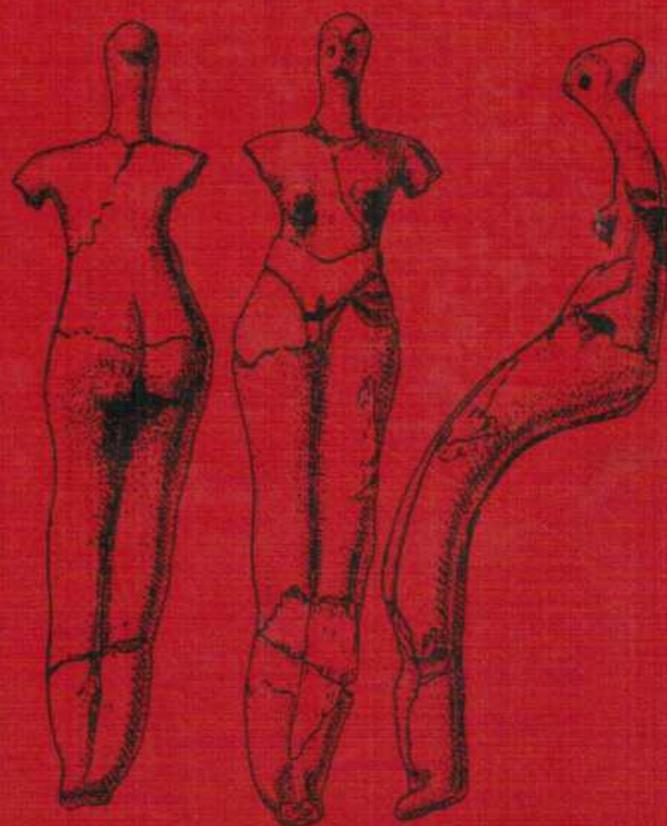


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Chalcolithic Anthropomorphic Figurines from Ilgynly-depe, Southern Turkmenistan

Classification, analysis and catalogue

Natalia F. Solovyova



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Ilgynly-depe
Anthropomorphic Depictions

by

Natalia F. Solovyova

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Contents

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Acknowledgments | 5 |
| Introduction | 7 |
| Classification. Typology | 7 |
| Stratification | 22 |
| Interpretation | 24 |
| Conclusion | 31 |
| Bibliography | 32 |
| Catalogue of Figurines | 34 |
| Plates' guide | 119 |
| Plates | 120 |

Acknowledgments

This volume has been long in preparation. My main purpose of its writing was to present the immense, but unknown collection of figurines which had been assembled through investigating of the Chalcolithic settlement of Ilgynly-depe.

It is a pleasure now to thank colleagues, friends and family whose kind help and understanding upheld me while excavating the site, making all the drawings and photos, preparing the catalogue and writing this book.

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Introduction

The settlement of Ilgynly-depe occupies an area of 14 hectares and the mound of this settlement is approximately 14 m high: it is situated in the eastern part of the foothills of the Kopet Dag mountains approximately 240 km due south-east of Ashgabat and 110 km north-west of Meshkhed. The Karakum Expedition of the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute for the History of Material Culture (IHMC RAS) excavated this site together with Turkmen archaeologists in the period 1985–1999.

The settlement was founded in the late 5-th and early 4-th millennium BC. At the very end of the 4-th and beginning of the 3-rd millennium its population most probably moved to the neighbouring settlement of Altyn-depe situated 6.5 km to the West. The reason for the departure was the shift in the course of the small Meana-chai River, which, like the courses of all waterways in the area, gradually moved westwards. The abandonment of the settlement coincided in time with fairly significant changes in its culture.

These found expression in the spread of the “Geoksyur Complex” (with the innovations in iconography, pottery production and the funerary rite intrinsic to it) and could have been stimulated by stress resulting from the increasingly inadequate water resources (Berezkin and Solovyova 1996, 86).

The subject of this study was the collection of anthropomorphic figurines found within the confines of the Ilgynly-depe settlement, which totalled over 500 items and was assembled in the course of 14 field-seasons, when the settlement was being excavated. Apart from one short and now out-of-date article (Khlobystina 1977) and mention of isolated items in catalogues of large studies, this collection has never been published.

Classification. Typology

The bulk of the collection consists of fragments of figurines: complete specimens are very rare. Although the collection may at first glance appear monotonous, it is virtually impossible to find any two figurines, which are identical. It would seem that the tradition which the inhabitants of the settlement followed, when it came to making figurines as when furnishing rooms, left them relatively free to select variants on a given theme.

For the analysis of the figurines from Ilgynly-depe a method was selected, which had, in the main, been elaborated by P. Ucko (1968) and then rendered more detailed, when used by E. V. Antonova for the description of the anthropomorphic sculpture of the early farmers of the Near East (Antonova 1977). During the analysis a range of features that was as wide as possible was used, since the individual character of the figurines was determined by variations of these features.

In this study, unlike the classifications mentioned above, the most typical features were singled out, on which

the figurine types were then based. The main features used for classification were:

- 1 – the material from which they were made;
- 2 – figurine or handle/appliqué piece on a vessel;
- 3 – the seated or standing position of the figure;
- 4 – the presence or absence of the upper part of the body;
- 5 – the presence or absence of arms.

Virtually all the figurines were either female or devoid of sexual characteristics and only one lower part of the torso of a seated figure made of unfired clay might possibly have been male.

1. On the basis of the material used, the whole collection of figurines from Ilgynly-depe needs to be divided into one of two categories:
stone sculpture;
clay sculpture.

The clay sculpture consists of small figures, which have been moulded and dried in the sun, but not fired in kilns and fired (terracotta) figurines. The group of unfired figures is a minority, while the majority of the figurines are of terracotta.

2. In the collection there are anthropomorphic depictions which fall into one of three groups:
actual figurines fashioned in a more or less schematic way;
anthropomorphic handles on the lids of vessels;
anthropomorphic appliqué pieces on the vessels.

3. The actual figurines (both clay and stone ones) are divided up according to the position of the body – seated or standing. Moreover, the latter group which includes almost all the stone sculpture, the majority of unfired figures and a few terracotta figurines, accounts for slightly over one tenth of the whole collection of anthropomorphic sculpture. The collection consists in the main of seated figures. Most of them are of terracotta, but there are also figures made of unfired clay and one poorly preserved stone figurine.

4. Depending upon the finish of the upper part of the body, the seated figurines are divided into figures which have an upper body and those, whose upper body was not depicted.

5. Some of the figurines complete with the upper part of their body have been depicted with cone-shaped arms by the sides of their bodies. Others had no arms at all. It should be noted that the collection includes a very insignificant quantity of figurines, which occupy an intermediate position between figurines with arms and those without, who have triangular, rectangular or rounded ledges in place of arms (or are they deformed shoulders?). Fingers or toes are not shown on any of the figurines from Ilgynly-depe.

Insofar as the majority of the items in the collection consists of fragments of figurines, before listing the characteristics of

each type of figurine, it is appropriate to describe the most typical features in the presentation of individual parts of the body – the head, the upper torso, the lower torso and the legs. These parts were not singled out in a random way: firstly, in those cases where a figurine was moulded and put together from parts made of different pieces of clay, it was precisely these parts of the body which were fashioned separately and then joined together before firing; secondly, it was precisely fragments of this kind which were found in the settlement and, accordingly, it was precisely such parts which make up the bulk of the collection. The plates included in the study have also been arranged according to the parts of the body indicated above. The first letter in the code denotes a specific part of the figurine under discussion: **H** – head; **SH** – stone head; **T** – torso (upper part); **ST** – stone torso; **V** – vulva (lower parts of the body with genitals and Type V of the seated figurines); **SV** – stone vulva; **L** – legs; **SL** – stone legs; **M** – only one lower part of the torso of a seated figure, which might possibly have been male; **S** – standing figure (lower parts of the standing figurines, on which legs are shown); **C** – counters (standing clay figures, on which no legs have been indicated); **A** – anthropomorphic handles on the lids of vessels and anthropomorphic appliqué pieces on the vessels. The isolated examples of intact (or almost intact) specimens in the collection are repeated in the plates, when individual parts are being described with the relevant comments: firstly the whole depiction appears, then only the framed described part is shown. In the catalogue there is a detailed description of each specimen in the collection and below some characteristic features have been merely listed.

HEADS. (The first number in the code in the plates indicates the shape of the eyes: 0 – facial features are not indicated, 1 – ‘round’ eyes, 2 – ‘closed’ eyes, 3 – ‘narrow, slanting’ eyes, 4 – ‘almond-shaped’ eyes; the second number indicates the presence or absence of a chin: 0 – facial features are not indicated, 1 – the chin is not shown, 2 – the chin is shown; the third number indicates the shape of the head: 1 – cigar-shaped, 2 – the head is slightly flattened from above and/or from the back, 3 – the back of the head slopes backwards and upwards, 4 – the head has a cylindrical head-dress or hair-style, 5 – the head, when viewed from above, appeared triangular in shape and the back of it extends backwards; small letter at the end of the code indicates: a – the presence of painted details, b – the depiction of ‘eyelashes’, ‘tears’, ‘wrinkles’ or ‘tattoo’ on the face, c – varieties in the depiction of the head, (m) – a mouth is shown. The symbol ‘?’ in the code of the plates here and hence-forth signifies it is impossible to give the exact attribute because of the bad state of preservation of an object. The number under each drawing of the figurine in the plates is the same as the number of the figurine in the catalogue).

All the heads in the collection are divided up as follows:
(H0) – heads on which the facial features are not indicated;
(H1) – heads with ‘round’ eyes;
(H2) – heads with ‘closed’ eyes;
(H3) – heads with ‘narrow, slanting’ eyes;
(H4) – heads with ‘almond-shaped’ eyes.

There are only isolated examples of **(H0)**, **(H2)** and **(H4)**, while **(H1)** heads make up almost two thirds and **(H3)** heads one third of all those in the collection. The heads could have been moulded together with the torso out of one piece of clay but they could, alternatively, have been moulded separately from the torso and joined on to it prior to firing (in such cases there is a characteristic dent at the base of the neck where the head had broken off by chance or been deliberately separated from the body).

The contours of the faces of all the figurines from Ilgynly-depe had been moulded in one and the same way: with his two fingers the craftsman had pinched part of the surface of the blank, still damp clay ‘bar’, so that the right and left halves of the face took shape with varying degrees of clarity and the front edge of the pinched clay represented the nose. In the case of approximately a third of the heads in the collection of anthropomorphic figurines clay was pulled out from the lower part of the front edge of the pinched clay so as to form a chin – two large groups **(H1)** and **(H3)** consist of both heads with no chin **(H1-1)**, **(H3-1)** and heads with chin **(H1-2)**, **(H3-2)**. Only two heads with ‘almond-shaped’ eyes **(H4)** had ears and only two figurines with heads with ‘round’ eyes **(H1)** had nostrils indicated on them. The faces of the figurines might be round, oval or triangular, but regardless of how primitively they might have been depicted, they were all raised slightly and the craftsmen succeeded in giving them a ‘gaze turned upwards’, even if the head was not depicted as leaning back slightly. The rest of the features depended either on some sort of rules for depiction, or on the craftsman’s imagination or level of his mastery.

(H0) – heads with no face – 8 specimens.

Given that five of the eight of these figurines are terracotta, i.e. figurines which have passed through the final stage of manufacture – firing, there are no grounds for regarding the lack of a face as the result of an unfinished process.

(H0-0-1) – three heads of figurines were made in the shape of small vertical rods (the measurement round the neck is equal to that round the head), which taper slightly towards the back (Pl. I).

(H0-0-2) – two heads of complete miniature and schematic seated figurines are slightly flattened at the top and the ovals of the faces have hardly been indicated. No details have been worked (Pl. I).

(H0-0-3) – three heads were complete with their backs sloping backwards and upwards and barely discernible facial outlines. The measurement round the neck is equal to that round the head. The heads create an impression of bent rods (Pl. I).

(H1) – heads with ‘round’ eyes – 53 specimens.

The eyes are depicted as round hollows with varying diameter and depth, which were made in damp clay with the point of an object round in section.

(H1-1) – heads with ‘round’ eyes and with no chin indicated – 33 specimens:

(H1-1-1) – two round-faced terracotta heads – the most primitive in the range of heads with ‘round’ eyes and without chins. On these heads the outlines of the face and the nose are barely discernible, the eyes are large, the mouth not shown, the shape of the head round and the measurement round the neck is virtually equal to the measurement round the head (Pl. II).

(H1-1-1(m)) – one head differs from the preceding ones in that there is a mouth, shown with an imprinted dot (Pl. II).

(H1-1-1a) – one head differs from (H1-1-1) in that there are traces of black paint in the eyes. Details of clothing or jewellery have also been indicated (Pl. II).

(H1-1-1c) – one head is slightly flattened at the top (but this was most likely a defect of manufacture) and the measurement round the head is slightly larger than the measurement round the neck. Details of clothing or jewellery have been shown using carved decoration (Pl. II).

(H1-1-2(m)) – one head of a terracotta figurine. The neck is short and thick. The head is leaning slightly backwards and the crown has deliberately been flattened. The oval of the face is clear and the mouth has been shown with a horizontal slit (Pl. II).

(H1-1-2a) – one terracotta head has a more clearly delineated oval for the face, the mouth is not indicated. In the eyes there are traces of black paint. The head has deliberately been flattened at the top. The face is round and some details of clothing or jewellery have been drawn in (Pl. II).

(H1-1-3) – four terracotta heads which have been worked in a fairly primitive way: the elongated oval of the face and the nose are barely discernible. The eyes are small and there is no mouth. The back of the head slopes backwards and slightly upwards (Pl. III).

(H1-1-3(m)) – twelve heads which differ from the preceding specimens in that they have a small round dent to convey the mouth. (Pl. IV).

(H1-1-3b(m)) – two heads have patches of black paint on the top of the elongated back of the head. There are traces of black paint in the eyes and mouth. There is a fine stripe of paint descending from each eye, like a tear. Wide eyebrows, which grow together on the bridge of the nose, have been drawn in with black paint. Details of clothing or jewellery have been drawn in (Pl. IV).

(H1-1-4) – one head has a head-dress or hair-style, which is in the shape of a tall cylinder at the back of the head. At the top of the cylinder there is a barely discernible dent (Pl. V).

(H1-1-4(m)) – two heads with cylindrical hair-style or head-dress differ from the preceding one in that there are mouths conveyed by round dents (Pl. V).

(H1-1-4a(m)) – five heads also with a cylindrical hair-style or head-dress, which has been most skilfully executed. The heads of these figurines have been carefully modelled. The oval of the faces has been clearly delineated. The eyes and mouth are small round gaps picked out with black paint or the mouth is a horizontal slit. Wide arched eyebrows have been drawn in with paint as well. The cylindrical head-dress or hair-style either has a shallow dent or a deep hole (but one which does not go right through) containing traces of black paint inside it. Details of jewellery, clothing or head-dresses have been worked in black paint (Pl. VI).

(H1-2) – heads with ‘round’ eyes, on which chins have been indicated – 20 specimens:

As regards the shape of the head and the rendering of the details, these are similar to the heads with ‘round’ eyes but no chin.

(H1-2-1(m)) – one primitively made terracotta head with a round face. The shape of the head is round and the measurement round the head is almost equal to that of the neck. The outline of the face is not clear and the nose is barely discernible. The mouth is indicated by a horizontal slit (Pl. VII).

(H1-2-1a(m)) – two round terracotta heads on thick necks. These heads differ from the preceding one in that the oval of the face is more clearly defined, the nose is large and some details have been drawn in. The faces are oval-shaped. The mouth and the eyes of both specimens have been shown using round holes and they have been picked out with black paint. The eyebrows have been drawn in with paint as well (Pl. VII).

(H1-2-2) – one head which differs from the head (H1-2-1(m)) in that there is no mouth to be seen, the face is round and flat and the chin heavy. The back of the head is flat (Pl. VII).

(H1-2-3a(m)) – five heads which all slope backwards and upwards at the back and have some details painted in with black paint. All the figurines have a face, which is a clear oval shape, and the mouth is shown with a round hole. The eyes and eyebrows have been drawn in with black paint (Pl. VIII).

(H1-2-3b(m)) – two heads, which differ from the preceding ones in that there is paint to be seen on the face: ‘wrinkles’ or ‘tattoo’ or ‘tears’ have been drawn in with black paint (Pl. VIII).

(H1-2-3c(m)) – four heads which differ as regards the back: it is either flat, or has a shallow dent in it, or a deep funnel-shaped hole (Pl. VIII).

(H1-2-4(m)) – two terracotta heads with ‘round’ eyes, a mouth and a chin. They are complete with a cylindrical head-dress or hair-style varying in height and with small dents at the top (Pl. IX).

(H1-2-4a(m)) – two terracotta heads differ from the preceding ones in that there are details painted in with black paint (Pl. IX).

(H1-2-5(m)) – one terracotta head which differs markedly from the general appearance of all the heads in the group with ‘round’ eyes and with a chin shown. This head, when viewed from above, appears triangular in shape and the back of it extends backwards, but does not slope upwards. The face is triangular and the chin pointed. The mouth is not indicated and the eyes are large (Pl. IX).

(H2) – heads with ‘closed’ eyes – 6 specimens.

This group has not been mentioned by any of the previous scholars researching terracotta artefacts from the Geoksyur oasis. In the collection of figurines from Ilgynly-depe there are six such items. The eyes are executed in the same way in all of them – using narrow horizontal slits cut into the damp clay. The outer corner of these eyes is positioned lower down than the inner one and this is the main difference in the execution of a ‘closed’ eye and a ‘narrow slanting’ one. The outer corner of the latter is always depicted higher than the inner one.

(H2-1) – *there is no chin indicated on any of the heads with ‘closed’ eyes:*

(H2-1-1(m)) – one round head, which is the most primitive in the group. The circumference of the head is equal to that of the neck. A chin is not indicated. The narrow slits for the eyes were made before firing (Pl. X).

(H2-1-4a(m)) – three heads, all with a cylindrical head-dress or hair-style and with details drawn in with black paint. The eyes have been indicated using a sharp instrument prior to firing and the mouth is a small round hole. The eyebrows of each figurine have been worked in black paint (Pl. X).

(H2-1-4b(m)) – one terracotta head differs from the preceding ones in that there is a depiction of eyelashes of closed eyes? (Pl. X)

(H2-1-5a) – one terracotta head, on which the rendering of the eyes could be interpreted as ‘closed’, but as far as its general appearance is concerned it is very different from the heads described above. When viewed from above, the head is triangular and painted with black paint and the back of the head extends backwards. The oval of the face is hardly indicated and the mouth is not shown. The eyes were executed prior to firing with a sharp instrument and painted with black paint. Paint was also used to convey the broad eyebrows and details of clothing or jewellery (Pl. X).

(H3) – heads with ‘narrow, slanting’ eyes – 21 specimens.

These are of identical shape of the depiction of the eyes. This was achieved in two ways:

- 1) a fairly thin object round in section was pressed into the damp clay blank diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed in harder;
- 2) the eyes were depicted by making a narrow slit, using a thin object, from the nose to the temple in the damp clay.

Using these primitive methods, the craftsmen from Ilgynly-depe achieved depictions of close-set, narrow, slanting eyes in a face with high cheek-bones. Attention should also be drawn to another distinctive feature of these heads with ‘narrow, slanting’ eyes – the shape of the back of the head. The back of the head of some of the figurines is like that of most of the heads with ‘round’ eyes – extending backwards and sloping upwards. The back of most of the heads in this group, however, has been fashioned quite differently. It slopes back, is slightly raised, compressed at the top and bottom and conical in profile. The shape of the head in plan is triangular.

(H3-1) – *heads with ‘narrow, slanting’ eyes on which the chin is not shown – 11 specimens:*

(H3-1-1a) – one head of a whole miniature seated terracotta figurine. A straight bar of clay, oval in section, forms the neck and head of the figurine. The end section has been squeezed in from the sides and a pointed nose and back of the head have been indicated. The oval of the face has not been indicated, only the eyes have been drawn in (Pl. XI).

(H3-1-1c) – one head differs from the preceding one in that there was an appliqué hair-style or head-dress (Pl. XI).

(H3-1-3a) – one head which is slightly elongated at the back. The mouth is not indicated. The eyes have been picked out in black paint (Pl. XI).

(H3-1-3a(m)) – one head which differs from the preceding one in that it has a small round mouth and some details of garments or jewellery, which have been drawn in with black paint (Pl. XI).

(H3-1-4c) – two terracotta heads with a low cylindrical appliqué head-dress or hair-style, which broadens out slightly towards the top, and a long clearly moulded nose (Pl. XI).

(H3-1-5) – two coarsely moulded terracotta heads. On both, the triangular oval of the face and nose is hardly discernible, the mouth has not been indicated. When looked at from above these heads appear triangular and they broaden out from the forehead to the back of the head. The backs of the heads are conical in profile (Pl. XII).

(H3-1-5a) – two heads which differ from the preceding ones in that there is some black paint in the eyes and on the back of the head (Pl. XII).

(H3-1-5c) – one terracotta head. The back of the head does not simply extend backwards but slopes upwards as well, forming a ridge representing a hair-style or a head-dress (Pl. XII).

(H3-2) – heads with ‘narrow, slanting’ eyes, on which the chin has been indicated – 9 specimens:

(H3-2-1) – one terracotta head belongs to the group described, having ‘narrow, slanting’ eyes and a chin, but in so far as the face has been broken off, it is not possible to provide any further classification. The shape of the head is round (Pl. XIII).

(H3-2-2) – one head which differs from the former on account of its triangular shape (Pl. XIII).

(H3-2-3) – one terracotta head of a figurine with the back, leaning backwards and upwards. The oval face slants upwards. The mouth is not indicated (Pl. XIII).

(H3-2-3a) – one head which differs from the previous one regarding the shape of the nose and the details of garments or jewellery which have been drawn in. Black paint has been used to depict the eye-brows, which have grown together in the middle and the eyes (Pl. XIII).

(H3-2-3a(m)) – one head which differs from the previous one in that a mouth has been indicated with a horizontal slit (Pl. XIII).

(H3-2-5) – one head of a virtually complete terracotta figure. Viewed from above the shape of the head is triangular. The face is also triangular and the back of the head is conical in profile. The mouth is not indicated (Pl. XIV).

(H3-2-5a) – one head which differs from the previous one, because details of garments of jewellery have been drawn in. The back of the head and eyes have been worked in black paint and the appearance of the figurine is made more striking by the addition of black brows, which have grown together over the bridge of the nose (Pl. XIV).

(H3-2-5a(m)) – two heads which only differ from the previous one as they have a mouth indicated by a horizontal slit marked out with black paint (Pl. XIV).

(H3-?-1) – one head and the left half of the upper part of a terracotta figurine. The shape of the head is rod-like and round in section. The face and the front part of the torso have not survived, but the dents from the eye-sockets can still be seen and on the basis of these one can conclude that the figurine had ‘narrow, slanting’ eyes (Pl. XV).

(H4) – heads with ‘almond-shaped’ eyes – 2 specimens.

They differ from all the rest in that they have convex eyes.

(H4-1) – no chins have been indicated on both specimen:

(H4-1-1c) – two terracotta heads bearing no paint. The eyes are large and ‘slanting’, the outer corner is higher than the inner one. The convex eye-lids have been shown in relief and inside each of them a convex eye has been depicted. All the facial features, the details of the clothing and head-dresses or hair-styles have been shown with appliqué pieces or incised (Pl. XV).

(H?-?-?) – one terracotta fragment of the neck (Pl. XV).

TORSOS – upper parts of the body down to the waist. (The first number in the code of the plates designates the presence or absence of arms: 0 – no arms at all are indicated, 1 – arms are indicated, 2 – oval, triangular or rectangular ledges in place of arms are shown; the second number indicates the presence or absence of breasts: 0 – no breasts at all are shown, 1 – breasts are indicated; the third number (or combination of numbers) designates the absence or presence of details of garments, jewellery or tattoos: 0 – no details of garments, jewellery or tattoos, 1 – there are some on the neck, 2 – on the back, 3 – on the shoulders, 4 – on the waist; the small letter after the third number of the code indicates the differences in depictions of details of garments, jewellery or tattoos: a – transverse stripes drawn with paint, b – longitudinal stripes drawn with paint, c – diagonal stripes drawn with paint, d – vertical stripes drawn with paint, e – circles drawn with paint, f – a zig-zag line drawn with paint, g – appliqué details).

All the upper parts of the torsos are divided as follows:

(T0) – torsos of figurines on which no arms at all are indicated;

(T1) – torsos of figurines with arms indicated;

(T2) – torsos of figurines which have oval, triangular or rectangular ledges in place of arms;

(T?) – fragments of the upper parts of torsos, on which the shoulders have not survived, which makes it impossible to classify the manner in which the arms have been depicted. Within each group there are torsos which have appliqué or (very rarely) moulded breasts – **(T0-1)**, **(T1-1)**, **(T2-1)**, **(T?-1)** and torsos which never had breasts in the first place **(T0-2)**, **(T1-2)**, **(T2-2)**, **(T?-2)**.

Those are not all of the differences between the ways in which the torsos have been depicted. Wide diversity can also be traced in the sizes of the torsos and in the depictions of the shapes of the shoulders and breasts. Yet, after all possible measurements had been taken (length and circumference of neck, width of shoulders, chest, waist, the angle of the slope of the shoulders, height and weight) and the various ratios of these measurements to each other calculated, it emerged that no single one of the above parameters could be used for classification purposes, since the level of variability was too high.

(T1) – torsos of figurines, on which arms have been depicted – 57 specimens.

(T1-1) – torsos with arms and appliqué or moulded breasts – 54 specimens:

(T1-1-0) – fourteen torsos (two whole seated figurines and 12 fragmentary torsos). They all have no decoration on the neck, on the back or shoulders. All the torsos are terracotta ones. That is the sum total of the common features: the torsos vary in height, thickness and shape of the shoulder, which can be anything from narrow and rounded to straight and broad (Pl. XVI).

(T1-1-1a) – two torsos of terracotta figurines have stripes of black paint round necks (Pl. XVII).

(T1-1-1c) – three torsos differ from the preceding ones in that the stripes round the necks are v-shaped (Pl. XVII).

(T1-1-1a+2f) – terracotta torso with a stripe round the neck and a zigzag line drawn with black paint on the back (Pl. XVII).

(T1-1-4) – one torso of a terracotta figurine with a black stripe round the waist (Pl. XVIII).

(T1-1-3a) – seven torsos of terracotta figurines which all have stripes drawn with black paint across the shoulders (between one and seven) (Pl. XVIII).

(T1-1-1a+3a) – eleven terracotta torsos which all have one or more black stripes round the neck and stripes across the shoulders (between one and seven). As regards the build of the body and the shape of the shoulders, all the torsos are very different (Pl. XIX).

(T1-1-1a+3ae) – one torso of an elegant terracotta figurine which has one black stripe round the neck, stripes across the left shoulder and three pairs of circles on the right shoulder (Pl. XIX).

(T1-1-3ab) – two terracotta torsos with black stripes arranged across and lengthways on the shoulders (Pl. XX).

(T1-1-1a+3ab) – four terracotta torsos with similar shapes of stripes on the shoulders as those described above, but there are stripes on the necks (Pl. XX).

(T1-1-1a+3e) – two torsos. The stripes round the neck and pairs of circles on the shoulders have been drawn in with black paint (Pl. XX).

(T1-1-3d) – one terracotta torso with vertical stripes drawn with black paint on the shoulder (Pl. XXI).

(T1-1-1a+3d) – one torso differs from the preceding one in that there is a black stripe round the neck (Pl. XXI).

(T1-1-1c+3d) – two torsos with similar stripes on the shoulders, but stripes on the neck are v-shaped (Pl. XXI).

(T1-1-1c+3ac) – two terracotta torsos with one or more black v-shaped stripes on the neck and with crossways and diagonal stripes on the shoulders (Pl. XXI).

(T1-0) – torsos with arms, on which no breasts are indicated – 3 specimens:

(T1-0-0) – two torsos of terracotta figurines with no decoration (Pl. XXII).

(T1-0-1c+3a) – one terracotta torso has a v-shaped black stripe round the neck and stripes across the shoulders (Pl. XXII).

(T1-?) – fragments of terracotta figurines of which only part of the shoulder and/or an arm have survived, which makes it impossible to judge whether the figurine had breasts or not – 21 specimens:

(T1-?-0) – seven separate fragments of arms and one fragment of a shoulder without decoration (Pl. XXIII).

(T1-?-3) – ten fragments of arms and three fragments of shoulders with decoration (Pl. XXIII).

(T1-?-2+3) – one fragment of a terracotta figurine with decoration drawn in black paint on the back and shoulder (Pl. XXIII).

(T2) – torsos of figurines, on which ledges are shown instead of arms – 10 specimens.

All the specimens we have in the collection are terracotta ones.

(T2-1) – torsos with ledges and breasts – 5 specimens:

(T2-1-0) – two torsos without decoration (Pl. XXIV).

(T2-1-1c+3c) – one fragment of the upper part of a torso with a v-shaped stripe at the front of the neck and diagonal stripes on the shoulders (Pl. XXIV).

(T2-1-2+3a) – one fragment of the right half of the upper part of a torso with stripes drawn in with black paint across the shoulder and on the back (Pl. XXIV).

(T2-1-1g+2g+3g) – one torso. To the neck and shoulder thin strips of clay have been applied. A small hemispherical clay plaque has been applied to the back (Pl. XXIV).

(T2-0) – torsos with ledges and without breasts – two specimens:

(T2-0-0) – two torsos without decoration (Pl. XXV).

(T2-?) – fragmentary torsos with ledges (it is not possible to say whether or not there were breasts) – two specimens:

(T2-?-0) – one upper left half of a torso with the front part broken off and without any traces of decoration (Pl. XXV).

(T2-?-3f) – one fragment of a torso. Zigzag lines have been drawn in with black paint on the shoulder (Pl. XXV).

(T0) – torsos of figurines, on which no arms are indicated – 21 specimens.

(T0-1) – torsos without arms, on which breasts have been indicated – 12 specimens:

(T0-1-0) – eight terracotta torsos of various sizes and shapes, but without decoration on the neck, or shoulders, or back, or waist (Pl. XXVI).

(T0-1-1a) – one torso differs from the previous ones in that it has a black stripe round the neck (Pl. XXVII).

(T0-1-1ce) – one terracotta torso. Two rows of black circles coming down on to the chest in a v-shape have been drawn on the neck of the figurine (Pl. XXVII).

(T0-1-3a) – one torso of a terracotta figurine with black stripes across the shoulders (Pl. XXVII).

(T0-1-4) – one terracotta torso with black stripe round the waist (Pl. XXVII).

(T0-0) – torsos without arms, on which no breasts have been depicted – 7 specimens:

(T0-0-0) – six torsos differing as regards the build of the body and shape of the shoulders, which have no decoration anywhere (Pl. XXVIII).

(T0-0-1a+4) – one torso, which differs from the previous ones, in that it has black stripes round the neck and waist (Pl. XXVIII).

(T0-?) – fragmentary torsos without arms from which the front surface has been broken off, so that it is not possible to say whether breasts had been depicted or not – three specimens:

(T0-?-0) – two torsos without any painted decoration (Pl. XXIX).

(T0-?-3d) – one torso, which differs from the previous ones, in that it has vertical black stripes on the shoulders (Pl. XXIX).

(T?) – torsos, from which the shoulders had been broken off to varying degrees – 18 specimens.

(T?-1) – torsos with broken shoulders, on which breasts had been indicated – 17 specimens:

(T?-1-?) – seven fragments of torsos of terracotta female figurines. The state of preservation of the neck and shoulder area is such that it is impossible to judge whether there had been any decoration (Pl. XXX).

(T?-1-0) – one terracotta torso, to which no decoration had been applied initially (Pl. XXXI).

(T?-1-1a) – three terracotta torsos. Round the neck parallel stripes have been drawn in prior to firing (Pl. XXXI).

(T?-1-1a+3a) – two terracotta torsos. Round the neck and across the shoulders black stripes have been drawn in prior to firing (Pl. XXXII).

(T?-1-1c+3c) – one fragment of a terracotta torso with slanting parallel stripes of black paint round the neck and across the shoulders (Pl. XXXII).

(T?-1-1c+2+3e) – one fragment of a terracotta torso with a slanting stripe round the neck and circles on the shoulders worked in black paint. Decoration had also been drawn on the back (Pl. XXXII).

(T?-1-1a+2ab+3a) – one fragment of terracotta torso with stripes of black paint round the neck, on the back and across the shoulders (Pl. XXXII).

(T?-1-3g) – one fragment of the upper part of a terracotta torso with appliqué decoration. Across the right shoulder prior to firing two thin strips of clay were applied (Pl. XXXII).

(T?-0) – torso with broken shoulders, on which no breasts had been indicated – 1 specimen:

(T?-0-0) – one torso made of unfired clay, on which no breasts have been indicated. The head and the neck were either moulded separately, or they were not depicted at all. There is no painted decoration. What one may have here is an incomplete manufacturing process (Plate XXXII).

VULVA – lower parts of the bodies. The largest group of fragments in the collection. (The first number in the code used in the plates indicates the way the legs have been fashioned: 1 – each leg from the waist has been moulded separately, then they have been joined to each other prior to firing, 2 – both legs have been formed together from one and the same piece of clay, 3 – legs have not been indicated at all; the second number indicates whether the vulva has been shown or not: 1 – vulva has been shown, 0 – vulva has not been shown; the third number (or combination of numbers) indicates the shape of the vulva: 1 – a circle, 2 – a triangle, 3 – ^-shaped sign, 4 – m-shaped sign, 5 – v-shaped sign; the capital letter (or combination of letters) after the third number indicates the technique used to depict the vulva: I – incised, A – appliqué, P – painted; the small letter at the end of the code indicates: a – the presence of painted details or decoration on the lower part of the figurine, b – the presence of pricked holes or incised decoration on the lower part, c – the presence of appliqué details or decoration on the lower part of the figurine).

The fragments of the lower parts of figurines are divided as follows:

(V1) – fragments of the lower parts of figurines, for which each leg has been moulded separately;

(V2) – fragments of the lower parts of figurines, for which both legs have been moulded together;
 (V?) – fragments of the lower parts of figurines, for which it is not possible to determine how the legs were fashioned;
 (V3) – schematic depictions of seated female figurines with no body parts indicated.

Each group consists of the lower parts of figurines, on which the vulva has been indicated – (V1-1), (V2-1), (V?-1) and (V3-1), but only the two first groups have some fragments with no vulva indicated – (V1-0) and (V2-0).

(V1) – the lower parts of seated figurines, for which the two legs had been moulded separately and then joined to each other prior to firing – 80 specimens.

(V1-0) – fragments of the lower parts of figurines with separately moulded legs and with no vulva indicated – five specimens:

(V1-0-0) – five fragments without indication of vulvas and without decoration (Pl. XXXIII).

(V1-1) – fragments of the lower parts of figurines, for which the legs were moulded separately and the vulva has been indicated – 54 specimens:

(V1-1-1I) – ten fragments. The vulva is indicated by a round hole or a dent (Pl. XXXIV).

(V1-1-1Ib) – two fragments which differ from the previous ones, since there are pricked holes on the thighs (Pl. XXXV).

(V1-1-1IPa) – two fragments. The vulva is indicated by a round hole decorated with black paint. There is decoration worked with black paint on the thighs (Pl. XXXV).

(V1-1-1P) – one fragment. The vulva is indicated by a circle worked in black paint (Pl. XXXVI).

(V1-1-1A) – one fragment. The vulva is indicated by a round appliqué piece (Pl. XXXVI).

(V1-1-1Aa) – one fragment which differs from the previous one, since there is decoration worked in black paint on the thighs (Pl. XXXVI).

(V1-1-2I) – one lower-body fragment. The vulva has been incised prior to firing as a triangle (Pl. XXXVII).

(V1-1-2IPa) – one lower body fragment. The vulva is indicated by a triangle incised before firing and decorated with black paint. There is decoration on the thighs (Pl. XXXVII).

(V1-1-2Aa) – one fragment of the lower part of a figurine. The genitals were indicated with an appliqué triangle. There is decoration on the thighs (Pl. XXXVII).

(V1-1-2APa) – two fragments. The appliqué triangle was decorated with black paint. There is decoration on the thighs (Pl. XXXVII).

(V1-1-2A+1I) – one lower part of a figurine. The genitals are indicated with an appliqué triangle with a hole in the middle (Pl. XXXVIII).

(V1-1-2A+1Ia) – one fragment of the lower part of a figurine, which differs from the previous one on account of the decoration on the thighs. The hole on the triangle is located on the lower corner (Pl. XXXVIII).

(V1-1-3A) – fifteen fragments of lower bodies. The vulva has been indicated with an appliqué piece forming an ^-shaped sign (Pl. XXXIX).

(V1-1-3Aa) – four lower body fragments, which differ from the previous ones in that they have decoration on the thighs (Pl. XL).

(V1-1-3AP) – one figurine. The vulva is indicated with an appliqué piece forming a ^-shaped sign decorated with black paint (Pl. XLI).

(V1-1-3APa) – four lower-body fragments, which differ from the previous one in that they have decoration on the thighs (Pl. XLI).

(V1-1-3A+1I) – one lower-body fragment. The vulva has been indicated with an appliqué piece forming a ^-shaped sign and an incised hole under it (Pl. XLII).

(V1-1-3A+1Pa) – one lower-body fragment. The vulva has been indicated with an appliqué piece forming a ^-shaped sign and a circle worked with black paint under the appliqué piece. There is decoration on the thighs (Pl. XLII).

(V1-1-4A) – one torso fragment. The vulva is indicated with an m-shaped appliqué piece (Pl. XLIII).

(V1-1-5A) – one lower-body fragment. The vulva is indicated by a v-shaped appliqué piece (Pl. XLIV).

(V1-1-5AP) – one lower-body fragment, which differs from the previous one in that the v-shaped appliqué piece has been decorated with black paint (Pl. XLIV).

(V1-1-5A+1I) – one figurine. The vulva is indicated by a v-shaped appliqué piece with a truncated corner (Pl. XLIV).

(V1-?) – fragments of the lower parts of figurines with separately moulded legs. It is not clear whether a vulva had been indicated – 21 specimens:

(V1-?-?) – fourteen torso fragments. It is not clear whether a vulva had been indicated (Pl. XLV).

(V1-?-?a) – seven fragments differ from the previous ones in that they have decoration on the thighs (Pl. XLVI).

(V2) – lower parts of figurines with legs which have been moulded together from one and the same piece of clay – 77 specimens.

There are specimens made out of unfired clay and terracotta ones.

(V2-0) – lower parts of figurines, whose legs which have been moulded together. The vulva has not been indicated – fourteen specimens:

(V2-0-0) – fourteen specimens (whole and fragmentary) with no indication of the vulva (Pl. XLVII).

(V2-1) – lower parts of figurines, whose legs have been moulded together. The vulva has been indicated – 53 specimens:

(V2-1-?) – one fragment. The vulva has been indicated, but the shape of it is not clear (Pl. XLVII).

(V2-1-?b) – one fragment differs from the previous one in that it has pricked holes on the buttocks (Pl. XLVII).

(V2-1-1I) – four fragments. The vagina is indicated with a round hole made prior to firing (Pl. XLVIII).

(V1/2-1-1I) – one figurine which differs from the previous ones regarding the shape of the legs (Pl. XLVIII).

(V2-1-1Ib) – one fragment differs from (V2-1-1I) in that there are incised strokes on the buttocks (Pl. XLVIII).

(V2-1-1A) – one figurine. The vagina is indicated with an appliqué circle (Pl. XLVIII).

(V2-1-1Pa) – one figurine. The vulva has been indicated with a circle worked in black paint. There is decoration on the thighs (Pl. XLVIII).

(V2-1-2I) – twenty specimens. The vulva has been depicted using a triangle incised prior to firing (Pl. XLIX).

(V2-1-2Ia) – one fragment differs from the preceding ones in that there are details worked in black paint (Pl. XLIX).

(V2-1-2IP) – eight specimens. The vulva has been indicated with an incised triangle decorated with black paint prior to firing (Pl. L).

(V2-1-2IPa) – one fragment differs from the preceding ones in that there are details worked in black paint (Pl. L).

(V2-1-2P) – one lower-body fragment. The vulva has been indicated with a triangle worked in black paint (Pl. L).

(V2-1-2Aa) – one lower-body fragment. The vulva is indicated by an appliqué triangle. There is decoration on the thighs (Pl. L).

(V2-1-3A) – one lower-body fragment. The vulva was indicated by an appliqué ^-shaped piece (Pl. LI).

(V2-1-3Aa) – one fragment differs from the preceding one in that there is decoration on the thighs (Pl. LI).

(V2-1-3APa) – three lower-body parts. The vulva is indicated with an appliqué ^-shaped piece decorated all over with black paint. There is decoration on the thighs (Pl. LI).

(V2-1-3A+1I) – one lower body fragment. The vulva is indicated by an appliqué ^-shaped piece and an incised hole under it (Pl. LII).

(V2-1-3A+1Ia) – one fragment differs from the preceding one in that there is decoration on the thighs (Pl. LII).

(V2-1-3AP+1Ia) – one lower-body fragment. The vulva is indicated by an appliqué ^-shaped piece decorated all over with black paint and an incised hole under it. There is decoration on the thighs (Pl. LII).

(V2-1-5I) – one specimen. The vulva is indicated with a v-shaped sign incised prior to firing (Pl. LIII).

(V2-1-5IPa) – two fragments which differ from the previous ones in that there is black paint on the valvas and decoration on the thighs (Pl. LIII).

(V2-1-5I+1I) – two specimens. The vulva is indicated with a v-shaped sign and a hole at the corner of the sign incised prior to firing (Pl. LIII).

(V2-?) – lower parts of figurines, whose legs have been moulded together. It is not clear whether vulvas had been indicated – eight specimens:

(V2-?-?) – four fragments. It is not clear whether vulvas had been indicated (Pl. LIV).

(V2-?-?a) – two fragments which differ from the previous ones in that they have decoration on the thighs (Pl. LIV).

(V2-?-?b) – two fragments. It is not clear whether vulvas had been indicated. There are incised lines on the thighs and two pricked holes on the buttocks (Pl. LIV).

(V?) – fragments of torsos, on which it is not possible to determine how the legs were fashioned – 14 specimens.

(V?-I) – The vulva has been indicated on all the 14 specimens:

(V?-1-1I) – one fragment of a terracotta torso. The vulva is indicated by a round hole made prior to firing (Pl. LV).

(V?-1I+?A) – one fragment of a terracotta torso. The vulva is indicated by a round hole and an appliqué sign of unclear shape (Pl. LV).

(V?-1-2P) – three fragments of terracotta figurines' torsos. The vulva is indicated with a triangle worked in black paint (Pl. LVI).

(V?-1-2IP+1I) – one torso of a terracotta figurine. The vulva is indicated by a triangle incised before firing and decorated with black paint and a round hole (Pl. LVI).

(V?-1-3A) – one terracotta torso. The vulva has been indicated with an appliqué ^-shaped sign (Pl. LVII).

(V?-1-?A) – one terracotta torso. The vulva has been indicated with an appliqué piece of unclear shape (Pl. LVII).

(V?-1-3AP) – one terracotta torso. The vulva has been indicated with an appliqué ^-shaped piece decorated with black paint (Pl. LVII).

(V?-1-3A+1I) – one terracotta torso. The vulva has been indicated by an appliqué ^-shaped piece and round hole (Pl. LVII).

(V?-1-3AP+1I) – one fragment of a torso differs from the preceding one in that an appliqué ^-shaped piece has been decorated with black paint (Pl. LVII).

(V?-1-4P) – one terracotta torso fragment. The vulva has been drawn in with black paint using an m-shaped sign (Pl. LVIII).

(V?-1-5I) – one terracotta torso fragment. The vulva was shown with an incised v-shaped sign (Pl. LVIII).

(V?-1-5AP) – one torso of a terracotta figurine. The vulva has been indicated with a v-shaped appliqué piece decorated with black paint (Pl. LVIII).

(V3) – seven specimens of schematic depictions of what are probably seated figurines.

(V3-1) – seven schematic seated figurines. A dent in their front surface might indicate the vulva. No body parts have been indicated. (Pl. LIX).

LEGS. (The first number in the code used in the plates indicates the way the legs have been fashioned: 1 – each leg from the waist has been moulded separately, then they have been joined to each other prior to firing, a small letter after the number 1 indicates which leg has survived: r – the right one, l – the left one (from separate figurines), 2 – both legs have been formed together from one and the same piece of clay; the second number indicates whether the feet have been shown or not: 1 – the feet have been shown, 0 – the feet have not been shown; the third number (or combination of numbers) indicates the way of making

the feet: 1 – the feet have been extended forwards, 2 – the feet have been bent up at the front, 3 – the feet have been turned out sideways, 4 – the feet have been turned backwards; the small letter at the end of the code indicates: a – the presence of painted details or decoration, b – the presence of pricked holes or incised ornament, c – the presence of appliqué details or decoration). The specimens already described in the previous description (VULVA) are only noted here if the feet survived.

The fragments of the legs of figurines are divided up as follows: (L1) – leg fragments, on which each leg was modelled separately (both legs survived), (L1r) – only the right leg survived, (L1l) – only the left leg survived, (L1?) – it is not clear, which leg survived; (L2) – leg fragments, on which both legs were moulded together; (L?) – leg fragments, on which it is not possible to determine how the legs were fashioned.

The two first groups consist of some fragments of the legs of figurines with feet indicated as – (L1-1), (L2-1) and without feet indicated as – (L1-0) and (L2-0). In each group there are some fragments of legs with broken ends, on which it is not possible to determine whether the feet have been indicated or not – (L1-?), (L2-?) and (L?-?).

(L1) – the legs were moulded separately and joined prior to firing (both legs survived) – 27 specimens.

(L1-1) – both legs modelled separately have survived and the feet are indicated – 11 specimens:

(L1-1-2) – two samples. The feet are together and bent up at the front (Pl. LX).

(L1-1-3) – seven lower leg fragments. The feet are turned out to the sides (Pl. LXI).

(L1-1-3a) – two fragments differ from the previous ones in that they bear painted decoration (Pl. LXI).

(L1-?) – fragments of both legs modelled separately, on which it is not clear whether the feet were indicated or not – 16 specimens:

(L1-?-?) – twelve leg fragments. The feet have not survived (Pl. LXII).

(L1-?-?a) – four fragments differ from the previous ones in that they bear painted decoration (Pl. LXII).

(L1r) – only the right leg modelled separately has survived – 30 specimens.

(L1r-0) – right-leg fragments with no feet indicated – three specimens:

(L1r-0-0) – three right-leg fragments. The feet are not indicated, the legs have conical ends (Pl. LXIII).

(L1r-1) – *right-leg fragments with feet indicated – 12 specimens:*

(L1r-1-1) – two fragments. The feet extend forward and have been modelled by pinching with two fingers prior to firing (Pl. LXIII).

(L1r-1-1a) – one fragment, which differs from the previous ones in that it bears painted decoration (Pl. LXIII).

(L1r-1-2) – six right-leg fragments. The feet are bent up at the front (Pl. LXIV).

(L1r-1-2a) – one fragment, which differs from the previous ones in that it bears painted decoration (Pl. LXIV).

(L1r-1-3b) – one right-leg fragment. The feet have been turned out sideways. There are pricked holes on the leg (Pl. LXIV).

(L1r-1-?a) – one decorated right-leg fragment. The foot had been indicated, but the shape of it is not clear (Pl. LXIV).

(L1r-?) – *right-leg fragments, on which it is not clear whether the feet were indicated or not – 15 specimens:*

(L1r-?-?) – seven right-leg fragments. The feet have not survived (Pl. LXV).

(L1r-?-?a) – seven right-leg fragments. They differ from the previous ones in that they are decorated (Pl. LXV).

(L1r-?-?ac) – one decorated right-leg fragment. The foot has not survived, the knee has been indicated with an appliqué circle (Pl. LXV).

(L1l) – **only left leg modelled separately has survived – 22 specimens.**

(L1l-0) – *left-leg fragments with no feet indicated – one specimen:*

(L1l-0-0) – one left-leg fragment. The foot is not indicated, the leg has a conical end (Pl. LXVI).

(L1l-1) – *left-leg fragments with feet indicated – three specimens:*

(L1l-1-1) – two left-leg fragments. The feet, which extend forwards were modelled by pinching (Pl. LXVI).

(L1l-1-2) – one left-leg fragment. The foot was bent up at the front (Pl. LXVI).

(L1l-?) – *left-leg fragments, on which it is not clear whether the feet were indicated or not – 18 specimens:*

(L1l-?-?) – eleven left-leg fragments. The feet have not survived (Pl. LXVII).

(L1l-?-?a) – seven fragments, which differ from the previous ones in that they bear decoration (Pl. LXVII).

(L1?) – **only one leg modelled separately has survived, but it is not clear, which one – three specimens.**

(L1?-1) – *on all the fragments feet are indicated – three specimens:*

(L1?-1-2) – three one-leg fragments. The feet are bent up at the front (Pl. LXVIII).

(L2) – **the legs have been moulded together – 44 specimens.**

(L2-0) – *legs modelled together and with no feet indicated – 18 specimens:*

(L2-0-0) – seventeen fragments. The feet are not indicated. The legs have conical ends (Pl. LXIX).

(L1/2-0-0) – the legs of the complete figurine, which differ from the previous ones in that they have been moulded together, but are separated from the knees downwards (Pl. LXIX).

(L2-1) – *legs modelled together, on which the feet are indicated – 13 specimens:*

(L2-1-1) – three fragments with feet extending forwards, which were moulded by pinching (Pl. LXX).

(L2-1-2ac) – one decorated fragment of legs. The feet are bent up at the front. The knees have been indicated with appliqué circles (Pl. LXX).

(L2-1-3) – two fragments of legs. The feet have been turned out sideways (Pl. LXXI).

(L2-1-3a) – two fragments, which differ from the previous ones, in that they bear painted decoration (Pl. LXXI).

(L2-1-3+4) – three fragments. The feet have been turned out sideways and backwards (Pl. LXXII).

(L2-1-3+4a) – two fragments, which differ from the previous ones, in that they bear painted decoration (Pl. LXXII).

(L2-?) – *fragments of legs modelled together, on which it is not clear whether the feet were indicated or not – 13 specimens:*

(L2-?-?) – nine fragments. The feet have not survived (Pl. LXXIII).

(L2-?-?a) – four fragments, which differ from the previous ones in that they bear painted decoration (Pl. LXXIII).

(L?) – **poorly preserved fragments of legs, on which it is not clear whether the legs have been moulded separately or together – three specimens.**

(L?-?) – on all the fragments it is not clear whether the feet were indicated or not:

(L?-?-?) – one fragment, which is a piece of the surface of the leg (Pl. LXXIV).

(L?-?-?a) – two fragments, which differ from the previous ones in that they bear painted decoration (Pl. LXXIV).

MALE figurine – the lower part of the torso of a seated figure made of unfired clay might possibly have been male. (The numbers and letters in the code in the plate indicate the same features as in the codes in the plates of the VULVA group.)

(M2-1-1A) – one lower-body fragment. The legs were moulded together. The genitals have been indicated by an appliqué piece (Pl. LXXV).

Even after such a detailed analysis of fragments of seated figurines, it is quite difficult to allocate them with total confidence to a specific type. Nevertheless, among the isolated examples of whole figurines and those, which are still fairly well preserved in this collection, there are probably examples of all the types of Ilgynly-depe figurines.

Type I – Seated figurines with an upper body and with hands indicated.

These are elegant elongated figurines executed in a naturalistic manner, which depict a seated naked woman or anthropomorphic figure of indeterminate sex. The overall silhouette is formed by a small slightly inclined head, a torso with a slim waist, short conical arms at the sides of the body which do not come down below the waist, and long bow legs. The eyes of the figurines can be either 'round' or 'narrow and slanting'. The back of the head can be rounded or extend backwards: sometimes head-gear or a hair-style can be indicated. The upper parts of the torsos vary considerably: the shoulders can be curved, sloping or square; approximately two thirds of the torsos have jewellery round the neck drawn in with black paint and decoration on the shoulders and/or back. Most of the busts consist of appliqué pieces, less frequently they have been moulded: they are either generous and full or pendulous. Some of the figurines have no breasts. A characteristic feature of the lower bodies is the absence of steatopygia. Approximately one third of these specimens have decoration on the outside of their thighs worked in black paint. Wide variety is also to be observed in the depiction of their genital organs: these can be represented by a triangle, circle, ^-shaped, m-shaped or v-shaped signs, which may be incised, consist of appliqué pieces or have been worked in black paint. The legs either ended as cones or they had feet on the ends: the feet might extend forwards, bend upwards or turn out to the sides. All the figurines are of terracotta, they might be covered with slip or not, possibly burnished and some details might have been worked in black paint or without. The body parts were moulded separately from each other: the head, the upper part of the body down as far as the waist, the lower part of the body and the legs were all moulded separately and then

joined together with the help of thin sticks before firing. The arms have been moulded from the torso, initially extended to the sides, then lowered. Then the details were added: the vulva and breasts, if such were to be included. The dimensions of the figurines varied within the 10–30 cm range. To this type of figurines the following specimens of the collection could belong: H0-0-3, H1-1-3, H1-1-3(m), H1-1-3b(m), H1-1-4(m), H1-1-4a(m), H1-2-3a(m), H1-2-3-b(m), H1-2-4(m), H1-2-4a(m), H1-2-5(m), H2-1-4a(m), H2-1-4b(m), H2-1-5a, H3-1-3a, H3-1-3a(m), H3-1-5, H3-1-5a, H3-1-5c, H3-2-1, H3-2-2, H3-2-3, H3-2-3a, H3-2-3a(m), H3-2-5, H3-2-5a, H3-2-5a(m), T1 – the whole group, T? – the whole group, V1 – the whole group, V? – the whole group, L1 – the whole group, L1r – the whole group, L1l – the whole group, L1? – the whole group, L? – the whole group.

Type II – Seated figurines with an upper body and shoulders or arms of an exaggerated shape.

Figurines of this type constitute a transitional group between the figurines of Types I and III regarding the manner in which the upper part of the body is depicted. The shoulders of all the figurines are very wide-curved, straight or slightly pointed and appear flattened in profile. Their general appearance is that of figures either with short arms held out to the sides or with something in the order of wings. A similar impression could also be made by the anthropomorphic figure with hands held close up against its body under the chest and elbows extended as far out to the side as possible. All figurines of this kind in the collection are of terracotta, some are covered with slip and others not, some bear painted decoration and others do not. No burnishing was encountered. Some of the figurines had appliqué conical breasts. A figurine, which has survived virtually intact has massive thighs and legs extending forwards made from a single piece of clay and with a deep groove dividing them both front and back, which had been made with a sharp object prior to firing. The heads (these had survived only in the case of two figurines) were schematic and rod-like in shape with either 'round' or 'narrow slanting' eyes. The heads, upper and lower bodies had often been moulded separately and then joined together prior to firing. The dimensions of the figurines vary between 2 cm and probably, 10–15 cm. To this type of figurines the following specimens of the collection could belong: H0-0-1, H1-1-1, H1-1-1a, H1-1-2(m), H1-1-2a, H1-2-1(m), H1-2-1a(m), H1-2-2, H1-2-3c(m), H1-2-5(m), H2-1-1(m), H2-1-5a, H3-1-3a, H3-1-5, H3-1-5a, H3-2-1, H3-2-2, H3-?-1, H4-1-1c, T2 - the whole group, T? - the whole group, V1-1-1P, V1-1-1A, V1-1-2Aa, V1-1-2APa, V1-1-2A+1Ia, V1-1-3A, V1-1-3Aa, V1-1-3APa, V1-1-3A+1I, V1-1-3A+1Pa, V1-1-5A, V1-1-5AP, V1-?-?, V1-?-?a, V2-0-0, V2-1-?, V2-1-?b, V2-1-1Ib, V2-1-2Aa, V2-1-3A, V2-1-3Aa, V2-1-3APa, V2-1-3A+1I, V2-1-3A+1Ia, V2-1-3AP+1Ia, V2-1-5IPa, V2-?-?, V2-?-?a, V2-?-?b, L1-1-3, L1-?-?, L1r-1-1, L1r-1-2, L1r-1-2a, L1r-1-3b, L1r-1-?, L1r-?-?, L1l-0-0, L1l-1-2, L1l-?-?, L1l-?-?a, L1?-1-2, L2-1-1, L2-1-2ac, L2-1-3, L2-1-3a, L2-1-3+4, L2-1-3+4a, L2-?-?, L2-?-?a, L? – the whole group.

Type III – Seated figurines with an upper body but with no arms indicated.

In the Ilgynly-depe collection there is not a single example

of a figurine of this type, but they have been found in the Chalcolithic sites of the Geoksyur Oasis. These figurines either represent an anthropomorphic figure without indications of genitalia, or a mature full-breasted woman. They are all heavily built (even if small in stature) and with massive thighs. The eyes of the specimens in this collection are 'round'. The shape of the shoulders can be triangular, rounded or square, while the breasts are depicted with the help of conical appliqué pieces or they are pendulous. Approximately a third of the torsos have details of apparel or jewellery worked in black paint and decoration on the back and shoulders (two specimens have appliqué decoration). The lower parts of the bodies and the legs were moulded from a single piece of clay: deep grooves, made prior to firing, indicate the division between the legs front and back. The legs of all available specimens extend forwards and are not bow legs. The genitalia are depicted in a wide variety of ways, as in the case of Type I figurines. Approximately a quarter of the figurines have decoration on the outside of the thighs worked in black paint. The legs either have conical ends, or feet moulded by pinching: some of the feet turn upwards, while others are turned out to the sides or backwards. It is difficult to judge whether the whole figurines were made from a single piece of clay or whether the head, upper body and lower body were initially moulded separately and then joined together prior to firing. The figurines of this type varied in size: from large specimens, probably close on 50 cm in height, to miniature ones between 2 and 3 cm tall. The collection contains figures made of unfired clay and terracotta ones, there are figurines with and without slip and with or without decorated details worked in black paint. To this type of figurines the following specimens of the collection could belong: H1-1-1, H1-1-1a, H1-1-2a, H1-1-3, H1-1-3(m), H1-2-1(m), H1-2-1a(m), H1-2-2, H1-2-3c(m), H1-2-5(m), H2-1-1(m), H2-1-5a, T0 - the whole group, T?-1-?, T?-1-1a, T?-1-1a+3a, V2-0-0, V2-1-?, V2-1-?b, V2-1-1Ib, V2-1-2Aa, V2-1-3A, V2-1-3Aa, V2-1-3APa, V2-1-3A+1I, V2-1-3A+1Ia, V2-1-3AP+1Ia, V2-1-5IPa, V2-?-?, V2-?-?a, V2-?-?b, L2-0-0, L2-1-1, L2-1-3, L2-1-3a, L2-1-3+4, L2-1-3+4a, L2-?-?, L2-?-?a, L? - the whole group.

Type IV– Seated figurines without upper bodies.

These figurines have no upper body at all and the neck merges with the waist. In the collection there are many complete specimens of this type of figurine: this group, however, does not include any large figurines, but quite a large number of miniature ones. The general appearance of each figurine is that of a swaddled anthropomorphic figure. The eyes are 'round' or 'narrow and slanting', the back of the head is either rounded or elongated. Sometimes headgear or a hair-style is indicated. Some of the figurines (not the miniature specimens) have details of apparel or jewellery worked in black paint and decoration on the outside of the thighs. Genitalia are either not shown at all or (as in the case of most of the figurines) they are indicated by a triangle or circle either incised or drawn in black paint. The legs are either bow legs, or stretched out forwards: the feet are not depicted. The small grooves dividing the legs front and back have not been indicated in each specimen.

There are figurines made of unfired clay and terracotta figurines, there are specimens with and without slip, with and without burnishing and with or without decoration. There are some appliqué details. The figurines of this type were all moulded from a single piece of clay. To this type of figurines the following specimens of the collection could belong: H0-0-2, H1-1-1c, H1-1-3, H1-1-3(m), H1-1-4, H1-1-4(m), H1-2-1a(m), H1-2-3c(m), H1-2-4(m), H2-1-1(m), H3-1-1a, H3-1-1c, H3-1-4c, V2-0-0, V2-1-?, V2-1-?b, V2-1-1I, V2-1-1Ib, V2-1-1A, V2-1-1Pa, V1/2-1-1I, V2-1-2I, V2-1-2Ia, V2-1-2IP, V2-1-2IPa, V2-1-2P, V2-1-2Aa, V2-1-3A, V2-1-3Aa, V2-1-3APa, V2-1-3A+1I, V2-1-3A+1Ia, V2-1-5I, V2-1-5I+1I, V2-?-?, V2-?-?a, V2-?-?b, L2-0-0, L1/2-0-0, L2-1-1, L2-?-?, L2-?-?a.

Type V– Schematic depictions of the lower parts of seated figurines

To this type belong seven badly fired specimens made of friable clay to which a large amount of chopped straw had been added (V3-1). These figurines appeared rectangular en face and triangular in profile: they were large and very carelessly moulded. On what was probably the front surface of each figurine one dent had been made before firing – the vulva? The diameter and depth of these hollows varied. No details were indicated and no slip, burnishing or painted decoration had been used.

The figurines depicting standing figures constitute only a minority of the collection of anthropomorphic sculpture from Ilgynly-depe. This category includes all the stone statues except one, the bulk of the figurines made of unfired clay and some of the terracotta figurines.

STANDING – lower parts of the standing figurines, on which legs are shown. (The numbers and letters in the code in the plate indicate the same as they do in the codes in the plates of the VULVA group.)

(S1-1-1I) – two lower-body fragments. The legs were moulded separately. The vulva was indicated by a round hole (Pl. LXXVI).

COUNTERS – standing figures, on which no legs have been indicated. Virtually all clay standing figurines (except two lower-body fragments described above) are three-dimensional figures, which have been carelessly and schematically executed and have a round base instead of legs. An exception is a small flat figure, which needed support so that it could maintain a vertical position. Neither the parts of the body, nor the clothes, nor the jewellery are worked in detail on these figurines. No slip, paint or decoration has been used. (The number in the code of the plates indicate: 1 – arms are shown; 2 – ledges are shown instead of arms; 3 – arms are not shown; 4 – no body parts are shown; the capital letter after the number indicates the technique used to depict the details: I – incised, A – appliqué.)

