Cave Burials From Western Nepal, Mustang

– Devendra Nath Tiwari

Tukuche or Tukucha (Chokhopani)

Latitude - 28°47' **Longitude – 83°43'**

The village Tukuche is situated on the right bank of Kali Gandaki and the cave burial site called Chokhopani is on the left bank of Kali Gandaki under the same village panchayat Tukuche. This village is in Mustang district of Dhaulagiri Zone. To reach on this site, left Pokhara via Birethanti, Ulleri, Shikha, Tatopani, (Hot Springs on the bank of Kali Gandaki River), Larjung and Tukuche. From Pokhara to reach upto the site it will take 4 days journey on foot. Rainfall min. 263, max. 347 (in 1968). The temperature of this place is sunshine, windspeed of higher Himalayas. Average of the annual temparature max. is 18.9°c and min. is 5.4°c.

The period of human history covered by annals is approximately 5,000 years long, reckoning from the creation of recorded history in Egypt to our day, while the period preceding the rise of a written language is believed to have lasted 400,000 - 700,000 years. (According to other calculations, mankind has been in existence for nearly a million years). Obviously, this enormous stretch of human history can only be studied on the basis of archaeological data. Written history embraces a little more than a hundredth part of history of the human race. However, archaeology can also provide valuable material for a study of the history of later periods that are comparatively close to us, the Middle Ages, for example. Written sources are sometimes to scanty for a study of considerable periods of history and sometimes they say nothing about many aspects of the life of society.

In so far as the term Pre-history is used, we may take it to mean the stretches of history which is not covered by written sources.

Burial mounds play as big, if not a bigger, role as the sites of settlements in bringing an archaeological culture to light. They yield a a profusion of data for the investigator, giving him not only an idea of the religious and burial rites of a remote age but also of the daily life of the people. Belief in an after life made people bury their dead with the things they used during their lifetime and which they might need in the

'next world'. For that same reason, tombs were built to resemble houses. When a woman died, she was buried with needle work, looking glasses and ornaments, a craftsman with tools, casting moulds or finished articles, a warrior with weapons, a king with his jewelry and numerous slaves and horses. By studying grave goods, it is possible to reconstruct details of life and to form some idea about the social system and economy. We say some idea because the objects found in burial mounds were not always taken from real life; sometimes very rarely it is true, they were especially made for the interment rite. Frequently, these were articles of a cult or even articles used in real life, but in very distant times. They survived in the funeral cult as a consequence of the conservatism of religious consciousness which retained out lived social and economic notions in its cult practice. On the other hand, the ethnographical features of a tribe are better revealed by burial grounds than by the remains of settlements. Moreover, burial grounds provide anthropological data, which give an idea of what the physical features of the population of a studied territory were like in each historical epoch.

Archaeological monuments also include the remains of workshops, mines etc. An archaeological monument usually lies hidden in the ground. How then, the reader may ask, do archaeologists learn of its existence ? Sometimes that happens by accident; when the ground is dug for a construction, project or after a slid caused by spring rains. The archaeologists usually learns of such a discovery from the local inhabitants.

The higher himalayan zone is located in the northern part of the country. The belt is approximately 15 kms. wide and stretches from the east to the west. Most of the snow covered peaks including the Mount Everest, the higher peak in the world are located in this same western part of the country. Equally fascinating is the several thousand feet deep Kali Gandaki gorge which is also located in this area. Snow line occures at 5000m. in the east to 4000m. in the west. Due to cold climate vegetation is limited to 4000m. and above this line grass and shrubs are seen upto 4500m. Villages are situated upto 3048m. (10,000 ft.). Mountain people grow barley, millet, potato and corn and rear Yak and sheep. They make their own cloth from the wool of the animals. People like colourful dresses. The Sherpas, the Thakalis, the Tamangs and the Gurungs of Mongoloid features and the different communities who live in this area and they have their own dialects. These people for their daily necessities like salt, oil and sometimes for cloths come down to the mid-land or in earlier times tarai market during the winter and exchange hide, musk and mountainous herbs and sometimes butter which they bring. Nearly 50 to 100 years back, rock salt used to come from the Tibet. Trade with Tibet was flourishing. People used to go to Tibet on foot for 15 or 30 days with load of rice to get it exchanged with the salt. When British built East India Company to railway line upto the Indo-Nepal, boarders, salt started coming from the samvar lake of India. Being cheap at the same time the Tarai being 5 to 7 days walk and also for cloth and oil, people started coming to the Tarai markets. With the result trade with Tibet become limited and diversified to India. Walangchung gola (Eastern Nepal), Namche Bazar, Lama Bagar, Rasuwa, Mustang and Humla which were the several pass routes to Tibet started weakening in business and Jhapa, Biratnagar, Rajbiraj (Old Hanuman nagar),Birganj,Butol,Koilabash, Baramdeomandi, located near Indo-Nepal boarder started flourishing.

At high altitude pine and rhododendron

are found in the shrub form, upto an elevation of 12000 ft. (3658 m.). The land above 15000 ft. (4573 m.) is covered with perpetual snow. The total area under snow is 21210 sq. km. which is nearly 14% of the Nepalese Territory. Most of the land in this area is unsuitable for agriculture. Local people use this high altitude area in rainy season (July to October) as grazing land. The topography is smooth where glacier ends, otherwise, most of the area is full of canyons, steep, cliff and hanging valley. There are numerous glacial lakes in this region. The climate over this part is alpine. In the higher mountains physical weathering by frost action is dominant and chemical weathering is virtually obsent. Rainfall is of the order of 500 m.m. and temperatue ranges minus 0° to 11° c. The soil development is poor. Being high altitude and consisting of rugged terrain roads in this area are few in number. Few stoll airports are developed Mustang (Jomsom). Before which walking on foot from the nearest airport to the area used to take 5 to 10 days for return journey. The area has very limited scope for economic development. Only dairy, mining, mountaineering and partly pulp industries can flourish. Herbs can help to some extent. At present mountaineering is becoming popular over the world and local people get some jobs with the mountaineers.

