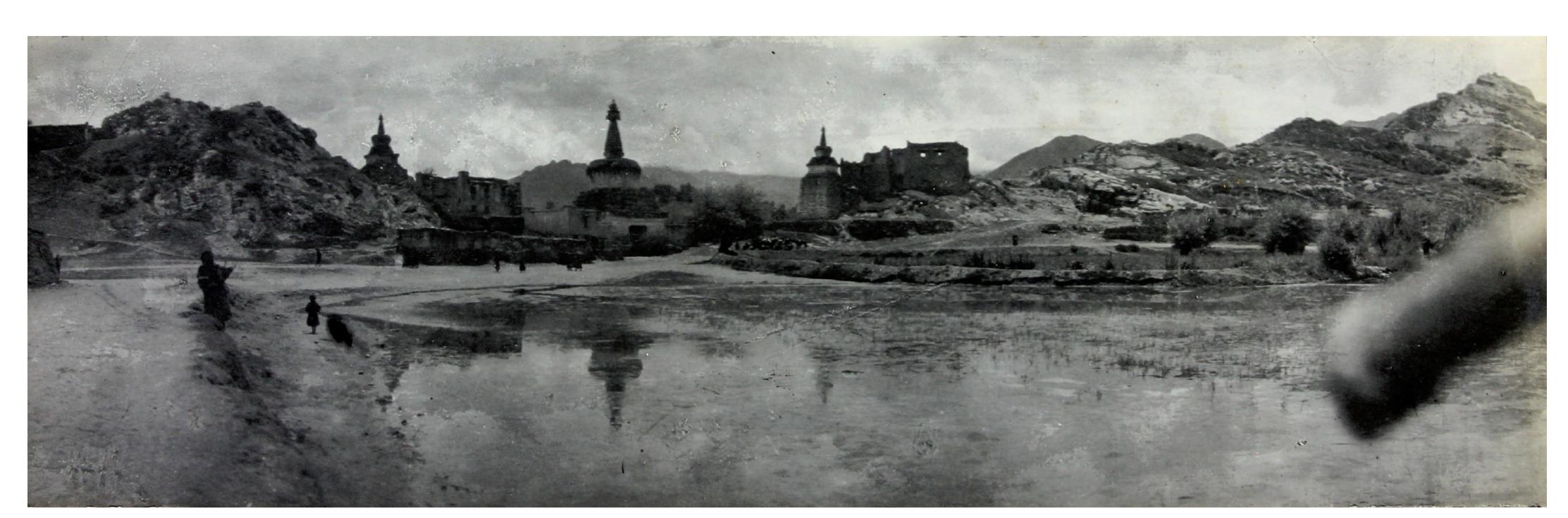


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देश्यदःश्वेदःहितःगाःद्वयः यः ददःशेःशेः यदः दःशेःचदः (Colonel Francis Younghusband) ग्रीशःतर्गः ग्रितः वदः द्वः वहः प्रमुद्धः कुतः व्यवः प्रमुद्धः विद्यः प्रमुद्धः प्रमुद्धः विद्यः प्रमुद्धः प्रमुद



รุมๆ ปังหาสุณ วิ่า (General Macdonald) รุรารุมๆ รุปูราชั่าผูางเลิงสุราร ผู้รางเลิง เปล

- यर'रेश'यरी'इस्रम'क्षेत्र'हेते'यर्षिमा'प्रम्रा चुम्य'प्राप्ता में प्रम्याम्यम्य क्रियामर्समा चेत्र'येवा'येवा
- क्षेत्र'हेश'नज्ञुन'पर्दे'पर्र'रेश'पर्दे'नज्ञुन'र्चेत्'श्चे'न्द्र'श्चे'त्र्यो दे'नवित्र'हे'सू'ण'पर्दे'रे'नज्ञुन'ग्चे'लग'र्देश'र्द्द्र'व' ह्या
- धर'रेष'यर्दे'व्रष'क्षेव'हे'र्चेद्'व्रद्'य्रङ्गपञ्चवर्षार्चेद'श्चे'र्छेदे'र्बेश्यव्यव्द'र्छेर'श्वर'हे'य्द्र'विषा'श्वर'शेव'शेष'श्वर
- धर'रेश'यरी'र्पा'य'प्रथय'पविषा'पवर'र्पा र'क'धर'रेश'वर'र्धर'धरे'थे'र्पर'र्श क'इथ्य'र्थे' श्रुर'शुर्य

पर-रेश-त्र्याक्षेत्र-तित्वर-क्षेत्र-हिश-विर-श्रित-श्रित-तित्विष-भ्राव्याक्षित-प्रिक्ष-प्रित्व-तित्व-क्षेत्र-विर-श्रित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-वित-तित्व-प्रिक्ष-प्य-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्य-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्य-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्य-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्य-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्य-प्रिक्य-प्रिक्ष-प्रिक्य-प्रिक्य-प्रिक्य-प्रिक्य-प्रिक्य-प्रिक्व



