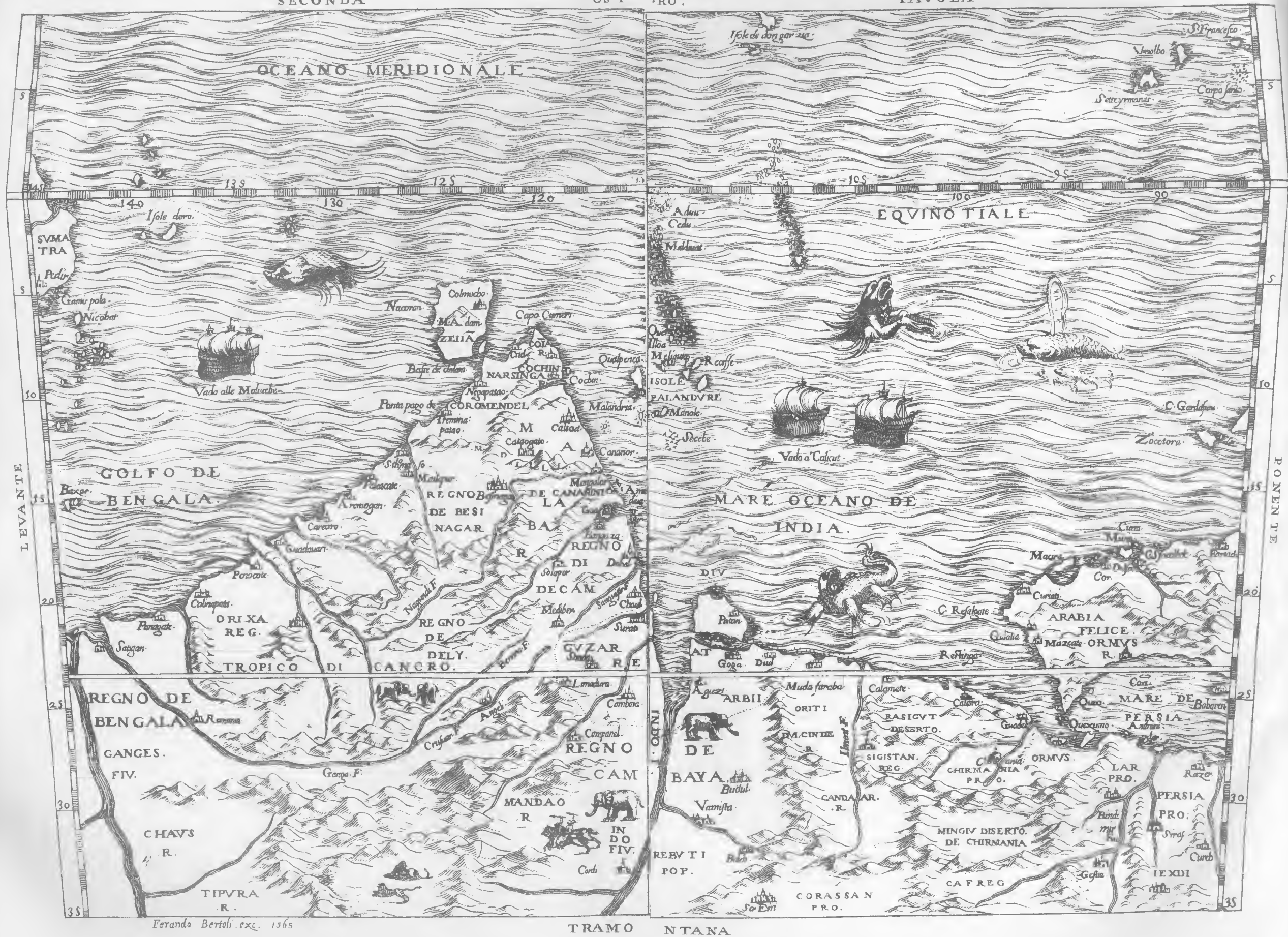
