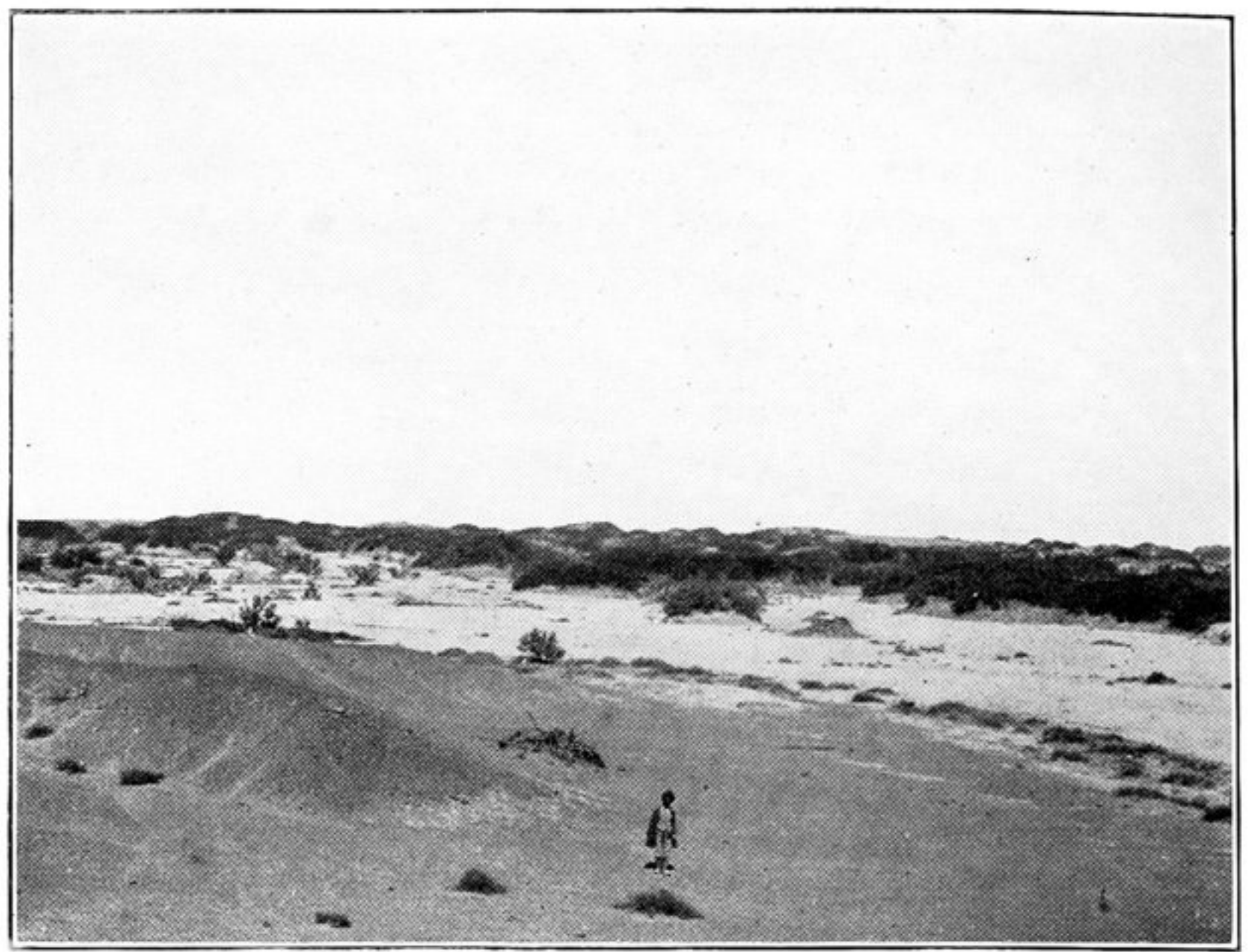
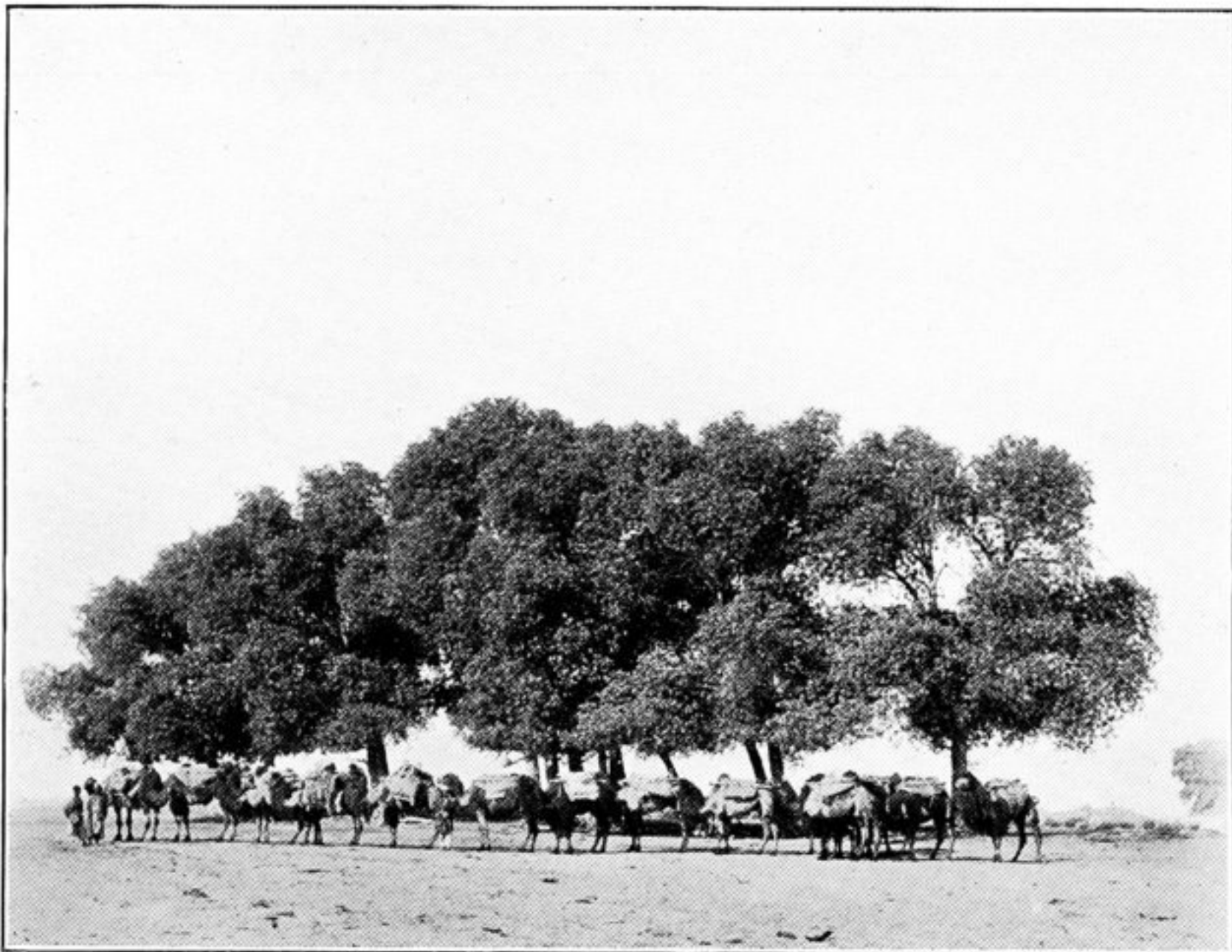


234. INNER FORT OF ADŪNA-KŌRA, NEAR KHARA-KHOTO.



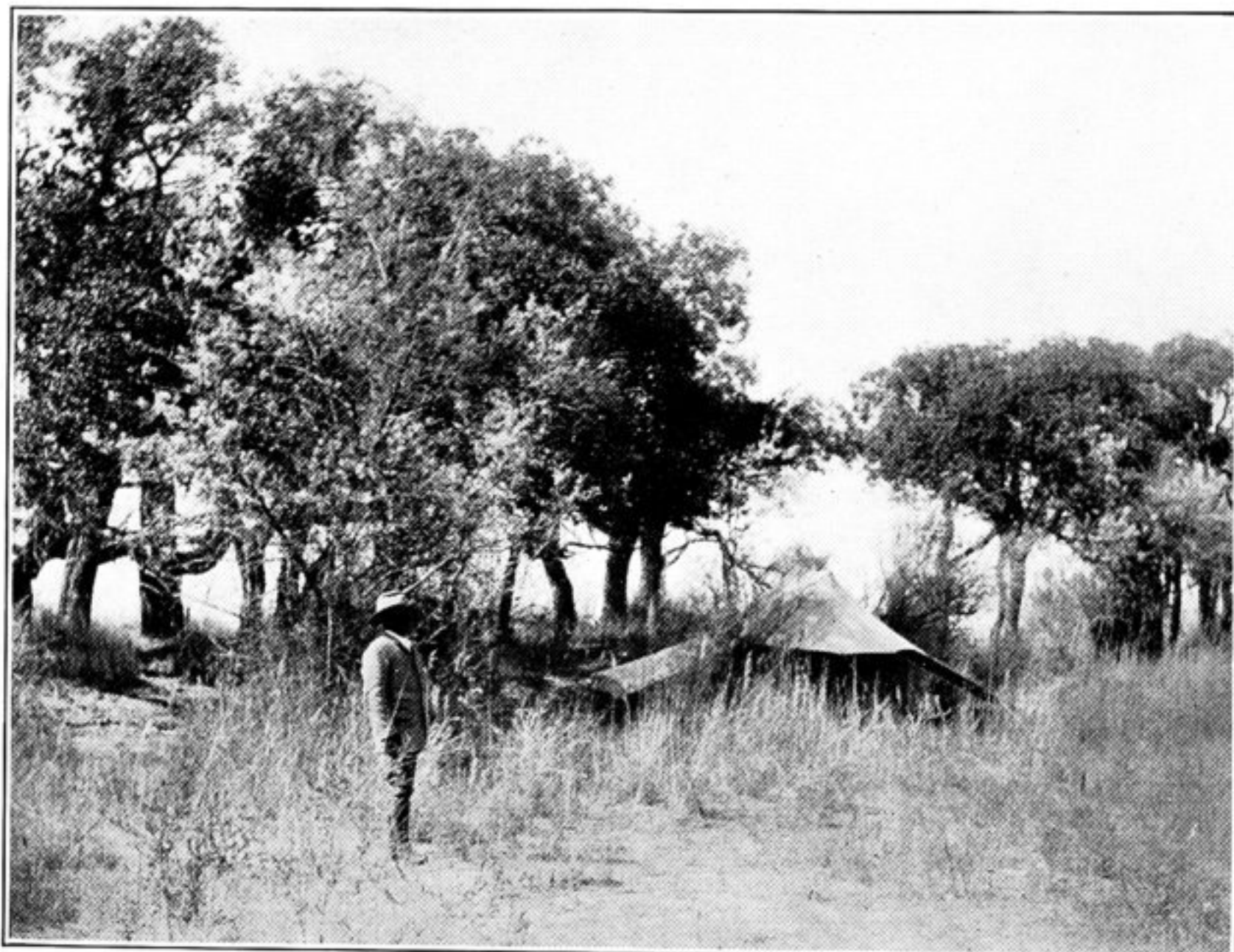
235. DRY RIVER-BED WEST OF KHARA-KHOTO.



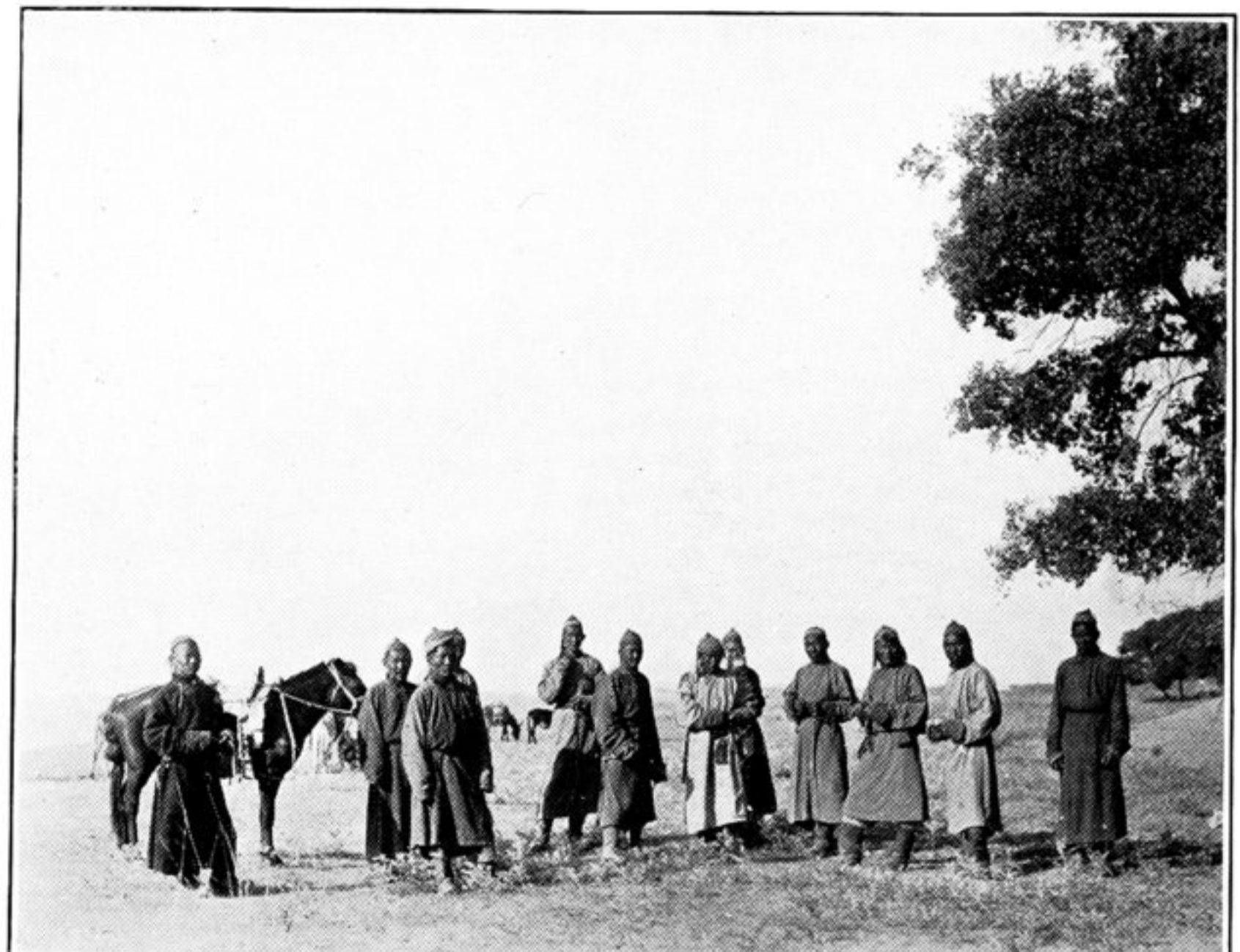
236. GROVE OF WILD POPLARS NEAR TĀWUN-TORA, ETSIN-GOL DELTA.



237. HALT AT BAHĀN-DURWULJIN, ETSIN-GOL DELTA.



238. CAMP AT BORGASU, ON ETSIN-GOL.



239. TORGUT MONGOLS AT TĀWUN-TORA, ETSIN-GOL DELTA.

(Map No. 35. B, c. 4), and which on a still vaster scale extend along the Bēsh-toghrak valley, that eastern arm of the ancient Lop sea (Map Nos. 32. D. 4; 35. A, B. 4).

I have already indicated above the striking similarity between the route passing up the Etsin-gol from the heart of Mongolia and that ancient Chinese highway which once led through the Lop desert past Lou-lan and the Kuruk-daryā into the Tārīm basin. Once the traveller had left the terminal river-courses facilitating the use of both routes, the ground to be crossed by him was, indeed, very different in essential physical features. On the ancient Lou-lan route the terrible waterless waste of the salt-encrusted Lop sea-bed lay beyond, and with that the difficulties presented by the route which leads north of the Gashun-nōr across the gravel plateaus and southernmost hill ranges of the Altai, barren as these are, can bear no comparison. But apart from this difference in the conditions prevailing farther on, everything that met my eyes in this Etsin-gol delta after a succession of low-water seasons seemed as if meant to bring before me the appearance that the delta of the dying Kuruk-daryā around ancient Lou-lan may have presented to those who made their way through it before its final abandonment.

Route up  
Etsin-gol  
from  
Mongolia.

There were the river branches still 'in being', left dry for almost all the year but yet carrying enough water below the surface to maintain fine groves of Toghraks and luxuriant scrub along their banks. But where beds had received no water for a series of years, as had happened with the Ovang-gol (Map No. 44. c. 4), tamarisks were growing only on cones, and many of the wild poplars were dying. Wide stretches of ground separating the several beds retained only thin scrub, no longer fit for grazing by sheep or herds of cattle. Much of the ground near the terminal lakes was still covered with reeds; but sad complaints were heard in the scattered camps of the reduction of the pasture here owing to the inadequate floods of the last few years, and of the danger of the same fate overtaking the grazing in the riverine jungle belts.

Recent  
reduction  
of grazing.

It seemed as if 'desiccation' were casting its shadow ahead upon this ground, and as if the Mongols occupying it were beginning to be conscious of it. Yet the present population of about two hundred Torgut families who permanently use the grazing grounds on the Etsin-gol is thin enough, considering the total extent of the area. The restriction of the available grazing; the civilizing influence exercised by Chinese traffic passing along the route to carry food-stuffs to the Mongol tribes northward; the necessity of resorting to wells and in the matter of worship to permanent timber-built shrines,—all these influences had manifestly affected their ways of life. We were therefore in presence of conditions here such as probably prevailed among the indigenous population of Lou-lan, originally all hunters and herdsmen, during the centuries which elapsed between the first opening of the trade route through that region and its final abandonment. It seemed an impressive illustration of the fact that similar geographical conditions may bring about similar changes in physical and human surroundings in periods of history widely separated.

Conditions  
compared  
with those  
of Lou-lan.

## SECTION II.—KHARA-KHOTO AND ITS REMAINS

Willing as I found the 'Beili' of the Torguts to give such help as he could towards our proposed work at the ruins of Khara-khoto, the raising of a minimum number of Mongols to help in the expected excavations was a matter of difficulty. Their camps were widely scattered, and such men as could be spared from looking after flocks and herds were by no means anxious to forsake their ease for work in the heat of the sun, generous as was the pay I offered. However, by the morning of May 26th a dozen young fellows turned up (Fig. 239); and as camels had also been secured to carry our *impedimenta* and the needful supply of water, we were able to start for the site.

Start for  
Khara-  
khoto.

Our Mongols found it convenient first to take us back to Dzusulun-tsakha, and there spare supplies, &c., were left behind. We then crossed the Ümne-gol bed, here about 300 yards wide,

Ruined fort  
east of  
Ümne-gol.

and a flanking line of tamarisk-cones, and passed south-west into a wide gravel plain supporting low scrub in most places. After proceeding about two and half miles from the river, we came upon a belt of luxuriant Toghraks, and on emerging from it sighted to the south a small ruined fort, which was said to bear the name of *Sokhato-köl*, besides the general designation *Ulan-dürüljin*. Its walls were 12 feet thick and about 24 feet high, and enclosed a square of 49 feet. They were constructed of solid bricks, measuring 14 inches by 8 and 6 inches thick, with a layer of reeds inserted after every six courses. The whole bore a decidedly ancient appearance, but nothing was found within or around to furnish a definite chronological indication. The eastern wall showed a breach, not due to wind-erosion, and the masonry on either side of the entrance leading through the southern face was broken. The close agreement in the size of the bricks with those used in the Limes towers near Mao-mei deserves notice.

Ruins of  
*Adūna-*  
*kōra*.

Continuing to the south-east across the flat expanse of gravel, patches of ground closely strewn with potsherds were repeatedly met with, suggesting former occupation. But no structural remains were traceable. Fragments of fine glazed ware pointed to Sung or later times. After passing here and there through thin rows of tamarisk-cones we arrived at the large ruined fort known to the Mongols as *Adūna-kōra*. Many dead Toghraks lay fallen around it, none of them apparently of great age, which suggested that jungle had grown up here some time after the occupation of the site and had subsequently died away again owing to want of moisture. A shallow bed masked by tamarisk-cones could be traced winding to the east of the fort. I may also mention that before reaching this we came across what looked like the line of a small canal trending to the north-east.

Fort of  
*Adūna-*  
*kōra*.

The fort of *Adūna-kōra*, as the plan in Pl. 16 shows, consists of two walled enclosures, one within the other, but not concentrically placed. The walls of both are built of stamped clay, those of the inner enclosure being about 20 feet thick and those of the outer about 12 feet. The walls of both enclosures on the north and west faces have been reduced for the most part to the condition of mere gravel-covered mounds, clear evidence, it seems to me, that the attack by wind and rain comes mainly from those sides. The inner fort (Fig. 234) encloses an area of about 83 yards square, while the outer forms a quadrangle measuring about 220 yards from east to west and about 180 yards across. The gate of the inner fort leads through the middle of the southern face; that of the outer is situated on the east and is protected by a bastion enclosing a court about 40 feet square. The walls throughout show rows of holes, where large pieces of timber were doubtless once inserted for reinforcement and have now rotted away. This complete decay of the woodwork appears to indicate that less arid climatic conditions than the present prevailed here at one time.

Chrono-  
logical  
indications.

No structural remains could be traced within either enclosure. Nor were pottery fragments as plentiful as they were outside. They include many pieces of good glazed ware (Pl. LI), of which specimens are described in the List below, and which Mr. Hobson ascribes to Sung times (see App. D). The only definite chronological evidence was supplied by five Chinese copper coins, which were picked up on ground close to the outer wall on the east. Four of these are *K'ai-yüan* pieces, current throughout T'ang times, while a fifth shows the Nien-hao *Hsien-p'ing*, corresponding to A. D. 998-1004. This last coin makes it clear that the ruined fort must have been occupied, at least intermittently, down to Sung times. From the absence of structural remains, taken in conjunction with the abundance of potsherds, I was inclined to conclude that the circumvallation had primarily served as a place of refuge or halt for caravans, &c., moving by the Etsin-gol route. The main cultivated area of the 'City of Etsina', from which according to Marco Polo's testimony all parties frequenting this route to and from the heart of Mongolia had to draw their supplies, was found by us to lie fully ten miles to the east; the convenience of a safe halting and victualling

station close to the old course of the Ümne-gol branch of the river would therefore certainly have recommended itself as saving a great detour.

The ground beyond the ruined fort grew more and more sandy, with small rudimentary Yārdangs here and there. At a point nearly two miles from Adūna-kōra we first sighted the high walls of *Khara-khoto*, 'the Black Town', across a dry river-bed edged on the west by a belt of low tamarisk-cones. It was a striking sight, the most impressive perhaps that I had ever seen on true desert ground, this dead town, with massive walls and bastions for the most part still in fair preservation, rising above the bare gravel flat which stretches towards it from the river bank. A conspicuous Stūpa, of distinctly Tibetan appearance, crowning the big bastion of the north-western corner (Fig. 240) and a row of smaller Stūpas on the ground outside the bastion, seemed at first sight to proclaim the predominantly religious character of the site. But that Buddhism had not held exclusive sway among those who knew the town while it was in being, became evident when on our first approach I recognized a Muhammadan tomb or 'Gumbaz' in a conspicuous domed structure near the south-western corner of the town walls (Fig. 251). Its vaulted interior offered a convenient place for storage, and outside it I pitched my tent, while the interior of the big bastion guarding the western town gate was occupied by my men as an effective shelter from both heat and winds. How much protection from the latter was likely to be needed was sufficiently indicated by the big accumulation of drift-sand which lay heaped up against the walls, especially on the west side (Fig. 243), and the succession of violent gales, almost all from the north-west, that broke upon us with regularity every second day during the time of our stay fully confirmed this anticipation.

Approach  
to *Khara-  
khoto*.

There was nothing in the surroundings of the dead town to impair the imposing effect created by the massive strength of the town walls and the utter desolation which reigned within. All round the walls there stretched a bare flat of gravel, supporting only here and there a small stunted tamarisk or a few tufts of thorny scrub. To the west this gravel plain was bounded by the dry river-bed that we had crossed on our approach (Fig. 235), while winding to the south and east we found a much wider branch of the same, fully half a mile across for the most part and forming a big bay to the south as seen in the sketch-plan (Pl. 17). The point where the two beds bifurcated was located about three-quarters of a mile from the south-west corner of the town, and there the steeply cut banks of the more southerly branch showed a depth of about twenty feet. To the north, at a distance of over half a mile, the gravel plain between the two branches was overrun by a big ridge of sand, rising to 40 or 50 feet in height and fixed by tamarisk-cones. Its western portion had completely blocked up the more westerly of the dried-up river-beds. To the question of the connexion of these beds higher up with the Ümne-gol I shall have occasion to refer farther on.

Surround-  
ings of  
ruined  
town.

On the very day of our arrival at the site I sent off Afrāz-gul with some camels on a reconnaissance into the desert to the north-east. A Mongol from Ili, whom we had met on our march down the Etsin-gol and who proved less unwilling than the local Torguts to talk of old remains, had stated that he had come upon ruins in that direction which had not been visited by Colonel Kozlov and were apparently unknown to those who had served as his guides. All ponies and camels were then sent back to water and grazing at Dzusulun-tsakha, whence the camels were subsequently to return at regular intervals with water-tanks and leather 'mussucks' refilled. Two days later, I was able to let Lāl Singh start, with the animals brought back by one of these parties, on his survey up the dried-up river branch of *Khara-khoto* and thence across to the Mörün-gol and the terminal lake-beds. With the few of our own people who remained and the dozen of indolent Mongols as diggers, I myself set to work on the morning of May 27th upon the exploration of the remains found within the town walls and immediately outside them. The task kept us fully occupied

Arrange-  
ments for  
work at  
ruined site.

for eight days, and was interrupted only for the examination of the ruined dwellings that Afrāz-gul succeeded in discovering at some distance eastwards. Its difficulties were considerably increased by the innate laziness of the Mongols in their unaccustomed role as labourers, and no less by the quarrels that our irascible 'Lāma' Mālum managed to pick with this refractory crew. In describing the results of our labours I shall ignore the order in which they were carried out and deal with the remains examined in quasi-topographical order.<sup>1</sup>

Construc-  
tion of  
walls.

The most striking ruins of Khara-khoto are those of its circumvallation. This forms, as the sketch-plan in Pl. 18 shows, an approximate rectangle nearly orientated. The area enclosed measures about 466 yards on the north side and 381 yards on the west. It is thus about 50 per cent. larger than that of the Lou-lan station,<sup>2</sup> but less than one-half that of the ruined town of So-yang-ch'êng near Ch'iao-tzū.<sup>3</sup> The walls are built of stamped clay and reinforced by a wooden framework of which the big rafters could be traced in three rows all round the inside faces of the walls. But in most places their position is marked only by the holes which the decayed timber has left (Fig. 248). The walls are about 38 feet thick at the base, but show a considerable inward slope so that the width at the top, about 30 feet from the ground, is only 12 feet. This width is, however, greatly increased near the north-western corner (Fig. 248), where the top is crowned by the Stūpas to be presently mentioned, with a correspondingly greater thickness at the base. In places a parapet about one foot thick, with loopholes, still survives to a height of 5 or 6 feet. Ramps leading up to the top of the walls can be traced at the gates and at the north-western and south-eastern corners.

Cuttings  
through  
walls.

Gates, 18 feet wide, lead through the western and eastern wall faces, each protected by a rectangular outwork built as massively as the walls themselves (Fig. 250). In addition, the walls have been pierced at two points (1, 2 in Pl. 18) by passages which are certainly of later date. The one in the south wall appeared to me as if made to facilitate access to the ground outside at some period when defence had ceased to be a serious consideration. The other in the north wall (Fig. 247) seemed needlessly large for this purpose. The fact that both are quite close by the side of a bastion clearly militates against the theory of a breach made by a besieger. On the other hand, I found no evidence to support the story about the cutting in the north wall heard by Colonel Kozlov, which

<sup>1</sup> [It may conveniently be explained here that at the time of my visit to Khara-khoto the only account available to me of the explorations which Colonel Kozlov had carried out at the site in 1908 was that contained in the English translation of his preliminary reports to the Imperial Russian Society of Geography of his journey, 1907-9, as published in the *Geographical Journal*, xxxiv. pp. 384-408 (October 1909), and xxxvi. pp. 288-310 (September 1910). Nor had I access to any more detailed description of the ruins as the distinguished Russian explorer had found them or of the operations to which he devoted his two successive stays at the site, when I was preparing the present record of my own work there.]

It is only at the time when this chapter is passing into print that I received from Colonel Kozlov himself a copy of his book dealing with 'Mongolia, Amdo and the dead city of Khara-khoto' (in Russian; Petrograd, 1923). My regrettable ignorance of Russian does not allow me definitely to ascertain what additional information, if any, of archaeological import Chapter XXV dealing with the site (pp. 546-68, with 23 figs. in the text) furnishes. It contains, however, very welcome reproductions of photographs taken of the

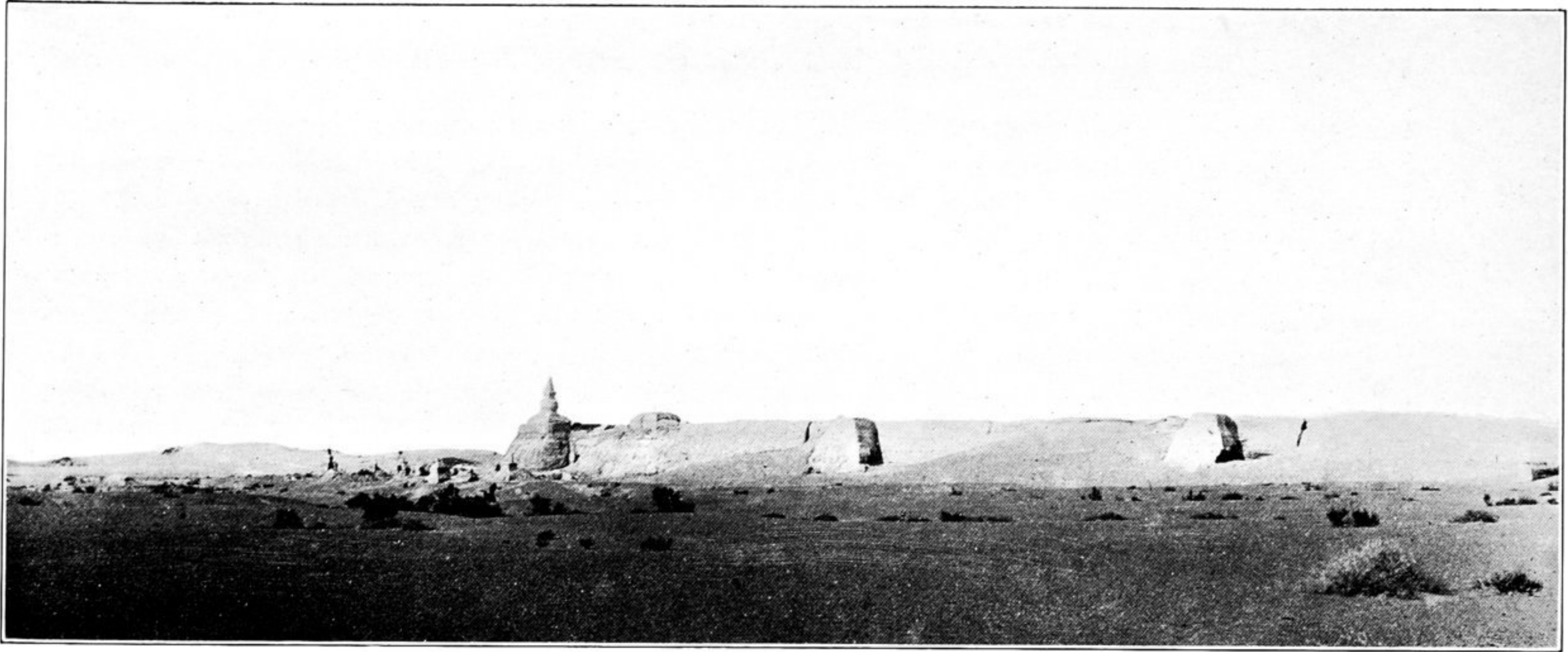
sepulchral monument (marked by me K.K. 11; see below) from which Colonel Kozlov secured his great *trouvaille* of Buddhist texts and paintings.

These photographs had already before been published by M. Serge d'Oldenburg in the introductory chapter of his monograph on 'Materials for Buddhist Iconography from Khara-khoto' (in Russian; St. Petersburg, 1914). This valuable publication from the pen of a very competent expert deals with selected specimens of the many fine paintings discovered by Colonel Kozlov. It too, I regret, remained unknown to me until I received it in May 1925 as well as the first-named book as kind gifts from the authors. Extracts from the iconographic information furnished in M. d'Oldenburg's monograph appear to constitute the bulk of the remaining chapters, XXVI-VIII, devoted to Khara-khoto in Colonel Kozlov's volume.

Notices on Khara-khoto, obviously of a preliminary character, by MM. A. Ivanov, d'Oldenburg, V. L. Kotwitz, are quoted in a foot-note of M. d'Oldenburg's monograph, p. 1, from the Proceedings of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society (vol. xlv, 1909, pp. 463-77).]

<sup>2</sup> See *Serindia*, i. p. 387.

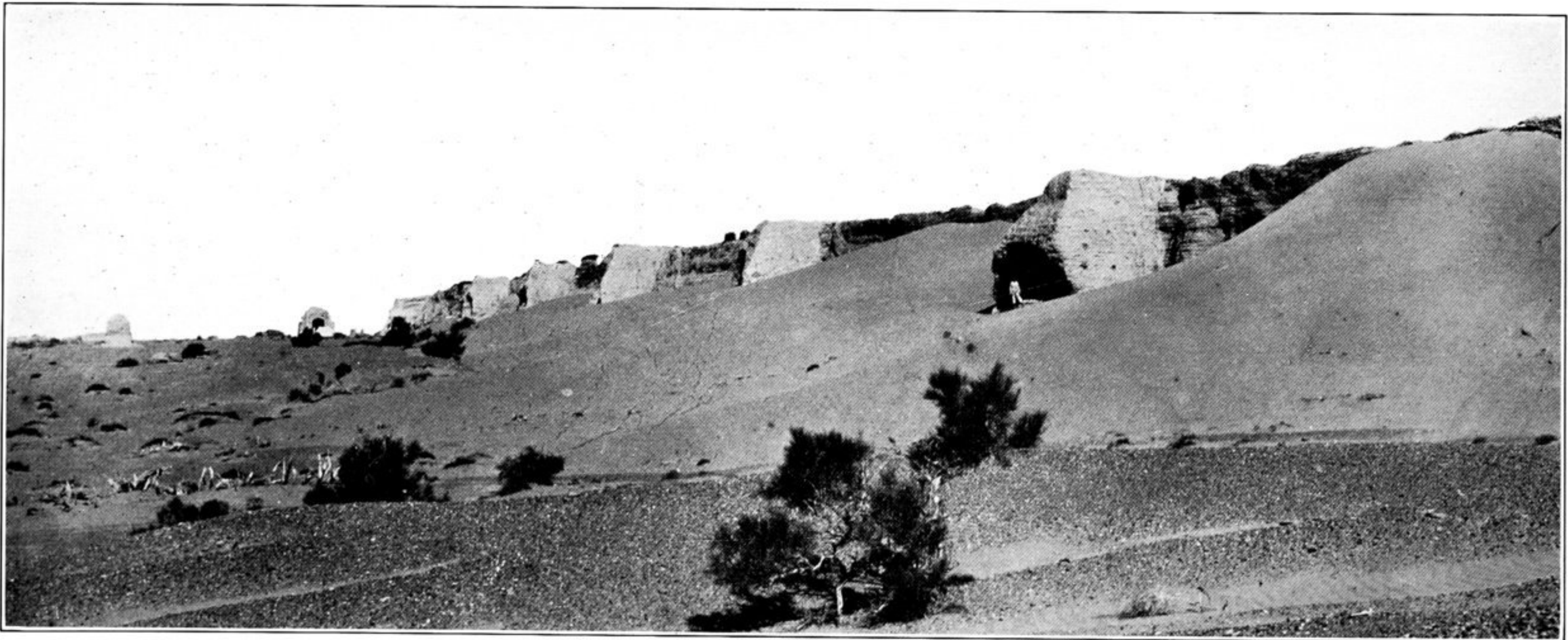
<sup>3</sup> See *ibid.*, iii. p. 1102.



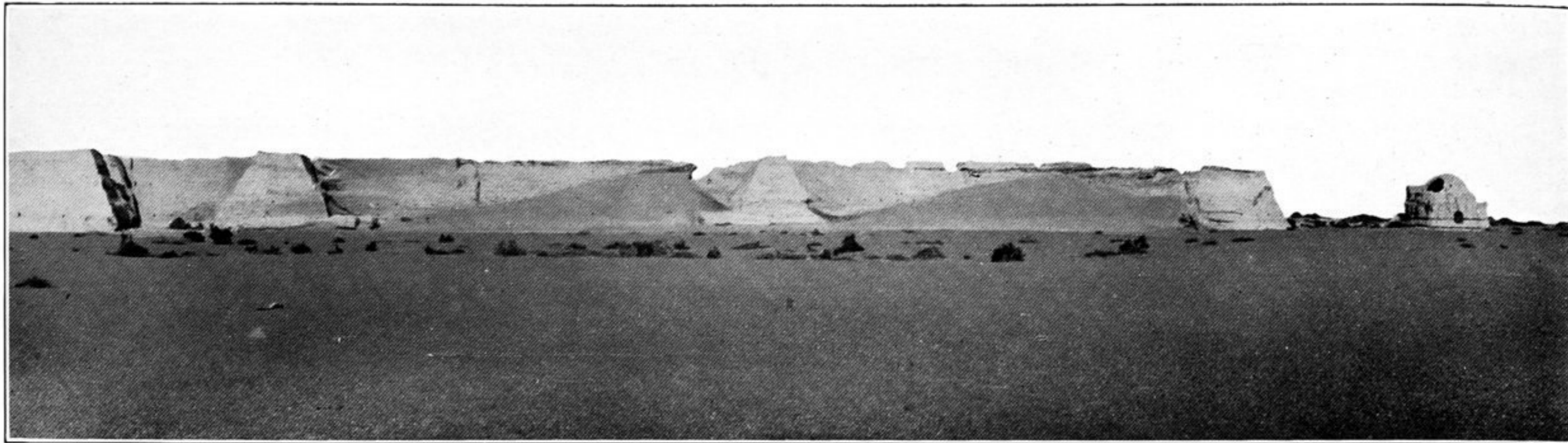
240. CIRCUMVALLATION OF KHARA-KHOTO, SEEN FROM SOUTH-WEST.



241. NORTH-WESTERN CORNER OF CIRCUMVALLATION OF KHARA-KHOTO, WITH STÜPAS OUTSIDE, SEEN FROM NORTH.

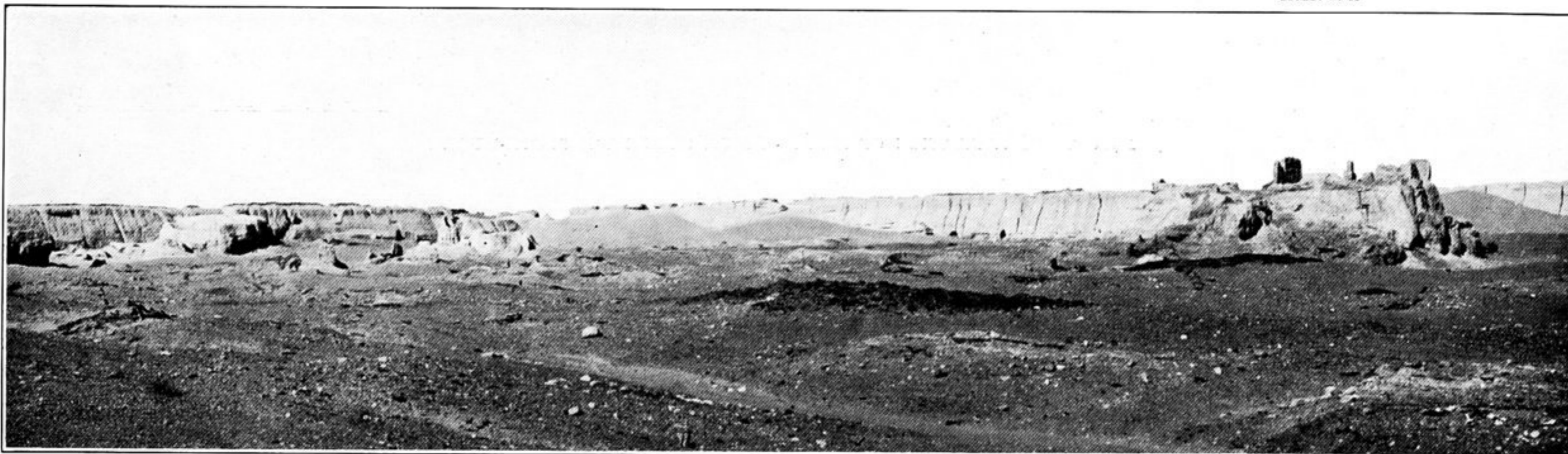


242. SOUTH FACE OF CIRCUMVALLATION OF KHARA-KHOTO, WITH SAND HEAPED UP ON LEE SIDE.



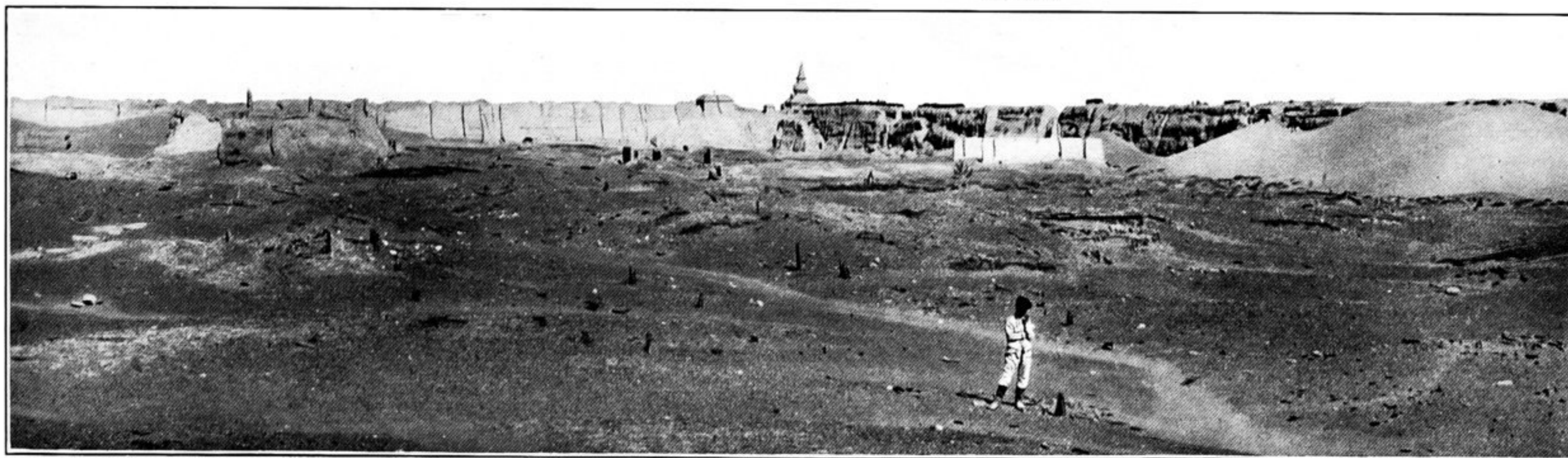
243. WEST FACE OF CIRCUMVALLATION OF KHARA-KHOTO, WITH MUHAMMADAN TOMB AT SOUTH-WEST CORNER.

K.K. I. ii

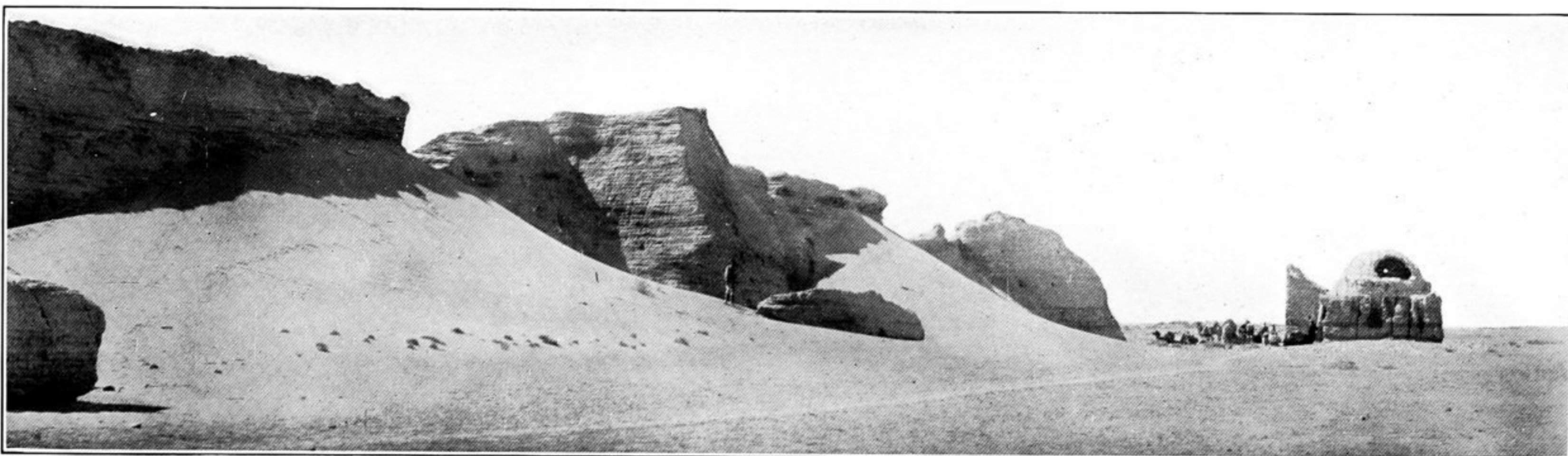


244. INTERIOR OF KHARA-KHOTO, LOOKING TOWARDS SOUTH-EAST.

K.K. I. i



245. INTERIOR OF KHARA-KHOTO, LOOKING TOWARDS NORTH-WEST.



246. WESTERN WALL OF KHARA-KHOTO, WITH BREACHES DUE TO WIND-DRIVEN SAND, NEAR SOUTH-WEST CORNER.

the abstract of his preliminary report reproduces at length.<sup>4</sup> But since this story points very significantly to some traditional folk-lore connexion between the cutting and great hidden treasures, it seems quite possible that the former owes its origin to the operation of early treasure-seekers, more persistent than others of whose handiwork plain signs were to be seen in abundance elsewhere. In support of this conjecture it deserves to be mentioned that at several points in the north wall, close to the passage through it, a number of tunnels and cavities had been burrowed into the clay rampart from the inside, while a neighbouring attempt, at the point marked 4 in Pl. 18, had effected a breach not merely deep down into the wall but also penetrating into the bastion in front of it.

In addition to the already mentioned outworks, at the gates, the arrangement of which is clearly shown by the sketch-plan in Pl. 18, the walls were defended by big circular bastions, slightly varying in dimensions, at the four corners and by rectangular bastions along the sides. There are of the latter four each on the western and eastern faces, and six and five respectively on the north and south. These rectangular bastions also vary in size, the largest, defending the outworks of the gates, having a frontage of 47 feet. Outside the western and southern faces there were found in places scanty remains of a kind of covered way, formed by a wall of stamped clay, 10 feet thick, carried in front of both curtains and bastions. Of a fosse I was unable to trace any indications.

Bastions of  
circum-  
vallation.

The way in which the drift-sand has been slowly but steadily attacking the town walls of Khara-khoto offered occasion for observations of special interest to me in the light of those made at sites like those of Lou-lan, So-yang-ch'êng, An-hsi, where wind-erosion has found full play for its force. As the photographs in Figs. 242, 243, 246 clearly show, the prevailing north-western winds have heaped up big dunes against the western and northern walls. Where the corners of the projecting bastions caught them, the dunes have reached the summit of the wall, and here the corrosive action of the wind-driven sand has not only completely carried off the parapet, but cut trough-shaped breaches into the body of the wall, to a depth of 6 feet and more. The sand which has thus entered the circumvallated area has been partly left on the lee side under the shelter of the western and northern walls (Fig. 245), and partly driven across the interior until stopped by the inside of the eastern and southern walls. Here the same breaching action is repeated (Fig. 242); but owing to the absence inside of corners formed by bastions the position of breaches on the top of the wall is less regular. Yet the force of wind-erosion was well marked here also, as shown by the eastern wall having been carried off for a length of 32 feet to a depth of 6 feet.

Effect of  
wind-  
erosion on  
walls.

With the massive solidity of the circumvallation and its comparatively good preservation the utter decay and consequent emptiness of the interior of the town presented a striking contrast. As seen from the sketch-plan in Pl. 18 and the photographs Figs. 244, 245, the greater part of the area appeared as a desolate waste with only a few ruined structures rising above the level expanse of decomposed clay and small debris, while the outlines of other buildings could be traced only with difficulty by low remnants of walls here and there, stumps left of wooden posts, or by foundations and floors of hard bricks. Standing on the height of the walls it was possible to make out certain

Destruction  
within  
walls.

<sup>4</sup> See *Geographical Journal*, October 1909, pp. 387 sq. This story ascribes the breach to a legendary ruler of Khara-khoto, 'Khara-tsi-an-tsiun', who, when besieged by an imperial Chinese army and deprived of water by a diversion of the Etsin-gol, attempted to break out here with his troops, after having buried his countless treasures in a well that had been dug near by in the vain hope of reaching water.

A wide and deep hole undoubtedly marking a well is found close to the cutting (see 3 in Pl. 18) and may have

formed the starting-point for the particular form of the folk-lore account heard by Colonel Kozlov. That traditions of great buried treasure have gathered round the site is certain, and there is abundant evidence that treasure-seekers have made prolonged search for it by burrowing at the different ruins. All I could learn, through the defective channel of our interpreter Mâlum, was some vague connexion between the breach in the north wall and the siege that Chinghiz Khân was believed to have laid to the town. About the cutting in the south wall I was able to learn nothing.



road lines crossing this area, particularly in its eastern portion where a main street leading up from the east gate to a ruined temple raised high on a clay mound could be followed with ease also on the ground. But even along this it was easier to make sure of flanking refuse heaps than of the position of buildings which had crumbled away almost completely. Most of the structures within the walls, and probably all private dwellings, had been built of stamped clay and timber walls of no great thickness, and these walls were bound to decay rapidly once occupation had ceased. Wilful destruction and long-continued burrowing for 'treasure' at a site so easily accessible from ground still inhabited have probably accelerated the process, and at certain points traces of fire were unmistakable. This levelling of the interior had doubtless already proceeded far by the time that the accumulation of drift-sand outside overtopped the walls. Hence the protection which dunes might have afforded to ruined structures had here been of no avail.

Limitation  
of search.

It was easy to realize from the first that a complete clearing of the interior could not be attempted with the small band of inefficient Mongol diggers. It would have implied a disproportionate sacrifice of time on our part, even if it had been possible to persevere with it in spite of the difficulties due to refractory workers, the heat, the dust-storms, and the scarcity of water. So I decided to confine our search to those few among the temple ruins recognizable in the western portion of the town where layers of debris still remained likely to hide objects of interest, and to the extensive refuse heaps elsewhere which held out some promise of fragments of writing, &c., capable of affording chronological evidence. In this hope I was not disappointed, and as the finds of written records in these places, together with the coins picked up within the walls and immediately outside them, removed from the start all doubt as to the period down to which occupation must have extended, we may review them at once.

Written  
remains  
amidst  
refuse.

Among the deposits of rubbish, composed mainly of stable refuse, chippings of wood, broken pottery, &c., those found along the sides of what appeared to have been the chief thoroughfares were the largest. They lay mostly in places where no remains of substantial structures adjoined, and the conclusion seems justified that they had chiefly accumulated close to modest habitations which may have served as booths, inns and the like, and which, in consequence of their poor construction, have suffered complete effacement. Apart from a few fragments of wooden objects bearing stray Chinese characters, all the inscribed remains are of paper, and their general condition leaves no doubt that they had found their way into the rubbish-heaps as 'waste papers'. The great majority of the documents are torn pieces, many of quite small size, while others, though apparently complete, were found twisted into rolls or otherwise crumpled up. In some cases a number of strips bearing Chinese characters had been tied together in knots. Among the records thus recovered, those in Chinese were by far the most numerous, and so far as appeared from a hasty examination at the time, all, with the exception of some printed pieces, were hand-written. A rough inventory prepared before the submission of the Khara-khoto materials to different collaborators shows a total of some 230 Chinese documents and fragments from this source, as against 57 pieces in the Hsi-hsia or Tangut script, close on half of these being printed. Of fragments showing Tibetan writing only three were found, in addition to a Chinese document with a Tibetan endorsement and two pieces containing writing both in Hsi-hsia and Tibetan. Finally the yield of the refuse heaps includes 9 pieces inscribed in Uighur script and Turkish language [see Prof. von Lecoq's App. K].

Chrono-  
logical  
bearing of  
documents.

As no data have yet reached me from the two scholars who have kindly undertaken the examination of the Chinese and the Hsi-hsia and Tibetan remains respectively, I am unable to surmise what indications of definite chronological bearing, if any, these 'waste papers' from the rubbish-heaps of Khara-khoto may furnish. The presence of Hsi-hsia pieces, both written and printed, suffices, however, to prove that the town must have been inhabited during the period of the Hsi-hsia dynasty

(A. D. 1032-1227), as its founder is known to have first introduced that script.<sup>5</sup> But its occupation, so far as this documentary guidance at present goes, might well have continued also long after the destruction of the Tangut kingdom by Chingiz Khān in 1227.

