

They passed Crystal Peak, 19,400, from which CONWAY had discovered the basin where the Godwin-Austen, Upper Baltoro and Vigne Glaciers meet. Turning north they had the Godwin-Austen Glacier in front, and in the background the K₂.

May 25th. They had camped at »Concordia«, where the two great main branches of the Baltoro meet: the Godwin-Austen Glacier coming from the K₂ in the north and the Upper Baltoro Glacier coming from the Golden Throne and Bride Peak in the S. E. Two other good-sized glaciers come down the western side of the Broad-Gasherbrum chain. These four glaciers are at least five miles broad. Numberless smaller tributaries come in from other parts of the chain. The Baltoro valley itself is less than two miles broad. The glaciers are covered with almost geometrically regular moraines. FILIPPI gives a very good description of the magnificent landscape.

The Concordia Basin is, on account of its situation, the best base of departure for topographical work. K₂, Gasherbrum IV, Bride Peak (Karakoram No. 8) and Masherbrum I, 4 of the most important trigonometrical stations, are visible from it.

The whole chain of Broad Peak, the Gasherbrums, including Hidden Peak and Golden Throne, is sedimentary formation. The mountains west of it, from Staircase to Bride Peak are crystalline rocks, granites, gneisses, quartzes.

Broad Peak (27,132) is the sixth of the highest known mountains: Mount Everest, K₂, the two peaks of Kinchinjunga, and Malaku in the Everest group being the highest.

The next Camp, III, was pitched at the southern foot of K₂. Provisions for one month were brought up.

The eastern side of K₂ was extremely steep. The same observation had been made by YOUNGHUSBAND from the north. From Camp III, K₂ was examined. Synchronous meteorological observations were taken. The height was 16,493 feet.

On May 30th the DUKE made a dash on the southern side of the K₂, and in the beginning of June the examination of the Savoia Glacier, west of K₂, began. Here they camped at 18,176 feet on the glacier. From this starting point the western face of the K₂ was examined. At the head of this glacier the Savoia Pass was 21,870 feet high. The northern side of the K₂ proved to be inaccessible. The new glacier and the pass had been discovered by the Duke.

FILIPPI has a rather sharp criticism of GUILLARMOD'S map of the upper part of the Godwin-Austen Glacier, as well as of the altitudes, which are »generally considerably in excess of the ones measured by us«. The upper Godwin-Austen Basin is, on Guillarmod, over 9 miles long, in reality less than 4 miles. »The bearing of the valley is incorrect.« Dr. PFANNL'S map of the same expedition is »nearer the actual dimensions of the valley than the map published by Guillarmod. The outline of the chains and ridges is also more nearly correct.«