The life in this area is hard, food is not sufficient. Nearly 200 years back, prior to the introduction of potatoes, the life was really miserable,with the spread of potato agriculture, now mountain people get sufficient starch for their daily need. The people in the mountain are simple natured and of Mongolian in origin. Some are Buddhist and others are Pagan. Sherpas of Khumbhu have ghyan for worshipping Lord Buddha, others believe in ghost or black magic. When Buddhism spread to Tibet, they were also influenced. People in this area live in communities (like commune or Kibbuts of Israel) and are quite rigid in nature. Mobility is also limited. The culture and the tradition are mostly influenced from the north.

In the district Mustang, Tibetan influence, technical, cultural, religions came as far as the thak region. Customs, traditions and art are Tibetan. The history of the district, as in the other high altitude areas of Nepal, is intimately linked with religion. In Thakkhola, Thakalis are Mongolian clan and their dialect falls in Tibeto–Burman family and have four caste i.e. Tulachan, Sherchan, Gauchan and Bhattachan. They have co-operatives called Dingur, through which they lend the money for business purpose. They follow now Hindu religion whereas in earlier times they were bent upon Buddhism. Their main festival is Lhafewa and this comes once in 12 years. Punel (Pancha–gaonle) - they are similar to Thakalis and believe in Lamaism and have Hirachan (diamond), Jwarchan (Precious stone), Pannachan (emerald), Lalchan (ruby) titles and live between Tukuche and Kagbeni. Lowas of Mustang – Lowas are of Tibetan origin and are divided into Kudak, Selva and Righin.Kudaks are the ruler community of Mustang and marry in their own cast. Lowas have a polyandry (common wife among the brothers) and those who do not want to share go to another village for settlement. Their houses are coated with white clay Kaolin and are stone flat roofed. White flag printed holy verses are found fluttering in all the houses. And houses are connected and built side by side being this area windy the houses do not have window except tiny holes for ventilation and have houses facing in all direction but the south. Lowas have standard rules to build the houses in their fort city. For rich and respectable family 3 storeys, medium 2 storeys and lower cast no house. Drinking Water is always a problem. Lowas have rules of inheritance.

The eldest son will be owner of paternal property, whereas second son will be Lama (Mouk) and rest of the sons can share either one. After the marriage of eldest son the father virtually retires from family life. Male and female both keep long hairs, wear coat and Docha (Woolen long boot). For outsider it is difficult to distinguish. They wear necklace of the large beads of Hainam (china) Torquise and wear torquise studded belt. They celebrate four main festivals i. e. Gine, Niune, Gainsu and Gelung.

Ever sincc the publication in 1872 of James Fergusson's Classic Work Rude Stone Monuments in all countries; their age and uses, interest in the study of megaliths has been steadily increasing. It is a curious reflection though that this swift enlargement in the understanding of the subject simultaneously posed intriguing problems, notably those relating to the origins and apparent inter-relationship between the common phenomena present in the monuments of different countries. We have no doubt travelled a long way from the days of hyper-diffusionists like Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry who thought without any pretence at scientific method that megalithic monuments all over the ancient world with the apparent wide diversity of form had been diffused from ancient Egypt. It must be averred that magalithism is not an easily assimitable tale but represents a widespread phenomena; its geographical and chronological significance varies from place to place. Due to the unremitting efforts of many workers in the field, especially during the last two decades or so, the general aspects of the problem have, however, begun to take shape. At the same time, a synthetic account of the scattered facts with a view to reconstructing a series of events is at present fraught with risks. With a view to promoting such studies, the International Commission for Megaliths has now been formed, as proposed at the Second International Congress of Archeo-Civilization. It is now hoped that co-ordinated effort would be directed for the appraisal of such problems as classification and distribution of megaliths all over the old world and the new.

Types of Megalith

A general term connoting all types of burial or commemorative monuments, including urn-burial, in whose construction stones of huge sizes have been used.(From Greek megas= large, lithoi=stone).

Cairn

A tumulus of heaped up stone rubble.

Cairn - Circle

A cairn circumscribed by one or more circle of stones.

Capst - One

The top covering stone of a cist,dolmenoid cist, pit etc.

Cist

A box-like underground chamber generally built of a single stone-slab for each side and with a capstone. It may also have a floor-slab. Sometimes a small opening, port-hole of varying shapes viz, circular, semicircular, trapezoidar, etc, in one of the side-slabs, usually in the east, is found. The semi-circular port-hole is always located at the top of the orthosat just below the capstone. A cist with a port-hole is known port-holed cist. Cists may or may not be bounded by a circle of stones. Cists are found to have partitioned in several chambers along the longer axis, (Nagarjunakonda) and sometimes in two tiers as well. (Gajjalakonda).

Sometimes an antechamber is attached to one side. Such a cist is known as transcepted cist with antechamber.

Cist – Circle

Cist circumscribed by a circle of stones.

Dolmen

A chamber built over the natural ground level with several orthostats and covered by a capstone comprising one or more stones; cair filling or the presence of port-hole being optional. Likewise it may or may not be surrounded by a circle of stones.

Dolmenoid - Cist

A burial chamber constructed of stones both for the orthostats and capstone and circumscribed by a circle of stones and covered with stone rubble. This is subdivided into three varieties :

a) of dressed laterite - dressing being confined to the inner–side only and with granite floor-slab,
b) built partially over the ground with major portion of orthostats and the capstone being visible, and
c) the one with the capstone flush with the cairn filling.

Hoodstone

A dressed lateritic stone of the shape of a low domoresting on its flat bottom over the ground and usually concoaling a burial pit. In appearance it resembles the local handteless umbrella made of leaves. A varient is the multiple hoodstone where a circle of 'sectorally dressed clinostatic lateritic stones' coverging towards the top but leaving a big gap encloses several hoodstones.

Menhir

A monolith, usually undressed, planted as a memorial stone usually these are of laterite.

Rock – Cutcave

Method of construction of those found at Chovvannur, Kandanissery, Kakkad, Porkalam, Eyyal and Kattakampal has been given. The caves has been classified into :

i) Caves with central pillar,
ii) Caves without pillar,
iii) Caves with top opening, and
iv) Multi–chambered caves. Vedic and Buddhist origin of these caves have been discounted in favour of megalithic origin. Typological evolution would be as under :
   a) Benched port - holded cists;
   b) Caves with central pillar;
   c) Caves without pillar;
   d) Caves with top opening; and b, c further developed into multi-chambered caves. according to Prof. Y. D. Sharma.

