

the river about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Suntsar Levy post. I had carefully surveyed the site in 1928, and the results of the search then made of its surface remains and of the trial excavations carried out during a week's stay have been fully recorded in my account of 'An Archaeological Tour in Gedrosia'.⁴ Hence it will suffice to make the briefest reference here to such supplementary relics of household ware, in use during chalcolithic times, as could still be picked up on the surface. Rain, rare as it is in this region and never prolonged, had sufficed to wash them to the surface. Among such specimens may be mentioned a small pottery jar (Sut. 1; Pls. III, XXXI); fragments of cylindrical pottery vessels with perforated walls, probably used for heating or warming food (Sut. 5; Pl. I); of red or grey clay bangles (Sut. 16; Pl. X), very numerous as at all chalcolithic sites of Balūchistān; of ornaments of shell (Sut. 22; Pl. X). The abundance of small stone implements in use at the time is illustrated by more than two dozen flint 'blades' or 'scrapers' (Sut. 37; Pl. XXX), mostly small, being collected during our brief halt. The finds of small copper pieces and of the fragments of a dark grey glass bangle (Sut. 13) are in full accord with previous observations made at this interesting early site. The striking rarity of painted pottery previously noted at Sutmagēn-dōr accounts for the fact that not a single specimen of such ware could be found now.

The Suntsar post is the southernmost of the small stations along the border which are held by detachments of the Makrān Levy Corps, as if they were *burgi* of a Roman *limes* on some desertic African or Near Eastern frontier. There we were met by Captain V. M. H. Cox, Assistant Resident in Makrān. The orders kindly given by him provided for camel transport to take us into the Dashtiārī tract as well as for an escort of eight Levy camel riders who were to remain with us until the expected Persian escort should join us. Before our start on the following morning, January 7th, an opportunity was offered for some rapid archaeological work at a small group of burial cairns situated some 200 yards to the south-west of the post, and on the same gravel terrace overlooking the river-bed. They had escaped attention on my first rapid passage through Suntsar, being marked merely by scattered low stone heaps, some two dozen in all. In the reports on my previous explorations in Balūchistān and Makrān I have had repeated occasion to describe such burial sites, where the scanty remains of human bodies previously exposed to birds and beasts are to

⁴ Cf. *ibid.*, pp. 60-71. I may take this opportunity to record that the proper pronunciation of the local name as now heard from nomadic Balūch of the neighbourhood was Sutmagēn-dōr (as also given by Major Mockler, *J.R.A.S.*, 1877, p. 122), the form *sutka* 'burnt' prevailing in the local Balūch

dialect over *sukta* as the equivalent of Persian *sukhta*. The name owes its origin to the red colouring which the great amount of well-burnt potsherds strewn the ground gives to the whole site as seen from a short distance.