

"towards, against, at," and shows how in the case of verbs having a cognate meaning as "to hurt by throwing, beating, pushing," etc., it may come to represent the object (accusative or dative) dependent upon the same.

In a great many cases the object following a verb of a certain meaning is expressed by the dative in one, and the accusative in another European language. As Chinese writers are, of course, not more conscious of the logical difference existing between the first and second "me" in the two ex-

amples, "give me" and "kill me," it appears to be superfluous to pursue this subject in a more detailed manner. The German verb "befehlen" (to order) is followed by the dative, while its Latin equivalent "jubere" governs the accusative. In Chinese the verb 飭 *chih*, "to order," and verbs of cognate meaning, are simply followed by an object, of which in the absence of all distinguishing forms it would be immaterial to assign it to either the one or the other of the two cases.

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ANCIENT GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

In Vol. IV. of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, pp. 49 *et seq.*, Dr. Bretschneider corrected many of the errors which had been growing up regarding notices by the older Chinese writers of localities in Central and Western Asia. I propose to add a few more corrections from ancient sources, mainly Greek and Chinese.

(1). 姑師 *Ku-sze*. Mention is made in the *Shi-ki* of a city or small state under these characters, the first of which the scholiast tells us is to be pronounced as if written 車 *i.e.* *Ch'e-sze*. Now that curious production the *Shui-king* which, apocryphal though it be, displays a considerable acquaintance with Central Asia, places in the same locality 且末 *Ts'ie-moh*, or in old Chinese, *Ch'e-möt*. Speaking of the pretended sources of the *Ho* in the *Nanshan* in *Khoten* it says, "Then it passes north of *Han-mi* 扞彌 as the *Nan-ho*, and then eastward to the north of *Ts'ie-moh* as the *Peh-ho*." Our next authority is *Yuen-chwang*, who tells us (*Memoires*, II. 247) that after leaving the former kingdom of *Tu-ho-lo* he journeyed about 600 *li* to the

ancient kingdom of *She-mo-t'o-na*, which is the same as *Ni-mo*. "The walls of the town," he adds, "are very lofty, but there are no longer traces of inhabitants." The character 車 anciently *aksh* (*cp.* *Sans.* *akshas*, a wheel, a chariot) gives a clue to the name, *Akshmarda* or *Akshmardana*, (Place) of Sand heaps. About 1000 *li* to the N.E. was the ancient kingdom of *Na-po-po* *i.e.* *Navapur* (*Neapolis*), probably founded after the abandonment of the other.

(2). It, we are told by *Yuen-chwang*, is the same as the country of 樓蘭 *Low-lan*, called 隣善 *Shen-shen* by *Fah-hien*, now *Charchan* or *Cher-chen*, see *Prejavalsky's* "From *Kulja* to *Lob-nor*." The ancient name seems to have been *Dardan*.

(3). 康居 *K'ang-ku*. In the *Shi-ki* its position is described in terms which forbid its identification with *Sogdiana* or *Samarkand*. We are told it lay N.W. of *Ta-yuen* 大宛, *Yarkand*, north of the *Yuehti*, then settled on the *Tu-kwei-shui* 都嬌水, the *Surkhab*. We must identify it with *Riangkul* on the *Pamir*, the *Ranha* of the *Vendidad*.

(4). The Shui-king, quoted above, tells of a place called 扞彌 Hanmi, represented in the Shi-ki by the characters 扞采. Dr. Bretschneider remarks, on the authority of the How Han-shu, that the first character should properly be 扞; the same phonetic as is used for the first syllable in Khoten. The scholiast in the Shi-ki says, however, that 扞采 should be pronounced as if 汗彌 Han-mi; but the phonetic of the second character is of peculiarly pre-terran character, urh, ni, nai or mi, of which the first seems the older form. This would point to Ghoria as the probably original form. Now Kiria near Khoten is in modern Chinese maps represented by 克里雅 K'o-li-a, as if for Ghoria or Goria.

(5). 粟弋 Su-yi is to be identified with the 大益 Ta-yi or Ta-yik of the Shi-ki. Sze-ma says it adjoined Yarkand 宛 on the West, and was conterminous with Hwants'im 驩潛 Khorasmia (Kharism). It is the country of the Derbikai of Strabo, Derbikkai of Ptolemy, situated on the lower Oxus adjacent to Hyrcania. Strabo describes their customs as peculiar: "They worship the earth, and make use of females neither in sacrifice or for food. They kill all old men over seventy years of age, and use their flesh for food; old women they strangle and bury; those who die before seventy years of age they do not eat but bury" (XI, 11.) Herodotus (I., 125) tells of a pastoral tribe, the Dropikoi, in connection with the Daiioi, the Mardioi and the Sugurtioi. With regard to the produce of grapes in their regions, Hyrcania, Margiana and Aria were according to Strabo distinguished. In Margiana he says "you may frequently meet with a vine whose stock would require two men with outstretched arms to clasp it, and clusters of grapes two cubits long."

