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Itinerary from Phari in Thibet, to Lassa, with appended Routes from Darjeeling to Phari.—By A. CAMPBELL, M. D. Superintendent of Darjeeling.

One more contribution to conjectural Geography in the form of an unpretending Itinerary, will not, I hope, incense the votaries of real Geography, and may less or more interest the members of the Society, as an attempt to familiarise them with a neighbouring country which is so little known to us, yet of such importance to be acquainted with. Phari or Pharidzong, is a frontier mart of Eastern Thibet, well known to the people of Sikim and Bootan, and to which there are other routes through the Himálaya proper, or snowy range, from both those countries. It is placed by Hamilton, from Turner, in Latitude $27^{\circ} 48'$ N. Longitude $89^{\circ} 14'$ E., and Lassa by the same authority in Lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$ N. Long. $91^{\circ} 6'$ E. Darjeeling is in Lat. 27° N. and Long. $88^{\circ} 28'$ E. The itinerary therefore extends over $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of Latitude, and two degrees 38 miles of Longitude, according to Hamilton, who however must probably give way to the later authorities of Europe, in the positions assigned to Phari and Lassa. The routes have been compiled with care, to procure the knowledge possessed by the informants. This is always a difficult task when done through interpreters, and when tried with illiterate and not very observant people, is laborious and discouraging. Mr. Hodgson has, by his notes and remarks, greatly elucidated the details of the itinerary, and has kindly allowed me to attach them to it.

The following Thibetan words are here translated for the convenience of the reader:—

Choo or tchoo,	River,
La,	Mountain or Range,
Tso,	Lake,
Lahuri or lari ;	A mountain Peak ; Chuma Lahuri or lari, the Peak of Chuma ; Larichoo, the river of the Peak.
Goomba or Goompa,	Monastery,
Gelong,	Priest,
Lama,	High Priest,
Anni,	Nun,
Deunkang,	Caravansari,
Jong,	Fort or residence of a chief,
Samba,	Bridge.

Where elevations are given, they have been calculated by making the informants compare known elevations at Darjeeling with the places described, or rather with their recollection of them.

Route from Phari to Lassa.

1. *Phari to Tangla.*—A short march about 6 miles—direction north by west. Phari is on the west bank of the Machoo river.* The route to Tangla lies in the bed of the Larichoo River, which has its rise in the Chumulari mountain† and falls into the Machoo about two miles from Phari. The highest peak of Chumulari is close to Tangla. Chapa Goomba of Turner's route, is a mile to the east of "Tangla," and is overtopped by the peak of Chumulari. There are 21 Goombas‡ round the base of Chumulari. Chapa is one of them ; pilgrims make the circuit of the mountain visiting all the Goombas, which can be accomplished in five days ; at all the Goombas save one, (Katok Goomba) there are Lamas, some of whom are Bhutanese. The majority are Tibetans. The circuit of Chumulari is reckoned a work of great merit. The Goombas

* Rises at Choloa, flows 10 stages N. E. and then E. to Phari. It is no doubt the Páchú of Klaproth and Painomchu vel Goddada of some of our maps, though the confounding of the two last is a great error.—B. H. H.

† See Turner's Embassy to Tibet, and vol. 12 Asiatic Researches, p. 253—4, for notices of Chumulari, which is estimated to be 28,000 ft. above the level of the sea.

‡ Gúmbá, religious house, Monastery or Convent, Ani Ghenba, Nunnery.—B. H. H.

are snowed up in the winter and are approachable in the summer only. There are images at all of them. No cultivation near them.

2. *Tenna*.—Rather a short journey, about 10 miles. The route nearly level, and the country cultivated and well peopled. Wheat ripens at Tenna, and turnips, cabbages and other vegetables are abundant.

3. *Goroogootang*.—About 8 miles in the direction of north by east. The road lies over a level country which is well cultivated with wheat and barley. There is a pottery here, and a Dâk Chowkey, also houses for the shelter of travellers; one for Lamas and respectable people, another for the poor. At the latter you pay about 2 annas—a Kakum, or 4th part of the silver Mohur, not a coin of this value, but literally the quarter of a Mohur. Traders alone pay; pilgrims and priests do not.

4. *Dochen*.^{*}—About 8 miles North by East. The road level and the country cultivated. There is a large lake here called “Dochencho;”† its length is N. and South about two miles; its greatest diameter a mile and half. It contains many kinds of fish, and the “Peu” (a native Carbonate of Soda, I believe) is found on its banks. In the summer season the banks of the lake are overgrown with a long grass 4 feet high, called Choomik. In winter they are bare. The “Changmo” or weeping-willow grows close to the water all round the lake. No wooden boats on the lake, but the fishermen use boats made of hides stretched over a basket-like framework, and sown together with leather whangs, the seams being rubbed over with beeswax. These boats carry 4 or 5 men, and are so light that one man carries them easily. The fish are caught in nets. Hooks and bait not used. The fish is preserved by simple drying in the sun, and exported to Phari and to “Menchona,” a populous district to the northwards.

