

»dass der Hindu-Kho von Chitral and Kafiristan eine westliche Fortsetzung des mächtigen, Tibet gegen Norden begrenzenden, das Meridian-Gebirge Bolor im Tsungling durchsetzenden Kuen-lün ist.« — Further:<sup>1</sup> »Der Hindu-Kho oder indische Kaukasus, eine Fortsetzung des nordtübetischen Kuen-lün, westlich von der durchsetzenden Meridiankette des Bolor...« — And:<sup>2</sup> »Die Bolor-Kette durchschneidet den Hindu-Kho.« Humboldt identified the classic Imaus with his Bolor.<sup>3</sup> Sir R. J. MURCHISON is right when he says in his address of 1858, that the feat of the Schlagintweits was to find north of the Kara-korum,

another parallel east and west range . . . . According to these travellers, this is the Kuen Luen of Klaproth and Humboldt . . . . The Schlagintweits are the only geographers who have visited those localities. They sustain, in fact, the view of Humboldt, and affirm that his Kuen-Luen presents all the characters, relations, and altitude of an independent chain, as laid down by that great geographer in his 'Asie Centrale'.<sup>4</sup>

Therefore, and to recapitulate the chief results gained in our regions by the SCHLAGINTWEITS, they proved that the Kwen-lun was a mountain system to the north of the Kara-korum. The Kara-korum is the great water-parting of this part of the continent. Rivers originating from it pierce the Kwen-lun to the north and the Himalaya to the south. The Kara-korum is supposed to continue to 95° East. The Kara-korum Pass is situated in the Kara-korum Range and not in the Kwen-lun. The Kara-korum peaks are lower than those of the Himalaya, but its ridges and passes higher. The name Kara-korum, which usually belonged only to the pass, should be attributed to the whole range. The Kara-korum is called the main range of High Asia. The plateaux are more extended on the northern than on the southern side. The name Mus-tagh was found to be used only for the western portion of the Kara-korum Range, and especially for the pass. The pioneer record of Dr. Thomson was beaten beyond the pass to which he had reached, across the Kwen-lun to Yarkand and Kashgar in Eastern Turkestan.

<sup>1</sup> Op. cit., Band II, p. 188.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 241.

<sup>3</sup> Op. cit., Band IV, p. 608.

<sup>4</sup> *Journal Royal Geographical Society*, Vol. 28, 1858, p. CLXXXIII *et seq.*