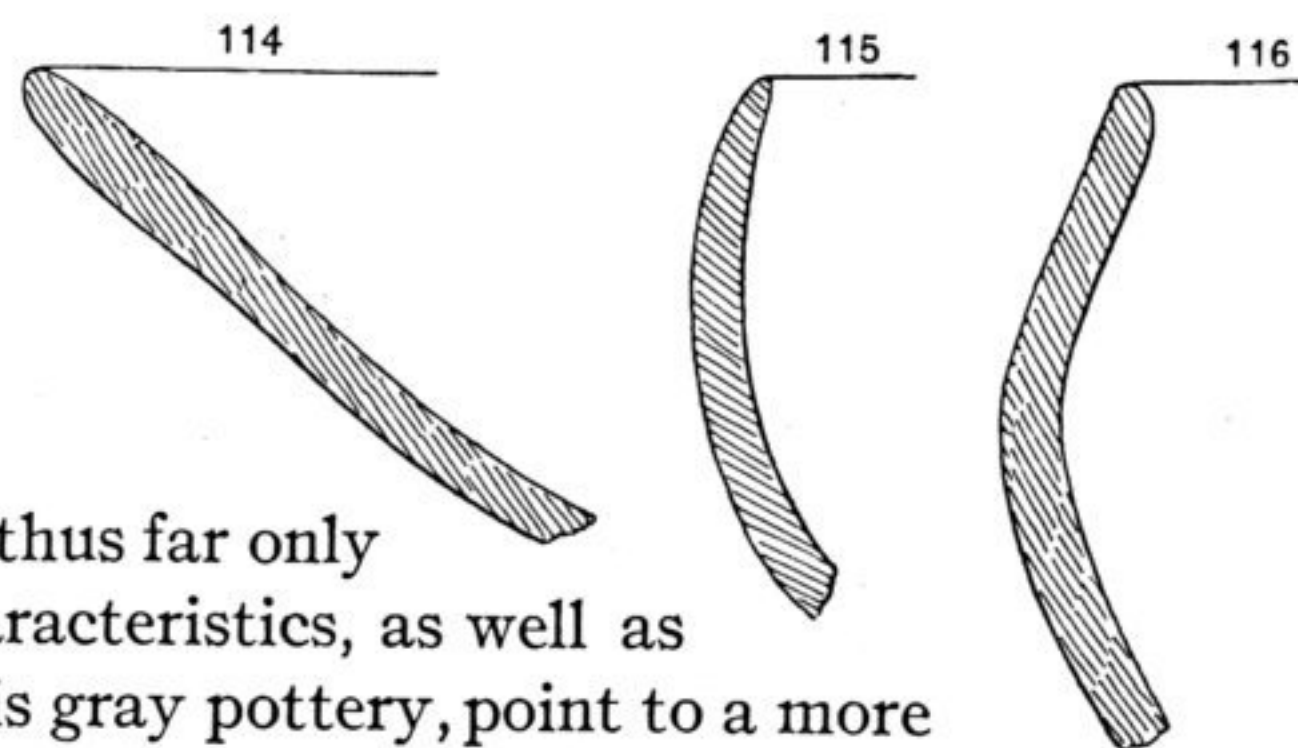


- (A) Dishes open wide, without marginal profiling (fig. 114).
- (B) Cups with different, more or less indrawn, margins, an essential feature being the polishing of the whole interior. Cups are distinguished from each other according to their profiling:
- (1) With moderately indrawn lip (figs. 115 and 116). Here belongs the feeding-cup, height 6.5 cm., mentioned above (pl. 9, fig. 1).
 - (2) With broken-curved and strongly indrawn margin (fig. 117).
 - (3) With strongly indrawn lower part (figs. 118 and 119).
- (C) Forms of vessels, the marginal upper half of which forms a more or less flat cone making at its base a sharp angle with the belly of the vessel; and reducing the size of the opening at the top. It is characteristic of this form that in the interior only the lip is slip-covered and polished (figs. 120-122).
- (D) Bottoms and feet: The vessels mentioned under A to C show various kinds of bottom or foot-formation:
- (1) Flat and somewhat concaved bottoms. Since the inner surface is always wholly covered and polished, this form probably belongs to groups A and B (fig. 123).
 - (2) High, conical, hollow feet, belonging to groups A, B, or C (fig. 124).
 - (3) High, cylindrical feet, hollow, with wide projecting edges; belonging to A and B (fig. 125).
- (E) Larger-bellied vessels or kettles, with various kinds of lip form (figs. 126 and 127).

Gray monochrome.—The forms of the gray monochrome ware agree in almost all of these cases with those of the red. Thus we find in gray clay similar profiles to those shown in figs. 115, 116, 119, 122, and 125. The high columnar feet, however, have occurred thus far only in the gray clay, and the technical characteristics, as well as certain peculiarities of form found in this gray pottery, point to a more developed stage; as, for example, profiles of vessels in figs. 128 and 129, where fine horizontal ribs are combined with traces of wheel technique. It is possible, therefore, that the gray pottery reached a higher development than the red and remained longer in use. But their similarity in form, as well as in the circumstances under which they are found, point to the long-continued coexistence of the two families.



ORNAMENTATION.

The greater part of the red and gray fragments are not ornamented. Only two pieces—lip-pieces of cups with similar profile, as fig. 115—prove the existence of a very simple incised ornamentation, a form of technique which is wholly wanting in the pottery of culture I (see plate 9, figs. 2 and 3). Besides the better and more artistically made monochrome pottery, there were found also the remains of a coarse service ware of gray or brown clay. The forms, probably large kettles, are shown in figs. 130 and 131.

The bake-ovens and kettles found in terraces I and V are coarse examples of group *a*. It remains doubtful to which group the small vessel (height 5 cm.)