

CHAPTER XXXIV.

NAIN SING.

In this chapter I shall first quote some important passages from MONTGOMERIE's analysis of NAIN SING's classical exploration along almost the whole of the Tsangpo from the neighbourhood of Lhasa and up to Maryum-la.¹

»The Pundit on his return said that the river is called by the Nari and Ladak people the Tamjan Khamba (the horse's mouth), from its source to the junction of the Charta Sangpo, from the latter to Janglache it is called Machang Sangpo by the Dokthal people, and from Janglache to Lhasa it is called the Narichu Sangpo by the Lhasa people, the latter name being given to it because the river runs from near Nari, the country about the Mansarowar etc.» Everywhere he heard that it went down to Hindostan.

»The river Brahmaputra was ascertained to rise in about north latitude $30^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and east longitude 82° (Pl. XIII). — The great road along which the route-survey was carried does not follow the course of the river for the first 50 miles, but the road was probably never much more than 10 miles north of the river. The general direction of the river's course during the first 50 miles was, however, quite unmistakable, owing to the gigantic range visible to the south of it, the large glaciers which filled every ravine of that range evidently forming the sources of the river.»

In this, both Nain Sing and Montgomerie were correct, for the Maryum-chu, along which the great road runs, is only a tributary and the sources are in the glaciers of the Kubi-gangri, which was visible to the south.

»The Tamjan Tarjum, in latitude $30^{\circ} 21'$, longitude $82^{\circ} 51'$, was the first point of the road actually on the river. The staging-house is called Tamjan, from the

¹ »Memorandum on 600 miles of the Brahmaputra River, from its source near the Mansarowar Lake, in latitude $30^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and longitude 82° , to the junction of the Lhasa River . . .» Journal Royal Geogr. Society, Vol. 38, 1868, p. 211 et seq.