

that in five days, supposing one marched 30 km. every day, one might reach Dimen-
alik, a point on the mountain-road between Tschertschen and Temirlik. Three days
are required to reach a pretty easy pass, on the other, that is the western, side of
which begin the sources of the brook which runs down to Vasch-schahri. On the
south of this route rises a mountain-range called Karava-tschalik, or the Black Craggy
Mountains. Another pass along this same route is said to divide the waters of the
Vasch-schahri from those of the Tschertschen-darja.

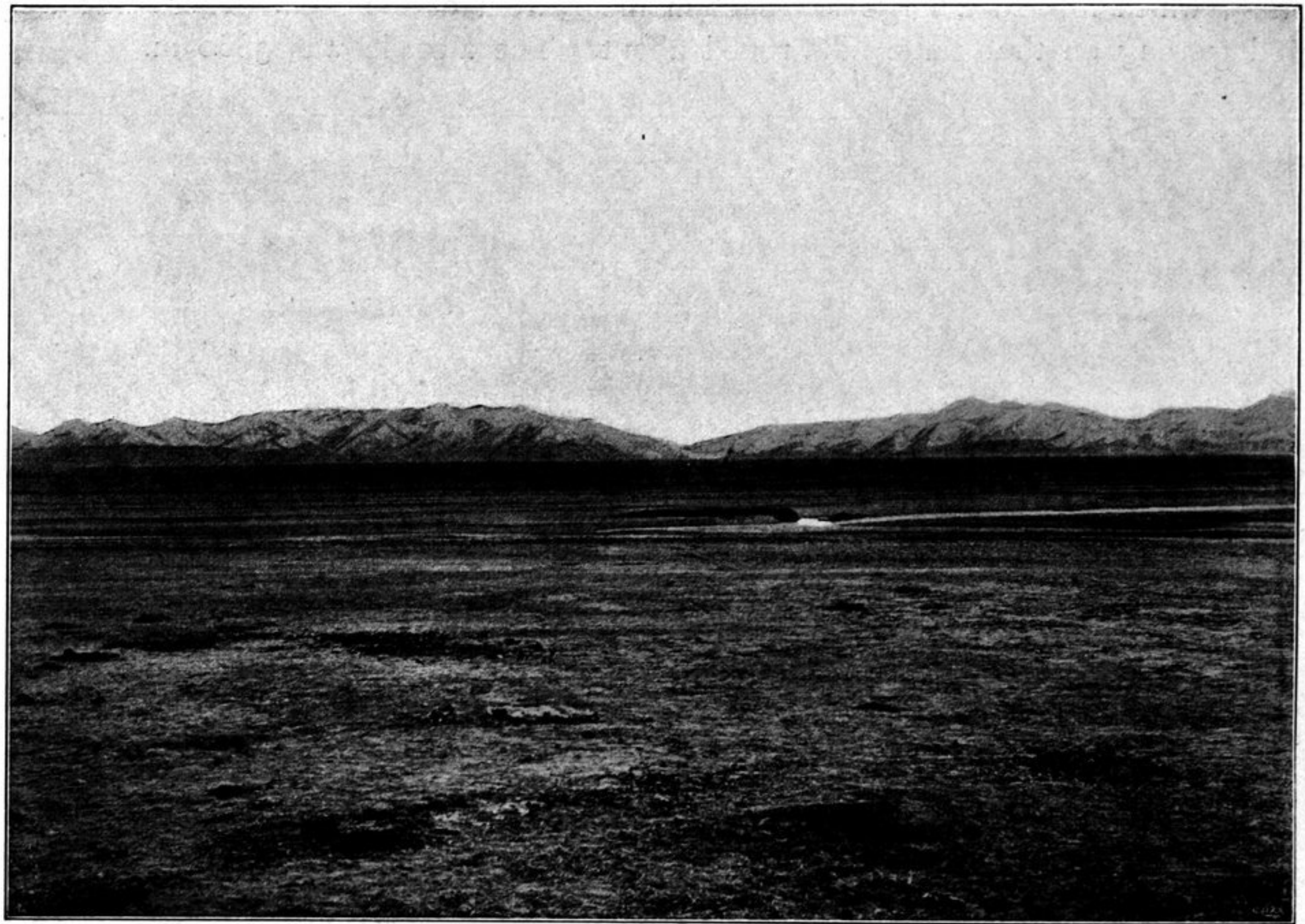


Fig. 323. LOOKING S 2° E FROM CAMP IX.

The varieties of rock that I observed during the course of this day were an extremely fine-grained, dark green, hard rock, dipping 47° towards the N. 50° W.; at Kisil-saj a hard, dark mica-schist, dipping 60° towards the S. 60° E. Otherwise we rode all day across soft, earthy ground, hard rock being remarkably rare, and only once or twice within reach.

May 28th. This day we travelled principally east-south-east, ascending first the glen of Kar-jaghdi, which from Camp VIII continues on towards the N. 60° W., until it at length joins the Tatlik-bulak. Its bed is level and has a gentle ascent, and is filled with fine gravel, through which were trickling a number of tiny rills caused by the melting of the last fallen snow, and coloured brick-red by the severely weathered and fast crumbling red sandstone and conglomerate, of which the erosion terraces of the glen are composed. This sandstone seemed to be bedded at an