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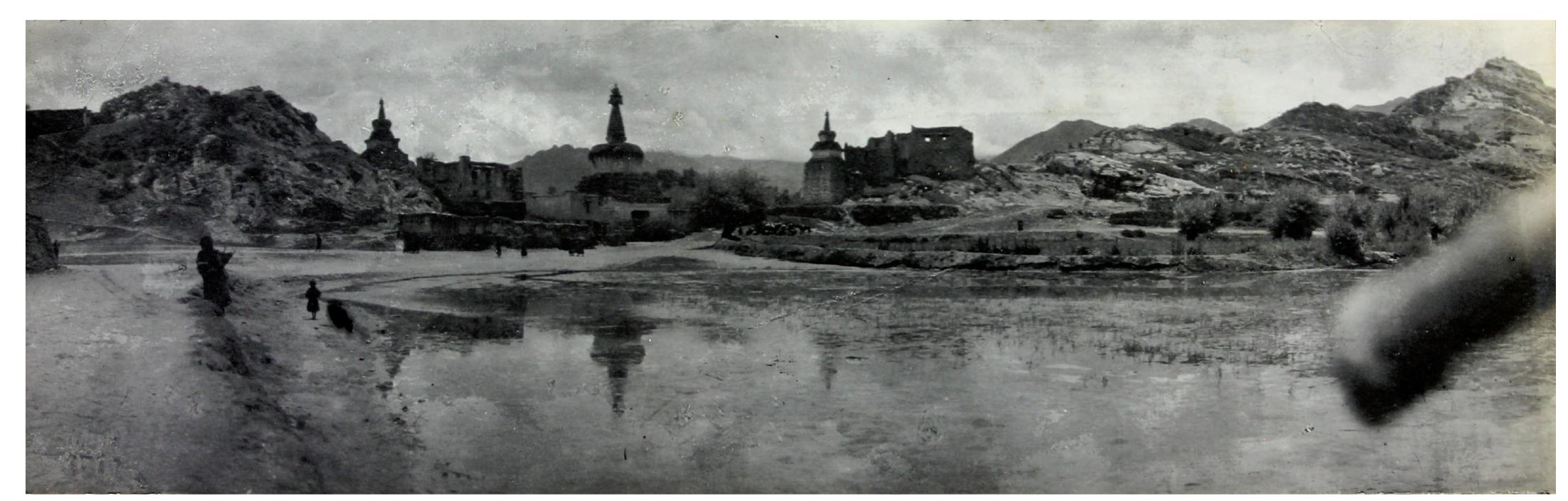




CAPTURING TIBET

COLONIALISM AND THE CAMERA DURING THE MISSION TO LHASA

In December 1903, more than 1,000 British and Sikh soldiers and nearly 7,000 Indian labourers left the hill stations of Darjeeling, Gangtok and Kalimpong. Their aim was to reach Tibet.



The camera and the gun went hand in hand as the British marched into Tibet. The blurred piece of metal captured in this view of the entrance to Lhasa is likely the barrel of a British gun.

The Mission to Tibet led by Colonel Francis Younghusband was in truth a military invasion. As the Mission moved slowly from Dromo to Lhasa British officers hunted wild animals, looted monasteries and estates, and they killed many Tibetan soldiers who tried to stop their progress. Several men also captured images of Tibet with their cameras.



General Macdonald and troops marching through Lhasa.

This exhibition features photographs - from the collection of National Museums Liverpool - taken by British officers in Tibet during 1903 and 1904. These photographs help us to understand the Mission to Tibet in a number of different ways.

We can:

- Trace the route of the Mission from the Teesta River in Sikkim to Lhasa.
- See how the British portrayed Tibet to the outside world.
- View these images as British propaganda and intelligence gathering.
- Identify Tibetan, Chinese and Himalayan officials photographed by the British.
- Understand how Tibetans reacted to the arrival of the British.
- Think about these photographs as a historic record of people and places.

The exhibition uses two albums of photographs taken during the Mission to Tibet. The first album features photographs by the Mission's official photographer, John Claude White. The second is an album of photographs some taken by army medic, Gerald Irvine Davys. We have recreated both albums as flipbooks for the exhibition.



