

Nernea Chapter II

The Neolithic Remains on the  
Southeastern Slope of Tsounggiza Hill

Photographs wanted.

20 pots restored 2 or 3 on a plate (6 plates)

- N-34-27 1 sherd - 4 horizontal 1 collar jug 2 flanged jugs 1 plate 1 perfor. ring base
- 34-28 2 " = handles + knobs - buff red & patterned 8 sherds
- 34-29 3 " " " Black 7 sherds
- 34-30 4 " - plastic (4) pierced (3) askos frag. 8 sherds
- 34-31 5 " patterned - linear 10 sherds 11 sherds
- 34-32 6 " " cross-hatched 12 "
- 34-33 7 " " solid 9 sherds
- 34-34 8 " coarse 9 sherds
- 34-35 9 " " handles 9 sherds
- 34-36 10 " " knobs etc 11 sherds
- (34-37) 11 " " patterned 12 sherds
- 34-38 12 " " wicker frame impressions 6 mat impressions = 7 sherds
- 13 " " 3 crucibles, 3 clay cylinders, 1 ringed stem - 7 sherds
- 14 Stone objects 8 pieces

Dimitriaki & work on pottery

A chance observation <sup>made</sup> during the campaign of 1925 led to a small excavation on the southeastern slope of the Tsoungiza hill, which in 1925 and 1926 produced some interesting early material. Not far above his house at the edge of the village Kostas Koutsouris had recently made for himself a fairly large circular aloni or threshing floor. Owing to the steep slope of the ground he was obliged to cut a broad horizontal shelf into the hillside and the earth and rock thus removed were utilized to <sup>extend the level to the east</sup> form a wide terrace supported by a high retaining wall ~~toward the southeast~~. The ~~best~~ floor of the aloni consequently lay with its easterly half resting on this artificial ~~embankment~~ embankment, while its western portion was on the most part hewn in native rock, a soft limestone which almost everywhere on Tsoungiza appears just below the surface of the ground. In crossing the aloni we happened to notice that the limestone floor in the westerly half of the circle was not continuous, but ended in an almost straight line running roughly from east to west, beyond which, toward the north, the floor was composed of firm, hard-packed earth containing numerous potsherds and <sup>recognizable as</sup> clearly an ancient fill. The sharp straight line of demarcation between the rock and the filling of earth led us <sup>indeed</sup> to hope that we had found one side of a dromos or entrance to an early rock-hewn tomb.

~~Our first investigation, begun in 1925 with the kind permission of the owner, Mr. Koutsouris, was limited to an exploratory pit some 5 m. long by 4 m. wide which we dug in 1925 to examine the character of the deposit and the ~~depth~~ <sup>how deep</sup> was found to continue to an average depth of 4.40 m. below the floor of the aloni before native rock was reached. Since the deposit <sup>was full of debris of various kinds including quantities of potsherds of typical ~~archaic~~ <sup>early</sup> type, the ~~depth~~ <sup>excavation</sup> was obviously extended beyond this <sup>first</sup> trench our excavation was enlarged considerably in 1926 <sup>with</sup> to the northward and <sup>to the</sup> westward; but on the eastern side <sup>no</sup> <sup>original</sup> <sup>deposit</sup> was not found, since digging in this direction would have necessitated the destruction of the threshing floor which the owner would <sup>under no circumstances</sup> consent to.</sup>~~

The area examined is some 30 m. long from east to west with a maximum width of ca. 8 m. At the western end the earth is not very deep and native rock was soon exposed; we seemed to have <sup>uncovered</sup> a natural crevice in the rock, sloping rather steeply downward toward the east. After ca. 10 m. the crevice broadened considerably and dropped off sharply

into a deep cavity, some 20 m. long, <sup>and</sup> ranging from 2.90 m. to 6 m. in width. It was excavated to an average depth of ca. 4.50 m., but <sup>minimum deep hollow in</sup> the extremely rough and uneven rock <sup>which</sup> formed the floor, <sup>itself</sup> descending sharply ~~toward~~ eastward, and the maximum depth was almost 6 m. In the earth filling the cavity were many large chunks of <sup>bottom</sup> limestone and much debris of shattered rock, and these massive remains must apparently mean that our deep fissure was originally a grotto roofed by a ledge of rock which had at some time collapsed, perhaps as the result of an earthquake, and fallen into the cave. The entrance to the grotto must have been from the lower eastern end. The hard packed <sup>deposit</sup> filling of earth containing quantities of animal bones and potsherds lay <sup>alike</sup> beneath and above the fallen material, and the cave must consequently have been used by man for some purpose both before and after its collapse.

Exactly what that purpose was is not so easy to determine. The character of the objects recovered <sup>would be taken to</sup> suggests that it was ~~not~~ <sup>merely</sup> a rubbish pit. ~~This applies particularly to~~ The numerous animal bones, <sup>represent</sup> <sup>contains</sup> sheep, goats, swine, <sup>and</sup> deer; and there is a large joint that could <sup>hardly</sup> have belonged to a quadruped smaller than an ox. <sup>Found in</sup> Association with vast numbers of broken potsherds they might be taken to suggest that the cavern was merely a rubbish pit, where refuse from a settlement was deposited. And some exploratory trenching in the neighborhood, revealing a thin <sup>layer</sup> of habitation-debris, indicated that this slope of <sup>probably</sup> Tsoungtze was actually occupied <sup>such</sup> by a <sup>medieval</sup> village in the ~~stone age~~, although no <sup>remains</sup> of houses built of stone came to light. Further digging might <sup>perhaps</sup> <sup>reveal</sup> such walls, but simple houses of wattle and daub ~~would~~ have left no recognizable traces. However that may be, it seems that our grotto lay in a beside a ~~pre~~ prehistoric settlement, where a rubbish pit might have been convenient.

But among the many animal bones one fairly large piece of a thick walled skull was definitely recognizable as human; and along with it in the deepest hollow in the floor were <sup>splinters</sup> <sup>fragments</sup> some further <sup>including</sup> part of an arm bone. At a level more than 1 m. higher <sup>at 1.50 m.</sup> in the fill a fragment of a jaw, the upper part of a femur and a piece of a pelvis also seem <sup>unquestionably</sup> to be from a human <sup>(over)</sup>

2 a

skeleton. In spite of the wretched state of preservation these  
 disintegrated remnants <sup>thus, apparently,</sup> make ~~it~~ <sup>we have</sup> certain that elements of two  
 human skeletons in the debris filling the cave; and ~~in view of~~  
 this circumstance <sup>does not seem to agree very well with</sup> the suggestion that we are dealing <sup>with</sup> a rubbish  
 pit ~~must~~ <sup>announces</sup> ~~be rejected~~. A clue to what is needed for  
 the correct interpretation of these remains is supplied by a discovery  
 made in 1929 at the Argive Heraeum, where in shallow depressions  
 hollowed out in the rock-floor of a similar collapsed cave  
<sup>badly preserved but unmistakably dating from</sup> Neolithic times were brought to light. The analogy  
 is sufficiently close, it seems to me, to enable us to conclude  
 definitely that the grotto at Nemion <sup>originally</sup> ~~was~~ a sepulchral cave  
 in which at least two interments were made. The animal bones  
 might then be explained as evidence of offerings deposited over  
 the resting place of the dead; and much of the broken pottery  
 might ~~simply~~ be from votive vessels similarly dedicated. But  
 the quantity of the debris is so great that it could only have  
 been accumulated in the course of an <sup>extended</sup> ~~long~~ period of time; and if  
 we conclude that it is all of sepulchral character it would seem to  
 imply <sup>very continuous</sup> a cult of the dead. In view of our extremely scanty knowledge  
 of the burial customs of the late stone age in Greece such a conclusion  
~~is~~ appears as hazardous as it is startling, and prudence cautions  
 us to wait until further evidence is forthcoming. In the meantime  
 if a less venturesome explanation is demanded one might suggest  
 that what was originally a burial cavern came later to be used  
 as <sup>convenient</sup> a repository for rubbish and debris.

