

June 15th, 1909 LONGSTAFF, NEVE and SLINGSBY crossed the Saltoro Pass (18,200 feet) and »what was supposed to be the main divide of the eastern Karakoram». On the farther side they found the greatest glacier they had ever seen.

Together with Captain OLIVER, Longstaff, next September, proved that this glacier was merely the upper portion of the Siachen Glacier. Its full length was about 45 miles. The chain of very lofty peaks north of it constitutes »the true water-parting between India and Central Asia. Geological indications point to their direct continuity with the Gusherbrum chain, which has been shown by the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition to consist largely of various forms of limestone». From the crest of Rgyong La (18,700 feet), 30 miles to the south, Longstaff, on July 2nd realised the great elevation of this new group of peaks. »The observed altitude (of Teram-Kangri) will be 27,610 feet. This value has therefore been adopted for the present.»

July 12th the Saltoro Range was crossed from north to south by an entirely new pass, the Chulung La (18,300 ft.).<sup>1</sup>

On a photograph by SELLA (June 22nd, 1909) showed to the S. E. a lofty dominating snow peak, which Longstaff recognized as the peak he had photographed from the south and called Teram Kangri. The observations of the Italians compared with those of Longstaff again worked out a height of »just over 27,000 feet». »But it must be quite obvious that my results are merely tentative and are in sad need of confirmation by some properly qualified surveyors.»

On his map, *Explorations in the Eastern Karakoram*, he has entered 27,610 feet for Teram Kangri. His own heights are red on the map, and determined »from clinometer, Watkin aneroid, and hypsometrical observations». As the height of the new-conquered giant was given within ten feet, it seemed to be very nearly correct.

The altitude, however, by scientific observation proved to be exaggerated.

V. W. B. COLLINS in 1911 was able to take many observations of the Teram Kangri and surrounding peaks with his theodolite.<sup>2</sup> The station, called Ningstet after the nearest village, was at 18,750 feet. He had made similar observations from the Wusak station. The combined observations gave 26,422 feet. Then he marched up the Nubra to Strongstet, the northern-most village on the left bank of that river. From this third station Strongstet, new observations were taken to the Teram Kangri. As the three angles of the triangle formed by the three stations amounted to some degrees in excess of 180° he returned to Ningstet, which led to the necessary

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Geographical Journal*. Vol. XXXV. June 1910, p. 632.

<sup>2</sup> T. G. Longstaff: *Mr. Collins' Triangulation of Teram Kangri*. *Alpine Journal*. August 1912. Vol. XXVI, p. 307 et seq. — Cf. *Geogr. Journal*. Vol. XXXIX, p. 71.