

Godwin-Austen) was chosen, as Mount Everest for political reasons was inaccessible. Eckenstein, who had accompanied Conway, further believed that K<sub>2</sub> was outside of the Indian precipitation. Finally Eckenstein knew the country from his former visit. Regarding the precipitation Pfannl says:

Alle Niederschläge kommen von Südwesten. Beim Hinaufziehen durch die Täler der Hauptkette, die Kaschmir vom Indusgebiete trennt, werden sie durch die Bergfahrt und auf den ausgedehnten Gletschern derart abgekühlt, dass sie einen grossen Teil ihres Wassergehaltes fallen lassen müssen; sie kommen dann in der verhältnismässig niederen Zone zwischen dieser und der Mustaghkette infolge der eintretenden Erwärmung als sehr trockene Luft in Betracht, um erst beim Auftreffen auf die etwa um 10,000 Fuss höhere und noch weit mehr vergletscherte Mustaghkette wieder so abgekühlt zu werden, dass sie neuerlich Nebel, schwere Wolken und in den Hochlagen massenhaften Neuschnee bilden.<sup>1</sup>

On June 5th the expedition left Askole. After a few hours they had reached the snout of the Biafo Glacier which, 200—150 m. thick, and coming from its side valley, blocked the whole main valley. It presses the Braldu to the opposite side, though the river holds its bed open, bounded by the 150 m. high glacier ice. On the third day they reached a green oasis, three quarters of an hour below the Baltoro Glacier. The place was called Paju.

June 9th, Dr. Pfannl and two other members started. Very soon the glacier opens its front before them. At the northern side it is bounded by wild mighty mountains. The party ascended the snout at the glacier gate near the northern side, where the Braldu comes out, and crossed the moraine-covered glacier to the southern side, which they followed for three days. Gigantic moraine walls prove that the ice has reached much higher. The fourth day the glacier was again crossed and the northern side was followed to the seventh day. The eighth day they turned from the Baltoro to the Godwin-Austen Glacier and had a first view of K<sub>2</sub>. They were at the height of Mont Blanc, and some 4,000 m. still remained to the top of the K<sub>2</sub>. The natives call it Chogo-ri »the Great Mount«. The ninth day they had reached the southern side of K<sub>2</sub>.

No electrical phenomena in the atmosphere were observed. The differences of temperature are enormous. One day they observed  $-25^{\circ}$  C early in the morning, and  $+38^{\circ}$  C at noon. At the place where Conway supposed a saddle to be situated in K<sub>2</sub> — Broad Peak Ridge — the party reached, on the 10th day, the *Firnbruch* between the two peaks. To the N. N. E. an extensive *Firnbecken* stretches itself. The ridge of K<sub>2</sub> stretches in the same direction. The N. N. E. saddle was called a *Grenzsattel* as in the Alps; its height was 20,550 feet. On its north side a mighty ice-stream was directed to the east. Different excursions were made to examine the

<sup>1</sup> Dr. H. Pfannl, *Eine Belagerung des Tschogo-Ri (K<sub>2</sub>) in der Mustaghkette des Hindukusch (8720 m.)*. Zeitschr. d. Deutsch. u. Österreich. Alpenvereins. Jahrg. 1904. Band XXXV. Innsbruck 1904, p. 88 et seq.