

to the north of Belaspour in the »Gomaun Mountains». As to the lakes and their functions Rennell tries to reconcile Anquetil du Perron's criticism with the map of the Lamas, and gets a *mixtum compositum* of both. He accepts Anquetil's Sardjou (Gagra), his own Soorjew R. issuing from the Lanké Lake or Rakas-tal. Of the river which leaves the Manasarovar to the N.W. Anquetil had the legend: »It is said that the Satloudj, which goes to Belaspour and Ludiana, issues from this lake, but this assertion is not at all worthy of being believed, as it is more probable that it joins the Alaknanda, which irrigates Badrinath and Srinagar, or some other river.» On his map of 1788 Rennell takes d'Anville's Lancthou R., which comes from L. Lanken, and makes it start from the north-western corner of the Manasarovar instead. And at the same time he changes the name of the river from Lancthou to Ganges River. But he does not let it join the Alaknanda, as Anquetil proposes; one is really left in some uncertainty about its goal. For just here the map is cut off, and the real Ganges has its source at Gangotri, at the southern side of the mountain range.

It is indeed curious to follow these peregrinations of the upper Satlej! The Lamas and d'Anville correctly make it issue from the Rakas-tal, but call it Ganges. Tieffenthaler has got the information that the Satlej issues from the Manasarovar. Anquetil does not believe this information, and makes the river a tributary to the Alaknanda »or some other river». Rennell does not believe in its junction with the Alaknanda, but calls it simply Ganges. Therefore he believes, as do the Lamas also, that »Chaparang» is situated on the Ganges. And still, 160 years earlier, Andrade had seen the source of the Ganges on the Mana pass, at the northern side of which the water was flowing to Tibet. If Andrade or anybody else amongst the Jesuits, who lived for many years in Tsaparang, only once had stated that this city was situated on the Satudra or Satlej, they would have spared geographers two centuries of trouble concerning the source of the Ganges.

Rennell's map of 1788 is far from being an improvement on the Lama map. The same can be said of his representation of the Gunchu-tso. On the Lama map this lake has no superficial connection with the Manasarovar, but on Rennell's map a river joins it with the Manasarovar, a river which thus could be regarded as the source of the Ganges. The brook which is the real source of the Satlej, and which, on the Lama map, joins the Soma-tsangpo at its mouth in the Manasarovar, has been removed far to the east on Rennell's map. The source branches of the Tsangpo, »Kiankia», »Jarou Sanpou», and the branch from the »Tamshuc Mts» have not been altered from the Lama map, and are therefore much better than the rest.