

being called in a like manner, just as in India any large river is Ganga. Yaru is the distinctive name of the great river whose full title is Yaru-tsáng pochú, great river Yaru of Tsáng.» Professor J. SUMMERS, however, is right in saying that »Tsang po means simply river, and should not be called Sanpu but Tsang po».¹

The eight next stages are Saoo, Yeung la or Mount Yeung, Rongting River, Dabloong, Karoola, which Hodgson identifies with Klaproth's Kharab, Zhara, Chakloong, and Nagarchi Jong, called Nagardzong on Pemberton's map and Nagar Oze by Klaproth.

Stage 21st is Yamdo, (Yeumtso). Yarbragh Yeumtso of Pemberton's map. Yarbrok Yú and Yambra Yúm of Klaproth. »The lake is of immense circumference»; a man from Lassa once travelled round it in 18 days and he had relays of ponies all the way. Fish are most abundant in all parts of it. The depth of the water is very great. »At one place it is 18 score of fathom, 2 160 feet.» (!) There is an island in the S.W. corner of the lake, on which there is a Goomba named Dorje Phamo. The passage is fordable and about a mile in width. This is the only part of the lake that admits of a fordable passage to the island. In all other parts leather boats are used in the navigation and fishing. The island is a mile in diameter and rises gradually from the water to a height of 200 feet. The island is not at all large, nor is it the least like that in Pemberton's map. Pilgrims circumambulate the island 3 times. There is a spring of fresh water on the island, which supplies the Goomba, and on the mainland the people drink the water of other springs. The water of the lake is not considered wholesome.

Along the lake the itinerary goes to Yassi and Kesong, (Sambo) bridge, crossing a »creek of the Yamdo Yeumtso», which extends in a northerly direction about 2 days' journey. It is not running water. At the bridge it is 400 yards wide. The Yamdo Yeumtso is fed by numerous small rills, but has no river running out of it. The bridge of Kesong is sometimes under water in the rainy season (August). It is formed of 18 stone-masonry pillars with a platform of large slabs or slates. The depth of the water at the bridge in the dry season is but 2 or 3 feet.²

Then follows, 24th stage, Phedijong, 25th Tamaloong (Djamáloung of Pemberton's map), and Kambaparzy. The road lies over a pass of the Kambo mountain the whole of which to the north of the road is covered with perpetual snow. The pass is never blocked up. Cambala of Rennell, Gamba of Klaproth. »The Kambola range extends southwards to the Yamdo Yeum lake and a great way to the north.»

Stage 27 is Kumpachangtong and the next Chasumchoori. »At this place you cross the Yaroo Tzangbo, which is the largest river in Tibet. It runs here to the

¹ Essays on Languages etc. Part II, p. 26.

² At another place he writes Kesang and says it is situated on the river, Sambo, going to Yamdok-tso from north-west. »Notes on Eastern Tibet». Journal Asiatic Society Bengal, Vol. XXIV, 1855, p. 215 et seq.