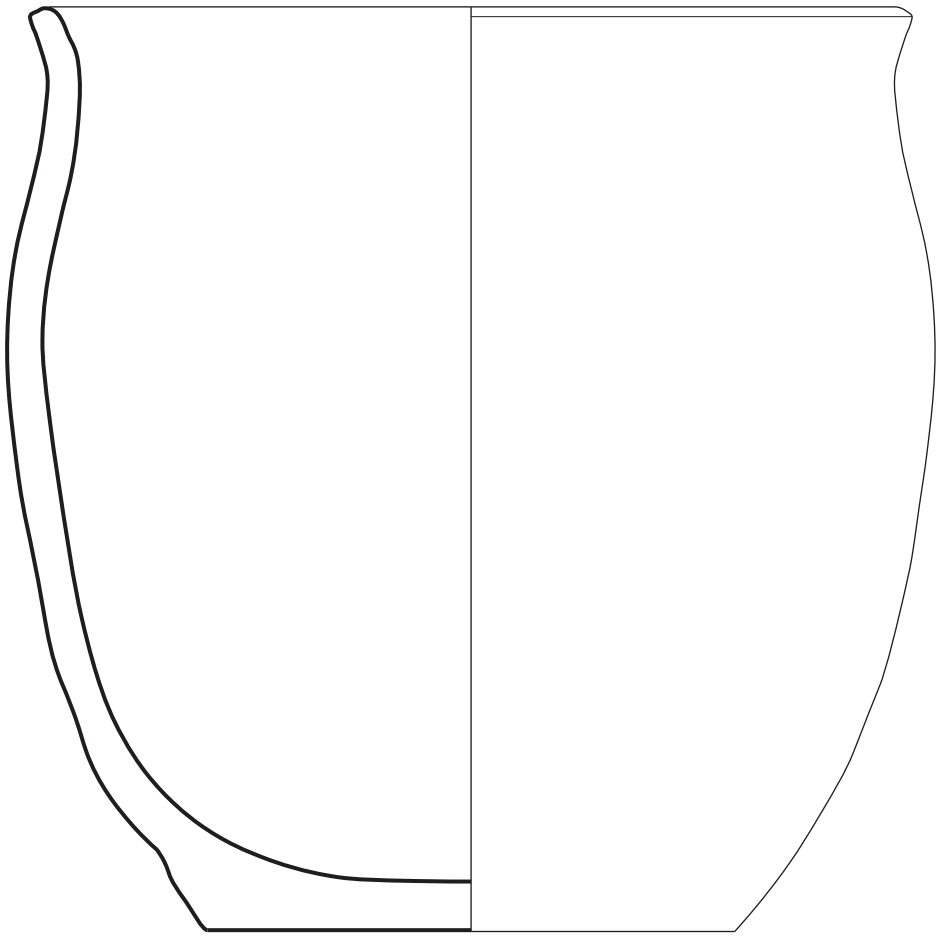


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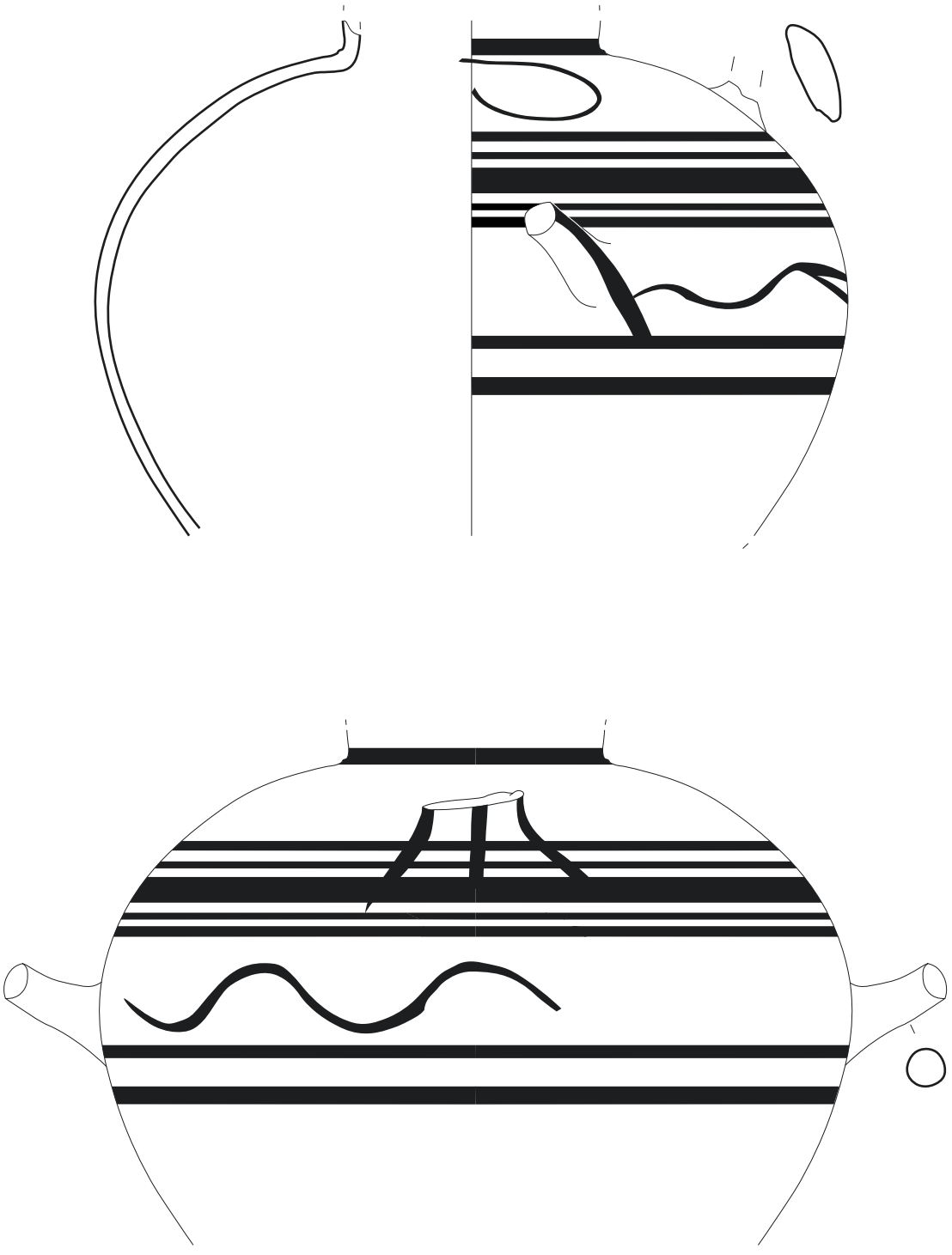
PLATE 144

