

1905-04

REMINISCENCES OF TIBET

(1)

REMINISCENCES OF TIBET

In 1903 it was found necessary to despatch a Mission from India to Tibet, and during 1903-04 certain Military Operations were undertaken by the Mission Force in that country.

This evening I hope by means of Lime Light slides to take you, in imagination, from India to ~~Lhasa~~ Lhasa along the route followed by the troops and to give you a peep into that mysterious country. In order to enable you the more clearly to appreciate the various scenes I will preface the journey which you are about to take with some of the impressions, retained I think by most members of the Force, of that wonderful country and of the weird people who inhabit it.

RELIGION

a combination
of Buddhism
and

The religion of the people may perhaps be best described as ~~that of~~ demon worship. ~~Originally Hindus they were converted to Buddhism, but now their religion seems to be an admixture of the two.~~ The country is priest ridden, and things which would otherwise seem unmeaning to one have some significance if we bear this in mind.

TRANSMIGRATION

One of the principal tenets of the Tibetan faith is belief in the transmigration of souls. According to them an Individual's soul at death passes into the body of another being or animal, high or low in the scale, according as the life led by the deceased in his former existence has been good or bad. ^{As} ^{The Tibetans} Buddhists [^] have a regard for all living organisms ~~excepting~~ but have no great respect for the earthly bodies of the dead, it being usual for them to give the corpses of their relatives to the dogs to eat. They have a great aversion to taking life or to illtreating animals for who knows, they argue, but that a child pulling the hind legs off a fly may not unconsciously be causing pain to its Great-Grandmother ! The results are good as far as animals are concerned for , so different to the general callousness in this respect in the East, the dogs of the country are well cared for and happy.

COUNTRY

The country through which the troops marched from Siliguri on the Indian Border to Lhasa the Capital of Tibet, a distance of nearly 400 miles presents to the eye a most wonderful series of ever-changing pictures, and aroused in one at

times a dim feeling that somehow one had lived in those surroundings and seen scenes similar to those enacted around one thousands of years ago in some former existence. Perceval Landon the ~~N~~^Uman correspondent of the Times who accompanied the Force writing in his book entitled "Lhasa" ^{regarding} ~~on~~ the early part of the route says :- "Beyond all question the track that leads from Siliguri through Sikkim to Phari is the most wonderful and beautiful on earth."

It was not unusual for the Force to be marching and fighting at an elevation of 14000 or 15000 feet whilst on one occasion, at the second forcing of the Karola Pass, the troops were engaged in fighting at an altitude of nearly 19000 feet, an event which I think I am correct in saying is unique in history.

At one time the Force would pass through dense forest, at another over passes denuded of vegetation. Sometimes it would debouch onto a fertile plateau or enter a picturesque valley. Rivers and water abound in Tibet, a joy to one accustomed to the dry stoney nature of some parts of the frontier.

The column was necessarily lengthy as it had to move with several days supplies in hand, and be self contained as regards ammunition, supplies, collapsible Berthon Boats and other necessities such as hospitals. The thin line of communications consisted of lightly garrisoned posts at intervals of 20 to 30 miles, liable to be interrupted by an enterprising enemy at any moment. The Force had to face the unknown as to weather, condition of the route and amount of resistance to be expected. Such considerations though lightly regarded by the rank and file were heavy burdens of responsibility to the Political Officer charged with the diplomatic Mission, and to the General Commanding on whose shoulders rested the entire responsibility for the success or failure of the military operations.

TEMPERATURE

On occasions the temperature fell very low, to 50 or more degrees below freezing point. But the cold was only felt at its greatest intensity when the wind blew, as it frequently did, hard. It was difficult to bring water to the boil, and a hot drink had to be swallowed quickly, or it would speedily freeze. The loaf of bread was at times unbreakable. Some apprehension was at first occasioned when it was discovered that the Rifles and Machine Guns could not with certainty be fired owing to the oil having become congealed in the working parts and to the water freezing in the Maxim Gun jacket. However a judicious admixture of spirit, rum and paraffin, with the lubricant rendered it less liable to the action of frost. One of the first Passes of great altitude over which the Force had to pass was that of the Nathu La. Here some wag of an Officer set up a sign post with the directions on it "To London-" "TO Lhasa"! This I will show you on the screen. *X*

Note:-
X Chumbi
Valley and
disease
'PLUMPODDING-ITIS'

CUSTOMS

Now as to some of the customs of the people:-

POLYANDRY

We all know that according to Muhammedan Law a man may have a plurality of wives. It is not generally known that according to Tibetan custom a woman may have several husbands! In such a case the woman as a matter of convenience generally marries a batch of brothers only one of whom is usually at home at a time.

