

be placed at the beginning of this period is astonishingly few. There is no sure means of dating them VII or beginning of the VIII century. In spite of this fact, the tradition has continued uninterrupted. Probably preceding forms survived with but little change.

d) Sung period (around the year 1000 and the beginning of the II millennium). The objects which correspond to Öngüt bronzes because of the condition of their surfaces, are placed here. Then all that contain elements of Turkish and Khirghise art. Finally all that can be connected with the Hungarian occupation of land, and the related phenomenon of the west.

e) Yüan period (first half of II millenium). This period must be understood in its largest sense. It may even be carried over the middle of the II millennium. It embraces all objects that for technical or artistic reasons should be considered late descendents.

NOTES OF CHAPTER V

- (1) Soobtschenija.
- (2) Nioradse, 1), p. 5.
- (3) Pelliot, 4).
- (4) Tallgren, 5).
- (5) Teplouchoff.
- (6) Tallgren, in *Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua*, III, p. 187.
- (7) v. Merhart, p. 178.
- (8) Fettich.