Turning now to the contents of the deposit in the grotto,  
 we shall take up first the pottery, which constituted the <sup>great</sup> bulk of  
 the material recovered, and then describe the miscellaneous  
 objects of terracotta and stone.

Except for a few sherds of <sup>a somewhat</sup> slightly later style found on the upper layers of the deposit, the pottery from the cave is all of an early type, <sup>relatively</sup> corresponding to the A wares of Thessaly & clearly belonging to the First Period of the Neolithic Age. The quantity recovered is very great, filling some several baskets & boxes, ~~although~~ <sup>by no means</sup> the cavern was ~~not~~ completely emptied. The deposit was excavated in a series of some twenty arbitrary layers and the material has been kept in separate containers corresponding to these divisions; but a careful study has failed to reveal any clear indication of ~~the~~ stratification. Up to the level of the threshold floor - that is up to within 1.50 m. of the surface of the ground - the deposit seems to be homogeneous and no stratigraphic sequence is recognizable in the pottery.

~~At this material~~ If we take the quality of the clay as a criterion, all this material allows itself to be classified into two main categories. (~~One is distinguished by the fact that the clay is relatively coarse & contains numerous small pieces of quartz-like stones presumably added to strengthen the body. In the second category the clay is much finer, well terrigated & for the most part free from extraneous particles~~) The two kinds, <sup>which</sup> occur in approximately equal quantities, may for convenience sake be called "coarse ware" and "fine ware"; but these terms must be taken as relative rather than absolute, for many vessels <sup>belonging to</sup> the <sup>coarse</sup> first category were carefully made with thin walls, and ~~some~~ <sup>in the</sup> "fine" <sup>group</sup> are thick and clumsy products.

Fine Ware

G. p. 4

Fine Ware

This is <sup>an admirable breed</sup> made of well screened clay which contains only a few foreign <sup>(in its fired state)</sup> particles. The clay is generally of a pinkish buff color, but in the fractures it exhibits a great variety of hues ranging from dark gray to buff and red. The walls are <sup>generally</sup> thin and smoothly finished, and the exterior <sup>is polished</sup>, sometimes lightly, sometimes more brilliantly. The ware is essentially a homogeneous category, but if one wishes to be meticulous, five different sub-varieties of ~~the ware~~ may be recognized, although in the first four of which, differentiated only by their superficial color, are so closely related and so often overlap that they are frequently difficult to distinguish clearly. These four <sup>include intermediate monochrome wares</sup> corresponding to the Thessalian classifications A, A1, A2, A3; and the fifth <sup>comprising</sup> the same kind of pottery decorated with painted patterns, ~~is~~ analogous to the A3 group in Thessaly.

1 black  
2 variegated  
3 buff  
4 red

1. Buff ware (N. 13) <sup>slipped and polished</sup> vessels of this variety are uniformly buff in color, both outside and inside, though the clay is <sup>often</sup> darker toward the center of the body. Relatively few vases can be assigned to this class.

2. Variegated ware (N. 5. 6. 17) This is characterized by the brightly variegated color of its <sup>polished</sup> surface, where it has been called by Dr. A. L. Kompozoula "Rainbow Ware," and by Dr. Kunze "Keramik mit buntem polierten Überzug." Many examples are buff, pink or <sup>in color</sup> red at the top, darkening gradually through gray to black at the bottom <sup>both inside & outside</sup>. Sometimes the gradation is regular, sometimes the changes produce an irregular mottling. In other examples the exterior is more or less uniformly buff while the interior shades from gray to black; and in yet others the interior <sup>is</sup> buff while the exterior exhibits the variegated range of colors. Altogether these vases produce a striking and attractive effect, and they must have been popular, for the fragments are relatively numerous.

3. Black Ware (N. 1. 2. 3. 4. 10. 18. 20) Vessels assigned to this <sup>an even, beautifully polished slip</sup> class have, either uniformly black or dark gray, inside and outside, or ranging from gray to black. ~~on the exterior~~ <sup>it is</sup> a fine type of beehives, and it was also popular, <sup>if one may judge by the number of fragments recovered.</sup> A similar fabric appears in Thessaly, recorded under A 58 in Ward & Thompson's classification.

4. Red Ware (N. 7. 9. 11. 12. 14. 15) This is coated outside & sometimes also inside with a smooth red slip or paint, <sup>which</sup> is for the most part of the same excellent quality as the black ware. It does not occur so commonly as the black, but it is more common than the buff. A similar ware (W & T's A 1) has been found in abundance in Thessaly.

In technique, in shape, in everything but color, the four foregoing classes are virtually identical, and the differences are only such as could easily have been effected by slight variations, no doubt deliberate, in the process of firing. All these vessels show a hard durable fabric, well fired; and it is evident that the potters had their kiln well under control. They were able to smother it so that the carbon gas could not escape when they wished to produce the bucchero ware; and when they wanted buff or red found pottery they evidently <sup>readily</sup> ~~were able~~ <sup>resorted to</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>admitting</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> air into the kiln during the cooling. Exactly how the variegated and mottled style ~~was~~ produced I don't know; but that it was intentional can hardly be doubted. Some of the variation in color could presumably have been caused by stacking vessels one inside the other <sup>in the kiln</sup> in this way the portion near the rim would have been exposed <sup>to an oxidizing process</sup> while the lower part & the interior of the vessel, more shut off from oxygen, might have remained dark.

The decoration is carried out in three different ways, sometimes by means of applied plastic strips of clay, sometimes by incising lines or impressed grooves, and sometimes by ornaments.

(N. 8)  
 Patterned ware. The pottery of this class is exactly like the buff ware ~~or the mottled ware~~ <sup>except</sup> that it is decorated with simple linear patterns, in a red pigment <sup>which is</sup> similar to that coating the red ware. In <sup>the latter case in</sup> a few instances the slip seems ~~to be~~ whitish instead of buff or mottled, and then the correspondence with the Red <sup>as in the</sup> Thesalian ware (N. 3) is <sup>close and</sup> very striking. The quantity of patterned ware <sup>found</sup> is relatively small in comparison with that of the ~~the~~ <sup>undecorated</sup> ~~and the variegated~~ wares. The patterns which occur in the various <sup>methods</sup> ~~ways~~ of decoration mentioned will be discussed below.

Shapes ~~of vessels~~ (12 put together & related) (2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20)

- The commonest shape is a deep <sup>bowl</sup> vessel with a wide opening and a slightly swelling body; it looks as if <sup>derived from a</sup> ~~it is~~ prototype <sup>perhaps copied from</sup> ~~was~~ a half gourd. One example (N. 13) terminated in an elongated almost pointed <sup>one is rounded (No. 16, cuneiform)</sup> bottom; another (N. 12) has a flattened base; but in <sup>the great</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>most</sup> other instances the vessel has a rather well made ring-base or foot, hollow underneath; which gives it an <sup>some</sup> ~~comely~~ appearance. Certainly this type of vessel cannot be assigned to a primitive stage in the making of pottery; it must belong to a period of some advancement,

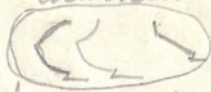


not to say sophistication. <sup>Except in a few instances</sup> The walls are slender and remarkably uniform ~~for~~ a hand made fabric; and the characteristic thin almost sharp-edged rim is finished with ~~usually it is perfectly plain, but sometimes it is offset by a slight groove~~ <sup>usually it is perfectly plain, but sometimes it is offset by a slight groove</sup> ~~who lifted these~~ <sup>pieces on</sup> ~~no handles seem to occur; and the vase must have been lifted with both hands~~ <sup>handles that could be restored</sup> In proportions these bowls show a considerable variety, but the upper diameter is usually approximately equal to the height, sometimes a trifle greater, sometimes a little less. The exterior always has a convex profile and the greatest diameter of the vessel is about half way down the body. No handles ~~occur on the~~ <sup>handles that could be restored</sup> occur, and those who lifted these vases must have taken them up in both hands. On N 16, the example in coarseware already mentioned, four small rudimentary legs appear, but they could have been of little use in handling. Most of these bowls bear a few <sup>oval or round</sup> ~~small~~ knobs, usually more or less symmetrically spaced, either singly or in groups of two, three or more; <sup>they are, however, very small and since</sup> ~~but~~ they seem to have no practical purpose ~~they~~ must have been intended ~~purely~~ for decoration.

