

THE NAMES ON RENAT I, R. AND B.

NOTE 1.—The sound represented by Russian й is rendered in three different ways in Kalmuk—(a) when initial, before a vowel; (b) when medial, after a vowel; (c) when final—by three letters equivalent respectively to Russian й; йи; and и. But for the sake of brevity and simplicity й is made use of here in all three cases, and Englished as *i*.

The Kalmuk alphabet has letters representing palatalised vowels. These are rendered here by ä, ö, ý in accordance with the accepted Russian “linguistic alphabet”; in English by ä, ö, ü.

The Kalmuk alphabet has likewise particular signs for long vowels. These are here rendered by super-imposed bars, both in the Russian and English transcriptions. The English *u* and *ū* have, of course, the sound of *oo* and *oō*. The Swedish *ij* must not be confounded with *ÿ*. Maksheyeff, pardonably enough, made this mistake more than once.

The Kalmuk equivalent to the Russian ийи (or *iji*) may be written either ий or и (long, because the Kalmuks pronounce it with a drawl). It is Englished here by *ii*.

The Kalmuk alphabet has a letter representing *ng* (terminal). This is wanting in Russian and is therefore rendered by н_g.

The combination чж represents a single Kalmuk sound equivalent to English *ǰ* (as in *Jew*).

The Kalmuk ending *tu*, *tai*, which serves to form the adjective, is written separately or not with equal correctness—as *Uluktu* or *Uluk tu*. Both forms are used on the Kalmuk map which is followed here.

The Swedish versions use I and J indifferently—for instance Ieke (No. 58), Jolbo (No. 200). The Kalmuk letter represented in both cases is equivalent to Russian й, or *i*, and is Englished here by *y* (*i.e.* Yeke, Kereye).

Many Kalmuk letters (as *o*, *u*; *s*, *sh*; etc.) are differentiated one from another merely by one or two slight side-strokes. This being so, names on the Kalmuk map are frequently rendered more or less illegible by the lines representing rivers, mountains, etc. In such cases two possible readings are here given, the less likely one in brackets; as for instance, No. 13 Khondos (Khondus).

N.B.—For the whole of the above information I have to thank Mr. A. Bordzinkévich, as also for all notes to the following table marked *.

NOTE 2.—The Nos. are those inscribed by Renat on the original Kalmuk map (Renat I). Nos. 179 to 187, by error doubtless, occur twice. Two names—of mountain ranges—have no numbers; occasionally two or more names have only one number. All such cases are here noted.

Column III. is Renat's Swedish version of Renat I, with which it is preserved in Uppsala University Library. A photo-lithograph, much reduced, was published by Dr. Sven Hedin in his *Svar på "Tal,"* and a reproduction on a larger scale ($16\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches) has appeared in vol. i. of his *Southern Tibet*, Stockholm, 1917. This map of Renat's shows more detail than the original, some of it—the trees, for instance—quite imaginary. The names are not actual transliterations from the Kalmuk. For brevity's sake I refer to this map as R.

Column IV. is J. A. Benzelstierna's version of R. as represented by the rather bad photograph sent by A. Strindberg to the I.R.G.S. in 1879 and entrusted by them for analysis and reproduction to Messrs. Maksheyeff and Stubendorff. These gentlemen were not always able to make out the names and details of the map correctly, and when they differ from the photograph I give their reading under (a), the correct reading under (b). For brevity's sake I refer to this map as B. When names in Maksheyeff's “Alphabetical List” differ from those on B. (whether the photograph sent from Stockholm or the I.R.G.S. reproduction of it) they are given in this column under (c).

GEOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION

TABLE

Nos.	I. Russian transcription from the Kalmuk original; by Mr. A. Bordzinkévich.	II. English transcription from the Russian of Mr. A. Bordzin- kévich.	III. Names on " <i>Carta af Songarske Kal- muckit hwar under Kottonerne hörer</i> " (referred to as R.).	IV. Names on " <i>Songarske Kalmuckie hwar under Kottonerne hora</i> " (re- ferred to as B.).	V. Identifications.
1	Нурось	Nuros	Norás	(omitted)	By position this should be the Mur-usu head-water of the Yang-tse-kiang
2	Цайдамъ	Tsaidam	Schidam	Schidam	Tsaidam
3	Гасъ	Gas	Gas	(omitted)	Gas-nor
4	Чискенъ торой	Chisken toroi	Schisken toroiij	Schiskemtoroiij (c) Schiskemtoroy	Cherchen - daria falling into Lob-nor
5	Керейе	Kereye	<i>Kiria, här finns göld</i>	<i>Kiria, här finnes Gulld</i>	Keria
6	Хотонъ	Khoton	Choton	Choton	Khotan
7	Йеркенъ	Yerken	Jercken	Jercken	Yarkand ¹
8	Хашхаръ	Khashkhar	Kaschar	Kaschar	Kashgar
9	Мустагъ	Mustak	Müstack	Mustack	Mus-tag (mts.)
10	Шарколъ	Sharkol	Charchol	Charchol	Sarikol ²
11	Бадакшанъ	Badakshan	Badacshan Finns göld	Badacshan finnes Gulld	Badakshan
12	Балту (or Бал- ти)	Baltu (or Balti)	Baltü	Baltu	Maksheyeff suggests Rus- tak, a town in the basin of Amu-daria
13	Хондосъ (or Хондусъ)	Khondos (or Khondus)	Chondüs	Chondus	Kundaz, a town in the basin of the Amu-daria
14	Баль	Bal	Bal	Bal	Balkh
15	Ама Дарія	Ama Dariya	Amandaria F.	Amandaria Fl.	Amu-daria
16	Гохо	Gokho	Gocho	Gocho	Osh, town in Ferghana
17	Маргаланъ	Margalang	Margalan	(a) Margasan (b) Margalan	Marghelan
18	Ширъ	Shir	Schir F.	Schir Fl.	Syr-daria
19	Анчжіянъ	Anjiyan	Ansian	Ansian	Andijan
20	Хочжимто	Khojimtö	Chosimtü ³	(a) Chosiontu (b) Chosimtu	Khojent
21	Актү	Akhtü	Actou	Actou	Ak-tau (mts.)
22	Самарханъ	Samarkhan	Samarchan	Samar chan (c) Samarchan	Samarcand
23	Церсекъ	Tsertsek	Sirsek	Sir-k (defaced by boundary line)	r. Chirchik, right-hand affluent of Syr-daria
24	Ташкенъ	Tashken	Tasken	(a) Taskent här finnes Gulld (b) Tasken har finnes Gulld	Tashkent
25	Сайрамъ	Sairam	Saram	Saram	Sairam, a town just E. of Chimkent
26	Ширъ ⁴	Shir	Schir F.	Schir Fl.	Syr-daria
27	Ясу	Yasu	Jassü	Jassu	The town Yassi, now Turkestan
28	Харачи тү	Kharachi tü	Charatoü	Charatoü	Kara-tau (mts.)
29	Бөгөнъ Цаянъ	Bögön Tsayan	Bügü Sain	Sugu Sain (c) Sugusain	...
30	Арсь	Ars	Aras	Aras	r. Aris, right-hand affluent of the Syr-daria
31	Архонъ	Arkhoñ	Archon	Archon	...

¹ As already noted (p. clxxi), Yarkand, Khotan, and Keria are on the wrong rivers.

² On Renat 1 this has the circle showing it to be a town, possibly Tash-Kurgan. See note 8, p. clxxxii and Note, p. cciv.

³ It will be noticed that R. generally has *z* where B. has *u*.

⁴ On the Kalmuk map this word is written near Yassi (No. 27); on the Swedish copies much farther E., between Marghilan and Khojent.

THE RENAT MAPS

Nos.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
32	Терсъ	Ters	Ters	Ters	r. Ters
33	Таласъ	Talas	Tallas F.	Tallas Fl.	r. Talas ¹
34	Сикирликъ (Шикирликъ)	Sikirlik (Shi- kirlik)	Schickirlük	Schikir Luck	L. Kara-kul, into which flows the r. Talas. Sik- herlik Koul or Talas gol, acc. to Klaproth.
35	Сӯ самаръ	Sū samar	Sūsammer	Susammer	r. Sussamir, affluent of r. Jum-gol. ²
36	Кедмень Төби	Kedmen töbi	Kedmen tübin	Kedmen Tubin	acc. to Klaproth, r. join- ing the Narin from N. opposite Andijan
37	Наринъ	Narin	(omitted)	(omitted)	See No. 43
38	Сонъкүль	Söngkül	Sonkül	Son Kul	L. Son-kul
39	Цунъголь	Tsungol	Songol	Songol	r. Jum-gol, affluent of r. Narin ²
40	Хара голъ	Khara gol	Charagol	(a) Charagäll (b) Charagoll	Affluent of r. Narin
41	Хара хонъ (Ха- ра хочжи)	Khara khök (Khara Khoji)	Carachosij	Charachosij (c) Characholy	r. Khara Khojur (S.W. of Issik-kul. This river is not drawn in on R. or B.; Maksheyeff therefore took it to be a valley)
42	Хошоль (Хо- шунъ)	Khoshol (Kho- shun)	Choschol	Choschol	r. Koch Kur (see preced- ing No.; the same re- mark applies)
43	Наринъ	Narin	Narim F.	Narim Fl.	r. Narin
44	Хо башъ	Kho bash	Obasch	Obasch	Upper waters of Narin
45	Ула голъ	Ūla gol	Oingäl	(omitted)	Ulakhul (40-v. map)
46	Тосоръ	Tosor	Tossur	Tolsur	r. Tosor, flows into Issik- kul
47	Бархунъ (Бар- хонъ) ³	Barkhün	Barchon	Barchon	r. Barskaum, flows into Issik-kul
48	Зуха (Зооха)	Zükha	Socha	Socha	r. Zukha, flows into Issik- kul
49	Оланъ усунъ	Olän usun	Sagan üsun	Sagan usun	r. Kizil usun, flows into Issik-kul
50	Йе төгүсъ	Ye tögüs	Tetegüs	(a) Tetegas (b) Tetegus	r. Titi ogus, flows into Issik-kul
51	Аршату	Arshātu	Arschatü	Arschatu	r. Arshan, affluent of the Jirgalan which flows into Issik-kul
52	Чжиргаланъ	Jirgalang	Schirgalang	Schirgalang	r. Jirgalan
53	3 Сайри (саири)	3 Sairi ⁴	Gurtan Sairi	Gurtan Sairi	Small streams flowing into Issik-kul (a pass bears the name Bai-saurun- usu)
54	3 Цаганъ усунъ	3 Tsagän usun	3 ban Sagan üsün	3 Ban Sagan Usun	Small streams flowing into Issik-kul from the N. (a post-station is marked Kunghei-ak-su)
55	Тосколь-нуръ	Toskol-nor ⁵	Toskäl Noor Finnes järn Sand	Toskäl Siön, finnes Järn-Sand	Issik-kul
56	Толцайнъ толо- гой	Toltsain tolo- goi	Gulsan Tollo- goj	(omitted)	...
57	Кеминъ	Kemin	(omitted)	(omitted)	...
58	Йеке Кеминъ	Yeke Kemin	Teke Kemin	Teke Kemin	r. Great Kemin, right-hand affluent of r. Chu

