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KÖRTİK TEPE: AN EARLY ACERAMIC NEOLITHIC SITE IN THE UPPER TIGRIS VALLEY

Vecihi Özkaya*

"...kültürlerin zıfafa yatağı Anadolu sevdalısına..."

Özet

Dicle ve Fırat'ın kutsal suları ile sulanan Anadolu'nun doğu yarısına güneş her zaman erken doğmuştur. Doğanın bu değişmez yasası kendini uygarlık birikiminde de ortaya koymuştur ve Anadolu'nun doğu yarısı hep ilklere yurdruk etmiştir. Yerleşik düzene geçişte; konut üretiminde, yabancıları evcilleştirmede, tarımsal etkinliklerde, dinsel kaygılarla estetik değeri olan yapıtların oluşturulmasında, çok tanrılı ve tek tanrılı dinlerin ortaya çıkmasında ve yayılmasında hep ilklerin yurdudur Anadolu'nun doğu yarısı. "Bereketli Hilal" ya da "Verimli Hilal" deyimi, bölgesel zenginliğin Dicle ve Fırat arasında kalan toprakları için kullanılmıştır. Bu kavramın anlamı salt toprağın verimliliğinde algılanmaz; aynı zamanda insan duygu ve düşüncesini ilgilendiren her alanda karşımıza çıkar. Günümüz koşullarında dahi kapsamında barındırdığı kültürel unsurlarla gizemini ve bundan kaynaklanan küresel ilgiyi üzerinde toplamayı sürdüren coğrafyanın arkeolojik açıdan az bilinir oluşu, bölgedeki bilimsel etkinliklerin sınırlı sayıda olmasıyla bağlantılıdır. Son zamanlarda Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nde yapımına karar verilen baraj inşaatları nedeniyle başlatılan kurtarma kazıları, beraberinde bazı olumsuzlukları gündeme getirmekle beraber, bilinmezliğin karanlığına ışık yaymağa başlamış ve salt Anadolu'nun değil, evrensel kültürün ilklerini ortaya çıkarmaya başlamıştır. Baraj göllerinin su tutmaya başlaması ile birlikte sular altında kalacak insanlık tarihinin ilkleri ve dev adımlarına ait izleri kurtarma çalışmaları, zaman tehdidi ve bölgesel koşullar nedeniyle asıl amaca hizmette telaşla karışık bazı sorunlar içerse de, elde edilen veriler hem Anadolu'nun hem de evrensel kültürün bilinmezlerine yeni yaklaşımlar getirmekte ve her kazı kendi alanında hissedilen boşluğu doldurabilmektedir. Bunlardan birisi de Körtik Tepe'dir.

Diyarbakır ili Bismil ilçesi sınırlarında, Dicle ile Batman Su'nun kesiştiği noktada yer alan Körtik Tepe, Ilısu Barajı taşkınından birinci derecede etkilenecek yerleşimler arasında yer alır. Özgün bulgularıyla bölgede Akeramik Neolitik yerleşimler arasında gelişkin kültürel dokusuyla ayrı bir öneme sahip Höyük, yapılan C14 analizleriyle saptandığı üzere, MÖ 9800'lere uzanan yerleşim tarihiyle Çayönü merkezinden erken bir tarihi temsil etmektedir.

Körtik Tepe which is locally known as Kotik or Kotuk Tepe, is located near the village of Ağıl, in the district of Bismil in the province of Diyarbakır¹. Körtik Tepe, was first discovered during the surveys carried out in 1989², at which time it was

noted that relatively late period ceramics lay scattered on the site surface, along with an inordinately high number (for a late period site) of chipped stone artefacts³. Unfortunately, none of the chipped stone artefacts collected at that time

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¹ Özkaya *et al* 2002b, figs. 1-2.

² Algaze-Rosenberg 1990, 137.

³ Algaze-Rosenberg 1990, 137; Algaze 1992, 425.

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were diagnostic of any specific period. Thus, while the presence of a relatively early component was suspected, it could not be confirmed. In 1990, in anticipation of eventual flooding by the Ilisu Dam, a salvage excavation was begun at Körtik Tepe⁴, at which time it was discovered that there was in fact an early component at this site and that this early component dated to the Aceramic Neolithic⁵.

Körtik Tepe overlooks the confluence of the Batman Çayı and Tigris River, where the low terrace forming the west bank of the Batman Çayı curves to become the one forming the north bank of the Tigris⁶. In this area, the Batman Çayı is fed by numerous springs that rise on either the floodplain or near the terrace edge, and Körtik Tepe is situated ca 100 meters from one such spring. The site itself is a relatively low mound that rises approximately 5.00 meters above the surrounding fields and covers an area of ca. 100 x 150 meters⁷.

