The Early and Middle Pleistocene archaeological record of Greece : current status and future prospects

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Fig. 1 General views of Kokkinopilos deposits: a) view to the north; picture taken from the top of the first Roman shaft, close to the main entrance to the site. b) view to the south, facing the main entrance to the site (not visible, to the right of the building). The figure (in the center) is walking on zone B deposits, overlain by zone C. c) view to the south-southwest, inside the main part of the site; note the grey layer slightly visible to the center-left of the picture. The wooded area to the right, where the road is passing, defines the western boundary of the 'main divide' mentioned in text; all recent finds, including the handaxe of Runnels and van Andel, have been found to the east of this wooded area (i.e. basically the area shown in this photograph).

Fig. 2 Gullying at Kokkinopilos a) view to the north-west, showing gullies of the southern part of the site b) view to south-west, showing gullies of the south-western part of the site

Fig. 3 Kokkinopilos: exposure of root pedestals by erosion at the western part of the site.

Fig. 4 Stratigraphic zones of Kokkinopilos a) Zone B (foreground) and C (background). The two bands of darker color in the middle are most likely remnants of two uppermost paleosols in zone B (see text and cross-section of fig. 4.9)

Fig. 4 b) Contact between zones B and C

Fig. 5 Colluvial ‘redbeds’ overlain by fluvial sands. Velestino, Thessaly. The section is ca. 4-5 m. long.

Fig. 6 Kokkinopilos, zone B. Grey veins due to gleying.

Fig. 7 Kokkinopilos, zone B: gleying and mottling. Vertical grey stripes probably result from water circulating in root channels. Photograph taken by P. Karkanas (in a rainy day, hence the darker color of the wet sediments)

Fig. 8 Kokkinopilos: well-developed, hard-pan zone (petroferric horizon?) that could be interpreted as resulting from long-term exposure and desiccation. a) general view b) detail; note the black, manganiferous concretions alongside gleyed streaks.

Fig. 9 Desiccated and highly indurated sediments of zone C at Kokkinopilos; red circle marks the position of a stratified flint artefact. Some bedding is still visible in the upper-right, whilst it faints out laterally to the left of the picture, where evidence of swelling and cracking of the clays is visible.

Fig. 10 Panoramic view showing the location of the grey layer

Fig. 11 Kokkinopilos, grey layer. Note the desiccated sediments denoting the boundaries of the layer (left part of photograph, starting close to the hammer). Photograph taken by P. Karkanas.