¹ Renat by mistake has omitted the whole of the upper waters of the r. Talas, which on his map starts from the mark X on my key-map. His boundary line passes the same spot, and the question arises, did he intend to exclude the whole of the river valley from the Sungar ruler's dominions? If so, the line should have a long indentation to eastward.

² Klaproth has 3° of long. between Son-kul and junction of the rivers Jumgol and Susamir.

³ Klaproth has *Barkhön oola* (Carte de l'Asie Centrale, 1836, Paris).

⁴ Klaproth has at the corresponding place two different rivers flowing into Issik-kul. The figure 3 here and elsewhere before a name probably means three separate sources.

⁵ I use "nor," not "nür," as it is so well established.

GEOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION

Nos.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
59	Зурганійнь дѣль	Zurganün dël	Schissir gantü	Schissir gantu (c) Schissir-gantu	Left-hand affluent of the r. Chu
60	Самши	Samshi	Samschai	Samschaj (c) Samschay	r. Shamsi (40-v. map)
61	Аршату цаганъ усунъ	Arshatu Tsagan usun	Arschaitü sagan usün	Arschitu Sagan ¹ usun	Left-hand affluent of the r. Chu
62	Онъ арцанъ	On artsan	Onartza	(a) Onarbia (b) Onartza	Left-hand affluent of the r. Chu
63	Хара балту	Khara baltu	Charabaltü	(a) Chambaltu (b) Charabaltu	Left-hand affluent of the r. Chu
64	Хорготу	Khorgotu	Chorgätu F.	(a) Chergatu Fl. (b) Chorgatu Fl.	r. Kurgati (40-v. map), left-hand affluent of the r. Chu
65	Зуй	Zui	Zeü F.	Zeu Fl.	r. Chu
66	Замбалъ	Zambal	Sambal	Sambal	Arkarli (mts.)
67	Ханъ	Khan	Chan	Chan	Khan-tau (mts.)
68	Цөмисъ	Tsömis	Schömis	Schömis	? right-hand affluents of r. Chu; one of them the r. Kara Kamus, of 40-v. map.
69	Хара Хонгосъ	Khara Khon- gos	Chara chün- güs	(a) Charachungus (b) Charachungus	
70	Хаштагийнъ да- банъ	Khashtaghiin daban	Chasta gin da- ban	Chastagindaban	Mts. near the Kastek Pass
71	Бага Кеминъ	Baga Kemin	Baga Kemin	Baga Kemin	r. Little Kemin, right- hand affluent of r. Chu
72	3 Берке	Berke	Berke	(a) Bangarban- benke (b) Bangarban- bercke	Name of 3 rivers
73	Гегенъ	Gheghen	Gegen	Geghen	r. Keghen
74	3 Харкира	3 Kharkira	...	(omitted)	r. Jil-Karkara (40-v. map)
75	Шантасъ	Shantas	Schantasch	Schantasch	San-tash Pass
76	Тобъ	Tob	Tüp	Tup	r. Tiup
77	Тасмаинъ зонъ	Tasmain zon	Tasmanson	Tasmanson	? Tasma mts.
78	Конокъ салъ	Konok sal	Künük saal	(a) Kuneak Saal (b) Kunuck Saal (c) Kuniak Saal	Source of r. Tekes
79	Ошъ	Osh	Ütz	Ütz	Uch-Turfan
80	Аксу	Aksu	Acksü	Acksu	Ak-su
81	3 Хабхакъ	3 Khabkhak	Gurban Chap- chak	(omitted)	r. Kapkak
82	Улаба ата [ама]	Ulaba ata [ама]	Olabasch aman	(a) Olabasch ämari (b) Olabaschaman	...
83	Байнь зуркенъ	Baïn zurken	Baijen Surken	(a) Baijen Sürcken (b) Baijen - Sürc- ken	...
84	Өргөцүль	Örgötsul	Ürgüsöl	Urgusöl	Maksheyeff suggests Chul- Adir mts. in Trans-Ili district
85	Бородабосунъ	Borodabosün	Boroya ussun	Boroga ussun	L. Borogobosun
86	Албанъ	Alban	Alban	Alban	Left-hand affluent of r. Tekes
87	Хашингъ	Khashing	Chassching	Chassching	r. Khashing, left-hand af- fluent of r. Tekes
88	Хара голъ	Khara gol	Charagäll	Charagäll	r. Kharagol, right-hand affluent of r. Tekes
89	3 Мусаръ	3 Musar	Gürban müssar	Gurban-mussar	3 rivers Musart
90	Текесъ	Tekes	(omitted)	(omitted)	r. Tekes
91	Цаганъ усунъ	Tsagan usun	Zagā üsün	Zagan usum	r. Ak-su, right-hand af- fluent of r. Tekes
92	Агүясъ	Agüyas	(omitted)	(omitted)	r. Aghias
93	Мойлотой	3 Moilotoi	3 Moltaj	3 Moltaj	? r. Aldi muyunta, right- hand affluent of r. Tekes
94	Терикъ	Terik	3 Terick	3 Terick	r. Kok-Terek, right-hand affluent of r. Tekes

