

The distribution of the skeleton graves in the successive strata would be determined if we could establish the floors to which they correspond. Concerning this, however, we can form only conjectures. The height of the last-named wall is not known, while the corresponding floor presumably lies still deeper than the deepest point observed in the wall, the clay walls having had no special foundation of which we can take notice. In any case this clay wall marks the oldest of the periods with which we are concerned. The lime or ash layer lies above its floor and must, therefore, belong to the next later period. The flat stones, if they lie *in situ*, as seems to be the case, can have been laid in position only when none of the ash layer was still visible, and they presumably correspond to the floor of a third period. To this third period may be referred pot *f*. Its lip is, indeed, not well preserved, but it can not possibly have been much higher than level +33 feet. On the other hand, both the stones and pot *f* must already have been buried when pot *e*, of which the lip is well preserved, was placed in position. Pot *e*, therefore, belongs to a fourth period.

The question now arises: how are the skeletons to be distributed among these layers? The highest one (γ), determines the youngest layer. When the burial took place pot *e* must already have been buried in the floor and out of use; therefore skeleton γ belongs to a fifth period, of which we have found no other remains. The skeleton heap δ lies in the plan between the two pots *e* and *f* and also in a vertical plan between the levels determined by these pots. Therefore, the bodies can have been buried only after pot *f* was already out of use. We must, therefore, ascribe this burial to the same people by whom pot *e* was used; that is, skeleton δ belongs in the fourth period. The burial was very shallow, being immediately under the floor, which perhaps explains the very bad condition in which the skeleton was found. The child skeleton ϵ at +30 feet 2 inches may have been buried by the people who had pot *f* in use and who placed the flat stones at +32.5 feet; but this, of course, is uncertain. Skeleton ϵ might, however, be brought into connection with the lime or ash layer near by if we suppose that the body, as in the case of skeleton δ , was laid immediately under the floor. It must, therefore, remain uncertain whether skeleton ϵ is to be referred to the third or the second period. This must also be the case with skeleton ζ . This only is certain: both skeletons must be younger than the deeper-reaching wall. We have to assume, therefore, on the basis of the finds in question, five periods for terraces IV and V, for three or four periods of which we have established skeleton graves.

Not only is the succession of the layers in terraces IV and V analogous to those of terrace I, but there is also a correspondence in the character of the finds. In the upper layers the greater part of the pottery fragments brought to light were of the well-polished vessels of red monochrome. With these occurred relatively few of the gray variety. On the other hand, there appeared in the upper layers only isolated fragments of group γ . But with these occurred also fragments of painted pottery of a kind not observed in terrace I, and entirely lacking in the deeper layers of the hill, which, from its technique, appeared to belong to a later age than the lower layers. We may call it group z .