All standing clay figurines without legs are divided up as follows:

(C1) – five figurines on a round base instead of legs. The

head was indicated and the arms are shown. No details have been depicted (Pl. LXXVII).

(C1A) – three figurines differ from the preceding ones in that they have appliqué details (Pl. LXXVII).

(C1I) – one flat figurine with arms indicated. There are incised longitudinal lines front and back (Pl. LXXVII).

(C2) – three figurines on a round base. The heads are indicated. There are ledges instead of arms (Pl. LXXVIII).

(C2I) – one figurine differs from the preceding ones in that it has incised ornament round the base (Pl. LXXVIII).

(C3) – twenty schematic figurines with no arms indicated. The heads are shown (Pl. LXXIX).

(C3I) – two terracotta figurines differ from the preceding ones in that they have incised details (Pl. LXXIX).

(C4) – three small figures in the shape of straight truncated cones, on which no heads or arms are indicated (Pl. LXXX).

(C?) – 25 fragments of round bases for standing figurines, which cannot be assigned to any type (Pl. LXXXI).

Starting out from the fourth and fifth characteristics used for classification (the presence or absence of an upper body and the presence or absence of arms), archaeologically intact standing clay figurines on a round base can be divided into three groups.

Type I – standing figurines with an upper body and arms indicated.

Figurines of various sizes ranging from very large to very small: they all had a head and arms moulded in the form of small cones either pointing downwards or extending out to the sides. None of the figures have genitalia: some of them have eyes and a mouth incised into the damp clay and sometimes an oval shape for the face has been indicated. All the figurines, except for one flat figurine, have a round base instead of legs. In the collection there are figurines made out of unfired clay and others of terracotta. To this type of figurines the following specimens of the collection could belong: C1, C1I, C1A, C?.

Type II – Standing figurines with an upper body and exaggerated shoulders or arms.

Four small figures made of unfired clay can, with a good deal of credibility, be assigned to this type. One of the small figures has a barely discernible oval for the face indicated on the head and carelessly incised narrow eyes. The heads of the other figures have been broken off. The broad shoulders are sloping or straight and flat in profile. The general appearance of the figures makes it seem that they either have arms protruding to the sides or something in the order of wings. To this type of figurines the following specimens of the collection could belong: C2, C?.

Type III – standing figurines with an upper body, but with no indication of arms.

These figurines have been executed in a schematic way: often they consist of nothing more than straight or curved truncated cones on a round base. The head – the top of the cone – could be interpreted as a mushroom-like terminal or a small cylinder positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. One terracotta figurine has

a face which has been modelled by pinching clay on the upturned head: the bust has also been modelled and the vulva indicated by a round hole, which does not go right through the figurine. To this type of figurines the following specimens of the collection could belong: C3, C3I, C?.

Type IV – schematic standing figurines with no indication of head or arms.

It is highly likely that three small figures made of unfired clay in the shape of straight truncated cones, on which no heads are indicated, can be assigned to this type of anthropomorphic depiction. To this type of figurines the following specimens of the collection could belong: C4, C?.

All, but one, stone sculptures found at Ilgynly-depe come under the heading of standing anthropomorphic depictions. There are 25 specimens altogether: one schematic seated figurine, four complete standing sculptures, ten torsos of standing sculptures without heads and ten heads.

Pieces of platy fine-grained dense limestone between 20 and 50 cm in length served as the raw material for making the Ilgynly-depe idols – material which was easy to chip away at and trim (Masson and Korobkova 1989, 65). First of all the selected stone would be given the shape of the future sculpture by chipping away at it in primitive fashion, then the surface would be tapered and prepared for fashioning the detail. Finally the details of the face and the figure as a whole would be worked using piquetage technique. For the final touches an abrasive technique was used: the surface was rendered even and smoothed and the contours of three-dimensional sections were defined (Korobkova and Sharovskaya 1998, 7).

Complete sculptures and well preserved fragments of torsos depict a standing female figure 12–50 cm high worked in a flat manner (in three cases the fragmentary nature of the specimens makes it impossible to specify the sex of the depicted figure. One stone specimen which has no characteristics of an anthropomorphic figure has been numbered among the Ilgynly-depe idols only on the basis of use-and-wear analysis). The height and rather flat manner in which it has been depicted probably stemmed not so much from the craftsman's intentions, as from the original dimensions and shape of the small stone slab chosen for making the figure. The sculptor's attention had all been concentrated on the depiction of the head and the upper part of the body. On the torsos only three-dimensional modelled breasts have been indicated. Neither limbs nor reproductive organs have been indicated on a single occasion and the lower bodies have been executed rather carelessly – in the form of a triangle or a cylinder squeezed slightly inwards both front and back on a flat or round base. It is likely that as he executed depictions of this kind, the craftsman knew that the lower part of the sculpture would be concealed from the spectator's gaze.

STONE HEADS. Regarding the interpretation of the heads there are many features shared by the stone and clay sculpture. Stone heads have all been modelled as cylinders,

slightly narrower in the neck area and round or flat at the top. Ears and hair and/or head-dresses have not been indicated in a single case. On the majority of the heads a flat round or triangular face has been indicated with a more or less clearly defined outline and with a long straight nose in relief, which corresponds to the manner in which the heads of the clay figurines in the collection described here have been depicted. (The numbers and letters in the codes in the plates of stone heads indicate the same as in the codes in the plates of clay HEADS.)

All the stone heads in the collection, both those which have been broken off and those belonging to complete figures from Ilgynly-depe, can be divided up as follows:

(SH0) – heads on which no facial features have been depicted;

(SH1) – heads with ‘round’ eyes;

(SH2) – heads with ‘narrow’ eyes.

Group (SH1) consists of the heads on which no chin has been indicated – (SH1-1) and heads with chin – (SH1-2).

(SH0) – heads with no face – two specimens.

(SH0-0) – two heads from complete standing sculptures fashioned in the shape of tapering cylinders, the diameter of which is probably twice their height. Neither hair, nor ears, nor facial features are depicted. Only the contours of the faces are indicated. In the first instance, as an oval ridge protruding beyond the trunk of the body and, in the second, as two surfaces slanting towards the nose (Pl. LXXXII).

(SH1) – heads with ‘round’ eyes – 7 specimens.

One complete figure and six broken off heads. The eyes have been depicted as round holes of varying diameter and depth, which have been worked using piquetage.

(SH1-1) – the head of a sculpture which has no mouth or chin: the face was covered with ochre (Pl. LXXXIII).

(SH1-1(m)) – on the face of the complete sculpture the mouth was indicated by a horizontal slit. No chin has been indicated (Pl. LXXXIII).

(SH1-2) – four heads, on which a chin has been indicated. No mouth was indicated (Pl. LXXXIII).

(SH1-2(m)) – one head with the chin indicated. The mouth was shown by a horizontal incised line (Pl. LXXXIII).

(SH2) – heads with ‘narrow’ eyes – 4 specimens.

One complete figure and three broken off heads. The eyes of these sculptures have been conveyed by horizontal lines of varying length and width. A chin has not been indicated on all specimens.

(SH2-1) – in two specimens the mouth has not been indicated (Pl. LXXXIV).

(SH2-1(m)) – on one head and one whole sculpture the mouth has been indicated. The face of the broken off head was covered with ochre and a piece of ochre had been inserted into the mouth. Traces of black paint had survived in the eyes of both specimens (Pl. LXXXIV).

(SH?-1) – one head with a poorly preserved face. It is difficult to ascertain what shape the eyes were. No chin has been indicated (Pl. LXXXIV).

STONE TORSOS. (The numbers in the codes in the plates of stone torsos indicate the same as they do in the codes in the plates of clay TORSOS.)

All the torsos of stone sculptures are divided as follows:

(ST0) – torsos of figurines on which no arms at all are indicated;

(ST2) – torsos of figurines which have ledges in place of arms;

(ST?) – fragments of the upper parts of torsos, on which the shoulders have not survived, which makes it impossible to classify the manner in which the arms had been depicted.

(ST0) – torsos of figurines on which no arms are indicated – nine specimens.

(ST0-1) – torsos of two complete sculptures, four torsos without heads and two fragments of torsos. Breasts are indicated on all the specimens (Pls. LXXXV and LXXXVI).

(ST0-?) – one fragment of a statue with a broken front surface. It is not clear whether the breasts were indicated or not (Pl. LXXXVI).

(ST2) – torsos of figurines which have ledges in place of arms – two specimens.

(ST2-1) – torsos of two complete sculptures with breasts indicated (Pl. LXXXVII).

(ST?) – fragments of the upper parts of torsos with broken shoulders – three specimens.

(ST?-0) – one fragment of a stone statue with no breasts indicated (Pl. LXXXVIII).

(ST?-?) – two fragments of torsos. It is not clear whether the breasts were indicated or not (Pl. LXXXVIII).

The way in which the upper part of the bodies of the stone standing idols allows us to classify them as belonging to *Type III of the anthropomorphic depictions* and a characteristic feature of this type is the absence of arms. An exception in this regard are two whole statues, on which there are small ledges – arms or exaggerated shoulders – and this makes it possible to assign them to *Type II of the anthropomorphic depictions*.

The only one stone seated figurine from Ilgynly-depe belongs to *Type IV of the seated anthropomorphic depictions*, which

have no upper body at all and on which the neck merges with the waist. The head of the stone seated figurine is rod-shaped without a face (**SH0-0-0**), neither the upper body nor vulva nor feet have been indicated, the legs have conical ends (**SV2-0-0**), (**SL2-0-0**) (Pl. LXXXIX).

ANTHROPOMORPHIC HANDLES on the lids of vessels.

Because of small numbers and poor preservation the samples of this group could be divided only according to the third characteristic used for classification (the seated or standing position of the figure) into what were probably standing figurines without legs and seated figurines with legs indicated. The manner of depiction of details for these figurines is the same as for clay figurines of Types I, II, III and IV.

(A1) – handles, representing standing figures without legs – five specimens.

One handle on an archaeologically intact lid and four torsos of figurines, which were probably the handles on the lids. No heads have survived. The only figurine on an archaeologically intact lid has arms. One torso had no arms at all, in the other three instances it is not clear whether there were arms indicated or not. Breasts have been shown on three specimens (one of them with the vulva indicated). These three torsos bear decoration drawn in with black paint (Pl. XC).

(A2) – handles, representing seated figures with legs indicated – two specimens.

One well preserved anthropomorphic figurine has a schematic head and upper body with no arms or breasts or vulva indicated. The fragment of the lower body of the female figurine has the vulva indicated as a round hole (Pl. XCI).

ANTHROPOMORPHIC PIECES appliqué on the vessels.

(A3) – two fragments of two vessels, on the inner surface of which there are schematic anthropomorphic appliqué pieces. No details have been indicated (Pl. XCII).

Stratification

All researchers, who have turned to the study of anthropomorphic depictions of the Chalcolithic period in Turkmenistan (see: Antonova, Masson, Sarianidi, Khlopin *Op. cit.*) turned their attention to changes in the iconography of figurines linked with the appearance of the “Geoksyur assemblage”. Yet the degree to which the sites in the above-mentioned region have been studied has not enabled scholars to put together a detailed picture of the way in which figurine types developed against the background of archaeological data. Fourteen years of wide-scale research at Ilgynly-depe have changed that situation.

At Ilgynly-depe eight excavation areas were sunk and three of these were to become the key ones.

Excavation area 3 measuring 15 x 14 m occupies an area in the south-west half of the mound, where the thickness of deposits is 9–10 m at present. Here six construction levels were investigated and of these the first (uppermost) had not survived over the whole excavated area. The remaining five construction levels provide an exceedingly rare picture of the series of changes which took place in the architectural complexes of a quasi-temple variety with unique interior details (Solovyova 2000, 453–64). Each new building of a later construction level was erected on the site of the previous one, which had outlived its time, echoing virtually the previous orientation, the positioning of the entrance and the details of the interior arrangement, but at the same time introducing some changes. The two uppermost construction levels contain painted polychrome pottery in the Geoksyur style, while the lower levels contain pottery in the Yalangach style with monochrome painted decoration.

Excavation area 5 measured approximately 30 x 30 m and was situated on the highest part of the northern half of the mound. The deposits were exposed down to a depth of 1.5 m. The numbering of the construction levels in the field reports matched the local stratigraphy. To judge by the pottery, Construction Levels IIB, IIA, IB and IA in Excavation area 5 correspond to Levels IV (or rather its beginning), the end of Level III, the beginning of Level III and the end of Level II in Excavation area 3, but this correlation is only approximate: nor is the chronological correlation of individual households in Excavation area 5 itself always clear. There are no materials in Excavation area 5 which correspond to Construction Level I and the end of Construction Level II in Excavation area 3: at that period the highest part of the settlement had been abandoned.

Excavation area 4, which measured approximately 70 x 20 m, stretches along the slope from the North-west to the South-east down from the highest section of the mound. The overall drop in height exceeds 3.5 m, but the deposits were cleared down to a depth of only 1.2–1.35 m. The upper construction levels – I and II (which roughly correspond to levels of the same numbers in Excavation area 3) – have in the main only survived in the north-western part of the Excavation area. Buildings from Construction Level III have been excavated in the south-western part.

The remaining excavation areas are small and work in them has been carried out by a range of researchers for one or two seasons. Excavation area 1 was situated on the south-east ridge of Ilgynly-depe and separated from the rest of the mound by a gently sloping hollow. The material was more or less synchronous with Level III in Excavation area 3 and was covered by later deposits, which did not contain any architectural remains. Excavation area 7 was situated 60 m to the North-west of Excavation area 3. The architecture was roughly of the same period as that of Level III in Excavation area 3, but the unusual collective burial had been deposited in Level II, if not Level I.

To judge from the size of the settlement and the density of the arrangement of buildings, the community of Ilgynly-depe

in the Chalcolithic period must have been fairly large – between one and two thousand. The finds in the Yalangach and Geoksyur layers of the settlement were extremely diverse. The abundance of copper articles found within the confines of the settlement is unique for the Chalcolithic period in Southern Turkmenistan and the adjoining territories. The good quality of the ordinary buildings was striking: the rooms in the houses were spacious and the courtyard areas well laid out. What testified most of all to the prosperity of this society was the creation of a significant number of non-utilitarian objects.

The material expression of the spiritual life of the inhabitants of the settlement accessible for research is surprisingly rich and vivid. The arrangement of the interiors in the “ceremonial” rooms, the striking nature of the monumental sculpture, the unique painted decoration and abundance of anthropomorphic plastic art at Ilgynly-depe calls to mind Çatal-Hüyük (Mellart 1967).

There was no temple at Ilgynly-depe. It has been demonstrated archaeologically that ritual ceremonies were enacted by the members of the Ilgynly-depe community in the so-called “ceremonial” rooms with red benches, which were probably to be found in every, or almost every household. During the whole period of excavations 23 such “ceremonial” rooms were investigated (Berezkin and Solovyova 1998, 86–123). Every inhabitant of the settlement would appear to have taken part in these rituals. It is possible to assume that some of the rituals, particularly the seasonal ones, were enacted outside the buildings, but there are no archaeological data available to confirm this.

When the first “ceremonial” rooms were discovered at Ilgynly-depe, they were referred to as “sanctuaries with red benches” in view of the fact that these rooms were full of features and details of high semiotic value (Masson, Berezkin and Solovyova 1994, 18–26). As the investigations continued, however, it became increasingly clear that the “sanctuaries”, although linked with the sphere of worship and ritual, were not specialized buildings with a sacral function, but rather central (“ceremonial”) rooms in certain households – some very large and rich and others fairly ordinary. In some cases the whole household would consist of this “sanctuary” and a courtyard with outbuildings: in others there would be one or two other rooms next to the “ceremonial” one, which would not have any special decoration at all. Other complexes were encountered, in which there was only a limited range of features typical for “sanctuaries” to be found and in some there were virtually no such features. In other words, “sanctuaries” and other households were erected in an order that was just as difficult to separate out as at Çatal-Hüyük. This coming together of the sacred and the day-to-day serves to bear out the idea that ritual formed the basis of the life of society and permeated all spheres of human activity (Berezkin and Solovyova 1996, 117).

In any society the system of rituals can be divided up into those, on which the life and prosperity of the collective

depend (usually these are seasonal rituals and those in which the theme of world creation is played out), and secondary ones linked with everyday concerns (the alternation of work and leisure, meals, the regulation of certain types of activity and so on) (Baiburin 1993, 201).

If one takes into account the large area of the rooms, the considerable expenditure of labour and time required for the creation of an interior and, finally, the high concentration of symbolically significant objects in some “sanctuaries” and the smaller, or small area, poor interior and negligible number of symbolically significant objects in other “ceremonial” rooms, then it would not seem an undue exaggeration to suggest that the main rituals were most probably carried out when large numbers of people had come together in large rich households, while secondary rituals were enacted for the ‘narrow circle’ in smaller “ceremonial” rooms of a more ordinary nature. It is possible that a special role was assigned to the largest, richest “ceremonial” rooms, which had been used for this purpose over a long period and which had happened to fall within the confines of stratigraphic Excavation area 3.

The anthropomorphic figurines found within the confines of this area, where six construction levels were excavated, make it possible to work on the stratigraphy and trace the trends to be observed in the development of the types of figurines described above.

In total, about a quarter of the whole collection of anthropomorphic depictions from Ilgynly-depe came from Excavation area 3 and it is in this part of the site that all the types (but Type V) described above are represented. Most of the figurines were found in the in-fill of rooms and courtyards and only isolated specimens found in floors or underneath the walls of rooms can be assigned their precise stratigraphy.

Of the 52 excavated structures, in 21 figurines were not found even in the in-fill: for the most part, the rooms concerned were from the fifth and sixth construction levels. On the whole the trend to be observed was as follows: the deeper the level, the earlier in time, the smaller would be the number of anthropomorphic figurines: meanwhile, within the confines of a single construction level the largest number of figurines was to be found in the “ceremonial” rooms of households.

Seated figurines of Type I were found in rooms of all six construction levels, but there were more of them in the second, third and fourth of these construction levels.

Seated figurines of Types II and III were found in rooms in the third, fourth and fifth construction levels.

Seated figurines of Type IV were completely absent in the fifth and sixth construction levels, one fragment of a figurine of this type was found in the third and fourth construction levels. The largest number of figurines of this type was found in the first and second construction levels. Towards the upper construction levels their number increased and they became significantly smaller in size.

Schematic seated figurines of Type V were not found in Excavation area 3.

Heads with 'round' eyes were found in all construction levels but in the first and second there were only isolated finds, while most such heads were found in the third and fourth construction levels.

Heads with 'closed' eyes were found in the in-fill of rooms from the first, second and third construction levels.

Heads with 'narrow slanting' eyes were found only in the first and second construction levels: lower down there were none at all.

The largest number of clay standing figurines on a round base was found in the third and fourth construction levels and some fragments of these figurines were found in the fifth and sixth construction levels. Not a single fragment of clay standing figurines on a round base was found in the first or second construction levels. It is possible that this was a chance phenomenon, since the figurines of this group are widely represented in later layers of the Chalcolithic settlements in south-eastern Turkmenistan.

Fragments of stone sculptures were found in all the construction levels in Excavation area 3.

The horizontal stratigraphy for types of figurines in other Excavation areas at Ilgynly-depe dovetailed with the vertical stratigraphy of Excavation area 3.

All identified types of anthropomorphic depictions existed side by side for a long time in the settlement. This, together with the wide variability in the depiction of details, stems most probably from the differences in the significance and functions of anthropomorphic depictions, which will be discussed below. Chronological changes, however, have been recorded as follows:

1. Eye shape – all figurines found in the sixth, fifth and fourth construction levels have 'round' eyes. The first figurines with 'narrow slanting' eyes appear no earlier than the middle or end of the third construction level. At the end of the first construction level 'almond-shaped' eyes appear.

2. Method for depicting eyes – the perpendicular impression of an object (a stick?) round in section for depicting 'round' eyes, changes no earlier than the middle or end of the third construction level to an impression of a similar object but with pressure being exerted from the side: this gives rise to the first 'narrow slanting' eyes. By the end of the second or beginning of the first construction level 'narrow slanting' eyes were being depicted with a line drawn by a sharp object in damp clay. In the first construction level eyes began to be worked with an 'almond' shape.

3. Head shape – a cigar-shaped head round at the back is typical for figurines in the sixth, fifth and fourth construction

levels. Figurines with a head that is elongated and cylindrical at the back appear in the third construction level. Figurines, which have an elongated triangular back of the head, do not appear earlier than the second construction level.

4. Shape of head-dress or hair-style – a cylindrical head-dress or hair-style, equal in diameter top and bottom and with an indentation at the top, has been depicted on the heads of some figurines found in the fourth, third and second construction levels. In the first construction level a head-dress or hair-style appears with a top that is flat and larger in diameter at the top than the bottom.

5. Gradual disappearance of painted details for apparel or jewellery, the appearance of details worked in damp clay and with appliqué pieces – this begins no later than the second construction level.

6. The trend towards flatter shapes, schematic depictions and reduced size, which appears no later than the third construction level.

The appearance of figurines with 'narrow slanting' eyes coincides with the appearance of polychrome Geoksyur painting on pottery and, just as in pottery, where the new decoration is studied and applied to Yalangach vessel shapes, the same applies to 'narrow slanting' eyes in the beginning: the master would be using a tool slightly slanting as he fashioned a typical Yalangach figurine. These features and vessels with new decoration, not yet properly established, and figurines of traditional appearance with eyes of unusual shape (or new make-up?) appear in what were still typical Yalangach "ceremonial" rooms. Later the Geoksyur painted decoration on vessels is gradually perfected and becomes more intricate, shapes of vessels and the admixtures of clay they are made from also change, as do the outward appearance and dimensions of the figurines. The "ceremonial" rooms themselves lose a number of features, of which the most important is probably the red ochre coating of the benches.

Interpretation

Today's arsenal of up-to-the-minute techniques still does not make it possible fully to recreate even the material culture of the inhabitants of this or that ancient community, as for describing its ritual practices on the basis of archaeological data there will always be room open for debate. One of the weak spots in this respect is the interpretation of anthropomorphic depictions, which are often found at early farming sites.

The problem when it comes to identifying the semantics of figurines lies in the fact that their special features taken on their own can in equal degree show that they were depictions of deities or a single deity, that they represented spirits or images of ancestors or real people or that they were children's toys or counters for games. "The complex semantics of figurines – 'participants' in rituals, which in

many cases brought together the subject and object of ritual practices – the means of achieving any kind of goals and the goals in themselves oblige us to see in them not only depictions of specific creatures, but combinations of images” (Antonova 1977, 105).

Special attention should be paid to the archaeological context, in which each figurine was found, and to its state of preservation when first found, when we seek to interpret anthropomorphic depictions. Naturally considerable interest is shown in the number of figurines at a site and the topography of their distribution, in the quality of their production and the amount of time and labour that requires. The material of these small figures and the way they were made, their poses, the ways in which the detail has been worked, the decoration on certain parts of their bodies and the quantity of figurines, which have been fashioned with varying degrees of skill and thoroughness, can also point to the existence of a gradation in their importance and function.

The discovery at Ilgynly-depe of a large number of clay anthropomorphic depictions is only striking at first – a similar picture is to be found at all the neighbouring sites which have been excavated at different times and to varying extents (see: Masson, Sarianidi, Khlopin *Op. cit.*). A large number of clay figurines does not mean that every inhabitant of a settlement had one, since, firstly, the topography of the distribution of figurines in the settlement shows that they were not to be found in every household, but at the same time there are rooms, in which a significant number of figurines was found at one and the same time; secondly, not a single figurine was found in a burial.

Archaeological and use-and-wear studies of recent years have provided grounds for considering that the fashioning of stone sculpture by the inhabitants of Ilgynly-depe was a unique phenomenon (Masson and Korobkova 1989, 61–9). At Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites in central and south-eastern Turkmenistan, during all the years of excavation work that has gone on, only two stone heads (Geoksyur 1 settlement, surface finds) and three torso fragments (Namazga-depe and Altyn-depe settlements, surface finds) have been discovered (Sarianidi 1960, 264). Stone sculpture from the period under consideration has not been recorded at all in the territory of neighbouring Iran. To judge from the results published so far, stone was used far less frequently than clay for making anthropomorphic figurines in early farming settlements of the Near East: stone sculptures were only ever isolated finds. Apart from Ilgynly-depe a relatively large amount of stone sculpture has only ever been found in three settlements: Tell-es-Savvan – 32 marble sculptures; Golan – 13 basalt idols; the Neolithic levels at Çatal-Hüyük – 30 sculptures made of various kinds of stone.

Characteristic of the above-mentioned settlements was the quantitative preponderance of stone sculpture as opposed to small-scale sculptures fashioned in clay. This situation might reflect the rather unusual nature of the non-material

culture of the inhabitants of Ilgynly-depe, which found expression in the creation of stone statues that were made in the settlement itself. Finds of numerous chipper tools of various shapes and weights in Rooms 12/II-4 and 7/II-4, encountered alongside a completed female sculpture and a blank of the same kind abandoned in an incomplete state testify to this.

The enormous difference in the amounts of stone sculpture on the one hand and clay sculpture, on the other, may be linked with the fact that the two kinds served different functions. This difference, in its turn, was determined by the varying degrees of difficulty involved in their actual manufacture: clay figures for a craftsman possessing the elementary skills required were far easier and far quicker to produce. Stone figures demand, if not significant physical strength, at least more skill and time: this fact, in its turn, makes it possible to assume that one sculpted figure would have been used many times, over a long period and probably by a group of people.

Even a cursory glance is enough to note that all the clay figures can, on the basis of the way they have been made, also be divided into ‘work-of-art’ and ‘primitive’ categories. The former are, as a rule, terracotta figurines with features of face and body indicated and complete with painted, (less often incised or appliqué) details of apparel and jewellery, while the ‘primitive’ figures had been moulded ‘hastily’ (often not being fired afterwards) and were no more than rough anthropomorphic figures presented as silhouettes. It is likely that the terracotta figurines were moulded by craftsmen in advance for special occasions, without undue haste and with attention being paid to every significant detail, since that would without doubt have increased the time and labour spent on them.

The creation of seated figurines of Types I, II, III and IV was a complicated process involving a number of stages and subject to certain rules. In the broken edges of 43 parts of figurines (heads, torsos, legs) holes can be clearly seen, into which thin sticks had been deliberately inserted at the very beginning of the production process. In most cases the stick was necessary for joining together body parts which had been moulded separately, but in the collection there are, however, some parts of figurines, which have been moulded in one from a single piece of clay, inside which there is still a hole made by a stick. Unfortunately, X-ray analysis of the figurines has not been carried out and so it has not been possible to judge whether there were sticks inside every figurine or not and how they were arranged. After a ‘rough copy’ of the basic shape of the figurine had been modelled (in cases where the whole figurine was made from a single piece of clay) or of its individual parts and these had been joined together, in 97 specimens the whole surface of the figurine had then had a clay coating applied to it. Subsequently the facial features were depicted and small details were moulded, drawn in or fashioned using appliqué pieces. The arms of Type I figurines, which had initially extended sideways, were lowered so as to be in line with the body down its sides and small furrows were

added at front and back to mark the division between legs and buttocks. It should be noted that these furrows were made not only on legs, which had been moulded together from one and the same piece of clay, but also in cases where legs had been moulded separately and then joined on to each other later. The next stage was the working of the surface of the figurine. In 72 of the figurines the surface had been smoothed with a damp object and 212 of the figurines had been covered with a slip in one of several colours. There were three methods for applying this slip: 179 figures had been covered with a thin and even coating of slip; 28 specimens had had a coloured slip applied to them not all over, but unevenly with stripes and gaps; on five of the figurines the slip had been applied chaotically and in broad streaks. After this, in some cases, facial features and details of a body had had colour added (83 specimens), details of apparel and jewellery were worked in paint (71 specimens), decoration was applied to the shoulders and/or back (57 specimens) and to the thighs or lower down the legs (67 specimens). A final stage before the firing of some figurines (81 specimens) was their burnishing.

This process for fashioning anthropomorphic figures was, without doubt, far from coincidental, yet, unfortunately, it is virtually impossible to interpret it reliably in view of the meagre range of archaeological sources. Details of production such as the moulding of arms extending sideways followed by their lowering to the sides of the bodies, the moulding of each leg separately, joining the legs to each other and then the addition of small furrows dividing the legs again would possibly all point to the fact that the actual production process for these anthropomorphic figures was part of a ritual act. This calls to mind the well-known lines from the *Epic of Gilgamesh* telling of how the gods fashioned people. Yet if the author of this publication might be excused a lyrical digression based on her own impressions, we might imagine to ourselves that the craftsmen of Ilgynly-depe attempted not only to lend their figurines an anthropomorphic appearance, but also, to some extent, to reproduce the inner structure of the human body: the bones of the skeleton being echoed by the internal sticks, the muscular structure by the rough base shape and skin by the thin layer of a clay coating or slip. There are, however, no hard data available to confirm or refute this suggestion.

The coarse anthropomorphic standing figures could have been moulded in a matter of minutes 'on request' to be used on a single occasion in connection with a rite or game, and possibly, in the course of that rite or game. At first glance, the small number of standing clay figurines found at Ilgynly-depe might appear to contradict such an assumption: it might be presumed that if they were so simple to make there would have been far more of them. The simplest explanation for this might be found in unfired standing figurines themselves: being, in the main, made of such brittle material as unfired clay, their chances of surviving would have been less.

The majority of the collection of anthropomorphic sculpture from Ilgynly-depe (and neighbouring sites) was made up

of finds collected on the ground surface in the settlements, where unfired sculpture can be destroyed by natural phenomena. It is therefore more appropriate to work out such a ratio between the number of seated figurines and that of standing figurines found during excavations, without including surface finds. Calculations of this kind reveal that the share of standing clay figurines in the Ilgynly-depe collection rises from slightly over a tenth of the total to almost a third.

The collection of anthropomorphic sculpture from Ilgynly-depe is divided into two parts according to the pose of the figures depicted: seated or standing figures. When it comes to anthropomorphic depictions preference has been shown for only a very few of the enormous range of poses for the human body in everyday life and for what are probably the most important of these: seated and standing figures. A. K. Baiburin and A. L. Toporkov in their description of the predominance of visual means of communication in ritual activities note that the standing pose expresses honour and respect, while the seated pose is an expression of superiority (Baiburin and Toporkov 1990, 71). The elegant terracotta figurines from Ilgynly-depe are seated figures, while the coarser figures made of unfired clay are standing figures. Confirmation for the assumption that the terracotta seated figurines from Ilgynly-depe occupied a 'position of privilege' over against the standing clay figurines may be found in a depiction on a vessel discovered in the settlement of Altyn-depe of both seated and standing figurines (Kurbansokhatov 1980, 27) and the way in which both groups had been fashioned – as described above. The standing pose of the stone figures might have appeared to contradict the assumption expressed above regarding their more important role, but it is important not to forget that they had been half dug into the floors of the rooms and whether or not they were seated or standing figures was no longer of any significance.

The conditions in which the anthropomorphic depictions were actually found in the settlement could also convey some information about the significance and function of figures made from stone and clay.

Most of the stone figures were collected from the surface of the mound: one complete figure, five headless torsos and six heads and they do not provide us with interesting information. Two fragmentary torsos were found in the in-fill of rooms 7/II-4 and 37/II-4. A head with a piece of ochre in its mouth was found in the in-fill of room 12/III-5. A head covered with ochre was lying on the ceramic paving in room 48/VI-3, one head was found in the in-fill of room 13/IIIA-3 and another in the in-fill of room 44/V-3. All the above-mentioned rooms, apart from 7/II-4 and 37/II-4, were in fact courtyards linked to "ceremonial" rooms. It is difficult to judge what the functions of rooms 7/II-4 and 37/II-4 were and what their link to specific households was, since the architectural remains in this part of the settlement were in a poor state of preservation (Berezkin and Solovyova 1998, 99, Fig. 10; 101, Fig. 12; 114, Fig. 19). The figures found in the in-fill of the rooms were, most

likely, not linked with the rooms in which they were found – even chronologically, but more probably they can be viewed as part of an earlier or later complex, something that would depend on the way in which the cultural layer had built up (Zav'yalov 1989, 15–7).

Although the number of stone figures found at Ilgynly-depe *in situ* is very small, it is precisely these specimens which contain valuable information regarding the role of female figures in general and in the Ilgynly-depe collection in particular.

An intact figure with a schematically depicted faceless head had been half buried in the floor of “ceremonial” room 26/IV-5. The figure was located 70 cm in front of the doorway at an obtuse angle to it and it had been facing into the room. Another intact figure with a realistically depicted face had been located in a similar way in “ceremonial” room 12/III-4. A cylindrical statue on a flat base and with a faceless head had been standing in a courtyard (room 56/III-5) in front of the entrance into “ceremonial” room 55/III-5. The statue had been facing into the “ceremonial” room. In “ceremonial” rooms 9/III-5 and 10/IV-5 an elongated stone and a long fragment from a grinding-stone had been fixed into the floor in front of the doorway in a vertical position. Each of them had been wedged into position with a smaller stone to make it more stable. It is probable that these stones were performing a function in the rooms indicated, similar to that performed by the stone figures (Berezkin and Solovyova 1996, 108). After the statues described above had been discovered at Ilgynly-depe by the scholar in charge of excavations in the relevant area, a working hypothesis was put forward to the effect that the stone idols or the stones substituting for them had been fixed into the floor in front of the entrance after the “ceremonial” rooms had ceased functioning. The hypothesis was based mainly on the inconvenient location of the figures, namely where anyone going into or coming out of the room might have stumbled over them. Information as to whether each of the partly buried sculptures or stones had cut through the numerous clay coatings of the floor or whether the latter had built up around them, would make it possible to specify when the statues had been set up in those positions, but unfortunately no such data are available.

Beyond the confines of the settlement only one case has been recorded of a stone having been found which probably performed the same function as the stone figures and the stones standing in for them at Ilgynly-depe: a long stone with a flattened upper edge had been fixed vertically into the floor in front of the doorway of room 7 in the settlement of Mullali-depe in the Geoksyur oasis (Khlopin 1969, 10).

A large triangular statue with its head broken off was found standing on the stove next to a grinding stone and a large pebble in “ceremonial” room 26/IV-3 at Ilgynly-depe. Around the statue, approximately in the middle of its torso, traces of black paint could be seen, or rather traces of a mixture consisting of charcoal ground into a powder and liquid clay, which was usually used to cover floors and

platforms in “ceremonial” rooms. This enables to assume that the statue had over a period of time (while the “ceremonial” room functioned?) been in a vertical position, half buried in a floor or platform and then, possibly, while a ritual of abandonment of the “ceremonial” room was being enacted (details of which have been possible to trace in a number of cases at Ilgynly-depe: see: Berezkin and Solovyova 1998, 97, 99, 104–5), it had been taken out, had its head broken off and then moved somewhere else. Indirect confirmation of this assumption can be provided by the fact that statues found *in situ* half buried in floors have not had their heads broken off, while all those which have been moved and later found in the in-fill of rooms or on the ground surface of the settlement have had their heads broken off. The only exception is provided by an intact statue with a head, which had been half exposed out of the cultural layer of the settlement by rains. A ring of black paint around it could clearly be discerned on its surface.

Another find, which would indicate that stone figures and stones substituting for them were fixed into floors and platforms, while rooms were functioning, was that of three vertically positioned stones *in situ* in the courtyards of Excavation area 3, which had been roughly hewn into a more or less triangular shape. The first and the largest had been standing in the centre of a courtyard – room 42/VA-3 (the household incorporating “ceremonial” room 38/V-3) in a perpendicular position in relation to the entrance. The surface of the courtyard had been paved with broken pottery and had fine pebbles strewn over it. Round the stone six cooking vessels had also been half let into the surface of the courtyard. On the same axis as this stone, but at right angles to it, there was another smaller stone immediately behind the doorway fixed into the surface of room 44/VA-3. A third stone had been vertically let into the surface of a low (approximately 15 cm high) mudbrick platform, which had been erected in the eastern corner of room 48/VB-3 (an earlier courtyard belonging to the same household). They had all been wedged into position with small pebbles. What indicates that these stones had been standing in one and the same place for a long time is that levels of pottery paving came right up against them, as did clay coatings for the floor surfaces of the courtyard and the platform.

Unfortunately it is impossible to establish whether every complex with a “ceremonial” room had contained a stone statue or stone substituting for one, since clear edges for these complexes have only been established in a few cases. All that can be noted is that stone figures and stone substitutes for the latter are found in households of Construction Levels III, IV and V. Architectural remains from Construction levels I and II have not survived well and in Construction Level VI only one “ceremonial” room has been investigated so far.

The contents of the context in which stone sculpture has been found play a significant role in attempts to clarify the semantics of the stone figures from Ilgynly-depe. Common to all the rooms containing statues or stones standing in for them is only the presence in them of either large vessels

for storing supplies, which have been let into the ground, like the statues, or of pits designed for such vessels, or of vessels for cooking food, which have also been let into the ground. The only exception is provided by room 12/III-4, for which we do not have adequate information available. This situation may reflect a link between sculpture and prosperity for the members of a household, typical for primitive Early Farmers and traditional societies: the statue figures as a bearer of blessings, a benefactress, possibly equated with a vessel as a receptacle for food and water (Antonova 1984, 145). Cycladic “frying-pans” are presented in the academic literature as depictions of the universal deity or Earth Mother (Andreev 2002, 47). The association – “Woman = stove or hollow utensil” has been extremely enduring long after the period discussed here: the house, stove, cooking pots and other hollow vessels figure as female symbols in Russian magic as well (Shchepanskaya 1996, 79).

In “ceremonial” room 26/IV-3 at Ilgynly-depe charred barley and wheat grains were found in large vessels for storing food and on the floor. Similar grains were scattered over the floor and round the stone statue in a similar “ceremonial” room – 26/IV-5. This link between stone figures of women and cereals (rich harvests/prosperity) is also to be found in Çatal-Hüyük in Anatolia, where a naturalistically depicted standing figure of a woman made of alabaster was found in the granary of House E.IV.4 (Mellaart 1967, 245, Photo 77). An anthropomorphic basalt figurine was found standing on a round stone base in the courtyard of a house from the settlement Golan, which, according to the researchers at the site, was designed to ensure a good harvest (Epstein 1977, 60). Terracotta figurines of the Tripolye culture also provide vivid confirmation of this association, since the clay from which they are made had had cereal grains added to it (Pogozheva 1983, Fig. 6).

The positioning of the Ilgynly-depe stone idols half let into the floor of various rooms can also point to their link with the Earth, to the fact that identical properties are attributed to Earth and the statue (of a woman): they are both a source of life and food. Y. V. Andreev, when analysing the balance of power in the sacral sphere of Minoan society, notes that “filled with a sense of reverential awe for the Earth, which they worshipped...the Minoans transferred some of that piety mixed with fear to women...” (Andreev 2002, 201).

The obvious link between depictions of women in stone sculpture and the household makes it possible to see in them one of the possible hypostases of the mistress or custodian of the dwelling. Among anthropomorphic depictions produced by various peoples, female spirits were widespread, who figured as protectors of the clan and family. In Central Asia there existed spirits known as *momo*, which means “mother”, “grand-mother”, “great-grandmother” or “midwife”. It is possible that the concept of the *momo* spirit can be traced back to the cult of female ancestors (Sukhareva 1975, 25). Depictions of ancestors of the female line made by the Shors (a people of South-western Siberia) were known as “mothers” and were always to be found in every

household. When a young girl married, she would bring into her new home a depiction of a spirit prepared by her mother and designed for long-term use (Ivanov 1979, 9–47).

Most of the stone figures from the Ilgynly-depe collection had been deliberately broken in antiquity. It is clear that the magic power of the stone sculpture did not last indefinitely and, possibly, did not extend beyond the confines of the room or household where it was: it most likely lost its influence once the house itself had ceased to be used. It is probable that pulling the statue out of the floor and the breaking off of its head could have been part of the ritual activities linked with the abandonment of the room concerned. Later the torso and head would either have simply been thrown out, or they would have been used in the household like any other stone (for example, as a small anvil, according to the results of use-and-wear analysis).

Thus, if one takes into consideration this fairly durable material, the difficulties involved in making stone sculptures, their small number at the site in comparison with anthropomorphic small sculptures in clay, the similar iconography, the way the statues were arranged in the rooms and the accompanying finds, it can be said that what one is probably confronted by here is a progenitrix or mythologized ancestor. Images of such ancestors or demiurges or cultural heroes form part of the basis of archaic mythologies. The initial ancestor of a clan, phratry, tribe and sometimes humanity as a whole could figure in the image of a female progenitrix, who had given birth to the first men and women (Meletinskii 1976, 178-94). Materials from ethnographic research also testify to the fact that, in myths and rituals of traditional societies, the images of female ancestors or female protectors have always played an important role. Depictions of female ancestors have been arranged in various parts of the home: at the head of a bed, at the threshold of a room used for rituals, opposite the gate and in the middle of the house, near the entrance to various rooms, in the corners of a house, in the courtyard or in vessels, so that they might ensure abundance and prosperity for the household.

All clay figurines in the collection are divided into types on the basis of the interpretation of the upper parts of their bodies. The depiction of specific body parts and their deliberate accentuation or omission was without doubt no coincidence and was clearly bound up with the role which was assigned to the figurine in question in the ritual, for which each specific figurine had been made. Thus, an anthropomorphic figure without the upper part of its torso, on the one hand, and a figurine depicting a woman with full breasts and deliberately accentuated genitalia, on the other, might be used in seasonal rituals or rites of passage symbolizing rebirth and burgeoning life or the transition from one state to another.

Further confirmation for the fact that the personages represented by the figurines performed some specific acts is provided by the depiction of a wide open mouth on some and the omission of a mouth on other specimens, as if some

figurines, according to the script for the ritual, had to turn to someone and address them, while others kept silent. In so far as every element in primitive art and the way it was fashioned was invested with meaning, it is appropriate to mention here the three ‘weeping’ figurines, on which tears flowing out of their eyes have been drawn in black paint. A find of two large coarsely moulded standing clay figurines in “ceremonial” room 26/IV-3 may also point to the active involvement of anthropomorphic depictions in rituals. They had been placed on the floor in front of a round disc-shaped altar and in front of them there had been a painted bowl. After the figurine had played its part in a rite, more often than not it would have been deliberately broken and then thrown away (possibly these actions would also have been part of the ritual). The large number of figurines found does not contradict such a theory either, nor does the presence of only isolated examples of intact specimens among the enormous quantity of fragments and the situations in which they were found.

The absolute majority of the terracotta seated figurines and standing figures, as the stone sculptures, were found in fragments on the surface of the settlement or in layers of in-fill in rooms or courtyards and only isolated examples (21 figurines) were, without doubt, laid out or abandoned in places specially set aside for them.

Eleven figurines, among which there is not a single intact one, were left on the floor in the centre or in one of the corners of the “ceremonial” rooms or courtyards adjacent to them (“ceremonial” room 9/III-5 – fragment of the legs of a terracotta figurine on the floor; room 48/II-4 – the lower part of a torso on the floor; courtyard 42/V-3 – fragment of a left thigh in the pottery paving on the surface; “ceremonial” room 38/V-3 – the upper part of a torso on a layer of plaster specially spread on the floor; “ceremonial” room 18/III-5 – fragment of a torso between two coatings on the floor; courtyard with the remains of a granary 57/1-5 – a head on the uppermost surface of a courtyard near a hearth; courtyard with the remains of a granary 67/1-5 – complete figurine in the northern corner under a layer of pottery; room 21/III-4 – the upper half of a figurine with a head on the floor in the northern corner next to a vessel let into the floor; “ceremonial” room 26/IV-3 – the upper half of a figurine complete with head on the floor; courtyard 48/VB-3 – head in a drain; “ceremonial” room 14/III-3 – upper part of a figurine on the floor). In five of the above-mentioned cases (“ceremonial” rooms 9/III-5, 59/II-4, 38/V-3, 26/IV-3, 14/III-3) it can be stated with confidence that the deliberate abandonment of a broken figurine, together with other valuable objects on the floor or on a layer of plaster taken from the walls was part of the rite linked with the end of the use of a “ceremonial” room. It is difficult to say what the role of these figurines was prior to the ritual destruction of “ceremonial” rooms. Unlike stone figures, whose number did not exceed the number of “ceremonial” rooms and whose sojourn in one room for a long time has been archaeologically recorded, there were far more clay figurines than “ceremonial” rooms, but the conditions in which they were found nevertheless

indicate that there was a link between the figurines and the household as a whole.

Circles with a dot in the middle, which have been drawn on the thighs of certain specimens, may indicate that there was a link between the personages depicted as figurines and the house or the hearth. The only admissible parallel for the circle with a dot in the middle is the round shape of the hearth-altars in the “ceremonial” rooms. The depiction of signs like this on the stone lamps from Altyn-depe (Masson and Kircho 1999, 64, Fig. 2) might also indicate a link between this sign and the shape of a hearth-altar and, in the final analysis, with fire, sacred fire or fire, which brings warmth to a house. As far back as the 1960s, I. N. Khlopin drew attention to the semantic link between figurines and domestic hearths, after he had discovered fragments of terracotta figurines at the base of hearths in the Yalangach settlement in the Geoksyur oasis (Khlopin 1964, 162).

The absolute majority of female figurines at all stages of the existence of the Early Farming culture as a whole and the settlement under discussion in particular, allows assuming that they could have been elements of female domestic rituals. The life of the family within the confines of the dwelling was, in the main, female life and the predominance of female images among depictions found possibly signifies that the rites enacted within the dwelling were the province of the female half of the community (weight is lent to this idea by the fact that female implements have been found together with figurines). “It is precisely the women, who remain in one place all the time near their hearths, who held sway over the most important part of the system – of life support – namely the links with the other world and the countless deities and spirits which peopled it” (Andreev 2002, 203).

Five terracotta figurines from the Ilgynly-depe collection were found inside a mud-brick ‘box’ and another four under (or in) walls of “ceremonial” rooms (“ceremonial” room 26/IV-3 – a complete miniature figurine on the floor in a ‘box’; “ceremonial” room 15/III-4 – a complete figurine on the floor in a ‘box’ and in the same place there was the fragment of a thigh; “ceremonial” room 26/IV-5 – the lower part of a torso in a ‘box’; “ceremonial” room 18/III-5 – the right half of a torso in the in-fill of a ‘box’; “ceremonial” room 59/II-4 – one head in the wall under a layer of plaster and another head in the same room between the wall and the red bench; “ceremonial” room 18/II-3 – an intact figurine and the lower part of another under the wall separating the “ceremonial” room off from a subsidiary room 20/II-3). The arrangement of depictions of human figures in places like these has a very wide range of implications. Most likely of all the fragments of the terracotta female figurines were deliberately left in the places indicated at the very beginning of building work (as an offering when the foundations were laid to make it clear whose space it was?). (Ethnographic literature contains plenty of similar examples – see: Baiburin 1983). When the significance of figurines is interpreted in this way, it is

very important that human burials were found in the same places. That situation could point to the existence of links between the female figurines and the images of the deceased.

Making depictions of the dead from a variety of materials and of varying appearance is a practice widespread among people from all over the world. Sometimes these images were placed in the burial or they were used during funerary rites, but often they played the role of helpers and protectors and in those cases the rituals, in which they figured, could vary widely. Ethnographic materials demonstrate that for peoples, who have preserved an archaic way of life, images of dead ancestors were most significant in rituals enacted inside dwellings or near them and images of female ancestors played the more important part (Meletinskii 1976, 178–94). It is likely that the depiction of ‘closed’ eyes in one group of figurines from Ilgynly-depe could underline the link between them and images of the dead.

The custom which lasted a long time, even after the appearance of group burials and cemeteries, namely that of burying infants in dwellings under the floor and in corners of rooms, could, as has already been pointed out, link in with offerings made when foundations were being laid: alternatively they might be an echo of rites described in ethnographic sources for the burial of infants inside houses, so as to keep them in the family (Antonova 1990, 110). At Ilgynly-depe an anthropomorphic figurine might sometimes be substituted for the infant.

Reference has already been made to the painted decoration applied to the thighs (and far less frequently to backs) of some of the seated terracotta figurines. Unfortunately, most of the signs have not been ‘read’, but three depictions would appear to be quite easy to decipher. These are a fairly realistic depiction of a herbivore (goat), the depiction described earlier of a circle with a dot in the middle and a depiction of a plant.

The depiction of goats on the thighs of terracotta female figurines provides grounds for agreeing with the idea put forward by many scholars regarding the link in the ideas of the Early Farmers in antiquity between the female image and the world of animals (the famous sculpture with leopards from Çatal-Hüyük), in which the woman could figure in the role of “mistress” harnessing wild nature or of the mythical progenitrix of both the world of human beings and the world of animals (Antonova 1984, chapter 4). Female figurines with depictions of this kind and clay figures of animals could also be participants in seasonal rites.

The depiction of plants (cereals) probably points to some kind of magic power enjoyed by a figure, who brings influence to bear on the harvest. V.M. Masson, V. I. Sarianidi and I. N. Khlopin (see the works of these authors cited previously) have drawn attention to the link between Central-Asian terracotta figurines with fertility, referring to the said figurines as fertility goddesses. Ethnographic data also

provide a wide range of materials, which demonstrate the existence of a “Corn-goddess” in the lives of peoples, who have preserved an archaic way of life (Frazer 1923, 412–24). In respect of the figurines from Ilgynly-depe with depictions of the above-mentioned signs, it would probably be more appropriate to speak of their involvement in seasonal rites designed to influence the chances of a good harvest or an increase in livestock and consequently to ensure the prosperity of the household.

In analysis of stone statues reference has already been made to cases when women (or women’s breasts) have been compared with vessels providing food and in the final analysis life itself. Figured handles on the lids of vessels depicting a standing or seated female figure and anthropomorphic appliqué pieces on the inside walls of bowls can also indicate that the inhabitants of Ilgynly-depe attributed identical properties to female figurines and to vessels. The find of the upper part of a terracotta figurine in room 20/IV-5 placed in a cooking pot also points to the close semantic relationship between female depictions and vessels.

There is no doubt that the functions suggested above for the seated terracotta figurines in the rites enacted by the inhabitants of Ilgynly-depe do not constitute an exhaustive list. (The complexity and long duration of the process for producing these figurines make it possible to rule out from the possible list of their functions that of children’s toys.) It is sufficient to turn attention to the differences in the interpretation of head-dresses, details of apparel and jewellery belonging to figures co-existing in time. In one and the same room it was possible to find figurines in high head-dresses (or with high hair-styles) wrapped round with ribbons worked in black paint, figurines with several rows of necklaces and figures without any indicated jewellery at all. In so far as the archaeological context, in which the figurines were found, does not provide any information regarding the significance of jewellery and head-dresses, understanding the meaning behind all these variations has not yet proved possible. The same could also be said regarding the presence of painted figurines – bright red and white ones – and also that of figurines which bear no traces of paint at all. Nor is there any explanation available for the fact that on several occasions we have come across instances of the coloured coating of the figurine (either slip or paint) having been worn away, while it was being used. When drawing this survey of the seated anthropomorphic figurines found at Ilgynly-depe to a conclusion, it is essential to call attention to one more detail, probably of considerable importance to the inhabitants of the settlement, which is for the time being based merely on the impressions of the author. At the very beginning of this description reference was made to the fact that no two identical figurines were found in the whole collection. Nevertheless, after lengthy periods spent working on these figurines and detailed analysis of each specimen, the impression emerged that some specimens were similar to each other in such a way as to call to mind a series of hand-made articles produced by one and the same craftsman (for example,

Nos. 1 and 101 in this catalogue) or depictions of one and the same figure by different craftsmen (e.g. H1-2-3c(m), T1-1-1a+3e, V2-1-2IP). (In fact the plates were arranged on the basis of such observed similarities). This impression is reinforced by the fact that figurines with similar faces or wearing similar head-dresses (or hair-styles) or which have other details in common are decorated with similar colours (for example slip – H1-1-4a(m), or its absence – H1-1-4(m)). If one was to suggest, on the basis of these similarities that some of the figurines could have been depictions of one and the same personage, then it should have to be acknowledged that the personage in question was being depicted in a variety of guises. There are cases, in which a figurine without painted jewellery is similar to another wearing a large amount of jewellery or a figure without a mouth is similar to another with one or again similar figures with and without ‘tears’ (e.g. H1-1-3, H1-1-3(m) and H1-1-3b(m)), or figures with accentuated breasts and genitalia, on the one hand, and versions of indeterminate sex, on the other. The most interesting observation of all consists in the fact that similar details can be observed in figurines of different types: for example, identical head-dresses (or hair-styles) are fashioned in a naturalistic way for figurines of Type I and also for figurines of Type IV, for which no upper body has been provided (for example, Nos. 3 and 191 in this catalogue).

The question of the interpretation of coarsely made, schematic standing anthropomorphic figures is also far from clear. They could be regarded either as counters for games or as depictions of real living people either turning for one reason or another to supernatural patrons or participating in rites of passage. Archaeological data confirming the function of standing schematic figures in games have not been found: neither at Ilgynly-depe, nor at neighbouring sites have any finds been made which could serve for example as ‘boards’ for games (only with a good deal of circumspection can one regard the mud brick discovered in the in-fill of a room from the second construction level in Excavation area 3 at Ilgynly-depe as such a find, on the basis of the fact that one of its wide surfaces has been divided up into squares). It would seem highly likely that standing schematic figures were made for one-off rituals linked with the driving out of disease, with assistance during childbirth, with requests for food or success in some kind of enterprise, i.e. for ritual actions concerning each concrete member of a community, linked together by V. M. Masson and V. I. Sarianidi by the term “everyday rituals” (Masson and Sarianidi 1973, 85). The two clay figures in front of the bowl found *in situ* in a “ceremonial” room – 26/IV-3, which have been referred to above on several occasions, fit in perfectly well with this interpretation.

Unfortunately cases of standing figurines being found *in situ* are extremely rare. Apart from the two figures already mentioned, another two small figures were found on the floor in the same “ceremonial” room 26/IV-3. In a large ash-pit in room 31/III-5 eight Type III standing figurines were found at varying depths.

The inhabitants of Ilgynly-depe buried their dead within the territory of the settlement. It is possible that the living believed in the presence of dead kinsmen somewhere nearby and in their continuing involvement in the life of the collective and interacted with them. In that case, apart from the functions already mentioned, it is acceptable to see the coarsely fashioned schematic clay figures as depictions of recently deceased relatives. The custom of representing the soul of a human being in the form of a small human figure has deep roots and a wide area of distribution (Frazer 1923, 206). The scene in the “ceremonial” room 26/IV-3 described in the preceding paragraph can be viewed rather differently in view of the interpretation of the standing figurines. It is possible that it represents the ‘feeding’ of the deceased relatives.

Conclusion

All the above demonstrates most vividly the female symbolism manifesting itself in the ritual practice of the inhabitants of the Ilgynly-depe settlement. One can probably read into this the existence of various female mythological figures, of whom the progenitrix or primordial ancestor might be the preeminent one, whose role was ‘performed’ by the stone statues.

Most of the terracotta female figurines could have been participants in the seasonal rites, which were most significant for the prosperity of the farming community. The abundance of figurines possibly testifies to the large number of ritual acts which accompanied seasonal work.

Images drawn from wild nature, with which the anthropomorphic figurines with drawings of animals on their thighs could be connected, also continued to play a significant part in the life of the inhabitants of this community, which obtained part of its meat ration through hunting.

Some pointers to the existence of the rituals, which marked the stages of the path through life of each member of the community and regulated his or her relationship with society, can be found in the female figurines depicting persons of various ages, in anthropomorphic figurines of indeterminate sex and schematic standing figures.

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Catalogue of Figurines

Number. What part of a figure the specimen is

Code of the plate; file on CD-disk

Location of finding

Year of finding

Inventory code; place of storage

Material

Size

Description

1. The upper part of female figurine

H1-2-4a(m), T1-1-1a+3ae; Cat_1

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, on the floor in the centre of the room

1991

1/31; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, grit tempered

The maximal height – 44 mm

The lower body, arms and the end of the nose were broken off in antiquity. It is not clear if the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The cylindrical nape is extended backwards and upwards and ends with a deep (6mm) round aperture drilled up prior to firing. The face was formed by pinching two fingers. The lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin and the rest part of the edge forms the beak-shaped nose. The eyes and mouth are precise deep apertures drilled by objects round in section of different diameters prior to firing. The shoulders are roundish. The bust was made of an additional piece of clay attached and carefully smoothed to the surface of the figurine. The breasts were divided by a deep furrow carved prior to firing. The arms, moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides, and then lowered. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The eyebrows, nipples, a stripe round the aperture on the head, a stripe round the neck, v-shaped with the ends hanging down from the back, two stripes across the left shoulder and three pairs of circles on the right one were all drawn in with pale black paint prior to firing. The surface of the figurine has been perfectly burnished up to lustre. The figurine differs from all the samples of the collection by the quality of manufacturing.

2. The upper part of female figurine

H1-1-4a(m), T1-1-1a+3a; Cat_2

Excavation area 5, room 21, on the floor in the northern corner to the right of the vessel

1987

4/72; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 100 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The lower part and the right arm did not remain. It is not clear if the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The cylindrical nape is extended backwards and upwards and ends with a dent with a deep (9 mm) round aperture in the centre. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. Two

small apertures show nostrils. A chin was not shown. The eyes and mouth are represented by deep apertures made by objects round in section of different diameters into the damp clay. Shoulders are roundish and asymmetrical. The small breasts are conical and protruding. The arms moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered. The left arm is a short cone, which does not come down below the waist. A thin even layer of red slip is partly survived on the surface of the figurine (there is no slip inside the dent on the head). The eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, two stripes round the neck, v-shaped with the long ends hanging down from the back, a longitudinal wavy stripe between the breasts, four stripes across the left shoulder and stains on the right one were all drawn in with black paint atop slip prior to firing.

3. Female figurine

H1-1-4a(m), T1-1-0, V1-1-3AP, L1r-0-0; Cat_3

Excavation area 4, room 29, in the corner on the fragments of vessels

1987

1/91; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 280 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left half of the lower part of the torso and the left leg did not remain. It is not clear if the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The cylindrical nape is extended backwards and upwards and ends with a dent. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The eyes and mouth are represented by apertures made by an object round in section prior to firing. The shoulders are rounded. The short cone-shaped arms, which do not come down below the waist, were moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay and primarily were extended to the sides, then lowered. The small breasts are conical and protruding. The figurine is in a seated pose. The sciatic part was flattened, long bow-shaped legs have conical ends and the feet were not shown. Each leg from the waist has been moulded separately, and then they have been firstly joined to each other and secondly fastened to the upper part of the torso with the help of a thin flat stick, which left a hole inside the torso. When all the details, moulded separately, had been connected, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. Thereafter the furrows between the legs and buttocks were drawn into the damp coating at the front and from the back. The convex ^-shaped vulva was applied to or moulded from the layer of clay coating. An uneven stripy brownish slip was brushed atop the coating (there is no slip in the armpits). The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, a stripe round the dent on the head and a stripe on the surface of the vulva have been drawn in with black paint atop slip prior to firing. The surface of the back has been well burnished up.

4. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H0-0-3; Cat_4

From the surface of the settlement

1995

1/27; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, brownish, black core, gruss tempered

The maximal height – 61 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The cylindrical convex nape was vastly extended upwards and backwards. The oval of the face was barely indicated by pinching two fingers. Facial features were not shown.

5. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H0-0-3; Cat_5

Excavation area 5, room 6, in-fill

1987

4/64; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 40 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The face was formed by pinching two fingers. It is unclear whether the eyes were shown or not. The mouth and chin were not shown. The upper part of the head has been broken.

6. Fragment of the head of anthropomorphic figurine

H0-0-0; Cat_6

Excavation area 5, room 2, pit 1, in-fill

1987

4/53; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 42 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The face was formed by pinching two fingers. It is unclear whether the eyes were shown or not. The mouth and chin were not shown. A thin even layer of light pinkish slip was applied onto the surface of the head and neck. The upper part of the head has been broken.

7. Fragment of the neck of anthropomorphic figurine

H?-?-?; Cat_7

From the surface of the settlement

1989

5/8; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 25 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. A thin even layer of light pinkish slip was applied on the surface of the neck. The head has been broken.

8. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H0-0-3; Cat_8

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 14, in-fill

1988

2/114; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 34 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The cylindrical convex nape was vastly extended backwards and upwards. Facial features were not shown.

9. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-1; Cat_9

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)

1993

1/74; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish-greyish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 21 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The head is rod-shaped and the nape is not indicated. The facial outlines, the mouth and chin were all not shown. The nose was barely depicted by pinching two fingers. Big round eyes are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay.

10. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-1a; Cat_10

Excavation area 3, horizon VI, room 48, at the bottom of the ditch

1995

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 36 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The head is rod-shaped; the nape was not indicated. The facial contour, the mouth and chin were all not shown. The nose was barely marked by pinching two fingers. Big round eyes are represented by imprints into the damp clay from the end of an object round in section and then they were painted out with black paint prior to firing. The entire surface of the head and neck has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish-brown slip. Three circles on the back of the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip prior to firing. There are traces of burnishing on the surface of the head and neck.

11. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-1; Cat_11

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)

1993

1/71; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 36 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The oval of the face, the mouth and chin were all not shown. The nose was barely indicated by pinching two fingers. Big round eyes are

represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay.

12. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-2a; Cat_12

Excavation area 4, horizon II, room 59, in the wall under the layer of plaster

1991

2/54; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 25 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The nape is slightly extended backwards. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Small round eyes are shown by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay and then they were painted out with black paint prior to firing. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish-brown slip. Fragments of a stripe drawn in with black paint atop slip prior to firing are presented on the back of the neck.

13. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3; Cat_13

Excavation area 4, room 7, in-fill

1986

2/39; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light terracotta colour, almost untempered

The maximal height – 19 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely indicated by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Small round eyes are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay.

14. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3; Cat_14

Excavation area 4, room 58, in-fill

1991

2/44; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light terracotta colour, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 23 mm

Broken off from the torso at the shoulders in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards and flattened at the top. The facial contour, the mouth and chin were all not shown, the thick nose was formed by pinching two fingers. The small round left eye is represented by an imprint of the end of a thin object into the damp clay. The right eye was not shown.

15. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3; no photo

From the surface of the settlement

1993

–; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 50 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The oval of the face was barely pointed out by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch forms the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Big round eyes are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay. It is not clear, whether the eyes were painted out or not.

16. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); Cat_16

Excavation area 4, room 28, in-fill

1987

1/60; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 30 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin is not shown. The eyes and mouth have been drilled into the damp clay by a thin object round in section. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of bright reddish-brown slip.

17. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); Cat_17

Excavation area 5, room 9, in-fill

1988

4/15; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, almost untempered

The maximal height – 30 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely marked by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The eyes are represented by imprints from the end of a thin object round in section into the damp clay. The mouth is an imprint of the end of a thin cored object, round in section, such as a bird bone or straw.

18. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); Cat_18

Excavation area 5, room 9, in-fill

1988

4/15; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, almost untempered

The maximal height – 30 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely

marked by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The eyes and mouth are shown by the deep apertures made by a thin object round in section into the damp clay.

19. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); no photo

Excavation area 2, horizon III, in-fill

1987

-; lost

Fired clay, light grey, almost untempered

The maximal height – 27 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The small round eyes and mouth are represented by imprints from the end of a thin object round in section into the damp clay.

20. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); Cat_20

Excavation area 1, room 3, in-fill

1987

3/33; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light terracotta color, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 34 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The eyes and mouth have been drilled at different depths by a thin object prior to firing.

21. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); no photo

From the surface of the settlement

1987

-; lost

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 30 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was slightly extended upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The round eyes and mouth are represented by imprints from the end of a thin object round in section into the damp clay.

22. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); Cat_22

From the surface of the settlement

1986

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light reddish-grey, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 38 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. Big round eyes and the mouth are represented by deep imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay. The entire surface had been covered with a thin even layer of brownish slip, which has been worn away from the upper part of the head while the figurine was being used.

23. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); Cat_23

From the surface of the settlement

1988

6/16; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, almost untempered

The maximal height – 24 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was vastly extended upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The eyes and mouth are represented by imprints from the end of a thin object round in section into the damp clay.

24. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); Cat_24

Excavation area 5, room 9, in-fill

1988

4/14; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 46 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The convex nape was extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The eyes and mouth have been drilled at different depths (eyes more deeply) by a thin object round in section into the damp clay.

25. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); Cat_25

Excavation area 7, upper layer, in-fill

1989

4/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 43 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The

convex nape was extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The big round eyes and mouth are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay.

26. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); Cat_26

From the surface of the settlement (western slope) 1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 32 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is unclear whether the head had been moulded separately from the torso or together from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was extended backwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The eyes and mouth have been drilled by a thin object round in section of different diameters into the damp clay. There are traces of a thin even layer of light beige slip on the surface.

27. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3(m); Cat_27

From the surface of the settlement 1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 26 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The small round eyes and mouth are represented by imprints from the end of a thin object round in section into the damp clay.

28. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3b(m); Cat_28

Excavation area 4, room 36, in-fill 1987

1/144; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 32 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The convex nape was extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The eyes and mouth have been drilled by two objects round in section of different diameters into the damp clay. The entire surface has been smoothed over by a damp object. The eyes were painted out and eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, “tears”, a stain on the nape and two stripes round

the neck, v-shaped at the front and from the back, have been drawn in with black paint prior to firing.

29. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-3b(m); Cat_29

Excavation area 3, northwestern part, upper layer, in-fill 1988

2/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 44 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The big round eyes have been drilled by a thin object round in section into the damp clay. The small mouth was barely marked by a dot print from a sharp object. The entire surface has been smoothed over by a damp object. The eyes were painted out and eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, “tears” and a stain on the nape have been drawn in with black paint before firing.

30. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-4a(m); Cat_30

Excavation area 6, tier I, in-fill 1988

5/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 34 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The cylindrical nape was extended upwards backwards and flattened at the top. The face was precisely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch forms the large nose. A chin was not shown. The big round eyes are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay. The mouth is represented by the horizontal line carved into the damp clay. The entire surface was originally covered with a thin even layer of brownish slip, which together with black paint has been almost completely worn away from the nape while the figurine was being used. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose and, probably, a stain on the nape have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The thin stripe of black paint remains on the neck.

31. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-4(m); Cat_31

Excavation area 2, horizon I, in-fill 1987

6/6; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light almost white, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 40 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece

of clay. The cylindrical nape was extended backwards and upwards and flattened at the top. The oval of the face was barely indicated by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The small round eyes and mouth are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay.

32. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-4; Cat_32

Excavation area 4, room 34, in-fill

1987

1/141; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, grey, almost untempered

The maximal height – 33 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The cylindrical nape was extended backwards and upwards; the right part of the nape has been broken. The face was precisely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Big round eyes are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay. The figurine is strongly calcinated.

33. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-4(m); Cat_33

Excavation area 4, room 19, level 1, in-fill

1987

1/51; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 51 mm

Broken off from the torso in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The slightly concave cylindrical nape was extended backwards and upwards. The face was precisely formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the remaining part of the edge forms the large nose. The eyes and mouth are represented by deep imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay. A deep furrow, representing a backbone, has been carved before firing.

34. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-4a(m); Cat_34

Excavation area 4, room 6, in-fill

1986

2/30; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 42 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The concave cylindrical nape was extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch forms the nose. A chin was not shown. Big round eyes and the mouth are represented by deep imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay. The entire surface had been covered with

a thin even layer of light greenish slip, atop which the wide strokes of brown slip were chaotically brushed. The eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, and a thin stripe round the neck, crossing on the right shoulder and v-shaped at the front and from the back, have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

35. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-4a(m); Cat_35

Excavation area 5, room 53, in-fill

1990

2/122; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, dark black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 60 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The high cylindrical nape was extended backwards and upwards and ends with a deep dent. The face was precisely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch is the nose with the small apertures showing the nostrils. A chin was not shown. Big round eyes are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay. The small mouth is represented by an imprint from a thinner object. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of red slip. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, a stripe round the nape and two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip prior to firing.

36. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-1(m); Cat_36

Excavation area 5, room 39, in-fill

1989

3/87; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 33 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The head is rod-shaped and the nape was not indicated. The facial contour and chin were not shown; the nose was barely shaped by pinching two fingers. The round eyes are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay. The mouth was barely marked by a dot print from a sharp object. The entire surface had been covered with a thin layer of reddish slip, which has been almost completely worn away from the nape while the figurine was being used.

37. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-1(m); Cat_37

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 42 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from

one and the same piece of clay. The head is rod-shaped. The face was barely shaped by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the remaining part of the edge forms the nose. Big round eyes are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay. The mouth is represented by the horizontal line carved into the damp clay.

38. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-1a(m); Cat_38

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 11, in-fill
1988

2/67; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 40 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The nape was not indicated. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the remaining part of the edge forms the nose. Big round eyes and the mouth are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay (the mouth is more deeply imprinted). The entire surface had been chaotically brushed with wide strokes of reddish slip, which has been worn away from the nape while the figurine was being used. The eyes and mouth were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, two stripes round the neck, v-shaped at the front and from the back, have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

39. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-2; Cat_39

Excavation area 5, courtyard A, upper layer, in-fill
1989

3/104; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 44 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The nape is roundish. The face is round, flat (the right part was broken), and the chin was precisely formed. The nose was formed by pinching two fingers. Big round eyes have been drilled by an object round in section into the damp clay. A mouth was not shown. On the surface there are traces of a thin even layer of reddish slip, which has been worn away from the nape while the figurine was being used. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, have been drawn in with pale black paint atop slip prior to firing.

40. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-3a(m); Cat_40

Excavation area 4, upper layer above room 40, in-fill
1988

3/6; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 52 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity (the place of damage has been carefully smoothed over and has traces of charcoal). The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there are traces of a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the rest of the edge forms the nose. The big round eyes and small mouth are represented by imprints from the end of objects round in section of different diameters into the damp clay. The entire surface was covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip, which together with black paint has been partly worn from the nape while the figurine was being used. The eyes were painted out and long eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, a stain on the nape and two stripes round the neck, v-shaped at the front and from the back, have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

41. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-3a(m); Cat_41

From the surface of the settlement (northern part)
1985

5/37; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 51 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The nape was extended backwards and upwards and slightly flattened at the top. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the remaining part of the edge forms the nose. The big round eyes and small mouth have been drilled by objects round in section of different diameters into the damp clay. On the surface there are stains of a thin layer of greenish slip. The eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, and two stripes round the neck, v-shaped at the front, have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

42. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-3a(m); Cat_42

Excavation area 4, room 45, in-fill
1985

3/27; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 43 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The nape, slightly compressed from above and below, was extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the rest of the edge forms the nose. The big round eyes and small mouth have been drilled by

thin objects round in section of different diameters into the damp clay. The entire surface was covered with a thin layer of whitish slip. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, and two stripes round the neck, v-shaped at the front and from the back, have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

43. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-3a(m); Cat_43

Excavation area 1, in-fill

1985

5/56; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 56 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The nape was extended backwards and upwards and flattened. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the rest of the edge forms the nose. The round eyes and mouth have been drilled by a thin object round in section into the damp clay. On the surface there are traces of a thin even layer of bright red slip and of good burnishing, which have been worn away from the nape while the figurine was being used. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, and, probably, a stain on the nape and two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip prior to firing.

44. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-3a(m); Cat_44

Excavation area 4, horizon II, room 62, in-fill

1991

2/13; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 30 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The angular, convex, slightly flattened from above and below nape was extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the rest of the edge forms the nose. The big round eyes and small mouth have been drilled by objects round in section of different diameters into the damp clay. The entire surface has been covered with a thin layer of white slip. The eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

45. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-3b(m); Cat_45

Excavation area 4, courtyard A, in-fill

1986

2/18; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 48 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the remaining part of the edge represents the nose. Big round eyes and the mouth have been drilled by an object round in section into the damp clay. The entire surface has been chaotically brushed with wide strokes of dark red slip. The traces of burnishing are presented on the surface. While the figurine was being used, slip and burnishing have been worn away from the nape. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, two longitudinal strokes on each cheek (tears? tattoo? wrinkles?) and two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

46. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-3b(m); Cat_46

Excavation area 3, horizon II, garbage layers, in-fill

1989

1/20; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 52 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The convex nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, indicating the chin, and the rest of the edge forms the nose. Big round eyes and the mouth have been drilled into the damp clay by an object round in section. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of dark brownish slip. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, and “tears” have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. On the surface there are traces of burnishing.

47. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-3c(m); Cat_47

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 12, in-fill

1988

2/77; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 46 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The concave nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the rest of the front edge of the pinch forms the large nose. The round eyes and mouth have been

drilled by an object round in section into the damp clay. The entire surface has been chaotically brushed with wide strokes of red slip. The eyes and mouth were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The traces of burnishing are visible on the surface.

48. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-3c(m); Cat_48

Excavation area 7, layer 1, in-fill

1989

4/4; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, gruss tempered.

The maximal height – 39 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards and ends with a dent. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the remaining part of the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The round eyes and mouth have been deeply drilled by an object round in section into the damp clay. The entire surface had been chaotically brushed with wide strokes of red slip, which has been partly worn away from the nape while using the figurine. The eyes and mouth were painted out, and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. Traces of burnishing are visible on the surface.

49. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-3c(m); Cat_49

Excavation area 1, in-fill

1985

5/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 41 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape, slightly extended backwards and upwards, has a deep aperture at the top in the centre. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the rest of the edge forms the nose. The eyes, the mouth and aperture on the nape have been deeply drilled by an object round in section into the damp clay. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of red slip. The eyes and mouth were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, a stripe around the aperture on the nape and two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. Traces of burnishing are visible on the surface.

50. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-3c(m); Cat_50

From the surface of the settlement

1995

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 35 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape is slightly extended backwards and upwards and ends with a dent. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the rest of the edge represents the nose. The eyes are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay (the right eye is shown by deeper aperture, than the left one). The mouth is shown by a small round aperture. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of red slip. The eyes and mouth were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, and two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. Traces of burnishing are visible on the surface.

51. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-4(m); Cat_51

Excavation area 5, room 41, in-fill

1989

3/94; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 38 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The cylindrical nape is extended backwards and upwards and ends with a dent. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the rest of the edge forms the nose. The small eyes and mouth are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip.

52. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-4a(m); Cat_52

Excavation area 5, room 20, inside the vessel in the floor

1988

4/68; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 44 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The cylindrical nape is extended backwards and upwards and ends with a dent. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the rest of the edge forms the nose. The eyes and mouth are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp

clay. Traces of thin even reddish slip and of burnishing remain on the surface. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, a stain on the nape and a stripe round the neck, v-shaped at the front, were probably drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

53. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-2-5(m); no photo

From the surface of the settlement

1990

-; lost

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 56 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape is extended backwards. The head is triangular in the shape, when viewed from above. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the rest of the edge forms the nose. Big round eyes and the mouth are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay.

54. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H2-1-1(m); Cat_54

Excavation area 4, room 16, in-fill

1987

1/53; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 29 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The nape was not depicted. The head is rod-shaped. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The eyes are shown by thin slanting lines, scratched into the damp clay (the inner corner of the left eye is located higher than the outer one; vice-versa on the right eye). The mouth is represented by an imprint from an object round in section into the damp clay.

55. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H2-1-4a(m); Cat_55

From the surface of the settlement

1990

-; lost

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 81 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The cylindrical nape is extended backwards and upwards and ends with a deep dent and a round aperture in the centre of the dent. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. Long narrow eyes (the outer corner is

positioned lower down than the inner one) have been cut by a thin object round in section into the damp clay. The mouth and an aperture on the nape are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay. The entire surface has been smoothed over by a damp object. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, two stripes round the neck and a stripe round the aperture on the nape have been drawn in with black paint before firing.

56. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H2-1-4a(m); Cat_56

Excavation area 5, upper layer above room 26, in-fill

1990

2/53; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 48 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The cylindrical nape is extended backwards and upwards and ends with a deep dent. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. Long narrow eyes (the outer corner is positioned lower down than the inner one) have been cut by a thin object round in section into the damp clay. The mouth is represented by an imprint from an object round in section into the damp clay. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, and two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint before firing. Traces of the black paint remain around the base of the cylinder on the head.

57. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H2-1-4b(m); Cat_57

Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 6, in-fill

1988

2/37; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 55 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing with the help of a thin round stick, which left a hole inside the neck. The cylindrical nape was extended backwards and upwards and ends with a deep dent. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. Long narrow eyes (the outer corner is positioned lower down than the inner one) have been cut by a thin object round in section into the damp clay. The mouth is represented by a horizontal line carved out into the damp clay. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of whitish slip. The eyes with eyelashes (four stripes were drawn downwards from each eye), the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, three stripes round the neck and a stripe round the base of the cylinder on the head have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. On the back there is a faint stain of red paint.

58. Head of anthropomorphic figurine*H2-1-4a(m); Cat_58**Excavation area 5, courtyard A, in-fill*

1987

4/31; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal height – 31 mm*

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The cylindrical nape was extended backwards and upwards and ends with a dent. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. Long narrow eyes (the outer corner is positioned lower down than the inner one) have been cut by a thin object round in section into the damp clay. The mouth is represented by an imprint from an object round in section into the damp clay. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of brownish slip. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose and two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. Traces of black paint remain on the head.

59. Head of anthropomorphic figurine*H2-1-5a; Cat_59**Excavation area 4, upper layer above room 16, in-fill*

1987

1/35; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal height – 51 mm*

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape was extended backwards and slightly flattened from above and below. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Long narrow eyes (the outer corner is positioned lower down than the inner one) have been cut by a thin object round in section into the damp clay. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of brownish slip. The eyes were painted out and a stain on the nape, the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, two stripes round the neck, v-shaped at the front have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

60. Head of anthropomorphic figurine*H3-1-5a; Cat_60**From the surface of the settlement (northern slope)*

1995

-; Ashgabat

*Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal height – 48 mm*

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape was extended backwards; the head is triangular in shape, when viewed from above. The face was

formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder. The entire surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin layer of reddish slip. In the eyes there are traces of black paint.

61. Head of anthropomorphic figurine*H3-1-5; Cat_61**From the surface of the settlement (western slope)*

1993

-; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light brownish, chamotte tempered**The maximal height – 40 mm*

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape leans back, is slightly raised, compressed at the top and bottom; the head is triangular in shape, when viewed from above. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder.

62. Head of anthropomorphic figurine*H3-1-5; no photo**From the surface of the settlement (northern slope)*

1993

-; Ashgabat

*Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal height – 46 mm*

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape is extended backwards and upwards; the head is triangular in shape, when viewed from above. The face was formed by pinching two fingers, the mouth and chin were not shown, the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder. The entire surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of pinkish slip.

63. Head of anthropomorphic figurine*H3-1-5a; Cat_63**From the surface of the settlement (western slope)*

1987

2/3; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal height – 33 mm*

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were

moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape leans back, is slightly raised, compressed at the top and bottom and conical in profile; the head is triangular in shape, when viewed from above. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of pinkish slip. The eyes were painted out and a stripe on the nape has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

64. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-1-5c; Cat_64

Excavation area 2, tier III, in-fill

1986

1/9; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 19 mm

Broken off from the torso at the lower part of the face in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape is extended backwards and slightly inflected; the head is triangular in shape, when viewed from above. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder. The traces of red paint were presented in the eyes.

65. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-1-4c; Cat_65

From the surface of the settlement

1997

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, almost untempered

The maximal height – 21 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. The rod-like head was moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. A clay ring has been placed around the nape, representing an extended hair-style or head-dress. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is positioned higher than the inner one) have been depicted by making a narrow slit, using a thin sharp object, from the nose to the temple in the damp clay.

66. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-1-3a; Cat_66

From the surface of the settlement (western slope)

1987

2/2; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 39 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape leans back, is compressed at the top and bottom and conical in profile. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder. The traces of black paint were presented in the eyes.

67. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-1-3a(m); Cat_67

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill

1987

5/18; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 40 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was extended backwards and upwards. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not shown. The mouth is represented by an imprint from a thin object, round in section into the damp clay. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder. The traces of a black paint were presented in the eyes.

68. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-2-3; Cat_68

Excavation area 4

1986

2/71; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 45 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The convex nape was extended backwards and upwards. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin and the remaining part of the edge forms the nose. The mouth is not shown. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder.

69. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-2-3a; Cat_69

Excavation area 5, room 37, in-fill
1989

3/82; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 45 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape was extended backwards and upwards. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin. The remaining part of the front edge of the pinch represents the beak-shaped nose. The mouth is not shown. Narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is positioned higher than the inner one) have been depicted by making a narrow slit, using a thin sharp object, from the nose to the temple in the damp clay. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of whitish slip. The eyes were painted out, and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, a stripe round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. Two black strokes extend from the stripe round the neck to the right shoulder.

70. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-2-3a(m); Cat_70

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill
1987

5/51; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish-grey, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 31 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape leans back, is slightly raised, compressed at the top and conical in profile; the head is triangular in shape, when viewed from above. The face was formed by pinching two fingers, the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the remaining part of the edge forms the nose. The mouth is shown by horizontal line carved out into the damp clay. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is positioned higher than the inner one) have been depicted by making a narrow slit, using a thin sharp object, from the nose to the temple in the damp clay. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of pinkish slip. The eyes and mouth were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing

71. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-2-2; Cat_71

Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 6, in-fill
1988

2/26; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 25 mm

Broken off from the torso at the lower part of the face in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape was not indicated; the head is slightly compressed at the top and triangular in shape, when viewed

from above. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. It is unclear whether the chin and mouth were shown or not. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder.

72. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-2-1; Cat_72

From the surface of the settlement
1989

5/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 36 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The convex nape is slightly extended backwards. The face was formed by pinching two fingers, the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin, and the remaining part of the edge forms the nose. The right half of the face has been broken off. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder.

73. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-1-1c; Cat_73

From the surface of the settlement
1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 23 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The nape was not indicated. The face has been barely shaped by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is positioned higher than the inner one) have been depicted by making a narrow slit, using a thin sharp object, from the nose to the temple in the damp clay. The fragment of attached hair-style or head-dress remains above the forehead.

74. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H4-1-1c; Cat_74

From the surface of the settlement (southern slope)
1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, grit tempered
The maximal height – 33 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The nape

has been broken off. The face was precisely formed and the chin was shown. The mouth is represented by a horizontal line carved out into the damp clay. The nose has been formed by pinching two fingers. Almond-shaped eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented boldly: the eyelids and round pupils are shown by convex lines; the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose – by incised ones. The lower part of the left ear is presented. The fragments of attached hair-style or head-dress with incised horizontal lines remain on the back of the head. All details have been worked very precisely.

75. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H4-1-1c; Cat_75

*Excavation area 4, room 24, horizon I, in-fill
1993*

–; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 25 mm

Broken off from the torso at the lower part of the face in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The face has been precisely formed. The chin and mouth were not preserved. The nose has been formed by pinching two fingers. Almond-shaped eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented boldly: the eyelids and round pupils are shown by convex lines; the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose – by incised ones. The fragments of attached hair-style or head-dress with incised horizontal lines remain on the nape. All the details have been worked very precisely.

76. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-2-5a; Cat_76

*Excavation area 4, room 57, on the second floor
1991*

2/39; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, pinkish-grey, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 52 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape was slightly extended backwards. The head is triangular in shape, when viewed from above. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, indicating the chin and the remaining part of the edge represents the nose. A mouth is not shown. Big long slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of pinkish slip. The eyes were painted out, and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, a stripe on the nape and two stripes round the neck, v-shaped at the front and from the back, have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

77. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-2-5a(m); Cat_77

*Excavation area 4, horizon I, room 59, in-fill
1991*

2/55; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, pinkish-grey, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 60 mm

Broken off from the torso at the base of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded separately from the torso (there is a characteristic dent on the base of the neck) and then they have been joined to each other with the help of a thin flat stick, which left a hole inside the neck. The nape leans back, is slightly raised, compressed at the top and from below and conical in profile; the head is triangular in shape, when viewed from above. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed creating the chin. The remaining part of the edge forms the nose. The mouth is represented by horizontal line carved into the damp clay. Big long slanting eyes (the outer corner is positioned higher than the inner one) have been depicted by making a slit, using a sharp object, from the nose to the temple in the damp clay. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip. The eyes were painted out and three stripes round the neck, v-shaped at the front have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

78. Head of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-2-5a(m); Cat_78

*Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 6, in-fill
1988*

2/27; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, pinkish-grey, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 39 mm

Broken off from the torso at the middle of the neck in antiquity. The head had been moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The head is triangular in shape, when viewed from above. The nape was slightly extended backwards and upwards. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, creating the chin. The remaining part of the edge represents the nose. The face was strongly flattened from the sides. The mouth was barely shaped by horizontal line carved into the damp clay. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is positioned higher than the inner one) have been depicted by making a narrow slit, using a thin sharp object, from the nose to the temple in the damp clay. The eyes were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose and two stripes at the front on the neck have been drawn in with black paint before firing. Traces of black paint remain on the nape and on the right temple.

79. Female figurine

H3-2-5, T1-0-0, V1-1-II; Cat_79

*Excavation area 4, room 67, in the northern corner under
the layer of potsherds*

1991

2/24; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

Height – 146 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The nape leans back, is slightly raised, compressed from above and below and conical in profile; the head is triangular in shape, when viewed from above. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The chin and mouth are not shown. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is depicted higher than the inner one) are represented by an imprint from a thin object, which was pressed into the damp clay diagonally from the nose to the temple and the end near the nose was pressed harder. The shoulders are sloping. Short cone-shaped arms, moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered. The breasts were not shown. The vulva is shown by a round dent. The figurine is in the seated pose; the sciatic part is slightly flattened. The legs, oval in section and bow-shaped, have been broken off below the knees. Each leg from the waist was moulded separately from another one and from the torso; then the legs have been joined together and fastened to the upper part of the torso.

80. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3a; Cat_80

From the surface of the settlement

1985

5/52; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 92 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It is unclear how the head, the lower part of the torso and legs were moulded and fastened. The arms were moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). The shoulders are straight. The attached breasts are conical and protruding (the ends were broken). The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of bright red slip. Three stripes across each shoulder and two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

81. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3a; Cat_81

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill

1987

5/50; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 38 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It is not clear how the lower part of the figurine was moulded and fastened to the torso. The torso and head were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The arms, lowered by the sides of the body, were moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay (broken). The shoulders are straight. The attached breasts are conical and protruding. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of pinkish slip. The nipples, two stripes across the right shoulder, three stripes across the left one and the arch-wise line on the back of the neck, crossed by a longitudinal stripe were all drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

82. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-3a; Cat_82

Excavation area 4, room 52, in-fill

1988

3/36; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The torso, head and lower part of the figurine were moulded separately from each other. The torso has been fastened to the lower part with the help of a thin round stick, which left a hole inside the torso. The shoulders are roundish. The arms, lowered by the sides of the body, were moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay (broken). The attached breasts are small conical and protruding. When all the details, moulded separately, were connected, the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating and then with a thin even layer of light brownish slip atop coating. Three stripes across the right shoulder and one stripe across the remaining part of the left shoulder have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

83. The left half of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-3a; Cat_83

Excavation area 6, upper layer, in-fill

1990

3/6; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 72 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The right and left halves of the torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the head and legs is not clear. The left arm, moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken). The shoulder is sloping. The attached breast is conical and protruding (the end is broken). Two stripes across the left shoulder and two strokes under the breast have been drawn in with red paint prior to firing.

84. The left half of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3a; Cat_84

Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 18, in-fill

1989

1/59; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 40 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The right and the left halves of the torso and head were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The left arm was moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay (broken). The shoulder is straight. The attached breast is conical and protruding (the end is broken). When all the details, moulded separately, were connected, the surface of the figurine had been covered with a thick layer of clay coating. A thin even layer of greenish slip was placed above the coating. Three

stripes across the left shoulder and one stripe round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

85. The left half of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3a; Cat_85

Excavation area 7, layer 1, in-fill

1989

4/5; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 46 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and torso were moulded separately or together from one and the same piece of clay. The right and left halves of the torso and legs were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The left arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken). The shoulder is roundish. The attached breast is conical and protruding. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of red slip. Three stripes across the left shoulder and one stripe round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

86. Fragment of the left half of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-3a; Cat_86

Excavation area 2, horizon II, square 1, in-fill

1987

6/26; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 30 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken). The shoulder is straight. The attached breast is conical (the end is broken). The way of moulding and fastening other parts of the body is not clear. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip. Three stripes at the front across the left shoulder have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

87. Fragment of the right half of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3a; Cat_87

Excavation area 4, room 12, in-fill

1986

2/55; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 39 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head, right and left halves of the torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. When all the body parts were connected together, the surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating. The short cone-shaped right arm, moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered. The arm does not come down

below the waist. The shoulder is straight. The conical, protruding breast was attached onto the layer of clay coating. Three non-parallel stripes across the right shoulder and one stripe round the neck have been drawn in with black paint before firing.

88. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3a, V?-1-3A+II; Cat_88

Excavation area 4, room 15, level 1, in-fill

1987

1/11; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 82 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and legs is not clear. The arms, moulded together with the torso from a single piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides, and then lowered (broken). The asymmetrical shoulders are straight. The conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the chest and a deep aperture has been drilled on the place of the left nipple prior to firing. The vulva is shown by an attached ^-shaped piece of clay and a deep narrow aperture, made before firing. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of pinkish slip. One wide stripe round the neck and another one across the left shoulder have been drawn in with red paint atop slip before firing.

89. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3a; Cat_89

Excavation area 5, room 2, pit 1, in-fill

1987

4/42; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
Height – 52 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It is not clear whether the head and legs were moulded separately or together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay. The left and right halves of the torso down to the waist and lower part of the body were moulded separately from each other. When the left and right halves of the torso had been connected, the lower and upper parts of the figurine were fastened to each other with the help of a thin flat stick, which left a hole inside the torso. The arms, moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). The shoulders are roundish. The conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the chest (the ends are broken). The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of pinkish slip. One stripe round the neck and another one across the right shoulder (the left shoulder is broken) have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. On the surface there are traces of burnishing.

90. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-3a; Cat_90

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill

1989

3/61; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 52 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). The shoulders are sloping. When all the details, moulded separately, had been connected, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thick even layer of white slip. Then the small and roundish breasts were attached onto the layer of slip. Afterwards an uneven stripy brown slip was brushed all over the surface. The nipples and three stripes across the right shoulder (the left shoulder is broken) have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

91. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-3a; Cat_91

From the surface of the settlement (southwestern slope) 1993

–; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The arms were moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). The shoulders are sloping. When details moulded separately had been connected together, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. The conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the layer of clay coating. Then, a thin even layer of red slip was placed on the surface of the figurine. Three stripes across each shoulder have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

92. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-3a; Cat_92

Excavation area 2, tier V, in-fill 1986

1/23; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 36 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The entire figurine was moulded from one and the same piece of clay; only small round breasts were attached onto the chest. The shoulders are roundish. The arms were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). A deep furrow has been carved into the damp clay along the back downwards from the waist. On the surface of figurine there are traces of a thin even layer of brownish slip. The nipples and one stripe across the left shoulder (the right shoulder is broken) have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

93. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3a, V?-1-II+?A; Cat_93

Excavation area 4, room 14, under the southeastern wall 1987

1/116; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 80 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The torso and head were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The way of moulding and fastening the legs is not clear. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). The right shoulder is sloping, but the left one is roundish. The attached breasts are small and round. The vulva was represented by an attached piece of clay of unclear shape with an aperture, which left traces on the surface of the figurine. The entire surface had been covered with a layer of white slip. An uneven stripy brownish slip was brushed above white slip. One stripe across the right shoulder, two stripes across the left one, two stripes round the neck, connected on the back of the neck by a vertical stripe, have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

94. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-3a; Cat_94

Excavation area 7, layer 1, in-fill 1991

4/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, grass and chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 64 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The arms, moulded together with a torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). The shoulders are roundish. The breasts were attached (there are traces on the chest). The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of pinkish slip. Seven stripes across the right shoulder have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

95. Fragment of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3ab; Cat_95

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, under the floor 1993

–; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 45 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The fragment has been reconstructed from two pieces. The right and left halves of the torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The arms are not preserved. The left shoulder is straight (the right one is broken). The breasts were attached (there are traces on the chest). The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of red slip. Three strokes lengthways the left shoulder have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. Traces of a black stripe are also preserved round the neck.

96. Fragment of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-3ab; Cat_96

From the surface of the settlement

1995

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 44 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The fragment is of the left shoulder and a part of the front surface. The way of moulding and fastening body parts is not clear. The shoulder is roundish. The arm is not preserved. There are traces of an attached breast. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip. The fragments of a decoration, drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing, remain on the left shoulder: one stripe across the shoulder and two rows of longitudinal strokes above it (there are five strokes in the lower row and six strokes in the upper one). The traces of burnishing are visible on the surface.

97. The left half of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-3ab; Cat_97

From the surface of the settlement

1985

5/54; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 72 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left and right halves of the torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. It is not clear whether the head and lower part of the figurine were moulded separately or together with the torso. The left arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken). The shoulder is sloping. There are traces of an attached breast. Stains of white slip are visible on the surface. Traces of longitudinal stripes, drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing, are preserved on the neck and on the left shoulder.

98. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3ab; Cat_98

Excavation area 4, room 15, level 1, in-fill

1987

1/9; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 53 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The straight left shoulder is a bit sharpened (the right shoulder is broken). The left arm was moulded together with the torso (broken). The attached breasts are conical and protruding. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of pinkish slip. Two stripes round the neck, connected by a longitudinal stroke from the back, and a decoration on the left shoulder (one transverse stripe and three longitudinal strokes above it) have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

99. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3ab; Cat_99

Excavation area 5, room 41, in-fill

1990

2/72; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 56 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The upper and lower parts of the figurine were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other with the help of a stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. The way of moulding and fastening the head is not clear. The shoulders are roundish. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). The conical, protruding breasts were attached (the ends are broken). The entire surface has been smoothed over by a damp object. Two stripes round the neck (not preserved from the back) and an identical decoration on each shoulder (one transverse stripe and three longitudinal strokes above it) have been drawn in with black paint before firing.

100. Fragment of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3e; Cat_100

Excavation area 5, room 18, in-fill

1990

2/11; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 54 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are sloping (the left one is partly broken). The arms were moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay (broken). The attached conical breasts are generous and full (the left one is broken). A deep furrow along the middle of the back has been carved into the damp clay. A stripe round the neck with a circle under it at the front and two pairs of circles on the right shoulder have been drawn in with brown paint before firing. The entire surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up to lustre.

101. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3e; Cat_101

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 32, in-fill

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, chamotte and sand tempered

The maximal height – 59 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are roundish. The bust was made of an additional piece of clay, attached and carefully smoothed to the surface of the figurine. The generous and full breasts were divided by the deep furrow, carved into the damp clay prior to firing. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). A deep furrow has been carved into the damp clay along the middle of the back

downwards from the level of armpits. The nipples, a stripe round the neck, v-shaped at the front and from the back, and a pair of circles on each shoulder have been drawn in with pale black paint before firing. The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up to lustre.

102. The right half of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3ab; Cat_102

*Excavation area 3, from the southeastern cutting
1994*

4/2; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 56 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The right and left halves of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulder is straight. The right arm, moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken). The attached right breast is conical and protruding (the end is broken). The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip. A stripe round the neck (not preserved from the back) and a decoration on the right shoulder (one transverse stripe and, probably, three longitudinal strokes above it) have been drawn in with pale red paint atop slip before firing.

103. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1c+3d; Cat_103

*Excavation area 5, room 21, upper layer, in-fill
1988*

4/73; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 59 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are roundish. The attached conical breasts are small and protruding (the ends are broken). The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). The navel is shown by a small round aperture. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of whitish slip. Two v-shaped stripes at the front on the neck and three located one above the other ^-shaped marks on the left shoulder (the marks were drawn so, that at the front and from the back only slanting stripes are visible) have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing (there is only one stripe, that has remained on the right shoulder from the back).

104. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1c+3ac; Cat_104

*From the surface of the settlement
1992*

-; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 59 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It is not clear how the head and lower-body were moulded and fastened. The wide

and square shoulders were slightly compressed at the front and from the back (the right shoulder is broken). The small attached breasts are conical and protruding. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were lowered by the sides of the body (broken). A v-shaped stripe at the front on the neck, three stripes across the left shoulder, three parallel stripes, slanting down from the centre of each shoulder to the chest, and two similar stripes on the right and left of the back have been drawn in with black paint before firing. On the back there are some chaotically located dots of black paint.

105. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3d, V?-1-2P; Cat_105

*From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)
1988*

6/2; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 49 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The wide straight shoulders were slightly raised. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). When all the body parts had been fastened together, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. Then big conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the clay coating. Afterwards a thin even layer of reddish slip has been placed on the surface. A deep furrow has been carved into the damp clay along the middle of the back downwards from the waist. The vulva is shown by a triangle, drawn in with black paint atop slip prior to firing. A stripe round the neck and two vertical stripes over each shoulder were also drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

106. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-3d, V?-1-2P; Cat_106

*Excavation area 4, room 23, in-fill
1987*

1/135; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 35 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The wide straight shoulders were slightly raised (the left shoulder was broken). The right arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken). Big conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the thick layer of clay coating, which had been applied onto the surface of the figurine. Then, the entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip atop clay coating. The vulva is shown by a triangle, drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The nipples and two vertical stripes over the

right shoulder were also drawn in with black paint atop slip prior to firing.

107. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1c; Cat_107

Excavation area 4, room 59, in-fill

1991

2/53; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 53 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are roundish. The attached breasts are conical and protruding. The arms were moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay (broken). The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip. The nipples and three v-shaped stripes at the front on the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

108. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1c+3b; Cat_108

Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 3, in-fill

1988

2/12; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 44 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. Wide straight shoulders were slightly raised (the right shoulder is broken). The left arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken). Big conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the thick layer of clay coating, which had been applied on the surface of the figurine. Then, a thin even layer of white slip was placed above coating. The nipples, v-shaped stripe at the front on the neck and two vertical stripes over the left shoulder have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

109. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-1c+3ac, V?-1-2IP+11; Cat_109

Excavation area 4, room 40, upper layer, in-fill

1988

3/7; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 107 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are wide and roundish (the right one is broken). The attached small breasts are conical and protruding. The left arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken). The vulva is shown by the triangle cut into the damp clay and an aperture under the triangle. A part of the furrow carved into the damp clay, dividing buttocks, remains. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip. Three v-shaped

stripes at the front and two v-shaped stripes from the back of the neck, two stripes, slanting down from the centre of each shoulder to the chest, two stripes across the left shoulder and a stain to the right of the aperture have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

110. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T?-1-0; Cat_110

Excavation area 1, in-fill

1985

5/3; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 107 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head, arms and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are sloping. The attached small breasts are conical and protruding. The lowered arms were moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay (broken). It is not clear whether slip and painting were applied onto the surface of the figurine or not.

111. Torso of female figurine

T?-1-1a, V?-1-?A; Cat_111

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 10/12, under the upper floor

1989

1/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 82 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and arms is not clear. The upper and lower parts of the figurine were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other with the help of a stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. The shoulders are asymmetrical: the right one is sloping; but the left one is roundish. The attached small breasts are conical and protruding. The vulva was represented by an attached piece of clay of unclear shape, which left traces on the surface. The entire surface has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating. A furrow, dividing buttocks was carved into the damp clay coating. Uneven stripy layer of red slip was brushed atop coating (slip is not presented in the armpits). Two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing on the surface of the figurine.

112. Torso of female figurine

T?-1-1a+3a; Cat_112

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 27, in-fill

1991

1/49; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 42 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head, arms and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are sloping. The attached breasts are small. A furrow, dividing buttocks was carved into the damp clay. The entire surface has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating and afterwards with a thin even layer of dark red slip above coating. The nipples (there is a trace

of paint on the preserved part of the left breast), a stripe round the neck and a stripe across the left shoulder (the right one is broken) have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing on the surface of the figurine.

113. Fragment of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T?-1-1a+3a, V?-1-11; Cat_113

Excavation area 2, tier IV, in-fill

1986

–; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 38 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other with the help of a stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. The way of moulding and fastening the arms and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The breasts were attached (broken). The vulva was shown by a round aperture carved into the damp clay, which left a trace. The entire surface has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating and with a thin even layer of pinkish slip atop clay coating. There are traces of black paint on the neck and right shoulder.

114. The right half of the torso of female figurine

T?-1-1a+2ab+3a; Cat_114

Excavation area 5, room 6, in-fill

1987

4/63; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 72 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The right and the left halves of the torso, the head and lower part of the figurine were moulded separately. Then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding the arms is not clear. The shoulders are sloping. The small breasts are attached. When all the details, moulded separately, had been connected, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating and with a thin even layer of white slip above clay coating. A furrow, dividing buttocks was carved into the damp clay. Two stripes across the shoulder, a stripe round the neck and a transverse stripe with six hanging down strokes on the middle of the back have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

115. Torso of female figurine

T?-1-1c+2+3e; Cat_115

Excavation area 3, garbage layers, in-fill

1989

1/21; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the arms and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The right shoulder is straight and wide (the left one is broken). The big conical, protruding breasts were formed from a thick layer of clay

coating, which had been applied onto the surface of the figurine. A stripe round the neck, v-shaped at the front, two horizontal rows of circles along the shoulder (two circles in the upper row and four in the lower one remain) and chaotically located stains on the back have been drawn in with black paint before firing.

116. Torso of female figurine

T?-1-1a; Cat_116

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill

1987

7/5; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 112 mm

The lower part of the figurine, shoulders and head were broken off in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shapes of the arms and shoulders are not clear. The attached breasts are small conical and protruding. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip. Nipples and two stripes round the neck, v-shaped at the front and from the back, have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The long lines go down on the back from the stripes round the neck below the waist and end with circles.

117. The right half of the torso of female figurine

T?-1-1c+3c; Cat_117

Excavation area 3, southeastern cutting

1994

1/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 94 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and the left and right halves of the torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine and the shape of the arms is not clear. The right shoulder is wide and roundish. The small conical, protruding breast was attached onto the thick layer of clay coating, which had been applied onto the surface of the figurine. Two stripes round the neck, v-shaped at the front, and a slanting stripe, going up from the breast to the shoulder, have been drawn in with black paint before firing.

118. Fragment of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T?-1-3g; Cat_118

From the surface of the settlement

1985

5/64; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 19 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The manner of making the arms and the shape of the shoulders is not clear. The breasts were attached onto the thick layer of clay coating, which had been placed on the surface of the figurine. Fragments

of two clay strips, attached across the right shoulder prior to firing, remain.

119. Fragment of the upper front part of the torso of female figurine

T?-1-?; no photo

Excavation area 4, room 10, in-fill

1987

1/155; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 34 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The manner of making the arms and the shape of the shoulders is not clear. A small conical, protruding breast was attached onto the thick layer of clay coating, which had been applied to the surface of the figurine. There are some stains of a thin even layer of red slip preserved on the surface atop coating.

120. Fragment of the torso of female figurine

T?-1-1a; Cat_120

Excavation area 4, room 31, in-fill

1987

1/137; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 45 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the body parts is not clear. The manner of making the arms and the shape of the shoulders is not clear. The conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the thick layer of clay coating, which had been applied to the surface. In the centre of the stomach there is an aperture made by an imprint from an object round in section into the damp clay. Two long stripes on the back, going downwards from the neck have been drawn in with red paint before firing.

121. Fragment of the torso of female figurine

T?-1-?; Cat_121

From the surface of the settlement (southern slope)

1993

-; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 60 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the body parts is not clear. The manner of making the arms and the shape of the shoulders is not clear. The conical, protruding breasts are attached. On the surface of the fragment there are traces of a thin even layer of red slip.

122. Fragment of the torso of female figurine

T?-1-?; Cat_122

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 15/16, in-fill

1990

1/39; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 60 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the body parts is not clear. The manner of making the arms and the shape of the shoulders is not clear. The conical, protruding breasts are attached. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip.

123. Torso of female figurine

T?-1-?, V?-1-5AP; Cat_123

Excavation area 2, horizon II, in-fill

1987

6/24; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 64 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the body parts is not clear. The manner of making the arms is unclear. The left shoulder is wide and roundish (the right one is broken). The conical, protruding breasts (the right breast is broken) were attached onto the layer of clay coating, which had been applied to the surface. Then the entire surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip. The vulva is depicted by an attached piece of clay, forming v-shaped sign, which has been painted out with black paint before firing.

124. The left half of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-0; Cat_124

Excavation area 5, upper layer, in-fill

1987

4/14; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light yellow, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 39 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left and right halves of the torso down to the waist, the head and lower part of the figurine were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. When all the body parts had been connected together, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. The big, conical, protruding left breast was attached onto the clay coating. Afterwards a thin even layer of light brownish slip was applied on the surface of the figurine above the coating. The left shoulder is sloping. The short cone-shaped left arm, moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered.

125. The left half of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-0; Cat_125

Excavation area 3, horizon II, garbage layers, in-fill

1989

1/23; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 53 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left and right halves of the torso down to the waist, the head and lower part of the figurine were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. Thereafter the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. The conical, protruding breast was attached onto the clay coating. The

shoulder is wide and square. The arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was lowered by the side of the body (broken).

126. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-0; Cat_126

From the surface of the settlement

1986

3/4; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 55 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. When body parts moulded separately had been connected, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. The small conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the clay coating. The left shoulder is wide and roundish (the right one is broken). The left arm, moulded together with a torso from one and the same piece of clay, was lowered by the side of the body (broken).

127. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-0; Cat_127

Excavation area 3, horizon II, garbage layers, in-fill

1989

1/22; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 41 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are roundish. The arms were moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay (broken). The big attached breasts are conical and protruding. The entire surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

128. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-0; Cat_128

Excavation area 4, room 15, level 1, in-fill

1987

1/13; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are asymmetrical: the right shoulder is roundish, but the left one is straight. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were lowered by the sides of the body (broken). The small attached breasts are conical and protruding (the right one is broken). The entire surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of red slip prior to firing.

129. The left half of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-0; Cat_129

From the surface of the settlement (western slope)

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 53 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left and right halves of the torso down to the waist, the head and lower part of the figurine were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. When all the body parts had been connected, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. The small conical, protruding left breast was attached onto the clay coating. The left shoulder is wide and square. The left arm, lowered by the side of the body, was moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay (broken).

130. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-0; Cat_130

Excavation area 5, room 26, in-fill

1990

2/52; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 75 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The right shoulder is wide and straight (the left one is broken). The right arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken). The breasts were attached (broken). The entire surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating.

131. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-0; Cat_131

Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill

1989

1/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 45 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are wide and roundish. The arms, moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). When all the body parts had been connected, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. The small conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the layer of clay coating (the right breast is broken).

132. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-0; Cat_132

Excavation area 5, upper layer, in-fill

1989

4/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 39 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and

fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are wide and roundish. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). When body parts, moulded separately, had been connected, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. The big conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the layer of clay coating (the right breast is broken).

133. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-0, V?-1-3A; Cat_133

Excavation area 5, room 9, upper layer, in-fill

1988

4/16; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 67 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are wide and roundish. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). The big attached breasts are conical and protruding. The vulva was represented by a ^-shaped attached piece of clay, which left traces on the surface. The entire surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip.

134. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-4; Cat_134

Excavation area 1, in-fill

1987

2/3; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 49 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are wide and roundish. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). When all the body parts had been connected, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. The breasts were attached onto the layer of clay coating (broken). Then, a thin even layer of red slip was placed on the surface of the figurine atop coating. A stripe round the waist has been drawn in with black paint before firing. There are traces of burnishing on the surface of the figurine.

135. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3a; Cat_135

Excavation area 5, room 25, upper level, in-fill

1989

3/26; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 53 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of

the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are wide and roundish. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). When the body parts had been connected, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. The breasts were attached onto the layer of clay coating (broken). Then, a thin even layer of reddish slip was placed onto the surface of the figurine. There are some stains of black paint on the chest, right shoulder and stomach.

136. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-0; Cat_136

From the surface of the settlement

1985

5/53; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 61 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The wide shoulders are straight. The short cone-shaped arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (the ends of the arms are broken). The small conical breasts are attached. A thin even layer of reddish slip remains on the surface of the figurine.

137. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+2f; Cat_137

Excavation area 2, in-fill

1987

6/31; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 68 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left and right halves of the torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The wide shoulders are roundish. The arms, moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). When all the body parts had been connected, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. Then the small conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the layer of clay coating. Afterwards a thin even layer of red slip was applied to the surface above coating. A saw-like line (with three peaks) across the back and a stripe round the neck has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of good burnishing.

138. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a; Cat_138

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 14, in-fill

1988

2/100; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light yellowish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 37 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not

clear. The shoulders are roundish. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). The attached breasts are conical and protruding. The entire surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of pinkish slip. A stripe round the neck, v-shaped from the back, has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

139. Fragment of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a; Cat_139

Excavation area 4, room 19, level 1, in-fill (torso);

Excavation area 4, room 15, level 2, in-fill (arm)

1987

1/52 (torso); 1/34 (arm); IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 53 mm (without length of the arm)

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Only the front part of the torso and the right arm remain. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are wide and straight. The cone-shaped arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered. The flabby breasts are attached. The entire surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of red slip (in armpits slip is not presented). Two stripes round the neck have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

140. The right half of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1c; Cat_140

Excavation area 2, horizon II, in-fill

1987

6/25; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left and right halves of the torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are wide and roundish. The arms were moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay (broken). When the body parts had been connected, the surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. The small breasts were attached onto the layer of clay coating (broken). Then, a thin even layer of white slip was applied onto the entire surface. A stripe round the neck, v-shaped at the front, has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

141. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1c; Cat_141

Excavation area 4

1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 31 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not

clear. The roundish shoulders are wide. The arms were moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay (broken). The small attached breasts are conical and protruding. A stripe round the neck, v-shaped at the front, has been drawn in with black paint before firing.

142. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-0-1c+3a; Cat_142

Excavation area 4, room 1, in-fill

1986

2/20; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left and right halves of the torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are wide and square. The arms were moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay (broken). The breasts were not depicted. When all the body parts had been connected, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. A thin even layer of pinkish slip was applied atop coating (in armpits slip is not presented). Three stripes across each shoulder and two stripes round the neck (lower stripe is v-shaped at the front) have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The fragment of a furrow, carved into the damp clay across the lower part of the stomach, remains.

143. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-0; Cat_143

From the surface of the settlement (near the Excavation area 5)

1990

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 54 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the details is not clear. The shoulder is sloping. The arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken).

144. Fragment of the arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-0; Cat_144

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 13, in-fill

1988

2/86; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 45 mm

The cone-shaped arm is round in section. The surface has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip.

145. Fragment of the arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; Cat_145

Excavation area 5, room 26, on the floor

1990

2/46; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 42 mm

The cone-shaped arm is round in section. There are traces of reddish slip remaining on the surface. On the outside of the arm there is badly preserved decoration of three pairs of circles, located one above another, drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

146. Fragment of the arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-0; Cat_146

Excavation area 4, room 59, in-fill

1991

2/49; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 41 mm

The cone-shaped arm is round in section. On the surface there is a thin even layer of white slip.

147. Fragment of the arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-0; Cat_147

Excavation area 4, room 39, in-fill

1987

1/227; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 52 mm

The bow-shaped arm is round in section. Only the middle part of the arm remains. On the surface there is a thin even layer of red slip and traces of burnishing.

148. Fragment of the arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-0; Cat_148

Excavation area 4, room 37, in-fill

1987

1/238; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 46 mm

The round in section cone-shaped arm was separated from the torso (or was not attached to it being moulded) before firing and has been fired separately.

149. Fragment of the torso and arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-2+3; Cat_149

Excavation area 5, room 23, in-fill

1990

2/24; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, gruss tempered

The maximal height – 55 mm (without the arm), the length of the arm – 94 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the details is not clear. The left shoulder is roundish. The short round in section cone-shaped arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating. A thin even layer of brownish slip was placed atop clay coating. A decoration on the back (only four vertical strokes are preserved), a decoration on the outside of the arm (two parallel longitudinal stripes with three

slanting crosses between them) and four strokes lengthways the shoulder have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing on the surface of the fragment.

150. The left shoulder of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; Cat_150

Excavation area 5, upper layer above room 49, in-fill

1990

2/98; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 22 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the details is not clear. The shoulder is roundish. The arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken). The surface has been covered with a layer of clay coating and then with a thin even layer of red slip above clay coating. A stripe round the neck and a saw-like stripe across the shoulder have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The surface has been carefully burnished up to lustre.

151. Shoulder of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; Cat_151

From the surface of the settlement

1985

3/11; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 23 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the details is not clear. The shoulder is roundish. The arm, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, was primarily extended to the side and then lowered (broken). The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. Two stripes across the shoulder have been drawn in with black paint before firing.

152. Arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; Cat_152

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 11, in-fill

1988

2/67; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 29 mm

The cone-shaped arm is round in section. Traces of reddish slip are preserved on the surface. On the outside of the arm there is badly preserved unclear decoration, drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

153. Arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; Cat_153

Excavation area 4, room 37, in-fill

1987

1/228; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 33 mm

The cone-shaped arm is round in section. The surface has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip. On the

outside of the arm a decoration (only one stroke remains) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

154. Arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; Cat_154

Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 18, in-fill

1989

1/61; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 23 mm

The cone-shaped arm is round in section. The surface has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip. Two stripes have been drawn in with black paint across the outside of the arm atop slip before firing.

155. Arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; Cat_155

Excavation area 4, room 19, in-fill

1987

1/131; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 53 mm

The cone-shaped arm is round in section. The surface has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip. A saw-like line has been drawn in with black paint across the outside of the arm atop slip before firing.

156. Arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; Cat_156

From the surface of the settlement

1988

2/9; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 32 mm

The cone-shaped round in section arm is slightly compressed at the front and from the back. The surface has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip. Three unparallel stripes have been drawn in with black paint across the outside of the arm atop slip before firing.

157. Fragment of the arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-0; Cat_157

Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 3, in-fill

1988

2/14; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 44 mm

The cone-shaped arm is round in section. The surface has been covered with a thin even layer of pinkish slip.

158. Fragment of the right front part of the torso of female figurine

T?-1-?; Cat_158

Excavation area 4, room 16, in-fill

1987

1/119; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 49 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head, arms and lower part of the figurine

is unclear. The manner of making the arms and the shape of the shoulders is not clear. The conical, protruding right breast was attached onto a thick layer of clay coating, which had been applied to the surface. There are traces of red slip atop clay coating.

159. The right half of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T2-1-1c+3c; Cat_159

Excavation area 4, room 15, level 1, in-fill

1987

2/4; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 51 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left and right halves of the torso, the head and lower part of the figurine from the waist were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The wide straight and slightly raised shoulders were shaped in the form of small ledges, expanded to the sides. The arms were not shown. When all the body parts had been connected together, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. The small conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the layer of clay coating. Then, a thin even layer of red slip has been placed on the surface. A v-shaped stripe at the front on the neck and stripes, slanting down from each shoulder to the centre (one stripe at the front and two stripes from the back), have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The ends of the stripe on the neck go down on the bust.

160. The left shoulder of anthropomorphic figurine

T2-?-3f; Cat_160

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 13, upper layer, in-fill
1990

1/6; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 37 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the details is not clear. The wide straight and slightly raised left shoulder was shaped in the form of small ledge, expanded to the side (the lower edge is broken). It is not clear whether the breasts were depicted or not. The arms were not shown. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating. A thin even layer of pinkish slip was applied on the surface above clay coating. Three saw-like stripes, located one above the other, have been drawn in across the shoulder with black paint atop slip before firing.

161. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T2-1-0; Cat_161

From the surface of the settlement

1986

3/3; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 46 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of

the figurine is not clear. The wide straight and slightly raised shoulders were shaped in the form of small ledges, expanded to the sides. The arms were not shown. When the body parts had been connected together, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. The small conical and protruding breasts were attached onto the layer of clay coating. Some stains of white slip are preserved on the surface atop coating.

162. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T2-1-0; Cat_162

From the surface of the settlement

1985

5/55; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 49 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the details is not clear. Wide and straight shoulders were shaped in the form of small ledges, expanded to the sides (the left shoulder is broken). The arms were not shown. The small conic breasts are attached and protruding.

163. Torso of female figurine

T2-1-1g+2g+3g; Cat_163

Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 6, in-fill

1988

2/28; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 40 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The wide straight and slightly raised shoulders were shaped in the form of small ledges, expanded to the sides (the left shoulder is broken). There are two hanging down small triangles instead of the arms. When body parts had been connected, the surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. The small conical flabby breasts were moulded from a layer of clay coating. A small aperture, drilled into the damp clay, shows the navel. One clay strip was attached before firing through the peak of the shoulder down to the armpit and another one at the front round the neck. Clay hemispherical platelet was attached on the back near the strip through the shoulder.

164. The left upper part of anthropomorphic figurine

H3-?-1, T2-?-0; Cat_164

From the surface of the settlement (northern slope)

1985

5/30; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 72 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the details is not clear. The head is rod-like and the nape was not depicted. On the head there are traces of fastening the hair-style or head-dress. The face has been broken down: the traces of the narrow slanting eyes, carved into the damp clay (the outer corner is positioned above the inner one) are the only parts of the face preserved. The wide

straight and slightly raised left shoulder (the right one is broken) was shaped in the form of a small ledge, expanded to the side, with a hanging down small triangle instead of the arm, which was moulded from a layer of clay coating, covering the surface of the figurine. The front surface of the torso has also been broken down.

165. The right half of the upper part of the torso of female figurine

T2-1-2+3a; Cat_165

Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 18, in-fill

1989

1/58; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left and right halves of the torso and the head were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The head has been fastened to the torso with the help of a thin flat stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The wide roundish shoulder was shaped in the form of small ledge, expanded to the side. The arm is not shown. When all the body parts had been connected together, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. The small conical, protruding right breast was attached onto the layer of clay coating. Then, a thin even layer of dark red slip was applied to the surface atop coating. Four stripes have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing at the front perpendicular to the edge of the shoulder. Some unclear fragments of a decoration, drawn in with black paint, remain on the back.

166. The upper part of anthropomorphic figurine

H0-0-1, T0-0-0; Cat_166

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 35, in-fill

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 24 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The upper and lower parts of the figurine were moulded separately and joined to each other before firing with the help of a thin stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. The head is triangular, when viewed from the front, and the nape is flat. The face was formed by pinching two fingers. Facial features were not shown. The wide shoulders are triangular. The arms and breasts were not depicted.

167. The upper part of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T2-0-0; Cat_167

From the surface of the settlement (western slope)

1987

3/4; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 28 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of

the figurine is not clear. The wide straight shoulder was shaped in the form of long ledge, expanded to the side. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating. A small triangle, representing the arm was probably moulded from the clay coating (broken). The breasts were not shown.

168. Torso of female figurine

T0-1-4; Cat_168

*Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 17, in-fill
1991*

1/6; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 34 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the details is not clear. The wide shoulders are triangular. The arms were not shown. The big attached breasts are conical and protruding. Traces of a thin even layer of dark red slip remain on the surface of the figurine. A stripe round the waist has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

169. Torso of female figurine

T0-1-0; Cat_169

*From the surface of the settlement
1991*

5/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 53 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head is not clear. The lower part of the figurine has been moulded separately from the upper-torso and joined to it before firing with the help of a thin stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. The triangular shoulders are sloping. The arms were not shown. The small attached breasts are conical and protruding.

170. Torso of female figurine

T0-1-0; Cat_170

*Excavation area 5, room 26, in-fill
1990*

2/51; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, brown, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 57 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The triangular shoulders are sloping. The arms were not shown. The big attached breasts are conical and protruding.

171. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T0-1-0; Cat_171

*Excavation area 4, room 45, in-fill
1991*

2/4; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not

clear. The triangular shoulders are sloping. The arms were not shown. The attached breasts are big conical and protruding.

172. Torso of female figurine

T0-1-1a; Cat_172

*Excavation area 4, horizon I, room 45, in-fill
1991*

2/3; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass and gruss tempered

The maximal height – 72 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The triangular shoulders are sloping. The arms were not shown. The big attached breasts are conical and protruding. The entire surface of the figurine had been covered with a layer of clay coating. An uneven stripy layer of red slip was brushed above clay coating. A stripe round the neck has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

173. Torso of female figurine

T0-1-0; Cat_173

*Excavation area 3, horizon V, room 38, in-fill
1993*

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 49 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The surface of the back was broken down. The triangular shoulders are sloping. The arms were not shown. The attached breasts are big conical and protruding. The entire surface of the figurine had been covered with a thin even layer of clay coating. Afterwards an uneven stripy layer of reddish slip was brushed on the surface atop clay coating.

174. Torso of female figurine

T0-1-0; Cat_174

*From the surface of the settlement (southern slope)
1993*

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 58 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The upper and lower parts of the figurine were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The way of moulding and fastening the head is unclear. The surface of the back was broken down. The shoulders are roundish. The arms were not shown. The small attached breasts are conical and protruding (the right one is broken). The sciatic part is roundish.

175. The upper left part of the torso of female figurine

T0-1-0; Cat_175

*From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)
1993*

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 58 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The right and left halves of the torso and lower part of the figurine were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The torso and lower part were joined with the help of a stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. The way of moulding and fastening the head is unclear. The shoulders are roundish. The arms were not shown. When all the body parts had been joined, the surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. Big conical and protruding breast was attached onto the layer of clay coating. Some stains of red slip remain on the surface above coating.

176. The right upper part of the torso of female figurine

T0-1-0; Cat_176

From the surface of the settlement

1986

–; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 58 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The front and back parts of the torso and the head were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are triangular. The arms were not shown. The big conical, protruding breast was attached onto the torso before connecting its front and back parts. When all the details, moulded separately, had been connected, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thin even layer of clay coating. Some stains of red slip remain on the surface of the figurine atop clay coating.

177. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T0-1-0; Cat_177

Excavation area 4, room 6, in-fill

1986

–; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 110 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The torso and head have been moulded separately and joined to each other with the help of a stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is unclear. The torso is flat. The triangular shoulders are straight. The arms were not shown. When all the body parts had been joined, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thick even layer of clay coating. The conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the layer of coating. An uneven stripy pale brown slip is partly preserved on the surface of the figurine atop clay coating.

178. Fragment of the torso of female figurine

T0-1-3a, V?-1-4P; Cat_178

Excavation area 4, horizon II, room 44, in-fill

1991

2/2; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 74 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the details is not clear. The triangular shoulder

is straight. The arm was not shown. The small attached breasts are conical and protruding. The entire surface of the figurine had been covered with a thin layer of clay coating. An uneven stripy thin brownish slip was brushed above coating. Three stripes over the right shoulder (probably, the same stripes were drawn on the left shoulder) and m-shaped mark, most likely representing the vulva, were all drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing on the front surface.

179. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T0-1-1ce; Cat_179

Excavation area 3, horizon V, room 38, on the floor, on the layer of plaster

1993

–; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass and chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 62 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head, torso and lower part of the figurine have been moulded separately and joined to each other with the help of the sticks, which left apertures inside the torso. The triangular shoulders are sloping. The arms were not shown. The big attached breasts are conical and protruding. When all the body parts had been joined, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a thin even layer of red slip. The nipples and two rows of circles round the neck, v-shaped at the front, have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up.