*1 Maksheyeff makes of Arschitu and Sagan usun two separate rivers, but on the Kalmuk map they come under one number.

THE RENAT MAPS

Nos.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	
95	Гортъ (Хортъ)	Gort (Khort)	Gürtü	Gurtu	? r. Chulak terek, right-hand affluent of r. Tekes	
96	Көкө усунь	Kökö usun	Kükü üsün	Kuku usum	r. Kok-su, right-hand affluent of r. Tekes	
97	Чжиргалань	Jirgalang	3 Sirga Lang	3 Sirgalang	r. Jirgalan, right-hand affluent of r. Tekes	
98	Сайнь богочи	Sain bogochi	Sain bogoschi	Sain-bogoschi	? Ishkilik, mts., near junction of Tekes and Kunghes	
99	Ата	Ata	Attaij	(a) Attaij (b) Attaij	Attin-tau (mts., 40-v. map)	
100	Цабцалъ	Tsabtsal	Sapschal	Sapschal	Chapchal pass in the trans-Ili Alatau	
101	Хайнукъ	Khainuk	Chaijnück	Chainuck	Kainak	
102	Хонохой	Khonokhoi	Chonochoij	(a) Chonochoij (b) Chonochoy		
103	Сү (Соо, Сури)	Sü (Suri)	Soo	Soo	left-hand affluents of r. Ili which they fail to reach	
104	Ноха	Nokha	Nocha	Nocha		
105	Кедме	Kedme	Kedme	Kedmi		
106	Хара голъ	Khara gol	Chagol	Chagol		
107	Дардамъ ту	Dardam tu	Darmdatü	Darmdatu		
108	Доло(но)ту ¹	Dolo(no)tu	Dolontü	Dolontu		
109	Ултату	Ultatu	Joltatü	Joltatu		
110	Шонъхоръ	Shongkhor	Schoncher	(a) Schanchir (b) Schoncher		
111	Цаганъ голъ	Tsagan gol	Saran gál	Sarangál		Temirlik, affluent of r. Charin
112	Тарикъ	Tarik	Tarick	Tarick		
113	Тамганъ	Tamgan	Tamga	Tamga		
114	Төмөрликъ	Tömörlik	Tömerlick	Tömerlic		
115	Заринъ	Zarin	Zarün	Zarum	r. Charin	
116	Торъ айгоръ буха	Tor aigor bukha	Toragor bücha	(a) Taragor bucha (b) Toragor bucha	Turu aighir mts., w. of r. Charin	
117	Целикъ	Tselik	Silick	Silick	r. Chilik	
118	Хара турукъ	Khara turuk	Charo	Charo Töröck	r. Kara Churuk	
119	Төргенъ	Törghen	Töröck Türgen	Turgen	r. Turghen (Gurghen on 40-v. map, no doubt a printer's error)	
120	Талгаръ	Talgar	Talgar	Talgar	r. Talgar	
121	Алимуту	Alimutu	Almatü	Almotu	r. Almati (40-v. map)	
122	Көтөнъ (Кіө-төнъ) Күртү	Kötön (Kiötön) Kurtu	Köton (Kürtü)	Köton Kurtu	r. Kurtu	
123	Акційнь (Ар-ційнь) көдө	Aktsyin (arts-yin) Ködö	Axin Kädö	Axin Kädö		
124	Тородо	Torodo	Torozü	Torozu		
125	Хонъ горъ	Khong gor	3 Chongor	3 Schongor	hills in Kirghiz steppe	
126	Болодь (Болоть) бугу	Bolod (bolot) bugu	Bolod bogü	(a) Bolod (b) Bolod bogu	mt. Bulat in Kirghiz steppe	
127	Шайзагай	Shaizagai	3 Schasagaj	(a) 3 Schosogaj (b) 3 Schasogaj	hills in Kirghiz steppe	
128	Бичжи	Biji	Bÿfj	(a) Bygij } ? (b) Bijfj }	r. Bizhe	
129	Көкө усунь	Kökö usun	Kuku ussun	Kuku ussun	r. Karatal	
130	Зегде	Zegde	Sekde	Sekde	r. Kizil Agach	
131	Нөрту	Nörtu	Nortü	Nortu		
132	Хара усунь	Khara usun	Chain ussun	Chain ussun	Kuyandi	
133	Төгөрикъ	Tögörik	Tugruk	Tugruck	Chulak, mts. on right of r. Ili opposite mouth of r. Chilik	
134	Хатү	Khatü	Chato	Chato	Kotur, mts. ?	
135	Көйтөнъ	Köitön	Koiton	Koiton	r. Kok-terek, right hand affluent of r. Ili	
136	Или	Ili	İllij	(a) İllij Fl. (c) İllÿ Fl.	r. Ili	