[Preliminary information which has reached me from M. Maspero while these pages are passing into print fully confirms this assumption. Among the miscellaneous fragmentary documents in Chinese which were picked up from refuse heaps within the ruined town his notes mention nine bearing exact dates. These dates all fall within the period of the Yüan or Mongol dynasty and extend from A. D. 1290 (or possibly 1266) to 1366. The latest thus precedes only by two years the downfall of the dynasty and the succession of the Ming (A. D. 1368). The contents of these dated documents relate mostly to petty criminal affairs, grain accounts and the like, and suggest that the local administration was carried on at the time on the customary Chinese lines.

Documents  
of Mongol  
period.

The discovery noted below, p. 444, of what Dr. Laufer has recognized as remains of a Chinese paper-note dated in the first regnal period, Chung-t'ung (1260-4), of the Emperor Kublai, in a room of the ruined Sarai, K.K. 1. viii, agrees with the chronological evidence of the documents just referred to.]

Direct evidence in support of the above theory could before be derived only from the identification of Khara-khoto with Marco Polo's 'City of Etzina', which will be discussed below; for the dates supplied by the coins that we found at the site do not extend beyond the third quarter of the twelfth century. A reference to the list of these coins in Appendix B will show that out of seventeen Chinese copper coins found within the town or immediately outside it no less than thirteen bear Nien-haos falling between the years A. D. 1008 and 1161, while three show the T'ang legend *K'ai-yüan* and one is a *Wu-chu* piece. It deserves to be noticed that all these thirteen coins, with the exception of a piece showing the Nien-hao Chêng-lung (A. D. 1156-61) of the Chin dynasty set up by the Nü-chên Tartars, belong to issues of the Sung dynasty. The total absence of coins of the Hsi-hsia rulers, issues of which are known to have been made between the years 1075 and 1226,<sup>6</sup> is certainly very curious. It may be explained, with some degree of probability, by the reflection that the circulation of the imperial coinage of the Sung must, owing to the preponderance of trade with China proper, have always been greater than that of the local rulers, even within the limits of the Tangut kingdom.

Numis-  
matic  
evidence.

Among the miscellaneous small objects recovered from the rubbish-heaps of the interior of the town, the very numerous and varied specimens of glazed pottery deserve special mention. Referring for details to the Descriptive List below and Mr. Hobson's Appendix D, it will suffice to call attention to the fine glazes, generally in varieties of blue and green, sometimes crackled, displayed by pieces like K.K. 021, 23, 36-48, 103-13 (Pl. XI, LI, LVII); to the celadon-like fragments 027, 29, 103; and the striking effect attained in decorated pottery as shown by the specimen 0116 (Pl. LVII), where the bold floral pattern in olive-green glaze is set off by the scraped ground in buff clay. Judging from the abundance of big potsherds of this ware both at Khara-khoto and at the rural settlement (K.E.) to the east, this ware may safely be assumed to be of local make. Mr. Hobson considers that the numerous specimens of different types of Northern Chinese celadon, including Chün Chou and Tzüchow wares, may be of Sung or Yüan times. On the other hand, he describes the few pieces of porcelain (K.K. 025, 26, 45, 47, 48) as probably of the Ming period. The coral ornamented with scroll-work, 085 (Pl. LXVI), shows fine work, while the numerous beads in jade, agate, cornelian, &c., 071, 75, 82, 83, &c., are plain. The remains of iron implements include fragments of a dagger, 018; a saw, 080 (Pl. LXVI); knives, 020, 66 (Pl. XI), 77. The well-preserved black lacquered wooden tablet, 013 (Pl. LXVI), shows incised Chinese characters. With the

Miscella-  
neous small  
objects.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Bushell, *The Hsi-hsia Dynasty of Tangut*, p. 8.

<sup>6</sup> See *ibid.*, pp. 14 sqq.

specimens of silk fabrics, 02, 4, 6, may be mentioned also the pieces marked K.K. I. 01-4, found close to the temple to be described presently.

Remains  
of large  
shrine.

The western portion of the town appeared to have been mostly occupied by shrines. But among these only very few retained more than the foundations of their walls or outlines of platforms, as can be seen by comparing the photograph in Fig. 247 with the corresponding portion of the plan, Pl. 18. Near the northern wall, however, the walls of a large cella, K.K. I. i, still rose to a good height, while the interior held a considerable accumulation of debris. The cella, as shown by the plan in Pl. 19, measured about 32 feet in width and had a length of over 50 feet, the end towards the front on the south being broken. The walls were a foot and a half thick and built of sun-dried bricks, about 12" x 5" x 2", set on edge with the shorter side upright. As the enclosing walls stood uniformly to a height of only 6 or 7 feet, while the wall of the niche once backing the colossal central image still rose to over 15 feet in height, it appears probable that the roof was carried by a wooden superstructure above the enclosing walls. Of this, however, only matrices remained, showing the position of heavy timber posts.

Clearing  
of image  
platforms.

On clearing the debris of brickwork, roof tiles, &c., which lay to a height of over 4 feet from the floor, it was found that the high wall of the niche already mentioned was once flanked by side walls forming two alcoves. These placed back to back, one in front and another behind, had contained raised image platforms of a type with which the cave-shrines of the 'Thousand Buddhas' at Tun-huang had made me familiar. The platform in front, facing south, showed signs of having been burrowed into in recent times, and the base of the colossal central image that must have once occupied the niche had completely disappeared. Close to the east of the place where it once stood, there was found a Chinese copper coin, with the Nien-hao Hsi-ning (A. D. 1068-78), which may be supposed to have been laid at the foot of the image base as a votive gift. The colossal stucco image itself must have been destroyed long before; but many large pieces of gilt stucco which had belonged to this figure, probably a standing Buddha, were discovered among the debris. The circular lotus bases of minor images, two on either side, could still be traced. The platform on which they stood had a horseshoe shape, such as is common at Ch'ien-fo-tung.

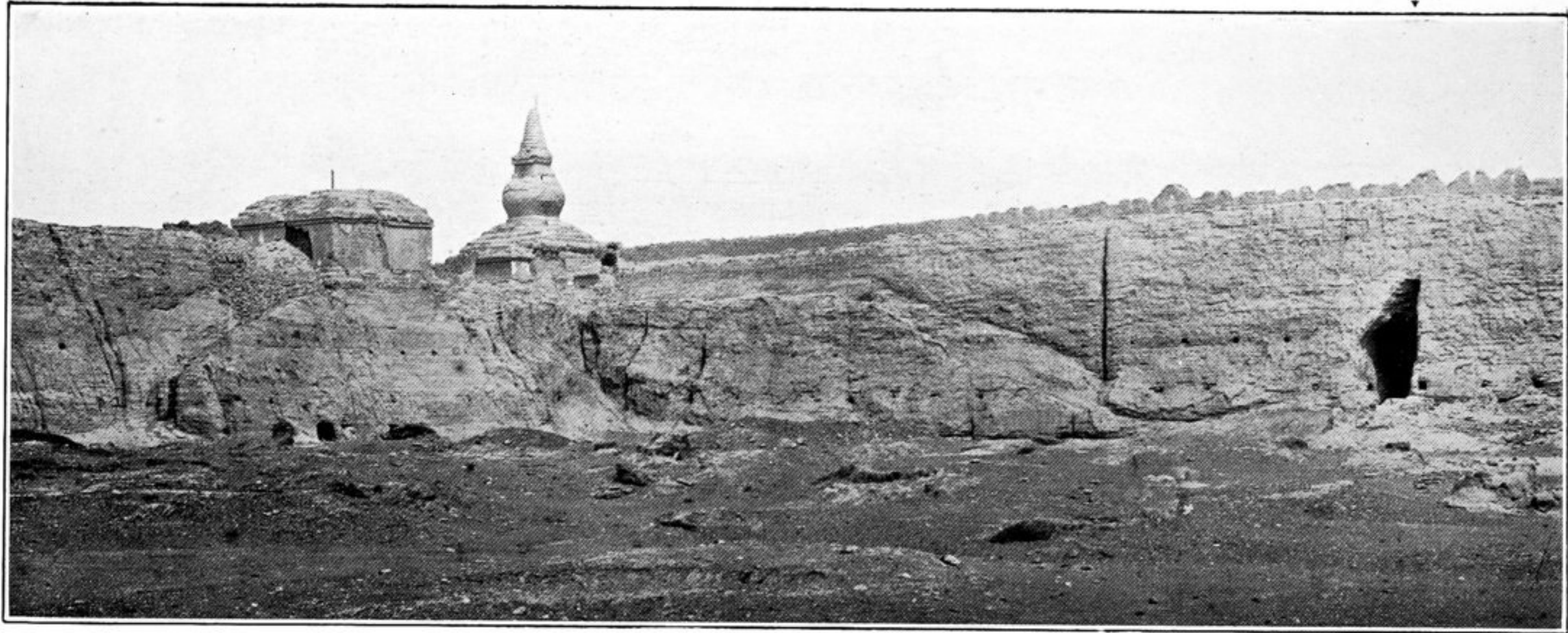
By a passage leading round the cella walls for *pradakṣiṇā* purposes the smaller alcove at the back was approached. Excavation here brought to light the main image base, as seen in Fig. 249 and Pl. 19, retaining traces of painted floral decoration; also the bases of two flanking statues. In front of this platform two small circular bases may once have carried figures of *Dvārapālas*. The two flanking bases still retained portions of the reed-covered sticks which once had served as cores for the stucco figures.

Remains of  
sculptural  
ornament.

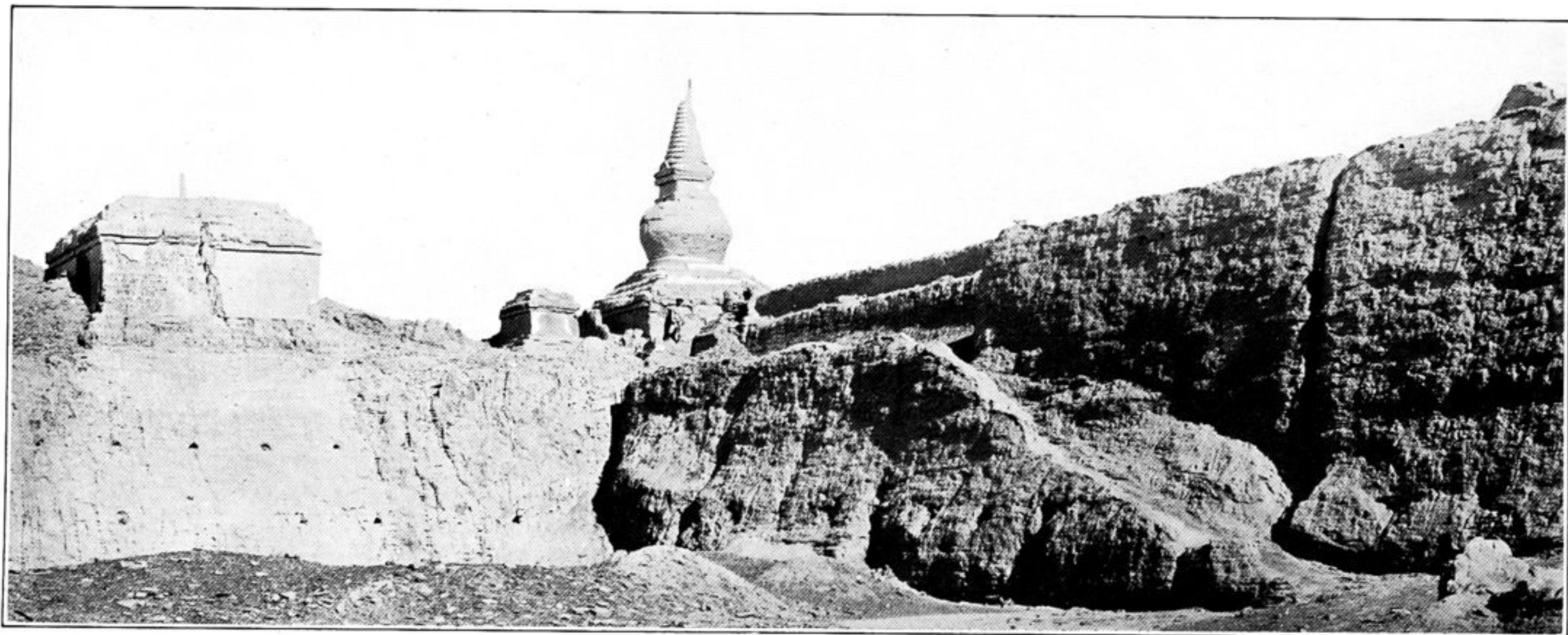
The complete wrecking of this shrine must be all the more regretted in view of the rich decoration to which the mass and variety of fine fragments of sculptural ornament in stucco and faience bear witness. They are fully described in the List, where attention has been also drawn to the curious points of contact in subject and style of treatment which a number of the small decorative motifs in stucco exhibit with details of the sculptural friezes of the 'Ming-oi' shrines near Kara-shahr.<sup>7</sup> The remains recovered from the large statues in stucco include the front portion of a colossal foot, K.K. I. 046; life-size or colossal fingers and toes, gilt, 012, 015, 041, 0109, &c. (Pl. LIV); locks of hair, 040 (Pl. LIV), &c., often in spirals painted blue, 0151, &c.; hands, 08, 010; the painted forearm, 076; &c. To the dress and ornaments of such statues belong the very numerous pieces of gilt drapery, 011, 016, 021, &c., among which 033 recalls the peculiar 'poky' sleeve of a fine wooden sculpture from Ming-oi;<sup>7a</sup> the many fragments of a gilded pearl cable ornament, 014 (Pl. LIV), &c., of pearl strings, 092, and of pearl straps, with rosettes, 029, &c. (Pl. LIII), all also

<sup>7</sup> See *Serindia*, iii. pp. 1192 sqq.

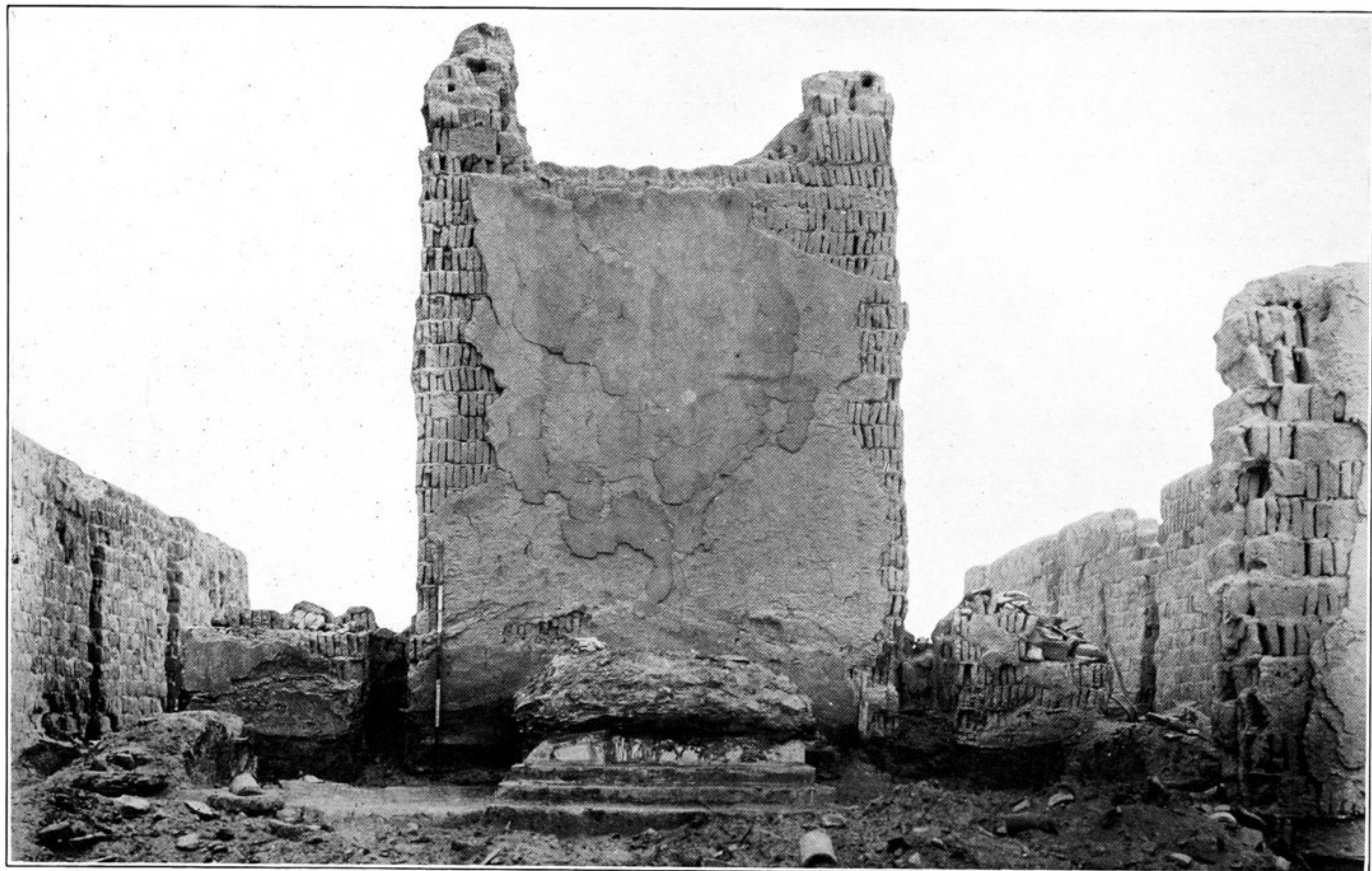
<sup>7a</sup> See *Serindia*, iv. Pl. CXXVII, Mi. xv. 031.



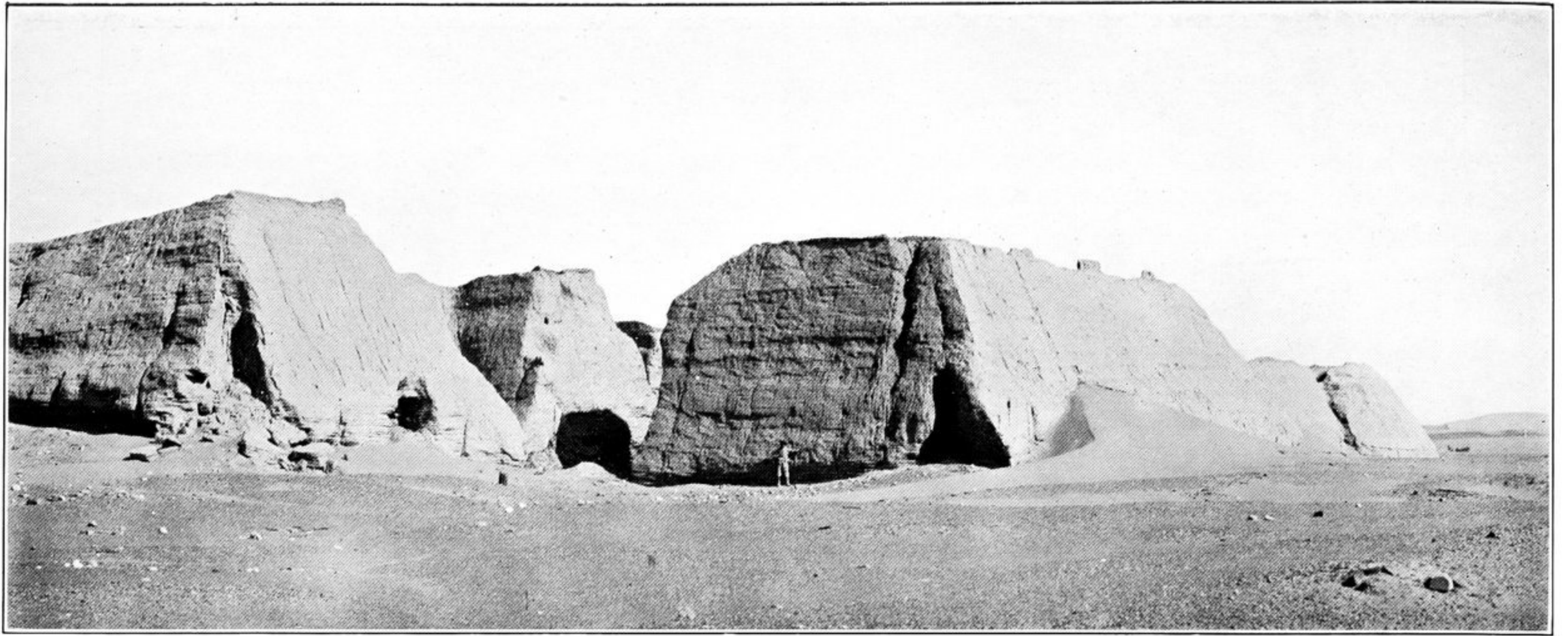
247. NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CIRCUMVALLATED AREA, KHARA-KHOTO, SEEN FROM WITHIN.  
Arrow marks position of passage cut through north wall.



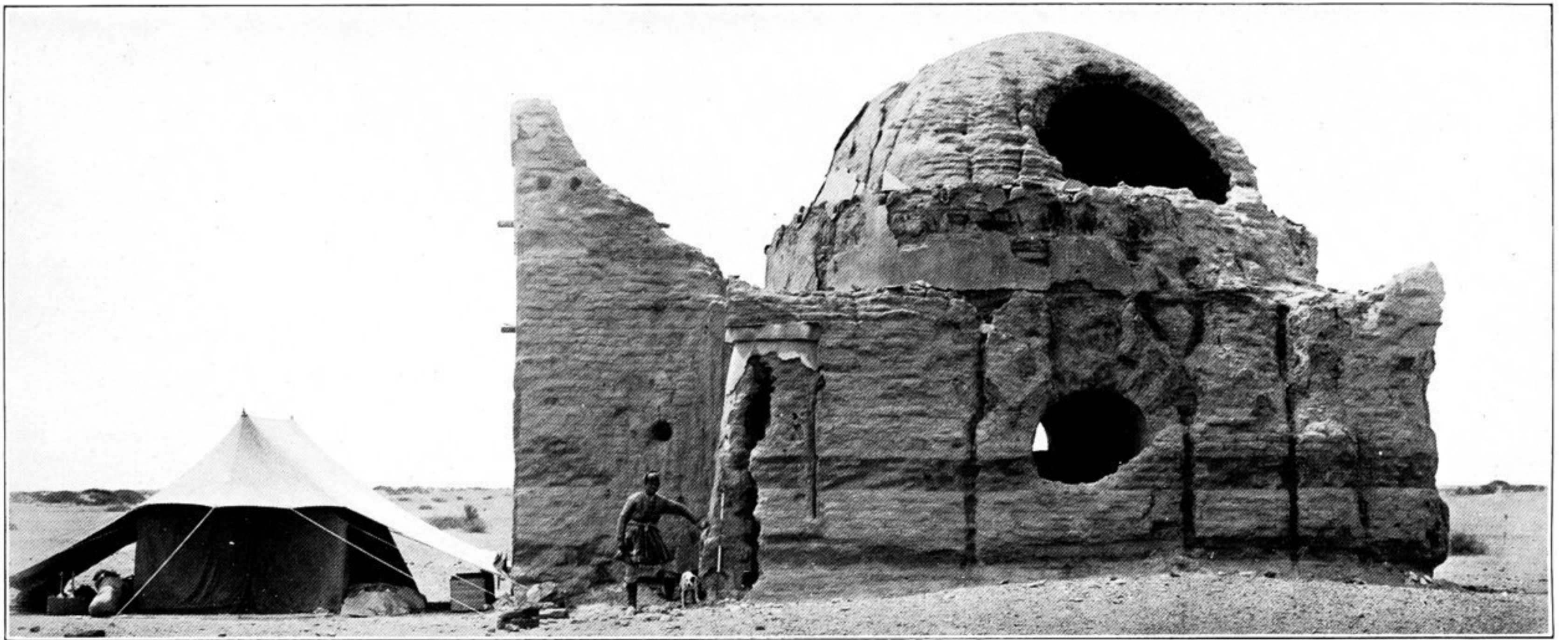
248. RUINED STÜPAS BUILT ABOVE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CIRCUMVALLATION, KHARA-KHOTO.



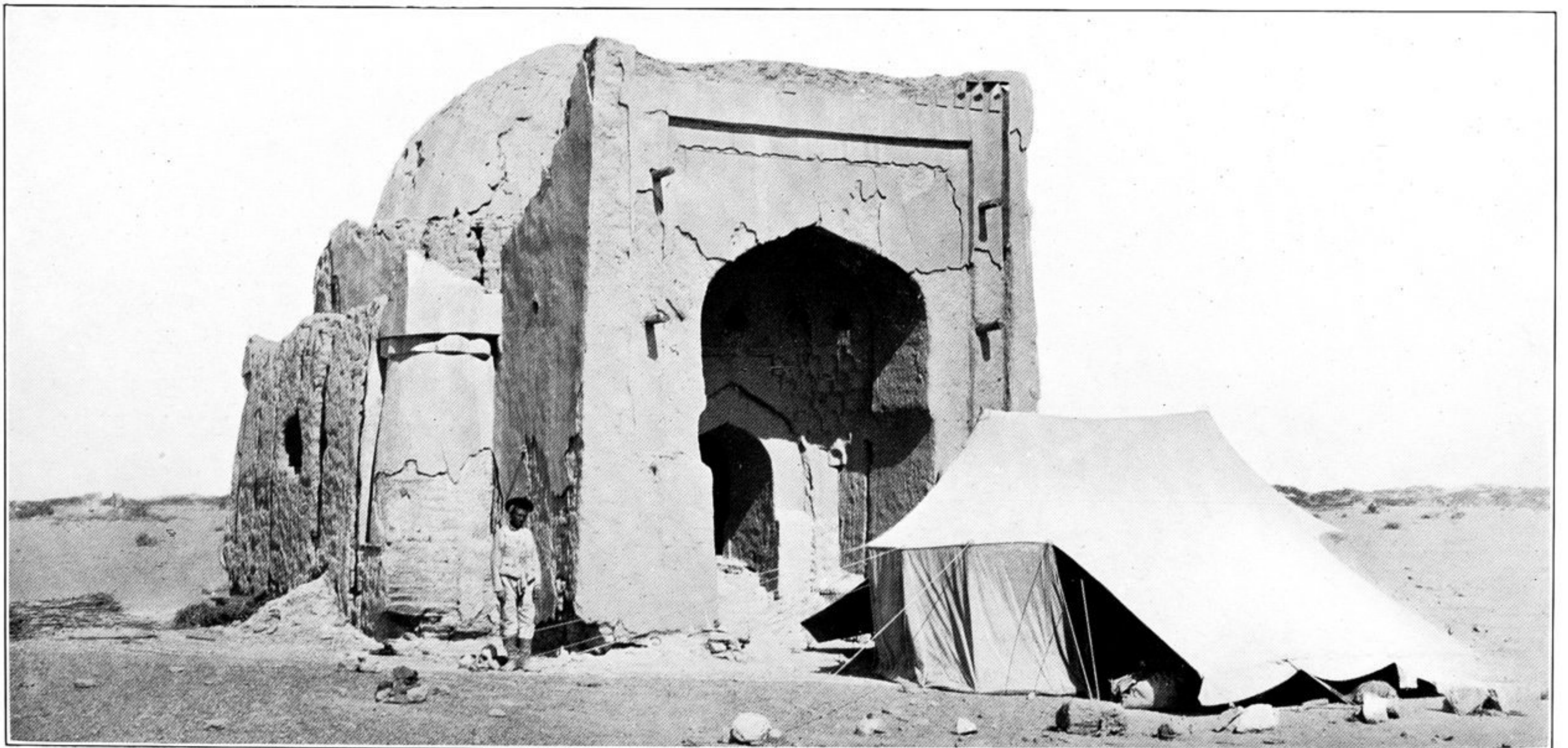
249. ALCOVE AT BACK OF TEMPLE K.K. I. i, KHARA-KHOTO, WITH IMAGE BASES.



250. BASTIONS GUARDING EASTERN GATE OF KHARA-KHOTO.



251. RUIN OF MUHAMMADAN TOMB, K.K. VI, KHARA-KHOTO, SEEN FROM NORTH.



252. FRONT OF MUHAMMADAN TOMB, K.K. VI, KHARA-KHOTO, FACING EASTWARD.

represented at 'Ming-oi'; pendants, 0104, &c.; fragments of gilded tiaras, 073, &c.; jewel-shaped ornaments, 027, &c. (Pl. LIII). The mitre-shaped stucco head-dress, 034 (Pl. LIV), is of interest owing to the peculiar arrangement of loose plaits and locks. To smaller statues belonged the Buddha head, 0195 (Pl. LIII), and the fine hand, i. 017 (Pl. LIII).

Friezes in stucco relief, like those of Ming-oi, probably furnished the excellently modelled small figure of a fat laughing 'Ho-shang', K.K. i. 0142 (Pl. XLIX); the demons' heads, 036, 69 (Pl. LIV); the fragments of figures clad in skin, 037, &c.; the saddled horse, 0121 (Pl. LV); fragments of gilded mail, 0126, and others. What was the position of the realistically treated snakes, of which heads and numerous other fragments were found, 09, 13, &c. (Pl. LIII, LIV), is uncertain. Wood-carvings like the jewel, 0103 (Pl. LIII); the Stūpa-shaped finial, 042 (Pl. LXVI), &c., are likely to have formed part of some decorative scheme. Of wall-paintings only tiny fragments have survived in 055, 0200, while those on the plaster still adhering to the walls had suffered complete effacement by exposure.

Of greater interest are fragments of some paintings on silk, probably banners like those found as votive offerings at Ch'ien-fo-tung, which were discovered, most of them badly broken, on the main platform. K.K. i. i. b. 03 shows parts of two celestial figures, of very delicately drawn though faded outlines. From the numerous fragments of i. i. b. 05 (Pl. CVII) the very expressively treated head of a man can be recovered. i. i. b. 01 (Pl. LXI) is another packet of fragments which may have belonged to a larger picture. In one of them appears a symbolic representation of the Moon, such as is often found at the top of 'Maṇḍala' paintings recovered from the Ch'ien-fo-tung hoard.

The numerous fine pieces of faience, worked in high relief and glazed bright green, probably formed part of an ornamented tiled roof. Floral scrolls and leaves are the decorative motifs of K.K. i. 06-7 (Pl. LII); i. 06-11, 16 (Pl. LII); also in the finial, i. 03 (Pl. LII). The antefixae of Chinese type in hard-burnt grey clay, i. 01-2, &c. (Pl. L), decorated at the circular end with a finely designed gorgon head in relief, are certainly from the roofing. The vigorously modelled pottery head of a monster, i. 014 (Pl. L), probably served as a gable end. I have had occasion before to call attention to the resemblance shown by the pieces of glazed faience to fragments from the tiled roof of a temple found in 1907 at the site of So-yang-ch'êng, which was occupied down to Sung times.<sup>8</sup> A very striking confirmation of close proximity in date and character of the two structures is furnished by the excellently preserved Stūpa model in clay, i. 0225 (Pl. LIII), which exactly reproduces all details of the small votive Stūpa So. a. 006, found at the So-yang-ch'êng temple, including the inscription of the usual Buddhist formula in Brāhmī characters at the base.<sup>9</sup> The ground-plan of both models is derived from that of which the Rawak Stūpa, excavated by me near Khotan in 1901, was the first example.

The only other temple ruin within the walls which yielded remains of interest was the shrine K.K. i. ii, occupying a conspicuous position at the end of the road which led from the eastern gate towards the centre of the circumvallated area. It was built on a high platform of stamped clay, measuring about 82 feet by 63 (Pl. 20), as seen in Fig. 244; broad stairs once led up to it from the east. The shrine, which was badly decayed and appeared to have been repeatedly burrowed into, was built on a plan of trefoil shape, with a chapel about 12 feet by 17 facing the stairway across a central hall and somewhat larger rooms opening on either side of the latter.

The platform stretching across the whole width of the central chapel, and once, no doubt, occupied by statues, yielded only some scanty fragments of stucco relievo once decorating Padmā-

<sup>8</sup> See *ibid.*, iii. pp. 1105, 1108; iv. Pl. IV.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. *ibid.*, iii. p. 1108; iv. Pl. CXXXIX. It may be noted here that the Stūpas near this temple of

So-yang-ch'êng are constructed of the same kind of masonry, with bricks set on edge, as the shrines and Stūpas of Khara-khoto.

sanas, &c. But the debris filling the corners by the side of the main image base, perhaps that of a seated Buddha, had protected some relics of interest. From the southern corner were recovered some fifteen Pōthī leaves inscribed with written or block-printed Hsi-hsia text, besides numerous small fragments; several leaves in Chinese print or writing, also in Tibetan, besides a block-print with small Buddha figures, &c. In the northern corner I found the small well-preserved canvas painting, K.K. I. ii. 01 (Pl. LXXVII), showing a seated Buddha carefully drawn and painted in a style suggesting Tibetan influence. The piece had evidently belonged to the border of a larger composition and been cut out on purpose, probably to serve as a votive offering. There could be little doubt that the leaves of manuscripts and block prints found attached together in the other corner had been originally deposited for the same purpose.

Remains  
of Stūpas.

About 70 yards to the south of K.K. I. ii a row of three small Stūpas stood between two badly ruined shrines. The Stūpas had all been broken open, and the shrines showed signs of having been burnt. But in the scanty debris of the one to the west, K.K. I. vii, we found two wooden tablets inscribed with large Chinese characters. Of the structures, probably shrines, that once probably occupied the top of two clay-built terraces farther south it was impossible to trace even the outlines.

Ruins in  
SE. portion  
of interior.

The south-eastern portion of the interior appeared to have been occupied mainly by Sarais and the like. Two massive enclosures, whose walls of stamped clay were in one case over 20, in the other over 10 feet thick, were found empty even of refuse. Close to the east of the second of these there could be traced, partly covered by heavy accumulations of drift-sand, a large quadrangle about 50 yards square. There were signs that it had been intended originally to enclose it with thick walls of clay. But of this enclosure only the northern face, 20 feet thick, was actually found, while on the other sides only remains of much thinner brick walls survived. Into the western end of the massive clay wall a small room, K.K. I. viii, had been carved, evidently as a shelter.

A Muham-  
madan relic.

On clearing away the sand and clay debris that partially filled it, we found a well-preserved Chinese paper document; and a leaf, K.K. viii. 02. a (Pl. CXXXVII), from a Persian manuscript in fairly perfect condition. According to the information kindly furnished by the Department of Oriental Books and MSS. in the British Museum, it treats of the proper times for offering various Moslem prayers and probably dates from the early fourteenth century.

The find of the Persian MS. leaf was of special interest as a confirmation of what we knew from other sources of the early spread eastwards of Muhammadanism; it had already been carried from Central Asia into China by trade relations as well as by religious zeal, before the Mongol conquests brought China into direct connexion with Muhammadan countries of inner and western Asia. The Muhammadan domed tomb outside the south-western corner, which I shall presently describe, had previously convinced me that Khara-khoto, in the days when its Buddhist shrines were still being visited by the pious, also received Muhammadans within its walls.

[Here, too, were found the much-decayed pieces, K.K. I. viii. 01. a-d, of what Dr. Laufer has recognized as a paper-note dated in the Nien-hao Chung-t'ung (A. D. 1260-4), the first regnal period of the Mongol dynasty. Dr. Laufer believes 'this may lay claim to be the oldest paper-note now in existence'.]

Sand-  
buried  
Sarai.

Adjoining the clay wall on the southern side, brick walls appeared above the sand, indicating the position of rooms. The sand lay to a height of 6 to 7 feet in the room nearest to K.K. I. viii and rose still higher farther east. So when the clearing of that room revealed only straw and horse-dung, I did not proceed farther with a task for which my little band of lazy Mongol diggers was utterly inadequate. Yet who knows what other relics of mediaeval wayfarers may be concealed in this ruined Sarai, where the drift-sand heaped against the town wall behind it has protected its ruins?

Before proceeding to describe the remains outside the town, reference must be made to the group of four Stūpas built on the top of the walls in the north-western corner. As appears from the photographs in Figs. 241, 248, one of these Stūpas, which rises above the corner bastion, is still almost intact and forms a very conspicuous object in the general view of the ruined town. From the plan and elevation in Pl. 19 it will be seen that this Stūpa stands on a podium 18 feet square, and including it rises to a height of close on 30 feet in its present state. The crowning member which, as the still extant central pole indicates, must once have risen above the thirteen Chattras of the Tee, has fallen. The portion corresponding to the hemispherical dome of the original Stūpa form is reduced here, as in the smaller Stūpas outside the walls, to a bulb shape disproportionately low, thus giving to the whole structure a somewhat dumpy appearance distinctly reminiscent of Stūpa forms now common in Tibet. The whole is built of bricks set on edge, as are all the Stūpas of the site, and still retains a good deal of its thick white plastering.

Stūpas on  
top of town  
wall.

While this corner Stūpa has escaped with comparatively little damage, another standing farther south has been completely destroyed except for its threefold base or podium. The same fate has overtaken two small Stūpas, seen in the plan, Pl. 18, flanking the head of the terrace on the north wall over which led the approach to the corner Stūpa.

Judging from the condition of the miniature votive Stūpas in clay which lay in masses among the debris around the bases of the wrecked Stūpas, it would appear that the work of destruction was here of recent date. As shown by corresponding observations at all Stūpas outside the walls, these little model Stūpas had been originally packed by the hundreds within the hollow drum resting on the top of the Stūpa base and also around the wooden shaft passing through the bulb portion of the Stūpa proper. I had found exactly corresponding deposits at the Stūpas of the So-yang-ch'êng site where burrowing had taken place.<sup>10</sup>

Miniature  
votive  
Stūpas.

Specimens of these votive model Stūpas taken from different Stūpas of Khara-khoto are described in the List below under K.K. 090-101. They were everywhere produced from the same moulds, two types being distinguishable among these. In one type which is represented also by K.K. I. 0225 (Pl. LIII), the base or podium reproduces almost exactly the elaborate arrangement of the Rawak Stūpa base with its projecting plinth and flights of steps. In the other type a conical base, with four tiers of miniature Stūpas of similar shape shown close together in relief, takes the place of the above-described base. Both types are found, in sizes practically the same, also among the miniature Stūpas of So-yang-ch'êng, a fact that points strongly to contemporary occupation of the two sites. In both types the shape of the Stūpa dome and base differs strikingly from that shown by the actual Stūpas of the two sites, being evidently derived from a much more ancient model to which conservative tradition adhered in the case of votive offerings, while actual architectural practice had departed from it long before. The procedure of packing the interior of Stūpas with masses of such miniature models may well have been meant to symbolize in a modest—and cheap—fashion the ancient Buddhist custom, so well attested in India, of depositing under Stūpas built by royal patrons, &c., a multitude of sacred relics collected from earlier Stūpas.

Types of  
votive  
Stūpas.

### SECTION III.—REMAINS OUTSIDE KHARA-KHOTO

Our survey of the ruins examined outside the town walls may well start with the group of Stūpas which, as seen in Fig. 241, stood close to the north-western corner. They had all been badly damaged by burrowing, apparently long ago. In shape and manner of construction they resembled very closely those on the town wall. The northernmost and largest, though completely laid open

Ruined  
Stūpas  
outside  
NW. corner.

<sup>10</sup> See *Serindia*, iii. p. 1105.



by a cutting, still stood to a height of close on 20 feet, including its podium. Here and at a group of six small Stūpas placed close together on one platform to the south, as roughly shown in the plan, Pl. 18, the finds were restricted to quantities of miniature votive Stūpas, such as have already been described, and of small clay tablets, showing in relief Buddha seated within a trefoil halo on a lotus seat and flanked by a Caitya representation on each side. Specimens of two slightly varying types are described in the List, under K.K. v. 031-4, 049-52, &c. (Pl. LIII). These tablets, too, had been made from similar moulds and deposited, together with the model Stūpas, in the cavity round the central shaft of the Stūpas. Similar small votive reliefs had been found by me in 1907 at Wan-fo-hsia and the Turfān site of Sassik-bulak.<sup>1</sup>

Votive  
deposit of  
MSS. and  
prints.

But a more interesting discovery was made on clearing away the debris at the foot of the three small badly decayed Stūpas (marked K.K. v. b in the plan, Pl. 18) which form a separate little group to the south of the larger Stūpa. Here a careful search brought to light packet after packet of well-preserved leaves from different Hsi-hsia texts, mostly written but some also block-printed (see Pl. CXXXVI, CXXXVII), and from large Tibetan Pōthīs (Pl. CXXXI-CXXXIII). They all lay embedded in sand mixed with debris of bricks from the fallen masonry of the Stūpas. I noted that several intact convolutes contained folded leaves from different Pōthīs and books. This suggested that detached leaves had been originally deposited at the Stūpa bases as votive offerings, after the fashion I had often observed at sites such as Dandān-oilik, Khādalik, Endere,<sup>2</sup> and subsequently heaped up by the wind in sheltered places where they had been preserved first by accumulating sand and then by debris. A rough calculation made at the time of packing showed that the total of complete leaves with Hsi-hsia text exceeded a hundred, that of Tibetan leaves being about half that number, with a great quantity of fragments. Mixed up with these manuscript and block-print remains were some drawings and diagrams, also a piece of blue silk painted with a lotus pattern, K.K. v. b. 01, probably the remains of a votive banner.

Finds at  
Stūpa  
K.K. III.

Finds of an exactly similar character were made at a mound that marked a completely collapsed Stūpa, K.K. III, situated less than a hundred yards from the north-eastern corner of the town walls. The mound rose only to about 10 feet above the gravel Sai, but still retained remains of the central wooden shaft. The slopes were covered with small votive Stūpas in clay, and on clearing the north foot of the base, numerous leaves, written and block-printed, in Hsi-hsia and Chinese, were brought to light. Tibetan writing was here rare and was found almost exclusively on the reverse of Hsi-hsia and Chinese papers. The finds included a small Chinese printed book. Fragments of painted silk banners, K.K. III. 01, 02-5, well drawn but faded by exposure, were also recovered here, besides numerous pieces of silk fabrics which probably also formed part of votive banners. Among other objects may be mentioned the clay mould of a rectangular plaque, K.K. III. 013 (Pl. LV), showing a seated Buddha in good modelling.

Remains  
of ruined  
shrine  
K.K. II.

A structure quite different in type from these Stūpas and of far greater interest was the ruin, K.K. II, which was pointed out to me on my arrival at the site as the place where Colonel Kozlov in 1908 had secured his great haul of manuscripts, paintings and other antiques.<sup>3</sup> It was situated

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Serindia*, iii. pp. 1112, 1170; iv. Pl. CXXXIX.

<sup>2</sup> See *Anc. Khotan*, i. pp. 265, 274, 425; *Ser.*, i. pp. 155 sqq.

<sup>3</sup> See *Geogr. Journal*, Sept. 1910, pp. 306 sq. The account of this ruin and its contents, as given in Colonel Kozlov's paper, runs thus:

'Meanwhile investigations were undertaken to discover and concentrate our energies on new excavations, with the result that we turned to the tomb situated outside the fortress,

about 300 yards from the western wall, and on the bank of the dry channel. This tomb was called by us "the Grand", and henceforth occupied all our time and attention. It yielded a large collection of books, rolls, manuscripts, and a quantity of specimens of Buddhist paintings executed in colours on thick linen cloth, on thin silken material, and on paper. Among a quantity of books and paintings, piled up in the most complete confusion, very interesting statuettes

close to the bank of the western river-bed and about two furlongs to the west of the western gate of the town, and presented, as seen in Figs. 257, 258, a scene of utter destruction. All that could be made out on first inspection was a brick-built platform about 28 feet square and 7 feet high, and on its sides heaps of debris of masonry and timber, mixed up in utter confusion with fragments big and small of stucco, originally painted and evidently once forming part of clay images. Frames of wood and reed bundles, which had served as cores for statues, lay about on the slopes and all round on the gravel flat. All these remains had obviously suffered greatly by exposure after having been thrown down. But even a slight scraping below the surface sufficed to show that, while the remains of paper manuscripts and prints had been reduced, where exposed, to the condition of mere felt-like rags, below the outer layer of debris they were still in fair condition. The careful clearing and sifting of all the 'waste' left behind in this sad condition by the first explorers of the ruin occupied us for fully a day and a half.

It must be hoped that, however rough the methods of that exploration had been, photographs and drawings of the structure before its destruction were secured. Not having, however, access at present to any publication in which these may have been reproduced,<sup>4</sup> I think it useful to record here such scanty indications as I was able to secure concerning the now vanished superstructure and its contents. The platform previously mentioned was built of bricks measuring 12" x 5" x 2", set on edge as in all other buildings of the site. The middle of the eastern side projected by one foot, but no remains of stairs leading to the top of the platform could be traced. On this there appears to have risen a circular superstructure with an approximate diameter of 13 feet. Of the wall enclosing this, however, only a very small segment survived, about 2½ feet high, indicating an approximate width for the wall of 3 feet 6 inches. No safe conclusion could be drawn from the small surviving segment of the wall as to the shape of the dome that it carried.

But even if the height of this dome was not greater than would result from a hemispherical shape, there would have been sufficient clear space for statues much over life-size to sit or stand under it in the centre. That at least one such statue, together with numerous smaller images around it, occupied the interior was stated to me by Shapir, one of the eight Mongols whom Colonel Kozlov is said to have employed besides his Cossacks on his work at the site. Shapir's statement on this point is supported by the fact that one colossal stucco head, unfortunately very badly damaged, was found by us in the debris, besides similar remains of approximately life-size stucco images. His further account was to the effect that all the space left between the images was found filled with

in metal and wood were discovered of high and debased art, models of tombs, and many other articles. The value of the discovered articles was much enhanced by the wonderfully excellent condition in which they had been preserved in the exceedingly dry desert climate. Indeed, most of the books and manuscripts, and even the paintings, retained a striking freshness after having lain in the ground for several centuries. Not only the leaves of the books were in good condition, but also the covers of paper or silk, most of them of a blue colour. With all these treasures was interred a *gegen*, probably, the bones leaning in a sitting posture against the northern wall of the tomb.

'The tomb itself, as may be seen in the accompanying illustrations, rises above the ground to a height of 25 to 30 feet, and consisted of a base, a middle course, and a conical top, half destroyed by time or the curiosity of man. In the centre of the base was fixed vertically a wooden pole without any kind of ornamentation at its top. On the floor of the

tomb, round the pole, facing towards the centre, stood as many as twenty large clay statues of life-size, before which lay large books, just as before lamas reading their services. These books were of a thick paper of Chinese make with the letters Si-sia, generally found among the manuscripts of Khara-khoto.'

The illustrations referred to in this account are not found in the English translation reproduced in the *Geogr. Journal*, the drawing inserted there being a very rough sketch intended to show a cross-section, not of this ruin, but of the Muhammadan tomb, K.K. vi, to be described below.

As seen from the reference to the bones of a *gegen*, believed to have been interred within the 'tomb', Colonel Kozlov assumed the ruin to have been a burial-place.

<sup>4</sup> [For reproductions of photographs taken, see now above, p. 438, note 1; also p. 448.]

Indications  
of destroyed  
structure.

Contents of  
interior of  
K.K. II.

books, paintings, small idols and the like. For this statement, too, there is confirmation in the very large quantity of books, cult objects, &c., that Colonel Kozlov's brief report mentions as having been removed by him, and likewise in the abundance of the relics left behind, evidently as waste, among the debris that was thrown down in the course of this 'exploration'. According to Shapir the structure, found practically intact, had no visible entrance, but a hole existed on the top.

Account  
of Col.  
Kozlov's  
exploration.

[Since the above was written, the kindness of that distinguished Oriental scholar, Professor Serge d'Oldenburg, Perpetual Secretary of the Russian Academy of Sciences, has made accessible to me two important Russian publications—his own exhaustive monograph on *Materials for Buddhist Iconography from Khara-khoto* (St. Petersburg, 1914), and Colonel Kozlov's narrative of his expedition of 1907-9, *Mongolia, Amdo and the dead town Khara-khoto* (Moscow-Petrograd, 1923). The account given from the discoverer's record in the introduction to the former publication and reproduced in chapter XXV of his own book as to the place and manner in which the great discovery of the expedition was made is too brief to clear up all points of archaeological interest connected with the ruin or to answer all the questions raised by its surprisingly rich and varied deposits. But fortunately the three photographs reproduced in both publications suffice, even in the absence of a plan or other exact records, to acquaint us with the appearance of the structure before it was destroyed, and with the general character of so much of the sculptural deposits as remained *in situ* after the rough 'clearing' of the structure was done. That the ruin was that of a 'sepulchral Stūpa' is made certain by the discovery in it of a skeleton (see Col. Kozlov's *Mongolia, Amdo, &c.*, p. 555); but whether the recorded observations furnish sufficient evidence for the assumption that the clay sculptures, paintings and other sacred objects were deposited at the same time I am unable to judge. If the interior of the 'Suburgan'—to use the Mongol term applied by the Russian explorers to the ruin—was from the first, as seems probable, intended to hold this great deposit, it has supplied us with a very instructive instance of a practice not previously, as far as I know, attested by definite archaeological evidence.<sup>5</sup> The packing of other Stūpas at this site and also at So-yang-ch'êng with miniature votive models of Stūpas offers, however, an analogy.<sup>6</sup>

Colonel Kozlov's photograph of the 'Suburgan', before it was opened and levelled to the ground, does not admit of exact measurement of structural features. But it shows that there was a three-storied base, with boldly projecting cornices; an apparently circular drum, and above this a cylindrical dome. In general appearance the structure seems to have differed from the other Stūpas of the site, while in some respects its picture curiously recalls the ruined Stūpa seen by me at Thol in Hunza<sup>7</sup> and its Tibetan counterparts.]

Materials  
transmitted  
to Petro-  
grad.

It is only from a full analysis of the antiquarian riches transmitted to the Asiatic Museum of the Russian Academy that a correct estimate can be expected of the date, extent, and true value of this great deposit. [The great artistic and iconographic interest of the very numerous fine paintings comprised among these finds has been discussed with full competence by Professor d'Oldenburg in a separate monograph; see above.] Of the importance of the materials recovered for the study of the previously almost unknown Hsi-hsia language, some idea may already be gained from certain publications of M. Ivanov in the Russian Academy's *Proceedings*, and from the summary information contained in a notice by the same Oriental scholar, translated in the *Journal Asiatique*

<sup>5</sup> Can the scene at the bottom of the Ch'ien-fo-tung painting, Ch. lviii. 001 (*Serindia*, ii. p. 1082; iv. Pl. LVIII; *Thousand Buddhas*, Pl. IX; p. 19), which represents the construction of a Stūpa, with gifts of manuscript rolls, sacrificial vessels, &c., set out on tables by its side, be possibly

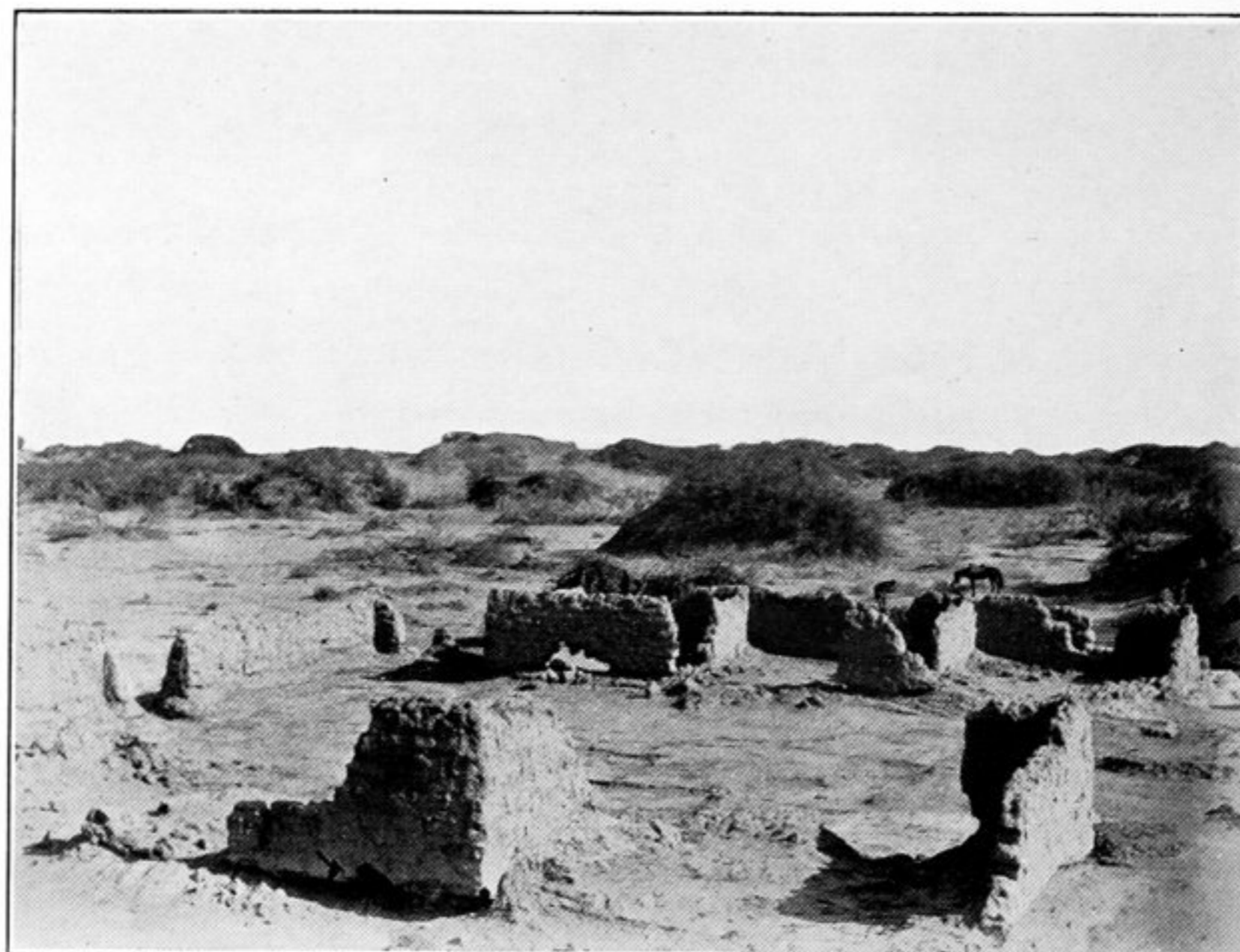
indicative of a later custom of this kind? Or is the practice, so abundantly attested, of depositing leaves from sacred texts at the base of Stūpas, as of images also, a reflex of it?

