

abruptly westward, and runs for a dozen marches parallel to the Indus, and only separated from it by this great range, which it finally bursts through, joining the main Indus in Baltistân.»

He met HAYWARD, who went up the Chang-chenmo, while Shaw travelled up the valley of the hot spring. Here he came across the difficult steep place, where ADOLPH SCHLAGINTWEIT had »built up a kind of sloping path-way». Crossing a pass, about 19,000 feet high, he entered the Lingzee-tang. Of Lak-zung he says: »This is the name of that curious set of valleys leading down from the high plain of Lingzee-tang into a lower one on the north. They are both over 16,000 feet above the sea.» He describes the country as a system of parallel ridges, with corresponding valleys running north-west to south-east, »of which the granite rocks form one». There is another system of valleys crossing this at right angles.

October 26th he reached a place called Tarldat. October 30th the plain is found to narrow into a valley which curves off to the N. W. with a low broken granite ridge on its north-eastern side. Beyond this ridge is the Kara-kash River, and beyond that a high steep shingly snow-topped range, the Kwen-lun. The next day he reached Kara-kash, and saw to the N. E. high snow mountains and glaciers; the course of the stream came down very steeply from there and he fancied the source of the river was near. He annotates that »Mr. Hayward afterwards struck the head of this stream about eighty miles up, and followed it down to this spot. He proved it to be the real head of the Kara-kash River, and that it offers a better route than that which I had taken across the high plains.»¹

When marching down the Kara-kash on November 2nd, Shaw found that the river was also fed by numerous hot springs. On the north side granite rocks prevailed. Then he continued to Shahidullah and finally crossed his eleventh pass since India, Sanju-davan.

In the summer of 1869 he undertook his return journey to India, crossed, June 18th, the Sanju-davan and went down to Kara-kash and Shahidullah.

The following passage, written from the road between Suget-davan and Chibra, going south, is of interest as compared with other opinions Shaw had expressed regarding the Kara-korum:

We had a full view of the high snow mountains opposite (Karakoram), of which we had been seeing more and more peaks ever since Chibra. Ascending the level of the table-land on our right, we saw a cut in the range south-south-west. This leads to the Karakoram Pass. Further to the left, snowy mountains come round (bordering the upper Kara-kash), getting more and more rounded, though still snow, till they meet the Kuen Lun or Sooget Range behind us. This range, a high snowy one, faces the Karakoram, being about parallel and more regular as we see the actual range, while of the Karakoram

¹ Op. cit., p. 96.