^{*1} On the Kalmuk map HO is left out by mistake and written in alongside.

GEOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION

Nos.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
137	Самуль	Sāmul	Samül	Samul	river name
138	Осөкь	Ösök	Üsück	Usuck	r. Usek
139	Чжійчжихань	Jijikhan	Schisichan	Schisichan	r. Chijan
140	Цейгө	Tseizgö	Sesige	Sesige	? r. Chirzhin
141	Хоргось	Khorgos	Chorgos	Chorgos	r. Khorgos
142	Көй ¹	Kēi	Köä	Köä	r. Keghen
143	Алимото	Alimoto	Smattü	Almattu	? r. Ulkun
144	Цагәнъ усунь	Tsagān usun	3 Sagan Ussun	3 Sagan Ussun	r. Urta (Ak-su)
145	Талки	Talki	Talki	Talcki	r. Talki, right-hand afflu- ent of r. Ili
146	Ухурликъ ? (very illegible)	Ukhurlik	Üchürlük	Uchur Luck	r. Uchurlik
147	Хонгорь	Khonggor	Chongorvoj	Chongorvoi	"Two hours' ride from the chief town (Kulja) are the mountains of Khongor abounding in iron and coal" ²
148	Алимуту ³	Alimutu	Almattü	(omitted)	? Right-hand affluent of r. Ili
149	Голза	Golza	Zülza	Sulsa	? The site of Ning yuan on Klaproth's map
150	Чжиргалань	Jirgalang	Sirgalang	Sirgalang	r. Jirgalan
151	Хашь	Khash	Chasch	Chasch	r. Kash, the name is mis- placed by Renat
152	Абораль (Абраль)	Aboral (Abral)	Agoral	(a) Agaralt (b) Agorall	Avral mts.
153	Ерән Хабирга	Erēn Khabirga	Erecha birgan	Erencha birgen	Mts. Irian-Kharbut (40-v. map) at head of r. Kash ⁴
154	Күнгүсь	Kungus	Küngüs	Kungus	r. Kunghes
155	Зултүсь	Zultüs	Soltös	Soltös	r. Yuldus
156	Алакь ұла	Alak ūla	(omitted)	(omitted)	Khalik-tau (mts., 40-v. map)
157	Күзә	Kuzē	Kützä	Kutzä	Kucha
158	Хайду	Khaidu	Chaidü	(a) Chaidü (b) Chaidü	Khaidu gol
159	Лобь	Lob	Läp	Läp	Lob-nor
160	Булангю	Bulangghiu	Bolansiü	(a) Bolun Siu (b) Bolan Siu	r. Bulundzir
161	Хамиль	Khamil	Chamil	Chamill	Komul or Khami
162	Барь Күль	Bar Kul	Barkul ⁵	Barckull ⁵	Barkul
163	Турмань	Turman	Türman	Turman	Turfan
—	Богдо	Bogdo range	(omitted)	(omitted)	Mt. Bogdo
—	Хабтагай уләнъ	Khabtagai ulān (See Bretschneider, <i>M.R.</i> vol. i. p. 126 n.).	(omitted)	(omitted)	End of mountain range, w. of Ebi-nor. On Un- kovsky's map Kaptagai
164	Дөрбөлчжинь	Dörböljin	Börbensin öde	Börbensin öde ⁵	Durbuljin, a town near Guchen
165	Гашүнъ нүрь	Gashün nor	Gaschon Noor	Siön Gaschon	Ebi-nor
166	Чжинь	Jing	Sing	Sing	r. Jin
167	Көсемсекь	Kösemsek	Gaschon Käs- emseck	Gaschon Käs- seck	r. Kiz-imchek (40-v. map)
168	Гашонь	Gashōn	Bortal F.	Bortal Fl.	r. Borotala
169	Бор таль	Bor tal	Otocksarim	(a) Oloik Sarim	r. Urta sarik (40-v. map)
170	Отукь сари	Otuk sari		3 Otock sarim	
171	Бөмь	Böm	Böm	Böm	r. Biyen
172	Цагәнъ усунь	Tsagān usun	Sagan ussun	Sagan Ussun (c) Sagan Usun	r. Ak-su

