

those to the north much bigger than the rest, and called Mont Caucase. In the middle of the valley is the Indus, collecting its tributaries from all surrounding mountains. The main branch of the Indus comes from Mont Caucase, and the Upper Indus does not get any tributaries from any country outside of Kashmir.

Bernier's two maps are very unlike one another. On the first, Pl. VI, we find Kakares and Naugracut as two provinces east of Kashmir, and he makes the river, which on the second map is called Inde fl., on the first to a tributary of the Send, and makes both join at Attock. The verbal information, as given in the text, is much better and can easily be followed on modern maps, but it is no wonder that Bernier himself found the information he got somewhat confusing. Still the information brought back by him was of a certain importance. The road across the mountains he heard of, was entered on VISSCHER'S map of about 1680¹, with all the names found in Bernier's book. From Visscher, they were adopted on many later maps.²

NICCOLAS MANUCCI,³ on the other hand, had no high opinion of the French traveller, which, however, seems to be chiefly due to *jalousie de métier*. He says of Bernier:

I leave it to the reader's curiosity to read what Monsieur Bernier has written about that journey, although, if I am to speak the truth, he puts many things of his own into his Mogul history and I could, through his chronology of the times, make it clear that he writes many things which did not occur — nor could they have occurred — in the way that he relates them. Nor could he have been too well informed, for he did not live more than eight years at the Mogul court; it is so very large that there are an infinity of things to observe. Nor could he so observe, for he had no entrance to the court. As it seems to me, he relied for what he said upon the common people; and if there is any good thing in his books, it is due to the information given him by Père Buzeo, also to what I gave him, having then no intention of writing anything.⁴

To this IRVINE remarks: »N. M.'s own chronology being persistently two years in arrear of the true dates, it is amusing to find this serious reproof of Bernier's inaccuracy.»

The great work of Manucci is, otherwise, rather poor in geographical information of interest to us. His description of Kashmir runs thus:⁵

On the confines of Kashmir is the province of Tibet, which belongs to China, divided from Kashmir by extremely high hills and chains of mountains. These are so steep that it is impossible to climb over or descend from them. But Nature taught a way of establishing friendship between the peoples, even though divided by such lofty walls.

¹ Vol. I, Pl. XXXII.

² *Cp.* Vol. I, p. 197, 198.

³ His name usually appears in the French spelling: Manouchi, *cp.* Vol. I, p. 72, n., p. 224.

⁴ *Storia do Mogor or Mogul India 1653—1708* by Niccolao Manucci, Venetian, translated by William Irvine, Vol. II, London 1907, p. 75.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, II, p. 235.