

To judge from Macartney's map and from Elphinstone's text, they did not at all know the existence of the Kwen-lun, although these mountains had been known by the Chinese some two thousand years, partly under the name of Ts'ung-ling.

Anyhow the map is of great interest and value, throwing bright light on the desperate searching for truth, and as a proof of conscientious desire to bring out the chief geographical features in a country not yet visited by any Europeans. It is also important as a first attempt to broaden out Tibet to its real breadth. From classic times the Emodus Montes had kept their ground as one single range. On STRAHLENBERG'S map there was only an Imaus, on RENAT'S only a Mustack. D'ANVILLE had made it very likely that the mountainous country here was much broader, as later on was clearly shown on MACARTNEY'S map. He obviously supposed that his Mooz Taugh or Kara-korum was the boundary to Chinese Turkestan, or rather to Yarkand and Kashgar, as he reckons Chinese Turkestan both north and south of the range.

Whilst Macartney, as we have seen, on his map of 1815 identifies the Kara-korum with the Mus-tagh, A. ARROWSMITH on his map *Outlines of the Countries between Delhi and Constantinople* 1814, with additions to 1816, from which Pl. XXII is reproduced, — has only one name for the range which, here as well as on Macartney's map, is the water-parting between the Shyok-Indus and the Yarkand River-Lop-nor, namely Kara Koorum Ridge.

We now come to the first reliable traveller MIR IZZET ULLAH¹ who has given us a very good description of the Kara-korum road.

His narrative is re-published in 1843 by H. H. WILSON, who makes reference to the travels of BURNES, MOORCROFT, WOOD and VIGNE. When Wilson says that it was in 1812 that MOORCROFT dispatched MIR IZZET ULLAH on a preparatory tour to the countries which Moorcroft purposed to visit himself, he is of course right, and »1812« only looks like a misprint, for, when in Leh, Moorcroft says:² »Immediately after.... I dispatched Mir Izzet Ullah to Yarkand to further the negotiation going on there for permission for us to proceed, and, pending the result continued my investigations in the neighbourhood.«

But, on the other hand, Mir Izzet Ullah has obviously been sent to Yarkand twice by Moorcroft, for the latter says in his first chapter, concerning the start in October 1819:³ »Mir Izzet Ullah, a native gentleman of talent and information, who

¹ *Travels beyond the Himalaya*, by Mir Izzet Ullah. Republished from the Calcutta Oriental Quarterly Magazine, 1825. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain & Ireland*, Nr. XVI. London 1843, p. 283 *et seq.* The article in the *Calcutta Magazine* was WILSON'S translation from MIR IZZET ULLAH'S original, written in Persian. Wilson's article was translated into French and published in the *Magazin Asiatique*, Juillet 1826. It also appeared in Ritter's *Asien*, II.

² *Travels etç.* . . . I, p. 422.

³ *Ibidem*, Vol. I, p. 2.