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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

GROUND STONE TOOLS FROM MOȘNIȚA NOUĂ – OBJECTIVE 4 SITE

Abstract: The rescue excavation of the year 2025 from Moșnița Nouă-Objective 4 site, caused by the real estate project of constructing five buildings, required the archaeological research of five surfaces, noted S1-S5, covering each approximately 200 square meters. They were discovered 54 complexes, all pits with different destination, dated to the Vinča culture, probably the A3 phase, considering the pottery sherds they contained. Nineteen of those complexes had ground stone tools comprising chisels, axes, adzes, querns, millstones, polishers and a bracelet, counting a total of 41 pieces, with the prevalence of querns followed by the chisels, but the unsharpened tools were the majority. Most of the items, especially the chisels, axes and adzes were deteriorated, having significant exfoliations or being fragmented especially on the cutting edge or on the hafting edge. Considering that last aspect but also the usage of soft rocks (mostly limestones and sandstones), we conclude that the ground stone industry was modest in this community as in other from the region due to the lack of close stone resources; however the assembly of stone tools and the extent of the field research give us a pertinent idea of what this Neolithic industry looked like in a usual community from the middle Neolithic.

Key words: *Neolithic ground stone tools, chisel, quern, axe, adze, stone bracelet, Vinča culture, polished stone*

Mihai DUNCA

West University of Timișoara, România
mihaidunca2013@gmail.com

The lithic tools assemblage that will be analysed in this article comes from a rescue excavation that took place at Moșnița Nouă (**Fig. 1**), Timiș County, in the site called *Moșnița Nouă-Objective 4*. The construction of five private buildings lead to the archaeological research of 2025 carried on five trenches named S1, S2, S3, S4, S5 counting approximately 200 square meters each (**Fig. 2**). The site is located on a natural terrace bordered by two fossils meanders, area used as a pasture until recently when it became a real estate expansion area¹. Another two rescue excavations were carried out in that site in the years 2019 and 2024², their results being unpublished, but we do know they found a habitation belonging to Vinča culture just as ours (in fact other parts of the same habitation). Based on the pottery characteristics we assign the habitation researched to the A3 phase of the Vinča culture, which is well represented in the limits of Moșnița Nouă³.

The polished lithic assemblage that will be presented consists of 41 pieces, all unpublished so far, and includes the following: nine chisels, one chisel preform, three axes, two adzes, seventeen querns, four millstones, four

¹ MĂRUIA *et alii* 2012, 309.

² <https://ran.cimec.ro/?codran=157843.03> accessed in 24.03.2026.

³ MĂRUIA *et alii* 2012, 197-198.

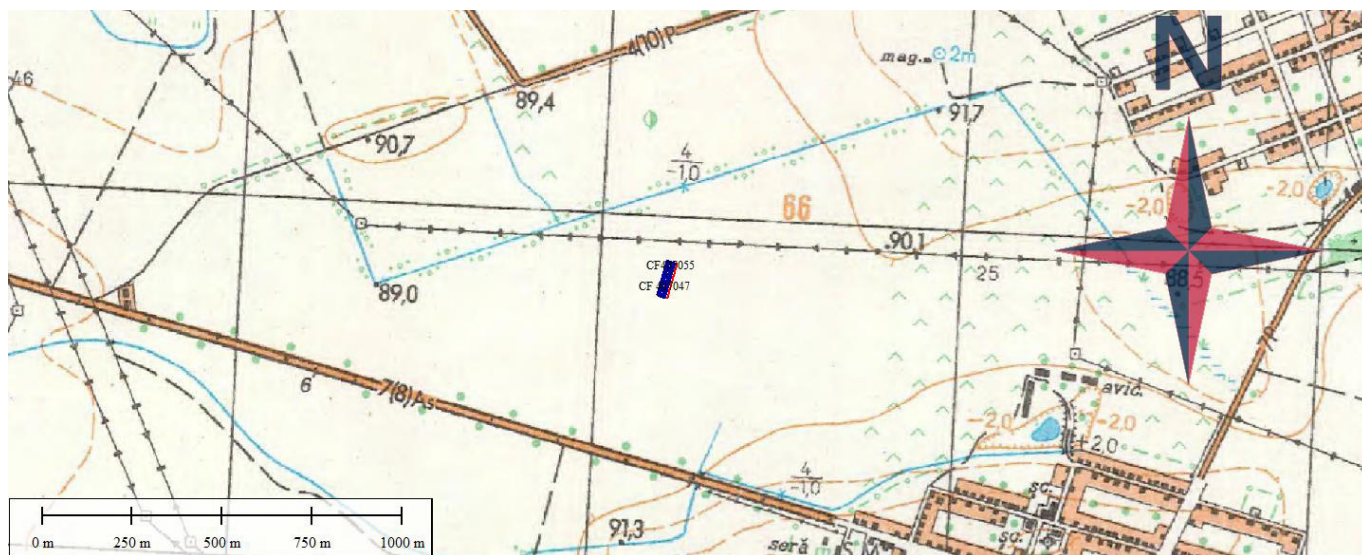


Fig. 1. The area of the archaeological excavation marked on the military map of Romania, 1974-'75 edition.



Fig. 2. Aerial view of the trenches at the end of the archaeological excavation.

polishers, one disc or bracelet. We will describe them first, by categories, using the typology and framing on processing stages (for the preform) elaborated on the basis of the lithic tools from Port-Corău site⁴, that was a specialised one in ground stone tool production as we have shown. After we will discuss them in the archaeological context, trying to draw a picture in what it was the ground stone industry in a site that has no near resources of stone and shows no particular skill in that direction.

⁴ DUNCA 2015; DUNCA 2016; DUNCA 2025.

PRESENTATION OF THE GROUND STONE ARTEFACTS

Abbreviations: L= length, w= maximum width, t= maximum thickness

I. Chisels

1. Preform for chisel (**Pl. 1/1, Pl. 7/1**), superficial polishing, made of shale. Dimensions: L- 5,9 cm; w- 3,4 cm; t- 1,3 cm. Context of discovery: S5, Cx7, clay extraction pit.

2. Rectangular chisel with rectangular profile (**Pl. 1/2, Pl. 7/2**)- D1a type- made of limestone.. The cutting edge is deteriorated. Dimensions: L- 4 cm; w- 3,5 cm; t- 1,3 cm. Context of discovery: S2, Cx3, clay extraction pit.

