

ouest des Nan chan et plus éloignés l'un de l'autre que ne le sont, en Europe, les Karpathes et la Sierra Nevada. La géographie chinoise délimite nettement le massif des Kouen lun et fait naître le Hoang ho sur ses flancs méridionaux entre 93° et 95° de longitude, et il ne convient pas de lui faire dire un contre-sens en identifiant les Kouen lun et les Tsong ling.

10. ROCKHILL.

In his article »Tibet. A Geographical, Ethnographical, and Historical Sketch, derived from Chinese Sources», W. WOODVILLE ROCKHILL mentions from the *Hsi-yü-kao-ku-t'u* four roads, leading from *Chinese Turkistan* to *Tibet*. The first of them is thus described:

From Yarkand around the Ts'ung-ling and thence through Nari to Ulterior Tibet (or Trashil'unpo). This route is made extremely difficult by the prevalence of noxious vapours.¹

Rockhill does not determine the boundaries of the system. But at another place he simply regards it as bordering *Eastern Turkistan* in the west, for he says:

. . . . by Li-yul we must understand Eastern Turkistan, or that region surrounded by the Kuen-lun, the Tung-lin, and the Tien-shan mountains, but more especially Khoten.²

11. CURZON.

LORD CURZON observes:

. . . . that the *Tsungling mountains* is a name applied by the Chinese to the entire mountain mass, including the *Pamirs*, the *Hindu-Kush*, and the *Muztagh range*, as well as the mountain belt south of them, extending from *Badakhshan* on the west to *Chinese Turkistan* on the east.³

This view more especially coincides with the opinion expressed in FA-HIEN'S narrative.

12. STEIN.

Finally it should be noted that M. A. STEIN places the name *Ts'ung-ling* especially at the meridional ranges of Eastern Pamir:

This designation has been generally applied by the Chinese to the meridional range or ranges which buttress the Pāmīr region on the east, and divide it from the Tārīm Basin.⁴

He also points to the fact that during the T'ang period the term *Ts'ung-ling* was used as a special designation of the *Sarikol* territory itself. The following quotation also proves that Stein applied the name to a comparatively small part of the mountainous region, but to the part thereof which always has been the Ts'ung-ling *par préférence*:

In the 'six countries' east of Ts'ung-ling, *i. e.* the Pāmīrs, we possibly have an early reference to the traditional Ālti-shahr or hexapolis of Eastern Turkestan.⁵

¹ The Journal of the Roy. Asiat. Society, 1891, p. 19.

² The Life of the Buddha, London 1907, p. 230. Tung-lin is an erratum for Ts'ung-ling.

³ The Pamirs and the Source of the Oxus, London 1896, p. 65.

⁴ Ancient Khotan, Vol. I, Oxford 1907, p. 27.

⁵ Op. cit., p. 224.