5. *Kala Puktang*.—12 to 15 miles in a north and easterly direction. Here there is a lake of the same name. Its size is equal to that of the Dochen one: but it is celebrated on account of the great quantity of fish it contains. The country around this lake is barren; but it is more populous than around Dochen. The people live by the fisheries, which are very productive, and yield an annual revenue, which

* Dochia of Klaproth.—B. H. H.

† “Choo” is water in Tibetan. “Tso” is Lake; this may be the water or Lake of Dochen.

is paid at Digarchi (Shigatzsi Zeung) amount not known. The road between the two lakes runs over a level country. The cultivators irrigate their lands from both these lakes. "Chumulari" is seen from Kala Puktang to the south and west.

6. *Semodah*.*—The "Sumdta" of Turner's route, one day's journey about 15 miles, in the direction of north by east. The road runs over a rocky, barren, and unpeopled tract; nor is there any halting-place on the way. It is a small village inhabited by Tibetans and has a Dák Chowkey, or Post Station. There is a road from Semodah to Lassa direct; but it is a difficult and bad one, used only for expresses and by a few travellers; food is scarce on it; but the distance to Lassa is much less than by "Giangtchi" and "Yamda Yeumtso."

7. *Kamachooding*.—One day's journey due north, over a rather level country, well cultivated and peopled. There is a large Goomba here, as large as that of Swoyambhúnath in the valley of Nepal; it is called Kama Goomba; has about 80 Lamas attached to it and a large library. The Kamachoo, a small stream from the east, runs close to the Goomba. The cultivation of wheat on the banks of the stream is of a superior kind, and vegetables are abundant, such as turnips, radishes and cabbages.

8. *Chaloo*.†—One day's journey to the north, over a rather level country, which is however very rocky and barren. To the east of the road the mountains are close, and their tops are snow-clad in winter. To the west of the road the mountains are also near but not lofty.

9. *Saloo*.‡—One day's journey to the north. There is a Goomba here of the same name, with about 60 Lamas attached to it. This and Kama Goomba are dependencies of Digarchi. The country around Saloo is well cultivated and peopled.

10. *Kideepoo*.—One day's journey due north; a very bad road over a rocky tract without any ascent to speak of. The country around is partially cultivated; but there are immense flocks of sheep and goats, the pasture being abundant and fine. In the winter the herds are kept around Kideepoo, in the summer they are taken to the neighbouring mountains. This place is the residence of a Soubah.

* Soumdta of Klaproth.—B. H. H.

† Chahú of Klaproth, who places Chalú south of Semodah.—B. H. H.

‡ Sadú? of Kl. but he places it a stage beyond Giangtchi.—B. H. H.

11. *Demorang Zeung or Fort of Demorang*.—One day's journey to the north over a rocky country. About a mile to the north of the halting-place, there are 3 hot springs which are in repute for the cure of all diseases. No village here.

12. *Giangtchi*.*—About 6 miles to the north. A small town and the neighbourhood well inhabited and cultivated. There is a Chinese officer stationed here with 3 or 400 soldiers, a few of whom are Mantchoo Tartars of the Chinese army. The rest are native Tibetans. A river runs by the town. It rises in the Yeung mountains which are to the north and east. It has no specific name. It is called Changchoo or Changtchen. All large rivers in Tibet are called "Changchoo.†" Giantche is one day's journey from Digarchi, for an unloaded man say 20 miles, and here the road to Lassa goes off from that to Digarchi to the eastward. The first halting-place on the road to Lassa is

13. *Saoo*.—One day's journey to the east with a little southing, over an undulating country generally, cultivated and well peopled. There are many villages along the road: and the fields are irrigated from numerous small streams which run from the diminutive hills around; the greater number of which have a Goomba or monastery on the summit. The streamlets about Saoo run into the "Changtchoo," the course of which is north and west. Snow does not fall at Saoo: but it does on the line of road where it crosses the Yeung mountain for 3 or 4 months in the year i. e. November to February.

14. *Yeungla or Mount Yeung*.—One day's journey to the east by south, along a stony road which ascends all the way by zigzags to the resting-place, which is in a saddle on the crest of the mountain. The ridge to the north from the resting-place is higher than to the south,

* Dzialdge of Kl. This place is famous for a particular breed of ponies, (see Sp. Rev.) and is one of the more considerable of the very petty towns of Tibet.—B. H. H.