3. Rectangular chisel with rectangular profile (**Pl. 1/3, Pl. 7/3**)- D1a type- made of limestone. It is fragmented by large exfoliation at the cutting edge, the proximal part and lateral parts. Dimensions: L- 7,2 cm; w- 4,3 cm; t- 1 cm. Context of discovery: S2, Cx5, pit house.
4. Rectangular chisel with plain-convex profile (**Pl. 1/4, Pl. 7/4**)- D1c type- made of limestone. Slight wear marks at the cutting edge and hafting area. Dimensions: L- 4 cm; w- 2,9 cm; t- 1,5 cm. Context of discovery: S3, Cx5, storage pit.
5. Rectangular chisel with rectangular profile (**Pl. 1/5, Pl. 7/5**)- D1a type- made of shale. It is fragmented in the cutting edge and the proximal area. Dimensions: L- 5,5 cm; w- 3,6 cm; t- 1 cm. Context of discovery: S3, Cx9, clay extraction pit.
6. Trapezoidal chisel with rounded profile (**Pl. 1/6, Pl. 7/6**)- D3 type- made of shale. Dimensions: L- 5 cm; w- 3 cm; t- 1 cm. Context of discovery: S2, Cx5, pit house.
7. Trapezoidal chisel with plain-convex profile (**Pl. 1/7, Pl. 7/7**)- D3c type- made of limestone. Dimensions: L- 3,9 cm; w- 3 cm; t- 1,4 cm. Context of discovery: S3, Cx7, waste pit.
8. Trapezoidal chisel with plain-convex profile (**Pl. 1/8, Pl. 7/8**)- D3c type- made of andesite. Dimensions: L- 6 cm; w- 3,1 cm; t- 1,6 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx5, clay extraction pit.
9. Trapezoidal chisel with plain-convex profile (**Pl. 1/9, Pl. 7/9**)- D3c type- made of limestone. It has exfoliation on one side. Dimensions: L- 4,7 cm; w- 3 cm; t- 1,5 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx6, waste pit.
10. Triangular chisel with rounded profile (**Pl. 2/1, Pl. 7/10**) made of shale. It has side exfoliations. Dimensions: L- 4,9 cm; w- 2,5 cm; t- 1,1 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx7, waste pit.

Analogies

Most of the chisels were of rectangular (D1 type) and trapezoidal (D3 type) and there is no surprise there, these are the most common shapes in the two sites from north-west Romania- *Porț-Corău* and *Pericei-Keller Tag*- specialised in polished stone tools, but especially chisels production⁵. More precise matches, considering also the variant we can find at *Porț-Corău*⁶ and *Tășad-Dealul Cetățuia*⁷ for the D1a variant and at *Porț-Corău*⁸ for the D1b variant, a rare one. Also relatively rare is the D3c variant of the trapezoidal shape at *Porț-Corău*⁹ and we can only add one exemplary from *Hodoni*, the *Tisa* habitation¹⁰ as analogy for our trapezoidal chisels, all being of this variant. If for the D1b and D3c we speak only of a rare variant (considering the specialised literature and we have reason to believe there is a significant number of chisels unpublished), for the triangular chisel we found no analogies in Romania and even if there are unpublished ones they must be rare. However, the triangular shape for chisels, and for other stone tools as well is frequent in western Europe's Neolithic¹¹.

II. Axes

1. Elongated axe with rectangular profile (**Pl. 2/2, Pl. 7/11**)- T2a type- made of limestone, severely deteriorated, it misses the cutting

edge and has exfoliations all over the body. Dimensions: L- 6,6 cm; w- 2,5 cm; t- 2,2 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx3, storage pit.

2. Axe-chisel of rectangular shape with a plain-rounded profile (**Pl. 2/3, Pl. 7/12**)- TD1 type- made of limestone, has the cutting edge fragmentary and exfoliations mostly in the distal area but also the proximal one. Dimensions: L- 6,4 cm; w- 3,4 cm; t- 1,5 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx5, clay extraction pit.

3. Oblique axe of triangular shape (**Pl. 2/4, Pl. 8/1**)- T4 type- made of limestone, has side exfoliations. Dimensions: L- 6 cm; w- 3 cm; t- 2,1 cm. Context of discovery: S3, *passim*.

Analogies

The elongated axe of T2a variant has analogies at the site of *Corău*, both in the part of *Suplac*¹² and the part of *Porț*¹³ but also at *Iclod*¹⁴ and *Pericei-Keller tag*¹⁵, being a common shape in the late Neolithic sites from northern part of Transilvania and Crișana region. The axe-chisel- TD1- type is less common and we can only give analogies from *Porț-Corău*¹⁶. The oblique axe - T4 type (taken the profile as criteria for type), has analogies at *Porț-Corău*¹⁷, *Suplacu de Barcău-Corău*¹⁸, at *Hodoni*, both *Vinca*¹⁹ and *Tisa*²⁰ habitations but only the profile that assumes obtaining a cutting edge that has no base outlined from the rest of the piece. The faces have normally a trapezoidal shape while our axe from *Moșnița* has a triangular shape just as a chisel presented before. The triangular shape is frequent in the western Europe Neolithic sites, especially on axes²¹ but so far we have not encountered it in Romania's sites.

III. Adzes

1. Trapezoidal shape adze with a plain-convex profile (**Pl. 2/5, Pl. 8/2**)- Te1 type- made of shale. Dimensions: L- 9 cm; w- 4,5 cm; t- 2,3 cm. Context of discovery: S5, Cx5, clay extraction pit.

2. Rectangular adze with a convex-concave profile (**Pl. 2/6, Pl. 8/3**)- Te4 type- made of limestone, is fragmented transversal, mostly in the distal part. Dimensions: L- 8 cm; w- 5,6 cm; t- 2,4 cm. Context of discovery: S5, Cx8, clay extraction pit.

Analogies

The Te1 type, but with different profiles, represents the most common chisel type at *Porț*²². The rectangular type is encountered at *Porț*²³ and *Pericei*²⁴ but is less frequent and never combined with a convex-concave profile that appears in other type of adzes in those sites²⁵.