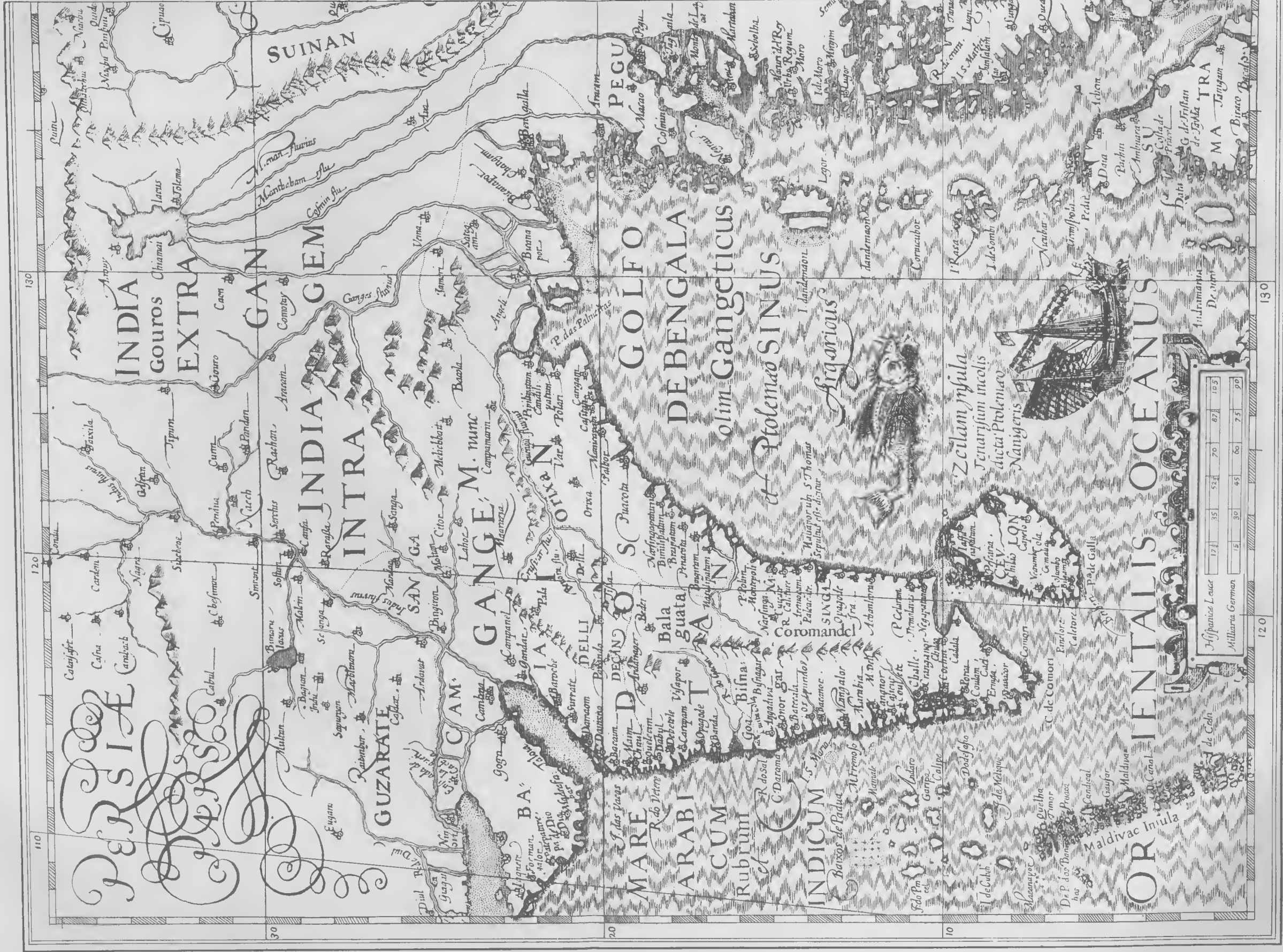


