

by everybody. Some pilgrims call it simply the *Nyandi* valley from the monastery a little higher up.

Living rock is difficult to reach, as mighty screes of gravel are situated along the base of the mountains nearly everywhere. On the left or eastern side of the brook, where the pilgrims' road from *Tarchen* goes, there is a small cubic house and several *manis*, and a little higher up some *chortens*. The ground is again gravelly, and blocks are numerous. Pan. 316, Tab. 57, is a view of the *Kailas* from a point a short distance above the mouth of the valley. It shows the very steep, sometimes nearly perpendicular, mountains of green and brownish sandstone and conglomerate. The landscape becomes more and more wild and picturesque the higher up we ascend. Stratification and erosion have worked out extraordinary formations resembling walls, fortresses and towers.

On the right or western side of the valley, there are again gigantic blocks, and series of *manis* and *chortens* again make their appearance on the left side. The green sandstone conglomerate falls 10° south.

Just below *Nyandi-gompa* and its hill, a bridge is built across the river and a party of pilgrims is just passing it from the left to the right bank of the river. The slope up to the *gompa* is very steep amongst gravel and blocks.

As I have not dealt with the monasteries in this work, I will say a few words of *Nyandi-gompa*. It is situated on a platform on the top of a scree at the base of the right or western conglomerate mountain side. The latter rises like a perpendicular wall above the *gompa* and is a very dangerous neighbourhood. Five years earlier, or 1902, a block measuring several cubic meters in size came down after a period of heavy rain and crushed the part of the tempel called *tsam*, and was still laying in its centre. Nobody was killed, but a part of the monastery had to be rebuilt.

The name was *Nyandi* or *Nyändi-gompa*, and sometimes it was called *Nyanpo-ritsong*. At a considerable height above the monastery at the side of the mountain wall, was a *tsamkang* or eremite-dwelling, uninhabited in 1907. On the top of the mountain was a pole with streamers called *Nyandi-kong*. The *gompa* is subject to *Tarchen-labrang* at the southern foot of the *Kailas*, which is said to be under the oversight of *Tongsa Penlop* of *Buthan*. The same is said to be the case with the *Tsumtul-pu-gompa* and *Chergip-gompa*. Twenty lamas were said to belong to *Nyandi*, though only two of them were now there, the rest being spread in the region around for religious and other businesses. The two at home had never seen a European. Three years earlier four Europeans had passed the *Sacred Lake*, but had not visited the *gompa*, and two years earlier, one European had been to *Tarchen-gompa*, but had not wandered around the *Kailas*. The first-mentioned must of course have been Ryder's expedition, the latter Sherring.