IV. Millstones

1. Spherical millstone with a flattened face (**Pl. 3/1, Pl. 8/4**)- Z1 type- made of quartzite. Dimensions: 5,6 x 4 cm (maximum diameters). Context of discovery: S5, Cx1, waste pit.

¹² IGNAT 1998, Fig. 20, b, 2-3.

¹³ DUNCA 2016, Pl. I, Pl. V/1; DUNCA 2025, Pl. 88/6-8, Pl. 89/1.

¹⁴ LAZAROVICI/MAXIM 1993, Fig. 16/2.

¹⁵ DUNCA/BĂCUEȚ-CRIȘAN 2018, Fig. 9/9, Fig. 15/3.

¹⁶ DUNCA 2016 Pl. I, Pl. VII/3; DUNCA 2025 Pl. 95/5.

¹⁷ DUNCA 2016, Pl. I- T4, Pl. VI/3, Pl. VII/1-2; DUNCA 2025, Pl. 92/4-5.

¹⁸ IGNAT 1998, Fig. 24, a, 1-4.

¹⁹ DRAȘOVEAN/ȚEICU/MUNTEAN 1996, Pl. V/8; MARȚIȘ/POPESCU 2002-2003, Pl. IV/1, 2.

²⁰ DRAȘOVEAN/ȚEICU/MUNTEAN 1996, Pl. VI/1, 2.

²¹ PETREQUIN *et alii* 2012, 1017, Fig. 1, 1024, Fig. 8.

²² DUNCA 2016, Pl. I-Te4; DUNCA 2025, Pl. 96/12-13, Pl. 112/8.

²³ DUNCA 2016, Pl. I-Te4; DUNCA 2025, Pl. 96/12-13, Pl. 112/8.

²⁴ DUNCA/BĂCUEȚ-CRIȘAN 2018, Fig. 11/2, Fig. 15/10.

²⁵ DUNCA 2016, Pl. IX/2; DUNCA/BĂCUEȚ-CRIȘAN 2018, Fig. 11/4.

⁵ DUNCA 2019, 7-9; DUNCA 2025, 105-106.

⁶ DUNCA 2016, Pl. I-D1a, Pl. II/1; DUNCA 2025, Pl. 52/1-12.

⁷ IGNAT 1987, Pl. II, 1, 2, 7.

⁸ DUNCA 2016, Pl. I-D1b, Pl. II/2; DUNCA 2025, Pl. 52/13.

⁹ DUNCA 2016, Pl. I, Pl. III/5; DUNCA 2025, Pl. 65/10.

¹⁰ DRAȘOVEAN/ȚEICU/MUNTEAN 1996, Pl. VI/3; MARȚIȘ/POPESCU 2002-2003, Pl. V/5.

¹¹ FÁBREGAS VALCARCE/DE LOMBERA HERMIDA/RODRÍGUEZ RELLÁN 2012, Fig. 16-18.

2. Spherical flattened millstone (**Pl. 3/2; Pl. 8/5**) - Z1 type- made of andesite, has wear marks on the narrow sides. Dimensions: L- 5,7 cm; w- 5,3 cm; t- 3,9 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx5, clay extraction pit.

3. Elongated millstone (**Pl. 3/3, Pl. 9/1**) - Z2 type- made of limestone, with a bitronconic transversal section. Dimensions: L- 10 cm; w- 7,5 cm; t- 7,7 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx1, waste pit.

4. Elongated millstone (**Pl. 3/4, Pl. 9/2**) - Z2 type- made of andesite, possible used as hammer as well, has exfoliations on both narrow ends, suggesting they were both active. Dimensions: L- 11,3 cm; w- 5,6 cm; t- 5 cm. Context of discovery: S5, Cx2, storage pit.

Analogies

Millstones are common in the Neolithic sites so the analogies would be redundant. Considering the two sites specialized in ground stone tools production, we observe that at Port the two types of millstones have approximately equal presence²⁶ while at Pericei only the elongated ones were found²⁷.

V. Querns

1. Irregular quern of quartz (**Pl. 9/3**), with exfoliations, unlevelled faces. Dimensions: L- 11,4 cm; w- 7,4 cm; t- 4,2 cm. Context of discovery: S2, Cx4, clay extraction pit.

2. Nearly oval quern of sandstone (**Pl. 4/1; Pl. 9/4**), with few exfoliations, has a concave face. Dimensions: L- 12,5 cm; w- 8,3 cm; t- 5,5 cm. Context of discovery: S2, Cx4, clay extraction pit.

3. Irregular quern of quartzite (**Pl. 3/5, Pl. 9/5**), with exfoliations, unlevelled faces. Dimensions: L- 14 cm; w- 9 cm; t- 3,2 cm. Context of discovery: S2, Cx4, clay extraction pit.

4. Quadrilateral with rounded corner quern of quartzite (**Pl. 4/2, Pl. 9/6**), convex-concave profile. Dimensions: L- 9,6 cm; w- 4 cm; t- 3,5 cm. Context of discovery: S3, Cx1, clay extraction pit.

5. Fragment of quern, transversally broken, made of sandstone (**Pl. 9/7**), convex-concave profile. Dimensions: diameter- 9 cm; t- 7,5 cm. Context of discovery: S3, Cx1, clay extraction pit.

6. Fragment of quern, transversally broken, made of sandstone (**Pl. 9/8**), convex-concave profile. Dimensions: diameter- 9 cm; t- 6 cm. Context of discovery: S3, Cx1, clay extraction pit.

7. Quadrilateral fragmentary quern of sandstone (**Pl. 4/3, Pl. 10/1**), with convex-concave section. Dimensions: L- 16,8 cm; w- 9 cm; t- 3,2 cm. Context of discovery: S3, Cx2A, storage pit.

8. Quadrilateral quern of sandstone (**Pl. 4/4, Pl. 10/2**), with a face slightly convex, the other one plain. Dimensions: L- 14,4 cm; w- 9,4 cm; t- 4 cm. Context of discovery: S3, Cx2A, storage pit.

9. Fragment of quern made of sandstone (**Pl. 4/5, Pl. 10/3**) with convex-concave profile. Dimensions: L- 9 cm; w- 7,7 cm; t- 3,9 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx5, clay extraction pit.

10. Approximately oval quern, made of sandstone (**Pl. 4/6, Pl. 10/4**), having a nearly rectangular profile, one of the faces being slightly concave. Dimensions: L- 17,8 cm; w- 12 cm; t- 3,3 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx5, clay extraction pit.

