

more likely that the objects I have mentioned were left behind by some caravan of Mongol pilgrims bound for Lhasa. Which route they took it was not possible to ascertain, for we never came across any further evidences of their presence.

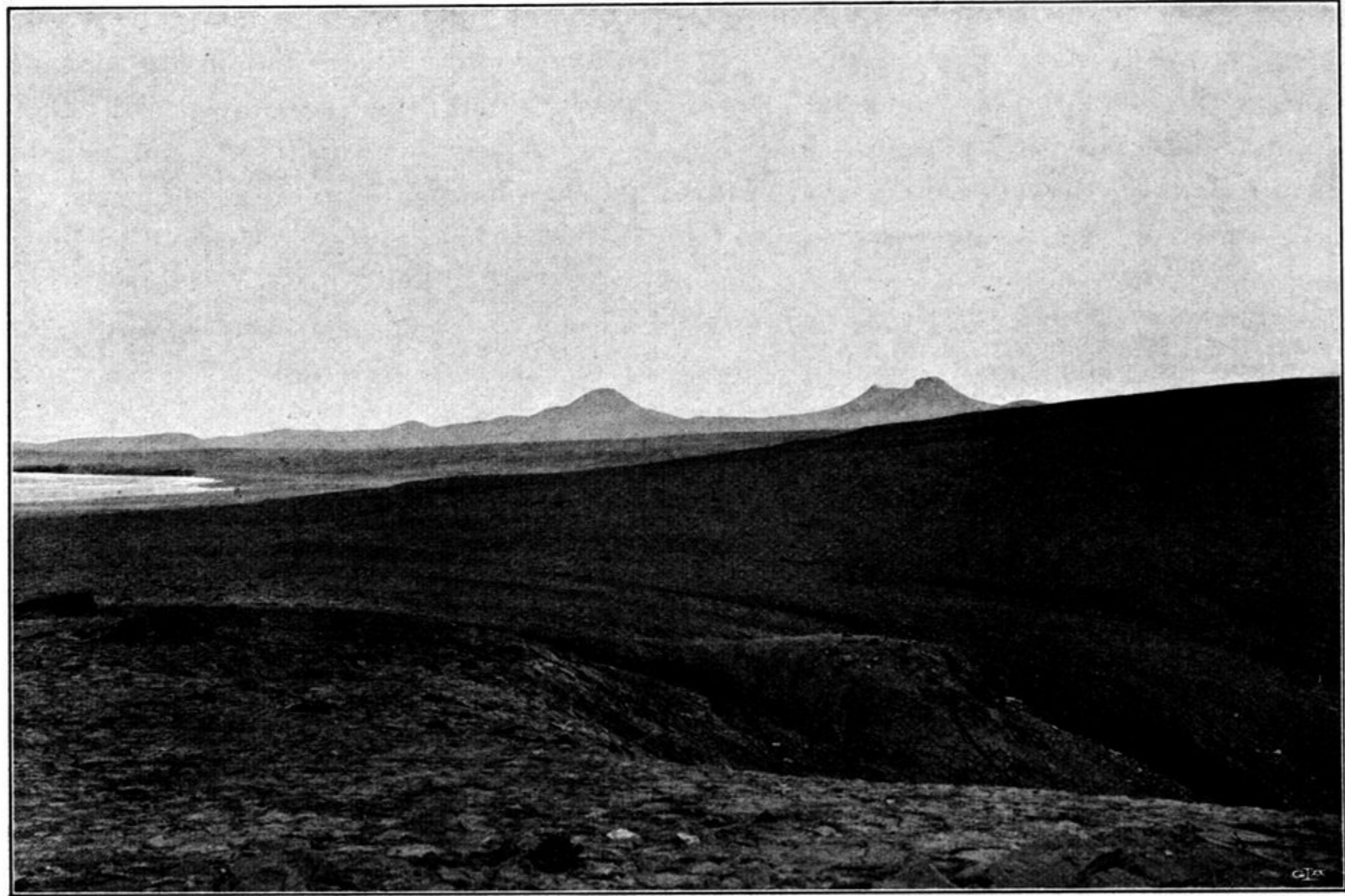


Fig. 74. VIEW TO THE SE FROM CAMP. XXVIII.

As for the rocks we met with that day, in the first hills south of Camp No. XXVII it was black clay-slate, fracturing into thin laminae, and dipping 62° towards the S. 35° W. At the first pass the rocks consist in part of the same species, dipping 62° to the N. 35° E. and in part of hard crystalline schists. On its southern acclivity were loose fragments of a variety of hard, white rock, which appeared to have belonged to some hidden vein of pegmatite. On the northern face of the second pass there was a hard crystalline schist, dipping 65° towards the S. 40° W., and north of the principal pass conglomerate cropped out in one spot, but in one spot only, namely at the edge of an eroded terrace. South of the same principal pass we had red sandstone, as also loose fragments of a variety of conglomerate. Close to Camp No. XXVIII there occurred a soft species of rock, presumably talcose. At the north-west base of the hill on which our tents were pitched the red sandstone was exposed in steep bare ledges, exhibiting very distinctly a dip of 34° towards the N. 50° E. This seemed to be the prevailing dip of the entire neighbourhood. All the hills round about are coloured brick-red with the disintegrated debris of this sandstone.

From the great glaciated mass, west of our camp, two huge ice-streams proceed towards the south-south-east; these we saw from the camp in profile,