

it is due to a misunderstanding when the Ming-shih identifies Samarkand with the ancient *Chi-pin* of the *Han* and *T'ang* and the *Ts'ao* of the *Sui*, both of which in reality are situated south of the *Ts'ung-ling*.¹ More important is another bit of information of the Ming-shih dealing with *Bishbalik* (near Jimsar², Moghulistan), where a few words are dedicated to the *Ts'ung-ling* mountains³:

The *Ts'ung-ling* or Onion mountains belong also to this country. They owe their name to the abundance of (wild) onions there. They are very high. The natives call them *T'a-shih-ta-pan* (Tash-davan). It is very cold in that country. In the mountains and deep valleys a fall of snow is not rare even in the sixth month (July). There is a sea (lake) called *Jo hai* (hot sea), which is several hundred li in circuit. In the language of the country it is called *I-hsi-k'o-rh* (Issik-köl).

In connection with the expansion of Moghulistan and the situation of Issik-köl the *Ts'ung-ling* is here placed in *Western Tien-shan*. On the other hand it is difficult to tell where the *Tash-davan* or »Stone Pass«, as the natives are said to signify the *Ts'ung-ling*, is situated.

As an addition to the History of the Ming dynasty we have to mention the great Geography of the same dynasty, *Ta-Ming-i-t'ung-chih* the imperial edition of which appeared in 1461. With this work agrees nearly word for word the *Kuang-yü-t'u-chi* 廣輿圖記 or General Description of China and the Barbarian Countries with maps; the latter is derived from an older work from 1311—1320. Here HERRMANN has established the following statements:

Sowohl das *Ta-Ming-i-t'ung-chih*⁴ wie auch das *Kuang-yü-t'u-chi*⁵ erwähnen den *Ts'ung-ling* zunächst im Zusammenhang mit *Ili-balik* 亦力把力, der »Ili-Stadt« südwestlich von Almalik; somit setzen sie ihn ebenso wie das Ming-shih dem westlichen Tien-shan gleich. Der Kommentar sagt dazu:

Er ist mehrere 1000 Fuß hoch; oben gibt es zahlreiche Schling- und Rankengewächse. Bei den Barbaren heißt der *Ts'ung-ling* **Tartash-davan* 塔兒塔石打班.

Sodann finden wir den *Ts'ung-ling* zweimal in Verbindung mit *Khotan* erwähnt. Einmal wird die alte Angabe wiederholt, *Yü-t'ien* liege 200 li nördlich vom *Ts'ung-ling*. Darauf werden bei *Yü-t'ien* das *A-nou-ta* (Anavatapta) -Gebirge und der *Ts'ung-ling* angeführt, letzterer nach dem Kommentar südwestlich von *Yü-t'ien* gelegen.⁶ (See Pl. IIb.)

¹ The false identification of *Samarkand* is connected with older errors. The *Chi-pin* of the *Han* is *Kopfen* or *Gandhāra*, but the *Chipin* of the *T'ang* is *Kashmir*; the *Sui Annals* know two kingdoms with the name *Ts'ao*, one at *Samarkand*, and another that corresponds to *Zābul* (Ghazni, cf. above p. 42) and erroneously is identified with *Chi-pin*. The *Ming-shih* has then confounded the two *Ts'ao*, and therefore also has brought *Samarkand* in connection with *Chi-pin*.

² Jimsar lies in the neighbourhood of Guchen between Hami and Urumchi; regarding *Bishbalik* = Five Towns see BARTHOLD, *Encyklopädie des Islam*, 1913, p. 758 et seq.

³ Op. cit., Vol. II, p. 243, et seq.

⁴ Imperial edition of 1461, book 89, p. 21.

⁵ HIMLY, *Zeitschr. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdk.*, Berlin 1879, p. 181 ff., hat eine Ausgabe von 1799 benutzt. Mir sind zwei andere Drucke zugänglich gewesen, ein älterer ohne Jahresangabe und eine 1686 vermehrte und kommentierte Ausgabe in einem Neudruck vom Jahre 1802. A. H.

⁶ *Ibid.* book 89, p. 24 et seq.