C302/1



1:3

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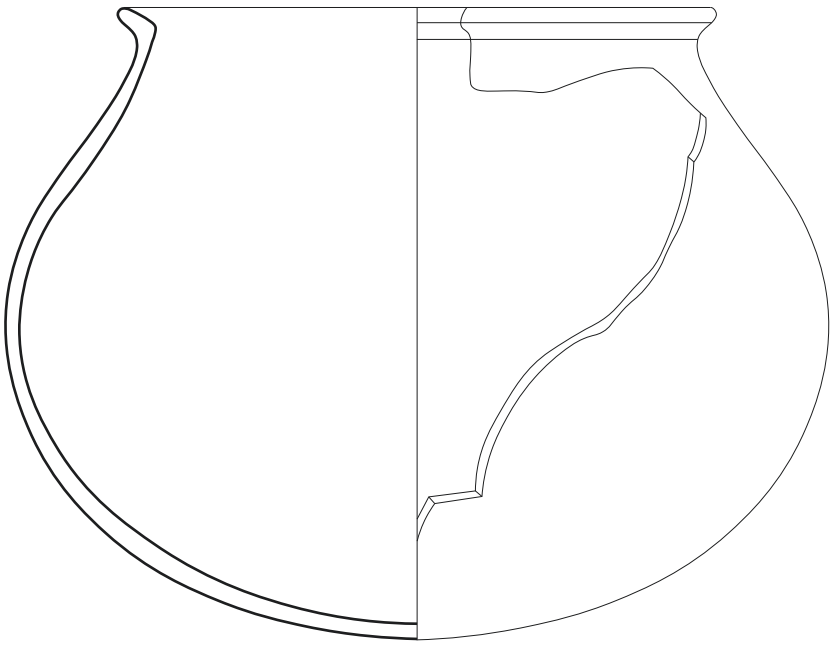
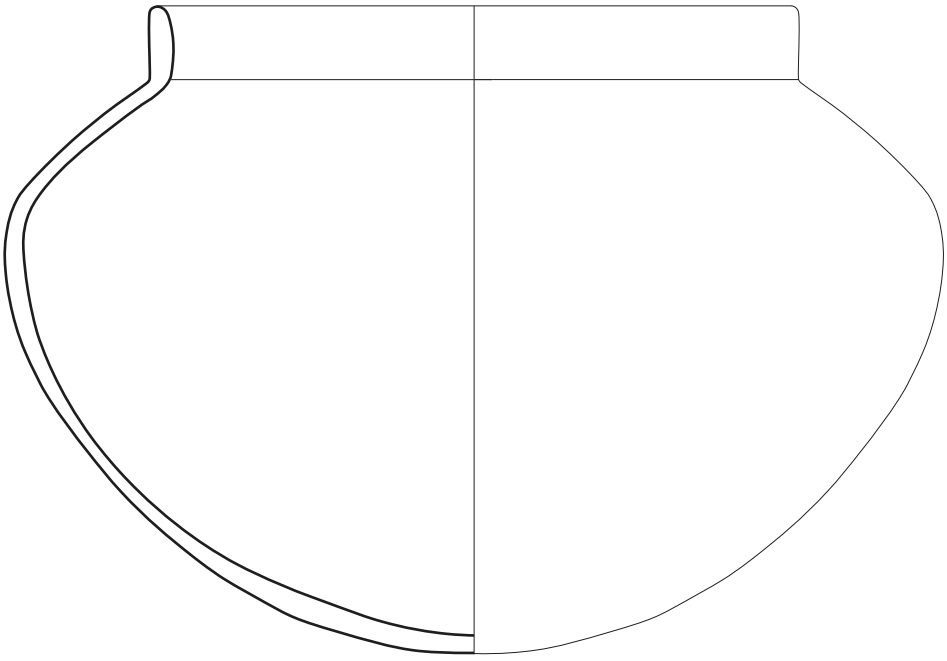
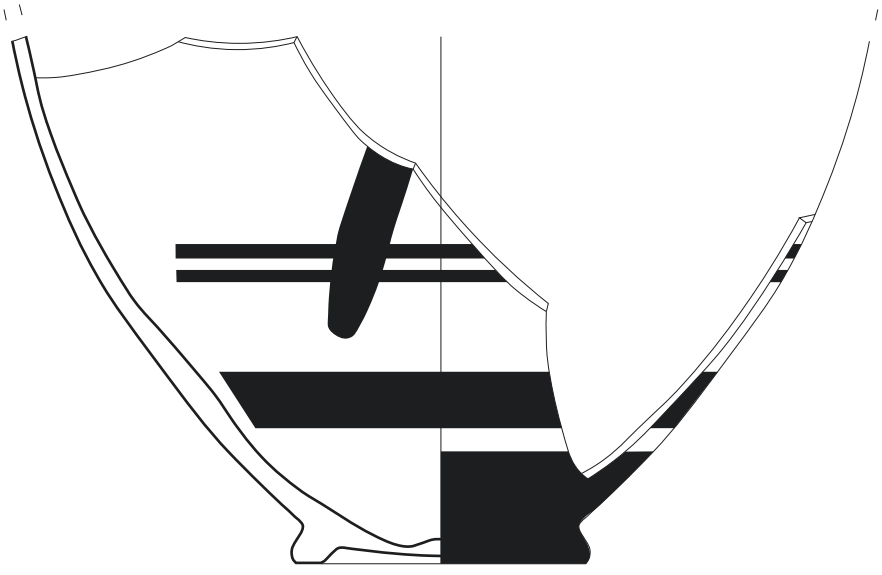
PLATE 145