180. Head and the right half of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

H1-1-2(m), T0-0-0; Cat_180

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill

1989

3/116; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 70 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The cylindrical head, and the right and left halves of the torso have been moulded separately and joined to each other with the help of sticks, which left apertures inside the torso. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. When all the details, moulded separately, had been connected, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thin even layer of clay coating. Then the face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch forms the nose. A chin was not shown. The round eyes are represented by the imprints from the end of an object round in section into the damp clay and the mouth is a horizontal line carved into the damp clay. The triangular shoulders are sloping. The arms and breasts were not depicted. The entire surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished. While the figurine was being used, burnishing has been worn away from the head and face.

181. The upper part of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T0-0-0; Cat_181

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill
1987

5/58; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, grey, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 36 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The triangular shoulders are sloping. The arms and breasts were not shown.

182. The upper part of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T0-0-0; Cat_182

From the surface of the settlement

1991

5/3; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 61 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The torso down to the waist and lower part of the figurine were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. In the centre of the base of upper torso cone-shaped ledge was moulded, probably, for better fastening with the lower part of the figurine. The way of moulding and fastening the head is not clear. The triangular shoulders are straight. The arms and breasts were not depicted. When all the details had been connected, the surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. Traces of a thin even layer of red slip are preserved on the surface atop clay coating.

183. The upper part of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T0-0-0; Cat_183

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 23, in-fill

1990

1/8; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, grey, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 74 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The triangular shoulders are straight. The arms and breasts were not depicted. The surface of the figurine had been covered with a layer of clay coating. A thin even layer of red slip was applied on the surface atop clay coating.

184. The upper part of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T0-0-0; Cat_184

Excavation area 5, courtyard A, lower layer, in-fill

1989

2/105; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 64 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The shoulders are straight. The arms and breasts were not depicted. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip.

185. The upper part of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T0-0-1a+4; Cat_185

Excavation area 3, from the southeastern cutting

1994

1/20; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 33 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The triangular shoulders are sloping. The arms and breasts were not depicted. The surface of the figurine had been covered with a thin even layer of white slip. A stripe round the waist has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. A small stain of black paint remains on the neck.

186. Head and fragment of the upper part of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

H0-0-1, T0-?-0; Cat_186

From the surface of the settlement

1985

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 70 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The right and left halves of the torso were moulded separately and joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. When all the body parts had been connected, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. The head is cylindrical in shape and the nape is slightly extended backwards and upwards. Facial features were not shown. The triangular left shoulder was raised (the right one is broken). The arms were not shown. It is not clear whether the breasts were depicted or not.

187. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T0-?-0; Cat_187

Excavation area 5, upper layer to the northeast from room 30, in-fill

1989

3/38; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 56 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. When the details, moulded separately, had been connected, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. The triangular shoulders are straight. The arms were not shown. It is unclear whether the breasts were depicted or not. A furrow has been carved into the damp clay coating along the middle of the back downwards from the waist.

188. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T0-?-3d; Cat_188

From the surface of the settlement (western slope)

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 74 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The triangular shoulders are straight. The arms were not shown. It is unclear whether the breasts were depicted or not. The surface of the figurine had been covered with a thick layer of clay coating and then with a thin even layer of red slip above clay coating. Three vertical stripes over each shoulder have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

189. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-0-0; Cat_189

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)

1985

5/48; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, pinkish, black core, grit tempered

The maximal height – 40 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the head and lower part of the figurine is not clear. The torso is flat with the straight shoulders. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides and then lowered (broken). The breasts were not depicted.

190. Female figurine

H1-2-1a(m), V2-1-1Pa; Cat_190

Excavation area 3, horizon II, under the wall between rooms 18 and 20

1990

1/52; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 120 mm

The ends of the legs were broken off in antiquity. The entire figurine had been moulded out from a single piece of clay. The head is round in shape, but the nape was slightly flattened. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the lower third of the front edge of the pinch has been removed, indicating the chin. The remaining part of the edge forms the nose. The big round eyes and mouth are represented by imprints from the end of objects round in section of different diameters (the mouth was more deeply imprinted). The upper part of the torso is not shown. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, are extended forwards. Deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The entire surface of the figurine has been brushed with an uneven stripy red slip. The eyes and mouth were painted out and the eyebrows, grown together on the bridge of the nose, three stripes round the neck, a circle, representing the vulva, and a decoration on the outside of each thigh (a longitudinal stripe with hanging down corners: two corners are on the right thigh and three – on the left one) have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up to lustre. Traces of burnishing together with the layer of red slip were worn away from the face and head while the figurine was being used.

191. Female figurine

H1-1-4(m), V2-1-5I+II; Cat_191

Excavation area 4, upper layer, in-fill

1986

2/42; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 72 mm

The ends of the legs were broken off in antiquity. The entire figurine had been moulded out from a single piece of clay. The nape is extended backwards and ends with a dent. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. A chin was not indicated. The round eyes and mouth are represented by imprints into the damp clay from an object round in section. The upper part of the torso is not shown. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs are extended forwards and slightly bowed. Deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The vulva is shown by a v-shaped sign, carved into the damp clay, and a deep aperture, drilled at the corner of the sign.

192. Female figurine

H1-1-1c, V1/2-1-II, L1/2-0-0; Cat_192

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, "box", in-fill

1991

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, brownish, almost untempered

The maximal length – 48 mm

The figurine is intact. All the body parts were moulded from a single piece of clay. The shape of the head is round. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The big round eyes are represented by imprints from the end of an object round in section. The mouth and chin are not shown. Two rows of circles have been imprinted into the damp clay at the front on the neck. Upper part of the torso was not shown. The figurine is in a seated pose. Cone-shaped legs are extended forwards and pulled apart; the feet were not indicated. A furrow, dividing buttocks, has been carved into the damp clay. The vulva is shown by a round aperture. The entire surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up to lustre.

193. Female figurine

H0-0-2, V2-1-1A, L2-0-0; Cat_193

Excavation area 2, tier VI, in-fill

1986

1/30; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, almost untempered

The maximal length – 37 mm

The ends of the legs were broken off in antiquity. The entire figurine was moulded out from one and the same piece of clay. The shape of the head is round. The face was barely formed by pinching two fingers. Facial features were not shown. The upper part of the torso was not shown. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, are extended forwards. The vulva is represented by a small round protuberance, attached to or expanded from the damp clay, while the

figurine was being moulded. The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up to lustre.

194. Anthropomorphic figurine

T2-0-0, V2-0-0, L2-1-1; Cat_194

*Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 4, in-fill
1988*

2/18; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, almost untempered

The maximal length – 28 mm

The head and left shoulder were broken off in antiquity. The head and body have been moulded separately and joined to each other with the help of a very thin stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. Then, the entire surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. Wide straight shoulders are formed as small ledges, expanded to the sides. The arms and breasts were not depicted. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, square in section, were stretched forwards and the feet have been bent up at the front. The vulva is not shown. A furrow, representing the backbone, has been carved before firing.

195. Female figurine

H3-1-4c, V2-1-2I, L2-0-0; Cat_195

*Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 6, in-fill
1988*

2/25; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, almost untempered

The maximal length – 40 mm

The figurine is intact. All the details have been moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The head is rod-like in shape. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is positioned higher than the inner one) have been depicted by making a narrow slit, using a thin sharp object, from the nose to the temple in the damp clay. The upper part of the torso was not shown. The figurine is in a seated pose. Cone-shaped legs were bowed; the feet were not depicted. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were drawn at the front and from the back into the damp clay. The vulva is shown by a triangle, drawn into the damp clay. Traces of black paint remain in the eyes and on the triangle.

196. Female figurine

H3-1-4c, V2-1-2I, L2-0-0; Cat_196

*From the surface of the settlement
1997*

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, almost untempered

The maximal length – 33 mm

The figurine is intact. All the details have been moulded out together from one and the same piece of clay. The head is rod-like in shape. A strip of clay, representing a hair-style or head-dress, has been attached round the nape prior to firing. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; the front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin were not shown. Long narrow slanting eyes (the outer corner is positioned higher than the inner one) have been depicted by

making a narrow slit, using a thin sharp object, from the nose to the temple in the damp clay. The upper part of the torso was not shown. The figurine is in a seated pose. Bow-shaped legs have conical end; the feet were not indicated. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been drawn into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The vulva is shown by a triangle, drawn into the damp clay.

197. The lower part of the torso and legs of female figurine

V1-1-2A+1I; Cat_197

*Excavation area 4, room 12, eastern corner, in-fill
1986*

-; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 164 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the torso is not clear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating, carefully modelling roundness of the buttocks and each leg. Thereafter the furrows, in addition dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The ends of strongly bow-shaped legs were broken off. The vulva is shown by a big attached triangle with rounded corners and a deep aperture, drilled into the damp clay in the centre of the triangle. A thin even layer of red slip was applied on the surface of the figurine atop clay coating.

198. The right thigh of female figurine

V1-1-2APa; Cat_

*Excavation area 4, layer to the south from a house, in-fill
1986*

2/15; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 86 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the torso is unclear. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating, modelling roundness of the buttocks and each leg. Deep furrows, in addition dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was shown by an attached clay triangle with rounded corners. The triangle has been painted out and a decoration (longitudinal straight stripe with three hanging down corners) has been drawn in with black paint on the outside of the thigh before firing.

199. The left thigh of female figurine

V1-1-2I; Cat_199

*Excavation area 4, room 23, in-fill
1987*

1/132; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 78 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the torso is unclear. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of brownish slip. Deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were cut at the front and from the back atop slip before firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The vulva is shown by a big triangle carved into the damp clay.

200. The left thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?a; Cat_200

Excavation area 4, room 31, in-fill

1987

1/98; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 90 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the torso is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. A straight stripe with two hanging down corners has been drawn in with black paint before firing lengthways the outside of the thigh.

201. The left thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?a; Cat_201

Excavation area 1, upper layer, in-fill

1987

3/7; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 80 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the torso is unclear. Each leg from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. Longitudinal straight stripe with seven (preserved) transverse hanging down strokes has been drawn in with black paint on the outside of the thigh before firing.

202. The left thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?a; Cat_202

Excavation area 5, room 25, upper layer, in-fill

1988

3/28; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 101 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the torso is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other before firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of brownish slip. Two parallel straight stripes with a slanting grid between them have been drawn in with black paint lengthways the outside of the thigh atop slip before firing.

203. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?a; Cat_203

Excavation area 4, room 52, in-fill

1991

2/8; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 167 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The upper part of the torso and each leg from the waist were moulded separately from each other. The legs were pressed to each other and then the lower and upper parts of the figurine were joined together with the help of a stick, which left an aperture inside the lower body. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, square in section, were extended forwards and feet were pulled apart (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. A thin even layer of greenish slip, partly filling in the dividing furrows, was placed atop clay coating. A decoration on the outside of the thighs has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing (on the right thigh – a longitudinal straight stripe with five hanging down corners, on left thigh – two longitudinal straight parallel stripes and eleven transverse strokes between them).

204. Thighs of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?a; Cat_204

Excavation area 5, room 58, in-fill

1994

1/68; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass and chamotte tempered

The maximal length – 98 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. An uneven stripy layer of red slip was brushed atop clay coating. Rows of small circles have been drawn in with black paint lengthwise the outside of the right thigh atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

205. The right thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_205

Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 3, in-fill

1988

2/13; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 88 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

206. Thighs of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_206

Excavation area 5, room 36, in-fill

1989

3/76; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 88 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other prior to firing. Afterwards furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed, the ends were broken off. It is not clear whether vulva was depicted or not.

207. The right thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_207

Excavation area 2, tier V, in-fill

1986

1/50; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 88 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

208. The right thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; no photo

Excavation area 3, from the southeastern cutting

1993

-; Ashgabat

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 70 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately. Then they have been joined to each other and then the surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The buttocks were flattened and the legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. A thin even layer of red slip, partly filling in the dividing furrows, was applied on the surface atop clay coating.

209. The left thigh of female figurine

VI-1-11; Cat_209

Excavation area 5, room 36, in-fill

1989

3/75; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 156 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. Then deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is shown by a round aperture, drilled into the damp clay.

210. The right thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-0-0; Cat_210

From the surface of the settlement

1986

3/7; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light beige, grit tempered**The maximal length – 58 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Thereafter the furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been drawn into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was not depicted.

211. The left thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-0-0; Cat_211

From the surface of the settlement

1985

5/61; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, grit tempered**The maximal length – 71 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded

separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other before firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (broken). The vulva was not depicted.

212. The right thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-0-0; Cat_212

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope) 1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 63 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other before firing. Afterwards the furrows, in addition dividing legs and buttocks, have been cut into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was not depicted.

213. The right thigh and leg of female figurine

VI-1-11b, L1r-1-3b; Cat_213

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 25, in-fill 1990

1/71; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, grit tempered

The maximal length – 94 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other before firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; feet were formed by pinching two fingers and pulled apart. The vulva is shown by a round aperture, drilled into the damp clay. The entire front surface of the leg has been covered with deep small holes, chaotically imprinted by a thin sharp object before firing.

214. The lower part of the torso of female figurine

VI-1-4A; Cat_214

Excavation area 5, room 50, “box”, in-fill 1990

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, grit tempered

The maximal length – 123 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the torso is unclear. Each leg from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating. A deep furrow, dividing buttocks, has been carved into the damp clay coating (it is unclear whether there was a furrow at the front or not). A thin even layer of brown slip, partly filling in the furrow, dividing buttocks, was applied on the surface of the figurine atop clay coating. The torso is flat. The figurine is in a seated pose. The vulva is shown by an m-shaped sign, made in two steps: firstly the

thick clay strip was arc-wisely attached onto the layer of clay coating and secondly in middle of the arc one more clay strip was vertically attached.

215. The right thigh of female figurine

VI-1-11b; Cat_215

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 25, in-fill 1990

1/77; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, grit tempered

The maximal length – 30 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other before firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is shown by a round aperture, drilled into the damp clay. There are three slanting notches, made on the upper front part of the thigh by a thin sharp object before firing.

216. The left thigh of female figurine

VI-1-11; Cat_216

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 8, in-fill 1988

2/45; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 116 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is shown by a round dent made prior to firing. Stains of a thin even layer of brownish slip remain on the surface of the figurine.

217. The left thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_217

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, in-fill 1991

1/28; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 98 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. Stains of a thin even layer of red slip remain on the surface of the figurine.

218. The left thigh and leg of female figurine

VI-1-5AP; Cat_218

From the surface of the settlement
1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 125 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (the ends were broken off). Vulva is represented by an attached piece of clay, forming v-shaped sign, painted out with black paint before firing. Stains of a thin even layer of red slip remain on the surface of the figurine.

219. The left thigh of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_219

From the surface of the settlement
1986

1/10; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 82 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an attached ^-shaped piece of clay (broken).

220. The left lower part of the torso and left thigh of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_220

Excavation area 4, room 35, in-fill
1987

1/143; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 80 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The left and right halves of the figurine were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, oval in section, were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an attached piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

221. The right thigh of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_221

Excavation area 5, horizon IIA, room 60, in-fill
1994

1/80; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 84 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards a furrow, dividing legs and buttocks, has been carved into the damp clay from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an attached ^-shaped piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip.

222. The right thigh of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_222

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill
1987

5/9; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 90mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an attached ^-shaped piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of brownish slip.

223. Fragment of the left thigh of female figurine

VI-1-3Aa; Cat_223

Excavation area 3, horizon II, garbage layers, in-fill
1989

1/25; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 81 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). An attached piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign, represents the vulva. The surface of the figurine together with the sign have been covered with a thin even layer of clay coating. A decoration on the thigh (only three triangles, consistently connected by corners, remain) has been drawn in with red paint before firing.

224. The right thigh of female figurine

VI-1-3APa; Cat_224

Excavation area 4, room 10, in-fill
1986

2/50; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, almost untempered
The maximal length – 84 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each

leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been carefully smoothed over by a damp object and deep precise furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). An attached ^-shaped piece of clay represents the vulva. The surface of the sign has been painted out and three pairs of circles with three short transverse stripes below have been drawn in with red paint before firing on the outside of the thigh.

225. Thighs of female figurine

VI-1-3Aa; Cat_225

Excavation area 5, upper layer, in-fill

1988

4/2; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 88 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). An attached ^-shaped piece of clay represents the vulva. Short stripes have been drawn in with red paint before firing across the outside of the thighs (three stripes are on the right thigh and five on the left one).

226. Thighs of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_226

Excavation area 4, room 24, level 2, in-fill

1987

1/83; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chamotte and chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 72 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Thereafter the surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is represented by an attached piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign.

227. Thighs and legs of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_227

Excavation area 5, upper layer, in-fill

1988

4/11; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, chamotte and chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 129 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other prior to firing. Afterwards at the front and from the

back deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks have been carved into the damp clay. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (the ends were broken off). The vulva was represented by an additional piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign (broken).

228. Thighs of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_228

From the surface of the settlement

1985

5/60; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light reddish, black core, chamotte and chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 87 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part was flattened. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an additional piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign (broken). Traces of a thin even layer of red slip remain on the surface of the figurine.

229. The lower part of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_229

Excavation area 5, room 61, in-fill

1994

1/83; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chamotte and chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 110 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin layer of clay coating. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part was flattened. The legs were extended forwards; the feet were not depicted (the ends were broken off). The vulva was represented by an attached ^-shaped piece (broken). The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up. On the outside of the thighs there are some dark stains.

230. The lower part of female figurine

VI-1-3APa; Cat_230

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 17, in-fill

1991

1/7; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chamotte and chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 76 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded

separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin layer of clay coating. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part was flattened. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is represented by an attached ^-shaped piece of clay. The vulva has been painted out and a stripe round the waist with hanging down ends on the right side and a decoration (a longitudinal straight stripe, limited by short transverse strokes from the ends) on the outside of each thigh have been drawn in with black paint before firing. The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up.

231. The lower part of female figurine

VI-1-3APa; Cat_231

Excavation area 4, room 1, in-fill

1986

2/19; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 94 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Thereafter the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin layer of clay coating. A thin even layer of reddish slip has been applied above coating. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (broken). The vulva is represented by an attached piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign. The sign has been painted out and a decoration on the outside of each thigh (a longitudinal straight stripe with hanging down short transverse strokes) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up.

232. Thighs of female figurine

VI-1-3A+1I; Cat_232

Excavation area 2, tier VI, in-fill

1986

1/31; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, chamotte tempered
The maximal length – 88 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is represented by an attached ^-shaped piece of clay and an aperture below it. There is an aperture from a thin round stick inside each leg.

233. Thighs of female figurine

VI-1-2A+1Ia; Cat_233

Excavation area 4, room 7, in-fill

1986

2/98; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 86 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each

leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. The vulva is represented by an attached clay triangle and an aperture, drilled into the damp clay below triangle. Deep furrows, in addition dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle, representing the vulva, but the aperture, also representing the vulva has been drilled above the furrow. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The entire surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip. A decoration on the outside of each thigh has been drawn with different colours atop slip before firing. A stripe with twelve hanging down transverse strokes of different length has been drawn in with black paint lengthwise the right thigh. On the left thigh the decoration has been drawn in with red paint. There is a longitudinal stripe, limited by transverse strokes from the ends; three hanging down corners are located below the stripe, two big towering corners with a small towering corner inside one of them and two transverse strokes inside another one are positioned above the stripe.

234. The right thigh of female figurine

VI-1-2Aa; Cat_234

Excavation area 3, from northeast board

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 68 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Thereafter the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating. Deep furrows, in addition dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by clay triangle, attached onto the layer of clay coating (broken). A thin even layer of white slip was applied to the entire surface above coating. Outline stylized figure of a goat (?) has been drawn in with black paint on the outside of the thigh atop slip before firing. There is an aperture from a thin round stick inside the leg.

235. The lower part of female figurine

VI-1-2IPa; Cat_235

Excavation area 5, room 49, upper layer, in-fill

1990

2/96; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chamotte tempered
The maximal length – 115 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. When all the details, moulded separately, had been connected, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. The vulva is represented by a triangle carved

into the damp clay coating. Deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were also carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle, representing the vulva. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (the ends were broken off). A thin even layer of red slip was applied on the surface of the figurine atop clay coating. The triangle has been painted out and a decoration on the outside of each thigh (straight and wavy crossed stripes) has been drawn in with watery black paint atop slip before firing. Traces of burnishing remain on the surface of the figurine.

236. Fragment of the lower part of female figurine

V?-1-3AP+II; Cat_236

*Excavation area 4, room 15, level 1, in-fill
1987*

1/118; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 20 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the details is not clear. The vulva is represented by an additional piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign and a deep aperture, drilled into the damp clay, below the sign. The entire surface has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip. The ^-shaped sign has been painted out with black paint atop slip before firing.

237. The right thigh and leg of female figurine

VI-1-1P; Cat_237

*Excavation area 5, room 1, in-fill
1989*

3/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 67 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forward, the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a circle, drawn in with black paint before firing.

238. The right thigh of female figurine

VI-1-2APa; Cat_238

*Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill
1989*

1/2; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 88 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the torso is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The

figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was shown by an attached clay triangle (broken). A thin even layer of greenish slip was placed onto the surface of the figurine. The triangle has been painted out and a decoration (a longitudinal straight stripe with three hanging down transverse short stripes) on the outside of the thigh has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

239. Thighs of female figurine

VI-1-1IPa; Cat_239

*Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 13, in-fill
1988*

2/85; 5/12; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 88 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the torso is unclear. The legs, oval in section, from the waist were moulded separately and then they have been joined prior to firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is shown by a round dent, made into the damp clay. A thin even layer of greenish slip was applied onto the surface of the figurine. A stripe above the dent and a decoration (three longitudinal straight stripes, connected by three transverse short stripes) on the outside of each thigh have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

240. The left thigh of female figurine

VI-1-3Aa; Cat_240

*Excavation area 3, horizon III, inside the wall
1991*

1/14; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pink, grit tempered

The maximal length – 46 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other. Afterwards a furrow, dividing buttocks, has been carved into the damp clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an attached ^-shaped piece of clay (broken). A stripe round the waist has been drawn in with black paint before firing. The surface of the figurine has been burnished up.

241. The right thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?a; Cat_241

*Excavation area 5, room 49, in-fill
1990*

2/95; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 45 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The

figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. A decoration on the outside of the thigh (only badly preserved circle is visible) has been drawn in with black paint before firing.

242. The right thigh of female figurine

VI-1-II; Cat_242_388

Excavation area 7, layer 1, in-fill

1989

4/6; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 62 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, roundish in section, from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is shown by a round aperture, drilled into the damp clay. An uneven stripy red slip was brushed on the surface of the figurine. There is an aperture from a thin round stick inside the leg.

243. The left thigh and left leg of female figurine

VI-1-3Aa; Cat_243

Excavation area 4, room 59, on the floor

1991

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 108 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The upper part of the figurine and each leg, round in section, from the waist were moulded separately and then, primarily the legs were joined to each other, then the upper and lower parts of the figurine were connected with the help of two thin sticks, which left apertures inside the torso. When all the body parts had been connected, furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an additional piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign (broken). A thin even layer of brown slip was placed on the surface of the figurine. A decoration on the outside of the thigh (only a longitudinal row of circles and unclear contours below the circles remain) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

244. Thighs of female figurine

VI-1-1Aa; Cat_244

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 25, under southeastern wall

1991

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 94 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The upper part of the figurine and each leg, round in section, from the waist were moulded separately and then firstly the legs were joined to

each other and secondly the upper and lower parts of the figurine were connected with the help of a thin stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. Afterwards furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an attached round piece of clay (broken). A thin even layer of red slip was placed on the surface of the figurine. A decoration on the outside of the left thigh (only unclear contours remain) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

245. The right thigh and leg of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_245

Excavation area 4, room 39, in-fill

1987

1/163; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 92 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is not clear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Thereafter the surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating. A furrow, dividing legs and buttocks, has been carved into the damp clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly pulled apart downwards from the knees; the ends were broken off. The vulva was represented by an attached ^-shaped piece of clay (broken).

246. Thighs of female figurine

VI-1-II; Cat_246

Excavation area 5, room 25, in-fill

1989

3/27; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 54 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and then they were slightly pressed to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin layer of clay coating. A furrow, dividing buttocks, has been drawn into the damp clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is represented by a round aperture, drilled into the damp clay. Stains of dark red slip remain on the surface of the figurine.

247. The right thigh and leg of female figurine

VI-1-II; Cat_247

Excavation area 5, room 1, in-fill

1987

4/45; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 68 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, was moulded separately and then they were tightly pressed to each other in the area of pelvis and

slightly connected below. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. A furrow, dividing buttocks, has been carved into the damp clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is shown by a round aperture, drilled into the damp clay.

248. The left thigh of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_248

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, "box", in-fill 1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an attached piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign (broken). The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of red slip.

249. The left thigh of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_249

From the surface of the settlement 1987

3/29; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, grit tempered
The maximal length – 59 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an attached ^-shaped piece of clay (broken). The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

250. The right thigh and leg of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_250

From the surface of the settlement 1987

3/28; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 84 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other before firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva was represented by an appliqué ^-shaped piece of clay (broken).

251. Fragment of the left thigh of female figurine

VI-1-IIPa; Cat_251

Excavation area 5, room 7, in-fill 1987

4/69; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chamotte and chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 45 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, was moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other prior to firing. Thereafter the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin layer of clay coating. A thin even layer of red slip has been placed atop clay coating. The figurine is in a seated pose. The vulva is represented by a deep aperture, drilled into the damp clay. A decoration on the outside of the thigh (only fragments of two saw-like parallel stripes remain) and unclear mark in the area of the vulva have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

252. The left thigh and leg of female figurine

VI-1-3A+1Pa; Cat_252

Excavation area 3, horizon VI, room 45, in-fill 1995

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 97 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin layer of clay coating. The vulva is represented by an attached piece of clay, forming wide ^-shaped sign and a black circle below it. A thin even layer of red slip has been placed on the entire surface of the figurine atop clay coating. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is slightly flattened. The legs were extended forwards (the ends were broken off). Circles with dots inside have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing on the entire surface of the thigh and leg. There are traces of burnishing.

253. The right thigh and leg of female figurine

VI-1-II; Cat_253

From the surface of the settlement 1985

5/62; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 53 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other before firing. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is slightly flattened. The legs were extended forwards (the ends were broken off). The vulva is represented by a small round aperture, drilled into the damp clay.

254. The right thigh of female figurine

VI-1-II; Cat_254

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, in-fill
1991

1/28; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, brown, black core, chamotte and chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 77 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other before firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is represented by a small round aperture, drilled into the damp clay. A thin even layer of whitish slip was placed on the surface of the figurine.

255. The right thigh of female figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_255

Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill
1987

5/3; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 37 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other before firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not.

256. Fragment of the lower part of the torso and left thigh of female figurine

V2-1-3APa; Cat_256

Excavation area 2, tier VII, in-fill
1986

1/43; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 42 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso from the waist were moulded together: primarily the rod-like base was moulded and then a thick layer of clay, forming the shape, was placed round it. The upper and lower parts of figurine were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other with the help of a thin stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. When all the details, moulded separately, had been connected, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thin layer of clay coating. A thin even layer of red slip was placed atop clay coating. Then a deep furrow, dividing legs, was carved into still damp clay at the front (it is unclear if there was a furrow from the back or not). The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were broken off. The vulva is represented by an attached ^-shaped piece of clay. The vulva has been painted out and a decoration (a longitudinal straight stripe with hanging down short transverse strokes) on the outside of the thigh has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

257. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-3APa; Cat_257

From the surface of the settlement
1986

3/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chamotte tempered

The maximal length – 76 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso from the waist were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The upper and lower parts of the figurine were moulded separately and joined to each other with the help of a thin stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. Then the surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin layer of clay coating. An uneven stripy brownish slip has been brushed atop clay coating. Thereafter furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into still damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is represented by an attached ^-shaped piece of clay. The vulva has been painted out and a decoration (only the part of rectangular with a diagonal line remains) on the outside of the left thigh has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

258. The lower part of female figurine

VI-1-3APa; Cat_258

Excavation area 2, horizon II, in-fill
1987

6/21; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 60 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, square in section, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A thin even layer of white slip has been placed on the surface of the figurine. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is represented by an additional piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign. The sign has been painted out and a decoration (only fragments of longitudinal saw-like stripes remain) on the outside of each thigh has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

259. The left thigh of female figurine

V2-1-3A+11a; Cat_259

Excavation area 4, room 36, in-fill
1987

1/159; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 40 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. A deep furrow, dividing legs, was carved into the damp clay at the front (the back part was not remained). The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were broken off. The vulva is

represented by attached ^-shaped sign, covered with pinholes, and a round aperture below it, drilled into the damp clay. A decoration (pairs of double chevrons, positioned by corners to each other) on the outside of the thigh have been drawn in with black paint before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

260. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-3AP+11a; Cat_260

Excavation area 7, layer 1, in-fill

1991

4/2; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chamotte tempered

The maximal length – 120 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso from the waist were moulded from a single piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of clay coating. Deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. An uneven stripy brownish slip has been brushed on the surface of the figurine above clay coating. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. Anal foramen is shown by a deep aperture, drilled into the damp clay. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is represented by an appliqué ^-shaped piece of clay and a deep round aperture below it, drilled into the damp clay. The vulva has been painted out and a decoration (one longitudinal straight stripe with four hanging down corners) on the outside of each thigh has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up.

261. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-3A+11; Cat_261

Excavation area 5, room 26, in-fill

1990

2/50; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 90 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening upper part of the figurine is not clear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been drawn on the damp coating at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were slightly pulled apart (broken). The vulva is represented by the imitation of an appliqué ^-shaped sign, made of the damp clay coating and a deep round aperture below it, drilled into the damp clay. There are hardly visible black stains on the outside of each thigh.

262. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-?; Cat_262

Excavation area 2, horizon III, in-fill

1987

6/35; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, gruss tempered and organic admixture

The maximal length – 62 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been drawn into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an unclear sign (the traces are visible on the surface). The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip. Inside the legs there is an aperture from a thin round stick.

263. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-?-?; Cat_263

Excavation area 5, upper layer, in-fill

1987

4/10; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 114 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together: primarily a rod-like base was moulded and then a thick layer of clay was placed round it, forming the shape. Deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip.

264. Fragment of the lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-?-?; Cat_264

From the surface of the settlement

1991

5/2; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chamotte and chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 98 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. A deep furrow, dividing buttocks, was carved into the damp. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were broken off. It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of brownish slip. Inside the torso there is a round dent.

265. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-?-?a; Cat_265

Excavation area 4, room 29, in-fill

1987

1/92; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light yellowish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 107 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The upper and lower parts were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other with the help of sticks, which left apertures inside the lower-torso. When all the details, moulded separately, had been connected, the surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating and an uneven stripy brownish slip was brushed atop clay coating. Then deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. Anal foramen is shown by a deep round aperture, drilled into the damp clay. A decoration on the outsides of the thighs has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing (there is a longitudinal straight stripe with hanging down transverse stripes on the left thigh; a part of the stylized figure of a goat (?) remains on the right thigh). There are traces of burnishing. Inside the legs there is an aperture from a thin flat stick.

266. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-?-?a; Cat_266

Excavation area 7, layer 1, in-fill

1990

4/4; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 59 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The surface of the figurine was covered with a thin layer of clay coating. An uneven stripy brownish slip has been brushed atop coating. Deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. A decoration on the outsides of the thighs has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing (a longitudinal straight stripe with hanging down transverse stripes – on the left thigh, the part of longitudinal saw-like stripe and two transverse stripes – on the right thigh). There are traces of burnishing.

267. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-3APa; Cat_267

Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 20, under the southeastern wall

1990

1/53; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chamotte and chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 81 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The

legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin layer of clay coating. Deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been cut into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (broken). The vulva is represented by an appliqué ^-shaped piece of clay. An uneven stripy brownish slip was brushed on the surface of the figurine atop clay coating. A circle on the ^-shaped sign and a decoration (three pairs of chevrons located one above another) on the outside of each thigh has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up to lustre.

268. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-3Aa; Cat_268

Excavation area 4, room 15, level 1, in-fill

1987

1/10; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 81 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together: firstly rod-like base was moulded and secondly a thick clay layer was placed round it, forming the shape of the lower part and the legs. The upper and lower parts of the figurine were moulded separately and joined to each other with the help of a stick, which left an aperture inside the lower-torso. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an appliqué ^-shaped piece of clay (broken). The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of red slip. A decoration on the outside of each thigh (only some amorphous stains remain) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

269. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0; Cat_269

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill

1989

3/64; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 41 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva was not depicted. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

270. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2Aa; Cat_270

From the surface of the settlement

1989

5/2; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 72 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The surface of the figurine had been covered with a thick layer of clay coating. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is shown by an attached clay triangle (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle). The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. A decoration on the outside of each thigh (only some slanting strokes remain) has been drawn in with black paint before firing.

271. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-5IPa; Cat_271

Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 5, in-fill

1988

2/18; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 98 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. A furrow, dividing legs, was carved into the damp clay at the front. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was shown by a v-shaped sign, carved into the damp clay (broken). The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of white slip. The vulva has, probably, been painted out and a decoration (two parallel straight longitudinal stripes with transverse stripes between them) on the outside of each thigh has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

272. The lower part of the torso of female figurine

V2-1-5IPa; Cat_272

Excavation area 5, sector B, upper layer, in-fill

1987

4/12; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 55 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The upper and lower parts of the figurine were moulded separately and joined to each other with the help of a thin stick, which left the aperture inside the lower-torso. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were broken off. The vulva is shown by a v-shaped sign, carved into the damp clay. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip. The vulva has been painted out and a decoration

on the outside of the right thigh (only some fragments of slanting stripes remain) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

273. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-5I; Cat_273

From the surface of the settlement

1985

5/59; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 58 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a v-shaped sign, carved into the damp clay.

274. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2P; Cat_274

From the surface of the settlement

1985

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a triangle, drawn in with black paint before firing.

275. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_275

From the surface of the settlement

1985

5/58; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 49 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a triangle, carved into the damp clay.

276. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_276

From the surface of the settlement (northern slope)

1985

5/32; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 61 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (broken). The vulva is shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle).

277. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_277

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)
1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 64 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs (buttocks were broken off) were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle).

278. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_278

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)
1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 64 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is depicted as a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle).

279. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_279

From the surface of the settlement
1985

5/57; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 58 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into

the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle).

280. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_280

From the surface of the settlement (between Excavation areas 2 and 3)

1987

2/6; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 42 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle).

281. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_281

From the surface of the settlement
1986

3/8; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 75 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs (buttocks were broken off), were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is depicted as a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle).

282. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; no photo

From the surface of the settlement
1985

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 60 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is represented by a triangle, carved into the damp clay.

283. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I, L2-0-0; Cat_283

Excavation area 4, horizon I, room 45, in-fill
1991

2/5; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light yellowish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 67 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, extended forwards and slightly bow-shaped, have conical end; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva is shown by a triangle, carved into the damp clay.

284. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_284

Excavation area 2, tier II, in-fill
1986

1/10; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 34 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is depicted as a triangle, carved into the damp clay.

285. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I, L2-0-0; Cat_285

From the surface of the settlement
1986

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, grit tempered

The maximal length – 28 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, extended forwards and slightly bow-shaped, have conical end; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva is shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle).

286. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I, L2-0-0; Cat_286

Excavation area 4, room 20, in-fill
1987

1/74; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, grit tempered

The maximal length – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The

legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. A furrow, dividing legs, was carved into the damp clay at the front. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, extended forwards and slightly bow-shaped, have conical end; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva is represented by a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle).

287. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_287

From the surface of the settlement
1987

2/10; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light yellowish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 54 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The upper and lower parts of the figurine were moulded separately and joined to each other with the help of a thin stick, which left an aperture inside the torso. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle).

288. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_288

From the surface of the settlement (between Excavation areas 2 and 3)
1987

2/11; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 57 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva was shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle).

289. The lower part of the torso and the right leg of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_289

Excavation area 4, upper layer, in-fill
1989

2/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 68 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the

damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva was shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle). The surface of the figurine has been burnished up.

290. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-21a; Cat_290

From the surface of the settlement (western slope)
1987

2/7; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 78 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is depicted as a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle). A stripe round the legs in the area of ankles has been drawn in with black paint before firing.

291. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-21P, L2-0-0; Cat_291

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)
1987

2/12; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light yellowish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 67 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, extended forwards and bow-shaped, have conical end; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva is shown by a triangle, carved into the damp clay and painted out with black paint before firing.

292. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-21P; Cat_292

From the surface of the settlement
1987

2/5; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a triangle,

carved into the damp clay and painted out with black paint before firing.

293. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-21P; Cat_293

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)
1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 40 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva is depicted as a triangle, carved into the damp clay and painted out with black paint before firing.

294. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-21P; Cat_294

Excavation area 2, horizon I, in-fill
1987

6/5; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, grit tempered

The maximal length – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a triangle, carved into the damp clay and painted out with black paint before firing.

295. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-21P; Cat_295

Excavation area 4, room 45, in-fill
1988

3/28; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, gruss tempered

The maximal length – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating. A furrow, dividing legs, has been carved into the damp clay coating at the front. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva is represented by a triangle, carved into the damp clay and painted out with black paint before firing.

296. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-21Pa; Cat_296

Excavation area 4, room 70, horizon I, in-fill
1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, gross tempered

The maximal length – 46 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin layer of clay coating. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a triangle, carved into the damp clay. The triangle has been painted out and two circles, representing the knees and a stripe round the legs in the area of ankles have been drawn in with black paint before firing.

297. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0; Cat_297

*Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 35, in-fill
1993*

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 57 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva was not depicted.

298. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0; Cat_298

*From the surface of the settlement (northern slope)
1993*

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva was not depicted.

299. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0, L2-0-0; Cat_299

*From the surface of the settlement (western slope)
1987*

8/2; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, extended forwards, have conical end; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva was not depicted.

300. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0, L2-0-0; Cat_300

*From the surface of the settlement
1982*

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 37 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, extended forwards and slightly bow-shaped, have conical end; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva was not depicted.

301. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0, L2-0-0; Cat_301

*Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill
1987*

5/56; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 39 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, square in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, extended forwards and pulled downwards, have conical end; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva was not depicted.

302. Anthropomorphic figurine

H0-0-2, V2-0-0, L2-0-0; Cat_302

*Excavation area 5, room 47, lower layer, in-fill
1990*

2/82; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 40 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The rod-like head is slightly flattened from above. Facial features were not shown. The upper part of the torso was not formed. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, oval in section, are extended forwards. The end of the legs is conical; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva was not depicted.

303. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-II, L2-0-0; Cat_303

*Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 8, in-fill
1988*

2/44; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 52 mm

The entire figurine was very roughly moulded (it could be spoilage in production). The upper part of the figurine was not shown. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been drawn into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, extended forwards, have conical end; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva is shown by an aperture, made into the damp clay.

304. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-11; Cat_304

Excavation area 4, room 45, in-fill

1988

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is shown by a round aperture, made into the damp clay.

305. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-11; Cat_305

Excavation area 4, room 52, in-fill

1988

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, gruss tempered

The maximal length – 72 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva and anal foramen are shown by round apertures, drilled into the damp clay.

306. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-11b, L2-0-0; Cat_306

Excavation area 5, room 49, in-fill

1990

2/97; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 82 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The upper and lower parts were moulded separately and joined to each other with the help of a thin round stick, which left an aperture inside the lower-torso. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs, extended forwards, have conical end; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva and anal foramen are shown by round apertures of different diameters, drilled into the damp clay. On each buttock there are one pinhole and some slanting notches, worked in prior to firing.

307. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0; Cat_307

Excavation area 3, horizon II, garbage layers, in-fill

1989

1/52; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 41 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva was not depicted.

308. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0, L2-0-0; Cat_308

Excavation area 5, room 9, in-fill

1988

4/38; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 55 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs, extended forward, have conical end; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva was not depicted.

309. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-?-?b; Cat_309

Excavation area 4, room 48, on the floor

1994

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 72 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. V-shaped stripes have been drawn into the damp clay at the front on the legs. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. It is not clear whether the vulva was shown or not.

310. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-51+11; Cat_310

Excavation area 4, room 23, in-fill

1987

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 40 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a v-shaped sign, carved into the damp clay and a round aperture at the corner of the sign.

311. Fragment of the lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0; no photo

From the surface of the settlement

1988

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 40 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva was not depicted.

312. The left thigh and leg of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_312

Excavation area 3, horizon V, room 42, in the layer of potsherds, paved the floor

1994

1/19; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 74 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to drying. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. It is not clear whether the vulva was shown or not.

313. The right thigh and leg of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_313

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill

1987

5/15; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 65 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to drying. Afterwards furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear whether the vulva was shown or not.

314. The left thigh and leg of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_314

Excavation area 5, room 9, in-fill

1988

4/39; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 100 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to drying. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear whether the vulva was depicted or not.

315. Fragment of the sciatic part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-?-?b; Cat_315

Excavation area 1, in-fill

1985

5/2; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, black core, chamotte tempered

The maximal height – 59 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The upper and lower parts of the figurine were moulded separately and joined to each other with the help of a stick, which left an aperture inside the lower-torso. A furrow, dividing buttocks, has been drawn into the damp clay. Along the furrow on each buttock there are small pinholes, made into the damp clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were broken off. It is not clear whether the vulva was shown or not.

316. The right thigh and leg of female figurine

VI-1-5A; Cat_316

From the surface of the settlement

1985

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 82 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, round in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other before firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva was represented by an attached v-shaped piece of clay (broken). On the surface of the figurine there are traces of burnishing.

317. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; Cat_317

From the surface of the settlement (western slope)

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey grit tempered

The maximal length – 52 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay (the furrow at the front has dissected the lower angle of the triangle).

318. The lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0, L2-0-0; Cat_318

From the surface of the settlement

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, extended forwards, have conical end; the feet have not been indicated. The vulva was not depicted.

319. The left thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_319

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 8, in-fill

1988

2/47; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, grey, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 53 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. Afterwards furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear whether the vulva was shown or not.

320. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_320

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 29, in-fill

1991

1/16; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 44 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. Thereafter a furrow, dividing buttocks, has been drawn into the damp clay (it is unclear if there was a furrow at the front). The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were broken off. It is not clear whether the vulva was depicted or not.

321. The lower part of the torso of female figurine

VI-1-II; Cat_321

Excavation area 3, horizon VI, room 47, in-fill

1995

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 26 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The upper and lower parts of the figurine were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay, but each leg was moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other prior to drying. A furrow, dividing buttocks, has been drawn into the damp clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were broken off. The vulva is shown by an aperture, drilled into the damp clay.

322. The lower part of the torso of female figurine

S1-1-II; Cat_322

Excavation area 3, horizon VI, room 47, in-fill

1995

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 36 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The upper and lower parts of the figure were moulded from a single piece of clay. Each leg was moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other prior to drying. A furrow, dividing buttocks, has been drawn into the damp clay. The figurine is in a standing pose. The legs were broken off. The vulva is shown by an aperture, drilled into the damp clay.

323. The lower part of the torso of female figurine

S1-1-II; Cat_323

Excavation area 5, room 52, in-fill

1990

2/118; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 49 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg was moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other prior to drying. A furrow, dividing buttocks, has been drawn into the damp clay. The figurine is in a standing pose. The legs were broken off. The vulva is depicted as a deep round aperture, drilled into the damp clay.

324. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?; Cat_324

Excavation area 3, from the southeastern cutting

1988

2/120; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 62 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When the legs had been joined to each other, furrows, in addition dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A thin even layer of reddish slip was placed on the surface.

325. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?a; Cat_325

Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 18, under the floor

1990

1/112; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 80 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When the legs had been joined to each other, furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Circles, representing the knees, have been drawn in with black paint before firing. A stain of red paint remains on the right leg. Inside each leg there is an aperture from a thin flat stick. The surface has been carefully burnished up.

326. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?; Cat_326

Excavation area 3, horizon II, garbage layers, in-fill

1989

1/28; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 64 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When the legs had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. Furrows, dividing legs, were cut into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The surface of the figurine has been burnished up.

327. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?; Cat_327

Excavation area 4, room 59, in-fill

1990

2/50; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 86 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When the legs had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. Furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back.

328. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?; Cat_328

Excavation area 2, horizon III, in-fill

1987

6/33; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 64 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When the legs had been joined to each other, deep furrows, in addition dividing legs, were cut into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A thin even layer of white slip was placed on the surface of the figurine.

329. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?; Cat_329

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill

1987

5/10; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 84 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When the legs had been joined to each other, deep furrows, dividing legs, were cut into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A thin even layer of pinkish slip was placed on the surface of the figurine.

330. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?; Cat_330

Excavation area 3, horizon I, upper layer, in-fill

1987

1/5; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered and chamotte

The maximal length – 79 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and covered with a thin layer of clay coating. Then the legs have been joined to each other

and slightly bowed prior to firing. The surface has been burnished up.

331. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?; Cat_331

Excavation area 2, horizon I, in-fill

1987

1/6; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 62 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When the legs had been joined to each other, deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

332. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?; Cat_332

From the surface of the settlement

1985

5/33; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

333. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?; Cat_333

Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill

1989

1/5; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 75 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other and slightly bowed; deep furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A thin even layer of pinkish slip was placed on the surface.

334. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-0-0; Cat_334

From the surface of the settlement (western slope)

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 58 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, in addition dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. The survived right leg is bow-shaped and has conical end; the foot was not shown.

335. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine*L1r-0-0; Cat_335**Excavation area 1 upper layer, in-fill*

1987

3/5; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 94 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. The survived right leg is bow-shaped and has conical end; the foot was not shown. Inside the leg there are two apertures from a thin flat sticks.

336. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine*L1r-1-1; Cat_336**Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill*

1987

5/54; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 40 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When the legs had been joined to each other, furrows, in addition dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The foot, extended forwards, was formed by pinching two fingers. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

337. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine*L1r-1-1a; Cat_337**Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, in-fill*

1991

1/2; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 54 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, round in section, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards furrows, in addition dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The legs were bow-shaped. The foot, extended forwards, was shaped by pinching two fingers. A thin even layer of red slip was placed on the surface of the figurine. A decoration on the outside of the leg (only a fragment of decoration remains) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

338. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine*L1-?-?a; Cat_338**Excavation area 5, room 23, in-fill*

1990

2/23; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greyish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 65 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, in addition dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The ends of the legs were slightly pulled back (broken). A thin even layer of brownish slip was placed on the surface of the figurine. A decoration on the outsides of the legs (two strokes remain on the right leg; lancet-shaped stain and short longitudinal stripe, crossed out by two strokes, below the stain, remain on the left leg) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

339. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine*L1-?-?a; Cat_339**Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 13, in-fill (left leg);**Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill (right leg)*

1988

2/88; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 83 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Fragments of the legs have been found in different places. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, in addition dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The legs were slightly bow-shaped. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. A decoration on the outsides of the legs (an arch-wise line remains on the right leg, and two longitudinal parallel stripes, connected by transverse strokes – on the left leg) have been drawn in with black paint before firing.

340. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine*L1-?-?a; Cat_340**Excavation area 2, horizon III, in-fill*

1987

6/34; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 83 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. Deep furrows, in addition dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. One leg is almost completely destroyed. On the outside of the other leg a decoration (only outline triangular figures remain) has been drawn in with red paint before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

341. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine*L1-1-3a; Cat_341**Excavation area 4, upper layer above room 40, in-fill (legs)**Excavation area 4, room 55, in-fill (feet)*

1988

3/8; 2/40; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 146 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Fragments were found in different places. Each leg, round in section, was moulded

separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was covered with a layer of clay coating. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The legs were slightly bow-shaped. The feet were shaped by pinching two fingers and slightly pulled apart. Similar decoration has been drawn in with black paint before firing on the outside of each leg (two longitudinal parallel stripes were connected by transverse strokes at the ends; the space between stripes was filled in with longitudinal saw-like lines of different lengths, and with rectangular on the right leg). There are traces of burnishing.

342. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-1-3; Cat_342

Excavation area 4, room 52, in-fill

1991

2/10; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 75 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Conical feet were pulled apart. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

343. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-1-3; Cat_343

Excavation area 7, layer 1, in-fill

1991

4/8; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 74 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, in addition dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Conical feet were pulled apart (the left foot is broken). A thin even layer of white slip was placed on the surface of the figurine.

344. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-1-3; Cat_344

From the surface of the settlement (northern slope)

1985

5/34; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, brownish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 67 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrow, dividing legs, was carved into the damp clay at the front (the back surface is broken). Feet were pulled apart (broken).

345. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-1-3; Cat_345

Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill

1989

1/6; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 95 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Conical feet were pulled apart (the right foot is broken). A thin even layer of white slip was placed on the surface of the figurine.

346. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-1-3; Cat_346

Excavation area 2, horizon 1, square 1, in-fill

1987

2/6; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, grit tempered
The maximal length – 95 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other and slightly bowed. Conical feet were pulled apart (the right foot is broken). A thin even layer of reddish slip was placed on the surface of the figurine. There are traces of burnishing.

347. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-1-3; Cat_347

Excavation area 4, room 52, in-fill

1991

3/35; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 80 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, in addition dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The legs were slightly bow-shaped. Conical feet were pulled apart (the right foot is broken). The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

348. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-1-2; Cat_348

Excavation area 4, to the south of the house, in-fill

1986

2/16; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 87 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other and covered with a thick layer of clay coating, carefully modelling each leg. Afterwards furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been drawn into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. The legs were bow-shaped; the feet were bent up at the front (broken). A thin even layer of red slip was placed atop clay coating. Inside each leg there is an aperture from a thin round stick

349. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-1-3a; Cat_349

Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill

1988

2/2; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 145 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other and slightly bowed. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Feet were shaped by pinching two fingers and pulled apart (the left foot is broken). A thin even layer of greenish slip has been placed on the surface of the figurine. A decoration (a longitudinal stripe with hanging down corners: four – on the right leg and one – on the left leg; there are two transverse strokes at the end of the longitudinal stripe on the left leg) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing on the outside of each leg. Inside each leg there is an aperture from a thin round stick.

350. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-3+4a; Cat_350

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill
 1989

3/62; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 85 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Slightly bow-shaped legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The feet were shaped by pinching; turned back and pulled apart (the left leg is broken). A thin even layer of greenish slip was placed on the surface of the figurine. A decoration on the outside of each leg (a rhombus and triangle below it remain on the right leg, and two longitudinal parallel saw-like lines – on the left leg) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. Inside the legs there is an aperture from a thin round stick.

351. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-3+4a; Cat_351

Excavation area 4, room 33, upper layer, in-fill
 1987

1/138; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 65 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The feet were shaped by pinching; turned back and pulled apart. An uneven stripy layer of red slip has been brushed on the surface of the figurine. A decoration on the outside of each leg one (a longitudinal stripe with hanging down transverse strokes: four strokes – on the right leg and one – on the left leg) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

352. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-2ac; Cat_352

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill
 1987

5/8; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, grit tempered
The maximal length – 110 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The feet were bent up at the front (broken). A thin even layer of greenish slip was placed on the surface of the figurine. A decoration on the outside of the left leg (only one circle remains) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. Knees are shown by hemispherical clay platelets. Inside the legs there is an aperture from a thin round stick.

353. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-3; Cat_353

Excavation area 4, room 29, upper layer, in-fill
 1987

1/136; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 77 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Conical feet were pulled apart. A thin even layer of greenish slip was placed on the surface of the figurine.

354. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-3+4; Cat_354

Excavation area 4, upper layer, in-fill
 1987

1/173; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 34 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Conical feet were turned back and pulled apart (one is broken). A thin even layer of white slip was applied onto the surface of the figurine.

355. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-3; Cat_355

From the surface of the settlement (northwest slope)
 1987

2/6; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 70 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Conical feet were pulled apart. A thin even layer of greenish slip was placed on the surface of the figurine. There are traces of burnishing.

356. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-3+4; Cat_356

From the surface of the settlement
 1986

3/9; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 66 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Conical feet were turned back and pulled apart (the ends were broken off). Stains of red slip remain on the surface of the figurine. There are traces of burnishing.

357. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-1; Cat_357

Excavation area 4, room 12, in-fill

1986

2/56; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 47 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, were moulded from a single piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Extended forwards feet were shaped by pinching two fingers. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

358. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-3a; Cat_358

Excavation area 2, horizon II, in-fill

1987

6/23; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 38 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The feet were shaped by pinching two fingers and pulled apart. A thin even layer of greenish slip was placed on the surface of the figurine. A decoration on the outside of the right leg (only right angle remains) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

359. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?; Cat_359

Excavation area 4, room 19, in-fill

1987

1/196; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 39 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other.

360. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?; Cat_360

Excavation area 5, room 9, on the floor

1988

4/18; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 58 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, were moulded from a single piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A thin even layer of red slip was placed on the surface. There are traces of burnishing.

361. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?; Cat_361

Excavation area 4, room 45, in-fill

1988

3/29; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 70 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, were moulded from a single piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A thin even layer of white slip was placed on the surface. There are traces of burnishing.

362. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?; Cat_362

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill

1987

5/11; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 58 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The surface of the figurine had been covered with a thick layer of clay coating and smoothed over by a damp object. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back.

363. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?; Cat_363

From the surface of the settlement

1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back.

364. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-3+4; Cat_364

Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 18, in-fill

1989

1/62; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 74 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The feet were turned back and pulled apart (broken). The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

365. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?; Cat_365

Excavation area 4, upper layer, in-fill

1989

2/2; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 70 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A thin even layer of pinkish slip was applied onto the surface.

366. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-3a; Cat_366

Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 5, in-fill

1988

2/18; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 84 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating and smoothed over by a damp object. Deep furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The feet were pulled apart (broken). Rows of circles of different diameters round the right leg have been drawn in with black paint before firing. Inside the legs there is an aperture from a thin round stick.

367. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?a; Cat_367

Excavation area 4, room 13, in-fill

1987

1/115; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 61 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thin layer of clay coating. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay coating at the front and from the back. An uneven stripy brownish slip was brushed atop clay coating. A decoration on the outside of the leg (a longitudinal stripe with hanging down transverse strokes) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing. Inside the leg there is an aperture from a thin flat stick.

368. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?a; Cat_368

Excavation area 4, room 13, in-fill

1987

1/114; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 98 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thin layer of clay coating. An uneven stripy brownish slip has been brushed atop clay coating. A decoration on the outside of the leg (a rectangular figure, filled in with transverse strokes) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing. Inside the leg there is an aperture from a thin flat stick.

369. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?a; Cat_369

Excavation area 5, room 15, in-fill

1988

4/60; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 53 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. An uneven stripy brownish slip was brushed on the surface of the figurine. A decoration at the front of the leg (a longitudinal stripe with hanging down transverse stroke) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

370. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?a; Cat_370

Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill

1989

1/4; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 53 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded from a single piece of clay. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A thin even layer of white slip was placed on the surface. A decoration at the front of the leg (a longitudinal stripe with hanging down transverse strokes) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

371. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?a; Cat_371

Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill

1987

2/5; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 64 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A circle, representing the knee, has been drawn in with black paint before firing. Inside the leg there is an aperture from a thin flat stick.

372. Fragment of the front surface of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?a; Cat_372

Excavation area 4, room 24, in-fill

1987

1/134; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light yellowish, chopped grass and plaster tempered

The maximal length – 117 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The fragment represents a thick layer of clay coating, covered an oval base of the legs. An uneven stripy red slip was brushed on the surface atop clay coating. A deep furrow, dividing legs, was carved into the damp clay coating at the front. Knees are shown by hemispherical platelets, attached onto the surface. The knees were painted out and a decoration at the front of the legs (two longitudinal parallel stripes, connected by a saw-like line) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

373. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?a; Cat_373

Excavation area 5, room 9, in-fill

1988

4/17; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 71 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. Deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A decoration on the outside of the leg (only two transverse strokes remain) has been drawn in with black paint before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

374. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?a; Cat_374

Excavation area 3, horizon II, garbage layers, in-fill

1989

1/27; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chamotte tempered

The maximal length – 55 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A thin even layer of white slip was placed on the surface. A decoration on the outside of the leg (a longitudinal stripe with hanging down transverse strokes) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing. Inside the leg there is an aperture from a thin round stick.

375. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?a; Cat_375

Excavation area 7, layer I, in-fill

1990

4/7; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chamotte tempered

The maximal length – 55 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A thin even layer of red slip was placed on the surface. A decoration on the outside of the leg (only some chaotically located dots and strokes remain) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up to lustre. Inside the leg there are two apertures from thin round sticks.

376. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?a; Cat_376

Excavation area 5, room 14, in-fill

1988

4/54; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 53 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, a thin even layer of red slip was applied onto the surface. A decoration on the outside of the leg (only two circles with dots inside remain) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up to lustre.

377. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?a; Cat_377

Excavation area 2, tier VI, in-fill

1986

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass and plaster tempered

The maximal length – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. An uneven stripy red slip was brushed on the surface. A decoration on the outside of the leg (three longitudinal parallel stripes and rhombuses between the second and the third stripes) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing. Inside the leg there is an aperture from a thin flat stick.

378. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?a; Cat_378

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill

1989

3/63; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 55 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, an uneven stripy brownish slip was brushed

on the surface. A decoration on the outside of the leg (two longitudinal parallel stripes with corners, hanging down at the lower stripe and towering at the upper one) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

379. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?a; Cat_379

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill

1987

5/13; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, deep furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. A decoration on the outside of the leg (only a fragment of an arch-wise line with hanging down transverse stroke remains) has been drawn in with the red paint before firing.

380. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?a; Cat_380

Excavation area 2, horizon I, in-fill

1987

6/3; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, grass tempered
The maximal length – 79 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. A decoration on the outside of the leg (only the right angle remains) has been drawn in with black paint before firing.

381. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?a; Cat_381

Excavation area 2, horizon III, in-fill

1987

6/36; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 90 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each oval in section and slightly bow-shaped leg was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, furrows, dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. A decoration on the outside of the leg (an outline picture of a horned animal) has been drawn in with black paint before firing.

382. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?a; Cat_382

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, in-fill

1991

1/30; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 70 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded from a single piece of clay. The surface of the figurine was covered with a thin layer of clay coating. An uneven stripy red slip was brushed above coating. A circle, representing the knee and a decoration on the outside of the leg (a longitudinal stripe with hanging down transverse strokes: three left strokes were crossed out by a short longitudinal stripe; three slanting strokes of image, located above, remain.) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. The surface has been carefully burnished up to lustre.

383. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?ac; Cat_383

Excavation area 3, horizon II, garbage layer, in-fill

1989

1/24; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 86 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. Then furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. A decoration on the outside of the leg has been drawn with black paint before firing (only some hardly visible strokes remain). Hemispherical clay platelet represents the knee. There are traces of burnishing.

384. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-1-3; Cat_384

Excavation area 3, from the northeastern cutting

1988

2/119; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 64 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. Then furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Conical feet were pulled apart (broken).

385. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L1-?-?; Cat_385

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill

1987

5/49; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 84 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other. Afterwards the surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. Then furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. Inside each leg there is an aperture from a thin flat stick.

386. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?; Cat_386

*Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill
1988*

9/3; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 106 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. Then furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back.

387. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?; Cat_387

*Excavation area 5, upper layer, in-fill
1988*

4/3; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 57 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thin even layer of white slip. Then furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back.

388. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?; Cat_242_388

*Excavation area 5, room 25, in-fill
1989*

3/23; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 58 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thin even layer of red slip.

389. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?; Cat_389

*Excavation area 5, horizon IB, room 18, between the floors
1994*

1/58; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, gruss tempered
The maximal length – 72 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, square in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thin even layer of red slip. There are traces of burnishing.

390. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?; no photo

*Excavation area 3, horizon V, room 42, in-fill
1994*

-; Ashgabat

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 35 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object.

391. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?; Cat_391

*Excavation area 5, room 49, in-fill
1990*

2/94; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 78 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. Then furrows, in addition dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back.

392. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?; Cat_392

*Excavation area 1 upper layer, in-fill
1987*

3/3; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, grit tempered
The maximal length – 43 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section and slightly bow-shaped, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was covered with a thin even layer of brownish slip. Then furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back.

393. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?; Cat_393

*Excavation area 7, layer I, in-fill
1990*

4/3; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 62 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. Then furrows, in addition dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back.

394. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L11-?-?; Cat_394

*Excavation area 5, sector V, courtyard B, in-fill
1987*

4/38; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 62 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each conical leg was moulded separately and then they were pressed to each other on the half of their length. Afterwards an uneven stripy reddish slip has been brushed on the surface of the figurine. There are traces of burnishing.

395. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1l-?-?; Cat_395

Excavation area 5, upper layer, in-fill
 1987

4/13; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass and gruss tempered

The maximal length – 68 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. Then furrows, in addition dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. There are traces of burnishing.

396. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?a; Cat_396

Excavation area 4, room 52, in-fill
 1987

2/9; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass and plaster tempered

The maximal length – 70 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. A decoration on the outside of the leg (the fragment of hardly visible outline picture of an animal remains) has been drawn in with black paint before firing. There are traces of burnishing. Inside the leg there is an aperture from a thin flat stick.

397. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?; Cat_397

Excavation area 1, upper layer, in-fill
 1987

3/8; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 66 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, rectangular in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. Furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back.

398. Legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-1-1; Cat_398

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill
 1987

5/17; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, grit tempered
The maximal length – 60 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, rectangular in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. Furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The feet were shaped by pinching two fingers and extended forwards.

399. The left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1l-1-1; Cat_399

Excavation area 5, room 9, in-fill
 1988

4/22; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 40 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. The feet were formed by pinching two fingers and extended forwards. There are traces of burnishing.

400. Fragment of the leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1?-1-2; Cat_400

Excavation area 5, room 53, in-fill
 1990

2/121; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 31 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately; traces of connection are not visible. A thin even layer of red slip was applied to the surface. The foot was bent up at the front (broken). The surface of the figurine has been carefully burnished up to lustre.

