article no VI

Diary of the 1931 Expediton to Western Tibet by Dr.N.W.Koelz.

June 7. HL

At 11 we set out from Naggar with 15 horses . Thakar Rup Chand has marked all the parcels and has written his diary where are located the mousetraps, old newspapers, blotters, cartridges, medicine packets, silver money, and the other things we will need during the four months before we cross the Great Himalayan Range for home. Gyaltsen has had a stubborn fever for several days and will cover the first stage by the motor lorry. The other servant, Dorje, has bought a kilta to carry home to the family in Lahul dainties acquired from the proceeds of his labour. The Lahuli family is like an out-hill. All the members labour for the benefit of the rest, with the exception that a little money is reserved by the worker for buying a few cheap cigarettes. Our caravan personnel is temporary. One of the party is going to be married tonight and most of the rest are involved in the festivities. In spite of the innumerable things that had to be put into the baggage at the last minute and the endless additions that Miss L. decided were indispensable for the journey, including rosewater, touremover and an alpaca muffler, all of which have been sureptitiously removed and stored against possible use at home, only an old tin has been left behind. It is dead sure that my nose will be burned raw when we get above 10,000, with or without all the remedies designed to prevent it. Besides, there is no room on the horses for superfluities. Each servant needs a horse for his provisions, since no food can be had for the first 2 months of the journey, and where will be put the heads of big game, dried plants? Although we have broken

up our happy home, everyone was relieved to be on the road, after the months of negotiating and planning and then the 2 weeks of strenuous waiting for the first horses to cross the Rothang La. The road to our first halt Manali, that leads along the precipice above the river and about which I was so thrilled last year has become commonplace, so habitual have magnificent views and stirring locations become. The mosquitoes that last year at Manali enforced an all-night vigil have not yet taken up their posts. A raucous-voiced woman that perched on a cliff half a mile above us swore at stray horses or humans that trespassed on her vacant fields amused the company till dark, when she descended and invited us who had been the main offenders to be her guests. Our friend, the half-breed who always solicits the loan of a fortune from any likely or unlikely source has been evicted from his last and nth home for failure to pay for something or everything connected with it and his tin roof has been confiscated to pay for previous sojourn elsewhere.

June 8. FL

The bridegroom, a lad of 18, joined the caravan at 10, together with four of his relatives and we set out from Manali. During the night new horses arrived to replace the feebler ones that had been recruited into the service at short notice. Also two animals were added, loaded with tea and shoes for sale to natives en route. The animals now total 17 and the horsemen 5. Cur staff numbers 4 but 21 more men will be added in Lahul and one left behind. The horsemen are all Moslems and our men Budhists. Gyaltsen has got rid of his fever and

there is no longer the prospect of having to start with all new help. Dorje, the last recruit to the service is blissfully good-natured and painfully smiling but does'nt understand Urdu or Tibetan, his native language any too well, and therefore is of limited usefulness. Besides, he sleeps like a stone and can't be awakened short of inflicting bodily harm and is so innocent that he would willingly give all our possessions to any stranger who asked for them. The need for guarding camp is, however, after today no longer urgent. The thieves that operate from Manali do not go beyond the Pass and in the territory ahead, except possibly in Leh, thievery is unknown. The Manali thieves have been especially active of late, having carried off 13 sheep loads in daylight, and the Laulis, their chief victims, are so exasperated that the next bandit caught will probably be roasted alive, a fate that one met before. Once they let the robbers cross the bridge and then they pulled up a couple planks behind them. When the robbers tried to flee back across the bridge, they fell into the river below and were finished. Four of the bridges on the road today were out, the timbers snapt from the heavy snow.

June 9.

At 7:15 we left Rahla (alt.8850) and arrived on top of Rothang (alt.13,400) at 12:15; at Khoksar (10,431) at 3:15. A fresh breeze began before daybreak and blew until the top of the Pass. From Sum, 2 hours this side of the crest, to near the river on the Koksar side the path has been on snow. Beyond the crest the snow was soft and the horses often broke through the crest. On

the lower stretch, over small rivulets there was such ice that a path had to be cut and the horses led across one by one. One animal loaded with a trunk and a bundle of newspaper slipped and rolled 50 ft. down a snowbank, but nothing was the worse for the slide and a revolution or two. Contrary to all reports and expectations there is hay for the animals at Koksas. The tent-dwelling Tibetans, that like the birds move north and south with the season, we left behind a few miles above Manali, excepting one family that has camped near the sourse of the Beas, on the valley floor. Last year in Mid-July the advance guard in full strength was encamped in streamer-bedecked tents at Sum. The Laulis with horse and goat caravans are swarming into Kulu and their worn-out grass shoes mark the path. The horses of one of these caravans fled last night from below Rahla, having first eaten up our horses breakfast, and were recovered only at Koksar where they tarried on their way home for refreshment. A huge herd of sheep and goat with dog supervisors also crossed with us and one lamb was born in the snow and had to be carried down. A little later each shepherd will be stuffed with lambs and kids, that cheerfully let themselves be transported in the folds of the herdsman's woollen blouse with only their heads exposed. Two fakirs, completely naked except that one had an umbrella and a thin cotton sheet also came with us. Barefooted on snow for five hours against a breeze that chilled their proper dress they went on without falter but showed signs of discomfort when we stopped to rest on a little area that the people had

cleared of snow for the sheep to halt on. Rup Chand offered them hot tea but it was refused. A cigarette was accepted. I am told that these people make free use of various habit forming drugs, most of them unknown in the Occident, which furnish them with delightful stimulation, transforming xdrawn into reality and in other ways enhancing the psychic life. Flowers are few. Only here and there the little royal purple iris (I.Kumaonensis) had formed a bed of bloom, and of the salmon pink primrose (P.rosea) that above 11000 feet makes a bright-hued carpet before the retreating snow, only a stray flower has blossomed. For the first time in this country, I have worn coloured glasses and the results are splendid. The colour of the glasses that at first tints everything is soon forgotten and the snow is seen in its natural white. We left Koksar at 8 and got to Sisu (alt.9,900) at 1:00. The road is all right except in perhaps half a dozen miles snow extends across the path to the river. The sheep and goats that are daily pouring across the Pass into Lahul are counted at Koksar and a tax of anna per head is levied/but youngsters of this year. They are exempt. Herds come from as far away as Palampur to feed on the non-pavil grass that grows on the lofty Lahuli slopes. The Koksar bridge bobbed like a cork on the waves as the drores crossed and I speculated on the probability of my being marooned with the broken bridge between me and my baggage. The bridge, however, did not break. A few miles below, the bridge a few years ago crashed into the stream just as the last

June 10. ...

horse of a caravan got across. On this trip, though we have passed over this road at least half a dozen times, Rup Chand showed me the "Gankskar Bay", a place where the West Tibetans and Indian hill people used to meet to trade as they do nowadays some 75 miles farther up the Bhaga River. On the way we met a young lama whom I had counted on to be my helper in plant collecting, driving horses to Kulu. To my amazed questioning, he replied simply that his father could not give permission to go along (the boy is past 30) - he had to stay home and decorate the monastery walls in Kyelang. Gyaltsen was seized with such a voilent desire to get home that he would have bolted if he could have carried his things, and taking pity on him, (he is a mere child of 21) I agreed to let him off and replace him in Kyelang. Now to have no servant in prospect was too much. I inquired from R.C. what one does in the country when an agreement is broken and learned that one goes to court and collects damages. The threat of obtaining justice by this method cleared away all obligation of the father's prohibition and the lama is cheerfully planning the trip. I had to give a written agreement though not to employ him in anything that involved a gun, tobacco, or bird skinning. He will, however, eat grouse ( not duck, snipe or pigeon ) and any kind of domestic or game animal, except horses, donkeys, yaks or beef. (K) Golung lama who helped me last year in buying Tibetan paintings and the Sisu abbot called today, ( the latter completely drunk as usual.)

June 11. ...

At 9:30 we left for Gundla (alt.10,300) and got there at 2. The climate in this area is more tempered. There is even a good growth of pine and birch on the slope facing the village, and muskdeer are said to live in the birch forest. Patches of purple iris, sometimes in a solid bed 100 ft square area met all along the road from Koksar, and the common cowslip or marshman gold (Caltha palustris), that is the glory of our American meadows in spring, lines the banks of the meandering rivulets, that from afar look like fissures in the earth with gold inside pouring out. These flowers in places grow 4 ft. high. I found some 10 plant species that I did not get last year, mostly tiny things that shortly will dry up. In the Thakur's garden in Gundla the apples were in full bloom. One of the trees was covered with huge deep purple rose flowers, very fragrant and most attractive. I shall try to introduce the species in Kulu and America. The fruit I saw last year, small red apples (mang kushu), said to be of nice flavour Such apples as grow here, ( there are a few other trees in Kyelang and more in the lower valley) are all said to be of superior flavour. Last year pears and apples from the upper Rampur valley at slightly less elevation were of excellent quality, equal to the best American fruit. The natives, however, have little interest in fruit and rarely plant the trees or when planted can't bother to protect them from the cattle that gnaw the bark. The horsemen bought a sick sheep for Rs. 1/8/and after performing halal, skinned it and took it along on the march. An invalid goat they put alive on one of

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the horses for future uses. Cases of foot rot are frequent in the flocks. Sometimes other epidemics seriously decimate the goat and sheep herds and even affect the cattle. A few years ago most of the cows died off and the horses had to pull the plow. The results were bad. The fields are small and stony and the quick movements of the horse don't fit him for agricultural pursuits under such conditions. In Kulu a horse does no work except to haul goods on the highway but in Lahul wood and manure are hauled on horses. Hay or crops from the fields are not thus transported. In Kulu humans, chiefly women, carry the wood, crops, fodder or manure.

June 12. ...

women, carry the wood, crops, fodder or manure. We left Gundla at 9:15 and got to Kyelang (alt.10,300) at 2:30. Paljar, last summer's coolie, met me a mile before Kyelang with a bouquet of dandelious and in the village I saw the main citizens, the native school teacher, the doctor, the wazir and the white missionary. Some interesting people had arrived from Danupa, a district of Ladak, en route for Trilokanath, a place which it is this year particularly advantageous for both Hindus and Budhists to visit for their soul's welfare. These people are partial to brass jewelry and wanted to sell me dried turnips. They are said to eat no meat and some say they don't even use milk from cattle or touch the calves until these are a fortnight old. The weather is decidedly cool and the season backward even here. The barley, potatoes and wheat are just out of the ground so they have been hoed once, and the fields are being prepared for

buckwheat. In all the fields can be seen lines of stones that would intrigue an ethnologist but they have no other significance than that they mark the irrigation channels and are used as needed to dig the mud out of them. The big Eremus himalayica that from below Gundla to Kyelang grows in masses often several acres in extent is in full bloom and the effect of the masses of tall creamy spikes is stunning. Gyaltsen's mother sent me some apples, very well preserved, of nice colour and excellent flavour. His brother brought 2 sets of chikor eggs, nicely marked, 12 in each set. (The chikor is a grouse about as large as the American Ruffed Grouse.) The eggs of this bird are gathered in quantities and are even salted down for summer's use. Chikor have been numerous all along the way, likewise Snow and Blue Pigeons. The large Snow Grouse has gone back to the peaks and none were seen near the road. The fbex have also gone back to the snow line. Sheep are going forward today to cross the Bara Latsa Pass. There is much snow and the consensus of opinion holds that we cannot cross. Rup Chand's "Choti Ma" they said sent me milk and invited me to tea. I knew that Rup Chand's mother wasn't here, but the "little mother" proved to be his maternal aunts. Similarly a child may call his real father his "little father", since technically his father must be the eldest brother of the family.

June 13. ... I spent the day about town, visiting the chief citizens.

The sojourn here was not for that purpose, but the men

wanted a day at home and the horses were none too fresh for the hard work ahead. The Wazir, a clever lad of 22, gave me tea and the physician a gifted Plains Punjabi invited me to dinner. The physician has become very fond of his adopted country and his brilliant and devoted labours are much appreciated by the populace, who ordinarily take medical aid quite for granted. The Wazir regretted to hear about the childish pranks of his subjects. He explained that they had seen the tactics employed by their more sophisticated brethern across the Pass ( many Lahulis come into the Kangra Valley in winter to work and it is not uncommon for their employer to disappear after they have finished his work, leaving them nothing for their labour), and observing the success of such methods, many tried on opportunity to emulate them. So excessively simple the Lahulis are for the most part, that their attempts are transparent, often amusing. Theft is almost unknown and lying even is not common. Most of the court cases are the outcome of drunken brawls. The Wazir is very fond of English food, expecially tea cakes, and apologised for the sodden specimens he served by the scarcity of chikor eggs. Ordinarily plenty can be had but this year the birds are in no hurry to lay. I sent him a couple of dozen hen's eggs that the well intentioned family at home had incorporated in the baggage, which so far had served no other use than to make the caravan uneasy. The missionary's wife is fond of flowers and the specimens in her garden would delight any flower lover. I never saw such immense Pansies or such tall

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lupines in my life and the colouring of all blooms was so intense. A lilac bush was in full bloom and the roses were in bud. Tulips, iris and peonies would make a spectacular exhibition under such climatic conditions. In spite of the hard lives they lead and the excessively plain food they eat, many of the Lahulis, I was told, live to be 80 and some to 100. The climate is very healthful and almost no diseases are known. Tuberculosis and cancer, the scourge of the Occident, are totally unknown.

June 14. ...

We left for Jispa (alt.10,500) with an over-cast sky which turned into a drizzle and kept on so, for about two hours. At Jispa there is a broad plain with a good growth of cedar trees and at this season good grazing for our horses. As yet we have met pilgrimis only from Zankskar across Shingo La, but they say others are on the way across Bara Latsa Lal. Some say there is no grazing on our road above here, which others contradict but all agree that unless the sky remains perfectly clear the snow will be too soft and the horses will not be able to cross the Pass. The Wazir has given orders that coolies are to accompany us to lighten the horse loads, if necessary, but if they sink at all they won't be able to endure the journey, even empty of load. I visited Rup Chand's mother, a tiny quiet woman, who, when I expressed our appreciation of her son, replied as prettily as any woman of superior breeding. She has of course never seen a school and has hardly been outside her little walley. The conversation with her son during the two days he was at home centered chiefly

on the subject of his welfare. What sort of food had he had; were his clothes warm enough; he should be careful, etc, from which I concluded that mothers are much alike whether in America or Lahul. The little woman has a tapestry tanka representing the Blue Tara, done principally in tones of yellow, blue and apricot. It is of so fine weave and of such excellent drawing that except on close inspection it appears the work of the painter. It is apparently of great age but well preserved. The lunch served and prepared by an ordinary coolie would have made a first class chef/ envious. There was a meat stew, prepared with a species of truffle (mokhshe) that grows parisetic on the roots of a species of parsnip (bakhyot). On departure Rup Chand's mother gave him a small silk rag with a knot in that had been sent to her by the Kushog of Hemis and cautioned him to beware of the devil, especially/night. She watched him from the roof till he was out of sight. He is all she has left of a family of three sons.

June 15. ...

The weather cleared but huge banks of cumulus cloud filled the sky during the afternoon. I gathered some 30 species of plants. The valley is warm and plant growth is advanced. Wild apple trees were in full bloom. In the mouth of a little stream that enters the Bhaga swarms of small fish a species of cyprinid (shiner) were gathering, attracted probably by the warmth of the water. They are said later to collect in still larger schools and are then caught by the natives.

I tried to find in the village ancient iron arrows which I heard were occasionally picked up here, but though the natives knew the impliments and described their form, no arrows were forthcoming. Around an exceptionally large cedar (Junipesus), about 3 ft in diameter, they have built a house with one opening; the walls are about 12 feet x 12 feet and where the door is about 7 feet high. Behind is a small box-like construction 4 feet x 4 feet, open to the road, in which is housed a smouth boulder about 2 feet in diameter. On this boulder has been incised the image of a male demon deity riding on a cow, holding in one hand a bellows and in the other a hammer or axe. On the tree are hung numerous rags, these strung mostly in festoons, and in front of the whole on the road edge is a pile of stones and cedar brush, rags, stones and brush the offering of pious travellers. The figure is the portrait of Tingtingtsi (Lahuli) or Dorje Likpa (Tibetan) a blacksmith who is feared throughout Tibet as a mischief-maker. If someone wishes to curse an enemy, he comes to the shrine, burns butties and strikes the tree with an axe. It is rumoured that from such a wound blood issues from the tree. To invoke Tingtingtsi is, however, a dangerous practice since he is apt also to do harm to the curser and furthermore, the populace also \* metes punishment to those who dare distarb the demon. When a fierce wind blows down the valley the people suspect that someone has thus invoked him and the

tree is inspected for wounds. On a certain day in winter, the nearby villagers bring gifts of butter, beer etc to the shrine, a mark of respect that is accorded also to Sahibs if the populace is not hostile. A fire had recently been lit inside the house and cedar incense had been burned.

June 16. ...

We left for Patseo (alt.12,400). The valley above Jispa grows narrower and narrower till Patseo where there is a broad plain extending on both sides of the river. About three miles above Jispa two other streams from opposite directions join the Bhaga and here Sumdo and Dirtse villages end. One village lies in the Nulla that comes from the Koksar side and two in the Nulla toward Shingo Las, the Pass that opens on Zanskar. Just in front of Dortse there is a huge pile covering several acres , basic metamorphic rock fragments which the natives call Zimuk. There is a legend that on the site there was once a rich meadow with a village. One day the people were having a picnic, (the Tibetans are fond of picnics), a strange lama appeared. No one paid any attention to the stranger, except an old lady who treated him with proper respect and gave him food. The lama accepted her hospitality and retired. Shortly after a piece of the mountain fell, burying the plain and/the people except the hospitable old lady. She was carried across the river by the wind. A devil Desgott, against whom no powers on earth can prevail, with teeth from ear to ear was born out of the souls of the perished and now has quarters in the rockpile.

Certain people have seen him and no Lahuli will spend the night anywhere near his domicile. It seems that there was probably a meadow which was buried by a land slide, except that between the front of the mountain and the rock fragments there is a narrow stretch free of rock. There are a few scattered birches on the right river slope up to 13,000 feet. nearly to Patseo, but above that no tree growth. For the first time since Rothang Pass the weather has been perfectly clear. Herds of sheep headed for Rupshu have arrived nearly to Patseo. We have brought along a man from Rerig to show us the best route across Bara Latsa La. No coolies are available because all the able bodied men have gone to Kulu for supplies. I bought a beautifully wrought silver broach from a Rampuri woman who has been spending the winter at Dartse. A horse today developed a swelling on his back and the horseman seared the skin around the swelling which was a good foot across. This is the usual method in this country of treating wounds on animals. There is to the left above Dartse a peak, which is the seat of the God Kundru. In the winter a kid, butter, beer etc are offered up in front of the hill by certain villages as far as ten miles down the valley. Worship is performed also in the homes of believers at other seasons.

June 17. ... Patseo is a fair ground to which traders come from

Rupshu , Tibet, Zankskar, Ladak, Kulu, Chamba, Lahul

and Rampur. They begin to arrive toward the end of

June and some stay till late September. Each district has its own alloted grounds for camping. Not much money is exchanged, trade being effected chiefly by barter. An unlimited supply of chang is brewed , quality considered first class on account of the coolness of the earth in which it is kept buried, and the days are passed merrily. Swarms of sheep and goats, on which the greatest part of the merchandise arrives, throng the hillsides and from the peak overlooking the site rags flutter. The place gets its name, I am told, from the fact that a stone bridge spans the river (Patharseo Hind, Dozam Tibet) Above Jispa the road is is mew to me and to two of my Lahulis. Only one of the men has been above Patseo, though all have spent all their lives in Lahul. My Kulu grass shoes gave out here after having served some 80 miles of marching. The morning again dawned perfectly clear and continued so through the day. The pensive whistle of the snow grouse began at daylight and kept up till about 9:30 and flocks of snow pigeons gathered on the plains to pick up the grain spilled by last year's trade. The ibex are said also to frequent the ground for salt thus casually left behind. Our guide from some 15 miles below arrived early on foot and says we may cross the Pass if the weather remains clear. We shall have no fuel for the next two camps so the men are now preparing food for tonight and then we will carry fuel for the camp beyond the Pass. Last night the men gathered some two bushels of sheep manure in a pile and made a fire that lasted 24 hours. They prepared

their unleavened bread and then after drying it a little in the sun, buried it in the glowing manure for baking. The odour of the fire is very pleasant and the bread appears none the worse for the unusual treatment. When ready to start, the guide said it was late today. We will sink in the snow beyond Zingzingbar and beyond Z. We have to go if we are to cross the Pass on the next day. The horsemen are delighted with the delay. They are afraid of snow and say we must wait for the sheep to go ahead, etc.

June 18. ...

This morning at 2 the alarm went off and the men got out of bed. At 4 they had not yet gone for the horses but by dint of some brisk hustling from Rup Chand they were ready to start at 5. I don't know whether their deliberate movements were due to fear of the Pass or of the dark; the latter is a fearful thing for most hill people, and I have found before now that nothing can induce most men to travel alone at night. We are a company of eleven though and under such conditions few would be afraid. The grass which was very short, insufficient for the horses to graze on when we arrived in Patseo has become good pasture. On a meadow Gudingding, some two miles above there was even luxuriant fodder for this season. At Zingzingbar, about six miles up the river there is a house for servants (serai) but no rest house. A little farther on we struck the snow. In a few places we had to cut a path for the horses but for the most part the going on the snow was excellent. At 11:30 , after a gentle ascent all the way, we arrived

at the edge of the Pass (16,200) and camped at Chorten Rangjunn, a small level area now free of snow. It is so named because a chorten like formation can be seen on the side of the 18,000 odd foot peak in front of it. A colony of marmots seems to be occupying the underground portions but the tenants did not put in /appearance. The horses for the first time today sank deep in the last 20 ft. stretch of the journey. Five road building coolies are crossing the Pass with us and will help us today in constructing a path along the bad places. A few travellers are said to have crossed this season but without animals. We have brought food for our horses from Jispa, for there is no grazing here. Vegetation springs up as soon as the snow melts; above Zinzingbar (14,000 ft.) I found a little mustard an inch high (Draba tibetica) with well-formed fruits and a little purple locoweed (Astragalus) was also in bloom though the snow had not retreated from more than a ten rod square. The snow grouse seem to find enough to eat on the occasional bare spots on the lofty peaks that rim the valley. The day has been brilliant, an ultramarine sky and the sun delightfully warm. Streams are gushing out from every snow bank, and horned larks and snow buntings are twittering on the bare places. A bearded Lammergeils soars overhead and three yellowbilled Choughs seem to have business on the Pass or beyond. After two hours rest we all set out to explore the ground to be covered tomorrow. The road is really bad for the season that by day the heat is so intense

that the snow has become granular and the particles are so icy that at night not much solidification occurs. Thirteen men went on about three miles into the Yunnan River bed, one man walking behind the other, each sinking at every other or 3rd step halfway to the knees and for variation, to the waist if some stone chanced to be beneath to absorb the heat and accelerate the melting from below. There is only one bad place, if one does not take into account the sinking, and that is along a little lake near the headwaters of the Bhaga. The banks of snow are very steep and the path must run above. If the horses slip they go into the lake 100 feet below. The lake in its dazzling setting is of exquisite beauty. The winter's ice has broken into irregular plaques of alabaster or purplish snow that float in the sea - green water. All around nothing is visible but the snow plain that forms the Pass crest and the enclosing ranges that are likewise wrapped in a shroud of white. One of the Mussalmans remained behind in the silence and stopping his ears with his fingers burst into a brief musically pleasant chant such as I had heard in the winter twilight from the mosque towers on the Plains of India. In camp we found three more Lahulis who had come from Jispa en route to Kinleing to reconstruct the bridge. They all had a load of provisions and seemed not much fatigued for their march of some 21 miles up-hill. We are now 19 men assembled. All are very congenial together and pass around their water pipes and cigarettes like intimate friends.

