

il est droit à l'ouest du *Tchou-kiu-po* (Kök-yar, s. above p. 19); du côté du sud, on arrive aux montagnes *Hiuen-tou* 懸度 (des passages suspendus); au nord, (le pays) touche à *Sou-le* (Kachgar); à l'ouest, à *Hou-mi* (Wakhân); au nord-ouest, au royaume de *P'an-han* (Ferghânah). Il a son centre administratif au milieu des *Ts'ong-ling*; sa capitale s'appuie sur la rivière T'ou-to 徒多 (for *Hsi-to* 徒多 = Śitā). . . . Au sud-ouest se trouvent les montagnes T'ou-t'ong 頭痛山 (montagnes céphalalgiques). Les *Ts'ong-ling* sont appelés communément montagnes *Ki-i* 極疑山 (montagnes du doute extrême); ils entourent ce royaume.

*Tzū-ho* was stated by FA-HIEN to be situated north of the *Ts'ung-ling*. Here its distance from the mountains is said to be 300 li, corresponding to Fa-hien's four days' journey. So the *Ts'ung-ling* is in that place again the modern *Chiragh-saldi-davan*.<sup>1</sup> South-west from Kashgar one enters in the narrow valley *Chien-mo* in the mountains *Pu-jen* leading to *Tash-kurgan*, a road which may be identical with the valley of the *Gez-darya*. South of *Tash-kurgan* are the «*Hanging Passage*», though it is not said how far. The *Pu-jen* mountains or Kashgar range are obviously a part of the *Ts'ung-ling*, as *Tash-kurgan* is said to be in the middle of the *Ts'ung-ling*. South-west of *Tash-kurgan* are the *Headache mountains* (T'ou-t'ung). We are told that the ordinary name for the *Ts'ung-ling* is the mountains of *Extreme Doubt*, and that the kingdom of *Tash-kurgan* is surrounded by the *Ts'ung-ling* mountains. *Ts'ung-ling* or *Chi-i* is thus the general name for the whole Pamir, though some of its ranges have especial names.

Of *Wu-ch'a* (Udyāna) it is said:<sup>2</sup>

Du côté de l'Est, il est à six cents li de distance du Pou-lu (vallée de Gilghit); du côté de l'ouest, il est à quatre cents li de distance du *Ki-pin* (Kapiça). Les montagnes et les vallées y forment une suite continue.

And under the heading «*Notice sur le Ki-pin (Kapiça)*»:<sup>3</sup>

Le *Ki-pin* (Kapiça) est le royaume de Ts'ao de l'époque des Soei. Il se trouve au sud des *Ts'ong-ling*; il est à plus de douze mille li de la capitale. . . .

CHAVANNES in a note shows that this geography is absolutely erroneous, and that the kingdom *Ts'ao* in the Sui epoch was situated to the north of the *Ts'ung-ling*, while the *Chi-pin* of the T'ang was south of the same mountains. This misunderstanding arises from the fact that the same names have different significations during different epochs (Han, Sui and T'ang). Chavannes proves that the kingdom *Ts'ao* of the Sui epoch was situated north of the *Ts'ung-ling*, which he in this case identifies with the Hindu-kush.<sup>4</sup>

In the «*Notice sur le Sogdiane*» our mountains are again mentioned:<sup>5</sup>

C'étaient à l'origine des *Yue-tche* qui résidaient autrefois dans la ville de *Tchao-ou*, au nord (des monts) *K'i-lien*.<sup>6</sup> Ayant été battus par les *Tou-kiue*, ils se retirèrent graduellement vers le sud en s'appuyant sur (les monts) *Ts'ong-ling* et entrèrent ainsi en possession de ce territoire.

*Chao-wu* was in the Han epoch situated N. W. of Kan-chou in Kansu, north of the Nan-shan. How the *Yüeh-chih* retiring southwards could have any contact with the *Ts'ung-ling* mountains is not quite clear. Further on it is said that the territory of *Sui-shih* (*Suj* = Tokmak) was more than 2000 li N. E. from the *Ts'ung-ling*. «Vers le sud-ouest, il y a plus de deux mille li pour arriver aux *Ts'ong-ling*.»<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *V. supra*, p. 29 et seq.

<sup>2</sup> Chavannes, T'ang shu, Book CCXXL, a, p. 12 r<sup>o</sup>, p. 128.

<sup>3</sup> Loc. cit., p. 130.

<sup>4</sup> Op. cit., p. 130, note 2.

<sup>5</sup> Chavannes, T'ang shu, Book CCXXI, 6 p. 1 et seq., p. 132.

<sup>6</sup> Ch'i-lien is a part of the Nan-shan in N. W. Kansu.

<sup>7</sup> Op. cit., p. 143.