thalites, 11 n., 14; mentioned by Wu-k'ung, 534 n.

Tokhta, villager, 195 n.

Tokuz-Khākān, 'Nine Khākāns,' images of, 482.

Tokuz-kol, 'Nine Lakes,' 443.

Tolanghuja, name of upper part of Yārtunguz river, 418.

Toldāma, pool, 445.

Tong, village group, 29. See Po-yü.

Tonguz-baste, 445.

Topa-Tim ('the Earth Mound'), near Gūma, Stūpa described, 104 sq. Topa-Tim, near Khān-ui, ruined Stūpa and quadrangle, 79 sq.

Tosalla, canton of Khotan, 131 n. sq.,

137. T'ou-po, see T'u-po.

Touen-houang, see Tun-huang. Trāgabal or Rāzdiangan Pass, 2.

treasure-seekers, of Khotan, 236, 241, 264, 339, 424, 437; at Uzun-Tati, 461; at Tüga-dong, 465, 466; at Kighillik, 477; at Rawak, 483, 500.

trees, dead, in desert, see terek, toghrak. trefoil arch, in Buddhist carving in

Gilgit, 18. Trimūrti figure, on painted panels (D. VII. 6), 298; (D. x. 5), 300; (D. x. 8),

301. tripod, wooden, for water-jars (Dandan-Uiliq), 258.

trough, plaster (Niya Site), 342. Tsan-mo, 232, see Tsar-ma.

Tsar-ma, country, identical with Tsanmo, 232; and with Chalma-kazān, 235.

Ts'é fu yüan kuei, Chinese encyclopaedia, on Great P'o-lü, 6; on Little P'o-lü, 11; on Kāshgar, 66.

Tse-ho, see Tzŭ-ho. ts'eu che, prefect, 524.

Tseu-ho, see Tzŭ-ho.

Ts'in Kia-hing, see Ch'in Chia-hsing. Tsin-kin, see Chin-chin.

Tsiu-mo, see Chü-mo.

Tsmaya, Cojhbo, an official, mentioned in Kharosthī documents, 326, 366.

Tso-mo, mentioned by Sung Yün, identified with Charchan, 436 n., 456. ts'ong-che, see ts'ung-shih.

Tsu-la grove, 232.

Ts'ung-ling, the Pāmīrs, 224 n., 543. Ts'ung-ling, or 'Onion mountains', 27, 29.

Ts'ung-ling, Chinese military post, identified with Sarīkol, 28, 59. See Sarīkol.

Ts'ung-ning period, coins of, 206, 234, 576, 579.

ts'ung-shih, title of Chinese official (N. xv. 59. b, 117), 372, 541.

tu (wooden tablets), 361. T'u-chüeh, see Turks, Western.

T'u-ho-lo or Tokhāristān, extent of, 11.

Tu-huo-lo, the Tochari (Tukhāra), 435 n.

Tu-huo-lo, 'the old country of,' mentioned by Hsüan-tsang, 435; identified with country round Endere, ib.

Tu-man (A-hsi-chieh ch'üeh-ssŭ-chin), a Turkish chief, conquers Khotan, 60, 175; defeated by the Chinese, 60, 93, 175.

T'u-po (Tibetans), 534 sqq. See Tibetans.

Tüga-dong ('the Camel Hillocks'), 465; human remains found, 466; cotton fabrics, ib., 468.

Tughlān-shahr, old irrigation canal at, 38.

Tukhāra, see Tu-huo-lo.

Tümen, river, 73.

Tun-huang, frontier station, 371, 537. T'ung shih-hu, Kagan of the Western Turks, 58 sq.

T'ung-shou, see Kumāralabdha.

Turdi, 'treasure-seeker,' 236 sqq., 444; as guide, 240, 241, 470, 483, 502, 510; at Dandan-Uiliq, 243, 264, 267, 270, 281; directs guide, 460; last days and death, 516.