It is an underground chamber consisting of an entrance shaft from ground level and an entrance doorway leading to the chamber proper. The chamber takes several shapes, circular, oval, oblong,etc. In a few cases, ledges, foot-holets or step are cut in the entrance shaft. In the chamber itself benches are to be found. In some a central pillar or a circular hole at the top is present. Rock-cutcaves are single, double and multi-chambered. However, entrance shaft to the cave chambers is common. In the multi-chambered variety the chambers are on either side and ahead of the shaft, and are entered through seperate doorways located in the entrance shaft. In the double–chambered variety the second chamber is on one side of the shaft. In rare cases the caves are surrounded by a

circle of stones. But the rock-cutcave of Chokhopani was covered by a capstone. About the chambers of the cave it is very difficult to determine because of that, fully dislerbed by the Small Water Electricity Project.It was discovered accidently when this project was working on this site. After the discovery they shifted and chosen another place for small water electricity. It is about 40 metres from the bed of Kali-Gandaki.

Analysis of the finding objects

To an archaeologist pottery is one of the most important artifacts. Owing to its almost imperishable nature, as it is well-baked in fire, a pot, or even its fragments, is sufficient to indicate the age of a site,the culture changes it has undergone, the fashion and customs of the time it relates to and above all help search for new sites.Pottery relics are often the only evidence of the bygone civilizations. More than any other antiquity pottery helps in establishing a cultural sequence of an ancient site. Conclusions based on the ceramic evidence are much more reliable than any other. The food habits of the people, their religions and social customs, the technological advancement attained by them, and even their economic condition can be judged by the various types of vessels including the funerary and votive vessels then in use.

Pottery is another window which enables us to see the artistic accomplishment. Contemporary literature has references to the use of pottery. The rich harvest of pottery from the archaeological excavations proves its popularity in domestic life. The literary allusions to potters, specialised in making different types of pots are many. Since its origin pottery has been mainly the handiwork of the females. The Rajatarangini speaks of the potter-women, while the Naishadhacharita refers to the potter's equipment of wheel and rod and the technique of firing the pots in Kilns. The epigraphs make mention of the potters and their well-organised guilds, which reveal that the art of pottery was not just an every-day craft, but an art with its own techniques of selecting clay, preparing the raw material, using the potter's wheel, evolving forms, preparing colours, designing paintings, adding of degraissant, and the use of Kilns. For socio–economic ends, the potters organised themselves into guilds. The delicate pots, often found in old collections, reveal the sophisticated taste of the society.

The rock - cutcave burial contained :

a. Fragments of two skeleton.
b. Hand - made grey vases.
c. Copper-implements and earring.
d. Shell-ornaments.
e. Wooden spoon.
f. Stone arrow head.
g. Musk-deer teeth.

Joined Pottery–

The typical joint pottery of this site is one of the most important objects for the megalith. These are hand-made potteries. The body of the vessels (Lotas) is grey and the clay is coarser than the one employed for the wheel made. The vessels ware were fired entirely under reducing conditions after burning the surface when leather hard. These globular joined potteries got connected hole (Pl. – 1A). Such type of vessels are also discovered from the Southwark, which has three cups standing on a hollow ring into which there is a connection vial a hole in the foot of each cup (Pl. 1B)

Globular Pots or Small Jars

a) These are the another main potteries from the site. The most common shape pots, of

various sizes with round bases and flaring lips, with grafitti design criss-cross and equally 6 perforated hole at the lips for the hanging it for safety the body of the vessel is grey and the clay is coares than the one employed for the Red and Buff wares (Pl. – 2A).

b) Same type of various sizes with round bases globular pots are noticed in large numbers. It has flaring lips and one handle attached to the neck and another on shoulder. It got also thached impressions on the vessels (Lotas) (Pl. – 2B & C)

c) Spouted pots as same type and technology as mentioned before it, the change is only, the perforation at the centre of the spout. It is high necked and rounded base. (Pl. – 3A).

d) There were two main types of bowls. The first is channel spouted bowls with handle which were used for pouring sauces. Its rounded in-turned sides and flattish bottom like the half of a sphere. There are thick sides. With high or low wall and degrees of concavity, these provide a very large variety in which the artist showed his skill.

In the second variety the bowl, whether shallow or deep, its sides out-turned, in-turned or concave, has a high or low foot or pedestal.

These channel spouted bowls with handle were used for pouring sauces. The synthesis between the pouring and the channel mouth was determined by an instinctive relationship established by the imagination between a delicate and a rough outour (Pl. – 3B). Bowls with splayed and slightly internally thickened rim and flaring sides are also noticed (Pl. 3C).

The channel spouted bowls with handle appear in Pl. 2B&C at Navdatoli.It can safely be inferred that they were a local manufacture, rather than an import. The channel is open, with a solitary exception of a spout with circular outlet. In India, spouted vessels are reported from Daimabed, Gilund, Rajar Dhibi, Chirand and Oriyup (Bihar). Though, except for a metal type from Khurdi, all other parallels are distant. Sharma (Sar 67–68) has drawn attention also to the so-called channelled bowl from Patapadu. But this bowl is only lipped, and not spouted.

Copper – Object

The copper objects are a polemical problem indeed, there is no end to controversies in the absence of objective stratigraphic evidence; at the moment the conjectures hold the sway. And may be that we have to add a few conjectures of our own, though they would be technologically biased. A very remarkable finding from this rock–cut–cave is copper–belt for the protection of chest during the hunting time. It looks like an anthropomorphic figure with four conical (Previously it is noticed from Lothal and Doab Zone, India). In the Doab Proper these are three main copper Hoard types – viz haspoons, anthropomorphic figures and antennac swords. The copper belts which are noticed from the Chokhopani, its weight is about 1.650 kgs. and the height is 38 cms. (Pl. – 4A). The second types of the copper objects are amulets (Pl. – 4B) In prehistoric, the people may be used such type of earring. (amulets).

Shell Object

In the north the cakareous horizon is developed before the migmatite zone. Above this zone lies the Tethys & ediments mostly of paleozoics (silurian) as Graptolites and Trilobites are found. Above that lies the Triassic and Jurassic Ammonites and cretaceous sandstone.

