

## CHAPTER XIII.

### SOME MAPS OF TIBET FROM THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH AND BEGINNING OF THE NINE- TEENTH CENTURY.

Before proceeding any farther in our historical account, we have to consider a few maps embracing a period of 30 years, or from 1790 to 1819. Of a few of these maps which seemed to be of greater interest than the rest, I have reproductions made. I need not say that during the period in question many other maps of our regions were drawn and published, but as my object is not to give a complete catalogue of maps, I have only picked out a few which would give quite a sufficient idea of the cartographical picture of Tibet at this epoch.

I begin with a German map, the original of which is to be found at the State Library of Berlin. Its title is: *Carte von Tibet nach den neuesten Nachrichten entworfen* 1790 (Pl. XIII). It is a very rough and clumsy sketch from a technical point of view, but it is interesting as a representation of geographical detail. The sources are not mentioned but, as far as Tibet is concerned, we easily find traces of D'ANVILLE, TIEFFENTHALER and RENNELL. On the Upper Indus we find Tschasircong, Latak and Pitoc exactly as on d'Anville's map, and the river joins the branch from the lakes forming the Ganges, though the name »Ganga ou Fleuve», is not entered on the river which in reality is the Satlej. On the latter, Latang, Tsaprong and Tschumurti are entered. North of the Latak River, which in reality is the Upper Indus, there is a latitudinal range of hills, from which a ramification is directed N. E. with Rutuh on its southern and See Tsarin on its northern side; exactly like d'Anville. The eastern continuation of the principal range is called Kiangli oder Kangli Berge, corresponding to d'Anville's Kiancri M., all three of course standing for Kangri or Ice Mountain, usually written Gangri. The sources of the Tsangpo or Brahmaputra are taken from d'Anville; even the Na-uk Fl. is present.

In this general situation created by the LAMAS of KANG HI and digested by D'ANVILLE, the map of 1790 has adopted the hydrographical views of Tieffenthaler,