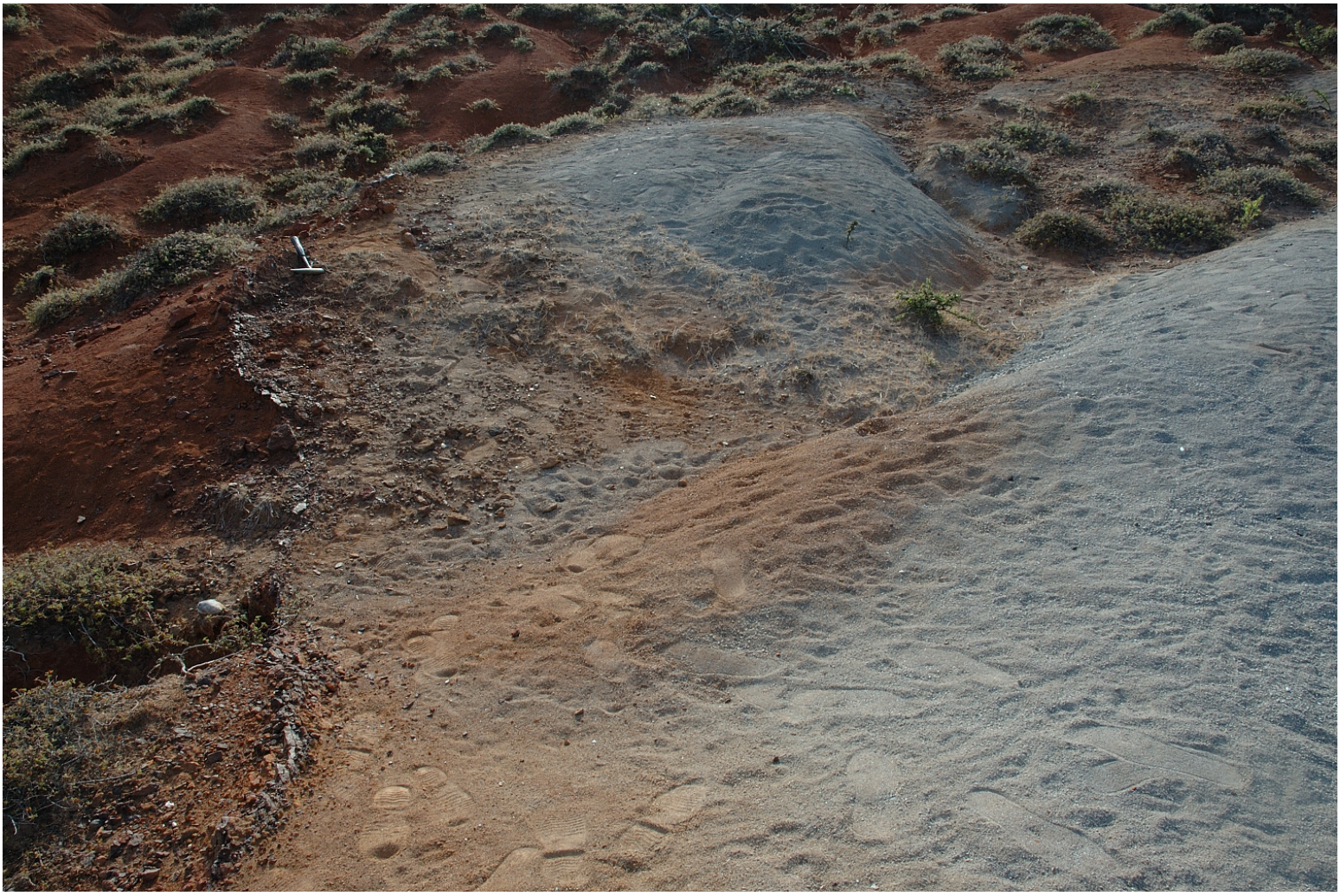

Fig. 12 Artefact cluster of patinated flints on the grey layer (Kokkinopilos, zone B). All white pieces are worked flints. The larger artefact in the lower-left part of the picture was dug out from the sediments.

Fig. 13 East-to-West view of the main part of Kokkinopilos, showing the contact between zones B and C

Fig. 14 Kokkinopilos, south-western part. Paleosol (in the place where the hammer lies), possibly the one marking the boundary between zones B and C. Photograph taken by P. Karkanas.

Fig. 15 Kokkinopilos, evidence of gleying in zone C.