The British camp at Kangma

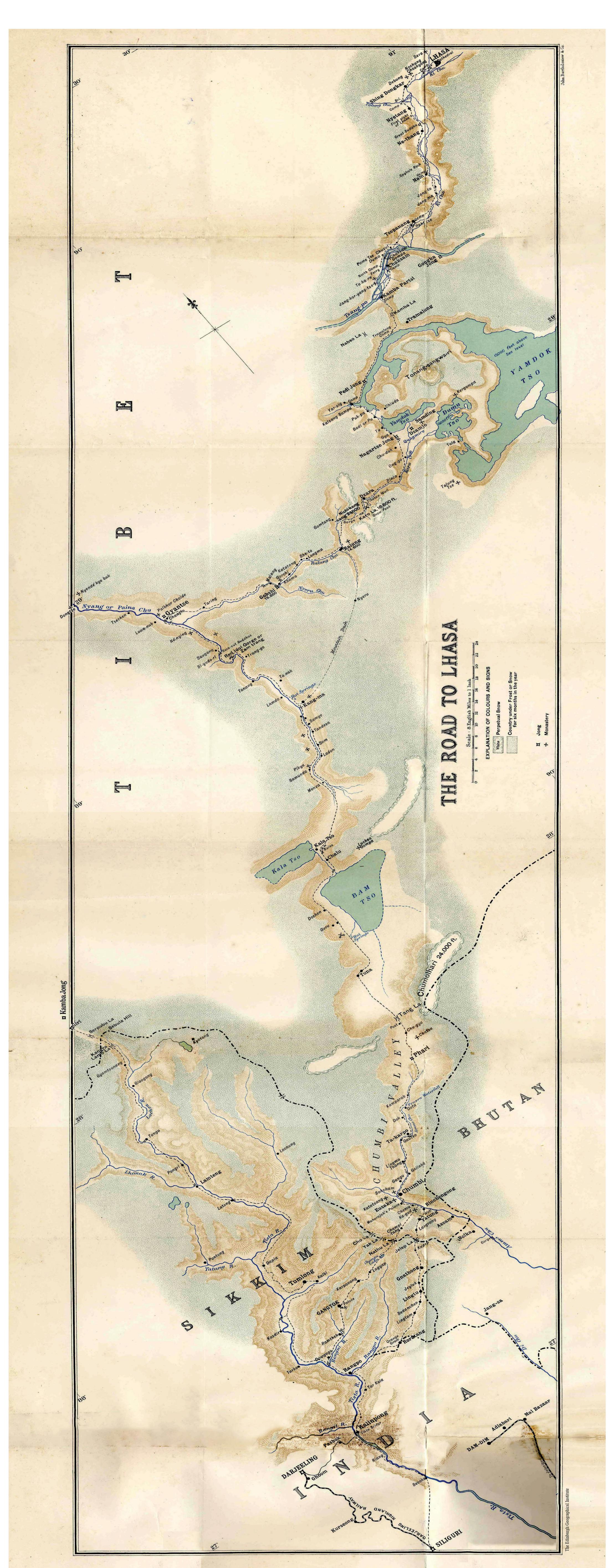
This exhibition has been produced in collaboration with The University of Manchester and National Museums Liverpool.







মুত্তার বৈশ্রী'ন্যমা Road to Lhasa



Courtesy of Jonathan Bracken, UK

(Perceval Landon) ग्रीषान्स्राषापित्र। क्षाणा विषापितः शिवादितः प्राण्यितः र्विषाण्यितः विषाण्यितः विषाण्यितः विषाण्यितः विषाण्यितः विषाण्यितः विषाण्यितः विषाण्या विषापितः विषाण्या विषाण्या विषापितः विषाण्या विषापितः विषाण्या विषापितः विषाण्या विषापितः विषाण्या विषाण्या विषापितः विषाण्या विषापितः विषाण्या विषापितः विषाण्या विषापितः विषाण्या विषापितः विषाण्या विषाण्या विषापितः विषापितः विषाण्या विषापितः विषापितः विषाण्या विषापितः व

नर्गेद्र'यथे'देन'देथे'वर'नर्गेद्रा This map shows the route taken by the British during the Mission to Tibet. It was

originally published in 1905 in Perceval Landon's Lhasa, a British account of the

Mission to Tibet.

The British in Tibet

श्चेत्रः द्रात्त्र्यान्त्र्यः श्चेत्रः श्चेत्रः त्रात्त्रः श्चेत्रः श्चेत्रः श्चेत्रः त्रात्त्रः श्चेत्रः श्चेत श्चेत्रः द्रात्त्रः विश्वेतः श्चेतः श्चेतः

When British troops crossed the border between British controlled India and Tibet the Tibetans repeatedly asking them to leave. The British wanted to negotiate a new trade deal, but the Tibetans refused. As a result British troops marched further and further into Tibet. In 1903 they went no further than Khamba Dzong, but in 1904 the British returned determined to get what they wanted. By August 1904 they had reached Lhasa.