11. Sandstone quern with five edges, plain faces (**Pl. 5/1, Pl. 10/5**). Dimensions: L- 16 cm; w- 10,8 cm; t- 3 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx5, clay extraction pit.

12. Fragment of sandstone quern (**Pl. 10/6**), broken transversally and longitudinally. Dimensions: L- 9,2 cm; w- 8,4 cm; t- 4,4 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx5, clay extraction pit.

13. Oval quern, made of sandstone (**Pl. 10/7**), broken transversally, with a plain-convex profile. Dimensions: L- 12,4 cm; w- 10,3 cm; t- 7 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx6A, waste pit.

14. Fragment of quern (**Pl. 5/4, Pl. 10/8**), transversally broken, made of sandstone, with a rectangular profile. Dimensions: L- 18 cm; w- 15,8 cm; t- 2 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx7, waste pit.

15. Oval quern (**Pl. 5/2, Pl. 11/1**), transversally and longitudinally broken, made of sandstone, with a convex-concave profile. Dimensions: L- 23,5 cm; w- 12,4 cm; t- 7,5 cm. Context of discovery: S4, Cx7, waste pit.

16. Oval quern (**Pl. 5/3, Pl. 11/3**) of quartzite, with plain faces. Dimensions: L- 15 cm; w- 8,6 cm; t- 6,3 cm. Context of discovery: S5, Cx2, storage pit.

17. Oval quern (**Pl. 5/5, Pl. 11/2**) made of shale, with a slightly concave face, having exfoliations as well. Dimensions: L- 13,6 cm; w- 8,6 cm; t- 3,5 cm. Context of discovery: S5, Cx7, clay extraction pit.

We observe that usually one of the faces of the quern is at least slightly concave but it is possible that they are both flat, the edges being a little rounded.

VI. Polishers

1. Sandstone slab (**Pl. 6/1, Pl. 11/4**) approximately oval with two oblique grooves. Dimensions: L- 8,2 cm; w- 4,4 cm; t- 2,2 cm. Context of discovery: S2, Cx3, clay extraction pit.

2. Sandstone slab (**Pl. 6/5, Pl. 11/5**) with a longitudinal groove of 0,7 cm width and 0,2 cm depth. Dimensions: L- 8,5 cm; w- 3,3 cm; t- 2,3 cm. Context of discovery: S3, Cx5, storage pit.

3. Sandstone slab (**Pl. 6/4, Pl. 11/6**) with flat faces. Dimensions: L- 9,6 cm; w- 7,3 cm; t- 2,7 cm. Context of discovery: S3, Cx9, storage pit.

4. Andesite slab stone (**Pl. 6/3, Pl. 11/7**), fragmented transversally, having an almost triangular shape, with the edges of the long sides elevated. Dimensions: L- 9,1 cm; w- 7,8 cm; t- 0,6 cm. Context of discovery: S5, Cx7, clay extraction pit.

Polishers were used generally for manufacturing stone tools but some of them could have been used for bone working as well, and that could be the piece number two from our catalogue. A similar piece found at Hodoni was assigned to bone polishing²⁸, and we can quote more analogies at Șoimuș²⁹.

VII. Disc

1. Fragment of a circular disc of andesite (**Pl. 6/2, Pl. 11/8**), with triangular section. Dimensions: L- 8,6 cm; w- 2,7 cm; t- 1,2 cm. Context of discovery: S5, Cx7- clay extraction pit.

This piece is not a tool like the others. Most likely is a bracelet and the closest analogy comes from Vinča culture, the site of Liubcova-Ornița³⁰. We can also quote three pieces from Șoimuș³¹. Those pieces are more frequent in western Europe, the alpine and alsacian zone, being discovered in habitations but also graves³². There are several types of stone discs there, one of them is with triangular section³³ just like ours. The interpretation given by the researchers who studied this type of pieces is that they represent a symbol of social status³⁴.

²⁸ MARTIȘ/POPESCU 2002-2003, 25, Pl. III/1.

²⁹ ȘTEFAN *et alii* 2017, Pl. IX/7, 8, 10.

³⁰ COMȘA 1969, 26, Fig. 12/1.

³¹ ȘTEFAN *et alii* 2017, Pl. IX/1-4.

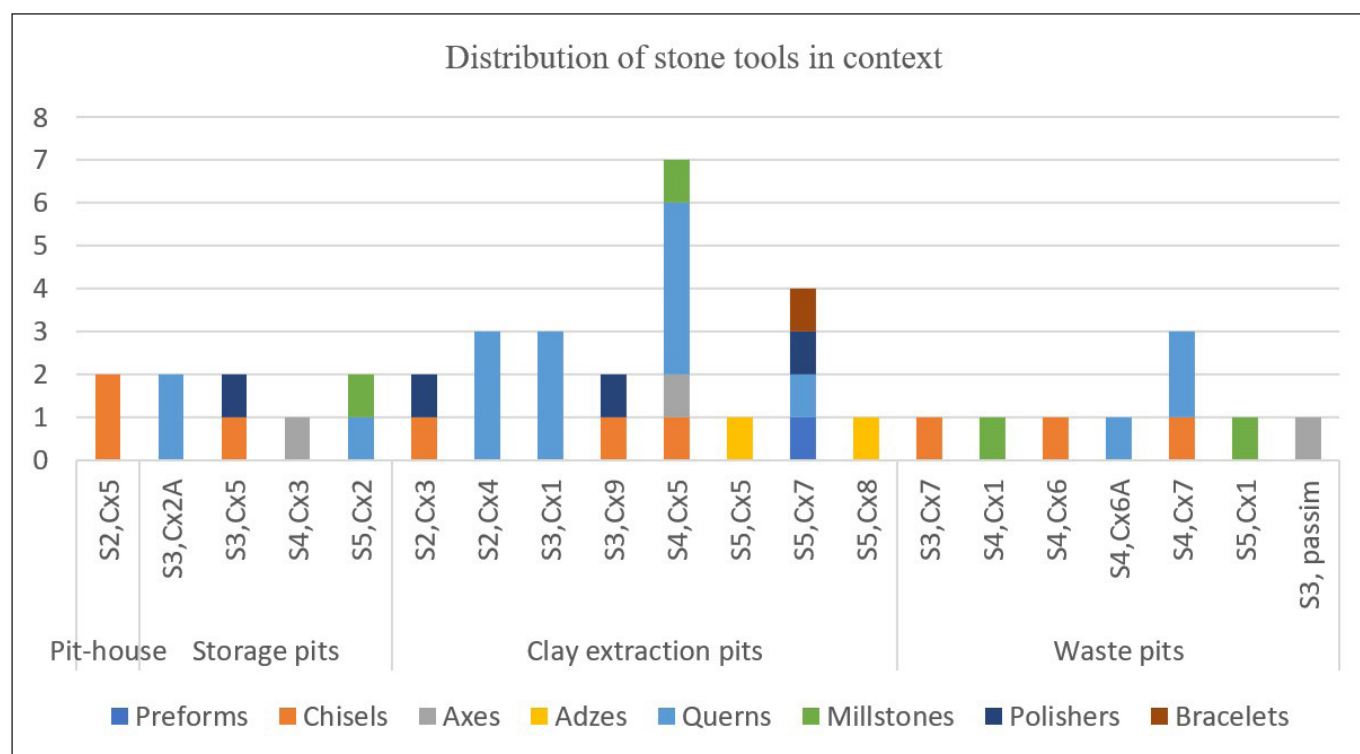
³² PÉTREQUIN *et alii* 2019, 307.

