

resembling steatite, incised with fine hachures in geometrical patterns (A. 34, 365, 140-2; Pl. VIII). It proved to be confined to prehistoric sites of the Bampūr area and to be wholly wanting elsewhere at sites of Makrān. Kat. 019 (Pl. VI) is a well-preserved specimen of this ware. Khur. F. i. 263, on the same plate, shows the same type of decoration, but is made of potstone. The number of well-made flint arrow-heads (40, 41, 151, 320, 370; Pl. XXX) found at this level contrasts curiously with the fact that only a single small stone 'blade' or scraper turned up there in the course of our excavation, while similar worked stones have been found in great numbers at all the chalcolithic sites I have been able to examine in Balūchistān and Makrān.³ On the other hand, fragments of worked alabaster from small vessels, common at such sites, is represented also at the Bampūr mound (386; Pl. VIII). Two well-worked stone axes and several small stone objects of uncertain use (371, 372, 438; Pl. XXX) were found at low levels.

The discovery of several fragments of glass bangles, inlaid in colours (376, 416, Pl. X; 418), on levels of 2 and 3 feet, raises an interesting problem. Their association here with prehistoric remains might be subjected to doubts were it not that glass bangles of a closely corresponding type are attested for quite a series of chalcolithic sites from Sīstān to Kulli in Kolwa and Sutkagēn-dōr.⁴ Several of the decorated glass bangles found at different depths of the trench, and also one twisted rod of glass which may have formed part of a bangle, have been subjected to careful examination by the well-known expert, Mr. Horace C. Beck, without any definite conclusion being derived from it as to their age. It deserves to be noted that no distinct difference in the make of the glass was traced between the fragments of bangles from stratified layers and the numerous specimens found on the surface of the Bampūr site (surf. 500, 502, 504; Pl. X). The portion of a wooden comb, A. 33 (Pl. IX), found at 5 feet level, shows a shape closely resembling that of the comb found in a cairn of Suntsar (Pl. X).

The lowest layer cleared, which extended from 2 feet down to the level of the flat ground outside the mound, contained plenty of painted pottery of the same type as already noted from the stratum immediately above. Bands formed of figures of mountain sheep in different stages of stylized design (178, 183, 185, 384, 392, 394, 396, 400, 401, 429, 434; Pl. VII) are very frequent. So are also representations of conventionalized trees (380, 176 + 383) and patterns formed of 'feathered' tree branches and similar motifs (166, 398, 405; Pl. IX). Hachuring is common in geometric designs, such as triangles, lozenges, leaf shapes, &c. (186, 187, 193-6, 327, 428; Pl. VIII). The use of raised wave lines (191,

³ See, e.g., p. 128, concerning the site of Chāh Husainī. pp. 55, 63 sq., 93 sq., 123, 125; *Innermost Asia*, ii. pp. 963, 967.

⁴ Cf. *N. Balūchistān Tour*, p. 40; *Tour in Gedrosia*,