ENGAGEMENTS

Which may recom-
mend itself to
some.

The spinsters in those parts have a subtle way of ensuring that they receive plenty of presents on their becoming engaged, To each of their friends they present a small white scarf of the value of about one penny. The receipt of this favor obliges the recipient nilly willy to give in return a marriage present.

seems also to have something

MARRIAGE CEREMONY

The simplicity of the marriage ceremony ~~has such~~ ^{hat} to recommend it. The Bride's parent puts a ~~piece~~ ^{bat} of butter on the bridegroom's head - the Bridegroom then puts a ~~piece~~ ^{bat} of butter on the Bride's head!

CELIBACY

But it is not given to everybody in Tibet to enjoy even a simple wedding ceremony such as that described. Overpopulation in such a comparatively poor country is a serious pro-

problem, and the system of Monasteries and Nunneries which there exists acts as a restriction on ~~the~~ an increase of the population.

MONASTERIES Some of the Monasteries contain a vast number of Monks. That of Debung at Lhasa, the largest in Tibet contains 10,000 Sera Monastery, also at Lhasa, has 7,500, and a vast number of lesser size are dotted about the country.

NUNNERIES The Nunneries too are very numerous. A valley through which the column marched was ruled, and ably ruled, by an Abbess called the "Pig Faced Abbess". She was supposed to be the reincarnation of a former Abbess of that name.

REINCARNATION As to the belief in reincarnation :- The head of the State in Tibet is ^{called} the Dalai Lama. Now no Dalai Lama except the last one has been known during the past 100 years to reach maturity i.e. to come of age. And it is a curious fact that ~~no~~one has been able to say what has become of them! The prophecy was that the 13th Dalai Lama would be the last one, and curiously this came true, for the 13th one abdicated on our troops reaching Lhasa.

Well when it was found necessary to appoint a new Dalai Lama to replace the one lately spirited away, the Oracle would be consulted and, according to its advice a selection would be made from ~~some~~ three or four babies of certain Noble families. The babies would be dumped down in a circle and the late Dalai Lama's playthings would be strewn before them. Whichever baby first seized hold of the late Dalai Lama's Baby Rattle, was at once proclaimed ~~as~~ the new

Dalai Lama, for this was taken as conclusive proof that this particular baby was a reincarnation of the late Dalai Lama, and had clutched hold of his old rattle which he had recognised!

BATHING

The Tibetans seldom bathe. It is all the more odd that in a country situated 800 miles inland mixed bathing should be occasionally indulged in. The arrangements are primitive. A huge boulder or trunk of a tree is dug out, placed by the river's bank and filled with water. Mr Tibetan makes a large fire and roasts huge rocks in it. These with the aid of Mrs Tibetan he throws into the bath where they sizzle and bring the temperature of the water up to an agreeable degree of warmth. Jack in the bow, and Jill in the stern of the boat now make the welkin ring ~~wixghx~~ with their splashing and mirth. The men of the country are well knit hardy fellows. They are of a cheery disposition and possessed of great natural politeness. A yeoman will always uncover and stand hat in hand whilst speaking to a European or to a superior. Their method of salutation is curious and consists ~~of~~ ⁱⁿ putting out the tongue to the furthest extent possible. When suing for mercy or for a favor the Tibetan will in addition to sticking out his tongue hold both thumbs upright, reminding one of the sign for clemency shown by a Roman audience in olden days towards the vanquished in the arena, as opposed to thumbs turned down, which spelt death to the defeated Gladiator.

There we may
leave them

MEN

anecdote

CHARACTERISTICS

I think every British soldier with the Force was greatly impressed with the manliness and fearlessness of the Tibetan. The most warlike class comes from the Eastern province of Kham. The ballads of a country may be taken to very truly reflect the characteristics of a race, and from the ring in the following rough translation of one of the Robber Songs of the Kham people it will be ^{recognised} ~~seen~~ that they possess in a high degree the mettle looked for in a brave soldiery.

