

The LMIII Cemetery at Turloti, Siteia.

**The ‘Xanthoudidis Master’
and the Octopus Style in East Crete**

Constantinos Paschalidis

with a contribution by

P.J.P. McGeorge



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Chapter III

THE CREMATION BURIAL FROM PLAKALONA, TOURLOTI

P.J.P. McGeorge

Introductory Remarks

The vase on display in the Siteia Museum (**fig. 72**) was excavated twenty-five years ago in a Late Minoan III rock-cut tomb at Plakalona Tourloti by N. Papadakis, who reported it briefly in the 1984 *Arch Delt*. It contains a cremation burial that curiously was not mentioned in the report.

Cremation burial is unusual at this period, though not unknown. In the cemetery at Tourloti, it is so far unique. The origin of the rite of cremation at this date is a subject of debate. Cremation became common practice later, in the Geometric period, replacing the earlier rite of inhumation burial usual in the Bronze Age, and it probably reflects the beginning of a change in people's religious beliefs, of which the Tourloti burial is an early example, paralleled by a scatter of contemporary instances of cremations known at other sites on Crete.

General Observations

The vase, which is of a coarse fabric, its surface flaked and severely weathered, is preserved to about half its original height and probably contains only a portion of its original contents, which turned out to be a double cremation. The bones from it weighed 495 gm, approximately one third of the expected weight of the remains of an adult cremated in a modern furnace, which reduces a skeleton to dust. Ancient cremation techniques would not have been so efficient consequently one might expect a greater volume of bone, but this is not the case at Tourloti. Some remains could have been lost due to post-depositional circumstances, in this case the partial collapse of the tomb, but it could be that people were either not too meticulous or not particularly enthusiastic about collecting bones from the pyre.

The bones in the Tourloti cremation were considerably warped and extensively fissured, but large diagnostic fragments survived. However, these did not include very much of the leg bones, although one would have expected the denser parts of the femurs such as the ball joints to have

survived the pyre. The bones are mainly white coloured, but in a few places there are areas of grey and black, specifically noted on the back of the skull and the back of the scapula and some wrist bones. These less well burnt areas suggest that the body, as one would expect, was probably laid out supine on the pyre. These grey black pieces also suggest that the temperature of the pyre did not exceed 900 degrees centigrade. There are some patches of a brown substance adhering to the surface of the humerus.

The relatively large size of the bone fragments suggests that the remains were not pounded, although we cannot exclude the possibility that bone dust could have been lost during the cleaning of the vase, before the cremation was replaced in it and put on display.

Included amongst the human bones from the remains of the pyre, probably accidentally, was a small fragment of a sheep/goat premolar, perhaps part of a funerary feast.

Skeletal Parts Present

Adult

This is an adult male of 25 years. While the supra orbital margins do not appear particularly male, the nuchal crest development of the occipital enables a positive determination of male sex. The surviving fragments of the humeri also do not appear particularly male, but as there is no duplication of adult anatomical parts it is concluded that a single adult individual is buried here.

Cranium:

- 1] Right frontal with sharp orbital margin (**fig. 73**)
- 2] Right zygomatic with lateral margin of the right orbit (**fig. 73**)
- 3] An occipital fragment with prominent *protuberantia occipitalis interna* and marked nuchal crest development, for the attachments of muscles to support the weight of a large, diagnostically male skull. The lambdoid sutures were not fused on either surface (**fig. 74**).
- 4] Basi-occipital synchondrosis which is fused indicating an adult of 20-25 +years (**fig. 75**)
- 5] Both pars petrosa (**fig. 75**).
- 6] Sphenoid (**fig. 75**)
- 7] Right temporal bone with condylar notch (**fig. 76**)
- 8] Right sphenoid fragment - the temporal-sphenoid sutures were not fused.

Mandible & Teeth:

- 9] Right mandible condyle (**fig. 76**)
- 10] Left ascending ramus with left coronoid and condyle (**fig. 76**)

Tooth roots (fig. 77):

- 11] Upper I 2s
- 12] Upper left M2 & M3
- 13] Lower incisors
- 14] Lower left canine
- 15] Double rooted pre-molar
- 16] Several molar roots

Post Cranial Remains:

- 17] Right clavicle shaft fragment (**fig. 78**)
- 18] Left clavicle shaft fragment (**fig. 79**)
- 19] Left scapula with glenoid & spine (**fig. 80**)
- 20] R humerus, biepicondylar breadth=50mm+ (**fig. 81**)
- 21] L humerus head diameter=42 mm, shaft (**figs. 81-82**)
- 22] Left radius distal articulation, width=26 mm (**fig. 83**)
- 23] Left radius proximal articulation width=27.1 mm (**fig. 83**)
- 24] Proximal right radius (**fig. 83**)
- 25] Distal right radius (**fig. 83**)
- 26] Carpals: scaphoid W=23.9mm; capitate w=21.2mm; lunate ht=14.5mm trapezium ht=21.2mm, w=15.4 mm (**fig. 84**)
- 27] Metacarpals: R and L 2nd metacarpal; L 3rd metacarpal; R 4th metacarpal (**figs. 85-86**)
- 28] 4 first row phalanges (**fig. 87**)
- 29] 5 second row phalanges including a thumb (**figs. 87-88**)
- 30] Left acetabulum fragment with part of ischial tuberosity (**fig. 89**)
- 31] Right acetabulum fragment (**fig. 89**)
- 32] Right sacral ala with posterior spine of sacrum (**fig. 89**)
- 33] Fragment of femur distal condyle (**fig. 90**)
- 34] Fragment of fibula shaft (**fig. 90**)
- 35] Distal fibula (**fig. 91**)
- 36] Axis and several cervical bodies (**fig. 92**)
- 37] Upper and lower thoracic bodies (**fig. 93**)
- 38] 4th lumbar (**fig. 94**)
- 39] 5th lumbar, body ht = 25.6 mm (**fig. 95**)
- 40] Collection of ribs (**fig. 96**)

Pathology

Bilateral depressions on the inferior surface of the fifth lumbar vertebra, with osteophytes, were the result of work-related degeneration.

