

wards is so absurd, that we cannot take him seriously regarding the Satlej either. In the appendix<sup>1</sup> Herbert returns again to the Maryum man, but here he calls the lake not Matalae but Mantalai reminding one of d'Anville's Mapama Talai.

Herbert himself seems to regard Kangri »or rather Gangri« as the peak from which the four rivers rise. He heard it was 8 days' journey from Garu (Gartok) to the Manasarovar. Maryum was said to be a village of 8 or 9 houses.<sup>2</sup> From Maryum to Sambhunáth was 2 months' journey, the first half of the road along a plain, the last half mountainous; several high ranges were to be crossed, and, descending from Tage-la the first village in Nepal, is Kerung (Kirong). The first half of this road seems to be along the Tsangpo. The Tage-la has, of course, nothing to do with the Tage-tsangpo.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Loc. cit. p. 425.

<sup>2</sup> Should obviously be tents.

<sup>3</sup> The French traveller, VICTOR JACQUEMONT, who made a very important journey in India and the western Himalaya, 1828—1832, has no high opinion of the attempts of the Gerards and Herbert to explain the physical geography of the western Himalaya. Referring to the source of the Satlej he says: »Toute fois, de l'inspection des cartes et de la lecture de leurs (Gerhard, Herbert) mémoires, il me semble résulter, qu'après avoir pris sa source dans le lac d'Harad, ou dans son voisinage immédiat, le Setludje coule au nord de la chaîne des montagnes couvertes de neiges éternelles, dont les eaux se versent au sud dans les affluents du Gange, et qu'il passe du nord de cette chaîne au sud par une large ouverture, par une dépression très-profonde, entre Rampour et le pays de Kanawer.« Voyage dans l'Inde, par Victor Jacquemont pendant les années 1828 à 1832, Vol. II, Paris 1841, p. 191. Rawan-Harad? Hari-hrad is, in the Skanda Purana, regarded as one of the five lakes west of Mandákini.

J. BLUMENTHAL has drawn the map, »Carte de l'Inde«, illustrating his journey; here Himalaya is shown as one single narrow range. The Manasarovar is called Lac Mantalaï and has no communication with the Rakas-tal; the latter, which has got no name, gives rise to the Satlej. The source of the Indus is N. W. of Rakas-tal; the Tsangpo has two source branches, the one N. E., the other S. E. of the Manasarovar.

In a letter from Tashigang, dated August 24th, 1830, Jacquemont has a more correct view of the source of the Satlej, but a strange one about the origin of the two other rivers: »Tous deux (Indus et Satlej) ici ne sont que de larges torrens, étant très-près de leur source. Le Sutledge s'échappe du célèbre lac Mansarower, et l'Indus, ainsi que le Barrampooter, qui sont les deux plus grandes rivières de son voisinage immédiat.« Correspondance de Victor Jacquemont . . . pendant son voyage dans l'Inde (1828—1832), Vol. I, Paris 1833, p. 243.

On the map accompanying the correspondence the Himalaya is represented as a double range and the lakes are called Lac Rahwun-Rhud and Lac Mansarowar.