

In three stages he went up to the Chogolisa Saddle, where he camped at 20,784 (XIV). Camp XV, approaching Bride Peak was at 21,673.

On July 12th, they reached 23,458 feet. At the higher camp, XV, the height was 22,483.

No one before now had ever camped at such a height, except possibly Longstaff. In 1905 he passed a night in the open on the snowy crest of Gurla Mandhata, at a height tentatively estimated by him to be about 23,000 feet.¹

On July 18th the Duke nearly reached the Bride Peak, but retreated at a height of 24,600 feet. »The height attained by the Duke exceeds by 700 feet» all earlier records. He gives the highest points reached by men. »Longstaff climbed to a considerable height on the ridge of Gurla Mandhata in 1905 — probably beyond 23,000 feet, though instrumental observations of the altitude were lacking.»

On his first expedition, 1887, YOUNGHUSBAND crossed the old Mustagh Pass and the Baltoro. He discovered and crossed the Aghil Chain situated between the Kwen-lun and the Kara-korum, separating the Yarkand-darya from the Oprang River system. In 1868 HAYWARD had seen the Aghil Chain, which he believed to be the Kara-korum. (See *Proc. Roy. Geogr. Soc.*, 14., 1869, p. 41). In 1889 Younghusband crossed the Aghil Chain again. He found it running N. W.—S. E., 125 miles long with snowy peaks up to 23,000 feet.

Younghusband followed the Oprang valley up, believing that it led to the Saltoro Pass, which, according to tradition, was a way between Baltistan and Kashgar. In 1909 the Saltoro Pass, which is merely a short-cut between the Shayok and Nubra Rivers, was discovered by LONGSTAFF. Younghusband's observations and maps of the Upper Oprang valley could not be brought into harmony with those made by the DUKE at Windy Gap. »Nor were the factors established by the expedition enough to warrant the identification of the Aghil chain with the mountain range which the Duke had seen to the east, and which he and Sella had photographed.» — »In any case, the panoramas taken by Sella and the Duke depict an utterly unknown region between the Oprang valley, the upper Siachen Glacier and the Broad-Gasherbrum range.»

Of special importance are the collections of specimens of rocks made during the expedition and described by VITTORIO NOVARESE and R. D. OLDHAM. The fundamental outlines of the geology of this part of the Kara-korum had been drawn by H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN and R. LYDEKKER. The latter's map was published in 1883 and reproduced in the second edition of the *Manual of the Geology of India*, 1891. At that time, however, the geology of the Baltoro Region was perfectly unknown. To this knowledge CONWAY added important material, and LONGSTAFF

¹ As shown above, this record cannot be taken into consideration.