Thus far, a nominal area of 250 square meters has been exposed by excavation, in the form of ten 5.00 x 5.00 meter trenches⁸. Except for two small soundings, none of these trenches were taken deeper than 1.3 meters. Two periods are represented in the deposits thus far excavated.

The more recent is represented by a set of graves that is confined to the uppermost 70 centimeters of deposit, and mostly to the uppermost 50 centimeters (Figs. 1-2). As a result, many are disturbed by plowing. These are typically extended burials, variously facing up, left, and right (Fig. 2). The orientation is typically (but not exclusively) east-west, with the head to the west. They are typically enclosed in stone cysts and apparently devoid of offerings, making dating difficult. There are some

parallels to the Zeytinlibahçe graves, and a similar Medieval date seems a reasonable tentative conclusion⁹.

Immediately below this stratum of late burials, and occasionally disturbed by them, are four other burials. These lower burials tend to be flexed and are clearly associated with what appear to be grave goods (Figs 3 a-b). These grave goods are clearly of aceramic Neolithic type, with cultural affinities to other aceramic sites in the Batman drainage (i.e. Hallan Çemi and Demirköy). The grave goods include stone vessels, sculpted 'pestles', mace heads, and strands of stone beads (occurring either in direct association with the body or in quantities of up to 1,000+ inside stone bowls). No architectural features could be discerned as being associated with these burials.

However, below (but not immediately below) these burials, plaster strata and other features, including three more burials -one of which is headless, were encountered¹⁰. Aside from the three burials these other features remain poorly understood. The most noteworthy are two adjacent circular pebble pavements set in plaster of some type. While their diameters of ca. 1.5 and 2 meters make them large enough to perhaps be the floors of small circular structures and some animal bone, as well as a mace head, were found lying flat on them, no walls, post holes, or other features clearly identifying them as structures were discerned in either case¹¹. Thus, for now, it is impossible to say whether they are the floors of structures, the bases for storage silos, or whether they served some different function.

Both the ground and chipped stone assemblages both have clear affinities to those of other aceramic

⁴ The Körtik excavation is being directed by V. Özkaya (Dicle University), under the auspices of the Diyarbakır Museum.

⁵ Özkaya *et al* 2002a, 423; Özkaya *et al* 2002b, 752.

⁶ Algaze - Rosenberg 1990, 139.

⁷ Özkaya *et al* 2002a, 423; Özkaya *et al* 2002b, 752.

⁸ Özkaya *et al* 2003b, fig. 1.

⁹ See Frangipane - Bucak 2001, 122, fig. 19.

¹⁰ Özkaya 2004a, figs. 7-8.

¹¹ Özkaya 2004a, fig. 5; Özkaya *et al* 2004b, fig. 3.

Neolithic sites in the Tigris drainage, as well as noteworthy difference. The ground stone assemblages are therefore worth discussing in some detail.

The ground stone assemblage includes various obviously utilitarian types commonly presumed to have economic functions (e.g. mullers, querns, pestles, mortars) and a variety of types were more than merely 'tools'. The latter include stone vessels, sculpted 'pestles,' polished stone 'plaques', grooved stones, beads, and mace heads. The large bulk of these objects were found in contexts that suggest they were either grave goods or otherwise used in the context of funerary rites. Among them, doubtless the most important are the stone vases made with abrasion technique. The vases are made from a blackish chloritic stone -all characteristic of the type as a whole (Figs. 4-8)¹². Though we do not have firm data on the subject of whether their raw material is local or not, the fact that stones of similar character are found neither on the mound nor its vicinity makes one think that the material may have been obtained from some other source¹³. It is evident from the traces seen on the surfaces that the vases were first roughly shaped with the abrasion technique and that later their surfaces were polished by filing. Because they were generally uncovered in relation to burials, most can be evaluated as grave goods. Except for one small specimen placed on the breast of a skeleton¹⁴, all the vases were obtained in broken form; it is thought that some were probably deliberately broken and put in the burials.

The polished stone vessels are clearly of the same type as those from the other Neolithic sites in the

Batman drainage¹⁵. Both plain (undecorated) (Figs. 4-5) and decorated vessels were found (Figs. 6-8).

The stone bowls are generally flat based, typically have holes near the rim for suspension. As at Hallan Çemi the decorative motifs include both geometric and naturalistic elements, but the Körtük examples exhibit a somewhat different set of design motifs (albeit in the same style), a greater tendency to mix motifs on a single piece, as well as a more extensive use of surface space.

