

Route from Káthmándú, the capital of Népal, to Darjeling in Sikim, interspersed with remarks on the people and country, by B. H. HODGSON, Esq.

1st Stage to Choukót, East, 7½ cos.

Proceeding *viá* Mángal, which is within a ¼ mile of the city, we came to Nangsál, at the like distance from Mángal. Both are petty suburban Névár villages. Thence to Deopátan, distant ¾ cos, a large pakka* village inhabited by Névárs. Thence to Thémi, 1¼ cos. Thémi is a considerable pakka town of Névárs, and is famous for its pottery. Thence to Bhátgáon, distant one cos; Bhátgáon is a large handsome Névár town situated near the eastern end of the valley of Népal, and is said to contain 12000 houses. Its palace, temples and tanks are very striking structures. Thence to SÁNGÁ, 2 cos. This bridge-like place stands on a low ridge separating the great valley of Népal proper from the subordinate valley of Banépa. It is a small place, but the houses are all pakka, as usual with the Névárs. Thence to Banépa, one cos. Banépa is a small pakka town inhabited by Névárs, and situated in the vale of the same name. Thence to Khanarpú, one cos. It is a nice little Névár village, situated near the point where the dales of Banépa and Panouti blend with each other. Thence to Choukót, ¼ cos, ascending a low ridge and quitting the level country thus far traversed, and all of which is highly cultivated, yielding autumn crops of rice and spring ones of wheat.

2nd Stage to Kálápáni, East, 6 cos.

Ascend the large ridge of Batásia and come to the mountain village of Phúlbári, which is somewhat less than one cos from Kálápáni. Thence along the ridge 2¼ cos to Syámpáti, another small village of Parbatias. Thence to Saláncho, one cos. Saláncho is a third small hill village, and it overlooks the glen of Káshi Khand on the left. Thence to Kánpúr, a Parbattia village, close to which is the halting place, at a tank called Kálápáni, distant from Mithya Kót 1¼ cos.

* Pakka here means built of burnt bricks. This word and its correlative Kachcha are most convenient terms for which I know no English equivalents.

3rd Stage to Jhángá jhóli, South East, 6½ cos.

This stage runs along the same ridge of Batásia. But it is here called Ténnál. Half a cos to the hill village of Bohatia, and another half cos to that of Gimti, both inhabited by Múrmis. Thence $\frac{1}{2}$ cos to Pokri, another similar village of Múrmis. Thence to Chápá Khár, about $\frac{3}{4}$ cos, a fourth Múrmi village. Thence to Gárchá, another hamlet of Múrmis, distant from the last rather less than 2 cos; $\frac{1}{4}$ cos more brings one to the descent into the Biási or vale of Dúmja, on the banks of the Rósi and Sún Cósi. The Biási is low, hot and malarious, but fertile in rice, triangular in shape, and about a mile in greatest width. The Bar, Pipal, Sémal and Khair trees* grow here, and large Dhanéses (Buceros Homrai) are seen eating the fruit of the Pipal. The Sún Cósi at Dúmja flows freely over a wide bed of sand, and is about 40 yards broad and one foot deep. This river, if the Milanchi be regarded as its remotest feeder—arises from the eastern side of Gosainthán, the great snowy peak overlooking the valley of Népal, and is the first of the “seven Cósi” (sapt Cósi) of the Népálese. Others contend that the true Sún Cósi is that which arises at Kálingchok east of Kúti.† There are several upper feeders of the Sún Cósi which form a delta, of perhaps 30 cos either way, between Milanchi, Kálingchok and Dallálghát, where the feeders are all united. From Dúmja, which lies a little below Dallálghát, proceed along the right bank of the river Sún Cósi to Jhanga-jhóli, by the rugged glen of the river 2 cos, the road impeded by huge masses of rock lying half in the water.

4th Stage to Sital-páti, East, 4 cos.

Leaving the river on the left you ascend the ridge of Sidhak and travel along its side, far from the top, to the village of Dharma, inhabited by Múrmis. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos from Jhanga-jhóli. Thence half cos to Jhámpar, a village of Múrmis. Thence descending again to the bed of the Sún Cósi you proceed along the right bank for one cos to Chayanpúr-phédi, or the base of the Chayanpúr range. Thence an ascent of one cos to the top of Chayanpúr where stands the Powa or small Dharam-sála of Sital-páti, the halting place, and which is close to the village of Choupur.

* The occurrence of the Indian figs, cotton tree, and acacia, so far within the mountains, shows that the Biásis, wherever situated, have a tropical climate. See on.

† See annexed Memorandum and sketch Map.

5th Stage to Liáng, East, 6 cos.

