

of the brothers took place, as I have said before, in 1854—1858 and the description was published in 1880.¹ Therefore the author has used material conquered by other explorers in the meantime, and sometimes it is not clear in how far he has been influenced by their experiences. In the first volume of the *Results*, 1861, we find, however, a very good *résumé* of ADOLPH'S last journey and in Vol. III, 1863, all the roads travelled by the brothers. A few extracts from the narrative will give us an idea of the work of the German travellers.

Of the range and its name it is said:

Die bedeutendste Krümmung, welche die Karakorúm-Kette Nubra entlang annimmt, mag dazu beigetragen haben, dass man etwas zögerte, diese Kette auch hier als die weit nach Osten sich fortziehende Hauptkette, wie wir zuerst sie definirten, anzunehmen, und nach unserem Vorschlage auf diese neue Kette im Allgemeinen den Namen des Passes »Karakorum« zu übertragen.

But he points out that on the map of Col. WALKER, 1868, the Kara-korum Range, so far as the map goes to the east, was represented as the main range, and that the name Kara-korum Range was used for it. HAYWARD also accepted the name, but SHAW would hardly recognize the main range itself.

Hermann von Schlagintweit describes Nubra as bounded to the north and east by the Kara-korum Range. He gives a very good description of the summer and winter roads to Yarkand *viâ* the Kara-korum Pass. It is superfluous to relate here the absolute heights he gives for the passes, as these heights are better known nowadays.

About the upper Shayok he says:²

Ober Gyápshan mündet ein starker seitlicher Zufluss ein, und der Weg führt nahe am unteren Ende eines gegen Westen liegenden Gletschers vorüber. Er ist der grösste in diesem Gebiete und wird Shayók-Gletscher genannt. Shaw bezeichnet dessen Ausfluss als den Beginn des Shayokflusses; doch nach den neuen Daten der Trig. Vermessung, die auf Hayward's Karte von 1870 eingetragen sind, wird, ebenso wie unsere Turkistáni-Begleiter es uns angegeben hatten, jener Fluss, welcher bei Dáulat Beg Ulde und von dort nach Gyápshan herab kömmt, als der obere Theil des Shayok bezeichnet.

July 24th, 1856, HERMANN and ROBERT SCHLAGINTWEIT left Leh, crossed the Kardong Pass and took the summer road *viâ* Saser to the Kara-korum Pass. The hot springs near Pangmíg were visited; the debris is granite, and granite *in situ* is to be found in the slopes around. Accompanied by nine men they travelled in disguise and crossed the Chang-lúng Pass. Then the Saser Pass (17,753 feet) was crossed, and this was the most difficult part of the road to Turkestan. From skeletons of dead ponies it was easy to see the road. Three days were spent on the pass in making observations. The snow line was found at 18,600 feet. »Kalk-Gesteine

¹ The scientific *Results* appeared already in 1861—1866, containing Tables of their different itineraries.

² Op. cit., p. 11.