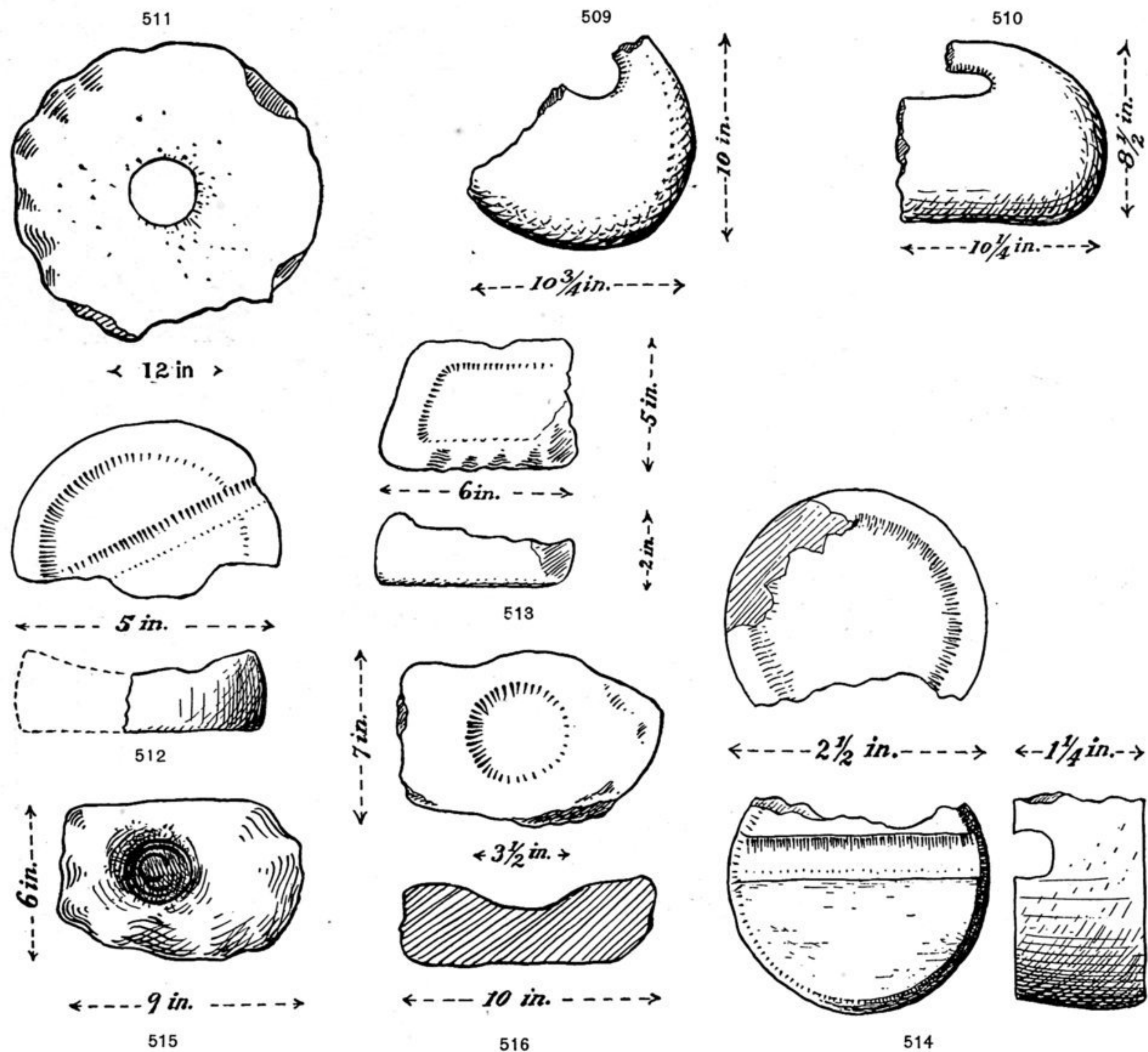


Fig. 516 shows a stone cupped not unlike a door-hinge stone, but lacking its characteristic ridges; these for want of a better term I call "cup-mortars."

The pestles and mullers of the South Kurgan show many more diversities in form than the simple cylinder of the northern. Figs. 517 to 524 show the shapes found. Fig. 524 (Spec. Finds Cat. S.K. 196, plate 48, fig. 8) from +21 feet in Terrace C, South Kurgan, is included among them because of its evident after-use for pounding, but it is doubtful if it was intended originally for that purpose. The



Figs. 509-516.—Stone Implements from the South Kurgan.

implement shown in figs. 525-527 (A.S.K. 119) owes its shape only partly to design, being a curiously weathered stone adapted by man (see plate 48, fig. 7). The same may be said of fig. 528 (A.S.K. 220, plate 48, fig. 2).

Fig. 529 (A.S.K. 53) shows a cylinder broken at both ends, made of micaceous schist.

Fig. 521 shows a broken pestle of the cylindrical type found on the North Kurgan. It is similar to that shown in fig. 496, except that it lacks signs of lateral after-use as a muller.