र्चित्रः मुख्यः यात्रुयः मुद्राः विवाः हैवात्रः द्वातः द्वातः विवाः विव

- क्षेत्र-हिते वायापार्ह्न प्राप्त में रेस्ता उत् श्री वार्र वा कुया हो श्री नाया है। प्राया में प्राप्त में प्राप
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- क्षेत्र-त्र्याः स्वर्त्त्र्येत्रः श्राह्म स्वर्त्त्र्येत्रः स्वर्त्त्रः स्वर्त्त्रः स्वर्त्त्रः स्वर्त्त्रः स्वर्त्त्रः स्वर्त्त्रः स्वर्त्त्रः स्वर्त्त्रः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्वः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्वः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स

स्र-रेशःवाववःक्षरःसरःवि:८वाःवीशःग्रदःक्षेवःहेशःवेदःवदःवर्षवःवर्ष्यःचेदःक्ष्यःववशःक्ष्यःवादःचुदःनःकःवशःर्ध्यःयश र्ष्व्रवःयःद्वता



यग'रे'र्ह्स्टर्रु'क्षेत्र'हेते'न्यग'न्धुरःर्बेन्'गुर'ग्री'क्ष्य'प'तिन्र'ग्विग्याके'क्षेत्र'हेते'र्व्यन्य्या'र्यते'र्द्व्यम्पर्वेन्'क्षेत्र'ग्रीत्र'र्ह्येन्'याहेत्'व्याहेत्।

This panoramic photograph of the British camp at Phari Dzong shows the vast numbers of people and animals involved in the Mission.

The Tibetan, Chinese and British sources that record the Mission to Tibet all record different versions of events. Despite this we know a number of things:

- The British made camp at Khamba Dzong, Phari Dzong, Tuna, Karo La, Gyantse, Nagartse, and Pethi Dzong.
- The British killed and wounded many hundreds of Tibetan soldiers at Chumi Shonko near Tuna in March 1904 (known as Guru in English) and many more died in battle in and around Gyantse between May and July.
- Monasteries and estates were looted and sometimes destroyed as the British tried to take control of important towns and locations. Examples include, Nenying Monastery (looted and destroyed), Tsechen Monastery (looted and destroyed), Gyantse Dzong and Monastery (looted and partially destroyed), Phala Estate (looted and destroyed), Changlo Estate (looted).
- The Tibetans finally agreed to a new treaty with Britain when the troops reached Lhasa. It was signed in the Potala by Ganden Tripa and Colonel Younghusband on 7th September 1904. It was quickly overturned by the British Government; they said Younghusband had made too many demands.

The photographs shown here – like other sources – can only give a partial picture of what happened when the British invaded Tibet.



श्चिंश्चिं गुप्तरंत्रेण

A Visual 'Who's Who'

विगःरेता विगःरेता

The albums include images of the Tibetan, Bhutanese, Nepalese and Chinese officials who negotiated with or for the British. In most cases this was the first time these important figures in 20th century Tibetan history had been photographed. The men stare out from the photograph albums and look straight into the camera's lens suggesting that they have been asked to pose.