The cretaceous is succeeded immediately by recent sediments.

Due to the zone during ancient time here shell is available very easily. So the people of this place used the shell ornaments are in good numbers. Most of the ornaments are made by shell.(Pl. 5A,B & C).During that time they were used as necklace.

Arrow – Head

Apart from the distinction of finding antiquities the more interesting is stone arrow head. (Pl. 6A). It is made by granite stone, with well pointed. Some of them have four corners and rest are rounded in form. One side is well pointed and another is blunted for keeping on hook.

Musk – Deer Teeth

Such type of the Musk-deer are still available in this region. At that time the people were using the teeth of the musk-deer for the ornaments as necklace. The people ate the flesh of musk-deer, and the skin may be used for the dresses. At this time it is very useful for perfumery (Pl. – 6B).

Wooden-Spoon

Fragment of a wooden's spoon has also been noticed from the site. It is broken in several pieces. One side it got very beautiful carving. Its length is 35 cm. (Pl. – 7)

Fragments of Burial

The rock-cut-cave burial contained the skeleton,on the basis of the finding remains it is very difficult to determine its age, sex and race. In the collection there are some pieces of skull, scapulla, one piece of upper jaw (teeth) and two pieces of lower jaw. On the basis of these two lower jaw it is certain that in this cave burial the people of that time buried two burials at a time. (Pl. 8A). There are some long bone also which were feumer, tibia and meta tarsols. All are under the process of fossilization (Pl. – 8B).

Chronology

Archaeology has borrowed its chronological concepts from geology. But the geological strata and periods have global validity, not so the archaeological ones.

Stratigraphy or succession of deposits gives us a temporal sequence. Though, in practice, the mounds are disturbed by all sorts of pits and dumps. Strata, in the excavations, are mainly recognised by floor levels, structures, foundation trenches etc. quite often, the archaeologist decides the change of the stratum on the basis of the 'feel' in such cases subjective element cannot be excluded.

For a single site, the stratigraphy is really useful. But problems arises when a culture is composed with others. For correlations, use is made of type – fossil, the strata in which they occur are regarded as homotoxical. "Phenomena representing the same stage in an evolutionary series should be called systadial. Those occupying the same relative position in parallel typological or stratigraphical sequences may be termed as homotoxical."

The methods are mainly based on chemical analysis and are useful for bone dating. This is a 'relative dating' method and not 'chronometric' as the C^{14} technique is the bones thus analysed give dates with respect to the environment. For this reason, it is preferable to assay simultaneously for nitrogen,flourine and uranium. The bones contain organic fraction called collagen and inorganic portions of hydro-xyapatite and calcium carbonate. Bones alter chemically when buried. The degra-

dation of collagen, though widely divergent in different regions, is more or less uniform for a given locality. The rate of the decay of collagen can be estimated by the nitrogen assay of bones.

Sankalia is conscious of the late dates of these western parallels. To cxplain the paradox he opines "that Navadatoli Vessel is not a direct copy of any one vessel from any particular site in Iran, but the adaptation of the idea which was current in Iran and Western Asia as far Crete."

If the 'teapot' type is included in the category of channel spouted vessels, then one can push back their antiquity. Gordon has traced the origin and spread of the 'tea pot' type and classified it in these groups on the basis of the ratio of open to enclosed (tubular) portions of the spouts. He places them in crete 2400 – 2100 B. C., in Greece 2000 – 1800 B. C., in Asia minor and Syria 2100 – 1700 B. C.; and in Palestine 1850 – 1700 B. C.

The megalithic tombs of the Indian Peninsula by their lavish iron and copper equipment appropriate to the Iron Age, while those of Europe are assigned to the Stone Age (Neolithic). Whereas the latter fall in the chronological range from third to first half of the second millennium B. C., the initial date of the former, on the contrary, can hardly be put much earlier than eight – ninth century B. C., the current date being only third century B. C. In this connection, the evidence from the Necropolis B, Sialk VI (1000–800 B. C.). Where the use of iron is also attested, is very tantalizing indeed. In a recent analysis the cairn–burials of Baluchistan have been suggested to provide the necessary link as also the inspiration for the megalithic concept. This postulate, for being accepted as final, needs more curcumspective examination.

The plentious iron equipment in the peninsular megalithic burials can be studied in the wide context of the introduction of iron in India. On the basis of literary evidence a date around 1000 B. C. was once suggested.

Conclusion

The Pre–history of Nepal is thus based essentially on objects found by chance or on those remains which have survived. For the moment, therefore in the absence of exact points of reference and objects which can be dated with certainly a situation about which these will be more to say later–any division into a prehistoric and a protohistorical must necessarily be very uncertain. Until systematic excavations have been carried out, however, we shall be unable to determine with certainty whether all the objects to be discussed in this chapter date from the pre-historic period. Some of them, indeed, do undoubtedly date from the copper times and thus fall within the Prehistorical period. All that can be said, therefore, is that although the dating of these objects is speculative and uncertain they do nevertheless from a distinctive group which in general bears no relationship to the arts and crafts of Nepal as we know them material which can be dated with certainty and is fully in line with articles of known function which are familiar to us in the historical period.

Caves, sometimes, in occuring in isolation and sometimes in groups, are very numerous in Nepal. A troglodytic centres are found at Lo (Blo, Mustang), north of Tukucha i. e. where the Tibetan language is still spoken. The Tibetan hermits were accustomed to spend much of their lives meditating in caves; and the Lepchas of Sikkim believe that men come down from the summits of the mountains into a cave and then return to the mountains after their death.

Outside India such open channel spotted bowls and vessels are found in Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Crete (C. 2,500 B. C. – 2,000 B. C.), Antalolia and Iran. But it is with the types from Sialk Necropolis B and Giyan that the analogy is very close. A bowl from Giyan without the handle would be an exact counterpart of the one from Navdatoli. No Carbon 14 dates are available for the Iranian sites. These have been dated on a comparative evidence to a period between 1,200 B. C. to 700 B. C.

