

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

YOUNGHUSBAND, GROMBTCHEVSKIY, DAUVERGNE, DUNMORE, AND OTHERS.

Amongst geographical works of the period in question dealing with our regions and touching upon the Kara-korum System, I will mention a few of the most important.

EDWIN T. ATKINSON in his *Himálayan Districts of the North-Western Provinces of India*¹ has nothing new of his own, and, therefore, quotes Sir HENRY RAWLINSON. He only mentions »the Trans-Tibetan range, also called Bolor and Kárákoram». The different names he regards as only local and geographical distinctions, so far convenient and to be accepted.

A. H. KEANE, following HELLWALD, gives, in a concentrated form, a rather good definition of the Kara-korum:

From the great Pamir, focus of the continental highland systems, the Himalayas seem to break away south-eastwards in three main parallel lines — the Karakorum and Kailas or Gangri ranges, enclosing between them the valley of the Shayok, and the Himalayas proper, enclosing with the Gangri the Upper Indus valley. The Karakorum or northernmost range is known as the Tsung-ling, or Muz-dagh (Ice Mountains) to the natives, who reserve the term Karakorum to the pass of that name. Beginning at the knot of Pásht-Khar in 74° 30' E. long., it forms an eastern continuation of the Hindu-Kush, sweeping round the northern frontier of Kashmir, and stretching thence in a south-easterly direction to the neighbourhood of the sources of the Indus in Tibet. Of its eastern continuation beyond the Chang-Chenmo Pass nothing definite is known, and it is still uncertain whether it forms a connection with the Kailas range about the sources of the Indus and San-po or merges gradually with the Tibetan plateau.²

Hellwald and Keane thus identify the Kara-korum with the old Chinese Ts'ung-ling. S. E. of Chang-chenmo they regard the prolongation of the range as unknown, and cannot make out whether it is in connection with the Kailas Range or gradually

¹ Vol. I (forming Vol. X of the *Gazetteer N.-W. P.*). Allahabad 1882, p. 2.

² *Asia with ethnological appendix* by Augustus H. Keane, edited by Sir Richard Temple, London 1882 (*Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel*, based on Hellwald's, *Die Erde und ihre Völker*), p. 232.