TIBETAN ROBBER SONG "

" Upon those boundless plateaux green with grass,
 Along those sloping tortuous pathless paths,
 Amidst those pointed hornlike rocky steeps *Myxebuxgek*
 My charger iron-hoofed I bestride
 With daring valor to attack my foes. "

" When hailstorms rage their fiercest round my head
 With all their stones like bullets pelting me,
 And when tempestuous snow-drifts roll in rage
 Like mighty greedy waves engulfing me,
 I fear not: - nay these perils great I like
 To brave, for , clad in iron boots my feet,
 I headlong rush , stout-hearted as I am,
 Unwed, assured of victory."

" My wife, my children, and my parents dear
 Are not my refuge here, I trust not them:
 My refuge only is my spirit brave,
 Adventurous, that can resist and stand
 Against misfortunes and e'en dangers dire ".

PRISONERS

The hardihood and endurance of the Tibetan was well exemplified in the prisoners we took.

On first arrival at Lhasa the regiment which I commanded had some 40 prisoners in charge. Food was scarce for the Troops and it ~~looked~~ ^{seemed} certain that we should not have sufficient for our requirements without resorting to force of arms. In these circumstances all that we could afford to at first allow the prisoners was a small quantity of coarse flour daily. They enquired through the Interpreter if we could give them wood to cook with and vessels to cook in, also salt. On being told " No " they without further ado arranged themselves in a circle, and taking off the soft caps which they wear dabbed in the crowns of them. One of their number now went round and poured a share of flour into each hat. Another prisoner followed and poured in a little water. Each prisoner stirred up the mess with his finger, and setting to work polished off the repast in a jiffy. No sooner finished than a prisoner would knock the crumbs off his hat, ~~by~~ dab up the crown, and settle his cap on his head, having " done finished " !

The prisoners were such willing hard workers that steps were always taken to ensure that they were not overworked.

After the conclusion of the treaty the Chief Political Officer Sir Francis Younghusband, very thoughtfully, arranged to give the prisoners, who numbered 500 a good send off. Consequently they were assembled and made to sit in Companies, whilst the Officials went down the ranks and gave each one of them ~~the~~ five rupees. When this ceremony was over they were told they were free. So astonished were they at this handsome present and at being liberated that it was almost touching to see their looks of gratitude and surprise as they glanced first at ~~the~~ the coin in their hand, then at one another, and then smilingly saluted the Officers.

Instead of being in a hurry to clear out they hung about and mixed in a fraternising manner with our soldiers. At last they were kindly asked to pass on and out of the Fort. Up till the last however they continued to offer up thanks for the kind treatment they had received. As they passed the sentry on the outer gate of our defences, the latter was somewhat embarrassed at receiving a hearty Good Bye from each departing Tibetan, each of whom tried to outdo the other in the matter of protruding his tongue. Long after a prisoner had passed the outer gate he would turn round and repeat his farewells to the sentry !

Whilst on the subject of prisoners it may not be out of place to state how the Tibetans themselves settle the affairs of

their prisoners. Instead of saddling the State with the expenses involved in building prisons, keeping up a staff of warders and in feeding prisoners and staff, they shackle their prisoners with the heaviest shackles, allowing only the smallest possible play for the feet. The wretch is thus compelled to seek his daily bread under most difficult circumstances, by begging. After the capture of Gyantse Jong one such miserable creature fell into the hands of my regiment, and it took the Armorer a long time to file through his shackles. When released and asked to try and run, his efforts were painful to witness, for he had been "short tethered" so to speak for some 10 years.

WOMEN

The women are a bright cheery lot but generally present a dirty appearance. Many of them smear their faces with some dark stuff which makes them look uglier than they really are. The truly ugly ones say it is for the purpose of hiding their beauty. The better looking ones dont smear ^{stuff on} ~~as~~ so much. As a matter of fact they smear their faces with the stuff to protect their skins from the cutting effect of the wind.

The women conduct almost all the work as shopkeepers. They are of small stature but carry enormously heavy loads, I should say weighing quite 30 lbs, which at high altitudes is a tremendous burden. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ At Lhasa it was a picturesque sight in the evening to see a string of women in single file returning at sunset to their villages, heavily laden, the leading woman singing some pastoral ditty, whilst all would join in the refrain

LADIES COIFFURE Ladies present may be interested to hear that the fashionable way of wearing the hair in Tibet is to wear it in two long plaits which are fastened together and hang down the back. At this distance from Tibet I may perhaps with safety repeat the whisper that the Tibetan lady is not above adding a little horse hair, or something of the kind ~~just~~ to lengthen the tail ~~a little~~ just a wee bit.