Since the dates for the Iranian Channel Spouted bowls, on the present evidence are later, we cannot postulate a direct influence, from that country, but there is little doubt, if we also take into consideration the goblets or wine cups and the funnelled mouth.

On the basis of all the objects which were recovered accidently, it needs more investigation and exploration around this region. It is a rock cut-cave burial site, there must be the habitational place also. So, that for the archaeologist it is the most important work to explored the habitational area. But on the above examine of the objects the date of this cave burial will go about 1,000 B. C. to 4th C. B. C. From this site the iron is absent and only the copper is appeared, the pottery of grey ware is also hand-made only. The more interesting find is the chert arrow-head. So to know the formation the more exploration and investigation is essential for this work.

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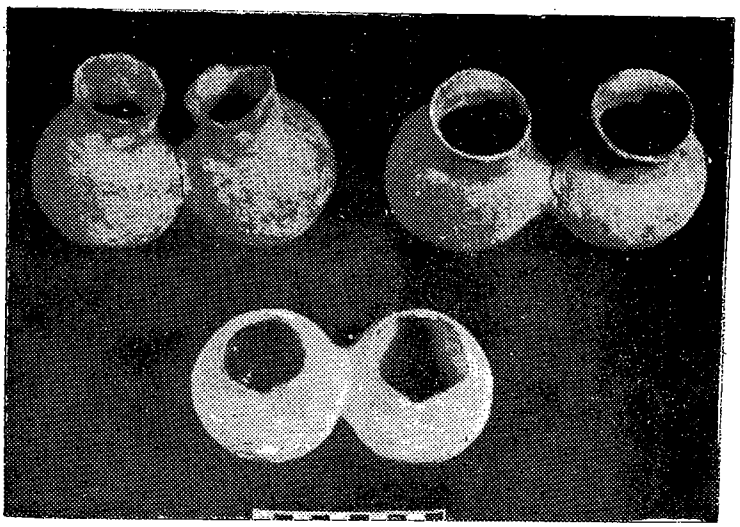
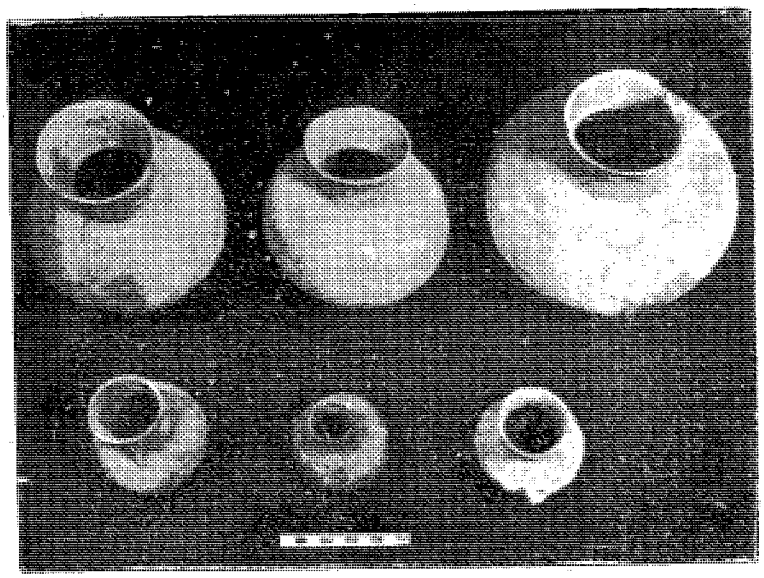
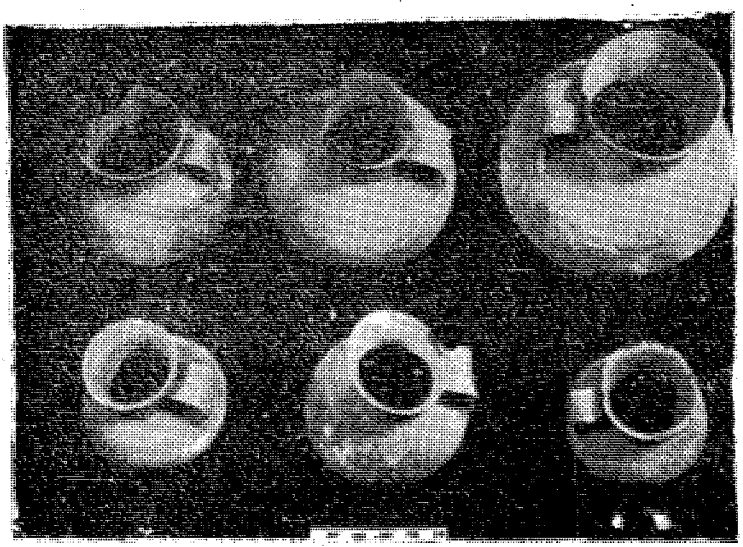


(A) Twine Joined Vases with connected hole

(B) Tripple Vases, standing on a hollow right with connected hole in the padestal, (Courtsey – The Museum of London, London. From the southwark excavation; copyright: The Museum of London).