401. Fragment of the leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1?-1-2; Cat_401

From the surface of the settlement (northern slope)
 1985

5/35; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, grit tempered
The maximal length – 45 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately; traces of connection are not visible. A thin even layer of red slip has been applied to the surface. The foot was bent up at the front (broken).

402. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1l-1-2; Cat_402

Excavation area 2, tier VI in-fill
 1986

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, a thin even layer of yellowish slip was placed on the surface. The foot was bent up at the front (broken).

403. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-1-2; Cat_403

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill

1987

5/55; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 68 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. The conical foot is bent up at the front.

404. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-1-2; Cat_404

Excavation area 5, courtyard A, upper layer, in-fill

1989

2/106; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, an uneven stripy red slip was brushed on the surface. The conical foot is bent up at the front. There are traces of burnishing.

405. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-1-2; Cat_405

Excavation area 2, horizon II, in-fill

1987

6/22; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light yellowish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 45 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface was covered with a thin even layer of red slip. The conical foot is bent up at the front. There are traces of burnishing.

406. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-1-2; Cat_406

Excavation area 5, room 20, in-fill

1989

3/12; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 47 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, an uneven stripy red slip was brushed on the surface (some traces of slip are visible). The conical foot is bent up at the front (the end is broken). There are traces of burnishing.

407. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-1-2a; Cat_407

Excavation area 4, upper layer above room 59, in-fill 1991

2/51; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 39 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other down to middle of the sural muscles. Then the layer of white slip has been placed on the surface. The conical foot is bent up at the front. A stripe round the leg has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

408. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-1-2; Cat_408

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 14, in-fill

1989

2/101; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 27 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, round in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. The conical foot is bent up at the front.

409. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-1-2; Cat_409

Excavation area 2, horizon I, in-fill

1987

6/4; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 27 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, round in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. Then deep furrows, in addition dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The conical foot is bent up at the front.

410. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1l-?-?; Cat_410

Excavation area 2, tier I, in-fill

1986

1/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 28 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, round in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object and burnished.

411. Fragment of legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-0-0; Cat_411

From the surface of the settlement

1982

1/7; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 26 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The conical legs were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. Furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The feet were not shown.

412. Fragment of legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-0-0; Cat_412

Excavation area 4, room 19, in-fill

1987

1/127; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, brownish, almost untempered

The maximal length – 60 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The conical legs were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. Deep furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The feet were not shown.

413. Fragment of legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?; Cat_413

Excavation area 4, room 18, level 1, in-fill

1987

1/195; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 26 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The conical legs were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. A thin even layer of red slip has been applied to the surface. Furrows, dividing legs, have been carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back.

414. The left thigh and leg of female figurine

VI-1-3A; no photo

Excavation area 5, in-fill

1988

2/59; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 116 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately. The figurine is in a seated pose; a sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva was represented by an attached piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign (broken). Inside the legs there is an aperture from a thin flat stick.

415. Anthropomorphic figurine

C1A; Cat_415

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, on the floor near the northeastern wall in front of a bowl

1991

-; IHMC RAS

Poorly fired clay, dark brown, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 226 mm

The entire figurine. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. The head is rod-shaped. Facial features were not shown, except the narrow slanting eyes, drawn in by a sharp object prior to firing. A clay strip has been vertically attached to the head from the back. The conical arms are extended to the sides. The torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base instead of legs. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

416. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C1; Cat_416

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, on the floor near the northeastern wall in front of a bowl

1991

-; IHMC RAS

Badly fired clay, dark brown, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 176 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. The conical arm is extended to the side. The torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base instead of legs. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

417. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C1; Cat_417

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 12, in-fill

1990

1/18; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 35 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. A head was not depicted. The conical arms are extended to the side. The torso is cylindrical and has a wide, round, slightly concave base instead of legs (it is partly broken). There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

418. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C1; Cat_418

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIA, room 13, in-fill

1989

1/92; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, grey, almost untempered

The maximal height – 30 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. A head was not depicted. The arms were extended to the sides (broken). The torso is cylindrical and has a round, slightly concave base instead of legs (broken). There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

419. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C1; Cat_419

Excavation area 5, courtyard A, in-fill

1987

4/32; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige, grit tempered

The maximal height – 23 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. The head has been

broken. The conical arms are extended to the sides. The torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base instead of legs. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

420. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C1A; Cat_420

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 14, in-fill

1990

1/34; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 36 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. A head was not shown. The arms were broken off. The torso is conical and has a wide, round, slightly concave base instead of legs. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose. On the upper part of the torso there is an appliqué \cap -shaped piece of clay.

421. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C1; Cat_421

From the surface of the settlement

1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 34 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. A head was broken off. The conical arms were lowered (broken). The torso is cylindrical and has an oval, slightly concave base instead of legs. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

422. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C2; Cat_422

Excavation area 5, upper layer to the northeast from room 30, in-fill

1989

3/39; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 35 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. A head was broken off. The shoulders were shaped as the small conical ledges; the arms were not depicted. The torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base instead of legs. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

423. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C2; Cat_423

Excavation area 3, horizon VI, room 45, in-fill

1995

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. A head was broken off. The shoulders were shaped as conical ledges; the

arms were not depicted. The torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base instead of legs (broken). There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

424. Torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C2I; Cat_424

From the surface of the settlement

1989

5/4; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 41 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. A head is rod-like; the face was formed by pinching two fingers; facial features were not shown. The shoulders were shaped as oval ledges; the arms were not depicted. The torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base instead of legs. Round the base there are eight dents, pressed by the finger into the damp clay. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

425. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; no photo

Excavation area 3, horizon V, room 38, in-fill

1993

-; Ashgabat

Poorly fired clay, dark brown, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 146 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The fragment of the torso is cylindrical and has a round, slightly concave base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

426. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_426

Excavation area 5, room 10, in-fill

1990

2/2; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 62 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is cylindrical and has a round, slightly concave base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

427. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_427

Excavation area 5, room 23, in-fill

1990

4/78; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 41 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

428. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_428

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill

1989

3/60; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, dark grey grit tempered

The maximal height – 40 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

429. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_429

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill

1989

3/60; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 30 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been moulded very roughly. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is asymmetrical, cylindrical and has a round, slightly concave base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

430. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C? ; Cat_430

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill

1989

3/67; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 25 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base (the base has been crumpled while the figure was being manufactured). There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

431. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_431

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill

1989

3/67; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 18 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is conical and has a wide, round and flat base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

432. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_432

Excavation area 5, courtyard A, lower layer, in-fill

1989

3/67; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 26 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is unclear. The lower part of the

torso is conical and has a wide, round, slightly concave base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

433. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_433

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 25, in-fill

1990

1/78; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 44 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The torso is cylindrical and has a round, slightly concave base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

434. Fragment of anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_434

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 11, in-fill

1990

1/3; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 34 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved cone on a round, slightly concave base. The upper part of the cone is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine (the end is broken). Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

435. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_435

Excavation area 7, layer 1, in-fill

1989

4/4; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, dark grey grit tempered

The maximal height – 30 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is cylindrical and has a round, slightly concave base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

436 Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_436

Excavation area 2, tier VI, in-fill

1986

1/38; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige grit tempered

The maximal height – 30 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

437 Fragment of the leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1?-1-2; Cat_437

Excavation area 1, in-fill

1987

3/9; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 26 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately (it is unclear if the legs were joined to each other or not). A thin even layer of red slip was placed on the surface. The flat foot is bent up at the front. There are traces of burnishing.

438. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine C? ; Cat_438

Excavation area 4, room 15, level 2, in-fill
 1987

1/185; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 30 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

439. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine C?; no photo

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)
 1985

-; lost

Fired clay, light grey, grit tempered

The maximal height – 28 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is conical and has a round, flat base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

440. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_440

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill
 1989

3/67; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 41 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved truncated rod on a wide, round, slightly concave base. The upper part of the rod has convex, mushroom-like terminal and is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

441. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_441

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill
 1989

3/67; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 30 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved cone on a wide, round and flat base. The upper part of the cone is positioned at an angle of approximately 60°

to the main part of the figurine (the end is broken). Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

442. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_442

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill
 1989

3/67; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, dark grey, grit tempered

The maximal height – 32 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved cone on a wide, round and slightly concave base. The upper part of the cone is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

443. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_443

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 27, in-fill
 1991

1/50; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 37 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is depicted as a curved cone on a wide, round and flat base. The upper part of the cone is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine (the end is broken). Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

444. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_444

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIA, room 13, in-fill
 1990

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved cone on a wide, round, strongly concave base. The upper part of the cone is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine (the end is broken). Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

445. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_445

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 14, in-fill
 1990

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 36 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved cone on a wide, round, concave base. The upper part of the cone is positioned at an angle of approximately 60°

to the main part of the figurine (the end is broken). Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

446. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_446

Excavation area 3, horizon III, in-fill
1990

1/84; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige grit tempered

The maximal height – 35 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is depicted as a curved truncated cone on a wide, round, flat base. The upper part of the cone has convex, mushroom-like terminal and is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

447. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_447

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill
1989

3/60; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, dark grey grit tempered

The maximal height – 36 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved rod on a wide, round and slightly concave base. The upper part of the rod is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

448. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_448

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 14, behind the southeastern wall, in-fill
1990

1/26; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved rod on a wide, round and slightly concave base. The upper part of the rod is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine (the end is broken). Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

449. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_449

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 13, in-fill
1990

1/7; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 37 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved truncated cone on a wide, round, flat base. The upper part of the cone has convex, mushroom-like terminal and is positioned at an

angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

450. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_450

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 11, in-fill
1990

1/3; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is depicted as a curved cone on a wide, round and slightly concave base. The upper part of the cone is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine (the end is broken). Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

451. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_451

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill
1989

3/60; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 40 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved truncated cone on an oval, flat base. The upper part of the cone has convex, mushroom-like terminal and is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

452. Anthropomorphic figurine

C31; Cat_452

Excavation area 5, room 31, in-fill
1989

3/60; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 39 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved truncated rod on a wide, round and slightly concave base. The upper part of the rod has concave, mushroom-like terminal and is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. On the upper part of the terminal there is an x-shaped mark, carved into the damp clay. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

453. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_453

Excavation area 5, room 26, on the floor
1989

2/61; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 42 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved truncated

cone on a wide, round and slightly concave base (partly broken). The upper part of the cone has concave, mushroom-like terminal and is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

454. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_454

Excavation area 5, sector A, room 1, in-fill
1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 48 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved truncated cone on a round and slightly concave base. The upper part of the cone has concave, mushroom-like terminal and is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

455. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_455

Excavation area 5, room 1 in-fill
1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved truncated cone (the base is broken). The upper part of the cone has convex, mushroom-like terminal and is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

456. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3; Cat_456

Excavation area 5, room 2, in-fill
1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light yellowish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 33 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved cone on a round and slightly concave base. The upper part of the cone is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the main part of the figurine. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

457. Anthropomorphic figurine

C3I; Cat_457

Excavation area 5, upper layer to the north from room 30, in-fill
1989

3/117; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 48 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a curved cone on a round and slightly concave base. The upper part of the cone is positioned at an angle of approximately 60° to the lower part. The upper end of the core represents the upturned head; the face has been formed by pinching two fingers. Facial features are not depicted. The figurine is in a standing pose. The arms and legs are not shown. The breasts are conical and protruding. At the front on the lower vertical part of the cone there is a deep round aperture, representing the vulva, drilled into the damp clay. The surface of the figurine has been burnished up.

458. Anthropomorphic figurine?

C3; Cat_458

Excavation area 5, room 9, in-fill
1988

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 34 mm

The entire figurine. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is depicted as a cone with a mushroom-like upper terminal on a round, concave base. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

459. Anthropomorphic figurine?

C3; Cat_459

Excavation area 5, room 9, in-fill
1988

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 35 mm

The entire figurine. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a cone with a mushroom-like upper terminal on a round, concave base. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

460. Anthropomorphic figurine?

C3; Cat_460

Excavation area 3, horizon V, room 42, in-fill
1994

1/16; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 35 mm

The entire figurine. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a cone with a convex upper terminal on a round, flat base (it figurine has been crumpled before drying). Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

461. Anthropomorphic figurine?

C4; Cat_461

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, in-fill
1991

1/36; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 40 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a truncated cone on a wide, round, flat base. The upper end of the cone has been slightly expanded and flattened from above. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

462. Anthropomorphic figurine?

C4; Cat_462

Excavation area 4, room 64, in-fill

1991

2/23; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 30 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is depicted as a truncated cone on a flat, oval, asymmetrically extended base. The upper end of the cone has been slightly expanded and flattened from above. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

463. Anthropomorphic figurine?

C4; Cat_463

Excavation area 5, room 18, in-fill

1990

2/12; IHMC RAS

Badly fired clay, light greyish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 41 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is represented as a truncated cone on a wide, round, flat base. The upper end of the cone is slightly expanded and triangular, when viewed from above. Body parts are not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

464. Anthropomorphic figurine

C11; Cat_464

Excavation area 4, room 1, in-fill

1986

2/2; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, white, grit tempered

The maximal height – 47 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The head was not shown. The torso is flat. The furrows have been carved into the damp clay along the middle of the torso at the front and from the back. The short conical arms were extended to the sides. Legs were not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

465. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_465

From the surface of the settlement (northern slope)

1985

5/36; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 18 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is conical and has a round, flat

base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

466. Anthropomorphic handle on the lid of the vessel?

A1; Cat_466

From the surface of the settlement

1988

6/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 83 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The conical lower part of the torso admits assuming, that the figurine was the handle on the lid of a vessel. The way of moulding and fastening the head is not clear. The right and left halves of the torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating. A thin even layer of red slip has been placed on the layer of clay coating. The wide shoulders are roundish (the left one is broken). The lowered arms were moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay (broken). The attached breasts are conical and protruding. The vulva is shown by an additional clay triangle (the lower corner of the triangle has been dissected before firing). Legs were not shown. The figurine is in a standing pose. Inside the torso there is a cavity (the torso had been joined on with a convex detail; probably, in such a way the handle was fastened to the lid). A decoration (a circle and transverse stripe on the right shoulder and two longitudinal strokes on the back) has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

467. Anthropomorphic handle on the lid of the vessel?

A1; Cat_467

Excavation area 5, room 20, in-fill

1988

4/69; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass and plaster tempered

The maximal height – 85 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The conical lower part of the torso admits assuming, that the figurine was the handle on the lid of a vessel. The way of moulding and fastening the head is not clear. The right and left halves of the torso were moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a layer of clay coating. A thin even layer of red slip has been applied to the layer of clay coating. The shoulders are sloping (the left one is broken). The arms were moulded with the torso from a single piece of clay (broken). The breasts were attached (broken). The vulva was not depicted. Legs were not shown. The figurine is in a standing pose. A deep furrow has been carved into the damp clay along the middle of the back downwards from the waist. Two longitudinal stripes on the back have been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. There are traces of burnishing.

468. Anthropomorphic handle on the lid of the vessel?

A1; Cat_468

Excavation area 4, room 15, in-fill
198

1/132; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 75 mm

The conical lower part of the torso admits assuming, that the figurine was the handle on the lid of a vessel. The lid was broken in antiquity. The entire figurine was moulded from a single piece of clay. A head has been broken off. The shoulders are wide and sloping. The arms and legs were not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

469. Anthropomorphic handle on the lid of the vessel

A1; Cat_469

Excavation area 5, room 23, in-fill

1990

2/29; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height of the handle – 52 mm, diameter of the lid – 257 mm

The entire lid. The handle was formed as the upper part of female figurine. The head and hands were broken off. The way of moulding and fastening the body parts is unclear. The torso is conical with wide, roundish, sloping shoulders. The arms have, most probably, been folded. The attached breasts were conical and protruding. The vulva was not depicted. Legs were not shown. The figurine is in a standing pose. There is a thin even layer of greenish slip on the surface of the figurine. A stripe round the neck, a stripe round the waist, nipples and decoration on the shoulders and arms has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing. On the right shoulder and right arm: five longitudinal strokes, below - two transverse rows of three circles, then below - five transverse strokes at the front and seven transverse strokes from the back; on the left shoulder and left arm – six longitudinal strokes, below – three transverse rows of three circles, then below - one transverse stroke remains. There are traces of burnishing on the surface of the figurine.

470. Fragment of the anthropomorphic handle on the lid of the vessel?

A2; Cat_470

Excavation area 4, room 1, in-fill

1986

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length of the figurine – 53 mm

The flat wide base allows assuming, that the figurine was the handle on the lid of a vessel. The lid was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the torso is unclear. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, extended forwards were moulded together from a single piece of clay; a deep furrow dividing legs has been carved into the damp clay. The vulva was probably depicted as a round aperture (it is unclear because of bad state of preservation). Feet were not shown. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

471. Anthropomorphic handle on the lid of the vessel?

A1; Cat_471

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIA, room 8, in-fill

1989

1/88; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 32 mm

The flat wide base allows assuming, that the figurine was the handle on the lid of a vessel. The lid was broken in antiquity. The figurine was moulded from a single piece of clay; only one strip of clay has been vertically applied on the back. The head is not shown. The shoulders and arms were broken off. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose. Legs are not shown.

472. Anthropomorphic appliqué piece on the vessel

A3; Cat_472

Excavation area 6, upper layer, in-fill

1990

1/88; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, gruss tempered

The maximal height of the appliqué piece – 32 mm

The vessel was broken in antiquity. The very schematic clay piece is positioned on the inner surface of the vessel. The head is not shown. The conical arms and legs are extended to the sides. There are no sexual characteristics. An uneven stripy brown slip was applied on the surface of the appliqué piece and vessel. There are traces of burnishing.

473. The right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-1-1; no photo

Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 3, in-fill

1988

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The leg, oval in section, was moulded separately; there are no visible traces of connection with the left leg. The surface of the leg has been smoothed over by a damp object. The foot is shaped by pinching two fingers and extended forwards.

474. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-1-?a; Cat_474

Excavation area 5, room 10, in-fill

1990

2/1; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 75 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately: firstly a rod-like base was formed, secondly a thick layer of clay coating was applied round the base; and then the legs have been joined to each other. A thin even layer of red slip was applied to the surface. There was a decoration drawn in with black paint atop slip prior to firing (only some unclear strokes remain). Inside the leg there is an aperture from a thin flat stick.

475. Fragment of the leg of anthropomorphic figurine*L?-?-?a; Cat_475**Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 5, in-fill*

1988

2/18; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 78 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the legs is unclear. The specimen is the fragment of a thick layer of clay coating. The surface has been smoothed over by a damp object. A decoration on the outside of the leg has been drawn in with black paint before firing (the fragment of a rhombus with a diagonal line, two saw-like lines on both sides of diagonal and four dots inside the rhombus remain).

476. Fragment of the leg of anthropomorphic figurine*L?-?-?a; Cat_476**Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill*

1987

-; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 98 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the legs is not clear. The specimen is the fragment of a thick layer of clay coating. The surface has been smoothed over by a damp object. A decoration on the outside of the leg has been drawn in with black paint before firing (there are only some stains of unclear shape remained).

477. Fragment of the leg of anthropomorphic figurine*L?-?-? ; Cat_477**Excavation area 3, garbage layers, in-fill*

1989

1/26; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 62 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the legs is not clear. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

478. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine*L11-?-?a; Cat_478**Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 8, in-fill*

1988

2/46; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered and plaster**The maximal length – 63 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, a thin even layer of brownish slip was applied to the surface. At the front and from the back deep furrows, dividing legs have been carved into the damp clay. A decoration on the outside of the leg has been drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing (only some strokes remain).

479. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine*L2-?-?; no photo**Excavation area 4, horizon II, room 64, in-fill*

1993

-; Ashgabat

*Fired clay, light greenish, chamotte tempered**The maximal length – 32 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. They are oval in section and slightly bow-shaped. At the front a deep furrow, dividing legs was carved into the damp clay. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

480. The left leg of anthropomorphic figurine*L11-1-1; no photo**Excavation area 3, from southwestern cutting*

1997

-; Ashgabat

*Fired clay, light brown, almost untempered**The maximal length – 56 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been connected, the surface of the figurine was smoothed over by a damp object. The feet, shaped by pinching two fingers, are extended forward.

481. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine*L1-?-?; no photo**From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)*

1993

-; Ashgabat

*Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 82 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

482. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine*L11-?-?; no photo**From the surface of the settlement*

1993

-; Ashgabat

*Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 53 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been connected and slightly bowed, the furrows, in addition dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back.

483. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine*L1r-?-?; no photo**Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill*

1989

-; IHMC RAS

*Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered**The maximal length – 43 mm*

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, a thin even layer of pinkish slip was applied to the surface. Then furrows, dividing legs, were carved prior to firing at the front and from the back.

484. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?; no photo

Excavation area 3, upper layer, in-fill

1988

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 72 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other and slightly bowed, a thin even layer of greenish slip was applied to the surface. Furrows, in addition dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back.

485. Fragment of the lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0; Cat_485

From the surface of the settlement

1988

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 40 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva was not depicted.

486. Fragment of the lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-0-0; no photo

Excavation area 1 upper layer, in-fill

1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 27 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva was not depicted.

487. Fragment of the lower part of female figurine

V2-1-3A; no photo

Excavation area 3, horizon IVB, room 43, in-fill

1994

-; Ashgabat

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The

legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva was shown by an appliqué ^-shaped piece of clay (broken).

488. Fragment of the lower part of the torso of female figurine

V?-1-5I; no photo

Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 18, in-fill

1989

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 26 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening upper part of the torso and legs is unclear. The figurine is in a seated pose. The vulva was shown by a v-shaped sign carved into the damp clay.

489. Fragment of the lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-?-?; no photo

From the surface of the settlement

1995

-; Ashgabat

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered
The maximal length – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. At the front and from the back deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks were carved into the damp clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (broken). It is unclear whether the vulva was represented or not.

490. Fragment of the lower part of female figurine

V2-1-?b; no photo

From the surface of the settlement

1986

-; lost

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered
The maximal length – 56 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. At the front and from the back deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks were carved into the damp clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (broken). There are traces from attached piece of clay, represented the vulva. Three deep apertures have been drilled on the buttocks into the damp clay.

491. The left thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

V1-?-?a; no photo

From the surface of the settlement

1995

-; Ashgabat

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 76 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the torso is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, was moulded separately. When all the details, moulded separately, had been connected, furrows, in addition dividing legs, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (broken). It is not clear, whether the vulva was depicted or not. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. A decoration on the outside of the thigh (a longitudinal straight stripe with two hanging down transverse strokes) has been drawn with black paint before firing.

492. Fragment of the right thigh of female figurine

V1-1-3A; no photo

Excavation area 5, room 9, in-fill

1990

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 80 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist has been moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was represented by an attached piece of clay, forming ^-shaped sign.

493. The right thigh of female figurine

V1-1-1A; no photo

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIA, room 13, in-fill

1989

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 52 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, roundish in section, from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been joined to each other before firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva is shown by an attached round piece of clay. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

494. The left thigh of female figurine

V1-0-0; no photo

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)

1993

-; Ashgabat

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 52 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately

and then they have been joined to each other prior to firing. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was not depicted. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

495. The right thigh of female figurine

V1-0-0; no photo

From the surface of the settlement

1986

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 61 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately. When they had been connected, furrows, in addition dividing legs, were cut into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was not depicted.

496. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2I; no photo

From the surface of the settlement

1985

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 57 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (broken). The vulva is shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay.

497. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-2IP; Cat_497

From the surface of the settlement (northern slope)

1985

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 64 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed (broken). The vulva is shown by a triangle, carved into the damp clay and painted out with black paint before firing.

498. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_498

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 14, in-fill

1990

1/33; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 21 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is conical and has a wide, round, flat base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

499. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_499

Excavation area 4, room 15, in-fill

1987

1/181; IHMC RAS

Fired clay light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 19 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The lower part of the torso is conical and has a wide, oval, flat base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

500. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_500

Excavation area 4, room 20, in-fill

1987

1/203; IHMC RAS

Fired clay light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 34 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The torso is cylindrical and has a wide, flat base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

501. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

T?-0-0; Cat_501

Excavation area 4, room 15, level 2, in-fill

1987

1/183; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 37 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The head and breasts were not depicted. The shoulders are sloping. The manner of moulding the arms is unclear.

502. Torso of female figurine

T1-1-0; no photo

Excavation area 5, horizon IB, room 18, in the floor

1994

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 57 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the lower part of the figurine is not clear. The head and torso were moulded separately. When all the details had been joined to each other, the entire surface of the figurine was covered with a thick layer of clay coating. Then the conical, protruding breasts were attached onto the layer of clay coating. Shoulders are wide roundish. The arms were

moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay (broken).

503. The upper part of the torso of female figurine

T1-1-1a+3a; no photo

Excavation area 4, room 15, level 1, In-fill

1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 56 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The head and torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. The roundish shoulders are asymmetrical. The arms, moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides, then lowered (left arm is broken). The right arm is short cone-shaped. The attached breasts are small conical and protruding. A stripe round the neck and a decoration on the shoulders and arms (eight stripes across the right shoulder and arm; two stripes remain on the left shoulder) has been drawn in with black paint before firing.

504. Fragment of the upper front part of the torso of female figurine

T?-1-?; Cat_504

Excavation area 4, room 19, in-fill

1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 29 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the body parts is not clear. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating. Hemispherical breasts are attached onto the layer of clay coating. The manner of making arms and the form of shoulders is unclear. There are traces of red slip.

505. Fragment of the right half of torso of female figurine

T?-1-?; no photo

Excavation area 5, horizon IB, room 18, "box", in-fill

1994

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 63 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the body parts is not clear. The manner of making arms and the form of shoulders is unclear. The conical breasts were attached.

506. Fragment of the arm of anthropomorphic figurine?

T1-?-0; Cat_506

Excavation area 5, room 50, in-fill

1990

2/112; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 97 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the body parts is not clear. The conical arm is

rectangular in section. An uneven stripy layer of dark violet slip has been brushed on the surface.

507. Fragment of the lower part of the torso of female figurine

V?-1-2P; Cat_507

Excavation area 4, room 24 in-fill

1987

1/231; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 33 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the body parts is not clear. A thin even layer of greenish slip has been applied to the surface. The vulva is shown by a triangle drawn in with black paint atop slip before firing.

508. Fragment of the lower part of anthropomorphic figurine

V2-?-?; Cat_508

From the surface of the settlement

1968

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 33 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. At the front and from the back deep furrows, dividing legs and buttocks were carved into the damp clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is unclear whether the vulva was represented or not.

509. Fragment of the lower part of female figurine

V2-1-11; Cat_509

From the surface of the settlement

1968

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 36 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, oval in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva is shown by a round aperture made into the damp clay.

510. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-21; Cat_510

From the surface of the settlement

1987

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows,

dividing legs and buttocks were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva was shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay.

511. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-21; Cat_511

Excavation area 2, horizon I, in-fill

1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 57 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded from a single piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards and slightly bowed; the ends were broken off. The vulva was shown by a triangle carved into the damp clay.

512. The lower part of female figurine

V2-1-21P; Cat_512

From the surface of the settlement

1968

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 40 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The legs, round in section, and lower part of the torso were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs and buttocks were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards; the ends were broken off. The vulva was shown by a triangle, carved into the damp clay and painted out with a black paint before firing.

513. The left thigh and leg of female figurine

V1-1-11, L11-0-0; Cat_513

Excavation area 4, room 7, in-fill

1987

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal length – 59 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately. When they had been connected, furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The conical legs were extended forward; the feet were not depicted. The vulva is shown by a round aperture made into the damp clay above the furrow.

514. The right thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

V1-?-?; Cat_514

Excavation area 4, room 6, in-fill

1986

2/29; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 55 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately. When they had been connected, furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear whether the vulva was shown or not. On the surface there are traces of brownish slip.

515. The right thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_515

From the surface of the settlement (southern slope)

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear whether the vulva was depicted or not.

516. The left thigh of anthropomorphic figurine

VI-?-?; Cat_516

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately. When they had been joined to each other, furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). It is not clear whether the vulva was shown or not. On the surface there are traces of pinkish slip. Inside the leg there is an aperture from a thin flat stick.

517. The right thigh of female figurine

VI-1-3A; Cat_517

From the surface of the settlement (eastern slope)

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 50 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. Each leg, oval in section, from the waist was moulded separately.

When they had been joined to each other, furrows, dividing legs and buttocks, were carved into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The vulva was shown by an appliqué ^-shaped piece of clay (broken). The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

518. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?; Cat_518

From the surface of the settlement

1986

3/5; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 52 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, round in section, from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other before firing. The figurine is in the seated pose; the sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards (broken).

519. Fragment of the right leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1r-?-?; Cat_519

Excavation area 5, courtyard A, in-fill

1987

4/35; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, dark grey chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 43 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, round in section, was moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other before firing. A thin even layer of brownish slip has been placed onto the surface.

520. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1l-?-?; Cat_520

Excavation area 5, room 8, in-fill

1987

2/48; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, brownish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 46 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, round in section, was moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other before firing. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

521. Fragment of the left leg of anthropomorphic figurine

L1l-?-?; Cat_521

Excavation area 3, horizon I, room 3, in-fill

1988

2/14; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light brownish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 35 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. Each leg, round in section, was moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other before firing. The surface has been carefully burnished up.

522. Fragment of the legs of anthropomorphic figurine

L2-?-?; Cat_522

Excavation area 4, horizon II, room 64, in-fill

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 61 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. Furrows, dividing legs, have been cut into the damp clay at the front and from the back. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object.

523. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; no photo

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 14, in-fill

1990

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 14 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The torso is conical and has a wide, round, flat base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

524. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; no photo

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 14, in-fill

1990

-; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 18 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The torso is conical and has a wide, round, flat base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

525. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_525

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIB, room 13, in-fill

1990

1/93; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light grey, grit tempered

The maximal height – 21 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The torso is conical and has a wide, round, flat base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

526. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_526

Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 18, in-fill

1989

1/63; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 12 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

527. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_527

Excavation area 5, room 28, in-fill

1989

3/37; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 42 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The torso is conical and has a round, flat base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

528. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_528

Excavation area 5, room 10, in-fill

1991

3/3; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 39 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The torso is cylindrical; the base is broken. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

529. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; Cat_529

Excavation area 4, northern part, upper layer, in-fill

1986

2/10; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, grit tempered

The maximal height – 28 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The torso is conical and has a wide, round, flat base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

530. Fragment of the torso of anthropomorphic figurine

C?; no photo

Excavation area 3, horizon VI, room 47, in-fill

1995

-; Ashgabat

Unfired clay

The maximal height – 26 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding the upper part of the figure is not clear. The torso is conical and has a round, flat base. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

531. Anthropomorphic figurine

CIA; Cat_531

Excavation area 5, sector A, room 5, in-fill

1987

4/33; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige grit tempered

The maximal height – 28 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The head is shaped as a small ledge. The short conical arms were extended to the sides. The torso is conical and has a wide, round, slightly concave base instead of legs. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a

standing pose. A clay strip with three hanging down ends has been applied round the waist before firing.

532. Arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; no photo

From the surface of the settlement

1993

-; Ashgabat

Fired clay, light pinkish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 48 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The arm is short and conical. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. Three slanting stripes have been drawn in with black paint before firing across the shoulder.

533. Fragment of the torso and arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; no photo

Excavation area 5, room 26, in-fill

1990

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light greenish, chopped grass tempered

The maximal height – 18 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. The arm was moulded together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, lowered (broken). A stripe across the outside of the arm has been drawn in with black paint before firing.

534. Arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; Cat_534

Excavation area 1 upper layer, in-fill

1987

3/4; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 53 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The surface of the figurine has been smoothed over by a damp object. The arm is short, conical and oval in section. A slanting stripe on the outside of the arm has been drawn in with black paint before firing.

535. Arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; Cat_535

Excavation area 5, upper layer above room 26, in-fill

1990

2/47; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 53 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The arm is short, conical and oval in section. A decoration on the outside of the arm has been drawn in with black paint before firing (only an amorphous stain remains). The surface has been carefully burnished up.

536. Arm of anthropomorphic figurine

T1-?-3; Cat_536

Excavation area 3, horizon III, room 23, in-fill

1990

1/72; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 53 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The arm is short, conical, asymmetrical and oval in section. The surface of the figurine has been covered with a thin even layer of reddish slip. A decoration on the outside of the arm (only some amorphous stains and circles remain) has been drawn in with black paint before firing.

537. The lower part of male (?) figurine

M2-1-1A; Cat_537

Excavation area 4, room 37, in-fill

1987

1/161; IHMC RAS

Unfired clay

The maximal length – 92 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. The way of moulding and fastening the upper part of the figurine is unclear. The lower part of the torso and legs, oval in section, were moulded together from one and the same piece of clay. The figurine is in a seated pose; sciatic part is flattened. The legs were extended forwards (broken). The genitals are shown by an appliqué strip and two hemispherical platelets under it.

538. Anthropomorphic figurine

C2; Cat_538

Excavation area 4, room 12, in-fill

1986

5/57; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light beige grit tempered

The maximal height – 38 mm

The entire figurine. It has been moulded from a single piece of clay. The head is rod-like. The shoulders were shaped as oval ledges; the arms were not depicted. The torso is conical and has a round, slightly concave base instead of legs. There are no sexual characteristics. The figurine is in a standing pose.

539. Anthropomorphic handle on the lid of the vessel

A2; Cat_539

Excavation area 3, horizon II, room 20, under the wall

1990

-; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, black core, chopped grass tempered

The maximal length – 93 mm

The lid was broken in antiquity. The handle was moulded from a single piece of clay and attached to the lid before firing. The head is shown by a small ledge, on which the oval of the face has been formed by pinching two fingers; facial features were not depicted. The shoulders have been shaped as the small ledges; the arms were not shown. The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs, oval in section, were extended forwards and pulled apart (the right one is broken); the feet were not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The surface of the lid together with the handle has been covered by a thin even layer of whitish slip.

540. Schematic female figurine?

V3-1; Cat_540

Excavation area 2, tier V, in-fill
1986

1/120; IHMC RAS

Poorly fired clay, dark brown, chopped straw tempered
The maximal height – 111 mm

One edge was broken in antiquity. The sample has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. Schematic image of the torso of female figure is rectangular en face and triangular in profile. The figurine is in a seated pose on the flat base. The vulva is, probably, represented by a deep round aperture made into the damp clay on the front surface.

541. Schematic female figurine?

V3-1; Cat_541

Excavation area 5, room 62, in-fill
1994

1/95; IHMC RAS

Poorly fired clay, dark brown, chopped straw tempered
The maximal height – 72 mm

One edge was broken in antiquity. The sample has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. Schematic image of the torso of female figure is rectangular en face and triangular in profile. The figurine is in a seated pose on the flat base. The vulva is, probably, represented by a round aperture made into the damp clay on the front surface.

542. Schematic female figurine?

V3-1; Cat_542

Excavation area 5, room 62, in-fill
1994

1/95; IHMC RAS

Poorly fired clay, dark brown, chopped straw tempered
The maximal height – 99 mm

The upper and lower edges were broken in antiquity. The sample has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. Schematic image of the torso of female figure is rectangular en face and triangular in profile. The figurine is in a seated pose on the flat base. The vulva is, probably, represented by a round aperture made into the damp clay on the front surface.

543. Schematic female figurine?

V3-1; Cat_543

Excavation area 2, tier V, in-fill
1986

1/120; IHMC RAS

Poorly fired clay, dark brown, chopped straw tempered
The maximal height – 120 mm

One edge was broken in antiquity. The sample has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. Schematic image of the torso of female figure is rectangular en face and triangular in profile. The figurine is in a seated pose on the flat base. The vulva is, probably, represented by a deep round aperture made into the damp clay on the front surface.

544. Schematic female figurine?

V3-1; no photo

Excavation area 2, in-fill
1986

-; lost

Poorly fired clay, dark brown, chopped straw tempered

The maximal height – 34 mm

The sample was broken in antiquity. It has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. Schematic image of the torso of female figure is rectangular en face on the flat base. The vulva is, probably, represented by a deep round aperture made into the damp clay on the front surface.

545. Schematic female figurine?

V3-1; Cat_545

Excavation area 2, tier V, in-fill
1986

1/120; IHMC RAS

Poorly fired clay, dark brown, chopped straw tempered
The maximal height – 45 mm

The upper and lower edges were broken in antiquity. The sample has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. Schematic image of the torso of female figure is rectangular en face and triangular in profile. The figurine is in a seated pose on the flat base. The vulva is, probably, represented by a round hole made into the damp clay on the front surface.

546. Schematic female figurine?

V3-1; Cat_546

Excavation area 5, room 62, in-fill
1994

1/95; IHMC RAS

Poorly fired clay, dark brown, chopped straw tempered
The maximal height – 90 mm

One edge was broken in antiquity. The sample has been roughly moulded from a single piece of clay. Schematic image of the torso of female figure is rectangular en face and triangular in profile. The figurine is in a seated pose on the flat base. The vulva is, probably, represented by an aperture made with two fingers into the damp clay on the front surface.

547. Female figurine

H1-1-3, T1-1-0, V1-1-5A+II, L1-1-2; Cat_547

Excavation area 4, room 12, in-fill
1986

-; State Hermitage Museum

Fired clay, light reddish, black core, chopped grass tempered
The maximal height – 223 mm

The figurine was broken in antiquity. It is not clear, whether the head and torso were moulded from a single piece of clay or separately. Each leg from the waist was moulded separately and then they have been slightly pressed to each other. Afterwards the entire surface of the figurine has been covered with a thick layer of clay coating. Then furrows between legs and buttocks have been drawn into the damp coating at the front and from the back. Small conical, protruding breasts have been attached to the layer of clay coating. The convex nape is extended backwards. The face was formed by pinching two fingers; front edge of the pinch represents the nose. The mouth and chin are not shown. The eyes are represented as apertures made into the damp clay by an object, round in section. The shoulders are roundish. The arms, moulded

together with the torso from one and the same piece of clay, were primarily extended to the sides, then lowered (broken). The figurine is in a seated pose. The legs are long bow-shaped and round in section; conical feet were bent up at the front. The vulva is shown by a big v-shaped piece of clay, attached above the layer of clay coating (the lower corner of the vulva has been dissected by the furrow).

548. Anthropomorphic (?) appliqué piece on the vessel

A3; no photo

Excavation area 3, horizon II, in-fill

1989

–; IHMC RAS

Fired clay, light pinkish, gross tempered

The maximal height of the appliqué piece – 58 mm

The vessel was broken in antiquity. The very schematic X-shaped piece of clay is positioned on the inner surface of the vessel. An uneven stripy brown slip was applied on the surface of the attached piece and vessel. There are traces of burnishing.

549. Female statue

SH0-0, ST0-1; Cat_549

Excavation area 5, room 26, in the floor in front of the entrance

1990

3/119; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 270 mm

The entire statue. It has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is rod-shaped and has a small ledge at the front; facial features were not shown. The torso is flat and triangular in shape. Arms and legs were not shown. The breasts are small and roundish. The vulva was not depicted. The statue is in a standing pose.

550. Female statue

SH0-0, ST2-1; Cat_550

Excavation area 5, room 56, on the floor in front of the entrance into room 55

1994

–; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 201 mm

The entire statue. It has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is rod-shaped and has a small ledge at the front; the face has been indicated by two flattened surfaces. The torso is flat and rectangular in shape; the base is flat. The shoulders have been made out as small ledges. Arms and legs were not shown. The breasts are small and roundish. The vulva was not depicted. The statue is in a standing pose.

551. Female statue

SH1-1(m), ST2-1; Cat_551

Excavation area 4, room 12, in the floor in front of the entrance

1986

2/69; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 162 mm

The entire statue. It has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is rod-shaped; a chin was not indicated. The face is slightly flattened; the eyes have been made out as round dents, the nose is straight and relief, and the mouth has been worked out as a horizontal slit. The torso is flat and rectangular in shape; the base is convex. The shoulders have been made out as small ledges. Arms and legs were not shown. The breasts are small and roundish. The vulva was not depicted. The statue is in a standing pose.

552. Head of anthropomorphic statue

SH1-1; Cat_552

Excavation area 3, horizon VI, room 48, on the paved floor

1995

–; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 72 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is cylindrical with round top. The face is flat and triangular; the eyes have been made out as round dents; the nose is long, straight and relief. The chin and mouth were not indicated. The face has been covered with the layer of ochre; the eyes have been painted out with black paint.

553. Head of anthropomorphic statue

SH1-2(m); Cat_553

Excavation area 3, horizon IIIA, room 13, in-fill

1990

1/110; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 66 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is cylindrical with round top. The face is slightly flattened and the chin has been depicted. The eyes have been made out as round dents; the nose is long, straight and relief; the mouth has been worked out as a horizontal slit.

554. Head of anthropomorphic statue

SH1-2; Cat_554

From the surface of the settlement (southwestern slope)

1987

1/2; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 93 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is modeled as a cylinder slightly narrower in the neck area, the crown is broken. The face is flat and round with clearly defined outline; the chin has been indicated. The eyes have been made out as round dents; the nose is long, straight and relief; a mouth was not depicted.

555. Head of anthropomorphic statue

SH1-2; Cat_555

From the surface of the settlement

1986

3/29; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 120 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is modeled as a cylinder slightly narrower in the neck area, the crown is broken. The face is flat and round with clearly defined outline; the chin has been indicated. The eyes have been made out as round dents; the long, straight nose was damaged; a mouth was not depicted.

556. Head of anthropomorphic statue

SH1-2; Cat_556

From the surface of the settlement

1985

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 174 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is modeled as a cylinder with round top, slightly narrower in the neck area. The face is flat and round with clearly defined outline; the chin has been indicated. The eyes have been made out as round dents; the part of the face and nose were damaged.

557. Head of anthropomorphic statue

SH1-2; Cat_557

From the surface of the settlement

1986

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 120 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is modeled as a cylinder narrower in the neck area. A dent has been made on the crown. The face is flat and round with clearly defined outline; the chin has been indicated. The eyes have been made out as round dents; the nose is long, straight and relief; a mouth has not been depicted.

558. Head of anthropomorphic statue

SH2-1; Cat_558

From the surface of the settlement

1985

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 138 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is cylindrical with round top. The face is flat and triangular; a chin has not been indicated. The eyes have been made out as horizontal slits; the nose is long, straight and relief; a mouth has not been depicted.

559. Head of anthropomorphic statue

SH?-1; Cat_559

From the surface of the settlement

1986

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 105 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head was modeled as a cylinder with round top, slightly narrower in the neck area. The face was flat and round with clearly defined outline; a chin has not been indicated. The crown, part of the face and nose were damaged.

560. Head of anthropomorphic statue

SH2-1; no photo

Excavation area 3, horizon V, room 44, in-fill

1997

-; Ashgabat

Limestone

The maximal height - 93 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is rod-shaped, the crown is broken. The face is flat and round; a chin has not been indicated. The eyes have been made out as horizontal slits; the nose is broken; a mouth has not been depicted.

561. Head of anthropomorphic statue

SH2-1(m); Cat_561

Excavation area 5, room 16, in-fill

1988

4/66; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 102 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head was modeled as a cylinder with round top, slightly narrower in the neck area. The face is flat and round; a chin has not been indicated. The eyes have been worked out as horizontal slits, the nose is long, straight and relief. The mouth has been depicted as an oval dent with a piece of ochre inside. The entire surface has been covered by the layer of ochre. There are traces of black paint in the eyes.

562. Female statue

SH2-1(m), ST0-1; Cat_562

From the surface of the settlement

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 390 mm

The entire statue. It has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head was modeled as a cylinder with flat top. The face is flat and triangular; a chin has not been indicated. The eyes and mouth have been worked out as horizontal slits, the nose is long, straight and relief. There are traces of

black paint in the eyes. The torso is flat and triangular in shape. Arms and legs were not shown. The breasts are small and roundish. The vulva was not depicted. The statue is in a standing pose.

563. Torso of female statue

ST0-1; no photo

From the surface of the settlement

1985

-; Ashgabat

Limestone

The maximal height - 225 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The torso is flat and triangular in shape. Arms and legs were not shown. The breasts were small (broken). The vulva was not depicted. The statue is in a standing pose.

564. Torso of female statue

ST0-1; Cat_564

From the surface of the settlement (northern slope)

1985

5/52; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 399 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The torso is flat and triangular in shape. Arms and legs were not shown. The breasts are small and roundish. The vulva was not depicted. The statue is in a standing pose.

565. Torso of female statue

ST0-1; Cat_565

From the surface of the settlement

1985

5/68; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 105 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The torso is flat and triangular in shape. Arms and legs were not shown. The breasts are small and roundish (the right one is broken). The vulva was not depicted. The statue is in a standing pose.

566. The upper part of the torso of female statue

ST0-1; Cat_566

From the surface of the settlement

1985

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 57 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The torso is flat and triangular in shape. Arms were not shown. The breasts were small (broken).

567. The right upper part of the torso of female statue

ST0-1; Cat_567

From a surface of the settlement

1986

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 123 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The torso was flat and triangular in shape. Arms were not shown. The breasts were small and roundish. The statue is in a standing pose.

568. Torso of female statue

ST0-1; Cat_568

Excavation area 3, horizon IV, room 26, on the kiln

1991

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 381 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The torso is flat and triangular in shape. Arms and legs were not shown. The breasts are small and roundish. The vulva was not depicted. The statue is in a standing pose. A stripe of black paint remains round the torso in the waist area.

569. The lower part of the torso of anthropomorphic statue

ST?-?; Cat_569

From the surface of the settlement

1986

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 96 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The torso was flat. The legs and vulva were not depicted. The statue is in a standing pose.

570. Fragment of the upper part of the torso of anthropomorphic statue

ST?-?; Cat_570

From the surface of the settlement

1985

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 114 mm

The head was broken off in antiquity. The statue has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The torso is flat. Arms were not shown. The front surface has been broken down. It is not clear, whether breasts were depicted or not.

571. Torso of anthropomorphic statue?

ST?-0; Cat_571

Excavation area 4, room 37, in-fill

1987

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 69 mm

The statue has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. A head has not been indicated. The torso is flat and triangular in shape. Shoulders are broken. Arms and legs were not shown. There are no sexual characteristics. The statue is in a standing pose

572. Fragment of anthropomorphic statue

ST0-?; Cat_572

Excavation area 4, room 7, in-fill

1986

2/45; IHMC RAS

Limestone

The maximal height - 228 mm

The front surface was broken in antiquity. The statue has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and

using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head has been modelled as a small ledge. The torso is flat and trapezoid in shape; the base is flat. Arms and legs were not shown. It is unclear, whether the breasts and vulva were depicted or not. The statue is in a standing pose

573. Anthropomorphic figurine

SH0-0-0. SV2-0-0, SL2-0-0; Cat_573

From the surface of the settlement

1993

-; IHMC RAS

Limestone

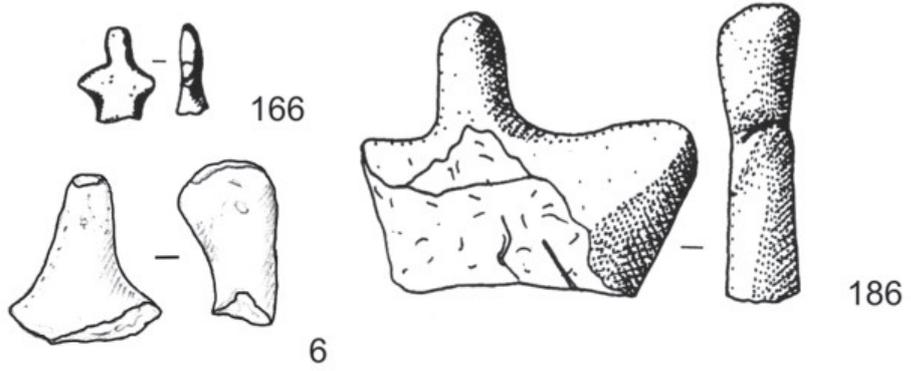
The maximal height - 30 mm

The entire figurine. It has been made from a homogeneous concretion by chipping and using piquetage and abrasive technique. The head is rod-shaped, facial features were not shown. The upper-body was not indicated. The figurine is in a seated pose. Conical legs are extended forward, feet were not shown. There are no sexual characteristics.

Plates' guide

- Plate I – H0-0-1, H0-0-2, H0-0-3
 Plate II – H1-1-1, H1-1-1(m), H1-1-1a, H1-1-1c, H1-1-2(m), H1-1-2a
 Plate III – H1-1-3
 Plate IV – H1-1-3(m), H1-1-3b(m)
 Plate V – H1-1-4, H1-1-4(m)
 Plate VI – H1-1-4a(m)
 Plate VII – H1-2-1(m), H1-2-1a(m), H1-2-2
 Plate VIII – H1-2-3a(m), H1-2-3b(m), H1-2-3c(m)
 Plate IX – H1-2-4(m), H1-2-4a(m), H1-2-5(m)
 Plate X – H2-1-1(m), H2-1-4a(m), H2-1-4b(m), H2-1-5a
 Plate XI – H3-1-1a, H3-1-1c, H3-1-3a, H3-1-3a(m), H3-1-4c
 Plate XII – H3-1-5, H3-1-5a, H3-1-5c
 Plate XIII – H3-2-1, H3-2-2, H3-2-3, H3-2-3a, H3-2-3a(m)
 Plate XIV – H3-2-5, H3-2-5a, H3-2-5a(m)
 Plate XV – H3-?-1, H4-1-1c, H?-?-?
 Plate XVI – T1-1-0
 Plate XVII – T1-1-1a, T1-1-1c, T1-1-1a+2f
 Plate XVIII – T1-1-3a, T1-1-4
 Plate XIX – T1-1-1a+3ae, T1-1-1a+3a
 Plate XX – T1-1-3ab, T1-1-1a+3ab, T1-1-1a+3e
 Plate XXI – T1-1-3d, T1-1-1a+3d, T1-1-1c+3d, T1-1-1c+3ac
 Plate XXII – T1-0-0, T1-0-1c+3a
 Plate XXIII – T1-?-0, T1-?-3, T1-?-2+3
 Plate XXIV – T2-1-0, T2-1-1c+3c, T2-1-2+3a, T2-1-1g+2g+3g
 Plate XXV – T2-0-0, T2-?-0, T2-?-3f
 Plate XXVI – T0-1-0
 Plate XXVII – T0-1-1a, T0-1-1ce, T0-1-3a, T0-1-4
 Plate XXVIII – T0-0-0, T0-0-1a+4
 Plate XXIX – T0-?-0, T0-?-3d
 Plate XXX – T?-1-?
 Plate XXXI – T?-1-0, T?-1-1a
 Plate XXXII – T?-1-1a+3a, T?-1-1c+3c, T?-1-1c+2+3e, T?-1-1a+2ab+3a, T?-1-3g, T?-0-0
 Plate XXXIII – V1-0-0
 Plate XXXIV – V1-1-1I
 Plate XXXV – V1-1-1Ib, V1-1-1IPa
 Plate XXXVI – V1-1-1P, V1-1-1A, V1-1-1Aa
 Plate XXXVII – V1-1-2I, V1-1-2IPa, V1-1-2Aa, V1-1-2APa
 Plate XXXVIII – V1-1-2A+1I, V1-1-2A+1Ia
 Plate XXXIX – V1-1-3A
 Plate XL – V1-1-3Aa
 Plate XLI – V1-1-3AP, V1-1-3APa
 Plate XLII – V1-1-3A+1I, V1-1-3A+1Pa
 Plate XLIII – V1-1-4A
 Plate XLIV – V1-1-5A, V1-1-5AP, V1-1-5A+1I
 Plate XLV – V1-?-?
 Plate XLVI – V1-?-?a
 Plate XLVII – V2-0-0, V2-1-?, V2-1-?b
 Plate XLVIII – V2-1-1I, V2-1-1Ib, V2-1-1A, V2-1-1Pa, V1/2-1-1I
 Plate XLIX – V2-1-2I, V2-1-2Ia
 Plate L – V2-1-2IP, V2-1-2IPa, V2-1-2P, V2-1-2Aa
 Plate LI – V2-1-3A, V2-1-3Aa, V2-1-3APa
 Plate LII – V2-1-3A+1I, V2-1-3A+1Ia, V2-1-3AP+1Ia
 Plate LIII – V2-1-5I, V2-1-5IPa, V2-1-5I+1I
 Plate LIV – V2-?-?, V2-?-?a, V2-?-?b
 Plate LV – V?-1-1I, V?-1-1I+?A
 Plate LVI – V?-1-2P, V?-1-2IP+1I
 Plate LVII – V?-1-3A, V?-1-?A, V?-1-3AP, V?-1-3A+1I, V?-1-3AP+1I
 Plate LVIII – V?-1-4P, V?-1-5I, V?-1-5AP
 Plate LIX – V3-1
 Plate LX – L1-1-2
 Plate LXI – L1-1-3, L1-1-3a
 Plate LXII – L1-?-?, L1-?-?a
 Plate LXIII – L1r-0-0, L1r-1-1, L1r-1-1a
 Plate LXIV – L1r-1-2, L1r-1-2a, L1r-1-3b, L1r-1-?b
 Plate LXV – L1r-?-?, L1r-?-?a, L1r-?-?ac
 Plate LXVI – L1l-0-0, L1l-1-1, L1l-1-2
 Plate LXVII – L1l-?-?, L1l-?-?a
 Plate LXVIII – L1?-1-2
 Plate LXIX – L2-0-0, L1/2-0-0
 Plate LXX – L2-1-1, L2-1-2ac
 Plate LXXI – L2-1-3, L2-1-3a
 Plate LXXII – L2-1-3+4, L2-1-3+4a
 Plate LXXIII – L2-?-?, L2-?-?a
 Plate LXXIV – L?-?-?, L?-?-?a
 Plate LXXV – M2-1-1A
 Plate LXXVI – S1-1-1I
 Plate LXXVII – C1, C1A, C1I
 Plate LXXVIII – C2, C2I
 Plate LXXIX – C3, C3I
 Plate LXXX – C4
 Plate LXXXI – C?
 Plate LXXXII – SH0-0
 Plate LXXXIII – SH1-1, SH1-1(m), SH1-2, SH1-2(m)
 Plate LXXXIV – SH2-1, SH2-1(m), SH?-1
 Plate LXXXV – ST0-1
 Plate LXXXVI – ST0-1, ST0-?
 Plate LXXXVII – ST2-1
 Plate LXXXVIII – ST?-0, ST?-?
 Plate LXXXIX – SH0-0-0, SV2-0-0, SL2-0-0
 Plate XC – A1
 Plate XCI – A2
 Plate XCII – A3

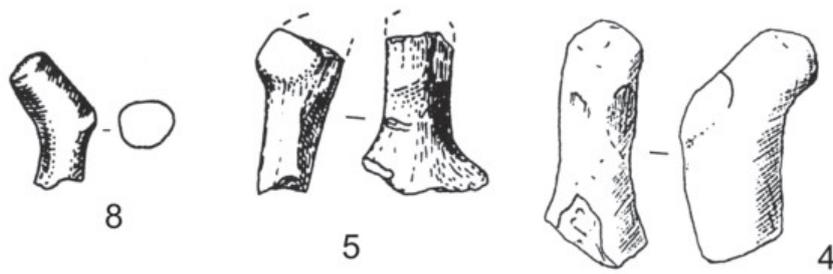
Plate I



H0-0-1



H0-0-2



H0-0-3



Plate II

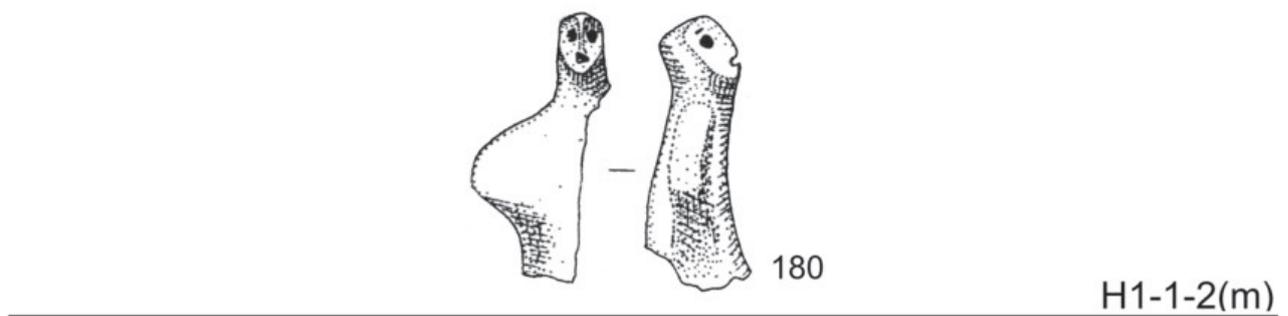
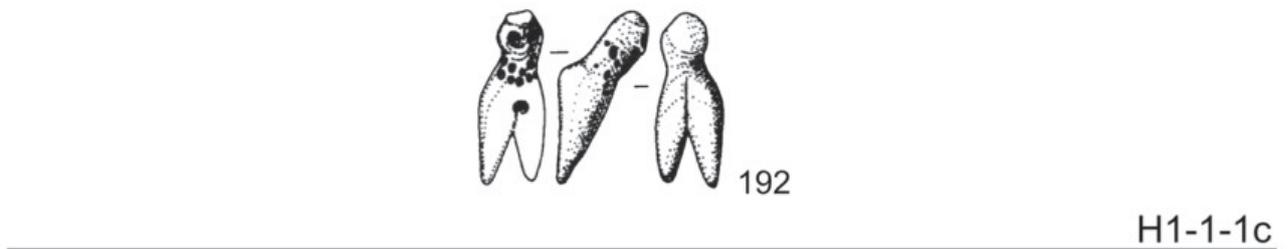
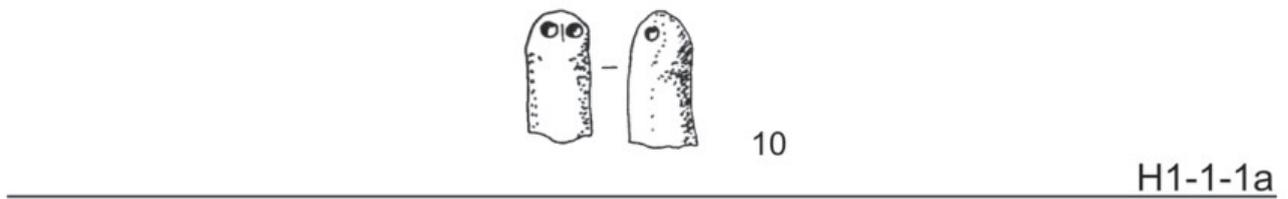
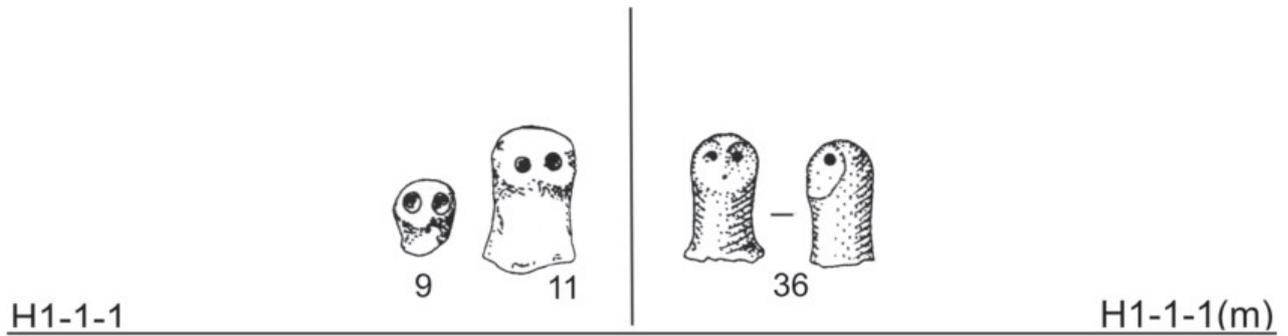
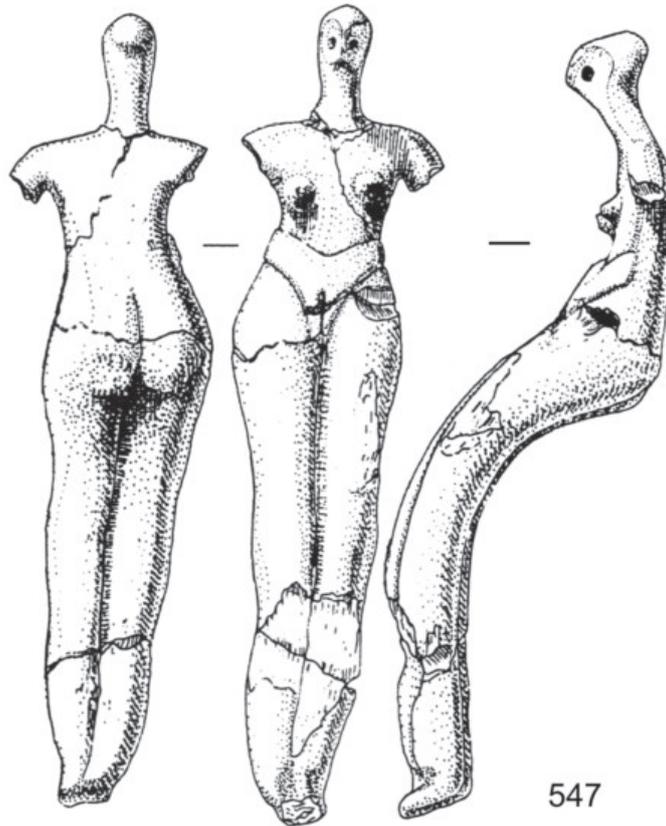
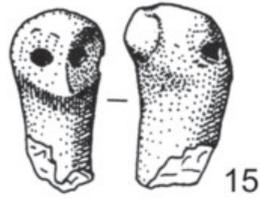
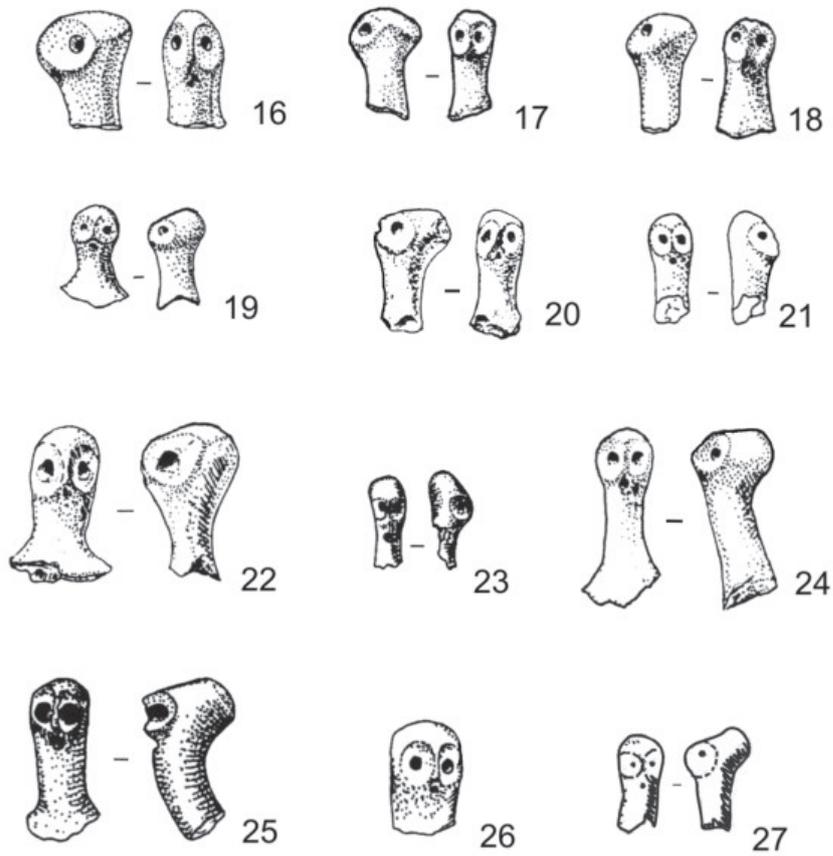