The hand, however, always intervenes between the pipe stem or cigarette and so the practice is not so chummy as it sounds. The old guide though past 60 is as spry as any of us and knows the Pass well. They say he is not afraid of it in any condition. The fearful winds that make Rotang so hazardous do not blow here and there is only the snow to battle. When caught with horses in heavy snowfall, yaks are brought from the villages below, and their steady plodding opens a path.

June 19. 4.4

The night was perfectly clear with a new moon. On all sides peaks of 18,000 ft shut off the view, all wrapped in glistening starched white robes blotched with huge blue shadows where in spring the valley will be. The valley that forms the crest of the Pass stretches to the horizon in the same unbroken white and not a breath or sound disturbs the starlit majesty, except that now and then through the night stray boulders loosened by the frost crash down with fearful roar. Bara Latsa is a very easy pass when there is no snow. For three miles or so it is fairly level at the crest, furrowed by several valleys in which three rivers rise, the Bhagga, Chanda and the Yusassan. The first two flow on opposite sides of the mt.range for some 40 miles and then join to meet the mighty Sind. The little lake Isoskumtsi of the natives, that is now so lovely and inconvenient a thing dries up in summer. The camp was again aroused at 2 but in spite of a biting wind the men sat calmly on the snow ( there was no fuel for warmth, barely enough to make some tea) and only by virtue of much haranguing on my part did we get off at daylight. The night had been intensely cold but the horses sank deep if they stepped outside the trail

we made yesterday. The crest we passed without other

mishap than constant sinking, loading and unloading,

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but the sun had so far risen by the time we entered the Yumman River bed that the snowbanks were impassible and we had to unload before noon and camp four miles above our destination. There was only a little grain for the horses, no forage of any sort, but we had a bare patch of earth to rest on. The men were not any better off with only a few shavings to make a fire. One of the lads suffered all night from headache and high pulse but was all right after the march today. The chocolate bars I distributed to ease the men's starvation diet were almost uniformly despised and all came into the hands of the one man who liked them. The Pass would have been much easier a week ago, or even earlier, as soon as danger of snow slides is over. Every day makes it worse and it will be three weeks before it can be crossed without difficulty. The sheep will be on their way and from Tibet (trading) and to Rupshu (grazing) long before then. This morning we got off at 3. Having nothing to eat and nothing to burn, there was nothing to do but march. Fortunately the night was again fair and the path prepared yesterday had hardened. We crossed the last snow just in front of Kinlung - an almost perpendicular wall - the worst stretch of the trip, and well it was that we were no later. By 8 '0' clock the sun had already softened

the crust, at best weak, and had we been delayed above,

half the horses would have perished. As it was one

June 20. ...

horse gave out a mile above Kinlung and in an hour was dead. To find even scanty grazing, we had to cross Yumman a mile or two below the rest-house. The bridge had been pulled up last fall to save it from destruction from the snow, and the stream had already become so turbulent that fording was difficult. I slipped while wading and got a little ducking, but nothing worse. Four Ladakis with five donkeys and a horse were camped at the fording place. They had bags of dried apricots and were en route for Triloganath. The apricots (Chulisor Kumanis) are to pay the expenses of travel. The market will be flooded this year. Many Ladakis will be coming on pilgrimage and they have not anything else to sell. The country at Kinlung though over 15,000 feet altitude is a broad valley, broad for this country, with wide plains on its floor. Huge rubble piles line the mountain sides and in some shales I found sandstone inclusions 6" to a foot in diameter. The horses annoyed one another considerably by eating each other's manes and tails, these appendages in some cases having been seriously curtailed. One horse had already lost a great part of his tail while in Kulu. At night a native had cut out a huge hank of hair to use in cleaning his silver jewelry. The animals also ate up all the grass shoes they could find and a rope that had imprudently been left exposed. In spite of the fact that we have marched for two days on snow with soaked feet, with food at a minimum and no shelter at night no one has as much as sneezed.

The marmots have become very common here and their colourful alarm whistle is sounded at any provocation. We captured two with great difficulty ( they are seldon to be seen except at the edge of their burrow into which they tumble at once unless killed outright). The Moslems were scandalized at our skinning the animals, because they consider them wild dogs. The resemblance between the two kinds of animals is not much closer than that both have fur. The Ladakis suddenly decided to cross the Pass too and in vain we attempted to dissuade them. To our amazement they made for the river, now having grown enormously in volume since we came in the morning, and with difficulty affected a crossing. They did not however, make for the Pass, but hid in some of the side ravines. There is no other explanation of their strange behaviour than that they did not like our looks. Here came a bearded barefooted person, probably not recognizable as a Sahib, with five guns, who inquired too minutely into their doings: what was in the sacks, where were they going, but worst of all did they have no silver ornaments! (Here I have Rs. 350/- to spend on native jewelry and I have not seen a piece). Then everyone was so opposed to their going forward today. All this could have but one meaning: We intended to plunder them. They in turn told us not to tarry here: a little further down the valley were large numbers of pilgrims ( from whom we could have got much loot presumably ), all of which was not so as we learned from a lama and two women who arrived

toward dark. It is a relief to be able to cook again after having subsisted three days on tea and dry bread with chocolate to flavour the bread. Fuel is a little scarce at this season. The dung is wet but we managed a grand fire from some dead scrubby tamarisks growing in the river bed, and a little sheep manure. There is plenty of plant growth but none of it goes to wood. Along the streams there is a bright green lawn and butter-cups and tiny white eyed purple primroses make exquisite patches in the green. A new kind of Pigeon has put in appearance here and we saw a red for The bridge builders who will have to send a man back home for provisions in a week have taken a letter to the family, informing them of our crossing the Pass.

June 21. ...

We left Kinlung at 9 and arrived at 12:30 at Serchu (alt.14,000) on the boundary between Lahul and Rupshu. The road is on an old glacial plain but descends now and then into the gorges down which flows the drainage from the enclosing mountains. The Yunnan River keeps mostly to the left wall and has cut for itself at Serchu a bed 4 miles wide with cliff walls 50 feet or more in hight. The aspect of the country below Bara Latsa is completely changed. It is a new world with new geological formations, new plants and new animals. Instead of the sombre rugged snow-capped peaks and narrow terraced valleys of the opposite slope of the Great Himalayan Range, a broad level plain, a mile wide on the average is bounded abruptly

by old worn-down mountains, chastely coloured in tones of purple, pinkbrown and dovegrey, with white confined to patches of snow left in the ravines. Up the sides sometimes halfway, is designed in black a patterned border of the golden flowered drama (Caragana Sp.) a thorny shrub that forms dense low clumps and serves the traveller as fuel. Just below Kinlung and extending for about two miles are scattered on the plain Conical mounds of glacial rubble 15 to 60 feet high. These are called Gaphan's grain piles. Gaphan came from Tibet and camped at this spot. It seems he brought immense stores of grain with him, which the people back home decided to recover. When they came, however, the grain was turned into earth and Gaphan went to Lahul taking with him a few seeds of each kind, concealed in his headgear. Buckwheat was thus introduced into Lahul. Gaphan now resides on one of the most magnificent peaks in Lahul and is an object of worship. There is a serai at Serchu built on a green meadow with nice streams full now of fish from the river. The horses for the first time have had first class grazing. A river from Zankskar joins the Yunnan and about a mile below they enter the Isarup. This lower plain is entirely concealed from the traveller on the glacial plain above. He is only aware of a deep gorge which from afar appears like a tranquil lake, the dancing heatwaves which fill it, resembling the water ripples. The plant life is totally new |- | new species rhubarb, primrose, smart weed, butter cup, plantain, sedges and grasses, and there are birds that we have not

seen before. There are a few old friends: the House sparrow that one finds throughout the north temperate hemisphere and the Mongolian Plover that we last saw in winter on the plains near Delhi. Flocks of Tibetan sand grouse feed on the new grass among the gravel of the river banks. Their call sounds like the honk of a goose and can be heard long before the birds arrive. A party of Ladki pilgrims was met today and a herd of sheep has arrived from Kangra. Opposite the serai in the face of the cliff and perhaps 50 feet from the top is a hole, said to be the mouth of a cave in which is concealed a golden vessel. It is called Ser Bum Chen. The place can now be reached only by a rope from above and that not easily. It is said on the platean above there is a poisonous lake and many animals die from drinking its water.

June 22. ...

We waited here for the day so that the horses could recover from the strenuous work and starvation of the Pass. The grass is short, but extremely nutritious, they say. The animals swam the river to where the grass was best. I stayed home and gathered plants and made birdskins. Rup Chand went hunting in the Nulla toward Zankskar but did not see a thing. Even small birds were scarce except on the green plain beside the water. On the way back they met the shepherds with three flocks of sheep ( we had seen them up the river yesterday ) who told them they should have gone into the opposite Nulla. In that place they promised he would find game in herds and of as many

varieties as we wanted. They had crossed the Pass just behind us but had come from Zingzingbar in a day. They had five horses and had great difficulty with them. When our men came home it was late and the river was much swollen. With an alpenstock Rup Chand started across with his servant, arm in arm. When in the swiftest and deepest part, Tashi became dizzy and was seized with a violent laughing fit, so that he was with great risk hauled back to shore. Meanwhile horses were being brought from camp but without waiting Domba the lama dashed into the water and the man was towed across. I roared at them in vain from the opposite bank. None of the men can swim and the river is a torrent over slippery rocks so that a man can easily be swept from his feet, as I had found out in the same stream above. I threatened them with all sorts of consequences if they repeat so idiotic a performance but they will do the same thing again, without thinking a thing about it. The Mussalmans went fishing, using a blanket from their bed for a net and got a good meal. I saw a fish in the river that would weigh 2 lbs but theirs were much smaller. The fish are nice looking and resemble trout, from their habit, possibly, of living in swift water, but they are only shiners. Some Ladakis made camp above us. They arrived too late to cross a little stream that separated them from the good pasture, but Domba got across to ask them about the Isarup that we shall have to cross tomorrow.

We had heard that the Isarup could only be crossed June 23.

about 9 in the morning. Ordinarily the streams are lowest before dawn but the water source of this one they say is so far away that its low-water stage is later. We got up at 4 but were not on the road till 8:30. They eat only tea and unleavened bread (roti) or tea and roasted barley flour, but from the time taken to cook it, you would suspect a roast ox was in preparation. My men, for example, never begin the preparation of their own food until mine is served. Just before the Isarup we met the first Tibetan sheep coming to Lahul to trade. These are owned by Lahulis but are kept in Tibet for the winter. In Lahul there is so much snow in winter that animals have to be fed/hay, but in Tibet they can graze. They come back as soon as the Pass opens and are sheared in Lahul. The wool is the herder's wages and amounts to one or two rupees a head. As a rule the animals go right to Lahul but return to Tibet with grain, rice, barley, etc. This is quickly disposed of and they return in full each with a bale of wool. The wool is sold chiefly in the Kangra Valley and the sheep go back to Tibet carrying the herder's winter supplies. In spite of the strenuous athletic lives they lead the sheep do not become unduly tough. In fact Tibetan and Zankskar sheep are considered the best for eating. Lahul sheep are considered good but anything that originates beyond the Rotang Pass is ruled out. Even spending a summer in Lahul does not raise the rating, unless said animal was a youngster of the year on arrival. The Isarup we crossed without much difficulty

and soon reached the pillars that mark the Kashmir boundary. The boundary used to run above Serchu, I was told, ( a pillar still stands). The valley now closes and the mountain walls, though still rounded and covered with debris often show strata. These are now horizontal, now vertical, now dipped away from, now toward the river. The path is stony, sometimes all stone. The river has cut a gorge into the old plain some 60 feet deep and the faces show beautifully the strata of gravel and sand (only a few boulders) that were washed down from the ice caps long since melted. Several species of small birds not seen previously were met today, but all were so shy that they were collected with difficulty even with a twelve gauge shot gun. Rachogba, our halting place, is only a place where the horses can feed, but the pasture is on the other side of the river. When we arrived about one "O' clock the current was voilent and the horses with difficulty were made to swim across.

June 24. ...

This morning the water had not markedly abated and one of the horsemen had to swim the icy torrent to get the animals back. A herd of sheep driven by Tibetans en route for Zankskar appeared on the other side about that time, but nothing could induce the herders to start our horses into the water. At one we got started. The path runs along the river to a camp ground called Gian, then ascends sharply for about two miles. After that for five or six miles the road runs near the top of a little river valley fairly on the level, until it decends rather abruptly some 500 feet to the bed of this stream. The pass is properly called La Chhulung (pass of water and wind). We crossed some

twenty streamlets of clear ice water and wind is at you. no matter which way the road turns. The wind, however, was neither strong nor cold. Bumblebees now and then hum past, at work on the flowers of the drama that grows on all the hill sides. On the valley's opposite slope can be plainly seen another road, said to have been constructed some eighty years ago by a Lahuli supervisor with forced labour. The site is said to be so hopeless that the route has been abondoned for this one, which is dead easy and has cost a minimum of labour. They did some hard work on the old road, often cutting it into the face of cliffs. It is still apparently in surprisingly good condition. We arrived at 7:00 at Sumdo, at the foot of the Pass proper, and found a little lawn for the animals to graze on. There is a construction here of walls 5-6 feet high that gives shelter from the wind. A supply of drama left by other travellers gave us quickly a nice fire.

June 25. ...

At 5:30 we left Sumdo (There are many places called Sumdo. The word literally means three directions and is applied to places where two rivers meet). A little snow had fallen during the night. A heavy snow would have blocked passage and starved the horses, a fate that caravans sometimes meet at this place in spring and fall. The ascent to the Pass is easy and the descent very gentle. There were several patches of snow to cross upto the crest and for some two miles below but all were hard, so early in the day, and gave no trouble. Beyond the Pass, we follow the valley of a little stream. It is narrow at the beginning but becomes still narrower until some 8 miles down it

turns to the left. Throughout, particularly in the upper half the earth is so stony and barren that not a plant can be seen for half a mile at a time. Here and there along the stream there is a patch of sedge of a few square yards and further down scattered plants of rhubarb or grasses. The slopes are covered with shifting sharp edged gravel and the peaks are towered and turreted. Where the stream bends to the left it loses itself at the foot of a marble peak in a mass of boulders and reappears in a delightful little meadow below. The view at this point is splendid. The peak is somewhat sugarloaf shaped and rises perpendicularly to a height some 800 feet. Its surface is perfectly smooth except that a huge slab has broken off so that the whole looks like a huge loaf cake with a piece cut out. The mountain is called Gonajil and is worshipped by at least the Lahulis who pass the road. From the base of Gonajil you look down onto the little cliff-bound meadow with the spring stream running through and beyond to a city of steeples and spires carved into the face of the river cliff. The rugged chain of peaks runs straight ahead and a little beyond is buried in snow. The river is bounded now by high steep gravel hills on the right and by irregularly terraced earth-covered formations on the left. The stream has cut a gorge some 100 feet deep into the old plain floor and on the steep face of the cliff, set off clearly by the fine gravel of the back ground, are carved fantastic cities; now clusters of finely cut minarets form a mosque of

superior architectural beauty; now the lines are broad and firm and you see the clustered houses of an Indian pueblo; or the buildings take on shapes with tilted domes and aury walls that must surely house the goblins that the natives say infest the land. Today we met a lone native going to Lahul, who inquired whether any Baltis were ahead. The Baltis usually go in a group and plunder any lone traveller they meet, but this is not a route much followed by them. There were also two small flocks of sheep and at the Toze three Tibetans were fording their sheep and loads across with the help of a horse. The perennial wading to and fro must have been too tedious for the poor fellow, who made a desperate effort to join our caravan. The Tibetans began an excited conversation at our approach and then greeted Rup Chand by name, though they had never set eyes on him before. His father had been a powerful and well known figure in West Tibet and the family resemblance was sufficient. The Tibetans had lost their horses bridle today and wanted us to keep an eye open for it. After the Toze we at once crossed another stream, now small, but with a stupendous cliffbound bed running in the direction of Iso Morari. The fairy buildings of the stream above were continued here in beautiful series of castles and cathedrals that stretched to the horizon as far as eye could reach. At once the stiff ascent of Bong La was begun and we came to the lovely plain of Kiangchu, encircled by rolling hills. The mountains here appear no longer to

be chains but masses scattered at random, chiefly smooth but sharp-crested. The plain is two or three miles wide, strewn with clumps of drama, and with what after the day's march seems a plentiful inter-mixture of other plants: Sedum, Potentilla, Primrose, Sedges, clumpy Sandroots, etc. To the right against the mountain side is a strip 2 to a mile wide that appears light yellow from the dead leaves mixed with the green of a sedge that grows plentifully there. The soil is here a hard gravelly compound so the drama grows flat on the ground and not in mounds as in places hitherto where the shifting sand accumulates among its branches. Here the Kyang, the wild ass of the Tibetan platean is first seen. Some half dozen were scattered here and there, apparently feeding on the hard swordlike leaves of the sedge that forms the big yellowish meadow to the right, and Rup Chand dropped one at 400 yards. The Kvang is larger than a mule and very beautifully marked. The Lahulis refused to skin it, saying that dead domestic animals they could not touch and the Mussalmans also refused saying they would have to bathe if they touched it. I said nothing, which the latter interprated as dangerous (no baksheesh would be forth-coming from an offended Sahib). They held a council and sent the man who had swum the river to fetch the horses, he being presumably least apposed to a bath. The bath was afterwards heroically performed though everyone was half frozen from the steady wind and there was no shelter except from blankets held in place by his

June 26. ..

friends. We marched some 20 miles today, but no one seems the worse, though the altitude has ranged from 15,300 to 16,600 feet and most of us have never been so high before. Two of the horses wandered off and could not be found till late. The wind continued all morning and the Lahulis were miserable. The Kuluese who never meet such climate at home were not at all uncomfortable. Nothing came to eat the dead Kyang. Two ravens preferred the morsels from our camp to the more abundant feast of the carcass and though a wolf was seen on the plain, he also scorned the such fare. The wolf got our scent at great distance and fled. Everything is shy on the plains, though surely no one hunts here. The marmots (phea) run for their holes long before we are within gunshot and even the small birds are so shy that they cannot be captured except at long range. The wolf in his fright drove four large animals from the plain, which we stalked and found to be young nyen (Ovis ammon). The mamots seem to live in pairs in their holes. Today I saw a pair sitting on their haunches in the attitude of embracing. They sat thus visa vis with their arms on each other's shoulders for fully a minute. I found two horned lark's nest on the bare plain, both with two eggs. The nests were protected on two sides by stubble and on the other two by flat roundish pieces of mica schist about 2" in diameter. These stones were clearly transported by the bird as no other stones of the sort were in the vicinity. They were not piled but flagstoned. This lark, by the way, is the same bird that is so common in Northern America.

Our stage today was to be almost as long as yesterday. We were going to leave the Leh road today and camp at Iso Kar, a large salt lake to the left. But no one knew where to turn off to reach the lake and our start had been late, so we decided to halt at the next water. A Tibetan on the way to Lahul with sheep directed us to such a place and offered to show us the road to the big lake in the morning. We camped in the mouth of a Nulla and were shortly visited by a family of nomads encamped above. They have black yak hair tents and swarms of sheep and yaks and a few horses. Most of the Rupshu nomads are camped at Rogchin, some 8 miles above. These people have only lately come from there, fearful of the yak plague that is rampant in the area. There is after all no reason why they should remain in any particular place as long as there is water and forage for the cattle and the site of camping grounds are in fact determined by the caprice of the native. In winter these people go to Kagzhung with their flocks.

June 27. ...