Two cos along the heights of Chayanpúr bring you to the confluence of the Tamba Cósi and Sún Cósi, where the united rivers, of nearly equal size before their junction, are passed at Séliaghát, a little below the Sangam or junction. The Tamba Cósi, or second Cósi of the Népálese, has its source at the base of Phallák, a Himálayan peak situated some ten cos perhaps east of the Kúti pass, which is on the great eastern high road from Káthmándú to Lassa. From Séliaghát the road makes a rapid ascent of one cos to the high level or plateau of Gumounia, one cos along which conducts you to Bhalaiyo, which is only another name for the same plateau. From Bhalaiyo-dánra, one cos to Bétiani village, still along the plateau. Thence one cos along the same high level to the halting place or Liáng-liáng which is a large village well inhabited chiefly by Névárs. Some Parbatias also dwell there, and there is plenty of cultivation and water on the flat top of this low ridge, which is neither mountain nor plain.* The rice called Touli by the Névárs grows well, and wheat, and generally all the field and garden produce of the valley of Népál.

6th Stage to Narkatia, South East, 4½ cos.

One and half cos along the plateau of Liáng-liáng, you come to Bhirpáni, having the Dápcha and Manthali glens on the left, by which there is another road, used chiefly in the cold season. Thence at half a cos you descend slightly to Wádi Khóla, a small hill stream, and passing it make the great ascent of Hiliapáni and reach Lámágáon after one cos of climbing. Close to the village of Lámágáon is another called Sálú, inhabited by Parbatias.† Thence one cos to the Likhú Khóla, a slight descent. Thence a small ascent to Bhálú-dánra or the Bear's ridge, half a cos along which brings you to the village of Nigália or Narkatia, the halting place. The Likhú Khóla is the third Cósi of the Népálese. It is a large unfordable river which is crossed by a bridge, but is smaller than the Sún Cósi or Tamba Cósi. It comes nearly due south from the snows at Kháli Múngali, and forms one of the seven chief feeders of the great Cósi.

7th Stage to Báj-bisounia, East, 3 cos.

Still along the Bear's ridge ¼ cos to the small village of Láchia, and another half cos to the village of Chúpú. Thence quit the ridge and

* See note at stage the ninth. † For tribes of Népál, see Journal for Dec. 1847.

by a slight descent reach Phédi Khóla, at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos. Phédi Khóla is a small feeder of the Molang. — Pass the stream and ascending slightly for one cos reach the halting place which is a village of good size, where plenty of provisions may be had.

8th Stage to Búgnám Kót, East, 4 cos.

Along the same low ridge to the village of Saliáni, close to which you come successively to the villages of Chilounia and Pokhalia and Aisiálú, all within the compass of less than one cos. Beyond Aisiálú, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos, is a small pond, the water of which, though not rising from rock, never fails. Its name is Dhimilopáni, and on its left runs the ridge of Tháridánra and Katonjia village; on its right, the Bhandia ridge and the village of Jaljalia. Beyond Dhimilopáni commence a descent of somewhat less than a half cos leading to the Molang or Morang Khóla, before named. Cross the Khóla and ascend one cos to Búgnám Kót, a large village and residence of the rural authority, having the smaller village of Bari on its right.

9th Stage to Chúrkú, East, 6 cos.

After one cos of descent reach the Lipia Khóla, which stream you cross at once and ascend the Lipia-dánra or ridge, travelling along which you soon come to Okal-dhúnga, a village of Bráhmans and Khas. Thence to Jyá-miria, another village close by on the right. Thence going a cos you reach Charkhú-dánra, merely another name for the Lipia ridge. Descending slightly and advancing one cos you come to Rúmjátár, a celebrated and extensive pasture tract, where the Gúrúng tribe feed large flocks of sheep (*Ovis Barúál*.)* Thence $2\frac{3}{4}$ cos of slight descent to Dhanswár, the head village of the rural arrondissement, where the Dwária, or deputy of Rankésar Khatri, who holds the village in private property, resides. Had the village belonged to the first, would have been called, as the Dwária's abode, not Dhanswár but Kót.

* The more general character of Társ is described in the sequel. This one must be very unusually lofty and cool, else neither Gúrúngs nor their sheep could dwell in it. It is probably only a cold weather place of resort. Otherwise it must be 5 to 6000 feet high, like the plateau of Liáng, spoken of at stage 5. Both are exceptional features of the country, which nevertheless with all its precipitousness, has more numerous, diverse and extensive level tracts than is commonly supposed.

10th Stage to Háchika, East, 6 cos.