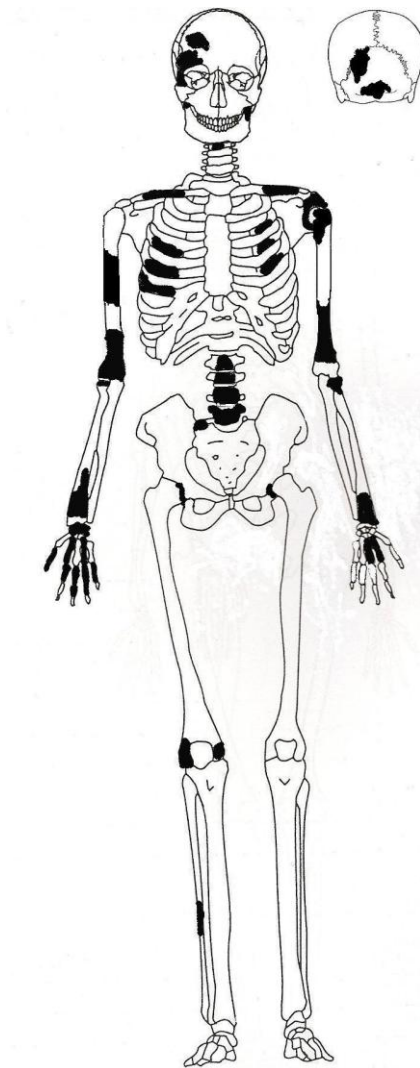


Fig. A. Adult skeleton: shaded areas preserved

Child

The child, which was probably not more than six or seven years old, is barely represented by only two skeletal parts. The first of these is a small lumbar vertebra centrum. It is apparent that the neural arches had already fused with the centrum, which means the child would have been between 3 to 7 years of age. The other is the crown of a partially formed, unerupted permanent molar tooth, the lower right first molar, which indicates the child was around six years of age.

Teeth:

- 41] Partially formed and unerupted lower RM1 (**fig. 97**)

Post Cranial Remains:

- 42] Child's lumbar vertebra centrum (**fig. 98**)

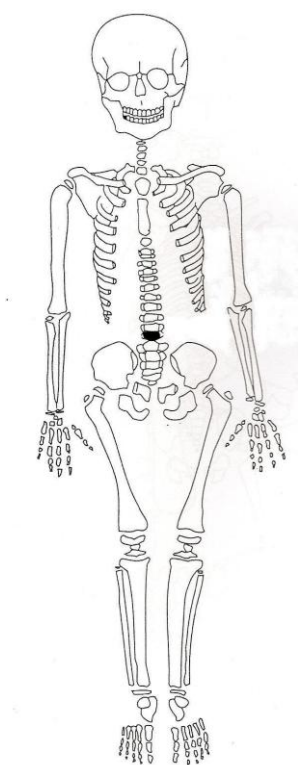


Fig. B. Child's skeleton: shaded areas preserved

Animal Remains

43] Sheep/goat premolar tooth (**fig. 100**)

Discussion and Conclusions

The surviving skeletal parts indicate that this is a double cremation, comprising remains from two individuals: an adult male of 25 years, much more fully represented than the second individual, a child, who but for the two fragments which survived to substantiate its existence would otherwise have been totally invisible in the archaeological record.

One reason for the apparent "incompleteness" of the skeletal remains in this cremation - the legs are barely represented - is that it was almost certainly disturbed. The top of the vase is missing and only the lower part of the vase survives. In addition, it is probable that those who collected the remains after the pyre was extinguished were not *very* meticulous but simply content to collect a few of the larger fragments to put in the burial urn. If they were the relatives of the deceased, they would naturally have had little enthusiasm for the sad task of gathering bones.

The Plakalona Tourloti cremation weighed 495g, and a scan of the shaded areas of the skeleton above (**fig. A**), indicates that roughly 10% of the adult skeleton is preserved. The weights of two LMIIC cremations from Pezoulos Atsipadhes, Rethymnon, are given as 1780g and 200g, respectively (Agelarakis, Kanta and Moody 2001, 78-80) At Lefkandi, in Euboea, where the earliest cremations date to the Submycenaean period²⁸⁷, the majority of the cremations (46/52) weighed under 100 g., whereas the weights of thirteen Geometric cremations from Lower Gypsadhes, Knossos, were more substantial, ranging from 150g to 1650g with a mean of 613.85g $\pm$ 393.64g (Musgrave 1980, 443).²⁸⁸ At Olynthus, 15 of the 53 cremations contained ashes and very few bones (Robinson 1942), while at Perati, not more than a third and often only a tiny amount of the skeleton was collected (Iakovides 1969-1970).

At Kavoussi, the Dark Age cremations had weights ranging from 18g to 2134g. Most of the burials were judged to be disturbed and weighed from as little as 18g to less than 1102g; half of these weighed under 487g and the rest weighed between 526 & 967g. The primary burials weighed between 1121.3g and 2134g. Some of the burials were comingled, i.e. they represented two and sometimes even three individuals (Liston 1993, 95 and 129).

It took several centuries before the rite of cremation replaced the custom of inhumation in Crete. There are nearly a dozen known sites in eastern Crete where early cremation burials dating to LMIIC and possibly even as early as LMIIIA2/B at Olous (Kanta 2001), have been found (**Table 1**). None has been the subject of anthropological study, with the exception of the Kritsas burials. Pyxis 172 contained a *cremated* adolescent (14-15 years old) with an *inhumed* adult, whose sex was undetermined. Pyxis 173 contained a double cremation, with one adult male aged 35-45 years

²⁸⁷ Themelis 1980, 210.

²⁸⁸ By way of comparison with the Lefkandi cremations, Musgrave (1980) quotes statistics for Romano-British cremations, which show that a substantial cremation might weigh as much as 2,000g, yet weights of only 10g are quite frequent. J. S. Weiner (1951) observed that 72% of the cremations at Roman Dorchester weighed less than 800 g, while Calvin Wells (1960) noted that few of the Romano-British cremations he studied were more than 20% complete.

and a child of 5-8 years. The adult was represented by 550 fragments, but the weight of these cremated remains is not mentioned in the publication; while the child was represented by 15 fragments weighing only 7.2g (Tsipopoulou and Little 2001, 88).

The Plakalona cremation is particularly interesting because, like the Kritsas example, it shows that both adults and quite young children were accorded the same rites of cremation burial in LMIIC. In the past, the presence of cremated children could easily have gone unrecognized due to the lack of anthropological studies and also due to the idea, which can be traced back to ancient sources, that children, or rather infants, were excluded from this form of burial rite. Pliny the Elder in *Naturalis Historia* 7:72, states that people were not cremated before the teething age. Speculation about the reasons for this and about the structure of society have concluded that children and particularly infants, having made a negligible contribution to society, were dispatched with little trouble or expenditure after death.²⁸⁹

The Plakalona child has a dental age of about six years, yet its cremation shows that this form of burial was not reserved exclusively for adults. At Olous, where both inhumation and cremation were practiced in LMIIA2-B, three pithoi were reported to have contained the inhumed bones of 'infants'. However, on the one hand their age is not specified and on the other hand, mixed burial rites were practiced in the same cemetery. Mixed rites are seen at several LMIIC sites (see **Table 1**) illustrating a constellation of behaviours. The great diversity of tomb types in another cemetery at Krya (built tholoi, pseudo tholoi, a square tholos with keel vault, chamber tomb, shaft grave and earth chasm), may reflect the diverse origins of that population, with elements from abroad²⁹⁰, which could have been a conduit for the introduction of the custom of cremation which eventually took root.

