

the Hórpas and Sókpas of Tibet; more beyond the Tibetan limits. They are all styled Khachhé by the Tibetans . . .»

Regarding the Nien-chen-tang-la Hodgson says in an explanatory note:¹ »This important feature of the geography of Tibet is indicated by the Nian-tsin-tangla of Ritter's Hoch Asien and by the Tanla of Huc. I have, following native authority, used in a wide sense a name which those writers use in a contracted sense; and reasonably, because the extension, continuity and height of the chain are indubitable. Nevertheless Ritter and Guyon have no warrant for cutting off from Tibet the country beyond it up to the Kuenlún, nor are Katché and Khór the names they give to the country beyond admissible or recognised geographic terms. Khór, equal Hór, is purely ethnic, and Katchi is a corruption of Kháchhé or Mahomedan literally, big-mouth.»

So far as geography is concerned there is not a word in the quoted passages which had not been said 20 years earlier and explained in a more detailed and systematic way by Ritter.

Hodgson tells us that between Nien-chen-tang-la and Kwen-lun the northern part of Tibet is inhabited by nomads. The western half is occupied by the Horpa, the eastern by the Sokpa. They are divided from the Tibetans proper by the Nyenchhen-thánglá. The country south of the same range is called Southern Tibet. The great mountain chain of Nyenchhen-thánglá is the worthy rival of the Himalaya and the Kwen-lun.

As quoted above Ritter says,² that in the interior of Tibet there is a great series of mountain ranges, stretching »between H'lassa and Tengri Nor from W to E, and west of this lake it is called Gangdisri, i. e. where it joins, in the west, the Kaylas at Manasarovar, but east of Tengri nor, it is called Dzang-mountains». The great portion of Tibet which is crossed by this system, »is divided in a northern and a southern Zone of Plateau-landscapes, of which the former are called Katschi or Khor Katschi, because they are inhabited by Hor or Khor, i. e. Mongolian tribes, — the latter is called Tübet proper or Southern Tübet, in contradistinction to the former which may be called North-Tübet.» Klaproth also divides the Mongolians west of China into »Mongols du Koukhonoor» and »Mongols appelés Khor, au nord du Tubet».³ On his map N:o 27 of the Atlas belonging to the *Tableaux historiques* he has even sketched the boundaries of the two peoples and entered the legends: »Mongols de Khor Ka-tchi» and »Mongols de Koukhonoor». They are called Sokpo by the Tibetans. On his map N:o 26 he has »Nomades de Khor».

Of the Dzang range Ritter says that it runs from west to east »towards the enormously high glacier-group of Nien-tsin-tangla-gangri of the Tibetans». The sole originality of Hodgson is that he has expressed Ritter's description in other words.

¹ L. c. p. 122.

² Hoch-Asien, Band III, Berlin 1834, p. 173, 174.

³ Tableaux historiques de l'Asie, Paris 1826, p. XXX.