Sim shape Corink. Chersona

2. A bowl of a much shallower type is represented by five examples that could be restored from fragments. (N 3. 10. 14. 15. 18) The profile is convex with a strong curve, and the vessel stands on a well made low ring base. The upper diameter measures at least half again as much as the height, frequently much more. In technique these bowls are identical with the deeper vessels, and like them they are often provided with decorative knobs

3. A third type of bowl, or shallow dish, is differentiated from the foregoing by <sup>having an</sup> angular instead of curving profile. Only one example, and that not a characteristic one (N 1), could be restored, but ~~several~~ <sup>several</sup> are represented among the fragments. usually the profile

is made up of two convex curves meeting at the angular shoulder (7) where the body of the vase has its greatest diameter; but in a few instances the upper curve is concave . The rounded bowl (N 2) has its greatest diameter at the rim instead of at the angle. The angle is seldom very sharp; sometimes this rounded quite away.

4 A circular shallow dish, or plate, was represented by a few fragments. One in thick heavy red-coated ware must have had a diameter of ca. 0.40 m.; another was somewhat smaller. No base and no handles could be recognized as belonging to these plates. Superficially they resemble very closely the characteristic plates of Troy II.

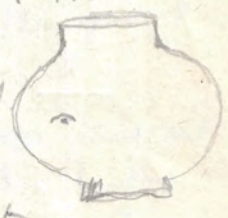
which is represented by other fragments

5 One small askoid jug was retord from fragments (N 8). It has a rounded bottom, ovoid body, a narrow neck broadening to the mouth; and a round loop handle extended from the back of the mouth to the body. The opening ~~is~~ probably has a beaked form, ~~though~~ virtually all of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~rim~~ and most of the handle are missing. This example bore a painted decoration of parallel zigzag lines around the body. A good many <sup>small</sup> pieces of similar jugs in patterned ware and in red ware <sup>were easily</sup> ~~could be recognized~~ for an account of the narrow opening the interior surface <sup>which</sup> ~~could~~ not be reached in finishing was consequently left in relatively rough state. Some fragments may be from jugs of other shapes ~~not~~ <sup>now</sup> determinable; and two or three pieces seem to be from askoi of highly individual form

6 Vessels with shallow horizontal spouts. A good many shallow spouts came to light in red ware, black ware, and coarse ware; but the evidence was insufficient to enable us to determine the exact shape of the vessels to which they had belonged. It seems however to have been a fairly deep bowl, somewhat similar to that described above under No. 1. The open spout projected horizontally from the lip; some of the larger examples are 0.10 m long

7 the shortest is barely 0.05 m. The most remarkable (8) feature of these spoons is the <sup>curving</sup> diagonal support below: it seems to have extended, almost like a short loop handle, from the under side of the spout, near its rounded extremity, to the wall of the bowl. Several such handles were recovered, but unfortunately none fits a surviving spout, and the example shown in figure - has been restored in plaster. No exact analogies from other sites known to me.

7. A good many collar-like necks were brought to light, some very low and modest, others relatively high. No <sup>specimens</sup> were well enough preserved to be restored, but the necks apparently belong to well formed jars with almost spherical body and probably a ring-base. One <sup>fragment</sup> in ~~the~~ <sup>it</sup> was a small loop handle set horizontally well down on the body at the point of greatest diameter. These jars occur in monochrome ware <sup>but</sup> but the great majority <sup>are</sup> painted patterns. The inside of the collar is regularly coated, but the interior surface of the body was left unpainted. The collar seems to be designed to receive a close fitting lid, although no such lid was recognized among our fragments.



8 Some fragments <sup>in plain buff and in patterned ware</sup> belong to large jars similar in shape to the foregoing; but they have a peculiar broad flange sloping inward from the rim. One piece has a hole bored through the rim above the flange, perhaps for the fastening of a lid.

9 Other shapes are doubtless represented in the material from the cave, but no more could be definitely recognized. Several rather crudely made, sturdy legs were noted and there were also some large round loop handles, occasionally bearing painted patterns. One sherd seems to belong to a sal of scoop with a high curving handle.  
 In an handle base rim etc. ring base & flange perforated 2 rows of holes 5' from or beyond part

# Decorations

As already mentioned these vases are decorated in three different ways: <sup>hands in relief</sup> by plastic ~~applied~~ ornaments, by impressed or incised grooves and lines, and by painted patterns. All the elements used are simple and most of them <sup>motives</sup> recur in the three techniques.


1. Plastic ornaments. The commonest are the small oval or circular knobs which have been frequently mentioned. They are usually placed not far below <sup>the rim</sup> and are generally repeated at more or less regular intervals <sup>(top of the vase)</sup> around the body of the vessel. Sometimes only a single knob is so repeated; sometimes they appear in pairs arranged side by side either vertically or horizontally; frequently three or three knobs in each group usually placed in a vertical or a slanting row, sometimes horizontal. <sup>once in a triangular formation</sup> In one instance six knobs constitute the group arranged in two horizontal rows of three.

Thin strips of clay are also applied as decorations. In some instances they appear as unchelated versions of the knobs already discussed. Among other motives may be mentioned a crescent-shaped figure (Fig. ), chevrons or zigzags, horizontal bands, slanting strips, and in one instance a broad zone bordered by a relief band above and below and containing a series of widely spaced diagonal bands. On another vase (Fig. ) appears a broad horizontal band <sup>in low relief</sup> slightly raised bearing a succession of incised chevrons lying on their sides. Relief decoration appears on buff, red, <sup>and</sup> black wares, but by far the most frequently on the latter.

2. Incised and impressed patterns. These occur fairly frequently, and it is not always easy to determine whether they have been incised or impressed. Many fragments were noted with a rippled or fluted surface; sometimes the rippling is very fine (Fig. ) apparently due to incision; usually it is not so delicate. The <sup>whole</sup> surface <sup>of the vase was not</sup> treated in this way, but only certain parts of the field and those generally themselves forming forms such as triangles or large zigzag belts. <sup>These forms are usually raised in slight relief from the</sup> Sometimes the flutings are made in two directions at right angles to each other resulting in a pattern of cross-

groups of the bands & the flutings are separated from one another by shallow grooves.

(Fig. ) <sup>hatching in triangular or diamond-shape figures. (Fig. 10)</sup>  
 notable bearing of large incised bands <sup>each enclosing four or five equal concentric figures</sup> and impressed lozenges <sup>in incised lines</sup>. Fairly deeply incised lines occasionally form the decoration in a <sup>single</sup> large continuous zigzag around the foot (Fig. 1020); sometimes there are shorter curvilinear strokes (Fig. 1). In not a few instances, as we have seen, incised and impressed motifs are combined with decoration in relief, and these two groups constantly overlap. A few fragments of buff and red ware were noted showing traces of incision or impressed ornament, but almost all the examples we have of this decoration are on black and gray wares. No certain instance of white filling in the incisions and impressions came to my attention.