The sunrise this morning was magnificent. The clouds in ragged masses banked the horizon above distant snow mountains. A broad tattered streamer that loosed itself from the banks below floated lightly above, aspiring toward a squadron of fluffy cumulus clouds that hung below the zenith. With the first light blue black blotches showed against the transparent sky. As daylight grew the sun's first rays transfigured the snow edge and the topmost clouds, staining

the rest a clear navy blue and illuminating the fleacy borders with pure colourless light. No other colour showed in the sky but the blue of the heavens and the deeper blue of the clouds, and below the smooth surfaced mountains stretched in uniform pinkish grey with deep blue purple blotches marking their ravines. The Tibetan arrived this morning and piloted us to Iso Kar. At the top of Taksumba La he turned back taking/him two letters for the people at home, which he will relay on from Patseo. He said that we will surely get nyen at Tsaka, and somehow we believe him xand will go to Tsaka. Ordinarily the natives will tell you game is either ahead or behind, never near. Why, I can't understand, unless they don't want to be bothered by demands for food and by other importunities from the hunter's servants, usually Kashmiris, who clearly understand their superior position as members of the ruling race. From Taksumba La all of Iso Kar is visible in deep sapphire blue. The gem is set in a border of pinkish hills, capped with red in places to the north and the circle backed by higher hills on whose peaks are expensive caps of snow. Between the water and the encircling hills extends a plain, a mile or more in width on the north and south, but much reduced in width at the east and west. The old lake level can be plainly seen 300 or 400 feet above the plain and runs like a highway along the slope. The recession from this high level seems to have been abrupt. No other beaches are nearly so marked. The lake is devided into two parts, the smaller one 4th the area of the larger, the parts

June 28. ...

separated by a stretch of about 2 of a mile. A little lizard. like our American homed toad inhabits the gravelly plain, and hares were seen off and on all day. Yesterday we made camp beside a beautiful clear stream running through a narrow green meadow south of the end of the big Iso. On the hill above camp is an ancient stonebuilt chorten, a structure striking for its size and method of construction. Two pairs of mendicant Tibetan lamas on their way to Korzok arrived in camp, one pair with a two years' old baby that seemed none the worse for beggar's fare. From one I bought a human thighbone trumpet and an old string of lama beads. Such eagerness to possess coin I have seldom seen. The poor devils see precious little of it all their lives. About 4 P.M. in a cloudless sky toward the south Rup Chand saw a bright bluegreen light, which he describes as rapidly moving in a straight line, almond-shaped, the large end foremost and darkest, and larger than an average falling star. It disappeared before reaching the horizon. Last night we reconnoitered the fresh water lake and today moved a temporary camp to its shore. There are small pools of fresh water, a rod or two across, scattered along the west, south and northeast ends of the fresh water part. In these pools and in the lake itself is an abundant growth of water crowfoot, Potamogeton, Myriaphyllum, Ranunculus, etc and on the shores a more or less dense growth of sedges. Large russet coloured ducks (sirkab) frequent the pools and lake and in pairs flee with musical cry back and to the stony hill sides in which they are

preparing their nests. Brown-headed gulls, common terms, crested grebes and barheaded geese also frequent the lake and one or other of two pairs of black-necked cranes is usually in sight grazing among the pools. A dozen Kyang keep to the north-east shore in the valley that runs to Polokonka, the Pass that leads to the Indus Valley. Goa, the Tibetan antelope are usually abundant around the lake, the people say, but this year there is not one. There are four tents scattered here and there on the plain and herds of sheep can usually be seen. The mornings until about 11 are sunny and calm. Then a wind comes out of the south-west and blows briskly till after dark. The nights are calm. There is no fuel but dung, and a very tolerable fuel it is. Some gives off an odor like burning rubber but in the main the smoke is pleasant. This morning a herd of 50 yaks showed up near camp and stayed all day. I have never seen more than the occasional animal the Lahulis keep to cross with their cows, and the herd was a fine sight. A calf lost the muzzle that keeps it from drinking milk that it should not and we saved the object. It consists of two sharpened sticks bound onto the muzzle in such a fashion that when it comes to drink it stabs its mother and gets kicked. I spent half the day wading across the lake inspecting the grebe nests of which there are half a dozen built of water wards, in the west end. The water freezes every night but rapidly warms and is tolerable to bare legs, except that the wind and aekali crack the skin. The water at the west end is not much above knee

deep but the rest is too deep to wade. The tent has been

June 29. ...

erected for the first time on the trip. It is not so necessary for comfort as for shelter against the wind when mounting plants and skinning birds. Last night and the night before I experienced a shortness of breath for about an hour, no distress but a noticeable need for air. I recall that last year at a camp at similar altitude (15,300) in Lahul I had the same experience. Appetite and ambition are excellent and there are no other affects of altitude. The Lahulis have become almost black and lips are much cracked.

June 30.

We found the crane's nest last night on a small hump of earth in one of the pools. The old birds are so wary that they do not come into gunrange. The terns were nesting on a little soda island at the east end and more grebe nests were located in the water there. The geese have no young nor can I find nests. Probably they have been robbed by the natives and have given up housekeeping. We interviewed three Rupshu men that tent for the arrival of the Thakur of Karzok, and got have been waiting at our neighbour's information about the game and the journey ahead to Iso Morari. The Thakur is a sort of overlord who coming to meet a Sub-Tesildar from Leh at Rogchin. The disputes that have accumulated since last year will then and there be settled and the officers will go back home. The natives have rather a hard life apparently, and don't make more than a bare living. Jewelry is no where to be seen, though it may not be worn every day. Herds are the only wealth and these may starve in a heavy winter snowfall or be wiped out by an epidemic, such

as this year in sections has exterminated the yaks. And to crown everything, any stranger is apt to rob them of anything he can lay hands on, including the precious irreplaceable tent poles. They were so grateful to our men who went to buy butter for giving them a just price that they added a good dab to the weight. Nool they cut with a knife but goat and yak hair, if the yak is small enough to be overpowered, they pull out, not much to the liking of the animal.

July 1. ...

The lake level is low this year because, the natives say, there was little snow. The water vegetation has been exposed along the shore by the recession. A large shrimp (gammarus) is plentiful in the lake. If a dead bird remains in the water it is soon covered. I intended to make shrimp meat of them but there was always such an abundance of meat. Swarms of a large gnat are a nuisance on the lake border when there is no wind to blow them away. They rise from the earth at your approach and as is their nature, keep just ahead of you or in your ears, eyes and nose. The terns are carrying fish but I have seen none except in the stream that empties at the south-east corner on the north shore. On the old beach is a small building that is the Thugie Gompa. Since ancient times a cell has existed on the lake according to tradition, and now one lama is said to perform worship in the building. We left this morning to camp on the Pass. Rup Chand and his man went on ahead to see if there is game. The ascent from the lake is very gradual but fearfully

tiresome. The road is over soft sand till it crosses the stream (now dry) that comes down from the Pass. Then it becomes stony with large boulders, often granitic. Near the top there are small streams and green places, closely clipped; on the last of these we halted. A Tibetan who was taking his flock to Nima Mud stopped for a visit and I bought an old rosary made from human skull bones, a nicely covered old sandalwood image; a few tiny old tankas, a holy medal and a mold for human ashes. A flock of some 20 yaks also went toward the Pass and some fifty came down. The day has been cloudy for the most part but nevertheless the reflection from the sand has been intense. Fuel is mostly dung. Up to the dry stream drama narrowly fringes the base of the hills and is scattered above that point. In the floor of the side-valleys there is a thin wash of yellow green where a dry ground sedge grows sparingly but elsewhere there are no plants. Above on the Pass I found a lovely large flowered purple primrose and a lavender stocks, both with intense fragrance. Hares are common and also the Tibetan Snow Grouse which we have seen for the first time. There are flocks of the birds above camp and their chuckling call can be heard from the rock slopes at almost all hours of the day.

July 2. ... We have a clear view of Iso Kar. There are always shifting clouds over the enclosing mountains and the valley
with its changing moods is fascinating. Rup Chand went
off to a black mountain peak facing the pass where
people said nabo were to be had. He sent a flock of
seven and brought back one. The poor Mussalmans cannot

eat any of the meat because it has not been halaled, and they want some so badly. They have not been able to buy a sheep in all Rupshu, and are tired of an unbroken diet of flour. Toward evening I went up to try for a snowgrouse, but though I saw a flock of nine, they were so shy that I could not come within gunshot. Under a rock where some marauder had hidden it I found a well incubated egg of Hodgeon's Partridge though no birds of that species have been met with so far. The sirkabs are flying around on all the rocky hills, undoubtedly preparing their nests. They must carry their youngsters to water. They could not possibly walk. Iso Kar is at least six miles away. Above camp there is a nice stream that loses itself before reaching us and along it and on the hills is an abundant (for this country) growth of plants. In all the country I do not recall a single species of plant that grows in Lahul below Bara Latsa La. There is here a delightfully fragrant locoweed (actragalus) among some half dozen species of that genus and an extremely tiny mustard. The mustards are abundant in species, most of them an inch or less in height and most of them white. Three of the men complained of pain in the head and stomach and appeared to be miserable. A dose of aspirin and licorice powder made them in an hour come out of their blankets and guffaw. Another has had a little internal disturbance for two days, due, I suspect to drinking the alkali water in Iso Kar. A dose of cherry brandy promptly cured that. It is difficult now-a-days to eat enough. One is constantly hungry. A Rupshu family bearing all their earthly possessions on some 20 sheep arrived from beyond the Pass and

camped beside us. One of the sheep bore the tent poles directed aloft and the rest of the household goods were hung here and there on the obliging animals. The head of the family wore goggles which he did not take off all day. He probably has diseased eyes, though ordinarily all sort of afflications are readily brought to any sahib's attention. We gave the family three huge hares and they were so delighted that whenever any member came within hailing distance he salaamed and grimaced satisfaction. There have been four or five groups of travellers crossing the Pass in various directions which gives it the impression of being a busy thoroughfare . All are Tibetans the poor in sheepskin clothes, wool inside, and the richer, or less poor, in cloth. All are friendly but not inquisitive, approaching only at our solicitation and never under any circumstance standing curiously near. On none of them have there been any but wretched ornaments: brass rings or poorly executed silver ones, glass or parcelain beads. Only one, a youth, had a string of turquoise and coral, a few of the former first class. Many have no ornaments of any kind. Our poor horses are busy picking at the tiny grass. If the quality were not extraordinary they would never get satisfaction from the grazing. we have had since we have entered Rupshu. The tent was again erected on account of the breeze. The men make barricades out of the luggage.

July 3. ... We started off at 10 for Tso Norari. During the night some snow fell to cover the ground but it promptly evaporated in the morning. The weather so far has been chiefly cloudy with a little storm coming now out of

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this little valley, now out of that, suddenly clearing into sunshine, only to begin over again. It reminds of north greenland weather in summer. Precipitation is always slight and the winds light and since it is the only kind of weather they seem to have in Rupshu no one minds it. At the top of the Pass (alt. 16,400), in the centre of the valley, is a pile of stones, mostly granetic and schist boulders, in all six feet high and 18'x6' in base. Surmounting the pile is a pole six feet long, heavily hung with particoloured rags. Horns of various animals, chiefly nabo, some yak and a few nyen ornament abundantly the top of the pile. To either side of this central monument extends a line of small irregular stonecaps at irregular intervals (15-30 ft apart). These small piles are about four feet long at the base and three feet high. Some 23 are found on each side, ending with one about 25 feet up on the hillside. A string hung with rags runs from the central mass to the first small pile toward the south. The piles mark the jumps, made by a wild yak (drong) that Gyepo Gessar was hunting. He got the yak, it is said. The descent from the pass is rather steep at least compared with the ascent. The path is stony and between boulders. The hills are yellowgreen in large patches where the Kyangsedge grows and do not present the barren aspect of the opposite slope. At the bottom of the Pass runs a stream some four feet across and along this and along the beds of a dry torrent are luxuriant growths of drama. The bushes are 3 to 4 feet high and often 15 feet across. They are in full flower and bumble bees are numerous. Several

species of butterflies are also evident, one a fine big Tiger Swallow tail, swarms of little pink-rumped Finches (Twites) and of the Kansu Great Rose Finch with a few Brown Hedge Sparrows and Tickell's Nallow Warblers inhabit the drama and on the plains are numerous pairs of Hume's short-toed harks. Below the drama growth opens a pleasant oasis (the valley has become 2 to 3 mile wide) and ahead a sombre sharpbacked mountain, higher than its neighbours vividly coloured in masses of green and purple, appears to block the valley and to mark another to the south. We have missed the track to Tso Morari and here arrived at Puga. At the approach to the meadow there is a main wall 100 feet long x 6 feet wide and 4 feet high, built in some past age and still well preserved. Up to now no walls so well built have been seen. The frame is of rock and the filling of earth. Beside it are three large chortens, about 15 feet high, probably of the same date of construction. Several Rupshu tents are erected at the base of the cliff that forms the north border of the valley and small herds of sheep and goats and/large herd of yaks are grazing on the plain. One goat had been captured and was being plucked much against his will. The down under the guard haire is often of fine quality (pasham) and is thus collected. The yaks belong to Korzok people who are carrying in relay Rumanis from Leh to Lhasa. They have come from Rogchin and deliver the load to other carriers at Mina Mud tomorrow. This place is famous for its hot and mineral springs. Each spring used to be labeled for

the disease it would cure and there was a spring for most diseases but some malicious person destroyed the labels and now it is generally known only that one is good for stomach disorders. There were minor springs at Tso Kar, one of which gave a strong smell of sulphur. There must be many along that lake's shores, because the character of the water varies, in some places it is strongly saline, or bitter or worse. The natives collect salt in certain sections for sale, but it is fit only for cattle.

July 4. ...

A drizzle started during the night and continued till along the top
7:00. A thick white mist bank of the valley walls rolled away and showed a thin veil of snow. The purple and green mountain is heavily blanketed to near the base. A caravan passed in the night en route for the Indus. Their dog stopped to eat our supper bones and then realizing he was belated dashed off without a look at a rabbit we had left lying near. I asked, the horsemen why they did not tell me that they did not know the road instead of merrily coming the wrong way. They said they could not, I was always ahead, a perfectly satisfactory answer, though they arrived at Puga a good two hours ahead of me. The natives are never at a loss for an answer but its utter simplicity usually provokes laughter instead of anger. There is a pair of cranes on the meadow but they are very shy, and apparently not nesting. At the lower end of the grassy meadow are the springs. They are mostly small, upto 10 feet in diameter, all the way from lukewarm to boiling, some tasteless, some very bitter. A few

make a rumbling noise underground. Most of the springs are beyond the meadow where the valley narrows but around some in heavy alkali deposits a grass grows luxuriantly. The cattle apparently do not like this grass, though in other places the pasture is very short. Many plants are in bloom on the meadows and along the stream: a purple voilet a large yellow clematis, a most deliciously fragrant pink honeysuckle, a fragrant pink mint, a large pinkflowered onion to mention only the largest. Puga is the warmest place we have met. There was no wind, and our people would gladly have tarried. We had to cross two passes to reach the lake we are bound for. The first is about 18,000 feet, to judge from a neighbouring 21,400 feet peak and Polokonka 16,400 feet, and its ascent is steep. The descent is also sharp and the ascent of the second pass at once begun. This second one is about 17,000 feet and rather easy. From the crest the view opens abruptly on Tso Morari and Kiagar Tso, and a sight it is for a life time. In the foreground is a yellow-green plateau with grazing herds of Kyang (we counted 114). Below lies Kiagas in sapphire blue, edged with green, in front of smooth pink brown hills clouded with yellow green and flanked by a rugged range from which rise two magnificent peaks of over 21,000 feet. Beyond extends Tso Morari, a vast expanse of blue, to the foot of distant blue gray mountains deep shadowed and stern. Behind, the lofty snowy ranges of the Great Himalayas, with sharp ragged ridges running down from their snowy domes, run straight along the horizon and block

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July 5. ...

the view. Above, roll loose banks of cumulus clouds, blotched with shadows of purple gray with the sky showing blue between but not half so blue as the water below. / One of the horses tired and we had to halt beside Tso Kiagar. On the west side are two places where good springs enter the lake and beside the one near the centre we camped on a pleasant little sward. The lake about a mile long and 2 mile wide, is completely enclosed in low hills and has no outlet and no visible water source but these springs. The water is perfectly clear but brackish. The shelf of shoal water is about 1-2 rods wide along the western shore and the descent to the lakebasin is abrupt. There are a few gammarus along shore, and a few sirkabs and grebes on the lake. We left early to visit Korzok a half day's journey away. The day dawned clear and remained calm until the afternoon. The view from the hill that looks down on the big lake had changed. The mountains in the quiet clear morning stood grand and majestic. Yesterday stained with cloud shadows their aspect was sinister and weird and from somewhere on the hill born by the icy air nor yet warmed by the early sun, came a most delightful fragrance, elusive, intriguing suggestive of lemon and verbena, yet like nothing ever known before. The source of the scent was a little mint just appearing above the soil. Its search revealed more of the dainty little violets that I found first under the dry rocks below Polokonka. At the head of Tso Morari a lively stream enters, flanked broadly with a lawn of sedges until the lake is approached and

then giving way to a field of drama. The shrubs here like those at Puga, are four feet high but the height is due to accumulations of sand that their branches have arrested. In the stream was a pair of sirkabs with 12 youngsters, the latter scared to death. Their mother headed downstream and the ducklings followed in file, flapping their wings as if the stream were not already taking them fast enough. The father headed off across our path to divert our attention, but rejoined the family when the situation seemed safe. At the month of the stream there is a meadow called Pelds (on the map this and many other places have Le suffixed but none of the people could tell why it was added and none make use of the addition) where several herds of sheep were grazing. The herders and their family had put up their tent nearby. The lake has latterly risen considerably. Sedge rocks are now covered by three feet of water. A native said that the water has been rising for five years and they cannot suggest a reason. Some prayer walls are at the water's edge, but probably they were formerly along the path that ran on the narrow beach between the water and the hillside. Cur road ran high up the hill. The few scrubby bushes of honeysuckle on the hillside were in full bloom and scented the air with a pleasant fragrance. The climb was tedious and trying, chiefly because we did not know where we would arrive or whether we would arrive anywhere but the view finnally opened on a closed valley, plentifully green. About thirty black yakhair tents (15x15x6 feet) were scattered on the meadow, and in these dwelt a good percentage of the

population of Rupshu. A whitewashed chorten about 20 ft high and a crude rectangular one-story stone hut (15x30 ft) were the only other constructions. Adjoining the hut is a stone foundation on which they said the Thakur, the Raja of Rupshu, spreads a tent. The hut is his too, but they say he prefers to live in his tent and store thingsin the house. We tried desperately to buy something as a souvenir but there was not a thing but rubbish and very little of that, except one nice turquoise and silver ring which the owner would not part with on reasonable terms. A few Baltis had brought Kumanis and were exchanging them for wool. Though we had had our usual lunch, each man consumed a pound of the dried fruit, including the nice almond-like kernels. A few safety pins distributed among the children created much satisfaction. A pretty little girl of perhaps 8 who seemed to own not much else but the safety pins was/ so thrilled that she whispered "Thank you, Thank you" all the time it took to fasten the article in her miserable rags. There is a path from the encampments that leads down a narrow valley to the lake. The view opens unexpectedly on the plain at the broadened mouth. A huge building appears on the hillside to the left and beyond it a rather pretentious two storied structure, both buildings architecturally pleasant, as in fact are all constructions of the Tibetan races in Indian Tibet. The appreciation of line is keen in these people and even the humblest hovel will stimulate one to pull out his camera. The larger building is the monastery and the other the Thakur's house. Wood for both was

brought from Ladak, a good week's journey by horse. On the slope below are tiny fields of barley, apparently thrifty at an altitude of over 15,000 feet. Small radishes and turnips of excellent quality complete the list of agricultural produce. This year things are bad with the people because of the yak epidemic. Over 1000 animals died at Korzok and less than 5% are left. The disease comes about once a generation but none of the old times know of such a holocaust as this. Blood is voided from the intestines and the animal dies. They find the bile enlarged after death. The disease has spread from Tibet where it has killed also the wild yaks. The notice of arrival preceded us and the Thakur at our approach ran hastily to don some particular garment to receive us. He gave each of us a pound of Kumanis, me a goose egg and Rup Chand a white yak tail. We ate half of this fruit and then went home and ate a snow-grouse apiece (a snow-grouse is as large as an average hen) and accompanying rice, such an affect on the appetite has the air of these uplands. Nyen are to be found on the hills near camp, which today was brought to Peldo, and the Thakur sent his servant to show us where they stayed. Geese stay at Peldo and sure enough, we bagged two on the way home and wounded two more that will probably drift ashore tomorrow. The birds of this country in addition to being so extraordinarily shy that even the smallest must often be killed at long range with a shotgun are very tenacious of life. There were about 15 wild monks in the monastery. The abbot is meditating in a cell in the hills somewhere, and will stay a year. The monastery

has a complete set of the Kangyur and some 30 tankas, none good, and not much else of interest. The monastery owns the fields we saw; the rest of the populace go to Spiti and Patseo to barter salt for grain. One such man was en route for Patseo and his wife preceded him for some rods of the journey holding a pot of burning incense. The Lahulis also have the custom. The Korzok people live in winter at Tega, but this year had great difficulty in moving because of the yak distemper. The Thakur's things have not yet arrived and will have to come on horses. The lake, they say, freezes in winter to 6 feet of ice and the average snowfall is to the knees, occasionally to the hip. The birds are here as at Tso Kar except there are no cranes, and the numbers are much fewer. Rup Chand left this morning with the guide to hunt

July 6.

Rup Chand left this morning with the guide to hunt on the hills beside camp. The Thakur and the guide say that nyen are sure to be found there, at this season on the peaks. What precipitation there is falls on the mountain summits and the plant growth is much richer there. Possibly the men have spoken the truth. It seems a fact that the natives do not like to tell about the game, I believe, not so much because they dislike us but because they hunt themselves. The tentdwellers above the monastery, who knew none of us, said there was no game hereabouts, but one little boy piped up that there were nabo on the hill in front of us. Yesterday a Mina Mud boy said there were plenty of nyen and nabo at and

within a day's journey of his village at Tsaka, which agrees with what our Tso Kar guide told us. But the Mina Mud people send all hunters to Lenapa, two day's journey toward spiti. Our lama went to the monastery today and discovered several good tankas and images I had not seen. The monks told him they had not shown them to me for fear I would carry them off. He learned that the monastery was built in the time of the present Thakur's grand-father. Rup Chand says I committed a breach of etiquette yesterday by stepping over something covered with cloth on the floor. I recalled that there had been tittering and grumbling when I did it. There was food under the cloth and it will now have to be thrown away. The water at this end of the lake is better and to drink it gives stomach distress, we were told, but lower down it is drinkable. There are some fish in the lake, mostly tiny little bottom dwellers with four barbels. I spent the day in camp making up skins. I finished 40, including two barheaded geese, four Tibetan grouse, three sheldraks, a raven, twelve Kansu Rosy Finches, six Twites, three Tibetan mountain finches, two yellowheaded wagtails, a willow warbler and three Brandt's Mountain Finches. For supper I devoured a goose with a quart of boiled rice - a fact given not for epicurean considerations but for physiological. The forenoon was fair and warm but in the afternoon it clouded and a stiff breeze blew from the south for a few hours around sundown. The winds have been chiefly from the south since we have been in Rupshu, descending probably from the Great Himalayan Range. Today ends a month of our journey.

July 7. ..

The hunters came back toward evening without having seen an animal except Kyang, or even tracks of any. There have not even been snow grouse since Polokonka. The guide furnished Rup Chand with an account of the funeral rites practised by the population. Corpses are either burned, fed to carrion animals, thrown in the lake or buried. The first two methods are considered best, but the lamas have to consult their books to ascertain which is suited to the corpse at hand. If fed to vulture, the head has to be crushed by a stone or the birds probably assume the person is sleeping, at any rate they won't come to the feast. In any case the corpse is retained in the house for four days, or if the family is rich and the season is cold 21 days. At death a lama is summoned and the lama ties the corpse in a sack. A structure of butter and flour is made and put beside the body and butter burned night and day. Prayers are also read. 49 days after death, if funds permit, a feast is prepared for all the neighbourhood and as much property as possible is given the lamas, because property so given will be of use to the deceased in the hereafter. Money is also sent to Lhasa and on the death anniversary for 12 years the local lamas are provided with the wherewithal for reading prayers for the repose of the dead. The stream in front of camp runs very low in the day time but last night at 7:00 with a rush a torrent filled it,

just as if a dam above had given way. The night before the same thing happened, though later. The Mussalmans informed me I would have to pay for the horse that died on Bara Latsa La in spite of the fact that it was specifically stated in the contract that all dead horses were to be owner's loss, at the same time asking that I engage their extra horse, now free of its load of tea. I told them if I had to pay for all the horses that died and it looked as though half of the poor old fellows might expire, I should have to save my money and could not afford to play Santa Claus by hiring animals for which I had no use. They appealed to Rup Chand and finally decided to supplant the old horse that broke down on the road from Puga with the tea carrier. This morning Ram Tulla departed with the poor beast, but shortly traded it off to some guileless native for some sheep and goats. He asked a certificate from me addressed to a native, going the same way, to the effect that he was going home on my business and requesting that the native grant him his company. What use he made of it I cannot imagine, since neither the native nor the bearer could read a word of it. Ham Tulla was the laziest man in the caravan and I hope now to get the outfit started in less than four hours. I must first train the cook how to boil rice in less than 22 hours, the period he usually requires.

