

human figures it will be preferable, on account of their nakedness, to retain the usual term of "idols," especially on account of the absence of any indication of clothing and the emphasizing of certain natural characters.

(g) THE FINDS OF FRAGMENTS OF GLAZED POTTERY IN THE SOUTH KURGAN.

Several times during the excavation in the South Kurgan, pieces of glazed pottery were handed in by the workmen. As regards technique, a dark blue-green or light-green glaze of considerable thickness covers both sides of the vessel. The body, however, does not consist of clay, but of a white sandy mass which may, perhaps, be compared with the so-called Egyptian porcelain. The vessels themselves are very thick-walled, but in the absence of marginal pieces their form is indeterminable. The localities are terrace A between +27 and +31 feet; terrace C, between +23 feet 2 inches and +29 feet; and the outer digging, between +4 feet 2 inches and +6 feet 5 inches; *i. e.*, they occur in the South Kurgan, both in the "mixed" layers and with the pottery of the younger culture. Therefore, from their manner of occurrence, we gain no information as to where they really belong. In my opinion the thought that they are of modern or medieval origin is not to be entertained. One of the fragments has a metallic luster of the same kind that exists upon glass that has been long exposed to the influence of the soil. Besides, they are clearly distinguishable from a glazed fragment of undoubtedly recent origin which belongs to a wheel-made bowl of yellow clay with a dark yellow-green glaze covering only the interior of the vessel. It must remain for future investigations to determine the age of this glazed ware.