~~White filling~~ 

3. Painted patterns. The patterns in red paint are for the most part lines, although not a few in solid figures also occur. The commonest decoration consists of groups of parallel lines, either forming a continuous zigzag around the body of the vase, or a series of separated zigzags or of chevrons. The lines vary from three or four to ten or more in number, and sometimes one or both <sup>upper and lower</sup> bordering lines are broader than those enclosed. The chevrons point either downward or upward or lie on their sides. In some instances zigzag patterns overlap and thus produce an area of crosshatching; but crosshatching is frequently the main pattern itself, appearing in triangles, diamonds and other figures; and these crosshatched figures are often bordered by groups of parallel lines or framed by a single broad band. In many examples it appears that the lower part of the vessel was painted in solid red, while the patterns occupied only the upper zone above the shoulder. Patterns in solid color are also common, and again we find the chief roles played by the triangle and the diamond, often in combination with bordering groups of parallel lines. Sometimes there are several ~~contiguous~~ <sup>horizontal</sup> rows of such triangles, forming contiguous <sup>horizontal</sup> zones; the points of the triangles are usually turned downward, but occasionally they <sup>point</sup> ~~extend~~ upward toward the top of the vessel. A chess board pattern also occurs in which ~~alternate~~ <sup>open</sup> squares (or diamonds) alternate with ~~them~~ solid color. (Fig. )

In spite of the simplicity & the paucity of the elements used in these three different methods of decoration, no little <sup>richness</sup> variety of effect is obtained by the various combinations in which they are employed; and this ware as a whole is by no means monotonous.

The red paint is usually applied on a buff or creamy buff slip & the whole is well polished. <sup>As already mentioned</sup> ~~Some sherds~~ however show a dull whitish slip more in the manner of the contemporary ware of Thessaly (A 3 a). The red color of the paint varies considerably appearing in many shades from a dark to a bright orange-tinted hue. More rarely it is reddish brown and in a few instances brownish black or even black. One sherd from a large pot illustrates a polychrome style of decoration, with large chevrons in broad black bands bordered by narrower bands in red, all on a buff ground.

One sherd (Fig. ) is unique in bearing a cross-hatched pattern in jet black on a dark gray ground; it belongs to the gray ware (No. 3 above) which is normally decorated in relief or in incision, and its remarkable contrast to the red-painted ware is presumably due solely to a different treatment during or after firing, for if it had been subjected to oxidizing conditions it would no doubt have emerged as red on buff.

Coarse Ware. (N. 16. 19)

The clay is relatively coarse, not well screened, containing numerous particles and small pieces of white quartz-like stone, the latter presumably added deliberately in order to strengthen the body. Many of these fragments are thick-walled and heavy, but others are thin and rather fine. In the fractures the clay usually appears black or gray at the core, growing lighter in color toward the surface which are most commonly buff or pink or red in color, occasionally mottled. The red surface seems due to an applied coating of pigment. The interior surface almost always has a characteristic pock marked appearance, ~~perhaps due~~ <sup>to the falling out of the foreign</sup> particles and bits of quartz during the final shaping or during the drying of the pot. A similar <sup>effect</sup> often appears on the exterior also but the outside of the vessel is generally more carefully smoothed and polished. Most of the vessels in this category are

~~marked~~ shows

undecorated, but some bear patterns in red paint similar (13) <sup>113</sup>  
to those that occur on the finer ware.

The shapes represented are fairly numerous, but unfortunately the material is so fragmentary that ~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> a single specimen could be put together with any approach to completeness ~~(the only one preserved)~~ <sup>(the only one preserved)</sup> which is ~~preserved~~ <sup>preserved</sup> in its entire profile (N. 16).

1. ~~Deep~~ Deep bowls such as those we have discussed under the ware of the origin of which may perhaps be traced back to imitation of a half gourd, were also well represented in the coarser fabric. No 16 (Fig.) which is relatively well preserved has a form somewhat squatter than usual with a rounded bottom. The bowl has no handles but bears four small rudimentary lugs more or less evenly spaced about the body; it is difficult to understand how they could have been utilized for any practical purpose. Fragments of similar bowls were recovered bearing sturdy loop handles, in some instances set horizontally, sometimes vertically. Hundreds of such loop handles came to light, varying ~~slightly~~ <sup>slightly</sup> in shape and ranging from diminutive examples to heavy utilitarian pieces (Fig. ). Most of them probably belonged to deep or shallow bowls, but doubtless ~~pieces of other shapes~~ <sup>pieces of other shapes</sup> were fitted with handles of the same type. A well made ring base, hollow underneath, is common and is presumably to be recognized as belonging to these bowls although rounded or flat bases also were used.

2. Shallower curving bowls occur, but no example was well enough preserved to be restored. In shape and proportions they are similar to the examples in fine ware.

3. Bowls with angular profile are evidently somewhat more rare, but the shape is definitely represented in our material. One sherd of this kind still bears part of a small horizontal loop handle.

4. Plates. Shallow circular plates of thick heavy proportions are recognizable from a few sherds. From a portion of a rim preserved one such plate seems to have had a diameter of ca. 0.35 m. Another with a diameter of ca. 0.21 m has a body more than 0.02 m thick, but the surface was well slipped and smoothly polished.

5. Our material yielded no fragments that could be definitely recognized. No ~~jugs~~ <sup>jugs</sup> could be definitely recognized from the material, but some long round handles suggested that the shape was not entirely unknown in coarse ware.



6. Bowls with shallow horizontal spouts were apparently not only (14) numerous, but the shape exists in coarse ware as well as in fine; and a few characteristic spouts with attachment for the diagonal support or brace underneath were noted.
7. Jars with collar-like neck were represented by a number of fragments, the best being part of a handsome vessel (N. 19, Fig. ) with painted decoration, bearing two zones of elongated triangles in solid color on the upper part of the body, while the lower part was coated with red paint. Above the widest part of the body this jar had a number of small rudimentary legs, but no trace of a handle was recognized. Fragments of similar jars of the type with flanged rim were not observed.
8. Other shapes which could be inferred from fragments, but could not be restored in detail include small scoop-like vessels with a high swung loop handle; and a sort of cup or mug with one round loop handle. Particularly noteworthy is a crumbling fragment of a large, thick, rimmed stem <sup>0.074 m in diameter</sup> hollow underneath <sup>interior</sup>. It seems to be exactly like the stems of sturdy Minyan goblets <sup>similar to</sup> those from Hasanli and Korakon. It was coated with red paint and polished.
9. Equally remarkable ~~are~~ fragments of perhaps a dozen or more small but crude and heavy oval gourd-shaped pots, some with rounded, some with pointed bottom. They seem to be ca. 0.11 m high with an upper diameter of some 0.09 m, but the walls are considerably more than 1 cm. thick. One has a hole pierced through its bottom, one has a rectangular aperture in its side. Some have their exterior slipped and smoothly finished, others are rough, and all have a very roughly finished interior. They look like crucibles of some kind, but since they belong unquestionably to the stone age they could certainly not have been used in the working of metal.
- Several large coarse cylindrical stems deserve to be mentioned although I am unable to explain their purpose. None is complete, but one, with a diameter of 0.075 m is preserved to a height of 0.14 m. The end toward, is slightly concave; but in other examples only flat ends were observed. Another curious fragment appears to be from an open-work stand of some kind, but not enough has survived to make it understandable.
- Among the sherds of large heavy vessels recovered many were noted which bear on their rough interior surface numerous fairly deep impressions or grooves (Fig. ). In a good many instances

these marks - parallel and interesting - seem too regular to have been caused by accident; and I venture to suggest that they may represent the surviving traces of some kind of a wicker frame which was used to provide support in building up the pot.

In this connection may be mentioned also a fragment of a coarse ware bearing a mat-impression on its under side. The piece is so much damaged and worn that it cannot be assigned to any particular category; and since it was found near the surface it might conceivably bear intrusion of early Helladic date; but the sherds accompanying it are all of neolithic ware.