Among the naturalistic motifs, snakes figure prominently, as they also do at other southeastern Anatolian Neolithic sites¹⁶. They are depicted in combination with scorpions and other less clearly identifiable design elements on one example and in combination with crosses and wavy bands on another. Examples of the less clearly identifiable elements include the smaller figures vaguely reminiscent of birds that are interspersed between the scorpions and snakes on a fragment¹⁷. Another example is the figure set between wavy bands on the bowls illustrated in (Fig. 8). It too is vaguely reminiscent of a highly stylized bird (Fig. 8a).

When they are evaluated in general from the aspects of their form, workmanship and decoration, the stone vases of Körtük show an obvious development from a structure which is plain, clumsy and lacking in richness of form towards a richer manner of decoration and careful workmanship. Thus, they reflect a probable artistic development in the same cultural phase; from this aspect they are of distinct importance. Parallels are known in the Batman drainage, however, when the examples are compared, it is seen that Körtük Tepe is at a more advanced level.

¹² Özkaya *et al* 2002a, figs. 1-3; Özkaya *et al* 2002b, figs. 7-14; Özkaya *et al* 2003a, figs. 12-13; Özkaya *et al* 2003b, figs. 2-3; Özkaya 2004a, figs. 11-14; Özkaya *et al* 2004b, figs. 5-7.

¹³ Özkaya *et al* 2002b, 754.

¹⁴ Özkaya *et al* 2002b, fig. 12.

¹⁵ See Hallan Çemi: Rosenberg - Davis 1992, figs. 7-8; Rosenberg 1993, 120, fig. 8; Rosenberg 1999, figs. 3-5; Demirköy: Rosenberg - Peasnell 1998, fig. 3: 1-2; Rosenberg - İnal 1999, fig. 3; Çayönü: Çambel 1974, fig. 14; Özdoğan 1999, fig. 61.

¹⁶ See Hauptmann 1999, 76, figs 10, 34; Rosenberg 1999, 30.

¹⁷ Özkaya *et al* 2003a, fig. 3.

In addition to the stone bowls, a second type of stone vessel was found in association with the burials. They can best be labeled platters or trays, for lack of a better term¹⁸. In essence, they are large round-based stone bowls, whose centers have been ground and polished flat inside slightly raised rim. Interestingly, a similar unpublished object was found at Hallan Çemi. It differed from the Körtik examples by having what appeared to be a natural water-worn appearing (i.e. smooth, but slightly undulating) curved surface that balanced naturally to keep the upper surface horizontal. It was thought at that time to be a partially finished blank for a stone bowl¹⁹. However, in view of the examples from Körtik, it now clearly belongs with them in a type of vessel distinct from the stone bowls.

Only two examples of sculpted 'pestles' have thus far been found, again in association with burials. One is a handle fragment that is decorated by relatively pointed flanges of the type suggesting horns²⁰ and known from examples found at Hallan Çemi and Çayönü²¹. The second is apparently intact and has blunter bilateral flanges that project from a point somewhat lower down on the shaft²². Whether these flanges are meant to represent horns, the arms on a human figure²³ or something else entirely, is unclear. However, it is worth noting that its general form is more in keeping with the sculpted 'pestles' from Çayönü than the ones from Hallan Çemi.

As at Hallan Çemi, the polished stone 'plaques' are made from the same chloritic stone as the bowls and often appear to be made from bowl fragments that had previously been undecorated. Varieties include the relatively distinctive small

'horned' pieces²⁴, such as also occur at both Hallan Çemi and Demirköy and less elaborately configured pieces decorated with a variety of motifs. In the case of the of the examples from Körtik, the most striking feature is the elaborateness of the incised decorations (as compared to examples from other sites) and the frequency with which one motif recurs.

One motif is a simple set of concentric circles²⁵, a motif also known from an unpublished example found at Hallan Çemi. A second is a stylized representation of what appears to be an animal of some sort.

This third motif occurs on three examples thus far (Fig. 9). It consists of a curled figure depicted with a head, eye, projecting face, two curved projections from the top of the head, two 'arms' following the inside curvature of the body, another 'arm' following the outside curvature of the body for its full length but separated from the inside 'arms' by a small gap where they meet near the tip of the body, and a set of concentric circles in the 'shoulder' area of the figure.

The figures are clearly stylized to a high degree and this lack of absolute realism makes identification difficult. Focusing on the projections from the head and snout-like face, one possibility is that the figure depicts a sheep or goat-like animal, but the outside 'arm' cannot be accounted for by such an interpretation and the significance of the concentric circles is puzzling (the two inside 'arms' can be understood to stand for "multiple" and thus the lack of four such 'legs' is not too difficult to dismiss). Another possibility is that these figures represent bees. According to this interpretation,

¹⁸ Özkaya *et al* 2002a, fig. 6; Özkaya *et al* 2002b, fig. 20.