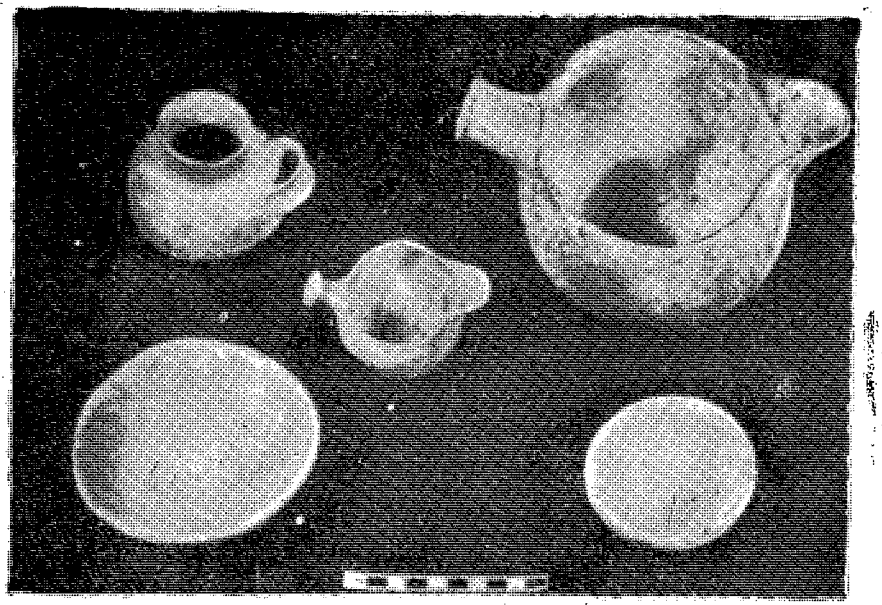
(*A*) *Globular Pots and Small Jars*



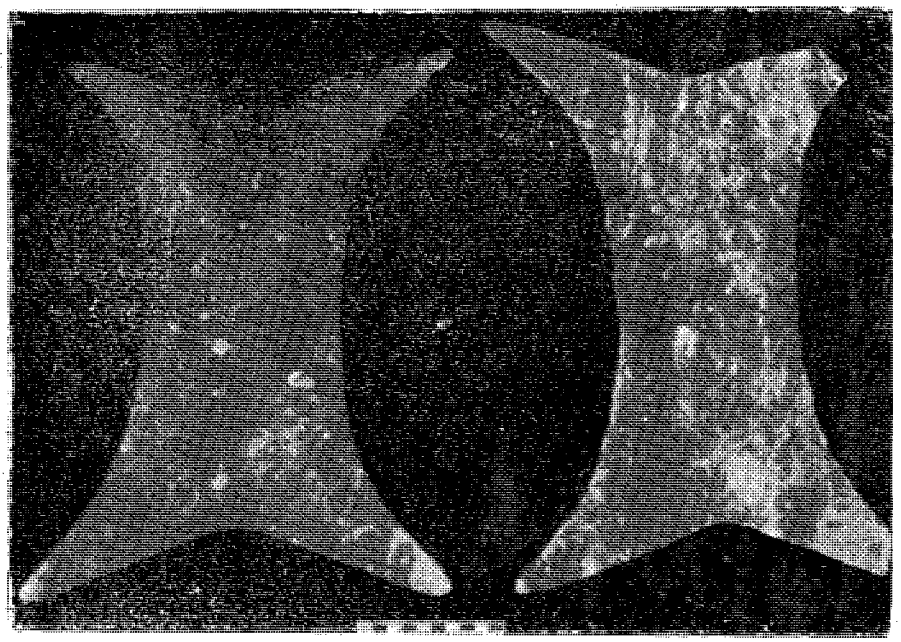
(*B*) *Globular Pots with handle*

(*C*) *Small Globular Pots with handle*

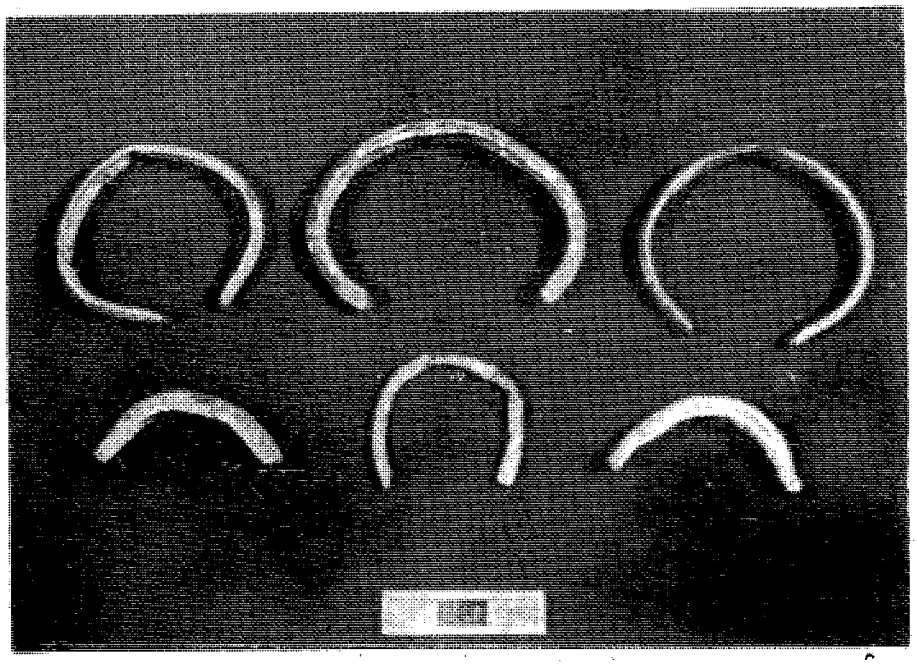
(*A*) *Spouted pots*



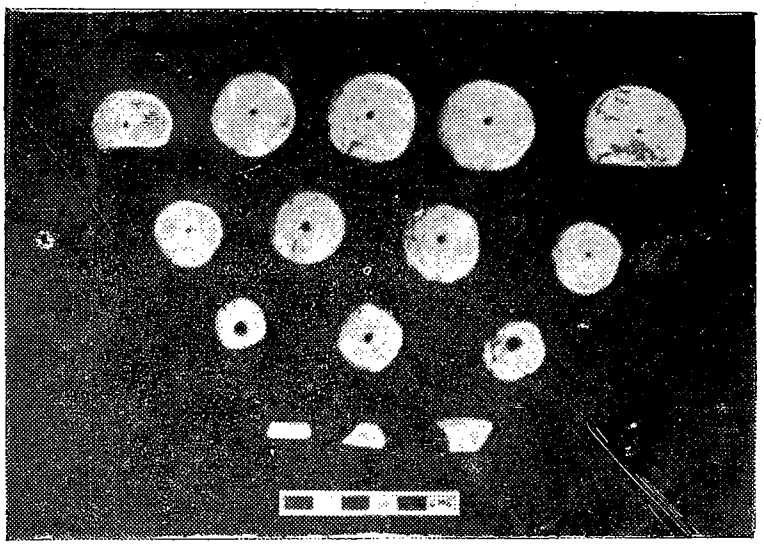
(*B*) *Channel spouted bowls, bowls and small pot with handle*



