

will perhaps say that obviously the climate has changed since 1717 as it is nowadays difficult to cross even with a caravan. But we know that Tseringdondob's army reached Lhasa in a very exhausted condition. It captured the city on the last of November.<sup>1</sup>

On the road between Lhasa and Tashi-lunpo we recognize several names in the itinerary of *Wei-Tsang-t'u-chih*. The road goes from Lhasa to

Tenglung kang	=	Tö-lung-chu
Nedanwar	=	Ne-thang
Kiang-li		
Khiu choui	=	Ki-chu
Tsiouchoul dzông	=	Chushul-dsong
Yœrou zsang bo	=	Yere-tsangpo
Gamba dze	=	Kamba-partsi
Gambou la	=	Kamba-la
Djamaloung	=	Tramalung
Baldhi	=	Pedi-dsong
Jesse	=	Yarsig
Talou		
Nagar dzông	=	Nagartse dsong
Onggou	=	Onggo
Je loung		
Kussi	=	Gobshi
Ghiangzè dzông	=	Gyangtse-dsong
Jen dzin gang		
Baïnam		
Tchhun doui	=	Dongtse
Djachi h'loumbo	=	Tashi-lunpo.

The Chinese author describes the road between Chushul and Pedi-dsong in the following words:

»De Tsiouchoul-dzông il y a 15 li jusqu'au pont en chaînes de fer; la vue du fleuve (Yœrou zsangbo) y est majestueuse et effrayante; on le passe aussi sur des barques de bois. Ayant traversé le fleuve, on marche encore 35 li jusqu'à Gamba dze, où il y a des habitations, du bois et du foin; ensuite la route passe par le sommet de la haute montagne (Gambou la). La montée et la descente forment en tout 40 li jusqu'à Djamaloung, où l'on ne trouve que peu de bois et de foin. Plus loin la route est unie et l'on arrive, après 50 li, à Baldhi; on y trouve une auberge, du bois et du foin.»

This itinerary is given with military precision and it gives just such details as are necessary for a marching army. The performance itself was on a bigger scale than the British mission to Lhasa 100 years later; the expedition had greater difficulties to overcome as the distances from the basis were so much longer.

<sup>1</sup> Georgi: *Alphabetum Tibetanum* p. 333 et seq. Compare Vol. I, p. 264 et seq.