† Changchoo—river of Cháng, softened from Tsáng, which is the name of the western half of the central province of Tibet, called U'tsáng, U being the Lassa division, and Tsáng the Digarchi one. The great river of Tibet is called the river of Tsáng or Tsáng, *vide* Sanpú-Dzangbo of Klapproth. Its pre-eminence leads to all rivers, especially those of Tsáng, 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. Klapproth's Changchoo however, lies far off the route on the left hand.

and is estimated to be 2,000 feet above it. There is a Caravansari for travellers. Snow falls here in winter, but not enough to close the road. There is no cultivation or population at the Yeungla saddle. The zigzag road was made by the Government and is a good one for ponies.

15. *Rongting River*.—An easy day's journey by a descent all the way along a zigzag road as on the west side of the mountain. The country on the route is uninhabited and uncultivated. There is a Caravansari or Deunkang for travellers on the bank of the river, which has a stone bridge at the crossing. The "Deunkang" is a large stone building with a slated roof and has many apartments. Travellers of rank occupy separate rooms. The poorer ones assemble together. The Rongting runs to the westward by north.

16. *Dablong*.—One day's journey along the banks and in the bed of the Rongting which is crossed five times during the march. At each crossing there is a stone bridge; the direction of the route is easterly and against the course of the river. There are a few villages on the river side and occasional patches of wheat and barley cultivation. Dablong is a poor village of 10 houses, and on the east bank of the Rongting. No firewood at this stage. Travellers cook with sheep and goat dung.

17. *Karoola*.*—Leaving the Rongting at Dablong the road ascends all the way to Karoola over a barren and bare country. There is a "Deunkang" for travellers. It snows much here and is very comfortless. The traveller who cooks at this stage must bring the fuel (sheep's-dung) from Dablong. The mountains to the north of Karoola are covered with perpetual snow, and are very lofty. To the south the mountains are much lower, and have no snow on them; supplies of grain are not procurable on this route after leaving Giangtchi, until you get to Kambala, in all 14 marches. Travellers must take grain with them.

18. *Zhara*.—One day's journey east by south. The descent is considerable on this stage, and the road runs along a spur of Karoola to Zhara, which is on an undulating plain or table-land. No cultivation along this stage. The Deunkang at Zhara is provided with servants

* Káru-lá, mount Káru. So Yeung-lá, mount Yung. Káru, probably the Kharab (misprint?) of Klaproth, who however gives it a meridional course parallel to and not crossing the route.—B. H. H.

who supply food, and who cook for travellers. These men are Chinese, and are appointed by the Ampas or Chinese councillors at Lassa. The traveller who can pay may have tea, spirits, flesh and eggs. "The charges are so high that Tibetans cannot afford to pay them, and the Chinese only can avail themselves of this accommodation; just as at the Dák Bungalows in India, where the charges are too high for the Natives."

19. *Chakloong (the place of thieves.)*—Chakpoo is Tibetan for Decoit. This is a notorious haunt of robbers.* It is their practice to conceal themselves in burrows under ground and watch for travellers, on whom they suddenly pounce. Murders are not commonly committed by gang robbers in Thibet unless the resistance is so great that it cannot be overcome otherwise. The direction of the route from Zhara is east by south, the distance one day's journey; the country level, but rocky, barren and unpeopled; the road, which is easy for ponies and loaded people, runs parallel to a river which rises in the Yeung mountain and runs to the south. There is no house here for the shelter of travellers, but there are numerous and spacious caves in which they rest. Some of the caves are large enough to contain 40 men comfortably. They are not natural caves, but have been cut out of the hill side which is of hard soil.

20. *Nagarchi Jong.*†—One day's journey to the east, over a level country, which is well cultivated and peopled; road good. This is the residence of a "Deboo" or Governor. His district is Nagarchi, which is a large one, extending more than 30 miles to the eastward of his residence. The whole country to "Yamdo Yeumtso," (Yarbragh Yeumtso of Pemberton's map) is level, well peopled, and cultivated.

21. *Yamdo, (Yeumtso.)*‡—A long march in an easterly direction over a finely cultivated country. There is a lake here of the same name, on the margin of which is the resting-place. The lake is seen from Nagarchijong, and is close to it some way to the south of the road. The lake of Yamdo Yeumtso is of immense circumference; "Garboo

* M. Huc in his narrative speaks much of the robbers of Tibet, who, he says, are Kalos or black-tent nomadic Tibetans, erroneously styled Kalmaks. They are mounted gang robbers. See *British Journal of the Propaganda*.—B. H. H.

† Nagardzong of Pemberton's map; Nagar Oze of Klaproth, whose 13th stage it is.—B. H. H.

