

The tiny little map which is merely used as a decoration or frontispiece on the title page of Ritter's learned essay of 1828,¹ here reproduced as Pl. XXXIV, is, in spite of its small scale, of very great interest, and from some points of view still more surprising than the map just discussed (Pl. XII of Vol. III). Here the great features, the orographical skeleton of Tibet, are very correctly represented. The mighty protuberance north of India which he calls Hoch-Asien or High Asia, is bordered by the Himalaya to the south, and the Kuen-lün to the north. South of the latter, and bounded to the south by the upper courses of the Indus and the Tsangpo, we find two mountain ranges of the same length as the Himalaya and the Kwen-lun and parallel to them. Only two names are entered upon these ranges, Bolor in the far west of the northern one, and Tibet Gebirg in the eastern half of the southern, whilst the Kailas is a short independent range north of the Manasarovar. These two ranges may indeed be said to represent the Kara-korum System and its eastern continuation. Disregarding the fact that the Kwen-lun turns to the N. E., which makes Eastern Tibet much broader, this little map may be said to be more like reality than maps published some 40 years later.

One year later, or 1833, RITTER published the map, drawn by J. L. GRIMM, and partly reproduced here as Pl. XXXV.² The object of the reproduction is only to show how Ritter, in 1833, imagined the S. E. continuation of the Kara-korum. To the right or N. E. of the joint Indus and the Singzing-Kampa or Singi-kamba he has his Kara-korum Gebirg drawn as a mighty range. This divides into two branches, the eastern of which still follows the right side of the Singi-kamba, whilst the western, which is pierced by the river, developes into the famous Cailas or Kylas north of Manasarovar.

I have found it superfluous to reproduce here C. RITTER'S and F. A. O'ETZEL'S map of the Interior of Asia in four sheets, published in 1840.³ Here we recognize some of the principal features of the map Pl. XII in Vol. III, though the map now in question is on a larger scale, and is very rich in detail. In the west we find the Thsunling in intimate connection with the Puschtikur. To the north of these mountains we find some of the names of Goës, such as Sacrithma, Sarcil or Sere kul and Cicialith or Tchicheklagh. The Pass Kara-korum is still shown as belonging to the

¹ *Entwurf zu einer Karte, etc.* Read in the Roy. Acad. of Science in 1828, published at Berlin 1832.

² Its complete title is: *Das Himälaja Gebirg in Bissahir, Gherwal & Kemaun, vom Südrande des Plateaus von Mittel-Tibet bis zum Tieflande von Hindostan.* Mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Carl Ritter's Allgemeine Erdkunde, II. Buch, Th. 2, S. 493, auch S. 660 ff. entworfen und bearbeitet von J. L. Grimm, herausgegeben von C. Ritter und F. A. O'Etzel. Berlin 1833.

³ Its title is: *Karte Inner-Asien's zu C. Ritter's Erdkunde.* Buch 3. Übergang von Ost nach West Asien bearbeitet von Carl Zimmermann . . . herausgegeben durch C. Ritter und F. A. O'Etzel. Berlin 1840. This map is in four sheets, published together with a general orographical sheet under the title: *Atlas von Vorder-Asien in V Blättern.* Berlin 1841.