

him. This road is mentioned in Forsyth's Report in connection with the limits of the Yarkand State: »Along the west frontier are the highland district of Sárigh Kúl and the Kirghiz steppes of Pámir and Aláy; but these are beyond the present reckoning which only includes the country up to the foot of the hills, from Yakka Arik to Cháechiftlik or Chachiklik pass.»

Captain TROTTER of the FORSYTH Mission notes, from information given by KISHEN SING, the following road from Tash-kurghan to Yarkand: Tash-kurghan, Chehil Gumbaz, Tashkerim, from where a footpath leads across the hills to Kinkol camp, Khaizak-vil, the road continuing down Charling River, Arpalik, Kizil-tagh — »Road good for three miles to Tangitar, where the river (Kizil) passes for five miles along a very narrow ravine, very difficult to traverse in the afternoon owing to floods caused by the melting of the snow on the hills above.» — Yak-arik (Yakka-arik), — »Good road over the 'Shaitan kum' or 'Devil's sand', and finally Yarkand.¹

This road, surveyed by Kishen Sing, seems in its beginning to be another than the one followed by Goës. At any rate it enters the latter somewhere above Tanghi-tar.

In the history of European maps of Central Asia, the itinerary of BENEDICT GOËS plays a certain, though not very important, part. It has not served to arrange the principal physico-geographical features on more solid lines than before. As a rule the old conception remains, and Goës' route is simply entered in the old frame and forced to agree with it. The cartographers of the 17th century obviously felt convinced that Goës' journey was of such great importance that they had to enter the names of his itinerary in one way or other. SANSON D'ABBEVILLE was quite at a loss about the general situation. On his map of 1654, Iarchan and Cascar are placed at the southern tributaries of a river running to the west, obviously the Sirdaria. To the S. W. of Iarchan he has Iaconich, Tanghetar and Ciecialith Mons. Between Usbec and Turchestan (Eastern) he has a meridional range, where the name, Sark, reminds us of Sarkol.

KIRCHER on his map in *China illustrata*,² marks the journey of Goës with a broad double line and the legend *Iter Benedicti Goës in Cataium*, along which the following names are entered: Lahor, Athec, Pallaur, Gideli, Cabul, Chiarakar, Parvan, Ancheran (mountains), Angheraz, Calcia, Silalabath, Talhari, Chaman, Giarcinur, Serpanil, Sortil, Gecialath mons, Tanhgera, Iaconich and Hiarchan, and finally the rest to the end of the journey.

¹ *Report of a Mission to Yarkand in 1873, under Command of Sir T. D. Forsyth . . .* Calcutta 1875, p. 35 and 434.

² *Vide supra* Vol. I, Pl. XI.