

time he was south of the Kara-korum and far to the west of the Biafo and Chogo Ganse glaciers.¹

The map illustrating Hayward's letters has the title: *Sketch Map of the Trans-Indus Countries including Gilgit, Dilail, Yassin &c. by Geo. F. W. Hayward*, and is reproduced here as Pl. LVII. The Kara-korum is running W. N. W.—E. S. E. and is, in the west, in connection with the Hindu-kush. A series of passes well-known in our days, are entered. To the north of the range is Sarikol with Tash Kurgan and its river, the feeders of which cross the district of Gundrab, *i. e.* Khunserab. Later exploration would prove that the orography was more complicated in this region.

In his *Report of The Mirza's Exploration from Caubul to Kashgar*² Major MONTGOMERIE has given a very able *résumé* of what was known of these regions, although we do not need enter upon it here.³ He chiefly touches districts situated »beyond the Hindoo Koosh, Mustagh, and Karakoram ranges, which may be considered as a continuation of the great Himalayan system«. The Mirza's route gives Montgomerie a determination of the great watershed which separates Eastern Turkestan from the basins of the Indus and the Oxus. He says: »This new determination confirms the opinion that I have held for many years, that the said watershed continues to run northwest from the Mustagh. — A conclusion which I came to from the positions of many gigantic peaks fixed by the survey to the north-west of the Mustagh, which peaks, though probably not on the watershed, doubtless indicate its general direction.« On the map illustrating his paper, Montgomerie has the Kara-korum Range as a very sharp ridge between the Mustag Pass and the Kara-koram Pass.⁴ From the Mustagh Pass the Mustagh Range runs to the N. W. as an immediate continuation of, and just as sharply demarcated as, the Kara-korum. On this map also some of the ranges belonging to Eastern Pamir begin to make their appearance, and the days of the Bolor or Belur-tagh are gone.

In 1871 Dr. PETERMANN brought together all that was known of these regions and published an article: *Ost-Turkestan und seine Grenzgebirge, nach Hayward, Shaw, Forsyth und anderen neueren Reisenden*.⁵ Of special interest is the map of what he calls the grandest mountaintop in the world.⁶ It is a hypsometrical map in different colours for different heights. In the west he has the Kisil Yart Kette

¹ *Journal Royal Geographical Society*. Vol. XLI. 1871, p. 1 *et seq.*

² *Journal Royal Geographical Society*. Vol. XLI. 1871, p. 132 *et seq.*

³ *Cp.* Vol. VIII.

⁴ *Map of the route from Badakshan across the Pamir Steppe to Kashmir with the Southern branch of the Upper Oxus from the Survey made by the Mirza 1868—69. Vide* Vol. VIII.

⁵ *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, Band 17. 1871, p. 257 *et seq.*

⁶ *C. W. Hayward's Reise von Leh nach Kaschgar, 1868—69. Nach der Karte im Journ. R. G. S. Vol. XL. Nebst Übersicht der Höhenverhältnisse der Central-Asiatischen Gebirgs-Systeme von A. Petermann.* 1:2,500,000. *Vide* Pl. LVIII.