Decorated Ware. The coarse ware we have been discussing is often decorated. A considerable number of fragments of coarse ware

are decorated in relief, either with impressed patterns or with painted designs, in the same <sup>techniques</sup> that we have found in the fine ware. <sup>Not much</sup> <sup>has been</sup> <sup>mentioned</sup> <sup>heretofore</sup> <sup>about</sup> the decoration in relief which offers <sup>that is</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>repeating</sup> <sup>motifs</sup> <sup>of</sup> projecting knobs and discs and a few raised bands. <sup>Some of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>knobs</sup> <sup>which</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>very</sup> <sup>regular</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>disc-like</sup>, <sup>see</sup> <sup>illustration</sup> (Fig. 7).

Impressed and incised decoration is relatively rare: the only noteworthy <sup>reproduced</sup> <sup>examples</sup> are shown in figure —, one showing thumb impressions on a raised band along the rim of a bowl, the other a series of wedge-shaped incisions on a plastic band.

Painted ware is much more common, and the patterns repeat those we have noted on the fine ware, groups of parallel lines, zigzags, crosshatching, and solid triangles. For the most part these are painted in the usual red pigment, but occasionally the color ranges toward a dark brown. A few sherds in a different style stand out conspicuously (Fig. 8). They bear, apparently in zones, patterns of ~~solid~~ <sup>white</sup> pigments - triangles or a triangular toothed <sup>motif</sup> done in solid red or reddish brown color, but outlined in a dullish white. One fragment, from a rim, has similar elongated triangles in <sup>solid</sup> <sup>cream</sup> <sup>white</sup> <sup>painted</sup> <sup>on</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>chocolate</sup> <sup>colored</sup> <sup>ground</sup>. These few sherds <sup>are</sup> <sup>important</sup> <sup>as</sup> <sup>they</sup> <sup>offer</sup> <sup>evidence</sup> <sup>that</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>polychrome</sup> <sup>style</sup> <sup>had</sup> <sup>already</sup> <sup>been</sup> <sup>developed</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>early</sup> <sup>part</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>neolithic</sup> <sup>age</sup> <sup>corresponding</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>first</sup> <sup>period</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>Thessaly</sup>.

The objects of terracotta recovered in the cavern were relatively few, comprising only three whorls and two beads, described on the subjoined catalogue.

1. Whorl of flattened cylindrical shape (Fig. ). Ht. 0.016 m., d. 0.025 m. Pinkish clay, buff surface, left rough. Large string hole, apparently punched through from each end.
2. Whorl of flattened cylindrical shape (Fig. ). Ht. 0.021 m., d. 0.041 m. Damaged condition. Fine pinkish clay, buff surface, not polished. Surface fluted with fine incisions making a sort of melon pattern. Large string-hole, 0.012 m. wide at surface.
3. Whorl of double conoid shape (Fig. ). Ht. 0.021 m., d. 0.03 m. Very crudely formed. Pinkish clay, buff surface, soft and crumbling. Large string-hole, not properly centered.
4. Bead of flattened spherical shape (Fig. ). Ht. 0.01 m., d. 0.013 m. Light buff clay, surface of same color, very hard. well shaped and regular. Very small string-hole, only 2 mm. in diameter.
5. Bead of flattened spherical shape (Fig. ). Ht. 0.015 m., d. 0.017 m. Damaged condition. Coarse brick-red clay containing particles of quartz; bluish surface. Large string-hole, 6 mm. in diameter.

The stone objects comprised two fragments of vessels, one sealstone, two buttons, two beads, many flakes of obsidian, <sup>and</sup> six pounders, all more particularly described in the following list.

1. Fragment of a plate or a dish of schist-like stone (Fig. ). L. 0.116 m., W. 0.07 m., Th. 0.02 m. The vessel with a roughly flattened bottom and a top hollowed out slightly seems to have been oval in shape. The interior is smooth from rubbing.
2. Fragment from side and rim of a shallow dish, (of white) marble-like stone (Fig. ). Ht. 0.035 m., W. 0.055 m., Th. 0.02 m. The rim is flat on top. On the exterior of the vessel is an incised pattern consisting of a group of parallel slanting lines under a horizontal line below the rim.
3. A button seal of whitish limestone, of flat lentoid shape, with fairly sharp edge (Fig. ). D. 0.03 m., Th. 8 mm. Surface slightly polished. One side is completely occupied by a gridiron pattern formed by <sup>perpendicular</sup> the crossing of <sup>a group of</sup> seven parallel lines by a <sup>similar</sup> group of five. ~~On~~ The other side has a small sinking, perhaps the beginning of a boring, at its center, enclosed in a triangle ~~is~~ somewhat carelessly drawn, but apparently meant to be isosceles. There is no string-hole.
4. A conoid button of polished greenish gray stone (Fig. ). Ht. 0.014 m., d. 0.03 m. A slight depression, possibly the beginning of an unfinished boring, in the top. Two holes for fastening, both worn through, fairly close together on one side near the bottom edge.
5. Fragment of conoid button, almost shanked, of hard brownish red stone with highly polished black surface (Fig. ). Ht 0.014 m., d. ca. 0.038 m. Slight bevel along lower edge. Part of one side missing. Holes for fastening must have been near edge, as in preceding example, but are not preserved.
6. A barrel-shaped bead of dull black stone (Fig. ). L. 0.019 m., d. 0.011 m. Bored longitudinally, fastening <sup>with hole</sup> but ~~not~~ carefully centered along axis. (over)

- 7. A short and slightly convex cylindrical bead of bright green serpentine, smoothly polished (Fig. ). L. 3.5 mm., d. 7 mm. The flat ends are not exactly parallel. Small string-hole.
- 8. More than a dozen obsidian flakes were found. They are of the usual kind of black obsidian, presumably from Milos, more or less nearly square, except when very thin along the edges. Most of these flakes are relatively large, <sup>generally, exceeds</sup> 0.05 m. in length and 0.01 m. in width. (Fig. ).
- 9. Conoid pounder, slightly oval in section, of hard gray stone (Fig. ). Preserved length 0.068 m.; end broken.
- 10. Conoid pounder, end broken (Fig. ). D. 0.05 m.; preserved length 0.05 m.
- 11. Conoid pounder of hard gray stone (Fig. ). L. 0.05 m.; d. 0.04 m. to 0.045 m.
- 12. Rounded pounder, flat on top and bottom, with sides roughly faceted (Fig. ). L. 0.045 m.; W. 0.055 m.; Th. 0.048 m.
- 13. Circular disc-like pounder or muller, flat on bottom, rounded on top (Fig. ). D. 0.072 m.; Th. 0.025 m.
- 14. Fragment of similar disc-like pounder, with flat bottom and rounded top. Preserved ht. 0.03 m.; w. 0.06 m. The original diameter was ca. 0.13 m.

Coarse

Shapes - mostly open vessels

XVIII & XVII Jars ④ - large mouth Nemen 19

XV WXX bowls (patt'd?) curved & angular

① ~~ground shaped~~ Nemen 16

WXX. Wxv ⑧ crucibles Wxii Wix

Wxv ⑦ scoop

Wxii WX ⑥ collar-like necks

W VIII Wv ⑤ hole mouth vessel

⑪ cylindrical stem

⑩ horizontal spout

Wxii ⑨ open work stand (?)