(6). 條枝 T'iao-chi, Sarangia. There can be no doubt whatever regarding the name and position of this country. 倭 T'iao was anciently pronounced Sar (actually *σιρᾶ* in Greek); it was situated about 1000 li W.

of Parthia 安息 to which it had become subject (in 120 B.C.) owing to internal dissensions. It lay near the western sea, Gulf of Oman. Sarangia or Drangia, the Persian Zaranj, was the country intended, and there never could have been any difficulty, but for the inexcusable error of identifying the Ta-hia 大夏 with the Dahæ instead of the Tocharoi. In it Sze-ma tells us was the (? a) Joh-shui (Dead water), now the Hamûn or lake of Seistan; in its plains still survived the ostrich. Regarding the range of this bird we may quote Strabo. When Pandion sent an embassy to Augustus at Samos, amongst the presents was a "partridge" (*πάρδις*!) bigger than a vulture. Strabo calls it Drangiana and makes it conterminous with Aria (Herat) and Karmania (Kerman); its original name according to the Behistun inscription was Zaraka, the "Lake country," corrupted to Persian Zaranj, whence the Greek and Chinese names. The Shui King calls the lake the 雷霧海 Lui-chü hai, as if Rud-Zare, *i.e.*, the "Growing lake," alluding to the fluctuations in the level of its water. The so-called capital of the country is the Koh-i Kwajeh or Koh-i Zal, an isolated basaltic rock with flattened summit rising about 400 feet above the plain of Seistan adjacent to the Hamûn. In 1872 Bellew writes of it ("From Indus to the Tigris"): "Until four years ago this hill was surrounded by a reed-grown swamp of muddy and saline water two or three feet deep, and was approached from the shore by passages cut through the reeds either on foot or on the native *tû lin* (rafts) propelled by a pole." It was the citadel, not the metropolis of the country, and frequently served as a place of refuge for the inhabitants in case of invasion. The ancient capital Agriaspe was situated about 45 miles to the south, but at the time of the notice it probably was at Saranj about 15 miles E. of the rock. Dr. Bretschneider is in error regarding the range of the rhinoceros. It is still to be

found in the forests bordering the foot of the Himalayas, and Baber, in his Memoires, states that in his time it was very common about Peshawur and Srinagur. The head waters of the Helmand and the Kâbul river are but a short distance apart. The original Joh-shui was in the basin of the present Lob-nor, and very early in Chinese lore was connected with the fairy tale of Si-wang-mu (Sumeru) and the K'wen-lun (*i.e.*, the Gandharvas). As Chang K'ien could not localise these stories about the real Lob, which he had seen, he transferred them to the very similar Ha Mûn which he had not seen. (*Omne ignotum pro magnifico*).

(7). 漕矩吒 T'sao kü ch'a is the Arabic Arrukhaj, *i.e.* Arachosiu, the upper valley of the Helmand, which lies exactly as described W. of Kâbul, and S.W. of Tocharistan. Its capital is Ho si nu 鶴悉那 Ghazni. Arachosia is first mentioned in the Shi-ki, where it is called 驕恣, apparently in error for 喬恣, *i.e.* Khó siu. Along with A n-jan 晏然 *i.e.* Ariana it is said to have been in constant communication with China for some years after Chung K'ien's mission. It is named Haraqaiti in the Vendidad. Its river the Arachôtus is called the Ho-k'í-ti 魄羅歧禘 in the Shui king. The name Ho-ta-lo-chi, 訶達羅支, (the last to be read K'í as if 歧) given by Dr. Bretschneider as its ancient name is evidently transposed from Ho-lo-k'í-ta 訶羅支達 standing for the Zend Haraqaita.

(8). 大夏, Ta hia, the Tochûroi of Strabo and Ptolemy. Dr. Bretschneider places them correctly in Bactria where they dwelt along the south bank of the 媯 Wei *i.e.* Vaksh or Oxus. Their capital was Lam-shi-ch'eng 藍市城 (probably for 城藍市 *i.e.* Drampsa) the Darapsu of Strabo. They became subject to the Yueh ti 月氏 the Ephthalitæ of the Byzantine writers.

(9). 安息 An-sih, the country of the Arsaks, (Arsacidæ) *i.e.* Parthia. The first character had the sound of ar, (cp. 晏 No.

7 and Gr. ἄρεμος). It is described as a very powerful country whose kings placed their likenesses on the coinage.

