

The two first names in the list will be found together in *De Christiana Expeditione*: Hancialix alceghet, but in *Regni Sinenis descriptio* as two different names: Hancialix', Alceghet. These may be Hangetlik or Angetlik, and Alager or Ala-aigir, both places on the Yarkand-Aksu-road.¹

Hagabateth is perhaps Hajabad or Agaabad. Egriar is the common name Egri-yar. Mesetelec is like Merketalik or Merket-tallik, »the willows of Merket». Thalec is certainly Tallik.² Horma is the Persian Khorma, date or date tree, which is not at home in Eastern Turkestan; the word has entered the list by some mistake, perhaps depending on the fact that Goës spoke Persian. Mingieda is probably Mingyedi or »one thousand and seven». Canbasci is as purely as possible Kan-bashi or »the Head of the Mine», »the Beginning of the Mines», and not Kumbach as Brucker believes. Thoantac sounds very like Tong-tag or »The Frozen Mountain». In Aconsersec the word Akhun enters, and Ciacor may be Chakar.

Some of these names evidently do not belong to the road Yarkand-Aksu, and when we consider the last names of Goës' itinerary it becomes the more evident that his stations have been brought in disorder by Ricci, and, consequently, by Trigault.³ These last names are the Desert of Caracathai, Oitograch, Gazò, Casciani, Dellaì, Saregabadal, Vgan, and Cucià, from where he had 25 days to Cialis, a small but very strong city. Further 20 days to Puciàn; then follow Turphàn, Aramuth, Camul, from which place 9 days to Chiaicuon. Finally Goës reached Socieu or Su-chou at the end of 1605. A young missionary, FERNANDEZ, whom Father Ricci had sent from Peking to meet and assist Goës, arrived at Su-cheo just in time to be present at the traveller's death, which took place on April 11th, 1607.

The order of the last-mentioned names shows that great confusion prevails in the whole itinerary. Saregabadal is the same as Sarc Guebedal. A place called Sarik-abdal or »Yellow Abdal» has been passed, and as Goës' own annotations were lost, the Armenian Isaac, when questioned by Ricci, has happened to mention this place twice in the itinerary. Vgan is Ugen on the Tarim or Ugen-darya, Cucià is Kucha.⁴ Both Ugen and Sarik-abdal point to places at the lower Tarim, where these names are still in use. The two Abdal I have visited consisted of reed-huts which are always yellow. However, the order should have been: Kucha, Ugen, Sarik-abdal. The 25 days from Kucha to Cialis therefore include Ugen and Sarik-abdal.

The same is the case with Puciàn, which, as certainly being Pijang, is situated between Turfan and Hami. Oitograch is Oi-tograk, »the deep poplar», a name that

¹ Compare Hassenstein's map, Blatt I, to my narrative in Pet. Mit., Ergänzungsband XXVIII.

² In Scientific Results I have seven names with this word, three of which contain the word *tallik* alone, the others combined. In Pet. Mit. l. c., three such names are referred to.

³ »Sein (Goës') umständlich geführtes Tagebuch ging leider verloren, aber die Noten seines Reisegefährten des Armeniers Isaac, wurden von der Mission in Peking aufbewahrt, und durch Trigault in seiner Geschichte der Jesuitenmission mitgeteilt . . .» Ritter, Erdkunde, II. p. 219.

⁴ In 1896 I passed a village and district east of Shah-yar, called Ugen. Pet. Mit. l. c. p. 62.