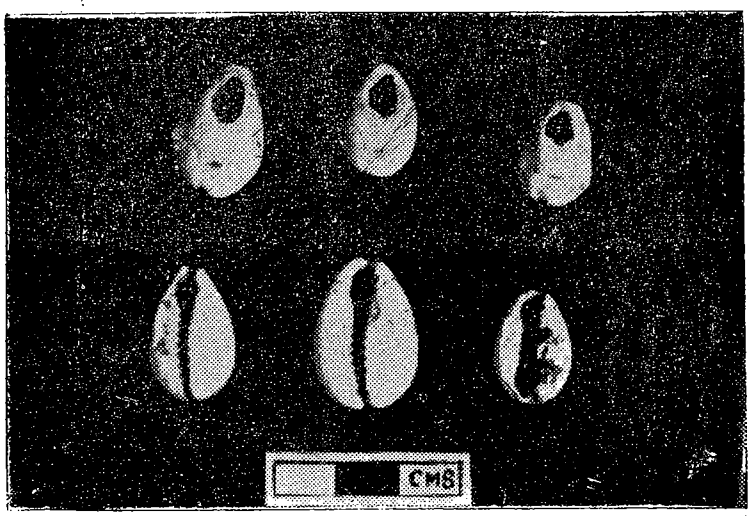
(*A*) *Anthropomorphic figures of Copper*



