

of several hundred li. The Kipchak Buruts have their pasture grounds there. »The water issuing from the lake to the east runs eastwards, while that on the western side runs westwards.»¹

Then follows, in the Hsi-yü-shui-tao-chi, Hsüan-chuang's famous account of the *Dragon Lake*.² It is quoted nearly verbatim, and the Hsi-yü-shui-tao-chi has some remarks to add. To the words of Hsüan-chuang that »to the west of the lake there is a large stream, which, going west, reaches so far as the eastern borders of the kingdom of *Ta-mo-hsi-t'ieh-ti*, and then joins the river *Oxus*, and flows still to the west», the author of the Hsi-yü-shui-tao-chi remarks that *Ta-mo-hsi-t'ieh-ti* is situated to the west of *Ts'ung-ling* on the south side of the *Oxus* and north of the great mountain of that region. To the words »flows still to the west», the Chinese author adds »that in those days (Hsüan-chuang's) there existed two western outflows». On a map accompanying the Chinese work there is a special annotation along the two outflows saying that they run to the west. (*Vide* the map at the end of this Vol., Pl. XXVIII.)

Regarding the difficulties of the road travelled by Hsüan-chuang the author of the Hsi-yü-shui-tao-chi states that nowadays everybody who comes travelling from *Prayâga* (Allahabad) and who has crossed the territory of *Kabish* and traversed the *Ts'ung-ling* and *Pamir-ch'uan*, and then by a round-about way journeyed to *Khotan*, most likely would die of exhaustion. But there were still several people who used to travel through the country, and if they had no riding animals for comfort's sake, they used to walk along this lake. The expression *Lung-ch'ih* or Dragon pool of the time of the T'ang, was said to correspond to the expression *ku-lö* (köl) in the language of the *I*, or western foreigners, and as the colour was something of a bluish black, the Lake was called *K'a-la* (Mongol Khara, turkish kara, black). This was the southern source of the Kashgar river. The northern was the *Ulan-ussu* or *Kizil-su*.

The author of the Hsi-yü-shui-tao-chi thus identifies *Ta-mo-hsi-t'ieh-ti* with a country on the south of the *Oxus* and on the west of the *Ts'ung-ling* proper, which may be *Wakhân* as well as anything else.

Sarikol is called *Chieh-p'an-t'o* by Hsüan-chuang. The *Han-p'an-t'o* of *SUNG YÜN* is the capital of *Sarikol* or *Tash-kurgan*. In the Hsi-yü-shui-tao-chi the journey of *Sung Yün* is quoted in a somewhat surprising way. Speaking of the *Ulan-ussu* branch of the *Kashgar-darya*, the author of Hsi-yü-shui-tao-chi has a few remarks from the mentioned *Lo-yang-chia-lan-chi* or »Description of the Monasteries of Lo-yang», which contains the account of *Sung Yün's* journey. It is said that *Sung Yün* came from *Yü-t'ien* to the kingdom of *Chu-chü-po*, from which the country of *Han-p'an-t'o* was to be reached in five days. In another six days one had to ascend the *Ts'ung-ling*. In four days the pass was to be reached. (*Vide supra* p. 36.) *Han-p'an-t'o* was situated on the top of the mountain and was the same as the present (1824) *Alai region*, which is inhabited by the *Kartegin Buruts*. In the *History of the Han* it was called *Hsi-shang-ts'ung-ling* or »Western upper *Ts'ung-ling*», and should have the same meaning as *Hsiu-hsün*. S. E. of *Alai* the **Kobko mountain* should be situated,

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 287.

² *HIMLY* refers to *RITTER's* identification of *Kara-köl* as being the *Dragon Lake*, whilst *GRIGORIEFF*, who translated *Ritter's* gigantic work into Russian and added an amount of new material, accepted *VIVIEN DE ST. MARTIN's* view regarding the *Sir-i-köl*. *FEDTCHENKO*, in 1873, criticised *Ritter*, saying that all the natives whom he had asked agreed that the effluent of *Kara-köl* flowed to *Kashgar*. This is surprising as *Kara-köl* has no effluent at all, and the effluent of *Little Kara-köl* goes to *Gez-darya* or *Yamanyar*. — Cf. my descriptions of the *Great Kara-köl* in *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, Band 40, 1894, p. 211 et seq., and of *Little Kara-köl* and *Bassik-köl* in *Pet. Mit.*, Band 41, 1895, p. 87 et seq., both with sketch-maps.