<sup>6</sup> See above, p. 445; *Serindia*, iii. p. 1105.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. *Ancient Khotan*, i. p. 20; Fig. 4.



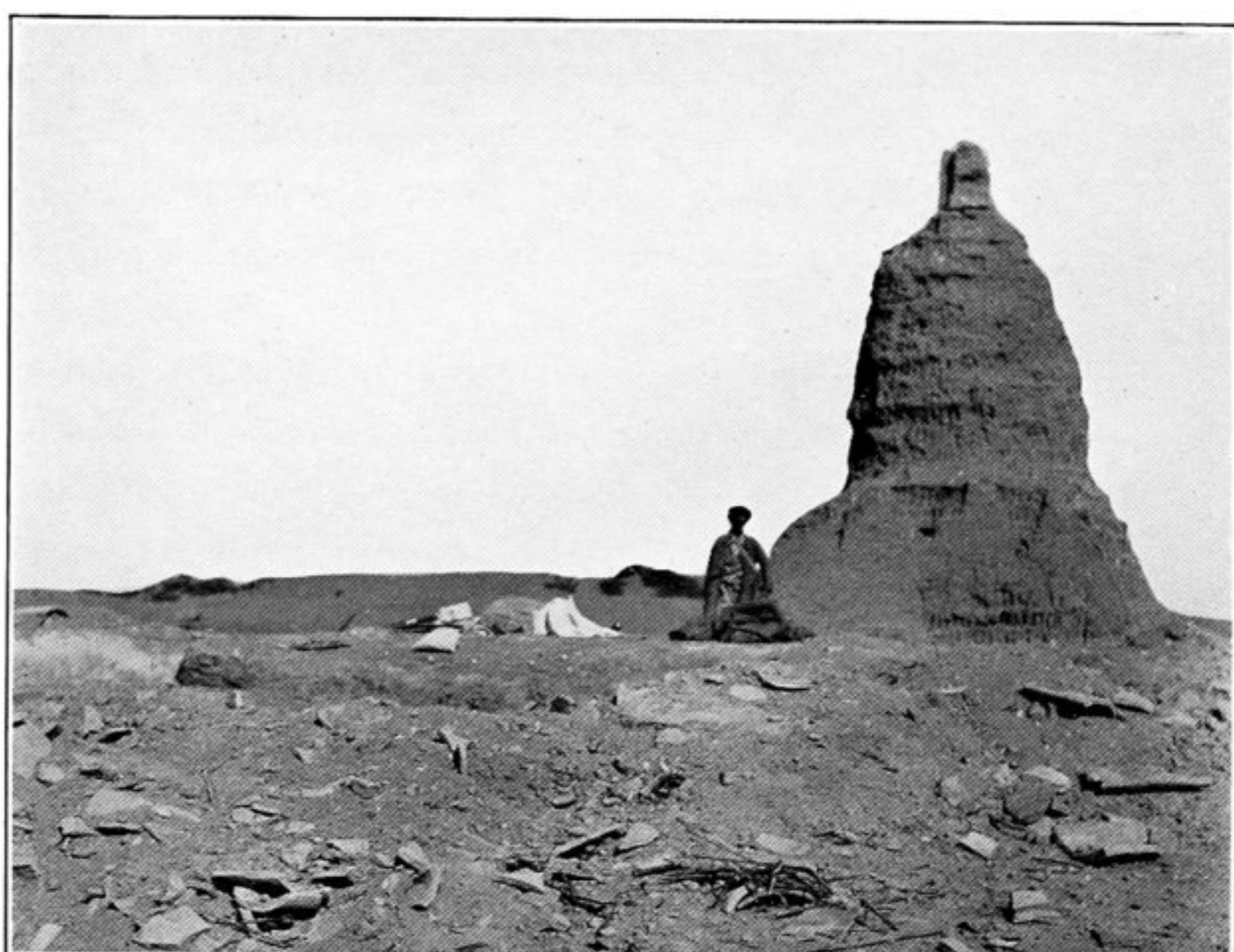
253. RUINED DWELLING, EAST OF K.K. IV, NEAR KHARA-KHOTO.



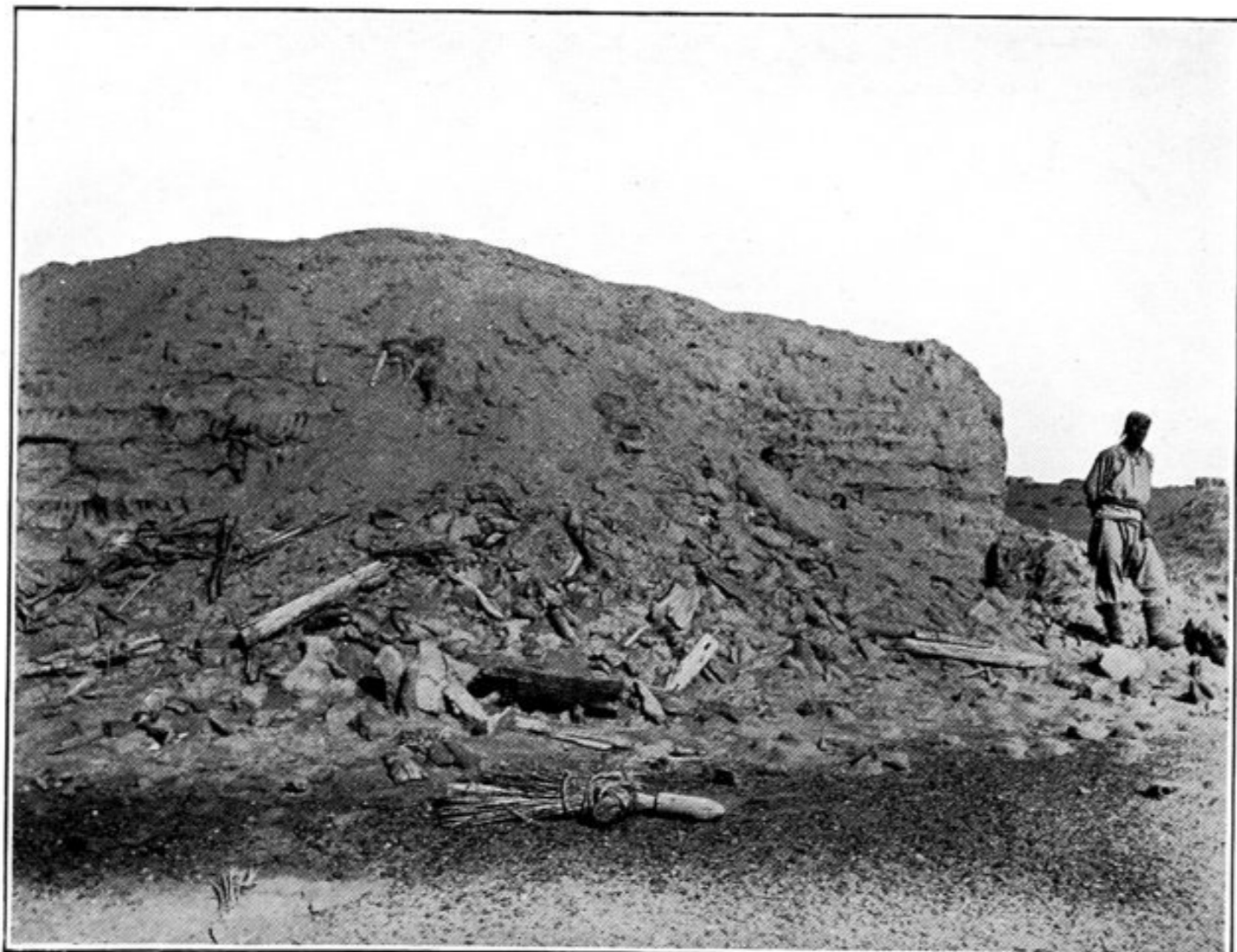
254. RUINS OF DWELLING, EAST OF K.K. XIV, NEAR KHARA-KHOTO.



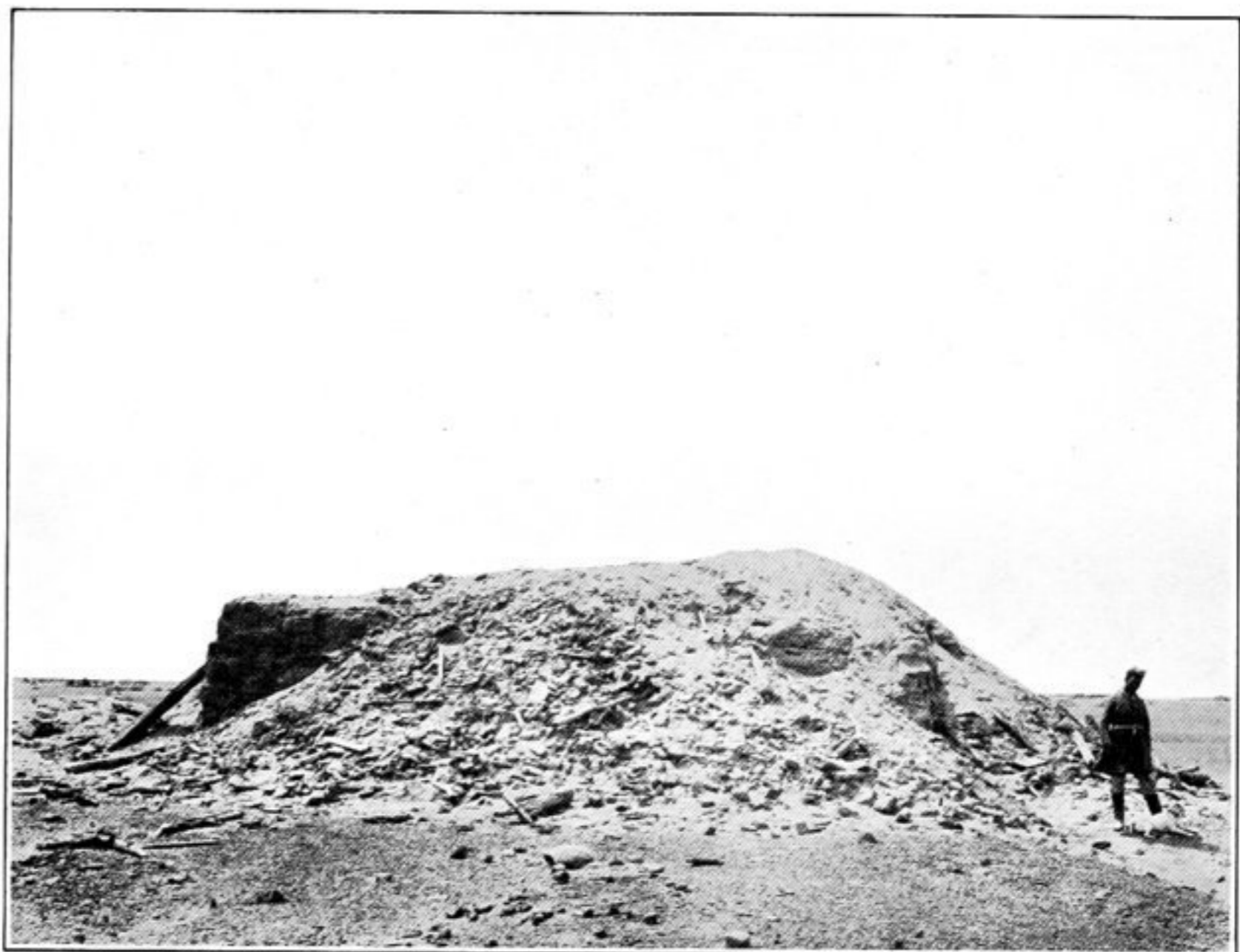
255. REMAINS OF DWELLING, EAST OF K.K. II, NEAR KHARA-KHOTO, PARTIALLY BURIED IN TAMARISK-CONE.



256. RUINED SHRINE AND STŪPA, K.K. IV, KHARA-KHOTO.



257. BASE OF DESTROYED STŪPA, K.K. II, WITH DEBRIS OF STUCCO SCULPTURE, BEFORE CLEARING.



258. DEBRIS COVERING SLOPES OF BASE OF DESTROYED STŪPA, K.K. II, KHARA-KHOTO.

of 1920, as to the Hsi-hsia dictionaries and certain identified Buddhist Canonical texts included in the Petrograd collection.<sup>8</sup> Nevertheless it may be of use to record here some brief indications concerning the textual and other remains that the search of the 'waste' left behind by the fortunate discoverer of the site allowed us to recover; for their examination may throw some light on the general character of the deposit and thus help us to define its bearing upon archaeological questions connected with the whole site.

In the first place it is of interest to note that, among the literary remains recovered here, texts in Hsi-hsia language, whether written or printed, vastly preponderate. Leaving aside fragments of small size, the rough inventory prepared when these materials were transmitted to collaborators shows a total of over eleven hundred written, and about three hundred printed, leaves (many, of course, incomplete) in Hsi-hsia language, against fifty-nine and nineteen, respectively, in Chinese. This preponderance of Hsi-hsia texts, probably for the greater part of a Buddhist religious character, contrasts strikingly with the small proportion that Hsi-hsia records bear to Chinese records among the papers recovered from the rubbish-heaps of the town. Assuming that the deposits in both places date approximately from the same period, the conclusion suggests itself that Chinese writing prevailed, for purposes of secular business, even under the Tangut domination, over the cumbrous 'national' language and script favoured by the ruling dynasty. The great rarity of Tibetan texts from K.K. II—only thirteen complete folia are recorded in the inventory—is also of interest, when compared with the large number of Tibetan materials from K.K. v. The bilingual leaf, KK. II. 0234. k, Hsi-hsia with Tibetan, reproduced in Pl. CXXXIV, with a transcript kindly furnished by Dr. Laufer of Tibetan corresponding to Hsi-hsia characters, justifies the hope that the presence of complete texts of this kind among the Petrograd materials will facilitate progress in the study of Hsi-hsia. Uighur script is represented by a single written piece only, while of Brāhmī-Chinese prints we have two specimens (see K.K. II. 0293. a, Pl. CXXV).

Some quasi-palaeographical interest attaches to the fact that of the remains of Hsi-hsia and Chinese texts, whether written or printed, almost all are of the oblong book form, which, originating from the 'concertina' arrangement of leaves illustrated by later Chinese manuscripts from the Ch'ien-fo-tung hoard,<sup>9</sup> has been in regular use for block-printed literary products in China since the early Sung period. The number of manuscript remains in Hsi-hsia or Chinese in the roll form that prevailed all through T'ang times only slightly exceeds two dozen.<sup>9a</sup> They obviously represent an archaic survival, just as the use of silk as writing material instead of paper, of which a few Hsi-hsia manuscript pieces furnish examples, may claim descent from very ancient Chinese practice. In conclusion, passing reference may be made to the great quantity of written pieces torn into very small size that were discovered amidst the wreckage. It seemed difficult to believe that their reduction to scraps, often of minute size, could be due solely to careless digging, though of this, too, there was unfortunately evidence in booklets and convolutes that clearly had been cut through by the hoe or pickaxe. Is it possible to assume that those scraps owed their survival to a quasi-religious custom which compelled the preservation of all writing, however much defaced or injured?<sup>10</sup> The present Chinese practice of carefully collecting all bits of 'waste paper' from streets, shops, &c., in specially set up boxes, with a view to ceremonial burning would offer a certain analogy.

<sup>8</sup> See Ivanov, *Monuments de l'écriture Tangout*, in *J. Asiat.*, 1920, janvier-mars, pp. 107-9; also the articles of M. Ivanov there quoted from the *Izvestiya* of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 1909, iii. pp. 1221-33, and 1910, v. pp. 831-6.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. *Serindia*, ii. pp. 765, 802, 920. As in these 'concertina'-shape manuscripts and in Chinese block-printed

books, the reverse of the Hsi-hsia leaves (see Pl. CXXXVI, CXXXVII), whether written or printed, was left uninscribed.

<sup>9a</sup> For specimens see Pl. CXXXV, CXXXVII.

<sup>10</sup> For corresponding remains preserved in little packets among the manuscripts of the Ch'ien-fo-tung hoard, cf. *ibid.*, ii. p. 820.

Preponderance of Hsi-hsia texts.

Form of MSS. and prints.

Remains  
of stucco  
sculptures.

The remains of artistic or technical interest recovered from the wreckage were, as the Descriptive List shows, numerous enough. But after the account given above of the conditions in which they were found, it cannot cause surprise that almost all have badly suffered, whether at the time when the shrine was cleared—and demolished—or subsequently through exposure. Nevertheless a brief review of them will be useful if only to show how much it is to be hoped that the large and valuable haul of antiques which Colonel Kozlov's expedition carried away from this ruin may yet obtain that adequate study and publication which it deserves. The mass of sculptural fragments in stucco proves that the number of images of all sizes, from colossal statues down to mere figurines, must have been considerable relatively to the limited space afforded by the domed chamber.

Such parts as ears, fingers, hands from life-size or larger statues, K.K. II. 086, 94-6, 99, 114, 141, 225, &c. (Pl. LIV), had naturally a better chance of surviving than heavy heads or torsos in clay, of which several were found lying, bereft of their painted surface and almost unrecognizable, amidst the debris and on the ground below it. Of some Buddha heads of large size only the masks of faces modelled in harder stucco, 0185-7 (Pl. LIV), could be found. The colossal forearm, 0101 (Pl. LV), is of interest as it is clad in a peculiar type of gilded mail, with links resembling a 'caltrop', which appears also in several other stucco fragments, 084, 103, 163, 197 (Pl. LV), and which is seen also on the figure of Vaiśravaṇa in several Ch'ien-fo-tung paintings. It is highly probable that the fragments of mail found here, too, belonged to a Lokapāla image. To the figure of a demon crouching below a Lokapāla's feet may be attributed the fragment of a demonic face, 0184 (Pl. LIV), with wide open eyeball. Among the remains of small stucco images the following deserve special mention: the well-modelled heads of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, 0188-9, 221 (Pl. LIII); the distinctly negroid-looking head, 0126 (Pl. LIII); the seated figures, 0108, 156 (Pl. LIII, LIV), and draped torsos, 0104, 175, 226 (Pl. LIII); and the curious animal skulls, 0118, 127 (Pl. LIII). Animal figures are represented by several small leopards, in different attitudes, 0145, 159, 170 (Pl. LIII), and the head of a dragon, 0190 (Pl. LIII). Among remains of wood-carving the dignified statuette of a standing Buddha, 01 (Pl. LXVI), with its curious look of a Gothic sculpture, is of distinct interest, and so also is the well-carved figure of a Śaivaitic divinity straddling over two monsters, 0312 (Pl. LIII).

Remains  
of wall  
paintings.

Numerous fragments of painted plaster attest that the walls of the chamber were adorned in tempera. Pieces like 0125, 138, 148, 166, 183 (Pl. LV), showing coffers with graceful grisaille ornamentation, look as if they had belonged to the vaulted ceiling. That figures formed part of the fresco decoration is shown by pieces like 0105, 118 (Pl. LIII). Other fragments like 0145, 155, exhibit very elegant designs in grisaille. It is probable that a fine fresco panel which had been cut out and was found by us in one of the recesses carved into the interior of the northern town wall was brought away by Colonel Kozlov's party from this shrine and then accidentally left behind there.

Fragments  
of silk  
paintings,  
&c.

The remains of paintings on silk, 08, 10, 11, 24, 45, 74, 81, 311, had all suffered more or less by exposure; but there could be no doubt that in arrangement and general style they corresponded closely to the silk banners recovered by me in such numbers from Ch'ien-fo-tung. The fragment 0111, with its graceful floating figure of an Apsaras, is not inferior to the average of the latter in design and technique. In 035, 66, we have fragments of canvas banners, like those of Ch'ien-fo-tung.

Book  
illustrations  
by block  
print.

But far more numerous are the block-printed designs representing Buddhist divinities and other sacred subjects, which were found among the packets of printed leaves from Hsi-hsia texts as book illustrations or as detached pictures. The reproductions contained in Plates LXII-LXV, and the detailed descriptions in the List (pp. 480-98) given of those pieces of which Mr. Andrews has been able to make a careful examination, show the considerable interest attaching to these pictorial remains in spite of all the damage they have suffered, partly at the time of the original 'clearing'

of the great deposit and partly through subsequent exposure. These plentiful examples of block illustration in Sung times with their wealth of ornamental details are of obvious importance for the history of wood-engraving as practised in the north-western marches of the Empire. At the same time they show the development which local Buddhist art underwent subsequently to the latest phase that we find represented among the corresponding relics from the 'Thousand Buddhas' of Tun-huang.

Of large compositions which in a more or less fragmentary condition are to be found among these block prints from K.K. II, I may specially mention the pieces K.K. II. 0229. a and 0239. c (Pl. LXIV) showing a scene, as yet unidentified, in which figures a large serpent; the representation of a Buddhist paradise in 0233. b, 0280. a, 0290. a (Pl. LXII); the series of what seem to be Jātaka scenes in 0284. a (Pl. LXIII); the 'Maṇḍala' picture, 0238. a (Pl. LXII). But far more numerous are the blocks showing groups of Buddhas or Bodhisattvas, inserted in the text after the fashion of miniatures in devotional manuscripts of mediaeval Europe (Pls. LXIII, LXV). Many of the decorative designs used for framing the block-printed columns of Hsi-hsia characters or for separating individual figures, &c., are elegant, even if the engraving is coarse. The definite indication of Tibetan influence in some of the block prints fully accords with evidence supplied by certain Ch'ien-fo-tung paintings of the same influence affecting Buddhist art as it prevailed in this border region centuries earlier.

Among the pen-and-ink drawings of which fragments were also recovered, though in a lesser number, we find some rapidly executed but distinctly spirited figure sketches in purely Chinese style, such as K.K. II. 0247. a, e; 0275. e, i; 0313. a, d, g (Pl. LVIII-LXI). Of special interest as specimens of Chinese landscape composition in Sung times are rough sketches such as the rocky gorge K.K. II. 0313. b (Pl. LXI); groups of trees growing amidst rocks, 0275. h. With these must be grouped also such sketches for landscapes as seen in K.K. II. 0313. c (Pl. LX). Just as at the 'Thousand Buddhas' of Tun-huang, so here we meet with drawings like K.K. II. 077; 0275. e, f (Pl. LX), which have been pricked for use as pounces, while in 0276. bbb we have the fragment of a stencil for a decorative pattern cut through paper bearing Hsi-hsia writing. These pictorial remains, in their tantalizingly fragmentary state, can only increase our hope that the wealth of far better preserved pictures which reached the Asiatic Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences from this great deposit may yet be made accessible to us through an adequate publication.

I may finally refer to the numerous specimens of silk fabrics. They include, besides different coloured pieces of plain silk, K.K. II. 02, 4-7, 012, &c., which probably belonged either to flags or votive offerings, a series of printed silks, produced by the 'resist' process, 016, 19, 32-4 (Pl. LXXXVI, LXXXVII), or by blocks, 054. Damasks are represented in 015, 30, 37, 50, 53. Figured polychrome silk is found on the wallet 018 (Pl. LXXXIII), while the silk appliqué band, 067, with its fine dragon design work in gilded silk, might well have formed part of a manuscript cover resembling that found at Ch'ien-fo-tung.<sup>11</sup> A small piece of fine silk tapestry, 036, completes a range of textile remains that may offer interesting material for comparison with the corresponding fabrics from the Ch'ien-fo-tung hoard.<sup>12</sup>

After this synopsis of the remains yielded by our search of the 'waste' left behind by the Russian explorers, a few words may not be out of place concerning the period from which this remarkable deposit is likely to date. It is evident that a sure conclusion could be based only upon the far more abundant and better-preserved materials in the keeping of the Asiatic Museum at Petrograd. But if we take into account the general character of the relics, whether texts or artistic objects, together with the record to be discussed below of the taking of 'Etzina' by the Mongols

<sup>11</sup> Cf. *Serindia*, ii. pp. 1049 sq.; iv. Pl. CVI, CXI.

<sup>12</sup> See *ibid.*, ii. pp. 897 sqq.

in A. D. 1226 and the subsequent destruction of Hsi-hsia rule, the first quarter of the thirteenth century may be accepted as the *terminus ad quem* after which such a deposit could not have been made. On the other hand, the prevalence of texts in that Hsi-hsia script which was only invented and introduced by the Tangut ruler Li Yuan-hao about A. D. 1032 precludes an earlier date than the second half of the eleventh century. It must be hoped that the discovery of dated texts in the Petrograd collection will make it possible still further to reduce the chronological range between these two limits.<sup>13</sup>

Small ruins  
near  
K.K. II.

Of the small ruins shown by the plan in Pl. 22 quite close to K.K. II, that to the east consisted only of a brick-built platform about 12 feet square, with the scanty remains of a completely wrecked superstructure whose character was no longer recognizable. A low mound to the south of K.K. II, when excavated, disclosed only the badly decayed brick walls of a rectangle measuring  $19\frac{1}{2}$  by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The walls were only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot in thickness, and the bricks measured  $12" \times 6" \times 3"$ . No find of any sort was made within the interior, which was filled with coarse sand and gravel. The structure may have served as quarters for attendant priests of the shrine.

Domed  
structure  
K.K. VI.

The only structure remaining to be described in the immediate vicinity of the town walls is the domed building, K.K. VI, seen in Figs. 251, 252. It stands at a distance of about 30 yards to the south-west of the south-western corner bastion and rises still to its original height of close on 23 feet, though part of the dome on the north side has fallen in. Apart from this and some minor damage to the side walls, the structure has suffered but little, and still retains most of its original plastering inside and portions of it also on the outside eastwards. The chief features, as shown by the plan in Pl. 21, are a domed hall,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  feet square, within, and a large vaulted porch projecting on the east. By means of a succession of projecting niches in the four corners, as seen in Fig. 272, each terminating in a pointed arch, the square of the hall is reduced to an octagon, which in turn by a similar device of niches is made to bear the circular drum of the high dome. A corresponding architectural arrangement is applied to the vaulted portion of the porch. The front of the latter is given a very massive appearance by the outward slant of its flanking walls. The outer corners of the walls enclosing the square hall are rounded off into semicircular buttresses, also slanting outwards, thus creating for the whole an impression of great strength. For other architectural details the reader may be referred to the photographs and the elevation and sections shown in Pl. 21. The masonry consists of sun-dried bricks, about  $16" \times 8" \times 4"$  in size, and its horizontal courses distinguish it entirely from that used in other buildings of the site.

Muham-  
madan  
character  
of structure.

The structure in its plan, purpose, and architecture is wholly Western and unmistakably meant for a Muhammadan tomb or 'Gumbaz'. Its style is plainly Saracenic, but it must be left to others more competent than myself to determine whether the details of style offer any indications as to date of construction. The interior was found completely empty; but divers holes in the plaster flooring and walls showed that 'treasure-seekers' had been at work here too. We know from Marco Polo's account of the 'Province of Tangut' that towards the close of the thirteenth century, when Mongol dominion over these parts as well as over the rest of China was fully established, Islām had its adherents among the population of these north-western marches, though, no doubt, Buddhism vastly prevailed. It is to this later phase of Khara-khoto's history, when Marco Polo knew it as the 'City of Etzina', that I am inclined to ascribe the construction of the tomb. Whose mortal remains it was meant to guard, whether those of some local Muhammadan notable or official, or

<sup>13</sup> No conclusion as to the relative chronology of K.K. II by comparison with the other shrines of the site can be drawn from the fact that the miniature votive Stūpas found here, too, in great quantity, K.K. II. 0109-11, 121-3, are of

the type of K.K. 0090-6, &c., represented at most of the Stūpas of Khara-khoto; for the form of these small votive offerings was evidently stereotyped throughout the occupation of the site.



of some wealthy trader or other traveller who died here on a journey, it would be useless to guess. So much, however, may be stated without too great risk of chronological error, that his resting-place is probably the oldest distinctly Muhammadan building now extant in the westernmost portion of China proper.

About three-quarters of a mile to the north-east of the north-eastern corner of the town, a small Stūpa of a shape different from the rest and less 'Tibetan' in appearance attracted attention (Fig. 256). It rises on a base 11 feet square as a tapering dome to a height of about 15 feet. A square member crowning the dome probably once carried a set of Chattras. The western side of base and dome had been dug into, and a thick layer of miniature Stūpas covered the slope of debris.

Small  
Stūpa to  
NE. of  
town.

A little to the east of the Stūpa a low mound, K.K. iv (see plan in Pl. 20), covered with gravel and fragments of semi-tubular roof tiles, was found, when cleared, to contain the remains of a small temple. It consisted of a cella, the interior of which measured 19 feet by 22, and of which the walls had decayed to within two feet from the floor even where least broken. Remains of delicately drawn wall-paintings in tempera survived on parts of the southern wall, the best preserved of the panels showing a sylvan scene with trees, hills, and a stream with two figures crossing it. As the pieces we succeeded in removing have not as yet been mounted no details can at present be given. An image platform, measuring 12 feet 3 inches by 11 feet 6 inches, with a well-proportioned plinth (see Pl. 20), occupied the centre and still rose in parts to a height of 2 feet. Of the statues in stucco that had once stood on it nothing survived but the fragments described in the List. They consist principally of remains of richly painted drapery and of ornamental details, most of which are gilded (Pl. LIII). A life-size finger, K.K. iv. 05; an ear, 08, and toes, 024, all gilt, give no clue to the figures to which they once belonged. The remains of pieces of manuscript, about ten in number, were all in Chinese, a circumstance in striking harmony with the distinctly Chinese style of the wall-paintings and the non-Tibetan type of Stūpa.

Ruined  
temple,  
K.K. iv.

Apart from the ruins now described, the ground outside the town walls and between the two river-beds comprised only a couple of small Stūpas, completely demolished, of the usual local type that we had passed on the way to K.K. iv; some low mounds of solid brickwork scattered to the south and south-west of the town which might have once carried Stūpas; and the scanty remains of walls of what seemed to have been quarters forming a small suburb outside the eastern town gate. A road leading through it from the bank of the dry river-bed eastwards was still traceable amongst this debris. Potsherds of the same type as were found in the refuse deposits of the town were plentiful. But nowhere else did the bare gravel flat show similar evidence of former occupation.

Ground  
outside  
town.

#### SECTION IV.—THE REMAINS OF A RURAL SETTLEMENT AND MARCO POLO'S 'CITY OF ETZINA'

The reconnaissance on which I had sent out Afrāz-gul immediately on our arrival at Khara-khoto on May 26th, and which kept him engaged during the following two days, had led to the discovery of ruined dwellings and other indications of former occupation scattered amidst tamarisk-cones on ground lying east of the town site and extending for over six miles from SSW. to NNE. (Map No. 45. D. 1). A number of coins and the specimens of pottery brought back by Afrāz-gul, together with small objects of the 'Tati' type, indicated that these remains dated back approximately to the same period as the ruined town. To the north-east of the latter, on the stretch of bare gravel, overrun here and there by dunes, between the two branches of the dried-up river, no traces of occupation had been found by him, except a small rectangular enclosure (Pl. 20) about a mile and a half beyond K.K. iv, built of masonry of the usual Khara-khoto type. Its character could

Reconnais-  
sance NE.  
of ruined  
town.

not be determined. On visiting it myself, I noted the almost total absence of potsherds near it. Yet the line of what looked like the embankment of an old canal seemed to pass it north-eastwards.

Ground to  
E. of dry  
river-bed.

On June 1st I spent a long day, fortunately undisturbed by the prevailing sandstorms, in examining the ruins discovered in the course of Afrāz-gul's reconnaissance. Proceeding north-eastwards from Khara-khoto, we crossed the eastern branch of the dry river-bed at a point where its width was about 375 yards. Though occupied partly by small tamarisk-cones, its course was quite well marked. Beyond it we soon found the bare clayey ground covered with pottery debris, the sign of prolonged occupation, and came upon traces of two canals, about 10 feet across at the top, which had once watered it. Their direction was to NNW., suggesting that the channel once feeding them came from the south and was quite distinct from the river-bed we had crossed. Then we passed eastwards for about two miles across a belt of dunes, 30 to 40 feet high, which extended parallel to the river in exactly the same way as the 'Dawāns' of sand that line dead river-beds in the Taklamakān.<sup>1</sup>

First ruined  
dwelling.

Beyond this stretched, as far as the eye could see, ground covered, in parts thickly, in others less closely, with tamarisk-cones. Only here and there was it broken by short ridges of dunes or open patches of sandy soil. The whole vividly brought back to my mind all the aspects of that area, now deceptive desert but once occupied by flourishing settlements, which I had repeatedly visited between Uzun-tati and Achma, to the north of Domoko.<sup>2</sup> As soon as the riverine 'Dawān' lay behind us, we came upon the first of the numerous ruins, some small, some fairly large, that are scattered over this extensive area and undoubtedly mark old farms and homesteads. This first ruin, E. of K.K. II, as seen in Fig. 255, though quite small, presented features characteristic of most of these old dwellings. From the side of a big tamarisk-cone emerged the walls of a fair-sized room, built of regularly set and fairly uniform lumps of clay, with reed layers between every four courses, and resting on a thick foundation of what looked like hemp matting. The ground in front, not protected by the accumulation of fine sand that the tamarisk roots held together, had undergone wind-erosion and been lowered 5 or 6 feet below the level of the foundation. This effect of wind-erosion was equally visible in small Yārdangs, from 3 to 5 feet in height, which appeared almost everywhere on open patches of ground, though not so close together as in the Lou-lan area. Their general direction was from north-west to south-east, indicating the prevailing direction of the winds.

Effects  
of wind-  
erosion.

Remains of  
agricultural  
settlement.

The remains of dwellings, which could be traced at intervals for a distance of over four miles eastwards, were mostly larger, as appears from the plans of the structures marked E. of K.K. III, IV, VII, VIII, X, in Pl. 20, 22. But the constructive features were the same, and the conditions of the ground on which they survived similar. No detailed description of individual ruins is therefore needed here. The considerable number of rooms comprised in the better preserved of the ruins indicated a comparatively high standard of rustic comfort, such as I had found generally prevailing in the Chinese agriculturists' quarters that I had seen in Kan-su. Near most of them there still rose the dead trunks of elms and other cultivated trees, as seen in Fig. 253, which represents dwelling IV. From the regular arrangement of the quarters, from the trees that had been planted near them and the abundance of pottery remains of superior type, including much glazed ware and porcelain, I was led to conclude that the agricultural settlement which once flourished here must have been essentially Chinese in its population.

Ruined  
dwellings  
K.E. VIII-X.

This impression was greatly strengthened when we resumed our survey of the ruins eastwards, after a reconnaissance of some miles to the north-east of ruin VI had brought us to the apparent limit

<sup>1</sup> See *Serindia*, i. pp. 241 n., 451 sq.; iii. 1239; above, p. 320.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Anc. Khotan*, i. pp. 458 sqq.; *Serindia*, i. pp. 197 sqq.; iii. pp. 1245 sq.; above, p. 129.

of ancient cultivation in that direction. We found the dwellings VIII-X situated on comparatively open ground, showing practically no erosion and covered with a good deal of living scrub, such as the presence of subsoil moisture at no great depth could alone account for. We could still make out quite clearly on this ground the rectangular outlines of large perfectly levelled fields, and the small irrigation cuts that brought water to them. It did not need the discovery of two neatly cut octagonal stone rollers, such as are still used nowadays by Chinese agriculturists in the southern oases for rolling their fields, to convince me that cultivation had been practised here by a people thoroughly wedded to traditional Chinese methods. I should have found it difficult to believe that these fields and farms had been abandoned to the desert as many centuries ago as the ruins on eroded ground near by and as the ruins of Khara-khoto, had not the conclusion been forced on me by the discovery in all of them of potsherds of identical type, and also of a number of coins close to the dwellings IX and X. Among these eight coins, four are Sung pieces, while two bear the legend *Wu-chu*, and one shows the T'ang Nien-hao *K'ai-yüan*.<sup>3</sup>

Here as elsewhere among these ruins very little sand had accumulated within the broken walls where tamarisk-cones did not completely cover them. The total absence of remains of household furniture, roofing timber and the like, suggested that the ruins had been exploited for a long time after the settlement had been wholly or partly abandoned. The same conditions were observed at the large dwelling XIV (Fig. 254; Pl. 22), which, with its numerous rooms arranged round three sides of a walled court and a large outer enclosure, looked quite imposing. Part of the latter was buried under the slopes of a big tamarisk-cone close by, which by its very height, close on 30 feet, sufficed to indicate that the dwelling had been abandoned at an early period. For refuse heaps which might have furnished datable remains we searched in vain; nor could our Mongols show us the temple or *miao* of which some of them had apparently heard in connexion with this ruin.

Turning to the south-west from this ruin, we crossed a succession of high tamarisk-covered ridges separated by stretches of gravelly soil, where potsherds of the same type as those found at Khara-khoto were plentiful. Some three miles from ruin XIV we again came upon more open ground; but the lateness of the hour prevented me from visiting five more dwellings, XV-XIX, which Afrāz-gul had found stretching along a line to the south-west. According to his detailed description these were badly decayed, and debris of old pottery was to be found all around them. In two places he had crossed small canals running eastwards, and elsewhere he had found stones for rolling, as previously described, and also stones of hand-mills. With the exception of two unidentified pieces, all the seven coins found in this southernmost portion of the once occupied area belonged to Sung issues. The more westerly line of march that I myself had to follow in order to return to Khara-khoto brought us to a well-preserved canal which could be followed with ease for more than half a mile across a bare flat of clay. It was 10 feet wide between the top of the banks, which rose to 5 feet above the level of the plain, and was 3 feet deep in the middle. It ran from WSW. to ENE., but turned off to the west where we left it, thus clearly suggesting that it came from the river-bed which passed south-east of Khara-khoto.

<sup>3</sup> The fact that the eighth coin showed the Nien-hao *Chia-ch'ing* of A. D. 1796-1821 might have puzzled me greatly, had I not subsequently learned by chance at Kao-t'ai that cultivators of that oasis, which, though fertile enough, offers no chance of expansion to meet the pressure of increasing population, had formed a plan for bringing this abandoned land east of Khara-khoto (known to them as *Hei-ch'êng*, the 'Black Town') once more under irrigation. They had carefully examined the ground and believed that, given an

adequate number of settlers to take up the venture, a canal bringing water again from the Ümne-gol could be made. It is likely enough that the modern coin was left there by one of these prospectors, or else by other visitors whom the tradition of this old colony had brought to the site.

Our Mongols also, as it proved, knew of these remains, but were quite definite in the assertion that no attempt at reclamation had been made since their Torgut forefathers took to grazing on the Etsin-gol, centuries ago.

Large dwelling K.E. XIV.

Ground crossed on return to Khara-khoto.

Ceramic  
miscell.  
small  
remains.

Among the small objects picked up during our surveys of this deserted settlement and described in the List below, the numerous specimens of fine pottery are probably of most interest. They show a great preponderance of glazed ware of a type identical with that represented at Khara-khoto. The most characteristic pieces are those bearing decorative designs, chiefly floral, produced by sgraffito treatment from a rich brown or greenish glaze with which the whole jars, &c., were first covered. An effective background is furnished by the buff pottery surface from which the glaze has been scraped off. The specimens marked K.E. v. 020; x-xi. 01; xiii. 03-4; xiv. 010 (Pl. LVI, LVII) may be specially mentioned as good illustrations of the pleasing effects produced. The first specimen, the fragment of a large jar, shows by its size of 19 inches by 13 the large dimensions to which this sgraffito process could be applied and also that the ware must have been produced locally. The small pottery fragment K.E. 01 (Pl. LVII) deserves mention on account of the peculiar technique, of which no other example was found at this site, thin laminae of differently coloured paste being used to produce the decoration. Decorated porcelain, comparatively rare, is represented by pieces like K.E. II. 01 (Pl. LVII), xv. 01-2 (Pl. LI, LVII). The fragment of a bronze mirror, K.E. III. 04, is of interest because its raised border shows a grape scroll such as is known from examples ascribed to Han times. The small *netsuki*-shaped jade ornament, K.E. XIII. 01, shows an elaborate floral design in good 'open'-work. Curious, too, is the miniature silver spoon, K.E. XVI. 01.

Numismatic  
evidence.

It only remains for me to mention that the coins picked up by us at different points of the once cultivated area fully bear out the numismatic evidence already noted in connexion with the dwellings IX and X.<sup>4</sup> Out of a total of seventeen coins, eleven belong to Sung issues, the Nien-haos represented ranging from A.D. 1017-22 to A.D. 1086-94. Of the other Chinese pieces two bear the legend *Wu-chu* and two that of *K'ai-yüan*, while another is the modern 'cash' previously mentioned. One non-Chinese copper coin has not so far been identified. The direct chronological conclusion to be drawn from the coins found at this settlement is thus practically the same as that indicated by the coins found within or quite close to the ruined town.

Marco  
Polo's 'City  
of Etzina'.

At the same time the discovery of the remains of this extensive agricultural settlement has a very important bearing upon the chronological aspect of the questions raised by the ruins of Khara-khoto itself; for it removes, I believe, the last doubt which might otherwise have been felt as to the identity of Khara-khoto with Marco Polo's 'City of Etzina'. The account that the great Venetian traveller has recorded of it runs as follows:<sup>5</sup>

'When you leave the city of Campichu [i. e. Kan-chou] you ride for twelve days, and then reach a city called *Etzina*, which is towards the north on the verge of the Sandy Desert; it belongs to the Province of Tangut. The people are Idolaters, and possess plenty of camels and cattle, and the country produces a number of good falcons, both Sakers and Lanners. The inhabitants live by their cultivation and their cattle, for they have no trade. At this city you must needs lay in victuals for forty days, because when you quit Etzina, you enter on a desert which extends forty days' journey to the north, and on which you meet with no habitation nor baiting place. . . . When you have travelled these forty days across the Desert you come to a certain province lying to the north', and as the city of this the next chapter names *Caracoron*, i. e. Kara-korum, the old Mongol capital on the river Orkhon.

Identifica-  
tion of  
Marco  
Polo's  
*Etzina*.

Sir Henry Yule had already looked for Marco's Etzina on the river flowing from Kan-chou, which earlier European writers drawing on Chinese maps had mentioned under the name of *Yetsina*. He was rightly guided to this location by the reference made to the place in Gaubil's 'History of Chinghiz', which mentions the capture of Yetsina in A. D. 1226 by the Mongol conqueror,

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix B.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Yule, *Marco Polo*, i. pp. 223 sq.

at the outset of his last campaign against the Tangut kingdom.<sup>6</sup> Subsequently Palladius indicated Chinese references of the Mongol period to the lake 'I-tsi-nay', and noted information with regard to vestiges of an old town still to be seen in its vicinity, as well as to traces of an old route leading from I-tsi-nay to Kara-korum. Professor H. Cordier in his edition of Sir Henry Yule's great work recorded conformably with the above his conviction that 'Etzina must be looked for on the river *Hei-shui* called Etsina by the Mongols',<sup>7</sup> and when Colonel Kozlov's discovery of Khara-khoto had become known, he did not hesitate to identify this site with the city named by Marco Polo.<sup>8</sup>

Yet if our evidence were confined solely to the antiquarian finds yielded by Khara-khoto itself and the observations made there it might have been difficult, perhaps, to suppress all doubt as to the conclusive character of this identification. There was in the first place the fact that the great mass of textual remains at the site were Hsi-hsia, and thus presumably dated back to the period of Hsi-hsia or Tangut rule that had closed fully fifty years before Marco Polo's arrival at Kublai Khān's court. On the other hand, there was no definite proof that the town had survived the destruction attending the Mongol invasion which had put an end to that rule.<sup>8a</sup> In the second place, considering the physical conditions now prevailing along the whole lower course of the Etsin-gol, the modern visitor to the site might well have been induced to conclude from the total absence of traces of cultivation in the immediate vicinity of the ruined town that agriculture could never have been carried on near it. Yet Marco Polo's account distinctly tells us that 'the inhabitants live by their cultivation and cattle, for they have no trade'.

Chrono-  
logical  
doubts.

Our survey of the extensive area eastwards with its unmistakable remains of agricultural settlements completely removes such doubts as the character of the ground around the walls of Khara-khoto and the present absence of all cultivation in the Etsin-gol delta might otherwise have raised. Moreover all topographical indications combine to bear out the accuracy of Marco Polo's statements. The reckoning of a twelve days' ride from Campichu or Kan-chu to the 'city of Etzina' agrees remarkably well with the distance of 278 miles that our traverse reckoning checked by cyclometer showed for our direct journey from Khara-khoto to Kan-chou. If the journey were done, with far more convenience no doubt, by following the course of the Kan-chou river, this distance would be increased only by some sixteen miles and still remain easily practicable for mounted men in twelve days. A reference to our map and to those of Colonel Kozlov's surveys north of the terminal lakes of the Etsin-gol will show that Marco is perfectly correct in stating that 'Etzina' lies 'towards the north on the verge of the Sandy Desert'. That 'Etzina' belonged 'to the Province of Tangut' would be certain on geographical grounds even if there were not the Hsi-hsia texts of Khara-khoto to prove it. For the statement that 'the people are Idolaters', i. e. Buddhists, the remains of Khara-khoto furnish equally convincing evidence. The accuracy of the reference to their possession of 'plenty of camels and cattle' was brought home to us by the large herds of cattle kept by the present Mongol occupants of the delta, and by the numerous large droves of camels which we met there. About the local breed of falcons which Marco Polo mentions, I regret not to have made proper inquiries. Opportunity to use them for sport certainly abounds.

Accuracy  
of Marco  
Polo's state-  
ments.

Marco Polo's account makes it clear that 'Etzina' owed its importance in his day, and probably earlier also, to the fact that it was the last place where caravans from Kan-chou or Su-chou bound northward into the heart of Mongolia could secure supplies for men and beasts. Reference to the Russian 100 verst to the inch map or to any other map of Mongolia reveals the fact that a route

Importance  
of route  
along Etsin-  
gol.

<sup>6</sup> See Gaubil, *Histoire de Genchiscan* (Paris, 1739), p. 49.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Yule, *Marco Polo*, i. p. 225, where the notice of Palladius (*J. N. China Br. R. A. S.*, 1875, x. pp. 10 sq.) is quoted.

<sup>8</sup> See Cordier, *Marco Polo, Notes and Addenda*, p. 53 sqq.

<sup>8a</sup> [But see now above, p. 441, for dated documents of the Mongol period.]

along the terminal course of the Etsin-gol finds its direct continuation in an almost straight line across the Altai region towards Erdenitso, the site of Kara-korum, and thence towards Kiakhta, where it meets the great Siberian trade route from Peking. The traveller following this route to the site of Kara-korum would pass no cultivation. Thus Marco Polo's statement that no permanent 'habitation nor baiting place' is met with *en route* still holds good.

Marco  
Polo on  
desert  
northward.

The description that he gives of this 'desert which extends for forty days' journey to the north' accords so closely with modern knowledge of this vast Altai region that it may well be quoted here as further proof of the exactness of Marco's information regarding the route that led through 'Etzina'. 'In the summer-time, indeed, you will fall in with people, but in the winter the cold is too great. You also meet with wild beasts (for there are some small pine-woods here and there), and with numbers of wild asses.' Taken in conjunction with the accuracy of all he tells us of the route to 'Etzina', these details and some others recorded of 'Caracoron' distinctly suggest that they had been gathered by personal observation. Considering that Messer Maffeo and Messer Marco Polo are stated by the text which Sir Henry Yule adopted to have dwelt a whole year at Kan-chou 'when on a mission',<sup>9</sup> it appears to me likely that Ser Marco himself, in spite of the great distance, had found occasion and time for a visit to the old Mongol capital. Such a visit would best explain why Marco should have singled out for special mention a locality like 'Etzina', which in itself could never have claimed much importance.<sup>10</sup>

Abandon-  
ment of  
Khara-  
khoto.

The question how long after Marco Polo's time occurred the abandonment of Khara-khoto, and of the settlement for which it doubtless served as a local centre of cult and defence, is one which the materials at present at my disposal do not permit definitely to answer. It is probable that the much ampler materials deposited at Petrograd may furnish data making it possible to fix with approximate accuracy the *terminus ad quem* for the continued occupation of the site. Meanwhile I must be content to indicate two possible causes which deserve to be taken into account in connexion with its abandonment. One is the state of insecurity to which this isolated settlement of peace-loving Chinese cultivators must have been exposed after the downfall of the Mongol or Yüan dynasty. When the Empire under Ming rule had established its system of rigid seclusion, such protection from raids and invasions as the Tangut kingdom, and later on Mongol power, had afforded to the Kan-su marches was no longer available for a colony occupying so far advanced a position as that of 'Etzina'. For the same reason the route leading along the Etsin-gol northward must have greatly lost in importance or been abandoned altogether, as was for centuries the route through the Lop Desert.

Story of  
destruction  
of Khara-  
khoto.

Colonel Kozlov in the preliminary account of his journey, as translated in the *Geographical Journal*, reproduces at length a story current among the Etsin-gol Torguts about the siege and final destruction of Khara-khoto.<sup>11</sup> It bears in all respects the character of folk-lore legend, certain features of it, such as the final sortie of the beleaguered king through a cutting in the wall, the burying of his huge treasures in a well close by, &c., being clearly suggested by details of the ruins which would particularly strike popular imagination.<sup>12</sup> As the Torguts themselves state that on

<sup>9</sup> Cf. Yule, *Marco Polo*, i. pp. 220, 223, note 5.

<sup>10</sup> Marco Polo's reference to Lop, i. e. Charkhlik, as 'a large town at the edge of the Desert', would seem to furnish a close parallel; cf. Yule, *Marco Polo*, i. p. 196. This small oasis, which could not have comprised in his time more than a modest village or two, derived its importance solely from the fact that it was the only place where travellers from the Tārīm basin to China could provision themselves for the long and difficult journey through the Lop Desert

to Tun-huang; see *Serindia*, i. pp. 318 sq.

<sup>11</sup> See *Geogr. J.*, October, 1909, pp. 387 sq.

<sup>12</sup> See above, pp. 438 sq.

The name of the last king, *Khara-tsiun-tsiun*, who by aiming at the imperial throne is supposed to have brought about his destruction by a Chinese army, distinctly looks like that of an eponymous hero, being derived from the Mongol designation of *Khara-khoto* with the probable addition of the Chinese title *chiang chün* 將軍.

their first move from Dzungaria to the Etsin-gol, said to have taken place four centuries ago, 'their ancestors found the ruins just as they are now', it appears very doubtful whether any historical value whatever can be attached to this legendary tradition. But there is one point in it that deserves to be noted, because it indicates a correct perception of what must have been a determinant factor, if not in the actual abandonment of the site, at any rate in preventing its reoccupation and the reclamation of the area once cultivated.

According to the legend 'the imperial army, being unable to take Khara-khoto by assault, determined to deprive the beleaguered city of water' by diverting the river Etsin-gol, and effected this object by blocking the original channel with bags of sand. Of these bags remnants were said to have been found even in recent times.<sup>13</sup> We did not succeed in clearly locating the head of the old channel when we searched for it on our return journey near Borgasu, where according to our Mongols it had been. But in the light of our observations along the Etsin-gol and of the corresponding experience gained at almost all deserted sites along the southern edge of the Taklamakān, there is much to support the belief that difficulties in connexion with water had played a great part in the final abandonment of the site, though not quite in the way related by the legend. No artificial diversion of the river-bed could have lowered the level of subsoil water at the town site so quickly and to so great an extent as to render its wells useless during a siege. But it is quite certain that the shifting of the river from the old bed passing Khara-khoto to the bed now followed by the Ikhe-gol would inevitably cut off irrigation from the once cultivated area, which lies on an average fully six miles to the east of Khara-khoto, and fourteen miles from the nearest point of the present river channel; for it is clear that the canals upon which its cultivation depended must have taken off from the Etsin-gol branch, which is still clearly visible at Khara-khoto and which was traced by Lāl Singh for more than five miles farther to the south-east.

Alleged diversion of river.

Such changes of the river-bed are bound periodically to threaten all canals maintained in a deltaic area, and if for some reason the settlement at the time was unable to cope with a change serious enough to affect the volume of water received at the head of its canals, gradual abandonment of the previously cultivated lands would necessarily ensue.<sup>13a</sup> An attempt to determine now whether such a change had actually occurred in the case of the settlement east of Khara-khoto would have involved a very detailed survey of whatever traces of the old canals still survive. Neither the advanced season nor the time available would have permitted us to undertake this task. But even if it had been otherwise, I question whether the result would have yielded evidence sufficiently definite to exclude consideration of another possible reason for the abandonment of the area, a reason most potent in a climate so arid as that of the Etsin-gol delta: I mean 'desiccation', whether general or local.

Change of river affecting irrigation.

All my observations during our marches along the Etsin-gol and its delta combined to impress on me the probability that 'desiccation', i. e. in this case a diminution of the water-supply brought down by the river, had played a very important part in producing the conditions now displayed by the old settlement. It may not have been the sole or immediate cause of its abandonment. But it certainly is the reason why the site has not been reoccupied since, and why no reclamation of the once cultivated ground could, I believe, be successfully attempted at present. Even at the oasis of Mao-mei, more than 150 miles higher up the river, and with conditions of ground far more favourable for the maintenance of canals, serious difficulty had been experienced for some years past in securing a sufficient discharge in the canals early enough in the season, and much land that had once been cultivated appeared to have been abandoned recently.<sup>13b</sup>

Diminution of water-supply in river.

<sup>13</sup> See *Geogr. J.*, October, 1909, p. 388.

<sup>13a</sup> Cf. above, p. 140 sq.; *Serindia*, i. pp. 203 sqq.

<sup>13b</sup> See above, p. 409.

Want of  
water in  
spring.

