

The slopes facing the east and south soon become free from snow. A little higher up the bottom of the valley was still snow-covered. The guides took us up to a threshold or saddle which proved to be secondary. Here the ground is absolutely barren and very treacherous as the animals at every step sink down in the wet, soft mud, which is so much the more tiring as the slopes are very steep. Here the crevices in the soft ground are very readily visible, forming two systems of regular lines crossing each other, the one radiating and curved like the leaves of a palm-tree, the other concentric. There are also lines along which gravel of different magnitude has gathered, some coarse, and some fine. On these tremendous heights the mountains may indeed be said to be rotten and showing a very far advanced degree of decomposition.

From this secondary threshold there are still some very steep slopes to be ascended before one arrives at the saddle of *Chang-lung-yogma* at the height of 5,780 m. The pass is, therefore, about 120 m. higher than the *Kara-korum* Pass, whose absolute altitude, according to my observation in 1902, is 5,658 m., and which, therefore, and for morphological reasons is more easy than the *Chang-lung-yogma*. On the pass, living rock finally cropped out, and proved to be sandstone as before, and very rotten.

The way up to the pass, such as it presented itself from *Camp I* towards N. 14° W., is to be seen on Panorama 12, Tab. 3. I ascended a hill situated some 50 m. just above the pass, from which a more commanding view was to be gained. It is, however, extremely difficult or rather impossible to take one's bearings and whereabouts from this enormous height, though the view, as a picture, is certainly one of the most magnificent in the whole world. There is nothing to be recognized, neither peaks nor valleys, except the one we just have travelled up and which is to be seen to the S. 12° W. Still this view, of which Panorama 11, Tab. 2, gives only a very slight idea, is more fascinating than anything else during the whole journey, as it commands such an enormous area of the earth's surface.

A nearer study of this Panorama is interesting. It embraces the whole horizon, as I have started sketching straight south, gradually turning around to the west, north, and east and back to south. It should be remembered that I am standing on the crest of the water-parting *Kara-korum* Range. I am standing on a saddle, the absolute height of which is only perhaps one or two hundred meters lower than the neighbouring parts of this crest which is levelled by weathering to a general height that, so far as the eye reaches, is not surpassed by any peaks; at the most, by comparatively low cupola-shaped protuberances of the crest itself. The *Kara-korum* heights in the neighbourhood of my standpoint are easily seen on Panorama 11, of which they form the foreground. The crest of the water-parting protuberance of the *Kara-korum* is stretching to the N. W. towards the *Kara-korum* Pass. Of this the