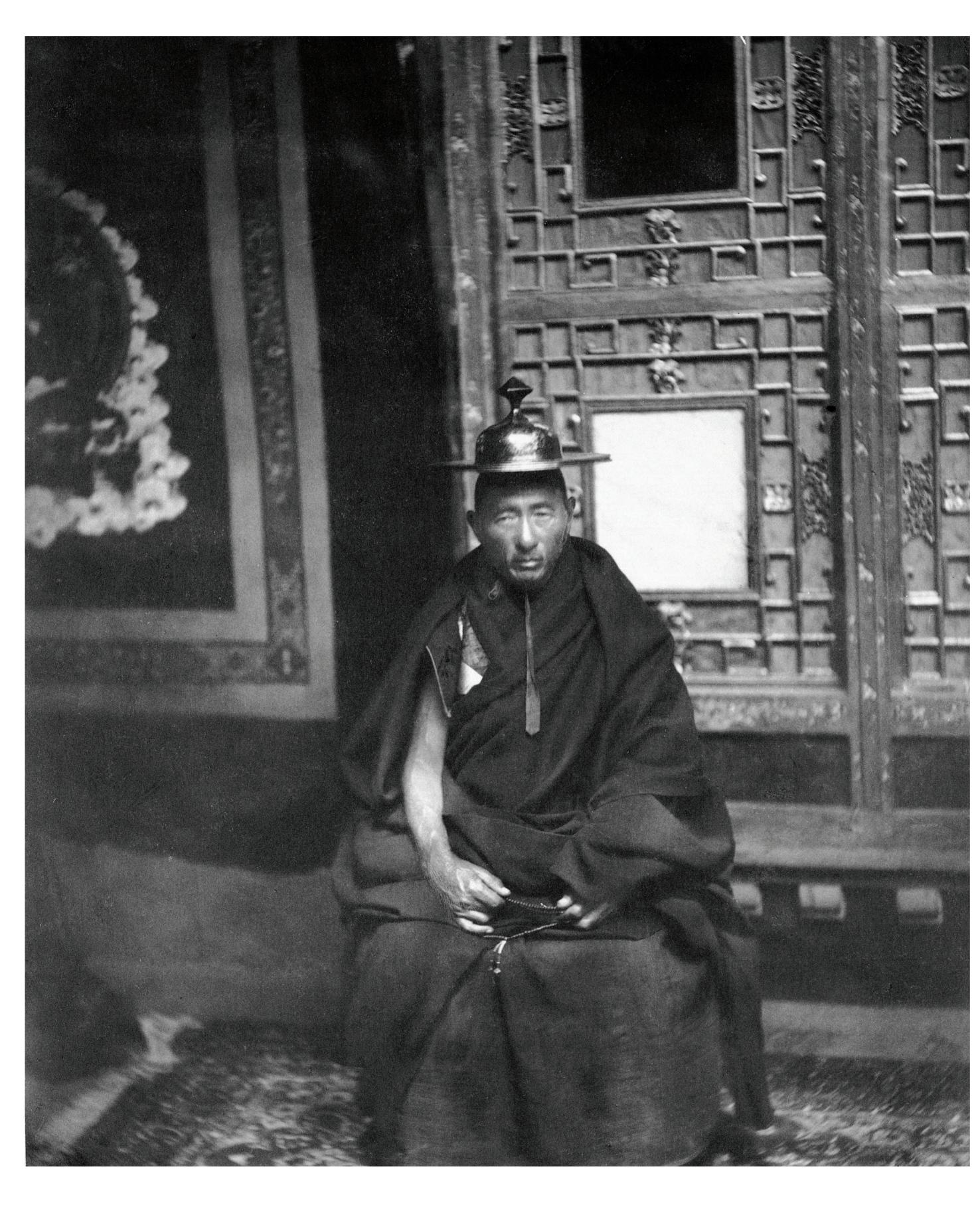




The four Shapés (Cabinet Ministers) were regularly photographed by British officers. Here, Sechung Shapé and Tsarong Shapé are photographed leaving Lhalu House in Lhasa following discussions with Colonel Younghusband, the leader of the British troops. The British took possession of Lhalu House using it as their base while in Lhasa.

भेटा देवे में दर्जे दर्जे के का शेट में अर्थे दर्ज अर्थे प्राप्त के स्थान के स्थान

ष्ट्रेबर्ट्स वित्य के स्वत्य के स्व



श्रव र्वे दिन केट मा भी विषय स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य

The Ganden Tripa, Lobsang Gyeltsen had the difficult task of agreeing and signing the new Anglo-Tibetan treaty with Colonel Younghusband. He was photographed by John Claude White during the final negotiations at Lhalu House.

The British were very anxious to take photographs of these men. Before the British invaded Tibet in 1904 they had only a vague idea who held political and religious power in the country. Once there, they gathered as much information as they could – including photographs - on Tibet's most influential men. They wanted to know who they could trust and who to treat with suspicion.







श्रुपःश्चित्रः श्रितः श्रुवः श्रुव

The Tongsa Penlop – Ugyen Wangchuk –supported the British rather than the Tibetans during the negotiations at Gyantse. These informal photographs show the Tongsa Penlop arriving with his entourage in Dromo.

যাম্ব্রিয়াব্র্মান্ত্র্রিয়াব্র্রা Intelligence Gathering

The photographs taken by John Claude White trace the route of the British troops as they slowly moved from Sikkim to Lhasa. His subjects – bridges, mountain passes, and buildings – were chosen for a reason. He was gathering intelligence. His images of Tibet's infrastructure gave future colonial officers a step by step guide on how to reach Lhasa from India.



क्षेव्रदिरे प्रयामि र्देव्या र्वे प्रथ्ने प्रयामि स्थित स्थापि । यो प्रवास स्थापि । यो प्रवास स्थापि । यो प्रव पर्द्वा मा स्थापि । यो प्रवास स्थाप

The British seized Chaksam Ferry and the boatmen as they marched to Lhasa. The British took many photographs. Without the ferry the Tsangpo formed a natural barrier that could not be crossed without building bridges.

हीरःश्चु'वित्रवाहेत्। त्राःभूं त्री साहेग्रे त्यावाहितः वित्रां त्राः त्रि त्याहेत्। त्राः त्रि त्याहेत्। व्याः त्याहेत्। व्याः त्रि त्याहेत्। व्याः त्यावः व्याः त्यावः व्याः व्याः त्याः व्याः व्य



White also recorded the easiest way to enter buildings. At Nechung Monastery in Lhasa he photographed steps and staircases, doorways and even the guard dogs that could block the route.