‡ Palté of our maps; Yarbok Yú and Yambra Yúm of Kl.—B. H. H.

ong," a Raja of Lassa, once travelled round it in 18 successive days and nights. He had relays of Ponies all the way. The country all around the lake is well cultivated and peopled; and 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, 2160 feet. There is an island in the south-west 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. On the summit is the Goomba which is visited by immense numbers of people from all parts of Tibet. There is an avatari Lama always in this Goomba, which is one of great sanctity and note. It is built of stone and very large. The images are all gilded. The Gelongs* belonging to the establishment are about 100 in number, and there are as many Nuns (Annees.) The library is a very extensive one and the lands appertaining to the monastery comprise the whole of the villages on the mainland to the west. The number and value not known. "The island is not at all large, nor is it the least like that in your map.† A man starting at daylight can walk round it by noon." This is the information of a Lama who has twice circumambulated the island on his visits to the Goomba. All the pilgrims and religionists who visit "Dorje Phamo" circumambulate the island three times; once along the water's edge, once half way up the hill and once round the summit. On each circuit, at the four cardinal points, is a Chasting (Chaitya) in which are images of stone. The dead bodies of Lamas and Gelongs belonging to the Goomba are carried to the shore at the different Chaityas. A fire is lighted as a signal to the vultures; a blast is blown from the thigh-bone of a man for the same purpose: and the body being cut into small pieces and the bones broken, the whole is scattered about to be devoured, which is done very quickly by swarms of kites and vultures. The bodies of the poor are thrown on the shore entire to be torn asunder at leisure: and after the flesh has been removed the skeletons are thrown into the lake.

* Gelóng is Monk; Lama, he who shows the way; lam, learned monk; often Prior or Abbot.—B. H. H.

† Pemberton's.

There is a spring of sweet 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 reckoned wholesome. Running water is always preferred in Tibet. Horses and cattle swell up after drinking in the lakes, and sometimes suffer greatly from doing so.

22. *Yassi*.—One day's journey in a northerly direction along the banks of the lake. The road is good and passes through level fields and small villages all the way. There is a Post Station here, and nothing more.

23. *Kesong*, (*Sambo*)—*The bridge of Kesong*.—One day's journey in an easterly direction and along the lake's side. The bridge of Kesong, built of stone, is over a creek of the "Yamdo Yeumtso," which extends in a northerly direction about two 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 water at the bridge in the dry season is but 2 or 3 feet.

24. *Phedijong*.*—One day's journey to the eastward along the lake. This is a station for a detachment of about 60 soldiers, Chinese and Tibetans, and the residence of a civil officer, styled the Phedijongpun. There is a good sized village and provisions are procurable. Wheat and barley are the principal articles grown in the neighbourhood. The country is level and productive. The plough with bullocks is used by a few of the better sort of people; but the hoe (*kodali*) is most in use. The cattle hereabouts are of a short horned kind, black, red and spotted. They are famous as milkers. Flocks of sheep and goats are numerous and extensive. The Kiang (wild ass) is not known here; it is most abundant about Chumulari and Phari.

25. *Tamaloong*.†—One day's journey east by south; about half way

* Zung or Zeung, is fort, military post. Such and monasteries (*Gúmbá*) constitute the nuclei of nearly all the small towns or villages of Tibet; Zung-pun is chatelain, or Killadar.—B. H. H.

† (*Djamóloung* of Pemberton's map.) *Djamaloung* of Klapproth, who however places it on the *Sánpú*, far north of the Yamdo Yeum and having the Gamba or Kambo range interposed. Kl.'s route crosses the *Sánpú* here.—B. H. H.

between Phedijong and this place the road leaves the bank of "Yamdo Yeumtso" and the country rises, but is cultivated and well peopled. The ascent is gradual, however, and the road good. The village at this stage contains about 20 houses.

26. *Kambaparzy*.—A very long march. 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. To the south also of the pass is generally covered with snow, and in winter the pass itself is sometimes snowed on, but is never blocked up. The district of Digarehi extends eastwards to the Kambo mountain; and the Lassa district extends westwards to the same range. The Kambola* range extends southwards to the Yamdo Yeum lake and a great way to the north. The halting-place is at the foot of, and on the east side of the Kambo mountain. The ascent on the west side, and the descent on the east, are about the same in extent: Tamaloong and Kambaparzy being about the same level. At the latter place there is a good deal of cultivation, wheat, barley, and buckwheat (jáoo) are grown here. Buckwheat is not met with anywhere on the road from Phari, until you come to Kambaparzy, so that this is the lowest elevation on the road. It is warmer here than at Tamaloong. [N. B. The descent to Kambaparzy must be greater than the ascent from Tamaloong, as the temperature is considerably higher at the former station than at the latter. So say my informants.]

27. *Kumpachangtong*.—One day's journey due east, over a level country which is cultivated and peopled. There is some descent in the course of this march, and the temperature is warmer as you go along. Wheat, barley, and buckwheat are the staple crops. The plough is used in agriculture as well as the hoe; beans, turnips and radishes are the only vegetables grown.† [N. B. According to Pemberton's map the great river of Tibet, the Sampo, should have been met with on this march as on the preceding one.]

