

Kara-korum, though of course under very rudimentary forms. This Mus Tag cannot, however, be regarded as being meant to be a part of what we now call the Kara-korum, which also is shown by LANGE'S map of 1727, where Imaus, *i. e.* Himalaya, is the same as Mus Tag. Such is also the case with the German map of 1719, reproduced here as Pl. VIII. Between upper India and Eastern Turkestan it shows a mountain range stretching W. N. W.—E. S. E. and called Mvsart, Mvstag, M. Nivosus. Talai L. or Manasarovar, is also entered on it.<sup>1</sup>

In the *General History of the Tatars*<sup>2</sup> the Kingdom of Little Bucharia or Cashgar is described, and of Yarkand it is said:

As the Town of Yerkeen is the Resort of all the Commerce which is carry'd on at present between the Indies and the North of Asia, also of that which subsists on one side between Tangut and Siberia, and on the other side between Great Bucharia and China: 'Tis natural for it to be very rich and well peopled, especially if it be consider'd that 'tis by means of the Buchar Inhabitants of this Town that these different Countries have a Communication together, and that for this reason all the Profit of Trade must rest in their hands.

Such was the state of things when ABUL GHÂZI KHÂN, who died in 1663, wrote his history. Yarkand was the great trade centre between India and Northern Asia, and between east and west. The author here indirectly mentions the great trade road of the Kara-korum Pass. The Kara-korum is also unconsciously indicated amongst the high mountains enclosing Kashmir from the north and mentioned in the following passage:<sup>3</sup>

The Kingdom of Cashemir is situate at the extreme Parts of the Dominions of the Great Mogul: 'Tis bounded on the East with Tibet, on the South with the Provinces of Lahor and Cabul, to the West with Grand Bucharia, and on the North by Little Bucharia, or the Kingdom of Cashgar. It may be about thirty German Leagues long, and twenty broad, and is intirely inclosed with high Mountains which separate the Indies from Great Tatory, insomuch that there is no entring on any side but by passing Rocks of a prodigious Height . . . . A thousand little Springs which issue on all sides from the Mountains, form there a fine River, which, after watering the Plains of this little Kingdom, falls down the Rocks of an astonishing Height, to go meet the River Indus at the Town of Atek.

STRAHLENBERG'S work and his great map have been discussed in Vol. I, p. 246 *et seq.* It is, therefore, sufficient in this connection to add only a few words regarding his view of the region which interests us here. Between Magni Mogolis Imperii pars and Mugollia or more especially Bucharea Minor, which is the same as Eastern Turkestan of our days, he has on his map, Pl. XLIX, Vol. I, the ordinary latitudinal range which he calls Mus Tagk alias Imaus Mons. From this two meridional ranges start to the north, the eastern one being called Mus Tag olim Paropamisus,

<sup>1</sup> The title of this map is: *Tab. Geogr. Asiæ ad emendatiora, quæ adhuc prodierunt exempla jussu Acad. Reg. Scient. et eleg. Litt. Boruss. descripta.*

<sup>2</sup> Vol. II, p. 471.

<sup>3</sup> Op. cit., Vol. II, p. 760.