³³ PÉTREQUIN *et alii* 2019, 308-309.

³⁴ PÉTREQUIN *et alii* 2019, 323.

²⁶ DUNCA 2025, 73.

²⁷ DUNCA/BĂCUEȚ-CRIȘAN 2018, Fig. 11/8-11, Fig. 16/5-7.



Graphic 1. Types of lithic material arranged by context.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

There were 54 archaeological complexes discovered at Moşnița Nouă-*Objective 4* site. From those, only 19 (**Graph. 1**) had ground stone tool artefacts, but each type of context is represented, meaning: pit-house, storage pit, clay extraction pit and waste pit.

The highest number of pieces was in a clay extraction pit-S4, Cx5, but most of them were querns. However, the difference between contexts is irrelevant, the pieces were discovered in the filing level of each, so not even in the case of the pit-house we cannot speak of the using context. Also the storage pits had become waste ones, considering the findings (pottery sherds and usually no vessels that contained grains or something else).

Considering all this, we can still compare the findings with those of other sites, to conclude what level of development had the Neolithic habitation from Moşniţa from this point of view. We observe that there is almost no piece in working process, except the chisel's preform, also that the edge tools are considerably deteriorated and made generally from soft rocks, mostly limestone. That shows a lack of sources nearby, the Banat Mountains are the closest but not close enough to obtain rocks directly and in large amount. Using the tool until is completely worn out was observed for the Vinča sites³⁵. We can surely frame the ground stone industry from Moşniţa Nouă in the domestic category, comprising the necessary tools used for wood working, for bone working if we think of some of the polishers and of course the cereal grinding, the later one demanding the majority stone tools—the querns, along with the millstones. The second category represented is the chisels one, same as in other sites also,

especially in those specialised in ground tool manufacturing for exchange, like Poř and Pericei³⁶ indicating the necessity of a fine wood working more than of deforestation for the Middle and Late Neolithic. How common is the lithic assemblage discovered at Mořniřa? We will compare it with ones that show a domestic production also (and from where we have a complete statistic too). At Zăuan-Dâmbu cimitirului (Sălaj county), an Early Neolithic site, chisels were prevalent but deteriorated and made of soft stones³⁷. At Carcaliu³⁸ (Tulcea county), an Eneolithic site, millstones and querns are the most frequent, just as in our site with the difference they appeared in dwellings in most cases. Finally, to give an example of a large scale investigated site, at Hăbășești (Iași county), each dwelling had some ground stone tool but pits also had unbroken ones³⁹, this last observation being true for Mořniřa.

We can conclude that the ground stone lithic industry from Moşniţa Nouă-*Objective 4* site was centred on household needs, having limited stone resources and using the edge tools as much as possible. The typology fits the general one for the intracarpathian area and beyond, as we showed with analogies, but western influences appear consisting in the triangular shape and also the disc fragment that comes from a bracelet, the only piece discussed here that is not a tool and also not frequent, indicating social symbols according to the study that we quoted before.

³⁵ DRASOVEAN/TEICU/MUNTEAN 1996, 14.

³⁶ DUNCA 2019, 9; DUNCA 2025, 132-243.

³⁷ DUNCA 2019a, 106.

³⁸ MICU/HAITĂ/MIHAIL 2005-2006, 21.

³⁹ DUMITRESCU 1954, 250.

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Plate 1. Chisels: 1. preform, 2-5. rectangular, 6-9. trapezoidal