28. *Chasumchoori*.—One day's journey to the east. At this place

* La, mountain. Kambo is the Gamba of Klapproth and Cambala of Rennell.—B. H. H.

† Moorcroft gives an excellent account of the 5 species of barley proper to Tibet, and which are eminently deserving of the attention of agriculturists. The turnips also are excellent.—B. H. H.

you cross the Yaroo Tzangbo,* (Sanpoo) which is the largest river in Tibet. It runs here to the eastward, but its course previously is from the north, for it comes southwards along the east side of the Kambo range. The Yaroo Tzangbo does not run near Digarchi, it is to the north of that place. 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. At Chasumchoori the Yaroo Tzangbo is three times the size of the Teestah river where it is crossed on the road from Darjeeling to Tumloong, the Sikim Raja's residence. There is an iron chain suspension bridge over the Yaroo at this place. It is only wide enough for one man to go along. The platform is a single plank a foot wide. Loaded men, cattle, horses and merchandise are crossed in wooden boats. The iron bridge was erected by the Lamas of Chasumchoori Goomba ages ago. The piers are of stone masonry, the chains are formed of strong links each a cubit long. The bridge does not span the whole river. The pier on the northern side is some distance from that bank, so that in the dry season even after crossing the bridge you have to wade some way to the shore. In the wet season you cannot ford the space between the northern pier and the bank, and are therefore obliged to cross by boat. The bridge is 20 cubit at least above the river, which is a rapid one and never fordable. The Goomba here is a large one; it has 200 Lamas and Gelongs belonging to it, and a very large library.

* Yarú tsang-po. See preceding note.

Yaru is the proper name. Tsang-po, an epithet pointing out its intimate connexion with the great central province of the country or Tséng.

De Coros, 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 3d and 4th. 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 Klapproth, 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 Klapproth, 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 Jamaleing, 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 Klapproth (Memoires 3, 416, map) and by Ritter (Atlas of Mahlmann, No. II. Ost Hoch Asien.)—B. H. H.

29. *Choosoojung*.*—One day's journey along the north bank of the Yaroo in a south-easterly direction. There is a Deboo or Governor resident here, and a Military Detachment of about 100 men, Chinese and Tibetans. They are armed with muskets, swords, bows and arrows. They have no artillery. They are not uniformly dressed. The Chinese wearing their national costumes, and Tibetans theirs. The country around is level, but the "Jong" or Deboo's house is on a hill. The Governor is a Tibetan. The climate is temperate here, as it always is near the rivers. When the sky is cloudless in the summer season it is hot: but the people wear woollens all the year round.

30. *Chisoom*.—One day's journey in a north-easterly direction, over a level country. This is the residence of a Deboo or Governor.

31. *Parchie*.—One day's journey in a south-easterly direction, over a good road and through a level well cultivated country. This is a Post Station, and the village is on elevated ground.

32. *Num*.†—One day's journey due east, over a level country. Road good, the country well peopled. It does not snow here even in winter, and the climate is agreeable, not cold, nor hot. This is a Post Station, not for the conveyance of mails, but where relays of Ponies are placed for travellers of consequence.

33. *Lang-dong*.—Due east from Num one day's journey over a good road. The country is well peopled, but there is no village at the resting-place.

34. *Jangh*.—A day's journey in an easterly direction. The country level, well cultivated and peopled. A small village and Post Station here.

35. *Nithang*.‡—This place is in the middle of an immense plain on which there is no cultivation or population. It is nearly bare, has no water and is very hot. People cannot live on the Nithang plain, which is a sort of desert on account of the heat and drought. The soil is sandy in many places. The Goa Antelope is the only animal found on Nithang. The plain is about 20 miles across.

* (Tsischoudjoug of Pemberton's map.)

† Nam occurs in Kl. as the name of a ridge or Peak off the route and about a degree W. S. W. of Lassa.—B. H. H.

‡ Kl. notes a river Nitang a feeder of the Galdzo which runs east from mount Nam. Rennell has a stago so called.—B. H. H.

36. *Kechoo*—The resting-place is on the river of this name, which runs from the east and by the town of Lassa. Its course from Kechoo is to the south. It is a large river never fordable. It is crossed in leather boats. The banks of the river are fertile, well cultivated and peopled. The houses are all built of stone.

37. *Chambarangjeung*.—One day's journey to the north from the Kechoo river. There is a good deal of ascent on this march and the road is rough and stony. "Chambarangjeung" is the name of a large stone image which stands on a hill near the resting-place, and to which there is a considerable resort of pilgrims and worshippers. The history of the image is not known. It is believed to be of immense antiquity. It is in the figure of a man cut in bas-relievo on the rock. Its height is reckoned at 30 feet and it is well proportioned. There are no inscriptions on the rocks about it. The right hand hangs on the thigh. The left is across the breast, and grasps a round stone, the size of a six pound shot.