July 8. ... This morning the men were called and recalled but no stir. Finally I pulled off their bedding, at first to their constemation and later to their amusement.

The guide to Unti, the next station, who should have come last night did not appear and finally this morning a lame old lady arrived with butter for the men. She denied she was the guide but certain of the men insisted that by the butter the guide was to be known, but all agreed she would not do. The road is at least 18 miles with a pass and the poor old creature had already come ' five. The hunting guide had been retained by persuasion and when that wore out by bribery, pending the arrival of this person, and now every attempt was made to induce him to lead the way. Everything was in vain, because he said he had to take salt to Spiti to exchange for grain. I remained firm and when he started off tied him up. Then the old lady confessed that she was deputed to be the guide. There was no one, it seems, willing to undertake the job, so they drew lots (gyen) and she was it. Cur men still insisted she would not do and Rup Chand started out to get a man from the village. The woman walked with difficulty and as clearly was past fifty. When asked her age she said she had not the faintest idea. Over one kneecap were three old scars. I bethought myself of my 75 years old mother who though not lame would have done the job with honour and was willing to give the guide a trial. The roads throughout this area are very poorly marked, except those that are frequented by the traders and it is very easy to follow a sheep trail up the wrong valley. So the lady joined the caravan and we started off. I reflected on what the Travellers aid Society and Kindred organizations would say when they found it out, but there was not

anything else to do if we were to get to Unti today. For the first 10 miles the guide rested considerably but after that she warmed up and outstripping all but the two best men arrived at Unti in splendid trim. She even wanted to go back that night, but was persuaded to rest, and made camp with the Mussalmans, preferring their society to that of the young men of her race and religion. The road ran some ten or twelve miles along the east shore of the lake, mostly over torrent plains with no green except at one place a few miles from Peldo. Where a blunt peninsula extends into the lake we turned east up a long Nulla to Chagarchan La. The descent is rather abrupt and one arrives at a little lawn along a stream -Unti. It is evident that the lake has had a leval higher than the present one, beach cutting being visible at least 15 feet above, so it may be a habit of the lake to rise and fall periodically. There was evident along the shore a fresh irregular sinuous row of gravel, about 3 feet high at the highest, pushed up by the ice. Being above wave action and there being no rain the formation has persisted. We drank from the lower end of the lake and found the water not bad. The guide said it is better only near the head. We were promptly thirsty again and thirstier than before but there was no help. There is no other water between Peldo and Unti. On the various crests we crossed (of the various nullas debouching on the lake) the natives have, as is usual throughout the Himalayas in this region, erected cairns. These are from four to six feet high, made of small stones, with preference

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shown to quartz fragments that crop out here and there between. Quartzitic Shales, and ornamented with all sorts of available horns: yak, sheep, goat, nyen, nabo. Our friend passed not one without adding a stone, sometimes muttering something and once circumambulating with much verbiage.

July 9. ...

The weather yesterday and today was clear, cloudless and warm with a gentle west breeze. Two nyen with two lambs were sighted yesterday on the hills above the lake, the first game seen since Polokonka. Unti and Tega, a few miles down the stream are the winter quarters of the inhabitants of this region. At Tega there is a broad valley in which a good-sized stream meanders. Our guide called us early for her pay and departed. Nothing could induce her to go to Tso Kyun, the next stage, though money here cannot possibly be earned and no one has any. She even pretended she never had heard of the place. Cattle here constitute the chief or sole wealth and the tenure of life of an animal is very uncertain. All may die from epidemics or starvation caused by heavy snowfall but it is not customary to work and no one wants to break the tradition. All through the region among Hindus or Tibetans you meet with inexplicable confessedly idiotic waste of opportunities or materials and the only answer is that it is the custom. The road to Kyun Tso is a steep ascent to either Kyensa La or Salsa La. These passes and the ridge they lie on must be to judge from a 22,000 feet peak in front about 19,000 feet. But such a magnificent view Below two day's march away the straight awesome row of snowcapped peaks of the Great Himalayas

in Spiti bound the horizon. Below them are the somber purple grey hills of the Rupshu frontier that melt into the gentle rolling pink brown hills of the plateau. Two huge masses of these flank the broad green valley in the centre of the vista. This is the valley on which the Rupshu cattle pasture in winter. On the other side of the pass everything in the foreground is yellow green, the broad valley and the slopes that bound it.A large hill just below the Pass is grass-green from the loosegreen rock fragments that cover it. In this emerald setting lie the two lakes Kyan and Kyun. Kyan in the right foreground is of pastel blue; Kyun is turquoise blue. It lies at the far end of the plain, hard against a range of madder hills, that even tint the loose cumulus clouds above them. Beyond them is a higher range of lighter colour, with crests and patches of snow. Kyang occur on all the hills and we spent much time convincing ourselves they were not something we wanted. And the plants! so interesting and so abundant at 19,000 feet. In Kulu there is nothing at 15,000 feet. Even the horsemen got interested and helped to gather them. I have never been so stimulated on the whole journey as on the peak today. The altitude and the unparalleled view produced an exhilaration, that approached transport. There are several tents of nomads on the plain and herds of sheep and yaks. The yak epidemic has not reached here. Rup Chand recorded from the Korzok hunter guide a on account of the marriage customs here. The groom sends a relative to the father of the girl that has

caught his eye, with money and a piece of white cloth, about a yard. If the proposal is acceptable the gifts are retained. In that case, in a few days, if wealthy, the groom sends the girl's father 10-12 maunds (800-1000 lp) of chang, five sheep and Tibetan tea. These gifts are devided with the bride's relatives, according as these relatives gave presents at previous weddings in the family. The date of the marriage is now decided on this day. On the wedding day, if the distance is far, the groom sends a man with a horse decked out as well as possible; if near the bride comes on foot. In front of the bride's tent, if rich, they put up 80 stones in a row, if poor, less. The groom's relatives now approach, sing a song for each stone and kick it over. If they cannot sing an appropriate song they pay a fine and kick it over also. The bride's relatives are of course assembled. The final large stone in front of the tent is not to be had for less than Rs. 12/- if there is no suitable song. A singer is usually imported for the occasion. Seven paces beyond this stone is buried an image in devil's shape made of flour. The victor of the last stone then advances seven paces and tries to unearth the image. Failing more fine. Then everyone goes inside to eat, drink and dance. When it is time to go the bride's parents give her clothes and ornaments that are first displayed hung on a white cloth. The bride weep and the parent's give advice, chiefly in the form of proverbs. The groom must now, give the bride's mother Rs.4/- for the milk her breasts have

furnished his wife. At the door the neighbour's girls stop the bride's going out and have to be given Rs.5/-. And that is not all. The groom of the community (each community has one, not a bridegroom) has bound the bride's horse's legs so that he has to be paid to loosen them. Near her future home the bride is met by a lama bearing an earthen pot in which are samples of all metals, precious stones etc. The pot is covered with white cloth on which are drawn two crossed dorjes. On the ground is a piece of slate with the same design. At the proper moment the lamas read loudly, and violently throw the earthen pot on the slab, which is then overturned. Everyone now goes inside. A woman and man are sent from home with the bride. The man bears in his hand an arrow with particoloured rags and cheap ornaments. This man is considered henceforth the bride's brother. At the door of the tent the groom's mother stands with a bracelet, a bucket of milk and a rope for tying up yak calves. The bride enters, her hands are washed in the milk, the bracelet put on and the rope put on her neck. This is a symbol of her future work -looking after the cattle. The bridegroom dressed in his best is seated with a vacant place at his side in front of a table on which is a container ornamented with butter figures and filled with chang. The bride seats herself in the vacant place. Then a youth whose parents are living, enters bearing in one hand an ornamental image of flour and in the other a piece of sheep intestine, filled with meat and fat. Not an indiscriminate intestine is this but the junction of the large and small inteswho touch the contents and then departs. A little later another man enters with a plate on which there is a little grain. He sits in front of the couple and sings a peculiar song and removes from the heads of both a piece of white cloth they have been wearing for the occasion. These he puts on the plate. A representative of the groom's relatives and the arrow bearer of the bride collect money for the couple, according as the couple's parents have given to the children of their relatives on previous marriage occasions. This ends the wedding proper. A few days later the bride invites the inmates of her former home to dinner and then goes home with them. She remains some days and on her return brings some cattle as a present.

July 10. ...

The plain in which the two lakes lie is roughly 4-6 miles wide, girded with smooth hills that rise to 17-18,000 and even to 22,000 feet. The plain is at an elevation of about 16,000. The soil is sandy and the dominant vegetation is the yellow-green sedge often mentioned before. Some half dozen small streams two feet wide and six inches deep come down from the hills to the west and flow into Tso Kyan. This lake is perfectly fresh, about two miles long, oblong, and lies on the plain floor into which it has ploughed beaches of gravel 3 feet high. These beaches are removed from the present shore line by one to two, in places three rods, particularly on the west and north shores. On the east the water is apparently shallow and various spits, lagoons

and islands have been formed in this section. The south side to the water's edge is bounded by the carpet of sedges of the plain. The winds apparently are chiefly from the south or east and are sometimes violent to judge from the magnitude of the beaches for so small a lake. The water level has recently subsided a foot or two, and has left behind some water crowfoot plants, now dried in the mud. There are Gammarus in the lake and at least a few Potamogeton plants. The midges that have been present in swarms on all Tsos are here too but today on account of the stormy weather (sky overcast all day with squalls from the south and slight precipitation) have taken refuge in the yak tracks. These are full of the black insects. A rich flora of tiny plants flourishes on the plain. Sandgrouse in flocks are feeding along the streams. Two or three pairs of sirkabs are on the lake and on the plains the usual small birds, except that we got a large Sand Plover, not previously known to breed in the country. Kyang pasture among the flocks of domestic animals. We tried to find a guide for Hanle but no one would work for more than a day, no matter what the compensation and regardless of abundance of leisure. We had yak milk this morning but could not get more from the same people. They said "ask someone else now!" Money is apparently of no object. We circumambulated Tso Kyun and acquired considerable merit because the lake is sacred, containing the left eye of the deity that makes Tso Momapang so holy. I saw two marmots again embracing as I had seen at Kiangchu.

July 11.

Three Spiti lamas headed for Hanle this morning and we went along, believing it best to have someone to tell us where to stop for the night. Ordinarily places where water and grass can be found are far between but it turned out that we could have stopped almost anywhere after the first 8 miles. The lamas were of the type of minstrel that yearly come out of Spiti in flocks of three or four and entertain their neighbours with various types of performances, such as supporting the body on swords, the points of which rest against the bare belly, thrusting a long needle through the cheek and tongue, splitting a huge rock on the belly of a man, etc. The lamas today had a few goats and sheep, dyed in part wellow and red, that did not want to go to Hanle so we left the company far behind and did not see them the rest of the day. I looked over Tso Kyan before leaving the plateau; which is our last high camp ground for sometime. We descend now daily till the Indus. The lake is irregularly elongate, with maximum dimensions of perhaps one and three miles, its shores much interrupted by sandbars and spits. Though apparently shallow there are no evidences of water plants, probably because of the slight salinity. It lies on a bed of sandy clay with no gravel apparent on the west or north shores. Sedges grow to the edge. Its highest level was some 50 feet above the present one, to judge by extreme wave cutting on steep banks of the east shore. At present it is some one or two feet deeper - than it has been for sometime past but has receded three feet from a

previous recent expansion. This is evident from stumps of drowned sedges on shore and under water. There are several feeders now nearly dry. A few sirkabs were on the water and a coot. The ascent to Da La is easy, amounting to perhaps 1,000 feet. The path then descends in a closed valley along a stream borded in places with stretches of green. After two or three miles the stream dries up but reappears five or six miles further where there is a long sedge lawn and a cluster of four tents, called Da(K). The valley was once the bed of a powerful torrent but now-a-days little water passes down it. Drama which was absent on the Kyun plain is here abundant. The weather is clear and warm. It froze heavily last night, in fact it has frozen every night since Bara Latsa La. Everyone slept lightly last night but was in excellent spirits this morning. Pulses high.

July 12. ...

We got yak milk again this morning at Da. The milk is a very superior substance, better than any milk one can find from ordinary domestic animals. It is only obtainable in the morning before the calves are turned loose. The mothers impatient for the reunion grunt like pigs. When free young and old cavorted on the plain with tails in the air, brandishing horns, bumping heads, giving the impression that they knew how to play. One sees the same phenomenon among dogs, and sometimes among goats, but seldom in cattle. The Spitians arrived and stopped at the village to prepare breakfast. They may give a performance here, in which case they will not go to Hanle with us. They always came above our camp to get water, whether

from spiritual or sanitary reasons, probably the former. There is a nice closed valley above Da with one side an amphitheater wall of snow, that probably does not melt. The path to Hanle still continues down the stream in the bare-walled valley. The petrography is bewildering. In one place a stratum of conglomerate with inclusions a foot in diameter, the whole with the appearance of a concrete pouring, joins a horizontal bedding of quartizitic shale with an interruption vertically of 100 feet of rubble brought down from above. The path leads along a sedge lawn for miles with a clear streamlet meandering in the bottom. Drama is abundant on the valley floor and fish are numerous in the stream. The Mussalmans did not see these until we were on the march and longingly tried to spear them with my alpenstock. After six or eight miles the stream enters rougher country and the lawn vanishes. The running water now changes to a series of lovely crystal pools on and among clean smooth granite boulders and the vegetation grows chiefly on their banks. Instead of drama above, a magnificent golden clematis and the fragrant honeysuckle claim equal ground, transforming the desert into a glorious garden. As if this were not already enough, but other plants grow abundantly along the water's edge, plants such as we have not seen before. One huge plant of rhubarb three feet in diameter, with stalks as luxuriant and as well-flavoured as the best improved varieties, had somehow come into being among the dwarfed tough plants of the common species. We gathered an armful of the stalks, intending to cook them but ate

them all before arriving at camp. When the valley opens,

and an enormous outwash plain three or four miles wide,

another stream enters it from the hills to the right

opens to view, furrowed by torrent and lined with rows of huge granite boulders that the raging water has thrust aside. On the floor in the distance are two large chortens and on the edge of the crest of the opposite mountain are visible the ruins of an old monastery. No one knew where to go to reach Hanle, though two of the men claimed to have been here before, so we camped on a little pang where for the first time our horses did not leave the little green all night, but when full, walked from one end to the other to see where it was best, the tinkling of the bells of two that regularly strayed announcing the course of the march. In one of the linnet's (Twite) nests today had been incorporated in the soft lining a rabbit's tail. The tail was so prominent that the four eggs had to find a place around it. / The valley is the largest and broadest we have seen. Our camp is against the bare west wall, a quartzitic formation so crushed and distorted that its surface is a fascinating confusion of lines. This extends around to form the north wall. Beyond the big outwash plain to the right down which we came are snow peaks. Except for the tip of a Spiti peak to the south east no other snow is visible. In the centre of the plain is another low rough hill with two or three miles of plain surrounding it in all directions. The east boundary is a lofty sharp crested chain that divides the Hanle River Valley

July 13. ...

from that of the Indus. This is a magnificent range. It is the first ordered range we have seen in Rupshu. The rest of the mountains start off in a given direction but are at once blocked by others coming from other directions, any other direction. No other range has displayed such varied and beautiful colours or such dissected formation or lofty structure. From the deep purple crests a wash of yellow green has been poured reaching half way down the sides to where a series of pink pyramids are flanked against the slope. Below these run irregular rolling hills of dark green that merge into the outwash plain of marbled pink and brown. Here and there among the pyramid formations are splashes of blue gray and madder, to complete the range of colour that adds glory to the grandeur of the stupendous chain. Rup Chand went hunting for the Tibetan gazelle and I stayed home to gather plants of which a dozen new ones grew in front of the tent, among the small spring pools that lined the sward. A lovely fragrant pink primrose, a royal purple aster, and a golden Pedicularis would be the pride of any garden but none had seeds. In the pools grew a tiny Utricularia, an inch long, with huge traps. And the birds also provided a thrill. The large Tibetan lark Melanocorypha maxima had a nest with three eggs on our lawn and its unrivalled song could be heard here and there over the plain. This bird has not been previously known from the Indian Empire. The big cranes and the usual water birds are here, also the Hodgson's Partridge, now with flocks of downy chicks

and one of the tiny Kingfishers (Alcedo attis). Toward evening I started off for the monastery on the north-east edge of the plain, a good four miles away. I met Rup Chand on the way and he went along. He saw no game. As usual, one had said go here, another go there; one even directed him to our camp. I almost believe the people see very little game, because they do not often go far from their tents. The monastery from my path was not visible until I had come nearly beneath it. The view of the huge white structure on the crest of the ridge four or five hundred feet straight above the meadows in a country where there are no buildings and where you do not expect to see any, is a sight to bind the traveller . I photographed at every 100 paces and then hastily struggled up the steep ascent behind a yak herd that was bringing drama from the surrounding hills. The abbot is a Tibetan, a man of good parts and very friendly. We were shown all over and allowed to inspect everything. This monastery, he said, was over 800 years old and antedated its superior, Hemis. Previously the river we had seen on entering the valley had been the monastery. The present structure was really a fortress, as all monasteries had to be before English rule, with retainer's quarters below and with a wall and guard turrets on the easiest slope in front. To the east and south are cliff faces and no defence was necessary in that quarter. In the upper temple are a number of brass images, one or two temptingly beautiful. We were allowed to handle the figures but were cautioned not to touch their faces. One

of the many handed or many headed figures, I forgot which, speaks from time to time. In this room are beautifully executed and beautifully preserved frescoes. that the monks said dated from the building's construction. The drawing and composition remind of the Tashi Lonpo Rabjor series and the colour is of requisite richness. I tried to photograph one but it was very dark and I fear there will be no result. In the temple below this are more frescoes, likewise old and well preserved but not so pleasant. They are of huge figures representing various lamaistic diéties and devils. In this room at the far end is a shrine in which only one priest is permitted to enter. The room is totally dark except for the door and it was difficult to see the tankas that hung abundantly from the ceiling. It was growing late but we stayed to tea, meanwhile expecting our horses to bring camp to the monastery as ordered. The tea was Tibetan and very good of its kind. Sugar was served in abundance and Kumanis, the last always acceptable, no matter that their past history would not conform to our sanitary notions. A man reported that the caravan was visible from afar and fearing that they would lose their way in the bog that makes up a good part of the plain, we sent him to guide the flock to the selected camp ground. We meanwhile had a pleasant visit with the abbot. He said I could not be an Englishman, pointing to my eyes, and when told I was American wanted to know about the country's size and produce. The scene was illuminated by a lantern and when

I suggested we take it to look at the frescoes again they

said the temple should not be disturbed at night. Now again in full darkness arrives our messenger to the horses and instead of announcing their presence at the gates said they had pitched camp three miles away in the morass but sent a lantern. The march through the marsh to an unknown locus (three fires were visible, as many miles apart). We fired the gun, hoping they would answer from the camp that was ours, but they assumed we were hunting or shooting out of exubrance, or some other assumption and gave no reply. Pulling wearily one leg and then the other out of the mud holes splashing out of the mud puddles that we fell into in the dark, we finally arrived at 10:30 with not many kind thoughts toward our fellowmen. We were told by way of consolation that we had ordered camp to be pitched on that spot./

July 14. ...

Rup Chand and I went early to the monastery to see if
the hunter whom the abbot summoned yesterday, had arrived.
He had not, so when our horses showed up we marched.
The abbot again gave tea and on parting gave both of us
sacred scarves, me a Tibetan sheath knife and Rup Chand
a cake of Tibetan tea. First we bought an ancient
curiously carved tea-table from the custodian of the
monastery. The carving is bold and graceful and of a
totally different character from that of the tables
now-a-days manufactured. The top was soaked in generations of butter imbibed from the tea that had been
spilled by the guests of the ages and the gay paint
that the people in this country apply to all carvings

has been toned to greyblack by similar agencies. The view from the monastery is perfect. To the west the whole green plain with the numerous meandering streams, just wide enough so that in proper places a man can jump, and full of fish. To the east and north the Hanle River plain for miles, flanked by the line of majestic peaks that stretches toward the Indus as far as eye can reach. There are fields on the southern plain but there are chiefly weeds in them. A field below the monastery had a few healthy turnips and many weeds and one had thrifty barley but the cattle and rodents had eaten half already. The nights, though cold enough to allow the formation of ice, are much warmer than at other places we have been and they could undoubtedly grow things if they knew how. They have recently planted a willow below the monastery and it has grown in a few years into a flourishing shrub, the first shrub larger than a drama bush we have seen since leaving the Tsarup where from afar we saw a similar tree in its valley. The people at Hanle were sometimes good-looking and much friendlier than any we had met in Rupshu. There are perhaps fifty on the plain. Among them was a beggar, a Kashmiri they said, who refused money and begged for flour. We had no flour at the moment but the money was nevertheless not accepted. Our road ran all day along the Hanle River that flows through a plain to 1 mile wide. It is green all the way, from the various sedges. There are shrubs of drama in large patches and on gravel alluvial plains often clumps of pinkish fragrant tamarisk, six feet high.

In one of the pools was a great growth of tiny buttercups so fragrant that the passing traveller caught the scent. One of our horses that are now feeling the stimulating effect of the upland grass took fright at some pots he was carrying and stampeded the caravan. Two native boys ahead knew how to stop them and we then collected our effects from various places on the greensward. All but the two mules that had not even seen fit to run had thrown off even the saddles, yet nothing appeared to have suffered but the lantern; fragments of glass and metal from it strewed the landscope. One of the lads gathered these, glass included, and cached them under a rock. There are several clusters of tents scattered along the river and herds of sheep and yaks are numerous. The yak disease has not reached Hanle. A tent or two of tent-dwellers that spend the winter in Kulu were camped near our halting place and we bought several rings. The Rupshu people display very little jewelry but these, male and female, have their fingers laden if they have any standing at all. We selected a place near water and grass to pitch camp, having already marched some 22 miles but the horsemen arrived and said beyond the pass was excellent grass, so on we went. The pass, Kugzil La, was about 1,000 feet above the plain, and two or three miles long, of beautiful (from the agriculturist's point of view) soil, no stones and little gravel but not more than half dozen plants grew in sight all the way. We knew the horsemen had never seen the ground ahead and that

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they must have got the information from the natives, who by the way, always want to send you on ahead. either from fear of you or to save the grass for their own animals, so we were uncertain as to what we should find after our long trek. But sure enough, it was a lovely place - a green meadow against the mountain wall with the river in three meandering parts in front. We arrived at 6:00 after eleven hours of march. There are now abundant growths of Ephedra on the hills from Hanle. The British chemists have found the Lahuli Ephedra to be of high virtue and possibly this is also superior. Our lama stayed behind at Hanle to copy a book in which he was interested, and incidentally made inquiries about the diet of the natives. In the morning they make a soup from meat or cheese with some roasted flour (sattu). About 10:00 they make tea; those well to do drink Tibetan tea with butter, the rest drink Kangra tea. Sattu is again mixed with this and is eaten with the bent finger. Spoons are unknown in the hills. The evening meal may be of (1) Kiu -dumpling of flour (atta) with fat or meat broth (2) Momo (k)pounded meat spiced wrapped in unleavened bread (roti). Poorer people eat more simply with more soup and nettles or other weeds. A great luxury is rice on which melted butter and sugar are poured. All grain must be imported. The men go to Tibet for salt, a two month's journey. For Rs.5/- and a sheep they get from the Tibetan Government permits to take out 100 sheep loads of salt. This they barter in Lahul, Spiti or Rampur for flour.