(10). 黎軒 Li-kien (奄蔡 Im-t'sai in the Shi-ki) is certainly Samarkand. Owing to the misplacement of 大宛 Yarkand extraordinary surmises have been made as to its position. Sze-ma is, however, sufficiently explicit. It lay 2,000 *li* to the N.W. of K'ang-ku (itself, No. 3, ont he Pamir) and to the N. of Parthia, and adjoined a great marsh without defined shores, covered with reeds, and (communicating with) the Northern Sea. The Shi ki calls it also more fully 奄蔡黎軒. The two first characters are probably transposed, and we should read T'sai-m-ur-kan *i.e.* Sulmarkand; 黎 or 犁 having the phonetic value ar (cp. *Arya* 黎民, ar-une 犁). So early as the time of the How Han Shu (I quote second-hand from the scholiast to the Shi-ki) 犁鞞 Li-kien with similar pronunciation was confounded with 大秦 Ta-tsin, which see below. It not improbably was taken to apply to Selencia on the Tigris, the first capital of the Syrian kingdom. The authority quoted says it lay to the west of the western sea, was 1000 *li* square, had more than four hundred cities, and produced gold, silver, precious stones, diamonds, pearls, peacocks, rhinoceroses, &c., &c., its people knew how to transmute metals, and used both gold and silver for coinage. Selencia was the most important city in Mesopotamia, containing, according to Pliny, 600,000 inhabitants, and was in his days a free city, "*libera hodie ac sui juris, Macedoniumque moris*"; it was according to Strabo more important than Antioch, the political capital of Syria. After the capture of Selencia, A.D. 163, by Cassius, it remained for centuries an integral part of the Roman empire. Sze-ma's description of Samarkand is consonant with the information we possess of the former extension of the Aral and the position of the lower course of the Jaxartes. Major Herbert Wood, in his "Shores of Lake Aral," has collected a mass of inform-

ation tending to prove the higher level of the lake in ancient times and the probable flow of an arm of the Jaxartes along the northern portion of Kizzelkûm. This seems to be the true account of the Tanais described by Arrian, which Pliny (VI. 18) says was called by the Seythians the *Silis*; a name also given to the European Tanais, which seems to have led Alexander to confound the two. *Silis* is not improbably connected with its modern name the *Syr*. There is not, however, any incongruity in supposing that the river was known to the Persians by some such name as *Tanais*, *dânu* in *Zend* signifying river. The position of Samarkand, described by *Sze-ma* as adjoining 秦 a great marsh, is quite consonant with this view; and it is worth while examining the description of the founding of Alexandria in Sogdiana in Arrian's expedition of Alexander. Alexander, having arrived at Maracanda, in pursuit of Bessus, determined to set out for the Tanais, which Arrian, on the authority of Aristobulus, tells us was called by the inhabitants of Sogdia the *Jaxartes*. In the meanwhile certain of the Macedonian troops on a foraging expedition were set on by the natives and cut to pieces; Alexander pursued the offenders to the neighbouring mountains and punished them severely. The Tanais we are told rose in the Caucasus, a general name for the mountain ranges north of India, and fell into the Hyrcanian Sea. On the Tanais was the city of *Kyropolis* founded by *Cyros*. Some messengers having arrived from the neighbouring tribes, Alexander formed the design of building a city on the Tanais and calling it after himself, his object being to create an advanced post against the wandering tribes, as well as to found a city whose future from its advantageous position would reflect honour on its name. The narrative of Arrian compels us to place this city but a little way from Samarkand. Seven cities were in close contiguity, of which the chief was *Kyropolis*. The first attacked was *Gaza*, which, with

another, he took the first day. The next day he captured a third, and the inhabitants of the fourth and fifth, seeing the smoke ascending from its conflagration, attempted to escape to *Kyropolis*, but were cut off by Alexander's cavalry. The five cities being captured in two days he started for *Kyropolis*; on arriving he found the river bed partially dry, and was able to turn the walls and open the gates from within. A fierce contest ensued, resulting in the defeat of the defenders, a portion of whom fled to the citadel, but being distressed for want of water surrendered next day. The survivors were employed in the erection of the new city, which Alexander settled from the Greek mercenaries and Macedonian troops past service.

The short time occupied in these operations and the omission of any mention of a passage across the desert seem to point to the site of *Kyropolis* as nearer Samarkand than any part of the present channel of the *Jaxartes*, and Major Wood shows that it must have been situated on an arm of the *Jaxartes* flowing to the *Aral* by a more direct course than the present line of the *Syr Darya*. "In fact," he adds, "there is at the present day, along the south of the *Kizzel Koom* desert, a chain of small oases and of salt lakes that perhaps represent the old channel of the *Tanais*." A rise of 60 feet in the level of the lake would overflow much of the lower country, and would render intelligible the description of Samarkand in the *Shi-ki*, as situated near a marsh.

大秦 *Ta-tsin*; in old Chinese *Ta Sir*, or *Syria*, (See *China Review*, V., 357) was apparently indifferently used for *Syria* itself or the Roman Empire. The remembrance of the Syrian name survived the destruction of the *Seleneidæ*, and it may be remembered that for centuries the Syrian proconsul governed with almost imperial sway. *Syria* was called Great *Syria* in contradistinction to 秦 *Ts'in* or *Sir* nearer home, the native home of the *Seres* of the classic writers.

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