

eastward, but its course previously is from the north, for it comes southwards along the east side of the Kambo range . . . How can it run in an easterly course all the way from Digarchi when the great Kambo range runs north and south? The Yaroo Tzangbo comes a long way down from the north to the east side of the Kambo range.»

This description is a long step backwards from d'Anville's map. Campbell finds it difficult to compile the routes from the limited knowledge possessed by the informants. As the description went through interpreters confusion arose. REGIS' and d'Anville's results were better, although their information came from natives also.

Hodgson has an interesting note to this: »De Coros (Csoma de Körös), from Tibetan authorities, notices the several great ranges that traverse Tibet. He gives 6 such, and says Lassa and Digarchi lie in a valley between the 3rd and 4th.¹ But he implies that all these ranges run parallel to the Himalaya, whereas the Kambo range is here clearly made to be a transverse or meridional chain, and M. Huc notices no less than 4 such as occurring between Siling and Lassa, viz. Chúgá, Bayam Khár, Tanla and Koiram, the winter passage of all which he describes in fearful terms. The Bayam Khár, says Klaproth, divides Siling from Kham, and the valley of the Hohangho from that of the Yangtse Kiang. The Kambo of this itinerary is the Gamba of Klaproth, who is followed by Ritter in making the range and the river run parallel to each other west to east, with a little northing, all the way from Digarchi to Yamaleing, where the river is crossed and the road strikes north up the Galdze to Lassa. Digarchi is placed on or close to the river by Klaproth (*Memoires* 3. 416, map) and by Ritter (*Atlas of Mahlmann*, N:o II Ost Hoch Asien).»

Over the following stages the itinerary goes on to Lhasa: Choosoojung, Chisoom, Parchie, Num, Lang-dong, Jangh, Nithang, Kechoo (Ki-chu), Chambarangjeung, Tcheuling, Teloong, Shemidonka, Debong Gamba and, N:o 42, Lassa.

Campbell fixes the distance at 515 miles; Hodgson thinks it cannot be more than 400 and he makes a close comparison with Klaproth's *Memoires* III, p. 370—417. In his remarks about the ranges Hodgson says: »Dr Campbell's 2nd ridge, is probably the Chún of Klaproth, who however gives it a meridional course parallel to the river Bainam and not crossed by the route. Dr Campbell's Kárú ridge may be the Kharab of Klaproth, and his name, a misprint, for Khárú-lá or mount Khárú. Dr Campbell's Kambo range is questionless the Gamba of Klaproth. The route crosses it according to both. But Klaproth makes it run E and W (from Jagagunggar to Digarchi) only treading a little to the north; and he makes the Sápú hold a parallel course, excepting the sinuosities of the river. Digarchi is placed by Klaproth on the right and south bank, and the river runs north of the town in an even eastern direction. There is another range, according to Klaproth, north of the river, which is also more or less parallel to its course. The Peaks of this northern range are called Súng Súng, Bukori, Nam, etc. The Kambo or Gamba range does

¹ Compare above p. 72.