

range of mountains by the Hanzi pass. The other, a more round-about road, is by way of Leh or Ladákh, through the valley of the Shai Yak¹, as the northern branch of the Indus is named, and over the Karah Korrum mountains, which appears to have been the route followed by the Sayed (Ahmed Shah). There is another route from Leh to the Karah Korrum range, further to the west by way of Nubra, but it is only used when the Shai Yak is too deep to be crossed. The route by Iskárdoh is less than the other by ten stages, but it is only open from the middle of April to the end of October, whilst the Leh route is practicable, though difficult, for the greater part of the year.

Raverty distinguishes between the Mus-tagh range of mountains and the Karakorum Mountains, and has also the term Kara-korum Range for the latter.

T. G. MONTGOMERIE, the greatest authority of his time on Western Tibet, also talks of the Mus-tagh and the Kara-korum as two different ranges, although he may have meant two different parts of one and the same system. In his *Memorandum on the Nanga Parbat*,² he writes: »During my three days' residence on the snowy mountain Haramook, at upwards of 16,000 feet above the sea, I had several fine views of the Karakoram range and of the ranges to the north of the Indus. Amongst others two very fine peaks were visible beyond the general outline of the Mustagh and Karakoram range.»

At the end of STANISLAS JULIEN'S *Mémoires* (1857) VIVIEN DE SAINT-MARTIN has published an excellent map illustrating HSÜAN-CHUANG'S journeys. In his text³ to this map he gives a list of the material he has used for compiling it.⁴ For the N. W. confines of China and for Tartary, Vivien de Saint-Martin has used the great map of Central Asia drawn in four sheets by KLAPROTH, 1833, of which he says: Cette belle carte est une réduction des atlas chinois, assujettis aux observations astronomiques des missionnaires chargées par l'empereur Kien-long d'établir la carte générale de l'empire . . . For the parts N. W. of Himalaya he has chiefly used the map of WALKER in CUNNINGHAM'S *Ladak*. As the material in his time was insufficient, it is not surprising that Vivien de Saint-Martin has placed the Kwen-lun, which he calls Chaîne des Monts Thsoug-ling, too far south (Pl. XLIX). But if we examine his map a little closer we find that the Thsoug-ling is not at all meant to be what we call Kwen-lun, but the Kara-korum Range, as it was known in these days. This is proved both by the latitude and the fact of its being the great continental water-parting. The Tsung-ling is here shown as continuing to the N. W. all the way to a point west of Kashgar, including the Pamir which, in 1857, was extremely little known. From the Pamir the Hindu-kush stretches to the S. W. as a very mighty range. On HEINRICH KIEPERT'S map of the same year we find the range with the continental

¹ Shayok.

² *Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Vol. XXVI, 1857, p. 266.

³ *Mémoire analytique sur la Carte de l'Asie Centrale et de l'Inde, construite d'après le Si-yu-ki* . . .

⁴ The title of the map is: *L'Asie Centrale et l'Inde au septième siècle de notre ère pour l'intelligence des Voyages de Hiouen-thsang avec un mémoire analytique par M. Vivien de Saint-Martin 1857*.