

On JOHN ARROWSMITH's map of 1841 in H. H. WILSON's book on Moorcroft's and TREBECK's journeys 1819 to 1825,¹ the range has not undergone any other changes than the spelling of the name which is now Kantesi or Kailas Mt. On the same map the Kara-korum mountains are drawn as one high range in immediate connection with the »Hindu Kosh», and to the east ending at about 79° E. long., not far to the north of Panggong-tso. Both in the text and on the map Little Tibet, Ladak and Chang-tang are placed as it were in a tremendous valley between the Kara-korum Mountains and the Himalaya. But the space of this valley is also filled up with mountains, amongst which the most important is the one situated north of Leh and south of Panggong-tso, forming the watershed between the Shayok and the Sinh-kha-bab R. The Western Transhimalaya or Kantesi Ms are represented as if they formed the watershed between the Gartok branch of the Indus and the Miser-branch of the Satlej and further on between the Gartok-Indus and the Satlej itself.

Nor can we expect to get any information touching the mountains north of the Tsangpo from the English travellers to Nepal in the first decades of the 19th century. KIRKPATRICK in his beautiful work has nothing of Tibet, except some itineraries.²

In 1792 Lord CORNWALLIS and the British Government in India got an opportunity to approach Nepal, which, so far, had been jealously closed by the Gurkhas. Tibet was under Chinese protection, and in fact a Chinese dependency. Nevertheless the Government of Nepal had made certain encroachments upon the rights of Tibet, and should therefore be punished. A considerable army was despatched and made an admirable march across this world of complicated mountains. Without meeting any opposition it reached within a short distance of Katmandu. Alarmed by the menacing danger the Government of Nepal implored the assistance of the Bengal Government. An embassy had to be sent to try and settle matters with the Chinese in a peaceful way. Captain William Kirkpatrick was appointed envoy.

The Chinese army entered through the Kheroo pass and proceeded almost to the foot of Maha-mundul, which, on Kirkpatrick's map is only 15 miles from Katmandu. The place where they stayed was called Noakote.

Kirkpatrick's mission had no opportunity to contribute to the knowledge of Tibet in his time. He only gives the stations and characteristic features of some roads as described by Nepalis and therefore of inferior value to those itineraries, we have from the Capuchin missionaries. One is from Noakote to Joongah passing Mount Deoralli, »one of the loftiest peaks of Himma-leh». Not far from it the Chinese had an obstinate action with the Nepalis. At Kheroo you reach »the table land of

¹ Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Panjab etc. London MDCCCXLI.

² An Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul, being the substance of observations made during a Mission to that Country, in the year 1793. By Colonel Kirkpatrick. London 1811.