

so far as the two famous lakes are concerned.<sup>1</sup> But TIEFFENTHALER makes the Satlej take its origin from Mansaroar (See Mansaroar oder Mapang on the map), whereas the map of 1790 combines Tieffenthaler and d'Anville, and lets the Satlej of the former be the same river as the Ganga of the latter. The river from the Lanka Dhe is in both cases the Gagra. The temple of Mahadeo, *i. e.* Tugu-gompa is adopted. On the other hand the draftsman has not been able to accept the bifurcation of Tieffenthaler, who lets the Brahmaputra take its origin from Manasarovar. In this case he finds it more safe to follow d'Anville. The regions farther east are all taken from the French cartographer.<sup>2</sup>

Pl. XIV is the reproduction of a map which was published in Nürnberg in 1797 and is almost exclusively constructed from British originals. Its title runs: *Charte von Hindostan und der Halbinsel nach Rennells, Campbells, Pringles, Divoms Zeichnungen entworfen von C. Mannert.*<sup>3</sup> It is coloured, 68 × 51 cm. in size, and on a scale of 1:5 500 000. On this map we also find traces of D'ANVILLE, TIEFFENTHALER and RENNELL, so far as Tibet is concerned. It embraces only Southern Tibet, and the Kara-korum region therefore does not come in. The Terkiri See, Tengri-nor, Tarku Tsanpu and the origin of the Ganges, are directly taken from d'Anville with the corrections of Father Tieffenthaler. The Ganges, therefore, comes from the Mansaroar See, which, however, receives an affluent from the Conghe See, an arrangement that is not quite in accordance with the Lama map.<sup>4</sup> The Gagra River derives its origin from the Lanka See as on Tieffenthaler's map. The Kantaisse Gebürg has curiously enough been removed to the southern and eastern side of Conghe See, and from it a mountain range is drawn eastwards north of the Tsangpo. This range is called Kiang-tschara Geb., corresponds to the Transhimalaya, and seems to be constructed by combining all the detached ranges on d'Anville's map. South of the Terkiri See it sends a ramification, the Koiran Gebürg, to the E. N. E., which also is derived from d'Anville. The Himalaya is in the west called Schnee Gebürge, and farther east Himmaleh Gebürg. North of the latter is the Langur Geb. of the Capuchin Fathers.

The map reproduced here as Pl. XV is properly only a copy of the last-mentioned. It was drawn at Nüremberg in 1798 and published in 1804. The title is: *Vorder-Indien oder Hindostan oder auch Ostindien diesseits des Ganges nach*

<sup>1</sup> Cp. his map Vol. I, Pl. LII.

<sup>2</sup> The map does not reach sufficiently far north for showing the connection between Tibet and the desert of Lop. So much is clear, however, that Tibet was supposed to be a very narrow country, for »Wüste Coby» reaches even to the southern parts of Tibet in the region N. W. of See Terkiri or Tengri-nor. On a French map from 1780, *Carte Nouvelle d'Asie, Dirigée par Mr. Philippe . . .*, the desert of Central Asia does not reach quite so far south, for between it and Tibet there is a mountain range, Ima M., following the parallel of 35° N.

<sup>3</sup> I am indebted to Professor MEISNER of Berlin for this and many other maps mentioned in this connection.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. I, Pl. LI.