

Finally it will be sufficient to reproduce the map of Tibet in *Stieler's Hand-Atlas* for 1849,<sup>1</sup> Pl. XIV. The Transhimalayan orography is of the same type as on Klaproth's map of 1836 but in fineness of drawing cannot be compared with it. The range which from a point just north of Tengri-nor stretches westwards, was also to be found on Berghaus' map and is taken from Klaproth. But whereas they did not give it any special name, STÜLPNAGEL has now adopted the »Chor Kette«, or the Hor or Khor Range of Humboldt and Ritter. But the difference between it and Humboldt's Khor or Hor (Pl. VIII) is very great indeed. The representation as introduced by Klaproth and followed by Stülpnagel is of course much more like reality than Humboldt's construction. Huc's journey of 1844—46 could not at all improve the map, for his narrative was not published until 1853. But even after that year it has not changed the map, as can be seen on the edition of *Stieler's Hand-Atlas* 1861. Still, the »Chor Kette« on Stülpnagel's map is a very interesting divination of a great orographical feature, which I believe is perfectly correct, though neither the first draughtsman of this range, Klaproth, nor his followers, could have the slightest idea of his meaning. For, as I shall try and show in the fourth volume of this work, the northern Kara-korum Range must be supposed to continue through the whole of Tibet, sometimes interrupted, sometimes rising again to considerable elevation and finally appearing under the form of Abbé Huc's Tang-la. The Chor Kette may be regarded as a forerunner of this gigantic fold in the earth's crust.

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<sup>1</sup> Vorder-Indien oder das Indo-Britische Reich. Entworfen und gezeichnet von F. von Stülpnagel. *Stieler's Hand-Atlas*, N:o 44<sup>b</sup>, Gotha, Justus Perthes 1849.