C304/1



C305/1





C305/2

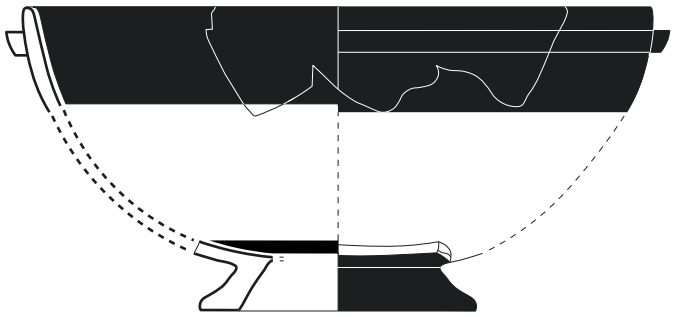
1:3

0 10

PLATE 146

CS1/1

CS3/1



CS3/2

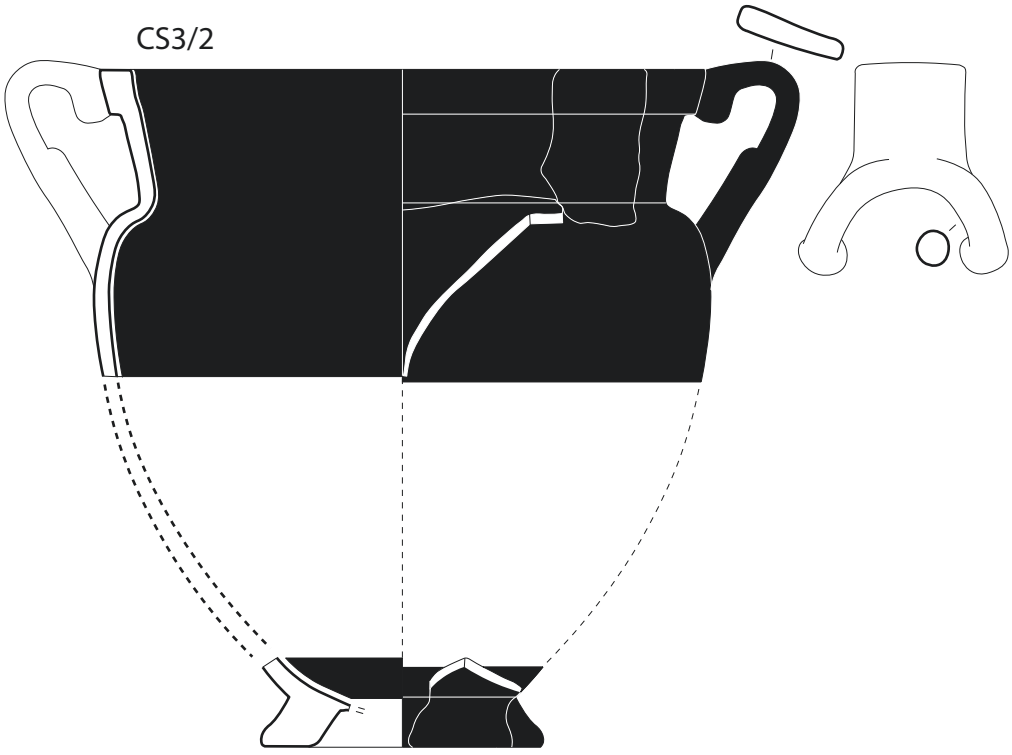


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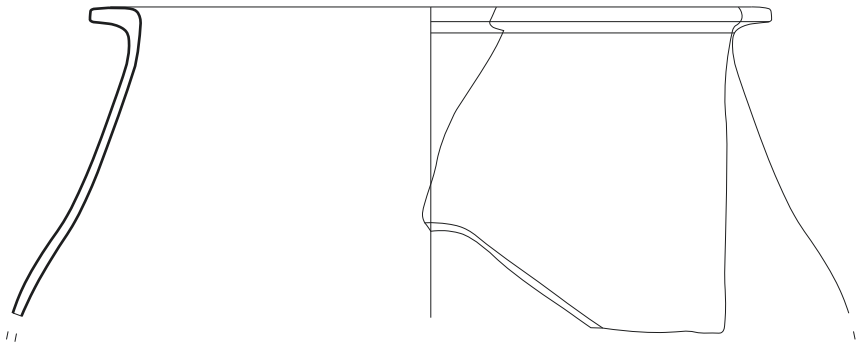
PLATE 147

CS2/1



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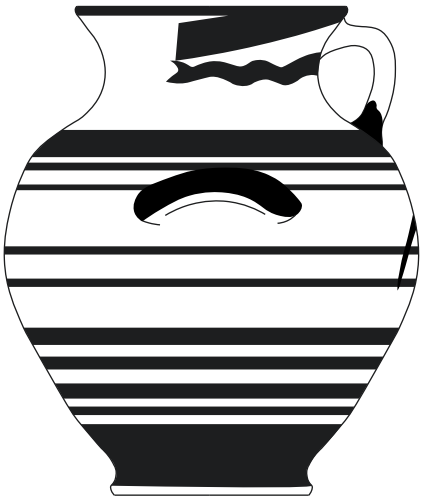
CS4/1



