

At the top of the Basha valley he has »Arundoh» and its »Immense moving Glacier» and, coming in from the north, a valley corresponding to the Kero Lungma and »3 days with Coolies to Nagyr,» at the top of which is a »pass», corresponding to the Nushik-la.

Along the Mustak Range he has the legend: »The Mustak is extended from Gilghit to Nubra, and visible from the top of the Subu Pass, between Ladak and Nubra.» Ladak is called Middle Tibet, or Butan or Bod. The eastern tributary to the Shayok on which he has the legend: »Stream from Chang Thung or the shepherds' Plains,» is probably the Chang-chenmo, which later on was to be explored by Henry Strachey.

There is also a *Sketch map* (Pl. XLI), of the Countries north of Iskardo and Ladak, which gives us a not at all bad idea of the situation of the Kwen-lun and Kara-korum Mountains.¹ Considering the early date at which the maps of Vigne were drawn, they must be said to be marvellously well done. From some points of view Vigne had a clearer idea of the Kara-korum Mountains than even SHAW who travelled more than 30 years later. He is the first scientifically trained traveller who has visited these regions and who has returned with perfectly reliable material gained by personal observation. Vigne believed that the principal crest of the Kara-korum was passed on the road between the Shayok and Yarkand, as is indeed the case, but at the same time he correctly interpreted the descriptions he got from natives, saying that to the east of the Kara-korum road the country becomes more flat and open, while to the west the high snow-covered group of the Mus-tagh was to be found. This was what RITTER and GRIMM on their maps and diagrams had called the Baltü-Glätcher or glaciers of Baltistan. And finally Vigne collected very interesting information about the roads crossing these nearly inaccessible regions; amongst others, the road crossing the Mustagh Pass.

¹ *Sketch Map of the Countries north of Iskardo and Ladak*, drawn by John Walker 1842. *Travels in Kashmir, Ladak, Iskardo, etc.* London 1844.