^{*1} Klaproth has R. Ke (*Carte de l'Asie Centrale*, 1836).

² E. D. Morgan, in Prjevalsky's *Kulja to Lob-nor*, p. 179.

³ On this river, probably, stood Almalik or Armalec, capital of the Khans of the family of Chagatai and seat of a Turkish principality before the rise of the Mongols. Friar Pascal of Vittoria was there in 1338. See Yule's *Cathay*, i. 236. Ritter identified Kulja and Almalik; Semionoff puts the latter site 40 v. W.N.W. of Kulja, "probably near the ruins of the modern Alimutu, on the banks of a stream of the same name."—D. Morgan, in *op. cit.* p. 178.

⁴ Iren-Khabirga—*Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., 1910, vol. vii. p. 168, *map of China*.

⁵ R. adds *Barkül nor*, inside a lake, with *Barkül* (town) alongside. B. has *Siön Barckol*, in a lake, and *Borakull* (town) alongside. Both have these south of the Tian-Shan. B. has "öde" farther away from "Börbensin," and Maksheyeff has read it as belonging to "Barckull." Hence his "desert of Barkul." Dörböljin, the correct spelling, occurs twice on Renat 2—No. 57 half-way between Hami and Koko-nor and No. 385 just E. of Barkul (Lake). There is now a town, Dorboljin, some 65 versts E. of Chuguchak.

THE RENAT MAPS

Nos.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
173	Башага	Bashaga	Baschan	Baschan	r. Baskan
174	Шарханъ	Sharkhan	Schar chan	Scharchan	r. Sarkan
175	Лебши	Lebshi	Lepschi	Lepschi	r. Lepsa
176	Наринъ закъ	Narin zak	Narim Sack	(a) Narin Saik (b) Narin Sack	Lake Jalanashch
177	Йеръ Күрге	Yer Kurghe	Jer Körge	Siön Jerkörge (c) Siön Jer- Körge	L. Ala-kul ¹
178	Зайръ	Zayir	Sajer	(a) Säyer (b) Saijer	The Jayir range
179	Көкө Хойнъ (гуя)	Kökö Khoïn (guya)	Kükü chön	Kuku chön	The Urkashar range
180	Емилъ	Emil	Emil F.	(omitted)	r. Emil
181	Хара Хочжиръ	Khara Khojir	Chara chütsier	Chara chutsier	Maksheyeff suggests that this is a tribal name
182	Хочжиръ ула	Khojir ula	Chütsier ola	Chutsier ola	Kojur Mts. (40-v. map)
183	Баянъ зүркенъ (зүрүкенъ)	Bayan zurken (zuruken)	Baÿan (baijen) sürken	(a) Baijen Sürcken (c) Baÿen-Sürcken	
184	Могой Келенъ	Mogoi Kelen	Mogoj Kellen	Mogoi Kellen	? Pass at head-waters of the rivers Emil and Khobok
185	Геръ өркөнъ (өргөнъ)	Gher örkön (örgön)	Ger örke	(a) Ger örcke (c) Gerörcke	? Source of r. Orkhu, now the r. Dyam
186	Делинъ субу- саръ	Deliin subusar	Dellin Sapser	Dillin-Sapser	Maksheyeff suggests the Delun mts. S. of L. Uliungur, but they are on the wrong side of the Khobok
187	Хобокъ	Khobok	Chobock	Chobock	r. Khobok (Kobuk of 40-v. map)
179 ²	Ўрүнгү нүръ	Urunggu nor	Oromsgu noor	Siön Oromsgu	L. Uliungur (Kizil-bash- nor)
180	Чингелъ	Chingghel	Singil	Singil	r. Chingghil
181	Булуганъ	Bulugan	Bologan	Bologan	r. Bulgun
182	Ханасъ ноду	Khanas nodu	Chanas nodü	Chamas nodu	Maksheyeff suggests valley W. of L. Ubsa
183	Хо ерчжишъ	Kho erjish	Cha Erzisch	Cha Erzisch	r. Kho Irtish
184	Хара ерчжишъ	Khara erjish	Chara Erzisch	Chara Erzisch	r. Khara Irtish
185	Киранъ	Kirang	Herap	Herap	r. Kran
186	Күртү	Kurtu	Kürtü	Churtu	r. Kurtu
187	Кемезекъ (Кем- зекъ)	Kemezек (Kem- uzek)	Kemeseck	Kemeseck	Right-hand affluent of Upper Irtish
188	Бөрчи	Börji	Borsie	Borsie	r. Borchum
189	Ерчишъ	Erjish	Erzisch F.	(omitted)	r. Irtish
190	Ўдени голъ	Üdeni gol	Ödeni gäll	Ödenigäll	r. Uidene
191	Алактай	Alaktai	Alacktaj	Alacktaj	Right-hand affluent of Upper Irtish
192	Хаба	Khaba	Charga	Charga	r. Kaba
193	Мухуртай	Mukhurtai	Müchürtü	Muchurtu	Right-hand affluent of Upper Irtish
194	Ницеге	Nitseghe	Nisege	Nisege	Right-hand affluent of Upper Irtish
195	Хачирбасъ	Khachirbas	Chasarbas	Chasarbas	River name
196	Зайсанъ нүръ	Zaisang nor	Saisain Noor	Siön Saisan	Zaisan-nor
197	Халуйтай	Khaluitai	Choluitoj	Chaloitai	? r. Kurchum
198	Боктерма	Bokterma	Bückterme	(a) Buckterma (b) Buckterme	r. Bukhtarma
199	Кенгеръ	Kenggher	Kenger	Kinger	
200	Йолбо	Yolbo	Jolbo	(a) Totbo (b) Jolbo	r. Ulba
201	Шилби	Shilbi	Schilbij	Schilby	? r. Uba or r. Shulbinka, right-hand affluents of r. Irtish

