

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### TIBET IN STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS.

Through the courtesy of JUSTUS PERTHES in Gotha I am able to reproduce some of the maps of Tibet which have been drawn and published in this celebrated officine. But as one of the principles of the firm is not to lend out the original plates or other materials to the maps, I have had the different maps simply and directly reproduced. They are therefore not always clear as shown in this work but, as I hope, clear enough to give an idea of the changes the map of Tibet has undergone since 1826, that is to say, during almost the whole epoch of modern exploration in that country. From this there is only one exception, Moorcroft, who falls before the earliest edition of Tibet in *Stieler's Hand-Atlas*. I need not to say that Justus Perthes in Gotha have at their disposal all material existing and that every new representation of Tibet includes every existing European knowledge of the country. Of course I could not possibly give every new edition of the map. Those here reproduced are characteristic and the distance in time between the different maps seems to be sufficient for giving an idea of the development of our knowledge. They have been chosen for me by H. HABENICHT in Gotha.

In other parts of this work I have already discussed the editions of 1826, 1834 and 1849. We now come to the edition, drawn in 1858 by H. BERGHAUS and published in 1861, Pl. XXVII. It is exactly the same as the edition of 1849. Only one thing has been improved: the region of the upper Satledj, after the journeys of Henry and Richard Strachey. For the first time we find the range north of the lakes called Gangri Gebirge and in front of it is Tise Kailas. The entirely conjectural Chor Kette is still there, and may be regarded as a worthy cartographical embryo to the eastern prolongation of the Kara-korum. As to the Kwen-lun and Kara-korum there is great confusion. The »Küen-Lün» range is regarded as the same as the Chinese Tsung-Ling which is correct, but Blaues Geb. is erroneously introduced by Abel-Rémusat, instead of the real meaning Onion-mountains. But the culmination of this Küen-lün range is called Karakoram Berg, and, following Humboldt, the »Karakoram Pass 17 000'» is placed on this range, although the Schlagintweits had already cleared up the orography.