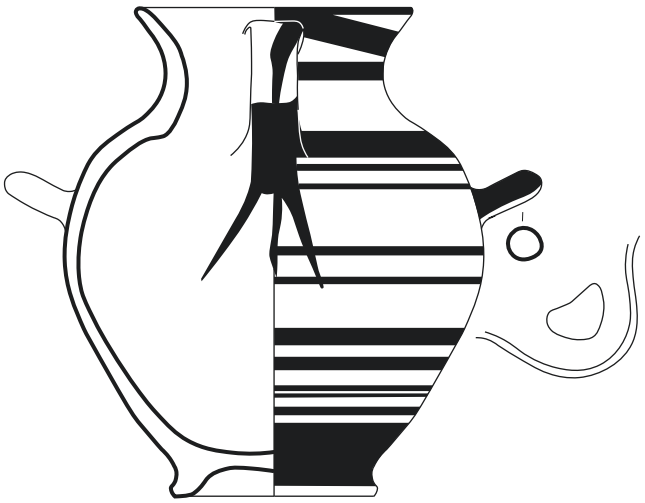


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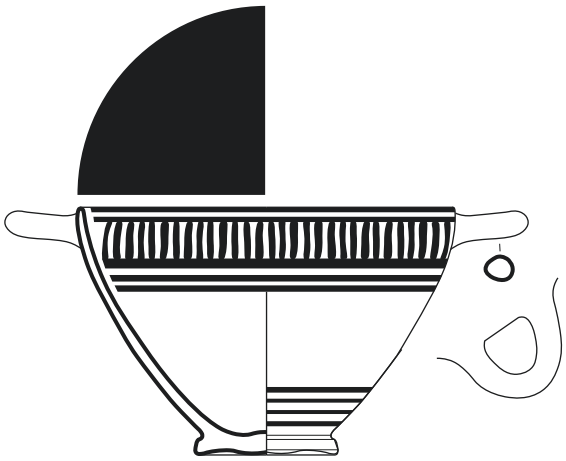
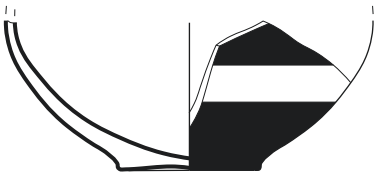
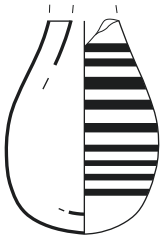
PLATE 148



CS17/1

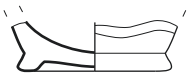


CS5/2

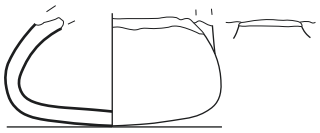


CS5/1

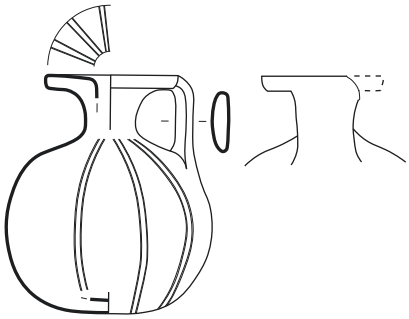
CS9/1



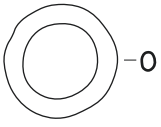
CS5/3



CS5/4



CS6/1



CS8/1

1:2

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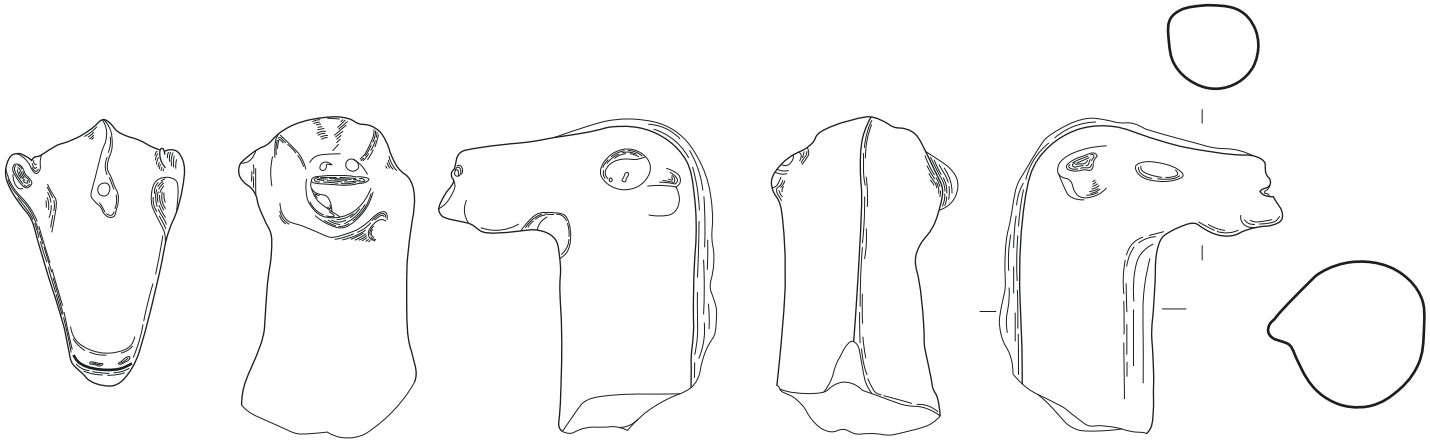
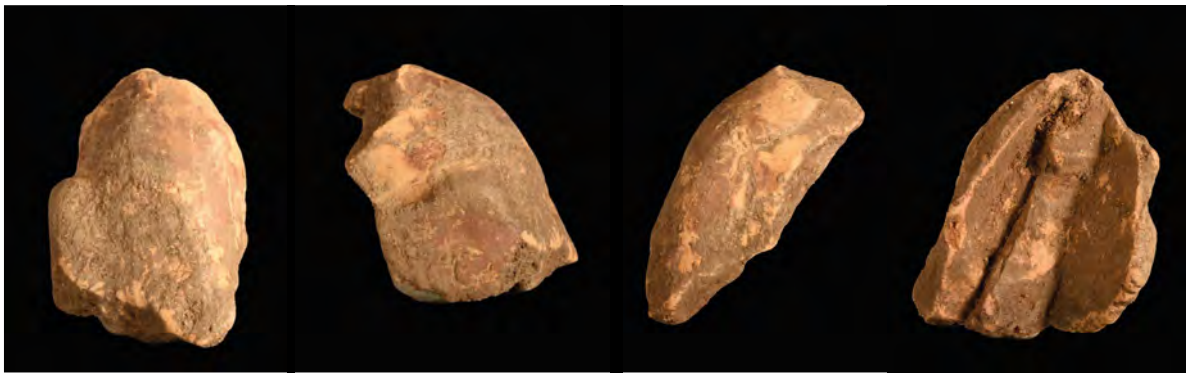
PLATE 149