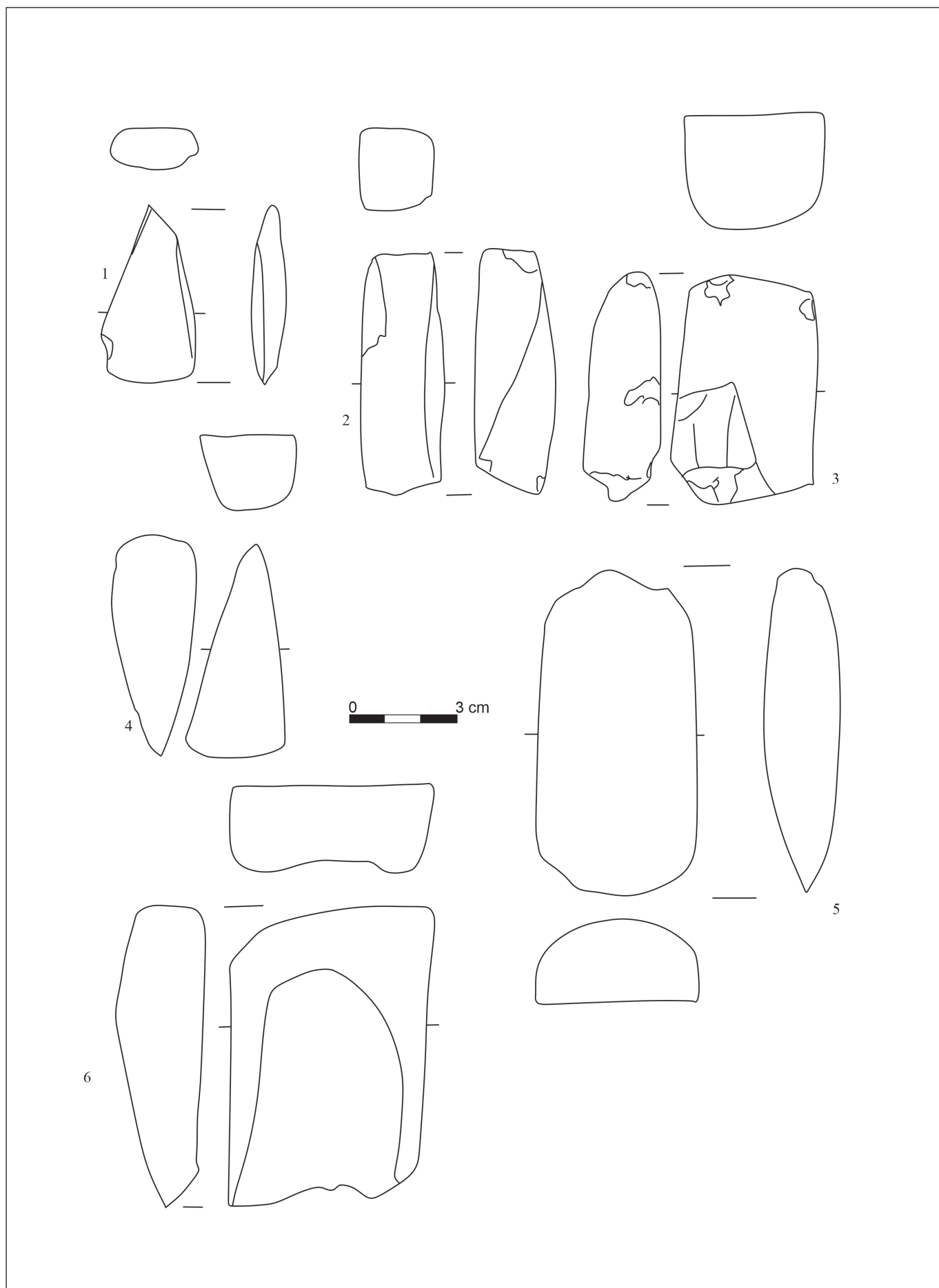


Plate 2. Chisels: 1. triangular. Axes: 2. elongated, 3. axe-chisel, 4. oblique. Adzes: 5. trapezoidal, 6. rectangular