Wv ~~ringed stem like Nemen~~

Handles  
small loop

large "

long " II

Rims

straight  
off set

Base

flat

ring

mat impression WII

Wicker frame

Patterns

paintly  
incised X.viii

Knobs

Fine

Shapes

XVIII ① Deep ground-shaped bowls { subline no base

Nemen 17	Nemen 20
Nemen 6	Nemen 11
Nemen 5	Nemen 12
Nemen 4	Nemen 13
Nemen 2	Nemen 17
Nemen 9	Nemen 17

XVIII ② shallow curving bowls

Nemen 3	Nemen 15
Nemen 10	Nemen 18
Nemen 14	

XIII WXIX ③ shallow angular bowls

XVII WXII WXXVI ZII ④ ~~Jugs~~ N 1

XVI ⑤ Beaked jugs Nemen 8

X ⑥ Vessel with horiz. scoop spout

I WZ ④ shallow dish or plate Nemen 1

W XI ⑦ ~~ankid pot~~ ?

Z III W VIII ⑧ ~~hole mouth jar jars~~

XII Z I long tubular hole

Handles

wide flat loop XII

tubular W VI

Rims

Bases

Ring

Perforated flange

Flat

W XIII  
W IX

Knobs

Incised Pats

Gray ware W XIII Box v  
W XIX ~~ruptu~~ patt.

Red Patterns red to white  
Box 1

Gray black 1. 2. 3. 4. 10 18

Buff 13

Rambow 5. 6<sup>rd</sup>. 17<sup>rd</sup>

Red 7 9 11 12 14 15

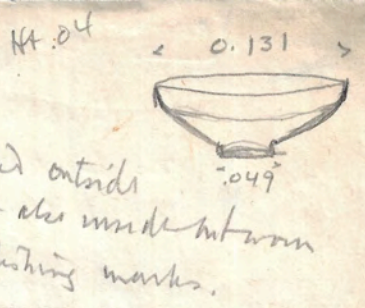
Patt. 8

Bowl	12 flat, pointed	20
Deep	12 pointed	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17
Medium		3, 10, 14, 15, 18
Shallow		
Angular		1
Jug		8

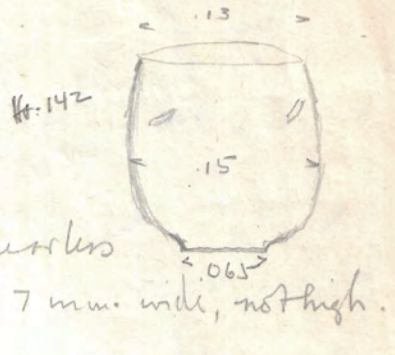
Shapes repr. by frags.

	Byes Part 1	Part 2	Part check 3	4	5	6	7	8
11 Glob. jar narrow mouth	✓			✓				
8 (Hole mouth) jar flanged rim	✓				✓			
17 " " w collar rim	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
5 Jugs (skerd w. spout etc)	✓		✓					
1 Deep bowls	✓			✓	✓			
2 Medium "		✓						
3 Angular bowls		✓						
11 Jar w collar neck			✓					✓
6 Jug (same as 5)			✓	✓	✓	✓		
6 Vessels w. shallow spouts						✓	✓	✓
4 Plates						✓		✓
7 Osker						✓		
12 Legs						✓		

Case 37 Two upper shelves  
 N. 1. shallow dish gray fine 1 frag - rotated  
 XIII  
 gray slip clay darker at core  
 angle at shoulder  
 Ring base - not a perfect circle  
 fine rim



N. 2 Deep bowl - rot 27 frags. 1/2 missing  
 V - VII  
 fine gray. darker above  
 gray slip. once polished. now surface worn  
 simple ring base hollowed  
 Decorated. app. with 4 slanting strips incised  
 regularly spaced ca. .023 long. 6-7 mm. wide, not high.  
 no sign of handles  
 fine rim

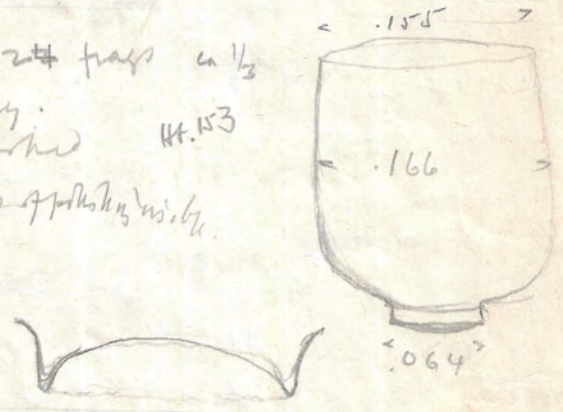


N. 3 Bowl - medium depth. dark gray fine. rot 9 frags.  
 5, 6  
 more than 1/3 missing  
 fine. light gray in fractures dark gray slip.  
 well polished - fine marks visible - both inside  
 & outside  
 XII  
 fine rim. good ring base.



one had 4 discs (?) or lugs or holes. all missing  
 but place of attachment clear ca. .03 diam seem to have been pierced  
 Dec. radially. regularly spaced. Between them are  
 short diagonal strips or globes. ca. .015 long

N. 4 Deep bowl black fine rot 24 frags ca 1/3  
 3  
 missing. fine gray clay.  
 almost black slip. well polished  
 XI - XV  
 under-out worn inside marks of polishing visible.  
 no dec.  
 fine rim  
 small rather high ring base



N. 5 Deep bowl - fine rainbow. rot fr. 23 frags. Ht. 208  
 V  
 ca 1/2 missing. fine clay. gray in  
 fracture. good slip buff at top  
 changes to gray at bottom. inside buff &  
 gray but not so regular  
 Dec. ? traces of tiny knob at two points  
 Ring base fine thick & substantial  
 greatest d. ca. .198





N. 6  
IX-XII

Deep bowl red rambow. rest fr. 48 frags  
fine clay buff - gray in fragments  
fine slip red at top darkening to black below  
buff to black inside. well polished (but worn)  
Dec. 4 small knobs outside regularly  
spaced - not round  
ca 2 cm. below rim. (1 missing)



Ht. 199

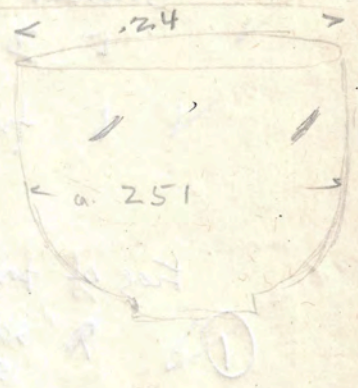


N. 7  
IX-XIV

Deep bowl fine red. rest fr. 51 frags  
relatively wide ca 1/2 min in  
fine clay  
fine red slip small

Dec. abt. had 4 regul. spaced slanting  
strips (only 2 present) .035 below rim  
.02 + long. slight projection  
Base missing.

Ht. 214



N. 8  
VIII-XIII

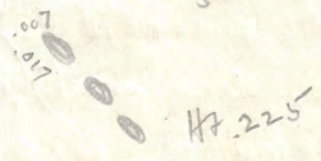
Aplacid jug red on buff patterned. 20 frags  
ca 1/2 min in. incl. almost all of rim  
rounded bottom. 1 long loop hole  
rd in section (missing).  
form of rim (curved) not quite certain  
clay fine pinkish buff. smooth buff slip  
patt. in rd pt. Patt. parallel zigzags  
begin to r. of hole continue around to l. of hole  
9 parallel lms. top one widest  
begin in .9 (then 8)  
3 panels



Ht ca. 192

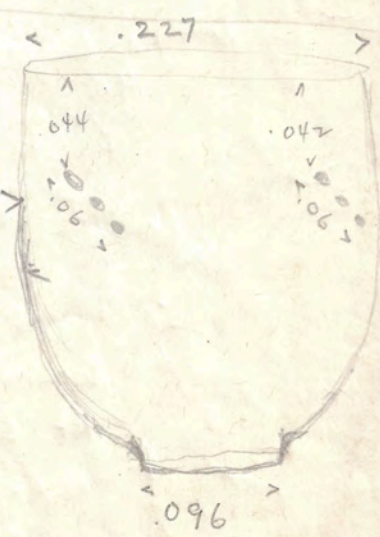
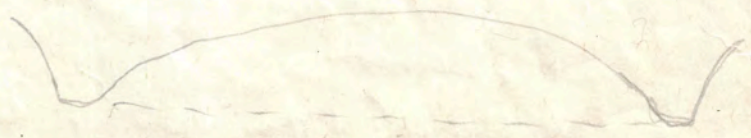
N. 9  
IV-V-VIII