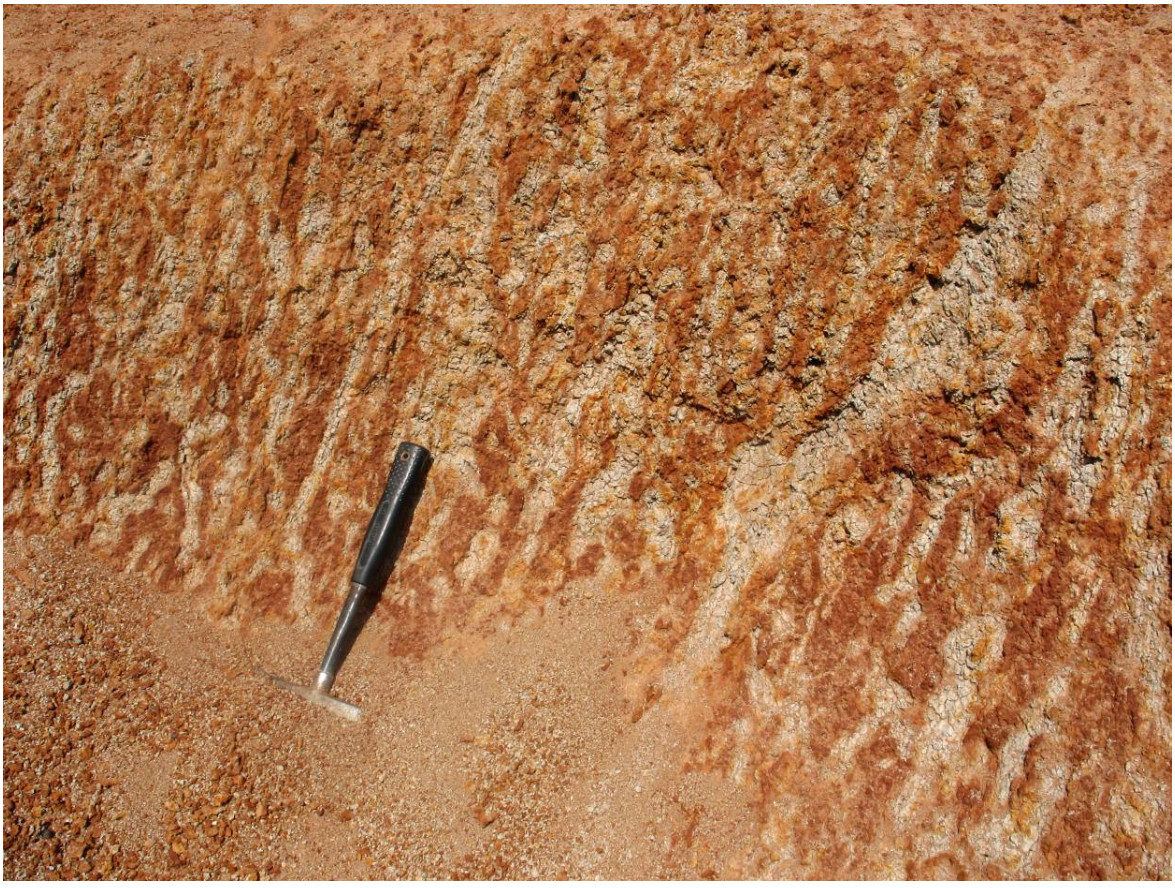

Fig. 16 Kokkinopilos: paleosol (mainly the Bt horizon) formed on zone C, TL-dated at 91 ka (i.e. 'Mid-Palaeolithic soil'). a) exposed at east-facing slope of main divide (see location in fig. 18) b) exposed at the west-facing slope (at the foothils of the limestone ridge); see text for details.

