

possibility of attacking K 2 from the N. E. Dr. WESSELY and Dr. JACOT reached a height of 22,000 feet. On July 12th Dr. PFANNL and Dr. WESSELY made a last attempt from a point on the principal ridge of K 2 and less than six km. from the peak K 2. They had to return on account of Dr. PFANNL'S illness, and the 22,000 feet remained the record of the expedition. A little map of the regions round and N. E. of K 2 is connected with Conway's map.

Regarding the altitudes reached Dr. Pfannl says at another place:<sup>1</sup>

Bei diesen Rekognoszierungen erreichte ich einmal 21,350', Dr. Wessely und Jacot 22,000'; schliesslich verlegten Dr. Wessely und ich unser Lager auf 6300 m . . . . oben blieb das Wetter schlecht, so dass es zu keiner weiteren Unternehmung kam; haben wir den Rekord mit damals 23,000' nicht gebrochen, so dürfte die Tatsache so langen Aufenthaltes in so bedeutender Höhe wohl wichtiger sein als ein Vorprellen für Stunden oder Minuten über eine zufällige Grenze.

On September 8th 1903, C. F. FERBER and E. HONIGMANN left Srinagar, and took the road of Burji-la (4,850 m.), from where the Mustagh Range became visible in the distance with Mango-Guser, Masherbrum, Mustagh Tower, K 2 and Gusherbrum. From Deosai they travelled down the Indus valley to Skardo and Askole.<sup>2</sup> The great range Kara-korum—Himalaya separates, according to Ferber, India, and specially Kashmir from the interior of Asia, and has only two practicable passes. Over the eastern one passes the road between Leh and Yarkand, the western one joins Gilgit in Dardistan, *viâ* the Pamirs, with Kashgar. A third pass is the Mustagh-Pir between Skardo in Baltistan and Yarkand, which for generations has not been used. YOUNGHUSBAND was the last to cross it, 1887.

The road went up the Biafo valley. In his narrative he only gives the names used by the Balti natives, but adds within brackets the names to be found on CONWAY'S map.

He has only noted reliable names, though the reliability is not absolute. Lūmá is valley, paró fireplace. Korofon was the first paró, beyond Bió (Biafo glacier), Bardumal was the second paró. In the evening of the third day they camped a little above Paju, at the foot of the Baltoro Glacier. This was the headquarters. September 26th they began the wandering in the labyrinth of gravel on the Baltoro, the length of which he estimates at about 50 km. The moraines looked old, here and there covered with vegetation. They ascended along the left side of the glacier. Liligo was the fourth paró. All the way to Ordokás they followed the left side. The first side valley to the south or left side was Chober Zechen Luma (Liligua gl.). The first side valley to the north or right side was the (Uli Biaho Luma), the second,

<sup>1</sup> *Von meiner Reise zum K<sub>2</sub> in den Bergen Baltistans. Mitteil. d. K. K. Geogr. Gesell. in Wien.* Band XLVII, 1904, p. 247 *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> C. F. Ferber: *Die Erkundung des Mustaghpasses im Karakorum-Himalaya. Zeitschr. des Deutsch. u. Österreich. Alpenvereins.* 1905. Band XXXVI. Innsbruck 1905, p. 113 *et seq.*