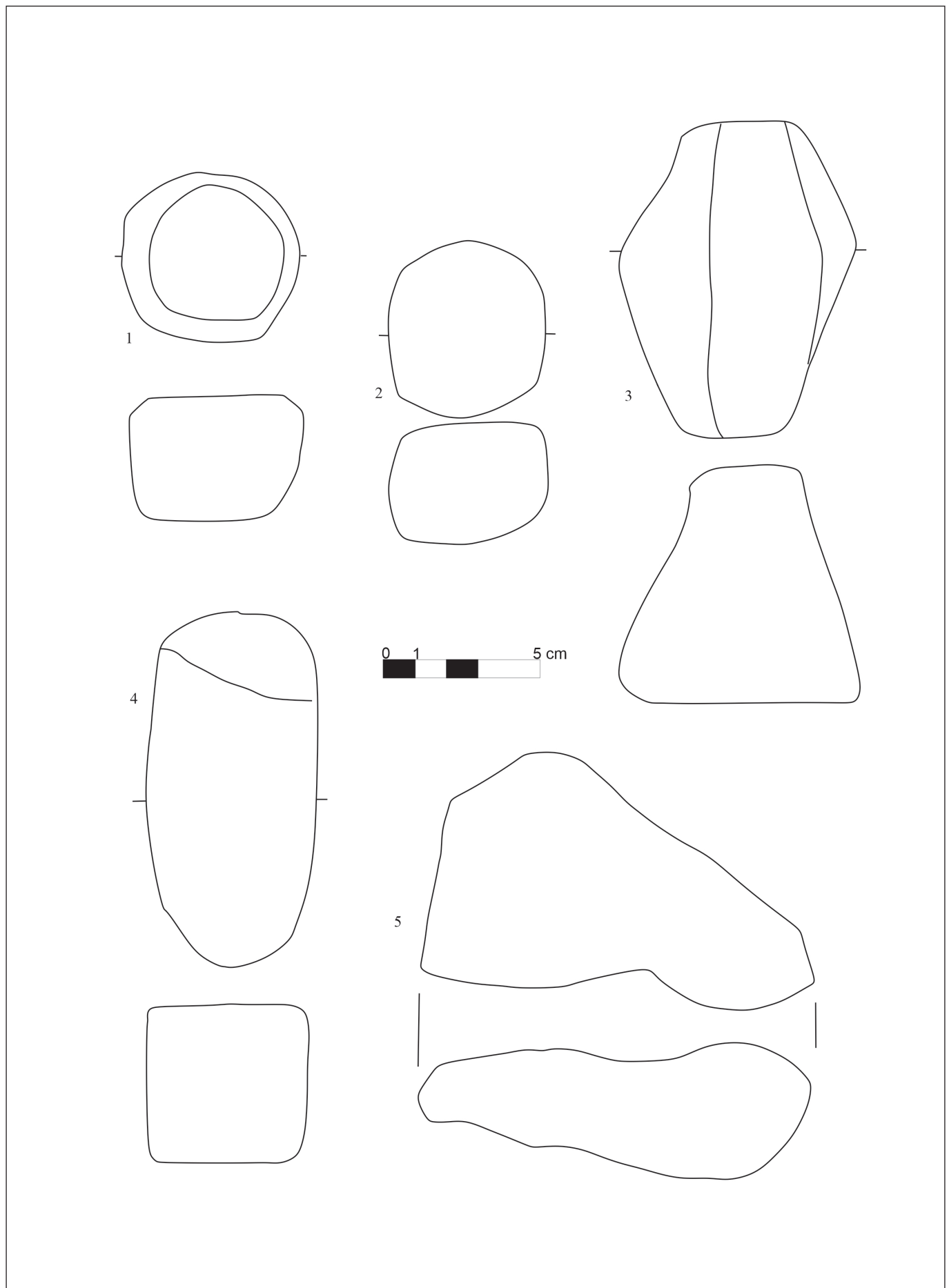


Plate 3. Millstones: 1-4. Quern: 5

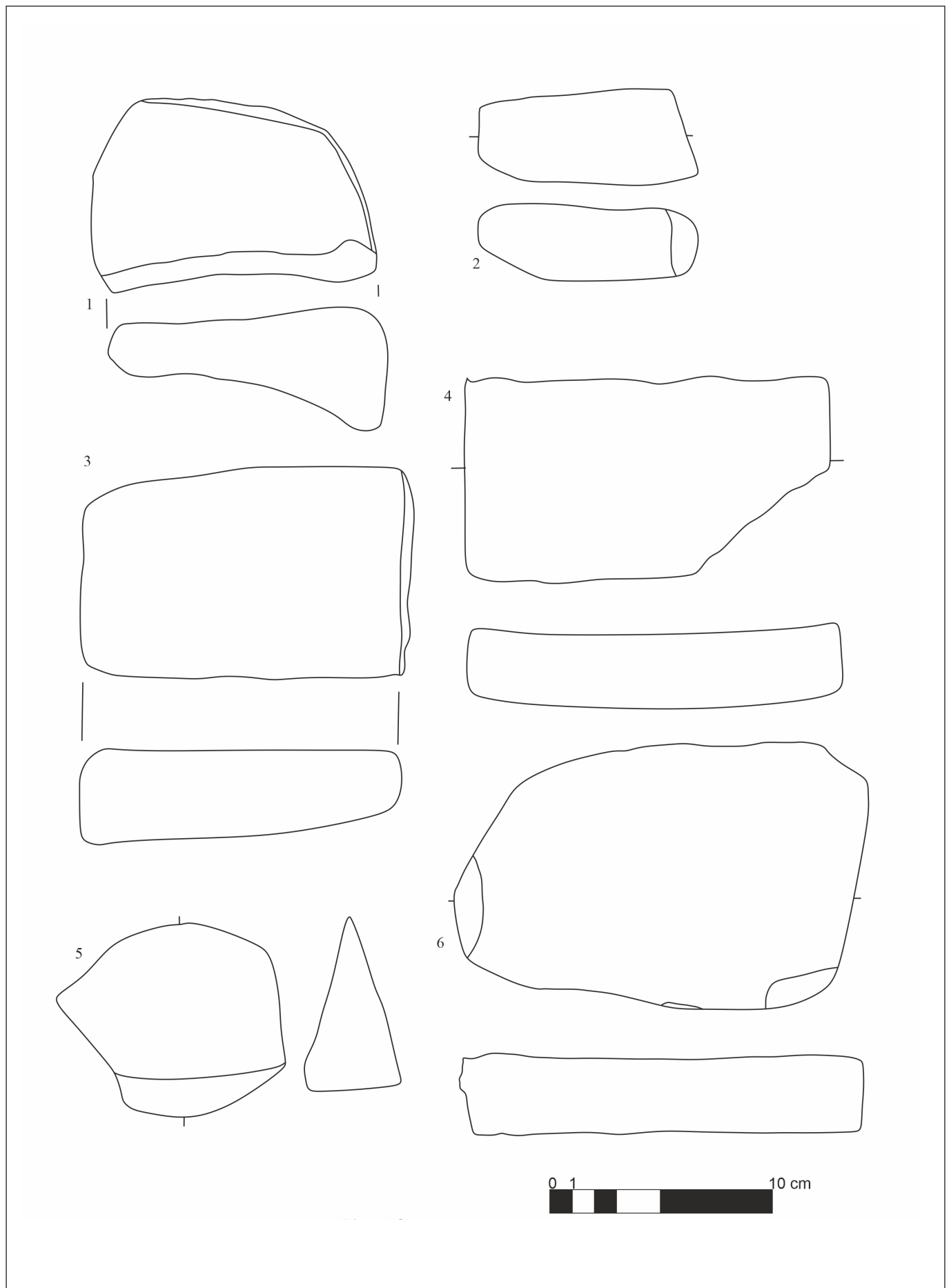


Plate 4. Querns.