After half a cos of descent we arrived at Thotnia Khólá, a hill torrent which joins the Dúd Cósi about 3 miles ahead. Proceeded down the rugged stony glen of the Thotnia to the junction, which is reached at Rasuá ghát. Thence down the right bank of the Dúd Cósi for 2 cos to Katahar Biási, where the river, which had thus far run through a narrow glen incumbered with boulders, has a wider space on either bank, capable of cultivation and yielding fine crops of wet rice, but hot and malarious. This sort of tract is what is called in the Parbatia language a Biási. Katahar Biási belongs to bráhmans, who dwell on the heights above. The road leads down the Biási, which is above half a cos wide, for more than one cos, and then ascends the ridge of Kúvindhia for one cos to the halting place or Háchika, which is a village inhabited by Kirántis, whose country of Kiránt is bounded on the west by the Dúd Cósi, and begins on this route where the Dhanswár estate ends. The Arún is the eastern boundary of Kiránt. The Dúd Cósi is the fourth great feeder of the Mahá Cósi, which latter enters the plains as one river at Váráhá, Kshétra above Náthpúr in Purneah. We have already passed three of these great tributaries or the Sún Cósi, the Tamba Cósi, and the Likhú Cósi. The remaining ones are three, or the Arún Cósi, Barún Cósi and Tamór Cósi.* Thus there are seven in all: and eastern Népál, or the country between the great valley and Sikim, is called Sapt Cousika, or region of the seven Cósis, from being watered by these seven great tributaries of the Mahá Cósi. Kiránt and Limbúán are subdivisions of the Sapt Cousika, so called from the tribes respectively inhabiting them; the Kirántis dwelling from the Dúd Cósi to the Arún; and the Limbús from the Arún to the Tamór. The country between the great valley and the Dúd Cósi is not so especially designated after the tribes inhabiting it. But the Névárs and Múrmis of Népál proper are the chief races dwelling there. Of all these tribes the Névárs are by much the most advanced in civilization. They have letters and literature, and are well skilled in the useful and fine arts. Their agriculture is unrivalled; their towns, temples and images of the gods, are beautiful for materials and workmanship; and they are a steady, industrious people equally skilled in handicrafts, commerce and the culture of the earth. The rest of the highland tribes or people are fickle, lazy races, who have no

* See Memorandum at the end of the Itinerary and annexed Sketch.

letters or literature, no towns, no temples nor images of the Gods, no commerce, no handicrafts. All dwell in small rude villages or hamlets. Some are fixed, others migratory, cultivators perpetually changing their abodes as soon as they have raised a crop or two amid the ashes of the burnt forest. And some, again, prefer the rearing of sheep to agriculture, with which latter they seldom meddle. Such are the Gúrúngs, whose vast flocks of sheep constitute all their wealth. The Múrmis and Magars are fixed cultivators; the Kirántis and Limbús, for the most part, migratory ones: and the Lepchas of Sikim still more completely so. The more you go eastward the more the several tribes resemble the Bhótias of Tibet, whose religion and manners prevail greatly among all the tribes east of the valley of Népal, though most of them have a rude priesthood and religion of their own, independent of the Lámás.

11th Stage to Sólma, South East, 3 cos.

Leaving Háchika, which is itself lofty, you ascend for 2 cos through heavy forest by a bad road exceedingly steep to the Kiránti village of Dórpá, which is situated just over the brow of the vast hill of Háchika, the opposite side of which however is far less steep. Going half a cos along the shoulder of the hill you then descend for half a cos to the village of Sólma, the halting place.

12th Stage to Lámakhú, East, 2½ cos.

An easy descent of one cos leads to Lapché Khóla, a small stream, which crossed you ascend the ridge of Lámakhú via Gwálúng, a Kiránti village situated near its base. Thence the acclivity of the hill is steep all the way to the halting place, which is about half way to the hill top, and 1½ cos from Gwálúng. Lámakhú is a Kiránti village like Gwálúng but smaller.

13th Stage to Khika Mácchá, East, 4 cos.

Descend half a cos to the Sápsú Khóla, a petty stream, which however the Kirántis esteem sacred. Cross it and commence ascending the great mountain Tyám Kyá. Climb for one cos by a bad road to the village of Kháwa, and another cos equally severe to Chákhéva bhanjáng, or the ridge, and then make an easy descent of one and half cos to Khika mácchá, the halting place. It is a village of Kirántis in which a mint for coining copper is established by the Durbar of Népal. The workmen are Báuras (Bandyas) of the valley of Népal, of whom there

may be 50 or 60. There is also a Taksári or mint master, and a squad of 25 soldiers under a jemadar.

14th Stage to Jinikhésáng, East, 5 cos.