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Everyone must therefore have sheep - sheep are as basic here as land is below. The men's work is this traffic. The women stay at home looking after the flocks that remain and weave clothes and tents. The wool that is sold is usually cut by the buyer. (At Tsultak a Tibetan agreed to sell his wool at 12 As. (about 25 cents) a head. The cutter get ½). The buyer promises to come the ensuing year at a certain date.

June 1. Out 11 me net aux with 15 h see That Rufe Co. I has marked all the farcelo and has written in the dray when the mousetraps all newsfafers, blotters, cartaidors, med come factito, solver money, and the other things we mel need for during the fair months before 1. Gyaltion has had a stubben fever for some of days and The cores the first stage by the motor carry, deather servant, Dorge, has bot a kelta to carry home danter to the family in Kahul Vacquired from the forced of his labor. The Labels family is like an anthree. We the members labor for the be efiliged the next money received by the yorks a letter is received by the yorks a series comparable of a form a few Ours Cararan Jereminel is tempary. One of the faity is going to he married tought and most of the lest are involved in the festivities. In spite of the immunerable things that had the feet into the baggage at the last minute and the endless additions that mis L. decided now indisfersal for the journey, including rose water, tauremover and an alfaco muffler, all of which have been sureptitional removed and stored again forsible use at home, only antold his tay trees less betind It is dead sure that my nose will be burned naw on the me get above 10000, with or without are the remedies deagned to bruent it beades, There is no room on the house for safe, flutes. Each servait needs a horse for his provincions since no food can be had for the first I months of the Journey

Direct to the spectod artiflat Coof & and of the and of the and the everyone more relieved on the property and he everyone more relieved on the surveyone more relieved on the survey of the surveyone more relieved on t to be on the road, after the months of negotiating and plan-Loves to cross the Rothang La. The road the land to (nanali) our first hall that leads along the presence return the mines and about which I was so thulled love year has become commonflows, he taketual have magnificent vew and stirring locations become. The magnites that lastyed at Marali enforced on allenght vigil fare not yet taken up their forts. A naucous-voiced rivoran that fached or a cliff half a mile above to sever at stray horses of humans that traspased, her reconfield amused the company till dak, when she descended and united no who had been the main offenders to be to guests Own friend, the halfberd who always select the loan of a fature from any likely or unlikely source has been evicted from his last and not home for failure to pay for something a sverything connected total and his ten roof has been confictated to pay for provide Dajourn at 10, together with \$ 4 of his whatives and We set out from Maral. During the night new horses arrived to replace the feebles ones that had been recruited into the senice at Short notice. Uso two too animals me added, loaded with tea and show for sale to native

3) en noute, a Hat The animal Fordal 17 and the 48 homemen 5. Our staff mincher & but I morrivered be added in Pahulagione thereine ap all modernes and on non Buttheit bandsteen han for vid of two fews and there is no longer the forester of having to stax with all new help. Do is the last account to the server in thepopul, good natured and Jampelly willing but doesn't revidendant Voden or dibetany tis native language any too well, and therefore is of Limited usefulness. Bendes, he sleeps like a stone and Can be awakened show of inflicting bodily to me and is so unocent thathe now! milling que all our possession to any stranger who asked for them. The need for grading court is however, after Fodoy no longer religent. The there that operate from Manali do not to beyond the Pass and en the Kerntony aheas except forcibly in Leh thereny is unknown. The Manali there's have been specally active of late, having carried off 13 theefs loads in daylight and The Laulis, their chief victims, an so harfrated that the next bandit caught will probably be reached aline, a fate that one met before. Once they let the robbers cross the broge and then fulled up a couple plants behind him. Then the nobbes total to flee back across the bridge, they fell into the river below and mere funched four of the Endges on the road Today mer out, the tembers snapt from the heavy snow.

H) June 9: Oct 7: 15 me Left Rahla (act. 8800) and 7 Jahren on top of Rothang at 12:15; at Khokeas (16, 431) all 3:15. a fact druge began before doublest and bleed will The top the Case from Sum, Thomas this side of the vest to near the rures on the paker a de the fath has been on snow Beyond the creet the snow was soft and the line often broke thoughthe crust. On the the lower stretch, one small nimilet there was such ice that a fath had to be cut and the horses led across one by one. On aminal leaded with a trunk and a be the or newsfill slepped and never street, down a snowback, but mattery was the worse for the Slide and a structure or two. Contrary to all suports and enfectations there is hay for the animals at Koksas. The Antdwelling Tibetans Had like the birds game north and south with the season, he left believed a few mule about Manas, Ecopling one James that has comped near the source of the Bear, on the valley plan. Last year in mid-July the advance grad in full strength was Encamped in Streams beleated tents at Sum. The Faul o with hors and grat cararare are greaming ento Kalu and their norm-out grant shies make the fath. The hone of one of these caracie fled last right from below Rahla, having first later up our house brukepit, and were recovered only at Kakaar when of sheep and goats and and had to be carried down. and Kido, the sheet themselves be the transfitted in the fold of the herdeman's woolen blouse with only their heads expand i mo fakiro, completely naked surept that

5) one had an umbella and attention theet also 80 I came with us. Benforted on proof for 5 hours, against a borne that chilled there forefore were they made on without falter, let showed signing discomfort when we stopped to Mux on a little are then the people had clearly among for the sheep to shalt on Rep Chand of pasther hat the but it was refused. a cigarthe from a coefted. I am told that there people make for use of various habit forming mosty them in the Occased to which fermich there mill delightful extinulation, transforming drawn into Homes reality and in other mayor entancing the little mayor furfle tris ( Kumasnensid) had formed a fed of bloker, and of the salmonfink primase (P. noseal) that above 1100) feet makes a gar bright hier carpet the first retreating snow, only a stray flower has blescomed. For the first time in this country, I have mone coloted glasses and the alcult are splented. He color of the glasse that at first tinto everything is sever forgotten and the snow is seen in it natural white aextended at 100 June 10) Ma left Kokka at 8. and got to Sieve (19,900) at 1000 The road is all right suept in perhaps half a dozen millar snow extends across the fath to the sure. The sheep and so at that are don't pourse the chape had are counted at Koksan and a far of 14 anna for head is level on all but youngeters of this year. They ar exempt. Herd come from as far away as Valampus to feed on the mon-Labelli slopes the bridge babbed like a conk on the ways

6) as the droves crossed and of speculated on the 81.

(robability of my bygger being manioned with the finder, badging the bridge, however, down break. a few mule like of the bridge as few years ago crashed into the stream just as the by hose of a caravan got a cross. On this tup, the Metice passed are the read at least half a digent time, but Chand showed me the Jankskan Bay," a place where The A thet Detario and India hell feefle used to meet to trade, as they do no radays some 75 miles father up the Bhaga River. On the may the met a young Jama whom I had counted on to the my the helps, in plant collecting, driving homes to Kile. Is my amazer questioning the implied Samply that his father Couldn't give permission to go along ( the boy copert 30) - he had for stoy home and decorate the monastery halls in Kyclang. Gjaltsen pas seized with such a violent desire to get home that he would have bolted if he Could have carried his things, and taking pity on heron, The is a mex child of 31 I agreed to lether, off and replace him in Kyllang. Now to have no servant in prospect was too much. I inquired from A.C. what one does in the Country When an agree ment is troken and learned that one goes to court and collects damages. The threat of obtaining Justice by this method clerked away all ablations of the fathers probabilion and the lama is cherfully planning the trip. I had to give a civitten opposite

I the not to employ them in anything that in -I volved again to lack or beind skinning. He will 82 however the derik and figure groupe trat dulks, knifes or figeory and any fort.
Lind of domestin terminal, reeft house, donkeys, yetc. or beef. 1 Toling Jama who helped me last year in belying freshore Liberton faculings and the Disco abbat chele today, the latter confletely drunk as usual) June 11. Oct 9:30 tra left for Gundla (act. 103.00) and got There at 2. The climate in The area is mor tempera there seven a good growth of here and beselv on the slope facing the interge, and much deer at said to live in the beich fortet. Butches of purple eris, sometimes in a sold hed 100 ft square common cow lip or march man god that is the glory of our american meadows in oping; lines the banks of the meandering revulets, and from Afor you no Hat from afallock like fixeures in the lath with gold words fouring out these planers in planes grow Aft. high. I found some 10 mes plant species that I didn't get last year, must being thing that shortly mile dry up. In the Hakurs garden in funda the affles has in full bloom. One of the trees has and most attractive. I shall try to introduce the Apreces in Kuln and America. The fruit I saw last yes

8) small red affled (many kinha) said to to you ce. flower, Such affles as Into how, (their age a few atto 183 trees in Kyplang and more in the loves valley) and sold Dad I stay professor flavor. Last year fearl and affly how of infellent quality, equal to the best amendantist The natures, however, have lettle interest in fruit and pull plant the tree of when planted can't bother to protect Them from the cartle that gran the back. He horseness Bot a sick sheep for 1/2 Rs. and after forming halal, skinned it and Fook it along on the march. Organt would goat they put alive on one of the horses for fulne were. Cases of foot rol ar frequent in the flocks, gout and sheef kerds and even the cattle. A feel years ago most of the cores died off and the hones had to full the plan. The smoult were toad. The field on small and stony and the quick movement of the horse don't for him for agricultural pursuits under such conditions In Kulu a hord dies in work recept to have good in the to ghove that in takyly wood & manure and hauled on horses. Hay assent thus transported In Kulu humans, chiefly wound, carry the wood, crops, goodder a manure. (12. As left Gundla at 9:15 and got to Keyelang (11/0300) at 2:30. Paljon, last summer's coolie, met ml a mile befor Kyelang with a bouguet of dandelious and in the village I saw the main citizens the nature schoolteacher, the doctor, the Wager and the missiony

Where intertains people has switchenter Danufa, a 84 should test of Ladakilan raite for Salveland for the both Hindur on Should be shoul had the to more at and some say they doubt there are the party there are the calver of a fortoright after the I old. The wather is decided cool and the season backword lives here. The bole, postatolo and wheat ar just out of the ground so they have thee hoed once, and the attendate being prefated for buckwheat. In all the field can be seen lines of stones that would intrique an ethnologist but they have no other significance than that they mark the irrigation channels and are used as needed to dig the mud out of them. The big Teremies himalogica that from allow Jundla to Kyelang grows in masses often serval acros in tident is in full bloom and the effect of the tall cramy spikes is Stunning. I Galtein's mother sent me some apples, brother brot 2 sets of Chikota raggo, The Chikos is a grouse about as large or the american Ruffed house) The eggs of this bed as gathered in quantities and as even salted down for summers use Clikar have been Tumerous all along the way tekewise Inow and the P. geons. The large Snow moline has gone back to The peaks and none were seen near the road. The week have also gone back to the Snow line. Sheep ar going forward today to cross the Bora Fatsa Pass,

18) There is much snow and opinion of the holds that 85 ye cannot cross - Rup Chants "Choli ma", they sa sent me milk and invited me to tea . I knew that R.C. mether trained her but the little mother proved to, be his maternal aunt beindard a full may call his real father his little father, sinke technically his father must be the sedent brother of the jamily. June 13. I spent the day about hown, wretting the chief Citezens. The sojourn her was not for that purpose, but the men manted a day at home and the horses were none the fish if the hard not alead. The Magis, a clere lad Our gave me tea and the physican & getted planes (ve) Will ford of his adopted country and his bulliant and devoted labor have ar much affire abed by the populace, who ordinarily take medical and quite for granted. The Nazer regretted to hear about the children franks of he subjects. The explained that they had seen growing to devery the factions displayed by their more sephisticates buthern across the Passo (many Lahulis come cut the Kangra Valle in wenter to work and it is not incommon for their luplayer to disaffer after they have perished the cook, leaving their nothing for their labor, and observing the success of such methods. many the on offetonity to lumbate them to ly Clearly simple the Labuli as for the most fast, that they attempt an transfailut, often amusing, Thos theft is almost unknown and lying Iven light Common Most of the court cases at the outcome of

I drunker brawlo. The Ways to very find of English for stop I specially the cakes and apological for the relation special plants be seemed by the present of chikar eggs. Ordinarily that can be bed bent the year the best distance no bring to lay. fruit at home had sixes porated in the baggage, which so for hed served me other use than to make the caravan seneary The missearange into is ford giflinew and the efecurers in her gaden mondo delight any flower love. I here saw such immense fancies or such tall defines in my lefe and the coloring of all blooms was a entered allac bush was in fill bloom and the rose were in bud tuleps, ere and peones would make a specticula, Substitution under such climatic conditions, - In spite of the had lives they lead and the Incresery plan food they last many of the tabulis, I was told line to be 80 and some to too. The climate is very healthful and almost no diseases as known. Subsculoseis and Cancer the seconge of the Occident, are totally unknown Jane H. Mr lege for Jispa (act 10500) with an are cart sky which turned unto a druggle and Kept on so for about 2 hrs. Outropa there is a broad plain with a good growth of cedar trees and at this reason good grazing for our horses. as yet we have met pilgrems only from Bankskar across Shings La, but they say others air on the hay across Bora Late La. Some say ther to no grazing an our road above her, which others contradict but del agris that unless the shy remains perfectly

If clear the home with suror ville be too soft and of Nazu has given orders that cooles and accompany us tol lighted the house loads, if necessary but if they another soft puch at all they nout be able to pulk Endere the Journey even emply of load - garrette R. C.'s mather, a truly quiet noman, this then I supressed out affrication of her sons replied as postfully as very unnounded sufferior barding. The last last of course revenested a school and has hardly been autobe to, little valley. The conversation but her son during the 2 days he was at home conting Chiefly on the subject of his milfare: What so by to show to has; were his clother name enough; he should be config ate, from Which I concluded that Mothers agent much aleke whether in Winer ca a Lahul. The little monan has a tafesty tanks separating the Blue tora, done principally in tones of yellow, blue and africat. It is of so fine weare and I such excellent drawing that except on close inspection it affeat faut the nok of the fainter of is affaintly of great age but Well preserved tunck served and prefaced by antil ordinary Coolie would have made a few class they Invious there nos a meat stew, perfared with a species of triffle (mothshe) that grows on to parceto On the roots of a species of paremip (bakhyot). On Defarture R. C's mother gave him a small with rag with a Knot in that had been sent her by the Kushing of Henris and Canterned him to heave of

13) the deal speadly nights. The matches him from the hope till be now out of right. He is all who has left you January & Roma June 15. The neather classed but bugo banks of counders cloud filled the Sky during the afternoon, I gather some to specie of plants. On account of its named The valley to name and plant growth is and variced. Noted suffle trees were in full blown in the mouth of a little steam that little the Bhaga Revenus of small ful a species of cyfrinid (Shiner) were gathering atthos probably by the rabult of the trath they are said later & tollect in still larger wecherloand on their Caught by the nature. I tried to find in the village ancient from arrows which I head were accordingly facked up here, but the the nature knew the emplements by decided their form, no arrows ver forthcoming Cloud an exceptioneell lorge ceda (Juniperus), about ofening; the hallo are about 12 tx 12 feet of thigh Mer the day is about 7 fet. high. Behind is a small his -like construction that the open to the road, in which is homed a smooth boulder about 3 fet in dia. On this boulder has been incised the image go maley demon destry) to soil halding in one hand a bellows and In the other a than were on the tree as hung numbers from A cloth a drage, these mostly in fections, and in front of the whole on the road loge is a file of Stone and cedar brush rags, stones & brush the offering of

14) prose filgrand traveline. The figure is the potract of 89 Bingting the (Latel) of Dorje Likha (Debeton), a blackenith No be fland thread Titel as a muchigmaker of some The makes is curve an energy ha comes to the Hume, thems butter and strukes the tree with an age. It is runned Hat from such a nound blend excus from the tree. To morke Distington so however dangerous practice furthermore, the populace also guite punishment to the curses and furthermore, the populace also guite punishment to these who aga distributed them a fusce went of blists down the walle, the feeffeld parted that someone has these envoked the them and? the tree is inspected for wounds. On a certain day in mute, the nearly ridiagles being gift of butter, been the to the shrus Many travelers dismount When Jacobing the shine, a make of respect that is accorded by to Sahiba of the populace and hortile. I fire had proceeds been by winde the house and redal income had ther lewwed. June 16. hr left for Patseo (alt. 12400). The valley above Tripa grows narrower and narrower tile Patses where the is a broad plan entending on both Side of the series Clark.

3 miles above help that 2 other streams from officity directions and but Sundo and Dartse how Fillage lies in the nulla that comes from the Rokeas is to and 2 in the nulla toward Shings Las the pass that Opens on the test and Just in front of Darke there is a huge file of boose metamosphic rock fragments while the nature call Spinner. There is a legend that on the site there has lonce a rich meadow. with a willage. One day the people were having a Treme

15) (the Febetairs are fond of prenice), a strong land go affected no one fait any attention to the Strange sception one selded, the Strange sception, lama accepted her thoughtality and ordered. Shortly after o free of the monday fell, burying the plain and all the people diops the hospitale ald lady, She was carried across the news leg the hind a deal Dispott, against whom no powers or earth can forward with Heth from las to les was born out of the souls of the fended and mow has queters in the crockpile. Certain people have seen him and no Lapuli mile spend the might any where meal to his domicile. It seems that their was probably a meadow which was thered by a land slide siceps that between the front of the mountain mak. Therah a few scattered by the right pure stope of nearly to Cataes, but above that no tree growth. For the first time since Rothary Pass the Mathe has been topically clear Herdo of sheep headed for Brypshurhave arrived nearly to Pateer. We have boot along a man from Rerig to short no the best route across Ban Latsa La. No cooling assailable - Cales because all the ablibadied men have gone to Kulu for suffles. I but a beautifull prought selve broth from a Rampuri woman who has been spending the muter at Dartel. - a horse today Mohlofed a swelling or his back and the horsener seared the skin around the swelling, which was a food foot across This is the usual method in this country of treating mounds

16) There is to the lift above Datee a monte frak 31 which is the seat of the god Kundru. In the trute of ked, butter beer, we as explored up a front of the hile by carain wellage on a home the valle. Northip is performed nos in the home of believes at other seasons. Jule 17 Vatreo is a far ground to which traders come from Kufshu, Liber, Jankeka, Kadak Kulu, Chamba, Lahert, Karefus they begin to arrive troops the End of June and Some stay tell late replanter . Ouch district has in own ablated ground for carefing. Not much money is Sicharge, trade being affected chiefly by bates. On unlimited suffly of chang is brived quality considered first class on account of the continers of the Eath in thick I is Kept lucies, and the clays on placed rearrily Trainer of Sheep and parts, or which the quested part of the mechandese arrives, thing the till, its and from the feat oredooking the site rago flatter the place gets its name, I am told, from the fact that a Stone trop spans the river ( Patharseo Hind, Dozam Filet.) Chare Josa the road has been new to me and to 2 dyning Tabilio Only one of the men has deen above takes, the are have Spent all their lives in Label. My Kulu grass show gave out here after have g served drive & file of maching. He morning again dawned Lefectly Clear and continued so they the day. The fencise whatle of the smow grouse began at daylight and Kepl up file about 9.30 and flocks of snow preconsgatured by the planes to fack up the grain spilled by last year

I strade. The idea are so along to frequent the ground for fact these creatly leptoched on guide from some 15 mile below arrived lest, on foot 2 9 days no may 92 Cyons The Pars of the neather your clode. It state for so fat for the ment a coupe so the men obyfular find for Snight and then as hile carry full for the straf beyond the Paor. Kart might the men gathered Since I bushelow sheep manure in a file and made a fine the faited 24 hrs. They forefated their render and Great of the after during it a little in the sen Curiedie in the gloring marine for baking. The ador of the pere is Wey flesoant and the bread affects none the corne for the surresul the about. When mady to start The finde said it was too late today he will suit in the mon begind Burggingbar and beyond B. in have to to by ser and to Caro the Caro bithe new day & suspect The horsemen is fluenced him in the ofinences That delighted with the delay. The are afraid of know and say on much want for the sheep to grahead, June 18: This morning at I the alarm went of but the new got and of bed at they had not yet fore for the horse but by dint of Rome Brok hustling from the they were mady to start at 5. I don't know Mether their deliberate movements the due to fear of the Passor of the dak, the latter is a feaful thing for most hill people, and There found before now that nothing can induce most men to havel alone at night he are a company of 11 the and under Such

18) conditions few mould be afraid. The gran which may very Shot, insufficient for the horse to grang in when he arrived in 93 Patelo has been god fastine. On meader, Judingding, some & not about the mas ever lumina & faddy for they seeing. On Jung zingbay, about 6 miles up the Privat there is a house ful promote ( perai) but no wethouse, or a little father on the struck the snow. In a few flaces on had to cent a path for the horses but for the most fat the going was the allest Oct 11: 30 after a gentle assent all the way he armon) at the Deep the Pass (16,200) and camped at Charten Panguman a small level draw man from a smow. It is so named because a Charten-like formation can be seen on The side of the 18000 od of foot peak in front of it. a calony I marmots seems to be accupying the undergound posions but the tenants of I not put in affearance. The hopes for the first time today sank deep in the last 20 ft. Stretch of the fourney. Two road building Cooles are Crossing the Caso with us and will help us today in Constructing a path along the bad places. a few travelers at raid to have crossed this season but thout animals. In have book facil for our horses from Joha, for there is no grazing here. Vegetation springs up as soon as the Snow melts; above Beigingbal (4000 g) I found a little mustad an buch high (Draba tibelica) with willformed fruits and a little fourfle locoweed (aetragalus) to also in bloom the the snow had not vitrated from more than a 10 rod square. The Spowgrouse seems to find enough to last on the bar state on the dofty peaks that rum the valley. The day has been brilliant, an altamarine Dky and the San delightfully