Below that oasis we had found in May the bed of the Etsin-gol quite dry, and this condition was said to be quite normal for the season. Farther down, the eastern main branch of the delta, the Ikhe-gol, had, as already stated above, received no water for three years past even during the summer floods. On our return journey up this river branch, it was not until June 12th that we came upon the first flow of water in it at Bahān-durwuljin (Map No. 45. B. 2), filling scarcely one-fifteenth of the width of the bed with a volume of less than 200 cubic feet per second. Yet even this first harbinger of the summer flood was hailed by the Mongols with delight as having come about a month sooner than it had for years past in any of the branches of the delta. At Khara-khoto, as everywhere else in this region where cultivation depends on irrigation, an adequate supply of canal-water during the spring must have been absolutely essential for all crops. No such supply could be secured nowadays anywhere in the Etsin-gol delta. Nor is it possible to assume that this need of moisture during spring could have been supplied in earlier times by local precipitation; for in that case the ruins of Khara-khoto and their antiques would certainly not have come down to us in such excellent preservation.

Volume of  
Etsin-gol  
reduced  
since Middle  
Ages.

Thus the conclusion appears justified that the volume of water reaching the Etsin-gol delta during spring has undergone considerable diminution since late mediaeval times. What the cause of this diminution may be is a question that need not be considered here.<sup>13c</sup> So much, however, should be noted, that it cannot be attributed to an increased demand for irrigation water in the oases higher up the river; for we know that cultivation in these oases is still far from having recovered all the ground it had lost through the protracted devastations of the Tungan rebellion and the consequent depopulation. Nor is it possible to suppose that, at the period when Khara-khoto was inhabited and agriculture carried on in its vicinity, the amount of water lost to the rivers of Kan-chou and Su-chou through irrigation was less than it is in our times; for Marco Polo speaks of *Campichu*, i.e. Kan-chou, as a 'very great and noble' city, 'the capital and place of government of the whole province of Tangut', and mentions 'numerous towns and villages', also in the province of Sukchur (Su-chou).<sup>14</sup>

Return to  
Ikhe-gol.

The rapidly increasing heat had made work at Khara-khoto very trying both for the men and for the camels, upon which we depended for the transport of water. So I was glad when, our work at the site being completed and Lāl Singh having returned from his survey towards the terminal lake basin, I was able on June 5th to move my camp back to Tsondul on the Ikhe-gol and there to arrange for our journey south to the foot of the Nan-shan. It was high time to let our hard-worked camels depart for their much-needed summer holiday, and fortunately it was possible to send them for this purpose to a cooler place, the Kungurche hills, to the east of the terminal basin of the Etsin-gol. I had previously heard of these hills at Mao-mei, as the summer grazing ground to which the large herds of camels owned there are regularly sent. As the locality was described as lying on the very border of independent Mongol territory, I decided to send Surveyor Muḥammad Yāqūb with the camels, partly for the sake of additional safety and partly in the hope of his eventually being able to extend survey work over practically unexplored ground to the north-east.

Surveyor  
sent to  
Kungurche  
hills.

This hope remained unfulfilled; for when the broad valley of Kungurche (Map No. 47. A, B. 2) was reached after five marches from the Torgut chief's standing camp, the hills overlooking it from the north and east were found to be closely guarded by Mongol pickets, who would not permit the Surveyor to advance into independent Mongolian territory. Plucky enough in person, but lacking my old surveying companion Lāl Singh's indefatigable energy and resourcefulness,

<sup>13c</sup> [For observations on this question, see now my paper in *Geogr. J.*, lxxv (1925). pp. 489 sq.]

<sup>14</sup> Cf. Yule, *Marco Polo*, i. pp. 217, 219.



Muhammad Yāqūb then resigned himself to staying with the camels and remained content with the survey of the route to Kungurche and of the neighbouring ground.

It was due to the alertness and keen sense of curiosity of my head camel-man Hasan Ākhūn, who besides taking devoted care of his charges on all my Central Asian journeys never failed to show an intelligent interest in 'old things',<sup>15</sup> that this summer excursion of my brave camels was attended by an archaeological discovery. Hasan Ākhūn was marching his camels leisurely back along the Etsin-gol in order to reach Mao-mei in time for our prearranged reunion by the last week of August, and was grazing them to the east of Shara-nazek (Map No. 44. c. 4), about 25 miles NNW. of Khara-khoto, when he came upon the remains, amidst scrub and Toghrak jungle, of a walled enclosure which, according to his account, resembled Khara-khoto but was smaller. He subsequently showed the ruined site to Muhammad Yāqūb, who recorded its position on his plane-table about four and a half miles to the east of Shara-nazek and close to the right bank of the dry river-bed known as Owang-gol. The Surveyor described the walls of stamped clay as enclosing a square of approximately 200 yards and the interior as containing a large ruin, presumably of a temple, besides numerous small structures of which the timber was sticking out above the sand and debris. Hasan Ākhūn compared the condition of these smaller sand-buried ruins with that in which we had, in 1900, found the shrines and dwellings of Dandān-oilik.

Ruined site near Owang-gol.

From some pieces of decorated pottery, E.G. 07-9 (Pl. L), brought away by Muhammad Yāqūb, which include an antefixa with a fine relief design of a dragon, and an ornamental brick, as described in the List, it seems safe to conclude that the ruined temple at which they were picked up was a structure of a style not unlike that represented by the similar remains of K.K. 1. i within Khara-khoto. Occupation of the site down to a somewhat later time is suggested by a collection of manuscript and other remains which Hasan Ākhūn stated that he had secured on his first discovery of the site, apparently by burrowing at the foot of a ruined Stūpa of small size outside the circumvallation. I must, however, note that the description he gave me of the find-place was vague, and that he omitted to show it to the Surveyor when they visited the site together. Nevertheless the character and condition of these remains support the belief that they were found by Hasan Ākhūn in the manner he alleged, near the place in question.

Find of Hasan Ākhūn.

They consist mainly of a mass of detached paper leaves of which the vast majority contain Tibetan writing or print,<sup>15a</sup> some two hundred being complete or nearly so, besides a much larger number of fragments. In addition some twenty leaves contain Mongolian script. Very curious are two small books and a few detached leaves of very thin Chinese paper covered with extremely cursive writing, apparently Tibetan accounts. On a number of leaves and fragments we have drawings and block-printed diagrams Tibetan in type and Buddhist in character, as described in the List below (E.G. 01, 03-4). Tibetan work of a rough kind is also seen in the small painting on canvas, E.G. 02, showing a seated divinity. The much-defaced wooden board, E.G. 012 (Pl. LXVI), resembling the painted panels of Dandān-oilik and other Khotan sites, is decorated with a block-printed mystic design. Among small objects in wood may be mentioned the panel, 010 (Pl. LXVI), decorated on its convex side with the head of a dragon in gilt gesso over a red-lacquered ground, and the wooden lacquered frame, 011 (Pl. LXVI), which evidently once served to protect a small painted panel. As this last piece was picked up by Muhammad Yāqūb at the ruined temple, it helps to confirm Hasan Ākhūn's statement about the provenance of his own finds.

Tibetan and Mongolian leaves.

The fact that all the decorative remains brought in by Hasan Ākhūn are distinctly Tibetan in character does not furnish an absolutely conclusive chronological criterion as to the site; for

Late date of remains.

<sup>15</sup> Regarding the useful help rendered before by Hasan Ākhūn in our search for remains, cf. *Anc. Khotan*, i. pp. 312,

379; *Serindia*, ii. p. 575.

<sup>15a</sup> For specimens, see Pl. CXXXII.

Buddhist cult of the Tibetan type had reached the marches of Kan-su before the Hsi-hsia dominion was established.<sup>16</sup> But the total absence of Hsi-hsia texts among the written or printed remains from this source is certainly significant, and suggests that the deposit from which they were obtained is of considerably later date than the similar deposits found by us at Khara-khoto. In this connexion attention may be called to a notice recorded by Palladius, according to which 'Khubilai, disquieted by his factious relatives on the north, established a military post near Lake I-tsi-nay, and built a town, or a fort on the south-western shore of this lake. The name I-tsi-nay appears from that time.'<sup>17</sup> Is it possible that Hasan Ākhūn's site, which lies about ten miles to the south of the Sokho-nōr shore (before its recent shrinkage), is in some way connected with the post established by the great Emperor of the Mongol dynasty? A careful examination of the site and a search for other remains in that vicinity must be recommended to some future explorer.

## SECTION V.—LIST OF ANTIQUES FROM KHARA-KHOTO AND NEIGHBOURING SITES

### OBJECTS FOUND AT SITE OF ADŪNA-KŌRA

- A.K. 01. Fr. of pottery**, from wall of vessel of hard buff paste, slightly thickened at rim, glazed both sides dark greenish brown. Rim very slightly overhanging both inside and out and a slight depression outside about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " below edge give a subtle cyma curve. Edge unglazed; inside and outside surfaces slightly ribbed as though from wheel, but may be due to polishing process after leaving mould. Surface minutely crackled, prob. from atmospheric action.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{8}$ "  $\times$  av.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ".
- A.K. 02. Fr. of pottery**, from wall of vessel of extremely hard pale red paste (changing to grey at rim), faintly ribbed horizontally; coated with dark brown glaze; both sides streaked with dark red brown as though flicked on very wet and allowed to run and mingle with dark glaze. Edge unglazed and perhaps broken. Paste slightly spongy; cf. T. XLIII. l. 03.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Pl. LI.
- A.K. 03. Fr. of stone from wall of vessel**, colour of dark slate. Easily cut with knife. Perhaps steatite.  $1\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- A.K. 04. Stone whorl**, drilled from both sides. Diam.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{5}{16}$ ".
- A.K. 05. Fr. of pottery**, from lip of vessel in yellowish grey paste, glazed brown in and out. Lip prismatic,  $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick.  $1\frac{1}{8}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{3}{16}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- A.K. 06. Fr. of pottery**, from handle (?) of vessel in buff paste partly glazed brown. Near unglazed end, which is thickened, a hole pierced from side to side before firing.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- A.K. 07. Fr. of laminated pottery**, composed of a brown and an ivory coloured paste, which lie side by side as in some milléfiore beads. The fracture shows a grain like that of wood, and consequently the surfaces also; but the lines of the grain are evidently partially controlled. Glazed bright green, which appears dark over the brown paste, and accentuates the grain. For much finer specimen, see K.E. 01.  $1\frac{1}{8}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Pl. LI.
- A.K. 08-14, 016, 017. Frs. of pottery** in grey ware of celadon type, with well-designed floral patterns in low relief under the grey-green glaze, inside. 010, 016 with radiating lines on outside suggesting fluting. For pattern of border on 010, cf. Bushell's *Chinese Art*, ii. Pl. 11. Gr. fr.  $3\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{3}{16}$ ". Pl. LI.
- A.K. 015. Fr. of pottery** in grey-green celadon type ware, from lower part of bowl, with five lines of Chinese inscription incised under glaze on inside. Fluting lines outside. Ring base.  $2\frac{9}{16}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". Pl. LI.
- A.K. 018. Fr. of porcelain**, from wall of vessel, white paste, cut into facets externally. Floral pattern outside, in blue line and wash.  $1\frac{1}{16}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{7}{16}$ ". Pl. LI.
- A.K. 019. Fr. of pottery**, white, of porcelain hardness, glazed very pale grey-green, with faintly incised pattern inside.  $\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{5}{16}$ ".
- A.K. 020. Fr. of porcelain**, from wall of bowl, very thin and slightly translucent, glazed very pale grey-green, with faintly incised pattern of delicate lines inside. Thin smooth rounded edge.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{8}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- A.K. 021-5. Frs. of pottery**, of porcelain hardness, but non-translucent; glazed ivory colour. 022 has thin out-turned rim. 023 has faint, raised, scalloped line inside. Gr. fr. (025)  $1\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{1}{8}$ ".
- A.K. 026, 028. Frs. of pottery** of hard grey paste, glazed pale yellow outside, with lines and small circles in dark brown, slightly incised. Circles made with small

<sup>16</sup> Cf. *Serindia*, ii. pp. 839 sq., 861, 865.

<sup>17</sup> See Yule, *Marco Polo*, i. p. 225, referring to Archimandrite Palladius' paper, in *J. North China Br. R. A. S.*,

x (1875). pp. 10 sq. The source from which P. drew this information does not appear to be mentioned.

cylindrical tool; brown pigment has buried itself in the glaze. Remains of brown glaze inside 026. Cf. K.E. XIII. 04 (Pl. LVII). 026.  $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ . 028.  $1\frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{7}{16}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ . Pl. LI.

**A.K. 027.** Fr. of pottery, of buff paste glazed and decorated similarly to A.K. 026 and 028, but glaze flaking off. Brown inside. For another example, see K.E. XIII. 04 (Pl. LVII).  $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ . Pl. LI.

**A.K. 029-36.** Frs. of pink stone (agate?); some worked. 035 worn smooth. 036, cabochon, prob. part of natural pebble. Largest fr.  $\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ .

**A.K. 037.** Fr. of bronze, from rim of vessel (?), thickened at inner edge, broken on all other sides. Outer surface very slightly convex.  $2\frac{5}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{16}'' \times \frac{1}{24}''$ . Edge  $\frac{1}{12}''$ . Pl. LI.

**A.K. 038.** Fr. of iron object, scrolled into loop at one end, which tapers; thicker end broken off. Much oxydized and split. Small hole in centre of thick end.  $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times \frac{5}{12}''$ .

**A.K. 039.** Small bronze standing figure with pointed nimbus; pose slightly curved as though resting on L. foot; R. arm hanging, L. arm raised from elbow; high keel-shape head-dress. Broken away at knees. Much worn.  $1\frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. XI.

OBJECTS FOUND OR EXCAVATED AMONG DEBRIS AND REFUSE HEAPS WITHIN TOWN WALLS,  
KHARA-KHOTO

**K.K. 01.** Fr. of wooden comb, in two pieces. Semi-elliptical back. Long teeth extending to within  $\frac{1}{2}''$  of back. Close-grained heavy wood. Well made.  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LXVI.

**K.K. 02.** Frs. of silk and cotton; a string of cotton rag, with pieces knotted to it. Two pieces of closely woven silk damask; pattern fragmentary. Twill weave. Length c. 23".

**K.K. 03.** Fr. of printed paper; with block-print lozenge border and part of Tibetan characters on illustration. Very rough.  $4'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ . Two plain pieces  $7'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. 04.** Fr. of silk; buff, with small lozenge diaper.  $6'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. 06.** Fr. of silk; white; plain.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. 07, 08, 017.** Three frs. of bronze sheet. Gr. fr. 08,  $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$  (bent).

**K.K. 09, 010.** Two flint frs.; pale buff. Gr. fr.  $1'' \times \frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ .

**K.K. 011.** Glass bead; spherical, white; pierced for thread. Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}''$ .

**K.K. 012.** Fr. of green stone, soft.  $\frac{7}{8}'' \times \frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. 013.** Inscribed wood. Small wooden tablet coated with black lac; oblong, with two upper corners cut off segmentally. On each side are two Chinese characters, cut through the lac, so that they show white. A small hole drilled laterally just below cut corners. Well preserved. Length  $1\frac{1}{16}'' \times \frac{9}{16}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ . Pl. LXVI.

**K.K. 015.** Fr. of bronze, flat, with raised surface near one edge. Corroded. Gr. M.  $1\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. 016.** Iron hook.  $1\frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. 018.** Fr. of iron dagger-blade, of rhomboidal section. Corroded.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. 019.** Iron staple, made from flat strip bent over to form loop; the opposite end bent and scrolled.  $2\frac{7}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{16}''$  (loop).

**K.K. 020.** Tang and part of blade of iron implement. Knife (?).  $2'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. 021.** Fr. of pottery. Solid pyramidal foot of vessel

with part of body attached. Hard, buff; partly glazed with dark brown. At bottom, potter's mark deeply incised. Diam. of foot 2", height  $2\frac{1}{8}''$ . Pl. LVII.

**K.K. 022.** Lead disc; flat, irregular; drilled near centre.  $\frac{1}{16}'' \times \frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ .

**K.K. 023.** Fr. of pottery; base (?) of vessel; in two pieces decorated with annular channels. Pale buff, extremely fine texture, covered with very thin buff glaze. Diam.  $1\frac{1}{2}''$ , height  $1\frac{1}{8}''$ . Pl. XI.

**K.K. 024.** Fr. of pottery; from foot and bottom of bowl (?); ivory-coloured, porcelainous, with colourless glaze. Ring-foot and slightly raised band immediately outside it. Very flat spread. Bottom pierced through.  $3'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. 025, 026.** Fr. of porcelain; from rim and wall of vessel, in two pieces; glazed in and out with dark grey-green (celadon). Edge of thin rim unglazed. Inside, a pattern in low relief below the glaze, consisting of a hollow-sided hexagon within which is a faint floral pattern. Beginning of other hexagons at sides and bottom.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. 027, 029.** Frs. of pottery; hard grey body covered with grey-green glaze. Celadon ware (?). Faint pattern in relief under the glaze, inside. 027 from wall of vessel,  $1\frac{5}{8}'' \times 1''$ . 029 part of ring-foot and wall,  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. 028.** Fr. of pottery; buff, glazed.  $1\frac{1}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. 030.** Stone axe-head, grey, similar to K.E. v. 03, with larger hole, narrower butt and sharp blade.  $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$ . Pl. LXVI.

**K.K. 035.** Pottery whorl, with large hole. Roughly made. Diam.  $1\frac{1}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$  (nearly).

**K.K. 036.** Fr. of pottery, from rim of small bowl of porcelain-like paste, semi-translucent glaze, starch blue. Lip slightly out-curved, with faint rib parallel on outside about  $\frac{3}{8}''$  below. Good glaze.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{16}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ .

**K.K. 037.** Fr. of pottery, from rim and side of bowl in porcelain-like paste, semi-translucent glaze, pale olive. Lip  $\frac{1}{2}''$  wide, sharply out-turned and curving slightly upward. Outside moulded in shallow tomato-like ribs. Cf. K.K. 0106.  $1\frac{1}{16}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ . Pl. LVII.

- K.K. 038.** Fr. of pottery, from lower part of bowl, in white paste glazed pale green on both sides; with slightly incised curved lines inside under the glaze, which is unintentionally cracked.  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8} \times \text{av. } \frac{5}{16}$ ". Pl. LVII.
- K.K. 039-44, 062, 063.** Frs. of pottery, from the same or similar bowls of red pottery (sometimes burnt grey); mostly glazed green, tint of which varies according to variation in kiln heat and perhaps on account of their being parts of different vessels.  
Paste moderately washed. Glaze cracked unintentionally and rather spongy. Purple streak on 040 and 042, on which glaze is blue. Foot and portion just above, unglazed. Shape, echinus, rim slightly in-turned. Rivet-holes through glaze only on 041 and 044. Other examples are K.E. XIV. 011-15, K.K. 0103, 0104, 0109-111. Largest fr.  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \text{av. } \frac{1}{4}$ ".
- K.K. 045.** Fr. of pottery, vessel of porcelain-like paste, rather spongy, pierced with hole in form of acute pointed quatrefoil (Gothic form). Painted blue outside, a line round quatrefoil and blue ground outside line.  
Glaze very pale blue-green outside. Inside, surface of paste vitrified, pale straw colour.  $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ". Pl. LI.
- K.K. 046.** Fr. of pottery from vessel similar to T. XLVII. 09, but inside, overglaze lines of red forming border, and below, beginning of further pattern. Small spots of green between some of the lines.  $1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$ ".
- K.K. 047.** Fr. of pottery, from wall of vessel of porcelain-like paste; low translucency; very pale olive-green glaze, with blue pattern inside and out. Inside, plain band bordered by double lines, and floral pattern below.  
Outside, similar band with foliate scroll; below, panels outlined with broad and thin lines, within which pattern indeterminate. Cf. K.E. xv. 02, Pl. LVII.  $1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ " (full). Broken on all sides. Pl. LI.
- K.K. 048.** Fr. of pottery, from wall of vessel. White paste, spongy, glazed outside starch blue. Outward form, convex on each side of central horizontal keel. Inside concave without indication of external keel.  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{4}$ ".
- K.K. 055.** Bronze ring. Diam.  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", thickness  $\frac{3}{16}$ ".
- K.K. 056.** Bronze tag or part of clasp. Form shield-shaped with upper edge rising into central single stem which supports a cross-bar with two ribs round centre and knob at each end. Centre of shield open. Two rivets at back, one at point of shield and other in centre of cross-bar. For object of similar use but slightly different in form, see Ser. iv. Pl. XXXVI, L.A. 0056.  $1 \times \frac{11}{16}$ ". Pl. LXVI.
- K.K. 057, 059, 067.** Three bronze frs. 067, a flat tag with one end slightly rounded and the other square. Marks of three rivets at back. Other frs. mere waste scraps.  $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ".
- K.K. 058.** Cast-iron band, semicircular, with two square knobs projecting from outer surface, equidistant from centre and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " apart. In two pieces.  $3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ ". Pl. XI.
- K.K. 060, 061, 064, 065.** Iron nail, (064) with broad head. Length  $2\frac{7}{8}$ ". 060, nail head (?); diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ". 061, nail head; diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$ ". 065, nail with head missing; length  $1\frac{5}{8}$ ".
- K.K. 064. a.** Jade bead, spherical, white, drilled and threaded on silver wire. Diam.  $c. \frac{1}{5}$ ".
- K.K. 066.** Fr. of iron knife; long thin tang shouldered at junction with blade which spreads equally on each side and is very thin. Length  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ", width of blade  $\frac{7}{8}$ ". Pl. XI.
- K.K. 068.** Silver (?) rod, gradually tapering from thickened and rounded end. Perhaps used for applying antimony to the eyes.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8}$ ".
- K.K. 069, 070.** Two frs. hard black slag.  $c. 1\frac{1}{2}$ " long.
- K.K. 071.** Agate or carnelian bead, spherical, not drilled. Diam.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- K.K. 074.** Wooden knife handle, split and bound round with cord. Evidence of metal ferrule to secure blade. Section flat.  $4 \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$ ". Pl. LXVI.
- K.K. 075, 082, 083.** Beads. 075, turquoise, diam.  $\frac{1}{3}$ "; not drilled. 082, pink agate, diam.  $\frac{1}{2}$ "; not drilled. 083, blue paste,  $\frac{7}{12} \times \frac{1}{3}$ "; large hole.
- K.K. 076, 079.** Frs. of bronze sheet. 076 tapering each end, and roughly hook-shaped at one end.  $3\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ ". 079 slightly tapering, cut angular at narrow end and hole drilled near. Punched spiral ornament on one side. Bent.  $2 \times \frac{2}{3}$ ".
- K.K. 077.** Iron knife; tang and part of blade, similar to K.K. 066.  $2\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ".
- K.K. 078.** Iron nail or chisel; square section, tapering to point, thin and spatulate at head. Length  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", breadth at head  $\frac{7}{16}$ ". Pl. XI.
- K.K. 080.** Fr. of iron saw; double-edged, one side finer than the other. Teeth have good pitch, but no 'set'. Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", width of blade  $\frac{15}{16}$ "; depth of large teeth  $\frac{7}{32}$ ", depth of small teeth  $\frac{5}{32}$ "; space between points—large  $\frac{5}{16}$ ", small  $\frac{4}{16}$ ", thickness of blade  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Angle of leading edge of large teeth approx.  $90^\circ$ , following edge about  $40^\circ$ . Small teeth irregular. Pl. LXVI.
- K.K. 081.** Bronze rod; tapering, broken at both ends; about  $\frac{2}{3}$ " of its thicker end ornamented in relief with four-ribbed meander, running lengthwise and therefore forming series of reversing spirals. Thinner end square, from angles of which ribs of meander proceed.  $3\frac{1}{2} \times c. \frac{3}{16}$ ". Pl. LXVI.
- K.K. 085.** Coral. Rough lump, worked into buckle or slide form, and carved on part of surface with Chin. cloud scrolls.  $1\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ". Pl. LXVI.
- K.K. 086.** Carnelian bead; hexagonal, chamfered away on both sides of greatest circumference, forming 12 facets. Flattened at poles and drilled. Diam.  $\frac{7}{16}$ ".
- K.K. 0102.** Fr. of bottom of glazed stoneware bowl (celadon?) with ring-foot. Hard, light grey body; glaze each side dull grey-green, with incised pattern of curving lines inside under glaze. Two rivet-holes in outside. H. extant  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "; diam. of foot  $2\frac{3}{8}$ "; gr. width  $5\frac{1}{8}$ "; thickness of wall  $\frac{3}{16}$ ". Pl. LVII.

- K.K. 0103.** Fr. of glazed pottery; body coarse red, with black granulations. Glaze on either side (but stopped short of bottom on outside), greenish-blue. Cf. K.K. 063. Gr. M.  $3\frac{1}{8}$ ", thickness  $\frac{3}{16}$ " to  $\frac{5}{16}$ ".
- K.K. 0104.** Fr. of glazed pottery; body greyish-buff; glaze each side delphinium blue, somewhat crackled. Cf. K.K. 040, 042, 043. Gr. M.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", thickness  $\frac{3}{16}$ " to  $\frac{5}{16}$ ".
- K.K. 0105.** Fr. of glazed porcelainous ware, from rim of bowl; hard white body, glaze each side faint greenish-blue. Traces of end of incised design under glaze on inside, and of incised lines under glaze outside. One large rivet-hole on outside, not pierced through. Plain rim, slightly everted.  $1\frac{1}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{1}{8}$ ".
- K.K. 0106.** Fr. of bowl of glazed porcelainous ware, rim and side. Body hard greyish-white; glaze each side light green, somewhat crackled. Rim  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, turned well out and up, with slight curve. Outside of wall moulded in wide faint vertical ribs. Cf. K.K. 037. Gr. M.  $2\frac{5}{8}$ ", thickness  $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Pl. LVII.
- K.K. 0107.** Fr. of glazed porcelainous ware, light grey body; glaze each side dull light green, with band of six faint incised lines below rim on outside, and part of curved incised line pattern below. Rim plain, slightly everted.  $1\frac{1}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $\frac{1}{8}$ ".
- K.K. 0108.** Fr. of glazed porcelainous ware, thick white body; glaze each side smooth jade-green. Gr. M.  $2\frac{1}{8}$ ", thickness *c.*  $\frac{3}{8}$ ".
- K.K. 0109.** Fr. of glazed pottery; fine red body fairly washed, unevenly fired to grey; glaze each side pale greenish-blue. Gr. M.  $2\frac{5}{8}$ ", thickness  $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- K.K. 0110.** Fr. of glazed pottery; thick dark grey body; glaze each side dull light blue, stopping short of bottom of fr. on outside. Gr. M.  $2\frac{1}{8}$ ", thickness  $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- K.K. 0111.** Fr. of bottom of glazed pottery bowl, with ring-foot. Thick body of fine hard grey clay. Glaze each side thick bright blue, with purple splash on inside. Glaze has rolled down in thick wave to immediately above ring-foot on outside, and collected to depth of over  $\frac{1}{4}$ " at bottom inside. Cf. K.K. 040, 042, 043. H. extant  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", diam. of foot *c.*  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", thickness of wall nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$ ", gr. width of fr.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ". Pl. LVII.
- K.K. 0112.** Fr. of glazed stoneware bowl, with low ring-foot and wide-spreading walls. Body of fine hard buff clay, covered inside with faint greenish glaze almost colourless, and having at bottom lozenge-shaped group of nine spots in olive-green glaze. Outside, so far as preserved, unglazed; but was perhaps glazed higher up. Gr. M.  $4\frac{1}{8}$ ", h. extant  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", diam. of base  $3$ ", thickness of wall  $\frac{3}{16}$ ". Pl. LVII.
- K.K. 0113.** Corner of glazed pottery tile, with raised rim  $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. Fine hard reddish buff body. Projecting surface of rim and field within, orn. with mottled plant (?) design in green and blackish-grey on rust-red ground subsequently rubbed off part of rim. One edge of tile covered with black glaze; orn. a sgraffite buff scroll, pattern between parallel borders, upon black ground. Other edge of tile is plain black glaze. Underneath, tile has two deep incised lines bordering edge, and is glazed brown so far as to cover both of these; remainder of surface highly polished.  $2\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{3}{8}$ ", thickness  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Pl. LVII.
- K.K. 0114-15.** Two frs. of large glazed stoneware vessel. Sides very slightly curved. Fine hard buff body; glaze each side dark olive-brown, scraped away on outside to leave pattern of annular band and large wreath of leaves (?) on buff ground, which is stained dark red by superficially removed glaze. Cf. K.E. v. 020 (Pl. LVI); XIV. 010 (Pl. LVII), &c. Inside ribbed horizontally. Gr. M.  $4\frac{1}{8}$ ", thickness  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Pl. LVII.
- K.K. 0116.** Fr. of glazed stoneware vessel, with slight shoulder turning in to wide flat rim. Body of hard buff clay; glaze each side dark olive-green, the glaze scraped away on outside to form ground for pattern left in the glaze. This consists of band of pendent petal and sepal pattern (akin to egg and tongue pattern) immediately below rim, plain band round turn of shoulder, and wreath of large leaves (?) below. Same type of ware and ornament as K.E. v. 020 (Pl. LVI), K.E. x-xi. 01, and K.E. xiv. 010 (Pl. LVII, *q.v.*). H.  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ", gr. width  $5$ ", thickness (average)  $\frac{5}{16}$ ". Pl. LVII.
- K.K. 0119. w.** Fr. of paper, with part of impression of block in black. Subject, a lotus leaf upward growing like a bowl with the scalloped rim turned down. Leaf is ribbed, and on each section of rim is a roughly drawn V-shaped ornament with dot between the limbs of the V. To R. of leaf a scroll. Leaf and scroll tinted yellow. Above are a few lines, perhaps drapery. Rough work. Paper thin and stained. Part of one edge only intact.  $8$ "  $\times$   $6$ ".
- K.K. 0121. jj.** Fr. of fine canvas, showing L. eye and temple of Buddha face painted in encaustic (?) colours. Eye, eyebrow and hair in black. Flesh discoloured to dull brown. From votive picture.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{3}{8}$ ".
- K.K. 0152. ee.** Piece of thin cord, tightly twisted and elastic. Prob. wool. Length  $25\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- K.K. 0199. v.** Fr. of paper, with part of impression from two blocks, one red the other black. Device consists of groups of parallel straight lines about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " apart and  $4$ " to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long from one end to the torn edge of paper. Spaces between lines are filled solid black (or red) for a distance of  $\frac{7}{8}$ " from end; sometimes one space, sometimes two, and sometimes six together are thus filled, leaving next space open. A few cursive characters are written between groups of lines. On reverse is faint pink impression from Chinese seal and two black written Chinese chars. Two edges of paper intact, other two torn away.  $8\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $6\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- K.K. i. 01.** Fr. of pottery tile; grey ware, tubular, with

Chin. chars. in black on outer side. Sharp impression of fine canvas inside.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$ . Pl. L.

**K.K. i. 02. Lacquered tray;** concave, circular; of coiled cane covered with paper on both sides and lacquered red. In very bad state. Diam.  $7''$ , height *c.*  $1''$ .

Contents: a strainer of roughly woven canvas stretched on bent twig and bound with string.  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. C.

**K.K. iii. 01. (E. of). Fr. of lacquered silk gauze,** in two pieces with very even and open mesh, coated with pigment, perhaps lac, and dried under pressure; has the appearance of extremely fine pierced zinc (unique). Mesh about  $40 \times 54$  to sq. inch. Compare open-work fabric of M.B. I. iii. 014. Larger  $2'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. iii. 02. Frs. of sheaf of corn.**

**K.K. iv. 01. Lacquered wood bowl;** saucer-shaped, with deep ring-foot lacquered inside and out fine crimson; bottom, black lacquer with three lines of Chin. chars. freely written in red, four chars. in each line, two upper ones broken. [The Chinese characters in the first and third columns read: 'Made by Chang Shan-fu of Wu-ch'ang

in the *hsin-ssü* year.' The middle column contains two Mongolian names, *Li g'i*, followed by a signature in the form of a monogram.—Dr. L. Giles.]

Construction: round a central flat wooden disc are successive rings of flexible wood or cane with which curving rim is built up. Over this a coat of lacquer or paint; then a layer on back and front of open canvas made of a thin string warp and flat ribbon-like weft. Over this are successive layers of lacquer, the final being of the colour required, and well polished. About  $\frac{2}{5}$  of dish missing. Diam.  $6''$ , height of foot  $\frac{3}{8}''$ , total height  $1''$ . Pl. XI.

**K.K. iv. 02, 03. Frs. of silk;** discoloured; without pattern. 02, tied in bow with one long end and one short,  $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ . 03, two strips with remains of sewing,  $8'' \times 3''$ .

**K.K. viii. 02. a. Fr. of Persian MS.,** on buff paper, torn; [treating of the proper times for offering the various Moslem prayers, and especially the ten occasions (only seven occur on these pages) when the voluntary prayer or نماز تطوع should not be said. Probably of the early fourteenth century.—Mr. E. Edwards.]  $6'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. CXXXVII.

#### SPECIMENS OF VOTIVE MINIATURE STÜPAS FROM DIFFERENT RUINS, KHARA-KHOTO

**K.K. 090-101. Twelve votive model clay Stüpas;** specimens collected from different Stüpa ruins, also outside walls. 097-099 similar to *Ser. iv.* Pl. CXXXIX, So. A. 006. Plan: a square with a central projection on each side, brought out in three re-entering angles. Elevation: a tall square podium supporting a stilted tapering dome, the transition from square to circle being effected through a stepped octagonal drum.

Round podium, a projecting plinth brought out from upper part of podium in four steps. Base of plinth projecting in four steps. At centre of each face of Stüpa is a flight of steps, broad below and narrowing towards top of podium, to which it gives access. Steps occupy the central projections of plan. On crown of dome remains of square base of Tee.

The whole model stands on a rounded clay base, in one piece with it, and necessary for drawing model from mould in which it is cast. Below Stüpa a band of inscription in Brāhmī chars., and other chars. on top of dome. 099 badly broken.

090-096, 0100-101 are as *Ser. iv.* Pl. CXXXIX, So. A. 008. In place of the square podium is a conical base in four tiers of miniature Stüpas placed close together, the lowest tier having 31 Stüpas. Below this a band of Brāhmī inscr., and below again a continuous band of downward hanging lotus petals forming a Padmāsana.

0101 has chars. round Tee, well defined, the base of Tee itself rising in a square stepped pyramid.

Av. height  $3''$ , diam. at base  $2\frac{3}{4}''$ ; 099, h.  $4\frac{1}{4}''$ , diam. at base  $3\frac{3}{4}''$ .

#### OBJECTS EXCAVATED IN TEMPLE K.K. I. 1

**K.K. I. 01. Fr. of figured silk,** with very fine warp and double weft of soft yarn. Pattern, floral. Colours; salmon pink, green, yellow, and blue. Ragged. Gr. M.  $18''$ .

**K.K. I. 02. Tangle of buff silk thread,** two-ply, twisted. Thickness *c.*  $\frac{1}{16}''$ .

**K.K. I. 03. Fr. of plain silk;** soft, brittle; strong yellowish green; charred one end. Gr. M.  $6\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. I. 04. Two frs. of plain silk,** sewn together; both faded brick-colour, one fine close weave, the other coarser and loose.  $5'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. I. 05. Fr. of copper (?) wire ornament,** part of pendant or ear-ring. Made of a pair of fine wires running parallel; general outline of orn. oval, the wires being coiled to form scalloped outline with spiral at point of

each scallop. There are two series of this scallop, an outer and an inner, made of continuation of same pair of wires, and centre is filled with larger double spiral. Length  $1\frac{1}{4}''$ , gr. width  $1\frac{1}{16}''$ .

**K.K. I. 06. Fr. of faience,** from architectural detail. A large vine leaf with stems and bracts in high relief, on a general curved surface. Red body, glazed fine green. Part of one end edge intact, otherwise broken at all sides. Rough back for 'keying' to cement. Good work. *c.*  $12'' \times 12''$ . Pl. LII.

**K.K. I. 07. Fr. of faience,** from architectural detail. Portion of large flat scroll-work in high relief; red body glazed brown and green. Parts of two adjacent edges intact. Other parts broken. Rough at back for 'keying' to cement.  $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LII.

- K.K. I. 08, 010. Clay stucco hands;** two pairs, from small figures. 08 has backs showing, one hand over other; 010 has palms up, one in other.  $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ ".
- K.K. I. 09, 013, 020, 031, 032, 064, 066, 085, 096, 0112. Frs. of clay stucco snakes.** Two heads and parts of bodies realistically curved and painted grey and buff with black spots. Originally attached to gilded stucco, as shown by frs. of gold adhering. Largest piece *c.* 10" across curve. Pl. LIII, LIV.
- K.K. I. 011. Fr. of clay stucco,** end of green drapery, bordered gold, in relief.  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- K.K. I. 012, 0203. Frs. of clay stucco fingers,** with long nails extending nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond finger-tip. Integument at root of nail conventionally emphasized; sides of nails deeply indented. Pose, straight and stiff; tips not recurved; gilded over white paint. No core. Life-size.
- K.K. I. 014, 023, 039, 044, 045, 049-53, 061, 062, 065, 070, 0162, 0163-84, 0186-94, 0196, 0197, 0201, 0216, 0227-9. Frs. of clay stucco pearl cable orn.,** with rosettes and lozenge jewels attached. Gilded. Cable consists of four twisted strands of pearls with jewels applied to surface at intervals. For detailed description of jewels, see K.K. I. 028 &c. (lozenge) and K.K. I. 022 &c. (rosettes). For manner of application of jewels, see long pearl string on figure, *Ser.* iv. Pl. CXXXVIII, Mi. xviii. 009.
- Construction:—on a core consisting of one or more rough wooden twigs, hard clay stucco, without fibre, is first applied. Over this, rough string is sometimes wound to form 'key', and on this the cable pattern is cast in slightly fibrous clay.
- It is probable that cable formed part of jewellery of colossal figures, and similar ornaments are found in Gandhāra and Indian Buddhist sculpture. The frs. may sometimes have served as a border for haloes, &c. Total length *c.* 21'. Thickness *c.*  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "-2". Av. length of frs. 7". Pl. LIV.
- K.K. I. 015, 041, 081, 0108, 0132, 0133, 0144, 0145. Clay stucco colossal fingers.** 015, crooked, broken at second joint but held together by string core.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " (chord)  $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". 041, two upper joints. 081, slightly bent, broken in centre but held by string core. 0108, two top joints slightly bent. 0132, crooked. 0133 and 0144, strongly crooked. 0145, nearly straight.
- In all, nail is trimmed below finger-tip, and integumental root of nail marked by prominent roll. All are fleshy, and upper joint recurved. Gilded over red paint. About twice life-size. Pl. LIV.
- K.K. I. 016, 026. Fr. of clay stucco drapery (?)** in two pieces; painted red, with incised shape (lining?) green. Traces of gilding over red.  $3 \times 6$ ".
- K.K. I. 017, 019, 024, 074. Frs. of clay stucco orn.,** convex band ornament in low relief, gilded. Scroll ornament between narrow plain bands, outside which pearls. Gr. fr.  $5 \times 2$ ".
- K.K. I. 018. Clay stucco orn.** Flaming jewel, gilt.  $3 \times 3$ ".
- K.K. I. 021. Fr. of clay stucco drapery,** showing folded ends, gilded.  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ".
- K.K. I. 022, 0202. Clay stucco rosettes.** High centre, plain jewel surrounded by pearls; outer ray, six blunt-ended petals, then plain band edged by pearls. Gilded over red paint.
- 0202 attached to fr. of stucco painted pink. This rosette is finely burnished, has eight pointed petals and no outer ring of pearls. 022, diam.  $2\frac{7}{8}$ ". 0202, diam.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- K.K. I. 025. Fr. of clay stucco,** from edge of drapery painted white, gold edge, green lining; traces of red at lower edge.  $7 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ ".
- K.K. I. 027, 080, 0102, 0122, 0123, 0131. Frs. of stucco ornaments,** of pyramidal form, consisting of two heart-shaped jewels placed one above the other, the lower larger than the upper, resting upon a row of six pearls. R. and L. of this central feature are symmetrical branching scrolls which fill side spaces of triangle and extend above upper heart. No specimen complete, some being cut to fit adjoining work. 080, 0123, very fibrous and flexible. Gilded. Well burnished, other frs. much abraded. Pl. LIII.
- K.K. I. 028, 078, 079, 0187. Clay stucco lozenge-shaped jewels;** from pearl rope. In centre, flat rectangle surrounded by raised pearls, a flattened heart-shaped jewel, point outwards at each of the four sides, and at point of each heart a cabochon. Scrolls spring from each corner of centre rectangle and divide, curving R. and L., connecting the jewelled arms and forming the lozenge shape. 028, 079, slightly convex with impression of pearl cable rope at back. Length  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ". 078, flat with no impression at back; one end broken.  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ ". 0187, strongly convex, with cable impression; one side cut away in clean curve.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ ". Pl. LIV.
- K.K. I. 029, 056, 090, 0115, 0119, 0141, 0199, 0205, 0206, 0222. Frs. of clay stucco pearl straps,** with plain edges and peony rosette ends; from pendent tabs hanging from carcanet of figure, as in *Ser.* iv. Pl. CXXXVIII, Mi. xviii. 009. 029 and 090 join, and have portion of breast of figure attached. For other example, see K.K. I. 037. Gilded. Gr. fr.  $6\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ". Pl. LIII.
- K.K. I. 030, 0140. Frs. of clay stucco from band;** consisting of row of pearls with two plain bands to one side; convex as for armlet; gilded. Cf. K.K. I. 0107.  $4\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ ".
- K.K. I. 031, 032, 064, 066. Frs. of clay stucco snakes;** grey spotted black. 031,  $6\frac{1}{8} \times 1$ ". 032,  $7\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". 064, two entwined,  $4 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ". 066,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ".
- K.K. I. 033. Fr. of clay stucco drapery,** pink, tied with blue band at lower end and flowing in slight outward curve downward, exposing blue lining edged with gilding. Prob. the long open sleeve (a kind of 'poky') as seen in the figure in *Ser.* iv. Pl. CXXVII, Mi. xv. 0031.  $20 \times 6 \times 6$ ".

- K.K. I. 034.** Clay stucco head-dress. Flat mitre-shaped frame within which swags of hair loosely plaited, the outside bordered with hanging locks recurved at ends. Remains of red and yellow paint on frame; hair black. A wooden core, sharpened at end, inserted below.  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LIV.
- K.K. I. 035.** Fr. of clay stucco drapery, green, lined red with gilded edge.  $7'' \times 7''$ .
- K.K. I. 036.** Fr. of clay stucco head, of demon (?). L. eye round and bulging, with pink ball and black iris; eyebrow projecting, black; hair black, with horn-like roll beside face. All other parts missing.  $6'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . Badly perished.
- K.K. I. 037, 038, 058.** Curved fr. of painted clay stucco, convex; 037, 058, with black markings to simulate tiger skin. Remains of two pendent bands with pearl ornament in relief. Much defaced. Part of breast of figure clad in skin. Cf. *Ser. iv.* Pl. CXXXVIII, Mi. xviii. 009.  
Behind and formerly attached to above, 038, of same form, painted red. Evidently an earlier piece of work restored by a fresh layer of stucco differently painted.  $10'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. I. 040, 054, 091, 0105, 0106, 0157, 0204, 0217, 0218.** Frs. of clay stucco hair. Long, slightly waved locks, voluted at ends. Texture represented by shallow formal channels, similar in character to that shown in 'mitre' frame, K.K. I. 034. Painted grey or black over blue. Occasional traces of gilding at sides. Gr. fr.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{3}{8}''$ . Pl. LIV.
- K.K. I. 042.** Turned wood finial, or Stūpa with elaborate mouldings, the upper part having Persepolitan dome (?) with raised rib round it. Above this a narrow neck, swelling out again in stepped flats (Tee?). Below dome a pair of rounded mouldings curving upward and downward from their line of junction (Padmāsana). Below this a base cut with broad and narrow flat mouldings.  $4\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2''$ . Pl. LXVI.
- K.K. I. 043.** Fr. of leg of wooden stool (?) or similar object. Generally square (or rectangular) in section and may be considered as composed of three members. First, at upper (?) end a rectangular block  $2\frac{1}{2}''$  high  $\times 1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{5}{8}''$ , the front face being one of the large sides. In this is cut a vertical mortice  $\frac{1}{2}''$  wide and  $\frac{9}{16}''$  deep, extending whole height.  
Below first, second member resembles square capital,  $1\frac{1}{8}''$  wide,  $\frac{1}{2}''$  front to back, and  $1\frac{5}{8}''$  high. This has plain abacus  $\frac{7}{8}''$  high, and below is cut away in cyma curve on three sides; the angles of adjoining cymas chamfered.  
This rests on the third member, a base, square and chamfered outwards to form block of approx. same size as abacus, the outward curving angles being also chamfered. The whole of the back of object is flat and in one plane. Remains of broken tenon at each end. Length over all  $6\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. I. 046.** Fr. of clay stucco colossal foot, with remains of gilding. Hollow below and very fibrous. Width across toes  $6\frac{3}{8}''$ , length  $5\frac{1}{2}''$ . Perished.
- K.K. I. 047, 048.** Frs. of clay stucco lotus petals, ornamented with flamboyant scroll-work in relief at point, proceeding from raised rib running parallel to edge. Hollow and fibrous. 047, painted red.  $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$ . 048, red with green edge.  $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8''$ . Pl. LV.
- K.K. I. 055.** Fr. of fresco in grisaille on dark green or black ground; floral scroll pattern. Badly broken.  $7'' \times 5''$ .
- K.K. I. 057, 059, 060.** Frs. of gilded stucco of irreg. shape; the last with projecting ball attached to surface. Largest,  $5'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. I. 063, 077, 084, 0161, 0185.** Clay stucco rosettes, painted and gilded, from pearl rope K.K. I. 014 &c., and pearl string K.K. I. 092 &c. In centre, plain circular jewel in plain band bezel surrounded by row of pearls. Outer ray of seven flattened heart-shaped jewels point outwards, in plain raised settings. 063, 0185, broken. Diam.  $2\frac{3}{4}''$ ,  $2\frac{7}{8}''$ ,  $3''$ .
- K.K. I. 067.** Fr. of clay stucco; convex surface, from breast of figure; part gilded and part red stucco; a band of pearl ornament at edge of gilded portion and adjoining red. Scar of second band (missing).  $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. I. 068.** Back of clay stucco figure of Ho-shang, prob. belonging to K.K. I. 0142 (Pl. XLIX). Head appears to be bald, and neck is in rolls of fat. Behind L. elbow is his sack (?). Material similar to that of 0142. The two halves do not now fit together owing to their having become rather misshapen. Very fibrous.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. I. 069.** Fr. of clay stucco demon head; R. eye and brow. Eye bulging, red and white with empty iris socket; brow overhanging and streaked with black lines. Boldly modelled.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$ . Pl. LIV.
- K.K. I. 071.** Fr. of clay stucco, representing three flattened sides; gilded.  $3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3''$ .
- K.K. I. 072, 086.** Frs. of clay stucco band, with pearl edge. Colour perished.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{3}{8}''$ ,  $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{8}''$ .
- K.K. I. 073, 0129, 0130, 0207.** Frs. of clay stucco tiara (?), gilded; consisting of a pearl cincture with two plain bands above, supporting a row of palmette orns. (as 'strawberry leaves' in coronet); each consists of two voluted curves springing R. and L. from short pearl band, and supporting trefoil flower which issues from between. The whole convex. Gr. fr. (073)  $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. I. 075, 0126, 0160.** Frs. of clay stucco 'caltrop' mail, gilded. 075, well modelled but badly preserved.  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ . 0126, concave and roughly modelled.  $7'' \times 4''$ . 0160, single link well modelled.  $\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  (projection)  $\frac{3}{8}''$ . For detailed description, see K.K. II. 0163 and 0197, Pl. LV.
- K.K. I. 076.** Clay stucco forearm; upraised and elbow bent, from life-size figure painted pink with gilded pearl bangle at wrist. Hand missing. Length  $11\frac{1}{4}''$ .



- K.K. I. 083.** Fr. of clay stucco boat-shaped object, resembling a classic lamp, with hole in upper side; but upper surface is treated with radiating lines faintly suggesting drapery. Under-side smooth. Painted red.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{5}{8}'' \times 2''$ .
- K.K. I. 087.** Clay stucco rosette of five petals, from scroll band, impression of which is at back. Gilded. Diam.  $1\frac{5}{8}''$ .
- K.K. I. 088.** Clay stucco cord tied in loop; blue.  $3'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. I. 089.** Fr. of clay stucco drapery, painted and gilded.  $2'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. I. 092-5, 0163, 0208-15, 0221.** Frs. of clay stucco, large pearl string; gilded. Probably from figure. Cf. Ser. iv. Pl. CXXXVIII, Mi. xviii. 009. Total length c.  $3' 5''$ , width  $\frac{7}{8}''$ .
- K.K. I. 097-9, 0110, 0111, 0134, 0135.** Frs. of clay stucco, gilded, prob. parts of body of figure. Largest  $6'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. I. 0100.** Fr. of clay stucco ear-lobe (?), pierced. Gilded.  $2\frac{5}{8}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. I. 0103.** Fr. of carved wooden jewel, painted and gilded. An elliptical rosette from which issued scrolls R. and L.; from this depends a string of pearls holding inverted palmette, above which an upward curving band of pearls R. and L. Roughly carved.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. I. 0104, 0116-18, 0136, 0137, 0139.** Frs. of clay stucco pendant, gilded, similar to K.K. I. 029 &c., but curved towards lower end where it broadens out, the double band edges throwing out scrolls. Probably hung from carcanet. R. and L. of centre straight pendants, as in K.K. I. 037. Gr. fr.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}''$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. I. 0107.** Fr. of clay stucco armlet, on arm, gilded over red (arm) and yellow. Pattern, triple band, one outer of pearls, with five-petalled rosette attached at plain edge.  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$ .
- K.K. I. 0109, 0219-20.** Clay stucco colossal toes, painted red, with remains of gilding on nails. 0220 strongly flexed. Character of nails similar to that of fingers, for which see K.K. I. 015, &c. About twice life-size. Pl. LIV.
- K.K. I. 0113.** Fr. of clay stucco curved band with raised edges; red.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. I. 0114.** Fr. of clay stucco hair, painted red.  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. I. 0120, 0138.** Frs. of clay stucco tongues of flame (?). 0120, red.  $4'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ . 0138, crimson and grey with gold on sides.  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. I. 0121.** Clay stucco horse, with empty saddle of usual Eastern type—high pommel, short flaps, long saddle-cloth, large stirrups. On back of neck a long elliptical covering of overlapping longitudinal strips (armour?). Moderately well modelled on wooden core. Much broken. Legs, ears and tail missing.  $15'' \times 9''$ . Pl. LV.
- K.K. I. 0124, 0125, 0127, 0143.** Frs. of clay stucco drapery. 0124, knot of red drapery with gilded edges. Lower edge shows symmetrically arranged ends of spreading flattened tubular folds; upper is bound round with four cinctures.  $6'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ . 0127 similar to 0125. Cinctures only of similar knot to above. 0143 similar to 0124 but without cinctures. Perhaps belongs to 0125. Well preserved.
- K.K. I. 0128.** Fr. of clay stucco head-dress; mitre-shaped frame as in K.K. I. 034 but on smaller scale. Frame bordered with red pearls. Locks of hair twisted cablewise; blue-black.  $3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LIV.
- K.K. I. 0142.** Front of stucco figure of Ho-shang, in loose robe thrown back exhibiting his exuberant proportions. Fig. half reclines, resting with L. arm upon his sack. R. hand holds side of his huge round paunch, above which the pectorals are sharply and amply defined. Face fat, humorous and laughing, mouth open and toothless. Lower part of figure missing.  
An excellent piece of modelling, cast hollow, and of very fibrous clay. Traces of colour. Surface badly perished and the whole very soft and flexible. For back, see K.K. I. 068.  $7'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. XLIX.
- K.K. I. 0146-50.** Clay stucco rosettes. 0146, peony in profile. 0147, whorl of 8 trefoil petals in plan, surrounded by whirling petals in profile; flask-shape pistil in profile. 0148, elliptical jewel surrounded by small and large pearls. 0149, lotus. 0150, elliptical marigold centre surrounded by four palmettes of flat volutes enclosing radiating petals. All well modelled and gilded. Av. diam.  $1\frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. I. 0151-6.** Clay stucco pyramidal spirals of hair, detached from head of Buddha figure. Blue. Av.  $\frac{7}{8}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$ .
- K.K. I. 0158, 0159.** Clay stucco miniature Stūpas. Dome rises on four-tiered octagonal base. In front of each side of base is miniature Stūpa in low relief. Below octagon a circular podium surrounded by pearls. Surface much abraded.  $1\frac{3}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}''$ .
- K.K. I. 0195.** Clay stucco mask of Buddha head, much discoloured. Broad and unusually high flat forehead, narrow chin, small features, eyes closed and oblique. Ūrṇā and Uṣṇīṣa; red jewel in front of blue hair; this is composed of small round knobs slightly festooning across brow and dropping down symmetrically above ears, which are missing. Very fibrous clay, gilded, and retaining inside impression of canvas.  $4'' \times 3'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. I. 0196.** Fr. of clay stucco palmette orn., gilded, prob. from pendant, as K.K. I. 0104 &c.  $1\frac{5}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}''$ .
- K.K. I. 0198.** Fr. of clay stucco, showing root end of bunch of stems modelled in the round, very fibrous and flexible. Painted green and white (?).  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. I. 0200.** Fr. of fresco, showing face of lion (?) in black outline on white ground. Red eyeballs and lips, with white spots in eye and mouth (tooth?). Very fragile.  $\frac{7}{8}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$ .

