

It was hard work to climb the pass. We seemed never to reach the top. A little farther on it became visible that the *firn* basin of the second glacier at least partly was in connection with the *névés* of the first glacier. The view increases in grandeur the higher we reach. Sometimes one has the impression of walking between low stone-houses and walls in villages when the pilgrims' road is winding between the blocks. The several religious customs of the pilgrims, I have described in my personal narrative. Some of the blocks are round, others sharp-edged, all are grey, and all sizes are represented, from small blocks to quite gigantic ones. Sometimes one can rather talk of a block-scrée with steps trodden for centuries by thousands of pilgrims.

The last slope up to the pass is very steep and full of blocks. To our right is a considerable mountain covered with snow which on its surface is formed into ice, shining like pure white metal. A part of it forms a little hanging glacier, the edge of which is abruptly broken off. To the north of us is a pass of no importance, as it leads to the *Tseti* valley only. Our track follows the top of a ridge of blocks with small rillets at both sides. There is no interruption in the series of blocks with pyramids of votive-stones on the top. In bad weather and snow they show the road.

The *Kailas* is not in sight. From the pass itself it is also hidden. On the pass there is a gigantic block with poles and rags as shown on Pan. 321, Tab. 58. The same panorama shows the *Kailas* group so far as it is visible from *Dolma-la*. The view is magnificent. To the south is the little hanging glacier mentioned above. The little lake on the other side of the pass is not yet visible, but we see the ice which stretches down from the mountain and is cut off at its southern shore.

Near the pass the living rock is the same as before; »graue, biotit- und hornblendeführende Granite (Quartzbiotit-diorite)» is the diagnose given by Professor Hennig.<sup>1</sup> There is also »glimmerreiche Verwitterungsmasse».

From the pass our road goes down very steeply between thousands of blocks to the little lake, called *Tso-kavála* by the pilgrims. On p. 212, Vol. II, is a photo of it, showing the ice-edge standing vertically at its southern shore. The pilgrims' road follows the northern shore. Here is a belt of open water from 1 to 5 m. broad; the rest of the little lake, or rather pool, was frozen. The ice was white and full of cracks. Along the southern shore the ice seemed to be very rotten. Our guide said the lake never becomes quite ice-free. It is a moraine-lake.

Having passed *Tso-kavála* we again descend steeply as before. To our right the wild rock walls continue, as seen on the last-mentioned panorama, and photo. The rocks are vertically cleft as hitherto. There are fantastic formations like pyramids and towers and one pillar had the form of a mushroom. When these formations crumble the scree of blocks increase.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. V, p. 105.  
48. IV.