White's photographs are spectacular images, but they also reveal what an army had to do if it wanted to invade Tibet. They show the bridges that were crossed, the rivers that were forged, and the mountain passes climbed. His views of valleys and mountain ranges stretching far into the distance also document the routes the Mission did not take. These photographs recorded potential starting points for future imperial missions and explorations.



म्बार्स्ट्रिं क्ष्रिं म्यार्स्ट्रिं म्यार्स

John Claude White photographed Chomolungma while camped at Khamba Dzong. As the highest mountain in the world the British were desperate to climb Chomolungma in order to show their power and reach to the rest of the world.

Young Husband Expedition.indd 6

要のできる。 Gyantse

विन्यने ख्वानित्राची में द्यार्थना से प्राचिता है में निव्याया में मान्याया मान्याय क्रम्या मान्याय माय्याय मान्याय मान्याय माय्याय माय्याय माय्याय माय्याय माय्याय माय माय्याय माय्याय माय्याय माय्याय माय्याय माय्याय माय्याय माय्या

नेव'रे' वेतु'यव' (Henry Newman) ग्रेषा प्यर'हेव'र्'वेव'पित'श्लेषा ही'र्से' १००५

There entered the peaceful valley all the horrors of war – dead and maimed men in the streets and houses, burning villages, death and destruction of all kinds.

Henry Newman in, The Unveiling of Lhasa, 1905



श्रीवार्षित निवार्षित विवार्षित निवार्षित नि

This is one of the most iconic images taken during the Mission to Tibet. It reminds us that the act of pointing a camera can be just as violent as the act of pointing a gun. This is easy to forget in the age of the 'selfie'.

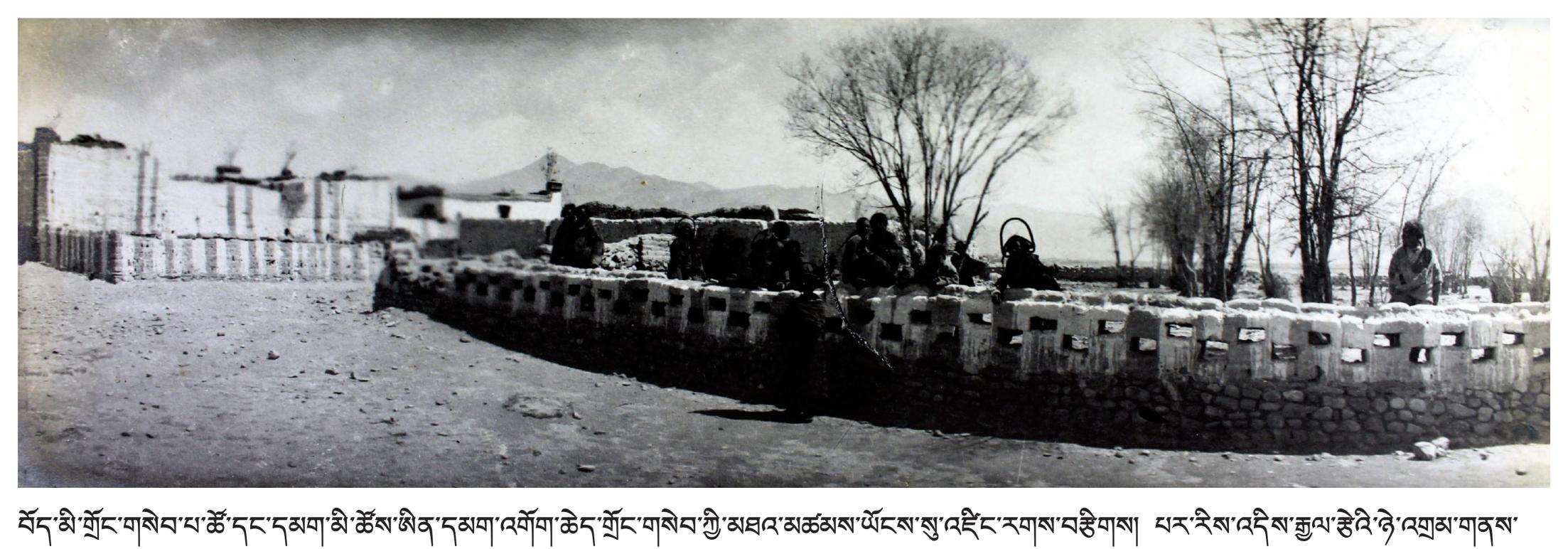
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The photographs taken in Gyantse only offer a glimpse of the devastation caused by the British. They show monks in the monastery running for their lives, fearing that the camera pointed at them is a gun. They also show walls being built to stop British progress, and a Tibetan commander waving a white flag to declare a truce. In some cases, these were the first and last photographs taken of important landmarks before they were destroyed during the British attack.



