

tioned, there was another, higher and also at an angle to the road, which formed a gate, as it were, with the western hill further north, through which the Hun ho, flowing on the left of the road, made its way. More hills were visible further north through this gap.

After 8 li the village of Main ho with 50 houses and the ruins of a fortified village. We continued along the river bed, crossing it several times. Its width was 20—35 feet, its depth 0.15 m, with a firm bottom. After 20 li Shahuko with 2,000 tja and a paotai at the point on the river where it flowed through the Great Wall, the direction of which was NE—SW at this place. On the opposite bank the ruins of a stone bridge were visible, 10 arches of it still remaining. In the next gorge as well as in the one we passed the day before yesterday at the village of Yuchia yao, there is an old road along the slope of the mountain with stone bridges and galleries, partly collapsed. A road is said to lead not far from Shahuko via Sintienza to a place on the Hwang ho and thence to Saratsi ting. After 35 li we left the valley. The road led over a slight rise in the ground on the right down into another very narrow valley between gentle, but distinct hills. A very small tributary of the Hun ho flowed at the bottom of the valley. After 40 li Tsa ha ying with 40 houses in a slightly broader part of the valley. Here we came out of the valley. The road took us over grassy hills of soft earth on the left, at first to the N, but soon after to the NNW. — After 45 li Tsao jouza. — The ground still ascended for a time. We crossed a fairly large ridge of soft earth. The descent by a sunken road was rather steep at times. — After 60 li Hwangchia jouza with 30 houses on the slope of the ridge. This was succeeded by a large, but not deep valley, cultivated throughout in contrast to the hills, where there was little tillage.

After 70 li we reached Koufa jouza on the other side of a small river. The ground again ascended slightly. After 71—72 li the road led into another gorge with a small water-course. The mountains were of sand, stone and rock, but not large. At 75 li Yung singo with 7—800 houses. We followed the left bank that ran into the same valley further south over a slight hill of löss. About a dozen villages could be seen in the well-tilled and fairly extensive valley, the opposite side of which was bounded by a considerable chain of mountains. Straight in front of us, approximately in the NW, we noticed a very distinct saddle-shaped valley in the mountains, on the left of which their dominating peaks rose. — Nin yuan, a large village without walls, lay in the valley, 3—4 li from the road. I was told that this was Nin yuan ting and that there was no other Nin yuan. On the Russian 40 verst map, however, Nin yuan ting is marked as a day's journey from the road.

We proceeded for a time along the bottom of the stony river bed, dry at present, that flows past Nin yuan in a NW direction towards the saddle-shaped valley. After 81 li Kanchiapeng-tzu with 30 houses on the very river bed and at 86 li Mongan-shihlu, the 30 houses of which were spread out along the road for a distance of about 5 li. We now came to the mountains that were steep on either side, but of no great height. They consisted of sand, stone and rock with a little grass here and there. At 91 li we passed a few houses. The rise in the ground towards the saddle-shaped valley was now very pronounced. The stony bed had given way to a small cleft next to the road. — We crossed the saddle by a sunken road. 93 li. Barometer No. 1 616.9. — After 100 li Tola su with 20 houses in a valley