

corrections. »This change in the position of the peak alters the value of the height of the peak as given above, reducing it about 2,000 ft.» A fourth station was chosen near the village of Tiggur. »I now had Teram Kangri from four places and considered this quite sufficient for fixing its position and height without any margin for doubt.» The stations of observation had been corrected with the existing triangulation, *viz.*, MONTGOMERIE'S Indus series. COLLINS made a splendid work and gained his result after admirable perseverance.

Longstaff adds: »The computations are not quite complete yet, but for the present, the highest peak of Teram Kangri is given as 24,489 ft. and the position as Lat. $35^{\circ} 34' 37'' 31$, Long. $77^{\circ} 07' 31'' 08$, about four miles S. and two miles E. of where I placed it and 3,000 ft. lower. There appears to be no doubt that Mr. Collins has correctly identified the peak shown as Teram Kangri on my sketch map. The serious error in the altitude which I attributed to this peak perhaps arose from a mistake in identifying the true summit from the eastern end of my base-line....¹

In the same season Dr. C. CALCIATI got 24,793 feet for the highest peak. In 1912 Mr. GRANT PETERKIN gave it 24,510 feet. An error of 3,100 feet on a peak the height of which has been determined from clinometer, aneroid and hypsometrical observations, is too much.

Already in 1905 Dr. LONGSTAFF had given a fine example of the indomitable perseverance with which he later on at several occasions attacked the mountain giants of Himalaya and Kara-korum. I have mentioned before² his journey together with CHARLES A. SHERRING. On that occasion he made an attempt to climb Gurla-mandata, which he has described in Sherring's book and in the *Alpine Journal*.³

He started from Takla-kot on July 18th with two BROCHEREL brothers from Courmayeur, with whom he had been climbing in Kumaon. The chief object of the Gurla-expedition seems to have been to »improve on the record of 24,000 ft. established by Mr. Graham» on Kabru more than 20 years earlier.⁴ However Longstaff's Hick's boiling point thermometer was not reliable, as it July 22nd, indicated an altitude of 25,400, an »absurd result, for the summit of Gurla is only 25,350 ft. above sea-level by triangulation». The party climbed from the west, but took a wrong ridge, was stopped by a deep chasm with a glacier and had to return. The next spur to the north was tried. The bivouac of July 22nd »was a very high one: on comparison with the peak 22,200 ft. of the survey, I should estimate our altitude at about

¹ Cf. *Geogr. Journ.* Vol. XXXV, p. 632.

² *Vide supra.* Vol. II, p. 136 *et seq.*

³ *Western Tibet and the British Borderland.* London 1906, p. 213 *et seq.*, and *Six Months' Wandering in the Himalaya.* *Alpine Journal.* August 1906. Vol. XXIII, p. 202 *et seq.*

⁴ In 1883 W. W. GRAHAM reached an elevation of 23,500 feet on the Kabru. In his paper: *Travel and ascents in the Himalaya*, it is said that he »reached the lower summit of Kabru, at least 23,700 feet above sea». *Proceedings Royal Geographical Society.* Vol. VI, 1884, p. 429 and 593.