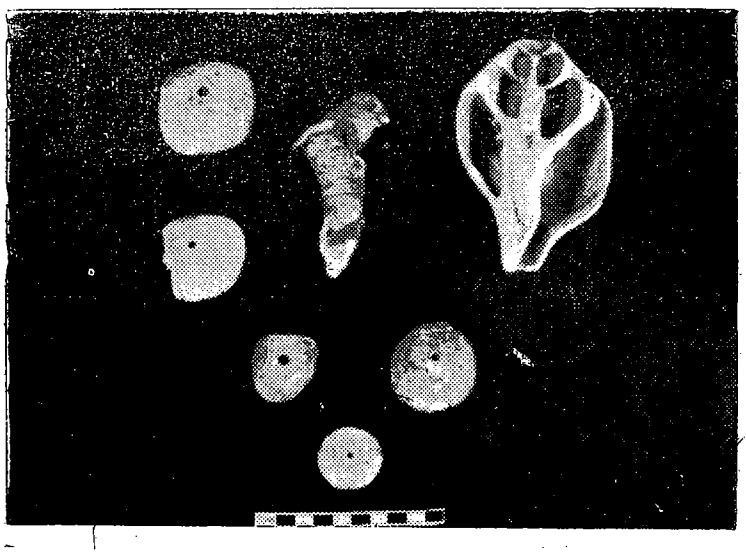
(*B*) *Copper amulets (earring)*



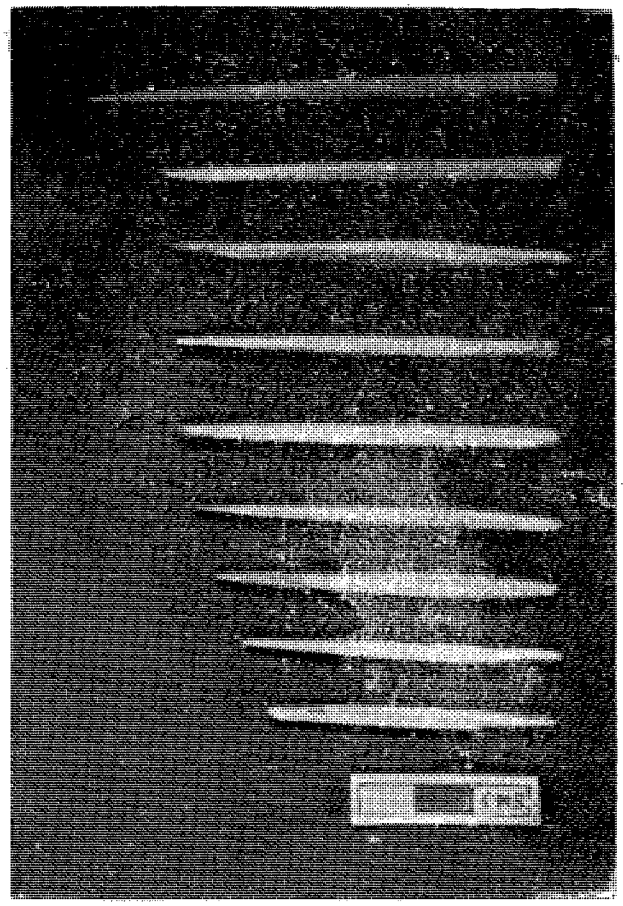
(*A*) *Shell for necklace*



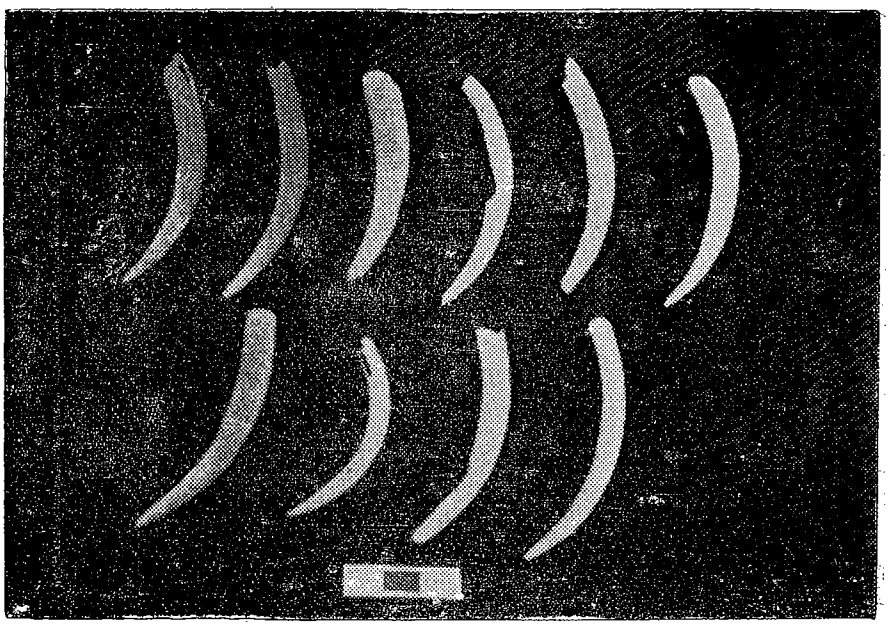
(*B*) *Shell with Performation*



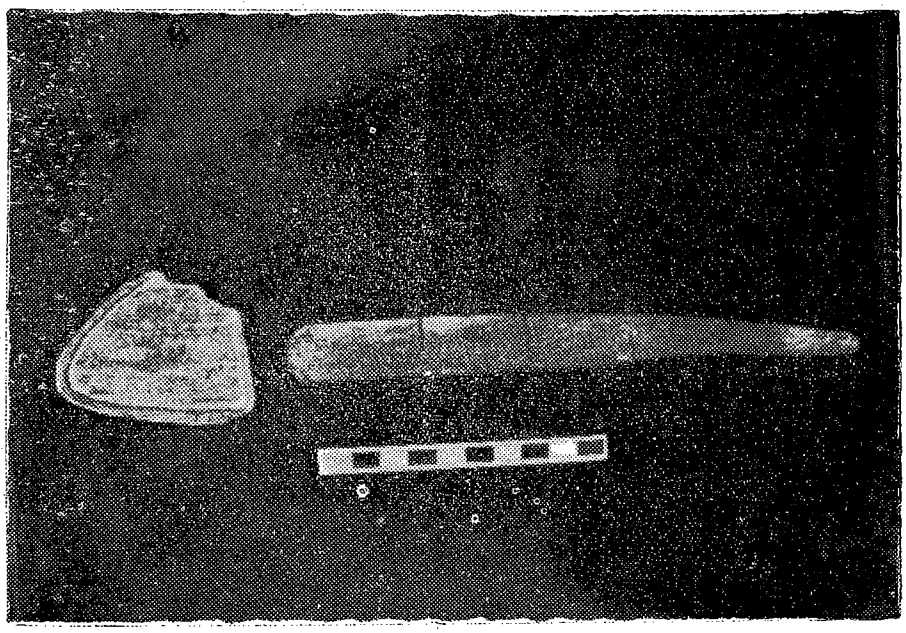
(*C*) *Shell, under the stage of preparing the ornaments*



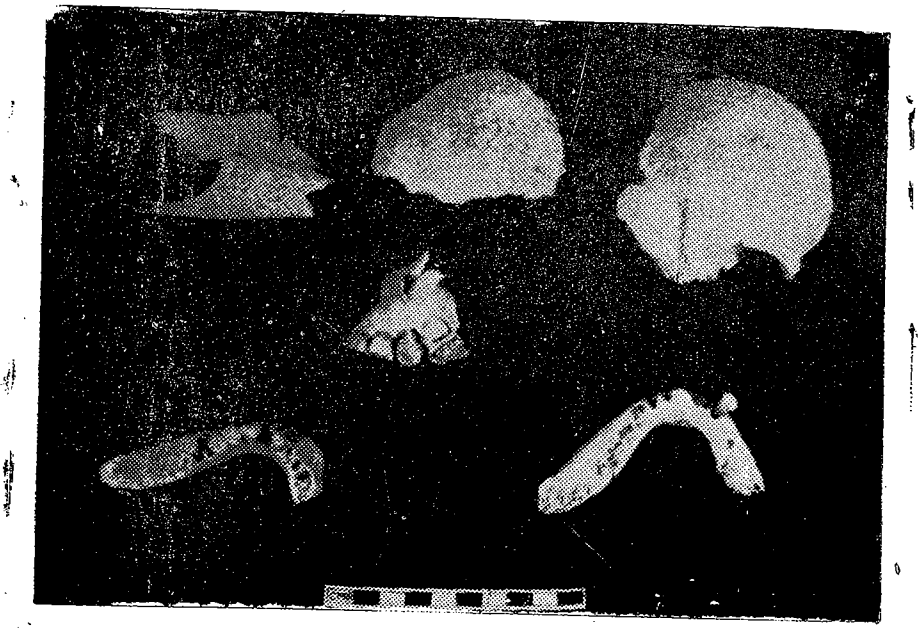
(A) Arrow head of chert



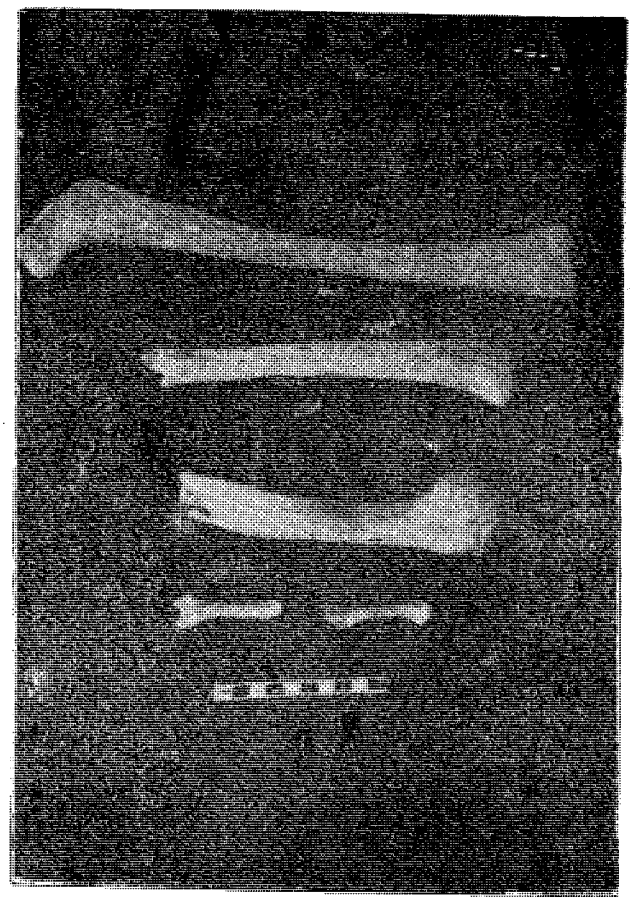
(B) Musk deer teeth



Wooden Spoon



(A) Fragments of Skull, Scapulla and Jaw



(B) Long Bones and Meta tarsols