

The dictionaries, as well as Cunningham and Strachey, transliterate it *zangs-dkar*, which gives the interpretation of *copper white*. When pronounced, the name sounds *zanskar*,¹ the *g* being not heard.

As to Mr. Schiefner's experience, I am allowed to state, that in the "Tibetan Geography of Tibet," as well as in various other Tibetan books, he found it spelt *sangs-dkar*, which coincides with the translation of *copper white*. In some books, however, he saw it written *sangs-mkhar*, *copper fort*. Our word *zan*, as the kind of food described above, remained quite isolated, and was not corroborated by any Tibetan authority.

In my selection of *copper fort*, I was guided for *mkhar* by the detailed explanation in Adolphe's manuscript, as meaning *fort*; the interpretation he obtained of *zan* not coinciding with the spelling in Tibetan literature, seems to be rather the consequence of a local mode of understanding it at present. As concerning the pronunciation, I write phonetically *zankhar*, because most of the natives suppressed the *s*; this is also supported by Csoma's observations.²

Zayöchú, the Tibetan name for the Brahmapútra, *q. v.*

Zétthang, in Bálti, Lat. 34°, Long. 76° རེད་ཐང་ zed-thang. Tib.

"*Bristle plain.*" Zed, *a bristle*; thang, *a plain*. The general name of the plain of Rápalu, which is referred to the bristly grass covering it.

Zhángzhung, *see* Shángshung.

Zhárba Tso, *see* Shárba Tso.

Zhi kha chhen, *see* Digáichi.

Zhíngrul, *see* Shíngrul.

Zoraurgānj, in Bengál, Lat. 22°, Long. 91° زور آور گنج Pers. Hind.

"*Zorávar's market.*" Zorávar (Zoráur), *having power*, a personal name.

¹ Csoma, and Schmidt, "Dictionary," *s. v.*, *sangs*, "copper." Cunningham, "Ladák," p. 21. Strachey, "Map of West Nari."

² "Grammar," p. 5.