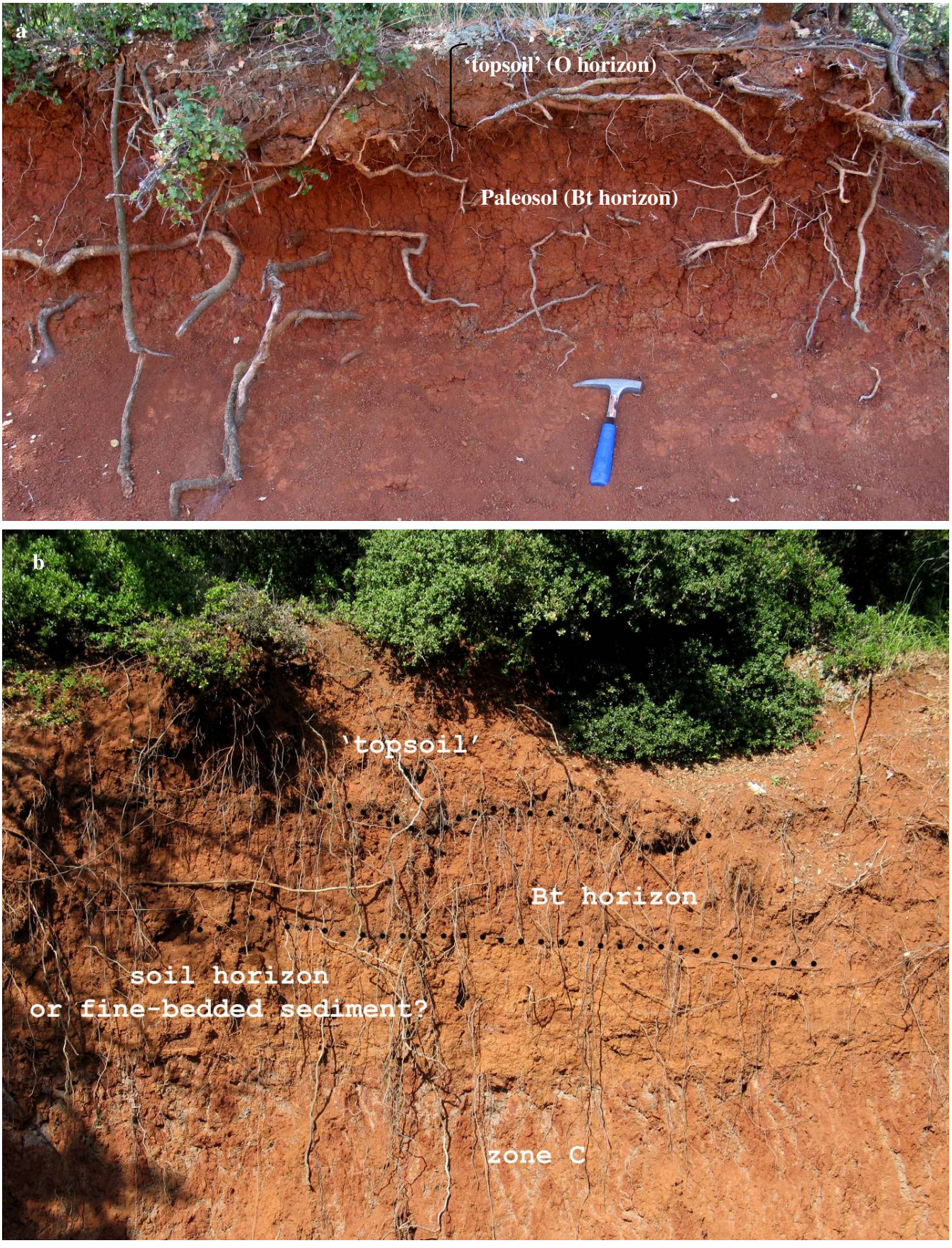

Fig. 17 Kokkinopilos, Bt horizon of 'Mid-Palaeolithic Soil' (?) exposed elsewhere in the eastern part of the site. a) note how fragmented paleosol exposures usually are; the section has a total length of ca. 5 m. b) detail of paleosol horizon; compare with fig. 16.

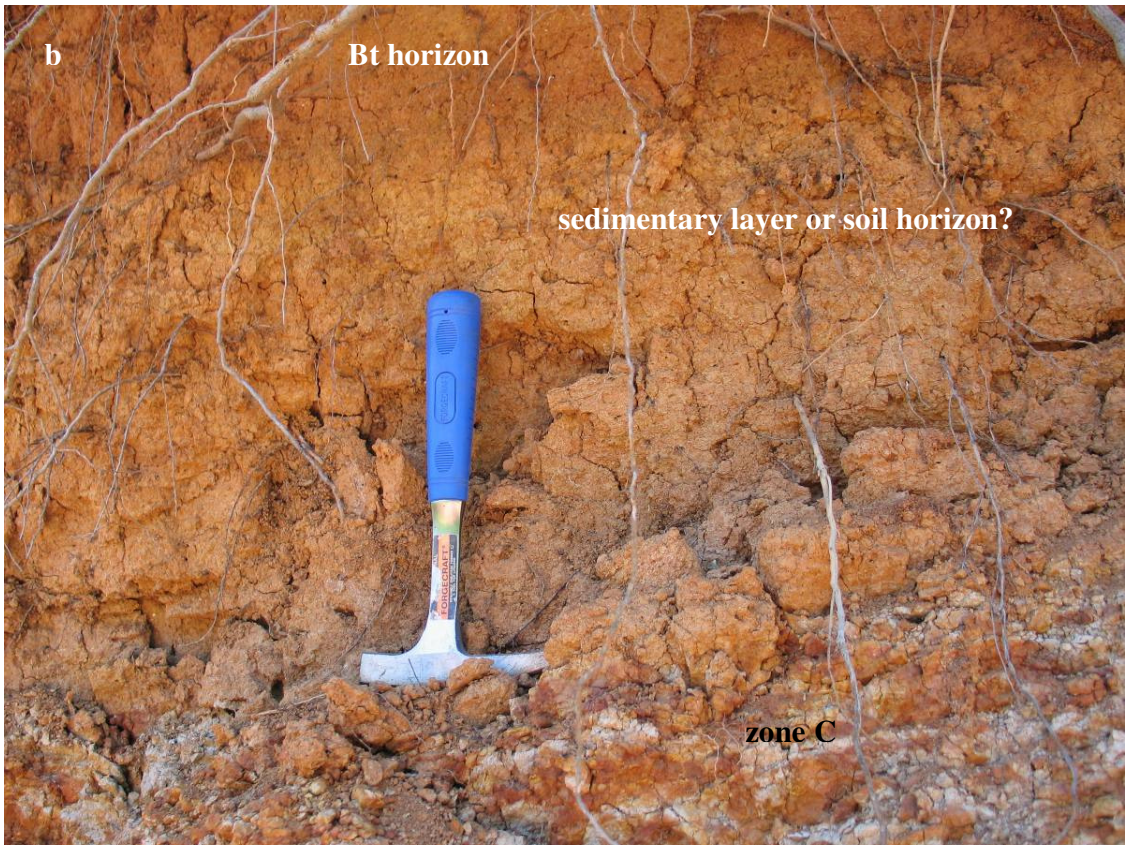

Fig. 18 'Layer D' (?). Note the absence of grey streaks, in marked contrast to the underlying zone C sediments. Photograph by P. Karkanas.