- K.K. I. 0223-4.** Frs. of clay stucco, plain channelled bands; convex. 0223 gilded over red paint, 0224 has remains of bright blue paint over red. Length of each 2", widths  $\frac{3}{4}$ " and  $\frac{15}{16}$ ".
- K.K. I. 0225.** Votive clay model Stūpa. Very perfect example, in large size, of type K.K. 098, and *Ser.* iv. Pl. CXXXIX, So. A. 006. High base. Inscr., faintly visible, does not run round outside, but in broken groups of chars. on ground between projecting angles of walls. H.  $4\frac{3}{16}$ ", gr. diam. 4". Pl. LIII.
- K.K. I. 0226.** Stucco relief fr. (broken in two). Flat channelled band of hair or drapery, almost straight, showing remains of red paint.  $3\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{8}$ ".
- K.K. I. i. 01, 02, 012, 013.** Pottery antefixae of Chinese type. 01, semi-tubular with outer end closed by circular patera decorated with a finely designed Gorgon head in relief. Semi-tubular portion broken away at tail end and one side. 02, 012, 013, end paterae only (02 incomplete), semi-tubular tails being broken off. Grey ware burnt hard. For application of such roofing ornaments, see Chavannes, *Mission archéol.*, Fig. 1084, Pl. CCCCLXII. Length  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ", diam. of paterae  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". Pl. L.
- K.K. I. i. 03.** Faience hollow finial (?), wedge-shaped in both directions; lower end abruptly narrowed by check on each side, upper end pointed in broad arrow shape. Raised flat margin and midrib reserved, following deep incisions on each face which divide it into two triangular panels. Side faces smooth; top open. Dark green glaze over red clay. Broken at one top corner. Height 11", width complete c.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ", depth at widest  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ". Depth at narrow end  $2\frac{1}{4}$ "; width at narrow end  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ". Pl. LII.
- K.K. I. i. 04.** Fr. of pottery spout in form of snake's or elongated lion's head; red clay, badly glazed green with dark green contour markings, and yellow inside. Broken at mouth. Inferior pottery.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- K.K. I. i. 05.** Wooden capital (?), rectangular; upper half (abacus) squared, lower half chamfered hollow to bottom face, which measures  $4\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". In bottom face is roughly cut square hole,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " diam.  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{2}$ " deep, to take tenon of post. A square-cut channel,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{2}$ " deep, is cut right across narrow way of top surface to take horizontal rail or architrave. Abacus is cut away on one side to a depth of  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " from one long face and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " from short face, and is rounded as though for fitting to round member. Top and bottom surfaces unpainted. All the remainder dull grey-green with all edges picked out in yellow. Smears of red round channel in upper surface from careless painting of rail in that colour. Similarly, traces of red on lower surface. Considered the reverse way up it would be a base. Probably from wooden railing. For similar blocks in miniature, see *Ast.* iii. 4. 024-026. Gr. length 9"  $\times$   $6\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$  5".
- K.K. I. i. 06.** Fr. of glazed faience, flat; body red; glaze on face bright green. In relief on face, curving oak leaf. For finer examples, see K.K. I. 06, 07. 7"  $\times$   $5\frac{1}{8}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $1\frac{5}{8}$ ". Pl. LII.
- K.K. I. i. 07.** Fr. of glazed faience; small curling leaf in profile, appliqué over straight stem which passes below it at right angles. Same clay and glaze as preceding. 5"  $\times$  (gr. width)  $3\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Pl. LII.
- K.K. I. i. 08.** Fr. of glazed faience; same clay and glaze as preceding. Convex acanthus leaf or bract, showing signs of recurving again at (broken) top and bottom. Sides also partially broken, but complete in middle, giving width of 4", though evidently expanding above and below. Fr. is from central portion, masking junction of R. and L. floral scrolls, beginnings of which are present. Back concave to follow convexity of front. 6"  $\times$  (gr. width extant) 5"  $\times$  (average thickness)  $\frac{3}{4}$ ".
- K.K. I. i. 09.** Fr. of glazed faience; similar to preceding. In shape a curving fan-shaped leaf (?), with deeply hollowed veins following line of curve. Base end only preserved.  $7\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $5\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Pl. LII.
- K.K. I. i. 010-11.** Two frs. of glazed faience, similar to the preceding. Curved hollow frs., like side of snail-shell but having hole in flattened top. Double groove follows edge of hole, and side is roughly fluted. Gr. fr. (011) 6"  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$  (h.)  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". Pl. LII.
- K.K. I. i. 014.** Pottery head of monster, apparently architectural. Probably gable end. Grey clay, unglazed. Incomplete. Spirited modelling, with large ball-like eyes set under overhanging wrinkled eyelids; open mouth showing upper teeth (lower jaw lost), and long tapir-like upper lip drawn up in angry snarl. Large horizontal holes for nostrils are bored at base of upper lip with slight prominence on top between. Surface lightly scraped to suggest hair; three deep grooves drawn across base of snout to indicate wrinkles caused by lifting of lip; lip itself scored inside with cross-lines to indicate ribbed formation of roof; upper lip finished at corner of mouth in spiral. The iris of eye is surrounded by a deep groove, which has the effect of directing the gaze forward and downward. Top and back of head are cut off flat; the former having two large holes sunk vertically directly over each eyebrow, for connexion with points of adjoining piece, and the back hollowed out in concave curve from side to side, attaining depth of  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". At bottom, also, a hole is pierced through back of throat for fixing pin. Ears or horns not developed owing to flat finish of head. Remains of dark pinkish slip over surface. Details vigorously, not punctiliously, treated. Length 8", h. (at back) 5", width (at back) 6". Pl. L.
- K.K. I. i. 015.** Fr. of pottery finial. Low triangular shape, with slightly arched base, and scalloped edges to upper sides. Plant design in relief on face, with central upright stem and buds in profile in corners. Long narrow straight-edged leaves. Sand-encrusted; lower corners broken off. 4"  $\times$   $6\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  (thickness at bottom)  $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Pl. L.

**K.K. I. i. 016.** Fr. of glazed faience; similar clay and glaze to K.K. I. i. 06 &c., showing fr. of foliage in relief, with curled leaf like K.K. I. i. 07 (Pl. LII). Glaze partially gone. Fr. chamfered inwards at back to form wide V-shaped depression.  $5'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$  to  $3''$ .

**K.K. I. i. 017.** Stucco human hand, grasping small object such as spear shaft (missing). Modelling extremely good, and but for the size might have been cast from life. Painted dark red. Two wooden pegs at wrist for attachment.  $\frac{2}{3}$  life-size. Pl. LIII.

**K.K. I. i. b. 01.** Mass of frs. of painted silk, from which is made out an imperfect rendering of the Moon. On white disc with red-brown border line a tree with a hare standing on its hind legs holding a churning stick, in black outline. Surrounding the disc a series of radiating pear-shaped white patches (prob. eight) outlined roughly with red brown. Diam. of disc.  $4\frac{1}{4}''$ . Other frs. show white scalloped circles, outlined black. Pl. LXI.

**K.K. I. i. b. 02.** Frs. of painted silk, among which the lower L. p. angle of face, with red lips; the upper R. p. angle of face with part of eyebrow and outer angle of eye; a R. shoulder. All white, outlined black. Rough work.  $\frac{2}{3}$  life-size.

**K.K. I. i. b. 03.** Frs. of painted silk banner. On L. p.,

head and shoulders of celestial figure, head  $\frac{3}{4}''$  to R. p. bent slightly down; dark complexion.

Head-dress has tall centre Linga-shaped black mass bound round with a ribbon. Round this are set tall white or pink lotus buds. A red band encircles head and hangs in loop at back. Elongated nimbus (green) and green halo.

To R. p. a second figure, front, costumed as Bodhisattvas in Th. B. banners with many ribbons, stoles and girdles. Head-dress prob. flaming jewels held by red band. At top one or two floating Apsaras on clouds. The whole is very faded and torn. Outline in black, very delicately drawn. To R. p., a red border.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$ .

**K.K. I. i. b. 04.** Fr. of painted silk banner, with patches of colour. Design indistinguishable.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}''$ .

**K.K. I. i. b. 05.** Fr. of painted silk; showing man's face in many frs. Flesh white, lips red. Eyes long and straight, upper and lower lips each drawn with single line; eyebrows well arched and thick. Hair (or cap) solid black; moustache and beard painted with rather dragging stroke. Life-size.

Outlines black, boldly drawn. Very good character of work, expressive and free. Top of head, extreme L. side of face and R. corner missing. Background to R. p., plain.  $5'' \times 7''$ . Pl. CVII.

OBJECTS EXCAVATED IN CENTRAL CHAPEL OF SHRINE K.K. I. II AND AMONG REMAINS OF OTHER SHRINES WITHIN TOWN, K.K. I

**K.K. I. ii. 01.** Fr. of thin canvas painting, apparently part of border, containing seated Buddha fig. Soles of feet upturned; hands in teaching attitude; head  $\frac{3}{4}''$  to L. p., slightly downwards. Ear large; hair black and short; nose long; mouth smiling. Flesh pink; contours black over darker pink. R. arm seems to be shaded. On upper R. arm an armlet. A stalk with flowers seems to proceed from L. arm. Rosary round neck.

Three garments; under, light (perhaps white); robe vermilion; stole yellow outlined grey. Horseshoe halo vermilion with green centre; nimbus green, shaded light near head. Spandrels green, with vermilion flowers. Narrow line of yellow across above nimbus, and above, a border,  $\frac{3}{8}''$ , vermilion.

Below, a straight and continuous Padmāsana, shaded. The whole rather Tibetan in style. Canvas carefully primed, and paint mixed with water.

Rev. primed grey, probably mixed with wax or oil; a few well-written Tib. characters in vermilion. Edges cut.

With above a small fr. of paper with part of ornament drawn in black outline. Canvas, torn, but otherwise well preserved. Paper rather woolly. Canvas  $3\frac{5}{16}'' \times 2\frac{5}{16}''$ . Paper  $1\frac{3}{16}'' \times \frac{1}{16}''$ . Pl. LXXVII.

**K.K. I. ii. 02. bb.** Block-printed paper leaf with Hsi-hsia text and decorated along top and across centre with rows of twelve seated Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0257. f, g. Coarsely printed. Leaf originally folded down centre. Paper buff, strong and torn at centre of top.  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. I. ii. 02. dd.** Fr. of paper, with block impression of part of head-dress (?).  $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. I. iii. 01, 02, 03.** Clay stucco; lotus petals, prob. from Padmāsana. 01, painted pink darkening to centre, and having white inner and yellow outer border.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  (gr. width)  $2\frac{5}{8}''$ .

02. Similar but blue instead of pink.  $3\frac{1}{8}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ . 03. Two petals in one piece, a smaller superimposed on larger, their bases together. Tip of larger rather strongly tilted outwards and the smaller less so. Painted pink.  $2\frac{5}{16}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}''$ . Pl. LV.

**K.K. I. iii. 04.** Fr. of clay stucco antler (?). Main stem bending backwards (broken off); a short blunt tine pointing forwards. Stick projecting from root for attaching to head of deer. Painted over all white with black markings, and green smear on under-side. Gr. M.  $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 1\frac{5}{8}''$ .

**K.K. I. x. 01-5.** Clay stucco lotus petals, coloured variously red with green border, green with red border and blue with red border.

Between border and centre a raised rib running all round curved edge turning into symmetrical flame scroll at centre and coloured yellow. Point of petal slightly upturned. Av.  $4\frac{5}{8}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ , excepting 03,  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LV.

**K.K. I. x. 06, 07.** Clay stucco rosettes in low relief; gilded. Eight blunt petals with inner ring of pearls and plain centre. Diam.  $1\frac{1}{8}''$ .

## MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS RECOVERED AT RUINED SHRINE K.K. II.

**K.K. II. 01.** Carved wooden figure of standing Buddha in Abhaya-mudrā. Head and both hands missing; feet together slightly out-turned and resting on green lotus.

Three garments are visible. An upper robe, red, is wrapped round body, over L. shoulder and arm, hanging in straight line down L. side of leg nearly to ankle; at this level it shows a horizontal edge round back, and an oblique line in front upwards from R. to L., the line of upper edge crossing breast being parallel. The upper line at back runs from L. shoulder downward to below R. arm. A corner of same robe hangs from forearm to back of L. thigh.

A second robe, green, covers breast and back to neck and R. arm, and hangs in heavy loop from arm to near ankle. Covering lower legs and ankles is third robe, purple, heavily pleated and reaching to lotus at back. On this, in front are two white pendent bands, ends of girdle. Round neck hangs massive carcanet, gold, studded with rosette jewels. Folds in drapery very few and formal, being merely grooves.

At each shoulder is stump of an upward projection, red, which may have supported nimbus. Neck and feet gilded. Seen from side, figure is too flat, but the backward curve from feet to shoulders conveys great dignity. From front the resemblance to twelfth-cent. Gothic statuary is most striking.

Lotus chipped; corner of red robe, burnt; crack down front. Height  $10\frac{1}{8}$ " , width  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " ; thickness front to back  $c. 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Pl. LXVI.

**K.K. II. 02, 04-7, 012, 017. a-b, 021, 023, 025-7, 031, 038-40, 046-9, 051, 070-3, 079.** Frs. of plain silk.

02. Blue with piece of yellow attached,  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ ". 04. Dark brown,  $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ ". 05. Faded pale blue,  $10 \times 4$ ". 06. Grey-brown,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ ". 07. Buff, with traces of paint or paste,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ ". 012. Buff,  $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ". 017. a. Dull green,  $8 \times 4$ ". 017. b. Rich canary yellow,  $6 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ". 021. Blue,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ". 023. Bright green, fine corded surface,  $12 \times \frac{3}{4}$ ". 025. Two frs. blue, to larger is attached doubled strip buff,  $13 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ " and  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ ". 026. Two frs. buff, stained pink in patches,  $14 \times 15$ " and  $10 \times 2$ ". 027. Two frs. plum colour,  $13\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ " and  $9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ". 031. Pale faded blue,  $12 \times 8$ ". 038. Three frs. dark blue. Largest  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ ". 039. Two frs., faded blue,  $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " and  $7 \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ ". 040. Blue, loosely woven with tiny fr. of inscr. paper attached,  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ ". 046. Dark blue,  $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15$ ". 047. Two frs. black,  $21 \times 3$ " and  $11 \times 5$ ". 048. Faded blue or green,  $10 \times 6$ ". 049. Buff, unevenly woven,  $14 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ ". 051. Faded yellow,  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ ". 070-2. Blue with remains of coloured and MS. paper adhering. Gr. fr.  $13 \times 14$ ". 073. Dark drab,  $11 \times 9$ ". 079. Black,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

**K.K. II. 08.** Fr. of painted silk, canvas; with group of seven celestial beings kneeling on cloud scrolls with which they are surrounded. Head-dresses all of tall Chinese type, excepting one, with crown. Features Chinese.

All are enveloped in voluminous robes of one colour. The lowest (complete) dark grey; to L. p. one red; to R. p.

one yellow, one red. Higher to R. p., red, with gilded head-dress; highest, blue. Each figure nimbate and placed one behind the other *en échelon*. Drawing delicate and free. Well preserved.  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

**K.K. II. 09.** Fr. of silk, canary yellow, faded, with six bold Chinese characters in black ink.  $13 \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ ".

**K.K. II. 010.** Fr. of painted silk gauze, yellow, with white lotuses and green leaves and stalks. Touches of red brown here and there. Flowers well drawn.  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ ".

**K.K. II. 011.** Fr. of painted silk banner. Part of R. side near top. A very graceful Apsaras floats vertically with head bent downward towards central figure, of which flaming halo with elaborately drawn cusped centre appears below tasselled canopy. Apsaras has loose short-sleeved vest, open in V shape to waist, falling in graceful folds over hips and dropping in point at front.

In extended L. hand a small dish of fruit and in uplifted R. hand a flower. A pink clinging robe ornamented with spiral spots, and with green lining, reveals bare feet; in front the long ends of girdle are knotted at about knee level. A massive carcanet encircles neck.

Outlines freely drawn in black. Very faded and ragged.  $15 \times 10$ ".

**K.K. II. 014.** Frs. of painted paper, several thicknesses stuck together and painted in red, blue, yellow, &c., but too fragmentary to make out. Very fragile. Largest  $5 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ ".

**K.K. II. 015.** Fr. of silk damask, discoloured. Pattern loosely woven and indistinct, but rows of Svastikas can be recognized. A few Chinese characters written in black.  $7 \times 4$ ".

**K.K. II. 016.** Fr. of printed silk, dull pink with four-petalled buttercup rosette *semé* in white (resist). Very ragged.  $13 \times 13$ ". Pl. LXXXVI.

**K.K. II. 018.** Figured silk wallet; square when open, with edges turned in and pasted to paper lining. Two bands, composed of circular or elliptical bunches of flowers in blue and yellow, are woven across material; the space between bands  $c. 3$ ". Diam. of bunch  $2$ ". Space between bunches  $\frac{3}{8}$ ".

The coloured yarns float loosely at back, and have been strengthened by paper pasted over. Ground colour of material probably pink discoloured to dull brown. In centre of one edge of square a band of some material for tying,  $9$ " long. Very discoloured and faded.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ ". Pl. LXXXIII.

**K.K. II. 019.** Fr. of printed silk, buff with lighter 'resist' pattern of rosettes of four long petals, all-over. Roughly printed.  $5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ".

**K.K. II. 020.** Fr. of printed paper, showing repeating seated Buddha figure in meditation, similar to K.K. II. 056, but different block.  $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ".

- K.K. II. 022.** Frs. of paper, perished, with traces of Chinese characters. Largest *c.* 3" × 3".
- K.K. II. 024.** Silk banner top, triangular, crimson with round white spots by resist process. Edges bound with buff gauze, with top loop for suspension and short tasselled ends of same. At lower corners blue (faded to green) tubular gauze streamers with terminal yellow and blue tassels. A Chinese numeral (?) in black ink near point. 12" × 6".
- K.K. II. 028.** Fr. of paper, with Chinese characters. Very rotten. Gr. fr. 3" × 1½".
- K.K. II. 029.** Frs. of paper, soft and woolly, with block-printed Chinese characters. Gr. fr. 2½" × 1¾".
- K.K. II. 030.** Fr. of silk damask, with small lozenge trellis all over. Pale blue faded to buff. 8" × 10½".
- K.K. II. 032.** Fr. of printed silk, crimson spotted with six-petalled buff rosette in resist, showing centre circle and midribs to petals reserved in ground colour. 11" × 5". Pl. LXXXVI.
- K.K. II. 033.** Fr. of printed silk; blue printed white by resist. Spot pattern of symbols. 12" × 4". Pl. LXXXVII.
- K.K. II. 034.** Frs. of printed silk, thin and loosely woven. Dull crimson, dyed with pattern reserved buff by resist. Large piece spotted with rosettes composed of large centre dot surrounded by ring of 10 small dots. Rosette frequently distorted as though stamp was only half a circle stamped twice to form the circle, and often overlapping so that a kind of ellipse is formed. Small piece spotted with five-petalled rosette. The two pieces sewn together. 12" × 4". Pl. LXXXVI.
- K.K. II. 035.** Fr. of canvas painting. R. arm, and outline of hip and leg of figure. Background blue, bordered gold (metallic); probably vesica, with crimson background above upper curve of vesica. Short tight-sleeved tunic with band above elbow and cuff of vandyked ornament. Arm pendent with two bangles at wrist; hand defaced. Drapery at hip. Traces of black (hair) at shoulder. Outline black; very faded and worn. Pose of R. leg suggests advancing R. to L. 12" × 2".
- K.K. II. 036.** Fr. of silk tapestry, composed of several pieces sewn together. Very ragged but fine work. Floral pattern too fragmentary to make out. Ground dark brown, pattern in shades of green and buff. Encrusted with mud. *c.* 4" × 6".
- K.K. II. 037.** Fr. of silk damask. Pattern very indistinct; small floral sprig, *semé*. 5" × 3¾".
- K.K. II. 041.** Silk threads of blue and yellow, twisted together and made into a hank 19" long.
- K.K. II. 042.** Frs. of paper, stuck together like cardboard. Gr. fr. 1¼" × 1⅙".
- K.K. II. 043.** Silk wallet (?), in two frs. faded green; lined with several thicknesses of MS. paper, similar to K.K. II. 018 (Pl. LXXXIII), but without string. 10½" × 6½".
- K.K. II. 044.** Frs. of canvas, blue and buff, stuck together with paper bearing Chinese characters, used as stiffener. Shapeless and ragged. 11" × 10".
- K.K. II. 045.** Fr. of silk banner. Upper border of stout ribbed blue silk, doubled with frs. of edge of painted fabric adhering to stitching at lower edge. Portion of cane stiffener in fold, and two silk suspension loops; through these are put two short pieces of cane, of which one is portion of arrow butt. 2' 6" × 4".
- K.K. II. 050.** Fr. of silk damask, very firm, pink, with bold floral design. A few cursive Chinese characters in black ink on one side. 5" × 2¾".
- K.K. II. 052.** Fr. of silk. Long strip, thin, pink, with bold Chinese writing on both sides. 24" × 4¾".
- K.K. II. 053.** Fr. of silk damask, lined plain silk. On damask, traces of Chinese characters apparently written on a painted surface put on the damask. Very worn and pattern unrecognizable; all discoloured. 8" × 10½".
- K.K. II. 054.** Frs. of printed silk; several pieces joined; one piece plain. Two with spot pattern in black outline—two concentric circles from which six short rays with small rhomboids between, making a kind of wheel design  $\frac{7}{16}$ " in diameter. Another piece dotted with stars and birds, and having a few Chinese characters either written or stamped. 19" × 10".
- K.K. II. 055.** Fr. of painted silk canvas; torn, very faded and nothing of interest; patches of red and other colours. *c.* 12" × 3".
- K.K. II. 056.** Fr. of block-printed paper. At top a row of four seated Buddha figures in teaching pose with lotus petal halo and nimbus. Below, four rows of 5 Chinese characters. Then four more figures in meditation, under each of which five more Chinese characters. To L. six Chinese characters (probably more missing at upper torn corner). Below these a small Pagoda. A line across bottom. Torn away at lower R. corner. 11¼" × 5".
- K.K. II. 064.** Fr. of paper, with a few black lines and traces of green and red colour. 3¼" × 2".
- K.K. II. 065.** Fr. of drawing on paper, showing rough sketches of head of stringed instrument, a flower and upper part of shoulder, face and head of figure. Thin lines. 4½" × 5¾".
- K.K. II. 066.** Fr. of painted canvas banner. Part of face and R. shoulder of Buddha. Flesh colour, shaded. Eyes oblique. Short black hair in bow-shaped curve over forehead with red spot in front. Cf. plaster mask K.K. I. 0195 (Pl. LIII). Long ear. Petal-shaped nimbus, buff, halo green with red border. Background green with black line scroll-work; red outer border; outlines black. Poor work of Tibetan type. 10½" × 11¼".
- K.K. II. 067.** Fr. of silk appliqué band; made of narrow strip of fine dragon design work in gilded silk canvas

mounted on thin paper and applied to crimson or salmon pink corded ground; outlined with silk cord which is covered with gilded paper and couched.

One edge is plain band of gilded silk, above which are parts of three legs and tail of three-toed dragon. Tail spinous and scaly.

In front of dragon a chevron pattern between two scalloped bands, and then beginning of repeat of another.

All very good work. Lined pink silk neatly turned in and sewn at edges. All faded to buff. One end finished in blunt point, the other cut straight. Perhaps from MS. cover, as *Ser.* iv. Pl. CXI, Ch. xlvi. 001.  $1\frac{3}{8}'' \times 1\frac{3}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 068. Fr. of printed paper**, in many pieces, soft and silky. Rows of monk-like figures seated in contemplation on long petalled lotuses and wearing sharply pointed cowl. Straight short rays form nimbus. Crude work. Frs. of Chinese characters below figures. Av. c.  $3'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 069. Fr. of silk gauze**; yellow and faded. Torn.  $5'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 074. Remains of silk painting** (perished), with dark silk border, and wooden stiffener at bottom. Subject, Buddha seated in Bhūmisparśa-mudrā on lotus. Supported on elaborate pedestal; the upper surface painted crimson, and the many-stepped mouldings and large central torus decorated with long rectangular panels filled with roundels in various interchanged colours. Colouring mostly dark red and green, much discoloured. Remains of paper backing. c.  $22'' \times 1' 4''$ .

**K.K. II. 075. Silk band and wooden weighting-stick**, from bottom of painting (?); silk printed, with dull red ground and pattern in resist of buff-coloured lozenge-shaped spots. Lined with pale blue silk, and fixed into groove cut along length of stick. Stick plain round, painted red. Silk slightly narrows towards top. Silk  $4'' \times 14''$  to  $10''$ ; stick, length  $15\frac{1}{4}''$ , diam.  $\frac{5}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 076. Fr. of wooden weighting-stick** from painting, with remains of paper adhering. Length  $7''$ , diam.  $\frac{5}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 077. Fr. of paper pounce**, torn. Pricked floral and scroll design, not wholly intelligible. One side of paper blackened. An old drawing has been used, the lines of which are traceable but have no relation to the pricked design.  $13'' \times 11''$ .

**K.K. II. 078. Frs. of plain silk**, faded pinkish buff, with loop of fine canvas attached. Prob. front of border of painting. Gr. length  $13'' \times 4''$ .

**K.K. II. 080. Specimen of paper**, soft buff, thin, felted, torn. Gr. fr.  $3'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 081. Remains of silk painting**, dirty, torn and faded. Subject was standing Buddha, with young monkish attendant in adoration on either side. Coarse work.  $2' \times 1' 4''$ .

**K.K. II. 082. Fr. of clay stucco lotus petal**, ornamented in relief as K.K. I. 047. No colour.  $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 083, 091, 092, 097. Frs. of clay stucco drapery.**

083 shows wavy edges of flattened tubular folds; blue.  $3\frac{4}{10}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ . 091, 092, 'butterfly' bow, grey-blue.  $5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{8}''$ . 097, hanging corner with tubular folds; green with red lining.  $3'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 084, 098, 0113, 0150, 0174, 0195, 0228. Frs. of clay stucco 'caltrop' mail**; gilded. 084, 0113, 0150, 0195, 0228, reeded variety as K.K. II. 0197. Roughly modelled. Gr. fr. 0150, lozenge shape.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . 098, with part of frame, red. Roughly modelled.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ . 0174, evenly and well modelled. No reeds or rivet.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$ . For other examples, see K.K. II. 0101, 0103, 0163, 0197, Pl. LV.

**K.K. II. 085. Fr. of clay stucco ornament** in relief; a double row of lotus petals, reversed, incurving at their bases where they join; outer edges of pearl ornament. No colour. Suggestion of raised decoration on each petal similar to K.K. I. 047. Good work. Material tough and fibrous.  $2'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 086. Clay stucco human ear**, badly modelled, painted red over white. Lobe normal and pierced.  $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2''$ .

**K.K. II. 087. Fr. of clay stucco band**, painted white with red and green chevrons at intervals.  $3\frac{7}{8}'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 088. Clay stucco finger**, with long projecting nail. Gilded. Exactly similar to K.K. I. 012.  $3\frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$ . Pl. LIV.

**K.K. II. 089. Fr. of fresco**, on mud plaster. Part of circle bordered green with black lines; centre yellow, spotted red. Ground outside red.  $3'' \times 2''$ .

**K.K. II. 090. Fr. of clay stucco ornament**, beautifully modelled (prob. part of jewel), coated thinly with white, over which gold. Ornament is composed of diverging flamboyant scrolls, beside a kind of lotus centre. Surfaces of scrolls are generally flat or slightly 'dished' (concave), terminating in projecting ends.  $3'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LIII.

**K.K. II. 093. Fr. of clay stucco relief ornament**, consisting of two lotus petals with a smaller one overlapping between. Dark blue, bordered with lines of salmon pink, pale yellow and dark blue.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{4}{10}''$ .

**K.K. II. 094-6. Frs. of three clay stucco fingers.** 094, painted pink over white and gilded; short nail. 095, same as preceding, but nail long. 096, red on under-side and nail, and blue on back; nail slightly beyond tip. c.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  life-size. Largest fr.  $3\frac{4}{10}'' \times 1''$ .

**K.K. II. 098. Fr. of clay stucco mail (?)**; frame (?), painted red and links gilded over pale wash.  $3'' \times 2''$ .  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 099. Clay stucco L. hand of figure**, palm outwards, clenching white double cord (?). Blue; palm red. Nearly life-size.

**K.K. II. 0100. Fr. of stucco architectural (?) orn.**, similar to K.K. II. 0125. Surface convex with raised portion continuing curve of lower part. Badly damaged by water.  $12'' \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0101. Fr. of clay stucco R. forearm and hand of colossal figure in clay stucco.** Sleeve close fitting, red, with panel of gilded mail, projecting on each side. Pattern of links of mail resembles a caltrop, with the fourth, outward turned, point replaced by small knob. Links are placed close together, as may be seen in the corslet of the Vaiśravaṇa in *Ser. iv.* Pl. LXXII, Ch. 0018; Pl. LXXIII, Ch. xxxvii. 002; and Pl. XC, Ch. xviii. 002, where it appears to interlace. Cf. also K.K. II. 0103, Pl. LV, for a fine example.

Somewhat roughly modelled round wooden core, in which is an iron nail at elbow for attaching core of upper arm and iron wire for attaching (missing) fingers. Hand white. Forearm seems to be flexed and hand turned back, prob. supporting some object.  $11" \times 4"$ . For other examples, see K.K. II. 084 &c., 0163, 0197. Pl. LV.

**K.K. II. 0102, 0133. Fr. of fresco in two pieces.** Outer edge, broad black border; next, band of buff. Within is scrolled background and thin knotted drapery (stole or girdle). Colours red, green, blue and shades of buff; outlines black.  $17" \times 6\frac{1}{4}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0103. Fr. of clay stucco mail-clad figure;** deltoid (?) region. Mail is of plaited 'caltrop' type very regularly modelled and gilded. It seems to be held in a framing of steel or lacquered leather, painted grey, which runs from neck to point of shoulder and then turns down, tapering, to armpit. On top of shoulder is a knot of drapery; above mail a double cord, knotted and red.  $6\frac{1}{2}" \times 7"$ . For other examples, see K.K. II. 084 &c., 0101, 0163, 0197. Pl. LV.

**K.K. II. 0104. Clay stucco torso mask,** with single close-fitting garment in red, crossing from R. shoulder below L. arm, leaving L. breast bare. Umbilicus indicated; two raised ridges round base of neck; narrow waist; broad shoulders. Flesh gilded. Well modelled. Fr. of paper with Chin. chars. adhering to front.  $6\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{8}"$ . Pl. LIII.

**K.K. II. 0105. Fr. of fresco,** showing L. foot with jewelled anklet, standing on Padmāsana with stylized petals in two rows; one turned up and other down with small palmette between adjoining petals.

Flesh pale pink, slightly shaded; sole of foot red. Anklet red, with white pearls and large jewel in front. Seed-table of lotus, pink; petals alternately pink and blue. Background black and red. Outlines of flesh red and of petals black.  $8" \times 7\frac{1}{4}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0107. Fr. of clay stucco drapery** from figure. Blue cloak with borders crossed at neck, decorated with alternating half-palmettes in blue and red, outlined white on red ground bordered with red and gold. From V of crossing issues loose white drapery, bordered gold. From L. shoulder fr. of loose drapery in grey, lined with red.  $10\frac{1}{2}" \times 10"$ . Pl. LV.

**K.K. II. 0108. Fr. of clay stucco figure;** seated cross-legged. Head and arms missing. Red vest, close fitting; blue gorget with point front and back edged with raised trefoil scroll; loose white shirt hangs from vest, and

red robe from beneath shirt, covers legs. Vest and robe may be one garment with white loin-cloth fastened at waist. Red band round upper edge of gorget. Figure slim and tall. Wooden core.  $6" \times 2\frac{5}{8}"$ . Pl. LIV.

**K.K. II. 0109-II, 0121-3. Six clay miniature votive Stūpas.** 0110 is without much detail and has three tiers. The others are as K.K. 090, &c. 0122 is clearest, and shows base of Tee on top of dome. Av. height 3", width 3".

**K.K. II. 0112. Clay stucco front half of sole of foot,** with remains of yellow paint. Two first toes broken.  $4\frac{1}{4}" \times 5\frac{1}{4}"$ . Pl. LIV.

**K.K. II. 0114, 0180. Frs. of clay stucco fingers,** gilded. 0114 broken at both ends.  $3" \times \frac{1}{8}"$ . 0180 broken at lower end, recurved tip. Badly modelled; life-size.

**K.K. II. 0115, 0128, 0129, 0131, 0181, 0204, 0205, 0212. Clay stucco rosettes,** gilded. 015. Round cabochon centre surrounded by circle of pearls between two plain rings; outer ray of short blunt-pointed petals. Diam.  $1\frac{3}{4}"$ . 0128. Cabochon centre surrounded by pearls and outer ray of six petals with round indented ends and 'eyes' at junction of their bases. Diam.  $1\frac{1}{2}"$ . 0129. Elliptical, peony in semi-profile similar to terminal rosettes on pearl pendent tabs K.K. I. 029, &c.  $1\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$ . 0131. Fr., sunflower with centre high and double ray of petals bending back with tip slightly recurved. Diam. complete c.  $3\frac{1}{4}"$ . 0181. Flat pyramidal shape, indented centre round which three rays of roughly incised radiating lines. Broken at one side. Diam.  $2\frac{1}{4}"$ . 0204. Pyramidal; centre, a four-petalled flower with plain boss; below, ray of blunt petals with deep midribs; outer and lowest ray, whirling scrolls. Diam.  $2\frac{1}{2}"$ . 0205. Pyramidal; centre of pearls surrounded by plain line from which issues double ray of lotus petals, each strongly convex and outlined with raised edge. About  $\frac{1}{3}$  broken away. Diam.  $2\frac{1}{2}"$ . 0212. Double-rayed lotus with large flat centre, convex petals with rib edges and points slightly upturned. Outer ray of short incised radiating channels. Broken in two places at edge. Diam. 4". Pl. LIII.

**K.K. II. 0116, 0140, 0176, 0177, 0179. Clay stucco leaves** of trees in low relief on stick core; spotted yellow and red (blossom) and veined with grooves. 0140, 0176, 0179 broken.  $3\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{7}{8}"$ . Pl. LV.

**K.K. II. 0117. Clay stucco Buddha mask.** Pink; black hair shown by grooves slanting from centre R. and L. Top-knot coiled. Poorly modelled.  $2\frac{5}{8}" \times 1\frac{1}{8}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0118. Clay stucco animal skull,** monkey (?), painted white with dark eye sockets.  $2\frac{1}{8}" \times 1\frac{5}{8}"$ . Pl. LIII.

**K.K. II. 0119. Fresco fr.,** showing L. lower angle of face; elongated ear with circular disc as ornament; L. shoulder with grey drapery having red bands and scroll ornament between, roughly drawn in black; black long hair behind shoulder. Flesh grey. Adjoining shoulder prob. shoulder of second fig. in red drapery with black scrolls. Background red and buff.  $5\frac{1}{4}" \times 5"$ .

- K.K. II. 0120, 0157.** Fresco frs., painted in seven horizontal bands probably representing pavement. From below upwards, bands are black (plain), buff (plain), light blue, pinkish buff, light blue, light green and light blue, the blue bands narrower than others, and all ornamented with scrolls in brown outline, partly shaded. Ornamented bands bordered with narrow red lines. At R. upper corner of 0120 one (farther) leg and part of frame of platform drawn in perspective with boarded (?) floor (buff). Foot of leg is inverted red lotus; leg, brown; frame red on side, green on top. For piece of similar design see K.K. II. 0165. Gr. fr.  $9" \times 10"$ .
- K.K. II. 0124.** Fr. of clay stucco drapery, red, with white or pink stole hanging down it. From large figure. Roughly modelled.  $8" \times 9"$ .
- K.K. II. 0125.** Fr. of stucco ceiling or vault (?), surfaced with fibrous clay of the texture of loose felt. Shows painted portions of two long octagonal coffers divided and bordered by gold band,  $1"$  broad. Edges of coffers in bands and lines of black and shades of grey and white, simulating mouldings. Field of coffers bright red of two tones on which very free and good grisaille floral ornament, in two tones of grey and white, outlined with red. Upper edge of fr. chamfered, and surface generally shaped as though to fit coving of ceiling. Very good work.  $8" \times 11"$ . Pl. LV.
- K.K. II. 0126.** Clay stucco negro head, coloured grey over red. Deep-sunk sockets for eyes which may have been made of beads; pouting mouth with thick lips; flat nose, heavy V-shaped brows. Close, Arab head-dress on top of head, and two thick turban-like rolls at back. Thick neck.  
Pierced below for wooden core of attachment to body; well modelled. Height  $1\frac{3}{4}"$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0127.** Clay stucco animal's skull, painted white with dark eye sockets. Broken away at top.  $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0130.** Fr. of clay stucco flattened cloud scroll, gilded.  $1\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{3}{8}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0132.** Fr. of clay stucco, in form of single coil of cord (?) painted grey above and red below. Diam.  $2\frac{1}{4}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0134, 0136.** Frs. of stucco architectural (?) ornament, coloured in same manner as K.K. II. 0125, Pl. LV. 0134, irregular raised band and deeply sunk panel.  $4\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{4}"$ . 0136, a flat scrolled band.  $6" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0135, 0206, 0207.** Frs. of clay stucco scroll orn., prob. all from same mould. 0135 shows portion of 'sunflower' rosette with petals in two tones of pink with a pair of blue reversed scrolls rising from behind and throwing off two smaller pink ones above, which support between them a central green petal shape. Adjoining L. blue scroll is a green one issuing from behind rosette and turning in the same direction as the adjoining scroll.  
All scrolls are in a light tone on outer curve and dark inside. Broken on both sides and at top. Scraps of MS. paper on back.  $4\frac{1}{2}" \times 4"$ . 0206 shows R. side of similar orn.  $4" \times 2"$ . 0207 shows central upper part, the colour of pair of top scrolls vermilion, and above central petal shape a vermilion knob.  $3\frac{3}{8}" \times 3\frac{1}{4}"$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0137.** Fr. of clay stucco human R. hand, open, life-size, painted pink. All fingers missing.  $5\frac{1}{4}" \times 3\frac{3}{4}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0138, 0148.** Frs. of stucco, painted as coffering ornament similar to K.K. II. 0125 (Pl. LV). 0138 badly damaged.  $5\frac{1}{4}" \times 3\frac{1}{4}"$ . 0148 has one edge segmental, bordered with gold, and outside, following same curve, are bands of shaded pink, shaded blue and white (?).  $4\frac{1}{8}" \times 3"$ .
- K.K. II. 0139, 0213-15.** Clay stucco panels, and frs., in low relief. Oblong, square at one end and indented at other. Plain band border at the three straight sides turning inwards and downwards at fourth side into two half-trefoil palmette forms whose lower scrolled ends touch on middle line of panel. A half-rosette fills lower end; from this springs centre stem opening out into scroll-work which fills panel. Coloured chrome yellow. Prob. parts of border. 0139,  $2\frac{3}{4}" \times 5"$ . 0213,  $4\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{3}{4}"$ . 0214, broken away at upper L. corner, and with fr. of paper Chin. MS. adhering,  $4" \times 2\frac{3}{4}"$ . 0215, lower fr. only,  $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0141.** Clay stucco human ear, pink, with cable-like black hair bordering inner edge and curved round lobe.  $5\frac{3}{4}" \times 3"$ . Pl. LIV.
- K.K. II. 0143, 0154.** Frs. of stucco painted in grisaille on red ground. Very elegant design cleverly executed. Prob. portions of K.K. II. 0125.  $6" \times 3\frac{1}{4}"$ .  $6" \times 2\frac{3}{4}"$ . Pl. LV.
- K.K. II. 0144.** Clay stucco toes and forepart of L. human foot, life-size.  $3\frac{3}{8}" \times 3\frac{5}{8}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0145, 0159, 0170.** Clay stucco frs. of bodies of leopard in relief, yellow spotted black. 0145, hind half only, in crouching pose, tail curled against side.  $2\frac{1}{8}" \times 1"$ . 0159, advancing to L. mouth open, tail upraised, broken. Hind feet and one forefoot missing.  $3\frac{3}{4}" \times 2"$ . 0170, same mould as 0145. Complete; two front paws together, head resting on them.  $3\frac{3}{8}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0146, 0153.** Fr. of clay stucco coronet-like orn., consisting of green scrolls rising from row of gilt pearls supported by red band. To L. end of 0153 is pink petal of rosette resembling that of K.K. II. 0135. Prob. latter is central orn. of coronet. MS. paper sticking to back.  $6" \times 2"$ .
- K.K. II. 0147.** Fr. of clay stucco pearl band, with double plain band on one side. Gilded.  $2\frac{1}{4}" \times \frac{5}{8}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0149.** Clay stucco amulet (or jewel); rectangular; within plain border, scrolls rising from half-rosette.  $1\frac{7}{8}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0151.** Fr. of clay stucco, pink, with three Chin. chars., the upper and lower partly broken away.  $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ .



- K.K. II. 0152.** Clay stucco lozenge-shaped jewel with ornament in slight relief. Gilded.  $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0155.** Fr. of clay stucco sole of human foot. Gilded over pink. Heel missing. Poorly modelled.  $4'' \times 5''$ .
- K.K. II. 0156.** Clay stucco monkish figure, seated; enveloped in single green robe edged red and covering hands and feet. Head shaven, flesh pink; eyes small and staring.  $3'' \times 1\frac{5}{8}''$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0158.** Fr. of clay stucco human ear; edges damaged and lobe broken away. Gilded. Badly modelled.  $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0160.** Clay stucco lotus petal; surface convex with keel down centre; painted in five bands of grey, from very pale outside to nearly black centre.  $7'' \times 4''$ .
- K.K. II. 0161.** Wooden terminal orn., long triangular; carved roughly in low relief in symmetrical cloud scroll; both sides alike and upper edge cut to contours of scrolls; at highest point a  $\frac{1}{4}''$  hole to receive tenon of finial (?). Lower edge has central shallow groove,  $\frac{1}{2}''$  wide  $\frac{1}{4}''$  deep, cut from front to back; and near each end, at under-surface, a projecting dowel for attachment to whatever it surmounted. Traces of red and black colouring on one side.  $5\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2'' \times 1''$ . Pl. LXVI.
- K.K. II. 0162.** Wooden leg of small stand, curved like elephant's trunk with lower end turned outwards and upwards and cut to flat point. Upper part flattened at sides and back, slightly keel-shaped in front; flat on top, in which remain two small wooden dowels. Painted red.  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. LXVI.
- K.K. II. 0163.** Fr. of clay stucco lorica, from life-size figure in painted stucco. Part of R. breast. Lorica seems to have a rigid double frame in which is flexible 'caltrop' mail panel. On shoulder, a knot of drapery, broken. Outer frame, red; on inner frame and mail panel, traces of gilding. For other examples of 'caltrop' mail, see K.K. II. 084 &c., 0101, 0103, 0197.  $13'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LV.
- K.K. II. 0164.** Fr. of clay stucco head. L. side of face only, with smiling mouth, large eye, and Tilaka. Much broken and defaced. Pink. Height  $10''$ . Pl. LIV.
- K.K. II. 0165.** Fresco fr. belonging to K.K. II. 0120, and having similar details. Only four pavement bands shown, and foot and part of leg of platform. To L. of this a broad green band extending from buff to top of fr.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$ .
- K.K. II. 0166.** Fr. of stucco architectural painted decoration; modelled in cusped border round sunk moulded panel; same style as K.K. II. 0125, Pl. LV.  $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0167.** Fr. of clay stucco frill of drapery; green with gilded edge, bound at top with pink turban-like twist.  $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0168.** Fr. of clay stucco head (?), covered with close 'snail-shell' spirals of black hair, applied separately. Some missing.  $3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4''$ . Pl. LIV.
- K.K. II. 0169.** Clay stucco arm of figure, painted yellow, and flexed. Hand missing; upper arm  $3''$ , forearm  $3''$ .
- K.K. II. 0171.** Fr. of clay stucco drapery, painted red.  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0172.** Fr. of fresco of architectural features, composed of lines and bands in grey yellow and red.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0173.** Clay stucco lotus petal, convex, with strongly defined 'keel'. Blue border, centre floral scroll in yellow, pink, green, blue and white on dark red ground.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LV.
- K.K. II. 0175.** Fr. of clay stucco figurine of warrior (?); in a kind of red tabard, short in front, and to haunches at back, with V opening in front at neck, bordered gold. Loose red Dhōtī tied with white girdle. Middle of body bare in front. Legs, arms and head missing. Wooden pegs for attachment of legs.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 1\frac{5}{8}''$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0182.** Fr. of clay stucco drapery, with two channels its length. Blue.  $10\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0183.** Fr. of stucco, architectural (?) painted decoration, of same type as K.K. II. 0125. A well-modelled volute painted in lines of pink and gold, opening out in blue and white diverging lines.  $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LV.
- K.K. II. 0184.** Fr. of clay stucco demon's face, showing eye and part of cheek. Flesh yellow, spotted red. Eyeball (broken) shows mark in centre of applied iris. Massive eyebrow, black. Groove on lower part of cheek prob. shows edge of wide grinning mouth.  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$ . Pl. LIV.
- K.K. II. 0185.** Clay stucco mask of Buddha. Small well-marked features; long oblique eyes nearly closed, with brown irises and black pupils; nose delicate and slightly aquiline; curves of upper lip very arched, and edges defined by incised line; cleft in upper lip, chin, and dimples at corners of mouth well marked; chin small and square, defined by deep folds extending from wings of nose to bottom of chin; nostrils small; cheeks plump and smooth. Eyeballs appear to have been inserted from back of mask, and Tilaka from front (like a cork). Colour generally yellowish pink with pale green under brows (either discoloration or shadow); green traceable on upper lip and chin; eyebrows black, well arched and emphasized by grooved line; red line round Tilaka. The whole well proportioned and well modelled. Damaged by water.  $6'' \times 5''$ . Pl. LIV.
- K.K. II. 0186.** Fr. of clay stucco mask of face; gilded. All R. side broken away above chin. Mouth nearly all cut away. L. eye, nearly closed, long and oblique.  $6'' \times 6''$ .
- K.K. II. 0187.** Fr. of clay stucco mask of face; gilded; L. side, eyes and ear missing. Well-shaped features; the

- upper lip thick but refined, strongly bowed, and outline defined by raised edge surrounding pink. Good work. 6" x 4". Pl. LIV.
- K.K. II. 0188.** Clay stucco head, female (?); painted. Plump oval face; straight, normal eyes, small nose (broken) and mouth; delicate and rather weak chin. Eyebrows well arched; hair in short close curls (?) over brow, long in front of ears.  
Tiara (broken). Hair at back in loose flat bands interlacing; at top it is drawn high up like a plume, but coiled into tight roll, presenting volutes at the sides. Flesh pink, hair black. Type very Etruscan. Stick projecting downwards from neck.  $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 2" \times 1\frac{3}{4}"$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0189.** Fr. of clay stucco mask of face, gilded; with long ear and black hair falling partly in front of ear. Lips red; eyebrow, outline of upper eyelid and iris, black. L. half missing. Type seems as K.K. II. 0185 (Pl. LIV), but in miniature.  $2\frac{3}{8}" \times 2\frac{1}{8}"$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0190.** Clay stucco head and neck of snake or dragon. Large eyes and nostrils; mouth wide open; short teeth in upper jaw. Pink. Neck (at right angles to direction of jaws) thinned by cutting, to fit into socket of body.  $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0191.** Fr. of clay stucco drapery in green, edged gold; attached, a smooth convex portion painted crimson with blue and green floral ornament outlined white.  $4\frac{5}{8}" \times 3"$ . Pl. LV.
- K.K. II. 0192.** Fr. of clay stucco cords (?); brown. Two strands looped round another and ends hanging free, one broken away.  $2\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0193.** Clay stucco terminal knob; pear-shaped; pink.  $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0194.** Fr. of clay stucco band; thin; painted crimson and decorated with thin floral pattern between two lines in white.  $3\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0195.** Fr. of clay stucco. L. arm of figure, in pink stucco. Hand missing. Flexed. Upper arm  $2\frac{1}{2}"$ , forearm  $3\frac{1}{4}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0197.** Fr. of clay stucco 'caltrop' mail, with detail well modelled; gilded. Each of the three visible arms of the caltrop is channelled down its centre; an extra reed lies on each side of it, giving it the appearance of being composed of four reeds, the two externals being on a lower plane than the centre pair. At junction of the three arms is a knob (rivet or jewel). It is, however, not clear of what material the original could have been, nor how it was constructed.  $5\frac{1}{4}" \times 2\frac{1}{4}"$ . For other examples, see K.K. II. 084 &c., 0101, 0103, 0163. Pl. LV.
- K.K. II. 0198-201.** Clay stucco lotus petals, slightly convex, painted in bands of grey of various shades—dark at centre of petal and light at edges, which are outlined white.  $3\frac{3}{8}" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0202, 0203.** Frs. of clay stucco drapery in free and elaborate folds, painted green with red lining.
- Very fibrous clay; very good work. Longest  $5\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{3}{4}"$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0208.** Fr. of clay stucco border, from halo (?) or mitre-shaped head-dress; inner edge plain red; outside, pearls, with outer border of flames. L. side missing. 6" x 5".
- K.K. II. 0209, 0211.** Frs. of clay stucco from painted border, of same type as K.K. II. 0100. Gr. fr.  $4\frac{1}{4}" \times 3\frac{1}{4}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0210.** Fr. of clay stucco face (?), gilded; with rope of blue hair on one side.  $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0216-18.** Frs. of painted wood, of uncertain application. 0216, box lid (?) in two pieces (now joined); concavo-convex, rectangular with traces of red paint at ends and one long edge of convex side, and with transverse lines of grey, with grey border and green ends on concave side. Four dowel holes, with three dowels in position near corners. At ends one of long edges cut away slightly as though for hinges.  $6\frac{3}{8}" \times 3"$ .  
0217, rectangular, covered with green and yellow paint on one side, under which, where chipped, faint black Chinese written chars.  $5\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{4}"$ .  
0218, rough, rectangular, painted one side black with red and white blossoms.  $7\frac{3}{8}" \times 1\frac{3}{16}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0219.** Fr. of clay stucco, with convex surface, gilded.  $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 2"$ .
- K.K. II. 0220.** Fr. of clay stucco, rounded and painted bright pink. Part of surface shows mass of flowers or bunches of drapery, drawn in black ink over gilding.  $4" \times 2\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{3}{4}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0221.** Fr. of clay stucco mask of face; L. side; gilded, with black hair, red lips, slanting eye and long ear. Exactly as K.K. II. 0189, but L. side instead of R. Surface of nose and top of head gone. H.  $2\frac{1}{16}"$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0222.** Fr. of clay stucco seated (?) figure, showing back of lower end of leg covered with pink drapery, from which emerges ankle, heel and part of upturned sole of foot. Stripe of green paint Padmāsana (?) along lower edge of gilding.  $3\frac{5}{8}" \times 1\frac{1}{8}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0223.** Fr. of clay stucco figure; R. arm bent, in loose white sleeve with black cuff. Hand clenched and drilled for spear (?); painted pink. Length  $2\frac{5}{8}"$ .
- K.K. II. 0224.** Fr. of clay stucco, Padmāsana; showing two rows of petals, one row turned upwards and outwards and the other downward and outwards.  
Petals have raised rib near edge with scroll relief orn. at tip; painted in one row, yellow and red with grey border, green and dark grey with red border, red with grey border; opposite row, grey and dark grey with red border, yellow and red with grey border, green with red border. Raised rib always white. In each row are two complete petals and a small portion of a third. Well modelled.  $3" \times 1\frac{7}{8}"$ . Pl. LIII.
- K.K. II. 0225.** Fr. of stucco relief hand, large life-size. One finger extended, and part of other beside it. Two

end joints of fingers in the round, with gilded nail; remainder of back unmodelled. White slip and remains of yellow paint over surface.  $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times$  (gr. width)  $2'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0226. Fr. of clay stucco fig.** in relief. Shell of torso, male, clad in tight-fitting crimson doublet or having flesh painted crimson; blue stole crossing body from L. shoulder with ends intertwined on breast. Blue girdle below waist, tied in tightly round hips with white overlap, and supporting red (?) Dhōtī. H.  $4\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LIII.

**K.K. II. 0227. Clay stucco relief fr.**, of sheath, consisting of two double bracts overlapping at base and parting to each side. No paint.  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0229. Fr. of clay stucco drapery;** gilded, surface much defaced. V-shaped in section, with edges coming forward.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}'' \times$  (gr. thickness)  $1\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0230. Clay stucco Padmāsana** of standing figurine, with white-painted R. foot preserved. Single circle of down-turned lotus petals,—apparently in metal (?), which has been removed leaving only impress on clay,—and flat seed-vessel painted black with yellow rings. Hole in middle where fig. has been broken off showing sockets for two pegs. Diam.  $3'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ , h. c.  $1''$ .

**K.K. II. 0273. c. Fr. of-carved wood.** A thin flat strip with opposite edges cut away symmetrically leaving a form which consists of a disc, in centre, and two crescents (?) placed back to back below. Rough work. Length  $1\frac{7}{8}''$ , width  $\frac{1}{2}''$ , thickness  $\frac{1}{16}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0274. hhh. Fr. of stucco mask.** Nose, part of upper lip, eyes and forehead with large circular projecting Tilaka; eyes nearly closed. Whole very flat and stylized. Red clay mixed with fine fibre.  $2\frac{1}{8}'' \times 1''$ .

**K.K. II. 0289. Fr. of inscribed wood.** Rough flat lath with several Chin. chars. at one end. Lath has been cut at ends and sides, removing some parts of writing. Traces of pink paint on one side.  $7\frac{1}{8}'' \times 1'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0307. Wooden stick,** roughly trimmed, with bark left in parts, wrapped round with silk waste, and many layers of torn Chin. MSS. Length  $16''$ , diam. c.  $\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0308. Fr. of stucco figure (?)**, almost entirely of paper and canvas. Perhaps part of torso. Cf. for material K.K. I. 068. A line of drapery seems to cross body.  $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times$  (gr. width)  $3\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0309. Piece of plain silk;** soft, good weave,

but 'dirty and full of holes. Crimson (?), faded to nondescript dirty grey. Has had corners tied crosswise to make bag for some object. Single Chin. char. written in two opposite corners.  $21\frac{1}{2}'' \times 24\frac{3}{8}''$  (selvedge to selvedge).

**K.K. II. 0310. a-h. Misc. fabric frs.**, including:—  
(a-b) two frs.; very coarse plain-weave material of dark brown goat's-hair, with needlework pattern (indistinguishable) in buff; (c) fr. of chocolate-brown silk damask, with pattern of small repeating hexagonal spot, ground and pattern in reverse twills; (d) fr. of yellow silk damask, from border of painting with semi-conventional floral pattern woven in reversed twills; pattern hardly distinguishable for dirt; (e) fr. of plain cream-coloured silk; (f) fr. of loosely woven yellow silk gauze; (g-h) two frs. of fine open-work cream silk gauze, soft, woven in lozenge-mesh. All very dirty. d  $12'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ ; h and g  $6'' \times 3''$  and  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2''$ .

