

frequented then, though longer, more difficult and dangerous. As to the countries bordering upon the empire of Great Mogol to the north and east, Kircher says: à Borea Usbec, Tebeticis montibus & Regnis Srinagar, Caparangue, Radoc, ab Ortu Necbal Regno terminatur.¹ This may be said to be nearly correct, though he could not know how the kingdoms mentioned were situated in relation to one another. As to Chaparangue or Tsaparang, the geographers of the time could not make out its situation and sometimes believed that Andrade had meant Lhasa. A hundred years later GEORGI, who used the observations of DE LA PENNA had a more correct conception of the general situation.

Kircher has made a curious mistake regarding MARCO POLO'S Belor, which he, on his map, places between Tanchut Regn. and Regn. Tibet, and suggests may be the same as GRUEBER'S Langur. He says:

Vocaturque haec Regio Belor, omni tempore hyemis effigiem praeseferens, donec viator 40 dietas absolvat, Haec Marcus Venetus. Quae omnia monti illi, quem hodiè Langur vocant, omnium altissimo in Lasa Regno existenti conveniunt; de quo P. Joannes Gruberus, quem & pedestri itinere dimensus est, refert summitatem ejus aestivo tempore pertransire, periculo non carere, tum ob aëris maximam subtilitatem, quae vix viatores respirare permittit, tum etiam ob venenosae herbae cujusdam evaporationem, quae halitu suo, & homines & jumenta enecat. Atque circa hoc Regnum Belor, antiquam scilicet Sacarum stationem, Thebeth principale Presbyteri Joannis in Cathaio Regnum situm esse R. Pizol cum Veneto id Belor vocat, in quo & Regnum Thebeth recens detectum ait²

In this desperate attempt to identify Marco Polo's Belor with Grueber's Langur, and the recently discovered Kingdom of Tibet, Kircher's text does not quite agree with his map.³

Athanasius Kircher seems to be responsible for the mistake about ANDRADE'S itinerary, which by some scholars even in our own days, has been accepted without reserve. He relates the chief stations on Andrade's route in the following few words:

Iter verò quod P. Antonius Andrada Lusitanus in Regnum Thebet aggressus fuit, tale est: Ex Lahor Gangem trajiciens primò in Scrinegar & Ciapharangam urbes ingentes populosissimasque, ex hisce per altissimum montem transgressus in summitate ejus ingentem lacum, commune Indi, Gangis caeterorumque Indiae majorum fluminum hydrophylacium detectum observavit; & hinc multorum dierum itinere per altos pariter montes in Redoc frigidissimam Regionem Borealem, ejusdemque nominis urbem pervenit; ex qua per Regnum Maranga & Tanchuticum Tartarorum Regnum bimestri spatio facilè Cataium, id est, China attingi potest.

The chief points are that Andrade travelled to Tibet, that he, leaving the towns of Srinagar and Tsaparang, crossed the extremely high mountains, on the top of which he found the large lake from which the great Indian rivers take their origin. Leaving this lake he had a journey of several days, crossing mountains of

¹ Op. cit., p. 79 b.

² Op. cit., p. 48 b.

³ Reproduced as Pl. XI in Vol. I.