Plate III

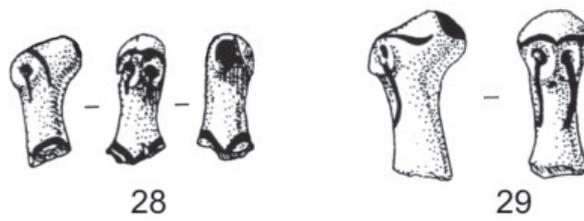


H1-1-3

Plate IV



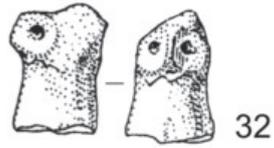
H1-1-3(m)



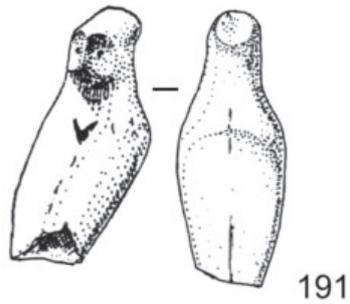
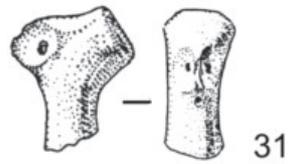
H1-1-3b(m)



Plate V



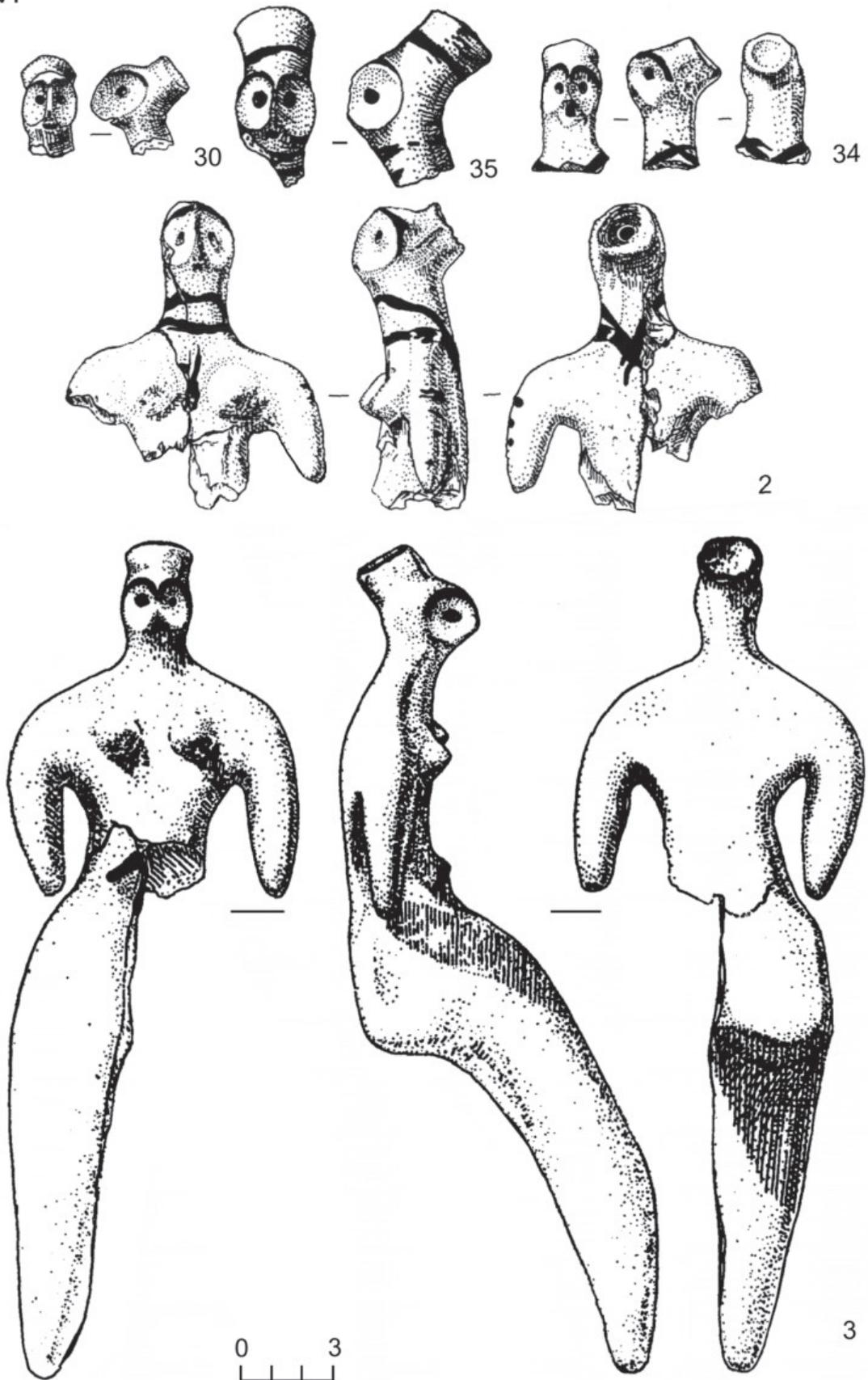
H1-1-4



H1-1-4(m)

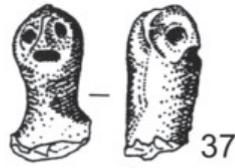


Plate VI

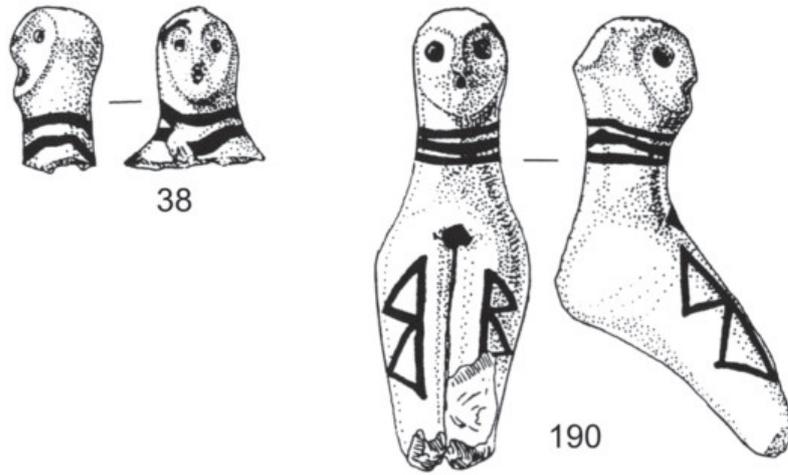


H1-1-4a(m)

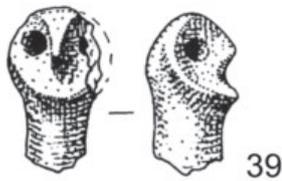
Plate VII



H1-2-1(m)



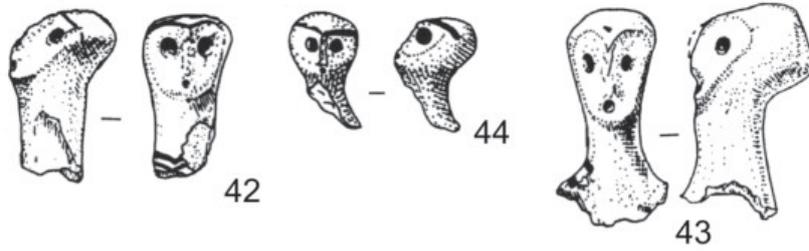
H1-2-1a(m)



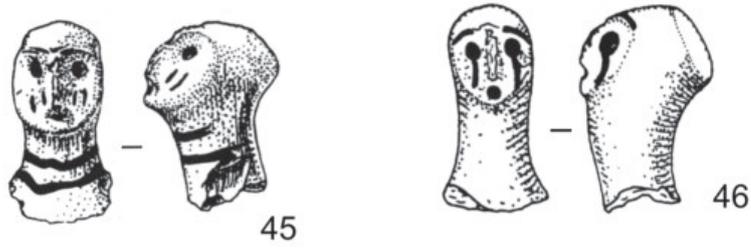
H1-2-2



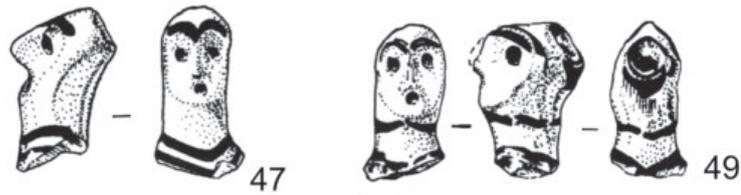
Plate VIII



H1-2-3a(m)



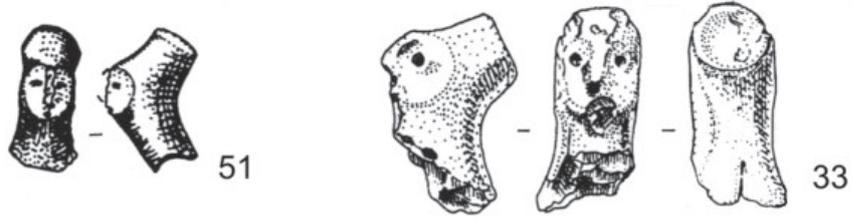
H1-2-3b(m)



H1-2-3c(m)



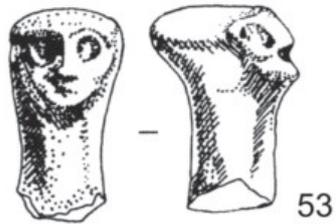
Plate IX



H1-2-4(m)



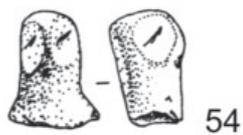
H1-2-4a(m)



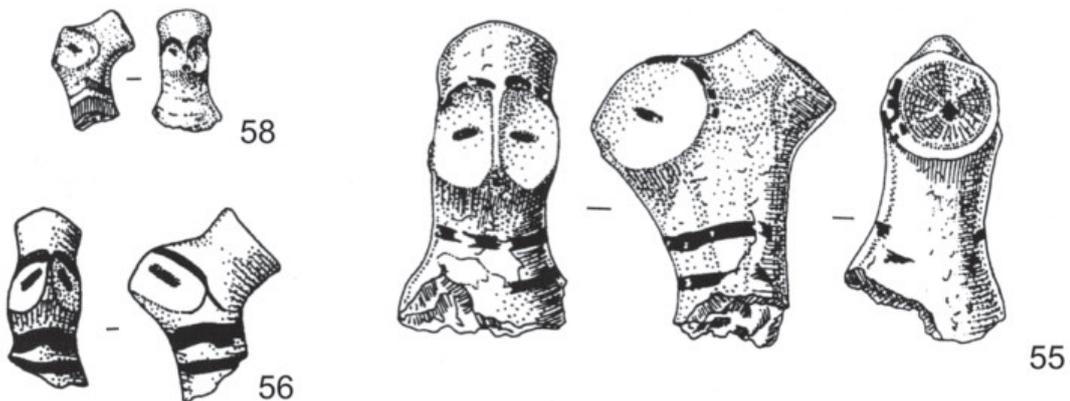
H1-2-5(m)



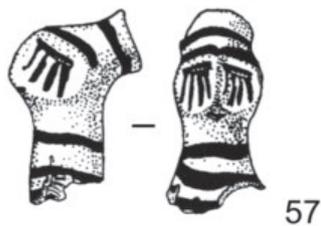
Plate X



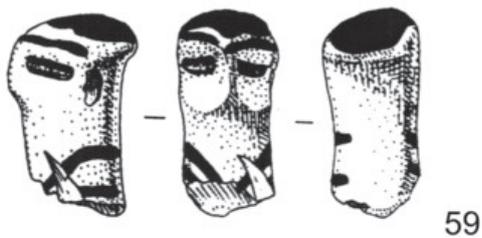
H2-1-1(m)



H2-1-4a(m)



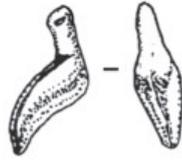
H2-1-4b(m)



H2-1-5a

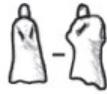


Plate XI



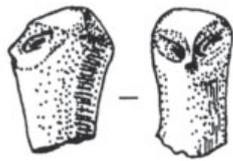
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H3-1-1a



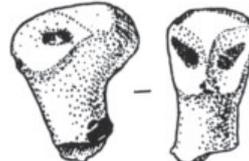
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H3-1-1c



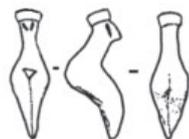
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H3-1-3a



67

H3-1-3a(m)



196

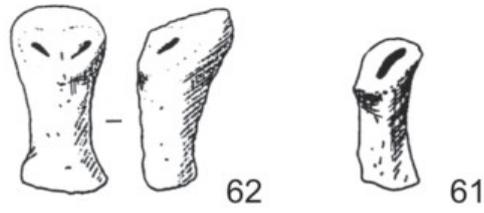


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H3-1-4c



Plate XII



H3-1-5



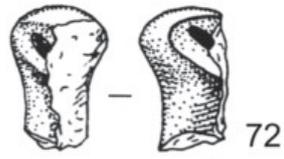
H3-1-5a



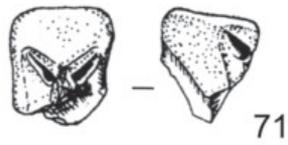
H3-1-5c



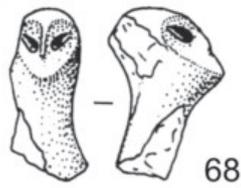
Plate XIII



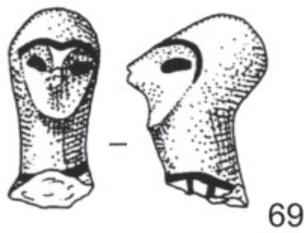
H3-2-1



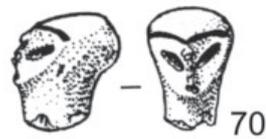
H3-2-2



H3-2-3



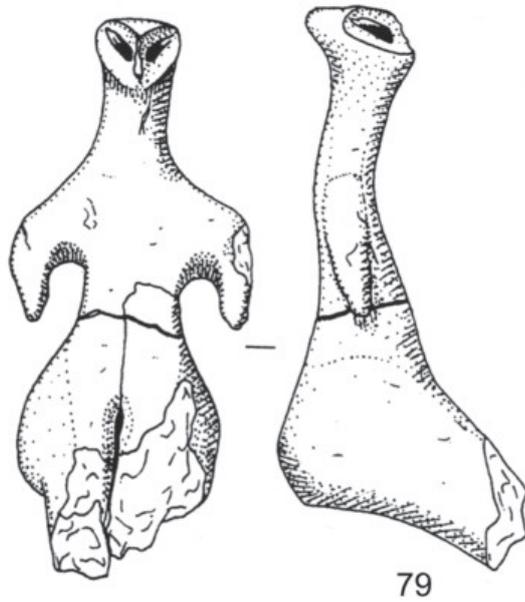
H3-2-3a



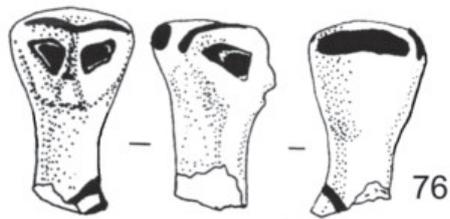
H3-2-3a(m)



Plate XIV



H3-2-5



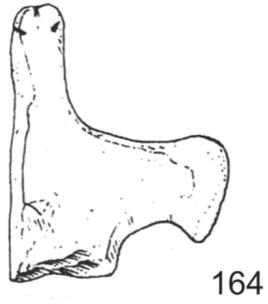
H3-2-5a



H3-2-5a(m)



Plate XV



H3-?-1



H4-1-1c



H?-?-?



Plate XVI

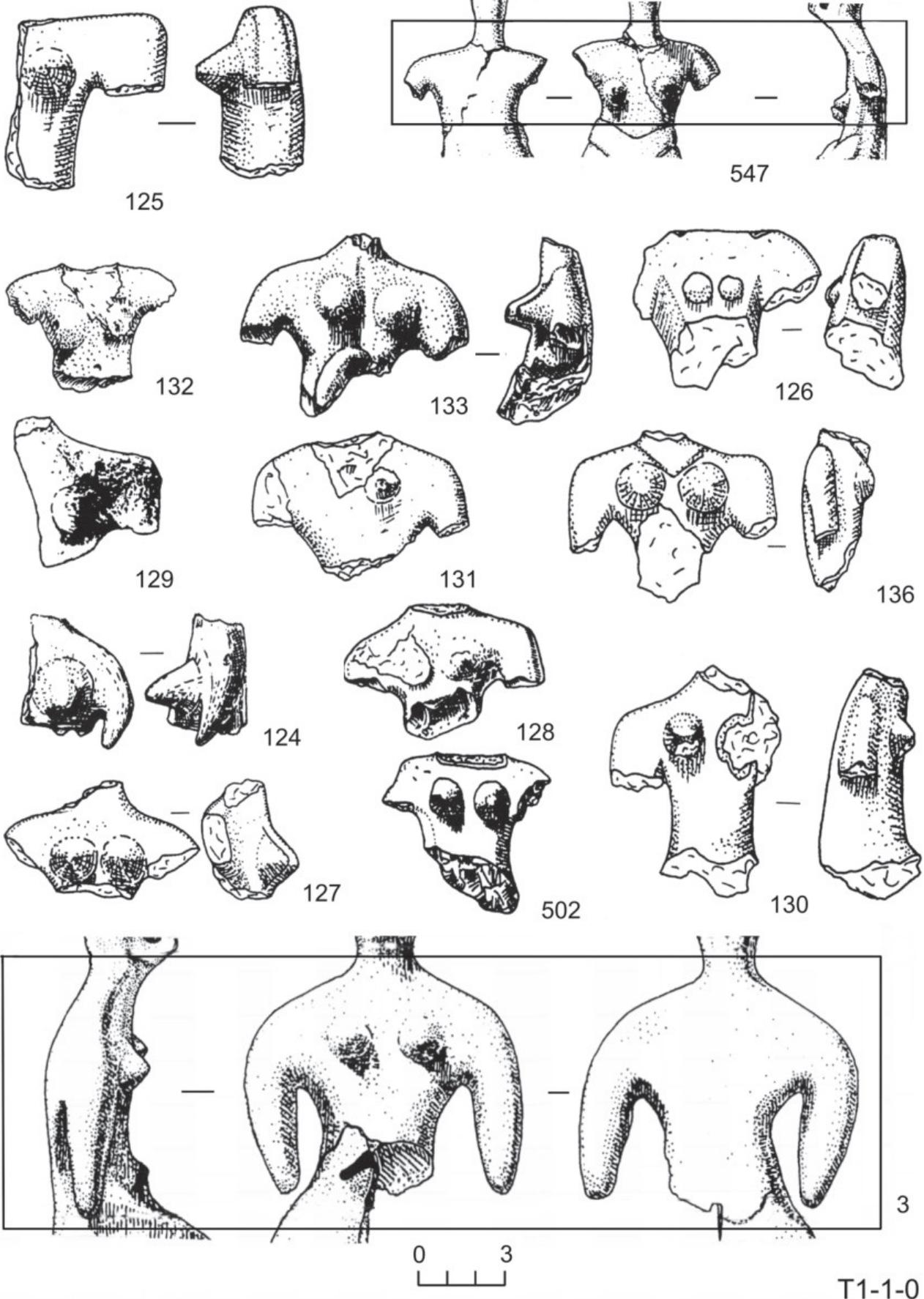
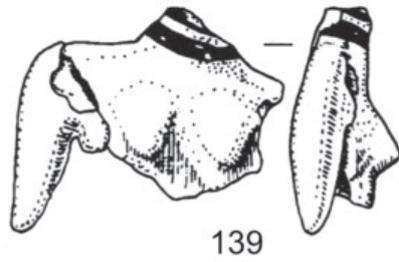


Plate XVII



139



138

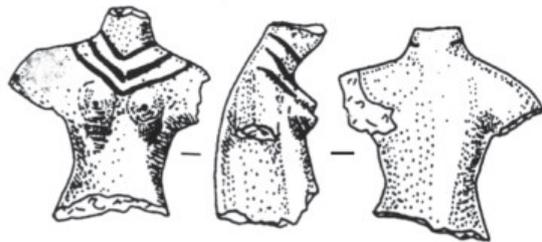
T1-1-1a



141

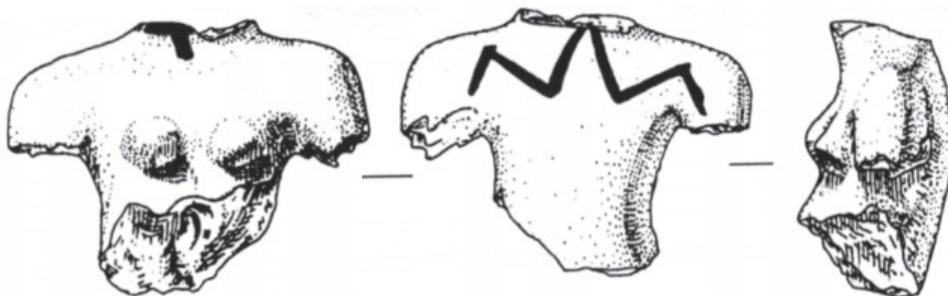


140



107

T1-1-1c



137

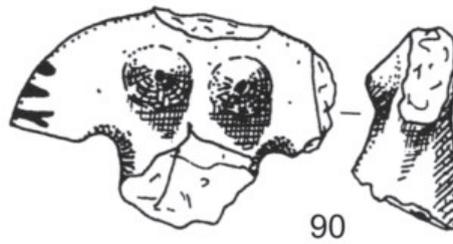
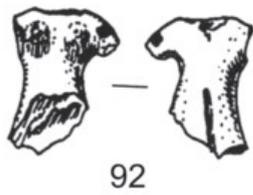
T1-1-1a+2f



Plate XVIII



T1-1-4



T1-1-3a

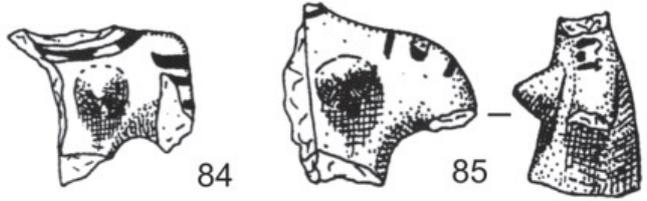


Plate XIX



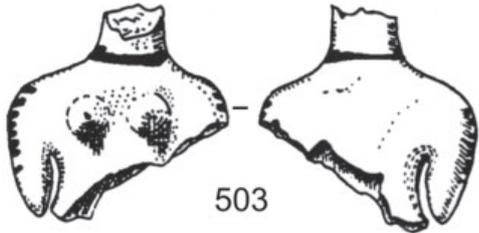
T1-1-1a+3ae

1

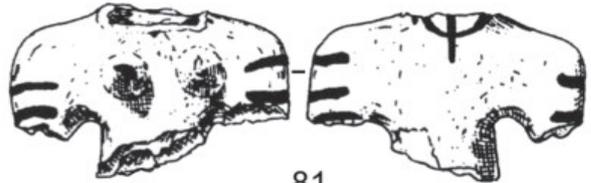


84

85



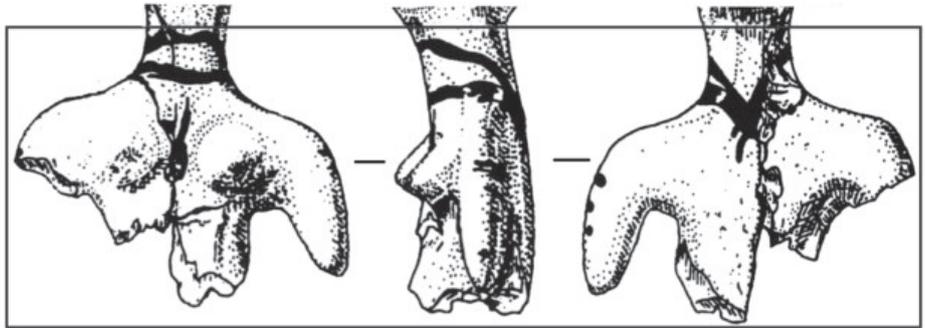
503



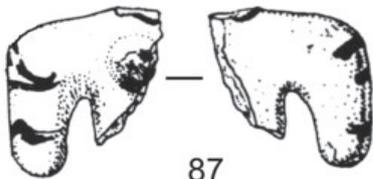
81



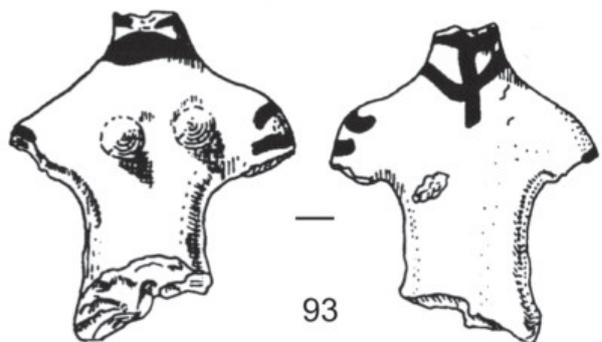
80



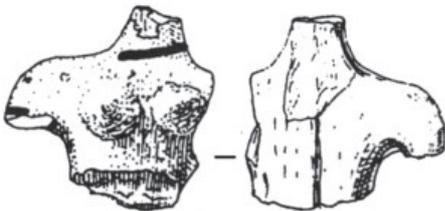
2



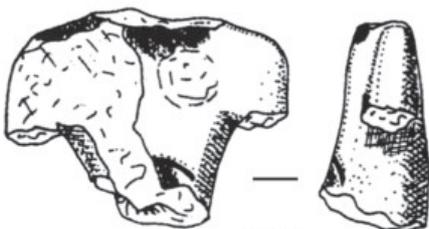
87



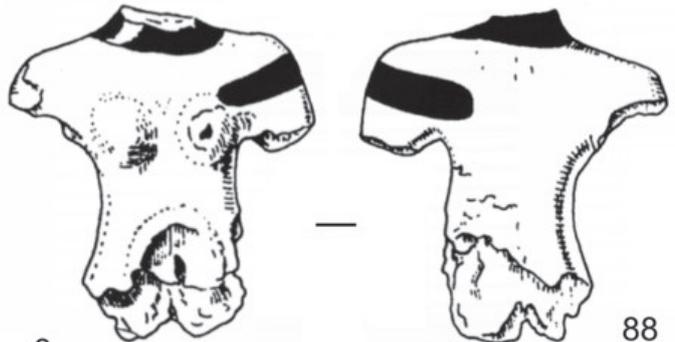
93



89



135

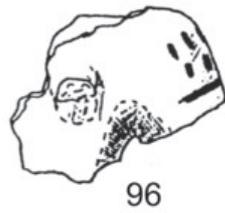


88

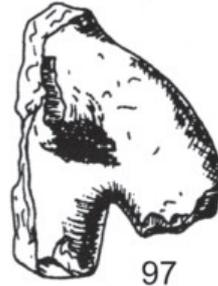


T1-1-1a+3a

Plate XX

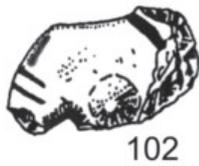


96

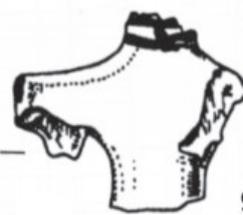


97

T1-1-3ab



102



98

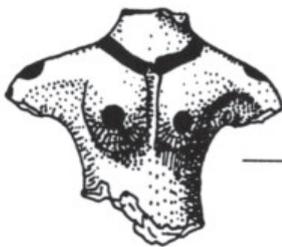


99



95

T1-1-1a+3ab



101

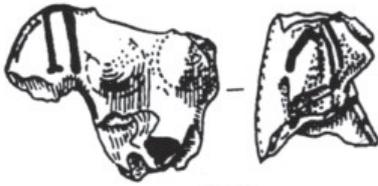


100

T1-1-1a+3e

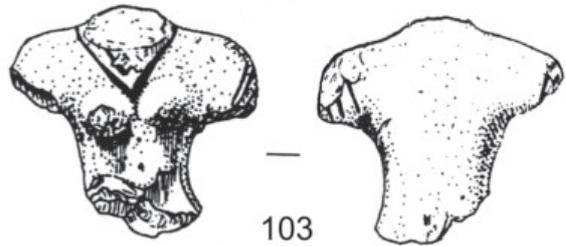


Plate XXI

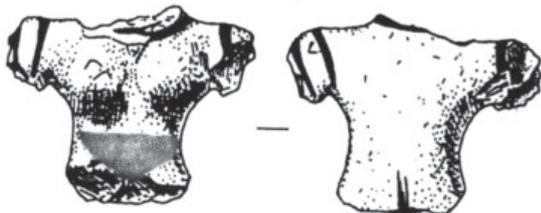


106

T1-1-3d

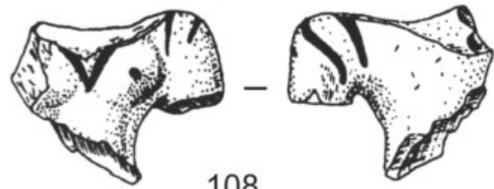


103



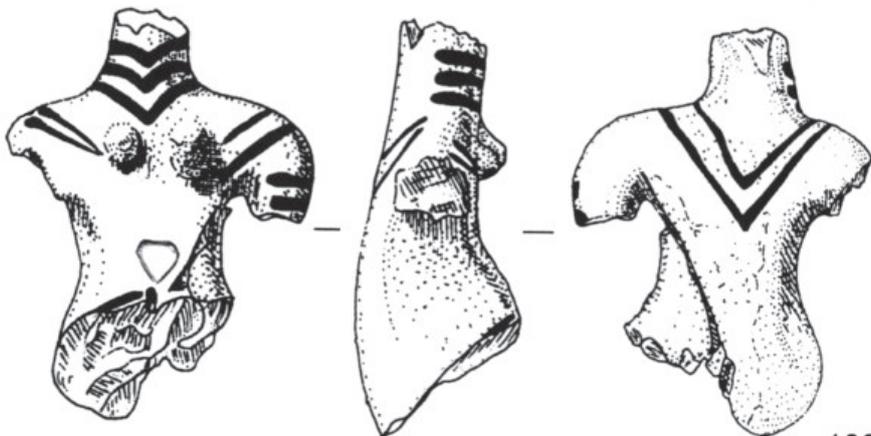
105

T1-1-1a+3d

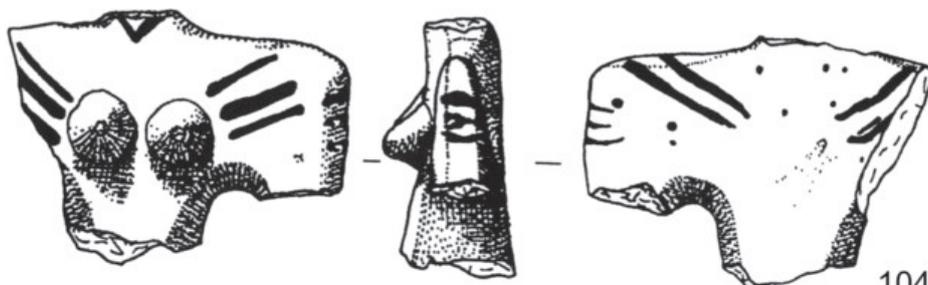


108

T1-1-1c+3d



109

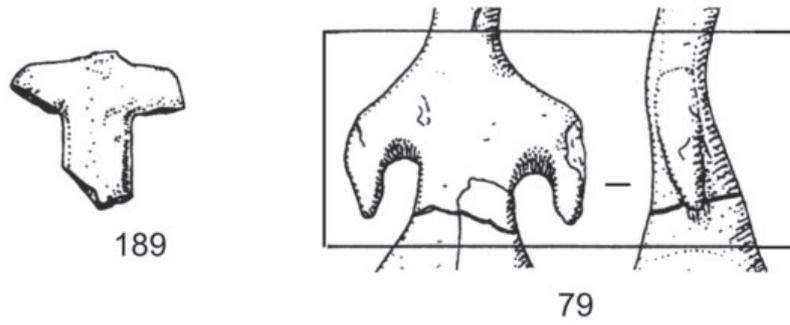


104

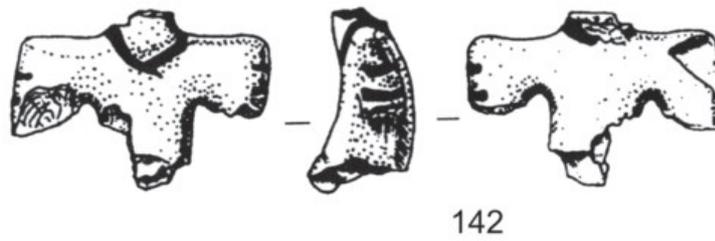
T1-1-1c+3ac



Plate XXII



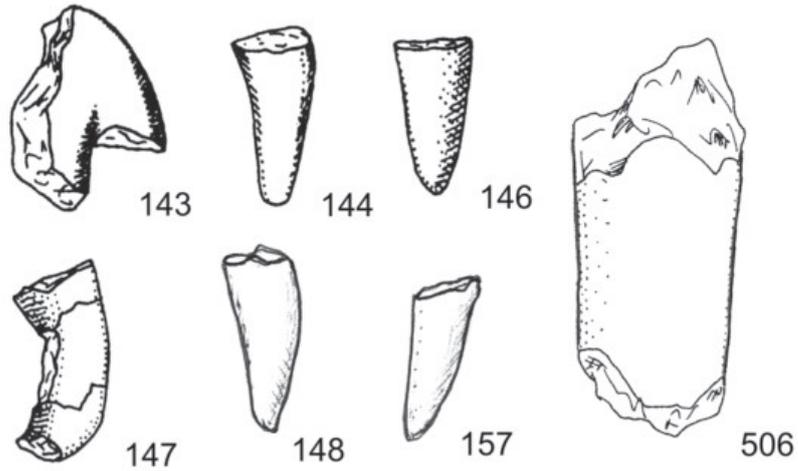
T1-0-0



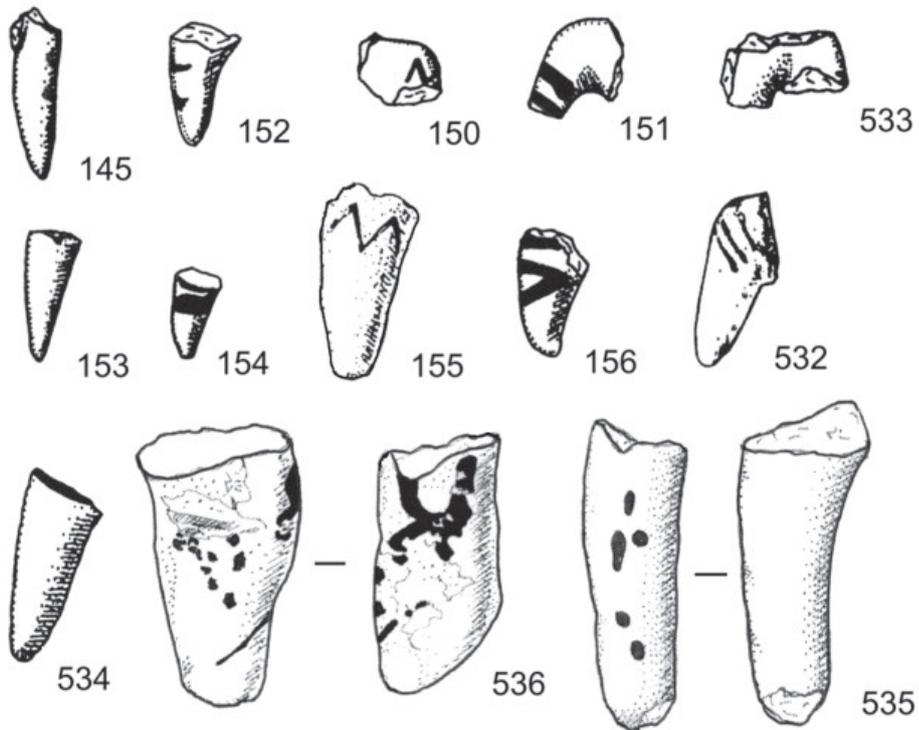
T1-0-1c+3a



Plate XXIII



T1-?-0



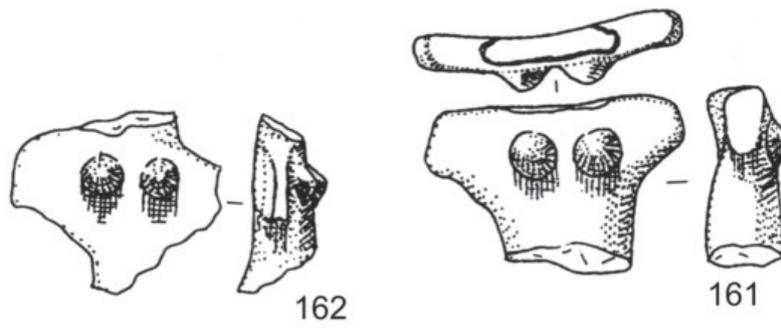
T1-?-3



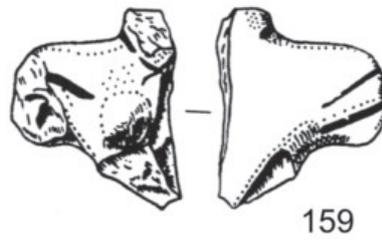
T1-?-2+3



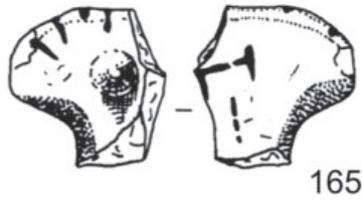
Plate XXIV



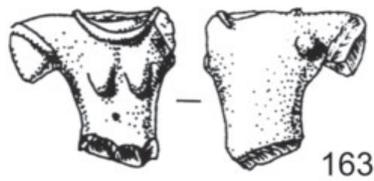
T2-1-0



T2-1-1c+3c



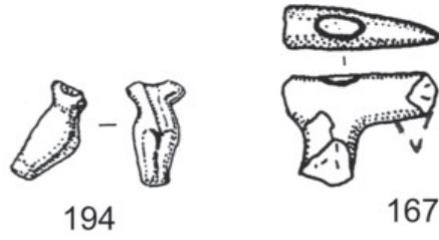
T2-1-2+3a



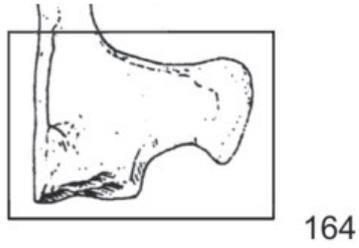
T2-1-1g+2g+3g



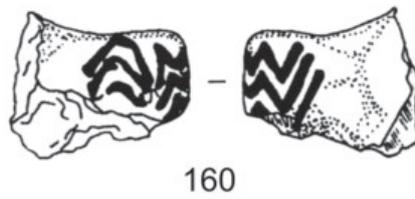
Plate XXV



T2-0-0



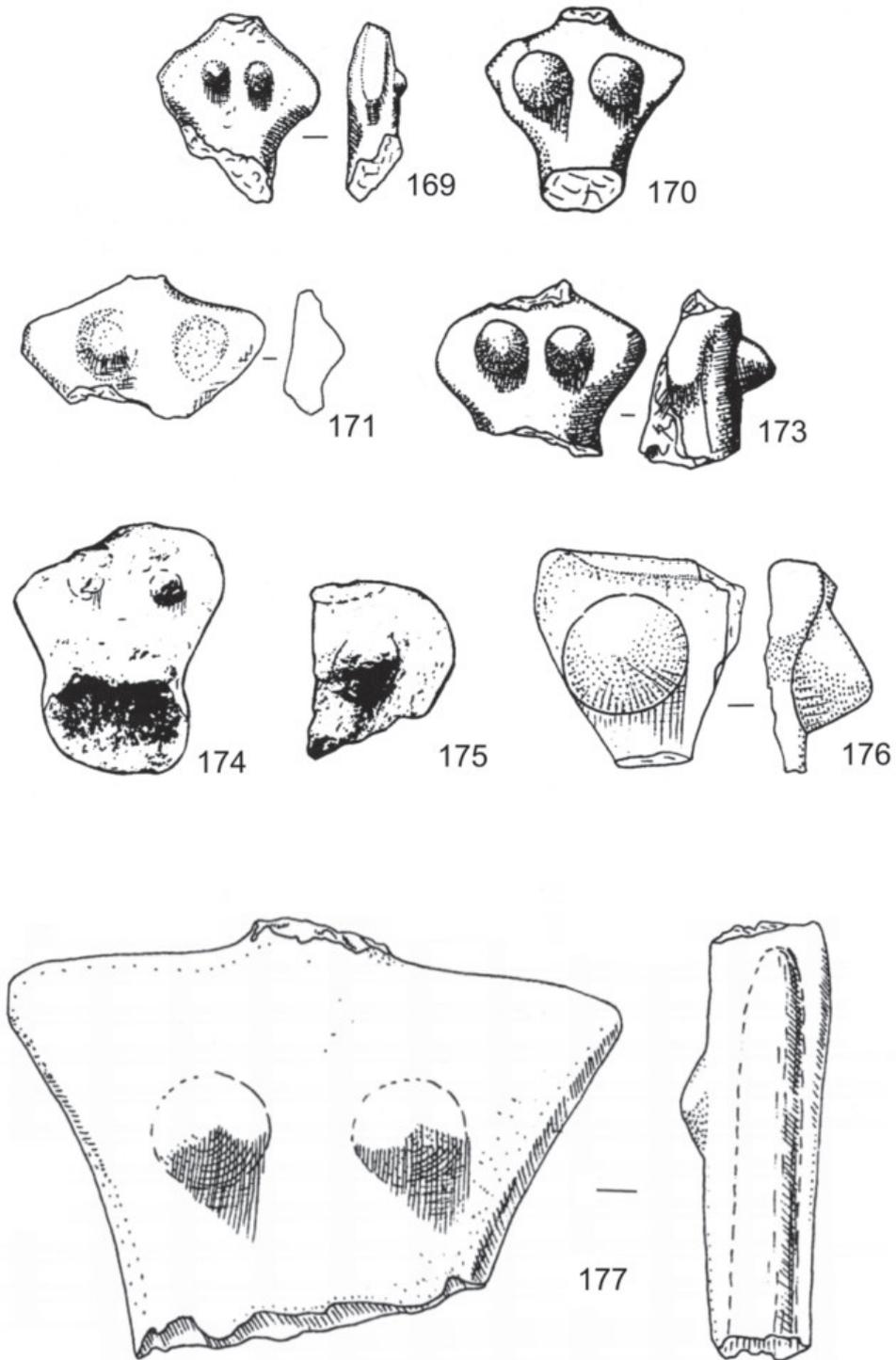
T2-?-0



T2-?-3f

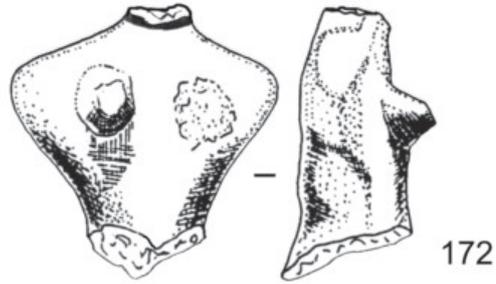


Plate XXVI

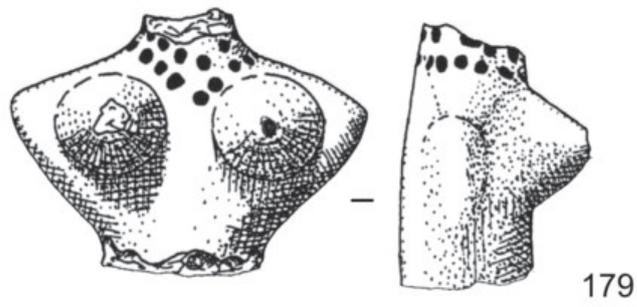


T0-1-0

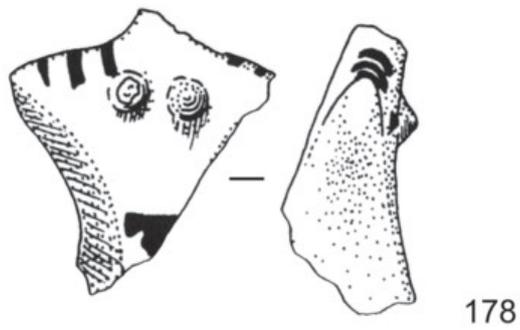
Plate XXVII



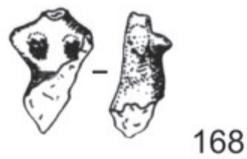
T0-1-1a



T0-1-1ce



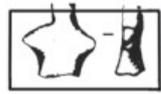
T0-1-3a



T0-1-4



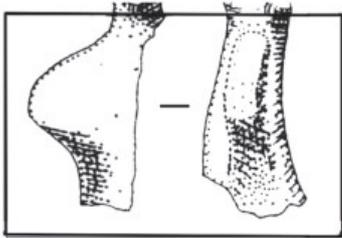
Plate XXVIII



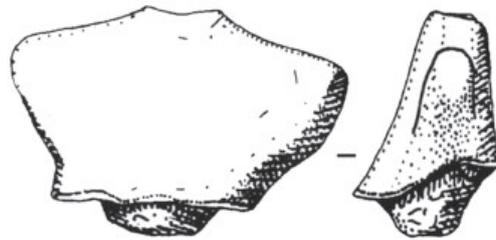
166



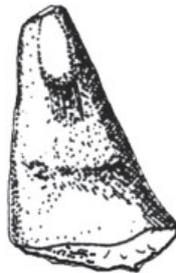
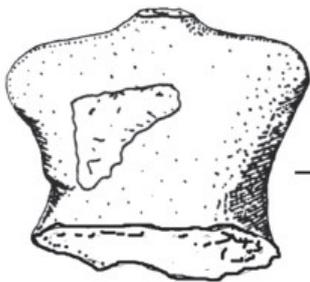
181



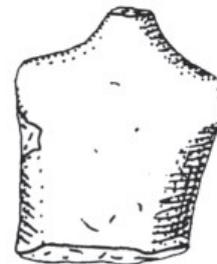
180



182



183



184

T0-0-0

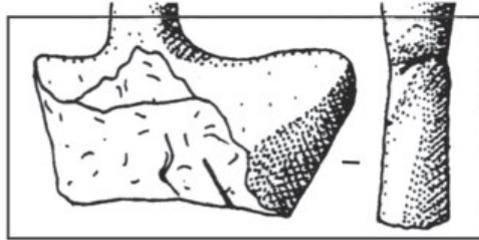


185

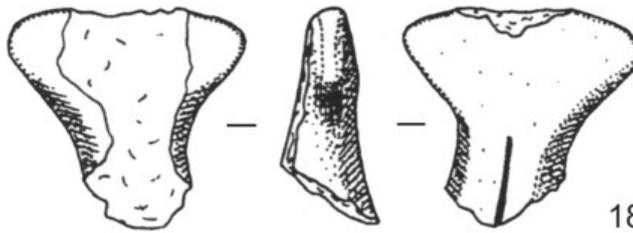
T0-0-1a+4



Plate XXIX

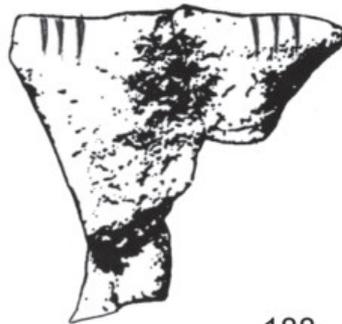


186



187

T0-?-0

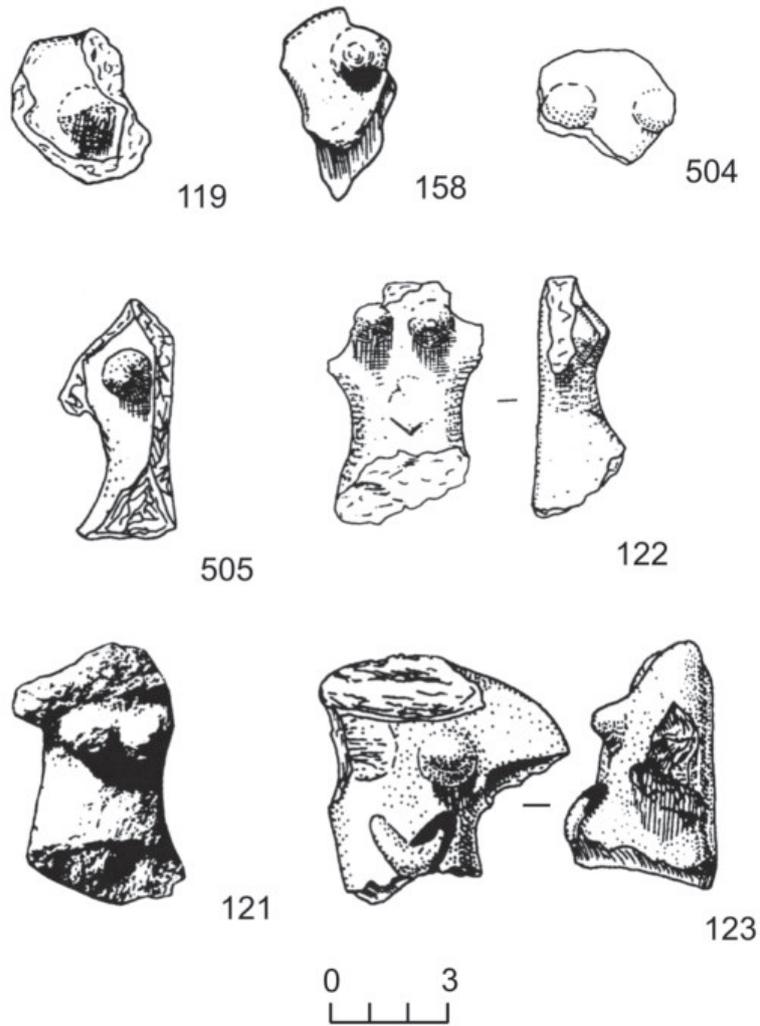


188

T0-?-3d

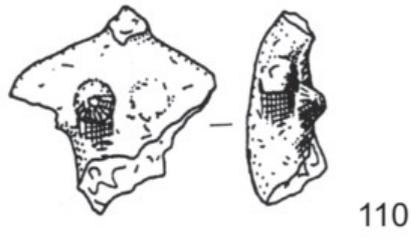


Plate XXX

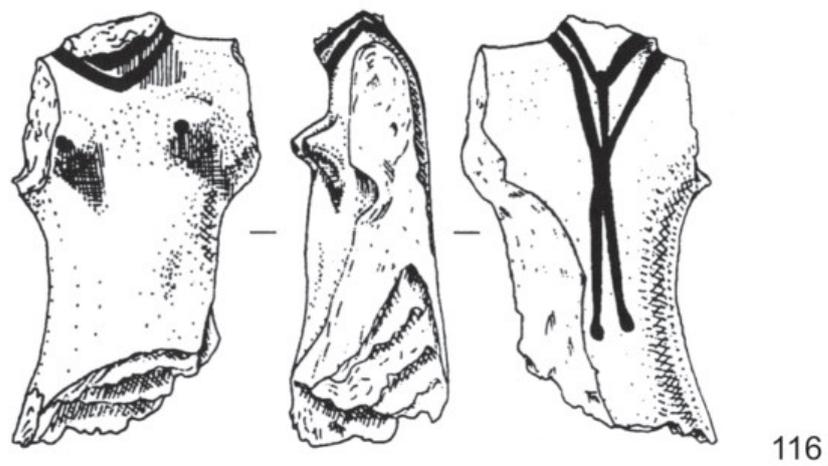
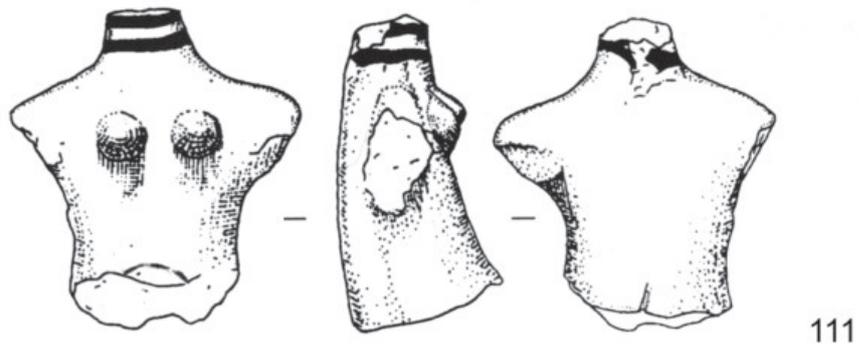
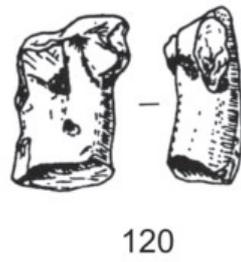


T?-1-?

