

the same. Thus Chinese efforts in Hsi-yu would appear to have had no effect at all, leaving no trace there. The author made some refutation of that theory in the monograph on the pottery wares of Kao-Chang. In this volume more stress is laid on the subject, basing the conclusions being passed on my own field observations and discoveries. Readers of the complete text can grasp clearly the phenomena of a mixed culture derived both from the west and the east.

Part II deals with my field explorations, which were carried out in the early spring of 1930 and the autumn of 1934. Though there was a lapse of four years, the areas covered are generally the same and the nature of collections is also without much difference. Therefore a synthetic study is made on all the objects and classifications are mainly according to groups instead of collecting dates and localities, though the latter are recorded in several tables for cross-reference. There are three chapters: Chapter I deals with the sites of stone implements at Indurkush,³⁶ and various localities around Lob Nor. Besides detailed description of such localities, a study of their mutual relationship is presented. Chapter II describes the sites of burial places, which are all located north of Conche-darya.³⁷ According to the forms of burial and the associated artifacts, two kinds of burial customs are recognized: one burial with clothings, and the other, with bare bodies alone. The former is an indication of Chinese influence, and the latter is a relic of local customs. Chapter III treats the historical sites, including watch-towers, dwelling sites, and irrigation canals. Especially important are the watchtowers. Besides the wooden slabs with records written on them, which give the dates and political as well as military details of the administration, the other finds associated with them give a fair view of the art and industry of early China. Thanks to the dry climate of Central Asia, objects made of bronze, iron, lacquer, wood and silk made two thousand years ago, were found in a state of good preservation. The lining of willow branches along the artificial canals are indications of construction and reclamation works of Chinese garrisons. Both their magnitude and the strenuous efforts can be imagined. As to the dwelling sites, for example, as in localities L.T. etc., the relics are of every day kinds, indicating generally a frugal standard of living.

Part III is composed of explanations of text-figures and plates. There are ten chapters according to the materials: such as those of stone, clay, bronze, lacquer, wood, grass, bone, textiles and miscellaneous. Out of some 1800 pieces collected during the two expeditions, about 390 have been selected for reproduction. But errors must have crept in, for on account of isolation during most of the time when the intensive studies were made, references were out of my reach, and it was also difficult to consult my teachers and friends.

Part IV is a series of transcription and interpretation of Han writings on wooden slabs and on two rare cases on bamboo slips. It is divided into nine chapters, each on a certain subject, such as on official ranks, locations of established official stations, the calendar, the garrisons and soldiers, the salaries and other pay-rolls, the implements and tools, old records, and miscellaneous. These studies are based on some seventy slabs that I had collected from the Tuken area during my two trips. On account of the various dates: Huang-lung, *Ho-ping*,³⁸ *Yuan-yien*,³⁹ they cover the reign of Hsuanti, Yuanti, Chengti⁴⁰ (32-7 B.C.) of the Former Han dynasty. By that time Lou-Lan had already moved to the south. But what became of the deserted older sites of Lou-Lan established in Han dynasty very little is recorded in the Annals of the Han and later dynas-

36. 英都爾庫什 37. 孔雀河, 或稱浣溪河, 及寬柴河
(漢成帝年號, 12—9 B.C.) 40. 成帝 (32—7 B.C.)

38. 河平 (漢成帝年號, 28—25 B.C.)

39. 元延