¹⁹ Reported by M. Rosenberg.

²⁰ Özkaya 2004a, fig. 16.

²¹ Davis 1982, fig. 3.6.

²² Özkaya *et al* 2003a, fig. 4c.

²³ The projecting top of the shaft indicating a head and the lower part of the shaft indicating an elongated body and legs.

²⁴ Özkaya *et al* 2003a, fig. 4b.

²⁵ Özkaya *et al* 2003a, fig. 4a.

the curved projections from the head are antennae, the outside 'arm' represents folded wings, the inside 'arms' are legs (again, two can be construed to stand for many), while the concentric circles represent the thorax, and on the example lacking the circles, the stripes signifying an abdomen. In the case of this interpretation, the squarish snout must be dismissed as a mere convention for indicating an animal head. Interestingly, if one accepts the latter interpretation, then the plain sets of concentric circles found on other plaques and also on stone bowls can further be construed as symbolic representations of the same theme.

A substantial number of pierced stones occur in the Körtik assemblage, made from a variety of materials. The configurations range from fully rounded to various elongated forms, and from highly symmetrical to asymmetrical on either or both the horizontal or vertical axes²⁶. Several examples in particular, by their shape, reinforce the interpretation of these objects as mace/club heads.

Only two grooved stones have thus far been found and only one of those can properly be called a shaft straightener²⁷. Similar stone objects were also found at Çayönü²⁸ and Cafer Höyük²⁹. But Çayönü examples differ from Körtik's finds in shape.

Bone artefacts exist of functional and decorative examples. The edges of decorated bone artefacts are oval in shape and sometimes has two pair of holes drilled on their well polished surfaces³⁰. Some pieces were decorated with simple incised designs. Decorated bones function of which is unclear find their parallels among Hallan Çemi

examples³¹. In addition to this type the worked bone assemblage is represented by bone awls. These are quite variable in size and degree of sharpness. These are piercing tools of some sort with sharp pointed ends and well polished surface. One is complete and the others were incomplete. They were common in Çayönü in Southeastern Anatolia³² and Zawi Chemi in Northern Iraq³³.

Excavations at Körtik Tepe have yielded various pieces of jewellery. Besides those worked from stone material, the principal group, various animal shells and bones can also be counted among these. Additionally, adornments formed of fish vertebrae and jawbones attract the attention by their special burnishing and polishing. These also appear to be grave gifts, since they were uncovered in relation with skeletons. Doubtless the most important among these are the beads³⁴. The stone beads are generally of a simple circular type, similar to those commonly found singly at Hallan Çemi, but often larger. They are found in a similar range of colors as well (red, white, black, green). One particularly large example in blackish chlorite (not illustrated) carries an incised decoration. A few similar (as yet unpublished) pierced disks were found at Hallan Çemi, but those were not decorated and generally made of materials (e.g., sandstone) not typically used for prestige objects at that site. The Körtik example would suggest that the Hallan Çemi examples were nevertheless prestige objects also. Ovate-sectioned, rectilinear beads made out of serpentine occur rarely, as they do at Hallan Çemi. The more elaborate bead forms common to the Çayönü assemblage.

²⁶ Özkaya *et al* 2002a, fig. 5; Özkaya *et al* 2002b, fig. 15; Özkaya *et al* 2003a, fig. 6; Özkaya *et al* 2004b, figs. 8-9.

²⁷ Özkaya *et al* 2004b, fig. 10 a-b.

²⁸ Davis 1982, figs. 3.12-13.

²⁹ Cauvin *et al* 1999, 98, fig. 32.

³⁰ Özkaya *et al* 2003a, fig. 5; Özkaya *et al* 2003b, fig. 7.

³¹ Rosenberg-Davis 1992, fig. 10. 7-10.

³² Efe 1998, fig. 5.46-47.

³³ Solecki 1980, fig. X.a-e.

³⁴ Özkaya *et al* 2002a, fig. 14; Özkaya *et al* 2002b, figs. 17-19.

