

At the end of his article he has some interesting remarks on his different itineraries. The Yangi-davan is in the main range of the Kwen-lun. The Naiá Khán-davan (18,659) is also in »the Kiunlun Range of mountains, which are, for the most part, very rugged and steep, and are composed chiefly of loose shingle, with granite rocks above».

Of the Kumdan glaciers he has only a very short notice:

The route from Gapshan passes some large glaciers, and lies down the right bank of the Sheók River, till its junction with the above-mentioned stream, whence it ascends to Sarsil. This route travelled over by me from Baltí Púlú is called the 'Khumádán', and can only be used in winter, when the water in the river is frozen. There is another route from Baltí-Púlú to Sarsil from the Depsang Plains, but it is only used in summer, on account of the cold in these plains being very severe in winter.¹

However short, this annotation is very valuable, as it proves that the Kumdan road was open in 1865 and that the glaciers did not proceed so far as to close the valley. When he says that he passed some large glaciers and followed the right bank of the Shayok, it is obvious that the glaciers did not even reach the river bank and that he did not touch the ice at all. The glaciers must have been in a state of considerable retreat in 1865.

In later years some doubts have been cast on the reliability of JOHNSON'S altitudes. Dr. W. HUNTER WORKMAN did not believe that Johnson, who was an employé of the Indian Survey, had camped at an altitude of 22,000 feet on his journey, 1865, in the Kwen-lun, though this had been asserted several times. There was no mention of it in Johnson's own publications, but if it were true it must have been on E 61, which was the only peak in the region exceeding 22,000 feet, *viz.* 23,890 feet as measured by a Survey employé in 1862. The measurement was unchecked and not endorsed by the Survey, as it was considered to be some 1000 feet too high. Any camp of Johnson on that mountain would, therefore, have to be lowered by the same amount.² The place alluded to in Johnson's account of his journey runs thus: »I ascended three peaks of the Kíun Lun Range, which had been previously fixed by the trigonometrical operations of the Survey, and which, having no names, are known by us as E 57, E 58 and E 61.»³

Mr. T. G. LONGSTAFF answered to Dr. Workman's criticism, that Johnson indeed »spent a night at over 22,000 feet in the Kuen Lun when surveying beyond the Chang-chenmo in 1864».⁴ Under the heading: *Mr. Johnson's Ascent of E 61* the same author says: »Johnson's high camp was made in 1864, on his way to the

¹ The name Sarsil of Johnson reminds us of Goës' Sarcil, though, of course, the two names have nothing to do with each other.

² *Geogr. Journal.* Vol. XXXI. 1908, p. 26.

³ *Journ. Roy. Geogr. Soc.* Vol. 37. 1867, p. 2.

⁴ *Geogr. Journ.* Loc. cit., p. 41.