

confirming the essential points in Sung Yün's account, it informs us that the people all worshipped Buddha, and that they were subject to the Yeh-ta or Hephthalites.

Of the political relations of the territory the Chinese Annals furnish some further information. In another passage of the *Pei shih*, which mentions the district by the name of Hsi-chü-pan (*Si-kiu-pan*), and to which reference has already been made in a note above²³, we find it recorded that an embassy from there arrived at the Imperial court at the commencement of the *t'ai-yen* period (435-439 A. D.), and that tribute was subsequently received without interruption. The previously mentioned notices of the *Ch'ien Han shu* show that the small hill states, which later on became absorbed in Chu-chü-po, all acknowledged the authority of the Governor-General of the Western Regions during the period of the Han supremacy. The subsequent subjection of Chu-chü-p'an to the power of the Hephthalites is attested also by the Annals of the Liang dynasty, covering the period 502-556 A. D.²⁴

When the Western Turks succeeded the Hephthalites as the paramount power in Central Asia, Chu-chü-po undoubtedly was among the many states subject to their sovereignty. In consequence we find it included, along with Kuchā, Khotan, Kāshgar, and Sarīkol, in the region which the Emperor T'ai-tsung demanded in 646 from Shê-kuei, Kagan of the Western Turks, in exchange for the hand of a Chinese princess²⁵. But already, in the year 639, the ruler of Chu-chü-po, in accord with the ruler of Kāshgar, had deemed it advisable to dispatch an embassy with products of his territory to the Imperial court when the victorious advance of T'ai-tsung's troops towards Turfān foreshadowed the Chinese conquest of the Tārīm Basin²⁶. This conquest was actually completed in 659, when the rising of the Turkish chief Tu-man, who had attached to himself the states of Kāshgar, Karghalik (Chu-chü-po), and Sarīkol, was subdued²⁷. Thus we find the kingdom of Chu-chü-pan mentioned among the units of the administrative organization which the Chinese in the same year established for the region controlled by the 'Four Garrisons'²⁸. No further reference to this territory is made in the Chinese records accessible to me; nor did my short stay at Karghalik acquaint me with any ancient remains which could throw light on its history.

²³ See above, p. 91, note 15.

²⁴ See *Turcs occid.*, p. 224.

²⁵ Compare *Turcs occid.*, pp. 32, 59, 266; also above,

p. 59.

²⁶ See *Turcs occid.*, p. 121; and above, p. 61.

²⁷ See *Turcs occid.*, pp. 72 sq.; above, p. 60.

²⁸ Compare *Turcs occid.*, pp. 141, 268; above, pp. 59 sq.

Political
Relations of
Chu-chü-po.

Road from
Karghalik
to Khotan.

Political
Relations of
Chu-chü-po.