SECONDA

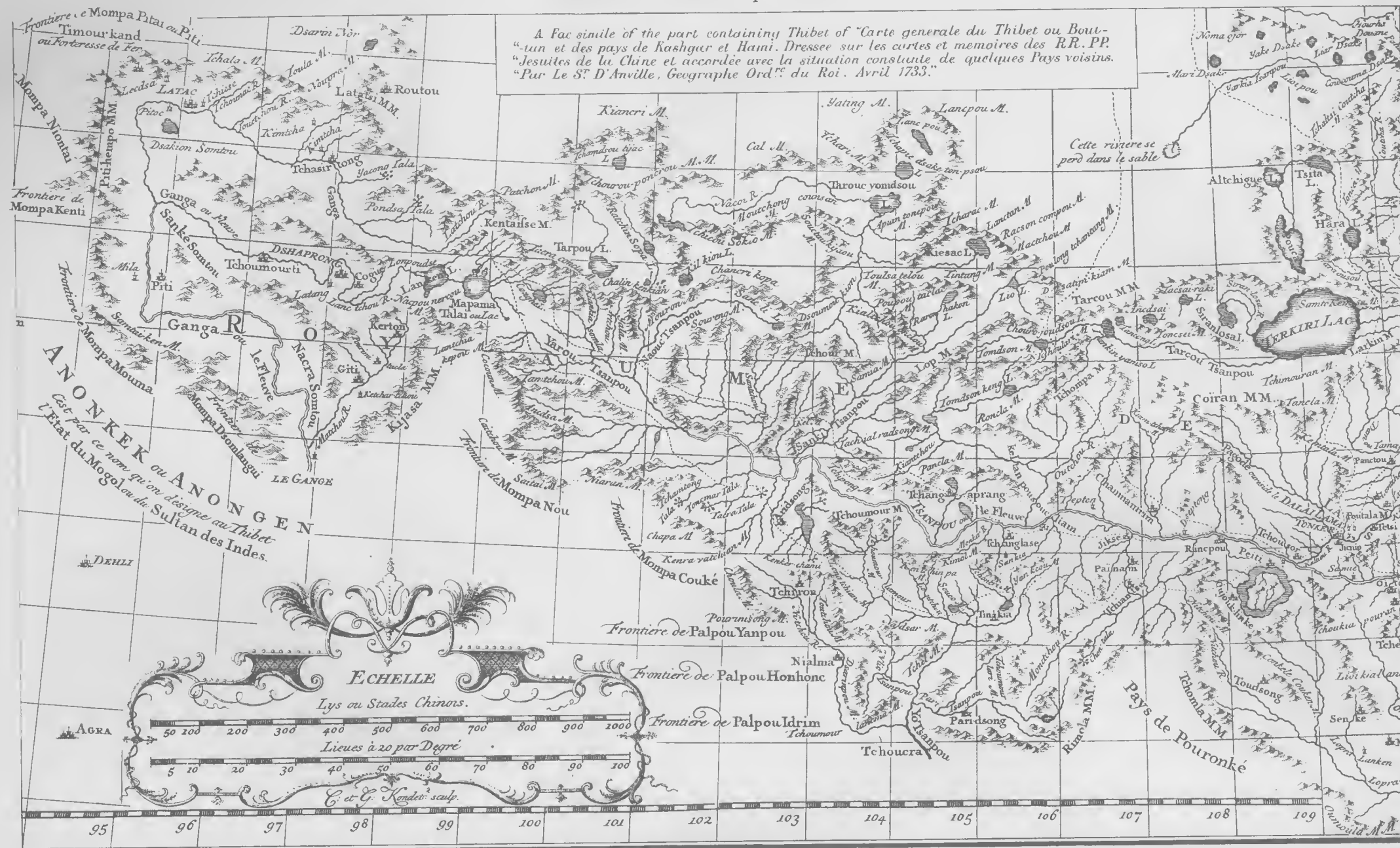
OSTRO

TAVOLA





| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Hispanice Laece | 17 | 35 | 53 | 70 | 87 | 105 |
| Milliaria German | 15 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 75 | 90 |



REG. No. 90 M.D. 1939.

Reduced by one-eighth from map facing p. lxi of Markham's Narrative of the Mission of George Bogle to Tibet [70-1].

Published at S.I.O. Dehra Dgn.

The English edn., 1738, of Du Halde's *Description de l'Empire de Chine* [70] contains the five sections of the Lamas' survey as adjusted by Father Regis, and used by D'Anville for the map above, which sections are three times the scale of this plate 7; they bear the following note by the translator;

Drawn by the Lama Mathematicians & corrected and improved by the Missionaries in 1717. ... As the Lamas made no Astronomical observations, ... the Missionaries have connected this Map with their own, as well as Adjusted the Situation of the Country in General by means of the following Places of China, whose Latitudes were observ'd, and Longitudes determined Geometrically. ... Lasa...is, according to P. P. Dorville and Grueber [149], ... in the Latd. of 29° 6', but the Map differs from their observations above 30 minutes. ... The Country to the South & West of Mount Kentais, where the travells of y^e Lama Mathematicians end, is layed down from Report of the Natives.

Du Halde takes the following notes (II. pp. 384, 386) from the account sent home by Regis, the original source of the many versions of the story [70];

The map of 1711 had been rejected by Regis because no situation had been fix'd by celestial Observation, and...the Distances were not measured, but laid down from common Computation.

