

HASSENSTEIN'S map of my journey the name is spelt Tom-kara. Tom-kara is probably the correct spelling, meaning »the Black Cabin».<sup>1</sup>

In Astley's Collection where the text of Purchas is followed, no explanations have been added to the puzzling names.<sup>2</sup>

We have to proceed to RITTER, 1837, to get reliable, though still insufficient information. He says of Talhan: offenbar das heutige Talighan im Osten von Kunduz auf dem grossen Karawanenwege nach Badakhschan, zum obern Kokscha-Thale. Of Tenghi Badascia he says: Tenghi Badascia, worunter unstreitig an der Ostgrenze von Badakhschan der Gebirgspass verstanden werden muss, der zur steilen Gebirgshöhe hinaufführt. In Ciarciunar, Ritter recognizes the Kartschu of Klaproth, placed by him on his map (see below) on the Upper Yarkand River, though he finds it incomprehensible how the place could be reached in one day from Tenghi. Serpanil, Ritter cannot identify, and asks whether it be Serek? Sacrithma he cannot make out. Sarcil, Ritter identifies with Serekul or Sirkul. Of Ciecialith, Ritter says: Es ist dies offenbar Tchet-chetlagh-Dawan auf Klaproth's Carte centr. im Norden von Sirkul ganz nahe gelegen, unter 38° N. Br., ein Bergpass, den die Route nach Yarkand wie nach Kaschgar übersteigen muss. As to Tanghetar, Ritter believes it is an inhabited place. Yaconich, he cannot explain.<sup>3</sup>

On his famous map of Central Asia published in 1836, quoted by Ritter, and reproduced in this volume, KLAPROTH has entered some of the names mentioned above, as Katchout or Kartchou, Serek, Sere koul and M. Tchitchak lagh dawan, the last two being Sarikol and Chicheklik-davan, the Sarcil and Ciecialith of Goës.

Considering the names of special interest to us, Yule is no doubt right in identifying Serpanil with Sir-i-Pamir, »the head or top of Pamir». The resemblance becomes still more in Goës' favour if we write Seripamir, for head in Persian is *ser* and not *sir*. It may be still more improved if we remember that the natives themselves always say Pamil and not Pamir. The name Goës has heard is, therefore, Seripamil.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Vol. VIII. The name Tamgeran is entered on Strahlenberg's map, Pl. XLIX, Vol. I, obviously taken directly from Kircher.

<sup>2</sup> *A General Collection of Voyages etc.* Vol. IV. London MDCCXLVII, p. 643 *et seq.*

<sup>3</sup> Pater Ben. Goës Route von Badakhschan (Badascia) über Kartchu (Ciarciunar) nach Sirkul (Serekul, Sarcil) und Tchetchet-lag-Dawan (Ciecialith) durch das südliche Gebiet Kaschghars in das Königreich Yarkand (im J. 1603 n. Chr. G.). — Ritter, *Erdkunde*, VII. Berlin 1837, p. 503 *et seq.* — Yule says: »Ritter first in recent times took some pains to trace the route of Goës systematically, by the light of modern knowledge regarding these regions, such as it is. It will be seen by the notes that I have on various occasions ventured to differ from him.» — *Cathay*, Vol. IV, p. 194.

<sup>4</sup> Cp. also BRUCKER, *op. cit.*, p. 23, note 1; and *Pet. Mit.* 1872, p. 165, where A. FEDSHENKO says: »Den Eingeborenen ist dasselbe (Pamir) unter dem Namen Pamil bekannt. Sie unterscheiden Pamil-kalanj (das Grosse) und Pamil-hurd (das Kleine) . . . .»