Large deep bowl fine red rest 26 frags  
ca 1/5 min in  
fine pinkish buff clay well polished  
fine red slip (slightly darker in spots) surface worn  
Dec. 4 groups of 3 oval knobs in slanting row  
regularly spaced



Ht. 225

base fairly heavy



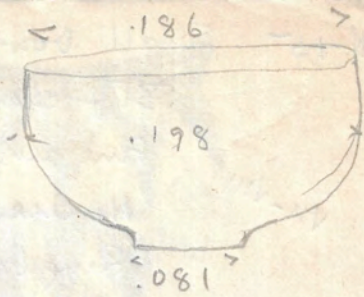
N. 10.  
5, 6

Bowl medium depth. black rust 24 frags  
fine gray clay. fine black slip <sup>ca 2/5 missing</sup>  
well polished  
traces of 1 oval knob  
may have been 3 others regular spaced

VII-VIII

.033

Ht. .107



ring base



N. 11

3

Deep bowl. red. rust 29 frags  
ca 1/2 missing (more)  
fine buff clay  
fine red slip over all lighter in spots.  
well polished. worn

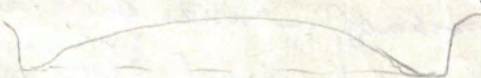
< .215 >



Dec. oval knobs in pairs apparently  
symmetrically spaced.

Ht. .208

slanting  
Ring base



N. 12

3

Deep bowl - red ware rust 28 frags  
ca 1/2 missing  
fines buff - buff clay fine.  
fine red slip overall. well polished

< .17 >



Dec. groups of 3 oval knobs in slanting row  
4 groups present. spaced 5/8  
fairly low down .048 - .054 - .061

Ht. .18

Base flat no ring

VIII-IX

N. 13

4

Deep bowl almost pointed bottom 2 frags  
1/5 missing. very thick

< .188 >



Buff clay. Buff slip. once well polished  
now worn outside.

Ht. 21

Inside not polished - roughish &  
some finger marks also pockmarked

Rim flattish 5-6 mm thick  
walls at bott. .025" thick

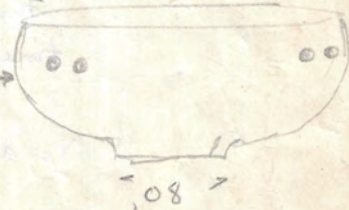
(lopsided  
as in drawing)

IV-V

N. 14

Bowl medium depth red ware rust 20 frags  
fine buff clay ca 1/2 missing  
fine red slip overall. once well polished

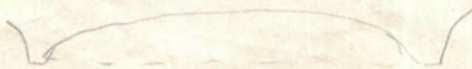
< .174 >



app. once had 3 rows of knobs nearly circular  
ca. .02 below rim

Ht. .102

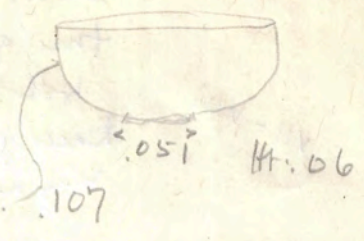
Ring base



N 15 Small bowl - shallowish - red ware rest. 8 frags

< .101 >

Buff clay - fine  
Fine red slip mostly worn off polished  
No dec.  
Ring base  
almost flat underneath



VII-VIII

N 16

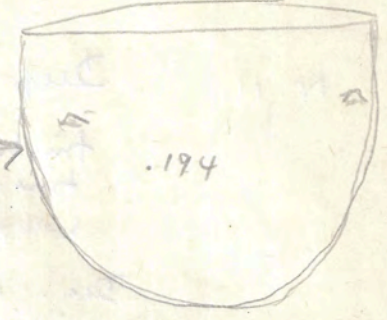
Deepish bowl coarse. rest 55 frags  
only a few bits missing.

Rounded bottom  
Coarse clay grayish black  
much mica & many pieces  
of white quartz (?) & limestone.  
Ht. .162  
Prest d. .194

Surface slipped (?) & polished  
various shades of brown  
more or less smooth inside also

4 lines - more or less regul. spaced .045 in below rim  
lines ca 3 cm. long & project. .008 in  
walls fairly thick 4 mm. Thickest rim

< .176 >



N 17

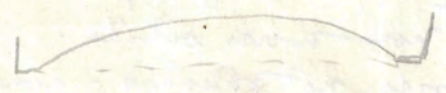
Large deep bowl red-rimmed rest 31 frags  
fine clay gray at core buff towards surface

fine slip red at top - gray to  
black at bottom. slightly mottled polished  
here & there

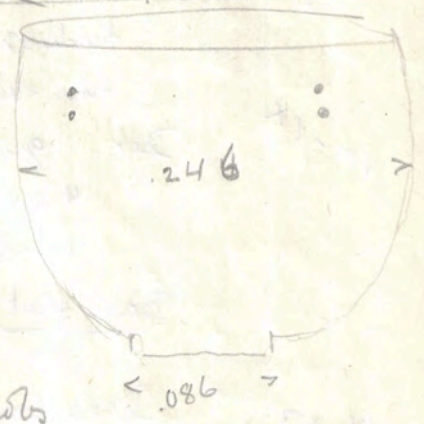
wide brownish wash like Hag 4 ware?

Dec. approx. 4 groups of 2 small round knobs  
upper one .032 in. below rim

Ring base  
fairly high



< .235 >



VIII-IX  
XIV

N 18

Small bowl - medium depth black  
rest 8 frags

fine gray clay but has many particles  
fine blackish slip once polished  
now worn

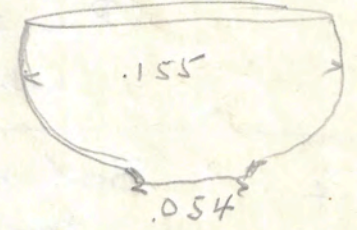
No dec.

Thin

Ring base



< .148 >



N 19 Frag. of jar - coarse ware 10 pieces  
 Part of rim & body. 1 lug  
 Coarse reddish clay - grayish  
 at core. exterior surface  
 smooth - prob. slipped buffish  
 & polished. Interior very  
 rough & pockmarked



Patt. in red paint solid pointed  
 triangles in 2 rows - points down  
 running round vessel.

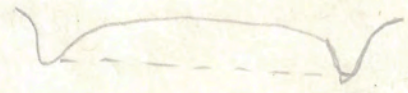


Jar w. globular body - <sup>not</sup> small opening collar like neck  
 D of neck ca. 0.15

N 220 4 Frag. deep bowl gray-black ware not 25 frags  
 ca 2/3 missing. Ht. 145  
 fine grain black clay D of r. 165  
 " " " slip J of b. 063  
 one smoothly polished  
 Rim slightly offset



Dec. w. large zigzag patt.  
 in impressed groove running around  
 upper part of body not far below rim.  
 Ring base



Black

N.

