

observed that *Khotan* according to the *Wei-Annals* lay north of *Ts'ung-ling*, which therefore was identical with the *Nan-shan*. But the *Han Annals* had placed these mountains west of *Hsi-yü*, so the *Wei Annals* were mistaken. The author of this part of the *Hsi-yü-t'u-chih* is himself persuaded that the *Ts'ung-ling* amongst all famous mountains of Central Asia is the most considerable.

Speaking of some mounts and passes west and south of *Eastern Turkistan*, the Chinese work again returns to the *Onion Mountains*. **Kosh-küchük-davan* is situated in the midst of the *Ts'ung-ling*. In the »observations» the situation is thus given: »En allant de *Sou-lo* (Kashgar) dans la direction du sud-ouest, on rencontre une suite des montagnes: le **Kosh-küchük-davan* est la plus élevée de toutes.»¹ It is obvious that the Kashgar range is meant. *Oulou arat daba*, which is said to be on the N. W. frontier of Kashgar, is obviously *Ulugh-art-davan*, W. S. W. of Kashgar in the Kashgar range.² From here the *Tien-shan* is supposed to take its beginning: »C'est l'endroit où une chaîne des montagnes se détache des *Ts'ong-ling* et se dirige vers le nord-est où elle forme la chaîne même des *Monts célestes*.» This description puts the beginning of the *Tien-shan* very far to the west, and contradicts the view that the whole western part of the *Tien-shan* should be reckoned to the *Ts'ung-ling*. But here as well as in other parts of the system, different authors and different times have different views regarding the correct definition.

Khan-teräk tagh 100 li west of *Yangi-hisar*, »is an eastern branch of the *Ts'ung-ling*» The observations following are not capable of explaining the problem:

Comme les *Ts'ong-ling* s'étendent au loin, il est difficile de citer tous les noms des différents pics qu'ils renferment. Il en est ainsi pour toutes les montagnes qui se trouvent au-dessous du **Kosh-küchük davan*; parmi les plus importantes de ces dernières sont les monts *Gangdis-ri* qui s'étendent à l'ouest de *La tsang*, se dirigent vers le nord-est et forment une chaîne horizontale qui vient aboutir aux *Ts'ong-ling*. Les ramifications qui se dirigent vers le sud-est constituent les *Nann-chann* ou Montagnes méridionales situées au sud de *Yarkand* et de *Khoten*. En allant vers le sud-est on trouve le *Shadutu davan*, dont la chaîne est enclavée dans le désert de sables.

The meaning seems to be that issuing from the block of the *Ts'ung-ling* proper two ranges are directed to the S. E., the northern being the *Nan-shan* (= our Western Kwenlun), the southern being the *Western Transhimalaya* with the *Kailas peak*. The *Nan-shan* continues far to the east. In the *Ta-ch'ing-i-t'ung-yü-t'u*, *Shadutu-davan* is placed S. E. of *Keriya* and just north of a lake called *Ghashon-nor*.³

In the *Hsi-yü-t'u-chih* it is said of *Badakhshan*⁴:

Le *Badak'chan* est au sud-est de la partie centrale des *Ts'ong-ling*; ses frontières sont à six cents li environ au sud-ouest de *Kachgar* et de *Yarkand* La force de ce pays, situé sur le flanc droit de la chaîne des *Ts'ong-ling*, consiste dans les précipices qui l'entourent de toutes parts. L'aspect en est très redoutable.

Added to this statement the following facts may serve to limit the system: The road leading to the western *Buruts* (Kara-Kirgiz) is said to pass over the *Ts'ung-ling* and *Osh*.⁵

¹ Op. cit., p. 108.

² The road across this pass is described in Vol. IX, Part. I, of the present work, p. 25 et seq.

³ IMBAULT-HUART first reproduced the maps belonging hereto; they have now been republished by HERRMANN, see below Pl. XVIII.

⁴ Notices géographiques et historiques sur les peuples de l'Asie Centrale, op. cit., p. 194.

⁵ Op. cit., p. 161.