

direct way than d'Anville and Klaproth, he had been able to contribute to our knowledge of the Transhimalayan mountains. At the same time I will also touch upon some problems of physical geography which belong to the Himalaya and the road to Lhasa.

Concerning the road to Lhasa, Hodgson has communicated an itinerary by a Kashmiri Bhotia, AMIR.¹ His 13th stage took him to Tingri, at the extremity of which is the village of Langur, tenanted by Bhotias, and consisting of seven or eight houses. Here is also a river going east and then north to Kerung which finally reaches Digarchi. The travellers' passports are examined at Langur.² »Tingri is a respectable town of Bhotias — and in the centre of it is an elevated and detached spot, wherein dwell a considerable number of Chinese. At Tingri commences a line of post, maintained by horses, and stretching viâ Digarchi and Lahassa to China. The winter is intensely cold at Tingri. The periodical rains extend there, and are sometimes unusually severe, so that it rains incessantly for a week.»

The 16th stage takes the traveller to Chang-Larché (Lhatse-dsong). »East of the city passes a river, which, flowing northwards, falls into the river of Digarchi.»³ The 17th stage is Phinju-Ling, and the next day, after 3 *cos*, he comes to a village called Tangsu-Chambu:⁴ »By the village flows a river called Di-chu, proceeding from south to north. This river has a great breadth and violent current, and is crossed by the traveller at a ferry close to the village, upon which ply two ferry-men.» The 19th stage is Dungá-sètu, and the next Sákyá, which is not on the high road. The following stages are: Chárúng, Nátán, Teshú Lhambu and Digarchi. Then follows, on the way to Píná, the river Chúrr-Erku east of Digarchi; course from N. to S. (!). Then: Kyángzhé, Rillúng, Zarrah and Lagánché:⁵ »South of the village is a vast lake, in truth, an ocean called Yamzú. There are three rocky isles in the lake . . . The water is extremely salt and bitter.» The 28th stage is Paité. The next is Kambha: »Eight *cos* in advance of Paité you journey over a plain, and then reach the base of a mountain called Kambhal, the ascent of which is one and a half *cos*. On the top is a spring of excellent water. The descent of the mountain is three *cos*, and at the bottom of it lies the village of Kambha, of about one hundred houses, tenanted by Bhotias, and two Chinese. The latter are soldiers, and superintend the royal Dâk.»

The 30th stage: 2 *cos* to »a mountain called Chakshamchu-Arí . . . Beneath the mountain flows a river called Yékó-Chángó.⁶ Its waves are very large — and

¹ Route from Cathmandu in Nepal, to Tazedo, on the Chinese Frontier. Asiatic Researches, Vol. XVII, Calcutta 1832, p. 513 et seq.

² It is curious to find this name for a village in the very region where the old missionaries talk of the mountain Langur or Himalaya.

³ The traveller says east instead of west and seems to believe that the Raga-tsangpo is the main river.

⁴ Tamchok-kamba, or Tsangpo.

⁵ Nagartse-dsong. The following names are very easy to recognize.

⁶ Chaksam, Ngari-chu, and Yere-tsangpo.