The two Lamas, sent later, had studied Arithmetic and Geometry in a mathematical Academy. ... They were ordered to comprize in their Map all the Country from Si-ning...to Lasa, the Grand Lama's Residence, and from thence to the Source of the Ganges; and likewise to bring some of the Water of that River back with them. This Map was laid before the Missionary Geographers in 1717, who found it vastly preferable to that of 1711, but not without

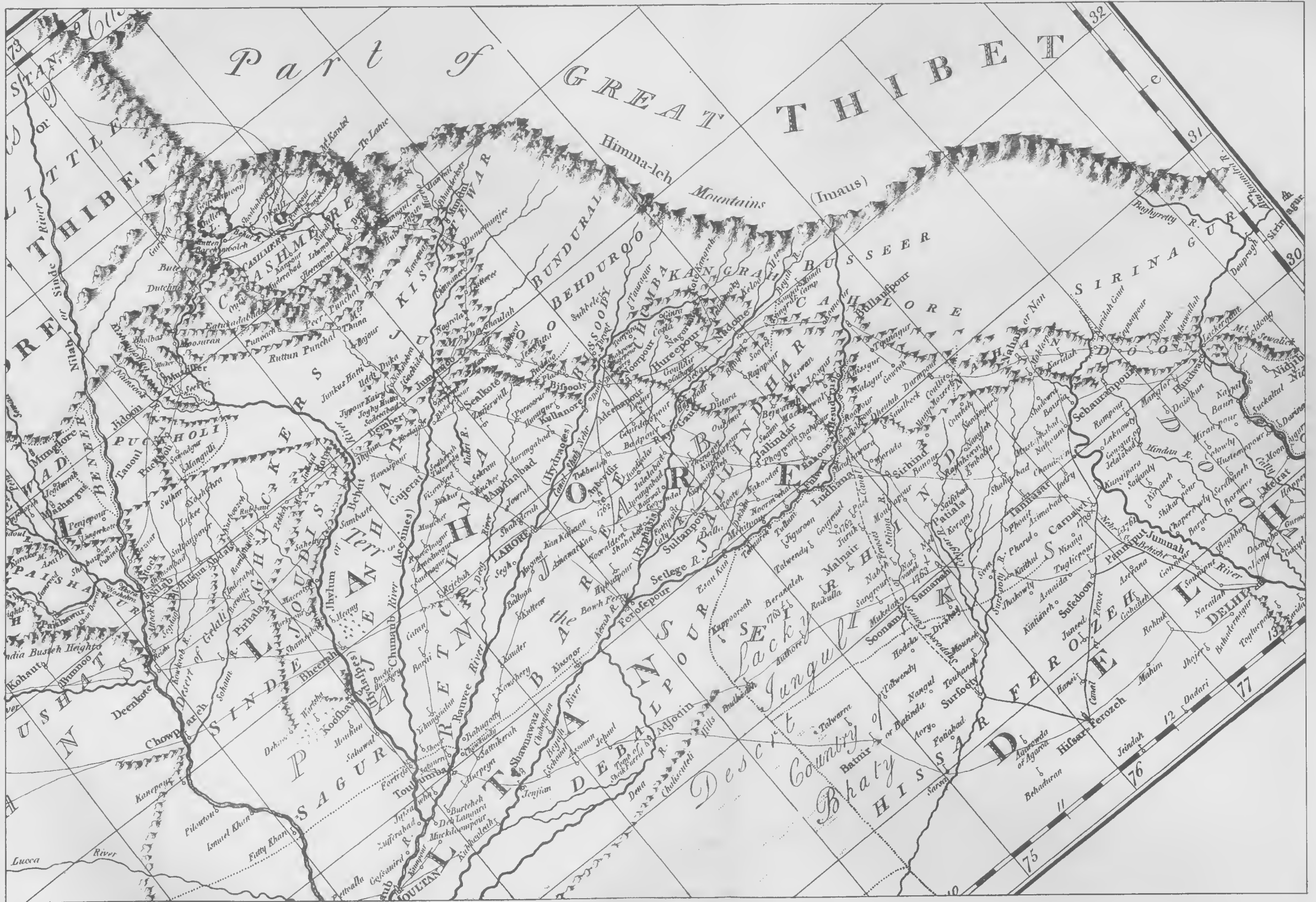
Faults. However, by the Help of the Measures used in this Map, by comparing it with some Itineraries, ... they found themselves not unprovided with Materials for drawing a Map of all Tibet, more correct than any hitherto published.

