

Tibet. You see no snowy mountains from Kheroo in the north quarter: but you observe them in the south, in the west, and in the south-east quarters».

Joongah was supposed to be one of the highest points in Tibet. There is a lofty hill with a strong fort belonging to Dalai Lama. From Muoophaut there was said to be a good road to Tingri-maidan, which occurs in the route to Diggercheh (Shigatse) *viâ* Kooti. By this route the Chinese army proceeded to Noakote in 1792.

He gives the stations on the road from Katmandu to Diggercheh or Teeshoo Lomboo. Lungoor-phede is the foot of the passage through the Himma-leh, thus Lungoor is probably the well-known Langur of the Catholic missionaries. »The source of the Bhootia-kousi is said to be at no great distance from hence, and not far from the springs of the Arûn or Aroon, rising at different sides of Himma-leh. The elevation of the pass over which you proceed through Himma-leh is very inconsiderable, consequently those stupendous mountains must tower sublimely over the traveller's head.»

Tingri or Tingri-maidan on the Arun: »from hence the road to Diggercheh is quite level, and tolerably direct. From Tingri, the Napaul army, in its invasion of Tibet a few years hence» proceeded to Ghuttia-pany on the Arun. Diggercheh is said to be three miles from Berampooter (Brahmaputra).

There is also an itinerary of the road from Katmandu to Shigar-dsong. Many of the names given are those used in Nepal. He writes Lehassa, Lhasseh, Pootla Lama (Potala) etc.

FRANCIS HAMILTON lets us at least get a glimpse of the mountains. He says Kirkpatrick believed in the existence of two distinct ranges of Emodus or »Himaleh», and he continues: »Now, in the maps which I obtained from the natives, three ridges may in some measure be traced, as proceeding from about the lake Manasarawar, which may be considered as the centre of Emodus . . . The most northern ridge, which is probably the highest, as it is nowhere penetrated by rivers, approaches Hindustan only at the lake Manasarawar, where the remarkable peak called Kailasa may be considered as its centre. This peak may perhaps be visible from the southward, although there exists no certainty of its being so; but the portions of this ridge, which extend west and east from Kailasa, bordering on the north, the upper part of the Indus, and Brahmaputra rivers, are certainly invisible from every part of Hindustan, and very little is known concerning them.»¹

It would have been very interesting to get some more information about the maps Hamilton obtained from the natives. He can hardly mean any Chinese map. Are the three ridges he speaks of the same as those found on HODGSON's map² and has Hodgson got his information from the same source as Hamilton? For if this be the case Hamilton's northern ridge should be identical with the mountains

¹ Francis Hamilton: An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal, Edinburgh, 1819, p. 90.

² Pl. XV.