

arranged on the outside of the aureole border. The employment of the stucco fragment showing a portion of a jewelled chain (A. 043) remains doubtful. Finally, we may mention some pieces (A. 044) still showing the matrix of a wood core, used here, as in all the larger reliefs of Dandān-Uiliq and Rawak, for strengthening the stucco work.

Close to the original ground and near the centre of the mound there were found some pieces of perished timber which retained traces of red colouring in spite of their decayed surface. Here, too, was found a tiny piece of leaf-gold which may have peeled off from some gilt statue, supporting the view expressed above as to the origin of the leaf-gold washed from the débris layers of Yōtkan<sup>7</sup>. What purpose a small piece of talc found here may have served remains uncertain. The ground round the destroyed shrine and all over the flat bottom of the Nullah was strewn with ancient pottery débris, much of it being of fine texture and superior in make to the potsherds ordinarily found at the Tatis north of the Khotan oasis. Some of the fragments of terra-cotta vessels described under A. 007 show incised work, others a carefully-smoothed surface or red glaze, while in two pieces (A. 007. g, h) there appear moulded details, probably of grotesque masks such as figure so plentifully among the *appliqué* ornaments of Yōtkan pottery.

Ancient  
pottery;  
piece of leaf-  
gold.

About 70 ft. north of the remains of the shrine there rises from the foot of the dune eastwards a large mound composed mainly of dry dung (*kighik* in Turki), apparently horse-dung, but containing besides an admixture of bones, charcoal, and chopped bits of fuel. This huge refuse-heap, which measures as far as exposed over 70 ft. from north to south, with a breadth of about 50 ft. and a depth of over 11 ft., has not escaped the attention of 'treasure-seekers'. The regular galleries they have tunnelled into it, two of these reaching down to the bottom and being about 18 to 20 ft. long, enabled me to ascertain its contents with relative ease. This huge accumulation of dung proves that the site, whatever its character, must have been greatly frequented<sup>8</sup>. The dunes close by may cover other remains, but their height precluded any thought of trial excavations on either side of the little depression.

Ancient  
dunghill.

#### OBJECTS FOUND AT KIGHILLIK.

- A. 01. Stucco relief fragment**, of standing Buddha. Head, legs, and L. p. arm from elbow missing. Plaster blackened and vitrified apparently by fire, probably by accident, as the plaster which attached fragment to wall is equally vitrified. Also the piece was evidently broken before firing. Traces of colour still remain on robe. R. p. hand upraised, palm outwards, wrist bare. Behind L. p. shoulder conventional leaf. Height  $5\frac{1}{4}$ " , width  $4\frac{7}{8}$ ". Very hard. See Pl. LXXX.
- A. 02. Stucco relief fragment**; robe of Buddha. Plaster vitrified and discoloured. R. p. thigh and portion of torso; part of loose drapery falling from R. p. wrist. Replica A. 01.  $3\frac{7}{8}$ " high,  $2\frac{5}{8}$ " wide. Very hard.
- A. 03. Stucco relief fragment**; standing Buddha, part of torso. Plaster vitrified and discoloured. Torso from waist downwards. L. p. hand grasping end of robe. Replica A. 01.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " high,  $2\frac{7}{8}$ " wide. Very hard.

**A. 04. Stucco relief fragment**; standing Buddha in 2 pieces. Plaster vitrified and discoloured. Torso L. p. side broken. Robe coloured red, burnt to deep rich brown. Replica A. 01. Length  $5\frac{3}{4}$ " , width about 3". Very hard. See Pl. LXXX.

Objects  
from  
Kighillik.

**A. 05. Stucco relief fragment**; drapery. Plaster vitrified and discoloured, traces of colour-wash. Lower R. p. portion, robe of Buddha. Replica A. 01. Very hard.

**A. 06. Stucco relief fragment**; drapery. Plaster vitrified and discoloured. Traces of colour. Lower L. p. portion, robe of Buddha. Replica A. 01.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{16}$ ". Very hard.

**A. 07. Stucco relief fragment**; drapery. Plaster vitrified, much discoloured by fire after being broken. Portion of robe on R. p. thigh of standing Buddha. Replica A. 01.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{2}$ " (app.). Very hard.

side stations, half-buried by sand, on the old desert route leading from An-hsi-fan towards Khāmil; see *Khinai birodalom*, p. 494.

<sup>7</sup> See above, p. 194.

<sup>8</sup> Prof. Lóczy, in his instructive description of the parts of Kan-su visited by the Széchenyi expedition, mentions the large accumulations of old manure visible outside the road-