Turfan (Kao-ch'ang), occupied by the Chinese, 59; the Protectorate of An-hsi established here, ib., 60 n.; holds out against the Tibetans, 536. Turfan, ruins near, compared with

mound at Maurī-Tim, 84.

Turgäsh tribes of the T'u-chüeh, relations with the Chinese, 62, 66.

Turk Terkhān, ruler of Kenhān, 463. Turkestān, Eastern, see 'Four Garrisons', Tārīm Basin.

Turkī element in the population of Khotan, 146; language adopted in Khotan, ib.

'Turkization' in Eastern Turkestan, 138 n., 146 sq.

Turks, Northern, conflicts with the Chinese, 58 sq., 62.

Turks, Western (T'u-chüeh), dominion of the, 58; fall of the, 59, 175; rebellions among, 60, 61, 62, 66. See also Turgäsh.

Tzu chih t'ung chien, account of P'o-lü in, 7, 11; the last notice of An-hsi and the 'Four Garrisons', 65, 536.

Tzŭ-ho (Tse-ho), now Karghalik, 28, 88; identified with Chu-chü-po, 28, 91; identified by modern Chinese geographers with Kök-yar, 92; visited by Fa-hsien, ib. See also Karghalik.

U-sha, see Wu-sha.

U-then, Tibetan name of the city of Khotan, 155, 159 sq. See also Khotan.

U-then, river, 160, 161; identified with the two branches of the Khotan Daryā, 162.

Udyāna (Wu-ch'ang), extent of, 6; route of Chinese Buddhist pilgrims to, 14.

Uigurs, revolt of tribes in the region of Turfān and Hāmi, 57; help the Chinese against the Western Turks, 59; allies of the Chinese, 64, 65 n., 534, 536; establish a kingdom in the Tārīm Basin, 65, 178, 182.

Ujat, village, 185, 187, 189.

UJFALVY, Ch. E. de, on the Galchas, 144.

üjme (mulberry), 131, 337. Ulūgh-Nishān, Ziārat, 89 n.

Ulugh-Ziarat or Ulugh-Mazar, search for, 461; description of, 462; old fort near, ib.; in Muhammadan legend, 463.

'unknown characters', MSS. and block-prints in 'unknown characters', said to have been discovered near Khotan, 100; inscription (Y. 008. a), 210, 211; forged MSS., 507.

'unknown language' in documents from Dandan-Uiliq and Endere. See Irānian (Eastern); Proto-Tibetan (?). Upajiva, name, in Kharosthī documents,

366.

ürük (apricot), 131, 337.

'Ustangs' of the irrigation system in Kāshgar, 75.

uta, 'news,' in Kharosthī document, 365 n.

Uttarāsanga, robe, 250.

uttarīya (scarf), 278 n., 280, 294, 298 sq.

Uzun-Tati, 'the distant Tati' (Hsüantsang's P'i-mo: Sung Yün's Han-mo: Marco Polo's Pein), 285 sq., 311, 462 sq.; glazed terra-cotta found at, III n., 464; construction of fort, 434, 462; legend of, 460; description of site, ib.; objects found, 461, 464 sq.

Vairocana (P'i-lu-chê-na, P'i-lu-chan, Lu-chan), said to have first preached Buddhism in Khotan, 164, 231, 232; causes a Stūpa to be erected, 170, 231, 232; this Stūpa identified with mound at Chalma-kazān, 234.

Vaiśravana (Pi-sha-men) or Kubera, said to have been the ancestor of the first king of Khotan, 156 sq.; worship of, in Khotan, 158; in the Tibetan legend of Khotan, 159 sqq.; Khotan called P'i-sha after the god V., 176; temple of, described in the Yin-i, 202; stucco statue (Dandan-Uiliq), 253.

Vajra, bronze (Togujai), (M. oo1. e), 113; on painted panels (Dandan-Uiliq), 260, 296, 299, 300, 301; stucco relief ornaments (E. i. 07, 08),

423, 440.