38. *Tcheuling*.—One day's journey north by east over a level country. No descent from Chambarangjeung, and it is a nearly level plain all the way to Lassa. There is a Goomba here of the same name, the Lamas of which are of the *Geloo** order, i. e. they wear the yellow robe and sugar-loaf cap. The number, with the Gelongs, is about 100. The country around is well peopled. It appears that from Chambarangjeung to Lassa the country is an elevated plateau, and that the Kechoo river runs along its southern face. The elevation is estimated at about 200 feet.

39. *Teloong*.—On the left bank of the river Zsheunemoongtcho, which runs from the north and keeps a southerly course from "Teloong." It is crossed by a stone bridge. The country on both banks is level, well peopled and cultivated.

40. *Shemidonka*.—This is a small town inhabited entirely by Chinese, i. e. the males are Chinese, the women are all natives of Tibet. The Chinamen who serve at Lassa are not allowed to bring their wives along with them; they marry Tibetans, and on their return to China leave them and their families behind. The men of this town are principally soldiers, and other followers of the Chinese Ampas, resident Councillars, at Lassa. The distance from Lassa is about 30 miles.

* *Gélúk-pá*, the most modern, but dominant sect of Lamaism.—B. H. H.

41. *Debong Goomba, or Convent of Débàng.*—About 15 miles in a northerly and easterly direction. The road all the way is paved with stone flags and is broad and level. The country around is fertile and well cultivated. The grand Lama of Lassa, Gemooramoochi, frequently resides at Debong Goomba, which is a very large one and has extensive endowments of land.* The Lama has five principal Goombas immediately subject to his control and near to Lassa. His chief residence is in Lassa, at Patala Goomba. To the east of the city is "Sera Goomba," one day's journey. To the west is "Debong Goomba," a similar distance. To the south is "Mol Goomba," and to the north is the "Gandeng Goomba." The road at Debong Goomba takes a southerly direction along the Kechoo river to Lassa. The Kechoo is not crossed before reaching Lassa, it runs to the east of the city about half a mile. Patala Goomba is built on a rock.

42. *Lassa.*—15 miles from Deboong; a paved road all the way. The capital of Tibet and centre of Tibetan commerce and learning.

Remarks by Mr. Hodgson.

I have carefully compared Dr. Campbell's Itinerary from Phari to Lassa, with Klaproth (*Memoires relatifs à l'Asie* iii. 370—417) and Ritter (*Atlas von Asien* of Mählmann). Klaproth, followed by Ritter, places Phari in 28 N. Lat. and Lassa in 30½ N. Lat. His longitude of the former place is 87—of the latter, 89½; so that we have 2½ degrees of northing and the same of easting, and cannot allow above 400 miles for the whole distance, even if we give 100 for the road increase, and that is too much allowance on that head. Klaproth's main data are so well founded (*Mem. ubi supra*, p. 371) as to command a necessary assent: wherefore Dr. Campbell's total of 515 miles is clearly too much by above 100 miles. On routes like this, where there are few inhabited places to halt at, lazy folks like Lamas, make innumerable stages, guided by indolence and by convenience of wood and water,—both very rare in Tibet. Klaproth has but 21 stages—Dr. Campbell, 42. Klaproth's stages, as far as given, are as follows:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Chasa, | } Chumalari occurs between 2-3 stages, much north of Chása; and under the peak is the lake of Ram or Zúm; route is due north all the way. |
| 2. Gangnam, | |
| 3. Dochia, | |

* Well described in Huc's narrative.—B. H. H.

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|--------------------|---|---|
| 4. Chalú,..... | } | Course N. E. Another lake called Gangla is passed. |
| 5. Súmmdta, | | |
| 6. Gangamor,..... | } | Course due N. up the Bainam river (Painom-chú.) A meridional ridge on either hand. That on the left called Chún. At Dzialdze the roads to Digarchi and to Lassa diverge. That to former down the Bainam, which falls into the Sanpu at Digarchi itself. |
| 7. Cháhú, | | |
| 8. Nami,..... | | |
| 9. Dziáldze, | | |
| 10. Sádú, | } | Course a little east of north up the Nian river, a feeder of the Bainam, which having flowed S. W. as far as Dzialdze, turns N. W. led by the main stream. The Lalúng and Zúng are crossed; and oblique meridional ridges bound the road, which are styled Dadrang, and Kharab and Kiábzú. Those on the left hand blend with the Gamba range. |
| 11. | | |
| 12. | | |
| 13. Nagardzé, | } | Route lies to the N. E. chiefly along the Gamba range. The Sápú is crossed between 15-16 stages. The great lake called Yambra Yúm and Yár brok Yú, is left far on the right. |
| 14. Chaidam,..... | | |
| 15. Jamálúng, | | |
| 16. Chúchúr,..... | | |
| 17. Raya dumba, .. | } | Course nearly north along the right bank of the Galdze, several feeders of which are crossed; one is called Nitang, which name occurs not as that of a town. The Ram ridge remote on the left hand. No town of that name occurs. The ridge is obliquely meridional. |
| 18. Nitang, | | |
| 19. Túrúng Gang,.. | | |
| 20. Dúnggár,..... | | |
| 21. Lassa, | } | Course S. E. parallel to the river, which makes a deep curving bend, embracing Lassa on the south. |