This photograph of Gyantse Dzong was taken in April 1904. It shows the dzong before it was blown up by the British on 5th July. Between May and July Tibetan and British troops fought a bloody battle. As the British moved closer to capturing the dzong, they looted and destroyed Nenying Monastery, Tsechen Monastery and the Phala estate.

These photographs also help us locate the British camps in Gyantse: first in the grounds of the Changlo estate, then later at Karo La, and below the monastery at Drongtse. They also record the many sightseeing trips the British took before fighting began, including to the Palkor Chode.



हैं द्र्यं व्याप्त प्राप्त प्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्

Negotiations

This was a slow invasion. The Tibetans used delaying tactics to stop the British from moving closer to Lhasa. In some cases the British waited months for Tibetan officials to arrive for negotiations. These long waits gave the British the opportunity to collect plants, kill wild animals for sport or for museum collections, and they explored mountain ranges and valleys. It also offered British men the chance to photograph Tibet.



चलेव र्ल्या इ.य. १८ देव त्यवा ही मावता लटा कर के त्वराव हो क्रिंट गुराव हो त्या हो हो । १८ हेव तक्ष्या हो सावता हो नावता हो नावत

After the fighting at Gyantse the British troops moved closer and closer to Lhasa. This photograph taken on 19th July shows Tibetan officials including, Yuthok Shapé and the Ta Lama in Colonel Younghusband's tent at Nagartse. Their aim was to stop the British marching on Lhasa.

म्यान्त्र १००% प्राप्त स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्था



र्हेव' गा'र्थें'्यी' श'रेगोब' गांध'र्थ्हें ह्रांच्यायर'यर'यर'यं ह्या ह्यायर विकास विकास

Some of the most well known Mission photographs were taken in 1903 by John Claude White while he waited for Tibetan officials to arrive at Khamba Dzong. From there he travelled to Tatsang Nunnery and photographed the nuns wearing woollen wigs, and he also captured rare panoramic images of the Tibetan landscape.



য়ु'वित्रम' हॅव' मा'र्गू'चे' स'हेग्रेम' ध्रेम'सु'वे' मव'व्य' हॅम'र'सेम' (National Geographic) वेष'यते'तृम'नेत'व्द'तुमंद्र'नर्यं द्रिव'त्रे'ते क्रुव'त्वेव'तेर' ध्रेव'यते'र्ग्यक्र्यं क्रुव'सेनेनेत'त्रे क्रुव'त्वेव'तेर' ध्रेव'यते'र्ग्यक्र्यं क्रुव'सेनेनेत'त्रे क्रुव'सेनेनेत'त्रे क्रुव'सेनेनेत'त्रे क्रुव'सेनेनेत'त्रे क्रिव'सेनेत'त्रे क्रुव'सेनेनेत'त्रे क्रुव'सेनेनेत'त्रे क्रुव'सेनेत'त्रे क्रिव'सेनेत'त्रे क्रुव'सेनेत'त्रे क्रुव'सेने

John Claude White recalled his visit to the nunnery in an article for the National Geographic magazine. He described the nuns as, "the dirtiest lot of women I have ever seen". His comments

reflect the racism shown towards Asian people by colonial officers during the British Empire's rule.

号'列 Lhasa

स्य । ट्रे.व्रे.ट्रे.क्ष्यः स्वयः क्रि.क्ष्यः व्यवः क्रि.क्ष्यः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः व्यव भवाः भवाः व्यवः व्यवः व्यवः क्षिः व्यवः व्यव द्याः । ट्रे.व्रे.च्रेटः क्ष्यः व्यवः क्षिः व्यवः द्याः । ट्रे.व्रे.च्रेटः क्ष्यः व्यवः क्षिः व्यवः व

ঘ্ৰমান্ত্ৰ প্ৰথা থাৰ কৈ (Perceval Landon) দ্বীলা ম্বান্ত্ৰ দ্বীলে গ্ৰেণ

We emerged from the dark enclosures of the Cathedral [Jokhang] into the blazing sunlight to find half the population of Lhasa waiting for us in a dense, growling crowd... The first stone came with a crash against the Do-ring [pillar] itself, missing Mr. White's head by a few inches. It was the signal for a score of others.