During the excavations, aceramic Neolithic cultural remains unique to the region were observed at Kortik Tepe. Two habitation levels were discovered at Kortik Tepe: the Aceramic Neolithic level as the earlier phase and the Middle Ages that followed after a long period. Although the western section of the mound is severely disturbed by the necropolis of the later period it has been possible to observe a widespread aceramic Neolithic settlement at the site. However, the settlement during the later period could only be understood through the burials. The preliminary results of the excavation have not yet produced a clear picture of the Neolithic architecture, although stone paved areas of a circular plan discovered in trenches have to some extent broadened our knowledge of the building traditions of this settlement. Although evidence on the architectural characteristics of the settlement is scarce it was understood that stone architecture was unnoticeable, and the structures had clay or stone paved stumped floors. The most typical finds of the Aceramic Neolithic period are the stone bowls. In addition to chlorite vases, reddish and greyish sandstone examples were also found. Only very few of these containers which were crafted with technique of stone grinding were found in domestic contexts. The vases show advanced artistic skill with mostly geometric designs and sometimes with abstract figures on them. Similar examples in technique and decoration were found at Hallan Çemi although these were a lot simpler and primitive than the Kortik Tepe examples.

Among the finds there is a large group of stone artefacts with abstract human and animal figures (Fig. 9) These were discovered in graves and were thought to have ritual function. The craftsmanship of these objects suggests a lot more advanced Neolithic culture at Kortik Tepe than the similar examples found at other aceramic settlements.

However, the archaeological data uncovered so far has elucidated the burial traditions of the period.

In the areas excavated, the deceased were generally buried intramurally beneath compacted earthen floors, similar to the tradition observed at Demirköy, another Neolithic site on the Batman Su, indicating that this was also a Neolithic settlement with intramural burials. All of the ten skeletons discovered during three seasons of excavation at Kortik Tepe were of individuals buried in the hocker position. The burial gifts found in the graves generally share the same characteristics. The first group of burial gifts, in terms of number, manufacturing techniques and variety of types, is represented by beads. Most of the beads are worked from dark red coloured stones, with some made from white, yellow and black stones. The materials used and the cylindrical forms show similarities with the beads found at other Neolithic sites in the region.

Noteworthy in terms of number and diversity are the implements produced by grinding. Besides tools for various uses, such as axes, pestles, grinding tools and mortars, an important group comprises the stone vessels that had a religious function. These vessels, all made in the same way, from a chloride stone, display differences in shape and decoration. The engraved decoration includes simple and geometric motifs, and there are a few examples with figural decoration. A large quantity of chipped stone tools manufactured for everyday use were found, the material used showing a preference for local flint.

As at all other Aceramic Neolithic period sites excavated in this region, both flint and obsidian were utilized at Kortik for the manufacture of chipped stone tools. Flint was the most commonly used raw material, accounting for %66 of the total lithic assemblage by number and %94 of total assemblage by weight³⁵. Three types of flint were utilized for stone tool production at Kortik. The most common type consisted of a locally available grey flint that ranged from good to poor in quality. The primary sources for this local flint were

³⁵ This preliminary report, carried out by Dr. Brian L. Peasall (University of Pennsylvania), is based on an analysis of 1259 pieces of chipped stone recovered from 66 different lots (lots AGI-AMH) during the summer field season at Kortik Tepe.

cobbles and pebbles from the bed of the Batman Çayı and nodules that had either been mined or eroded out of one of several limestone deposits in the region, the closest of which is Raman Dağı. The other two types consisted of exotic flints from unknown sources. One consists of a translucent brown flint and the other is a flint that ranges in color from black to olive green. These exotic flints resulted in better made tools. In contrast to flint, blades struck from obsidian tend to be better made, although they do not match the quality of obsidian blades recovered from the nearby site of Demirköy. Cores account for 3% of the flint and 2% of the obsidian recovered from Körtik. Many of the flint tools show evidence for heat treatment. The presence of cores and decortication flakes and blades that had been heated suggests that the heat treatment nodules was a common practice in preparing flint prior to tool production. The presence of flakes and blades containing cortex suggests that flint was brought to the site in the form of nodules rather than as finished cores or tools. On the other hand, no cortical pieces were observed in the obsidian assemblage suggesting that it had been brought to the site in as finished cores.

The tool assemblage is characterized by small sized blade and flake based tools. The major exception to this are a number of relatively large scrapers, most of which were produced from flint. Most formal tools appear to be made from obsidian. A quick survey of the assemblage indicates that geometrics are fairly common. On the other hand, lunates seem to be more common. The Körtik assemblage also contains a number of possible projectile points. As the other Aceramic Neolithic settlements of the region, simple blades appear to make up the majority of the tools.