CS11/1



CS15/1

CS12/1

1:2

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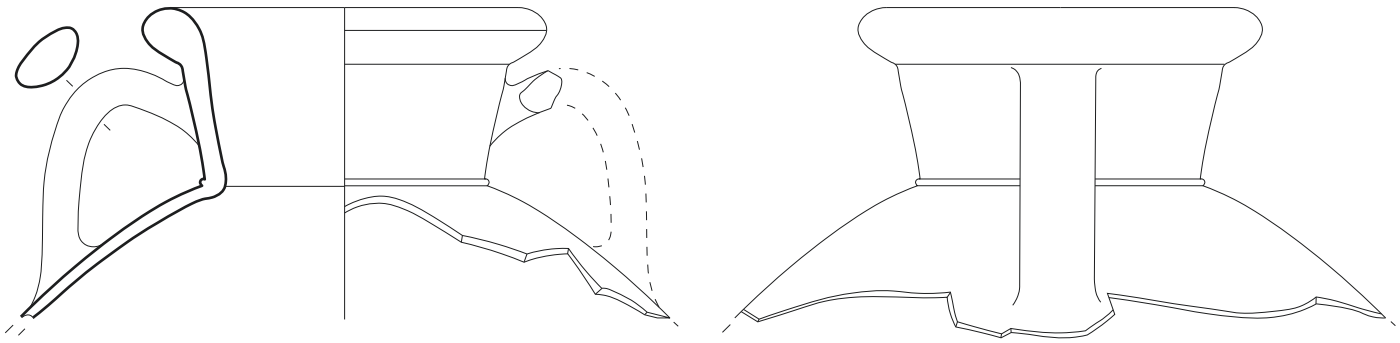
PLATE 150

CS16/1

CS18/1



CS19/1

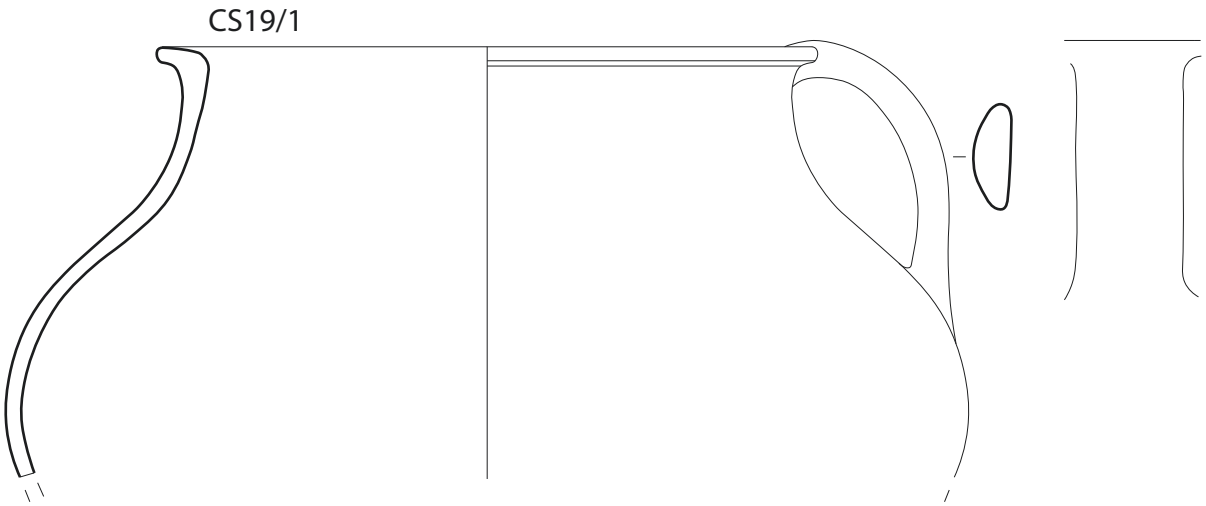


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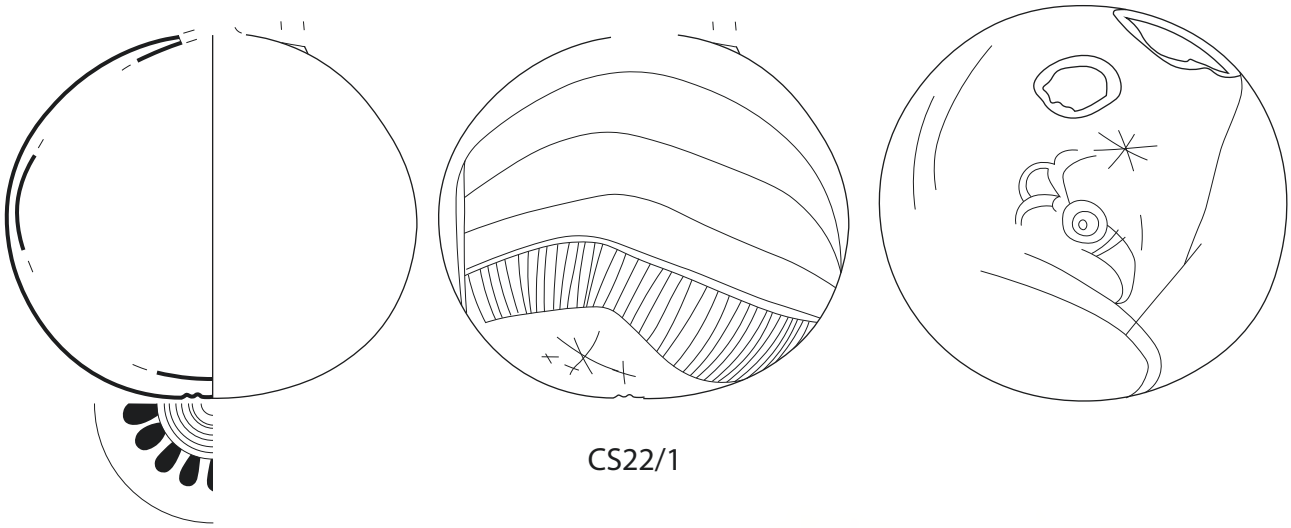
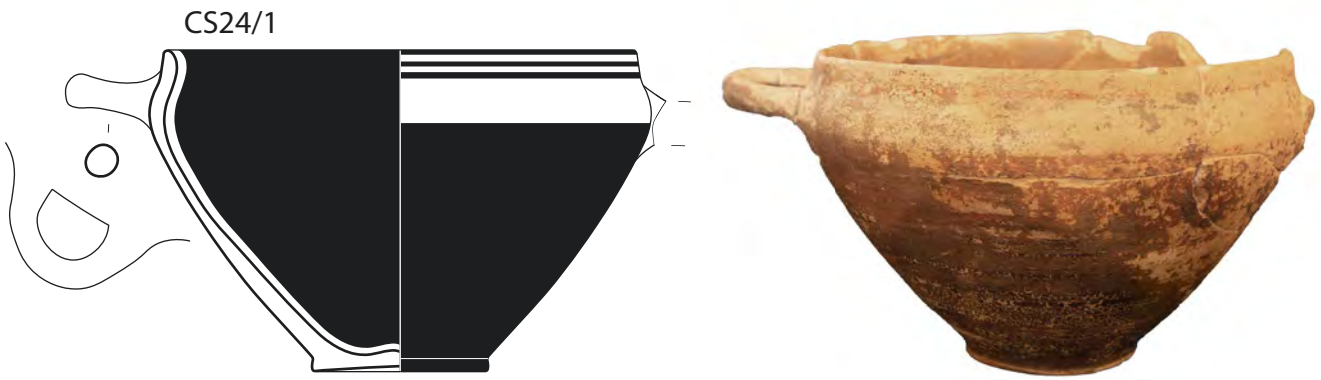
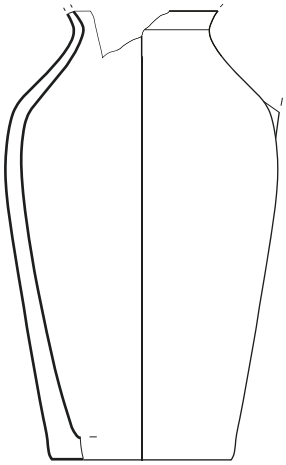
PLATE 151