Plate XXXI



T?-1-0



T?-1-1a

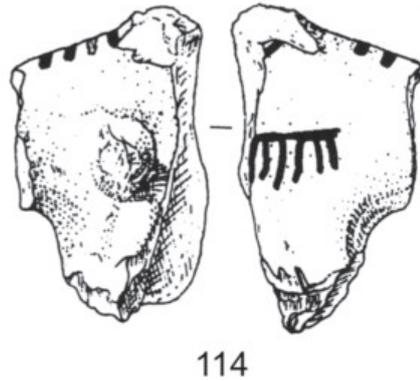
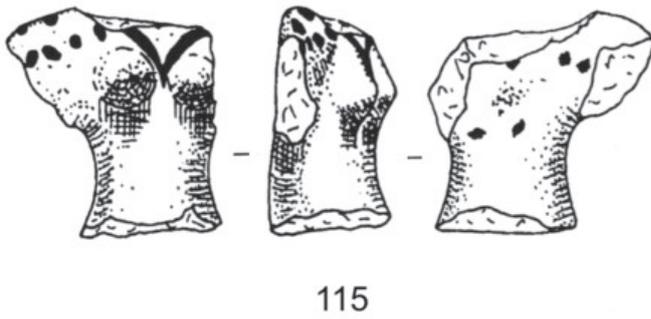


Plate XXXII



T?-1-1a+3a

T?-1-1c+3c

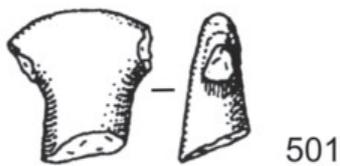


T?-1-1c+2+3e

T?-1-1a+2ab+3a



T?-1-3g



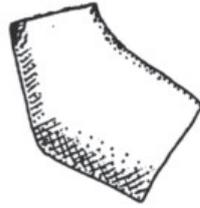
T?-0-0



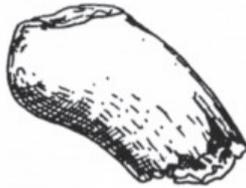
Plate XXXIII



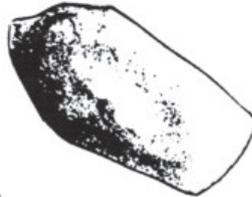
211



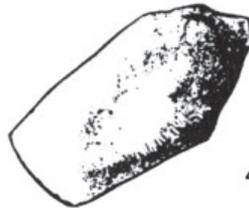
210



495



212



494



V1-0-0

Plate XXXIV

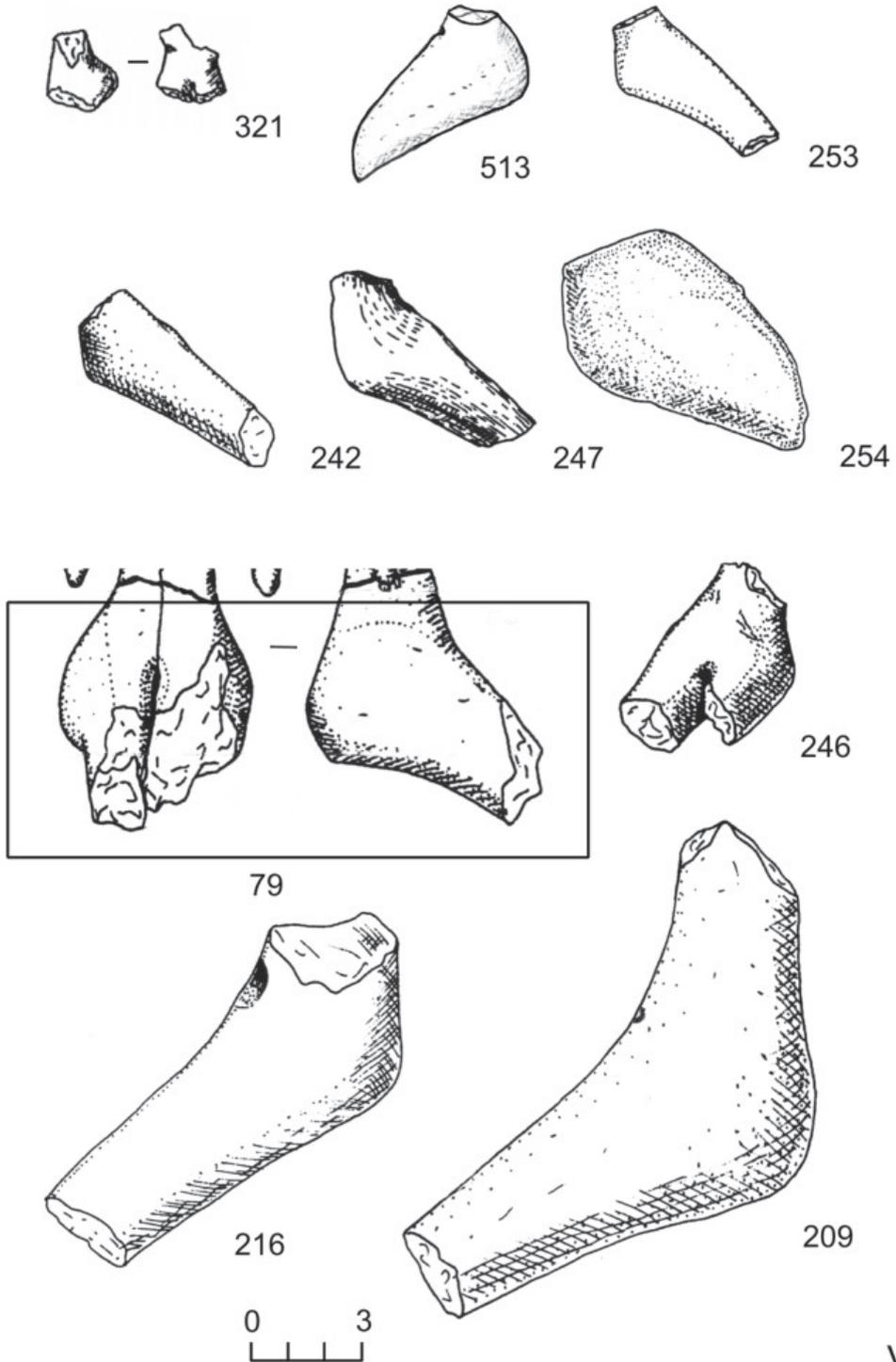
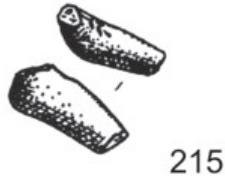
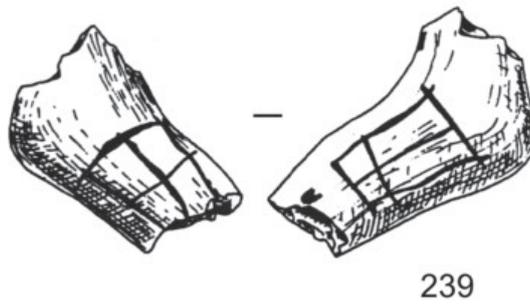
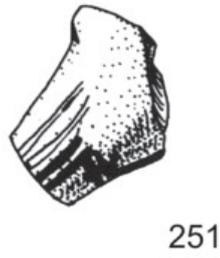


Plate XXXV



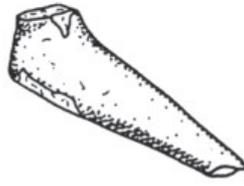
V1-1-11b



V1-1-1IPa



Plate XXXVI



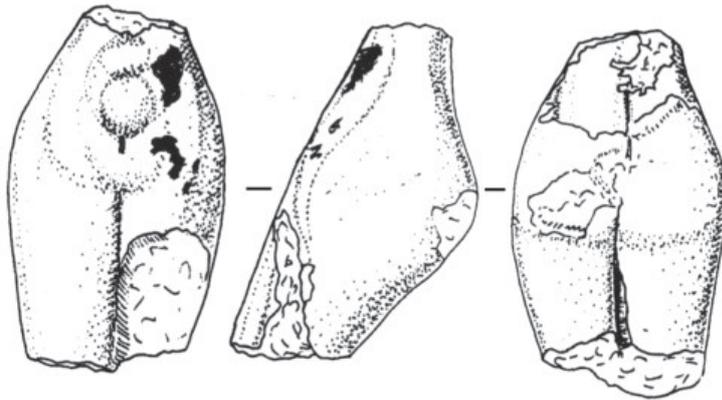
237

V1-1-1P



493

V1-1-1A

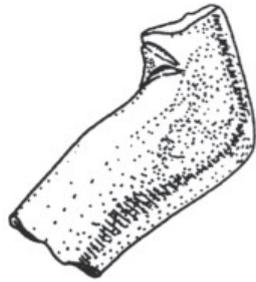


244

V1-1-1Aa



Plate XXXVII



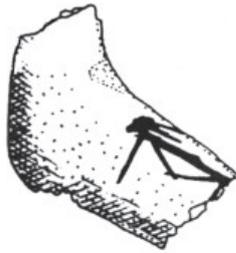
199

V1-1-2I



235

V1-1-2IPa



234

V1-1-2Aa



198

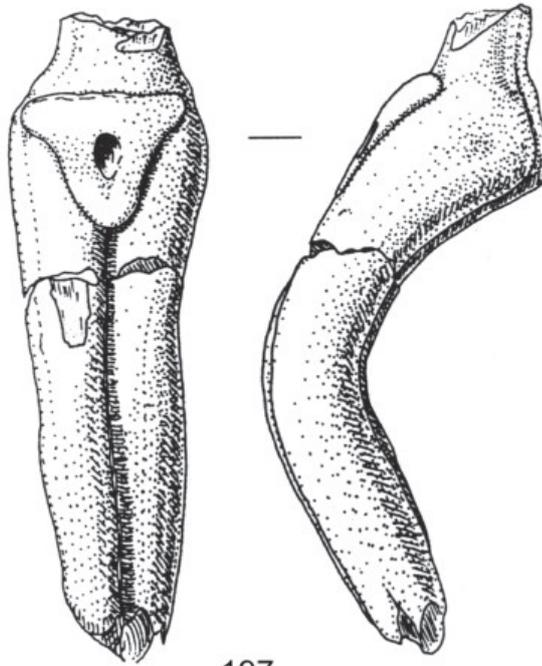


238

V1-1-2APa

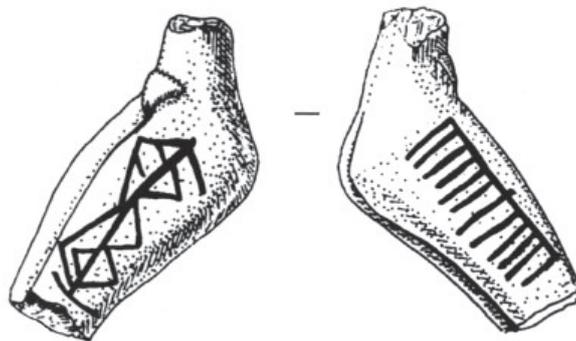


Plate XXXVIII



197

V1-1-2A+1I

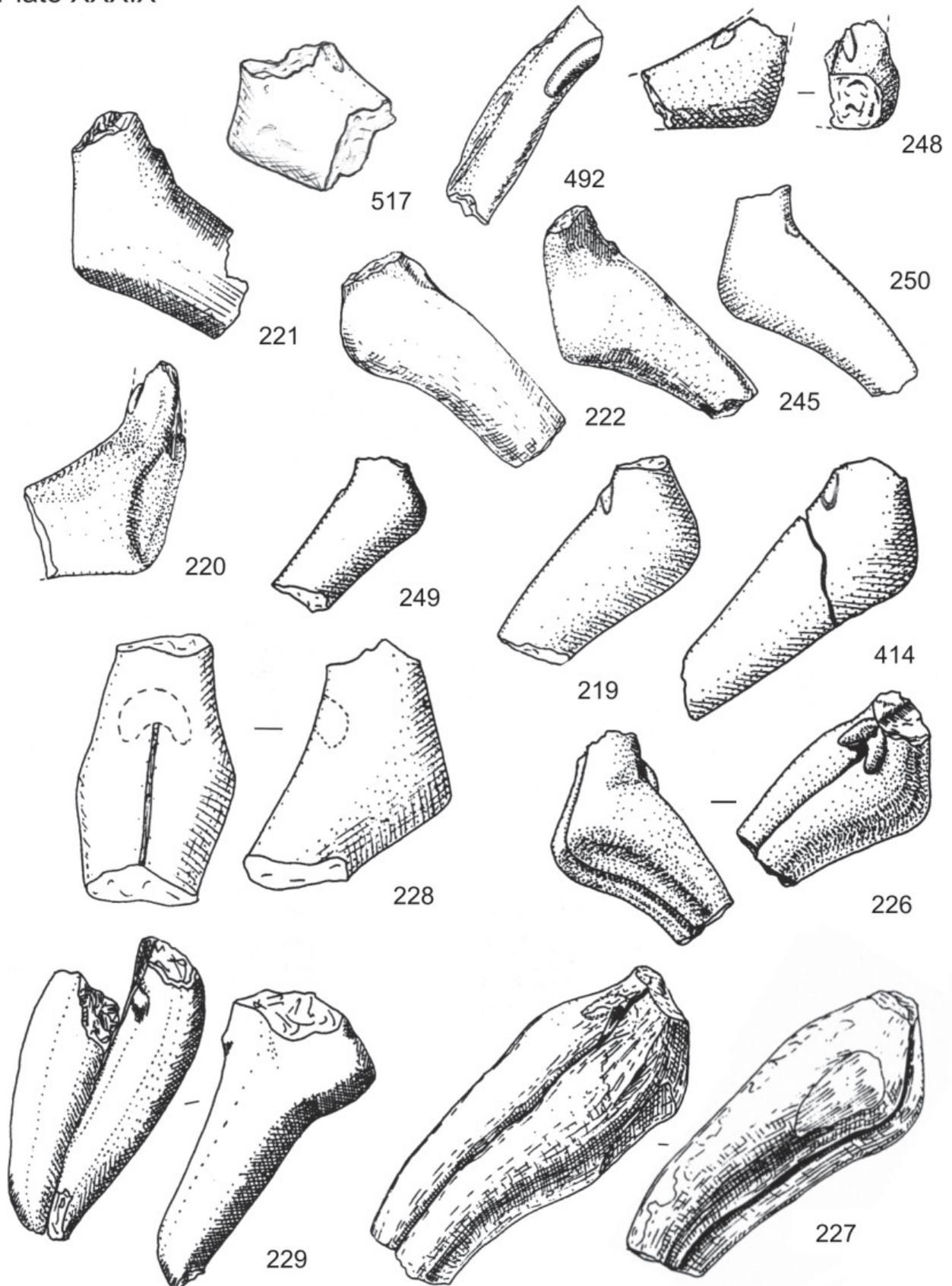


233

V1-1-2A+1Ia

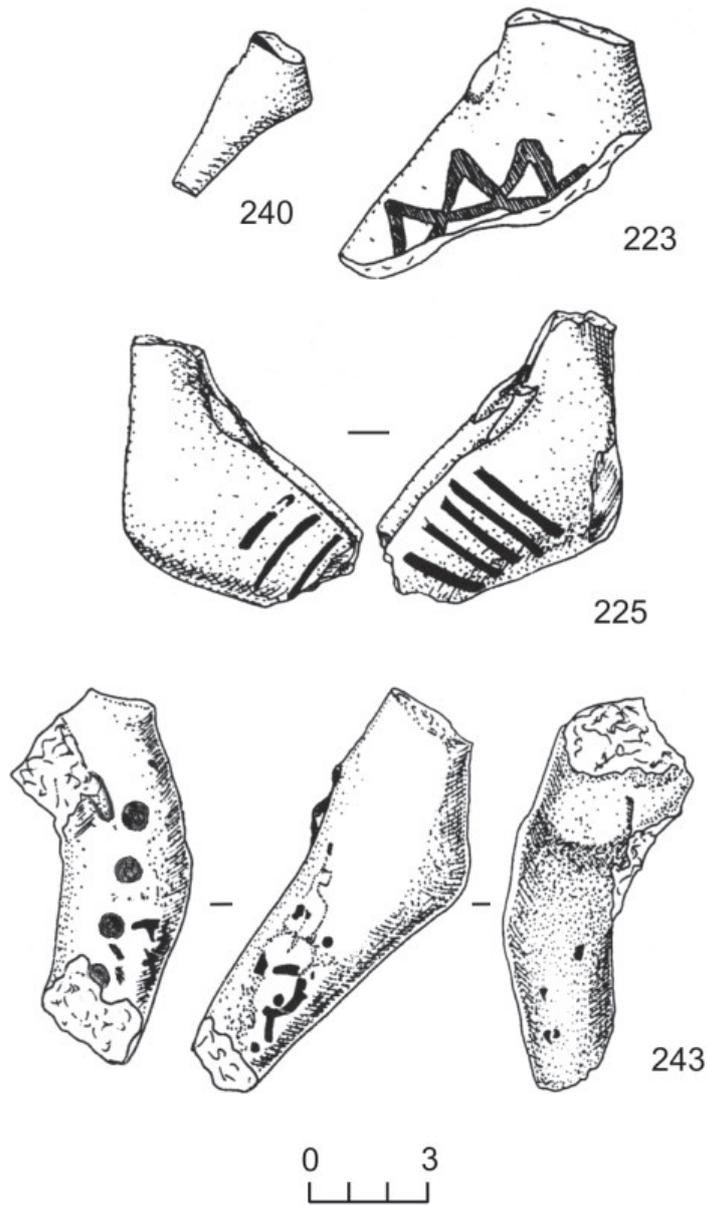


Plate XXXIX



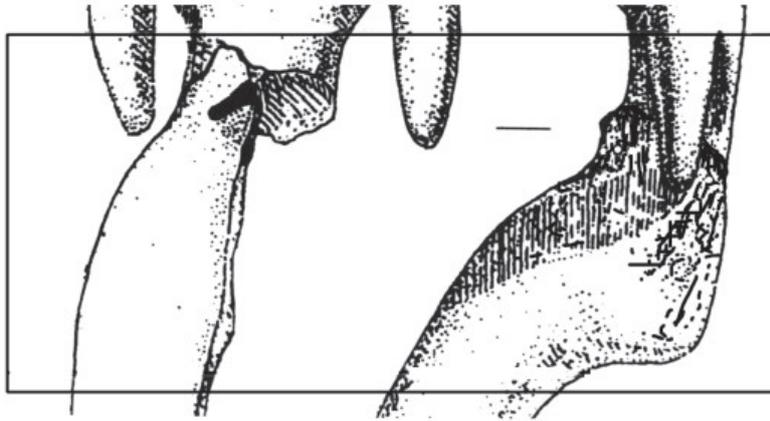
V1-1-3A

Plate XL



V1-1-3Aa

Plate XLI



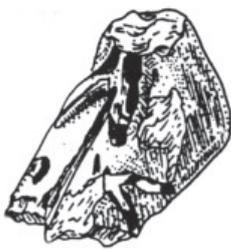
3

V1-1-3AP

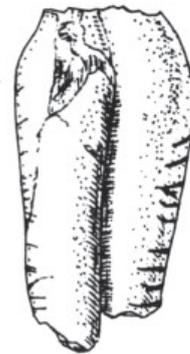
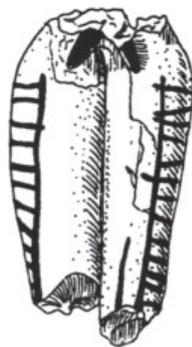


230

224



258

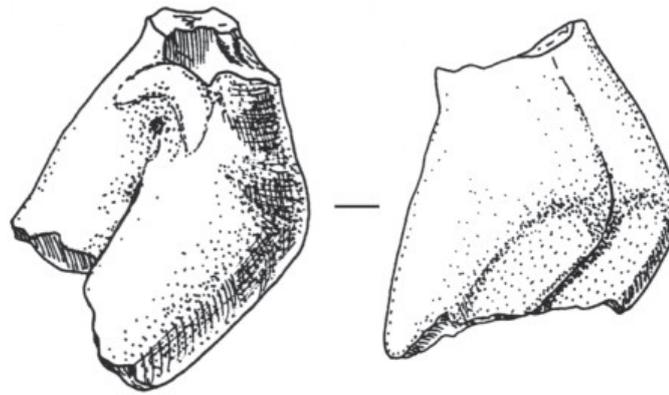


231

V1-1-3APa

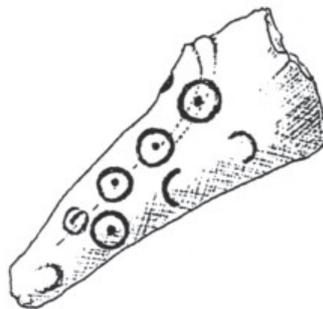


Plate XLII



232

V1-1-3A+1I

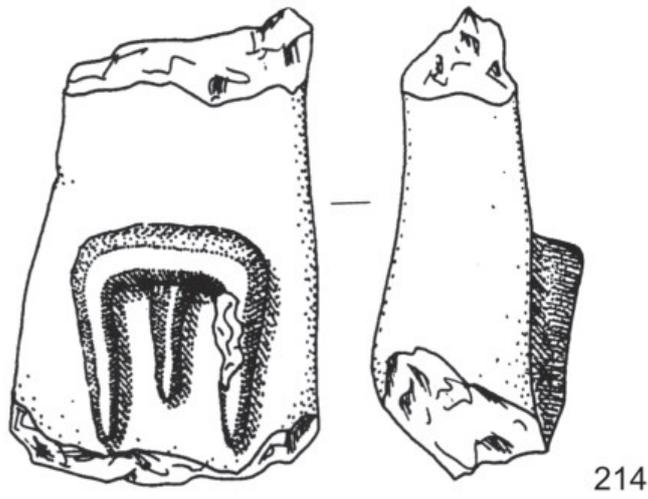


252

V1-1-3A+1Pa

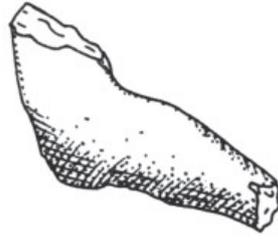


Plate XLIII



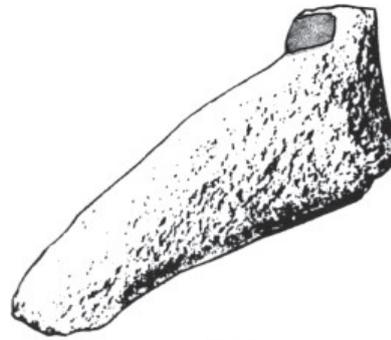
V1-1-4A

Plate XLIV



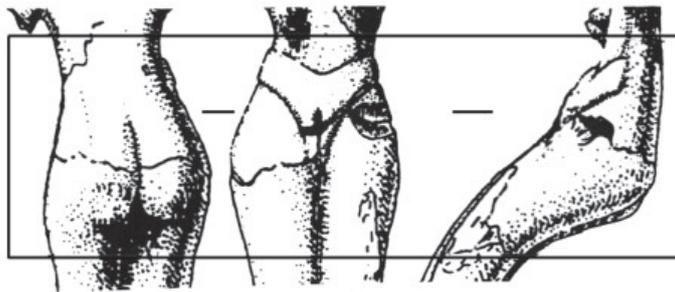
316

V1-1-5A



218

V1-1-5AP

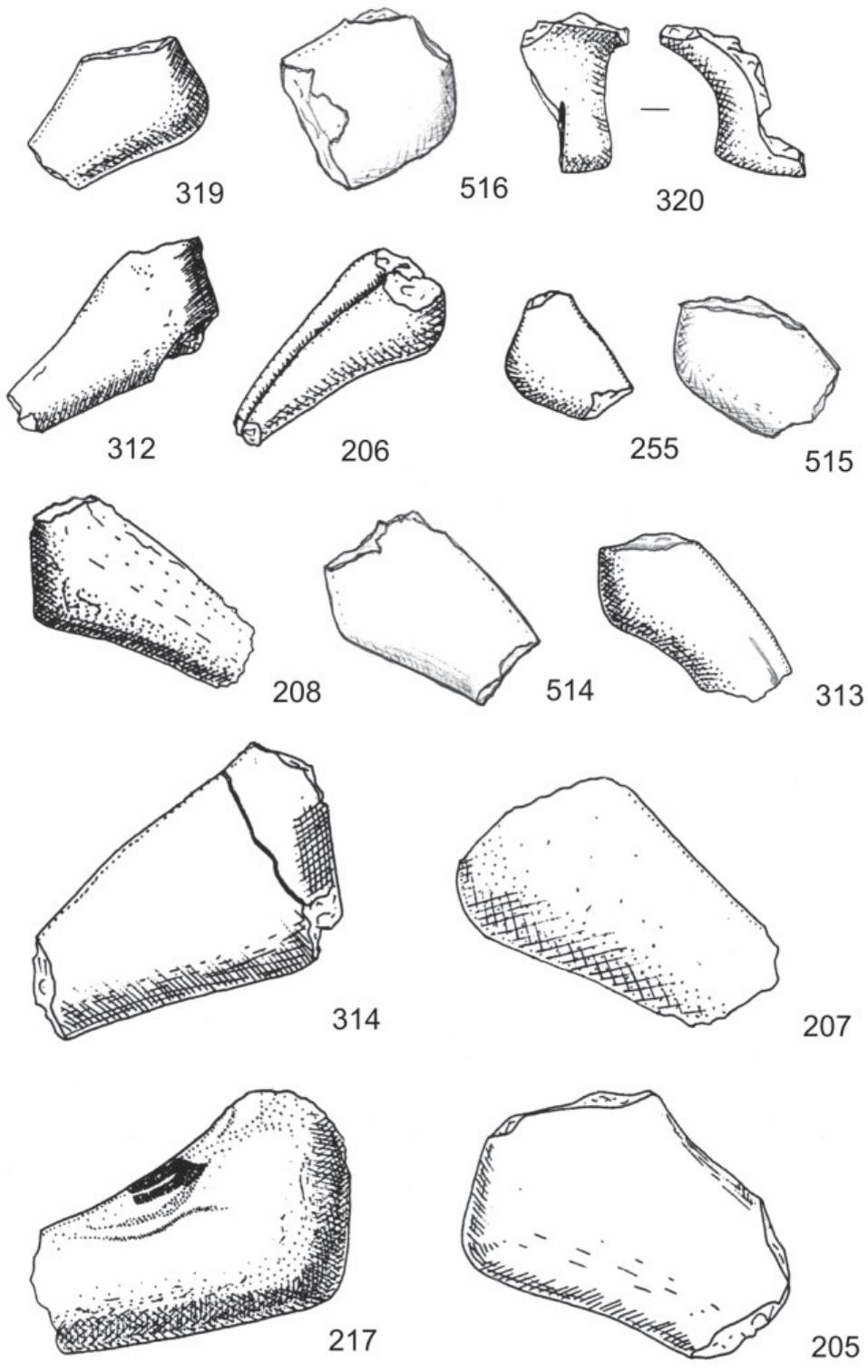


547

V1-1-5A+1I

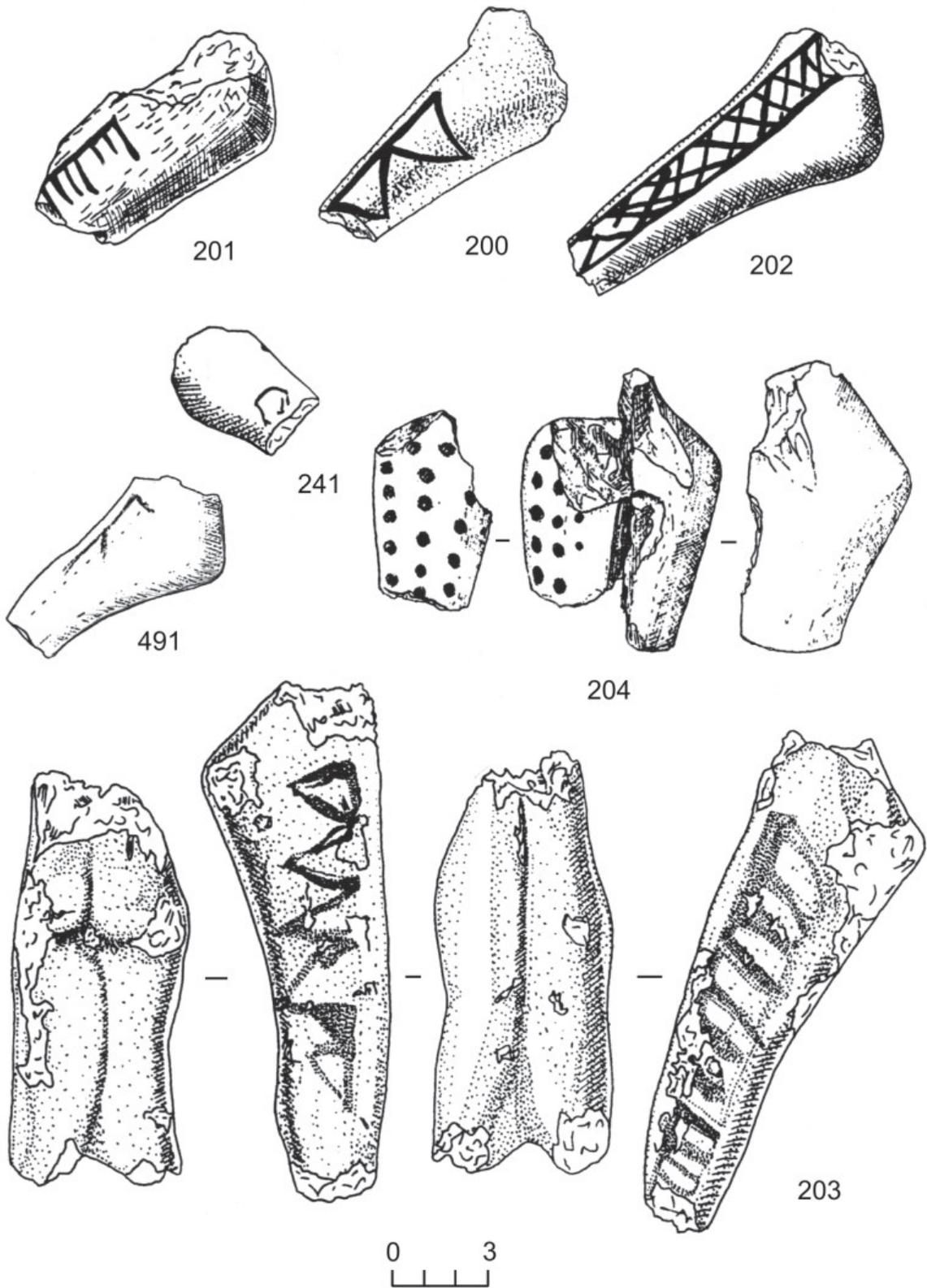


Plate XLV



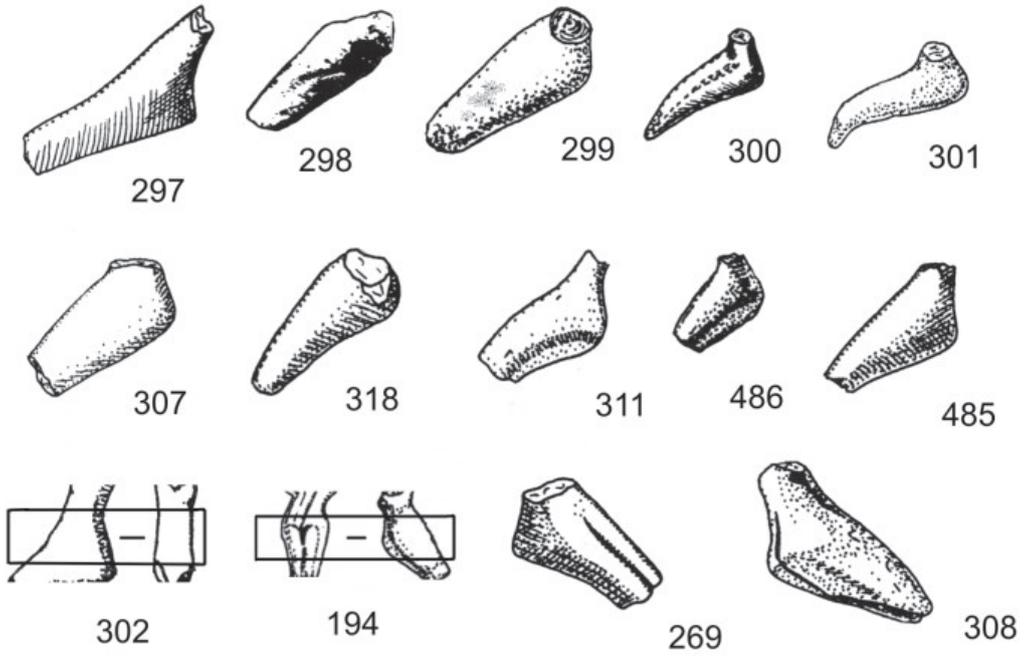
V1-?-?

Plate XLVI

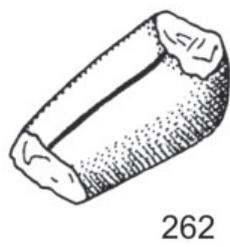


V1-?-?a

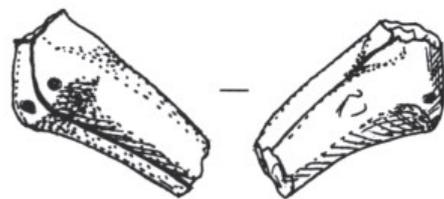
Plate XLVII



V2-0-0



262



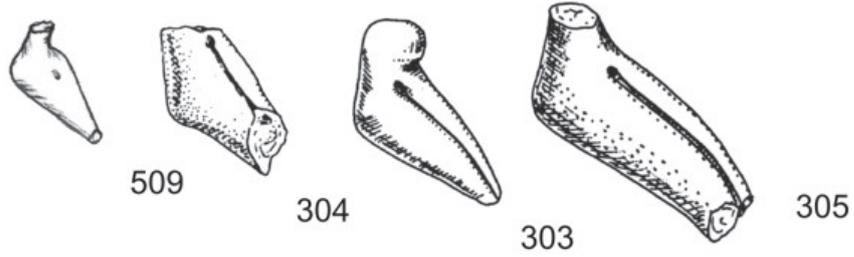
490

V2-1-?

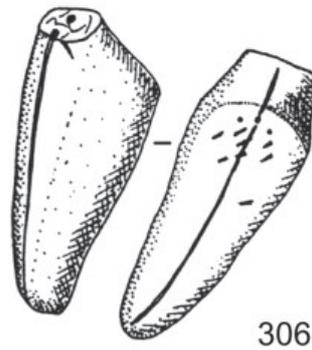
V2-1-?b



Plate XLVIII



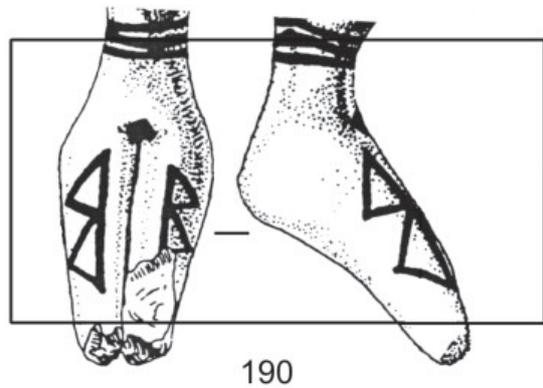
V2-1-1I



V2-1-1Ib



V2-1-1A



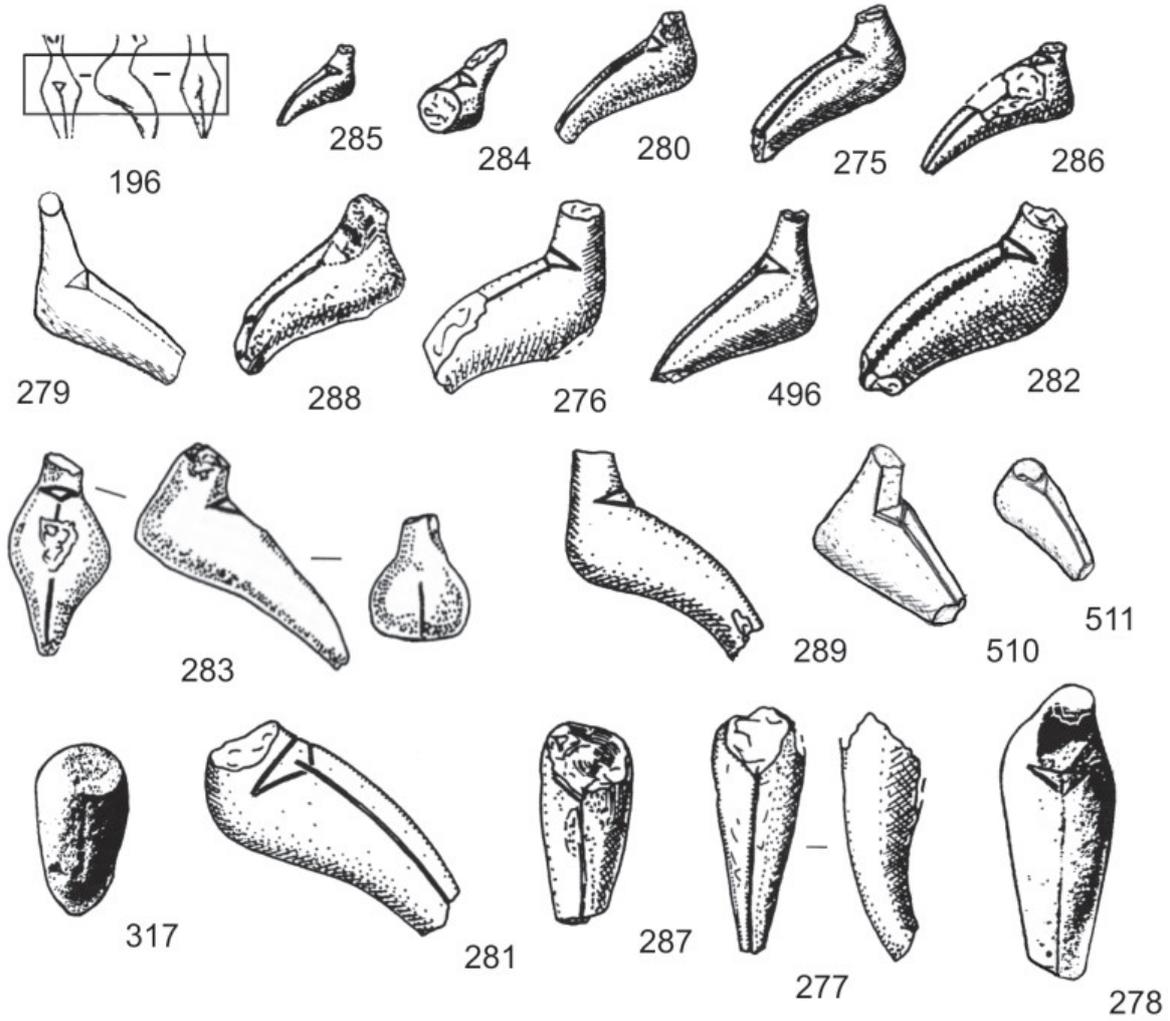
V2-1-1Pa



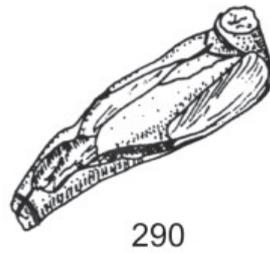
V1/2-1-1I



Plate XLIX



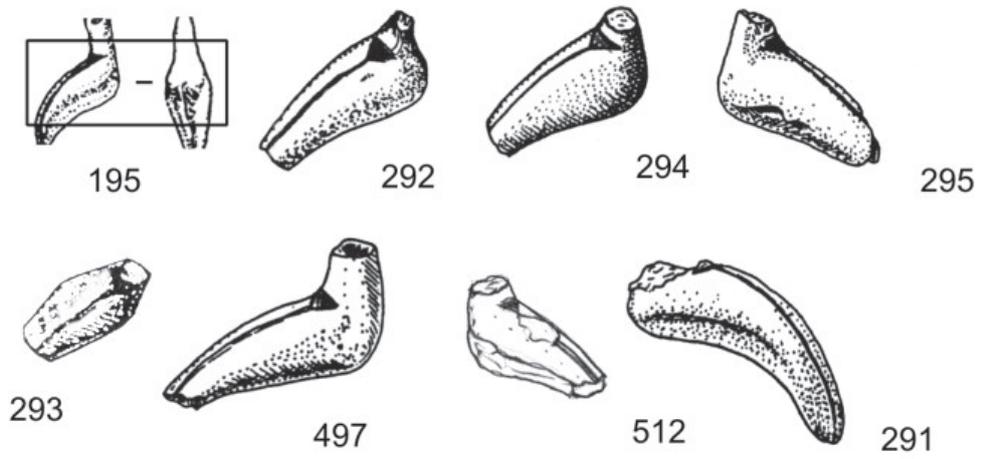
V2-1-2I



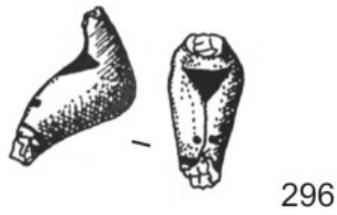
V2-1-2Ia



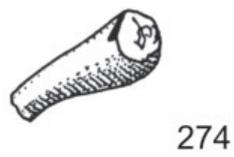
Plate L



V2-1-2IP



V2-1-2IPa



V2-1-2P



V2-1-2Aa



Plate LI



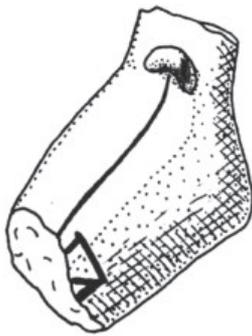
487

V2-1-3A



268

V2-1-3Aa



257



267

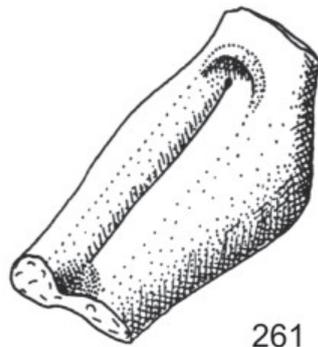


256

V2-1-3APa



Plate LII



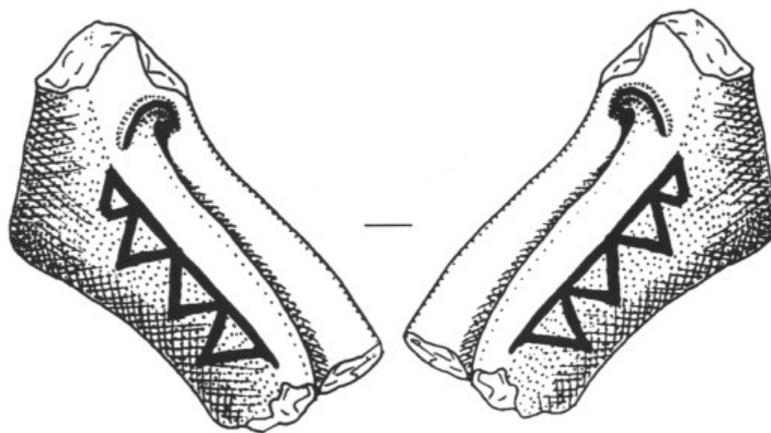
261

V2-1-3A+1I



259

V2-1-3A+1Ia



260

V2-1-3AP+1Ia



Plate LIII

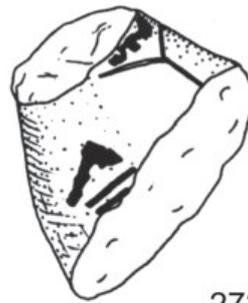


273

V2-1-5I



271

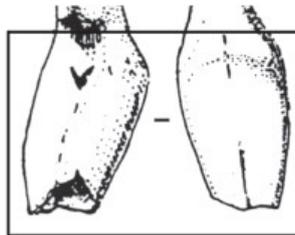


272

V2-1-5IPa



310

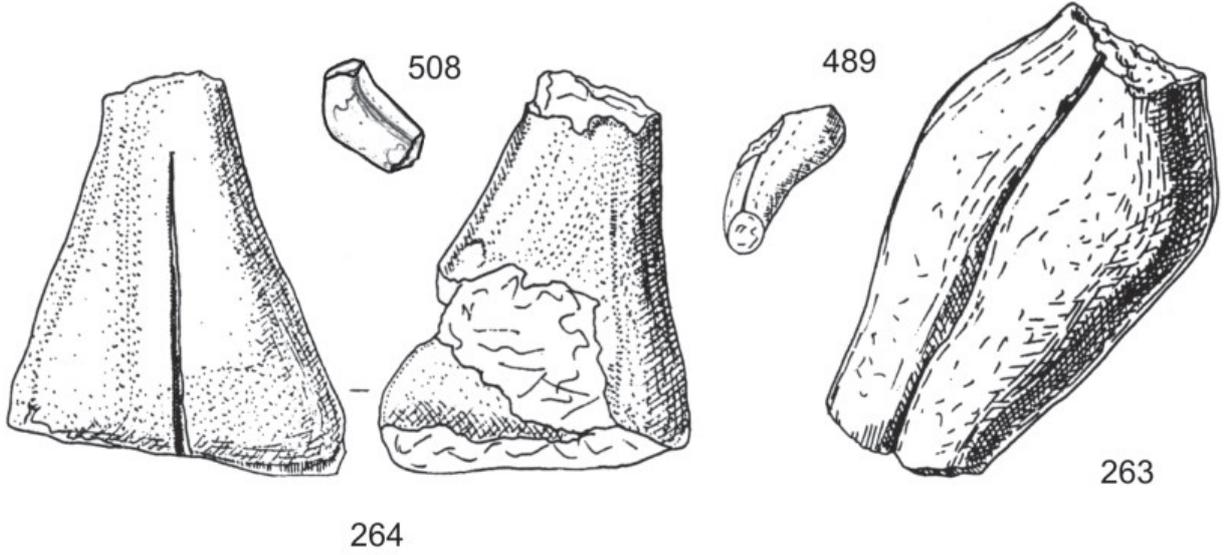


191

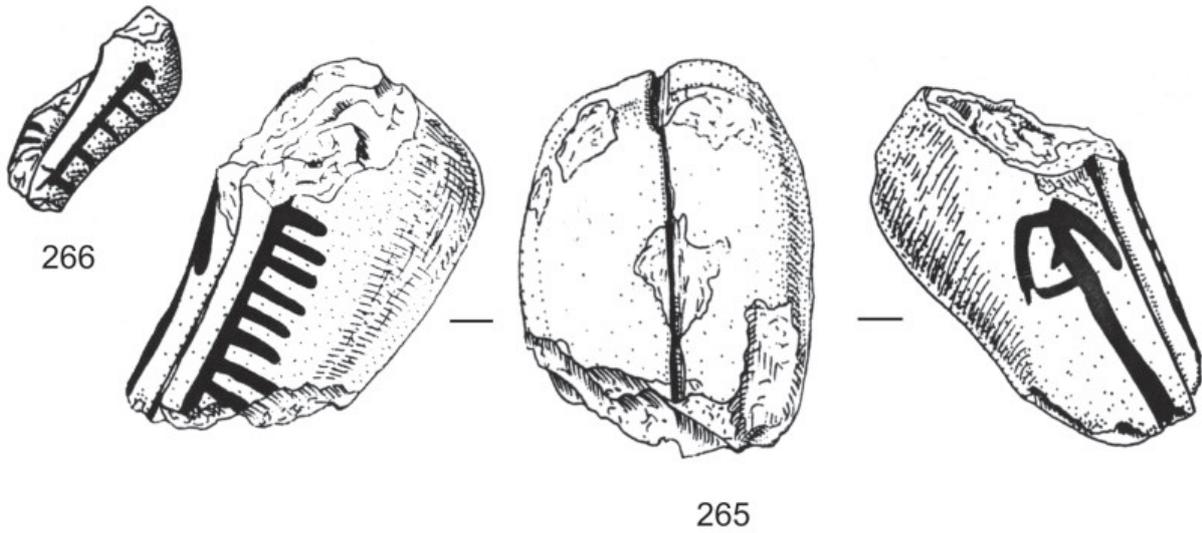
V2-1-5I+1I



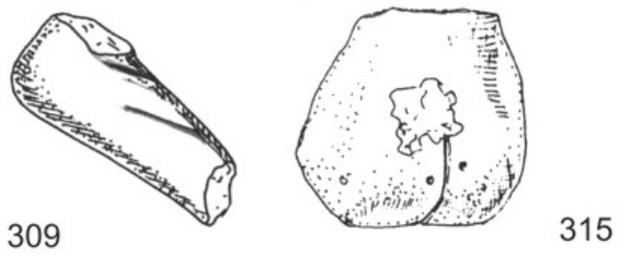
Plate LIV



V2-?-?



V2-?-?a



V2-?-?b

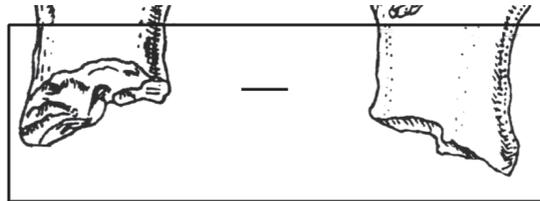


Plate LV



113

V?-1-1I



93

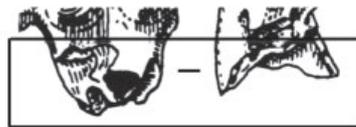
V?-1-1I+?A



Plate LVI



105

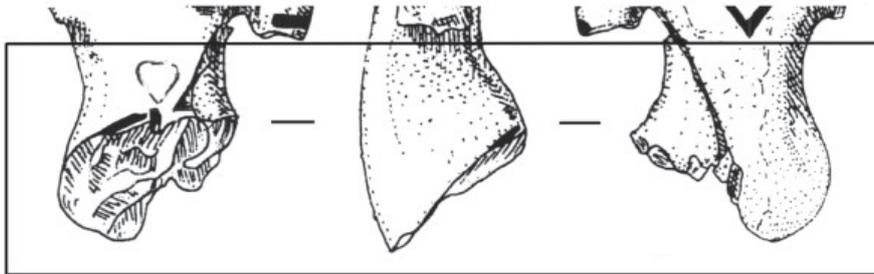


106



507

V?-1-2P



109

V?-1-2IP+1I

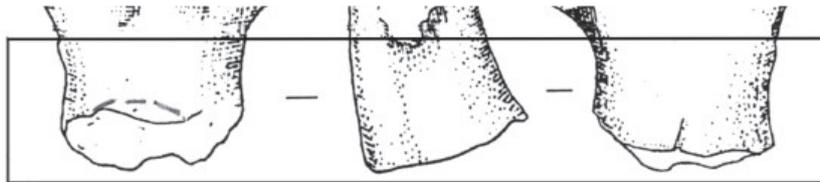


Plate LVII



133

V?-1-3A



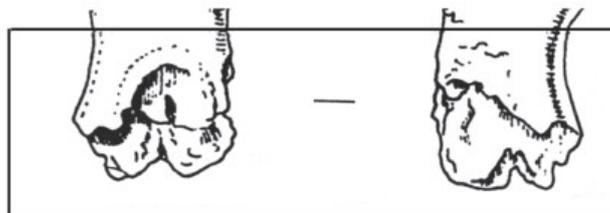
111

V?-1-?A



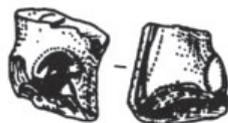
135

V?-1-3AP



88

V?-1-3A+1I

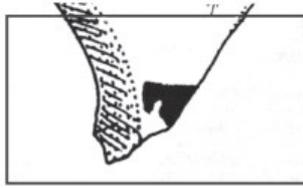


236

V?-1-3AP+1I



Plate LVIII



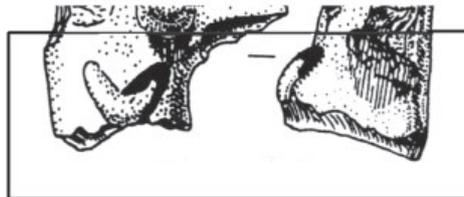
178

V?-1-4P



488

V?-1-5I

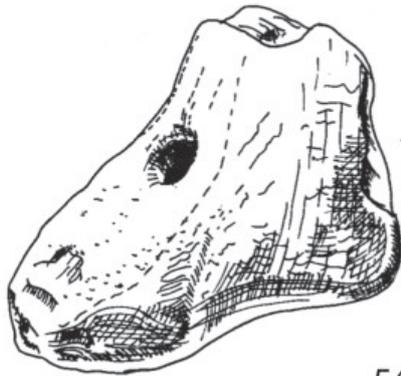


123

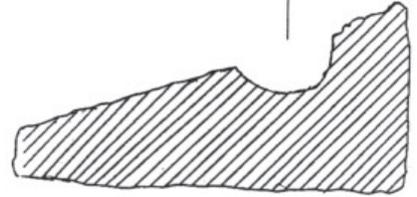
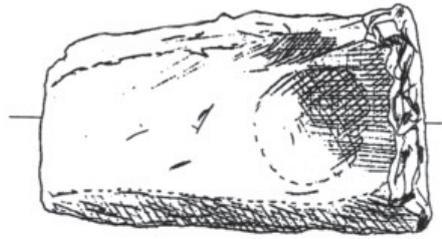
V?-1-5AP



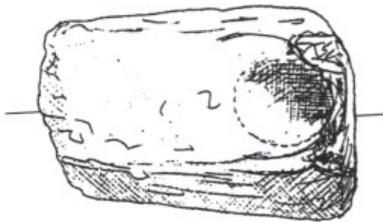
Plate LIX



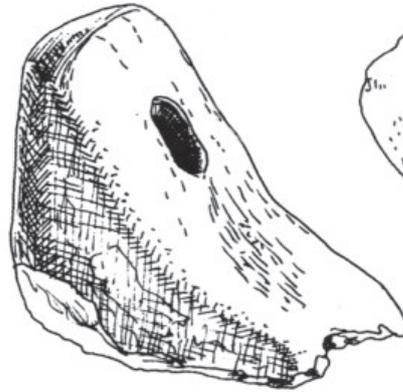
540



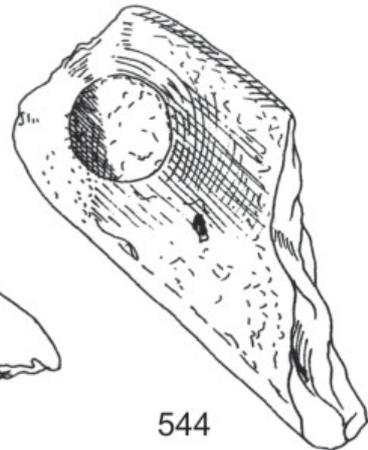
541



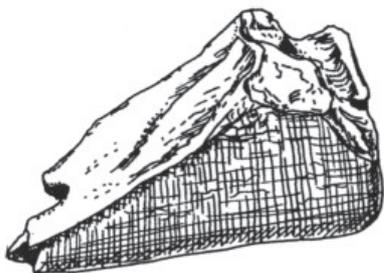
542



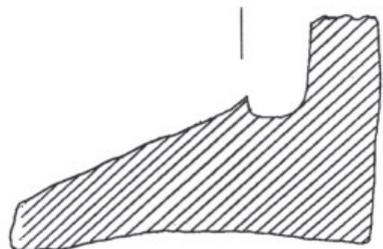
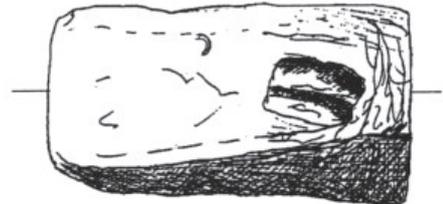
543



544



545

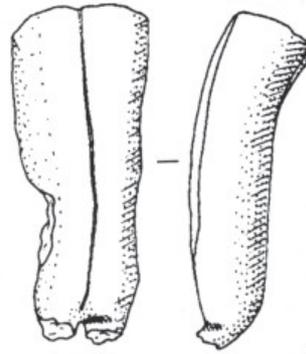


546

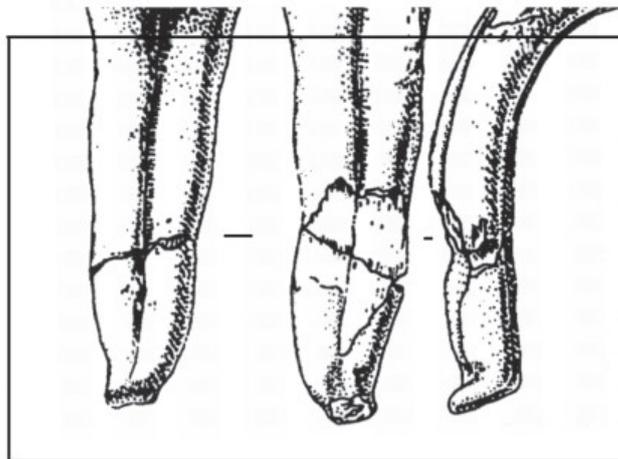


V3-1

Plate LX



348

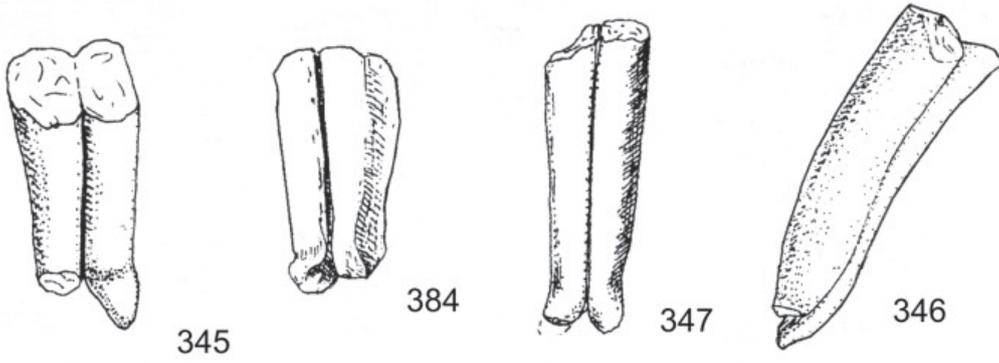
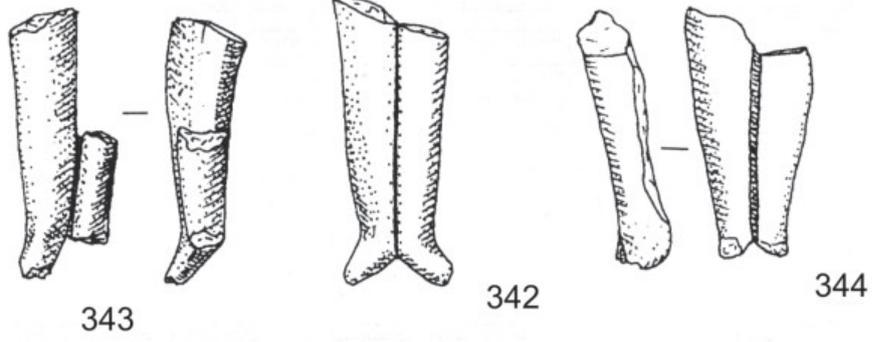


547



L1-1-2

Plate LXI



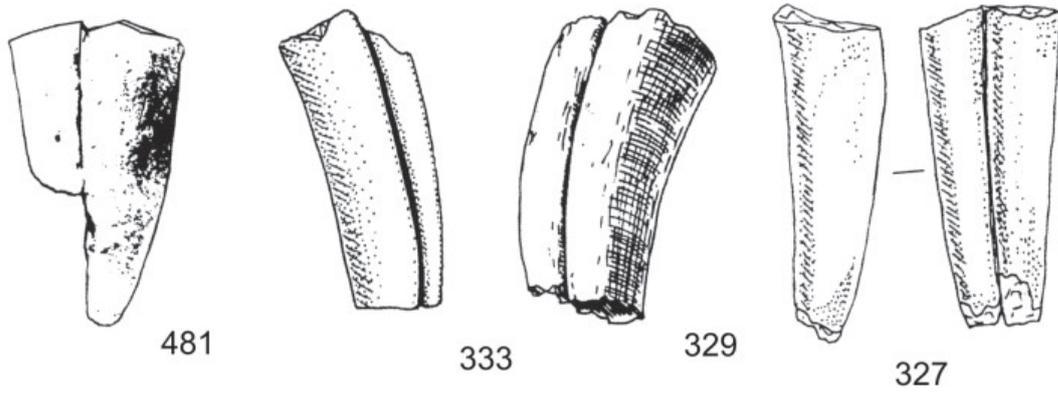
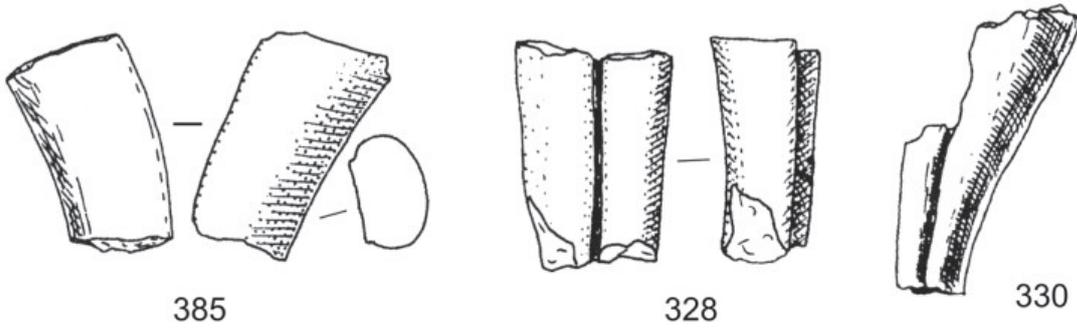
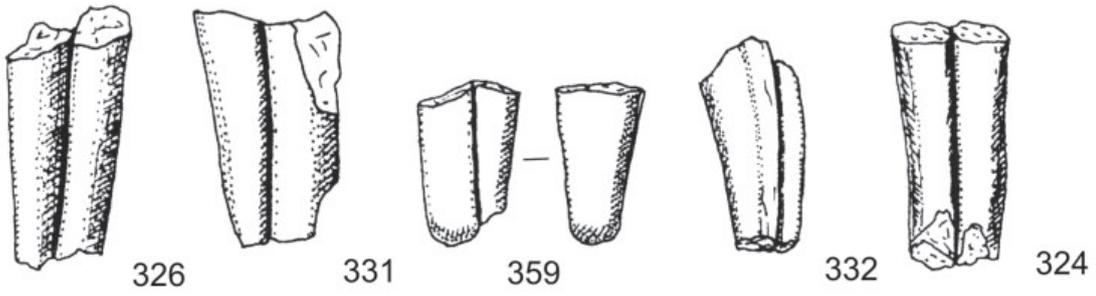
L1-1-3



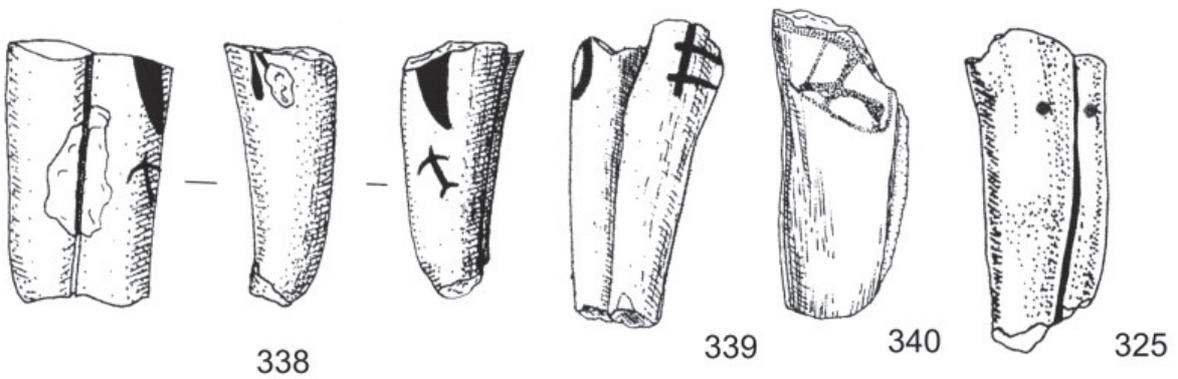
L1-1-3a



Plate LXII



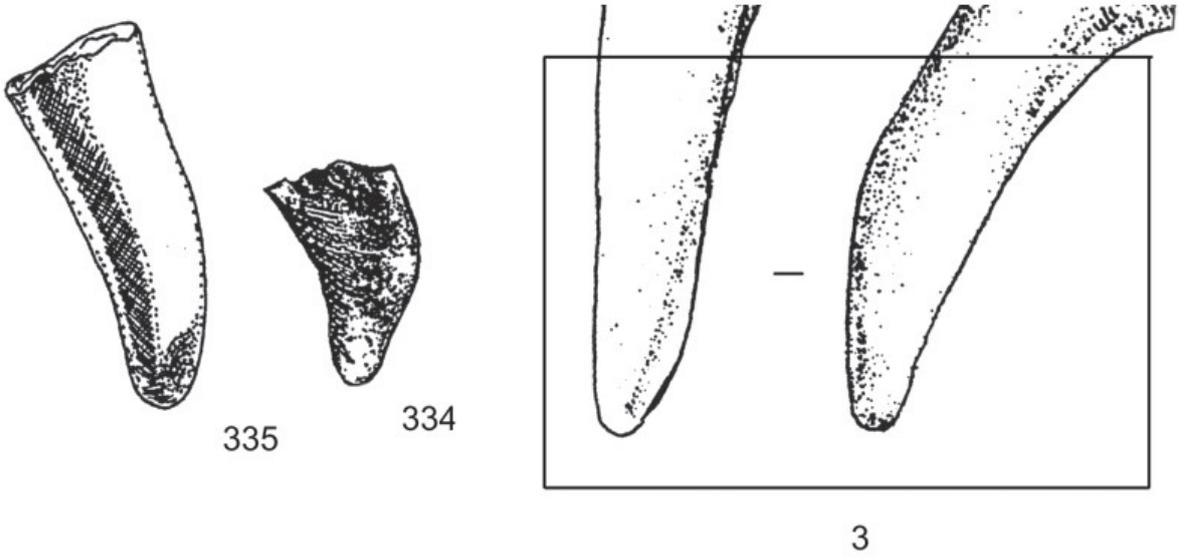
L1-?-?



