

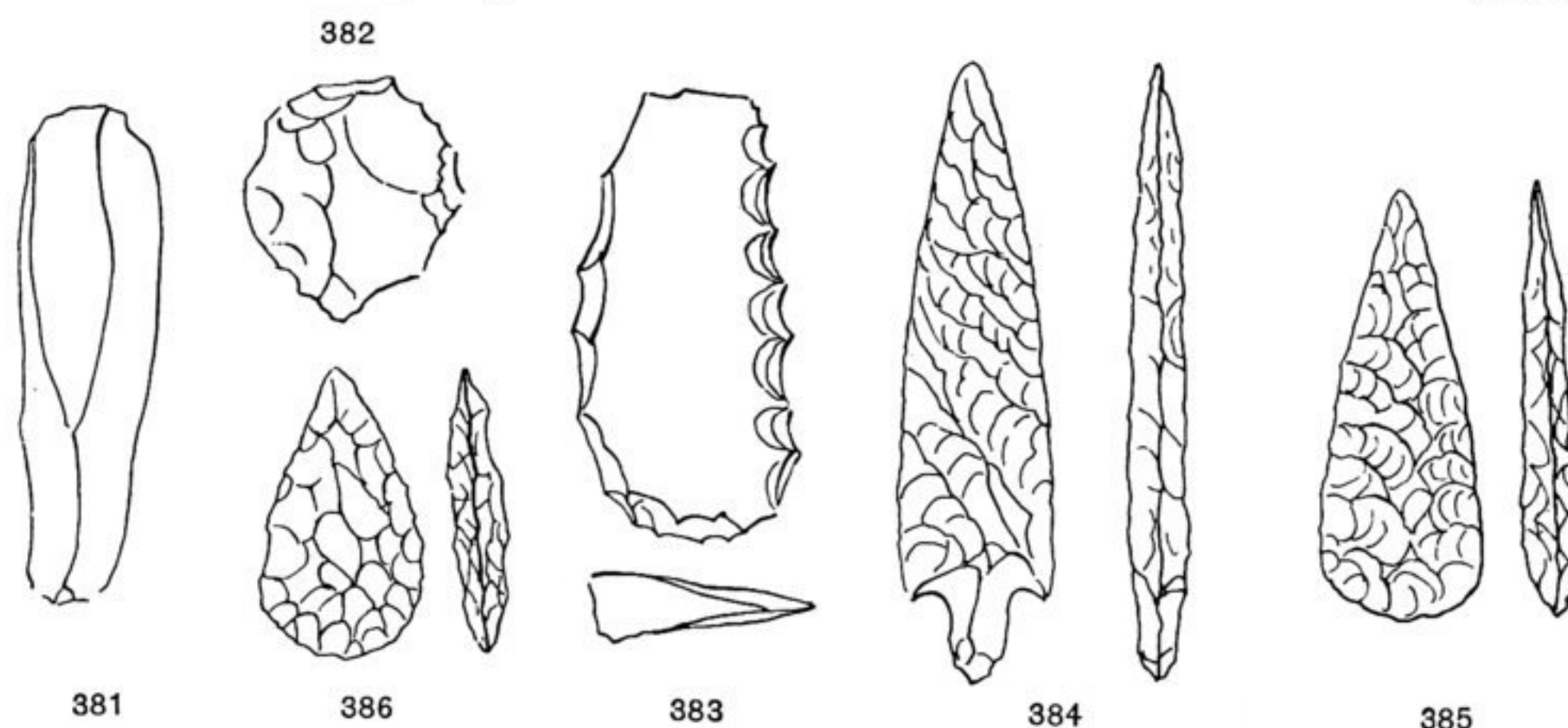
animal, were found in the west gallery shaft between 0 and +7 feet. The fragment of a common bone awl (N.K. 118) was found in the east gallery shaft between -8 and -10 feet.

The half of a polished white stone ball (N.K. 28) (of marble?) of undetermined usefulness, from the shaft of the west gallery between 0 and -7 feet, is shown in fig. 366 and plate 43, fig. 9.

FROM MIDDLE AND LOWER STRATA OF SOUTH KURGAN, CULTURE III.

*Whorls of clay.*—The clay of the whorls corresponds to that of the pottery. It is for the most part light-colored, with a greenish tone like the vessels; also delicate yellow, rarely red. In the middle strata isolated examples were found of a fine ware of gray clay without ornamentation (S.K. 106). As a rule, the surface of the whorls is simply finely smoothed. Only in isolated instances was a red color-slip to be clearly recognized (S.K. 149).

The most favored forms are the conical, with a margin and a strong depression, which are very frequent in the North Kurgan. It was attempted, however, as the illustrations show, to profile both the outside and the interior, and a profile



in calyx-form seemed to have been particularly liked. Conical whorls with convex and double-conical tops, occur more rarely. The ornamentation, in contrast with that of the North Kurgan, shows, in these whorls, a decided progress. The curved lines, which were probably always made with an instrument, stand on the same footing with the parallel line and angle group; but the principal progress consists in the systematic grouping of the ground motif that had come to be usual. This is not always to be observed, as, for instance, S.K. 113 (fig. 367), and S.K. 366 (fig. 368 and plate 43, figs. 8a, 8b, and 10). The first is from the upper digging between +32 and +33 feet; the last was found in the shaft of the upper digging at -14 feet.

The following examples (figs. 369-378 and their equivalents in the plates as given below) show how the ground patterns are represented, sometimes independently, sometimes in combination, with a diversity such as one is accustomed to see in the rich series of whorls from Troy. In addition to these (S.K. 357, fig. 370 and plate 43, fig. 11; S.K. 51, fig. 372 and plate 43, fig. 12; S.K. 229, fig. 373 and plate 43, fig. 13; S.K. 357, fig. 375 and plate 44, fig. 1; S.K. 122,