

to say of it, not even a guess. He is persuaded of its north-western stretching, for he says:¹ »The Kailas or Gangri range runs through the midst of Western Tibet along the right bank of the Indus, from its source to the junction of the Shayok. At this point it is cut both by the Indus and by the Shigar river; beyond which it stretches to the north-west, dividing the two valleys, and is terminated at the junction of the Hunza and Nager rivers. The general direction is from south-east to north-west, and the whole length of the range from the celebrated peak of Kailás to Hunza-Nager is not less than 550 miles. In many of our maps the main stream of the Indus or Singg  chu, is laid down to the northward of the Kailás mountains, and the Garo river or Higong-chu is degraded to a mere tributary, which falls into the great river at Tashigong. But all my informants agreed in stating that the Garo river was the Singg  chu or Indus, and that the stream which joined it at Tashigong was not larger than the Hanl   river. The Kailás or Gangri range therefore extends in one unbroken chain from the source of the Indus to the junction of the Shayok.»

Curious enough the *Map of the Punjab, Western Himalaya and adjoining parts of Tibet*, drawn by JOHN WALKER and accompanying Cunningham's book, is, both hydrographically and orographically much more correct than the text. For, on the map it is easy to see that the range between the Indus and the Shayok cannot possibly be a continuation of the Kailas range. The fact that it has the name Kailas or Gangri range even on the map, does not interfere. His Trans-Himalayan range he defines thus: »It branches off from the Gangri mountain to the south of Garo, and extends in one unbroken chain through the districts of Chumurti, Rukshu and Zanskar.»

In spite of a few mistakes, easy to understand at so early a date and with such slender material, Cunningham has brought some order into the N.W. part of the real Transhimalaya.

¹ Loc. cit. p. 50.