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Pai-lan 白蘭 and the rLans of the Sum pa by Zuihô Yamaguchi

In this paper the writer aims to show that Pai-lan was the habitat of the rLans clan of the Sum pa. He doubts the hitherto suggested hypothesis to identify the location of Pai-lan with the Tshahi hdam region. By pointing out the defects of the argument which led to this hypothesis, the writer proposes to place Pai-lan in Kung-chou 恭州 of Szechwan Province near Sung-p'an 松潘 and Mao-chou 茂州, which he thinks was in the vicinity of the present-day Tsa-ku 雜谷 (Tibetan Tsha kho). He re-examines the location of Pai-lan in relation to those of tribes other than the Sum pa and place-names mentioned in Chinese sources concerning Pai-lan, and confirms that his conclusion does not contradict the statements given in Chinese sources.

Secondly, he aims to examine the clans which composed the *Sum pa*, and locate their habitats by using the Tibetan histories *Deb ther rgya mtsho* and *rLans Po ti bse ru*. Above all, he shows that the rLans clan held control of *Sum yul*, which included the whole *Chin ch'uan* 金川 district and *P'an chou* 番州. The writer considers *Tsha kho*, namely *Kung chou*, as the center of the *Sum yul*, and also concludes that the *lan* of *Pai-lan* is the Chinese transliteration of Tibetan *rLans*, while *pai* "white" was added to it by Chinese as an adjective descriptive of a characteristic of the clan. The detailed discussion of the word *pai* will be given on another occasion.

On bögü-, bügü-qa γ an in the Tonyuquq Inscription By Masao Mori

V. Thomsen identified bögü-, bügü-qa γ an in the Tonyuquq Inscription with Fu-chü, son of Qap γ an-qa γ an (Mo-chʻo). His identification, though it has been generally admitted, cannot be accepted because Fu-chü is a personal name of the son of Qap γ an-qa γ an and it cannot be considered

as a title of $qa\gamma an$; thus such expression as "Fu-chü K'o-han $(qa\gamma an)$ " never appears in Chinese sources. According to Chinese source materials, the official title of Fu-chü is either Hsiao K'o-han (Small $qa\gamma an$) or T'o-hsi K'o-han (Exploit-the-West $qa\gamma an$).

In this article the author presents a new interpretations on bögü-, bügü-qayan in the following way:

- 1) "My qa γ an" (line 30), "[My] qa γ an" and "[My] qan" (both line 33) should not be identified with the alleged "Fu-chü qa γ an," but with Qap γ an-qa γ an (Great qa γ an).
- 2) Fu-chü or Small qa γ an or Exploit-the-West qa γ an is identical with I-nieh K'o-han in Chinese sources and with Inäl-, Inil-qa γ an in the Tonyuquq Inscription.
- 3) Bögü-, bügü-qaγan is identical with Qapγan-qaγan himself, and the word bögü or bügü is an epithet which means "cunning, tricky or wily."
- 4) Tonyuquq, the author of the Inscription, called Qap γ an-qa γ an "Qa γ an the cunning, tricky or wily," based on the fact that Qap γ an-qa γ an assumed a unfaithful attitude towards him during the military expedition to Türgiš.
- 5) The background of this discord is that, with a view to dominating the Second Turkish Empire with his own descendants, Qap γ an-qa γ an tried to suppress the direct descendants of Iltiris-qa γ an, his elder brother in whose service Tonyuquq devoted himself.
- 6) Tonyuquq's hostility towards Qap γ an-qa γ an can be seen in the epilogue of the Inscription (lines 51 to 62). The existence of antagonism between the direct descendants of Iltiriš-qa γ an and those of Qap γ an-qa γ an can also be seen from the Köl-tigin and Bilgä-qa γ an Inscriptions.
- 7) This antagonism existed until when, after Qap γ an-qa γ an was killed in action, Köl-tigin, son of Iltiriš-qa γ an, extinguished almost all of the family members and followers of Qap γ an-qa γ an and established his elder brother as Bilgä-qa γ an and appointed Tonyuquq advisor to the Cabinet. Since then only the direct descendants of Iltiriš-qa γ an could take command of the Second Turkish Empire till its downfall.
- 8) In a word, Tonyuquq called Qap γ an-qa γ an bögü-qa γ an because of the enmity between the lineral descendants of Iltiriš-qa γ an and those of Qap γ an-qa γ an, his younger brother.