¹ Renat omits the second, unnamed, river running into Ala-kul from the E. south of the Emil. For Ala-kul and the supposed volcano on an island in it, see Atkinson, *Oriental and Western Siberia*, p. 562. Cf. Remezoff's map (No. 10, p. clvi).

² Nos. 179-187 (not the names) are repeated, evidently by mistake.

GEOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION

Nos.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
202	Ерчишъ	Erjish	Erzisch F.	Erzisch Fl.	r. Irtish
203	Халма	Khalma	Chalma	Chalma	Kalbin range (40-v. map)
204	Алгү	Algū	Algūū	(a) Algūū (c) Algūū	? Aljan mts. (40-v. map)
205	Айгушъ	Aigun	Aigons F.	Aigons Fl.	r. Ayaguz
206	Аркедъ чи	Arked chi	Arkepschi	Arkepschi	Klaproth has Erkebtsi gatoulga. Unkovsky makes it a separate lake.
207	Балхашъ нүръ	Balkhash nor	Balchas Noor	Siön Balchas	L. Balkhash
208	Тогорүтай	Togorütai	Togrotaj	(a) Togrotaj (c) Togrotaj	? r. Tokrau, Klaproth has "Erghetou or Yougourtai" ¹
209	Нуру	Nuru	Norū	Noru	r. Nura
210	Шара усунъ	Shara usun	Schara üssün F.	Schara Ussun	r. Sari-Su
211	Улукъ тү	Uluk tu	Olocktoū	(a) Oloiktou (b) Olocktou (?)	Ulu-tau (mts.)
212	Күрукъ тү	Kuruk tu	Kischick toū	(a) Kischöcktou (b) Kischicktoū (?)	Kichi-tau (mts.)
213	Горголой	Gorgoloi	Chargolsij F.	(a) Chargottsi (b) Chargollsi	Maksheyeff suggests tribal name
214	Ерейминъ чжидоръ	Ereimin jidor	Erecmin Schidor	(a) Erecmin Schidor (b) Ereimin (?) Schidor	Maksheyeff suggests Mtn. in Kirghiz steppe
215	Едеренг	Edereng	Edering	Edering	Maksheyeff suggests Mtn. in Kirghiz steppe ²
216	Комо цамаль	Komo tsamal	Kogo Samal	Kogosamal	Maksheyeff suggests urochishché, on right bank of r. Katun
217	Сумулту	Sumultu	Sümültü	(a) Sümülta (c) Sümülta	
218	Хадаранъ	Khadaran	Chodrang	Chodrang	r. Kadrin
219	Себи	Sebi	Schebij	(a) Schibij (c) Schibij	r. Shebi
220	Көкө йусунъ	Kökö iusun	Kükü üssün	Kuku ussun	r. Urusul
221	Архатъ	Arkhat	Archüt	Archut	r. Argut
222	Зомъ	Zom	Som	Som	r. Chu
223	Барха	Barkha	Barchan	Barchan ³	
224	Ходонъ (Ходунъ) Хоргонъ	Khodon (Khodun) Khorgon	Chodon chürgan	Chodon churgan	Ubsa-nor ⁴
225	Бой	Boi	Bij F.	(a) By (b) Bij	r. Biya
226	Хатунъ	Khatun	Chatun F.	Chatun Fluvius	r. Katun
227 ⁵	Томтура	Tomtura	Tomtüra	Tomtura	Maksheyeff suggests urochishché on right bank of r. Katun