After a cos of tolerably easy travelling you come to Júkya Khóla, a petty stream, which passed, you arrive in half a mile at Pakri, a village situated at the base of the Khokan ridge. Thence slightly descending for half a cos reach Pikhúá Khóla. Cross it and ascend the hill of Bhaktáni for one cos and reach Múrkiahúlák, a post station of the Government close to the 66th mile* stone of the great military road leading from Káthmándú nearly to the frontier. Thence a descent of one cos to the Khésáng Khóla, one of the innumerable small mountain streams. Cross the Khóla and ascend the ridge of Thaklia for half a cos to Bánskim and Powagaon, two small conjunct villages of Kirántis. Thence along the ridge of Khésáng for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos to Jinikhésáng, a large Kiránti village, the head of which is Balbhadra Rai, and whence there is a very fine view of the snows.

15th Stage to Jarai tár, South East, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cos.

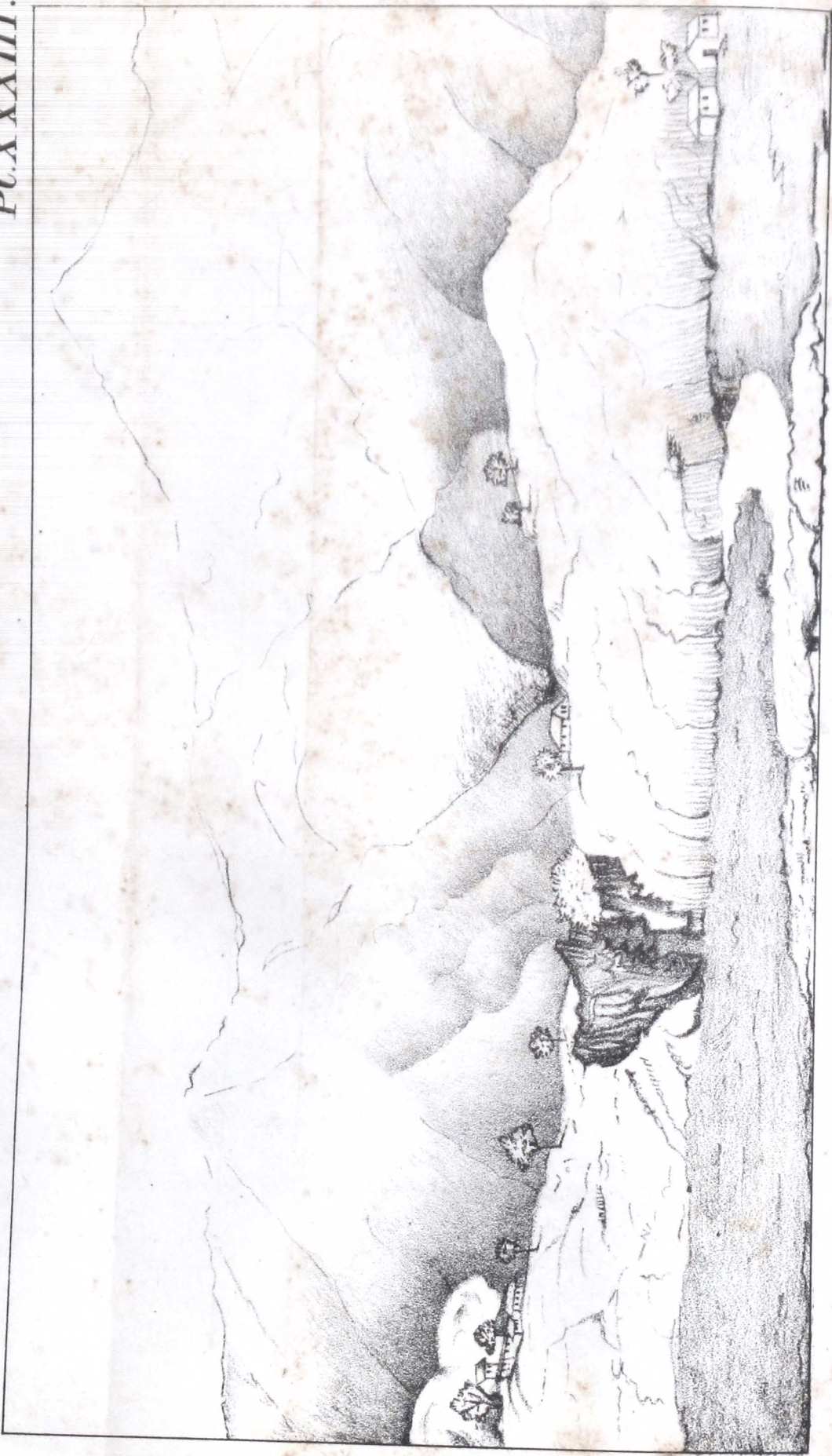
Descending slightly for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos reach Yáku village, and then descending more abruptly for one cos, come to the Ghongaria Khóla, a small stream. Cross it and proceed along the nearly level base of the Yáku ridge for two cos and a half, to Jarai tár, a large village inhabited by Kirántis, Khas and bráhmans, and situated at the opening of an extensive and cultivated flat running along the right bank of the Arun river, and raised some 30 or 40 cubits above the level of its bed. Such an elevated flat is called in the Khas tongue a Tár, whereas a low flat or one on the level of the river is termed a Bíási. Every great river has here and there Társ or Bíásis, or both.† Társ, from being raised are

* The route gives 61. The difference of 5 cos is owing to the travellers making an occasional short-cut, for they kept, generally, the great military highway.

