

dans un affroyable désordre». From this short description it seems likely that they went the Murgho route and not by Kumdan, which seems to have been closed on account of the advance of the Kichik-Kumdan Glacier which must have taken place immediately after my passage in 1902.

Anginieur sums up the results of their journey in the following words:¹ »Les résultats du voyage n'ont d'importance qu'au point de vue géographique. Nous avons traversé le désert Aksai-Tchin, ce qui n'avait pas encore été fait, et nous avons découvert les sources tout a moins permanentes du Karakach. La topographie de cette région a été relevée approximativement par Crosby.» It ought to have been mentioned that HAYWARD some 35 years earlier had discovered the sources of the Kara-kash, and that the SCHLAGINTWEITS, JOHNSON, SHAW, and members of FORSYTH'S missions had crossed the Aksai-chin. The map is as poor as CROSBY'S own. The expedition did not add anything to our knowledge of the Kara-korum.²

The same year, 1904, Dr. EMIL SCHLAGINTWEIT did not leave any doubt as to the tremendous dimensions of the Kara-korum System. In his article *Tibet*³ he gives a general view of the mountain systems of Tibet and regards the valley of the Tsangpo as the northern boundary of the Himalayan System. »On the other side of this river the Kara-korum mountains rise in the west, the 'Black Mountains', one of the most inhospitable mountains on the earth, which here form the greatest hindrance to an effective trade.»

An excellent map drawn from the latest information by C. SCHMIDT, accompanies this article. The central lake region is, of course, given exclusively from NAIN SING. The Nien-chen-tang-la is clearly marked. But west of Shigatse there is no, and cannot be any, sign of the Transhimalaya, although SCHLAGINTWEIT regards all the mountains on the northern side of the Tsangpo as belonging to the Kara-korum. Only the ranges NAIN SING saw from his route are drawn, exactly as on his map; 30° North lat. hardly touches any mountains at all. This was in 1904.

¹ Op. cit., p. 102.

² In a review of the book of Captain Anginieur FR. LEMOINE mentions the following *results* of the expedition: Si la haute région parcourue dénuée de ressources, n'a aucun avenir, le capitaine Anginieur et son compagnon américain ont vérifié les sources permanentes du Karakach, découvert une route qui traverse le désert d'Aksai-Tchin, et M. Crosby a relevé approximativement, à l'aide de la boussole et du sextant, l'itinéraire suivi. — *Du Ferghana au Kachmir par le désert de Takla Makan et le Karakorum. La Géographie.* Tome IX, Paris 1904, p. 313. — If the survey of the route was made by compass and sextant it is a pity that the two books on this journey are provided with such impossible maps. The one of Anginieur is in 1:4,000,000. According to Anginieur's map the southernmost point reached was at 34° 55' North lat., according to Crosby's at 33° 20' North lat. The lines indicating the route do only in a very slight degree resemble one another. Travellers provided with surveying instruments ought to have been able to accomplish a better map. Judging from the French map they travelled north of Lake Lighten and south of Lake Aksai-chin. But this is doubtful as the travellers personally did not know where they were.

³ *Petermann's Mitteilungen*, Band 50, 1904, p. 107.