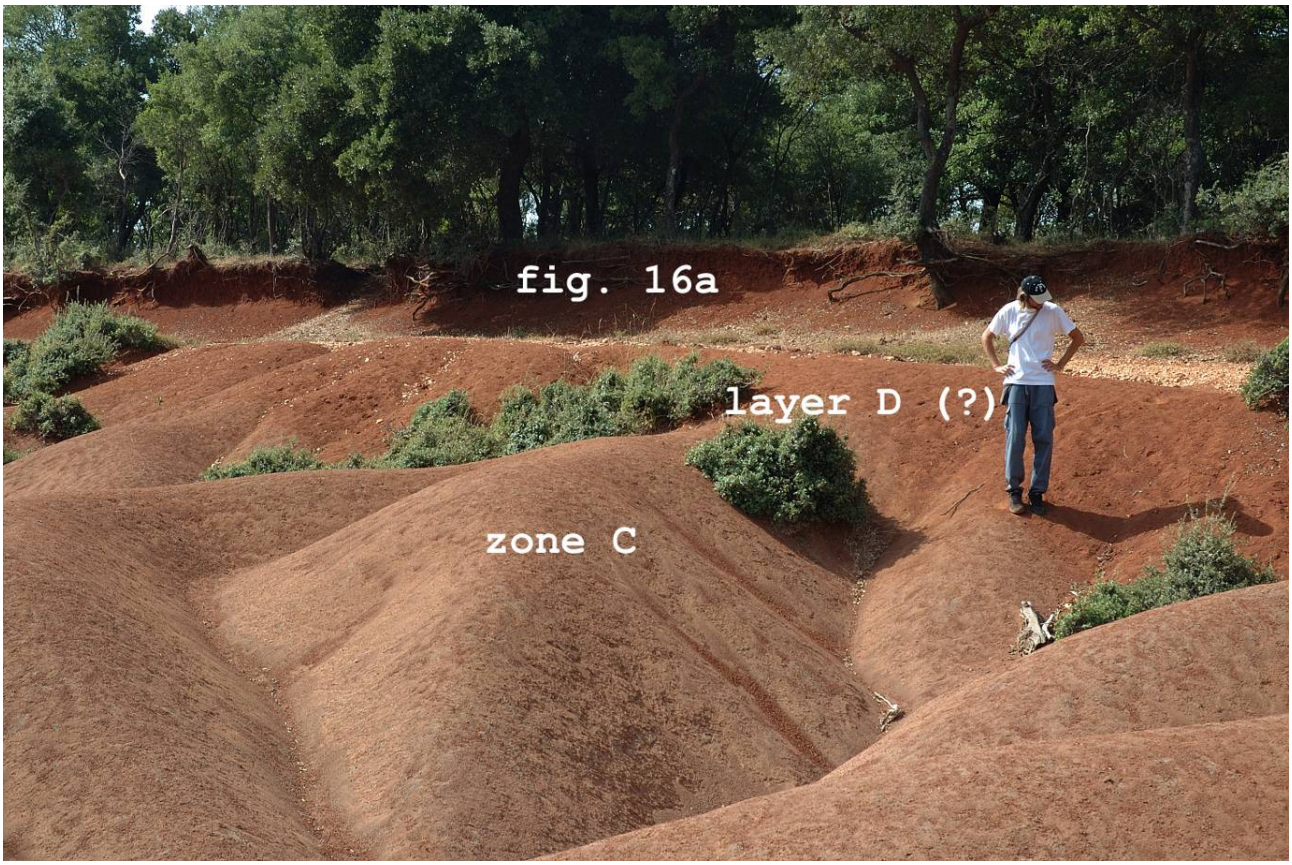

Fig. 19 'Topsoil' at Kokkinopilos. This is the thin soil (O horizon) *overlying the 'Mid-Palaeolithic Soil'*. Only unpatinated artefacts, such as the one shown here, are being found either resting on or buried in this soil. Compare the structure with that of the paleosol in fig. 16 and 17

Fig. 20 The findspot of the biface shown in figures 4.11 and 4.12 in text, where the figure (author) is standing. Note the darker, brownish color and the different texture of the sediments, as well as the absence of gleying, in contrast to fig. 6, 7 and 21a (undisturbed deposits of zones B and C, this Appendix). A small part of the grey layer of fig. 10-12 is visible behind the shrub on the left of the picture. Photograph by P. Karkanas.

Fig. 21 Details of the bifaces. a) the one found in undisturbed sediments; note the fine texture of the matrix, the evidence of gleying (grey-colored sediments), as well as the fresh condition of the specimen. b) the one that was found associated with disturbed deposits; note the fresh condition of the flake scars

Fig. 22 Findspot of biface found in zone C. a) view to west b) view to east