† It is remarkable how universally this phenomenon of high and low levels of the land, indicating change in the relative heights of the land and water, prevails wherever obvious sedimentary deposits are found in definite locations. Herbert and Hutton in their reports of the geology of the Western sub-Himálayas, perpetually speak of the phenomenon as occurring in the mountains, and, according to Herbert, also in the Dúns and even Bháver; and Darwin (*Naturalist's Journal*) constantly records it in the course of his long survey of South America from Rio Janeiro to the north point of Chili.

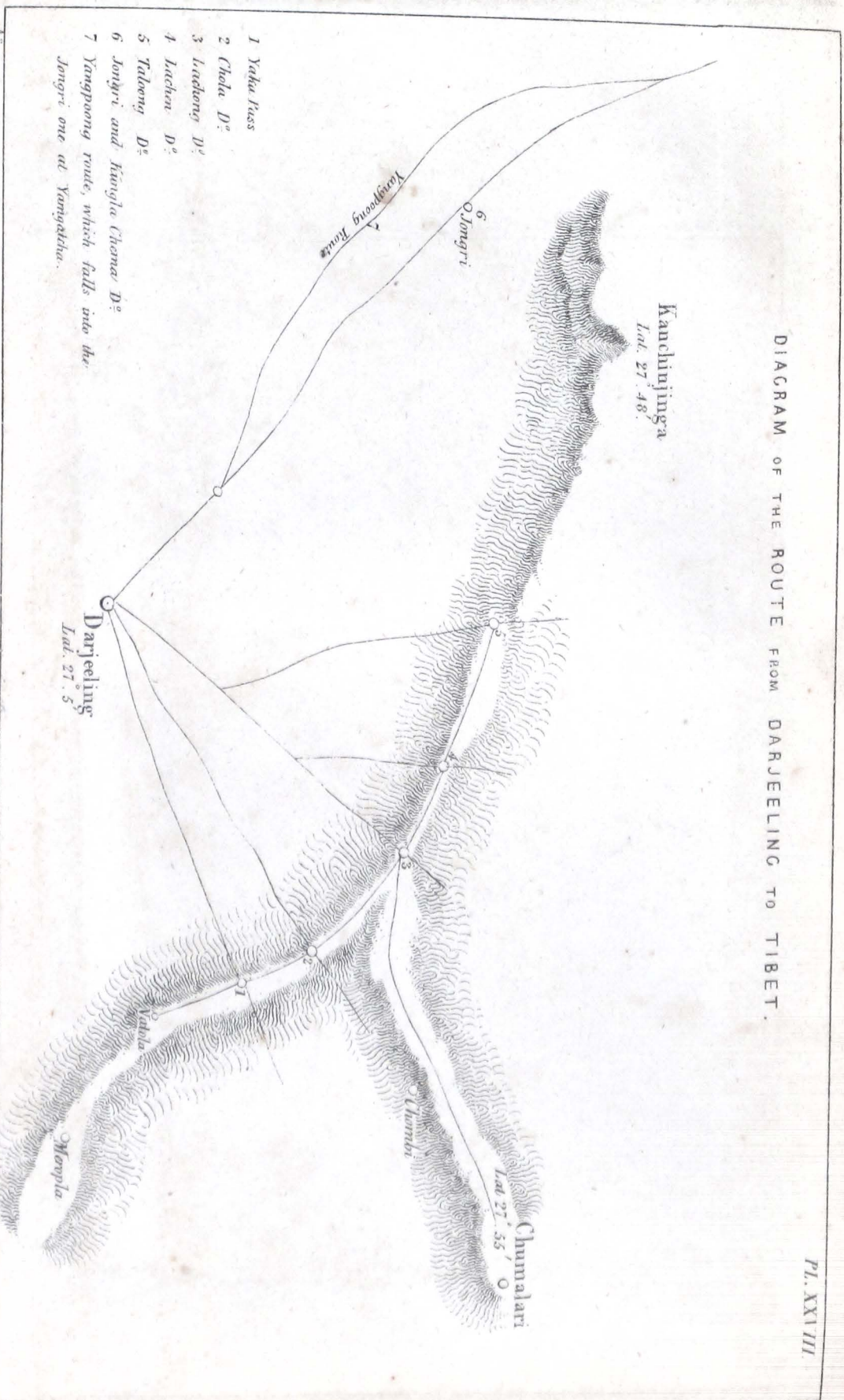
The same thing is very observable in the great valley of Népál, whose whole surface is almost equally divided into high and low levels, though the operating





Low ridge of Chobhâr in the valley of Nepal with the desiccating cliff therein and the river nearing it.
The great range of Chandragiri in the distance.