The reason for the Lamas having to break off their survey was the invasion of Tibet by Tartars from the North;

All the Lamas that could be found were transported into Tartary. The two Lamas employed in making the Map of Tibet; who were of the Yellow-Hat Party, narrowly escaped the Fate of their Brethren. But as they were hurried by this Accident, they were obliged to content themselves, in many Circumstances relating to the Countries round the Source of the Ganges, with such information as the Lamas in the neighbouring Pagoda could afford them, and with what they could learn from the Historical Account found at the Grand Lama's at Lasa.

The River Ganges issues from the W. of the Mountain Kentais... If therefore the Latitude of that Mountain had been taken by Observation, the course of the Ganges might have been more easily determined. But our Lama Geographers followed and measured the course of the Tsan pu, which flows from the E. of the same Mountain, and their Measures alone cannot be supposed sufficient for accurately fixing the Latitude of Kentais.

The Lamas have been held to scorn for foisting upon the world their crazy course for the upper Ganges; but it was an honest mistake, the best they could make of the information collected. They had not shirked their task; retreat was unavoidable. Their map of Tibet was not too bad, and it was unfortunate that their big mistake should affect a problem that was of particular interest to the geographical world [72-3].



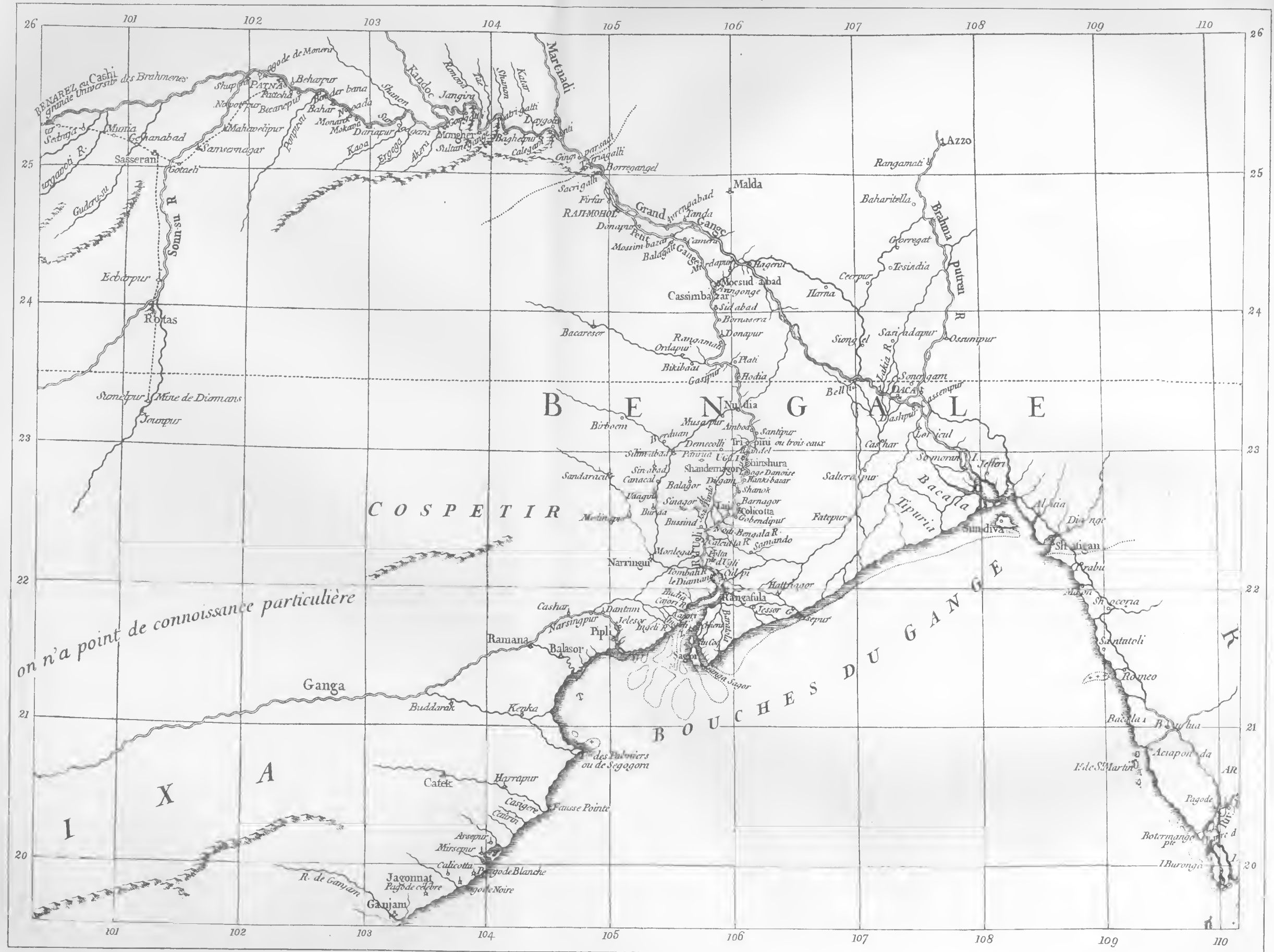
Part of Rennell's Map of the Countries situated between Delhi and Kandahar, 1792, which faces p. 65 of his *Memoir of a Map of Hindoostan*, 1793. Scale 1 1/4 inches to a degree.