In conclusion, were it not for two small fragments, the Plakalona child would have been all but lost. Whether or not infants (under a year old and without teeth) were indeed excluded from cremation burial should remain an open question until more cremation burials have come to light and are submitted to specialist scrutiny. Diversity in mortuary behaviour at this period seems to imply a

liberal attitude and a tolerance towards individualistic expressions of beliefs which ushered in a new era of social cohesion.

P.J.P. McGeorge
tinamcgeorge@hotmail.co.uk

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²⁸⁹ Garland 1985.

²⁹⁰ Kanta and Davaras, 2004.

Table 1. EARLY CREMATION BURIALS IN EASTERN CRETE

SITE NAME	TOMB TYPES RECEPTACLES	NUMBER OF BURIALS	DATE	EXCAVATOR - PUBLICATIONS
Kritsa	Tholos Pyxis	Double cremation in extensive cemetery	LMIIC	Platon 1953, 444-445; Davaras 1973, 162; Tsipopoulou and Little 2001, 83-96
Krya	Variety tholoi & Chamber tombs	Mainly inhumations with rare cremations	LMIIC-PG	Davaras C. <i>ArchDelt</i> 27 (1972) B2, 645-654; Kanta and Davaras 2004.
Mesa Mouliana <i>Sellades</i>	Tholos Large Krater & Pyxis	Tomb A contained inhumations & cremations Part of unexcavated cemetery	LMIIC late/Sub-Minoan	Xanthoudides 1904, 21-52; Davaras 1973, 163; Platon 1959, 389.
Myrsini	Chamber Tomb Urn	Cremation compared to Mouliana & Praisos	LMIIC	Platon 1959a, 372-373, Davaras 1973, 162 and n. 48
Olous	25 Pithoi & 3 bath tubs inserted into rock cavities	Mixed rites: 26 inhumations; 25 pithos cremations included 3 inhumed children. Two double and one triple cremation in bath tubs	LMIIC/ revised: LMIIIA2-B	Van Effenterre 1948; Davaras 1973, 163-164, Kanta 2001.
Praisos <i>Photoula</i>	Tholos Pyxis	Child cremation in pyxis found in larnax with inhumed young adult male.	LMIIC	Platon 1960, 303-305, Davaras 1973, 162.
Tourloti <i>Plakatona</i>	Chamber Tomb Stamnos	Double cremation	LMIIC early	Papadakis 1984, 306.
Vrokastro <i>Karakovilia</i>	Tholos & 5 bone enclosures, some with pyres Jars	5 adult cremations in large tholos with inhumed child.	Sub-Minoan/ PG	Davaras, 1973, 164.
Vrokastro <i>Koprane</i>	Tholos and bone enclosures	One of the three tholoi & 6 bone enclosures had cremations	LMIII/PG	Davaras, 1973, 164.
Vrokastro <i>Mazichortia</i>	Tholos and bone enclosures	Cremation	PG/EG	Davaras, 1973, 164.
Zakro <i>Palaimylos</i>	Stirrup Jar & Pyxis	Cremation	LMIIC/ Sub-Minoan	Davaras 1973, 158-161; Davaras 1973a, 585-596.

Summary (Περίληψη)

ΤΟ ΥΣΤΕΡΟΜΙΝΩΙΚΟ ΙΙΙ ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΤΟΥΡΛΩΤΗΣ ΣΗΤΕΙΑΣ.

Ο «ΖΩΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΞΑΝΘΟΥΔΙΔΗ» ΚΑΙ Ο ΠΟΛΥΠΟΔΙΚΟΣ ΡΥΘΜΟΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΗ ΚΡΗΤΗ.

Στην εργασία αυτή παρουσιάζονται τα αποτελέσματα της μελέτης δύο θαλαμωτών τάφων, καθώς και μιας ομάδας αγγείων από το ΥΜ ΙΙΙ νεκροταφείο στη θέση Πλακάλωνα Τουρλωτής Σητείας, στην ανατολική Κρήτη. Η θέση του ΥΜ ΙΙΙ νεκροταφείου, καθώς και του σύγχρονου χωριού της Τουρλωτής βρίσκεται στα υψώματα πίσω από το λιμάνι του Μόχλου και πάνω στο δρόμο από τον κόλπο του Μιραμπέλλου προς τον Πετρά και το Παλαίκαστρο.

Ο πρώτος θαλαμωτός τάφος ανεσκάφη από τη Μεταξία Τσιποπούλου το 1984. Περιείχε δύο παραμερισμένες ταφές και δύο αγγεία: ένα τρίωτο πιθαμορέα και μια τριφυλλόστομη οινόχνη. Το πρώτο αγγείο, που ίσως να προέρχεται από την Κνωσό, χρονολογείται στην ΥΜ ΙΙΑ1 περίοδο και αντανάκλα την εμπορική κυριαρχία της 'μυκηναϊκής πρωτεύουσας' της Κρήτης, πριν από την πτώση της. Η σύγχρονη, τριφυλλόστομη οινόχνη αποτελεί συνήθη τύπο του αποκαλούμενου 'κεραμικού εργαστηρίου των Μόχλου-Μυρσίνης-Τουρλωτής'. Στις οινόχνες του τύπου αυτού επιβιώνουν πολλά παραδοσιακά μορφολογικά και διακοσμητικά χαρακτηριστικά της προ-μυκηναϊκής μινωικής κεραμικής. Τέλος, παρουσιάζονται για πρώτη φορά τρεις παρόμοιες οινόχνες από το ίδιο εργαστήριο, που προέρχονται από λαθρανασκαφές και φυλάσσονται σήμερα στο Εθνικό Αρχαιολογικό Μουσείο.

Ο δεύτερος θαλαμωτός τάφος ανεσκάφη από το Νικόλαο Παπαδάκη το ίδιο έτος. Περιείχε έξι αγγεία, δύο σφονδύλια και μία χάνδρα, καθώς και τα καμμένα οστά ενός νέου άνδρα και ενός παιδιού, που χρονολογούνται στην πρώιμη ΥΜ ΙΙΙΓ περίοδο. Από τους τέσσερις ψευδόστομους αμφορείς του συνόλου ο ένας διακοσμείται κατά τον πολυποδικό ρυθμό, ο δεύτερος φέρει εικονιστική παράσταση θαλάσσιου τοπίου και οι δύο τελευταίοι πρέπει να προέρχονται από τη βόρεια Ρόδο. Το σύνολο συμπληρώνει ο στάμνος, που περιείχε τα καμμένα οστά και το πόμα του. Η ανεύρεση των λειψάνων ανδρός και παιδιού στο ίδιο τεφροδόχο αγγείο, εύρημα που απαντά

σε δύο ακόμη σύγχρονα παραδείγματα στο γειτονικό νεκροταφείο της Κριτσάς, ίσως να μαρτυρεί ένα συγκεκριμένο ταφικό έθιμο ή ένα άγνωστο ιστορικό γεγονός σε αυτήν την περιοχή.