19 ham Straw ar queling and from every swortback fail how howed lasks and such to the day twittering ongo the bariflesso. a Beades Lammergie, soars one theast and 3 yellowbills Changle seem to have business or the fail of the ground of he cased to maryout the proof or the ground of he cased to maryout the proof or the light to ground to be cased to maryout the front or the light to ground to be cased to maryout the front or the light to ground to be cased to maryout the face to the light to ground to be cased to maryout the face to the light to ground to be cased to maryout the face to the light to ground to be cased to maryout the face to the light to ground to be cased to maryout the face to the light to ground to be cased to maryout the face to the light to ground to be cased to maryout the face to the light to ground to be come to the light to ground to be come to the light to grow the light to box for the mason that by be the house it so intense that the smoot has become granulay and the factors of so key that out might not much as different a course. Is not ment on about 3 miles with the Yuman Ring. bed, one man malking behind the other lack surking halfway to the hover let every other or 30 step or of tem and for variation, to the rock if some stone chanced to be be eath to about the heat and accelerate the wolling from below. There is only one to a place, if one doesn't take into account the senting and that is alm of summar very steek and I the house slip they go it the lake part the house slip they go it the lake part it days lingles setting the puntasoice has boken up megaling setting the of enquire beauty plagues of a labacter or furbiel show that a that a sum for the seagiven rates. One of tall around nothing is visible but the short place that former the passcreet and the levelogy of nanges that ar likewere unaffed in astrono of the Mussalmano remained be hind un the silence and staffing his law nothing fungers furst into a brief new call pleasant chart such as I had heard in the minter trilight from the mosque towers on the Places of

10) In camp the ferred & man for paper en Soute & Kinling & sefair the necession the bidge. Hey ale had a load of provisions and song her had not 19 men Better as new or men or men geniel Angether and faco around their notopipes and a grotts leke determate french. The hand honesty, always intention Testineen the plestem of a gottle but in the proches is not so channy so it sounds. The oes guide the fact les des as Spring as any ofres and Knows the Person Tell. They say the west topend of the any condition Rotang so hazardano da not har and only the snow to to battle. When caught with homes in heavy snowfall, yako as bell from the willings below and their steady pladding ofeno a pathe June 19. The night was feelest cles, with a new man On all aides pents of 18000 fer duct off the new, all mappel in determing storched white notes blatched with huge The gralley that fame the pass statcher to the housen now and then then the night stray bouldes downed the first crarke down but the place from the with fearful roas. Boya Lator is a new lary far when
there is no snow For 3 miles or so it it level at the
out, furrowed by several valleys, in which 3 revers rues

21. He Bhaga Chands of the Yusseran to the first two 96 flow on officite a day to mk many for the works and the might the night to the little lake Bookuntle of the matrix, that is most as lovely and decourse but a thing down up in purmer- the raint no again armed the But in this of a fetting wind He men not called on the mow then has no feel for Frank, ball, Inright to make some tea) and only by material much har anguing on my fort DI me get off as days the The might had been intensely ones but the horse sank deep if they they to the de the trail me made yeakeday. The court in facul nother to the muchaf than Contant Renking, loading and underding but it was moon the run had so for rusen by the there or entered the Yuman River bed that the snowbanks were majarcable and me had its into at chefor main and camp timbe above our destination. This was only a little for the horses, at the no forage of any sort, that we had a bar patch the met on. The men wernt any tetter off with only a few shavings to make a fine. One of the boy lade to suffeced all night from headache mad I he chocolate bars I distributed to ease the men's starvation diet were almost uniformly despised and the came into the hands of the one man was like them. heek ago, or ever lake, as som as danger of snow slides is over. Tevery day makes it worke and it mile be 3 weeks befor the can be crossed without difficulty

It The sheep mile be on their way from I bet to and from Sibet (trading) and to Rupshu (grazing long before then this noming the get off at 3. Having nothing to last and northing to do but mad Insert nothing to do but mad Insert Fortunately the night was again fair and the fath perpared, yesterday had hardered. He camed the last most fund How fort of Kinking an except almost perfectly wall the most started by the hip, and will it was that on wer no later by & o'clock the seen had already reflered the crust, at lest reak, and had our been delayed also half the limits now has ferialed as it has one home gare ant a night above Kinding and antestances how was dead the had to enough graffing, you are a pulled up to save it from kestmation from the Snow and the Stream had already decome up turbulent that fordings was difficult I slifted while wading and got at little ducking but nothing worse. Tour Ladakes mitt 5 donkeys and a horse "rene campe) cel the findingplace. They had bags of dried africats (chilisor Kumanis) are to fay the Expenses of travel. The makes vill be flooded this year. Many Ladakis mile be coming on pilgumage and they travent anything The to tell- The Conduty at Kinling the over Isocofi. alt. is a broad valley, tread for this country, with mide planes or its plan. Huge rubble file line the mountain sider and in Some shales I found sand stone inclusions 6" to a frost in drawing

The honer annoyed one another considerably to sating cases to ing been removed curtailed. One have had already lost a huggar that y his tail while in the last of might the nature had cut a huge good hank of hair to use in cleaning his silve fruthly The animal alm ate up all the grass the they Could find and a rispe that had improductly been left exposed. Inspite of the fact that we have marked for 2 days or know with southed feet, with find at a numerican and no shelker at night no one has as much a sneezed.

18 The granmet has become very common there 39 land their colofie stand whethe is Rounded at any provocation the captures too with great difficulty (they are seldon to be been supported the ledge of their founds ents which they tundle but sier unless Killed outsight moslems were scandalist at over skenning the the animalo, because they consider their haild days. The mountlance between the two kinds of animals is not much Clase the that both there for the todates the the me attempted to descende Them. - It is a ratiof 20 our amagement they made for the river, now much serollen having grown enormously in volume since we camed left in the morning and with difficulty affected a crossing. They dod not however, make for the Paso but his in some of the side varies. There is my other replanation of their strange behaves than that they distriblete our looks. Her came a bearded baxfooted person, probably not treognizable as a saliely with 5 guns, The inquired too himitely into their doings i what was in the backs, who were they going but most of all did they have no silver ornaments! (Here I have Ro 310 to spend of fewely and I haven't seen a frice). Then Out the could have tent one meaning: We intended to plund; then they in turn told no not to tarry her a little father down the valley nex large

get much lost francially all of the mount 30, To say dale - Do in a which to be able to cook again after having subsetted 2 days on thea and dry the flacolate to place the brade Tuel is a lettle scarce at the season. The dung is not best me managed a grand five from some dead scrubby tamorula growing in the neverthed and a lettle sheep ma une these so flesty of plant growth but none g it goe to most. of the streams there is a tright graturation with buttercupe and tiny white yed pupile from one make exqueste fatcher of in the gran, I now Kind of Rigeon has fut in affegance here and ME Saws a red for. The Endge builders who will have to send a man back home for provisions in a neck have taken a letter to the family, enforming them of Our How the boundary between Kahul and Rupshu. The road as of season plain but descend now and Then Crossing the Pass. and the gorges down which flows the drawing from the luctoring mountains. The Yuman River Keeps mostly to the left wall and has but for itself at Serchy a bed The minds with oliffically sofe or more in higher the gather of the country below Born total new geological for formations, new plants and thumas. Instead of the

IS) sombre trugged snow capted peaks and namon tenace hallow of the officiate slope of the mas Himalogand.
Range, I broad livel plan, a mile mode or the arrage to flowed absorption by all the worm down mountains and done gray, with he white perfered to patche of sonow left in the naveres. Up the sides sometimes halfway, is do goed in black a fatterned border of the golde flowered drawna (Caragana sp.) a thorough should that forms los climbs on the and server the traveler a full first below Richard and Extending for about 2 miles as scattered on the plain Conical mounds of glas al rubble 15 to boft high. These are Called Gaphanis grainfile. Yaphan came from Tibel and camped at this sport It seems he but in which the feefle buck home decided to recover. When they came, turker, the gain nas turned outs eath and Japhan rene to Halul taking will him a few seeds a lack this introduced into takul. Gafhan now newdom on the most magnificent peaks in Labul and is an object of rosky. There is a service at Sercher built on agree meader with nice steams full now of fish for the rive! He horses for the fires time have been first class grazing. Or rever from Garhaha Jains the Yerman and about a rule below they lite the Isarup. This lower plain is outered Consealed from the travels on the glassal

of offers like a transpil lake, the darging heatings who of) plain about the is any away a day for Malesenpling the materiffes the plantily is totall The new species of rehuberts pressed and there are the that which have the season the House have the season the House the season the thouse the season the thouse the season that the things where and the things will be the season the the things where and the things will be the season the things where the season the things will be the season the seas Mangolan Cloves that we had sound to muter on the places monthfell. Hocks of Irbetan Sand Jourse Jeed on The new grass among the gravel of the rure banks. Thee call spends like the honk of a going and can be troud long before the bed arriver the farty of Ladaki filgrene has met today and a hord of sheep has arrived from falled Kanga. - Opposite the scraw on the face of the diff of feliate soft from the top to a hale, sand to he the ments of a care in which is concealed a golden placed: It is called Ser Burn Chen. The place of mond of macked only by a sufe from about and that not laid, Jon the plateau about to the place on possioner take, and many arrivals die from drunking its June 22 Mr nortes her for the day so that the horse of the Caso the grass is that but detrumely mutitions they say The animals swam the rise when The grano não lest. I stayed home and gutherd plants and made bidskins. R.C. went dunting in the Julla Howard Bankskar but of Int See a thing. Teven Small bid ner scace Except on the gran plaintend

2) The nate. On the way back they met the shepher with 3 feets of sheet (m has seen them up the new yesterby) The hals Them they Should have gone into the offerite multiply In that place they promed be round find game in trads and of as many vanctures as in monted. They had crossed the throughout the best on the hard come from lying judges them. At the was now come lane it was late and the wires has much swollers. With an alfantock A C states across with his servant, arm in arm. When in the Swifters and deeper fax Jashi because degry and was seized with a molent laughing fit so that he was not great risk hauled back to shore. meanwhile horses per being bot from camp but nother waitings the land dashed with the water and the mat man towed across I roared at them in wain from the appointe bank. Home of the toward thatanan easily be sureful from his feet as I hat found out the in the Same stram above. I threatened them with all sorts Our they sile do the same thing again, without thinking a thing about it. The Mussalmans went fishing using a blanket from their bed for a new and get a good meal. I saw a fish in the mes that would weigh 216. but their ness much Anally The fish ar nice looking and resemble trout, From their habit passely pleving in sinft rate, but they are only shing

18) Jame Ladalle Made Compatible W. They armed 104 the late & cross of lette sthought a cross to ask their fine and the Court formand that the state have to come to many pine 23. At had head that The Family could only the considerate logical daws but the month sound by say is so far away that it hornoter stage is later. It got up at 4 ful never on the road till 8:30. They ent only the a and uniformed bread (rose) as hear and someted for legition but the time taken to cook it you mould suspect and a noest of has in forfaction. My men for Maniple, merel begin the forefration of their own for further mine is herved first befor the borne or met the fine Teletas theep coming to Labor to had There are owned by fabule but at heps in I hard in myter the next on Labul, there is so much swow that aminal have the fedbay but in Fibet they can gaze. They Come back to soon as the Passofens and on cheared in Lahut. The wool is the Leders wages and amounts to one or two rufes a head. On a rule the animals go light to Kahul but Notam to Jelest that grain. mie, barley, re. This is quickly desposed of and they retirm in fall with a bald of nool. The west is sald theilly in the Langua valley and the sheef go buch to the Carrying the herder's mute supplies, In spite of the Atronomo athletic leves they lead the sheep do not become under numerally tough.

39) In fact Dibetain and Bankokal Shiefs are considered. The best for lating. Falide which the considered grand 195 but anything that originate beyond the Radaning Pros don't make the making mulies said animal has a youngets of the year on arrival . - The Dauf Mr crossed inthout much difficulty and soon reached the Allan thatmark the Kashnus Coundary. The boundary used to run about Seicher, Javas tol), (a filler still! Stands, Hot is no almos wason for moving it are may or the other, since onerything is a. The walley now closer and the mountain valle, the still rounded and coreed with debric often show, state there are now horizontal, more vertical, now diffed away from or toward the never. The fath is stony sometimes all Some coff deep and the face show beautifull the strate of gravel and sand that mere rached down from the till ice capo long so ce melted. Several species of small beth mal! Seen formously nor mel today but all new so shy that they were collected with difficulty been with a Bogange shot sun. Rachogla on halting place, is only a place when the horses can feed but the parties of the others the river then The arrived around one o'clock the current was walnut and the horse with difficulty new made is swin

Johnto and my the matter that mother of 108 that the state of the sta Mexical description to the contraction of the following fath mine along the Resel to Samp growth Coll Gian, the accorde she fely for about I mile after the for southenesses the road grand mean the fof of a futto reservable, faith to to tert until indice in the aboutly area on forty the besighter plane. The face is proper called to Chhulung (panghazara hind) Mr. Crossed some In Strambett of they are mater and had to at you no matter which was the road home He pund honered mos quetta strong nor cald. But Alekon not and then hum fast, at nock on the flowers of the drawn shot your or all the hellords. On the valleys officite slope can be placing seen another road a Pahuli se fervicor with forced labor. The site is sold to be so hopeless that the norte has been abouted for the one, which to dead lary and too cool a principle of labor. They do Song hard not on the ald road often cutting out into the face of cliffs It is skill affaintly is food condition of arms 7:00 Bumdles, at the first of the pass frage This is a construction that of Walls 5-6 for high than gives Selter from the wind. a supply y drama left

31) by other travelers gave us grackly a mee fine. 107 June 25. Or 5:30 the left Surads (Hor as many place balled Sum do. The nort literally means 3 directions and is applied to places when a river meet. a little onone for had fallen during the right. Or heavy snow would have blocked passage and Drawed the horses, Harfate that cararano cometimes meet at the place in thing and fall. The cocent to the Para is life, and the descent very gentle. Their her several fatche of smooth to but all new than, so long in the day, and gave no trouble Beyond the Paro, or follow the valley of a title strack. It to marrow at the togening but becomes still narrower until some & mile down it the eath is straight that not a plant can be seen You half a mile at a time Her and there along the Storan the so a fabel of sedge of a few og ydo. I father down scattered flowers of Mulak of grasses. The olays are covered with shifting sharp Edged gravel and the peaks are towered and te turreted. When the straw bends to the left. It loves itselfin at the foot of a mable peak on in a mass of builders and maffears this haint is splended. The peak is Sugar loaf shafed and those perfendicular tops higher for fire to surface is furbitly smooth suceps that a huge slab has broken of As that the whole looks like a huge doaf cake with

32) it a ficce cut at. The mountains called gonagists and John the base of Amagil Knowleder of mits the lette different ments In the the spring attrice pa then and beyond to a city of theyld and sofund the cover into the face of the river cliffe The runged claim of peaks the desired the met runs The river bounded now by high steep granel tills on the right and by impulat terraced Earthconerd formations on the left. The stream has cut a gorge Some loofs deep ents the red flow flower on the Help for my the cliffs of the rued fairbacker the factorisms clusters the minareto to form a mosques of suferior a chitechural beauty now board atments bilding and you see the clusters fitting to be far take on the levilding to take on the levilding walls of the states of the levilding walls that must surely house the godling that The notice say infeat the land. - Today or met a love native going to Labul, who inquired whether any Baltis ver ahead. The Baltis usually go in a group and plundy any lone travely they meet, but this isn't a route shoul followed by them. There were also I small flock of Sheep and at the Toge 3 Fibitains new fording their sheep and loads alvers with the heep of a horse. The ferennial rading to and for much have been to tedious to

33) the poor fellow, who made a despeate Effort 109 Conversation at any approach and then greated Rafe Claud by mance the They and had never set right and willknown figure in that Tabet and the family creenback than sufficient The Love Debetano has lost their horses April the Long per at once areas agreetly strain, ment somether that mith a phyledous chiffherend bed remain the the direction of Dos Monari. The fairy buildings of the strain above thekly here been continued here in beautiful series of carther and cathedrals that statcher was for an eye could wach, at once the styl account of Bong La was begun and we came to the forth plain of Kiang Chir, encucled by rolling hells. The mountain her affect no longer & be Chain but dun masses Scattery at random, Chiefly Imosth but sharp-creeked. The plain is 2003 mile wide, strawn with champs of drawing, and with what after the days much necess a plentiful intermetimen other plants: Sedien, Cotentilla Primires Ledge, clumpy saind with, ate: To the right against the mountain & de is a strip 1/2 to a mile mole that affects A light yellow from the dead leaves much with the green of a stiff sharp sedy that from plentifully ther The sail is her a hard gravely compound so the drawn goes flat on the ground and not he mounds as in place, where the shifting sand accumulate oring its barches. Her the Ryang, the wild ass of the

3d) Tibeta plateau to first seen. Some half dozen 40 There scatters here died there apparaish feeding on the had severallede leasing the pedge that grown forms the by yellowed mondant to the right, had B.C. and very brandifully marked. The Habit's refused to skin fond of the nursalmans also supered Daying they housestone to bother of they toucked it I said nothing which the lotter interpreted as da grove (no baksheest noued be forth-Coming from an offended Sabit, on they held a compile and sent the man who has sween the rives for the house, he being presumably least afford to a bath.

Every the bath not affering here eally for form the steer's hand Let and there no no sheets recept from Claudes held in place by facio, the marched some 20 mules today, but no one seems the rone, the the alltude has isanged from 15 300 to 16 600 frand most of us have menes been so high lefour. The Jane 26. In of the Korees wanders off and Couldn't be found till lake. The mind continued all marning and the Lavel's were miserable. The Kuluese who never meet such climate at home mere not at all uncomfortable Hothing come to lat the dead Kyang In vaneue perferhed the morsel from our carly to the most alundant feast of the carcass and The a wolf has seen on the plain, he saw also scorned the such fare. The helf got our scent at great distance

35) and fled Everything is they on the plains, the surch III mo one hunts here. The monute (phea) run for their holes long before me as mitten simulate and even the purely land as so sky that they can not be captured larefl at long carge. The mely in his flight walked o dione fair lage arrenals from the plain, which me atalks manuato seem to live in fairo in their holes Today of their have affected by the att tude of embracing. They sate on their having the att tude of embracing. They sate on their haunches was via and mained with their arms on each others shoulders for fully a minute I found I haved lacks meet on the bar place, both with Jegg. The next were protected on 2 sides by stubble and on the other 2 by flat mutich frees of mica schirt about 3/4 in danity. These stone wer Clearly transforted by the bird as no attende of the sout wer in the richery. They neve not filed but flagstoned, This lake, by the way, to the same but that is no common as long as yesterday. and since us or he was going to letter the Lett road today and camp at Dio Kay a long pack lake to the left. But no one knew when to them off to wach the lake and our start had her late as no decided to hall at the next make. a feltetar on the way to takel with sleep directed to to such a place and afford to show in the road to the big lake in the morning. He camped in the month of a nulla and Net shortly visited by a family of inomails encounted

36) above. They have black yak has tent and Swamo of sheep and bake and a few horre. Most of the Rufshee June of nomal an camped of Rogelin some 8 miles above 332.
These people have only lattely come from these, fearful of the yak plague that a varifact in the ara there is after ale no sharon they they should surrain to any fact cular place as long is then is trother and forage for the cattle and cauping ground on in fact only an determined by the caprice of the native. In muter these people of the Kapplung noth their floreks. June 27 The survice this morning has magnificent. Angel Relands Raliked the thousand above distant ones mountains. the total of the state of the s all floater long torse clouds. On day broke the clark here deep blue black with the class sky showing harries. The the sun rose With the suis apposch toght colollar light allumines the know edge and the and topmost thege of light of a I found tatters streamer that loosed it self from the banks below floated light above asfiring toward a squadron of fluff cumulus clouds that hung below the seeth. With the light light to black the standard showed against the transferred that the suns first rays transferred the strong that a the topmost clouds, staining the virt a cloud cloud and the topmost clouds, staining the virt a Select navy blue and illuminating the fleacy borders with furt Colorless Islo. Its attal color showed in the sky but the blue of the heavens and the deeper blue of the clouds, purked gray with deep blue purple blotches marking their savines

3) Lumines - The Thetan arrived this marning and filited for the Jaskan Or the top of Takanaba La the turned back the Jaskan are the two letters for the people athorne, that they with him two letters for the people athorne, that I which he me relay or from Catoes. We said that The mile such get myen at De Isaka, and Somehon me believed him and mill go to Isaka. Ordinarily the nature rule tell you game is wither ahead of behind, never near they, I can't understand, unless they don't rank to be bethered by demander for food and other importantes from the servante, usually Kachmiris, the clear understand their suferior fruition as member of the meting race from Takeumba La, all of do Kan is visible in deep sapphere blue. The gen is set in a border of purkish tills, caffed mitt ned in places to the north and the circle backed by higher hell on whose Jeals at fele & expansive caps of snow. Between the sate and the encicling hell settend a plain, a mile or more in midth on the north and south, and but much lake level like a highway hours 30x 400 ft. about the plane and runs like a highway) along the slope I the recession from this high level seems to have been abrupt. No other beaches ar meany so make The lake is divided into 2 parts, the smally one 1/4 the ara of the larger, to the fact separated by labout 3/4 of a mile, bette a little lizard, like air american homed toal unhabits the gravelly plains and have mere seen

38) off and on all day. Strain believing the a naver form headow and amount of the strain of the strain amount of the strain of the strains on their and method of construction. In Jibrian tamas on their any to Korgok arrived in amily one fair mitt a syrold baby that Reened more the none for beggan fore. For are I but a human thighbone trumpet and agetting of lawa bead buch lagerness to possess coin there seldon seen. The food deads see precious little of all all there leves. about 4 P.M. in a cloudless sky toward the south D. C. Daws a bright bluegare light which he decube a or napoly moving in a straight line, alward. shaped, the large and Johnson and dakest, and large, than an average falling star. It disaffered befor thacking the horso Last night or made a secondary Alconnottered the first rate dake and today neored saw but the a temporary camp to it shore. There are scattered along the west, and south, luds of the field nate fact. In these pools and in the lake chely is an abundant growth of hatronofort, Potamogetons Thyroaphyllum, Ranunculus, etc. and on the shores a more of less dense growth of redges. Huge Rage no Lage nusset colors ducks (six Kab) faquent the posts and lake and office with musical cry back and forthe to the stry ble sides in which they are proparing their

39) rects Browtheaded Julisand Common Levis, Crester US Links say Barkersed Jeece also frequent the lake US one of Julis Blackhecked cranes putt characteristics and flie lates so usually in Eght diving the Jooks. a dogs Typing keep & the northeast shows in the valley that runs to Polokarka, the Paso that lead to the Indus plais ralley. Joa, the Feberar antelife ar usually abundant around the lake, the people say but the year there is no. There are 4 tento plain and hed of sheep are men can usually be June 29. the morningo withil about Il as sunny and talen. Then a grind comes out of the southwest and floors bushly tell after dake The night or calm there Some give of an adar like rubber but in the main the ed el smoke is pleasant. His morning a ched of yako showed up new Camp and staged all day, I have never eller mot that the recensional annual the tabule keep to ever mit their cowo and the heard has a fine sight a calf lost the muzzle that keeps in findrinky noth that it should't and me sound the object. It consents of I sharpered Shoke bound out the muggle in "ouch a" fashion that when it comes to drunk it state its mother and get kicker I spent half the day mading around The lake inspecting the grabe next of which some half i drie truth of trate miles, with meet and I the drate france

Helpo, suche that the mind and alkal crack the ekin. 146 The water at the next 2 ) is not much about kneeded there the men to too deep to wade - The tent has been exected for the first time some on the trip and so necessary for for protection for the cold but bed in to fit Confort as for shelter against the kind when mounting flants and skinning buds. Fast night and the night before I seperiored a shortness of breth for about an hour no distress but a noticeable need frais. I reall the lad year as a camp at similar actitude in Labul I had the same reference lat summer. Offetite and ambition as excellent and there are no other affect of altitude. The Labulis have become almost black and lips are much cracked. June 30. Mr found the Cranes next last night on a small hump of south in one of the pools. The ald be it at so trang that they do not come into gunrange The Terms were meeting on a little sada valand at the had and more gribe next new located to the nate there. The gree has neither young nor can I find nexts. Probably they have been rabbed by the native and have given up howekeeping. - Mr interviewed 3 Rupshu men that have been waiting at our neighbors Tent for the arrival of the Thakers of Rozzok, and gove information about the game of the jauney ahead to to Morarin the thakin is a sort of onerland who is Coming to meet a Subterildar from Leh at Konga Rogchin.

