

paces; it is as if the whole ground were rotten. South of the second protuberance, *Camp LX* was pitched in a deep valley where the height was only 4,843 m., even lower than *Chuta 61* marching days ago, and nearly the same height as *Mont Blanc* (4,810 m.).

Some distance above our camp, there was a Tibetan camp, the two owners of which payed us a visit and gave some information. The names mentioned by the woman the day before proved to be correct. The mountain range to the east of our route for the last two days, was called *Tsang-tsa-kang*. They were from *Gertse*, a place to which they reckoned 15 or 16 days; from *Gertse* they reckoned 25 days to *Gartok*, and 22 days to *Tok-jalung*. These Tibetans had 5 yaks for sale, and some goats, the milk of which was an important part of their nourishment. Their principal livelihood is hunting. When they have camped at a new place, where the grass is good and sufficient for their yaks, sheep, goats and ponies, they are sure very soon to kill a wild yak and are then occupied for some days to prepare it, and have food for many days. If the game gets shy and leaves the place, they wander to another hunting ground — the country is big enough and the hunters are few, as we have seen. The wild yak's dung is collected by the women and children, and a fire is always burning in the tent. The Tibetans sold us 5 yaks, 4 sheep and 8 goats, some fat and milk, and thus saved us from a rather critical situation.

The two Tibetans agreed to accompany us some days' march, which was a good help both in finding the road and getting the correct geographical names. Before leaving *Camp LX* they gave us four names more in the vicinity *viz.*, a small snowy peak to the N. 89° E., *Mayu-gangri*, some not very high yellow hills to the N. E., *Kuge-jani*, the plain east of the camp and south of the lake, *Kuge-kemar*, and a red mountain north of the lake, *Sa-moma-sakche*, not entered on my map. On the latter, Pl. 5, there is a *Tsantsa-kang*, which should rather be written *Tsang-tsa-kang*, which is the continuation of the range north of the lake as shown on Pl. 4¹.

On *November 14th* more than two thirds of the march take us S. E., the rest, S. W. The distance is 14 km., and the ground again rises 107 m. or to 4,950 m., which is the height of *Camp LXI*. The rate of the ascent is, therefore, as 1:131. This day and the day before we had no wind worth mentioning; the minimum temperature had been -27.1° , proving that the temperature is independent of the wind.

To our right we have a series of rounded hills from which several small and a few considerable watercourses come down, all filled with gravel and perfectly dry. In one of them, called *Gomo-kelung*, the sand of its brook was auriferous and it used,

¹ On Pl. 5 there is a red P indicating a panorama sketched at *Camp LX, Gomo*. This is, however, missing in the panoramic atlas. In a very few cases I have forgotten to indicate, on my original sketch, where the panorama was drawn. Such panoramas have, of course, been excluded.