

pp. 248—279), and Lord Strangford got permission to examine the Foreign Office MS. He arrived at the same result as Rawlinson.

The Klapproth MS. claimed to be a confidential report of a Russian Surveying Expedition from Semipalatinsk to the Indian frontier, 1801—1802. Klapproth borrowed it in 1806. An English translation of it with two copies of sketch routes was sold by Klapproth to the British Government, for some 1000 guineas. The MS. was accompanied by a MS. map of Central Asia in 6 sheets in Klapproth's handwriting, 1822. In a memorandum Klapproth said: »For the western part of Thibet the Penjab and Hindustan, I had no other materials than those furnished by Mr. Arrowsmith's Maps.» This statement is, in Rawlinson's opinion, untrue, »as a comparison of the maps will show, and indicates, as I think, intentional deception».

Lord Strangford's results were published in the *Proceedings* Vol. XIII p. 20. Herewith Rawlinson regarded the Klapproth imposture as complete. Khanikoff, on the other hand, with full approbation of the President of the Paris Geographical Society, upheld the authenticity of the German travels. Strangford proved, according to Rawlinson, that the geography of the three memoirs was essentially wrong, further that the same errors, especially in regard to the country between Kashmir and Pamir, were common to all three papers, and not to be traced in any other independent authority; finally, as two of the documents spring from Klapproth, he is either the author also of the third, or concerned in its fabrication.

Rawlinson proves that »every name that is quoted by Veniukoff from the Chinese Itinerary occurs in the Klapproth MS. and probably if Veniukoff's extracts had been fuller, the identity of the two documents would have been more conspicuous».

Colonel GARDINER corroborated in no small degree the statements of Klapproth, which mystified Rawlinson at first. Names of lakes and places as well as the general description were the same in both cases. After a careful examination, however, Rawlinson found

that all Colonel Gardiner's geography of the Upper Oxus ~~and~~ the surrounding countries, however overlaid with imaginary names, or in some few cases improved and verified by actual observation, was as a rule dependent for its foundation on Arrowsmith's Map of 1834; and when at the same time I remembered that this map was itself laid down in regard to its eastern portion from the Foreign Office MS., the mystery was at once dispelled, and I became aware that what seemed to be an independent corroboration was in reality nothing more than a repetition of the original fiction.

In his map of 1834, Arrowsmith had been imposed upon by Klapproth; Rawlinson regrets that Arrowsmith, »whose general accuracy is proverbial, should have given currency to the mischievous fictions of Klapproth» and in the cases of Bolor River and Wakhán, led Humboldt astray.¹

¹ If ARROWSMITH, in 1834, had been imposed upon by KLAPROTH, and given currency to his mischievous fictions, it is of interest to hear what Klapproth thought of the elder ARROWSMITH, AARON,