If the top dispute so a up so that have accountated since that year will then and they so settled and the officers will I back home. The natives have nother a had life afformittely and don't make mor than a bardweng; jewelny is morter to be seen the it may not be worn energlay. Herdo as the only wealth and there may start in a heavy mute snowfall or be infed out by an epidemic, such as this year in sections has exterminated the yeks. And to crown everything, any stranger is aft & not them of anything he can lay hands on in-Cluding the process irreflaceable tent poles. They tree so grateful to our men who went to buy butter for given them a just price that they added a good dat to the reight. Noul they but with a Knife but foot and yok han if the yak is small hough to be one proceed, they pull out, not much to the letting of the animal. July 1. The lake level to lost this year because, the natives say, there has little snow the nate negetation has too. Exposed along the shop by the necession. A longe shring ( Jammarus) to pleatiful in the lake of a dead but sturians to the hater it is poor covered ? entended to make shrumpment of them but the nes quat sets a missance or the lake border when ther is no kind to blow them away they use from the last at your approach and a theke, as is then nature, keep just ahead of your or in your last the

Ho The terms are corriging fish but I have seen more 188 tacept in the stand that empties all the Southeast come. On the north show on the perfect is a small building. that is the Things grapa. Time ancient tems a coll has existed on the lake according to tradition, and now one land is said to perform morehip in the building. for left this morning to camp on the pass. Q.C. andhes man heart on wheat to see if fame is to there is fame, The ascent from the lake is steady very gradual but feefully themsome. The road is one soft sand thele it cuesses the strans (nowdry) that comes down from the Paro Ther it becomes stong with large boulders often gamete. Med the top there are small strains and gurn places, bounds closely clipped; on the last of there fly on Kathet. W Dibetan who was daking his flock to thema this stoffed for a next and I bott an all thowary made from triman shall thomas, a nicely carridaled Sandaland wage, a few truy old tankas, a holy medal and a mold for human asles. A flock of some to yako also Kent to lad the Paso and some so came down. The day how been cloudy for the more fast but nevertheless the suffection from the sand has been interne. Fuel is mostly dung. Up to the dry straw draws harrowly perges the dais of the hells and so scattered about that found. In the glow of the orderalleys there is a thin hash of yellow given police a drygound sedge grows spanish but also where there are no plants above or the pass? found a look tageflines buple principle principle and a lawfredly

43) stocks both with interne fagance. Varie are common the State Debetan Smood grouse which we further for the birds about camp and the 119 time. Her an flords of the birds about camp and the 119 chiefly grace can be head from the rock slope at almost checking race can be head from the rock slope at almost all homes of the day. Always Charles one the Lichaing mountaine & the Changing most of the valle on for to fascinating, A. C. neil off to a black mountain feat facing the pass when people said nato mers to be had He suit a flocky I and book back one. The poor muchalinary control any of the near because it has not been halaled, and they hant some so tady. They haven't teen able to buy a sheef in all Rupshu, and or tried Tan unboken diet of flours do not levening of bread up to they for a brongrouse, but the I saw a flock of 9, they men no oby that I couldn't come within gunshot. Mude a nock whis some marandy had holder it I final a will insubated agg of Hodgeon's Vadade the white of that refere have been met with so for The serkaborat flying around on all the rocky hello, undoubledly firfaing their nest. They must carry then youngetters to hats. They couldn't forself thatk Too Kay is at least to mile away. Older camp there is a new straw that love itself before maching was (for the country) growth of plants In all the country I do not recale a single species of plant That good

HAJON Faled-Selon Bara Latisa Za, There is the a set of their of that server and an on extremely thing mustand the super them 100 award or less in thight and most of them white Thing the man conflained of fair in the head and of the send and of smerable to done of antime and come of their blankets and gufface. Quetter bod On Quetter has Las a little untimal disturbance for 2 days, due & surfect to drunking the alkal pate in Too Ka, & a disc g changerandy to sompth, once that. It is difficult nowaday to lost enough One is constantly hugy - a Rufshu family bearing are their lather forms so sheef arrived from beyond the yars and camped bende us. One of the sheep bor the tent fold directed alight and the rest of the household food ser hing her and there on the obliging animals. The head of the family nor Eggles which he dail take off all day the probably has deceased eyes, the ordinarily medicine for all salite attention. My face the finil 3 hogy metallo and the new so delighted that wherever any ments came hither hailing distance they be salaamed and grunced satisfaction their have been for squares of traveles crossing the pass in various directions Which generathe duformeron of being a long thoroper

45) all or Debetano, the for in tester sheeps her clothe I will in side and the micher, or less foot, in cloth. 121 all at field but not inquisitive, officely only at any solutation and news under any cucumstance Standing amondy near. On more of thembare ther been any but matched amaments; bass rings of frosty securities silverous, glass or procedam beach, Only one spouth, has a string traguese + coral, & Jew of the forme first Class. Many havers ornament garry Kind. Over port horses are lung picking at the ting grass of the quality met not so handinary they much never get satisfaction for the grazing in have had since Me have entered Rufohu. The text was again crected on account of the bruge. The men make barried out of the luggage. July 3! We started off as 10 tolow I Tso morarie During the night some small fell to cover the ground but it Amply evaporated in the morning. The weather so for he been theifly Cloudy with a little storm coming my with the little valley now out of that, suddenly cleaning ent sunshing only to begin one again It remember noth granland reather le sammer. Precipitation à always slight & the sind sight and since it is the only kind of neather they seem to have in Renfolice no one mind it. at the top of the Pass 16 400) In the Center of the valley to a pile of stones, mostly grante + schiet boulders, in are by high and 18 x 6 ft in base. Summer tog the piles a pole to fe doing heart hery

46) with particular rago. Homes of rance animals, chief habo, some yet and a few night, on a lest abundant the hopethe file to with a wide of the secured movement detendo a estime a simalo unagutor stone-tompo al 122 emegalar enternal (15-3 flate) There emole forthe are about afordory as the band of the Life Some 33 at few for the fact of the one the about 9 ft up on the letter de about 19 ft up on the letter de l recording the certil many to the final on the file toward the sith the pels make the function made by a well york (drong) that byppo Herens was hunting. He got the wak the ward. The descent from the parolis rather steel ( Emplaced at least) with the accent. The Just is stony and between boulder, and a the hill or yallongher in large fatcher the Kyangsedge grown and do not prient the barren aspect of the office slope. Of the bottom of the pass run a ctrain some & f.v. across and along the and along the beds of ady to the declinated growths of drawn the bushon 3 to 4 pt by and often 15 ft. a crecos they are in full flower and bumble belo or numerous. de eal species y buttiflies ar also lident one a fine to diger smallestail brance of Twite, the tettle penk-Note a few Brown Hedge Harrows and trelled Sickells, hat a few Brown and on the planting list of the plant of ahead a symbol shaplacked mountain, light than it helphono

Hapleon & block the walley and tomak another to 123 I the south the home mined the track to do more anothers arrived at Puga. Out the afficient to the meadon, a mane rall toofiling x botomde and & 4 for high, the Built in Jone fact age and skill will free in Up to now no halls so will built have been seen. The fame is of rock and the felling grath And Beach il 3 large Chokers, & about 1911, high, La hoe for the also old frabably of the Same date of Construction Dental Rupehu tent arrented at the base of the cliff That forms the north bride of the staller and small hed En the plan One goal had been captured and has deing plucked, much against his mil. The down under the quard hairs is after of fire quality and is then calledy Catoble nace of your and people, the green yaks belong to Kerzok people who ar carrying in Whoy tumario from Leh to place They have Come from Rogthe and deline the load to other corners of Mina Mud tomorow. His place is James of it what & mineral springs. Proven Pack spring used to be labeled for the disease it would been and there was a ship for most diseases but some makerns pleason destroyed the lates and now it is generally Known only that one is good for stomach disorders. There were me tot sping at too ka, one of which gave a for Thing swelly sulfus. Their must be trong along that lake's

48) shope, because the character of the writer of the 104 hourse; & in some place it is attrongly saline, of the 104 or noise. The notion called salt who have but it is for only for sho cattle. Ted 7:00 talong the printing the walls rolled away & Some blanketed to the dase, a cararan passed in the night In rante for the Indus. Then dog stoffe) Heat our suffer fore and they realizing he was belated dailed off nothing a look at a habbil he had left lying near. I anded The horseness they they didn't tell me that they didn't that the road waterd of menely coming the uning hay The said they could to I was always ahead referrely salisfactory anceres the they arrived at they again the ahead of me . The natures of new at a los for an anomal to but it with simplicity found has laughter unstead of anger. There is a fair of Craines on the meadow but they who very they, and apparently not needing. Or the end of the grossy weadow are the Springs, They are mostly small, up to logo in da. all the rody for like warm to boiling, some tacteles some of the springe are beyond the meadow where the valley namous but around some in heavy alkal deposits a grows. The cattle affaintly do not like the grass, the in othe places the farture is very short. Hages Many plants are in bloom on the meadows and

49) along the stroom total a total large yellow climates hink Tough is the hammen! Blace to have het they was regularly the ham been to the house of the ham and the ham an sharp and the assent of the second present wire togen secondore about 17,000 for and mather rang. I, on the Do, and a sight it is for a life time on the foregoing is a yellongreen plateau million of Kyangline courted 114 Below his Kingas in Saffhire Olive, stool with your, in front of smooth put hown tells clauded Att yellow green and flanted by a rugged range from adjusto moran, a vast elepanse of blue, to the fool of distant stem bluegray mountains with deep shadowed and sterm. Behind, account the lopey anoway varges of the three Himalayan, with where ragged tridges running down from their snowy domes, rull straight along The houson and that block the trew. Ochonegrally love lands of cumulus clouds, blotched with purplegray mit the sky showing blue between but not half so blue as The pateribelon July 5. One of the homes tired and he had to halk be ade Des Kagan On the west ode to the place where good for g Inter the Clake and bords the one near the Centy Mr. Carefully on a pleasest little Swand. The lake to Completely enclosed

30) in hortfull and has no outlet and the works

notes some but there spring and shelf & whom hatters

ro lefeeth clear and but bracked the shelf & whom and the

is about 1-2 and onle wing the verten shore and the

descent to the lakebasin is about to the or a few grander on the lakes on legs each to not Korgok a Laly day downed clear and remained clear and remained color and remained color from The hell that looks down on the by lake mas to I praise had changed. The mountains in The quet clear morning stood grand and majestic yeste day stained with the choud shadows thing the premister and treind. and freind the yet ramed to the sail sum came a most delyhtel fagrance, that suggestivellenon and verbena, yet lete nothing I've Known before. The source of the scent nas a little much just affearing above the Soil. It's seach severaled more of the est danty little wales that I feet found first under the dry rocks below Polokonka at the head of too Moran a level straw enters, flanked broadly with a lawn of Redge Muhl the lake to approached and then given given to a fell of dana Heshirts like those at Puga as 4 filigh but the branches have arrested. In the stream was a fair y sinker with 12 youngeters, the latter scared to death. Their nother headed downstran and the duckling followed, in file flaffing their mings as if the stream marchet already taking their past enough the fatherheaded from

I) our fath. to direct our attention, but systemed the 127 family the the subviction premed safe. On the 127 strong at the stream there to a mordon Called Peldo (on the map this and many other flower thank Le sufficient but home of the people could test why it was added and mone of make the q the add than) when several herds of sheep were graging. A tout touring the loders and their family Lad put up their tent nearly. The lake tax latterly resemble ably Solge now are now covered by 3ft. of water. a native said that the nate has been resent for 5 years and they could suggest a reason. Bome prayer walls have been constructed at the rates edge, but probably they tree formerly along the path that led along the take saw on the named beach between the nation and the hills de . On road honeyouther the held the bloom and Scented the first fend on a closed valley plentifully gran. The climb has hedrons and trying thigh because in delat. know when we spill arrive a Whether he would arrive augmber but I about 30 black tent (15 x 15 x 6 ft) her scattered on the meadowly and in these durit the a good forcentage of the population of Rupshu. a whitewarched choten about dopt high and a crude victarially onestory hat (15 x 30ft) has the only other constructioned Odjaining the but is a struction of which they said the Hakur, the Raja of Rupolin, spread a text. The heat is his tex, but they say he prefere to live

52) in he lest and stot things in the house. My fried 128 I desfeated to buy something so a somewing the thor resent a thing but subbish and menglittle ig that such and many little ig that such and many would have been age meet the owner would had been fast with a best of the Bastin had been fast with a beautiful the beautiful that the beautiful the beautiful that the beautiful the beautiful the beautiful that the beautiful the be Kumania and some suchanging them for word the man bad had our would have bad man consumed a from y the dried fruit, seting the yelleding the mice almondlike Remel. O few stiffpins districted among the children created much satisfaction districted quellities seemed to own not much else less the safety peno tras so theled that she wheeferd Hankyon Hank you all the time it took to faster the atrible in he miseable rago. There is a fath from the encamp. ments that leads down a narrow ralle to the lake. The view ofen expected on the plan at the broade e) month. A share building affeats on the bullsode to structure both buildings architecturally pleasant, as in fact are all Constructions of the Fiberaux races in Frank Dibetin The feet affire attion of line to keen in These people and even the humbled lovel rile stimulate one to pull out he camera. The laser building is The monastery and the ather the Shakur's house. Nood for both tras brotfrom Ladak, a good reeks fourney by horse . thathe I On the slope below art field of bailer, affaintly thifty turnifor of Icellent quality complete the list of agricultural

53) produce This year the of the Cas with the people ing Because of the 19th efidence Oner 1000 animal dies at Korzok and les than 5% on left. The disease come of such or holocaust as the The lite has a subaged Blood is voided from the intestines and the animal dies. They find the bile enlarged after death. The deserge has spead from Dibet when it has killed also the wild yeks, and much found to the native of arrival proceded no and the Taken at our affroach pan hattly to don some paticular gament to receive me a good egg and R.C a yek tail. It ate half of this flint and then sent home and are a Surveyor africe ( a snortgrouse is an lage or an average han) and accompa were such an affect on the affectite has the our of of these uplands. Nyemare to be found on the hells her camp, which today par that to Peldo, and the Makes Sent his servant to show us Wher they Stayed Beece stay at Teldo and sur Inough we bagged I or the way home and mounded I more that me probably duft ashore tomorrow. The best of the Court in addition to being so extraviduary sky that ever the smallest must often be Kelled as long range with a Shotgen the very Genacions of life. There were word 15 wild manks in the monactery. The sufabbet is weld taking in a cell in the hills somewhere they area. morashery has on complete set of the Kangyus and some 30 tankas, none good, and not much the of interest

34. Hemmasting the fields me paw the met of the following to Patres to Cater salt for grade 130 come note for Caters of and him the proceeds have found the proceeds have for some holding my proceeds have the takents also have He culton the Kongak people live in wents, as because of the yak destenful. The Thakens then of here yet arrived and full-have to come or horses. They lake they pay in minty to both of ice and the average promptall is to the threet, account all to the hip. The birds are her as at Is Kan I cept there are no Cranes, and the numbers are much fewer. July 6. R. C. left this manning with the first tohund on the thelp bearde court . The Thateer and the guide say Ald myer at Rex to be found they are the Season on The peaks. The forest plat pricipation then so falls much nicke the Second the one has spoken the buth It seems a fact that the natives do not like tell g the about the game, Ibelier, not so much because they distake no but because they hunt them. selve he hard be more ready to the Tentdevillers at it the monacter, this knew money set, said there no no game he rabent, but one letter by peper sup that there were nabo on the hill in front your years. da a Duna Mud boy sad there were plenty of nyemand national and mother a days facerally of his billage at Jaka, which agrees with our docker guide told us.

Lanafa, I having founds throad Spile Day land Went 181 Lanafa, I having founds do doners served good tankas And images I had the seen the minute they then they had the stand they off had the they they they off had the proposed father to says of the Discourse of the proposed grand father to says of the Discourse of the protection grand father to says of the Discourse of the protection of something covered with cloth on the floor of recalled that the had been thettering and grumbling when I ded it then the the think and it mile view hore to be think away. The note around the at this end of the lake is better and to drunk it give stamach distress, we per told, but long down it is drenkable . They are some find in the lake, mostly thing little fellows harth I barbelo to I spent the day in camp making reporteno, I ferreshed 40, i cluding I Boheaded Jeene 4 Tobeta grove 3 Shelisake, a Karen, 12 Karren Rosey Freely, 6 Twiter, 3 Toketan ten fenche, 2 yellowheaded Wagtants a Willim wasle, and 3 Brandto Mountain Friels. Och In suffer I deround a goose with a quat of boiled roce. - a fact give not for execusion considerations but for physiols al .- The formor was fair and warm but In the leftermoon is Clouded and a stiff bringe blew from
the south for a few hours around an town. The mind
have been chiefly from the south source to have been
an Ruphu, descendent probably from the Great Heineley
Range. Jodes and a month of our fourney. July 7 The hunter came back bones fremy tithest having seen an am at Except Kyang, a levent brook of any. These haren't even been Sonton govere since Bolokorka. The guide furnished an account of The

of either from beines, fed to care a alidado times Corpora lake or buried. The first & methods as Considered hart, to land base to expect their book to acceptain which & souther 199 to the copie or hands of feet to will fire the head has to be crushed the a stone or the bend probably the ferror is stocked at any cone the company of the family is copied to the family is port with and the season to cold 2/ days at death a lama otracture of butter of flower or made of first beaute the body and butter burned might and day Prayles as almost. 49 days after death of fire all that a feart is futered for all that me the hand for butter to give the lange, because first property a probable to give the lange, because first property to give in will be of use to the deceased in the becatted. Money is along sent to those and on the death anniversary for 15 you. the Jamas are from the Mayers for the project of the where without for what is front of camp runs very low in the day time but last night at 79 with a rush a tortal filled it, just so if a dame above had given way the night left the same the gehappened, the later. The Mussalmans that I engage the enter horse, nort for of the bad of tea. I told them if I had to Jay for all the horses that died and it looked as the half of the food all fellows profet topine, I should have to save my money and. Conton afford to play Santa Claus by hering anemal the which I had no use they affected to R. C and finally beaded to supplant the all house that broke down on the road for Buga with the tea carrier this morning Now Julla departed with the poor beast, but shortly

in traded it of to some quileless nature for some shop land goats. He asked a distificate from me addrine 133 As a hature going the same way to the effect that he has going home on my business and requesting that the nothing grant him has confirmed. What whe he made get I can't unagine, since the hatme now the bears Evil read a not of it. Ham Julla posthe lagest man in The caravan and I hope now to get the outfit stated in less than 4 hrs I must find have the cook how to bill need in less than 21/2 hrs, the (usually ferred the pregnies, July 8. This morning the men new called and mealled but no stir Imall I pulled of they bedding, all first of their consternation and late to their ancesement The guide to Unti, the next station, the Should have cand last night dod affect and finally this morning a lame all lady armed with texter for the men. The denied she has the guide but certain of the men invested that by the butter the good nas to be known, but all agreed ple months do. The read is as least 18 mile with a face and the first of contine had already come 5. The hunting guide had been sextouned by persuasion and When that more out by bribery, pending the arrival of this person + now every attempt mas made to under hund thead the way They then g was in vain, because he paid he has to take salt to Spete Xto rocke get or gain I muainrofin and when he started IT ted him up then the all lady conferred that she was defited to be the grade. There was moone it seems follows to undertake the job, so they drew loto (gyen) and

Toulst do and RC stated out to get a man from the relage. The name a little the total the state of the I nacked not difficulty and be clearly no fort so. They acked by any she said the Latit the facultant the for one there cap sheet 3 sel scare I bethet myself of my job with honors and was willing to give the guide a his There may anything short of de trugues afront to make wake) facely those that as to the death for the the traders and it is very easy to follow a sheep that my the mong valley bothe lady joined the Caravan & me stafted of the I reflected on what the Travelers aid Society and Kindry organizations moned Day then they found it out but ther mosal anything elec to do if me next get to that today. For the fine lowels the guide nested considerably but after that she warmed of and outstuffing all but the 2 best men arrandal that ar specified trum. The even wanted to great that night, but was persuaded to mats and made count with the Munsalmans, preferring their society to that of the young ment of the sace and offin. The road ran some 10 or 12 mile along the East shor of the lake mostly one sorbut plains with no gran sucept at one place a few mile from Pelds Where a blank peninsula sitends but the chaquichan lake me tuned east up a dong milla to chaquichan In. The descent is nother about and one arms at a little lawn along a stream - Unti. Itis