CS22/1

CS24/1





CS25/1

1:2

CS23/1

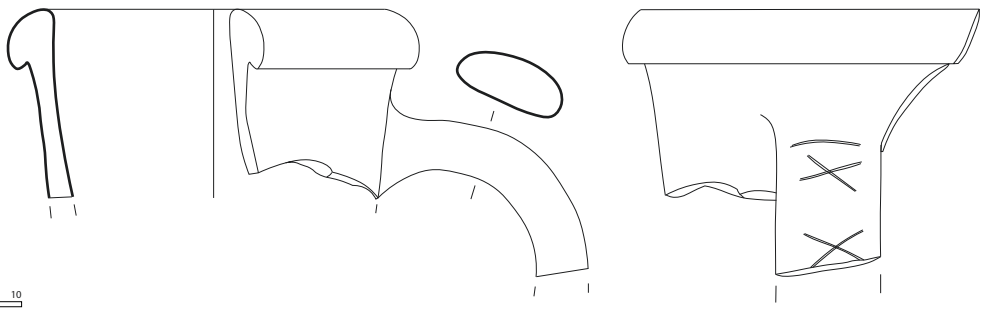


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PLATE 152

CS26/1

CS27/1

1:3

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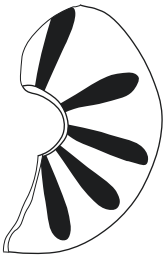
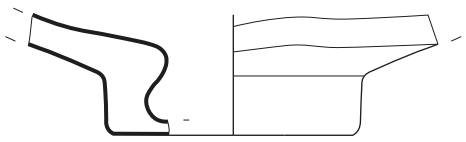
PLATE 153

