

ground visited by me in 1900 along the slopes of the Muz-tāgh-atā range and on the way down to Kāshgar, see *Ruins of Khotan*, pp. 77 sqq., and for that crossed in 1906 on the journey from Tāsh-kurghān to Yangi-hissār via the Chichiklik pass, *Desert Cathay*, i. pp. 97 sqq. The historical topography of the latter route, as well as the legendary tradition attaching to the great snowy dome of Muz-tāgh-atā, have been discussed in my *Ancient Khotan*, i. pp. 40 sqq.; see also *Serindia*, i, pp. 76 sqq.

For a preliminary account of the route followed by me in 1913 across the Buramsāl pass and down the extremely difficult gorges passed by the lower Kara-tāsh river which drains the eastern slopes of Muz-tāgh-atā and Shiwākte (D. 3, 4), see *Geographical Journal*, xlviii, p. 110. There, too, p. 211 brief reference has been made to the journey which in 1915 took me from Kāshgar via Ōpal and over the Ulūgh-art pass to Russian territory at the southern headwaters of the Kizil-daryā and on the Alai.

*Astronomically observed latitudes.*

1900-01. Ghujak, Camp 5 (B. 4)	...	...	...	38° 2' 55"
Kara-su-karaul, Camp 6 (B. 4)	...	...	...	38° 11' 44"
Su-bāshi-karaul, Camp 9 (C. 4)	...	...	...	38° 24' 34"
Keng-shewar, Camp 10 (C. 4)	...	...	...	38° 25' 40"
Camp below Ak-tiken pass, Camp 16 (D. 3)	...	...	...	38° 51' 59"
Tāsh-malik, Camp 18 (D. 2)	...	...	...	39° 7' 5"
Kurghān-tim, Camp 21 (D. 1)	...	...	...	39° 28' 32"
1906-08. Toile-bulung, Camp 7 (D. 4)	...	...	...	38° 5' 42"
Karghai-aghzi, Camp 11 (D. 3)	...	...	...	38° 30' 42"

NOTES ON SHEET No. 3 (SARĪKOL)

This sheet comprises the Tāghdum-bāsh Pāmīr and the southern and main portion of Sarīkol. The delineation of the ground shown in it is based on numerous triangulated points which the work of the Pāmīr Boundary Commission (1905) and Captain Deasy (1896-98) had furnished. They are mostly high peaks and the open character of the large Sarīkol valley renders them easily recognizable from the main route followed. These fixed points taken from the available triangulation charts were used throughout for the plane-table surveys of 1900 and 1913 south of the latitude of Tāsh-kurghān. To the north of this place, the triangulation which Rai Rām Singh effected in 1906 from a base measured near Chushmān (see Appendix A) supplied an additional number of fixed points, and these, being visible at different places of the difficult route followed by him down the Tāsh-kurghān river valley, permitted the details of this route to be adopted as shown in the original plane-table. An astronomical value of latitude obtained at Udurghuk (D. 1) helps to confirm them.

Topographical details at the head of the Tāghdum-bāsh Pāmīr (from the Wakhjīr pass in the west to the junction of the main valley at Ming-taka-aghzi with that coming

from the Ming-taka pass) are taken from the plane-table survey of 1900. From Ming-taka-aghzi down to Ghujak-bai (lat. 37° 15' 0", long. 75° 23') details were added to the 1900 work from the plane-table survey of 1913 done on double the scale. Further down as far as Tāsh-kurghān, the topography is shown from the latter survey only, this having been done under my direct supervision. There are also a number of astronomically fixed latitudes available in the main valley, and these agree with the positions shown by the plane-table for the corresponding camps.

Besides the route followed down the Tāsh-kurghān R. by Rai Rām Singh and already referred to, two routes diverging north of Tāsh-kurghān are shown within this sheet. The one leading north-westwards to Tagharma and past the western flanks of the Muz-tāgh-atā range was surveyed in 1900 by Rai Rām Singh. As astronomical values for three camps and a number of triangulated peaks were available here for the plane-table work, the representation of the adjoining ground could be taken over without change from the 1900-01 map.

The third route leading north-eastwards to Yārkan and Kāshgar was surveyed in