T) endent that the lake has had a land to glas the forest se beach cutting her g visible at least 15 75 35 persodically. They rap endert along the short a trush wright Termono more of grant, about 3 ft high at the Dighest funde) up by the ace & lovery about more action and they be in min the bound on ferrital, he drank from the Come ( Sud Varis for so the find out that the guide Sand it is better only may the land. It does to the sker from fitty than trefore but the insurable of the transfer than trefore but the insurable of The is also atter most of between Coldo and Mit. On the various rests or crossed of the music meller of an debouching on the date ) the nature have, as is usual throat the Heinalayas enthing the form the carries. These are from 4 to 6 for high, made y small stores, with properce shown to quart fragments that croff and her there between Grantzire Thats, and ornamented with all sorts of available Home: yet, sheep, god, nyen, nabo. Our friend fessed next one mithous adding a stone, sometimes multilling something to once circumanibulating with much werbage July 9. The reather yesterday or troday was clear, cloudless or mann with a gentle west breeze. I myen with I lands 10 5 getted year day on the talls about the take, the first and seen since Polokonka. Unti and Degas, a Jew miles down the steam at the Acryst mutel question of the of whatefants of the region Of Jegi there to a broadbally in which a good-sized strain meanders. Our guide ! Called us early for the year and defarted. Nothing could induce her to go to Too kyon, the next stage, the money Here can't possely be lamed & no one the any the steen

be forged fortended she never had head of the place. The the the terms of life of an animal is very uncertain. all mays die for efidences of standier caused by heavy surrefact, but it is customany met of work and no one hours to beak the tradition. Ose the the region among Hindus or Intertain to you meet with in replicable ideale confessed, ideale waste g offortunities of materials and the only ourself is that it's the custom. The road to Kyun Too is a steep ascent to eithe Kyenea ha on Salea La. These faces and the ridge the ful on must be to judge from a 22000 fle peak to fort about 1900 off. But such a magnificent wind! Below a day much away the intraght stands away the intraght stands bendage in the found the house Below ten to that male anto the gentle rolling put drown hill of the plateau. In huge masses of the flack the boad green the valle and show do by the on this eneral setting be the troo lake Kyan and Kyun. Kyan in the right fire. good is of factel blue; Kyun I'm in the for said of the Demand is trigginous Blue. It lies at the for end of the plain has against a pance of madder hells, that she in Her todo. Beyond when is a shigher range of lighter color bet did no se spent much time continuing anselves they

better them I have been to Stemulated for the freak I today. The altitude and the unfaalleled view for duced In skhila atting about see that approached transfect. and had y sheep and yako The yak ef de in how not mached here: R.C. necorded from the Korgot hunter guide an account of the maniage out in her? The I grown send a relative to the father of the test girl that has caught his eye with money and a proce & white ploth bebout a god. If the frophold is a deeptable the fit of the stand of the fire sheep of the gut fathy 10-12 making of change of the five sheep of Thetan tea. These gifter divided with the Is do relative according a the mature gave prisents at provious reddings in the family. The date greatings is now deaded on this day on the wedding day, if the distance is for the grown send with a man with a time tecked out as well as possible; if near the bide comes in foot on front of the bods tent, except they put up 80 stones in a raw, if poor less. He growing relatives now approach, surga song for each stone and Keek it over by they can't sing an appropriate song they pay a fine and Kick it are also the Endes whating and course orsemble). The final large stone in fruit of the text is mad to be had for less than 12 rifes is there is no suitable rong, a singer is werally Afre is buried an image in deals shape made of flows

bond ties to une the the image. Tailing more fine Then everyone goes winds to east drinks delice. When 138 its terreto go the bide farito give be clothe or maise that are fire displayed being a totale. The bidences the first advice chief in the family ARe for the mich for brack have furnished his hipe. Or the door the neighbord girls stop the Gods going out I have to be given Ro 5. Olus that will all the grown of the community feach community has one not a Indegroom has bound the bides horses less so that he has in the food to love then Ot the off pear he fatilist thome the bode is met by a lama bearing on eather pot in which as sample y all metals force our stones, are The fost is cone as with white clother in which are drawn of crossed dayes. On the grown is a free of state with the same design. at the top modert the lamas read loudly, and brokenty This The earther fix on the plat which is then overturned Everyone now goes worde. a wom on a man at sent from home with the bide. The man beaus in his hand an arrow with facticolordrago of chery amount. This man is considered hence forthe the bod's bother. at the door of the text the grooms nother wands with a tracelet, a bucket of milkand a risper for typing up yet calmed. The Ende enterry has hands are pashed in the milk, the braceles fut on the rope for the neck. The is a symbol of thes Judice with

(3) - Inskip after the cattle. He give dreams 189 In his best is seasted that a trace of there at his source on a trace on which is a trace of on a namented with butter figures and falled with chang. The bide coats he say in the record place. Thente bearing in one hand on omandetal it in age of flows o in the ather a piece of sheep intertine fully with neat o fat. Not an indiscrementate intertine is this but The junction of the largest amount entertines. He crosses his hand a defor the couple Who touch the content of then departs. a little lake, austherman liters with a plate on which there is a little grain He sits in front of the couple of sings a faculty Any & smoon from the head of bath a piece of White Olash they have been nearing for the occasion There he puts on the plate. a refrerentative of the growing Whateres & the arrow bearles of the tricke Collect money for the couple, according as the couple parties have given to the children of their relatives on frances The many occurrents the end the midding proportions formed home to denite & thenke goes have not them. She romanis Some days and on the return brings some cattle as a fordert. July 10 The plain in which the I lakes he is noughly 4-6 mile mide, goded with Smooth helly that rise to 17. 1800s and event growift. The plan is at an elevation of about 16000 , The gold is say and the dominant begetall

62) is the yeller green sodge often mentioned defor. Some halfdren on all theams theet inde or 6" deep come down for the late is perfectly first, about 2 mile long, oblong, land like on the San floor with hick it has fatored thacks of gravel 3 foly, de 1402, in place 3 kedo, particular on the west o north your on slits, lagorns & island to be her formed in the section. The south & defendent des by the cafety predated the plain. The minds affaintly again threfly from the South or last and as Sometimes molent to judge from the magnitude of the beache for so much a lake The mater land her recently subode a fort of 2, and has left behind some nates crowfool plants nort die in the mud. There or Januarus in the lake and at least a few Gota mogetin plant The midges that have been forment in swame on all Isos ar her too but Anday or account of the Reforming neather ( Sky over cast all day with Squalls from the South of slight prespetation ) have taken refuge in the gak tracks. There do full the black invests. Onch flora of truy plant flourishs on the plain Sand grouse the flocks ar feeding along the Sheams Swood's Jains of Diskabo arran the lake and on the plains the usual small birds grucefur that me get a bong Lage Dand Glove, not prinously Known to brew in the country. Hijang fasture among the flock of domestic animals. Writteel to find a quite for Hands

I Hanle one would work for more than a day no matter I what the confersationaried proposless of after Sance If Leisure Mr Lad yakonick this morning but conduct fell mon from the same people They was at some see the now! I money so afforted afmoodjest, the ce cemanibulated Do Kyun and acquired considerable ment because the lake is sacked, containing the left says of the deity that makes

From Monafang so holy I saw a narmoto again landing as that seemed Kangchu. July 11. They Spitila as headed for Hande the money the per me salong, believing it bent to be some one of the sample to the might at her ordinary transfer to stell for the night. It has Ordinary transfer to stell for the night. when nates of pass can be found as for between best is turned out that he could have stopped almost auguster after the first 8 mile The lamas the Of the type of menstrel that year come out of the world block. of 3 or 4 and later fair their neighbors with various types of spento mances, such as seeding supporting the body the point of Much rest against the base belly thrusting a long needle thus the check & tongue, splitting a huge rock on the belly of a main, ste ! There blam out today has a few goats & sheep, dyed in fast gellow of red, that about hand to go to Hande so me left the company for behind of I don't see them the rest of theday, I looked ones to Kyan befor leaving the plateau, whith is our last high campground for some time Mr descend now daily Till the Folio. The lake is irregular llongate, with maximum dernension of phaps land 3 miles its Shorts,

(66) much interrupted by sandbas and spite. The offerntlist oballist their she was endeady and productions grand affermed affermed affermed to the salinity. It has a sole growth the ladge. It higher has a start of the salinity. It has a sole growth the ladge. It higher has per some sof when the free fore, to judge by siterine work cutting on steep banks of the rad whon as present of is property of deeps than it has been for some fine part but take receded 3-fr from a francis when the favor this is ender with the favor the formation of the formation of the formation of the few Section were the house of the house and a cost. The love of the base of the favor of the f account of the for sonof the But the But the state of grand the Steam drees up less maffeon 5 or 6 mile father where there is a long sed to lown and a cluster of the tents, called Da(t) The valley was once The bed of or forweful tombut but nowadays lette nata faces down it. Dramas which has about in the Kym plain is her abundant. The weather is clear & rain It from head last night, in fact is low from the par has haton to terrife slept light last night but par as a successful spirite this morning. Outre - high the party the morning or Da. yet you mick again this morning or Da. yet. The nick is a very suffered substance that then any milk the can find from ardendry domestic animals of the only of the calment of twenty before the calme of twenty by the reversion from tike figs. In worker infation of the young and ald cararted on the plain pill tools in the air, transenberg harns, clashing beinging head, giving the impression of that they know how to play One sees the same phenomenon aring that dogs Spitiam arrived and Stoffed at the village of prefate Graphel. They may give a performance her un which care

They will met to to Hando with no. They always came about one in up to get hate, whether from opinitial or sanday menons probably the farmer. There is a free closed valley about Da 143 15th one rade as amphiblists rate completel contents of snow down the strain in the Carwalled valley. The petropaply is benildering & It one place a retrateum of englowerate I concrete paining fours a terrigorial bedding y quartet shale with an attemption vertically of att ait lorge of rubble byot down from above. The path leads along a sedge lews for mile with a clear stranderme andering in the letton. Arama is abundant on the calley floor and fish as numerous in the Stram. He Thursonlinears delil the three wither he men on the enach could bright their to spear them but my alpenstock. Ofter 6 on & think the The running water how Change to a serie of lovely cryptal pools among clear sureth grante boulders and the regetation govo chiefly in their banks. Instead of Lama alone, a magnificent golden clematio and the pagnant honeyworkle claim equal ground, transferming the deed into a glorious gorden. Us if this merent already enough their fellet plants good abundantly alm the rate of edge plants such as we haven't seen before a great huge plant gerhubster 38t in do aniets with stocks of lagrand luxuriant and as willflavored as from the it had had the best of cultivation the best purposed writers, had somehowcome with being among

by the dwaled tought plants of the the book them she sefore and an enomine outer the right hills to the right and an enomine of the point of and an enomine of the point of the right and an enomine of the point of the right and an enomine of the right and outrous from 3 of mile corde ofense to meet funong between that the braging nates has theret words. On the floor and photostem and on the Edge of the office mountain are visible the rusing the an ald monastery. No one knew when to go to reach Hande, the 2 of the men claimed to have been there before, so we camped on a little pang where for the first time our choices of the have to feed on a cliffed lawn they were is happy that they don't leave the little gire all-night, but when full malked from one end to the other to see plather there wasn't in othing better when it was announcing the course of the march prox of the lunger of the march prox of the lunger limited to day had been in corporated in the soft lunger a valleto tail. The tail has so prominent that the 4! Igys has to feed a place arrowed it. July 13. The valle is the layest and broadest my have been to camp it against the hest wall a quartitic formation of crisched and distorted that its perface of a faccination confusion of lines. Beyond the org outwash wall plan that which he came are smoot feaks. Except for the top is a Spite feak to the South last no other sum is visible. The rough week wall count In the center of the plain is anothy low rough hell with 2 a 3 mils 9 Plain Eurounding it in all directions. The rast boundary is a lasty short

69) created chain that divides the Hands River vally frontes Iflat of the tridus. This is a magnificent range in the fact orders have seen in Rufshis. The rest of the remains to be seen to be seen to the start of the trial of the seen to be start once. Blacked by others come by from other directions, any other direction, and other name of allowing the started of the same of the seen of formally than directions of the seen of formally than the drep people call a formally application of the drep people call a formally applications. poured down reaching half may down the 8 do to where a sense of penk figuranish of flanks against the shope Below these minginged hills offer that mage into the outrast plain a mables penk and brown, Her and then among the pipared formations are splaste of blurgay and maddely the amplete the mange of color and that adds glory to the grandeur of the stufendows chair A.C. what hunting for the Interan gazelle and I storyed liked the Sward O lord topent primrose, a perfle acte, and a golden Pedicularise nould be the pride garry gorden but non-had seed. In the part grow a winy Utricularion, as well long by with huge traps. And the bide also provided attall the large diletan lask Melanocorypha maxima had a mest mit 3 eggs on our lawn and its unrivally Rong could be heard her and there was the plain. This ter I has not been previously known from the hidau Empire. The big craises and the Usual water bis as here also the Nadjoon's Paradge, now with plack gooning Toward eneming I stated If for the morastry on the northers

D) jedge 9 He plain, a good of mule away I met B. O. on the pay and he ment floory. He saw no game. As usual one had so go his, another go this; one men directed himself to camp : Fallers the feefle see very little game, because they don't often on for from their telds. The morate from my fath may not market sentile that come who he has grate to the fune on the Creek of the ridge Horself et agent about the meadown to the an a country when there are no buildings and where you don't refer to any, is a right that more to beind the traveler I photographed at every 100 face and then tactily stuggled up the steep ascent behind a rejake herd that was bringing drawna from the surrounding, tills. The abbot is a Tebetan, a lige man y good arts and very friendly. He wex shown all one, and dellowed to inspect everything. The monastery, he so I, was ver Sur glas ald and antedated its sufered, Henres, Previously the from he had seen on entering the valle that her the monackery. The phresent structure of fortres, as all monackers had to be the thorough sules with refame is quarter below and inthe male and quark truets at on the Easter slope to find to the liest and south on Cliff faces and no Offense was necessary in that quotes. In the uffer temple at a number of brass images, one or this temptingly beautiful We mere allowed to handle The figures but new continued not to fut touch ther faces. One of the many headed or maryheaded figures, I forget which, speaks from time to time In this room ar beautifully selected and beautifully breeze

Il fraces that the monto sad dated from the building construct The Lawing and composition remind of the Jack Longo 147 Rabjor series and the Colorie of Sequeste richies. I true to plotog one and it now very dak and offer throuse be no result. In the temple below this last much flacors, likewise all and will forward But not so pleasant. They on of hope figures reprincibility various famounte dettie a deile In the norm as the form is a is totally date sceept for the day out was different to see The tankas that heing abundantly from the ceiling It was growing late but we staged to tea, meanwhile Expects of the are turned to bring camp to the monastry as orders, The tea was Debetan and very good of the Kind. Lugar was served in abundance of Kumanes, the last always acceptable, resmatte that Heir fact history wouldn't conform to our hygine nations. A man reported that the caravan was visible from a far and fearing that they mould have their may in the bogg that that agont fast the walley plain, or sent a he to give the flock to the selected camp ground. He meanwhile had a pleasant west with the about He said Tourish be an Englishman fainting to my eyes and when told I'ms Ornerican wanted to Know the about the Country size and produce. The scene was alleminated by a lantegue and when I suggested he take it to look at the princes again they said the temple shouldn't be desturbed at night. Now again in full dakness arrives any messenger to the horse and the justed of arminencing their processes at the gates said they had fittled camp smile away in the morass, but sent a lastern. The mosel then the march to an unknown ocus

B) (3 fine men visible as many mile afast). In first the burs, but they assumed me were hunting or shooting out of subsance, or so nothing other assumption and the other out of the mud followed swoming splanting out of the mudfuddles that we fell into in the dark, or finally arrived at 10:30 with not many kind that toward our fellowmen he were told by way of consoliting that we had ordered camp to be petched on that spot! July 14. Of Cand I ment say to the monastery & see if the hunter whom the abbel summoned yesterlay has arrived He hadn't, so other our horses showed up or tracked The abbot agen fine tea and n forting Japa both of us sacred scarnes, me a debetan sheath Rufe & R. C. a cake of Debetan tea. and me defailed that The ball an amount eurously caused teatable from the custoling of the morastery the carriers to bold and graceful and of a totally different character from that , the table nowaday butter imtibed from the trea that had been spilled by the guesto of the ages and the paint that the people in the country of the fall carriers has been toned to graplack by similar agencies. The rew from the morastery is perfect. To the next the wholegourn plan with nothat in properplaces a man can jump, and full of fich To the east and north the Hamle King plain for mile,

73) Planked by the share of mapatic track. Her or feeld on the 30 then plain but there are chiefly need in Theming a field below the monastery had a few healthy tramps and many weeds and one had thefty boley but the cattle and node to had later half already. The might, the cold enough to allow the formation yies, are much mannis than at other places our have been and they could undoubted from thing of they knew how. They have recently folgested a pollow below the monastery and it he grown in a few years a drama bush wh have seen some leaving the Isarup where from afor me saw a secular tree in it valley. The people at Nante mes sometimes good looking and much friendlie than amongthing had med in Rufalus. There are fisher so on the plaining wood as begged, we met, a Kashmin they had begged for flower. When the flow could be g as the moment but the money was nevertheless not accepted. Our so ad now all day along The Haule River that flows the a plain 1/2 to I mile inde, It is given all the ray of from the various sedgen this as should grave a loss fateles and I gravel alliwials plans often Climps of prakish fagrant tamarak, Cfr. Ligh. In one of the pools was a great growth of tray butter out as fagrant that the passing traveler caught the scent One of one has as that are new feeling the stemulating offer carrying of stampeded the carava Two matrix boys alex knew how to stop them I we then affected our effects for various plates in the grainsward, all but

The the 2 miles that hadre liver use for the run has thrown I have pulses yet mothers affective have miffered but the lanter ; fragments of glass and metals have suffered but the lanter; fragments of glass and metals from it strewed the landscafe. One of the lass gathers there glass welled gand cached Then under a nock. There are served cliniting the to scattered along the rurer and herds of wheely & exchorat runinous. The yet desease hand weder Manle At a test or 2 of the Yestolivallers was That spend the muter in Kule were camped near our halting place and we lest several rings! The Rufale ferfee despery very latter penely but these male and female, have their fingers lader of they have any standing at see. He relected a place new mater and grand fitch camp having already mached some 22 mile but the horsemen arrived of Sand beyond the face ones recellent grass so on we plant. The paro, was a Kugzil La, was about loss for about the plan, and 20 3 miles long, of beautiful ( from the agricult\_ week front yould soily no stone and little gravel but not not than half kopen plants graden right all the pay. Or knew the horseners had viewed see the ground ahead and that they much have got the information from the text down natures, who by the way always hand to send you on ahead, cither from ferry you or to avoit save the grass for their own animals, so is more Mincertain as to What He Should find after our long tak. But sure enough, it was a lovely place - a giren meddent against the monitor wall with the new in 3 mea. dense parts in hout the arriver at 6; after 11 hours of much

The help from Harle. The tortack chemical have founded the Label Thedra to be of high virtue and formely This is also superior. The lama stayed behind at Naule to copy a book in which he was interested, and incidentally made inquires about the diet of the patrice. In the morning they make a soup from meat or cheese with some wooded flows (Sattu). around 10:00 they make thea; Those well to do drink Seletain Lea with butter, the next drink Kangra tea. Satter is again mused with this and is later with the bent finger of one are unknown in the hills of The Evening meal may be of (1) Kine-dumpling of flows (atta) with meat both (2) momok)-pounded meat spiced wraffed in unleavered brad note). Poorer people bet more scripty with more soup and nottles or ather needs. A great luxury is mes on which method butter and sugar as paired. Old grain must be imported The men to to "heat for salt, a 2 number four and For Mo 5 and a sheep they get from the Tibetan Jovernment permet to take out 100 sheep loads y sall. This they Catter in Lahrel, Spili a Rampus to get for flows Compone must therefore have sheep - Sheep or to besic hex as land is below. The men's work is this traffer The women stay at home looking after the flich yen with The mod that is sold is usually cut by the buyer Oct Bultak a Tibetan agreed & seel his morlar fuge from so to come the enoung year and certain date

agrament between Mohamed Kadis Walter Koely of the Himalayan Research Institute naggan Kall and Mohamed Kadis, horse owner and zamindar of nagwain and Ram Jullah, trader and horse awner of Naggar, all resident in the district of Kulue, for the purpose of sufflying fourteen fack horses for the journey from Maggas, Kulu to Ladak via Kyelang Bara Lacha and Too Morari and returning Hree Zangskar by any one of the routes that an fassable to horses. It is agreed that the first farty shall not ask for more than one march ferday and shall pay to the faithes of the second fait on the day of start from naggar the sum of on the day of start from naggar the sum of twenty rupees for horse or a total of two hundred eighty rupees, the balance to be fait on return to naggar lovely when faith of the second fait agree to suffly fourteen sound strong horses rothant wounds at the rate of one rupe per stage for stage and eight armas for each day of halt, and to def complete the first stage of the above-agned Jaumey on June 7, 1931. They agree also to make such extra marches and halts as may be required, provided only that Bara Lacha Pars he crossed by October 1, 19 15th asaj, 1988)

pott this addition that in Leh the party of the first fail may be called upon to advance against the total here due the sum of benenty fine rupees, and after leaving Leh an additional sum of trouty fine sufees, the total of such money as is advanced to be deducted from the amount Meeivable at Maggas. Were fangekar ty any Was also foundles to therees. with waggest then the fact fairly white was was fire them out market freday and abile Jay to the father of the secondary the that of white from " Maggar the sure of and the state of t Complete future of the second four agree to suffe fourteens sound Etopog house nothern manden at the yells of one higher for they for what and with anna you had day in the to any major complete the year the second the shortened fourney on fine 2 700 , They agar also to make such who marche and that so may the man is transfer out that court their wife ou ty October 1 1 16th acc, 1988)

To bind this agreement the facties of the second fact deposit then rupees as lamest money, the sum to be returned on the the day of défaiture from Maggar. This agreement is signed by the three facties herein mentioned as below on this 5th of June, 1931. Nachter Roely party of the first fait Mohamed Kades Ram Zulla fatalor otherwises of the factor of the fact of the fat any mishafolies.

A to their horses or forsessions. Shall parties of the second part.

agrament tetween Nache, Kack for the Roeich Heinalayan Research Institute and Ramfulla, both of Vaggas, Kulu, Punjab for furnishing horses for transforting baggage from Nagga, Kampus and other places. It is agreed that Ram Julla will furnish I sound horses at a rate of one rufee lack for Stage and Eight annas each for rach day of hall. It is further agreed that these three horses are to return from Darkali in Rangers Bushahr with no fayment for the ntum fauncy such to they carry food for the Raesich Minal ayam Research Institute. In that case such horses arts the faid for as actually carry loads and they arts receive fayment only from the stage where such load or loads are meined. It is further agreed that Ram Julla Will trake trasmate Research Truthite to good them agains loss by rail, and further, that said Kaerich Kinalayan Research distrite Stall the in no way refamille for and losse of in-Junio Suffered by Kam dulla on this jauney, whether such losses and injures or sustained by himself, his servants goods, thorses, a any other fast of the personnel and Egupt ment involved in the transpart herein referred to. It is further agreed that in the Event one or more horses an disabled, if such horses are not replaced within a day ifty such disablement, Ram Dulla may not claim fayment for the services of such horse or horses after the date on which the animal or animals are disabled. Nacher Kack for the Huralayan Receased Institute