ART OF WAR

It was rather surprising, ~~taxxxd~~ not to say disconcerting at times, to find that the Tibetans did not play the game of war as practised in other parts over the border. They didn't go by the book at all! No amount of study of "mountain warfare" would have been of much use in training to fight them. But though they they had not studied the Art of War, there is one branch of it in which but for one or two defects, they excel, and that is in the science and rapidity displayed in erecting fortifications. No country in the world could present a series of greater natural barriers to the advance of an invading army, yet though at certain places the Tibetans offered a stout resistance ~~their~~ dispositions were generally faulty in principle. For instance they would build a tremendously thick wall extending from a ~~high~~ high peak of a range of hills right down to the plain below, and even continue the wall on the plain below towards say a lake distant a half mile. Instead however of resting one flank of this defensive line on the lake, they would leave a few hundred yards through which the troops could penetrate and so take them in reverse. Again although their fortifications were formidable in many respects, yet the Tibetans lacked all knowledge as to rifle power, and in most cases failed to allow for depression when building their loopholes. The consequence was that ^htheir bullets generally flew high over the heads of

the attacking troops. Nor did they understand the value of grazing fire e.g. they neglected to make loopholes in defensive works close to the ground so as to sweep the ground by fire.

Their arms consisted of some Lhasa made Martini action Rifles and various old fashioned muskets and jezails.

As to Artillery they possessed a large number of Jingals which threw balls of various weights ~~up to~~ from a few ounces up to four pounds. The noise which these various and unevenly cast missiles made as they came hurtling through the air was sometimes more than interesting. It was never necessary, as on a field day, to "pass the word to take cover" ! These Jingals were fired with a rough accuracy up to 1400 yards. At this distance they would plaster the side of a house. Some of their pieces I believe carried up to 2800 yards. Their heavy swords they could wield with effect in a melee. The imitative faculty is strongly developed in them. When the Garrison of the Mission post at Gyantse found it necessary to link up with Palla Village, a post distant some 1000 yards, by means of a covered way, the Tibetans at once replied by building a covered way from their Jong to the Large Town at the foot of the Jong, whereby they could, unseen from our lines, either receive reinforcements of men or provisions, or evacuate the Jong if need be. As a matter of fact this was a great nuisance from the point of view of the Force. I hope to show both these covered ways on the screen.

Their strong belief in the efficacy of prayer wheels, prayer flags, devil daggers, devil drums and cobwebs, must have received a rude shock when these availed nought towards arresting the invasion of their country.

PIPE MUSIC It is curious that the Pipe Chanter of the Scottish Highlander, the Srinai of the Pathan, and the Pipe of the Tibetan very closely resemble one another. The same number of fingers are used for striking the notes, and there is a thumb note. The scales of course vary.

MOBILISATION MEASURES The Tibetans have their mobilisation measures .

At one of the Jongs were found complete rolls of militiamen, and complete kits neatly packed in bundles for 500 or a 1000 men.

In each man's kit besides his clothing, was a packet of compressed tea, lead for bullets, and a pair of boots.

DRINKS

The people drink tea freely, and instead of milk they add butter.

They also have a drink called "cheng" made I think from rice, which if drunk when freshly made is said by some who tried it to be refreshing, and non-intoxicating.

CHINESE HOSPITALITY The Chinese Officials who represent the suzerain Power

in Tibet were a very intelligent, well turned out body of men,.

There is a difficulty in doing justice to the hospitality which ~~is~~ such Officials offer one. Considering a meal may well consist of some two dozen quaint courses including ancient eggs, (and worse luck the greater your rank the ^{ranker} ~~more ancient~~ the egg,) and considering that the only drinks offered are of a short, and an extremely potent nature, it can be easily understood that one accepts an invitation to such a feast with mixed feelings, for it must be remembered that refusal to eat may cause offence.

"OM MANI PADME HUNG". Ref. this quotation and Tibetan colors:-

OM is the gods, and is white
MA the Titans, and is blue
NI men, and is yellow
PAD the beasts, and is green
ME the ghosts, and is red
HUNG hell, and is black.

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Revised —

29 January 1911

Dehra Dun

Hamphill.