Το τρίτο σύνολο ευρημάτων από το νεκροταφείο της Τουρλωτής παραδόθηκε από το Μανώλη Φυγετάκη στο Μουσείο Σητείας πριν από πενήντα χρόνια. Περιλαμβάνει δύο πρόχους, έναν πιεσμένου σχήματος ψευδόστομο αμφορέα του 'εργαστηρίου του Παλαϊκάστρου', δύο ψευδόστομους αμφορείς του πυκνού πολυποδικού ρυθμού και έναν τελευταίο, που πρέπει να προέρχεται από τη Σκύρο. Τα αγγεία αυτά χρονολογούνται μεταξύ της πρώιμης και της μέσης ΥΜ ΙΙΙΓ περιόδου.

Η παρουσίαση των παραπάνω ευρημάτων από το νεκροταφείο διαμορφώνει έμμεσα ένα μέρος της εικόνας της ζωής στην Τουρλωτή και του δικτύου των σχέσεων των ανθρώπων της, αρχικά με τη μυκηναϊκή Κνωσό και κατόπιν με την ηπειρωτική χώρα, τη Σκύρο και τα Δωδεκάνησα κατά τη μετανακτορική περίοδο. Το εύρημα της κοινής ταφικής πυράς των δύο νεκρών προσφέρει νέα στοιχεία για τις ταφικές πρακτικές στην ανατολική Κρήτη και νέα ερωτήματα.

Στο δεύτερο μέρος της εργασίας παρουσιάζεται ο ψευδόστομος αμφορέας του πολυποδικού πυκνού ρυθμού ΜΣ 4026 από την παράδοση Φυγετάκη, ο οποίος αποδίδεται σε έναν συγκεκριμένο και διακριτό κεραμέα, που αποκαλείται συμβατικά «Ζωγράφος του Ξανθουδίδη». Στον καλλιτέχνη αυτόν αποδίδονται δύο ακόμη γνωστοί ψευδόστομοι αμφορείς από παλαιές ανασκαφές στα Μουλιανά, καθώς και ένας ακόμη, που φυλάσσεται σήμερα στο Μουσείο Κυκλαδικής Τέχνης (Ίδρυμα Ν.Π. Γουλανδρή). Αναλύεται η κοινή τεχνοτροπία των τεσσάρων αγγείων και τα προσωπικά καλλιτεχνικά ιδιώματα του «Ζωγράφου του Ξανθουδίδη» Ακόμη ανιχνεύεται η καλλιτεχνική συγγένεια του «Ζωγράφου» με αγγεία και λάρνακες άλλων εργαστηρίων της ανατολικής Κρήτης. Στη συνέχεια γίνεται συζήτηση για το ζήτημα της χρονολόγησης του πολυποδικού πυκνού ρυθμού και τέλος εντοπίζονται τα κοινά χαρακτηριστικά των αγγείων του ρυθμού αυτού από την ανατολική Κρήτη και η διασπορά τους στο υπόλοιπο Αιγαίο.

Στο τελευταίο μέρος παρουσιάζεται αναλυτικά η ανθρωπολογική μελέτη του σκελετικού υλικού, που προέρχεται από την κοινή πυρά των δύο νεκρών του τάφου, που ανέσκαψε ο Νικόλαος

Παπαδάκης. Αποδεικνύεται ότι το υλικό ανήκει σε δύο άτομα, έναν ενήλικα 25 ετών με παθολογικά ευρήματα στη σπονδυλική στήλη, κι ένα παιδί 6 ετών. Η εύρεση του παιδιού αποδεικνύει ότι δικαίωμα στην πυρά δεν είχαν μόνον οι ενήλικες, αλλά και τα παιδιά. Η πρόιμη αυτή περίπτωση είναι μοναδική μέχρι τώρα στο νεκροταφείο τής Τουρλωτής, όπου επικρατούσε ο ενταφιασμός. Η μεικτή πρακτική πυράς και ενταφιασμού στην Ανατολική Κρήτη κράτησε μερικούς αιώνες. Το γεγονός αυτό και η έλλειψη ανθρωπολογικών μελετών των καύσεων θέτει σε αμφισβήτηση τη θεωρία του αποκλεισμού των παιδιών από την πυρά.

Summary (Estratto)

LA NECROPOLI TARDO-MINOICA III DI TOURLOTI (SITIA).

IL «PITTORE DI XANTHOUDIDIS» E L' *OCTOPUS STYLE* NELLA CRETA ORIENTALE.

In questo lavoro sono presentati i risultati dello studio di due tombe a camera e di un gruppo di vasi provenienti dalla necropoli TM III individuata in contrada Plakalona Tourloti (Sitia), nella Creta orientale. La posizione della necropoli TM III così come del moderno villaggio di Tourloti si trova sulle colline dietro il porto di Mochlos, sulla strada che va dalla Baia di Mirabello fino a Petra ed a Palekastro.

La prima tomba a camera è stata scavata da Metaxia Tsipopoulou nel 1984. Essa conteneva due sepolture dismesse e due vasi: un'anfora piriforme triansata e un'oinochoè trilobata. Il primo vaso, proveniente forse da Knossos, è datato al TM IIIA1 e riflette la posizione commerciale dominante della "capitale micenea" di Creta, prima della caduta. L'oinochoè trilobata, ad esso contemporaneo, risulta essere un tipo comune della cosiddetta "officina ceramica di Mochlos-Myrsini-Tourloti". Nelle oinochoè di questo tipo sopravvivono molte caratteristiche tradizionali morfologiche e decorative della ceramica minoica pre-micenea. Infine, sono presentate per la prima volta tre oinochoè simili dallo stesso laboratorio, provenienti da scavi clandestini ed oggi conservate presso il Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Atene.

