

in high relief. Other interesting pieces reproduced in Pl. V are the massive loop handle iv. 154, and the moulded parts from walls of vessels, iv. 165, 166, showing lines of raised 'pearls', derived from Sasanian art. viii. 204 is the fragment of a mould for producing this kind of ware. Three small pieces of porcelainous ware, surf. 32, 67, 78, with a crackled white glaze are probably of Chinese import. Fragments of glass vessels were picked up in numbers. Among the few glass bangles and beads, the bangle, surf. 85 (Pl. X), deserves mention for its elaborate and well-finished polychrome decoration. In the trench viii were unearthed also an iron javelin head, triangular in section, and a copper coin, much corroded and not yet identified.

The uniformity of the glazed pottery found everywhere at the site, with its incised ornamentation and Kufic inscriptions, leaves no doubt about the stronghold having been occupied in early Muhammadan times. The style of this glazed ware is considered by Mr. R. L. Hobson to be peculiar to Persian pottery of the ninth to tenth century.³ In the absence of any objects pointing to earlier occupation of the ridge it seems safe to assume that the defences of the Qalāt-i-Jamshīd date from the same period. But it ought to be noted that on a low gravel terrace near the eastern foot of the ridge where our tents were pitched I traced some small cairns marked merely by stone heaps. In two of them which were opened, we found some fragments of human bones, also a piece from a clay bangle. These cairns prove that there existed a settlement in the Gīti valley probably long before the 'Castle of Jamshīd' was built.

On the morning of January 21st we started for the coast at Chāhbār, where arrangements were to be made through the local military governor for our move inland. The first march took us to the south-west up the Gīti valley, which grew more and more bare as we approached the water-shed on the southernmost of the barren hill ranges that gird Makrān near the coast. The descent led down a troublesome narrow gorge winding away to the south-east. Then a wide torrent bed brought us, after a total march of some 18 miles, to the huts of Damba-dap, where a pool of rain-water allowed us to camp. On the following day we reached the small port of Chāhbār, after having covered some 25 miles. The route led mainly across a bare plain, without water at the time, until a low sandstone chain skirting the sea coast was struck at the well of Tizkufān. Chāhbār, with its station of what until recently was the Indo-European Telegraph line and its fortnightly mail steamer from Karachi, was to serve for the next two and a half months as our link with the outer world.

³ Cf. below, pp. 244 sq.