



Fig. 30 b.

usual Mohamedan shape, likewise made of sun-dried clay, of the same kind as that common throughout the locality. The mountain torrents have within recent years attacked the right side of the gully to such an extent that it has washed away a portion of the ghuristan, so that the interior of some of the graves are now half exposed. A corpse, apparently that of a 15 year-old Mohammedan youth, which had recently fallen out, lay in the bed of the gully. The short hair, teeth, ears, and hands were fairly well preserved, the

skin hung about the skeleton like parchment, a piece of cloth was bound round the head, the feet only were missing. The skull was of the Mussulman shape. My native guides had no hesitation whatever in recognising this ghuristan as a Mohammedan burial-place; indeed the position of the graves left no room whatever for doubt. I would not venture to determine its age; but it can hardly date back very far, at a guess say 150 to 200 years. Were it older than that the skeleton which I have just described would not have been so well preserved, but would undoubtedly have crumbled to pieces and the bones would have been bleached. Close beside the burial-place was a clay structure which may possibly have been a *mästscht*, a *chaneka*, or a burial monument placed over the grave of some distinguished person. It consisted of three walls without a roof; the fourth wall, which stood on the verge of the gully, had evidently been washed away. The clay walls had been built up round a framework of posts and beams, imparting to it



Fig. 31. CLAY POT FROM JING-PEN.



Fig. 32. RUIN AT JING-PEN.