

therefore, the results of his efforts are superior to everything else on this question in the middle of the 18th century.

In his confused work on Tibet, GEORGI makes an attempt to describe the situation of Kashgar in relation to Imaus, Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra, and to bring DEGUIGNES' view in harmony with DELLA PENNA'S. He says:¹

Kaschgar autem, seu Caskar, id est interprete D. De Guignes, Casia Regio utramque Scythiam citra & ultra Imaum dividens, ea est unde originem inter cetera ducunt flumina quatuor Indus & Ganges ad Austrum: ad Occasum Gihon (ut Arabes loquuntur), & Sihon. P. Horatius Pinnabilensis lacum describit in Provincia Tibetana Ngari ad confinia Cascar, ex quo testantur Indigenae flumina quatuor exoriri, Indum nimirum Gangem, & Tzhang-pò sive Tzhang-ciù, aut etiam Tsangia dictum.

Of Ganges he adds:

De quarto id unum memorat, quòd cursum vergat in Tartarorum terras.

According to this statement the Ganges should have its sources in Tartary, and the enormous mountain barriers of Tibet do not seem to interfere with this belief.

Regarding the great mountain ranges, he again quotes Deguignes:² Imaus Sinice Tien-chan, & veteri Hunnorum lingua Ki-lien, sive Ki-lo-man, hoc est interprete D. De Guignes, Mons Caelestis nuncupatus; & ipsi cum primus fontes sacri fluminis Gangis ad hanc opinionem concipiendam incolas Caskar inducere potuerunt.

Or in other words. Mons Imaus is identical with Tien-shan, and in Tien-shan the sources of the Ganges are situated. If we compare this curious view with STRAHLENBERG'S map published some 30 years before the *Alphabetum Tibetanum*, we cannot say that Father GEORGI was up to date. He simply lets the meridional Ganges run straight across the whole Tarim System of Eastern Turkestan.

Of Ladak and Ngari he has the following conception:³ Regnum Latà sive Ladak conterminum ab Occasu, Casimiriis, & Mogulensibus: Ab Ortu Ngari: a Septentrione, Tartariae, qua spectat Vsbekios. The three provinces of Ngari are all bordering upon Tartary to the north. Ngari Sangkar habet, ad Oc. Ladak: ad S. Caschar, & Tartariam: ad Or. Ngari Purang: ad M. Mogol. Ngari Purang, ad Oc. aestivum adhaeret Ngari Sangkar, ad S. Tartaris: ad Or. Ngari Tamò: ad M. Mogol. Ngari Tamò, ad Oc. adjacet Ngari Purang: ad S. Tartaris: ad Or. Provinciae Tzhang: ad M. iterum Mogol. The three provinces of Ngari thus represented the whole breadth of western Tibet, so far as it was known. The immense wastes of Central and Northern Tibet were still practically unknown. Therefore, the Kara-korum Mountains disappear altogether.

The road from Lhasa to Koko-nor, Georgi describes in the following words:⁴

¹ Frater Augustinus Antonius Georgi: *Alphabetum Tibetanum*. Romae MDCCLXII, p. 343.

² Op. cit., p. 344.

³ Op. cit., p. 417.

⁴ Op. cit., p. 422.