"The white plain." . Rgya, extent; gar, equal to dkar, white.

Name of a sandy plain on the left shore of the Indus, near the monastery of Hímis.

In Tibetan literature it is also the name used for India, as Gyanág (rgya-nag), black region, is used for China. Concerning these names and the reference of the colours to the dress of the people (not to their complexion), compare the interesting remarks of Mr. B. H. Hodgson, in his "Himálaya and Nepál," Calcutta, 1857, Govt. Select. XXVII., p. 82.

Rgyug, to run, fly; rta, a horse, seems to have undergone here only a dialectical modification into ti.

The name is given by the natives in connection with the horse-races held every year at the time of the Gártok fair. The race takes place between the Nákyu and Gyúkti rivers; prizes are distributed by the Khárpon (mkhar-dpon) or head man of the place. The first prize consists of a horse and a dress; the second of a box of tea; the third prize of a present of five rupies and a silk cloth. The latter object, the Khaták (kha-btags), is very generally presented to superiors as a sign of respect and acknowledgment; we also obtained such Khatáks on many occasions in Tíbet.

Anal. The word Gyúkti is also met with in the name Gyúkti La, a pass to the north of Gártok.

"Turmeric-fort." Haldigarh would be more correct (compare Haldibari), but such transpositions of consonants are not at all unusual.

Haiatnágar, in the Dékhan, Lat. 17°, Long. 78°...... Arab. Hind. "Heaven's town." Háiat in Arabic, the form of the heavens, astronomy.

Haibatpúr, in Gujrát, Lat. 21°, Long. 72° Arab. Hind. "Haíbat's town." Haíbat, respect, is to be taken here as part of a personal name, as in Haíbat-ulláh, fear of God.