

Regarding the combination Trans-Himalaya Cunningham is not the first to use it. It had already been used by BERGHAUS in his *Geographisches Memoir zur Erklärung und Erläuterung der Spezial-Karte von Himalaya*.<sup>1</sup> Speaking of Hearsay's survey of the regions *within* the Himalaya, he says its resemblance with the survey which Webb carried out four years later of the same region is so great, that »man allen Grund zu der Vermuthung hat, die Darstellung der Trans-Himalaya-Gegenden sei eben so zuverlässig . . .» Thus the signification Trans-Himalaya for the regions north of Himalaya was used in Germany more than 10 years before the introduction of the name by Cunningham. The difference between him and Berghaus is that the latter applies the name to the regions where it is at home and where it has a *raison d'être*. But even Berghaus was not the first to introduce the expression. He got it from English geographers and explorers. Already in 1820 it was used by J. B. FRASER who has the following passage: »In all the routes of which we have accounts that proceed in various directions towards the Trans-Himālayan countries, hills covered with snow are occasionally mentioned as occurring, even after the great deserts are passed and the grazing country entered. The breadth, then, of this crest of snow-clad rock itself cannot fairly be estimated at less than from seventy to eighty miles.»<sup>2</sup> The expression Trans-Himalaya may even be said to have very old roots. Take Ptolemy's map (Vol. I, Pl. III), or take DIÈGO RIBERO's map of 1529, where, across the upper parts of the Ganges-branches we read: *Scythia extra Imaū mōtē* or Scythia beyond the Imaus mountains, which is in reality the same as »Trans-Himalaya». *Extra* and *intra* are used instead of *trans* and *cis*. *Extra Imaum montem* is equivalent to Transimaus or Transhimalaya, though the first is applied to a region, the latter to a mountain system. The expression used by geographers of the antiquity was, geographically, perfectly correct. The case is the same with the expression Transhimalaya.<sup>3</sup>

ELISÉE RECLUS invented another Trans-Himalaya and places it as follows:<sup>4</sup> »Une autre arête de croupes et de sommets, que l'on pourrait désigner par le nom de 'Trans-Himalaya', se développe entre les monts de Tsang ou Gang-dis-ri et les pics étincelants de l'Himalaya et des deux côtés épanche des glaciers.» But this range, with the water-parting, is also a part of Himalaya itself, whereas the word »Trans» hopelessly separates it from the system to which it naturally belongs. So far as I know the proposal was never successful.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> N:o 10 von Berghaus' Atlas von Asia, Gotha 1836, p. 42.

<sup>2</sup> Journal of a Tour through part of the Snowy Range of the Himālā Mountains . . . London 1820, p. 282.

<sup>3</sup> Compare: Justus Perthes' »Atlas Antiquus. Taschen-Atlas der alten Welt» von Dr. Alb. von Kampen, Gotha 1898, Tab. I, where we read the name: *Scythia trans Imaum*. This expression, or rather the two last words, is *exactly* the same as my name *Transhimalaya*, though the latter is only applied to a mountain system.

<sup>4</sup> Nouvelle Géographie Universelle, VII. Paris 1842, p. 36.

<sup>5</sup> Dutreuil de Rhins has adopted the name, in the same sense as Reclus, as for instance: »On remarquera que la frontière du Thibet et du Népal suit à peu près le Trans-Himalaya entre la région