La seconda tomba a camera è stata scavata da Nikos Papadakis, nello stesso anno (1984). Essa conteneva sei vasi, due fuseruole e un pendente di faïence, e ossa bruciate appartenenti ad un giovane uomo e un bambino, risalente agli inizi del TM IIIC. Delle quattro anfore a staffa, una è decorata con l' *Octopus Style*, la seconda reca immagini di un paesaggio marino e le ultime due dovrebbero provenire dalla zona nord dell'isola di Rodi. Il gruppo è completato da uno stamnos, che conteneva le ossa bruciate, e dal suo coperchio. La scoperta di resti di un adulto e di un ragazzo nella stessa urna cineraria, fatto che si ritrova in altri due esempi contemporanei nella vicina necropoli di Kritsà, testimonia forse un determinato uso funerario o uno sconosciuto avvenimento storico in questa regione.

Il terzo gruppo di reperti provenienti dalla necropoli di Tourloti, è stato consegnato da Manolis Fygetakis presso il Museo di Sitia cinquant'anni fa. Esso comprende due brocche, un'anfora a staffa di forma schiacciata dell' "officina di Palekastro", due anfore a staffa dello stile denso del polpo e un'ultima, che deve provenire da Skyros. Queste ceramiche sono datate tra l'inizio e la metà del TM IIIC.

La presentazione di questi risultati dalla necropoli crea indirettamente un'immagine parziale della vita a Tourloti e la rete di relazioni dei suoi abitanti dapprima con la Knossos micenea e poi con la terraferma, Skyros e con il Dodecanneso durante il periodo post-palaziale. Il rinvenimento della pira funebre comune a due defunti offre nuove informazioni sulle pratiche di sepoltura nella Creta orientale, e fa sorgere nuovi interrogativi.

Nella seconda parte del lavoro è presentata l'anfora a staffa dello *Close Octopus Style*, (n. Inv. MS 4026) consegnata da Fygetakis, che è attribuita ad uno specifico e distinto ceramista, chiamato convenzionalmente «Pittore di Xanthoudidis». A questo artista sono attribuite altre due note anfore a staffa rinvenute nei vecchi scavi a Moulia, e una terza che è oggi conservata presso il Museo di Arte Cicladica (Fondazione N.P. Goulandri) ad Atene.

È analizzata la tecnica comune ai quattro vasi ed il personale stile artistico del «Pittore di Xanthoudidis». Si rintraccia inoltre l'affinità artistica del «Pittore» in vasi e "larnakes" di altri laboratori della Creta orientale. Segue quindi un dibattito sulla questione della cronologia dello *Close Octopus Style* ed, infine, si localizzano le caratteristiche comuni dei vasi di questo stile nella Creta orientale e la loro diffusione nel Mar Egeo.

Nell' ultima parte del libro è presentato analiticamente lo studio dei materiali antropologici, dalla pira comune dei due defunti della tomba, che è stata scavata da Nikos Papadakis. Risulta che il materiale appartiene a due individui, un maggiorenne di 25 anni, con evidenze patologiche sulla colonna vertebrale, e un bambino di 6 anni, la cui scoperta dimostra che il diritto alla cremazione era riservato pure ai minorenni. Questo caso, datato all'inizio del TM IIIC, è finora unico nei confronti del cimitero di Tourloti, dove prevaleva la sepoltura. La pratica mista tra cremazione e sepoltura alla Creta orientale durò alcuni secoli. Questo fatto, accostato alla mancanza di studi antropologici sulla cremazione, mette in dubbio la teoria dell'esclusione dei bambini dalla cremazione.

Abbreviations

ANM: Agios Nikolaos Archaeological Museum
BE: Registration number
HM: Herakleion Archaeological Museum
FM: Furumark motif
FS: Furumark shape
MCA: Museum of Cycladic Art, N.P. Goulandris Foundation
NAM: National Archaeological Museum
NM: Naxos Archaeological Museum
P: INSTAPEC
PM: Patras Archaeological Museum
SM: Siteia Archaeological Museum

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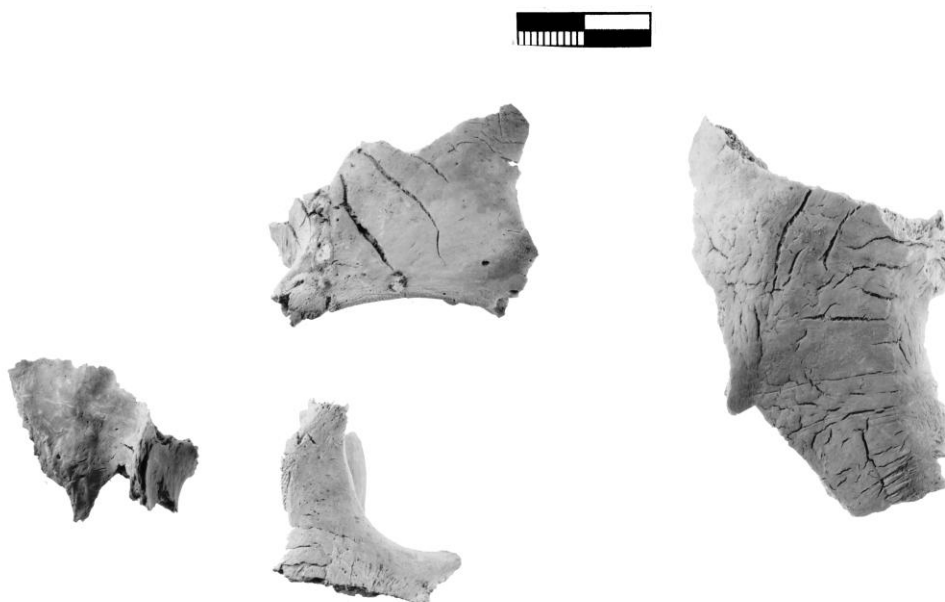
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Figure 100. Sheep/goat premolar tooth fragment.



Figure 72. Cremation in the urn.



FRONTAL BONE

Figure 73. Frontal bone fragments.

