

The Capital of his Territories is the City of Barantola, where there is a Temporal Prince also call'd Deva; but the Dalaè lives in a Fortress call'd Beatalaè, that stands very near the same City. 'Tis not to be imagin'd how he is, in a manner, worshipp'd over all Tartary.<sup>1</sup>

Before continuing our account we have to consider a few important maps of the 17th century so far as their representation of the high mountains is concerned.

HONDIUS, 1611, has Imaus mons as a principal range from west to east with several ramifications. HOEIUS, about 1640, on the other hand, has nearly no latitudinal Imaus; only in the midst of a net of irregular and fantastic ranges, he has a meridional Imaus. IANSSONIUS, on his map of 1641, confounds the orography more than ever. A great improvement is shown by the map of SANSON D'ABBEVILLE 1654, where both Cassimere (Kashmir), Rahia Tibbon (Ladak) and Thibet are entered, and the great northern water-parting of the Indus and the Ganges is called Mont de Caucase. South of the latter are other ranges, as Dalanguer Mont and Dow Lager M. Here we are nearer to the Kara-korum than ever before, though, of course, there is no knowledge yet of its existence. On the same cartographer's map, *Description de la Tartarie*, we find, N. W. of the source of the Ganges, between two ranges, Tibret forsan et Tobrot, i. e. Ladak.

KIRCHER'S map in his *China illustrata* 1667, gives a most curious representation of the mountains north of India. There are the Montes Tebetici culminating in a tremendous mountain in the west, where the Origo Gangi et Indi is to be found; to its north and east are Tibet Reg. and Regn. Cascar and Radoc, but to its south, Caparangue, i. e. Tsaprang. Between Reg. Tibet and Tanchut Regn. it has Belor mons and Consangui mons lapideus. Benedict Goës' route is here represented as situated south of Caucasus mons.

On NICOLAUS VISSCHER'S map, about 1680, we again find, in the east, Consagni Mons Lapidus and Belor Mons; to the south, Montes Tibetici and Serenager Montes, the latter between Tibet Minor (Baltistan) and Indostan. In Tibet Minor we have Eskerdow or Skardu, but at this place, which indeed belongs to the Kara-korum, there are no mountains at all. Just where the Kara-korum is situated, or between his Eskerdow to the south, and Kachger, Iourkend and Kaskar Regnum to the north, he represents the country as a plain.

CANTELLI'S map of 1683 is of interest as he makes an attempt to represent the geography of Goës. His Monte Caucaso, corresponding to the Himalaya, with Tibet and Boutan to the north, continues to the east and north in a meridional range which he calls Sacritma M. and which forms a partition wall between Tibet

<sup>1</sup> *Travels into divers Parts of Europe and Asia, undertaken by the French King's Order to discover a new Way by Land into China.* By Father Avril, of the Order of the Jesuits. Done out of French. London. MDCXCIII, p. 152.