DIAGRAM OF THE ROUTE FROM DARJEELING TO TIBET.



Kanchnijinga
Lat. 27° 48'

Chumalari
Lat. 27° 35' 0

6
Jongri

Yangpoong Route

Darjeeling
Lat. 27° 5'

- 1 Yabu Pass
- 2 Chola D^o
- 3 Lachong D^o
- 4 Lachen D^o
- 5 Takong D^o
- 6 Jongri and Khyga Chama D^o
- 7 Yangpoong route, which falls into the Jongri one at Yangachia.

usually too dry for rice, but some can be well irrigated from the adjacent mountain, and then they will produce rice as well as *Biásis*. If not constantly irrigable, wheat, barley, millets, pulse and cotton are grown in them. The elevation of *Társ* is too inconsiderable to exempt them from malaria, though they are usually rather more wholesome than the lower and often swampy *Biásis*. *Jarai tár* is an extensive one, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos wide, and, as is said, several miles long, following the river. The soil is red but fertile, and the whole of it is under cultivation. The village is large for the mountains, and has some 50 to 60 houses, some of which are pakka, as a caravansery here called *Dharam-sála* or *Powa*, and one or two more. The site of the village is higher than the rest of the *Tár*. The *Pinus longifolia* abounds in *Jarai tár* and peacocks are very numerous. Also jungle fowl* and *Káliches* (*Gallophasis melanoleucos*).

16th Stage to Pákkharibús, South East, 2½ cos.

Proceeding half a cos you come to the ferry of the *Arún*, which is a large river rising in *Bhot*, passing the *Himáchal* above *Hathia*, and forming the main branch of the great *Cósi*. It is also the conterminal limit of *Kiránt* and *Limbúán*. It is passed at *Liguaghát* by boat, and is there very rapid and deep, and some 30 to 40 yards wide. Thence down the left bank of the *Arún* for 1 cos to *Mángmá*, a village inhabited by *Kirántis* and *Limbús*, being on the common frontier of both tribes. Thence quitting the *Arún* you reach the *Mángmá Khóla* in $\frac{1}{4}$ cos, and crossing it proceed half a cos along the mountain side (*manjh*) to *Ghórlí Kharak*, which is the name of a small village, and also of a celebrated iron mine, the workers of which dwell above the line of road. A vast quantity of fine iron is procured. This mine, like all others in *Nepál*, cause must here have been modified in its action, as indeed is perpetually the case in different localities. The high and low levels of *Tár* and *Biási*, I consider to represent the pristine and present beds of the rivers, whose constant erosion has during ages created this difference of level, often amounting to 150 or 200 feet. The low level of the valley of *Nepál* I consider to have been suddenly scooped out when the waters of the pristine lake (for such the valley was) escaped in one tremendous rush under the action of an earthquake, which rent the containing rock and let off the waters at once.—(See accompanying sketch.)

* From these indications, which are altogether exceptional as regards the mountains, it may be confidently stated that *Jarai tár* is not more than 1500 feet above the sea.

is the property of the government. Iron and copper abound in Népal. Most of the iron is consumed in the magazines for the army or otherwise within the country. But a deal of the copper is exported and forms a good part of the pice currency of the plains on this side the Ganges. The Nepalese are very military. Khas, Maghar, Gúrúng and even bráhmans, except those of the priesthood, constantly wear sidearms of home manufacture; and the large army of the State is furnished with muskets, swords, and Khúkris from native ore. Thus much iron is consumed, so that none is exported, at least none in the unwrought state, possibly because from defective smelting the ore becomes hardened by the accession of fumes of charcoal, and is thus rendered unfit for those uses to which soft iron is applied. From Ghóri Kharak, an ascent of quarter cos to Pakharibás, the halting place, which is a Gúrúng village, large but scattered, according to the wont of that tribe.

17th Stage to Dhankúta, South East, 2½ cos.

