

6. CONCLUSION.

As the principal result of our examination we get the following itinerary of Fa-hien:

1. From Yü-t'ien (Khotan) to Tzū-ho (Kök-yar) = 240 km. — 25 days — 9,6 km. daily
2. » Tzū-ho (Kök-yar) to Ts'ung-ling (Chiragh-saldi-davan)

= 110 km. — 4	»	— 27,5	»	»
farther to Yü-mo (Bazar-dara) = 40 »				
3. » Yü-mo (Bazar-dara) to Chieh-ch'a (Gujadbai?)

= 200 » — 25	»	— 8	»	»
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4. » Chieh-ch'a (Gujadbai) to T'o-li (Darel) = 300? » — 30 » — 10 » »
5. » T'o-li (Darel) to Wu-ch'ang (Udyāna) = 150? » — 15 » — 10 » »

There are many resemblances between FA-HIEN'S description of the Onion mountains, and HSÜAN-CHUANG'S description of the *Pamirs*, the valley of Po-mi-lo.² Fa-hien says: »The snow rests on them both winter and summer», Hsüan-chuang: »The snow falls both in summer and spring-time». Fa-hien speaks of »poisonous winds», Hsüan-chuang tells us that »the winds blow constantly Night and day the wind rages violently». Fa-hien has observed the »storms of sand and gravel», Hsüan-chuang finds the soil »covered with quantities of gravel and sand». Fa-hien states that »the people of the country call the range (Ts'ung-ling) by the name of the Snow mountains», whereas Hsüan-chuang remarks the Po-mi-lo (Pamir) »is situated among the snowy mountains». Fa-hien has heard wonderful stories of »venomous dragons, which, when provoked» do all sorts of harm. Hsüan-chuang notes that »in the middle of the Pamir valley is a great dragon lake», where dragons and wild animals hide. Fa-hien takes us »across and through the range of the Onion mountains (Ts'ung-ling)», and Hsüan-chuang says of the dragon lake: »It is situated in the midst of the great Ts'ung-ling mountains.»

¹ Cf. also Pl. I: The Ts'ung-ling during the Northern Dynasties, 5th & 6th centuries A. D.

² SAMUEL BEAL, Si-yu-ki: Buddhist Records of the Western World, Vol. II, London 1906, p. 276.