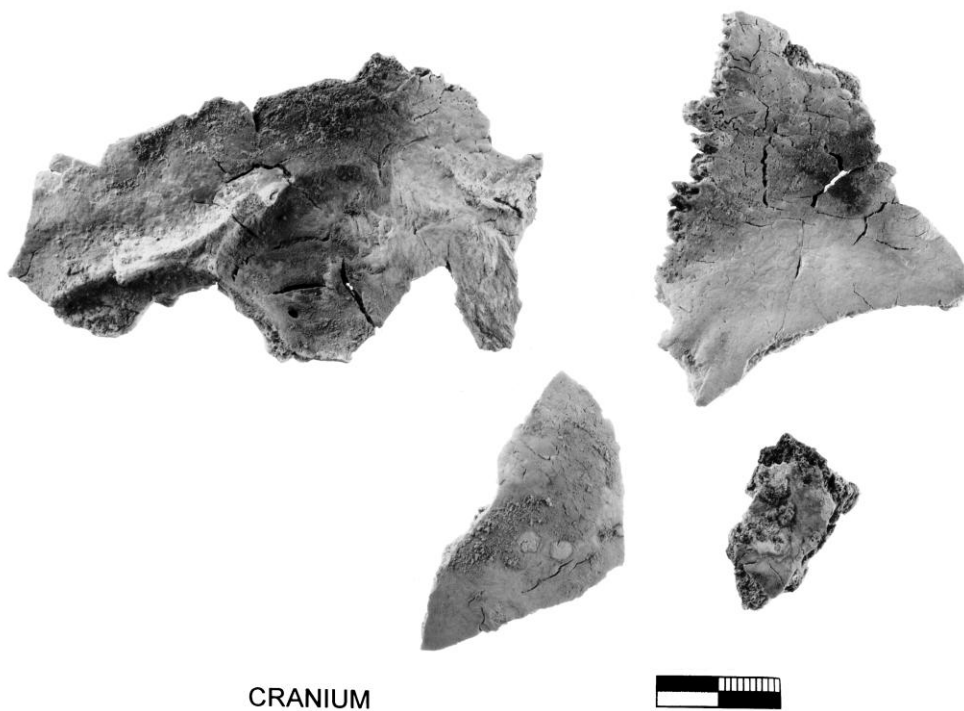


Figure 74. Occipital bone fragments.

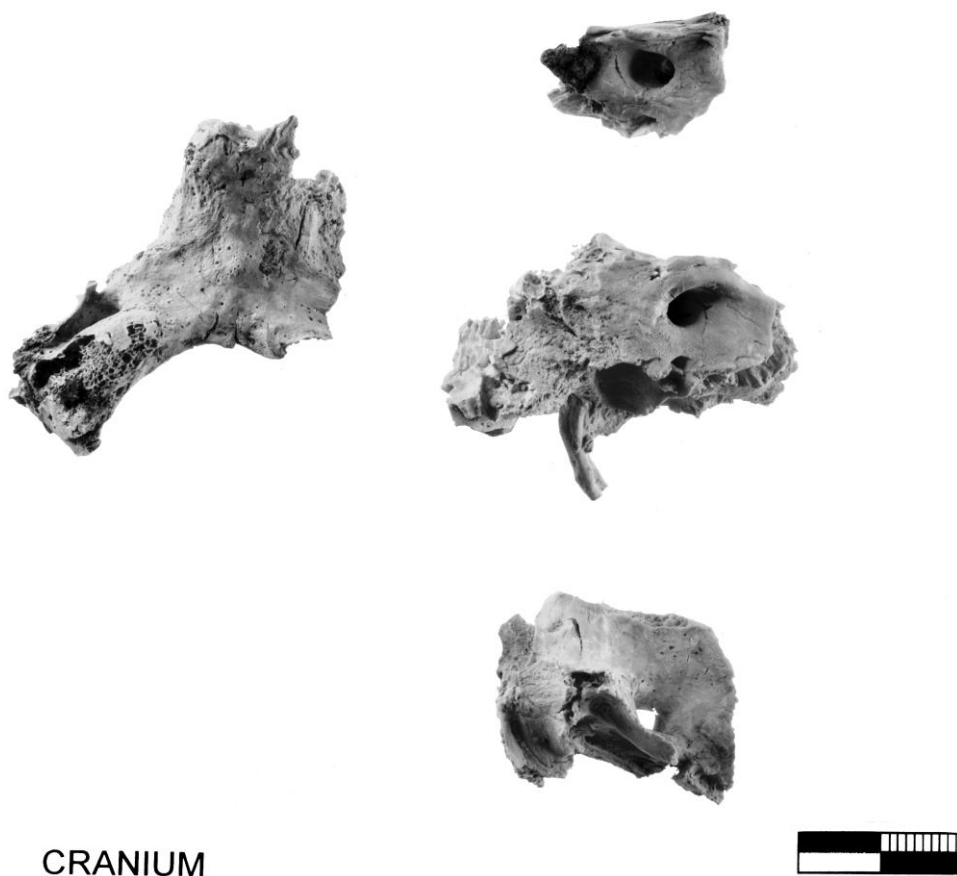
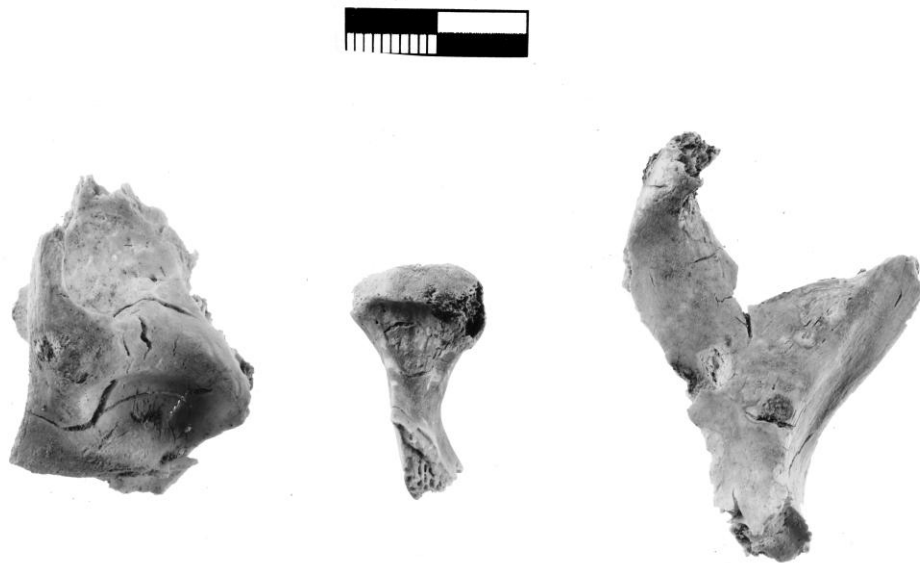


Figure 75. Basi-occipital, petrous and sphenoid bones.



RIGHT TEMPORAL & MANDIBLE

Figure 76. Right temporal and mandible fragments.



Figure 77. Tooth roots.



Figure 78. Right clavicle.



Figure 79. Left clavicle.



Figure 80. Left scapula fragments.