**K.K. II. 0311. Fr. of silk painting,** much worn and faded, showing standing fig. of demon or Vajrapāni,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R. General type as Vajrapānis of Ch'ien-fo-tung banners, see Ser. iv. Pl. LXXXVI. Fig. flaming-haired, with red horse-head (?) over forehead, and four-armed. Lower R. hand clenched, upper R. hand at breast holding link of thunder-bolt (?); L. arm not preserved. Three discs (buff) over halo, above.

Legs of fig. covered below by haloes of two other divinities; on R. blue halo, and male head,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R., with high red (magistrate's?) head-dress and blue boar's head in front; on L., green halo, with black top-knot of other divinity, and phoenix (?) in front.  $14\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$ .

**K.K. II. 0312. Wooden relief carving;** in form of small pointed flame, with scalloped edge to suggest flickering. On flame is carved in relief male deity of Śivaitic appearance straddling with legs apart on two sprawling monsters, both hands at breast holding thunder-bolts. Wears apron-like Dhōtī, bracelets, anklets, armllets (marked by grooves on upper arm), and long necklace of skulls (?) reaching almost to knees and falling in front of wrists.

Long triple-headed skull (?) mace, held in crook of L. arm, rises above shoulder. Features regular and undistorted; elongated ears, tiara, and high wide top-knot of hair. Remains of vermilion paint on Dhōtī and background, and black paint on monsters. Good work. Hole through tip of flame for attachment to object,—perhaps vesica border of large fig. L. bottom corner broken off. H.  $3\frac{1}{4}''$ , gr. width  $1\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LIII.

## BLOCK-PRINTS, DRAWINGS AND TEXTILE REMAINS RECOVERED FROM SHRINE K.K. II

**K.K. II. 0227. a + K.K. II. 0253. c. + K.K. II. 017. s. iv. Block print on paper.** Subject incomplete. To L. elaborately dressed seated Bodhisattva in loose full robe,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R. with simple nimbus and vesica with plain border. Long narrow streamers from elaborate head-dress flow over front of shoulders. Above and to L. six attendants; two upper ones with upward streaming hair (Lokapālas?),

one holding up the sun disc (with three-legged crow) in L. hand. Three lower ones, judges (?), in tall backward curved hats and long gowns with black borders; hands folded. To L. below, seated figure; head slightly tilted and eyes downcast, hands folded at breast; full robes. To L. of this a kneeling woman in full robes with hands folded. All look towards centre and each has a nimbus.

In foreground to L. a squatting elephant with hind legs like those of a lion, ears bovine, small curved trunk, tusks growing upward from lower jaw, eye surrounded by radiating lines.

To R. two seated figures, nimbate, in full robes and graceful head-dress, hands folded, looking to centre. Farther to R. a square altar covered with a cloth figured with double circle paterae, with pleated valance near top edge, falling below a border of chevron pattern. On centre of top of altar, a lotus pattern bowl containing indefinite objects from which proceed waving rays.

At L. corner of altar a kneeling figure in robe, across which run broad black bands. To R. a shaven monk approaches altar in deferential attitude, hands folded. A halo surrounds his head and lotuses support his feet, which are covered with thick-soled Chinese shoes. Beyond the altar a portion of an architectural scheme appears which may be the lower part of the central throne. The extreme foreground is occupied by cloud.

The description is compiled from three frs., all from the same original though probably not from the same printing-block. K.K. II. 0227 shows part of the L. and lower border lines, elephant, part of the two figures just above and part of the two seated in foreground. Paper very woolly at torn edges.  $5'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$ . K.K. II. 0253 shows the whole of foreground with border lines, from elephant to monk and part of kneeling figure above elephant, part of two seated figures to R. of elephant, the altar and the two figures addressing it. Paper yellow and fairly firm.  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ . K.K. II. 017. s. iv. shows the 'Bodhisattva', the six figures behind, the kneeling and seated figures above elephant, part of elephant's head, top of nimbus of seated figure to R. of elephant and on a detached fr. part of altar and upper half of monk. Paper soft, woolly and tattered.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$ . Pl. LXII.

**K.K. II. 0227. b. Two block-printed paper leaves,** with Hsi-hsia text. One leaf decorated with two rows each of six seated Buddha figures, one row at top of page, the other at centre. Very crude and stylized. Below each figure five or six written characters, of which the first two and the last in each row are identical in all. The other leaf has text without figures. Paper buff and good.  $c.$   $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0227. v. Fr. of paper leaf,** with impression in dark buff of wooden block. Design bizarre and difficult to make out. The centre is occupied by an outlined figure combining a flattened Stūpa raised on a base with an extension above vaguely resembling the outline of a man with arms composed of undulating banners. Below base is a supporting Padmāsana. This central form extends almost the whole height of the picture.

Within the form, against base and Stūpa is a seated Buddha figure with halo and nimbus. The rest of the form is filled with an inscription in Tibetan characters. On the 'field' to R. and L. of 'head' is a pair of seated figures on clouds, with umbrella canopy over the head of each.

Symbols and floral forms fill all spaces, and a double line borders the whole. Lower L. corner torn away. Paper thin and buff.  $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0228. q. Fr. of two block-printed paper leaves,** with Hsi-hsia text, decorated at top with row of six seated Buddha figures on each, exactly similar to K.K. II. 0295. cc (Pl. LXV). One leaf torn in half and lower part missing. The other torn. Top edge ragged. Buff.  $6'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0228. t. Fr. of paper,** with drawing in line of eyes and L. ear of life-size head of elderly man of Chinese type. Paper thin and dark buff. Torn on all sides.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0228. u. Two frs. of coarse canvas,** with traces of pale blue pigment (tempera?) and paper backing. Gr. fr.  $3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0229. a., 0239. c. Six frs. of block-printed paper leaf.** The scene appears to be the adoration of a serpent or of a central figure (missing) in which the serpent takes a prominent part. The scene is laid on a richly tiled terrace or court of a palace of which one column and part of a complicated architrave are shown to the L. (fr. 0229. a) with 'valance' and rolled 'chicks' below the architrave.

On the same fr., which is in two pieces, are also seen within the colonnade:—to L. of column two clean shaven attendants wearing cassocks and black hats which have an erect portion at back rising above the low flat crown and perhaps club-shaped ribbons each side. The near figure with R. hand clasped by the L. is in a sort of pose of peaceful resignation, and the other bearing a censer (?). Lower parts of figs. hidden by ornamental balustrades in front of column. End of balustrade is just to R. of column and stops against a post surmounted by an open lotus finial.

To R. of column a female fig. with rippling hair dressed close to head curtain-wise over each temple. Mukuṭa, a jewel-like flower. She wears a full robe crossed over breast and carries in R. hand a sceptre or wand resting against her R. shoulder and terminating at the level of her head in a Madonna lily. She stands behind another robed fig. with elaborate head-dress and apparently seated on, or standing in front of, a high-backed carved chair. The whole of front of fig. missing.

Below in L. corner of picture a group of persons of which four are traceable. Two immediately below balustrade are dressed as the two above, the stiffened club-shaped tabs (or ribbons) shown clearly projecting at each side of lower part of back of hat. One has a long beard and the other a short 'goatee' and moustache. The other two figs., below, have deep fringes or pleats round lower edge of gown and hats of a generally similar shape to those above but more ornate in outline. All four hold in front of their faces a billet-like object. Part of pavement shows in foreground. A fine scroll border, white on black, runs round the three intact edges of picture.

0239. c is in four ragged pieces, three of which join and these together join to 0229. a. The tiled pavement is

continued, and on it near front is a great snake coiled, with head (missing) rising from centre and tail extending in two undulations to R. To R. and L. are standing personages in fine robes and hats bending deferentially towards centre of picture and holding short wand of office before their mouths. Between snake and figures to R. is a label with a few Hsi-hsia characters.

The fourth piece is a continuation of the R. group of figures. Part of border remains at lower edges; upper part and R. side missing.

Design and engraving good. Paper buff, fragile but fairly preserved. Height of complete paper leaf  $10\frac{3}{4}$ " , breadth of connecting pieces *c.* 8". Detached fr.  $4" \times 1\frac{5}{8}"$ . Pl. LXIV.

**K.K. II. 0229. b. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf**, with Hsi-hsia text showing part of row of seated Buddha figs. and 'baluster' ornament from same block as K.K. II. 0253. b. Paper buff, torn away on all sides.  $3" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0229. c. Fr. of paper** with impression of fine and spirited wood-block. Three celestial figures (Lokapālas) descend,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L., on 'vermicular' cloud scrolls. They are dressed in loose swaying Dhōtīs and thin fluttering stoles. From their partially open mouths they are probably chanting. Their hands are in various poses of adoration; the last carries a long club in his L. hand. In the head-dress of each is a distinguishing crest, but these are too vague to determine their forms with certainty.

At top L. are two streamers of light proceeding from L. In R. top corner is black label bearing white Chinese (or Hsi-hsia) characters. Border black with Vajra in white at top. Torn at L. and part of lower side. Paper discoloured.  $5" \times 2\frac{1}{4}"$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0229. qq. Block-printed paper leaf**, with five columns of Hsi-hsia text on one side. On other, rough sketch of human figure with head-dress in form of upright ovate leaf. Paper buff, laid.  $5\frac{1}{2}" \times 4"$ .

**K.K. II. 0229. rr. i-ii. Fr. of paper**, of many layers matted together, coarsely painted in green and red. Pattern indistinguishable.  $6" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0230. Fr. of paper**, with impression of upper part of seated Buddha similar to those on K.K. II. 0293. a. Paper soft and ragged.  $3" \times 1\frac{3}{4}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0230. a. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf**, with vertical band of lotus scroll opening into ogee forms within which are figures. One complete nimbate fig. in dancing pose on a lotus seed-table, playing cymbals. It appears to wear a loose robe with R. arm and shoulder bare (Buddha fashion); short legs, appear to be clothed in pyjamas.

Below is the lotus holding the seed-table and extending almost to the full width of band. The undulating stem which descends from it to the border lines below throws out lotus leaves and buds; but additional small scrolls and bracts are used to furnish awkward spaces. At top of fr. (torn) is lower part of a second ogee in which fig. appears to be seated. Paper buff, R. edge cut, bottom torn but

shows border lines. R. side and top torn away.  $5" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ . Cf. K.K. II. 0279. uuu. ii. Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0230. b. Fr. of paper**, with part of block print showing portion of R. side of circle enclosing a subject, probably Avalokiteśvara, of which only a branch of willow growing from a slender long-necked vase, and the end of an object identified below, remain. On the space outside the circle a rough lotus petal border along bottom edge of paper. Flowers, grass and water (?) indicate landscape.

To R. a man (part only) stands on a rock gazing down at another man in black coat and cap enveloped in cloud, his hands in attitude of prayer and head turned towards first figure. This is the righteous man cast from mountain by an enemy, floating safely down to the flower-strewn ground.

Above are clouds and a storm-blown tree (to R.). A man is running along a cloud with hands held up to his head to protect it against a shower of hail-stones (?). A small label in centre of fr. bears an inscription in Chinese or Hsi-hsia characters. Paper dark buff, torn at all sides.  $6\frac{3}{4}" \times 3\frac{3}{4}"$ . Pl. LXII.

**K.K. II. 0230. d. Fr. of paper**, with part of block print showing two figures ministering at a tall many-tiered shrine. To L. of shrine, a tree; to R. a label with Hsi-hsia inscription. To R. of label, the L. side of seated Buddha figure with haloes. To L. of tree a pavilion with short flight of steps. At top of fr. appears part of low plinth of building receding in perspective to R., with flight of steps towards which a figure seems to be walking. Grass in immediate foreground of picture. Paper worn.  $5" \times 2\frac{3}{4}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0230. e. Fr. of paper**, with part of block print of Paradise similar to K.K. II. 0233. b, &c., Pl. LXII. Part of front wall and pavement. Paper much worn.  $3" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0230. vv. Fr. of plain silk**, dark buff. Ragged and worn.  $6" \times 6"$ .

**K.K. II. 0230. ww. Fr. of canvas**, with painting of hand holding hemispherical bowl surrounded by scrolls; all in black outline tinted green and buff with inside of bowl red. Torn at all sides.  $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0231. a. Two block-printed paper leaves**, with Hsi-hsia text; each leaf decorated across the top with a row of five seated Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0292. i, but much clearer impression. Usual characters at top and bottom. The two leaves were originally pasted together at their edges, but are now divided. They were unequal in width, one accommodating four figures and the other six. Paper buff and strong.  $7" \times 3\frac{5}{8}"$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0231. b. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf**, showing part of R. side of large picture representing probably the adoration of some central figure or object. Thirty-four figures are shown, all facing  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L. All have haloes and some are distinguished by symbols. Three in foreground carry respectively a serpent, a sword and a Bīwa. In second row one has four horses in the head-dress (Sūrya?). Farther back the Sun and Moon are visible. Several figures are shaven as monks; others have a high top-knot without or with ornaments.

In the background above are clouds and floating flowers and to L. is an elaborate Stūpa in a halo. Four labels have Hsi-hsia inscriptions. Lower edge has continuous Padmāsana border.

Engraving good, but rather mechanical in the repetition of the figures. Style Tibetan. Paper buff and in good condition, torn away at both sides.  $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LXIII.

**K.K. II. 0231. u. i. Fr. of paper**, composed of many layers matted together and painted dark green on one side with traces of red and white.  $5'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0231. u. ii. Fr. of paper**, similar to K.K. 0231. u. i, painted green with borders of narrow buff and broad red. Traces of red under green.  $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$ .

**K.K. II. 0231. v. Block-printed paper leaf**, with Hsi-hsia text decorated along top with row of six seated Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0233. uuu. Paper buff, very thin and torn. Upper L. corner in rags.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0232. ii. i. Fr. of plain silk**, showing selvedge; buff.  $10'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0232. ii. ii. Fr. of plain silk**, buff.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0233. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf**, decorated at top with seated Buddha figs. similar to K.K. II. 0281. a. xxxviii (Pl. LXV), but with rayed body-halo and without 'bird'. Clean impression. Upper half of one fig. only and part of three spandrel leaves of next to R. Paper buff and woolly at torn edges.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0233. a. Block-printed paper leaf**, with Hsi-hsia text. A broad sheet with row of 8 seated Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0292. i, but very much more crude and badly printed. Bottom row of characters worn off. Paper buff and woolly.  $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0233. a. iii. Fr. of silk muslin**, dull brown.  $c. 5'' \times 2''$ .

**K.K. II. 0233. a. iv. Fr. of silk muslin**, dull yellow. Unevenly woven.  $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0233. a. v. Fr. of silk muslin**, with rough painting in dull green and red with grey contour lines. Fragmentary and badly torn. Prob. part of votive picture.  $12'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0233. a. vi. Fr. of coarse cloth** (hemp?); white with narrow lines of blue in both directions forming a kind of check. Patch of plain blue paint on one side and scrap of paper adhering to reverse.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$ .

**K.K. II. 0233. b, 0280. a, 0290. a. Frs. of block-printed paper leaves**, showing parts of picture of a Paradise, all from the same original. All the lower part of centre missing. General scheme an elaborate Chinese palace standing in a lake. From the central façade the wings are set back in two parallel retreating planes. A balcony extends the whole length of the building and gives access to openings flanked by columns or pilasters. The eaves of a Chinese tiled roof with upturned corners are visible over central and second façades.

Two streams of water, one R. the other L., pour from end

eaves and fall into lake below. 'Chicks', or pairs of curtains, coiled or drawn up nearly to the top, appear between columns of these two façades.

Sloping gangways lead up to balconies from great forecourt which extends whole width of picture and is enclosed all along by an elaborate wall topped with roof tiles. Below the elaborate brick- (or wood-) work of the wall is a plain band against which are double festoons of jewels held up by half-rosettes and divided by tasselled cords, pendent between. In immediate foreground are rolling clouds and at extreme ends of wall two tower gateways with raking flanks; at each a small human figure in devout pose, apparently entering (a soul entering Paradise?).

In centre of top of picture is a seated Bodhisattva figure with nimbus, and an enclosing Maṇḍala on which is shown a broad pagoda projecting R. and L. of figure. Beyond this are rays extending to the limits of a rectangular enclosing frame. R. and L. of Maṇḍala proceed four waving beams of light.

A group of four nimbate figures appears to R. and traces of a similar group to L. of central fig. Farther to R. in two last intercolumnar spaces of a second façade are two nimbate female figs., and a third approaches them up a gangway. To L. a similar group. In the two end spaces of third façade are two more figs. to R. and L. respectively.

From centre of picture stream two broadening wavy bands of light, one to R. and one to L., finishing at extreme upper corners of picture. On each of these are repeated five times a palace or shrine, a tree and a tank with little rings and small symbols scattered round. An extra tank appears at extreme R. Groups of figures occupy the forecourt.

To R. of centre is an orchestra of seven female celestial performers, all nimbate. The instruments include cymbals, mouth organ (*Wu*), clappers, whistle, conch (?), syrinx, the Chinese elongated lute and possibly another instrument not recognizable.

Clouds form a background and symbols (triangle, rings, &c.) float between figs. To R. are two labels with Hsi-hsia inscriptions. To R. a group of five nimbate monks (?) in adoring pose, having short black hair and flowing robes. Clouds and symbols form background. A Hsi-hsia label above foremost monk. In middle distance is seen a portion of lake with lotus. Farther to R. are five kneeling nuns (?), each with nimbus and a curious bow of light which bends forward from behind fig. and streams back behind nimbus. On this bow is repeated the shrine, tree and tank. The figs. have long hair drawn close to head and tied in small knot above nape of neck. Each fig. carries an object resembling a crown or ceremonial head-dress. Above these are the heads and shoulders of three demons with upward streaming hair and a 'king'. The farthest demon is probably four-armed and holds in R. rear hand the Sun. The demon below him appears to be Garuḍa.

Above foremost 'nun' is a two-column inscription. In immediate foreground on a fine cloud are two figures, perhaps kneeling (feet are hidden in cloud); one a warrior (Lokapāla?) with hands clasped, the other perhaps another

warrior, but without headgear and partly shaven, holding some offering (crown or helmet?). Below cloud is visible foot of a bastion of the wall.

To L. of centre of picture, fr. shows three nimbate, adoring monks; five kneeling celestial warriors (?) nimbate and with bands of light as with 'nuns' on opposite side; and three demons and a 'king'. One of the demons is a Garuḍa (?); one has a skull on front of head (Mahākāla?), and the third has a cobra (Nāgarāja?). Six labels bear Hsi-hsia inscriptions.

Down L. edge of paper is border of five-pointed double-ended Vajras, alternating with semi-rosettes in pairs, 'engaged' with side lines; cf. K.K. II. 0272 a.

Whole very elaborate and an important wood-block. The lower part of centre and to L. of centre about two-fifths of whole length are missing. 0233. b is complete L. fifth of whole; 0280. a shows about two-fifths of the whole upper edge, and a small detached fr. shows upper R. corner; woolly and torn; 0290. a shows perfect two-fifths to R. The whole was folded concertina-wise in book form. Paper buff. Total length complete was 20". Breadth of block 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Pl. LXII.

**K.K. II. 0233. ttt, uuu.** One block-printed leaf and a fr. of paper, with Hsi-hsia text and decorated across upper edge with row of seated Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0276. t, but more roughly printed. *uuu* shows part of six figures and is torn away on L. and upper R. Paper buff and thin. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". *ttt* shows part of four figures. Paper very thin. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

**K.K. II. 0233. vvv.** Block-printed paper leaf, with Hsi-hsia text, ornamented at R. half of top with cut of a standing saint (?), full face, leaning strongly to R. and steadying himself with a long staff which rests on ground to R. and crosses his body towards and beyond R. p. shoulder. R. hand on level of shoulder grasps staff, and L. hand prob. grasps it at breast level.

Figure has black short hair, no Uṣṇīṣa, double-line nimbus, and wears ample robe falling over both shoulders, with end carried over L. forearm. The whole in a single line frame; the background within frame filled with roughly waving upward curved lines which proceed from fig. Pose recalls Christophorus.

To R. and part of same block part of a niche with round arch surrounded by upward curved rays stopped by cusped line of extrados. Above extrados architectural detail not very clear. Below niche a Padmāsana and within niche something not recognizable. All R. side torn away.

Three columns of text come below ornaments, and three more columns extend from top of page at L. of ornaments to the bottom. Just below centre of extreme outer column is the fr. of a shrine with tall pointed spire. Very much torn. Paper buff but fairly strong. 7" × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

**K.K. II. 0233. www.** Fr. of block-printed paper leaf with Hsi-hsia text, ornamented along top with rows of seated figures of which three are partly present. The figures may be crude attempt to show Buddhas or Bodhi-

sattvas. They are seated in Dhyāna-mudrā, and below each is a kind of flattened long-petalled chrysanthemum rosette.

The head is broad with long horizontal moustache, sharply pointed head-dress with ear-flaps. Halo round body, and nimbus at head. Rough rays proceed from R. and L. of nimbus. The head suggests a warrior with lion-like face, while robe and pose might be those of Buddha or an ascetic. Work very rough. The columns of text below show the usual two characters at top and the final one below. Torn straight down R. side. Paper buff and good. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

**K.K. II. 0233. xxx.** Fr. of block-printed paper leaf with Hsi-hsia text, decorated across centre with row of seated Buddha figures, exactly like K.K. II. 0276. v. Upper half of page nearly all missing and also the R. half. Part of two figures only remain with two columns of text below them. Paper buff and rather soft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ ".

**K.K. II. 0235. k.** Fr. of paper leaf, with five columns of Hsi-hsia script. On other side very rough sketch of running horse, badly drawn. Paper buff, laid, ragged at all edges. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

**K.K. II. 0236. a, b.** Frs. of paper drawings. *a* shows part of two borders and centre of a painted circular device. Centre, yellow divided by thin red lines into petal-like sectors. Crude. Paper soft, and torn, prob. laid. 7" × 3". *b*, four elongated enclosed palmettes, their bases meeting against a central circle thus forming a cross. Roughly drawn in black. Paper as above. 4" × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Remaining frs. show a few written chars. (Hsi-hsia) and scattered lines.

**K.K. II. 0236. c.** Fr. of paper, with part of block print. Below, upper characters of six columns of Hsi-hsia. Above, part of a scene in which five figures appear to R. Two muscular persons with bare legs and arms, probably carrying staves, proceed to R. To L. of these, two figures clad in long robes (monks or judges) facing each other.

Extreme L. a figure similar to first pair, but wearing leg covering and Chinese boots, advances hurriedly to L. in fighting pose with clenched fists. The last only has part of face and head, the others being torn away. Drawing good and vigorous. Paper buff and torn at all sides. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " × 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Pl. LXIV.

**K.K. II. 0236. ccc.** Fr. of plain buff silk. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

**K.K. II. 0236. ddd, 0237. aa.** Frs. of coarse canvas (hemp?); painted or printed blue ground with round spots reserved. 0236. *ddd*, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; 0237. *aa*, 4" × 4".

**K.K. II. 0238. a.** Fr. of block-printed paper leaf on which is the L. part of a picture. To R. is large figure of seated deity on a fine Padmāsana, the actual lotus apparently standing on a stem which is hidden by figured drapery and supported by a rectangular base. Behind figure is an elaborate 'chair-back', rectangular to level of figure's chin and then arched over the head in scrolls springing from Makaras and crowned at top with a flaming jewel resting

on a lotus. Corners of rectangular part have antefixae ornaments. Within arch a nimbus with rayed border. Behind 'chair-back' and forming background to it is a rayed halo with plain border.

Figure is very stiff, has three heads, the centre turned slightly to R. Each face has three eyes. High crown in which the chief jewels are shaped as tall triangles. Narrow waist, high circular breasts, right arms, of which five are present. The four on L. beginning above, hold (1) fire, (2) wheel, (3) sword; the fourth lowered in *varada* pose. The lowest to R. is in front of abdomen, palm up, supporting a cup in which is a tiny human figure standing or sitting. At pit of elbow of the lower R. p. arm is a flame-shaped jewel resting against biceps.

Across breasts and shoulders a broad ornamented band. Round neck a jewelled wreath and hanging in front of body a long jewelled cord. Each wrist has a bracelet with flame-shaped jewel. Round abdomen a jewelled girdle from which depend loops of jewels and bells. A richly figured garment covers legs, and anklets encircle ankles. Round top of halo is a tree with bunches of long narrow leaves, and above are waving rays interrupted in centre by a label containing Hsi-hsia characters.

Down whole of L. side are nimbate female figures, ten in number, dressed in a similar manner but with more simple ornaments, all with hands in adoring pose. Five have low Mukuṭas and five high ones.

Clouds fill foreground and encircle top figure; decorated architectural mouldings extend from L. of seat to side figures. Picture is bordered on the three intact sides by rather crude five-pronged Vajras in white on a black band. Paper buff, good condition and cut along R. edge.  $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LXII.

**K.K. II. 0238. b. One block-printed paper leaf**, with Hsi-hsia text and two rows of Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0227. b (Pl. LXV), but figures better drawn and engraved. Head-dress three-cornered, one corner rising above centre and other two projecting at sides above ears. From these lateral corners a line drops to each shoulder the equivalent of the ear-like projections of K.K. II. 0292. i. Pose in all Dhyāna-mudrā. Probably belongs to K.K. II. 0265. f. Paper buff and strong.  $8'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0239. a. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf**, decorated with row of seated Buddha figures and trees. Two figures are nearly complete. A third to R. shows little more than the head, and a fourth to L. part of haloes. Each fig. is seated on a lotus of two rows of petals with double outlines.

Second fig. from L. is in single robe covering both shoulders, in Dhyāna-mudrā. Face well formed, eyes cast down, forehead broad, hair black coming down in peak at centre, below which Tilaka. Low flat Uṣṇīṣa with diamond white spot in front, long ears.

Halo to body filled with upward curving rays. Nimbus circular and plain. Third fig. has same robe which would leave R. p. shoulder bare but for small piece just falling

over shoulder. R. hand in Tarjuna-mudrā. Pose and robe of other two not visible.

Between figures is a well-designed Bodhi tree growing from a cloud (?) supported by a peony (?). Below third figure from L. is part of a Hsi-hsia (?) character. Along top is a black border with a line or two above, and below it and on black in white outline are alternate double-ended Vajras placed horizontally and double circles. Design and engraving good. Paper buff, tender and much torn. Cf. K.K. II. 0279. uuu. ii.  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0239. b. Fr. of paper leaf**, in two pieces originally pasted together. A group of adoring figures standing on a figured pavement of a design similar to that of K.K. II. 0229. a, 0239. c, of which it may be portion of another rendering.

The two nearest figures are to L. a nimbate female (?) in full black-bordered robe and a band of scroll ornament, white on black, on hem. To R. an elderly shaven monk in robes crossed with black bars, both in adoring pose. The other figures are incomplete. Paper buff and torn away on all sides, but portion of scroll border, as in example quoted, is present.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LXIV.

**K.K. II. 0239. d. Fr. of paper**, with drawing of seated Buddha roughly executed. Figure is seated on heavily draped Āsana. He is turned  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L. in teaching pose, R. hand slightly raised with two first fingers extended. L. hand rests palm up in lap. Voluminous robe leaving only chest bare to waist; on breast a Svastika. A badly shaped halo behind body to level of shoulders and a nimbus at head. No features are indicated on face, but a few small written characters are there. The Uṣṇīṣa is a gradual swelling and unlike the usual form.

In front of figure a draped altar bearing five sacrificial vessels. Proportions good and drapery carefully studied, especially that on L. shoulder. Paper thin, buff and torn at edges.  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4''$ . Pl. LXIII.

**K.K. II. 0239. ww. Block-printed paper leaf**, in two halves pasted together, with Hsi-hsia text and decorated across top and centre with rows of six seated Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0257. o; but haloes and Padmāsana painted pink. Paper buff, torn at lower edge and L. corner, but otherwise in good condition.  $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{5}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0239. www. Fr. of silk muslin**, with part of rough painting. Too fragmentary to make out. Colours red, blue, yellow and pink. Traces of gold.  $5'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0239. xx. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf**, with Hsi-hsia text, ornamented across centre by row of seated Buddha figures. Part of two only are preserved. These show a clean-cut block, clearly printed. Type is similar to K.K. II. 0276. t; but Padmāsana more carelessly drawn, and there are no angles at junction of haloes. Lines running from sides of hair to root of neck suggest long ears. No drapery lines excepting two lines at neck and two at R. ankle. Feet clumsily drawn with toes defined. Rays on body halo. Figure to L. in Dhyāna-mudrā. Fig. next to R. part of head only remains. Usual final characters



- above figs. and part of first character of column below L. figure. Paper pale buff and good.  $6'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LXV.
- K.K. II. 0239. xxx.** Fr. of plain silk, well woven; pale buff.  $4\frac{5}{8}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0240. ii.** Fr. of paper, with part of impression of block, showing parts of two kneeling figures among clouds, in devotional attitude. Dressed in voluminous ceremonial robes, bordered and partly banded in black. Nearest figure seems to have face in profile turned to L. and a circular halo is carried completely round, over neck drapery. Superimposed ornamental bands to L. probably indicate altar.
- Border of picture, black, with Vajra and elongated rosette reversed. Engraving rather crude. Paper buff and torn at all edges.  $3'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0240. jj.** Fr. of block-printed paper leaf, torn away on three sides. Fr. shows very crude seated Buddha figure to R. with the usual two characters below, and one following. To L. part of another Buddha which seems to be larger, but this appearance may be due to the paper having become woolly and stretched. The more complete of the figures has an hourglass-shaped body but broader below. Four transverse lines serve to express folded legs and Āsana. A stole (?) crosses body from L. p. shoulder to waist. R. hand is held away from body nearly level with shoulder and touches line indicating halo. Face (upper L. p. part missing) is square and has nimbus. Paper buff and woolly at torn edges.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0240. kk.** Fr. of paper, showing rough fragmentary sketches. Lower part of elaborately robed figure apparently taking long stride. To back of this and another way up, head and L. p. arm of a man wearing high-necked coat and close turban. Paper buff and torn.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$ .
- K.K. II. 0240. ll.** Fr. of block-printed paper leaf, being lower R. portion with 'baluster' ornament similar to K.K. II. 0253. b, Pl. LXV. Paper buff and well preserved.  $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3''$ .
- K.K. II. 0240. pp. qq.** Small frs. of silk muslin, with traces of paint.
- K.K. II. 0240. rr.** Fr. of plain silk. Buff.  $5'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0241. a.** Page from printed book, of Jātaka (?) stories. Page divided by two lines into four equal parts. In first (upper L.) and fourth (lower R.) are six columns of Hsi-hsia text. In second (upper R.) an old man, bald, wearing loose garment reaching to ankles, shoes, and carrying a long crooked staff. (Cf. K.K. II. 0242. b, 0285. b. vi.) He advances to R., approached by youth in long robe and Chinese lobate cap with tags hanging at back. His hands are together and his body bent forward as though in eagerness or curiosity. 'Vermicular' clouds drift from L. and upward, and flowers and stones indicate the ground. In third division (lower L.) a man sitting on ground, his left leg drawn up in pain and in involuntary effort to protect his body, which is being worried by a tiger (Buddha and the tigress?). 'Vermicular' clouds drift from R. and upward. Roughly cut but cleverly conceived. Paper dark buff; torn in places.  $7'' \times 4''$ . Pl. LXIII.
- K.K. II. 0242. a. i-viii.** Frs. of block-printed paper book, with Hsi-hsia text and elaborate decoration. Owing to fragmentary condition of book it is impossible to recognize the complete scheme of the decoration, but it is approximately as follows: Upper half (?) of page has two standing figures on white ground, facing each other but divided by a vertical band of 'baluster' ornament of a character similar to K.K. II. 0253. b. The vertical half of a similar band stands on the outer sides of each figure panel. Below each figure is a column of finely proportioned Hsi-hsia characters, standing under an umbrella-shaped lotus canopy with upturned ornamental outer ends, suspended to which is a vertical string of jewels.
- Between these columns is a column of floral ornament enclosed R. and L. by a broad black line and a thin one. To extreme R. and L. on the outer sides of text columns are narrower bands of floral ornament. The whole effect is extremely rich and elegant.
- One fr. shows an additional column of text to R. with an inverted lotus above it, the column extending higher than the other text columns and having a boldly cusped arch with black spandrels above.
- The pairs of figs. are sometimes Bodhisattvas or Lokapālas standing on lotus bases and dressed in graceful flowing robes and fluttering stoles, the head encircled by a single-lined nimbus. The other type of figure is the typical muscular, vigorously posed Dvārapāla, also in pairs standing on a rock and carrying a long mace. All figs. are of Ch'ien-fo-tung type.
- In one of the central floral columns is part of the coiffure and nimbus of a smaller fig., and it is possible that such a fig. was in all the similar columns. Paper buff, brittle and very tattered. Engraving good. Gr. fr. c.  $3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LXIII.
- K.K. II. 0242. b.** Frs. of block-printed paper leaf, showing head, L. p. shoulder and hands of a figure, perhaps a mendicant, leaning on long staff, shaped at top like a dog's hind leg, which he grasps with both hands near L. breast. He is old, bald, with round excrescence on centre of skull, and wears a spotted robe loosely draped over L. shoulder and forearm. Fig. is enclosed in a plain line border. Paper buff, much tattered and torn at all edges. Lower part missing. (Cf. K.K. II. 0285. b. vi.)  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$ .
- K.K. II. 0244. a. xiii.** Fr. of block-printed paper leaf, showing lower part of six columns of Hsi-hsia text. A large space below has three isolated stamps in black; two are rosettes with leaves on opposite sides and one a roughly elliptical solid black spot. Parts of double-line border appear near three edges of fr. Upper part missing. Paper buff and in good condition.  $9'' \times 7''$ .
- K.K. II. 0244. a. xiv.** Five frs. of block-printed leaves with Hsi-hsia text, one fr. decorated across upper edge with seated Buddha figs. similar to K.K. II. 0281. a. xxxviii,

*g. v.* One head and R. shoulder almost complete; small parts of three others. The 'bird' in this block is shown with a long neck. Impression not very good. Paper buff, soft and woolly at lower torn edge and at sides. Larger frs.  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0244. a. xv.** Fr. of block-printed paper leaf, with Hsi-hsia text, decorated along top with seated Buddha figures, same as K.K. II. 0238. b (Pl. LXV), but from less carefully cut block. Ear-like projections scarcely traceable, the downward line running sharply into side of face. Nearly all text torn away. Paper buff and in good condition.  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0244. a. xxvi.** Several rags of plain blue silk muslin, one of closer woven green and one of closer woven blue. Average  $5'' \times 2''$ .

**K.K. II. 0244. a. xxvii.** Two frs. of buff finely woven silk, covered with printed black six-pointed stars, a few flying birds and a large black stain. Ragged. Gr. fr.  $6'' \times 2''$ .

**K.K. II. 0244. a. xxviii.** Three frs. of plain silk, all discoloured buff. Ragged. Gr. fr.  $c. 13'' \times 6''$ .

**K.K. II. 0244. a. xxix.** Two frs. One of silk fabric, plain dull pink; one of silk gauze dyed dull pink with light buff spots reserved. Spots are regularly arranged in horizontal and vertical lines and are of two sizes. The larger, approximately circular, has the edges very slightly scalloped to form an octofoil  $1\frac{3}{8}''$  in diameter.

The smaller is a quatrefoil  $\frac{1}{2}''$  in diameter, and four of these are placed at even distances (about  $1\frac{3}{8}''$  centre to centre) about each large spot. The groups of five spots are repeated at distance of about  $2\frac{1}{2}''$  centre to centre of large spots. The small spots have each a yellow centre. The large spots have two circular, yellow, five-petalled rosettes vertically one above the other and about  $\frac{1}{2}''$  in diameter. R. and L. are two similar reversed foliate scrolls in black. Gr. fr. (gauze)  $8'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0247. a.** Fr. of drawing on paper. A man in seated pose enveloped in loose robes and with a scarf draped over head, L. shoulder and R. arm and shoulder. Face elderly, full, with long moustaches and lank beard and whiskers. R. elbow raised as though resting on something, forearm across body bringing hand in front of chest. L. forearm rests across L. knee, and L. hand holds stick of long-haired fly-whisk which rests in crook of arm. R. foot slightly lifted and tilted showing under-side of toes and part of sole. Rough sketch or tracing. Paper buff, torn away at two sides and tattered.  $13'' \times 9''$ . Pl. LVIII.

**K.K. II. 0247. a, b; 0275. a. xi.** Three frs. of block-printed paper picture. Very confused and bad impression from coarse block. Largest fr., K.K. 0275. a. xi, has much of L. edge intact and shows group of five persons surrounded by rocks or a rugged tree, looking to R. towards a heavily draped 'altar' standing on lotuses. Clouds appear in lower L. corner. Double border at lower edge, the outer showing an undulating white stem on black

ground and the inner black Vajras alternating with black dots on white ground. Upper part and R. side torn away.

0247. a shows on upper border, same as lower, the head of a Bodhisattva with nimbus near centre of fr.; to R. head of an attendant. Above to R. the ends of five waving bands of light coming from farther to R. To extreme L. a leaf or tree in border (?). Background clouds (?).

0247. b shows double border at top and the Vajra and dot border carried down R. side. To L. part of halo with two attendants having long hair, large Mukutas and haloes on a cloud background. Paper buff, thin and badly torn. Gr. fr.  $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0247. c.** Fr. of drawing on paper. Very rough sketch of rocky gorge with pine trees. Paper buff, thin and ragged.  $15'' \times 9''$ .

**K.K. II. 0247. d.** Fr. of drawing on paper. All below breast missing. Part of male figure in loose robe open in long narrow loop at chest. Face  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L. is that of elderly man with narrow Mongol eyes and eyebrows sloping up towards centre. Small mouth, no beard or moustache. He grasps a branch of peony in his R. hand and seems to be holding it near nose as though to smell the scent. L. hand not visible.

From level of L. cheek-bone a curved line springs outward and upward as though to form a short nimbus, but after turning slightly inward above temple lifts up into a sort of Uṣṇīṣa. A mass of leaves and flowers rests upon the protuberance, partly covering the line which reappears on its downward curve to R. The outline of L. side of face, after reaching the temple, turns across top of forehead in large scallops. Halo has a concave trefoil indentation.

The features of face are drawn in a very beautiful free line and the drawing of nose is extremely fine. Face, hand and flowers are drawn with a fine-pointed brush; the drapery, with a coarser brush in free bold lines. Paper dark buff and very ragged and torn. There are four inscriptions in Hsi-hsia (?) characters: one in top L. corner of paper; one to L. of peony held in the hand; one written obliquely on drapery just below opening at chest; fourth on drapery at L. p. shoulder.  $15'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0247. e.** Sheet of paper, with two detached drawings or tracings. One is a standing figure with muscular body and limbs of warrior, clothed only in ample loin-cloth tied with girdle round hips and hanging in rich folds to knees in front and rather longer where it drifts out behind. A rich jewel rests on chest tied by narrow cloth bands of which four long ends float in the air R. and L. Pose is a spiral twist from knees upward. Lower legs in profile to L.; head  $\frac{3}{4}''$  to R. L. p. arm upraised with hand clenched. R. p. arm drawn slightly back and held at R. p. side, so that shoulders, wrist and clenched hand only show. A pair of bangles on L. p. wrist.

Face torn away, but seems to have issued from gaping jaws of a lion whose head and mane form head-dress. Drawing very free and skilful and shows observation of anatomy.

Above this figure and at right angles to it is  $\frac{3}{4}$ " back view of an elderly man with long beard and moustache, large mouth with projecting under lip, coarse nose and bulging eye. His head tied in a cloth or a cloth cap, with two narrow bands hanging from back. He wears a loose fitting coat with very full sleeves and belt at waist. He faces and leans slightly to R. A few lines in front of top of head suggest his L. clenched hand raised.

All below waist lost. Drapery simple but vigorously drawn. Paper buff, torn at both long edges and through long centre line.  $21" \times 9"$ . Pl. LIX.

**K.K. II. 0247. f. Fr. of paper** with lines of large drapery. Paper discoloured to dark brown and roughly torn.  $15" \times 5\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0247. g. Four frs. of paper**, two showing a line or two and one a faint inscription (Hsi-hsia). Gr. fr.  $9" \times 3"$ .

**K.K. II. 0247. h. Fr. of paper**, with part of life-size drawing of man's head,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L. All above brows and below chin missing. Apparently an elderly face similar to that of K.K. II. 0247. d, but not well drawn. Beginning of nimbus appears at side of cheek. Paper buff and ragged.  $11" \times 4\frac{3}{4}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0247. i. Fr. of paper**, with part of large drawing pricked as a pounce. One edge intact; starting from there can be identified an outer border  $\frac{3}{4}"$  wide of meandering stem with leaves. Next, another border  $1\frac{1}{4}"$  wide with bolder leaves and flowers. Beyond is probably main subject showing mixed leaves and flowers; across them run two narrow bands and next to one of these a carefully studied bird's wing. All drawing good. Paper buff.  $13" \times 3\frac{1}{4}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0247. j. Fr. of paper**, with drawing of large lily and a few other lines. Paper buff and ragged.  $5" \times 5"$ .

**K.K. II. 0247. k. i, ii, iii. Three frs. of paper** with parts of drawings. (i) Shows drapery lines, including a large knot. Perhaps part of K.K. II. 0247. d.  $4" \times 5\frac{1}{4}"$ . (ii) Part of small hand with long nails, holding large flower. Poor drawing.  $4\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{4}"$ . (iii) Part of two figures in loose flowing clothes, moving to L. Figure to L. very incomplete; that to R. wears loose trousers, shoes and long sword. Head missing and both arms excepting elbow of R.  $3\frac{1}{4}" \times 5"$ .

**K.K. II. 0247. l. Fr. of paper**, with part of drawing of large figure. Swag of drapery crosses straight folds and at one side a pendent strip with large knot. Above swag a large flower-like jewel with pearls attached. Bold drawing. Paper buff.  $7\frac{1}{2}" \times 6\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0247. m. Fr. of paper**, with drawing of head (prob. a Bodhisattva). All below upper lip missing. Pose,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L. Eyes oblique and downcast; small nose, moustache, Tilaka on forehead. An elaborate and lofty jewelled head-dress. Hair in loose masses at forehead and a head-band carried down in front of ear and across it. Paper buff.  $6" \times 9"$ .

**K.K. II. 0248. a. Two block-printed paper leaves**,

back to back with ten columns of Chinese (?) text on one and a picture of a Bodhisattva on other. The Bodhisattva is seated full face on a rocky platform which narrows symmetrically below into stem and spreads out again to form base. Water occupies lower half of picture. Figure has L. p. leg folded horizontally in usual manner, but R. is upright with foot planted on rock.

An elaborate head-dress suggests Vajra or flame, but may be flowers and leaves. A tripartite bow projects above each ear and long waving streamers descend from them behind shoulders. Eyes are cast down. Tilaka large and in forms of lotus in profile. Hands missing. To R. stands tall narrow vase containing sprig of willow. Whole figure and platform enclosed in a single line halo, above and around which are stratified clouds. Probably Avalokitesvara in a rendering of the vision also shown in paper painting from Ch'ien-fo-tung, *Ser. iv. Pl. LXXIX, Ch. i. 009.*

Borders well designed in white on black. At top central rosette from which proceeds R. and L. an elaborately designed handle terminating in a wavy edged sword-blade. At bottom a somewhat similar design, but terminating in Vajra ends. Sides are of similar rosettes, leaves and buds. Paper much discoloured and brittle.  $8\frac{5}{8}" \times 6\frac{3}{8}"$ . Pl. LXII.

**K.K. II. 0251. c. Seven paper leaves** of a book printed in Hsi-hsia characters. One leaf is portion of a picture and shows two adoring figures seated on Padmāsana, each with one knee raised and the corresponding foot on Padmāsana. Elongated haloes to body and head. High head-dresses.

Above and behind, three adoring figures of which legs are hidden behind haloes of first figures. Elongated haloes; head-dresses like upstanding long leaves or feathers. Trees behind. To R. is hand of figure grasping some object. The five adoring figures are on a terrace with geometrical tiled front. Foreground: stones, grass, and flowers. Paper buff. Size of pages  $4\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{3}{4}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0253. a. Block-printed paper leaf**, with Hsi-hsia text decorated at top with row of seated Buddha figures. Four figures are shown and part of two more. Head-dress and face are rather like K.K. II. 0233. www., but moustache smaller. Padmāsana is a half chrysanthemum or the flower in profile. In four of the figures, drapery on body is represented by a series of closely placed zig-zag lines running horizontally. Rays, starting from junction of nimbus with body halo, proceed from all round nimbus, but are limited in their length by angular lines drawn across top corners of enclosing frame. This gives the effect of a hexagon of which neck forms lowest side. Torn away at bottom and L. side. Paper buff, thin and fragile.  $6" \times 6"$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0253. b. Block-printed paper leaf**, with Hsi-hsia text, decorated across top with row of three seated Buddha figures of same type as K.K. II. 0281. a. xxxviii. All heads torn away. Centre fig. in a teaching (?) pose, that to R. in Chin-mudrā, to L. in Dhyāna-mudrā. Below

each fig. a column of text, and between these ornamental vertical bands of baluster-like columns each supporting a symmetrical, foliate, double bracket which spreads R. and L. and invades upper corners of text columns.

Baluster is on solid black ground and consists of elongated polygonal capstan-like section, to lower end of which is attached a squat flower-like tassel. Below this is a ball pierced with two holes and supported on a horizontal band above two short diverging stems. The stems rest on a second band supported by a cup-like lotus. Below lotus the 'capstan', tassel, lotus, two bands and an inverted lotus as base. The effect is rich and decorative. Paper buff and torn on all sides. Cf. K.K. II. 0293. a, 0240. II., 0282. b. xii.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0253. d. Fr. of paper leaf**, with block-print impression showing four adoring figures on Padmāsanas, two in front and two behind and above. Similar in type to K.K. II. 0231. b (Pl. LXIII). Musical instruments and flowers float in air above. Paper dark buff, torn away at R. side.  $7\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0254. Fr. of paper leaf**, with block-print impression of warrior (Dvārapāla?) standing on water-worn rock. He stands in threatening pose to front, R. p. foot drawn back and L. p. foot advanced. Shoulders bent forward and head facing  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R. with long hair violently blown forward. R. p. hand holds long sword in thrusting pose; L. p. arm stretched forward with hand up and fingers distended.

Elaborate warrior dress with agitated stole, feet bare. A few clouds float above and two Hsi-hsia characters appear at top R. corner. Well drawn and engraved. Paper pale buff; ragged.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LXII.

**K.K. II. 0254. r. Fr. of plain silk.** Pale buff; ragged. One edge shows selvedge.  $8'' \times 4''$ .

**K.K. II. 0255. dd. Fr. of white silk**, woven in a small all-over diaper in twill, called in India 'bulbul-chashmī'.  $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0255. ff. Fr. of painted silk**, from lower edge of picture. In lower R. corner, lower part of figure in pale yellow robe seated on mat. Slightly above to L., part of large Padmāsana with small foot (?) standing to R.; all painted pink. Coarse work; much torn.  $5'' \times 9\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0257. f, g. Two block-printed leaves of paper**, with Hsi-hsia text. *f* is exactly similar to K.K. I. ii. 02. bb, but different text excepting the usual repetitions, and eleven figures in a row instead of twelve. Paper buff, but in good condition.  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{7}{8}''$ . *g* has the R. half similar to *f* with eight figures in a row, and the L. half eight columns of text without figures. It was probably intended to be folded in halves. Paper buff, torn and woolly in places.  $8'' \times 9\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0257. o. Part of block-printed leaf of paper**, with Hsi-hsia text, formerly pasted by one edge to a continuation (missing). Decorated with a row of three and a half seated Buddha figures along top edge and the same

across centre. Similar to K.K. II. 0263. a, but centre of Uṣṇīṣa point solid black. Torn. Paper buff, thin and smooth.  $8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0258. a. Block-printed paper leaf**, with Hsi-hsia text decorated with a row of seated Buddha figures across top and another across centre, from same original as K.K. II. 0263. a. Paper buff and in good condition.  $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0258. b. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf**, with Hsi-hsia text decorated across top with row of seated Buddha figures. Two are complete and three others have parts missing. Same type as K.K. II. 0239. xx (Pl. LXV). Paper buff, thin and much torn.  $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0260. Fr. of paper**, with rough drawing of large drapery folds and an ornamental hook or clasp (?). A Chinese or Hsi-hsia character near one edge. Very rough and fragmentary. Paper buff; torn.  $5'' \times 7''$ .

**K.K. II. 0260. h. Fr. of block-printed leaf of paper**, with Hsi-hsia text. Middle part of leaf showing row of six Buddha figures same as K.K. II. 0263. a. Paper as in K.K. II. 0263. a.  $3'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0260. q. Fr. of paper**, with block-print impression of Buddha figure seated on Padmāsana in a robe which covers body and legs, leaving R. p. shoulder, arm and breast bare. Figure to front with head turned  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L. In L. hand an object (small figure) held at breast level, the R. hand held beside it, fingers directed upward. Behind figure is rayed halo and behind head a nimbus, also rayed. Padmāsana is supported by pedestal; in front an altar draped all round with knotted altar-cloth, supporting votive objects.

Elderly, rather emaciated, nimbate monk dressed in official robes stands in reverent attitude to R. Clouds and flowers occupy background. Upper part of face and head of Buddha torn away and all L. side of picture. Paper buff.  $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0260. v. Fr. of paper**, with block-print impression of part of large picture. In front two kneeling devotional male figures each on mat. Figure to L. wears black robe; white girdle; a black hat very closely resembling a modern Parsee hat. To R. the second figure in bulky robes, black bordered, head bare and bald. Nearly all of this figure is missing.

Between these two and farther into the picture is a figure similar to second, kneeling on mat with rich ornamental border. At his side hangs a cord with nine beads widely spaced and so arranged as to suggest a constellation; or it may be a device work upon a strip of cloth which hangs from his girdle.

Immediately behind him beyond farther edge of mat an object standing on ground; it has appearance of a short slightly curved horn resting base downwards on small balls. Just above is a label with Hsi-hsia characters, and to L. of it some flowers.

To L. of mat and touching it is a growth like 'tree-coral'.

In front of near edge of mat and near black-robed figure, a Hsi-hsia label; to R. of that two overlapping hollow rhomboidal figures having a small ball at each of the disengaged angles.

To L. of black-coated figure, the edge of another mat with part of drapery of another figure. Rolling clouds in foreground. For parts of same picture, cf. K.K. II. 0283. a. xviii; 0285. b. xi. i. Paper buff, and torn away at three edges.  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LXIII.

**K.K. II. 0260. w. Fr. of embroidered silk.** There appear to be three layers of silk fabric; the back or lowest a finely woven plain cloth; the next inwoven with a thick 'tram' warp with widely spaced thin weft; the third a sort of crazy gauze of stoutish yarn evenly woven with a sort of 'oatmeal' texture.

The embroidery worked mostly in kind of long feather-stitch right through the three thicknesses. Pattern is floral with large lily-like flowers and large broad leaves; only colours now recognizable are white, green, blue, and a rich brown. Very ragged and discoloured.  $6'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0262. Fr. of paper,** with block-print impression of Bodhisattva seated on Padmāsana resting on base. Figure turns head  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L. and is in teaching pose. Loose robe open at breast. Tall coiffure from which seems to proceed a single wavy beam of light. Body halo with double plain border and overlapping groups of three upward curving lines on field. Plain nimbus. A Hsi-hsia label at top R. and remainder of ground covered with cloud. Well drawn.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$ . Pl. LXIV.

**K.K. II. 0263. a. Block-printed paper leaf** with Hsi-hsia text, decorated along top edge and across centre with rows of six seated Buddha figures. Pose of all Dhyānamudrā. Each figure dressed in single robe, no hands visible, head covered with 'Lāma' cap with high Uṣṇīṣa crown and sides coming over ears to shoulders. Vesica and nimbus. Padmāsana of single row of downward pointed petals. Simple treatment and rather rough work. Paper buff, torn, but in otherwise good condition. Cf. K.K. II. 0257. o, 0258. a, 0260. h, 0265. a.  $8'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0263. b. Fr. of paper,** with block-print impression. To R. a corner of a draped altar; behind it a standing monkish figure with hands together and having a plain nimbus encircled by clouds. To L. of altar and approaching it, a standing figure in profile in long spotted robe, bare feet resting on small lotus, hands together and back slightly bent. Features rather large. Head-dress perhaps a crown or floral, with snake rising from it. Plain nimbus.

Behind figure a confused mass of forms badly abraded but showing animal heads and many grotesque faces. Clouds in foreground. A railing in background with banana plant to L. In top L. corner an inscription in six lines of Hsi-hsia. Crudely cut but interesting. Paper buff and worn.  $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LXIII.

**K.K. II. 0264. c. Block-printed paper leaf,** with Hsi-hsia text decorated with row of five seated Buddha figures along top of type similar to K.K. II. 0292. i, but

much coarser and carelessly printed. Paper buff, good.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0265. a. Part of block-printed paper book;** four double leaves and one single, with Hsi-hsia text, each page decorated along top and across centre with rows of six seated Buddha figs. exactly similar to K.K. II. 0263. a. Lower third decayed. Paper buff and in good condition.  $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4''$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0265. b. Three paper leaves,** of a book and a small square piece. Two of leaves printed in Hsi-hsia; third has block-print impression of part of large subject. It shows a crowd of fifteen figures all in adoration inclined to R. Figures are arranged in five rows of three each. Front row all kneeling, one to R. probably female in beseeching pose on lotus pattern mat. Other two on ground, the centre one with long beard and ox-head (?) crest.

In next row, figure to R. has Western crown. Third row, to L. perhaps Hanuman. Fourth row, figure to R. aged with upward streaming hair. Centre figure has long lank hair and seems to be cutting his head or banging it with some implement. Fifth row, to R. a bird's head (Garuda?); in centre spotted figure holds up a disc in each hand (Sun and Moon) and has long upward-streaming hair.

All figs. nimbate except centre top figure. Scene, probably Nirvāṇa. Rough cutting. Paper buff.  $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ . Small oblong piece shows a large Hsi-hsia character written within a printed fret border surrounded by broad black.  $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. LXIII.

