

"There was much to support the belief that the final abandonment of the settlement was brought about by difficulties of 'irrigation.'" (*A Third Journey of Exploration in Central Asia*, 1913-16, *Geog. Jour.*, Aug.-Sept., 1916, pp. 38-39.)

M. Ivanov (*Isviestia* Petrograd Academy, 1909) thinks that the ruined city of Kara Khoto, a part at the Mongol period of the Yi-tsi-nai circuit, could be its capital, and was at the time of the Si Hia and the beginning of the Mongols, the town of Hei shui. It also confirms my views.

Kozlov found (1908) in a stupa not far from Kara Khoto a large number of Si Hia books, which he carried back to Petrograd, where they were studied by Prof. A. IVANOV, *Zur Kenntniss der Hsi-hsia Sprache* (*Bul. Ac. Sc. Pet.*, 1909, pp. 1221-1233). See *The Si-hia Language*, by B. LAUFER (*T'oung Pao*, March, 1916, pp. 1-126).

XLVI., p. 226. "Originally the Tartars dwelt in the north on the borders of Chorcha."

Prof. Pelliot calls my attention that Ramusio's text, f. 13 v, has: "Essi habitauano nelle parti di Tramontana, cioè in Giorza, e Bargu, doue sono molte pianure grandi . . ."

XLVI., p. 230.

#### TATAR.

"Mr. Rockhill is quite correct in his Turkish and Chinese dates for the first use of the word *Tatar*, but it seems very likely that the much older eponymous word *T'atun* refers to the same people. The Toba History says that in A.D. 258 the chieftain of that Tartar Tribe (not yet arrived at imperial dignity) at a public durbar read a homily to various chiefs, pointing out to them the mistake made by the Hiung-nu (Early Turks) and 'T'atun fellows' (Early Mongols) in raiding his frontiers. If we go back still further, we find the *After Han History* speaking of the 'Middle T'atun'; and a scholion tells us *not to pronounce the final 'n.'* If we pursue our inquiry yet further back, we find that *T'ah-tun* was originally the name of a Sien-pi or Wu-hwan (apparently Mongol) Prince, who tried to secure the *shen-yü* ship for himself, and that it gradually became (1) a title, (2) and the name of a tribal division (see also the *Wei Chi* and the *Early Han History*). Both *Sien-pi* and *Wu-hwan* are the names of mountain haunts, and at this very day part of the Russian Liao-tung railway is styled the 'Sien-pi railway' by the native Chinese newspapers." (E. H. PARKER, *Asiatic Quart. Rev.*, Jan., 1904, p. 141.)