

always filled with earth, but remnants of foodstuffs were in some cases still recognizable at their bottom. The number, as also the shapes, of the earthenware vessels varied greatly as seen from the specimens reproduced in Pls. III, XXXI. Some were flasks, like Dam. II. iii. 65, 66; III. iv. 102; vii. 105; x. 101, a, b; others jars, III. iv. 103; xiv. 76, or short pots with a small spout on the side like III. x. 77, as frequently found at Jīwanrī. The jug III. xi. 104 has a loop handle and spout. In a few cases there were found very thin iron vessels, too, always badly perished, as in the case of II. iii (Fig. 22), where an iron tumbler, iii. 69, and bowl and the elegant bronze tazza, iii. 68 (Pl. XVIII), were associated with six pottery vessels. One of these, the flask, II. iii. 66 (Pl. III), shows four lugs on the widest part, pierced for cords, as found also on other flasks and jars. Several of the pottery vessels show coarsely painted annular and wavy lines with hatching, as III. iv. 102.

The jar II. vi. 75 (Pl. III) is of interest as it has a high loop handle, on one side of which is shown a pair of animals, perhaps meant for a tiger and hound, moulded in the round and standing on their hind legs. The painted spout of a vessel, IV. x. 123 (Pl. XXVII), has the shape of an animal's head. Apart from a number of green-glazed potsherds, found both within some cairns and outside (see Dam. II-IV. surf. 106; Pl. XXVII), a large glazed jar, II. iv. 99, deserves notice. The outside glaze, originally probably green, shows now a fine mottled green and golden lustre. Among miscellaneous burial deposits (for specimens see Pl. X) may be mentioned steatite and pottery spinning-whorls, like II. ii. 74; III. xvi. 88; the small stone vase, III. 15; many stone beads, III. xv. 90, 91, &c.; shell rings, III. xviii. 81; two iron javelin-heads (?), II. vi. 71 (Pl. XVIII); perforated hones like III. xviii. 79.

The general character of the deposits agrees so closely with that of the objects found at the cairn burial sites which I traced on my previous tours from Zhōb in Northern Balūchistān down to the coast of British Makrān that there can be no doubt about the burial practices which they illustrate belonging to approximately the same period. That this extended down to the early centuries of our era was proved by approximately datable objects found in cairns at Moghul-ghundai.⁹ The find of a Parthian copper coin made by Major Mockler in one of the ruined dwellings he searched at Dam. I, agrees with this dating.¹⁰ It has received striking confirmation from a much-corroded copper coin which came to light from cairn III. ii within a foot of the surface, and which Mr. J. Allan has determined as belonging to an issue of Sinatruces (77-70 B.C.). We have as yet no means of determining the earlier limit of the period. But considering how wide in extent is the area over which the same burial custom has now been

⁹ Cf. *N. Balūchistān Tour*, p. 47 sq.

¹⁰ See *J.R.A.S.*, 1877, p. 130.