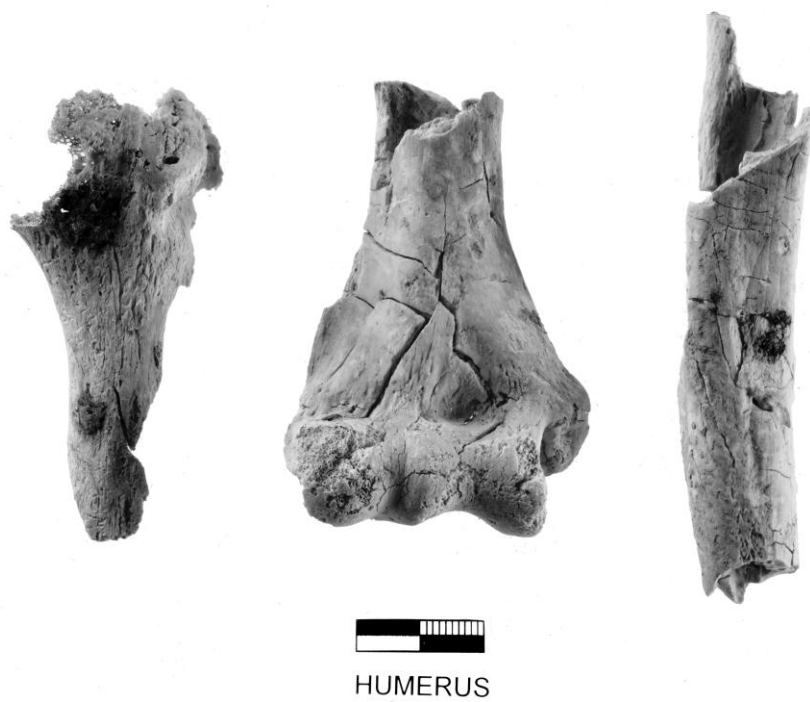


Figure 81. Left and right humerus fragments.

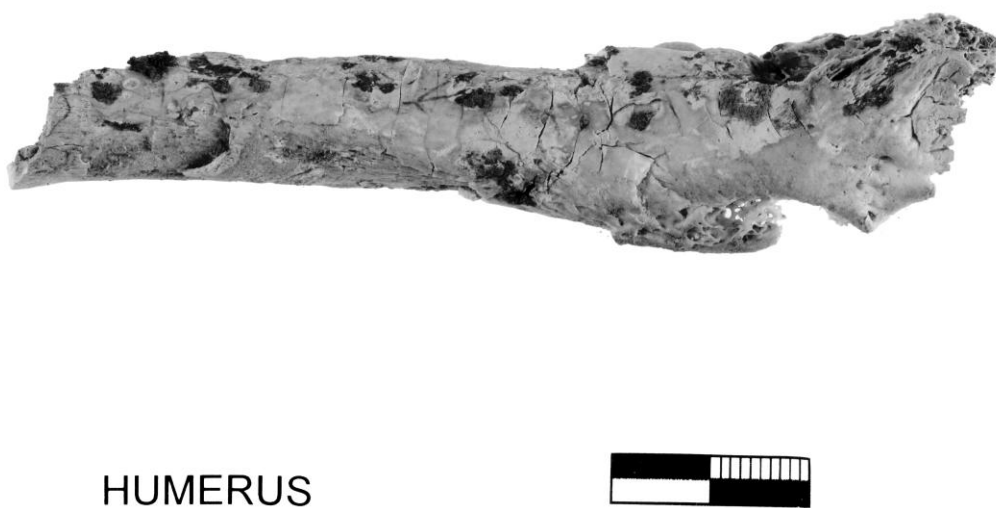


Figure 82. Left humerus.



RADII

Figure 83. Radiuses.



CARPALS

Figure 84. Carpals.

METACARPALS



Figure 85. Metacarpals.



Figure 86. Metacarpal, seriously warped



PHALANGES

Figure 87. Phalanges.



Figure 88. Thumb.



PELVIS

Figure 89. Pelvis and sacrum fragment.



FIBULA



FEMUR

Figure 90. Fibula shaft and femur condyle.

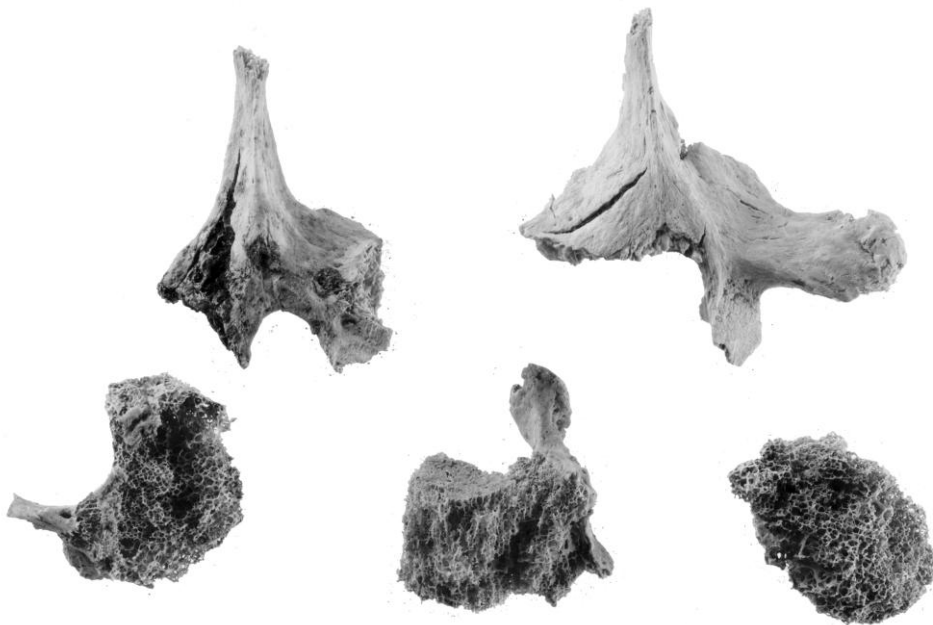


Figure 91. Distal fibula.



VERTEBRAE

Figure 92. Axis and a cervical body.



VERTEBRAE

Figure 93. Thoracic fragments.

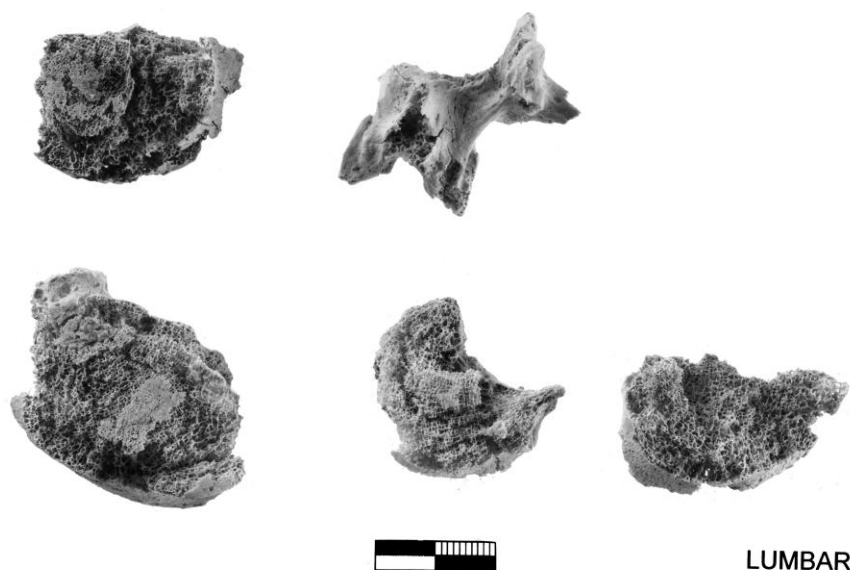


Figure 94. Lumbars.

