Hamidreza P. Zanous, Juping Yang. “Arsacid Cities in the Hanshu and Houhanshu”

Leonardo Gregoratti

Electronic version

URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/49770>

DOI: 10.4000/abstractairanica.49770

ISBN: 1961-960X

ISSN: 1961-960X

Publisher:

CNRS (UMR 7528 Mondes iraniens et indiens), Éditions de l'IFRI

Electronic reference

Leonardo Gregoratti, “Hamidreza P. Zanous, Juping Yang. “Arsacid Cities in the Hanshu and Houhanshu””, *Abstracta Iranica* [Online], Volume 40-41 | 2019, document 45, Online since 30 October 2019, connection on 18 April 2021. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/49770> ; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4000/abstractairanica.49770>

This text was automatically generated on 18 April 2021.

Tous droits réservés

Hamidreza P. Zanous, Juping Yang. "Arsacid Cities in the Hanshu and Houhanshu"

Leonardo Gregoratti

REFERENCES

Hamidreza P. Zanous, Juping Yang. "Arsacid Cities in the Hanshu and Houhanshu", *Iran and the Caucasus*, 22 (2018), p. 123-138

- 1 The authors of this paper focus on the precious information from the Chinese sources, and in particular the Annals of the Former Han and the Annals of the Later Han, can provide about the Arsacid Empire. The main problem concerning these sources is the correct identification of the place names mentioned with actual places within or outside the Parthia. The Parthian empire is normally called Anxi by Chinese chroniclers, probably a transcription of the kings' name Arsakes. It designates Parthia proper and the country where the most ancient Arsacid cities lay: Nisa (Fandou = Parthava), Hedu (Hecatompylos) and Mulu (Merv). The semi-independent kingdom of Wuyishali is identified with the area of the Indo-Parthian kingdom, later occupied by the Kushans. The geographical identity of places further west like Aman is still discussed, while Sabin seems to refer to Susa and Yuluo to Characene, also called Tiaozi in the later Han Annals.

AUTHORS

LEONARDO GREGORATTI

Durham University