

Lop at all. Already 100 years earlier RENAT had brought back a very good map of Eastern Turkestan and the Tarim System, but it was unknown to Wilson as well as to everybody else of his time.

During his stay at Leh, MOORCROFT made several excursions. Once he went *viâ* the Diger pass to Nubra, where he found 167° in the hot springs. Another time he travelled to Nimo (Niemo). For Indus he always uses the correct name, Sinh-kha-bab (Singi-kabab). *Viâ* Jimre and Takti he went to Chang-la, and estimated the height of the pass at 17,800 feet.¹ The water of the »Pangkung lake» was found to be extremely salt. TREBECK crossed the Tsaka-la, which was estimated at 15,000 feet.² On the other side was the valley of the Sinh-kha-bab between low and rounded hills, consisting »apparently of clay-slate, although fragments of granite, quartz, and sandstone were strewn upon their sides». November 23rd they commenced the return journey to Leh, *viâ* Chushal and the Man-bar pass, estimated at 16,500 feet.

In general it may be said that the second journey of Moorcroft was, as a geographical performance, less rich in detail and far less important than the first one, to Manasarovar. Mr. JOHN ARROWSMITH, who constructed the map from TREBECK'S fieldbooks, found these minute, careful and accurate (Pl. XXIII).³ The survey was made in paces, bearings by compass; barometer and thermometer read at principal elevations. In the compilation other maps were also used, *e. g.* Baron HÜGEL'S, Dr. GERARD'S, and others. It is, however, curious that Moorcroft and Trebeck, and with them Arrowsmith, could ignore the existence of a Kwen-lun System. They could easily have misunderstood the Chinese geographers, but the verbal description of Mir Izzet Ullah ought to have given them reason to suspect one more very considerable mountain system north of the Kara-korum.

»Yagni Dawan» (Yangi-davan) is on the map, although placed only in a very small range, at the southern part of which is the Yarkand-river. They are correct in making the river begin from the Kara-korum mountains, but they are not aware of its piercing through another high range farther on. The Pamir was too little known, as is seen on the map. The Kara-kul Lake is marked out with R. Yaman-yar going to the Kashgar River. Sir-i-kol is a little place and there is hardly any sign of the high Kashgar Range bordering the Pamirs to the east. In a little lake called Sir-i-kol is the »Source of the Oxus».

The most interesting features of the map are: The non-existence of Kwen-lun, the Kara-korum being regarded both in the text and on the map as the southern

¹ Or 5,427 m. In December 1901 I found it to be 5,360 m.; in August 1906 I found 5,355 m. MOORCROFT'S estimate is, therefore, very nearly correct.

² Or 4,573 m. I found it to be 4,653 m.

³ The title of this map is: *Map of the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan, the Punjab, Ladakh, Kashmir, Kabul, Kunduz & Bokhara. To illustrate the Travels of Moorcroft & Trebeck, Constructed from their Original Field-Books and Notes by John Arrowsmith, 1841.* — Op. cit., Vol. I.