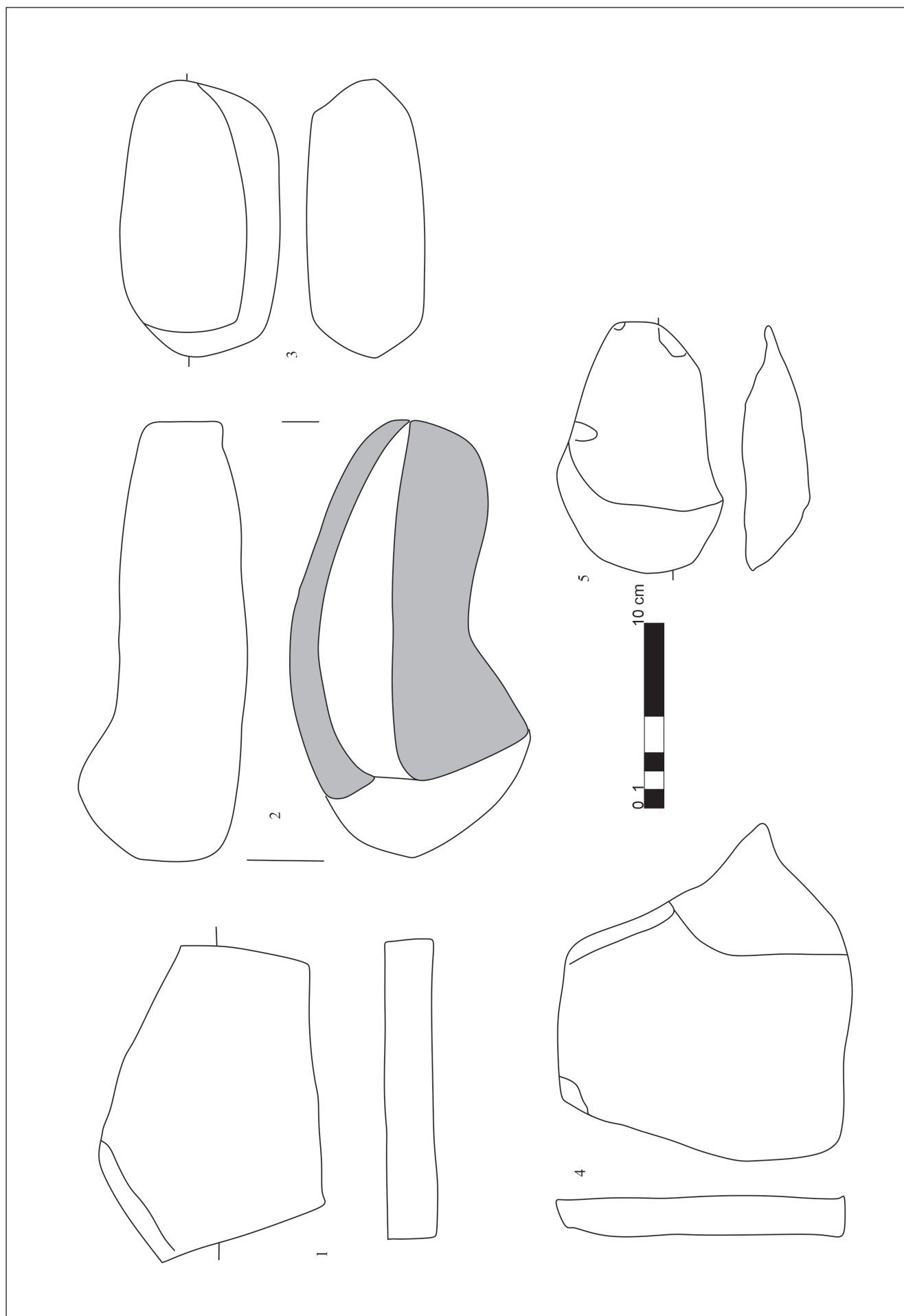


Plate 5. Querns.

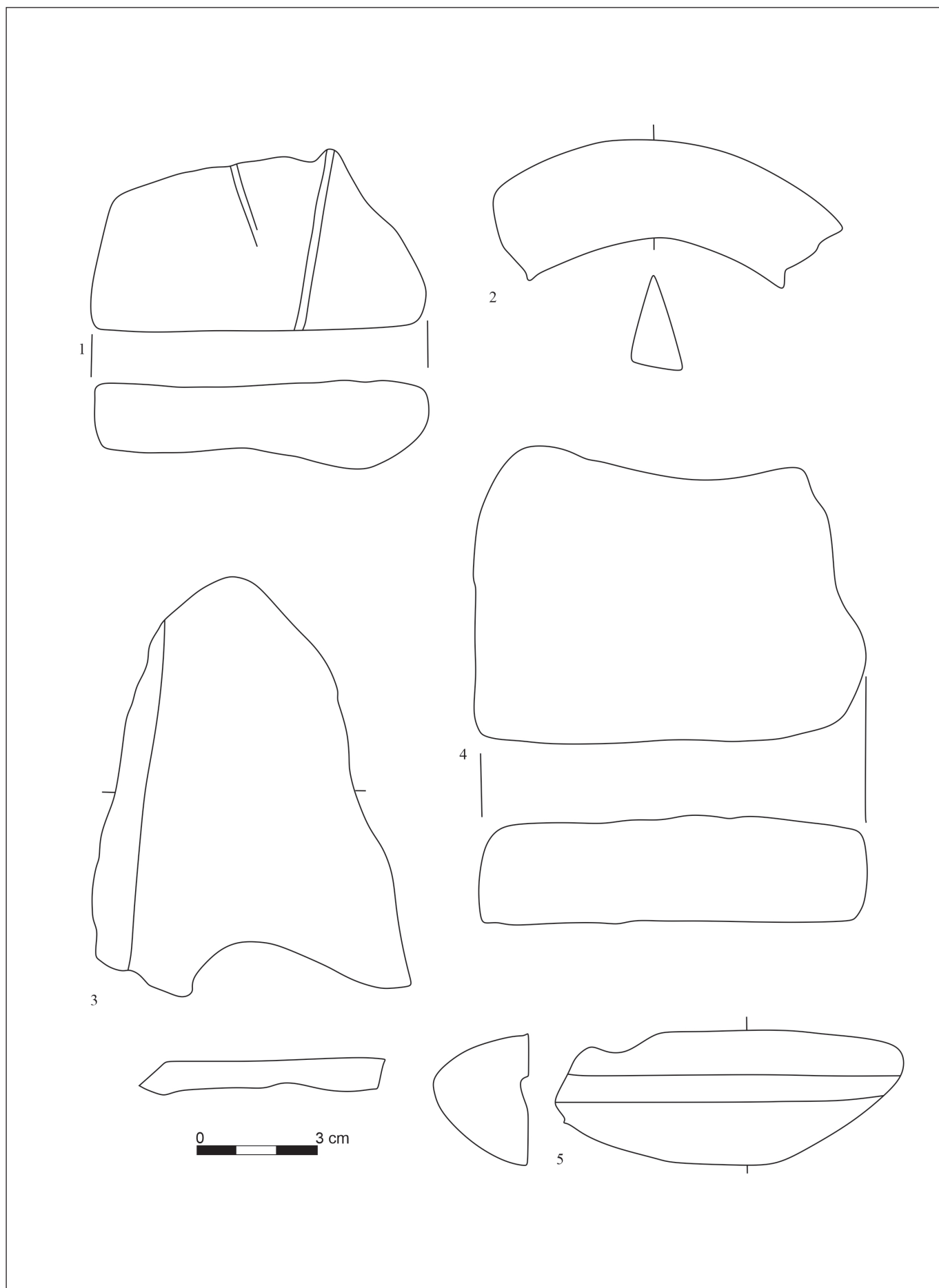


Plate 6. Polishers: 1, 3-5. Disc (bracelet): 2.



Plate 7. Chisels: 1. preform, 2, 3, 5. D1a variant, 3. D1c variant, 6-9. D3c variant, 10. triangular. Axes: 11. T2a variant, 12. TD 1 variant



Plate 8. Axe with oblique profile: 1. Adzes: 2, 3. Millstones: 4, 5.

Plate 8. Axe with oblique profile: 1. Adzes: 2, 3. Millstones: 4, 5.



Plate 9. Millstones: 1, 2. Querns: 3-8.



Plate 10. Querns.



Plate 11. Querns: 1-3. Polishers: 4-7. Disc (bracelet): 8.