

of the Kara-korum peaks he regards as somewhat lower than those of the Himalaya, but the average height of ridges and passes is higher.

In spite of Nain Sing's journey he has not changed his view regarding Tibet, a fact that indicates that the Pundit's journey was not sufficient for suspecting the existence of a range between the Kara-korum and the Tsangpo. Thus Tibet remains simply a latitudinal valley bordered by the Dihong and the Indus and by Himalaya and Kara-korum. Kwen-lun is outside of Tibet, and between Kara-korum and Kwen-lun is a plateau with irregular distribution of mountains and valleys.

After having expressed his views regarding the sources of the Dihong, as he calls even the Tsangpo, he continues:¹

»Die Himálayakammlinie ist hier ungeachtet ihrer bedeutenden Höhe dem Hauptthale sehr nahe liegend; auf der linken, der Karakorúmseite aber muss die wasserscheidende Linie sehr ferne noch liegen; vor der Hauptkette erhebt sich hier noch die Kette des Chomoráng-Gebirges. Der grösste Theil der Chomorang-Kette gehört zu Gnári Khôrsum. Sie beginnt im Westen in der Provinz von Pangkong. Als mächtige Kette trat das Chomorang-Gebirge sehr deutlich in den Umgebungen von Gártok hervor; es ist auch als Mittelkette von Gnari Khorsum mit seiner etwas isolirt stehenden Fortsetzung in Ost-Tibet auf unserer Routen-Karte von 1861 angebracht. Der Name wurde erst durch die Pundits bekannt.»

Even here, in a work published seven years after Nain Sing's journey along the Tsangpo, Schlagintweit speaks of the left, Kara-korum-side of the main valley. He knows Hodgson's works for he quotes him elsewhere. But he has nothing to say of his Nien-chen-tang-la. And still we easily find on his map of 1861² an unmistakable revival, at least partly, of Hodgson's range. The Kara-korum range runs diagonally through the whole interior of Tibet. From the Kara-korum pass it runs S.E., south of the Ike Namur-nor, which is, by the way, represented as the source of Keriya-darya, an invention made entirely by Schlagintweit himself, for there is nothing in the original Chinese map, that justifies such an arrangement. But he is no doubt right in drawing the northern Kara-korum south-eastwards. But how could he know? Nobody had ever been there. It is only conjecture that happens to be right.

Then, suddenly the system turns to the east, S.E., south and finally east again. From where has he got this sharp bend, and how can he know that a part of the Kara-korum, in the very unknown heart of Tibet, is meridional? In the eastern part of the range, which runs west and east, we recognize a bastard between the maps of d'Anville and Hodgson. Or rather, the rivers are d'Anville's, the range Hodgson's. From this we also understand why Schlagintweit has nothing to say of the Transhimalaya. For he makes the Kara-korum turn southwards and run between the Tengri-nor and the Tsangpo. He suspects two systems, but he combines them.

¹ Op. cit. Band III: Hochasien, II Tibet; zwischen der Himálaya — und der Karakorúm-Kette. Jena 1872, p. 26.

² Pl. XIX.