Tapestry work from Lou-lan, 152, 153 Tarim basin, 6-8, 10, 11, 15; its dimensions, 11; oases in, 13; Chinese trade routes through, 19, 20, 22-27; the mingling of cultural influences from China, Persia, and India left their mark on the civilization of this region, 23; the Huns take possession, 25; the Chinese regain control, 25; Buddhism in, 28, 30, 33, 64; aridity of climate, 29; again passes under the domination of the Hephthalites or White Huns, 30; passes to the Western Turks, 31; Chinese regain possession, 31; Tibetan and Arab aggression in, 32; spread of Islamism, and decline of Buddhism in, 33; Eastern Turkish the only language spoken, 33; the population mainly Homo Alpinus type, 33; Tibetan domination in, 33; the Turks acquire control over the western portion, 33; brought under direct Chinese administration (1755), 35; under the misrule of Yakub Beg, 36; Chinese control under the Tang dynasty ended about A.D. 791, 68; archaeological evidence of Tibetan and Turkish occupation, 116

Tarim river, 5, 8, 50, 109, 130-133, 156, 275, 279, 280, 284; hydrographic change affecting its course, 151; the terminal riverine changes in branches of, 166

Tarsagar pass, 296, 326

Tartary, 5

Tashkend, 288, 291; battle near, 32

Tash-kurghan, 47, 299, 330

Ta-ts'in, 26

Ta-t'ung, river, 242 Taun-murun saddle, 293 Taushkan, river, 284 Tawakkel, oasis, 56, 57 Taxila, or Takshasila, 91

Temples, at Endere, 106; at Miran, 112, 117; at Lou-lan, 143; at Nan-kouch'êng, 244; at Khara-khoto, 249; at Bezeklik, 263; at Ying-pan, 275; at Ming-oi, 278; at Kucha, 281; shrines near Maral-bashi, 285. See also Cave temples

Terek pass, 294 Termez, 329

Textiles, decorated, 143

Thomas, Prof. F. W., 115, 214 Thomsen, Professor, 116, 216

Tibetan banners and drawings, 218 Tibetan manuscripts, at Khara-khoto, 249; at Idikut-shahri, 262; Buddhist manuscripts, the oldest known specimens, found at Endere, 106; at Miran,

113, 115; at Caves of the Thousand Buddhas, 205, 209, 214

Tibetan plateaux, 9, 24, 239; lack of resources in, 7

Tibetans, aggression in Central Asia, 32, 33; occupation of Miran, 112-118; Tibetan domination in the Tun-huang

region, 205 Tien-shan range (the 'Celestial Mountains'), 2-5, 10, 11, 31, 252-254, 256-259, 277, 278, 280, 281, 284, 285, 289; migrating tribes of, 13, 31, 253; Chinese trade routes along, 24-26, 34

Tila Bai, servant, 131 Timur, Emperor, 330

Tita, or Titus, frescoes at Miran by, 126

Ti-tsang, see Kshitigarbha

Toilet outfits, 268 Tokhari, see Kuchean

Tokhta Akhun, guide, 111, 112, 130, 137,

142, 148 Tolai-shan range, 241 Torgut Mongols, 248 Tower of Sirkip, 262 'Town of the Dragon', 160

Toyuk, rock-cut Buddhist grottoes, 262 Trees, trunks of ancient, 84; rows of

fallen trunks in the Lop desert, 134 Tsai, General, 243 Tukhara, old seats of the, 107

Tumanovich, Captain, 312 Tumshuk, village, 285

Tun-huang oasis, 15, 170, 173, 193, 198, 210; Chinese punitive expedition sets out from, 22; Tibetan mastery over, 32; the ancient route from the Tarim basin to, 116, 129, 130, 145-162; Chinese establish an agricultural military colony in, 180; traversing Marco Polo's route from the Lop-nor marshes to Tun-huang, 163-192; Buddhist piety at, 199, 213; Manichaeism in, 216; Old Wall near, see Old Wall; cave shrines near, see Caves of the Thousand Buddhas

Tun-huang, river, 171 Tupchak plateau, 326 Turdi, guide, 56, 58-61

Turfan, 11, 24, 25, 254, 255, 275; wrested by the Chinese from the Western Turks, 31; Buddhism, Manichaeism, and Nestorian Christianity in, 33, 259; painted silk scroll discovered, 229; the Turfan basin, and the terminal salt lake, 256; irrigation by a system of Karezes, 257; climate, agricultural conditions, and trade, 257; its political history, 258; under Uigur rule, 258, 259; the Mongol conquest, 259; ex-