APPENDIX

LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE
IN AL-KĀSHGHARĪ’S TEXT AND MAP

Andreas Kaplony

The earliest map known of the Silk Road does not come from a book of geography, but is embedded in an eleventh-century dictionary of the Turkish languages, al-Kāshgharī’s Compendium of the Languages of the Turks (Dīwān lugāt al-Turk). Although all of its names and terms have been commented upon, so far, scholars have never used the wealth of spatial data that the 600 pages dictionary contains. Our appendix opens, for the first time, a detailed perspective on the entire Silk Road.

Geographical names belong to three categories: to reference names (see parts A and B below), plain names (see parts C and D), and famous names (see parts E–G); see Kaplony, Chapter 7. They are found in a number of contexts:

(1) The introduction (1,1–28,17, abbreviated “Intr.”) includes general remarks (1,1–20,6), three lists on tribes (20,7–21,6), languages (24,1–25,15) and differences of languages (25,16–28,17), as well as the map (22–23) with its main part and the map table.

(2) The dictionary part (29,1–638,4, Dict.) either explains a name in its own entry or uses it as reference in another entry.

(3) The conclusion (638,5–17) has no names.

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A choice of reference names (Ref.names) is used throughout the book.

In the following list, abbreviations used are: ab. abode; c. city; d. desert; f. fortress; fd. ford; l. lake; lang. language; ld. land; m. mountain; mp. mountain pass; p. people; pl. place; r. river; s. sea; sp. summer pastures; st. steppe; tr. tribe; v. village; wp. winter pastures. The spelling of names has been made uniform both in the following list and on color fig. 7.2, and the Arabic article, inconsistently used by al-Kâshghârî, has been left out.

A. Reference Names Fully Transmitted from Original Map Found in Map, Mostly also in Text of Introduction and/or in Dictionary

S. of Ābīsgûn (Caspian S.): Intr./Map: S. of Ābīsgûn; Dict./Other Entry: Frontiers of Ld. of Türk reach from Özkând until Šin and from Rûm until Šin, round S. of Ābīsgûn 510,6–8.—r. Ārtish: Intr./Text: p. on r.s Ila, Ārtish, Yamâr, Ātil as far as Ld. of Uyghur, a lang. group 25,8f.; Intr./Map: r. Ārtish; Dict./Own Entry: r. Ārtish, in St.s of Yamâk, flows in a l. 61,5–7; Dict./Other Entry: r. Ārtish 88,16; 89,1; 163,13.—r. Ātil (r. Volga): Intr./Text: p. on r.s Ila, Ārtish, Yamâr, Ātil as far as Ld. of Uyghur, a lang. group 25,8f.; Intr./Map: r. Ātil; Dict./Own Entry: Ātil, in Ld. of Qif, flows in S. of Bulghur, with attribuent (shu’ba minhu);3 Dict./Other Entry: r. Ātil, in St.s of Yemâk, flows in a l. 61,5–7; Dict./Other Entry: r. Ātil 88,16; 89,1; 163,13.—tr. Bäâänàk: Intr./Text: Bäâänàk, tr. of Türk, near Rûm 20,1f.; Bäâänàk, a lang. group, near Rûm 25,6; Intr./Map: Bäâänàk; Dict./Own Entry: Bäâänàk, near Rûm 245,2f.; Bäâänàk, tr. of Oghuz, in Djand 245,3; Dict./Other Entry: Bäâänàk, tr. of Oghuz 41,1; Ref.name: Ab. of Qif and Oghuz; Djand.—c. Balâsâghûn: Intr./Text: p. of Balâsâghûn, a lang. group 25,9f.; Ld. of Arghu, from Isbîdîjâb to Balâsâghûn 25,11f.; Intr./Map: Balâsâghûn; Dict./Other Entry: c. Balâsâghûn and what is near it from Ld. of Arghu 43,9f.; Balâsâghûn = Qûz Uîlîsh 43,9f.; 623,15; Quz Ordu = Balâsâghûn 74,15; f. Ordu near Balâsâghûn 74,15f.; Arghu, ld. from Tanaz to Balâsâghûn 76,9f.; M. of Balâsâghûn 239,3; Soğhdâq, p. in Balâsâghûn, originally from Soğhd between Bukhârâ and Samarqand 237,6f.; pl. Baqîrlîq near Balâsâghûn 248,2f.; sp. Tûn Arq near Balâsâghûn 507,5; f. Shû near Balâsâghûn 623,2f.; Zênbi Mp., between Qeânâr Bîshî and Balâsâghûn 634,11.—r. Banâkat (r. Syr Darya): Intr./Map: Sayhûn; Dict./Other Entry: Ögüz R., the name Oghuz use for r. Banâkat, Ld. of Oghuz is

2 For the spelling of names, we follow Dankoff and Kelly 1982–85, 3: 238–244.

3 Shu’ba minhu does not refer to the Qifčaq (Omeljan Pritsak, “Kâshghârî’s Angaben über die Sprache der Bolgaren,” Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft 109 [1959]: 102), but to river Ātil.