NOTES WHEN ILLUSTRATING REMINISCENCES OF TIBET

Siliguri to Gyantse 225 miles

Gyantse to Lhasa 145 miles (155)

Siliguri to Lhasa 370 miles (380)

Tibet visited by:-

1662 Father Grueber

1716 Two Jesuit spies

1724 Van der Putte

1724-82 George Bogle, Lt Turner, Mr Manning

1846 Jesuit Fathers Huc and Gabet for 7 weeks, then expelled

LHASA COLUMN :-

Mounted Infantry 200

Infantry and Sappers 1900

Guns 8

Maxims 6

Followers 2000

Animals 3900

with 23 days rations

Khamba La Pass 16400'

Force left Lhasa on return 23rd Sept 1904

Lowest temp according to Burne at Phari in winter 26 degrees below zero i.e. 58 degrees of frost

WORK OF :-

Sappers and Miners

Survey
Medical

Transport and Supply Bakery good

Arty Common Shell

Maxim Guns

"WOMEN WRE DECEIVERS EVER" once written by somebody. I personally don't subscribe to the statement, but it struck me in Tibet that the wives of the Tibetan lady resembled very closely those of her European sister. She sees no harm in a little mild deception to secure her own ends. Illustrate meaning by the borrowing of babies by babyless ladies at the distribution of alms to 1000 beggars at Lhasa.

Manufactures Exports Carpets, Rifles, Iron Mines, Wool Gold
AT CHINESE HOSE PARR AND MA

Munt Everest 29000

Teesta Valley Leeches Inense heat

Teesta Bridge The normal limit of wheeled transport left behind
Jelapla Cross border line

*Crossing of McMahon line.
Going - 7 days
Returning 3 days.*

LHASA Camp Wild Asses plain

Elephant:

Bicycle

Medical College

Nun's Restaurant:

Tibetan Play

Jokang Cathedral. Image axkaxx of a Goddess of which Queen Victoria supposed to be the reincarnation

Frozen Waterfall at Datha nearly 100 feet high

Tangla Pass 15700 A blizzard when coming out of country

Camp Tuna Force originally camped three months

Kangma Camp attacked . Hot Springs 108 degrees

Brahmaputr 7 days to cross going Three days to recross coming back

POTALA 300 years old.

900 feet long 70 feet higher than golden cross on St Pauls

Edict Pillar Pacification of Tibet 1720

Sacred Way 2000 figures cut and painted. Buddha in centre 20 ft high

Karola Pas Fighting at 18500 feet

Natu La. To London to Lhasa 6'

Debung Monastery . When Force made demonstration to attack only 14 days supplies left in the force.

Coolie load in Tibet ordinary 80 lbs

270 lbs three telegraph poles carried by one man

By Bricklayers Union at home a bricklayer is not allowed to carry more than 14 lbs at a time

EXWad from Pioneer Advt. Dec. 1904

GRAND COMPETITION FOR LHASA CURIOS!

"Five poor Exiles in Tibet will give as a prize a Lhasa curio for the best piece of jewelry received by them EVER. Competitors may send as many pieces as they like. Send in your thousands! Since prizes may be thrown in to make up weight.

Paras which I heard that exceed 11 lbs I heard the addresses from President 40 "Paltham, Chumbi."

note the suffering from "Phimphodanipitis" yamdokto. London p. 302. "undoubtedly the most interesting island see of Asia".

Ghoon to Pashok	16 miles.
Pashok to Gantok	41 "
Gantok to Champithang	32 "
Champithang to Dota	31 "
Dota to Tuna	36 "
Tuna to Menza	42 "
Menza to Gyantse	44 "
Gyantse to Ralung	33 "
Ralung to Nagartse Jong	27 "
Nagartse Jong to Pete Jong	17 "
Pete Jong to Chaksam Ferry	27 "
Chaksam Ferry to Lhasa	42 "
	338 "

Gnathang — 12,100'

Chombi 9,000-10,000

Tangla 15,700'

Lake Palti Gandakro 15,100

Kharakha Ter 16,500' 16,400

Drop about 4,000 to Brahmaputra

Brahmaputra abt. 11,500

Jelap 14,200

Tangla 15,700

Kharakha 16,600

Kharakha 16,400

TIBET SLIDES.

IN ORDER ARRANGED FOR LECTURE 2nd MARCH 1911 DEHRA DUN.

