

on the hill close to, and just in front of, the British Agency, I fixed the co-ordinates of the principal peaks in the high, snow-clad range south and west of Kashgar. On Curzon's map of the Pamirs there is represented a peak bearing the name of Mount Kungur. This peak I took to be the highest in the south-western range, but, being unable in Kashgar to ascertain its local name, I numbered it K2 (Kungur second peak). The height which I found for it was not 25,350 feet, but only 23,530 feet, the correctness of this altitude being, however, dependent on that of the barometric height assigned to Kashgar. K2, moreover, I found to be nearer Kashgar than Mount Kungur is represented on Curzon's map to be. The position of Muz Tagh Ata on this map is also incorrect, as it is really about twelve miles to the south-west and almost in line with Kashgar and K2, so that it cannot possibly be seen from Kashgar or any point near that town. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that the latitude of the highest peak visible from Kashgar, as determined in favourable weather when the whole range was clearly seen, is 22' 44" further north than that of Muz Tagh Ata, which is 38° 16' 43".

Kashgar does not suffer by a comparison with towns which I visited further to the east. Its bazaar I found to be cleaner, its streets broader, its shops in general better stocked, and its inhabitants more prosperous-looking than in other towns of Sin-Chiang. Even on days when there was no market, the streets were alive with a busy population, and long droves of camels testified to a brisk trade carried on mainly with Russian Turkestan. The formidable mud wall round the town had recently been to a large extent re-built, and, with the moat beyond, gave an appearance of dignity and strength. Within the town there was no proper water supply, but men and donkeys were continually employed in