

they had so completely destroyed them with their picks that an examination of their position and of other conditions was impossible. That these were burials seemed probable because beads were found with them and a feeding-cup was found near the remains of a child's skull; we are in all probability justified in considering these as having belonged to the burials (see plate 9, fig. 1). The feeding-cup is of the same red monochrome ware already found in the terrace. It was proper, therefore, to assume that the burials belonged to the same people whose culture remains have already been discovered in the highest layers of the hills. This assumption was soon to be further confirmed.

When the terrace was lowered for the examination of pots *a* and *b*, a skeleton (*a*) was exposed on the west side of the terrace, at about the same level as the three stones mentioned above—that is, +30 feet. It was exposed by Mr. Warner and proved to be the skeleton of a child lying in the regular contracted position (Hocker position)\* on the right side. The burial gifts—beads of lapis lazuli—agree with the beads found in terrace 1*a* (*cf.* the systematic presentation below). When the skeleton, stones, and pots had been removed, there were exposed in the north end of the terrace, at +29 feet, two more pots, *c* and *d*, in position; near these, in the northwest corner of the terrace, the half of a mealing-stone; and finally, between this and the pots, but a little deeper, at +28 feet, another skeleton of a child (*β*, No. 2). The position of this skeleton is shown in fig. 27 by a small board (*cf.* the vertical

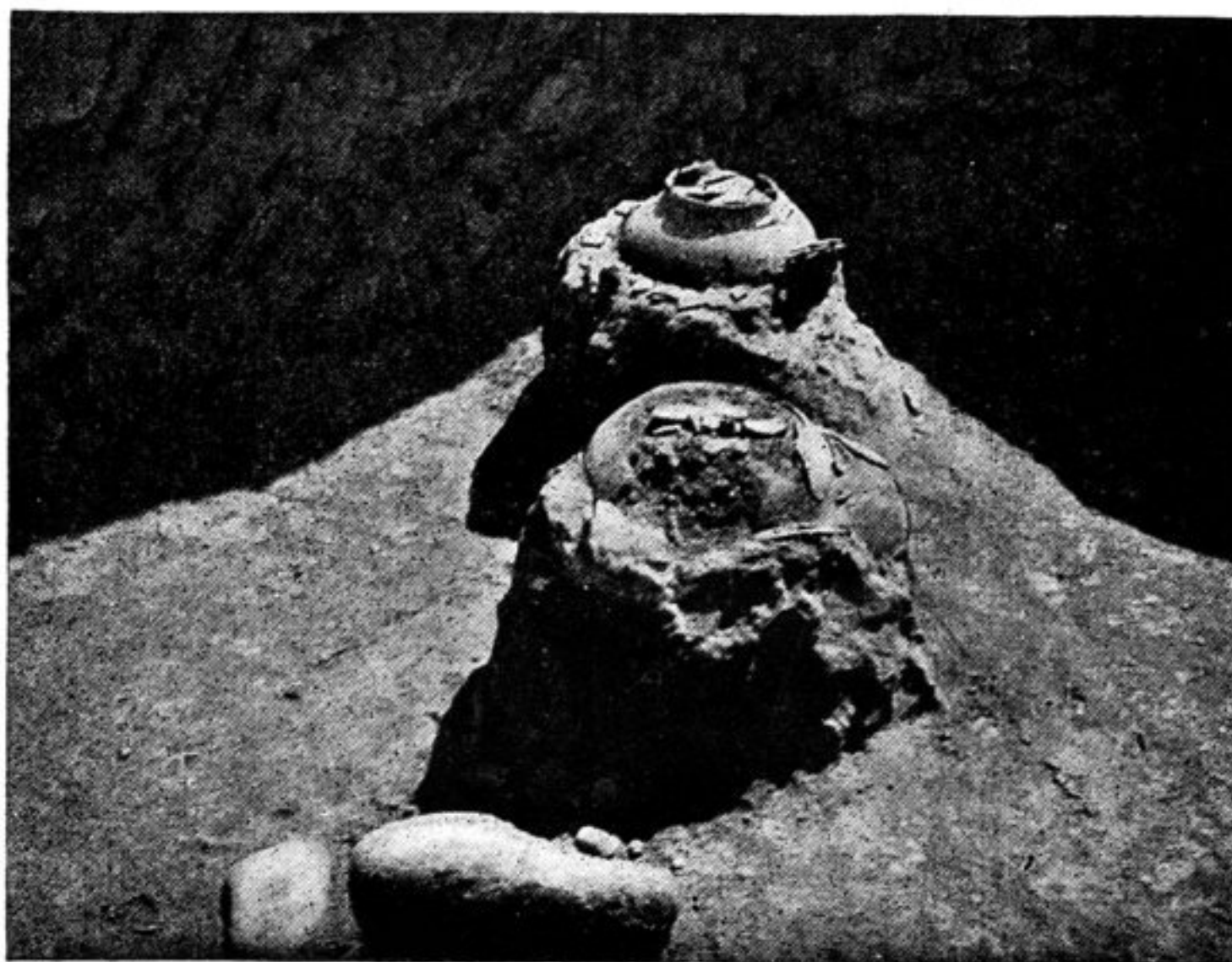


Fig. 26.—Pithoi *a*, *b*, Pivotal Door-stones and Grindstones, Terrace I.

section). Of the two newly-found pots, only one (the western one, *c*) resembles the bake-ovens already described. Here again only the upper part of a pot was found, the diameter being 12.4 inches. Its contents are earth mixed with charcoal and a white ash-like substance, and the earth below it is burnt red; while, on the other hand, the earth surrounding the pot above is scarcely reddened. The eastern pot, *d*, stands full formed in the earth and is much blackened on the outside. The contents differ from those of the bake-ovens. They also consist, indeed, of much charcoal and earth, but this is so loose that one must assume it to have fallen in from above, while the earth in the bake-ovens is smeared on the walls and burnt hard. We may, therefore, consider pot *d* to have served

\*The skeletons are shown in the horizontal plan by skull and cross-bones. In the vertical sections they are indicated also by skull and bones in a different arrangement. In both cases, the corresponding skeleton is tangent to the bottom of these symbols.