



Part of the temple tower in the Sydza liang pass.

Immediately after, the direction was again WNW. The main course of the day was WNW and NW, only for short distances NNW and rarely N and NE. After 80 li the village of Nanmutang with 5 houses, and 85 li the village of Maka with 30 houses and at 89 li the village of Mukatsun with 15. — Towards the end of the day poppy fields became common. — Some had not yet begun to blossom. — We met a good many Mongol pilgrims on their way to Yutai Shan with bundles on their backs. — Between 5 and 6 o'clock there was a thunderstorm with heavy rain.

We continued to the NNW along the stony gorge. On a projecting spur of rock on the left that tried to close the gorge, as it were, a group of buildings with memorial gates, temples etc., had been placed picturesquely. These were the first houses of the village of Sianglungku, the other 1,800 houses of which lay on the other side of the spur, 2 li from Mukatsun. Suddenly we found ourselves in an open plain, about 7 miles wide, that, as it were, formed a huge passage between two enormous mountain ranges, the one we had recently crossed and another lying further W. The plain was richly cultivated and had many shady villages and was intersected by the road in a NW direction. Poppy fields were very numerous and their gorgeous colours aroused our admiration.

After 14 li we reached the river Futo (Puto, Suto) ho close to the village of Hsiao Chuan-tzu with 6 houses. At this place it was 63 yards wide, about knee-deep and flowed in an

June 29th
Yung nan
yu village.