1. Staff.
2. The Route to Lhasa.
3. 40th Pathans entraining at Jhansi.
4. Khamba Jong.
5. Mount Everest from Khamba Jong.
6. Lower Tista.
7. Suspension Bridge, Tista River.
8. " " " "
9. View of upper Tista.
10. Glacier Source of Tista.
11. Road through Sikkim. *11 1/2 Sikhim Coolies*
12. Gnathong Camp. *Remune*
13. Transport ascending Jelap La.
14. Lake Changu.
15. Summit of Jelap La.
16. Group of Coolies Jelap La. *take out*
17. 40th Pathans on Jelap La. *Remune*
18. Camp below Jelap La.
19. Jelap view of
20. Sign Post Nathu La.
21. First Chinese Wall. Yatung.
22. " " " "
23. Bridge of Phema. *Tibetan House near Chumbi*
24. Chumbi under Snow.
25. Chumbi under Snow in October.
26. Chumbi under snow.
27. Chinese Wall before explosion. *Hockey at Chumbi*
28. Chinese Wall being blown up.
29. Chinese wall demolished.
30. Frozen Waterfall, nearly 100 ft high at Dots.
31. Phari Jong.
32. Yaks on Phari Plain.
33. Chumalheri from Phari.
34. " " "
35. Troops advance over tuna.
36. Tuna Plain under snow.
37. (I) Gura Wall before fight.
38. (II) Gura Wall 3 minutes later.
39. (III) Gura, line of retreating Tibetans.
40. Bham Tso.
41. " " *Remune*
42. Troops destroying Kangma Wall.
43. " " " " 15 minutes later.
44. Kangma.
45. 8th Gurkhas leaving Kangma.
46. Entrance to Red Idol Gorge.
47. Naini Village.
48. Tse Chen.
49. Guns in action at Tse Chen.
50. Tibetan Envoy and Suite.
51. Camp in Gyantse Valley.
52. Bridge at Mission Post. *change to "Mission Post"*
53. Mission Post from Jong.
54. Gurkha Post, Gyantse.
55. Gyantse Jong.
56. Breach in Garden, Gyantse.
57. Chinese House, Gyantse.
58. Gyantse Jong.
59. Gyantse Town and Jong from Gompa.
60. Gyantse Town.
61. Gyantse Town from Jong. *Remune*
62. " " " "
63. Gompa in Gyantse Town.

64. Interior of Gompa. Gyantse.
65. Covered way to Palla.
66. Tibetan Covered Way between Jong and Village.
67. " " " " " " "
68. Tibetan flag of Truce, Gyantse.
69. Camp Ralung.
70. Tibetan Woman.
71. Karola Pa s.
72. Remains of Tibetan Wall, Karola Pass.
73. Remains of Tibetan Wall. Karola. *Remone*
74. " " " " " "
75. Nishi Kang Sang Glacier, Karola.
76. " " " " " "
77. Camp under DITTO.
78. Entrance to karola from Nagartse. *i.e. looked at from Return journey*
79. Pete Jong.
80. Yando Ktso.
81. " " "
82. Pete Jong from Lake Yandoktso.
83. Pete Jong.
84. Group of Tibetan Villagers, Pete Jong.
85. Skin Boat on Yandoktso.
86. Pete Jong and Village.
87. Group of Tibetan Prisoners.
88. Itiner and Musician.
89. Sheep at Pete Jong.
90. Yandoktso.
91. Brahmaputra Valley looking East.
92. Remains of Chain Bridge over Brahmaputra.
93. Crossing Brahmaputra.
94. " " "
95. Berthon and Skin Boats.
96. Ferry, & Berthon and Skin Boats.
97. 40th Pathans crossing Brahmaputra.
98. Mules forced into River.
99. Mules in Tow.
100. " " "
101. Mules landing.
102. Glacier head, Sangpo.
103. " " "
104. " " "
105. Group of Nuns.
106. View in Kyu Chu Valley.
107. Road up Kyu Chu.
108. " " " "
109. " " " "
110. 40th Pathans Guard of Honor to Ambau at *our* *first* fixed Camp Lhasa
(wild asses plain)
111. Entrenchment 40th Pathans at Lhasa. 1st Camp (wild asses plain)
112. Debung Monastery.
113. " " "
114. Group of Lamas at Debung Monastery
115. Image in Debung Monastery.
116. Astrologers summer house.
117. Sera Monastery.
118. " " "
119. Lamas in Sera Monastery.
120. Tibetan Prisoners.
121. Shapes at Lhasa.
122. Sacred Circular Road Lhasa.
123. Doring.
124. Lhasa (Paradise Palace)
125. Potala from Lhasa.
126. Gateway to Potala.
127. Steps leading to Potala.
128. Golden Roofs on Potala.