**K.K. II. 0265. f. Two block-printed paper leaves,** with Hsi-hsia text. One, a broad sheet divided by cutting down centre at lower half; the other a narrower leaf. The broad leaf has two rows of seated Buddhas similar to K.K. II. 0227. b (Pl. LXV), but execution like K.K. II. 0238. b (Pl. LXV). Originally twelve figures in each of two rows. The narrower leaf, torn away at L. edge, has eight figs. remaining across centre and two at top. Paper buff, torn and becoming woolly. Gr. fr.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8''$ .

**K.K. II. 0266. p. Fr. of paper leaf,** with Hsi-hsia text ornamented along top with row of seated Buddha figs. and divided into columns by 'baluster' ornament. Different from other examples with similar scheme of enrichment. The whole is in line-work with no solid black masses, as for example black hair and backgrounds. Figs. are of the same general type as in K.K. II. 0293. a, but simplified. They are wearing voluminous robes with R. p. arms and chests bare, excepting for fold drawn over R. p. shoulders.

In each space between figs. and hanging to top line of page is half of eight-petalled rosette enclosed by single semicircular line on which are strung pearls and a small rosette. At lowest point from this depends a vertical line with pearls, terminating in a flower-like tassel. Below each fig. a three-cusped arch rests on baluster columns, the face of arch ornamented with closely set two-lobed petals. In spandrel a half-rosette against horizontal line. Within arch, a pair of small curtains looped up as 'swags',

- with three pendent lines between, each sustaining a pearl. Balusters much less elaborate than K.K. II. 0253. b. Rather careless engraving. Paper buff and much torn.  $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. LXV.
- K.K. II. 0266. z.** Fr. of paper, with drawing of long folds of drapery. Paper buff and ragged.  $15'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0267. ff.** Fr. of paper, with roughly painted geometrical forms. At three outer angles, space filled with bold trellis in black, red and green resp.; fourth has traces of same treatment in red. Paper pale buff, torn at all edges.  $9'' \times 8''$ .
- K.K. II. 0267. gg. i, ii.** Two frs. of paper, with two roughly drawn symbols in black, repeated a number of times in various sizes and directions. Paper buff. Gr. fr.  $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0268. d.** Block-printed paper leaf, with Hsi-hsia text decorated across top with row of five seated Buddha figures. A very rough and bad attempt to reproduce those on K.K. II. 0231. a (Pl. LXV). Paper buff and good.  $7\frac{1}{8}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0268. e.** Fr. of paper, in two pieces formerly stuck together at edges. Contains bold drawing in dense black lines of lower part of heavily draped figure seated on lotus. R. p. foot, drawn with wonderful freedom of line, appears sole up and has rather long nails. Waist-band and portions of hem of robe decorated with elaborate scroll-work. Elbow and part of R. p. arm shown with forearm flexed upward. Paper dark buff and ragged.  $11'' \times 10''$ .
- K.K. II. 0269. k.** Fr. of plain silk, rich buff. Selvage at one edge.  $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0270. aaa.** Four frs. of block-printed paper leaves, with Hsi-hsia text; ornamented at top with row of five seated Buddha figures (one detached), very crudely executed and coloured roughly with red, yellow and grey paint. Figs. are in various poses and are all dressed in red robe, with yellow flesh, grey halo, white nimbus outlined red which rises to a point and supports an umbrella alternately red and yellow. The umbrellas are not engraved but merely painted in. Red rays on yellow ground behind nimbus. Padmāsana with double row of petals roughly outlined red. Paper woolly and ragged. c.  $4'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0270. ww. i.** Fr. of hemp (?) canvas; probably from shoe.  $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1''$ .
- K.K. II. 0270. ww. ii.** Fr. of plain silk muslin, pale buff. One edge selvage.  $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{5}{8}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0270. zz.** Fr. of paper, with printed Hsi-hsia characters forming probably Yantra. Within outer border of double lines a column of characters. In centre (?) of paper another column terminating at its lower end in a small circle; from this radiate thirteen straight lines; suspended from each a column of characters. About  $1\frac{3}{4}''$  above uppermost line to L. an ornamental flower or leaf. Paper pale buff, ragged.  $4'' \times 5''$ .
- K.K. II. 0272. a.** Fr. of paper leaf showing part of picture of Paradise, a modification perhaps of K.K. II. 0233. b, &c. (Pl. LXII). Only small portion of upper part present, the rest torn away. To L. a tree, then to R. a window, a label of Hsi-hsia, an architectural niche containing fig. with Maṇḍala resembling roughly central fig. of K.K. II. 0233. b, etc.
- To R. a vertical band of Vajra and half-rosette pattern; then a window, passing across which is outer end of wavy band of light bearing shrines and symbols. Then another window and head of nimbate fig. against a ground of waving rays; a pilaster and window against which another nimbate female (?) head. Paper buff and woolly where torn.  $8'' \times 3''$ .
- K.K. II. 0272. z.** Number of frs. of paper, with cursive Hsi-hsia writing, much of it deleted by lines drawn through it. Symbol of K.K. II. 0267. gg. i, ii, appears twice. Paper buff, soft and some matted together. Gr. fr. c.  $8'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0274. a.** Frs. of six block-printed paper leaves, of Hsi-hsia book. Front page shows part of a picture in which thirteen figures of Bodhisattvas and demons are all looking to R. Several of the figures have Hsi-hsia labels over them, and all have distinctive symbols in their head-dresses.
- Beginning at top, one has a lion-head, the next a serpent apparently coming from the L. eye. Below, one has a single horn and upward streaming hair. Below a female (?) with a dove-like bird with spread wings. Another with jewelled crown surmounted by a kind of 'mortar-board'. In lowest row to L. a bull's head; others indistinguishable. Good block. Paper buff and perished. Part of border at top; otherwise ragged on all sides.  $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0274. b.** Fr. of block-printed paper leaf, with Hsi-hsia text, showing upper and central rows of seated Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0238. b (Pl. LXV). All edges torn away and large piece from centre. Paper buff, thin but not woolly.  $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6''$ .
- K.K. II. 0274. c.** Fr. of block-printed paper, with part of figure of court official (?) showing L. hand which holds white wand; grey blue robe with red bands. Well drawn and probably a block print hand-coloured. Background plain buff with part of black band to L.  $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0274. d.** Fr. of paper, with block-print impression of part of subject perhaps similar to that of K.K. II. 0263. b (Pl. LXIII). In this case part of seated Buddha figure is present to R. in teaching or admonishing pose. The supplicating figure is kneeling on a lotus, and the edge of nimbus shows where it passes across shoulders. The monk stands in background with clouds about him; three beams of light coming from top of nimbus of Buddha. No grotesque figures or animals appear.
- In this picture solid black very freely used on borders to drapery, surfaces of pedestal, and lotus below kneeling figure. Paper buff, torn away at R. edge.  $7'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LXIV.

**K.K. II. 0274. iii. Fr. of canvas**, with traces of painted ornament in blue and brown.  $3\frac{1}{8}'' \times 1\frac{3}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0274. jjj. Fr. of silk damask**, dull yellow. Pattern obscure, but probably an all-over with trefoils above flattened rosettes. Torn at all edges and discoloured.  $3\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0274. III. Fr. of paper**, originally screwed into a cord-like strip and then tied into tight knot. Completely covered with rough (Hsi-hsia?) writing; perhaps a charm. Paper very thin and woolly.  $5'' \times 7''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. Fr. of sketch on paper.** A landscape seen from a height. Rugged boulders in foreground with trees growing from between them to R. and rising to top of picture. View is across a broad level valley with hills bordering its farther edge. Suggestion of space is well rendered. Very rapid and facile work. Torn away at R. side and tattered all over. Thin smooth paper, becoming fluffy in broken parts.  $17\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. a. Fr. of drawing on paper.** From drapery of flowing robe of which part seems to be draped over L. arm of figure. Torn away on all sides. Paper smooth, rather thin and buff.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. a. v-vi. Frs. of plain silk**, very ragged. Av. c.  $6'' \times 3''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. a. ix. Frs. of two block-printed paper leaves**, with Hsi-hsia text very crudely ornamented with half-obliterated coloured Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0270. aaa. Paper very woolly and ragged. c.  $3'' \times 3''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. a. x. Fr. of paper** with block-print impression showing standing figure  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R. in the 'three-curved' pose. High coiffure and elongated nimbus. Horizontally striped loin-cloth. To R. an altar or pedestal, in front of which a large many-petalled lotus in bowl. Flowers and symbols on ground. Paper buff; ragged.  $4'' \times 3''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. a. xv. Fr. of plain blue silk**, mounted on paper and with paper strip bearing Hsi-hsia chars. pasted at top L. corner. Soiled and torn.  $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. b. Fr. of drawing on paper**; part of large drapery freely drawn showing an end with typical tubular folds. Paper thick, coarse and perishing.  $15'' \times 5''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. c. Fr. of drawing on paper.** A reclining female figure, with head to L. and feet to R., resting on R. elbow and head looking down  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L. Dressed in loose flowing drapery, breast bare or in tight vest, and adorned with necklaces. On R. wrist two bangles. R. hand in elegant pose—wrist slightly bent, fingers lightly flexed, little finger extended; palm downward and turned slightly outward. Forearm rests against a bundle of something indistinguishable, in front of which is an object like one end of a miniature clothes-horse apparently attached to the bundle. Upper part of bundle appears to be a scroll-case with an ornamental end in the form of an enclosed palmette.

Whatever is below this has the appearance of drapery. L. arm, covered with many-folded drapery, seems to lie along the L. hip, the hand perhaps resting over knee; but all, from thighs, missing. Head narrow, long face with full cheeks, typically Chinese. Hair strained up from forehead surmounted by a snake-like roll or chignon with a band of jewels round its base. From band depend groups of jewelled tabs above ears. Tilaka between eyes, which are full and downcast.

Figure may be floating in the air, but no cloud scrolls are shown. A rather careless tracing from a fine original. Paper smooth, thin and yellow-brown. Torn.  $13'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LVIII.

**K.K. II. 0275. d. Fr. of drawing on paper**, in two pieces. A standing figure in official robes and head-dress occupies  $\frac{3}{4}$  of length of fr. Figure, purely Chinese, is turned  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R., holding in R. hand wand of office upright before his face. Head-dress shows flat band round forehead and another passing from first under chin. Soft cloth cap covers top of head, its high upper edge inclined backward. Robe, very voluminous, is V-shaped at neck, where it has a broad plain border. It hangs in great baggy folds from forearms almost to feet and is apparently caught up and rather constricted there, whence lower end falls in many folds to ground.

Under this garment there seems to be a loose rather wide-sleeved shirt showing loose folds about neck and wrists. In front of lower part of figure is mass of drapery probably belonging to another figure, most of which is torn away.

In remaining quarter of fr. and above first figure is another, turned at right angles. Most of this figure above waist is missing. It shows a man striding to R., wearing loose trousers, boots and voluminous robes reaching nearly to ankles. R. arm covered by loose sleeve and hand resting on what appears to be a bundle of something tied in a knot of his clothing.

The two sketches (or tracings) seem disconnected and are placed as they are to economize space on paper. Probably just notes or studies. Farther to L. and reversed in relation to second figure, the head and forearms of a male figure wearing an elaborate loose cloth head-dress tied round head with a narrow band, the head bowed in deferential pose and hands together pointing slightly down. Features blunt and brow rather overhanging. Arms covered by loose full sleeves.

Well drawn but very faint. Torn away at one long and one short edge, ragged on other long edge and tattered. Paper yellow, fairly smooth and thin and becoming woolly at bottom.  $12'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LX.

**K.K. II. 0275. e. Fr. of drawing on paper.** Apparently part of architectural scheme: an altar (?). Two broad bands one above other, each with a narrow border at top and bottom, run horizontally the whole length of fr. To L. of centre of lower band, a grotesque dancing figure in black silhouette with arm outstretched holding scrolls of ornament or a rippling stole or cord. In second band lotus petals, repeating, suggest a Padmāsana.

To L. of centre a sort of niche rising higher than upper edge of top band and extending to lower border of lower band. In niche sits a smiling 'Kylin', the body turned to R. and head facing outward. Standing on head of Kylin, in crouching pose a Caryatid figure with R. arm upraised and L. on L. knee, supporting on head and R. hand a cornice of several mouldings. Above upper band to R. of centre, a vase with scroll-work indicated to R. and L.

Whole sketchy and pricked as a pounce. Paper rather thick and becoming woolly at torn upper edge. Cut askew at R. end; L. end torn away.  $14\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$ . Pl. LX.

**K.K. II. 0275. f. Fr. of drawing on paper.** Bold floral ornament pricked for pouncing. Flowers seem to be peonies. Torn at all edges and tattered. Paper moderately stout and rather brittle, discoloured by age and darkened by black pouncing powder.  $11'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. g. Fr. of paper,** with printed straight-lined labyrinth. Paper buff; ragged.  $10'' \times 6''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. h. Fr. of drawing on paper.** Rough sketch showing a plain viewed from a high rocky foreground. Trees grow from the rocks, and a group of trees is in middle distance; in far distance a forest (?). Torn away at R. edge. Paper buff, torn and tattered.  $16\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. i. Fr. of paper,** with drawings or tracings of two male figures, unconnected. One, an old bald-headed man with long overhanging eyebrows, seated  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L., elbows down and forearms flexed, palms up. Long nails and muscular arms. Wears full robes open at chest; shoes and heavy earrings in elongated ear-lobes; R. p. shoulder bare.

Other figure, placed reverse way at opposite end of paper, shows head and shoulders only of a rather similar person facing  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R. Face very finely drawn. Paper dark buff, stained; ragged.  $12\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7''$ . Pl. LIX.

**K.K. II. 0275. j. Fr. of paper** in two pieces, with drawing of part of kneeling or sitting figure. Both arms extended straight downwards with hands on ground, L. p. clenched; R. p. probably with fingers spread. Drapery voluminous, arms bare. Lower part of long straggling beard shows at top of fr.

Extremely good drawing, especially L. p. arm and fist. To R. appears sketch of another hand with long nails and enveloped in drapery above wrist. Paper buff, thin and very ragged.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. k. Fr. of paper,** with drawing of small piece of drapery. Probably part of K.K. II. 0275. j. Paper buff; ragged.  $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. l. Fr. of paper,** with drawing of head. Face rather long, eyes large, slanting and nearly closed. Small moustache; long ears; short, very stylized, closely curled hair shown in contour only with small Uṣṇīṣa in centre; Tilaka. Drawing poor and stiff. Paper buff; ragged.  $4'' \times 8\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. m. Four frs. of paper,** with rough sketches of parts of hands. Largest fr. has faint indications

of more elaborate drawing almost invisible. Gr. fr.  $5'' \times 5''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. n. Three frs. of paper,** two of which join, showing faded sketches of a series of figures each within a petal-shaped halo. First (L.) faces to R., kneels on R. p. knee; the other knee raised with heel of L. p. foot resting on ground. It supports by both hands a large vase with short neck and a broad-lipped cover, held at level of head. Head-dress of cobras. No features drawn.

Second, which extends on to a second fr. of paper, is a female, facing R., kneeling on R. p. knee, L. knee raised and L. foot flat on ground. Body bends forward from hips and head thrown back. Prominent breasts. L. p. hand raised above head supporting small vase. On head seems to be a crown of spikes. R. p. hand raised but torn away. Face without features. Undulating bands float about figure.

The next figure perhaps joins up with the previous one. It is seated full face, the R. p. thigh resting on ground and lower leg tightly flexed. L. p. hand raised supporting large flower level with face. R. p. hand seems to be held at breast. Face missing.

Of the last figure only the R. p. half is present. It seems to be the centre figure towards which the others incline; it is full face with head inclined to R. p. and has nimbus. Appears to be seated on a lion with the soles of feet pressed flat on each other. R. p. hand in Vara-mudrā. Behind R. p. arm rises a wand with trident head issuing from a skull.

All the figures suggest Nepalese influence. One or two written characters scattered across paper may be Chinese.

On reverse of centre fr. is drawing of a large face,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L., with Tilaka and downcast eyes. Paper grey; ragged. H. of paper  $3\frac{3}{4}''$ , combined length  $9\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LXI.

**K.K. II. 0275. o. Two frs. of paper,** with drawing of parts of large drapery. Between two of long sweeping lines of folds five Chinese (?) characters. Paper dark; ragged. Gr. fr.  $15\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. p. Fr. of paper,** with drawing of a mass of drapery, perhaps lower part of seated figure. A single character or device occurs on fold of drapery. Paper buff; ragged.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$ .

**K.K. II. 0275. q. Several frs. of paper,** one having impression of seated Buddha in Bhīmasparśa-mudrā; similar to K.K. II. 0293. a (Pl. LXV), but from different block. Edge of baluster ornament to L. of column of Hsi-hsia chars. and Padmāsana at bottom of page. Other frs. have Hsi-hsia text only. Paper buff, torn at L. edge; margin for pasting at R.  $8'' \times 1''$ .

**K.K. II. 0276. bbb. Fr. of paper stencil plate,** cut through double thickness of thin soft paper previously used for writing. Pattern shows three motifs one above other. Lowest suggests balustrade set out in square panels, each panel perforated to leave in reserve a 'Union Jack' double cross. Next shows festoons of round holes with suggestion of rosette at points of suspension



from which hangs also a short straight row of dots (holes). In hollow of each loop of festoons is a large dot with crescent below. Top shows a row of three-stepped gradini. Remains of writing in Hsi-hsia character. Torn at both ends.  $6'' \times 4''$ .

**K.K. II. 0276. c. Fr. of paper**, with Hsi-hsia text in six columns with row of seated Buddhas across top similar to K.K. II. 0276. u. Paper buff, torn away at upper L. half.  $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{3}{8}''$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0276. ccc. Fr. of paper**, with Hsi-hsia printed text on one side and lower part of robe and L. p. foot of painted figure on other. Figure stands on white slab. Robe white with broad black borders. To left, two red borders of corner of mat. Much abraded.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{5}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0276. ddd. i, ii. Two frs. of silk.** One (i) corded with thin warp threads, displaced perhaps by wear, giving a sort of moiré appearance, and with a band of 'tabby'; the other (ii) plain. Both buff. (i)  $5'' \times 2''$ ; (ii)  $11'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0276. eee. i, ii. Two frs. of silk.** One (i) blue twill with damask pattern of rows of elliptical six-petalled rosettes *c.*  $\frac{3}{4}''$  long diameter; spaced *c.*  $\frac{3}{16}''$  apart in one direction and  $1\frac{3}{8}''$  in other. In wider space are two rows of chequer hexagons. Rosettes and hexagons are arranged so that successive rows occur opposite spaces of the row before; i. e. the arrangement is *en échelon*. (ii) Finely woven plain cloth, light blue. (i)  $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{5}{8}''$ ; (ii)  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0276. fff. Fr. of strong canvas**, originally sewn into form of tube, now partly opened.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{5}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0276. t, u. Two block-printed paper leaves**, with Hsi-hsia text, decorated along top edge with row of seated Buddha figures. *t* shows three figures (three others torn away), all cut on one block, the Padmāsana being continuous under all.

Figures are long-bodied, with rather narrow waist, and wear tight-fitting single robe which leaves R. shoulder and arm bare. Feet resting on opposite thighs, soles up. Vesica rather angular with pair of inner lines more curved. Nimbus elongated and slightly flattened at top. In angle between nimbus and vesica a right-angled filling of double lines, looking like corners of a tall chair-back. Hair black, flat at top but with tall pointed Uṣṇīṣa. Different poses of hands; ears long.

Engraving and drawing crude but fairly proportioned. Paper buff and thin. Torn away at upper R. part.  $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$ .

*u* similar to *t*, but from different block. Torn away at upper R. half and large part of L. Four figures and part of fifth remain.  $7'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0276. v. Frs. of three block-printed paper leaves**, forming part of a book of Hsi-hsia text, each leaf having a row of seated Buddha figures along top edge. Very crude. Top of head shown as a low black triangle, no limbs clearly defined; halo round body and elongated oval nimbus at head. Padmāsana, a band with oblique

lines placed rope-wise to suggest petals. Face crude and features barely indicated. One leaf has four figures, the two end ones partly torn away. The other two have four figures more or less intact and two torn; lower part missing. Paper buff and rather soft. Two leaves,  $5'' \times 4\frac{7}{8}''$ . Third,  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0276. w. 2, ww. i. Frs. of paper**, with impression of part of picture. To L. a kneeling female figure in flowing draperies close fitting above waist and long narrow stole. She wears bracelets and armlets and has hands together at breast. High but indistinct coiffure and plain circular nimbus.

To R. and farther in picture a kneeling male figure in large shawl, black bordered. Both hands at breast holding a narrow upright object (book?), the upper end touching front of chin. Head-dress a sort of crown with tall feather-like sides. Plain nimbus. Above, a banana plant and grass.

Behind second fig. probably a third of which part of drapery and nimbus appears. At extreme top four conventional floral ornaments placed in row. A white streak across lower part (fault in printing or block). Probably part of K.K. II. 0284. a. xxvi. Paper buff; torn away at L. side. On back, five columns of Hsi-hsia printing. Gr. fr. (*w. 2*)  $7'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$ . Pl. LXIV.

**K.K. II. 0277. iii. Miniature silk banner**, with triangular top, side streamers and two short streamers hanging from centre piece. All made of printed white silk, doubled. Wooden straining piece in triangular top. Pattern a diaper, printed in brown-yellow; consists of equilateral triangular rosettes placed point to point, leaving hexagonal spaces enclosed by triangles. Centre of each space, circle and dot with short rays set round circle. Good condition.  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$ .

**K.K. II. 0277. jjj. Fr. of paper**, with part (nearly half) of jaws of monster. Mouth wide open; upper jaw wide, lower narrow. Painted red with five teeth visible in upper jaw and two in lower. Portions of face tinted pinkish grey and hair shown on upper and lower lips. Rough work.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0277. ttt. Strip of dull green silk**, with edges doubled over as though for sewing.  $14\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{7}{16}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0279. uuu. i. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf**, with part of haloed figure seated on lotus  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R., one knee down and the other slightly raised but no feet visible. Tight-fitting robe leaving R. arm and shoulder bare; on L. shoulder a sort of Upavīta. R. hand (damaged) near thigh; L. hand in Simhakarna pose. Broad face and wide mouth. To R. beginning of another figure. Detail between upper parts of haloes not clear. Tibetan style. Paper buff and brittle; torn on three sides.  $3'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0279. uuu. ii. Frs. of block-printed paper leaves** (two, back to back), with Hsi-hsia text and ornamented with row of seated Buddha figures alternating with trees, from same block as K.K. II. 0239. a. This example shows part of two figs. on one side and of one on reverse.

Below each fig. a column of fine bold text and below each tree a column of floral ornament, the stems locking into ogee shapes which enclose nimbate figures, that to L. being probably a Bīwa player. Well-designed, bold work. Paper buff, badly tattered and torn, very fragile and woolly.  $9" \times 5\frac{1}{4}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0280. b. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf** showing upper part of Paradise picture. To R. part of enthroned Bodhisattva (?) with rayed halo and nimbus in architectural niche. Two figs. on cloud adoring to L. Beside niche a Hsi-hsia label. To L. part of stone terrace with stone steps leading up to it, and a building with open doors and windows. Part of two figs. below and a tree in upper L. corner. Paper buff and torn on three sides. Cf. K.K. II. 0233. b, etc.  $4" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ . Pl. LXII.

**K.K. II. 0280. b. ii. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf** with haloed Buddha figure surrounded by celestial attendants. Robe of Buddha banded with black; no visible Uṣṇīṣa; Svastika mark on breast. Halo has waving rays bordered by white spots on black band. A Lokapāla's head each side and another figure below each. In foreground to R. a shaven monk. To L. part of Chinese rail and beyond a large-leaved tree (plantain?) and clouds. Clear impression. Paper buff and in fair condition; lower part torn away.  $2\frac{3}{4}" \times 5\frac{5}{8}"$ . Pl. LXIV.

**K.K. II. 0280. b. ix-xiii. Five frs. of plain silk;** various tones of buff. Gr. fr. (b. ix)  $22\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{1}{4}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0281. a. xxxviii. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf,** double, with Hsi-hsia text decorated at top with row of three seated Buddha figures. The most perfect is the central fig., which is seated with legs in Svastikāsana pose, hands in Chin-mudrā pose. It seems to wear a single close-fitting robe leaving R. shoulder and arm bare. Face broad, long ears, black hair with tall narrow pointed Uṣṇīṣa. A tall spatulate nimbus rises from shoulders and a rather close halo emerges beside the arms and is decorated with scroll-work. Where this meets nimbus an angular projection occurs as in K.K. II. 0276. t.

On each side of nimbus, and perhaps seated on horizontal limb of angular projection, is a bird looking outwards from figure. Above birds one or two petal-like objects project from nimbus. The whole is enclosed in a frame of lotus-petal shape with point upward. Three narrow leaves attached to each side of upper curves of Maṇḍala furnish the spandrel. A vertical line on each side divides the composition from the repetitions on either side. The Padmāsana has one row of downward curving petals with tips turned up, and below these traces of further ornament.

To L. the same composition; but L. p. hand of fig. raised to level of shoulder, palm up. To R. the same but with R. p. hand at shoulder level, palm up, probably holding something. The R. and L. figs. have an end of drapery falling forward over L. p. shoulder. Paper buff, thin and becoming woolly at lower torn edge. Cf. K.K. II. 0253. b.  $4" \times 3\frac{3}{4}"$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0282. b. ix. Frs. of diagram on paper.** Chinese

Yantra in form of wheel. Surrounding centre a fret pattern border. Between this and outer circle, space divided into many radiating panels in each of which are five characters, two side by side near fret border and three columnar. Very incomplete. Paper buff and soft. Gr. fr.  $10" \times 3"$ .

**K.K. II. 0282. b. x. Block-printed paper leaf** with Hsi-hsia text precisely similar to K.K. II. 0233. vvv and possibly from the same block, but a cleaner impression. This supplies the missing characters of the other, and the small shrine below the L. half-column of text is complete. Paper dark, thick, and has five columns of Hsi-hsia writing on reverse. Torn.  $7\frac{3}{8}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0282. b. xi. Block-printed paper leaf** with Hsi-hsia text, ornamented along top edge with row of five seated Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0292. i, but more carelessly engraved and the hair shown in solid black. Part of fig. to L. torn away. Paper buff, thin, woolly and torn.  $7\frac{1}{8}" \times 4\frac{1}{4}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0282. b. xii. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf,** with Hsi-hsia text, decorated at top with row of seated Buddhas and below columns of 'baluster' ornament similar to K.K. II. 0293. a (Pl. LXV). Paper torn and ragged, only part of two figs. and three 'balusters' remaining.  $4" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0282. b. xiii, xiii. a, xiv. Three frs. of silk.** b. xiii, loosely woven plain blue. b. xiii. a, in two pieces, printed pale blue. Ground with diaper of reserved white rosettes and darker blue centres. b. xiv, same as b. xiii, but with paper stuck to one side with Hsi-hsia writing. Gr. fr. (xiii)  $3\frac{1}{8}" \times 2\frac{3}{8}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0282. b. xv. Cardboard miniature cap,** with pieces of paper stuck all over it to form rough border, intended to stand upright. Diam. of cap  $2\frac{1}{4}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0283. a. xviii. Fr. of paper,** with block impression of part of same as K.K. II. 0260. v (Pl. LXIII), but more fragmentary.  $3" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0283. a. xix. Fr. of stiff paper,** with traces of block-print ornament. Stained.  $2\frac{3}{8}" \times 1\frac{3}{8}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0283. a. xx. Fr. of paper,** double, with block impression of lower L. corner of picture. To L. a standing figure, facing an altar or pedestal to R. Figure wears complicated costume which seems to include pyjamas tight at knees and ankles and several long stoles. Feet bare. Bands round waist. Upper part missing.

Altar curved (circular?) and its surfaces decorated with scrolls and chevrons. On ground symbols consisting of groups of three balls, flames, trefoils and a curious object which may be intended for a Pōthī.

In border below, a Vajra and disc with two wavy lines running across it. Back leaf has three columns of printed Hsi-hsia text. Paper dark buff; ragged.  $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ . Pl. LXIII.

**K.K. II. 0283. a. xxi. Fr. of paper** with block impression of upper part of Trimūrti figure, enthroned. Upright nimbus with flattened sides and top. Above head, seated

on lotus a small Dhyāni-buddha. Five arms are visible carrying symbols—two arrows, four-pointed Vajra, lily, bow, Akṣamālā. A plain halo with three border lines behind figure.

Whole enclosed in tri-lobed halo with wavy rays. Outside this, leaving a plain interval, an outer line from which spring outward-curling clouds or flames. Above a canopy in several tiers, topmost supporting a recumbent crescent holding a globe.

R. and L. at top are celestial maidens on clouds, bearing fruit. All below breast missing. Paper buff; torn away at L. as well as below.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$ . Pl. LXIV.

**K.K. II. 0283. a. xxii. a, xxiii. Two frs. of paper;** several layers matted together, painted pink. No pattern. The reverse shows Hsi-hsia characters. Gr. fr. (*a. xxii. a*)  $5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0283. a. xxiv. Fr. of silk gauze.** Rich ochre colour, very soft to touch. Woven with all-over floral pattern, not completely made out; but a six-petalled rosette and curving stem recur, with background of oblique lines.  $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0283. a. xxv. Fr. of silk,** dark buff; plain weave. Very ragged. *c.*  $5'' \times 3''$ .

**K.K. II. 0283. a. xxvi. Part of miniature silk banner,** with triangular top in which is part of wooden strainer, parts of two side streamers and whole of centre. Triangular top and streamers are powdered with printed symbols in grey outline filled in light brown. Many of symbols occur on paper prints, one being the 'horn' resting on pearls, seen in K.K. II. 0260. v.

Centre is a strong damask in two tones of yellow, the pattern darker than the ground. The whole surface is set out in a square lattice by lines of pearls in two directions. In each square is an outlined square with re-entering angles and a centre pearl.  $6'' \times 6''$ .

**K.K. II. 0283. a. xxvii. Fr. of coloured drawing on paper.** A white horse with pink mane and tail standing in profile to L. Legs torn away. Fierce eye, blunt round nose, mouth open. Round, well-fleshed quarters. Paper buff, soft, torn above and below.  $4'' \times 4\frac{3}{8}''$ . Pl. VII.

**K.K. II. 0284. a. Block-printed paper leaf,** with seven separate Jātaka (?) subjects in two columns, three to R. and four to L. Each has two columns of descriptive (?) Hsi-hsia text. In L.-hand series text is placed alternately to R. and L. of each picture. In the R.-hand series text is always to R. Pictures crudely designed and cut; subjects await identification. Paper buff, soft, abraded and tattered.  $6\frac{7}{8}'' \times 3''$ . Pl. LXIII.

**K.K. II. 0284. a. xxiv. Two frs. of paper,** with upper part of picture exactly similar to K.K. II. 0241. a (Pl. LXIII) but from a different block. The other fr. has four columns of printed Hsi-hsia text. *Av.*  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0284. a. xxv. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf,** with Hsi-hsia text, decorated with row of seated Buddha figs. at top and 'baluster' ornament from same block as

K.K. II. 0293. a (Pl. LXV). Three figs. and columns are present. Paper buff, torn away at upper L. corner and ragged at lower edge.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0284. a. xxvi. Fr. of paper,** with impression of part of picture. To L. the L. p. half of enthroned figure in full robes, black-bordered and banded; body halo rather small with upward curving rays and double plain border. Plain nimbus. Head torn away. Throne base; a series of foliated steps with ornamental risers, the lowest resting on narrow downward-curving petals.

To R. a full-robed standing monk in black-bordered garment, hands folded, nimbus at head. Above throne a hollow-sided square baldachino with domed top and long wind-blown streamers tied in bows at corners. Above a few crude black scrolls. Across lower part a white streak (fault in block or in printing). Probably part of K.K. II. 0276. w. 2, ww. i (Pl. LXIV).  $8\frac{3}{8}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0284. a. xxvii. Fr. of paper;** several layers matted together, with part of large printed picture on one side showing arcs of circles and a kind of fringe ornament attached to a band; meaning not made out. Other side painted green with traces of red and yellow in thick tempera. Ragged and cracked.  $5'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0284. a. xxviii. Three frs. of paper** showing drawing. On one a figure seated on mat to R. from which two demons, nearly nude, with streaming hair and dog-like mouths, appear to be running away towards L. Below, the top of a tree.

Another fr. shows obelisk (?) or altar built of squared blocks with a panel of carving (?), showing two half-length figures. It seems to stand in a kind of trough, outside which is perhaps water.

A straight line divides this from a lower portion in which is a thunder demon surrounded by a circle of implements; to L. head of a figure with hands uplifted holding some object in L. p. hand.

The third fr. may be a continuation of 'obelisk' with an upright line, round which twines a snake or long narrow ribbon. All roughly sketched. Paper very flimsy and ragged. Gr. fr.  $4\frac{5}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LXI.

**K.K. II. 0284. a. xxxii. Fr. of silk muslin,** printed with buff five-petalled rosettes on a blue ground. Ragged.  $4'' \times 4''$ .

**K.K. II. 0284. b. Several frs. of paper,** with parts of tracings or drawings. One shows Buddha head with elaborate head-dress, in front of which is a small Dhyāni-buddha. Another fr. has a R. p. foot and a festoon of jewels. Another shows top of bald head with waving drapery above. All very thin and ragged. Gr. fr. *c.*  $4'' \times 8''$ .

**K.K. II. 0284. c. Fr. of paper,** with drawing of centre of Neptune-like face inclined downwards. Paper buff; ragged.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0284. d. Fr. of paper** with drawing of a bald-headed man in loose robe standing and leaning forward across an oblique tree trunk; chin rests on arm,

- which is heavily draped and placed on trunk. Face inclined down, and being full face is foreshortened. A tracing from a clever original. Paper buff; ragged.  $10'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0284. e.** Fr. of paper, with drawing of seated figure on a lotus supported upon a pedestal. Only a small part of drapery of figure remains; this and lotus drawn in fine sweeping lines. Pedestal in feeble scratchy lines and probably by a different hand. Part of flame-bordered halo remains. Paper thin, buff; very ragged.  $c. 11'' \times 11''$ .
- K.K. II. 0284. f-k.** Frs. of paper. *f, g, h*, parts of leaves with Hsi-hsia print and rows of Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0265. a; *i*, two leaves of Hsi-hsia text and rows of Buddha figures similar to K.K. II. 0233. uuu.; *j*, a leaf of Hsi-hsia MS.; *k*, leaf of MS. in cursive characters with interlineations in smaller hand of same. Several other frs. with traces of text and crude painting of a bold formal pattern. All discoloured and ragged. Size of leaves  $c. 7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0285. a.** Fr. of block-printed paper. Portion to R. shows L. edge of boldly drawn rocky gorge (?), with very stylized trees and shrubs growing on the rocks and a torrent of water below. R. portion cut (?) away. L. part of paper shows three scattered lines of Hsi-hsia characters. Paper buff, torn but strong.  $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0285. b. i.** Fr. of paper, with bold Hsi-hsia characters and traces of thick white and red tempera. Paper ragged.  $3'' \times 4''$ .
- K.K. II. 0285. b. ii.** Fr. of paper, with part of large pattern painted in blue green and pink. Paper ragged.  $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0285. b. v.** Block-printed paper leaf, with Hsi-hsia text and row of five Buddha figures at top similar to those of K.K. II. 0292. i, but much more crude and indistinctly printed. End figure to R. partly torn away. Usual characters top and bottom. Paper buff and becoming woolly at top.  $7'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0285. b. vi.** Fr. of block-printed paper leaf arranged in four sections; upper L. quarter and lower R. quarter are filled with Hsi-hsia text and the other two by pictures. Top R. picture shows an old mendicant with high-crowned head on which are black dots, in full robe, walking with a long staff (cf. K.K. II. 0242. b). Clouds float around his head extending in irregular arc from his half-raised L. hand to top of staff.  
To R. a small figure in robe and Chinese hat, with high back and pair of downward hanging tabs, walks away from R. front to L. and in passing turns his head to look at mendicant. In lower L. part of leaf (torn away) is slightly grotesque head with open mouth in profile to R. and some bottle-shape object behind (shrine?), with a background of water (?) and low sloping headlands. Engraving careless. Paper buff and torn away at all sides.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. LXIII.
- K.K. II. 0285. b. vii.** Fr. of paper leaf showing replica of aged mendicant on K.K. II. 0242. b. More of lower part of figure is present, but surface badly abraded and lines indistinct.  $6'' \times 3''$ .
- K.K. II. 0285. b. viii.** Fr. of paper leaf, with fine print of Buddha figure enthroned on pedestal without recognizable Padmāsana but a heap of drapery (which may be on rocks) instead. Figure sits with feet resting on opposite thighs, soles up (Svastikāsana). Hands and face torn away. Nimbus bordered with two or three lines. Body halo with black band on which are white pearls. Field of halo filled with wavy rays.  
Immediately in foreground, sits worshipping figure on lotus, facing Buddha, so that full back view is presented outwards. Figure has nimbus and rayed halo. Circle of nimbus complete passing across shoulders. Body halo stops as usual at body and nimbus. Robes of figure are full and barred by vertical and horizontal bands (mendicant's robe?).  
R. and L. are two standing figures, nimbate, in full robes, high coiffure, hands in Añjali pose and each bare foot on small lotus. Whole of background, to scroll border in white on black, is rayed.  
In top R. corner kneels celestial figure on finely drawn cloud, in full robes and with upright 'feather' head-dress and nimbus; seems to carry some offering. Clouds rise behind heads of standing figures. Whole is grandly designed, well drawn and engraved. Paper buff; ragged.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$ . Pl. LXIV.
- K.K. II. 0285. b. ix.** Fr. of paper, in many pieces, showing print of extremely stylized mountain scene. Mass of peaks drawn in heavy black outline, with pines and rolling cumulus clouds. Here and there an inscr. label and a small figure occurs in silhouette, carrying two bundles on the ends of pole placed across R. shoulder. Below picture are columns of bold Hsi-hsia. Paper buff; ragged. Size approx.  $9'' \times 5''$ .
- K.K. II. 0285. b. x.** Fr. of paper, with block impression of seated Buddha figure  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L., in flowing robe open at breast. Closely rayed nimbus and body halo. Tightly curled clouds on background out of which appear several well-drawn heads. Central figure has no Uṣṇīṣa.  
Impression rather heavy and blotted and faded in parts of two small detached pieces. One shows head of a Bodhisattva with nimbus; the other a small border ornament. Paper dark; torn. Gr. fr.  $3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. II. 0285. b. xi. i.** Six frs. of paper, with impression from blocks. Three are part of same picture as K.K. II. 0260. v; 0283. a. xviii. One shows an extension to L., with clouds in foreground and kneeling figure on mat. Another is part of a standing figure in full black-bordered robes slightly bowing as he advances to L.; behind, another standing figure.  
Third fr. shows foreground of clouds beyond which is rushing water and a shore in distance with coral-like shrub. Paper buff; ragged. Gr. fr.  $2\frac{7}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. LXIII.

**K.K. II. 0285. b. xii.** Fr. of silk, plain buff; unevenly woven, giving effect of alternate bands of fine and coarser texture, perhaps not intentional.  $4'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0285. b. xiii.** Two frs. of silk, one blue of similar weave to K.K. II. 0285. b. xii; the other dirty grey of coarser texture. Gr. fr.  $2'' \times 3''$ .

**K.K. II. 0292. i.** Two block-printed paper leaves, with Hsi-hsia text. One leaf with row of four seated Buddha figures at top of each column of characters, each in a different pose. Figures rather long in body, large head, small legs. Head has pointed Uṣṇīṣa and narrow, straight-edged ear-like projection at each side of face reaching to shoulder. Drapery on body indicated by festoon-folds. Legs covered with drapery.

Padmāsana has two rows of petals, one growing upward and the other downward. Halo round body and nimbus to head. Lines radiate from nimbus to edge of rectangular line framing each figure. Poses from L. are first Dhyāna, second R. hand level with shoulder palm up and fingers pointing outwards, third Bhūmisparśa, fourth Dharmacakra (?).

Work poor. Four columns of characters. Other leaf has six columns of characters. Paper buff; slightly torn but fairly strong. Larger page (without Buddhas)  $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4''$ ; other  $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3''$ . Pasted together with strengthening strip at back.

**K.K. II. 0293. a.** Block-printed paper leaf, with Hsi-hsia text, decorated along top with row of six seated Buddha figs.; the six columns of text below separated from each other by 'baluster' ornament, a variation of K.K. II. 0253. b. Base of each baluster is an inverted Triśūla, and immediately above it is a vase-shaped section; ball omitted.

Between the bases and forming a base to columns of text is a kind of Padmāsana of three petals with stylized seed-table above, showing four seeds on a black ground. Figs. are of same type as K.K. II. 0281. a. xxxviii; but background of halo rayed and no bird on angular projection. Over R. shoulder of each fig. is a kind of Upavīta. Paper buff and well preserved. Separate strip forms extreme R. edge.  $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0294. b-d.** Three block-printed paper leaves, with Hsi-hsia text, each leaf decorated with same Buddha figures as K.K. II. 0227. b (Pl. LXV). First two and last characters the same in every column. Paper buff, thin and becoming woolly and abraded. *c.*  $7'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0294. e-h.** Frs. of paper; several thicknesses matted together, painted roughly in tempera. Gr. fr. (*e*)  $5'' \times 4''$ .

**K.K. II. 0295. cc.** Two paper leaves, with Hsi-hsia text, one page decorated along L. half of top edge with row of three seated Buddha figures. The figs. appear to be nude except for a kind of Upavīta passing over L. shoulder and under R. arm. Poses are from L. to R., Añjali, Bhīmasparśa and Dhyāna-mudrās.

Bodies and limbs well proportioned and legs of all figs. in Svastikāsana pose. Ears long, hair black and rising

in high narrow point as Uṣṇīṣa. Halo nearly circular, nimbus upright oval; both plain. Each has separate well-drawn Padmāsana of two rows of petals, one growing upward and the other down.

Below each Padmāsana is a well-drawn palmette of three leaves; the centre one three-pointed, the side ones the same in profile, the tip curled down and voluted. The stem of each side leaf is carried down and with that adjacent to it forms an inverted closed palmette, enclosing a vertical Vajra which occurs opposite the interval between Padmāsanas. Above in space between adjacent haloes an inverted palmette. Background limited by straight edge along top and inverted palmettes below, black, with the various details of ornament reserved in 'white'. Good drawing and engraving. Paper buff.  $6'' \times 3\frac{1}{8}''$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. II. 0297. bb.** Fr. of paper, with impression from coarsely cut block of kneeling figure,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R., dressed in full robes and in Añjali pose. Label in front of head. Paper buff and ragged.  $4'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0304. s.** Fr. of silk, finely but unevenly woven, with printed spot pattern of finely designed three-toed dragon and flames. Pattern pear-shaped, about  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ . Silk discoloured to dark buff. Impressions of spot distinguishable, one complete, the others partly missing. Ragged.  $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 10\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0304. t.** Fr. of plain buff silk.  $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0304. u, v.** Two frs. of silk, both plain. *u* blue,  $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3''$ ; *v* dull russet, ragged,  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.K. II. 0304. w, x.** Two frs. of coarse canvas. Blue. Gr. fr.  $17\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$ .

**K.K. II. 0304. y.** Fr. of canvas, evenly woven; probably hemp. Painted on one side a fine blue with traces of outline in grey and further painting in pink and yellow. Probably part of banner. Very ragged and brittle.  $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 9''$ .

**K.K. II. 0304. z.** Fr. of paper, with coarse painting. Two black lines crossing at right angles, and a patch of red in one angle.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2''$ .

**K.K. II. 0313. a.** Fr. of drawing on paper. To L. a muscular figure rides to R. on yak which turns its head  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L. and expresses fear. Figure clad in thin tunic reaching nearly to knee and has bare leg and arm. L. fist grasps reins, R. arm missing.

A second figure on farther side of yak and slightly in advance rides horse with erect streaming mane and ears cocked forward. This figure has a tight-fitting embroidered tunic (or decorated leather armour), loose apron-like drapery round middle, long thin stole blown into large waving loops, loose trousers gartered below knee or tucked into lower leg covering; soft boot. L. hand grasps reins, R. arm curves outward from body, the hand placed lightly on R. thigh and holding a flower delicately between thumb and forefinger.

Body is turned to front while horse is in profile, as though figure were looking back towards rider on yak; but head is missing. Horse is galloping and has high-pommelled

saddle and broad saddle-cloth with plain border. On breast-band are bells (?). Easy grace of rider is in striking contrast with energetic action of horse.

The peculiar splay action of the yak is cleverly caught and contrasts with graceful movement of horse. The persons are riding through scrolls probably representing clouds.

Quality of drawing is strong and rapid; movement through the air expressed by agitated draperies even more than by attitude of animals. Upper and L. parts missing. R. edge torn. Paper moderately thick and opaque.  $13" \times 7\frac{1}{2}"$ . Pl. LX.

**K.K. II. 0313. b. Fr. of drawing on paper.** Rapid sketch of rocky landscape with small figures. From about centre, running to R., a mass of vertical rocks. Farther to R. are more distant rocks rising from a valley through which runs a stream with a house on its bank.

In foreground to R. three seated figures, probably in boat. Tall rocks appear to L. and in foreground of valley; below is a figure perhaps wading in a stream and playing with a dog (?). In centre, a roughly drawn circle which may be the Sun or Moon. Gnarled trees appear in centre of foreground and another boat (?) to L. Large patches missing at L. and R. Paper smooth, very thin and buff.  $15\frac{1}{2}" \times 6"$ . Pl. LXI.

**K.K. II. 0313. c. Two frs. of one (?) sketch on paper.** Very rapid and rough impression difficult to interpret. It seems to be a view of a level plain seen from a high rock (foreground), an old twisted tree rising to R. and extending its foliage to centre of top of picture. Riding across plain from R. to L. are two horsemen going at great speed and leaning forward over horses' necks as they urge the animals on. One rider has his R. arm upraised holding a stick (?), the other has his arms extended forward. They appear to be either racing or chasing. Speed and violent action of men and horses very vividly expressed by simplest possible lines.

The rest of drawing vague; but there is probably another horseman with lance over shoulder in R. foreground.

In centre appears to be a large house or temple with figures seated in and about it and with vertical rocks behind. To extreme L. are four or five Chinese characters. Portions missing. Paper smooth, very thin, buff and ragged. *c.*  $17" \times 9"$ . Pl. LX.

**K.K. II. 0313. d. Fr. of drawing on paper.** A figure,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R., sits on flat rock with R. knee raised and supporting outstretched R. arm, the hand falling gracefully down in front of knee. L. lower leg lies flat on ground. Face youthful. Drapery loose, voluminous and wrapped about

body in close rope-like folds stylized in treatment and very graceful. Rich necklace and armband on R. arm; L. forearm not traceable. A plain disc (jewel?) occurs at centre of abdomen. Traces of bamboo above to L. Perhaps an Avalokiteśvara, but no halo visible. Paper dark, very thin, woolly and tattered.  $12" \times 8\frac{1}{2}"$ . Pl. LXI.

**K.K. II. 0313. e. Fr. of paper** with drawing of Gaṇeśa, head wearing Nepalese or Tibetan cap. He has a small ring through L. p. ear and shows two short tusks close together on L. p. side of mouth. A flower in front of face. Paper buff; torn at all edges.  $7\frac{1}{2}" \times 6"$ .

**K.K. II. 0313. f. Fr. of paper**, in many pieces with drawing of seated Bodhisattvas. Centre part only preserved. Figure faces R. Breast and R. p. arm bare, with bangles on wrist and narrow drapery over forearm, which is horizontal and seems to be resting on an arm-rest with voluted end. Long fingers with long nails held gracefully palm down. Streamers and jewels hang from coiffure. Additional jewels have been drawn on back of paper. Drapery well designed. Paper buff; ragged.  $7\frac{3}{4}" \times 13\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. II. 0313. g. Fr. of paper**, with three drawings, two of an old man's head, the other of nearly half-length of man. The first two may be studies for one head. An old man, bald on front of head, with long straggling hair farther back, has his head slightly bowed and  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L. He seems to have fallen into a placid sleep, and the rendering of the face is very fine. His eyes are rather puffy, his eyebrows rather long and growing downwards in upper sketch but smoothed laterally in lower. Straggling moustache and beard. Fleshy angle to jaw. Ear pointed slightly at top.

At upper part of forehead a peculiar object looking like an inverted shallow bowl with a ball inside. There is nothing to show how it is supported, unless it be fastened to the hair, brought forward over top of head.

Third drawing shows head and bust of elderly man, bald in front but with long curling hair at back, leaning  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R. with mouth wide open as though howling. Tongue visible with tip curling up behind lower lip. Ear slightly pointed. L. p. forearm lifted, the hand level with mouth and turned outward from body as though pointing or admonishing.

Drapery covers R. p. arm from a little below shoulder and passes across body and over crook of L. p. arm. Both shoulders, neck, breast, and L. p. forearm bare.

All three sketches very good. Paper buff; ragged, torn away on three sides.  $5" \times 11\frac{1}{2}"$ . Pl. LIX.

**K.K. II. 0313. h. Several paper scraps**, showing frs. of ornament pricked for pouncing, generally unintelligible.

#### OBJECTS EXCAVATED AT STŪPA K.K. III, KHARA-KHOTO

**K.K. III. 01. Frs. of silk muslin painted banner.** Subject: on one fr. a well-drawn Nāga (?),  $\frac{3}{4}$  to L., with R. arm upraised supporting Padmāsana (?) which seems to have a thick hairy stalk, and left hand with fingers spread, at left hip. He seems to be standing up to thighs in water, and is dressed in complete warrior costume with

cobra (?) tiara. Colouring, faded, resembles that of Lokapālas in *Ser. iv.* Pl. LXXXIV. Size of this fr.  $12\frac{1}{2}" \times 8\frac{1}{2}"$ .

Second fr. has almost entirely faded, but traces of drapery and red snakes can be made out, perhaps belonging to another Nāga.  $9\frac{1}{4}" \times 7"$ .

- K.K. III. 02. a, b, c, d. Frs. of plain, figured and painted silk.** (a) Thick firm twill, figured; pattern obscured by dirt and wear. Colours prob. two shades of buff and blue.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ . (b) Plain blue.  $4'' \times 6''$ . (c) Painted muslin; green edge, pink ground, fr. of pattern yellow outlined black.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{7}{8}''$ . (d) Painted, pink with pale grey outlines.  $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$  Frs. of paper sticking to most of the pieces.
- K.K. III. 04. Frs. of painted silk banner.** Two frs.: one with faint traces of drawing and colour, the other with three boldly written Chinese characters and part of a fourth. Very discoloured.  
Piece of twig  $5\frac{1}{2}''$  long, probably stiffener. Painted fr.,  $8'' \times 8''$ ; inscribed fr.,  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. III. 05. a, b. Frs. of silk painting,** with debris of Chin. MSS. Larger fr. (a) shows L. bottom corner of painting with part of altar (?) on R. and small human fig. with hand raised in supplication below. To L. larger standing figs.—attendant (female?) holding dish of fruit and flowers; a fiery-haired demon dressed in red skirt and tiger's skin, in pose of violent rage, his feet far apart resting on pink lotuses; left hand raised above head, fingers directed down, like claws, and (above) Bodhisattva, standing.  
Below, by R. edge, traces of fig. with outstretched arms riding black steed (?). Floral scroll-work, finely drawn in ink on green ground, round edge; colouring otherwise mainly crimson, blue and green. Faded and worn.  $19\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11''$ .  
Other fr. (b) shows only folded legs of seated fig., coarse work.  $9'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. III. 06. Frs. of buff kid or goat skin leather,** sewn together and doubled over. Marks of sewing at edge.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$ .
- K.K. III. 08. Painted silk muslin.** Several frs. painted with green ground and yellow border, with design of which white and red patches with black outlines distinguishable. Very ragged. c.  $7'' \times 7''$ .
- K.K. III. 09. Silk fr.,** faded blue or dark green.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$ .
- K.K. III. 010. Painted silk muslin fr.,** with traces of black bands, and blue and red grounds. No details visible. Thin paper at back.  $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. III. 011. Painted paper fr.,** showing series of voluted petal shape scrolls in yellow, rising from red patch, with curved red band touching volutes. Outlines black; rich colour.  $3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. III. 012. Silk fr.,** finely woven, plum colour, attached to buff muslin, and frs. of blue silk and paper. Discoloured and ragged. C.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. III. 013. Clay stucco mould** of rectangular plaque, containing Buddha figure in Bhīmasparśa-mudrā. Face round, small featured and of pleasant expression. Hair treated in small seed-like projections arranged symmetrically. L. breast bare and well developed. Modelling good.  $5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 7''$ . Pl. LV.
- K.K. III. 015. cc. dd. Fr. of paper,** in two pieces showing block impression of two seated Bodhisattvas  $\frac{3}{4}$  to R. on Padmāsanas. Style Nepalese. One knee raised, the other and thigh flat on ground. Halo petal-shaped and filled with scrolls. Nimbus tall and plain. Head-dress tall and pointed. 'Chair-backs' show at angle of halo and nimbus. Long leaves fill in spandrel at same point, running behind 'chair-back'. Rosettes on back-ground. Paper buff; ragged.  $4'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. III. 017. ii. Fr. of silk,** buff, probably damask, with all-over pattern too ragged to make out.  $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$ .
- K.K. III. 017. jj. Fr. of silk,** blue with paper adhering.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.K. III. 017. s. i, ii. Fr. of paper,** in two pieces, with block impression of seated Bodhisattva on pedestal. Padmāsana suggested by very involved folds and turns of excessively voluminous drapery. Full face; eyes cast down; head-dress, three-tier tiara with jewels hanging from outward curving stem at temple; breast bare. Streamers and hair hang from head.  
Halo and nimbus circular and plain. Swinging tassels above hang from canopy (torn away). Clouds and waving rays fill background. Hands at breast in Dharmacakramudrā. An object (torn away) in centre of lower part of pedestal from which proceed waving rays. Engraved in scratchy monotonous line. Paper ragged.  $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4''$ . ii, small fr. showing top of nimbus and clouds.  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. III. 018. Frs. of silk** from temple banners, with traces of paint. All ragged. Gr. fr.  $15\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7''$ .
- K.K. III. 020. mm. Fr. of silk,** wrapped round stick of elliptical section. Silk in three strips sewn together and covered with discoloured paint on one side. Probably part of banner. Length of stick  $6\frac{3}{4}''$ ; silk about  $6'' \times 4''$ .
- K.K. III. 022. a.a. Several frs. of silk muslin,** with traces of paint. Part of banner. Frs. of paper at back with block impression. Convolute c.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3''$ .
- K.K. III. 022. p, q. Frs. of paper,** with drawing or Hsi-hsia chars. One shows drapery probably from lower half of figure; other coarse radiating lines. All ragged. Gr. fr.  $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- K.K. III. 023. h, i. Frs. of paper.** (h) Rough drawing of figure (head, shoulders and one hand only remain), full face, with lines drawn from various parts and Hsi-hsia inscription at outer end of each line. Probably diagram giving names of parts. On head a small ornament resembling a Chinese ginger jar with circles drawn on it. All lower part missing. On back eleven columns of Hsi-hsia writing.  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ . (i) Small fr. with sketch of lower part of garment (?) painted yellow. On back, Hsi-hsia writing.  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.K. III. 024. hh. Fr. of paper,** with crude sketch on one side. Paper discoloured and woolly.  $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{3}{8}''$ .
- K.K. III. 025. t. Many frs. of silk muslin,** painted. Part of banner; only red and yellow halo recognizable. Gr. fr.  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. III. 025. u. Leaf of paper**, bearing block impression. It seems to have been folded into four and eaten through in various places by insects. All centre gone. This seems to have contained bell-shaped form resting on a Padmāsana and filled with Tibetan text.

