

to join, does not matter much, nor the fact that, for instance, Suckor (Sukkor) is marked as situated on the Satlej, though it is in reality on the main river, far below the confluence of all the Panjab branches.

The source of the Satlej is situated amongst the mountains of a province Siba. I am not aware of the origin of this name, which may have been prominent in the beginning of the seventeenth century when Terry and Roe travelled in India.¹ On »*Sir Thomas Roe's Map of East India*» (Pl. XXXVII), the situation agrees perfectly with Roe's text, and from it Siba entered many European maps of India, for instance, Sanson's 1654 (Pl. XXIX). Delisle, who rejects Hardwar, has removed Siba somewhat to the west, and made it rather belong to the Satlej drainage area. On Witsen's map of 1687 (Pl. XXXIV) we have seen one of the feeders of the Ganges coming out of a Siba lake, a view adopted by Ides 1704 (Pl. XXXVIII). Some rumour must have reached Witsen's informant that the Ganges originated in a lake, the lake of Siba. Has now Delisle heard that it was the Satlej and not the Ganges that came from the lake of Siba, — or Siva, Civa, the Mahadeva of Hindu mythology, for indeed some 60 years later Father Tieffenthaler heard the Manasarovar styled as the lake of Maha Deo? Delisle has, however, taken the precaution to reject the lake and only to retain the old name Siba at the source of the Satlej.

The most interesting is Delisle's drawing of the upper Ganges. Here he has followed, or, at any rate, believes that he has faithfully followed the narrative of Andrade, along whose route he has entered Sirinagar, Mana, Badid pagode, Chaparangué or Tibet. These are all the names which are contained in Andrade's narrative.² But Delisle's Ganges does not come from a »pool» on the pass of Mana;³ it takes its origin at a very considerable distance beyond Mana, and flows on its way through a considerable lake, north of the mountains. The lake is nameless as Andrade's »tanque», and it is meant to be the same. East of Badid (Badrid) and S.E. of the lake is Chaparangué or Tibet. North of it a long river running east to west seems to enter the lake, but a legend tells us otherwise: Riviere qui sort du même Lac que le Gange. Elle arrose le R^e de Tibet. Delisle must have felt somewhat mystified by this extraordinary bifurcation, but he had nothing else to do than to

¹ Terry, 1616: »Syba, the chiefe Citie is called Hardwair, where the famous River Ganges seemed to begin, issuing out of a Rocke, which the superstitious Gentiles imagine to bee like a Cowes head ...» (Purchas His Pilgrims, Vol. IX, p. 16). Roe, 1617: »Siba, the chiefe Citie so called, it borders with Nakarkut Southerly, it is all Mountainous.» (Op. cit. Vol. IV, p. 431.)

² After mentioning Agra, Deli and Laór, Andrade has Siranagar, called Sinadagar at another place, Rio Ganga, Pagode Badrid, also spelt Bradid, Manà, Tibet and Chaparangué. Bradid is of course the temple of Badrinat, visited by many pilgrims. »Assi somos passando algũs dias, atè que acabo de mes, & meo chegamos ao Pagode Badrid, que està nos confins das terras do Sinadagar, a este ha grande concurso de gente, ainda das partes mui remotas, como de Seylão, & Bisnaga, & outras que a elle vemem romaria.» (Novo descobrimento etc. p. 4, b.) But Andrade has also heard the real name and even written it down, for he quotes (p. 3) the exclamation »ye Badrynate ye ye».

³ Only 100 years later this region was revisited by Europeans. On Kingsbury's, Parbury's, and Allen's Map of India 1825 (Additions 1827) the Alaknanda is shown as coming from a pool, Deb Tal, at the southern foot of the Mana Ghat.