

I remembered how on my previous visit I had observed small fragments of stucco reliefs emerging from the slope of eroded soil below the foot of a big tamarisk-covered sand-cone near Balawaste, the northernmost of the smaller sites about Khādalik. These evidently marked the position of a ruined Buddhist shrine, which had first been exposed to erosion before being covered up by the accumulation of drift-sand.¹³ But a systematic search for such ruins in this large and deceptive area would have taken time, which my programme would not allow me to spare.

Remains
from Bala-
waste.

Curiously enough it was near Balawaste that the discovery was said to have been made of a considerable collection of fresco and stucco reliefs fragments and of other miscellaneous relics from a Buddhist shrine, which Badruddīn Khān delivered to me at Kāshgar in June 1915.^{13a} I have no means of verifying the statement; but, in view of the very close agreement of the relics in character and style with those found at Khādalik, I believe it to be probably correct. Among the fragments of mural paintings in tempera, some of large size and evidently cut off extant walls, others, no doubt, picked up loose in the debris, the following may be specially noted for their subjects. In Bal. 02 we have interesting architectural details of distinct Gandhāra type; in 05 a-h a collection of standing Buddha figures radiating as in representations of the Śrāvastī miracle; in 094 a well-drawn yellow horse galloping; in 098 a princely figure playing a harp with graceful hand; in 0104 two ducks facing, &c. Donor figures of interest, on account of the faithful representation of their costume, are seen in 0117-18, 0121-7. Fragments of fine stucco painted both on front and back, 0122-3, 0128-9, may, perhaps, have belonged to partitions dividing small niches in a shrine. Among the many stucco reliefs fragments the figures of floating Gandharvīs (050, 075-6, 082, Pl. IV) may be noticed; small Buddha heads are still more frequent (see Bal. 077, 090, Pl. V). In the fragment 092 we have distinct evidence that accidental burning has helped to harden these small stuccoes.

Finds from
Domoko,
Khādalik.

The area of ruined sites north-east of Domoko of which Khādalik marks the centre and Balawaste and Kuduk-köl the north and south ends, is likely to have been the source also of the series of miscellaneous relics marked *D.K.* in the List below. The small objects in metal, stone, and bone, *D.K.* 01-8 (Pl. X, XI), were brought to me at Achma, where I stayed for the night after clearing the remains at Kuduk-köl. The rest, *D.K.* 09-104, were acquired by Badruddīn either at Domoko itself or received from there through Mullah Khwāja and other inhabitants. The fragments of stucco reliefs, of which some are shown in Pl. IV, and the painted panels, unfortunately much effaced (*D.K.* 057, 0101-2, Pl. XIII), suggest provenance from temple remains of approximately the same date as those of Khādalik. The scraps of Tibetan, Chinese, and Brāhmī writing found on wood, *D.K.* 017, 054, 055, agree with corresponding finds made at Khādalik.¹⁴ The small objects acquired through Badruddīn Khān, and mainly stucco relief fragments, Kha. 01-4 (Pl. II, V), were said to have been brought from Khādalik itself. Remains of MSS. and some wooden records, mainly in Sanskrit and Khotanese, as well as in Tibetan, acquired through Badruddīn Khān, were also ascribed to Khādalik and neighbouring sites.^{14a}

Alleged
finds from
Ulūgh-
ziārat.

Small antiques in metal, stone, and wood acquired by me at Domoko and marked in the List with *U.Z.* were said to have been found in the great debris area that extends north and south of the sacred burial-place of Ulūgh-mazār or Ulūgh-ziārat in the desert to the north-west of Domoko.¹⁵ I have, I believe, proved that it marks the position of Hsüan-tsang's *P'i-mo* and Marco Polo's *Pein*.¹⁶ Judging from what my visits to this ground in 1901 and 1906 had shown me, I think that

¹³ See *Serindia*, i. p. 198.

^{13a} Frs. of MS. foll. and documents thus received, mainly in Sanskrit but also in Khotanese, are described by Mr. Pargiter and Prof. Konow in App. *E, F* (Balaw. 0149-55, 0173-222).

¹⁴ Cf. *Serindia*, i. pp. 155, 162, 164.

^{14a} See App. *E, F* for Khādalik. 04-29, 038-51; Domoko. 0119-25, 0167-8; Farhād-Bēg. 01-7; Īle-dong. 01-26.

¹⁵ See Map No. 14. B. 2.

¹⁶ Cf. *Ancient Khotan*, i. pp. 457 sqq., 462 sqq.; *Serindia*, iii. pp. 1263 sq.