

enumerates the different classical authors who have used this name, and he gives the different spellings in which it appears. He also tries, as far as possible, to explain the chief orographical feature of each system, and the part it plays as a water-parting or source of great rivers. So he says:

Ex hoc Paropamiso, Indus fluvius fontes ducit, vt Plinius cum Arriano perhibet. quo tractu hodie à Pineto & Ger. Mercatore Pamer vocatur. Atque haec est altissima pars Orbis terrae M. Paulo Veneto teste. Naugracot in Asiae tabulis idem locus nominatur. In Paropamiso monte Arca Noë constitit, opinione Becani, lege eius Indoscythica. —

On Mercator's Map of the World, 1569, MARCO POLO is indeed mentioned as a witness of the legend: Pamer altissima pars totius continentis.

Under the name Tavrvs, Ortelius again collects all the different versions of appellations he has been able to find out. The Caucasus he places thus: Cavcasii montes, qui propriè sic dicuntur, sunt Ptolemaeo circa Oxi & Indi fluminis fontes. As to the Imaus, he tries to place some recent names belonging to that system, amongst others M. Dalangver and M. Naugracot.

Imaus, Straboni pars Tauri Montis, ad Mare Eoum, contestantibus Plinio & Orosio. Emaon, ἱμαον, Arriano dicitur, in Indicis: sed idem paulò infra habet quoque ἱμαον. Semanthini Montes Ptolemaeo sunt. Ger. Mercator Inifa interpretatur cuius Paulus Venetus meminit, argentique fodinas in eo esse scribit. Jac. Castaldus Altai putat, vbi omnes Tartariae Imp. sepeliuntur. Bapt. Ramusius hunc Altai eundem esse putat cum Belgian monte, in quo Haythonus Tartaros habitasse ait. Hic Imaus mons, videtur Postello Sephar, cuius in Sacris litteris memoria est. Imaus Ptolemaei ab hoc Imao longè alius, nempe qui ex radicibus Tauri exoriens, & vsque ad Mare Glaciale progrediens, Scythiam (quae ab eo Intra & Extra Imaum cognominatur) bifariam diuidit, hunc ab accolis Dalanguer & Naugracot appellari tradit Castaldus. Huius Imai promontorio (si in remotissimis mihi quoque diuinare lubeat) videntur Altai & Belgian recentia nomina quadrare. Imavm Montem aestimat Montanus in suo Apparatu Biblico Abimael Hebraeis nuncupari. Theuetus Imaum Copizath ab Indis nominari dicit.

In the first 50 or 60 years after Ortelius, both classical and recent names appeared on the maps. SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, 1654, has Mont de Caucase and Dalanguer Mont. KIRCHER, 1667, has Caucasus mons, Montes Tebetici and Belor Mons. On VISSCHER'S map of 1680 we find Naugracut together with Kircher's Montes Tebetici and a new appellation: Serenager Montes. On DELISLE'S map of 1705, Naugracut seems to begin to be antiquated, and Himalaya is now called M. de Purbet ou de Naugracut. A year later Delisle introduces the name M. Hendoukech on his maps. In 1723 the same draftsman has Mont Ima Montagne de Negracut for Himalaya and Mont Tangri ou Tangour (Langur?) for its eastern part. He also knows Mont Tanla ou Otunlao. STRAHLENBERG, 1730, has M. Hendukesh and Mus Tagk alias Imaus Mons, though he is not the first to introduce these names. On D'ANVILLE'S map of 1733 we read in the Himalaya region, so far as it is embraced by the map, such names as Rimola MM. Tchomla MM. Oumoula MM., which have a certain resemblance to »Himala». On RENNELL'S map