

river, in Lhasa. The bed of the river has more than 30 feet elevation above the level of the city. Then follows the description of the boat for 15 or 16 persons and how it is kept against the current by help of ropes. And he describes the chain bridge and how it is used. Everything in the narrative points to the Tsangpo and not to the Ki-chu, especially as he says that, the next day after the crossing of the Tzanciù, he had the river to his right, on the way to Lhasa. As Magnaghi says, Beligatti has confounded the Ki-chu with the Tsangpo. The Father must have forgotten the whole situation when he took down his notes. Or, perhaps, he was so interested in observing the hide-boats, that he never saw how the river comes down from the west. When he afterwards continued to Lhasa he confounded the whole situation and got into his head that the whole river came from the N.E. and that Ki-chu was the upper part of the Tsangpo. Such a mistake may be made if the observer is not attentive or if the weather is bad.¹

On SAMUEL VAN DE PUTTE's sketch-map in the museum of Middelburg, embracing a part of Hindustan north of Ganges, eastern Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and a part of Southern Tibet, south of Tsangpo, we find an interesting little bit of the Tsangpo, Pl. XX. The editor, Prof. P. J. VETH, says in his text:² »On van de Putte's map she (the Tsangpo) is only represented from Shigatse, which is situated near the point where a tributary, called Kjanciu by van de Putte joins her. Veth believes this is correct, but that the river ought to come from the S.E., as is indeed the case, and not from the south as van de Putte has it. The hydrography, so far as it is visible on the map, is not so bad, however, for we have the F. Ciangbo from Gigatzè and eastwards beyond Rimbong,³ as well as two tributaries: the Kjanciu (Nyang-chu) with Kjantze (Gyangtse) on its right bank, and the little river which comes from the mountains on the west shore of the Yamdok-tso and flows W.N.W. Shigatse is also correctly placed as compared with Tsangpo and Nyang-chu. Tingri and Ponciu and Sakja are also rather good. His Sunkarsun may be Shikar-dzong. As van de Putte crossed Tibet diagonally from India *via* Lhasa to Peking and back the same way, he could not possibly know anything more of the Tsangpo than the part he has represented on his map.

¹ Della Penna describes the place thus: »La capitale di questa provincia d'U è Lhasà, e vicino a questa città passa il fiume detto Tsangiù che ha la sorgente sopra a Sciarbigonti, ed entra nel fiume C'iasum, vicino alla fortezza detta Ciuciur, tre giornata lontana da Lhasà.» To him the river of Lhasa is the Tsangpo which joins the river of Chaksam at the ferry and near Chushul.

² »De Nederlandsche Reiziger Samuel van de Putte.» Tijdschrift van het Aardrijkskundig Genootschap, Deel II, N:o 1, Amsterdam 1876, p. 5 et seq.

³ Rincpou on d'Anville's map.