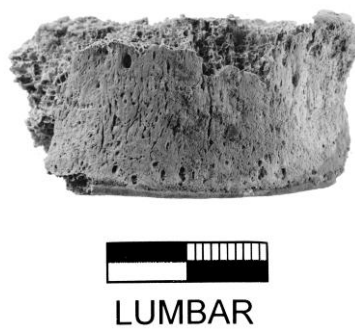


Figure 95. Lumbar.

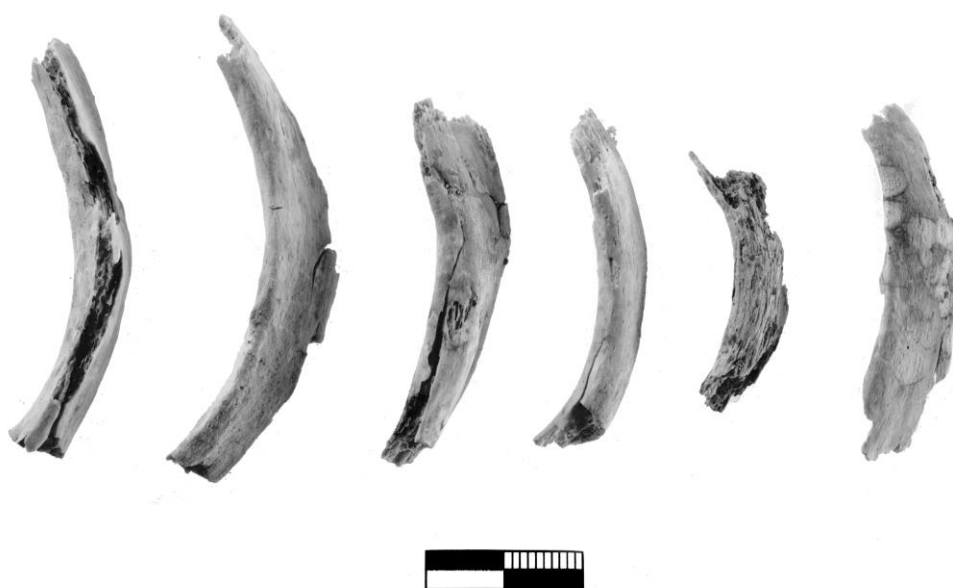


Figure 96. Ribs.

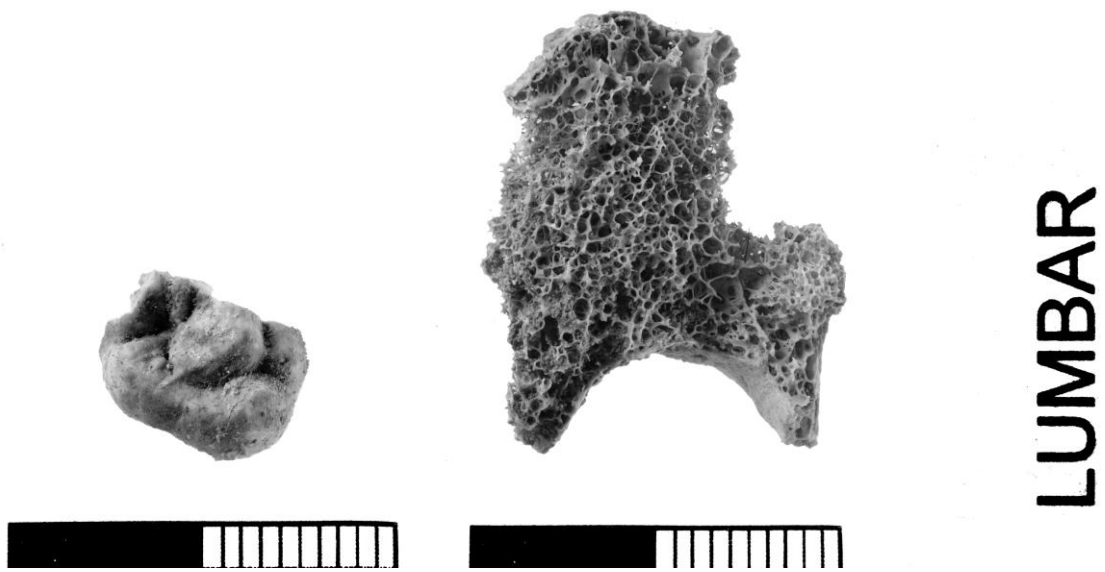


Figure 97. Child's molar.

Figure 98. Child's lumbar.

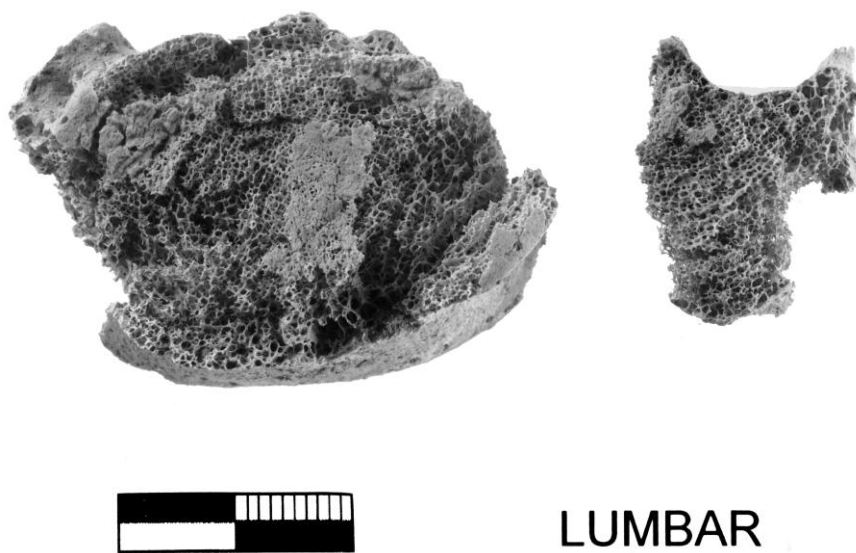


Figure 99. Adult and child lumbar vertebrae juxtaposed.



Figure 100. Sheep/goat premolar tooth fragment.