N. B.—A few stages may be omitted. Halts in the desert.

Ranges.

Dr. Campbell's 2d 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 unquestionless 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 also is more or less parallel to its course. The Peaks of this northern range are called Súng Súng, Bukori, Nam, &c. The Kambo or Gamba range does not run southwards nor terminate at the great lake, nor can it be the boundary of the U and Tsáng provinces. A continuation of it, however, running from Jamálung to the lake is meridional or follows a south direction, and seems to end at the lake, though Klaproth carries it much further south, viz. to Dód, under the name of Ganglagangri. This portion of the range may mark the boundary of the two great provinces. But the route, according to Klaproth, leaves it far on the right and crosses it where it has a W. and E. course parallel to the great river.

Towns.

Dr. Campbell's Giangtche is the Dzialdze of Klaproth, and both place it at the bifurcation of the Digarchi and Lassa roads. But it is Dr. Campbell's 12th and Klaproth's 9th stage. The other chief places on or near the route, in Klaproth, are Nagardze, on, Runbung, off, Báidi, off, Chúchar, on, and Dunggar, on, the way. Of these the first is Dr. Campbell's Nagarchi: the rest occur not in his Itinerary. I have noted, at the foot of each page, as a note, the coincidences all along where such occur between Klaproth and Dr. Campbell.

Rivers.

West considerably of the route and of Phari, Klaproth has several streams, viz. Nio, Púng, Ghi, Lá, and Gó, all of which unite to form the Tchangtchú or river Tchéng. This is the Changchoo of the Itinerary, quoad name, but not quoad position. And the Pá of Klaproth is probably the Má of the Itinerary, though there again the position of the stream cannot be reconciled. I have remarked as a note, on the name Chángchú, and also observed on the vague cluster of feeders arrayed by Klaproth, all which seem identifiable with the Má, whose remotest sources are under the great peak of Cholo, whence the Itinerary gives it 10 stages through Thibet to Phari. Klaproth makes Chumalári, not Himáchal, the great water shed of this part of Thibet: so also Turner.

The snowy range is here, no doubt, broken with inner and outer ridges, whereof Chumalári is (for us) the inner and apparently the most elevate, though Cholo is also of vast elevation. From Chumalári the rivers of the route flow south to India and north to the Sánpú. Klaproth's Bainomtchú is the Painomchú of our maps, which however sometimes confound it with the Pá or Gaddada of Rangpúr, whereas the Bainomchú runs due north to Giangchi and N. W. thence unto the Sanpú at Digarchi.

The Lá Lúng, Júng and Nian or Nan, which occur in the route, according to Klaproth, between Giangchi and Nagarchi, are not identifiable with any thing noted in the Itinerary, which however exhibits several small streams in similar positions.—B. H. HODGSON.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Darjeeling to Sikim Durbar.

Places.	Miles.	Remarks.
Badamtam,	4	The road runs along the ridge of Leebong to Ging, thence descends an offset or small spur of Leebong.
Rungeet River, ..	5	A steep descent all the way; Pine trees on the roadside about $\frac{1}{2}$ way down; cross the Rungno river $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile this side of the ferry over the Rungeet.
Namgialatchi,	6	The Rungeet, about 150 feet wide in the dry season and ten to fifteen feet deep, is confined here within a rocky bank on the east side. In the rains its bed is probably 400 feet.
Temí,		One day's journey for a man with a light load.
Rumphoke,		Ditto ditto ditto.
Shamphoo Ghat ..		On the Teestah river. The road from Rumphoke is described as very rocky and the descent into the bed of the river almost precipitous.
Ryote River,		An easy march of ascent the greater part of the way.
Toomloong,		Residence of the Raja; an easy march.

To the Sikim Durbar from the plains by the Mahanuddi river.

Kooijhora, Reng, Rungula, Renick, Namgialachi, and thence as above.

N. B. The distances given are not correct, merely estimated ones.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Route from Toomloong, the Residence of the Sikim Raja, to Phari in Thibet.

