

ADOLPH V. SCHLAGINTWEIT did not cross the Kara-korum Range in the ordinary Kara-korum Pass, which had first been reached by THOMSON and then crossed by HERMANN and ROBERT V. SCHLAGINTWEIT. He took quite another road. In his itinerary, as it first was published, it is said:

June 14th, Changchénmo, avoiding Leh, for greater facility of crossing in disguise the Tibetan frontier. July 9th, crossed the Karakorum chain by the pass north of Aksáë Chín, which lies three marches south-east of the Kara-korum pass, by a new and entirely unfrequented road. July 20th, crossed the Kuenlúen, near Karangoták.¹

In a later list of his route it is said: Juni 10., Ueber den Masimik-Pass (Marsimik-la); Juni 11., Pámshalan (Pamsal) am Changchénmo Flusse; Juni 18., Ueber die Karakorúm-Kette *viâ* Changchénmo- oder Chang Lang-Pass; August 4, Ueber die Künlün-Kette *viâ* Kilian-Pass.² It was proved that Adolph had crossed the northern Kara-korum Range not 30, but 70 miles S. E. of the Kara-korum Pass.³ It is a pity that the maps published of the important journeys of the Schlagintweits are all on a very small scale, and one is, therefore, often at a loss in one's attempts to follow their routes in detail.⁴

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Only a few words should be added regarding the interesting map of the Schlagintweit's journeys, published in 1861.⁵ In Eastern Turkestan we find Kashgardarya, Yarkand-darya, Karakash-darya, Khotan-darya, Yurumkash-darya and Keriya-darya, all on separate courses crossing the desert and forming the Tarim and bound to Lake Lop in the northern part of the desert.

From Hindu-kush a range branches off N. W., called Pamir. To the east the Hindu-kush continues without any interruption in the very strongly marked range of the Karakorum. North of it is Kuen-Lúen. Just south of the Chinese Namur lakes of Western Tibet, the Kara-korum Range continues to the east; at 86° it turns

¹ *Results*, Vol. I, 1861, p. 33.

² *Abh. d. k. bay. Akad.*, loc. cit., p. 22.

³ Hermann writes: Nach den Angaben, die man bald nach der Kunde von Adolph's Ermordung sowohl in Indien als in Russland sammelte, schien es, etwas abweichend von dem was jetzt in seinen eigenen Aufschreibungen sich zeigt, als ob sein Uebergang über die Karakorúm-Kette nur 30 engl. Meilen südöstlich von unserem gelegen habe, aber jener über die Künlünkette viel weiter von unserem Elchi-Passe entfernt sei, und zwar gegen Osten bei Karangotágh liegend. Doch es liegt Adolph's Uebergangsstelle etwas über 70 engl. Meilen noch weiter südöstlich, als ich früher annahm; jener über den Künlün dagegen liegt westlich noch und nördlich von unserem Elchi-Passe; Entfernung 62 engl. Meilen. — Loc. cit., p. 19.

⁴ In Vol. III of *Reisen in Indien und Hochasien*, there is a map in 4050000: *Karte des Westlichen Hochasien nach den Reisen von Herm., Ad. & Rob. v. Schlagintweit, 1854—1858 und den neueren Daten der Mitglieder der Gr. Trig. Survey, etc. Zusammengestellt von Hermann von Schlagintweit-Sakünlünski*, Jena 1871. — On this map we find, between the Kün-lún and the Karakorúm, a Plateau von Turkistán. In the S. W. corner of the same map there is a *Übersicht der Gebirgssysteme & Stromgebiete von Hochasien*, which is nearly the same as my reproduction Pl. LI.

⁵ *Routes taken by Hermann, Adolphe and Robert de Schlagintweit in India and High Asia, from 1854 to 1858.* — Vide Pl. XIX, Vol. III, *supra*.