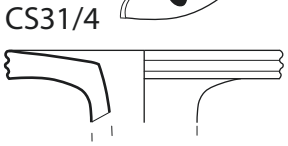
CS30/1



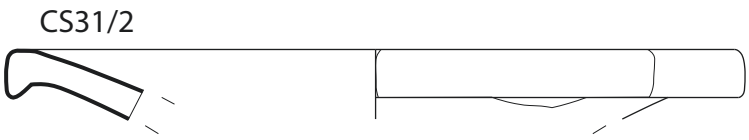
CS31/4

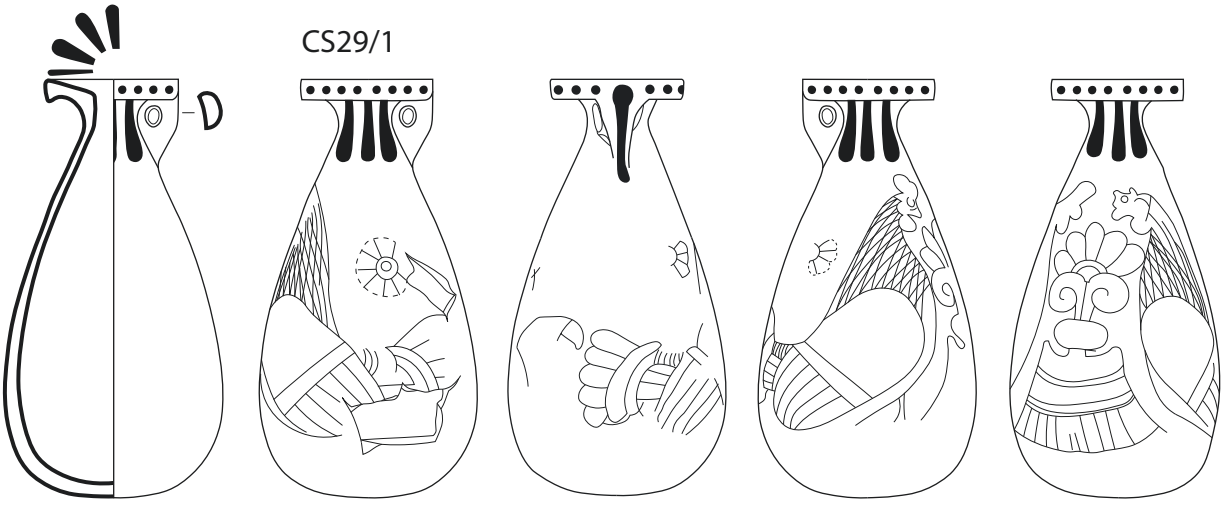


CS31/3



CS31/2





CS29/1

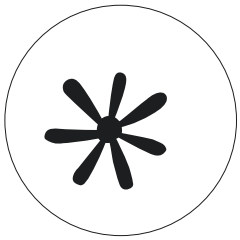


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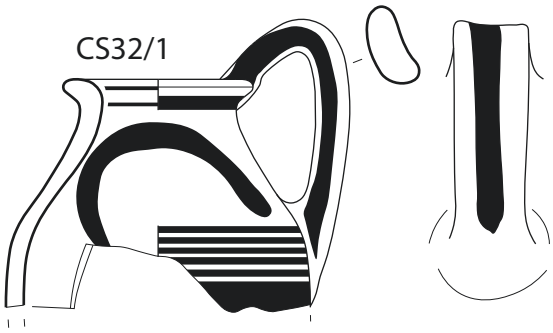
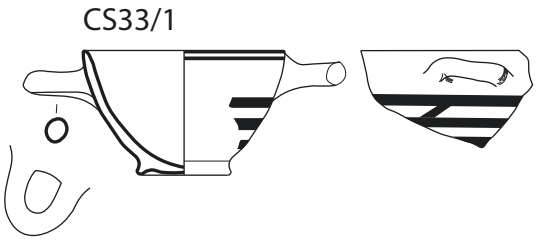
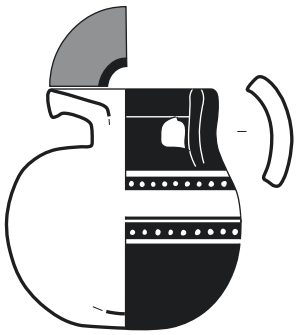
PLATE 154



