

PROLEGOMENA
TO THE SOURCES ON THE HISTORY
OF PRE-ISLAMIC CENTRAL ASIA

Edited by

J. HARMATTA



AKADÉMIAI KIADÓ, BUDAPEST 1979

COLLECTION OF THE SOURCES
FOR THE HISTORY OF PRE-ISLAMIC CENTRAL ASIA

International Editorial Board

A. H. Dani, Pakistan • K. Enoki, Japan • R. N. Frye, USA
† B. G. Gafurov, USSR • R. Ghirshman, France • J. Harmatta, Hungary
K. Hoffmann, FRG • D. W. MacDowall, England
M. Mayrhofer, Austria • L. Petech, Italy • B. N. Puri, India
H. E. Shojaeddin Shafa, Iran • W. Sundermann, GDR • J. Wolski, Poland

Edited by

J. HARMATTA

UNION ACADEMIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ISBN 963 05 1651 9

© AKADÉMIAI KIADÓ · BUDAPEST 1979

Printed in Hungary

CONTENTS

I. GREEK AND LATIN SOURCES

<i>P. Aalto, Experiences with Latin Sources</i>	9
<i>J. Wolski, Points de vue sur les sources gréco-latines de l'époque parthe</i>	17
<i>I. Borzsák, Zum Zeitansatz des Q. Curtius Rufus</i>	27

II. BYZANTINE SOURCES

<i>H. W. Haussig, Byzantinische Quellen über Mittelasien in ihrer historischen Aussage</i>	41
<i>S. Szádeczky-Kardoss, Über das Werk des Menandros Protektor als eine Quelle der Geschichte Mittelasiens</i>	61

III. OLD IRANIAN SOURCES

<i>R. Ghirshman, La formation quadripartite des tribus perses</i>	73
<i>B. Schlerath, Das Awesta als Quelle für die Geschichte Zentralasiens</i>	85
<i>K. Hoffmann, Das Avesta in der Persis</i>	89
<i>M. A. Dandamayev, Data of the Babylonian Documents from the 6th to the 5th Centuries B. C. on the Sakas</i>	95
<i>M. Mayrhofer, Zur Frage nicht medisch-persischer Personennamen in Persepolis</i>	111
<i>R. Schmitt, Die Wiedergabe iranischer Namen bei Ktesias von Knidos im Vergleich zur sonstigen griechischen Überlieferung</i>	119

IV. MIDDLE IRANIAN SOURCES

<i>Ph. Gignoux, Problèmes de distinction et de priorité des sources</i>	137
<i>W. Sundermann, Die mittelpersischen und parthischen Turfantepte als Quellen zur Geschichte des vorislamischen Zentralasiens</i>	143
<i>J. Harmatta, Sogdian Sources for the History of Pre-Islamic Central Asia</i> ..	153
<i>R. E. Emmerick, The Historical Importance of the Khotanese Manuscripts</i> ..	167

V. OLD INDIAN SOURCES

<i>B. N. Puri, Central Asia and its Peoples' Role in Ancient Indian History</i> ..	181
--	-----

VI. ARAMAIC SOURCES

<i>H. Humbach, Buddhistische Moral in aramäoiranischem und griechischem Gewande</i>	189
---	-----

VII. SYRIAN SOURCES

<i>G. Wiessner, Bemerkungen zu Neu-Editionen orient-christlicher Geschichtswerke</i>	199
--	-----

VIII. ARABIC SOURCES

<i>R. N. Frye, Islamic Sources for the Pre-Islamic History of Central Asia</i> ...	221
<i>M. Grignaschi, Quelques remarques à propos des sources historiques arabes</i> ...	231
<i>M. Maróth, Die arabische geographische Literatur als Quelle zur Kenntnis Zentral-Asiens</i>	249

IX. CHINESE SOURCES

<i>P. Daffina, The Italian Project on the Chinese Sources of the History and the Historical Geography of Central Asia</i>	259
<i>H. Wada, Zur Geschichte Zentralasiens in der chinesischen Historiographie</i>	261
<i>I. Ecsedy, A Problem of Interpretation of the Early Chinese Sources on Barbarians</i>	271

X. TIBETAN SOURCES

<i>G. Uray, The Old Tibetan Sources of the History of Central Asia up to 751 A. D.: a Survey</i>	275
--	-----

XI. NUMISMATIC SOURCES

<i>D. W. MacDowall, The Monetary Systems and Currency of Central Asia</i>	307
<i>A. D. H. Bivar, The Absolute Chronology of the Kushano-Sasanian Governors in Central Asia</i>	317

XII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES

<i>B. A. Litvinsky, Significance of the Archaeological Sources for the Study of the History and Culture of Central Asia</i>	335
---	-----

PROLEGOMENA

Edited by J. HARMATTA

Authored by the top scholars of many lands, these studies provide an introduction to the problems of the historical sources of pre-Islamic Central Asia and elucidate some problems of the Greek, Latin, Byzantine, Old Iranian (Old Persian and Avestan), Middle Iranian (Middle Persian, Parthian, Sogdian, Saka), Old Indian, Aramaic, Syrian, Arabic, Chinese, Tibetan sources as well as those of the numismatic and archaeological source materials.

In 1966, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted a resolution to launch a project for the study of the civilizations of Central Asia as this territory — across which the peoples, states and civilizations of East and West as well as those of North and South came into contact one with another — played an important role in history. Because her geographical position favoured the exchange of commodities and cultural goods as well as the interpenetration of different ethnical elements and cultures during long epochs, the study of the civilizations of the area may well enrich the cultural identity of the various peoples living there today. Thus, the collection, publication and interpretation of the historical sources — be they literary, epigraphic, numismatic or archaeological — are indispensable. This source material presents, however, great difficulties. Many epigraphic and literary texts written in over twenty languages are not yet published or deciphered. Similarly, numismatic and archaeological source materials are kept partly unpublished and dispersed throughout the world.

The principal aim of this volume is to put forward the problems connected with the sources, to outline the geographical and chronological limits, and to define the methods of their collection.



AKADÉMIAI KIADÓ
BUDAPEST