

configuration of the landscape, broad open plateau-valleys instead of the deep-cut valleys he came from.

In a lecture in 1891, delivered to the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, Captain B. L. GROMBTCHEVSKIY related how the Council of the same society had advised him — in the case that his journey to Kafiristan should prove to be impossible on account of the unfavorable political situation — »to lead his expedition to the eastern slopes of Hindu-kush and Mustagh, explore the sources of the river Raskem-darya, the N. E. slopes of the Himalayan Range, and the boundary regions of N. W. Tibet». As the Amir Abdurrahman Khan categorically refused the Russians permission to approach Kafiristan, Grombtchevskiy had to content himself with the objects proposed by the Council. He describes his friendly meeting in the mountains with YOUNGHUSBAND. At Nia he met Colonel PIEVTSOFF.

The greatest part of his expedition falls outside of the Kara-korum regions. Amongst his principal results he mentions a 7,200 versts survey, more than 5,000 of which was in hitherto unknown country.

Grombtchevskiy does not enter upon the orographical problems. On his general map to the lecture, he uses the name Kara-korum only on the pass. The range itself he calls Mus-tagh.¹

During his expedition, Grombtchevskiy was in correspondence with the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg.

In a letter dated Shahidullah, December 10th (o. st.), 1889, Grombtchevskiy says that the Uprang River flows from the N. E. slopes of the »Himalayan Range (Mus-tagh = Ice Mountains)». ² As the source branch of the Uprang River, he regards the Sipar, in Kirgiz called Sari-kiy and Dangning-basha, and in Kanjut, Saltor. This river joins, some 60 versts from the source, the river Opar (Kirgiz), or Gos (Kanjut). Eight versts above the junction, the Sipar is formed by two branches, the eastern one, Mai-Sur, coming from the pass Balti-Davan, the western, Mus-tagh, coming from the pass Mus-tagh, which, two years earlier, had been crossed by Younghusband. Both passes opened to Baltistan. At the sources of both rivers the Himalayan Range rises to enormous heights, surrounded with very mighty glaciers. At the source of the river Opar (Saltor) he saw a peak reaching 27—28,000 feet, which obviously was the famous K 2.³

Below the junction with Sipar (Saltor) and Opar (Gos), the river Uprang is called Mus-tagh, a name which it carries some 60 versts, or to the confluence with

¹ Докладъ Капитана Б. Л. Громбчевскаго о путешествіи въ 1889—1890 г. *Извѣстія Имп. Русск. Геогр. Общ.* Томъ XXVII, 1891, p. 97 *et seq.*

² Вѣсти изъ экспедиціи Б. Л. Громбчевскаго. *Извѣстія Имп. Русск. Геогр. Общ.* Томъ XXVI, 1890, p. 85 *et seq.*

³ Grombtchevskiy is not always clear. First he said the Sipar was identical with the Saltor, now that Opar and Saltor are one and the same.