

Bewohner.... Doch sollen diese Ortungs leicht zu umgehen seyn. Von Ladakh nach Kaschmir sind 25 Kafilatage, in Eilmärschen um 15 Tagemärsche; es geht über viele Flüsse und Wald; überall ist Fourage für die Lastthiere.

In preceding volumes of this work I have discussed two important maps of Ritter and his assistants.¹ In this connection we have to return to them once more.² The first one to consider is the beautiful map reproduced as Pl. XII in Vol. III.³ Here the Kwen-lun System runs through the whole of Central Asia far into the country of Koko-nor. It has a series of different names. In the west it is in connection with the Bolor Range. Farther east it is called Ni-kung-i-Schan, with the sources of Kara-tasch and Jurong-tasch. Then it splits up into different more or less parallel ranges, the northern of which is Küenlün itself, also called Kulkun or Oneuta, and, south of Chas-sö, Bain-Khara Geb. and, still farther east, Namtsi-tu Gebirg which, finally, is in connection with the classical Chinese Küenlün or Kulkun. RICHTHOFEN shows that RITTER in his first volume of *Asien* only regarded this eastern part of the system as the real Küenlün, but already in his second volume had adopted the view of HUMBOLDT.⁴ From this principal range several other ranges start to the S. E. and E. S. E. The first of them is the Kara-korum which takes its beginning from the Bolor. The second is the Baltü-Glätscher Range. Then follow two or three nameless ranges until we approach Kiria where the great range Khor, with D'ANVILLE'S Mount Kirian stretches to the S. E. the whole way down to Buca-noor north of Tengri-nor. Before reaching so far it divides itself into two branches, the northern of which stretches E. N. E. and is nearly parallel to the Kwen-lun. With the latter its eastern part, Gurban-borodzi-Oola again comes into contact.⁵

¹ Vol. II, Pl. VI, and Vol. III, Pl. XII.

² Just before the appearance of Ritter's maps, the Himalaya was represented as on the little map, Pl. XXXIII. *Ost-Indien mit den Inseln*. Gest. von L. Thiel. (Gotha) 1831. 38 × 29 cm, 1:18 500 000. It has the Callas B. (Kailas) as a range along the Upper Satlej, between this river and the Indus. South of it is the Himaleh Gebirge. Klaproth's theory regarding the course of the Tsangpo is touched upon in an observandum: »Ob der Dsambo zum Irawaddy gehört (nach Klaproth) ist noch zweifelhaft.« On other maps, several years earlier, we have seen that the orography was much better sketched than on Pl. XXXIII.

³ The title of this map is: *Karte von Hoch-Asien zu Ritter's Erdkunde*, Buch I, *Asien*, Th. 1 & 2. Bearbeitet von J. L. Grimm, Herausgegeben von C. Ritter und F. A. O'Etzel. Berlin 1832 (Masst. c. 1:6 400 000). (Aus Ritter u. O'Etzel: *Atlas von Asien*.)

⁴ Der vollkommene Wechsel der Anschauungen durch Humboldt's grossartige Auffassung gibt sich deutlich bei Carl Ritter zu erkennen. In dem im Jahr 1832 erschienenen, wahrscheinlich aber einige Jahre früher geschriebenen 1:sten Band seines *Asien* fasst er den Kwen-lun noch in der engsten Weise als einen mächtigen Gebirgsstock in der Gegend der Quellgebiete des Yang-tsze und des Hwang-ho, während er schon in dem, 1833 veröffentlichten, 2:ten Band sich ganz der Humboldt'schen Auffassung anschliesst, welche sofort einen viel weiteren Gesichtskreis öffnet. — *China*, I, p. 227, note.

⁵ This arrangement to a certain degree resembles the conception of Dr. GEORG WEGENER on his map, *Übersicht des Kwen-lun Gebirges*, though there the ramifications stretching E. S. E. only begin in the region south of Keria. — *Versuch einer Orographie des Kwen-lun*. Marburg 1891.