Published at S.I.D. Dehra Dun

Rennell has received a new value for the position of Sirinagur, Garhwal, and changed the course of the Ganges above Hardwar to conform [73]. He has now abandoned the Lamas' version of the Upper Ganges, but has no idea of the source of the Indus, which Monserrate had shewn 200 years earlier [Plate 10].

... other large body of water flows into
... Rennell who followed the Lamas'
... mountains, the Ganges, formed by
... takes its course to the Westward,
... turn to the Southward, and then
... directed towards the latter it enters
... between the mountains. ... This dis-
...
... which, rising behind the subordinate
... of the Ganges. There ended the
... to the South and South West were
...
... ll accepted and wrote,
... have followed M. D'Anville's cor-
... ed the course of the Ganges to the
... I have said before, that I consider
... out the want of better materials
... does not take quite so wide a circuit
...
... scorn and justly remarks,
... but plus employer des Materiaux
...
... doubts that Rennell expressed,
... res respecting the [upper?] part
...
... maps and writings of Father
... ew and apparently trustworthy
... thaler's maps into a general
... own in 1784; learning thus of
... Berlin, obtained his *Descriptio*
... which he added, in two further
... and a translation of Rennell's
...
... scale insets shewing the sources
... der from native information.
... about 3 degrees west and 3 1/4
... ing about 40' E. and 65' N.),
... du Gange est inconnue, & elle
... che de la Vache les chemins
... perron.
... Dhé¹², three rivers are shewn
... ast Tieffenthaler notes,
... gamati, sort de ce Lac [80, 209].
...
... sort de ce Lac; mais cette asser-
... qu'il se jette dans l'Allaknanda
...
... 5", with the notes,
... tandis que c'est réellement le
...
... 1805 (322-3). ⁵ *Memoir*, 1783 (99).
... Maclagan notes that Tieffenthaler
... le; a great astronomer; d. 1807, at
... Tso Mapham; Lagang or Rakas, 62

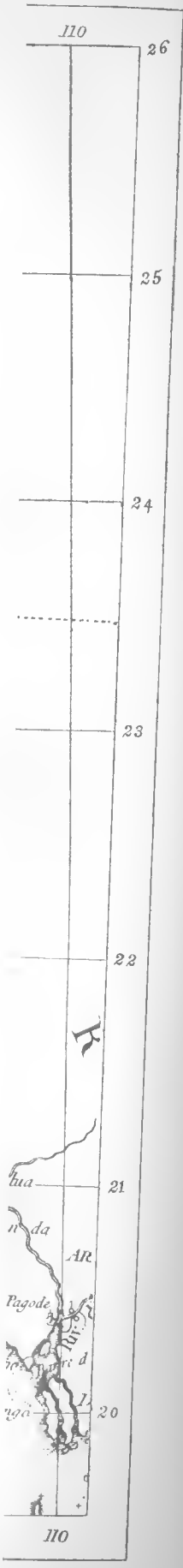
Reg. No. 91 M. D. 1939.



on n'a point de connoissance particulière

Scale 1.4 inches to a degree.
Longitudes from Ferro.

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For the river Ganga see note on Plate 3.
The *Carte de l'Inde* carries an inset showing the Hooghly River on a large scale.
Bourguignon d'Anville was the first geographer who preferred to leave his map blank rather than insert detail for which he had no good authority. Compare the great acquisition of knowledge displayed by Rennell thirty years later, Plate 14.



Scale one inch to a degree.

Rennell was emphatic that the Tsang-po and Brahmaputra were one river. [p. 79].

ARACAN