

thoroughly penetrating my description of the topography and morphology of Tibet, it is, therefore, necessary to »read» my atlas of panoramas as if it were a book. The only difference is that the words and lines in a book are in this atlas changed into mountain-ridges and summits, the most important of them provided with bearings. As the words and lines of a book accumulate to a general description of a matter, so the panoramic lines of the atlas accumulate to a general illustration of the orography and morphology of the parts of Tibet traversed by my routes in 1906—1908. And as no book may be exhaustive of the matter it deals with, so my panoramas only represent a belt of varying breadth on both sides of my itineraries. But it may be said once for all that these 552 panoramas give a quite sufficiently clear idea of the morphological features of Tibet, even if the details, of course, always are changing.

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