

N. ELIAS says: »In one form or another the name is found in writings dating from the seventh century down to the eighteenth.» SHAW found that the Kirghiz of the Pamirs called Chitrál by the name of Pálor.

The Balur country would then include (according to Mirza Haidar) Hunza, Nagar, possibly Tásh-Kurghán, Gilgit, Panyál, Yasin, Chitrál, and probably the tract now known as Kafirstan: while, also, some of the small states south of Gilgit, Yasin, etc., may have been regarded as part of Balur.

Lord DUNMORE is one of the Pamir travellers of that period. His narrative is interesting,¹ but without geographical importance.² He states that the Hindu-Kush is the continuation of the Kara-korum, not of the Himalaya. He crossed the Kara-korum Pass in July 1892. July 4th he traversed the Saser Pass, and on the 5th he says: »After crossing this plateau, we came to a spot called Moorghu, where two rivers met, and finding a spring of beautiful water, we pitched our camp there.... This is where Stoliczka died.» — Of the Kara-korum Pass he has an exciting description:

July 9th. This day saw our passage of the Mustagh, or Ice Mountains, by the Karakoram pass.... The few living Europeans who have ever been across it can be almost counted on one's fingers, and of those, but few have committed their impressions and experiences to paper for the purpose of publication. I think I have read most if not all the published accounts, of which there are I believe but three.... Prince Galitzin's account of his own experiences on the pass, as related to me by himself, would be enough to deter any one from ever making an attempt to cross it, the least of his troubles being the death of twenty-six of his ponies.

At the first camp north of the pass he writes:

Had we been fortunate enough to find the Karakoram onions that we read about, we might have given some to the ponies, but we literally never set eyes upon anything green, from the summit of the Karakorum pass to this spot, a six hours' ride.

The monument to DALGLEISH was erected by Captain BOWER: »Here fell A. Dalgleish, murdered by an Afghan.»³

In the years 1889—1894 Colonel A. DURAND was British agent at Gilgit, and had, therefore, ample opportunity to gather important information regarding the old and present roads across the high mountains.⁴

He was disturbed by the »reported existence of a pass called the Saltoro, which was said to cross the Mustagh range north-east of Skardu in Baltistan, and to give access to the Shimshal valley, and so to Hunza from the north. I knew all about Younghusband's horrible experience in crossing the Mustagh at the end of his great journey across China, and that the road he followed, formerly a well-used one to Yarkand, was completely

¹ *The Pamirs*. Vol. I. London 1893, p. 185.

² Cf. my review in *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, 1894. Litteraturbericht, p. 164, 165.

³ There is a short description of the murder of Dalgleish, March 1888, in my *Scientific Results*. Vol. IV, p. 417 and 418, note.

⁴ *The Making of a Frontier, Five Years' experiences and adventures in Gilgit, Hunza, Nagar, Chitral, and the Eastern Hindu-Kush*. London, p. 167, 175.