After a severe ascent of a cos and half a wide flat-topped mountain is gained, whence there is a fine view of the plains, and on the top of which is a small lake, very deep, and about half a cos in circumference. Its name is Hilia, and the water is clear and sweet. Thence a steep descent of one cos brings you to Dhankúta, distant from Káthmándú 78 standard* cos by the great military road, as recorded on the mile-stone at Dhankúta. Dhankúta is the largest and most important place in Eastern Népal, and the head-quarters of the civil and military administrator of all the country east of the Dúd Cós† to the Sikim frontier, excepting only what is under the inferior and subordinate officer stationed at Ilám, who has a separate district bounded towards Dhankúta by the Tamór river. Bijaypúr, Cháyanpúr, Mánjh-Kiránt and a great part of the Limbuán are subject to Dhankúta, where usually resides a Kaji or Minister of the first rank, who likewise commands the troops stationed there. After defraying the local expenses, he remits annually nine lakhs of revenue to Káthmándú. Towards the plains

* The itinerary gives 71½ cos. The difference has been explained in a prior note. The standard cos of Népal is equal to 2½ English miles.

† The central administration extends to the Dúd Cós. See essay on the laws and legal administration of Népal in the Transactions of the Society, Vol. 17, and Journal of Royal Asiatic Society.

the jurisdiction of Dhankúta extends over the old Bijaypúr principality, and towards the hills, over the country of the Kirántis and Limbús. But both the latter tribes are poor at once and impatient of control, so that the Nepal Government is content with a lax general submission and a light revenue levied and paid through the Rais or native heads of those tribes. And this is the reason why only nine lakhs are remitted from Dhankúta to Káthmándú. The present Governor of Dhankúta is a colonel, and brother to the Premier Jang Bahadur Konwar. There is a cantonment, a powder manufactory, a parade ground at Dhankúta, where the Sri Jang regiment, 500 strong, is now stationed. The place owes its origin to the Gorkáli dynasty, and is therefore recent ; but it is growing fast into a town, the pakka houses being already numerous, and the tradesmen and craftsmen abundant, active and skilful. Provisions are plentiful and cheap, and the workers in Kánsa (mixed metal) are celebrated for the excellence of their commodities, many of which find sale so far off as Kathmándú. The Kirántis and Limbús, who constituted the soldiery or militia of the former Bijoypúr state, pay to the Ghorka Government annually in lieu of all other taxes and claims, $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per house or family. The houses or families are large, so that each can cultivate a great extent of ground. But how much (or little) soever they may raise, each family is free on payment of the annual fixed assessment, which the Rais above noticed collect and deliver. The Rais also administer Police and Justice among their own people in all ordinary cases. Capital crimes are referred to the governor of Dhankúta, who must have the Durbar's sanction for every sentence of death or confiscation. Dhankútá overlooks Bijoypúr, the old capital of the Eastern Makwáni or Bijaypúr Principality, which stands on the skirts of the Tarai of Morang, but within the hills ; and no part of the low lands (Madhés) is subject to the Governor of Dhankúta. The Madhés is administered by Súbahs, of whom there are seven for the whole.*

18th Stage to Bhainsia tar, south east, 6 cos.

A sharp descent of one cos brings you to the banks of the Tamór, which is a large river, though less than the Arún. It is never fordable and is crossed in boats. It is very deep, rapid, but not clear, and about

* The 7 zillahs of the Népálese lowlands, which extend from the Arrah to the Mechi, are Morang, Saptari, Mahótari, Rotahat, Bára, Parsa and Chitwan.

30 cubits wide between the hot weather banks. This is the seventh and last of the great feeders of the Cósi, which it joins at Tirbéni, a holy place of pilgrimage, so called from its being the point of union of the three rivers, Tamór, Arún and Sún Cósi.* The Tamór rises from the Western aspect of Káng cháng júnga. We crossed the Tamór in a boat, and then proceeded half a cos down its left bank. Thence, quitting the river, you skirt the base of the Mádi hill for one cos to the Tankhudá nadi, a small hill stream. Cross it to Mámagá tár, and then travel through this fine extensive flat for two cos. The whole is cultivable, and the most part cultivated by Dénwárs and Mánjhis, and it is situated on the banks of the Tamór, to which the winding of the road again brings you. Quitting the Tár you advance a quarter of a cos to the Rasua Khóla, which forded, you proceed along the base of the Télia ridge for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos to another Tirbéni and place of pilgrimage, where the Cherwa and Télia rivers join the Tamór at Cherwa ghat. A great fair is annually held at Cherwa, to which traders go even from Káthmándú. Thence proceeding a $\frac{1}{2}$ cos you reach the halting place or Bhainsia tár. The tar may be $\frac{1}{2}$ cos wide and one cos long. It is very hot and malarious, and is inhabited by the Mánjhi tribe.

19th Stage to Lakshmipúr, E. N. E. 5 cos.

A quarter cos of slight ascent brings you to the Nawa Khóla, a moderate-sized stream, which is ascended for 3 cos by a very bad road that crosses the bouldery bed of the river many times. Thence quitting the Khóla you commence the severe ascent of Lakshmi chúria, which is climbed incessantly till you reach the halting place near the hill top. Lakshmipúr is a large and flourishing village of Limbús, where men and goods abound, and the climate is fine and the water cold—a great relief after the burning Társ recently traversed.

