

J. Rennell von Friedr. Gottl. Canzler. Nürnberg 1798, bey d. Homann. Erben ausgefertigt, 1804. 1:6 000 000. Comparing it with RENNELL'S map (Pl. I in Vol. II) we find that the hydrography around the Manasarovar is exactly copied from the English map. I have also reproduced here as Pl. XVI the eastern half of Rennell's map *The Countries situated between the Source of the Ganges and the Caspian Sea, 1788.*<sup>1</sup> The representation of the complicated hydrography around the Sacred Lake and the Sources of the Ganges and the Indus is, of course, in accordance with the information of the Lamas and Father Tieffenthaler.

On another German map drawn and published by REINECKE in 1801, and not reproduced here, the same general situation as on Pl. XV is sketched.<sup>2</sup> At the Conghe Lake he has entered the legend: Quelle des Ganges, — and just south of it: Quelle des Baramputer oder Sampo Fl. The same names are written along the upper course of the river. It was KLAPROTH who, at a later epoch, confused this correct conception of J. Rennell.

We now come to a most interesting and important map, viz. *Asia*, published in 1801 by A. ARROWSMITH, Pl. XVII.<sup>3</sup> Separating Western from Eastern Turkestan, a very mighty mountain range is stretching from north to south. Its southern part is called Belur Tag. Its northern half forms a water-parting between the Sihon R. or Sir-daria and the Cashgar River. From the western side of the Belur Tag and from the Plain of Pamir the feeders of the Jihon R., or Amu-daria are streaming down. The drainage areas of the Sihon and Jihon Rivers are separated from one another by a latitudinal mountain range called Jespera Mts. The southern feeders of the Jihon R. are coming from the Hindoo Kho.

East of the Belur Tag is another range running N. W.—S. E. and finally turning S. W., being parallel to the Belur Tag, and to the course of the Indus. The feeders of the Khotan-daria, called Koten River, Orankash R., and Karakish, take their origin from the N. E. slopes of this range. A curious feature of the map which is, however, quite easy to understand, is the way in which Arrowsmith has placed the upper course of the Indus River. We remember that MONSERRATE 220 years earlier had given a quite correct general course of the Upper Indus. The latter was »captured» by the Lamas and transferred to the Ganges System, a view also kept by Arrowsmith. This famous cartographer has, in a quite new and original way, tried to make use of the information he has gathered from old sources. In the region in question we find the traces of GOËS, BERNIER, the LAMAS, TIEFFEN-

<sup>1</sup> *Memoir of a Map of Hindostan, etc.* by James Rennell, 1788.

<sup>2</sup> The title of this map is: *Charte von Ostindien diessseits und jenseits des Ganges . . . . entworfen . . . . von J. C. M. Reinecke.* Weimar 1801. (Coloured, 84×46 cm.) Revidiert in Aug. 1804. Geogr. Inst. 1:10 000 000.

<sup>3</sup> Its full title, including dedication runs: *Asia, To Major James Rennel, Esq. F. R. S. &c. &c. this map is inscribed, by His much Obliged Humble Servant A. Arrowsmith.* January 1st 1801.