

mentary, and Brahmaputra is, as always, missing. Himalaya is called Monte Caucasus; at its southern side is Nupal with Tavernier's spelling, and in its western part Raia Tibbon north of Kakemire or Kachemire, just as it is on Sanson's map (Pl. XXIX). We recognise many names directly taken from Goës for instance Gilalabath (Goës: Gialalabath, Brucker: Jelalabad near Kabul), Ciaciunor (Goes: Ciarciunâr, Brucker: Tchar-tchounar; or better Chahr-chinar, the four plane-trees), Serpanil (Goës: Serpanil, Brucker: Sar-i-Pamir), Sarcil (Goës: Sarcil; Brucker: Sirikoul; or perhaps better Ser-i-kol), Sacritma M., a very steep mountain which could be passed only by the very strongest horses,<sup>1</sup> Iaconich (Goës: Iaconich, Brucker: Yakarik; better Yakarik), M. Consangui (as above), Gueia (Goës: Cucia, Brucker: Koutcha), and Cialis, which has been on the maps since many years (Pl. XXVI and XXVIII etc.).<sup>2</sup>

With these stations of Goës, Cantelli has done his best to bring Marco Polo's old itinerary into harmony; there are Kasgar or Cascar, Peim, Chotan, and, a second time, Cottan, Ciartian, after which follows the great desert of Lop, also called Belgian, Kalmuck, Samo, and Karacathay.

In the middle of Marco Polo's stations appears the lake Beruan with the two cities Beruan and Vga, certainly corresponding to Edrisi's lake Berwan and cities Berwan and Oudj. Taskent is marked on this lake as well as on a tributary to Sir-darya.

The greatest interest attached to Cantelli's map is to us the fact that Tobat, Thibet, or Thebet occupies such a prominent space, and that it is not at all badly placed, surrounded as it is by Gran Mogol, Regno di Tangvt, China, and the great deserts. Its northern half is called Regno di Bovtan with the capital of the same name. Its southern half is occupied by Regno d'Assen (Assam), Lago Chimai, and Regno di Barantola, with the capital Lassa. Between both is Redoch, Andrade's Radoc, our Rudok.

Finally we get a new link in the history of Koko-nor, which he calls Koko-nor o Mar grande, and regards as the source of Hoang o fiume Giallo, the Yellow River. Here again it is old Father John Grueber who leaves his traces on a map. On Visscher's map we found the southern part of his route, from Lassa to Agra; on Cantelli's we have the northern, from Peking to Lassa. Kircher who has the whole route from Peking to Agra, refers in his text only to a shorter version of the

gl'Itinerarij de P. P. della Comp<sup>a</sup> di Giesú di Monsú Tauernier e dalle Raccolte di Monsú Theuenot e data in Luce da Gio: Giacomo de Rossi in Roma alla Pace con Priu. del S. P. l'Anno 1683.

<sup>1</sup> Brucker has no identification. The word has a certain resemblance to Turki. On the Konche-darya I passed a place called Säkitma, which is like Sakritma, though far from high mountains. Scientific Results, Vol. I, p. 499 et seq., Vol. II, p. 561. Sometimes such »names» may be very doubtful. I remember quite a modern map of Pamir where a mountain was called Mount Khoda-billadi. The two words mean »God knows», which was the answer of the Kirgis, when the traveller asked for the name.

<sup>2</sup> De Guignes says: »Je suis porté à croire qu'Haraschar est la même ville que celle qui est appelée par Benoît Goëz Cialis, par Rubriquis Cealac, & par les Orientaux Ouloug-youldouz. — Histoire générale des Huns, Tome I, II partie, p. XXVIII. Paris MDCCLVI.