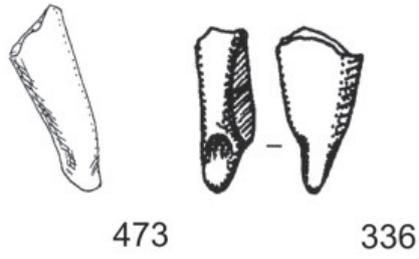
L1-?-?a



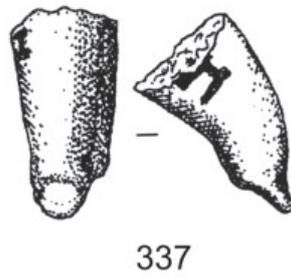
Plate LXIII



L1r-0-0



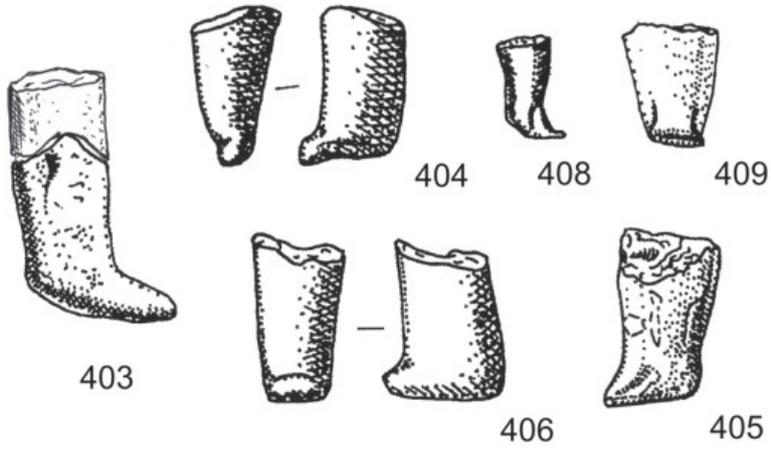
L1r-1-1



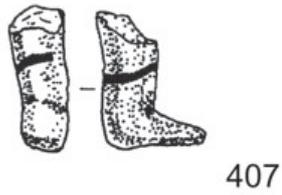
L1r-1-1a



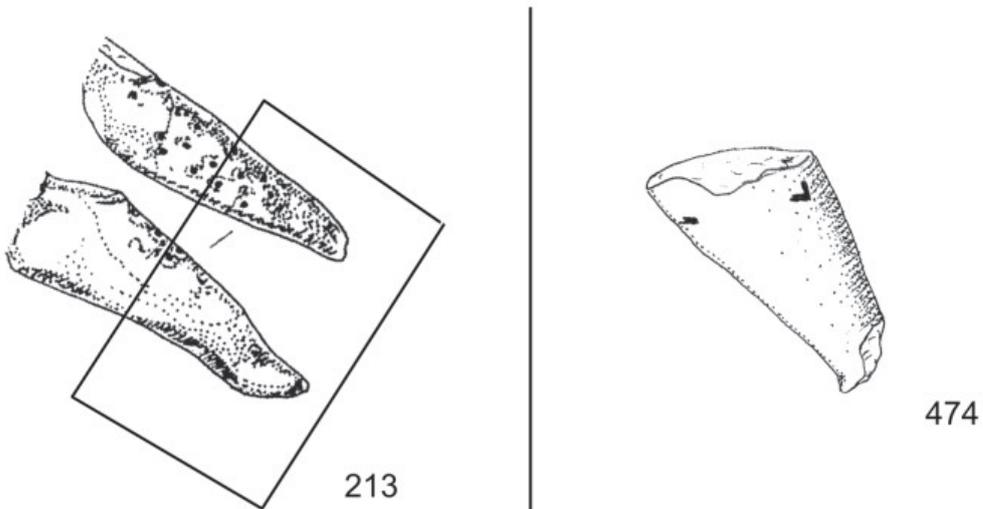
Plate LXIV



L1r-1-2



L1r-1-2a

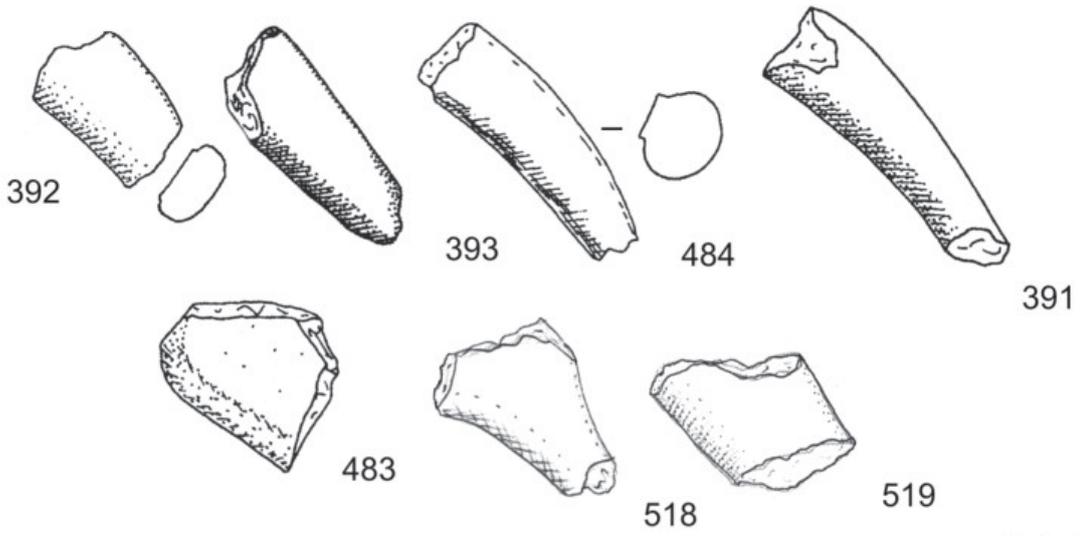


L1r-1-3b

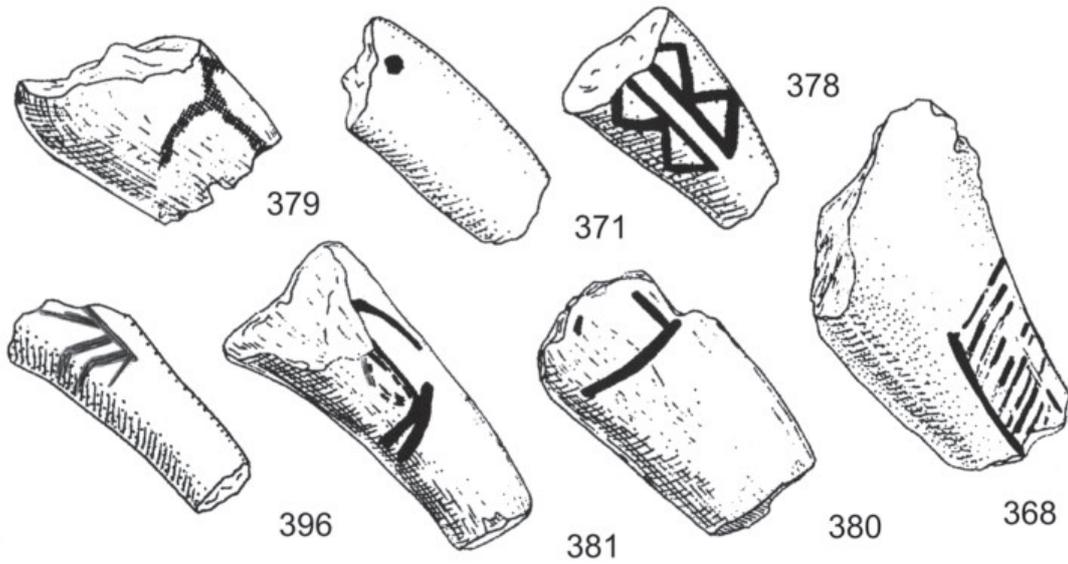
L1r-1-?a



Plate LXV



L1r-?-?



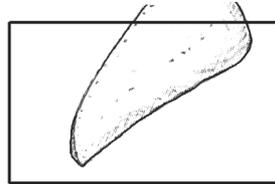
L1r-?-?a



L1r-?-?ac

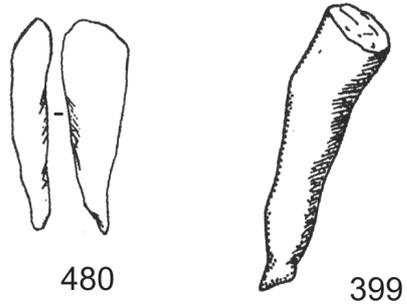


Plate LXVI

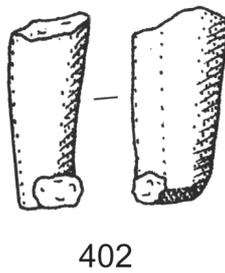


513

L1I-0-0



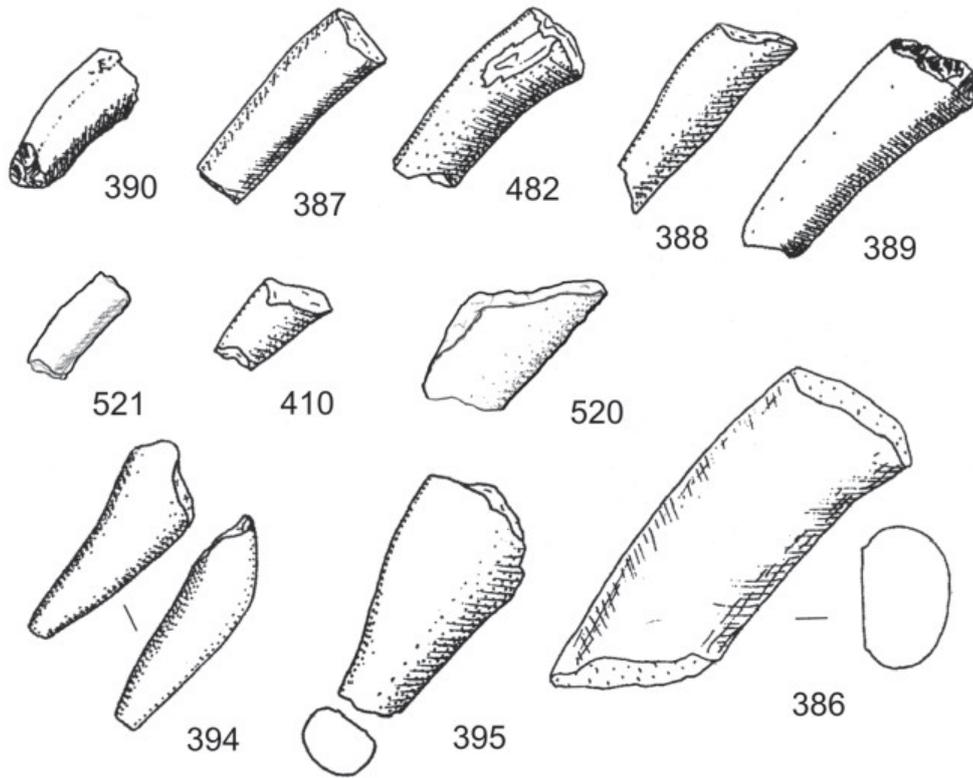
L1I-1-1



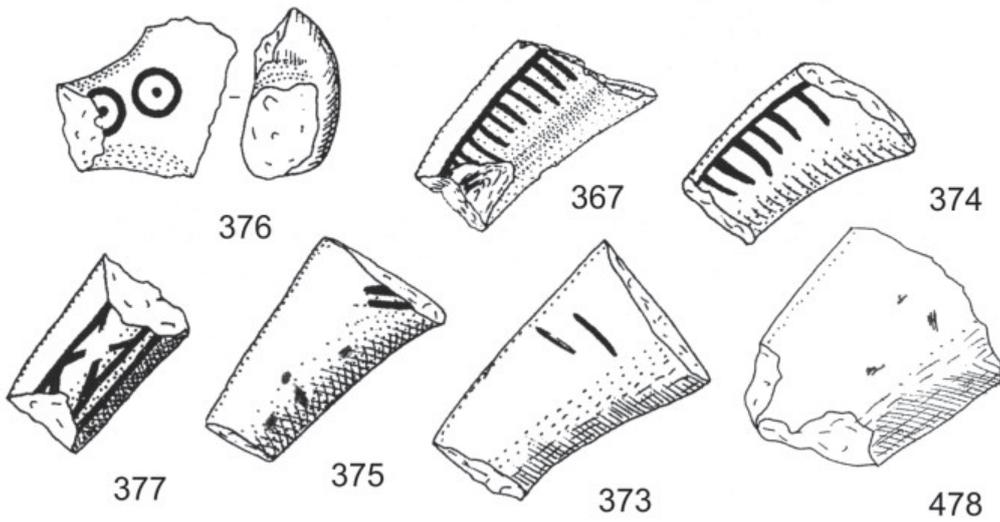
L1I-1-2



Plate LXVII



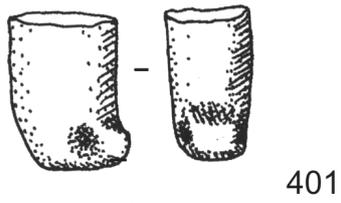
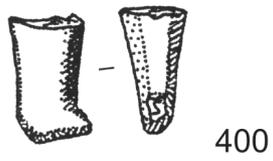
L1l-?-?



L1l-?-?a

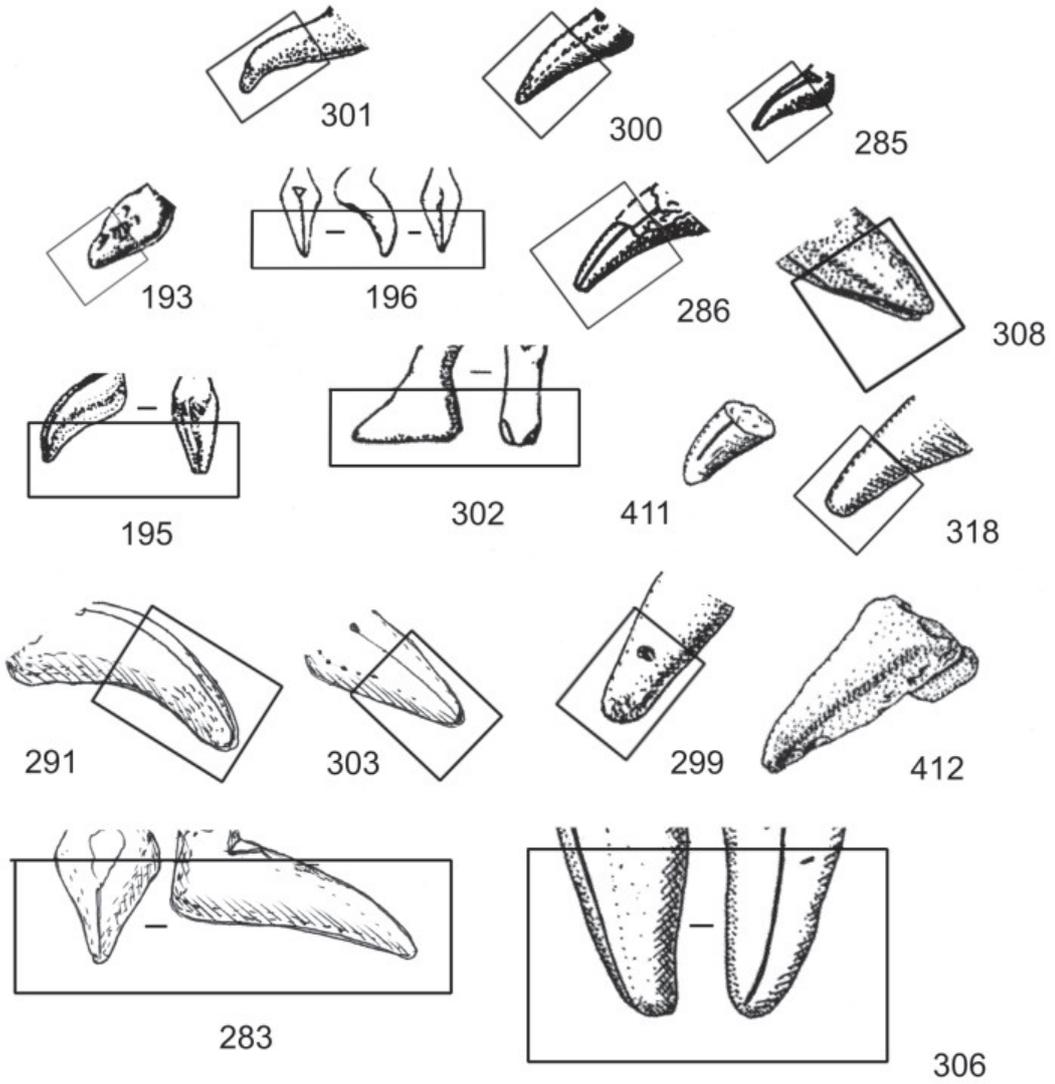


Plate LXVIII

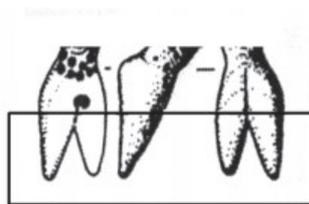


L1?-1-2

Plate LXIX



L2-0-0

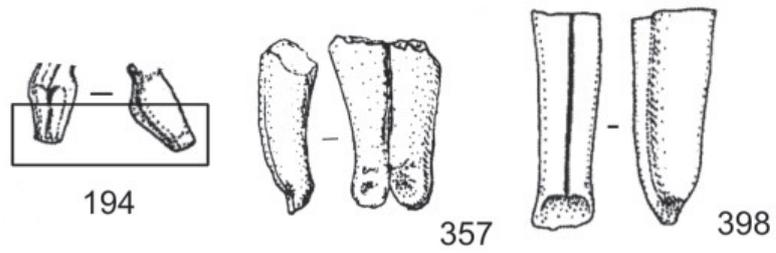


192

L1/2-0-0



Plate LXX



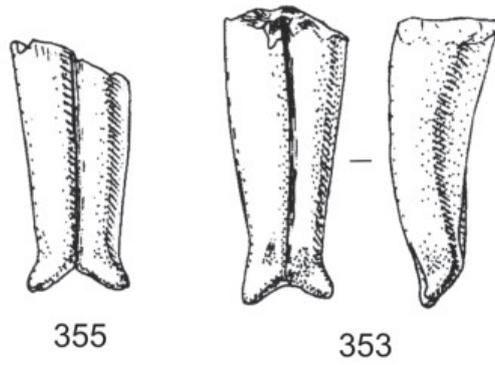
L2-1-1



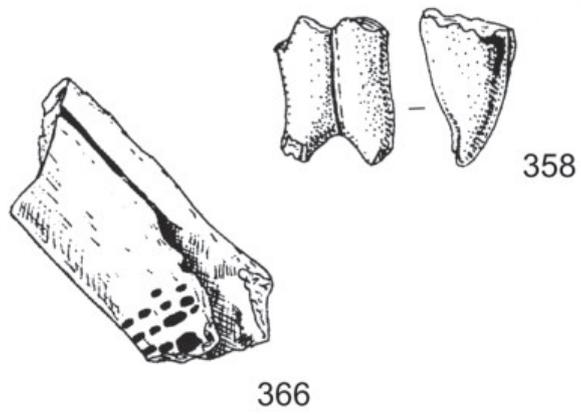
L2-1-2ac



Plate LXXI



L2-1-3



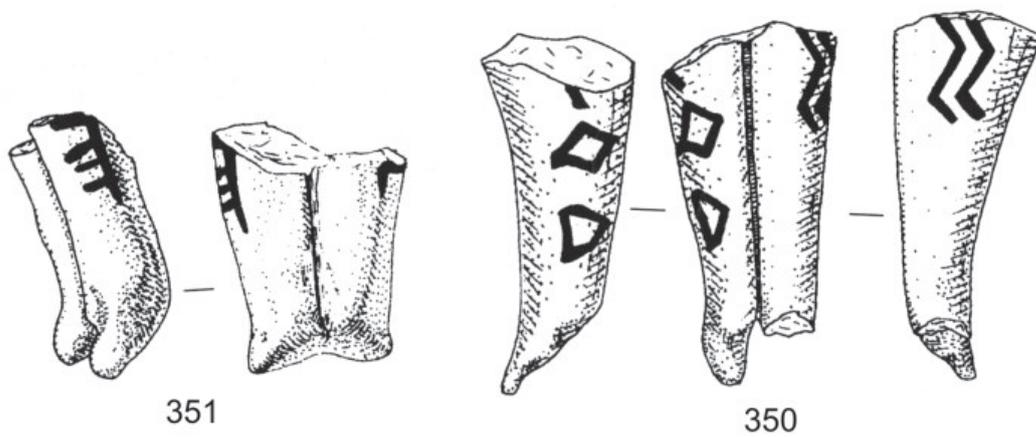
L2-1-3a



Plate LXXII



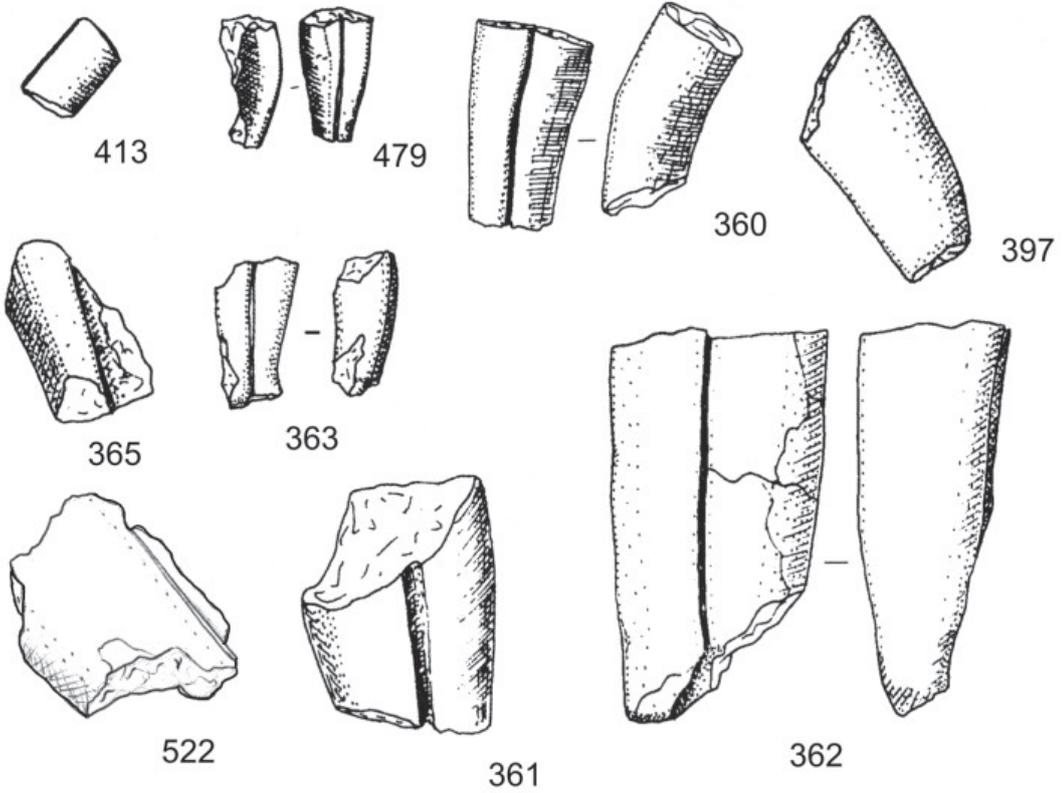
L2-1-3+4



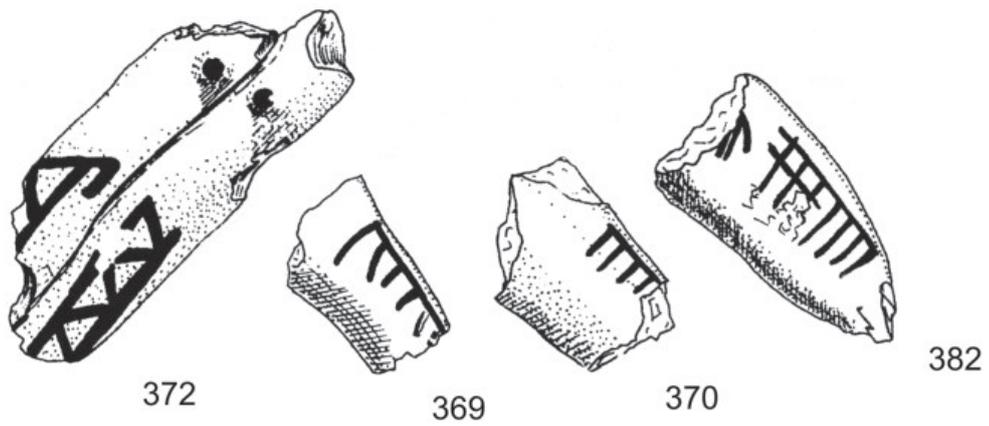
L2-1-3+4a



Plate LXXIII



L2-?-?



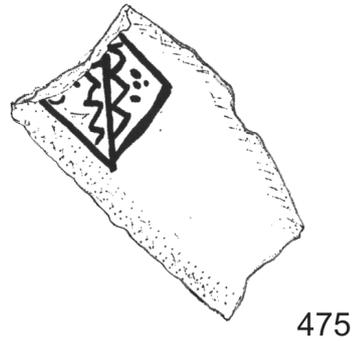
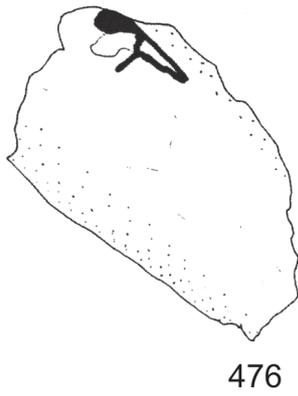
L2-?-?a



Plate LXXIV



L?--?--?



L?--?--?a



Plate LXXV

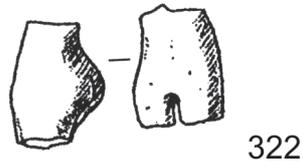


537

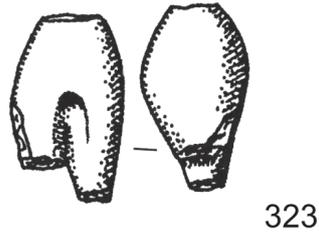


M2-1-1A

Plate LXXVI



322

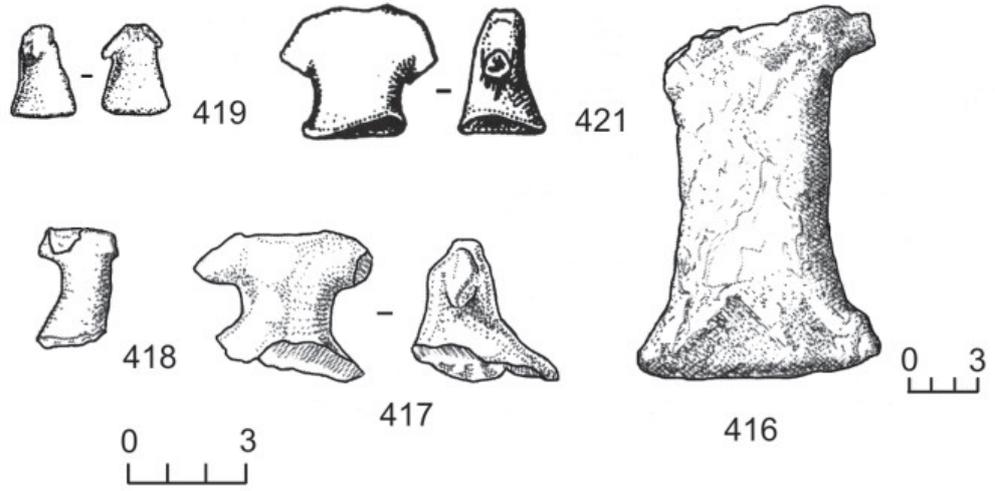


323

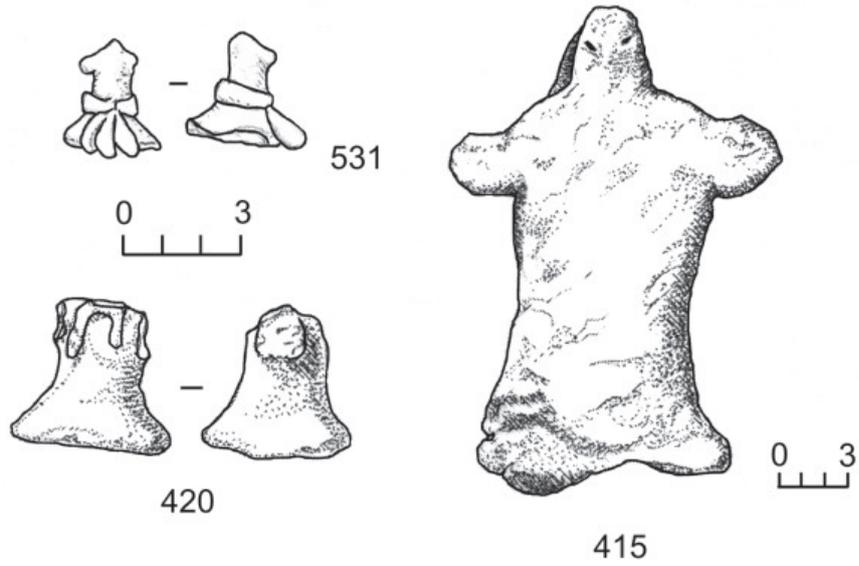


S1-1-11

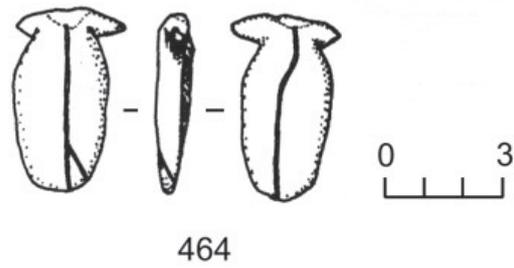
Plate LXXVII



C1

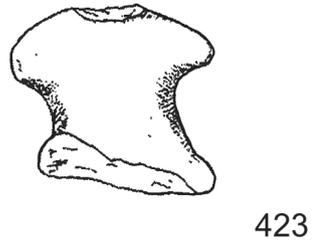
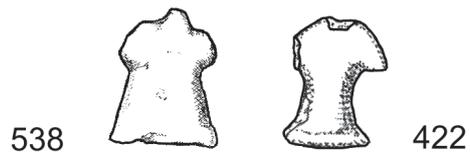


C1A

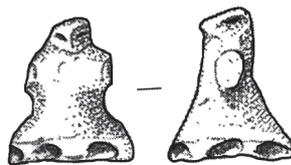


C1I

Plate LXXVIII



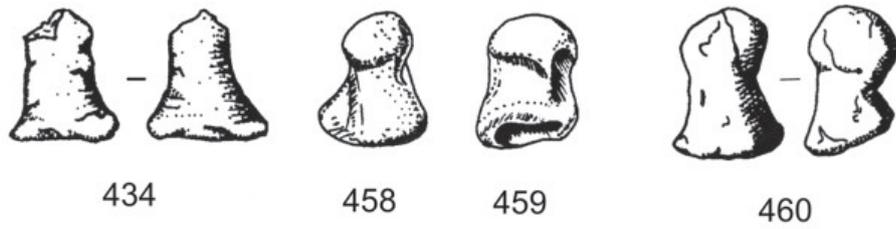
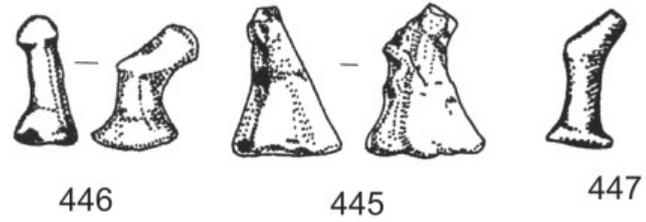
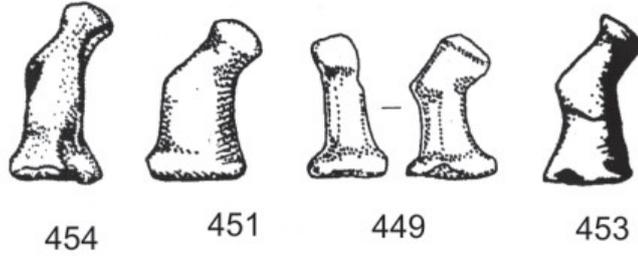
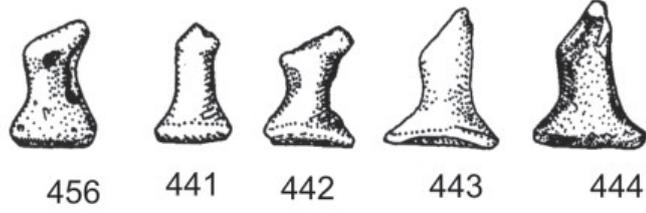
C2



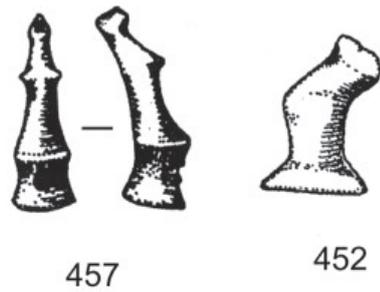
C2I



Plate LXXIX



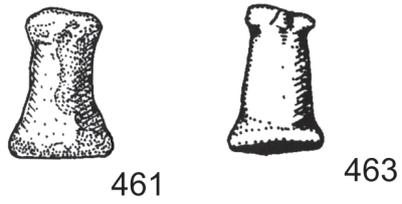
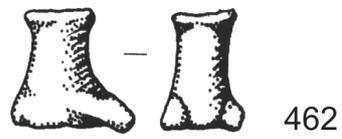
C3



C3I

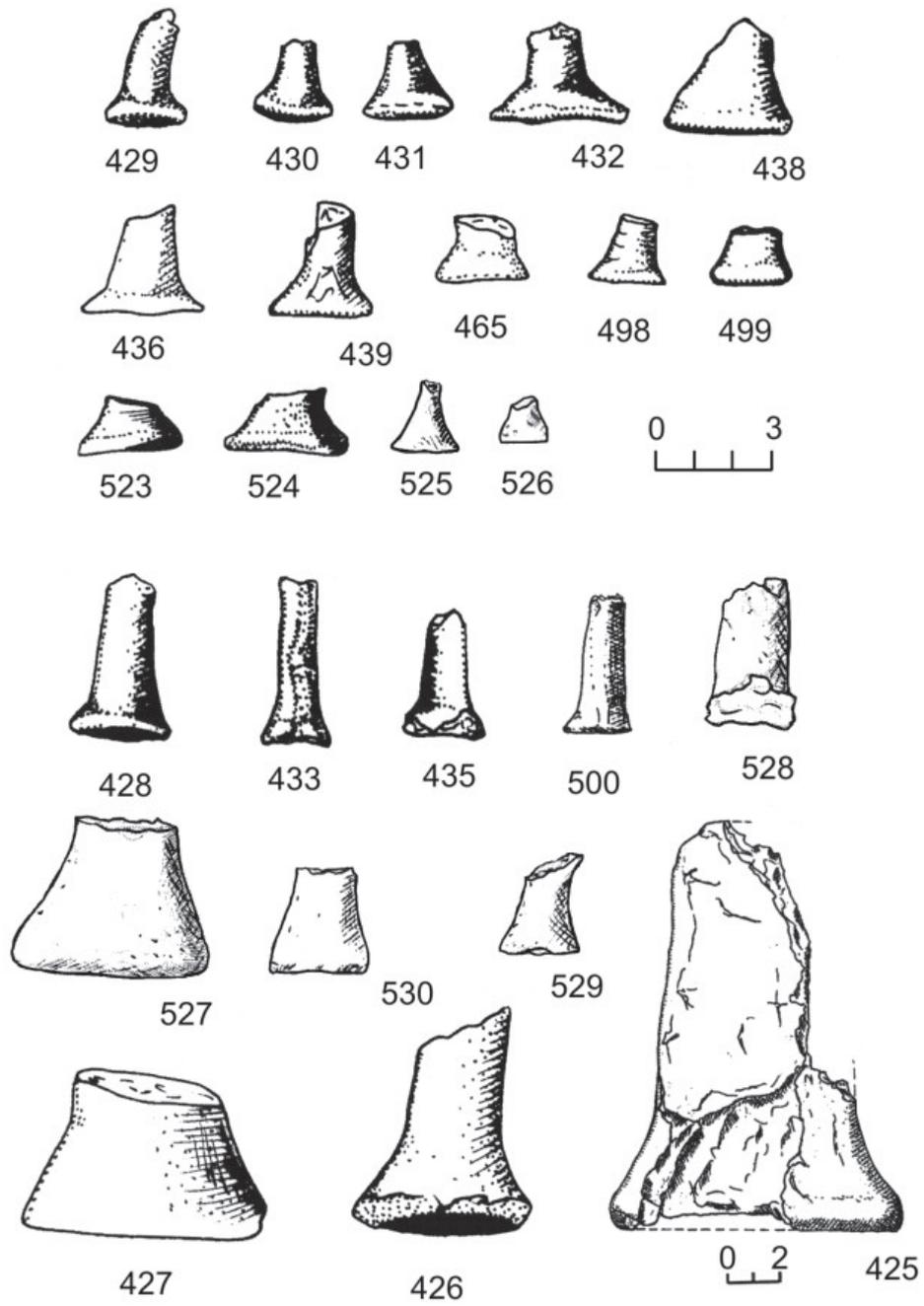


Plate LXXX



C4

Plate LXXXI

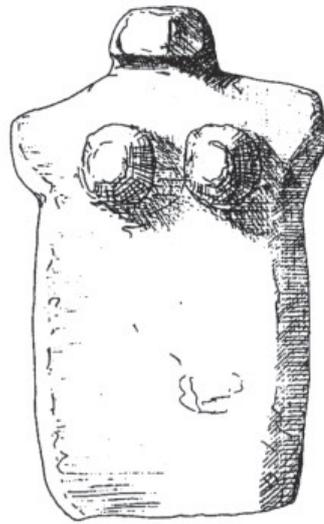


C?

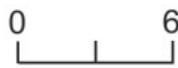
Plate LXXXII



549

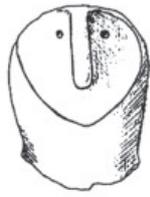


550

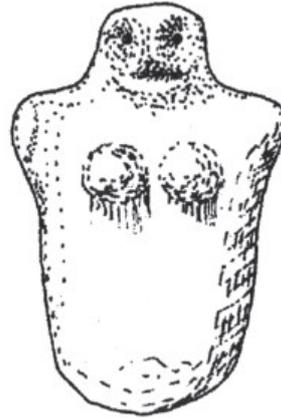


SH0-0

Plate LXXXIII



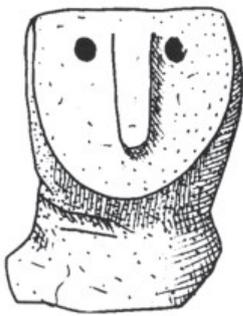
552



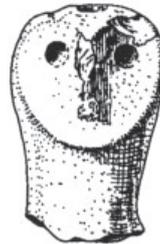
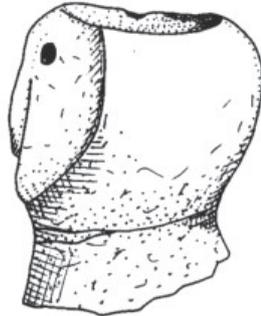
551

SH1-1

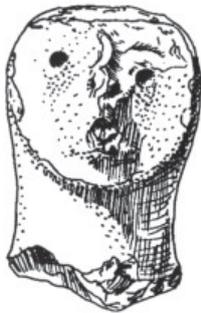
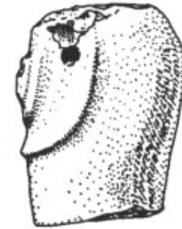
SH1-1(m)



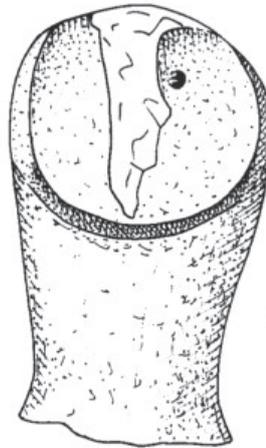
557



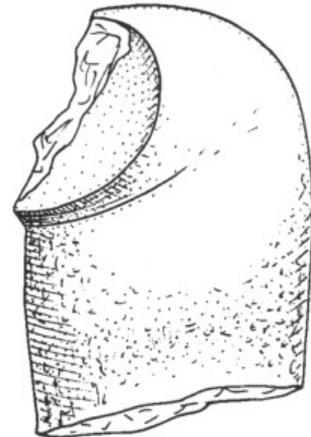
554



555



556



SH1-2



553

SH1-2(m)



Plate LXXXIV

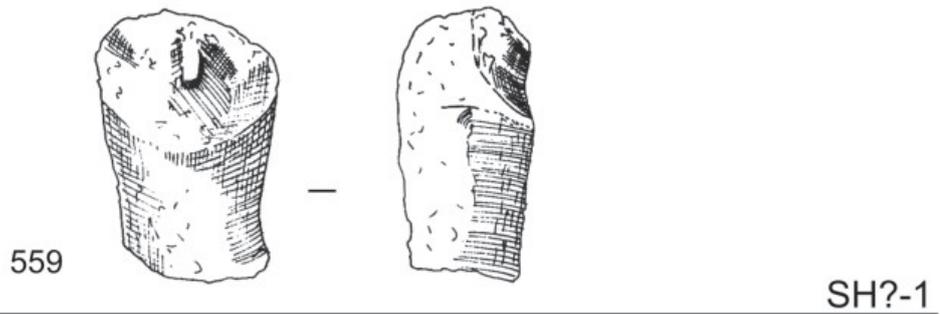
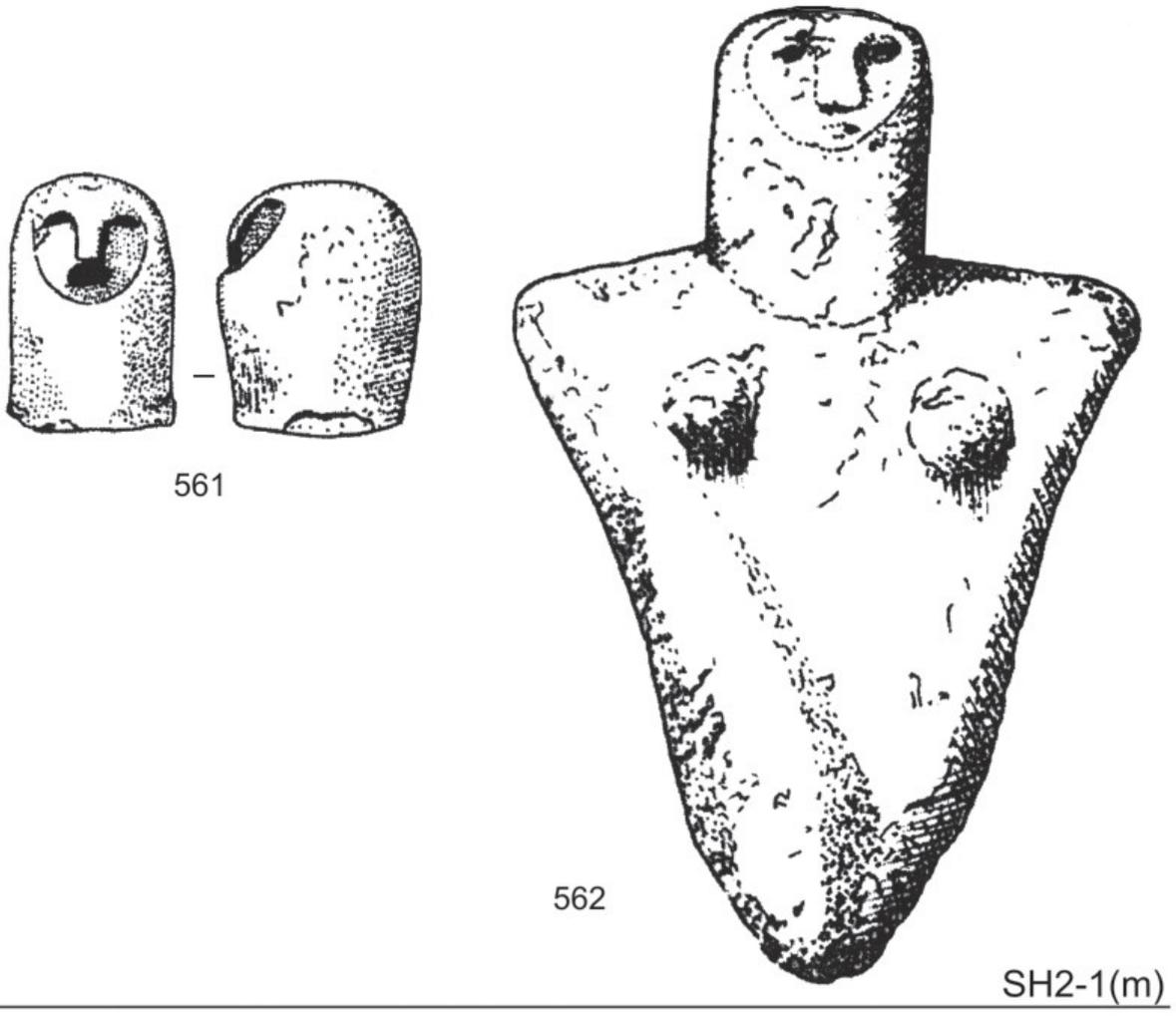
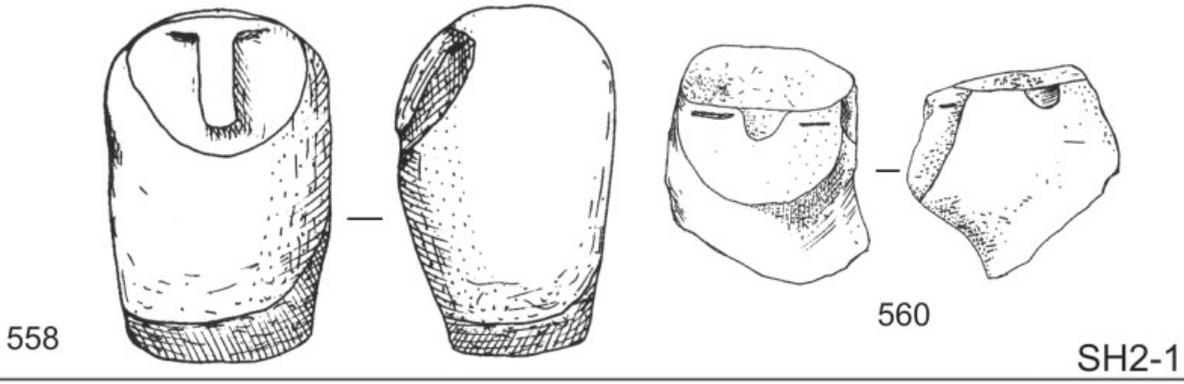
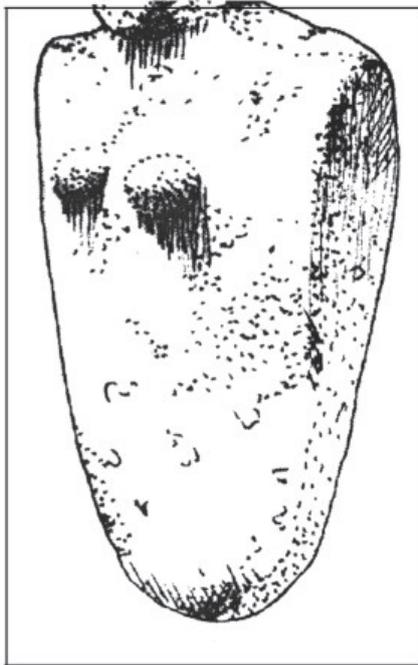
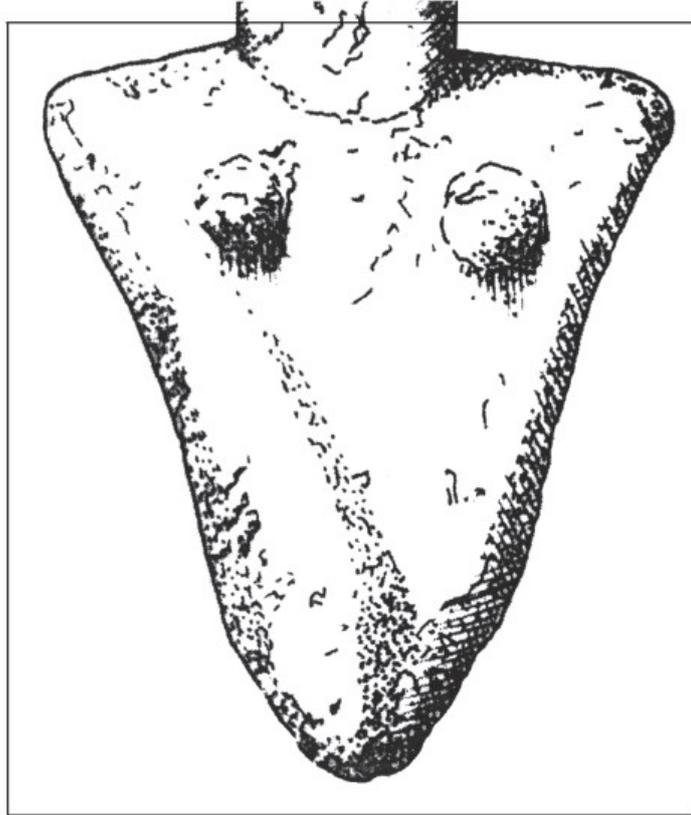


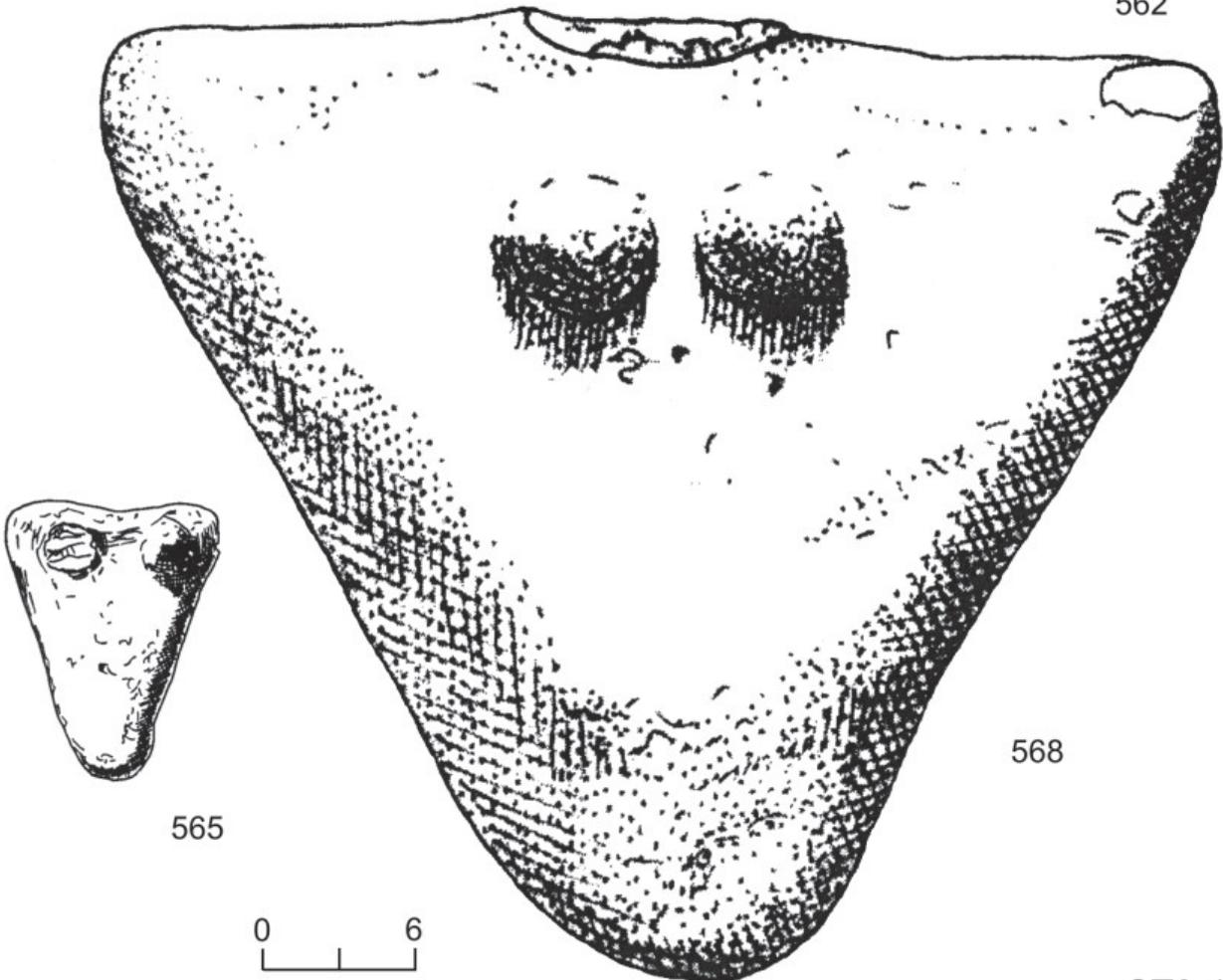
Plate LXXXV



549



562



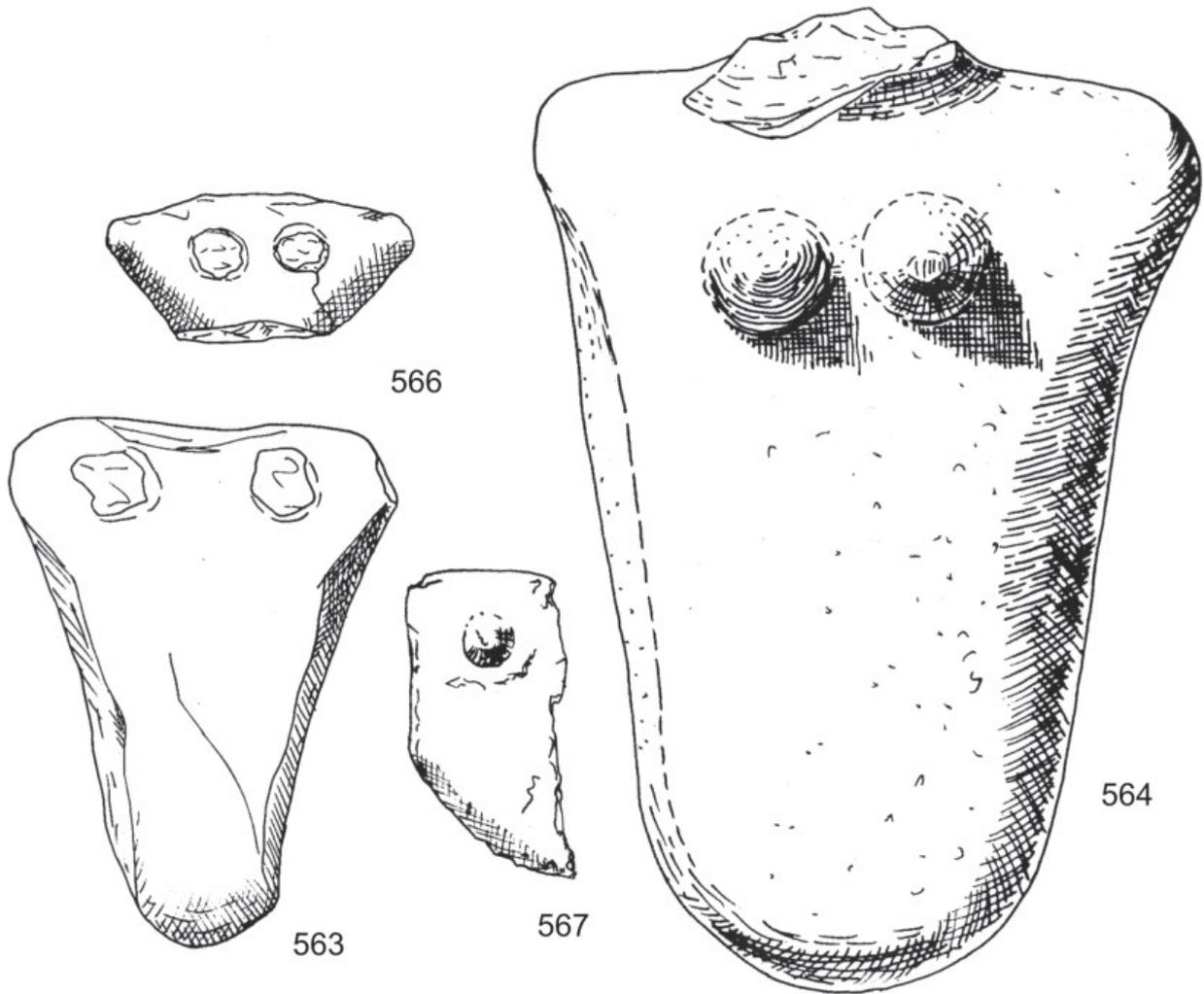
568

565

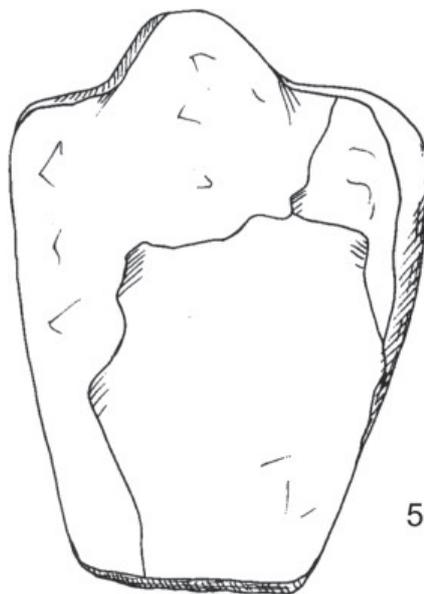


ST0-1

Plate LXXXVI



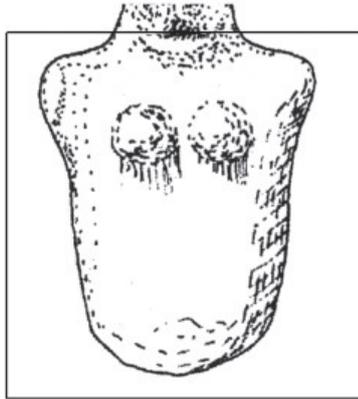
ST0-1



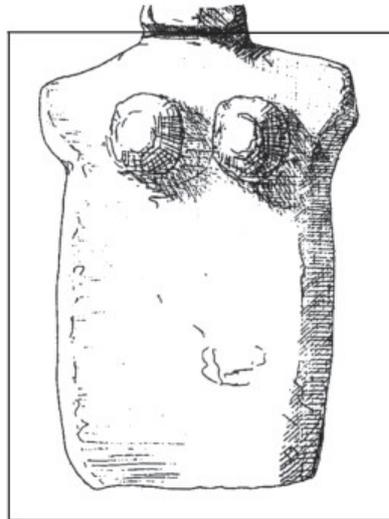
ST0-?



Plate LXXXVII



551

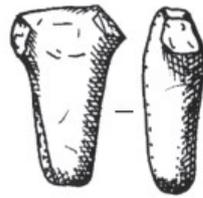


550



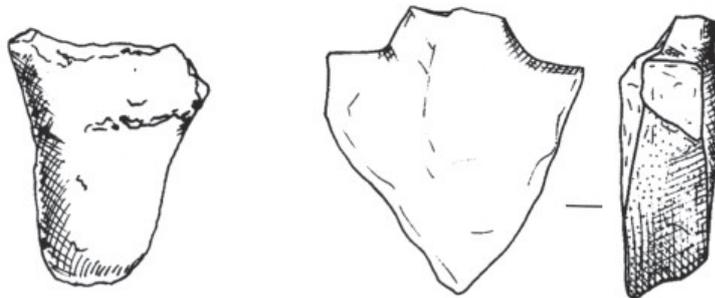
ST2-1

Plate LXXXVIII



571

ST?-0



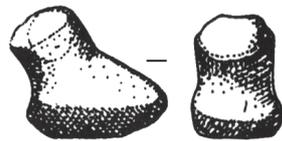
569

570

ST?-?



Plate LXXXIX



573

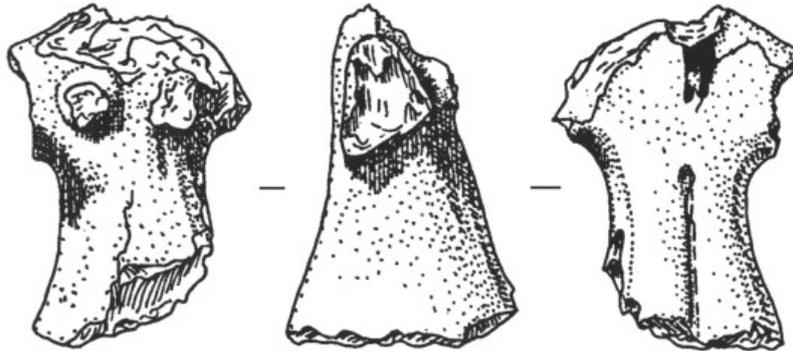


SH0-0-0
SV2-0-0
SL2-0-0

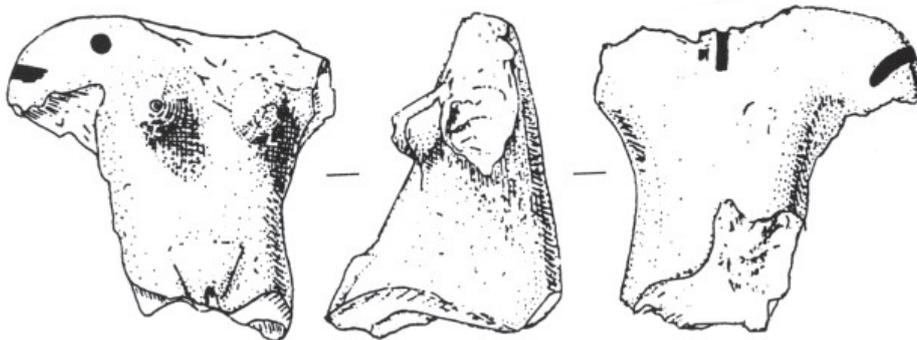
Plate XC



469



467



466



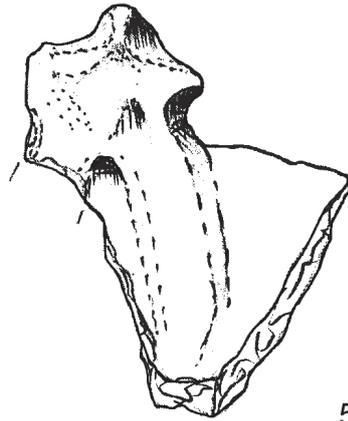
471

468

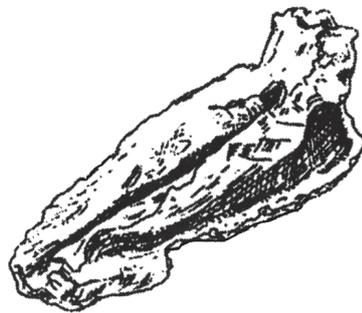


A1

Plate XCI



539

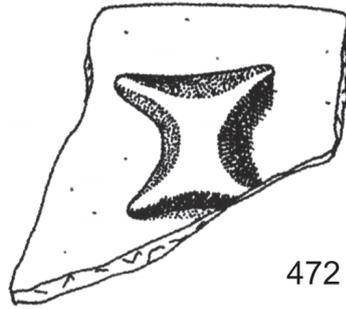


470

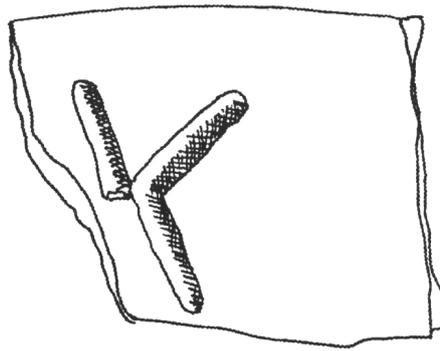


A2

Plate XCII



472



548



A3