Thus on the grounds of flint-to-obsidian ratios and on topological grounds, Körtik Tepe appears to be younger than Hallan Çemi, but older than Demirköy. This suggestion is also supported by the large numbers of stone bowls recovered from Körtik. Stone bowls were recovered from both Hallan Çemi and Demirköy. However they were

not as common at Demirköy as they were at Hallan Çemi. The chronological placement of Körtik intermediate between Hallan Çemi and Demirköy is further supported by a recent radiocarbon date from Körtik of about 9,800 BP. This is particularly interesting since it means that previous models of settlement in the Batman River valley which saw a gradual movement of population out of the eastern Taurus foothills and moving closer to larger areas of the flood plain near the confluence of the Batman and Tigris rivers over time must be re-evaluated.

The excavations carried out at the Southern Anatolia and North Syria such as Keban, Karakaya, Carchemish, Birecik, Tabqa, Tırşin and Ilisu (in construction) in the second half of the twentieth century have produced important approaches and novelties to archaeological past of the territory. Consequently the cultural accumulation of territory in mention has been understood with its chronological problems and cultural interrelations by these archaeological activities. The excavations carried out at Körtik Tepe are not sufficient to explain the features of architecture and socio-economical conformation of inhabitants. But in the light of material which has yielded by excavations, we obtain some knowledge about their artistic intelligence and religious order. Excavations indicate that the site of Körtik Tepe is much more important as a key site to study the prepottery Neolithic culture of region among the sites such as Hallan Çemi, Demirköy and Çayönü. The finds from the mound have also produced evidence to interpret cultural relationship with other cultures of the territory. Apart from other material, especially stone bowls of site which are classified as decorated and undecorated similar to Hallan Çemi, Demirköy and Çayönü. On the otherhand, in the domain of ground stone artefact types also shows similarity between Körtik Tepe and the others. However there are some points of difference in the ground stone assemblage, i.e. the stylized animal figures depicted on stone objects found at Körtik Tepe. On the other hand, the architectural texture of Hallan Çemi and Çayönü do not occur at Körtik Tepe.

In sum, Aceramic Neolithic cultural remains unique to the region were observed at Kortik Tepe. Two main habitation levels were discovered at Kortik Tepe: the Aceramic Neolithic level as the earlier phase and the Middle Ages that followed after a long period. The preliminary results of the excavation have not yet produced a clear picture of the Neolithic architecture, although stone paved areas of a circular plan discovered in trenches have to some extent broadened our knowledge of the building traditions of this settlement. The

most typical finds of the Aceramic Neolithic period are the stone bowls. The vases show advanced artistic skill with mostly geometric designs and sometimes with abstract figures on them. Excavations indicate that the site of Kortik Tepe is much more important as a key site to study the prepottery Neolithic culture of region among the sites such as Hallan Çemi, Demirköy and Çayönü. The finds from the mound have also produced evidence to interpret cultural relationship with other cultures of the territory.

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Fig. 1 Medieval burial covered stone blocks.

