

On July 24th we continued S. S. E., south and S. S. W. 24 km., rising 389 m. or to 3,748 m. at our camp in the *Su-bashi* valley; being a rate of 1:62. Here I return to regions of *Eastern Pamir* which I had visited the summer before, 1894, when studying the glaciers of the *Mus-tagh-ata*. As I have described my experiences on this mountain more in detail in my book *Through Asia*, I will here quickly pass this region.

We travelled the ordinary road by *Yeri* and the *Ike-bel-su* glacier, the moraines of which reach even the mouth of the *Kuyunde* valley, and are pierced in a deep gorge by the river. The brook from *Basik-kul* was now very insignificant. The water of this lake had a temperature of 18.5° at 1 o'clock, whilst *Kara-kul* had 15.1° two hours later and at 8° in the air. We passed between both lakes in rain and wind.

In the *Usun-tal* valley we had seen only one tent. South of *Little Kara-kul* there were several *auls* with numerous flocks. In spite of the rain the *Su-bashi* brook was very small. Beyond the little fort of *Su-bashi* we reached the *aul* of *Togdasin Bek*, now counting 5 tents. A tent-dweller told us that the weather had been rainy for ten days and that in the nights it had snowed. The mountains were snowed over, as for instance *Koch-korchu*, *Tur-bulung* and *Kamper-kishlak*. The glacier brooks had dwindled and were frozen over higher up. The last winter had been very cold, but with little snow. A hard south wind had been constantly blowing. All high passes were now more or less covered with snow, as *Kara-tash*, *Merke*, *Kok-moinak* and *Chichekli*. The *Gez-darya* was unusually low.

On July 25th we travelled along the whole western side of the *Mus-tagh-ata* group. The first 16.7 km. took us S. W. and W. S. W. to *Ulug-rabat-davan*, 4,237 m. high, a rise of 489 m. and a rate of 1:34. From the pass we had 24.3 km. south and S. S. E. to *Gäjäk* with an altitude of 3,499 m., or a fall of 738 m., being a rate of 1:33.

The whole *Mus-tagh-ata* was now covered with snow all the way down to the snouts of the glaciers, and there were hardly any black rocks visible in the snow masses. At *Kara-su-karaul* two Chinese soldiers and eight Tajiks were stationed. In the upper part of the *Kara-su-jilga* several Kirgiz tents were pitched. A brook comes down from this valley. The largest watercourse we passed was the one from *Kok-sel* on the *Mus-tagh-ata* which carried some 8 cub. m. per second. Passing *Korumde-jilga* and *Kayinde-masar*, we camped at the *aul* of *Gäjäk* where 4 tents were pitched.

*Togdasin Bek* calculated that 280 tents were under his jurisdiction, of which 70 were at *Su-bashi* and *Kara-kul*; 45 tents at *Kara-kul* and *Keng-shevär* (or *-shvär*) were said to be under a special *bek*, *Alim Kul Bek*. *Muchi*, *Chaker-agil* and *Bulung-kul* were believed to possess 70 tents together.