20th Stage to Ibháng, East, 3 cos.

After a slight descent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos you come to Pokharia Khóla, a small stream which is at once crossed. Thence a slight ascent of one cos up the ridge of Nángi, along the top of which another half cos brings you to the halting place, which is a Khas village of large size.

* Of the seven Cósis, the Tamba and Likhú are lost in the Sún Cósi, and the Barún in the Arún, the latter, far above the route. Tirbéni is immediately above Báráha Kahetra before noticed, as the point where, or close to which, the united Cósis issue into the plains.

21st Stage to Khándráng, East, 4 cos.

A slight ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ cos to the village of Múléi, inhabited by Khas. Thence a great descent of one cos to Kokalia Biási, or the Magpie's glen, which is watered by the Déó mai, a small stream. Cross it and ascend the ridge of Timkyá a short way, and then skirting along its waist (mánjh) for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos come to the Léwá Khóla, another of the innumerable streamlets of the hills. Cross it and proceed for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos along the base of the ridge of Khándráng to the village of the same name, which is the halting place and a small village of bráhmans.

22nd Stage to Flám, East, 5 cos.

Descend the Khándráng ridge for half a cos and come to a small stream called the Ratia Khóla. Cross it and then make a severe ascent of one cos up to the ridge of Gólákharak, whence Karphók, the great ridge dividing Nepál from Sikim, is visible. Thence an equally difficult descent of 1 cos to the Flám Khóla, a small stream. Thence, crossing the stream, make the severe ascent of Tilkiáni ridge for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos. Thence skirt along the side of the hill (mánjh) for 1 cos to the halting place or Flám, which is a small fort designed to guard the eastern frontier of Népal. The Chatelain is a Captain and has 100 soldiers under him, with 8 artillerymen and one cannon of small calibre. This officer is also the civil authority of the arrondissement and raises the extraordinary revenues thereof to meet the local expenses, sending the balance, if any, to Kathmándú. The land revenue is wholly assigned to his troops in pay.

23rd Stage to Gódhak, East, 2 cos.

After a steep descent of one cos you come to the Jógmai or Mai river, a small stream, which passed, you commence the steep ascent of Gódhak, and continue ascending to the halting place, which is a small village of bráhmans half way up the hill.

24th Stage to Siddhi, North-East, 3 cos.

Detained much by rain to-day and yesterday, and therefore made short marches. Leaving Gódhak ascended by a very bad road loaded with dense vegetation for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos to Karphók chouki, a frontier Gorkháli post, where 8 soldiers always reside. Thence one cos along the ridge or Lékh to Súdúng, which is but another name for the ridge. Thence a slight descent of one cos to the Siddhi Khóla, a small stream, on the banks of which we halted on account of the rain.

25th Stage to the English Chouki, N. E. 7½ cos.

Crossed the Siddhi stream and proceeded 1½ cos of slight ascent and skirting the mountain bases to Thaplia. Thence half a cos of descent to the small streamlet of Séchideu. Thence a quarter cos over low hills to the Méchi river. The Méchi is the present boundary of Népal and Sikim. It is a small stream which rises in the Singalélah ridge, a spur of Karphók. Crossed it and ascended the hill of Nágri, by a very bad road and severe ascent of 1½ cos to the top. Thence a severe descent of one cos to the smaller Rangbhang Khóla, a streamlet merely. Thence along the glen to the great Rangbhang, distant one cos. Thence a steep ascent of one cos to Nágri Kót, an old fort in ruins. Thence a painful descent of ½ cos to the Balason river. It is a moderate sized stream, larger than the Méchi. Thence half a cos of rather uneven travelling to the halting place.

26th Stage to Darjeling, North, 4 cos.

A severe ascent of one cos, and then an easy half cos along a ridge, brought us to the Company's high road, along which we travelled for 2½ cos to Jellapahár and Herbert hill at Darjeling.

Total cos 109.

At 2½ miles per cos = miles 254.

NOTE.—The Nepalce standard cos is equal to 2½ English miles, and the travellers had this standard to refer to along a great part of their way, as being coincident generally with the measured military road several times adverted to on the route. Hence their distances from stage to stage may be perfectly relied on, though in the details of each stage the same accuracy cannot be expected.

Memorandum relative to the seven Cosis of Népal, by B. H. HODGSON, Esq.

The enumeration of the seven Cosis by the Itinerists is doubtless the accredited one, and what I have myself often heard at Kathmándú. Nevertheless names are not always applied in strict correspondence with things in geography. Witness the neglected Jáhnavi, the true and transnivean source of the Ganges! Now, if we are to estimate the seven chief feeders of the great Cósi according to the length of their