There were at least ten seated Buddha figures down the sides. There are six widely spaced Tibetan characters along bottom below Padmāsana. Figures appear to be nude or in tight-fitting garment, the upper edge of which crosses breast from L. p. shoulder to R. p. armpit. Hands in Dhyāna-mudrā and feet in Svastikāsana. Paper buff; thin.  $8" \times 5\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. III. 026. c. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf**, with very black and bold Chinese (?) text, decorated along top with row of seated Buddha figs. Parts of six figs. The most perfect shows fig. in ample robe seated on Padmāsana, with long pointed petals of rather confused design, over the centre of which fall festoon-folds of robe. Hands invisible, being tucked each in the opposite loose sleeve of

robe. Heavy fold round neck. Face rather square, ears long, hair black with broad Uṣṇīṣa.

Double-bordered halo with rays from body to inner line. Approx. circular nimbus with rays on outside limited by an outer curve on each side in the case of fig. to R., and without rays in that of the second fig. to R., which also has no rays to halo. Drapery and faces different in each fig. and hands covered in all.

Below Padmāsana a three-tiered footstool (?) with pointed corner feet. A row of pendent tabs with pointed ends hangs from heavy line running across top of leaf. Engraving coarse. Paper buff and brittle; upper edge only intact.  $6\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. III. 026. d. Fr. of paper**, with block impression of haloed worshipping figures of Nepalese type. Four heads, all looking to R., wholly or partly preserved. Rest torn away. Paper buff.  $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{3}{4}"$ .

**K.K. III. 026. e. Two frs. of silk muslin**, with traces of paint. Part of banner. Gr. fr.  $2" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ .

#### OBJECTS EXCAVATED AT SHRINE K.K. IV, KHARA-KHOTO

**K.K. IV. 01, 07, 010-12, 017, 022, 025. Frs. of clay stucco drapery**, red and green, edged gold. Gr. fr.  $7\frac{1}{2}" \times 6"$ .

**K.K. IV. 02. Fr. of clay stucco orn.**; double interlocking spiral, red.  $4\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{4}"$ . Pl. LV.

**K.K. IV. 03. Clay stucco**, half of 'butterfly' bow, painted red, similar to K.K. IV. 015.  $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 2"$ .

**K.K. IV. 04. Clay stucco pine cone**, or artichoke in low relief. Gilded.  $1\frac{1}{2}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ . Pl. LIII.

**K.K. IV. 05. Fr. of clay stucco finger**, painted white and gilded. Life-size. Same as K.K. I. 012.  $2\frac{1}{2}" \times \frac{5}{8}"$ .

**K.K. IV. 06. Clay stucco almond-shaped ornament**. Bowl or relic casket surrounded by flames, gilded.  $2" \times 1\frac{3}{8}"$ . Pl. LIII.

**K.K. IV. 08. Fr. of clay stucco human ear**, painted white and gilded; lobe missing. Clay non-fibrous. Badly modelled.  $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. IV. 09. Fr. of fresco**, with red and buff border lines outlined black, and black line scroll.  $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 2"$ .

**K.K. IV. 014. Fr. of clay stucco drapery** in green, white (?) and gold.  $5\frac{1}{2}" \times 2"$ .

**K.K. IV. 015, 023. Frs. of clay stucco**. 023. Drapery 'butterfly' bow, green, edged gold, lined red. Very naturalistic.  $4\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{5}{8}"$ . 015. Half of similar bow, all red.  $2" \times 2\frac{1}{4}"$ . Pl. LIII.

**K.K. IV. 016. Fr. of clay stucco ornamental detail** in low relief, painted white and gilded. Ornament is an elliptical rosette, with faceted jewel centre encircled by mouldings, partly covered by flanking scrolls. Edges broken.  $2\frac{5}{8}" \times 1\frac{3}{4}"$ . Pl. LIII.

**K.K. IV. 018. Fr. of clay stucco bead ornament**, painted white and gilded.  $2\frac{3}{8}" \times \frac{3}{8}"$ .

**K.K. IV. 019. Clay stucco eight-petalled rosette** with domical sunflower centre. Gilded. Diam.  $1\frac{1}{8}"$ . Pl. LIII.

**K.K. IV. 020. Clay stucco peony** in profile. Gilded.  $1\frac{3}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. IV. 021. Fresco fr. on mud plaster**. Pattern in distinguishable. Colours red, pink and green.  $2\frac{1}{4}" \times 2\frac{1}{4}"$ .

**K.K. IV. 024. Fr. of clay stucco foot**. Toes and portion of sole, painted white and gilded. Little toe missing.  $3" \times 2\frac{3}{4}"$ .

**K.K. IV. 026. Fr. of clay stucco**. R. half of bow in relief, as K.K. IV. 03, 015, 023, Pl. LIII, painted red. Gr. M.  $2\frac{1}{2}"$ .

**K.K. IV. 027. Fr. of clay stucco drapery** as K.K. IV. 07; painted red with gilded edge, and green under-side to folds. Broken. Gr. M. (joined)  $4"$ .

**K.K. IV. 028. Fr. of clay stucco orn.**, peony rising from pair of incurled volutes. Traces of red paint; broken.  $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 3"$ .

#### OBJECTS FOUND OR EXCAVATED AT STŪPA GROUP K.K. V, KHARA-KHOTO

**K.K. V. 031, 032, 034, 049, 051, 052, 054, 087, 088. Clay votive tablets** from similar moulds. Seated Buddha in trefoil halo on Padmāsana; in meditation. All other details similar to K.K. V. 033, &c. Diam.  $2"$ . Pl. LIII.

**K.K. V. 033, 050, 053. Clay votive tablets** (specimens

from different ruined Stūpas at K.K. v) with device in relief. Buddha in trefoil halo on Padmāsana in Bhīma-sparśa-mudrā; two shrines at each side, with Brāhmī chars. near each. Inscription in relief round edge. Well modelled. All from same original. Diam.  $2"$ .



**K.K. v. b. 01.** Fr. of silk; pale blue, with boldly painted lotus pattern in lighter body-colour. Very defaced.  $11\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4''$ .

**K.K. v. b. 06. bb.** Fr. of silk, light blue.  $5'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$ .

**K.K. v. b. 011. r-t.** Fr. of paper, in many pieces, showing two circles containing in each a lotus with stylized petals and various inscriptions in Tibetan. Yantra (?). Gr. fr.  $7\frac{7}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{8}''$ .

**K.K. v. b. 013. r.** Fr. of silk muslin, faded blue-grey.  $6'' \times 3''$ .

**K.K. v. b. 015. ll, mm.** Fr. of silk. (ll) light blue.  $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ ; (mm) dark blue gauze.  $5'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. v. b. 019.** Fr. of block-printed paper leaf, with Hsi-hsia text, ornamented with rows of Buddha figures, alternating with naturalistic trees similar in scheme to K.K. II. 0239. a, but of different design. One fig. and parts of halo and Padmāsana of next remaining. Compared with K.K. II. 0239. a, proportions of figs. are more correct, excepting hands, which are too large. Drapery is fuller. Halo has no outer border line. Padmāsana more of the chrysanthemum type and rests on three superimposed thin slabs.

Trees grow from lotuses; below each figure a double outlined trefoil arch above column of text. Border along top is a fine scroll in solid black on white. To R. of leaf is

a panel containing two columns of text, above which is a naturalistic inverted lotus leaf as a canopy. Well engraved. Paper buff and torn away below figs. and on L. side. Cf. also K.K. II. 0279. uuu. ii.  $7'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LXV.

**K.K. v. b. 020.** Fr. of paper fretwork. Pattern is interlacing circles. Each circle invaded by four arcs of adjacent circles giving effect of concave-sided square in each circle. Within each square a four-petalled rosette with hole at centre. Paper buff, thick and torn at both ends; roughly cut. Width shows two complete circles. Probably intended for a stencil plate.  $6'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.K. v. b. 035. n.** Paper card, with drawing representing a grotesque figure behind a large circle suggesting a shield. Head shows above shield and seems to be that of a boar looking to R., but nearly all lost from abrasion. R. p. arm raised grasping sword held horizontally behind head. Below shield appear two legs, bare below knees and with animal's skin above. Feet wide apart to agree with attacking pose of R. arm.

Between feet a two-line inscription. Within shield a smaller double-line circle. Between outer and inner circles an inscription; within smaller circle a triangle. An inscription in each segment. Triangle contains grotesque figure with large head and hands holding upturned feet. All inscriptions in Tibetan. Circles drawn with compasses furnished with pen or brush for ink.  $4\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{16}''$ .

OBJECTS FOUND AT RUINED SITE, K.E., EAST OF KHARA-KHOTO

**K.E. 01.** Fr. of pottery, from rim and wall of small bowl. Buff paste with pattern in black or dark grey. Lip gracefully out-turned and wall curving well under towards foot (missing). Pattern, for a depth of about 1" from lip, a series of zigzag or scalloped bands, irregular and in groups of six or more fine lines, which extend through the body and show in same order on both sides. Each line is therefore one edge of an extremely thin lamina of the dark material.

Below bands of zigzags, a series of foiled rosettes with scrolled centre; in centre of bottom another similar rosette, all in groups of thin lines described. Judging by faults in pattern, and slight difference between the inner and outer patterns, complete control of the laminae was difficult.

The technique is very puzzling on account of the extent of control evidenced by the pattern. A fine greenish glaze covers the surface. For coarser example see A.K. 07. Chord of arc of rim  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times$  height  $1\frac{1}{2}''$ ; thickness  $\frac{1}{8}''$ . Pl. LVII.

**K.E. 02.** Glass bead; white, spherical, with large hole.  $\frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{7}{16}''$ .

**K.E. 014.** Bronze disc; with shank at back. Roughly cast. Diam. 1".

**K.E. 017.** Fr. of iron knife-blade, with tapering tang.  $2'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.E. I. 01.** Pottery jug, tall oviform, short narrow neck, trumpet mouth. Reeded band handle continuing

line of broadest part of body and turning in in sharp curve to below outward curve of brim. Buff body from which all glaze has perished by erosion. Surface roughened and worn through at one side of neck and bottom.

Three parts of brim down to middle of neck missing on one side. Probably originally covered with brown glaze as T. XLIII. I. 015, which it rather resembles. Height  $5\frac{1}{2}''$ , gr. breadth  $3\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LVII.

**K.E. II. 01.** Bottom of glazed porcelain bowl, with ring-base. Thick white body, covered each side with bluish-white glaze and decoration in blue. On bottom, inside, naturalistic design of phoenix and duck on water facing each other amongst growing lotus plants; on outside, part of band of alternate groups of vertical stripes, and pear-shaped figures with scalloped outline. Ware similar to T. XLIII. I. 06, &c., but thicker. Good work (Sung?). Diam. of base  $2\frac{3}{8}''$ , h. (extant)  $1\frac{7}{16}''$ , gr. diam. (extant)  $4\frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LVII.

**K.E. III. 01, 02.** Pottery whorls, pierced through centre. Larger  $1\frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.E. III. 03.** Bronze 'cat' bell; loop broken and bell bent.  $1\frac{3}{8}''$  diam.

**K.E. III. 04.** Fr. of bronze mirror, in several pieces. Within a raised border, a band of grape scroll in high relief. Cf. Bushell, *Chinese Art*, i. p. 88, Fig. 60, where Han mirror of kindred design is shown. Corroded.  $3'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.E. III. 05.** Fr. of bronze; roughly melted.  $1\frac{5}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{16}''$ .

but detail worked on one side only. Good work.  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.E. XIII. 02. Fr. of glazed pottery.** Body hard, fine, buff; glaze inside brown; outside, cream-coloured, with roughly drawn spiral in dark brown surrounded by smaller spirals (brown over-glaze?). Gr. M.  $1\frac{1}{2}''$ , thickness  $\frac{5}{16}''$ . Pl. LVII.

**K.E. XIII. 03. Fr. of glazed stoneware.** Hard grey body; glaze each side thin greenish-grey, with incised floral pattern and bands on outside roughly drawn. For another fr. of same, see K.E. x-xi. 07. Gr. M.  $2''$ , thickness  $\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LVII.

**K.E. XIII. 04. Fr. of glazed stoneware.** Hard light buff body; glaze inside dark brown; outside, colourless glaze over cream slip and orn. in dark brown, showing floral pattern in outline, with background of small circles. For other examples, see A.K. 026, 8, Pl. LI.  $1\frac{3}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ . Pl. LVII.

**K.E. XIII. 05-10. Six pottery spinning-whorls,** made of potsherds ground into disc and pierced. Red or grey. Roughly made. Gr. diam. (08)  $1\frac{7}{16}''$ , thickness  $\frac{7}{16}''$ .

**K.E. XIII. 011. Fr. of black stone hone (?)**; flat, roughly triangular in outline with hole drilled through near apex; other end broken away. Length  $1\frac{5}{8}''$ , gr. width  $1\frac{1}{8}''$ , gr. thickness  $\frac{3}{8}''$ .

**K.E. XIII. 012. Half of glass bead**; flattened spheroid, translucent honey-coloured. H.  $\frac{5}{16}''$ , diam.  $\frac{5}{8}''$ .

**K.E. XIII. 013. Iron knife-blade,** single-edged, with remains of tang. Corroded. Length  $2\frac{11}{16}''$ , gr. width  $\frac{3}{8}''$ .

**K.E. XIII. 014. Rectang. bronze loop**; one corner broken.  $\frac{15}{16}'' \times \frac{13}{16}''$ , thickness  $\frac{1}{8}''$ .

**K.E. XIII. 015. Bronze ring,** small; corroded ends not quite joined. Diam.  $\frac{9}{16}''$ .

**K.E. XIV. 01. Fr. of cast iron,** spearhead-shaped implement; hollow on one side and keeled on other. Point broken away. Rough work.  $5'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LVI.

**K.E. XIV. 02, 03, 06. Iron nails,** two with broad flat heads. Longest  $3\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.E. XIV. 04. Fr. of glass bead,** blue.  $\frac{7}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ .

**K.E. XIV. 05. Fr. of bronze sheet**; doubled over, showing rough ornament in punched dots, drilled with a hole at each end. One end narrows to a rounded point, other broken away.  $\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$ .

**K.E. XIV. 07. Fr. of pottery antefixa (?)**, circular resembling box lid. Pattern floral (?), within a pearl border. Hard speckled brown body covered with fine brown glaze. Convex back of tile is broken away. Cf. Chiao. 01.  $3\frac{1}{8}'' \times 1\frac{3}{8}''$ . Pl. LVII.

**K.E. XIV. 08. Fr. of pottery,** from wall of vessel; thick, coarse, reddish-buff; thinly glazed green-brown in and out. Ribbed inside. Outside S and U-shaped incisions, *semé*.  $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ . Pl. LI.

**K.E. XIV. 09. Iron wall-hook** or similar object, shouldered at commencement of curve.  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$ .

**K.E. XIV. 010. Fr. of pottery,** from rim and wall of vessel; red body of fine quality, coated inside and out with dark grey-green glaze, in which on outside a bold floral pattern is reserved in sgraffito, outlines and ground being of the revealed red body. Upper edge of lip, uncoated. Rim thickened by kind of cyma moulding. Three rivet-holes. General character boldly decorative. For other examples, see K.E. v. 020; x-xi. 01; K.K. 0116, Pl. LVI, LVII.  $3\frac{5}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LVII.

**K.E. XIV. 011-15. Frs. of pottery.** 011, 012. From rim and wall of bowl. Grey body covered with grey slip (?) and finely mottled dark grey-green glaze shading to brown at rim, which is thinner than wall and rounded. Two thin brown lines carried round just below edge.

013. Red-buff body glazed as preceding, but leaving portion towards bottom (?) unglazed outside. 014. Red body, grey-blue finely mottled glaze on both sides, with part outside left unglazed. 015. Grey body. Glazed inside and out as preceding. For other examples, see K.K. 039-44, &c. Gr. fr. (011)  $2\frac{3}{16}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ .

**K.E. XIV. 016. Fr. of pottery,** from rim and wall of vessel. Light grey body, ribbed on outside, slightly thickened at lip, and glazed brown.  $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ .

**K.E. XIV. 017. Fr. of pottery.** Complete mouth of vessel in ware similar to K.E. XIV. 016. Lip prismatic. Glaze speckled and green in parts. Diam.  $1\frac{5}{8}''$ , height  $\frac{5}{8}''$ .

**K.E. XIV. 018. Fr. of bronze binding,** from strap end (?), with rivets in position.  $\frac{7}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ . Length of rivets  $\frac{5}{16}''$ .

**K.E. XIV. 019. Fr. of pottery,** fine red, moulded, but pattern too fragmentary to make out; coated outside with fine glossy buff slip, over which remains of rich blue-green glaze, mostly flaked off.  $\frac{7}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.E. XIV. 021-6. Frs. of glass beads,** rather coarsely made; mostly straw colour; translucent. Gr. fr. (023, complete)  $\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ .

**K.E. XIV. 027. Fr. of pottery jar,** with small loop handle from rim to shoulder. Body grey, hard; glazed each side and over top of rim, dark olive-green. Interior slightly ribbed. Bulging shoulder drawing in to short neck with slightly thickened rim. H.  $4\frac{3}{4}''$ , width  $5\frac{1}{4}''$ , thickness  $\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LVII.

**K.E. XV. 01. Fr. of porcelain** from upper edge of bowl; thin outward curved lip. Pale green glaze and pattern carefully painted in grey-blue. Outer surface, a border of four-petalled flowers in simple outline between parallel annular lines, under bend of lip. Below, running ornament of leaves, berries and flowers in silhouette.

Inner surface, a border on curve of lip consisting of alternate spirals on undulating stem with branching secondary spirals and bracts, between parallel annular lines. Faint ornament in low relief under glaze. Very fine quality.  $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}'' \times c, \frac{1}{16}''$ . Pl. LI.

- K.E. v. 01. Pottery whorl;** Amalaka shape; buff body, glazed brown on upper part.  $\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}''$ .
- K.E. v. 03. Stone axe-head,** hard, grey; drilled as for haft, the blade thinning suddenly from horizontally flat broad butt. For other example, see K.K. 030, Pl. LXVI.  $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{7}{16}''$ .
- K.E. v. 04-10, 013-16, 018. Miscellaneous frs. of bronze and iron.** Largest  $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{4}{10}''$ .
- K.E. v. 011. Fr. of pale green glass.**  $\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ .
- K.E. v. 012. Glass bead;** translucent blue, spherical; chipped and broken (now joined).  $\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{7}{16}''$ .
- K.E. v. 013. Strip of bronze,** corroded, with rivet-hole at each end.  $1\frac{1}{16}'' \times \frac{7}{16}''$ .
- K.E. v. 015. Iron loop,** made of rod doubled to form circular opening, the ends then forming straight stem. Rusted. Length  $\frac{1}{16}''$ , diam. of loop  $\frac{7}{16}''$ .
- K.E. v. 016. Bronze strap-loop,** perhaps for buckle, tongue lost. Roughly D-shaped, but with double opening; one long and narrow, by straight edge for attachment to strap, the other oval. Good condition.  $\frac{7}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ .
- K.E. v. 018. Scrap of plate bronze;** corroded. Gr. M.  $\frac{3}{8}''$ .
- K.E. v. 019. Fr. of pottery rod;** black.  $\frac{4}{5}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ .
- K.E. v. 020. Part of wall and rim of large glazed pottery jar.** Ovoid shape, with plain rim slightly out-turned and thickened. Body of light brownish colour; glaze each side chocolate-brown, scraped away on outside to form pattern in glaze on unglazed ground.  
Design consists of band of egg and tongue orn. hanging from plain band of glaze round rim; inch-deep band of glaze round shoulder; and below nine-inch wreath of rather straight acanthus-like leaves with further signs of glaze below. Fr. does not extend to base. Top of rim unglazed. Good design and execution; prob. Sung. Fr. broken in two pieces, re-joined. For other examples, see K.E. XIV. 010 and K.E. X-XI. 01 (Pl. LVII). H. (of whole)  $19\frac{1}{4}''$ , gr. width  $12\frac{1}{2}''$ , average thickness  $\frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. LVI.
- K.E. IX. 01. Iron (?) casting,** roughly heart-shaped and plain with triangular shank at back. Very rough.  $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ . Two small frs.
- K.E. IX. 02-5. Frs. of bronze.** 02. Finger-ring of thin sheet with flat elliptical bezel, bent out of shape. 03-5. Frs. of bronze wire.
- K.E. X. 01. Pottery bowl;** buff with buff glaze all over, excepting lower part outside. No overhanging lip. Ring-base, within which a single Chinese char. in black. Diameter  $7\frac{5}{8}''$ ; height 3". Cracked in several places. Pl. LVI.
- K.E. X. 02. Fr. of glazed pottery jar;** wall and rim, latter slightly thickened on outside, but not everted, flat on top and chamfered at inner edge. Body hard, buff with black granulations. Glaze each side, leaf-green, streaky in places. Top of rim unglazed, exterior and interior very faintly ribbed. Rivet-holes by edge, for ancient repair, not pierced through. Remains of metal rivet in one. H.  $4\frac{3}{4}''$ , width  $5\frac{3}{4}''$ , thickness (average)  $\frac{5}{16}''$ .
- K.E. X-XI. 01. Fr. of pottery;** buff, with brown glaze inside and out. Outside ornamented with bold sgraffito leaf pattern scratched through glaze; this has been removed, leaving background of buff slightly stained and speckled with remains of brown glaze imperfectly cleaned off. For other examples, see K.E. XIV. 010, K.E. v. 020, and K.K. 0116 (Pl. LVI, LVII).  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ . Pl. LVII.
- K.E. X-XI. 02. Fr. of pottery,** from upper edge of bowl; buff, coated with dark brown glaze.  $2\frac{7}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ . Pl. LI.
- K.E. X-XI. 03. Fr. of pottery,** from wall of vessel; red, thickly glazed rich sage-green.  $2'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ .
- K.E. X-XI. 04. Fr. of pottery,** from wall of vessel; buff, with remains of buff slip and glaze; conventional floral pattern (anemone?) boldly painted on outside in dark grey enamel. Glaze dulled by exposure.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LVII.
- K.E. X-XI. 05. Fr. of pottery,** similar to K.E. X-XI. 04, to which it probably belongs, with large rosette roughly painted in outline with dark grey enamel. Small hole drilled near one edge. Inside surface covered with spots in low relief. All glaze dulled by exposure.  $2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LVII.
- K.E. X-XI. 06. Fr. of stone axe-head (?).** Small, dark grey, roughly triangular drilled through. Cf. K.E. v. 03.  $\frac{3}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{5}{16}''$ .
- K.E. X-XI. 07. Fr. of pottery,** from wall of vessel; grey celadon ware with roughly incised pattern under thin translucent greenish glaze.  $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1'' \times \frac{5}{16}''$ . Pl. LVII.
- K.E. X-XI. 08. Fr. of shell (?),** in form of part of rim and wall of small bowl broken on three sides and remains of hole drilled near one edge. Raised band,  $\frac{1}{8}''$  broad, formed by edges of laminae coming to surface just below 'rim'. Concavo-convex.  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ .
- K.E. XI. 01-3. Pottery whorls,** drilled through centre. Largest  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ .
- K.E. XI. 04-15. Miscellaneous small frs. of bronze and iron.**
- K.E. XI. 016. Fr. of flint,** pink.  $\frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ .
- K.E. XII. 01, 02. Frs. of pottery.** 01. Disc of red pottery pierced as for whorl, but very thin; prob. worn by sand action. Diam. 1", thickness  $\frac{1}{16}''$ . 02. Fr. of hard grey pottery with thin slip and thick grey-green glaze, spongy inside.  $\frac{7}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{5}{16}''$ .
- K.E. XII. 03. Iron ring,** much oxydized. Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- K.E. XII. 04, 05. Frs. of bronze.** Av.  $\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ .
- K.E. XIII. 01. Jade netsuki (?);** white, pierced with two holes, which form part of design, for suspension. Design, a peony in profile with spreading petals flanked by two scrolled bifurcate leaves the downward curve of which form the two holes. Pattern is pierced right through,

**K.E. xv. 02.** Fr. of porcelain, from upper edge of bowl decorated with patterns in grey-blue. Lip very slightly outward curved. Grey-green glaze; over this, on outer surface, panels outlined with broad and thin lines, within which cloud scrolls (?). Inside, double line upper border; below, freely painted pointed petalled flowers and leaves, in silhouette. Upper edge unglazed. Rivet-hole near centre. Cf. K.K. 047 (Pl. LI).  $1\frac{5}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ . Pl. LVII.

**K.E. xv. 03, 06, 08-10.** Miscellaneous scraps of bronze sheet and wire. Av. length *c.*  $\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**K.E. xv. 07.** Bronze disc; six-lobed, pierced with square hole. Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}''$ .

**K.E. xvi. 01.** Miniature silver (?) spoon or ladle; snuff-spoon (?). Round bowl, slightly curving handle. Well made. Length  $1\frac{1}{16}''$ , width of bowl  $\frac{3}{16}''$ .

**K.E. xvii. 01.** Iron ferrule, flattened, for knife handle.  $\frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{5}{16}''$ .

**K.E. xvii. 03, 08, 09.** Bronze. 03. Flat bronze ring.  $\frac{5}{8}''$  diam.  $\times \frac{3}{16}''$  broad. 08. Bronze nail.  $\frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{16}''$ . 09. Bronze band, concavo-convex.  $\frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ .

**K.E. xvii. 04.** Fr. of pottery. Small curved spout of pale buff porcelainous ware, glazed pale grey-green. Hole *c.*  $\frac{1}{8}''$  diam. Length  $1\frac{3}{8}''$ , diam. at base  $\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**K.E. xvii. 05.** Carnelian bead; irregular shape. Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.E. xvii. 06.** Fr. of glass bead. Half; pale grey-green, spherical. Diam.  $\frac{7}{16}''$ .

**K.E. xvii. 07.** Fr. of paste; rich turquoise-blue.  $\frac{5}{8}'' \times \frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ .

**K.E. xx. 01.** Fr. of glass bead. Half; pale grey-green. Diam.  $\frac{7}{16}''$ .

#### OBJECTS BROUGHT FROM SITE E.G., SOUTH OF SOKHO-NÖR

**E.G. 01.** Printed paper. Deity seated on demon (?), with R. hand upraised holding flaming sword. Lotus head-dress; Padmāsana; rayed background. Roughly engraved and bad impression. Torn.  $4\frac{3}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**E.G. 02.** Painting on canvas; a blue deity seated on Padmāsana, full face, head tilted slightly to R. p. High tiara, voluminous red pyjamas, short green vest with blue tabs at waist; R. hand on R. leg, L. hand raised to breast.

Blue nimbus; yellow halo rayed red with black dots between rays. Ground of halo blue with green flames outlined red. Background of upper corners blue with red roundel in each; background of lower part green. Outlines black and red. Rough Tibetan type.  $4'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ .

**E.G. 03.** Paper print. Boar-faced deity, embracing nude Śakti, standing on lion. Rope of skulls from waist. Outline only. Torn away on all sides. Reverse, printed label. Tibetan.  $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$ .

**E.G. 04.** Printed paper. Oblong block. Vajrapāṇi enthroned on lotus resting on square platform supported by elephants R. and L. Bhūmisparśa-mudrā; Vajra in L. hand held vertically in front. Bowl of fruit in front; elaborate two-tiered head-dress; halo behind figure, and nimbus; floral background. Rough work of Tibetan type.  $4\frac{3}{8}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**E.G. 05.** Wooden food bowl, turned from solid piece. Flat foot, bellying sides, slightly recurved lip which is thickened. A bud between two bracts on short stem incised on bottom. Broken away in two places. Diam. 6". Height  $2\frac{1}{4}''$ . Pl. LXVI.

**E.G. 06.** Wooden box (shrine?), cut from solid piece, with grooves for lid. Under-side rough, otherwise painted, prob. red, all over. Top treated as Chinese house roof, with curved sides and straight hip. Width 3"; height  $4\frac{1}{2}''$ ; depth  $1\frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. LXVI.

**E.G. 07.** Pottery patera forming antefixa; grey body;

circular, with very fine three-toed flaming dragon and clouds in relief. Cf. K.K. I. i. 014.  $4\frac{3}{4}''$  diam. Pl. L.

**E.G. 08.** Pottery fr. of dragon's head; grey; bulging eyes, short prominent nose, projecting frilled eyebrows, protruding upturned snout and teeth in jaw. Lower jaw missing. Prob. architectural; cf. K.K. I. i. 014.  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4'' \times 5''$ . Pl. L.

**E.G. 09.** Pottery ornamental brick; hollow; grey; approx. square. On each face a double-rayed lotus in high relief with scroll stems proceeding right and left. Two sides closed and concave. Cf. Chiao. 08, 09 (Pl. L).  $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ . Size of hollow  $6'' \times 3''$ .

**E.G. 010.** Painted wood. Concavo-convex fr., painted on convex side with head of gold dragon outlined in raised gesso on red (lacquer?) ground. Green cloud below dragon.

Edges plain,  $1\frac{3}{4}''$  wide; along each of them a row of dowel holes. One dowel hole with pin near centre; one near each extreme edge. Chamfered both ends. Similar to work still found in Leh. Reverse, 3 ll. Tib. writing.  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ . Pl. LXVI.

**E.G. 011.** Wooden frame, rectangular, one end segmental; back board pegged on (broken); edges of frame near front grooved for sliding front or lid. The whole covered with thin brown lacquer, excepting about  $\frac{3}{8}''$  of inside of frame adjoining back board, prob. the space occupied by edge of painted panel or other scheme forming the object protected.  $5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$ . Pl. LXVI.

**E.G. 012.** Wooden decorated board; oblong with pointed end slightly curved. A mystic design, printed on paper pasted to board, occupies whole of rect. surface; the pointed part painted black with hole near point for suspension.

Subject: a demon riding a grotesque animal, with looped stars (?) above. In upper portion, a double circle with mystic signs surrounding a square. To L. p. of circle,

- a rectangle divided into squares each containing a symbol. Rev. plain and roughly cut, with small piece chipped out. Much defaced.  $17\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ . Pl. LXVI.
- E.G. 013. a. xxxi. Fr. of paper;** upper part of large figure subject of which only haloes and tip of pointed Tibetan hat remain. To L. top of thin upright staff from which hang tassel and short streamers. Behind and above haloes a mass of flowers and foliage. In L. corner a sun; in R. a crescent moon. Paper buff, stained.  $3\frac{7}{8}'' \times 9\frac{1}{8}''$ .
- E.G. 014. a. xviii. Fr. of block-print on paper.** Very bad impression. Appears to be part of a border. Paper thin, laid.  $3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- E.G. 014. a. xix. Fr. of woollen fabric,** fine, loosely woven and fallen into rags. Pale grey.  $c. 9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$ .
- E.G. 017. a. xliii. Two frs. of paper sketch,** forming part of sheet with three lines Tib. writing on one side and roughly sketched Yantras on other. Paper double, brittle and torn or broken at all edges.  $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}''$ .
- E.G. 017. a. xlv. Fr. of paper,** printed with double border line and part of flower.  $3'' \times 2''$ .
- E.G. 017. a. xlv. Fr. of block-print on paper.** Tib. script enclosed in rectangular border lines within which, above script, a series of contiguous petal-like brackets terminating at end in scroll. On reverse, Tib. inscription within rectangular frame. Paper thin, wove. Torn at edges.  $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- E.G. 018. m. Fr. of block-printed paper leaf.** Two circular haloes side by side with small space between; enclosed in each a deity. That to L. rides on elephant. The deity to R. seems to be standing on a female figure lying supine. Mountains, trees and clouds form background to two haloes. Whole in red and very faint. Paper double and card-like. Torn at all edges.  $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{8}''$ .
- E.G. 018. n. Fr. of block-printed paper.** Against a background of clouds and mountains is a warrior divinity playing the Biwa. Above and below, scroll borders. Ends missing. Paper treble, laid.  $5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- E.G. 018. o. Block-printed paper leaf,** in red. A deity seated on Padmāsana, enclosed in halo. Background, up to halo, clouds with rock (or ground) below. Figure has decorated head-dress with couch or Vajra central ornament. Four arms: R. p. upper holds rosary, lower in Vara-mudrā; upper L. p. holds mace (?), lower in front of body vase-shaped object. All rather faint and indistinct. Paper laid.  $5\frac{5}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}''$ .
- E.G. 018. p. Fr. of paper sketch,** with rough drawing of eight-armed Trimūrti deity seated on lotus. Halo and nimbus indicated. Hands carry various emblems. Very roughly sketched. Beginning of rough sketch of animal below. Above, three impressions of panels containing Tibetan inscriptions. Reverse, two faint impressions of seals in red, one in Chinese. Paper torn away nearly whole of L. side; laid. Rather soft.  $13'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- E.G. 018. q. Fr. of block-printed paper,** tinted yellow on obverse. Within a fret border a standing beast to L. with off forefoot lifted. Feet have cloven hooves, body covered with scales, decorative tail uplifted in form of broad long-haired brush with small scrolls at base. Sawtooth ridge along back. Long straight-haired ruff and mane on L. of head, which is probably regardant. Head vague and part missing. A symbol with waving ribbons in each lower corner. Paper laid and soft. Upper part torn away.  $5'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- E.G. 018. r. + 023. a. xxiv. A sheet of block-printed paper** in two frs., the R. end missing, showing two Tib. Yantras. Each is a series of concentric circles with radial divisions made by an undulating line lying between centre and outer border, the undulations making five outward and five inward loops.
- Four legs of hog issue from below circle; crined back, tail and head appear on upper side. A line of Tib. script appears along top edge of paper. More than half of R. Yantra is torn away. Paper buff, thin, laid.  $10'' \times 8''$ .
- E.G. 018. s. Sheet of block-printed paper,** of circular Yantra in Tib. There are three concentric lines of script. At centre a vase from mouth of which issues fire. Snakes appear to support vase at each side. Round outer rim of Yantra a flame border. Paper thin, laid and in good condition.  $13'' \times 9\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- E.G. 018. t. Small sheet of paper,** with roughly drawn geometrical forms. Corners of paper, which is oblong, are rounded like those of ordinary playing-cards. A single line border is drawn all round about  $\frac{1}{8}''$  from edges. Within this arc an equilateral triangle with a pair of concentric arcs cutting off each angle, the angular point being the centre of each pair. To R. of apex is a written symbol.
- Below triangle, a long narrow rectangle running across narrow way of paper and parallel to base of triangle. Below, two double-line squares placed lozenge-wise, the lowest corner of the upper interlacing with highest corner of the lower. Below, a form like an H turned on its side with thick centre limb; probably representing an altar image base. To L. a few Tib. characters. Two pinholes equidistant from one long edge of paper seem to be old. Paper thick.  $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- E.G. 019. a. xviii. Fr. of silk,** from painting; shows part of hind legs of horse on red ground with portion of blue beside it. Good work.  $1'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- E.G. 022. a. xxxii-xxxiv. Frs. of block-printed paper,** stained yellow on one side. Crude. Tib. Yantra. Paper laid. Gr. fr.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{5}{8}''$ .
- E.G. 022. a. lviii, lix. Two frs. of block-printed paper.** Enclosed in simple line border, probably an enshrined Buddhist figure of which part of elaborate Padmāsana and scroll enrichments at sides remain. Below, a line of Tibetan script. Paper thin, laid. Gr. fr.  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ .
- E.G. 022. a. lx, lxi. Two frs. of block-printed paper.** lx. Within rectangular border lines a thin scrolling stem

terminating in elaborate growth of smaller outgrowing scrolls. Suspended by a ring to downward curve of stem is an elaborate tassel. To L. of tassel parts of characters. Torn at all sides.  $3'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ . *lxi*. A few scattered lines and half of radiant sun. Torn at all sides. Paper wove and thin.  $4'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .

**E.G. 022. a. lxii-lxv. Four frs. of block-printed paper.** *lxii* shows L. lower corner of rectangular panel. Within, part of circular halo surrounding a figure of which one R. p. hand appears grasping a rod (arrow or wand), and below part of Padmāsana and an end of drapery. Background between outer lines and halo, rocks, leaves and clouds. Lower edge of rectangular panel shows row of pearls on red ground, below which small quarries with oblique lines below.  $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1''$ .

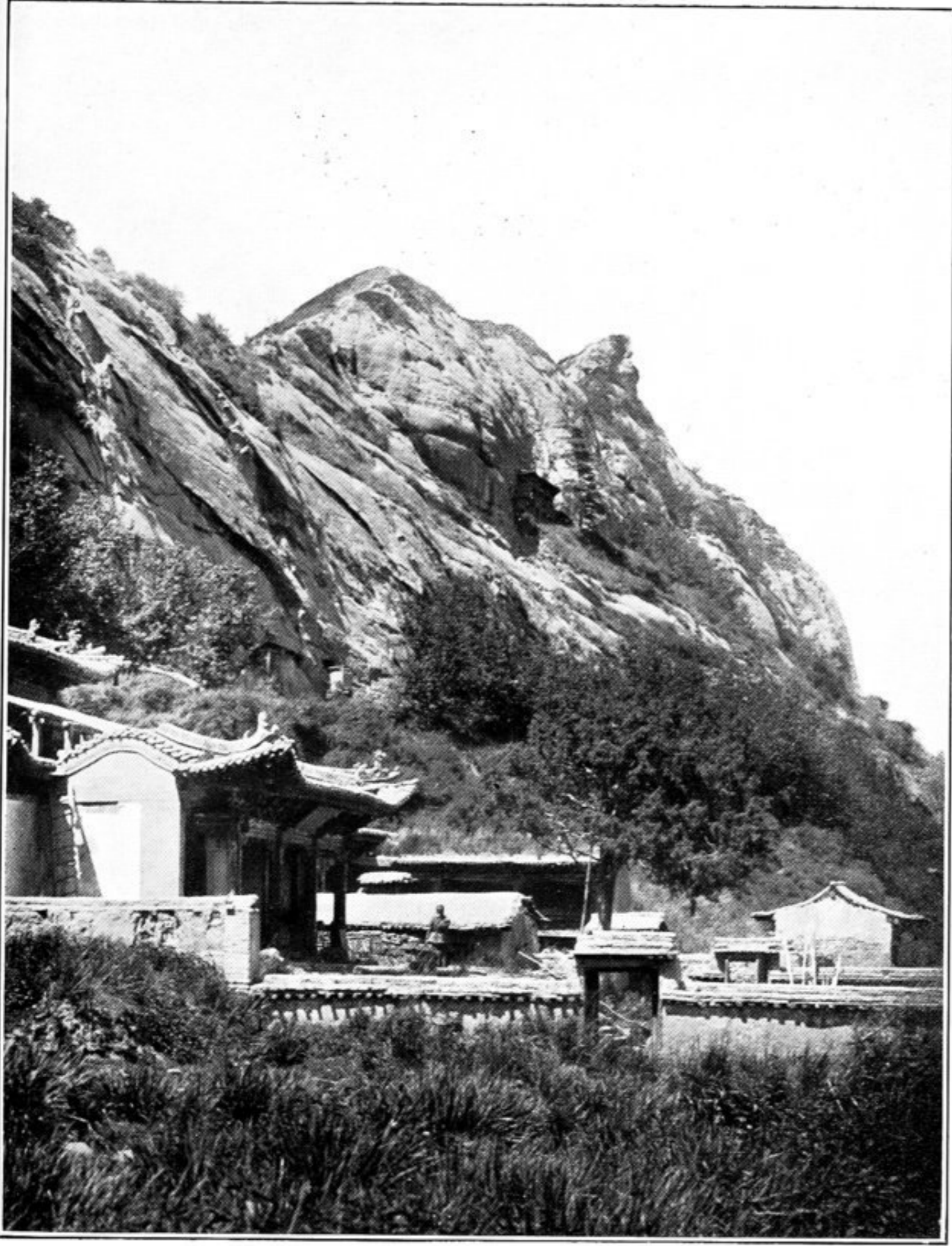
*lxiii*. Larger fr. of similar scheme showing three or four L. p. arms of figure of which first above seems to grasp a bow.  $2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ . *lxiv*. Fr. of top R. corner of similar schemes

but with broad border of fine scroll-work. Background of field, clouds. Within halo one hand grasping axe.  $2\frac{3}{8}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$ . *lxv*. Rough impression from part of large seal. Cf. E.G. 018. m, o. Paper laid and rather brittle.  $2'' \times 1\frac{3}{4}''$ .

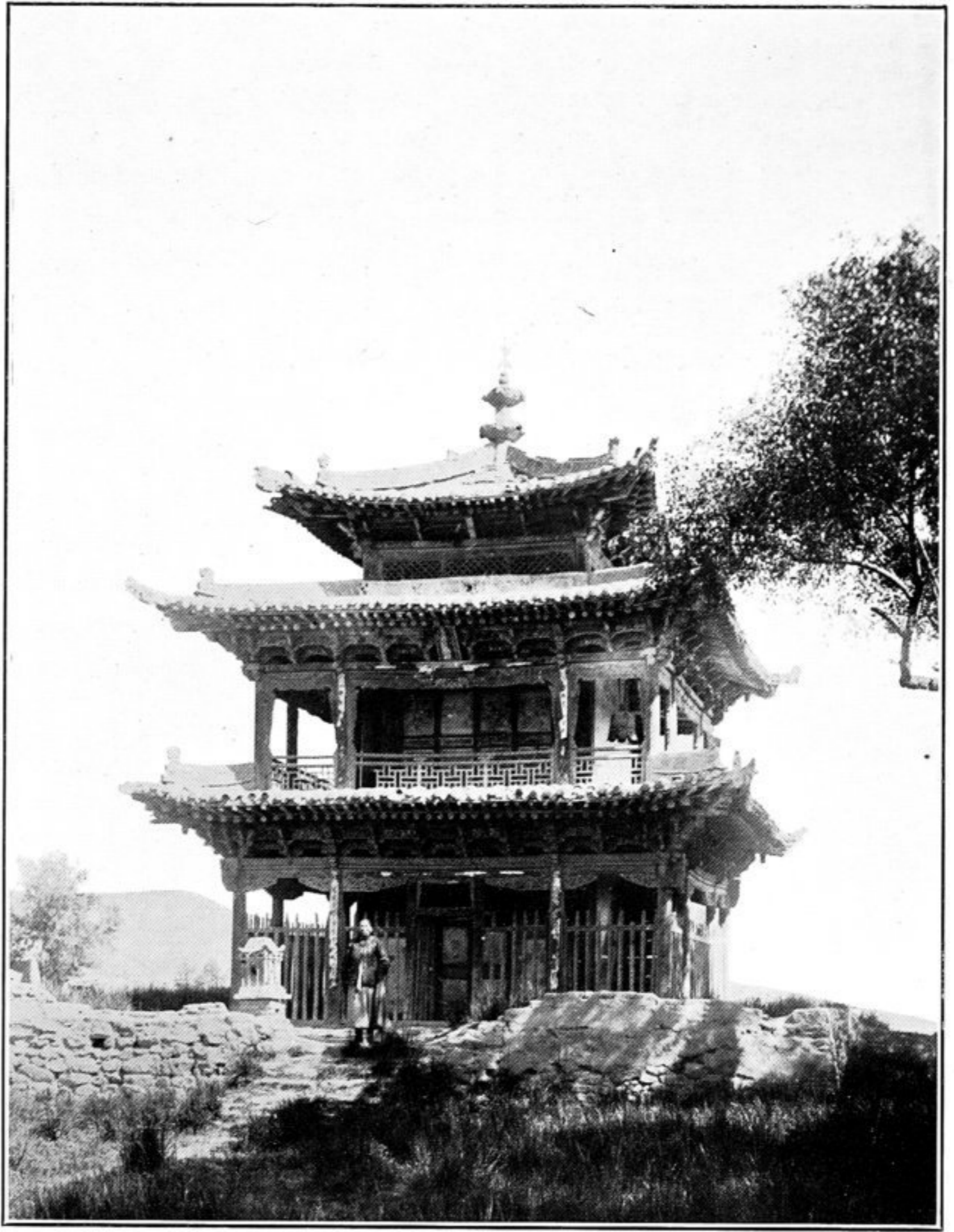
**E.G. 023. a. xxi-xxiii. Three frs. of paper, with roughly written charms.** *xxi* has on one side six lines of Tibetan writing divided by lines horizontally and vertically. On other side an irregular five-petalled flower with inscriptions on centre and petals. To L. part of these lines of writing. Paper thick, laid, torn away at one end.  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$ .

*xxii* shows two circles and a part on each side. In centre of each a character in red outline and surrounding it Tibetan writing. Paper as above.  $7\frac{1}{8}'' \times 3''$ .

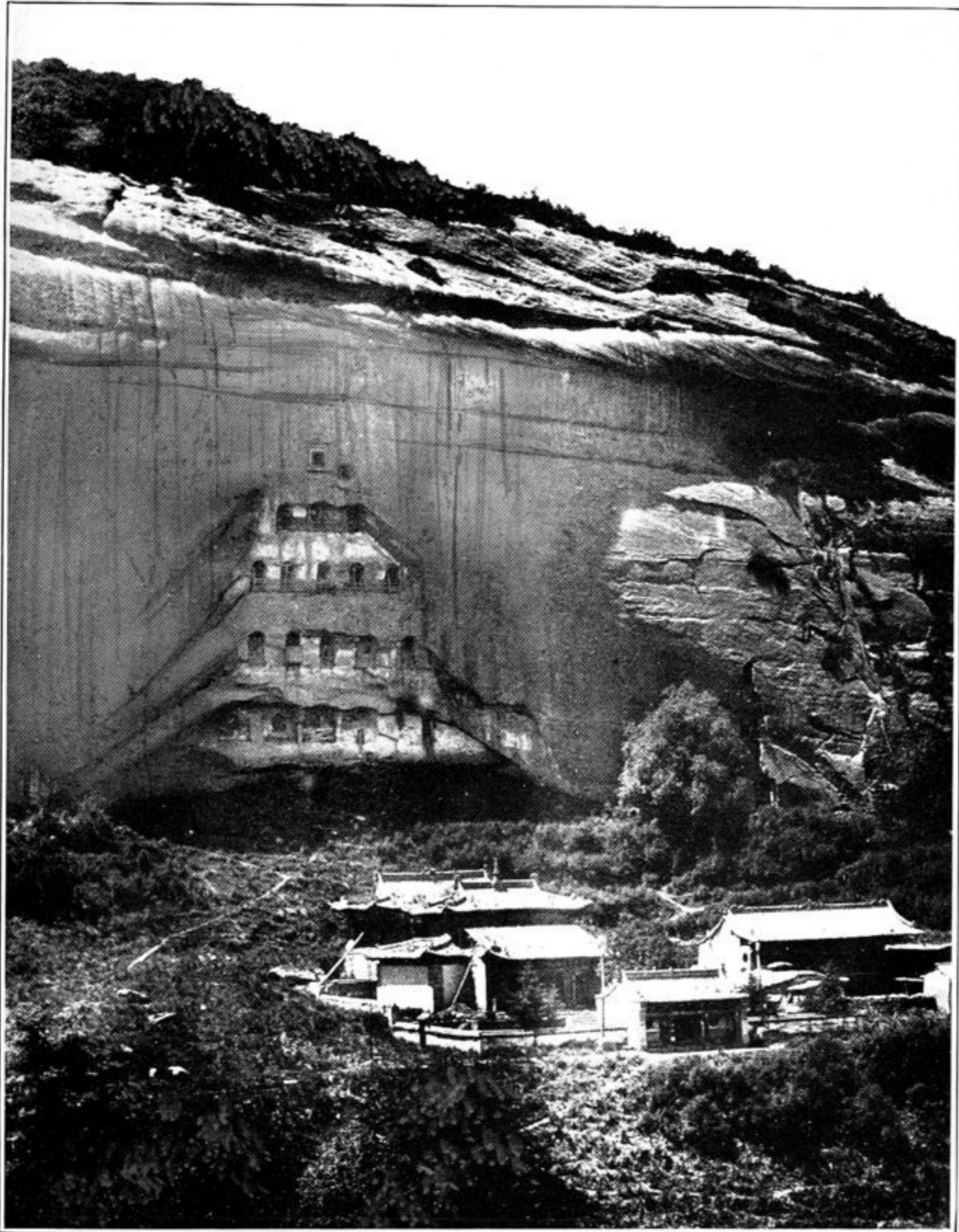
*xxiii*. Three concentric circles, with flame border outside largest and eight petals between second and third. Tib. characters in centre, and petals between first and second circles. Paper appears to be modern.  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{5}{8}''$ .



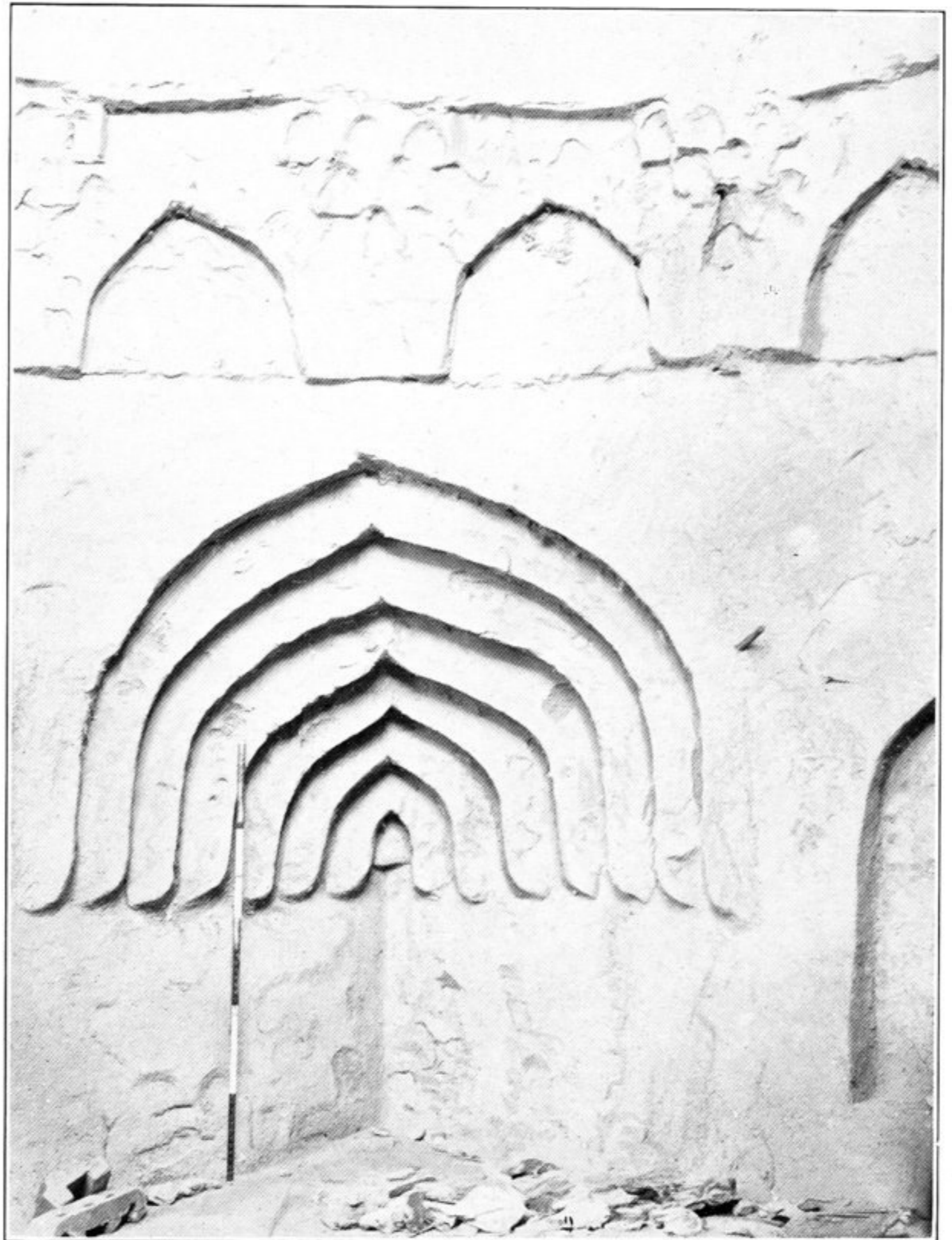
269. TEMPLE BELOW CAVE-SHRINES OF MA-TI-SSŪ MONASTERY.



270. TEMPLE OUTSIDE NAN-KOU-CH'ÉNG.



271. CAVE-SHRINES AND TEMPLE AT MA-TI-SSŪ.



272. CORNER OF INTERIOR OF DOMED MUHAMMADAN TOMB, K.K. VI, KHARA-KHOTO.