NOTE.—*Sharkol, Saricol.* Dr. Sven Hedin, in his new work (*Southern Tibet*, vol. i. Stockholm, 1917), devotes some pages to the Renat maps, but unfortunately confounds Renat 1 with Renat 2. The only point that calls for notice here is that Dr. Hedin takes Sharkol to be Lake Kara-kul, as, from the relative position of Mustak, might well be supposed. But Sharkol is marked, seemingly, as a town, presumably "the town Sharagol" of Filisoff (p. clxxxi), and it lies on the same river as Yarkand; so that, while leaving the ultimate verdict to expert judgment, I retain, provisionally, my identification of Sharkol with Sharagol, and of both with Saricol.

¹ Renat omits a river, unnamed, that starts and loses itself between No. 208 and No. 215.

² Rivers starting from these hills are omitted by Renat.

³ On Renat 1 it is difficult to make out what this is. A river, which R. omits, runs into it from the S., so, apparently, it is a lake; but the river which flows from it to the N. is drawn as if starting from a mountain. There is no large lake on the course of the Khatun, and if Barkha is meant for one it can only be Markha-kul—misplaced from just south of the next mountain range to southward. Elsewhere the Varkha, a tributary of the Viliu, became corrupted into Markha, as Fischer tells us. But see p. clxiv.

⁴ Renat 1 shows correctly the river coming into Ubsa-nor at the N.E. corner, i.e. the Tess, much larger than the others.

⁵ Altogether on the Kalmuk map there are 238 names.

THE RENAT MAPS

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RENAT 1, R. AND B.

R. has the following additional names or inscriptions :—

Kirgis Kasak eller Kasakski horda	Kuchi
Del af Sibirien	Under Cina (B. has "hörer under China")
Songar Kalmücki	Mongaler
Kottonner	Här finns Guld (at Kiria)
Bucharer	Finns Guld (at Badacshan)
Bruther Kirgiser och Isbecker	Finnes järn Sand (in Issik-Kul)
Badaschane	Barkul nör
Siara Kolse	Barkül
Kesmirer	I denna Skog Finns Willa Kameler
Garriker	(B. has "Willda" and the word <i>Carangoi</i> written across the forest)
Kossiaüter och Tanguter	Här bor Brysser hwilka hafwa Iärn-wärck.

B. has all these additions and also : "Delta" written across Lake Bologan (Kizilbash-nor) ; "här finnes guld" at Tashkent ; and "Iärn Wärck" west of the r. Boktarma.

Names omitted on R. :—

- No. 37. Narin
- 57. Kemin
- 90. Tekes
- 92. Aguyas
- 156. Alak Ula
- Bogdo
- Khabtagai ulän

B. omits all these and also :—

- No. 1. Nuros
- 3. Gas
- 45. Oingäl (Üla gol)
- 56. Gulsan tollojoj (Toltsain tologoi)
- 74. Chachera chapchak (Khabkhak)
- 148. Almattü (Alimutu)
- 180. Emil
- 189. Erzisch F.

Nos. 167 (Kosemsek) and 168 (Gashön) are put together on both R. and B. as "Gaschon Käsemseck."

Boundaries.—These are added in colours on R., and, doubtless, on B. They are seen in dotted lines on my key-map.

The Brysser and their iron-works have hitherto completely puzzled all students of the map—Russian as well as Swedish ; but Unkovsky tells us (p. 196) : "Not long ago they began to manufacture arms at the Kontaisha's, and they find iron in sufficient quantities, from which they make coats-of-mail and *kayuki*" ;¹ and in the heading to Unkovsky's map we read, "3. Where it is said there are iron-works. . . ." Now this "3" refers to a district north of the r. Ili, between two of its affluents, just as the inscription in question (*här bo Brysser*, etc.) belongs to a district north of the r. Irtish, and between two or more of its affluents. In each case we have a big river running more or less E. to W., with numerous smaller rivers coming in from the north. There is little doubt that we have to do with a misplaced inscription, really meant for the Ili, and that these "Brysser" should be read "Rysser" (Russians?) or Brutter (Buruts?). The only other iron-works that could by the remotest possibility be referred to are those at Kuznetsk, away north of the Altai ; whereas in support of my suggestion we have not only Unkovsky's two statements, but Renat's information that iron-sand was found in Issik-kul, and the fact that iron abounds in the mountains close to Kulja.

¹ Surely a misprint for *kuyaki*. See Vol. II. p. 128, note 2.