No.	Stages.	Remarks.
1	Tumloong to Kabi, day's journey, say 18 miles,	The Dikchoo river is crossed by a Sanga about 6 miles from Tumloong.
2	Lá Ghep,	Through mountains all the way, which are tipped with snow.
3	Chálápok,	Ditto ditto; snow on the mountains along this march.
4	Chala,	The top of the pass into Thibet; snow here at all seasons except in the height of the rains.
5	Tángz66,	From Chola you begin to descend, and the road runs north descending almost all the way. Perpetual snow to the right and left.
6	E-tok,	A gradual descent all the way in the bed of and along the Tangz66 Nuddi. The Tángz66 rises close under Chola.
7	Choomba.	On the Machoo river, which is here as large as the little Rungeet, and has a wooden bridge over it. The Machoo runs north and east.
8	Eusa,	Along the Machoo all the way.
9	Bukcha,	A considerable town on the Machoo. Houses on both sides connected by a bridge of stone-piers with wooden platform. The Sikim Raja lives here during the rains of every year and holds a Jageer in the neighbourhood from the Tibetan Government at Lassa.
10	To-yeu,	Also on the Machoo river.
11	Galling,	From Toyen to this place the road is over steep mountains, but in the direction of the course of the Machoo.
12	Gango,	A town on the Machoo. Houses of stone. A bridge of stone piers with wooden platform.
13	Sezeung,	A village on the Machoo. There are numerous villages along the river on this march.
14	Phari,	A town and district so named. The town is about two miles from the Machoo. It contains shops and traders, and the 4 Soubahs of the district reside in it. There are a few Tibetan soldiers quartered here.

The principal town in the neighbourhood of Khari is Rinchingong, a large mart, two marches east of Choombi. It belongs to Tibet. Here

the people of Bootan, Sikim and Tibet meet to trade. It is to the north of the snowy range. Pema is the first march from Choombi towards Rinchingong. At Pema there is a monastery of many Lamas and a library.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Divisions of the Route.

No.		Marches.	Miles.
1	Darjeeling to Tumloong, the residence of the Sikim Raja.	8	60
2	Tumloong to "Choombi," the Sikim Raja's summer residence in Thibet.	7	84
3	Choombi to "Phari," a frontier mart frequented by Sikimites, Bootanese, Nipalese and Tibetans.	7	84
4	Phari to "Giangtchi," where the Digarchi and Lassa roads separate, the latter going to the eastward.	12	129
5	Giangtchi to the lake of Yamdo Yeum.	9	112
6	Yamdo Yeumtso to Yaroo Tzangboo (Sampoo River.	7	84
7	Yaroo Tzangboo to Lassa.	14	190
		64	743

Great Mountain Ranges crossed on the Route.

1st.—The Himalaya proper or great snowy range, visible from Darjeeling, crossed at "Chola," the 11th march from Darjeeling and 4th from Tumloong.

2nd.—The "Yeung range," which is crossed on the 14th march from Phari.

3rd.—The "Karoo range" covered with perpetual snow to the north of the pass, and said to be very lofty, is crossed on the 3d march from Yeungla.

4th.—The "Kamba range," covered with perpetual snow and described as the most lofty in Tibet, is crossed on the 8th march from "Ka-

roola." This range divides the "Digarchi" and "Lassa" jurisdictions. The Kambo range runs southwards, terminating at the great lake of Yamdo Yeum. It is not given in Pemberton's map, but in Mr. Hodgson's route from Nipal to "Tazedo," on the Chinese frontier. (*As. Res.* Vol. 17, p. 527.) The Kambha mountain is crossed at the 29th stage to "Kambha." This halting-place is doubtless the same as "Kambaparzy" of my Itinerary, although in the latter it is 17 marches from Lassa: and by Mr. Hodgson's only seven. This discrepancy appears to arise in some degree from my route taking a northerly direction from "Kechoo," which is the next stage to Nithang. But the whole difference I am not able to account for. For instance, by Mr. Hodgson's route, "Nam" is only $14\frac{1}{2}$ cos from Lassa. By mine the distance is reckoned at 40 cos. With regard to the estimated number of miles as taken from the number of stages or journeys, I do not lay any stress on the correctness of my calculation. The journies have been taken at an average of 12 miles each: but there is no good reason, or any rule in Himalaya travelling to warrant this assumption as a general result, although I think that when the necessaries of food, wood, and water do not interfere, 12 miles is about the distance that baggage-carriers can travel over mountain-paths in a day.

At the rate of 12 miles for each stage of this itinerary the road distance from Phari to Lassa would be 504 miles. Estimating each stage at $\frac{1}{2}$ less, or 8 miles, we should have 369 miles only. I am not prepared however to decide in favor of either of these results. My informants have been Lamas who have travelled the road in their vocation; I do not doubt that they have halted as often as noted in the route, but it is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of distances from that fact; nor is it attempted to do so.

C. CAMPBELL.

Darjeeling, March 22d, 1848.