

the longitude brought up by the chronometers, and I resolved to determine the longitude of Camp 1 by triangulation from some of the peaks fixed by the Pamir Boundary Commission.

For this purpose sites for hill stations had to be selected, but, owing to the severity of the weather, I was unable to reach the elevation I wished.

The day after we reached the Taghdumbash Pamir, Cobbold, who was not an enthusiast in the work of surveying, set off in search of the *ovis Poli*, which were plentiful in the Kukteruk nullah, but these animals were so uncommonly wary that I declined to waste much time in their pursuit, and moved towards Ujabadi, rejoining my companion on the route.

This was the more necessary as on the latest map of this part of the country our present locality was represented incorrectly, and it was indispensable for topographical work that we should have good values for the longitude of our encampment. The requisite operation is exceedingly simple in theory, but, owing in great measure to difficulties arising from the lateness of the season, I found it troublesome in practice. By the end of October, when work was well begun at Hill Station "A," 17,650 feet in height, near Mazar Sultan, there was too much snow and the wind was too strong and biting to permit the erection of the theodolite at the most suitable places. There was also very great difficulty in identifying the points which had to be observed. All of them had been fixed by Colonel Wahab from the west, from which quarter I had never seen them. I was doubtful of my longitude, and my perplexity was increased by the action of the wind, which altered the direction of the ruler on the plane table, aligning it now to one peak, now to another, each apparently as important as any of the others. In fact, to one looking westwards from Hill Station "A," near Mazar