

opposite the Chober Zechen was the Trahongé Luma (Uli Biaho). Wild rocks, towers, needles, groups are to be seen. The next side valleys to the right were: Talve Luma (Dunge gl.), Piale Luma (Durni gl.), Mustagh Luma (Piale gl.). Chober Zechen was the fifth paró.

September 27th. At the next valley to the left, Chober Zechen Germa Luma the Gusherbrum (8,034 m.) became visible. Then followed Cho Blák Luma. Ordokas was the sixth paró opposite to Piale Luma (Durni gl.). Traces from ECKENSTEIN'S expedition were seen. Now the glacier was crossed to its northern or right side. Mitre Peak and Masherbrum (7,821 m.) became visible. At the foot of the latter was Mundu Luma.

The moraine hills were up to 50 m. high. Blocks of granite, mica, schist and marble are found. Lungka (Camp 14,120) was the seventh paró near the entrance to the Mustagh Luma (Piale gl.). In this valley the eighth paró, Mustagh Spangla, was reached. The valley is nearly filled with the Mustagh Glacier. At the right side the valley is bounded by wild rocks, covered with snow and ice on their northern side. Four glaciers join in the upper reaches of the Mustagh Glacier, of which the uppermost is the Mustagh Pass.

The next day they reached a place with 22 abandoned and ruined huts, and a little higher up a level place, called Schāgārām, where Baltis and Yarkandis were said to have played polo in old days. Still higher up, at Lobsana Blangsa, an hermit had lived. Here the second headquarters were placed. The height was about the same as Mont Blanc. To the south the landscape with Masherbrum and Mundu Glacier was admirable. Fireplaces of three stones, still black, were remains of travellers years ago.

September 29th Lobsana Blangsa was left. The first side glacier from the left was called Snake Glacier. Its S. E. neighbour was called Black Tooth gl. and Black Tooth was the mighty pyramidal rock from which both came. The third glacier, Tower Glacier, comes from Mustagh Tower. From this point the Mustagh valley turns to the west. The rocky mass to the left or south was called Neptune. To the right was the mass called Seven Pagodas. Opposite it is the Snow Cap and between the two the Mustagh Pir glacier comes down. The lowest passage of the Snow Cap is the Mustagh Pass.

Five hours hard struggle against rock, ice and snow brought the two wanderers and one of their guides to the top of the Mustagh Pass — im Herzen des Kara-korum Gebirges und auf der Wasserscheide zwischen Indus und dem Tarimbecken. YOUNG-HUSBAND had obviously conquered the lowest part of the pass, and FERBER expresses his admiration for this great achievement of a man who had no experience in glacier wandering. The height was 5,800 m., Mustagh Circus 5,575 m., Lobsana Blangsa, 4,860 m., Lungka 4,510 m., Ordokas 4,225 m., Baltoro Camp 3,530 m., Askole 3,160 m., Skardu 2,350 m.