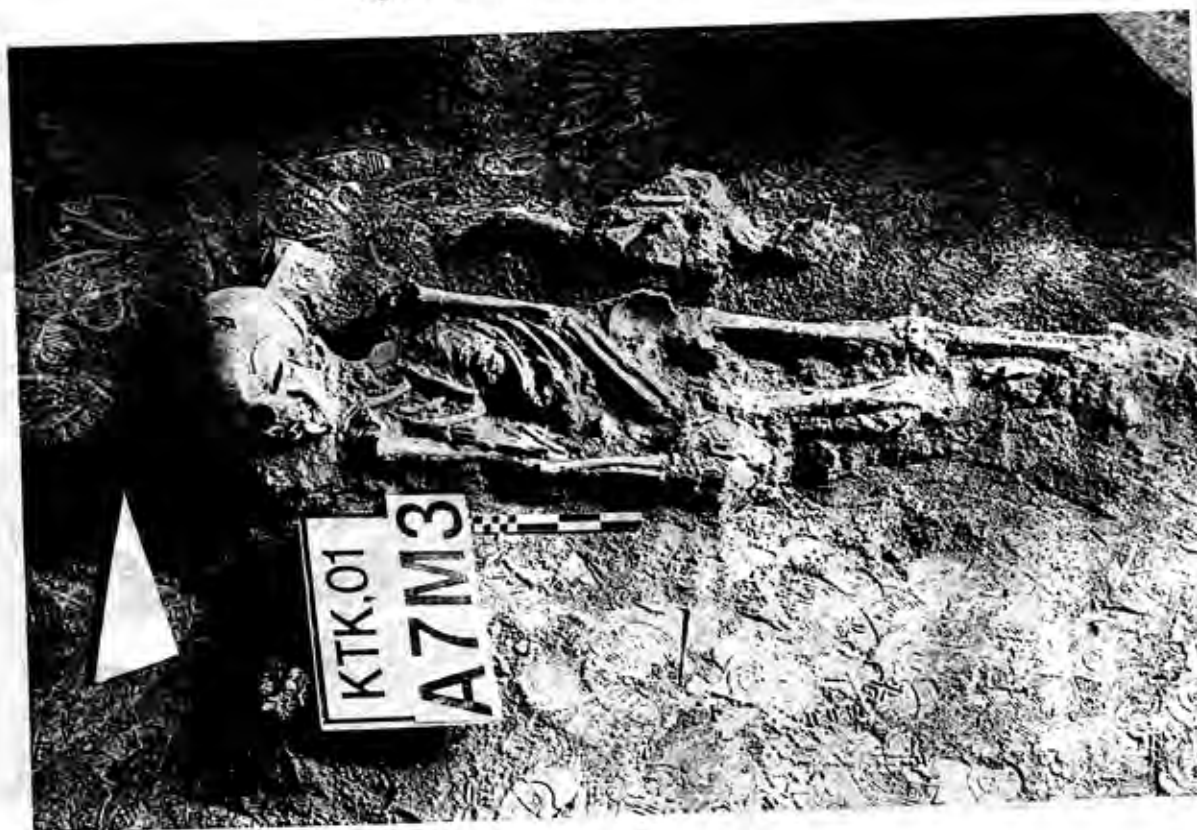


Fig. 2 Medieval burial.



Fig. 3 a-b Aceramic Neolithic Period burial with grave goods.



Fig. 4 Undecorated stone vase.



Fig. 5 Undecorated stone vase.



Fig. 6 Decorated stone vase.



Fig. 7 Decorated stone vase.