1.	3.
34-22	
2	4

10.	18
N.34.23	
16.	20

Light

14.	15
N.34.25	
5	6

8	
N.34.24	
7	17

19	
N.34.21	
11.	12

N.34.26	
9.	13

Black keep

2, 4	16, 20
------	--------

Black small

1, 3, 10, 18

6 plates

Red small

14, 15	8
--------	---

Red deep  
v light

5, 6, 7, 9	11, 12, 13, 17
------------	----------------

19

Pointed Conical Stone Utens. Pointed butts (or pounders) hard stone

- 1. L. 0.068 oval in sect. other end broken WXX
- 2. L. 0.05 (0.05 thick) broken other end broken X
- 3. L. 0.05 0.045 x 0.04



Round faceted flat top & bottom hard stone

- 4 Ht. 0.45 0.55 x 0.48



Circular disc-like

- 5 D. 0.72 Th. 0.25 flat on bott rounded on top WXX

- 6 frag of large somewhat similar orig d. ca. .13 - flat bott rounded top (now preserved .03 high ca. .06 long)



Frag of plate? or dish

schist like stone L. .116 W. .07 Th. .02

Seem to have been oval in shape  
Bottom rough flatish top hollowed out & smooth from rubbing



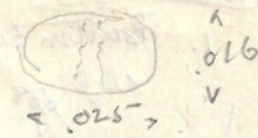
Frag of dish

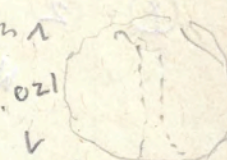
W x L ?  
Sun. white marble like stone L. 0.55  
incised part Th. ca. 0.2

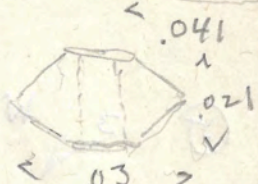
part of rim preserved & a little of inside. Seem to have been shallow dish



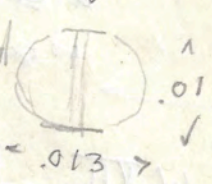
TC objects  
Whorls

1 (W IV) Flattened cylindrical  
 pinkish clay buff surface rough  
 large hole (marked for comments) 7 mm wide at surf.  


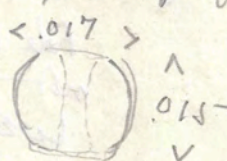
2 (W V) large flatt. cylindrical. damaged.  
 fine pinkish clay. buff surf. not polished. \*  
 surface fluted w. fine incisions like melon  
 large hole .012 diam at surface.  


3 (W VII) Smallish double conoid?  
 very unduly shaped. large hole  
 not in center  
 pinkish clay buff surface soft.  


? Bead

4 (W XI) small flatt-spherical  
 small hole 2+ mm in diam.  
 well shaped + regular  
 (stone?)  
 light buff clay? surface fairly hard  


? Bead

5 (W IX) small. damaged  
 flatt. spherical large hole 6 mm d.  
 coarse brecciated clay w. particles of quartz  
 surface whitish  


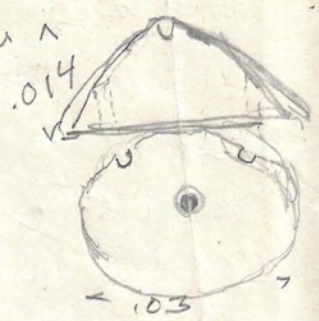
Stone objects

1. Button seal. (W VI) white limestone (?) flattish w. fairly sharp edge. D. ca. 0.3 ca 8 mm thick.

on one side crosshatching  
5 x 7 lines (5 horiz lines see drawn last note)  
on other side: small sinking at center around it. letter?  $\Delta$   
slightly polished.



2. Polished button - almost shankless. greenish gray stone. W XIII. small sinking in top - doesn't go through. 2 holes for fastening - at sides.



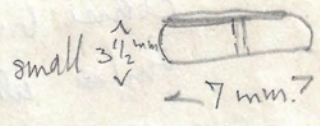
3. W XII. frag of button like preceding. hard brownish red stone with highly polished black surface. .014 high. piece preserved ca. 0.35 long. d. ca. 0.38 w. slight bevel along edge of button.



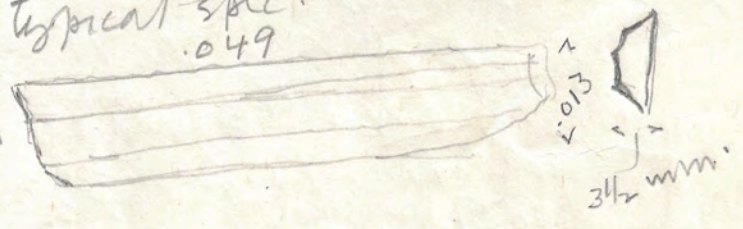
4. W VII. Bead. ovoid cylindrical dull black stone (or possibly obs.) hole ca 2 1/2 mm. in diam. not along axis of bead. looks somewhat carbonized?



5. W XV. Bead. flat cylinder light green serpentine (?) smoothly polished. ends not parallel. hole ca 1 mm. in d.



6. Obsidian blade. typical spec. Black opaque except where very thin. .0035 thick.





34-22  
② 1. 3  
2. 4

34-23  
③ 10. 18  
16. 20

34-25  
① 5. 6  
④

34-24  
8  
7. 17

19  
34-21  
② 11. 12

(34-26)  
9. 13

Билгива 37  
за сво знање пафиа

	ht	d of r	d of body	d of base
2	142	130	150	065
4	153	155	166	064
5	208	195	198	077
6	199	210	214	075
7	214(?)	240	251	—
9	225	227	242	096
11	208	215	227	083
12	180	170	194	071
13	210	188	196	—
16	162	176	194	—
17	216	235	246	086
20	145	165	ca. 170	063

3	080	126	133	072
10	107	186	198	081
14	102	174	188	080
15	060	101	107	051
18	087	148	155	054
1	040	131	124	049

Stone founder grinders quern oblong slab dish

XVIII

IV

I

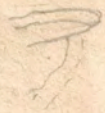
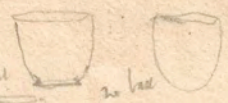
WXX 3

1 frag.

Coarse bowl sometimes patt'd. short  
 jaw like mouth XVIII & XVII gourd-shaped  
 open mouth chiefly uncibles  
 small holes & lips scoop W XV  
 long rim base tollar-like neck W X  
cylindrical stem holes with rim W XIII W Z Z  
wicker frame  
mat impression W II

Pottery Shapes

1. Deep gourd sh. bowl W XII
2. shallow curving angular W XII
3. jug w. large neck W XII
4. Beaked jug (Nemica 9) W XII
5. G vessel w. scoop spout W XII
6. shallow dish or plate W XII
7. uncible W XII
8. jug w. collar rim (Cantona 2) W XII
9. open work stand? W XII
10. askoid pot W XII
11. hole-mouth jar W XII
12. large tubular hole? W XII



holes

XII wide flat base

WVI tubular

Base

ring  
 W XIII perforated flange of base

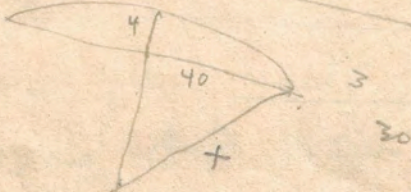
"ROMA"



Di. g.  
Descript of care (plans)

TC objects  
Stone obs.

Other obs.



$$x^2 = 40^2 + (x-4)^2$$

$$= 1600 + (x^2 - 8x + 16)$$

$$x^2 = 1600 + 16 + x^2 - 8x$$

$$8x = 1616$$

$$x = 202$$

$$d = 404$$

$$900 + 9$$

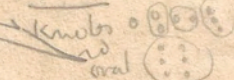
$$6x = 909$$

$$x = 151.5$$

$$303$$

Di.: simple

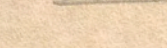
Plastic



Strips

303030

Zones



Invent & Improve

Fluted  
Ripple  
Zigzag (N20)

Crosshatching

triangle

diamond

Ptd. related to Chersonese style

Linear

Parallel lines

Zigzag + k. chevrons

Crosshatching

Solid - triangle, etc.

LXX

