

as the death of Sultan Said Khan Ghazi near Dapsang in 1533, which gave rise to the still existing name of Daulet Bek-öldi.

The Siachen Glacier has a width of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles at the entrance of the Lolophond. To the west is the Peak 36 = 25,400 feet, and to the N. E. is the Teram Kangri, 24,510 feet. The Tawiz Peak, 21,000 feet, north of the Lolophond Glacier was climbed, and a commanding view of the Siachen presented itself. The only Baltoro Peak that could be identified was the Bride Peak, 25,110 feet.

She calls the Siachen the Rose Glacier, which is a translation of the word. She uses both. It is the largest glacier in Asia.

From the point where the Lolophond meets the Siachen they began their exploration.

Opposite to them from the east, the Tarim Shehr Glacier enters. Between the two is the Junction Peak, 20,840 feet high.¹

The gradient of the Siachen Glacier in a distance of 12 miles upward from Tarim Shehr, showed a rise of 1,442 feet, or one foot in 37. The best route is along the eastern medial moraines.

The Peak 36 Glacier, coming from the west, was examined. It enters the Siachen just above the Lolophond Glacier.

The water-parting ridge is not seen at all from any part of the Siachen Glacier.

The Siachen Glacier finds its main source in the King George V Group Peak 23, 26,470 feet. In its upper reaches or rather its east arête, descends to the col and

¹ The term »Teram» Mrs. Bullock Workman had found to be unknown, both amongst Asiatic natives and European scholars. »As Tarim is used in Chinese Turkestan for cultivated areas or oases, it is possible as Sir Aurel Stein suggests, that the Baltis may have heard of it in connection with the Tarim basin or Yarkand as applied to the country beyond their frontier, and by usage easily have perverted it into Teram, which they applied to Tarim Shehr.» She has left the name Teram Kangri unchanged on her map. She is quite right in defending the correct spelling of names against attempts to save the wrong ones. If a traveller has written Chak-chimmo instead of Chang-chenmo, the wrong term has, of course, to be abolished. It is one of the objects of geographical exploration to try and get as pure spellings as possible. In the case of Teram Kangri, Dr. LONGSTAFF, however, is certainly right, especially if the a is pronounced as an e (as in »embroil»). *Tarim* means river in East Turkish, *Terem* is a region of agriculture from the verb *teremaq*, saw. In Eastern Turkestan I have visited three villages of the name Terem (cp. *Pet. Mitt.*, Erg. Bd. XXVIII. 1900, Index p. 367). In my *Scientific Results* (Vol. II, Index p. 690) the name returns. Terimi-mojughu and Terimi-mojuk I have there translated »The Cape of the Cultivated Fields». If a channel or river is situated near a village Terem, the watercourse may also be called Terem. In *Tarim* there is always a meaning of flowing, streaming. When in the middle of the lake Kara-koshun one comes to a place where the current is visible, it is called *tarim*. *Tere* means skin, *Terema-köli* = »The Lake of the Fish-skin». The Baltis have never heard of the River Tarim, at least not of the »Tarim Basin», which as an object of physical geography is unknown even to the natives of Eastern Turkestan. Yeti-shahr or Alti-shahr are the common terms for this country, though Yarkand is still more in use. Teram Kangri, meaning »The Ice Mountain of the cultivated Field», and Tarim Shahr, meaning the »Oasis city», are both nonsense. Probably Terem and Tarim, near the Siachen Glacier, are one and the same word, differently pronounced by natives from different villages and having a meaning, perhaps in Balti or in Tibetan, that is not cleared up. One Turki and one Tibetan word combined, as in Teram Kangri, seems to be very unlikely.