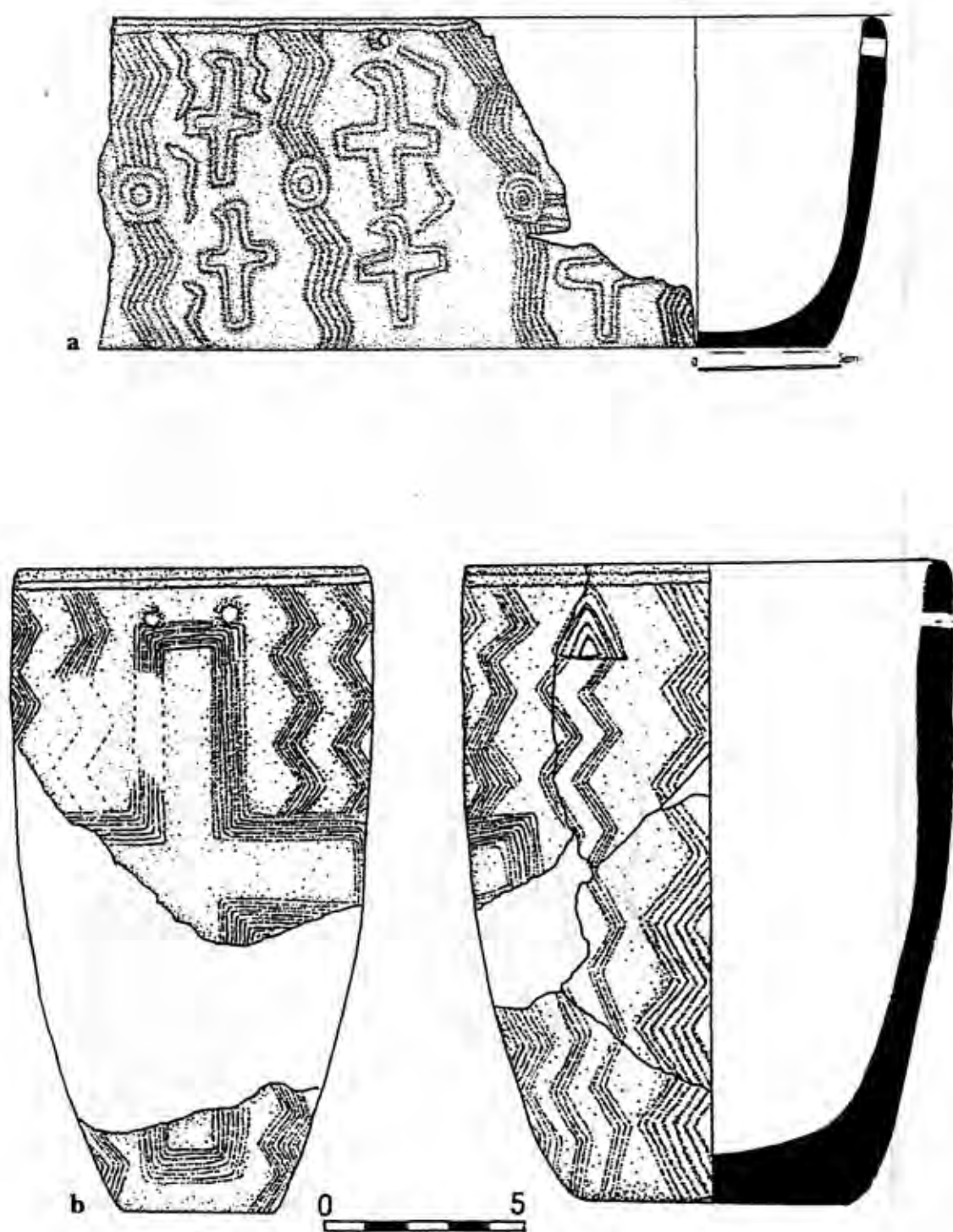


Fig. 8 Stone vases decorated with stylized birds and snakes.

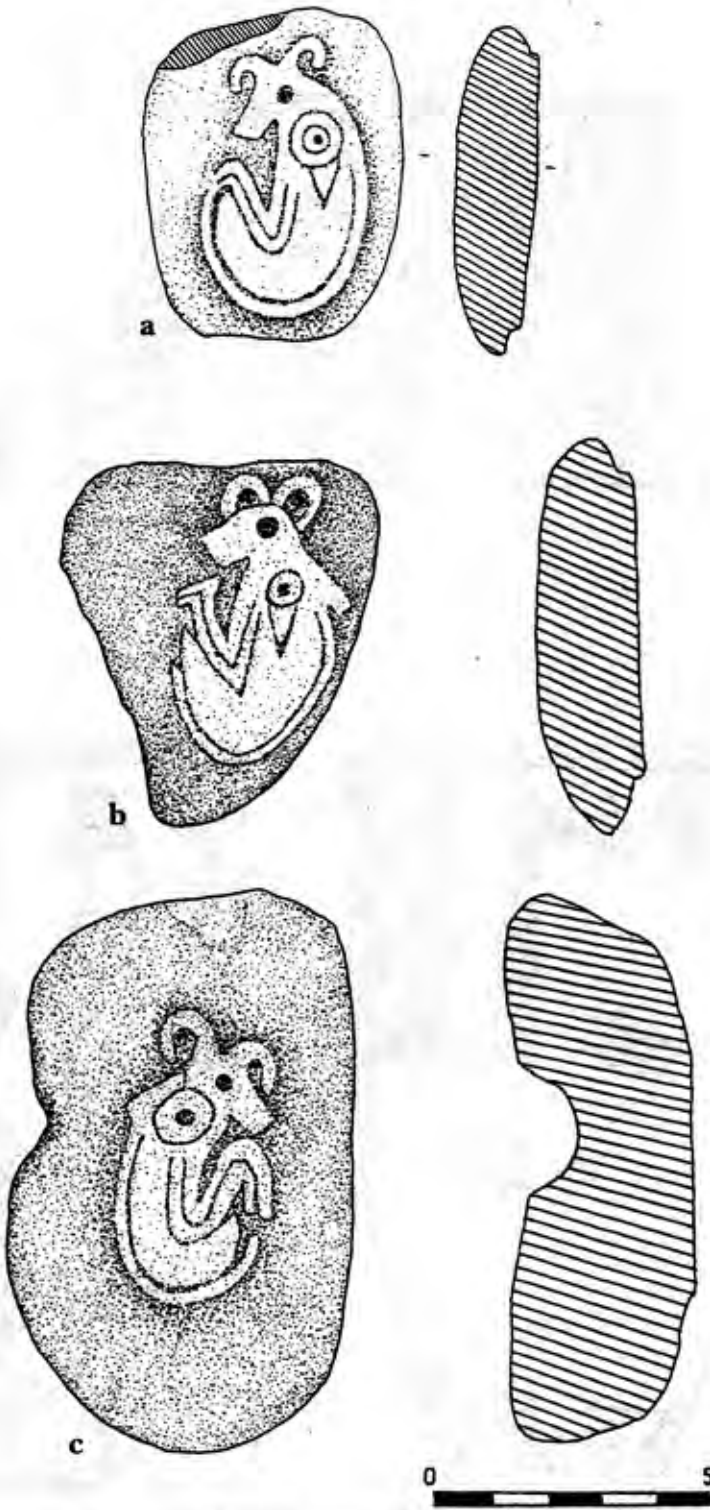


Fig. 9 Polished stone plaques with stylized representations.