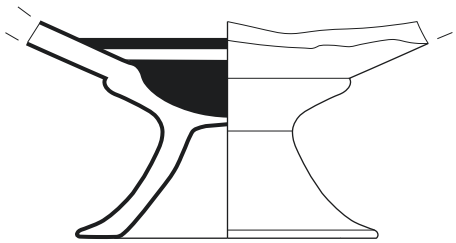
CS32/1



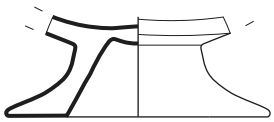
CS33/1



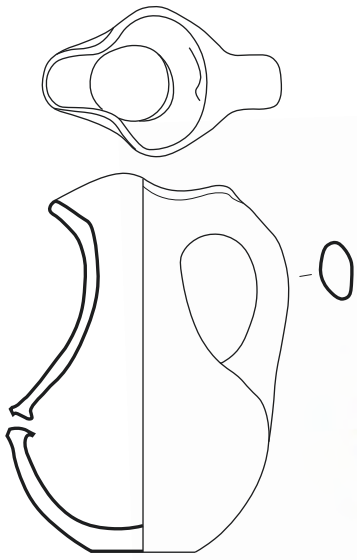
CS34/1

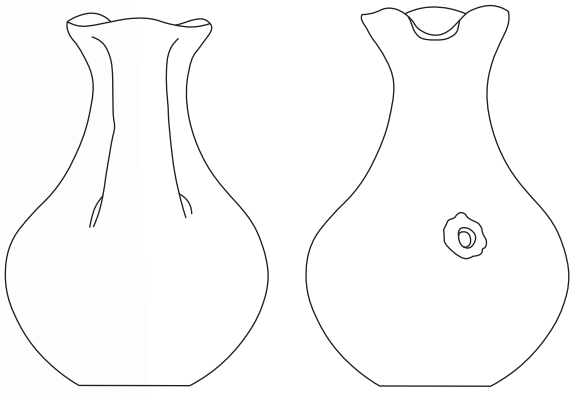


CS31/1



CS28/1





CS35/1

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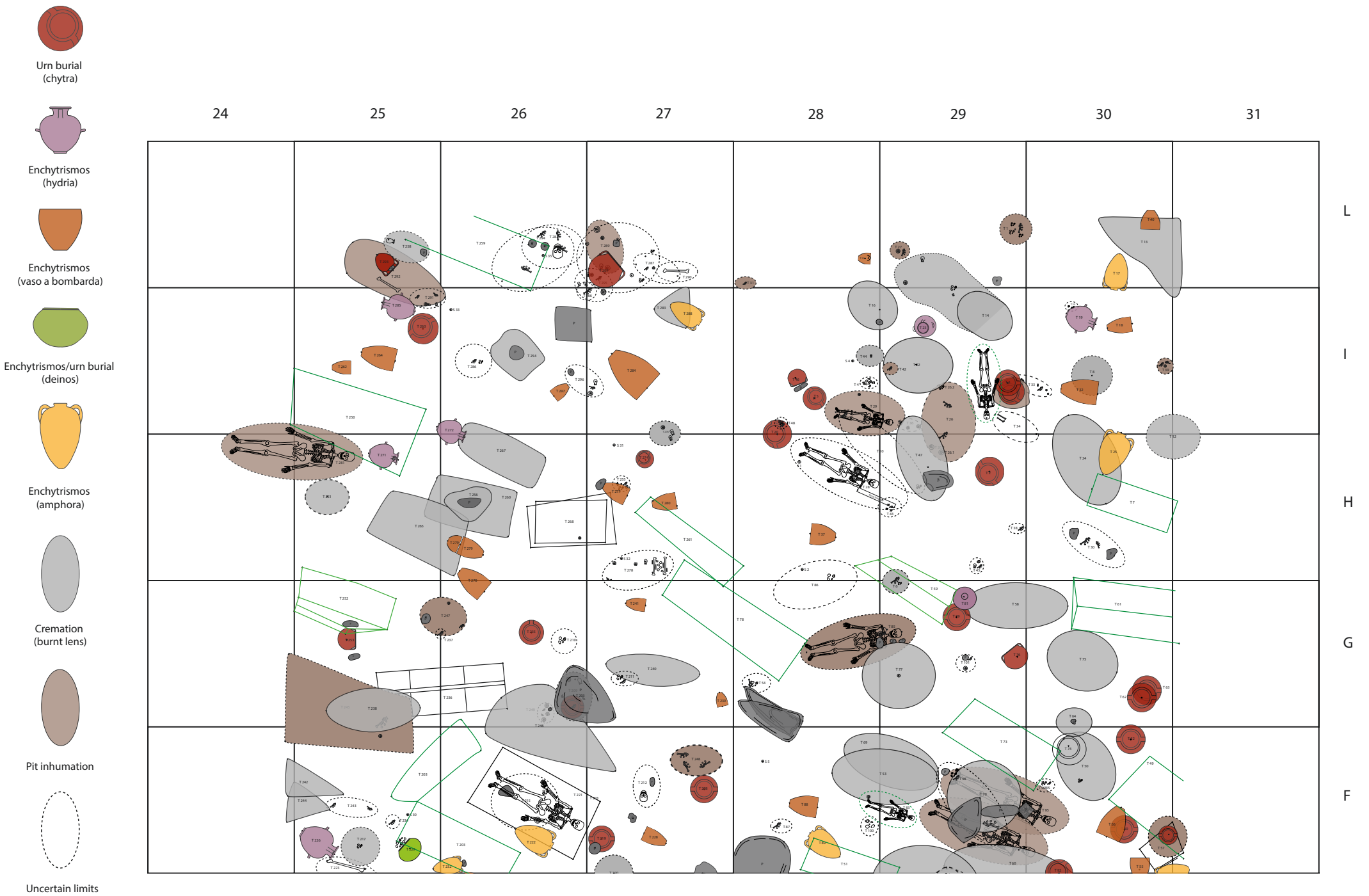
Urn burial
(chytra)
Enchytrismos
(hydria)
Enchytrismos
(vaso a bombarda)
Enchytrismos/urn burial
(deinos)
Enchytrismos
(amphora)
Cremation
(burnt lens)
Pit inhumation
Uncertain limits
24
25
26
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L
I
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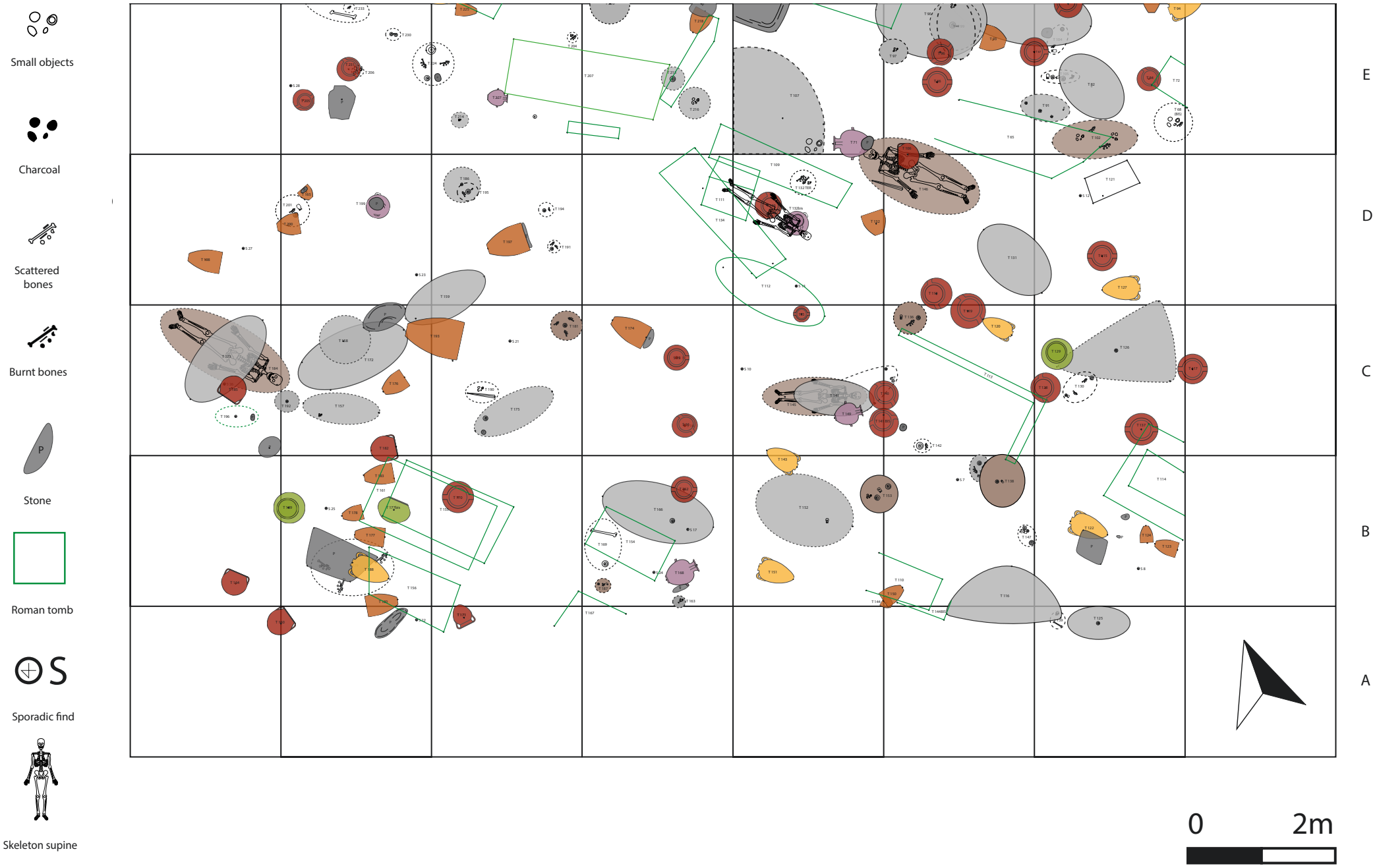
Small objects
Charcoal
Scattered bones
Burnt bones
P
Stone
Roman tomb
S
Sporadic find
Skeleton supine
E
D
C
B
A
0
2m