Lhasa by Perceval Landon, 1905

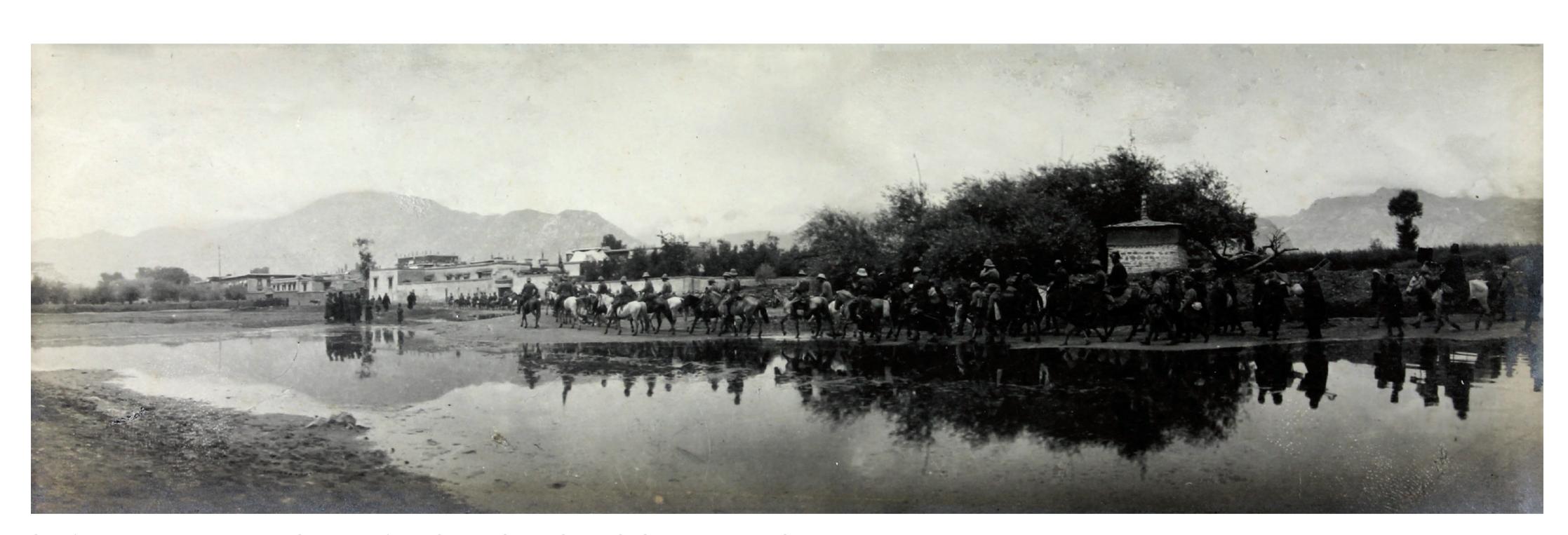


स्यतः इयाय हैं। यद वी अपुत्री स्रे ने ग्रे या

"View in Lhassa. Looking towards the Jo Khang." Photograph by John Claude White.

त्रश्चरः त्रम्वरः प्रचारः विषयः विष

The British did not receive a warm welcome in Lhasa. Stories of massacres and destruction from Chumi Shonko and Gyantse were already circulating in the streets before they arrived. As a result the British were greeted with suspicion and unease when they marched into the city. Some of the photographs show how Tibetans reacted to their unwelcome guests.



स्विन्द्रियात् स्वर्त्त स्वर् स्वर्त्त स्वर्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त्त स्वर्त्त

When the British reached Lhasa they visited the city's bazaars, monasteries and temples, but the Tibetans resisted their presence with acts of protest. They gathered outside temples in case the British tried to loot sacred statues. They pelted the British with stones to show them they were not welcome and a monk from Sera Monastery was brave enough to enter the British camp and attack a British officer with a sword. The British hung him for his crime. Only a small number of photographs capture this tension. These rare photographs show Tibetans boldly staring at the camera and its British owner. The captions in the photograph albums do not describe the Tibetans who stand in the way of the British.



ह्रेंच, गांभूं ची, संस्ग्रेंचा, संस्ग्रेंचा, संस्ग्रेंचा, संस्थानिय संस्यानिय संस्थानिय संस्थान

John Claude White captioned this photograph, "View from terrace of Drepung Monastery." He did not mention the Tibetans who were watching him very closely.

왕제경'지자'구미

The Lhasa Album

न्यायन्यम्भार्भः यार्ने द्यान्या

John Claude White's Lhasa Album was not just a piece of British intelligence; it was originally made as a gift. During the tense negotiations White photographed the Tibetan, Bhutanese and Chinese officials he met. These men asked White to send them copies of the photographs on his return to India.



क्षु'बदि'पर'देच। क्षु'र्श्नेमब'र्मे'प'धेव'वेट'। वि'ग्लट'मबेर'धेम'र्श्वेब'पदे'पर'अहँद'केव'र्पे'दिन'दम'ऋकेदे'थम'हमब'धेव'प'अ'त्रच् देव'र्मेट'धर'५७८'अर्घे। These large leather bound photograph albums with gold lettering were prestigious gifts. They were also very expensive to produce.

ष्याकेरक्षुं अर्ळव दे या पहेव व्या क्षुं यदे पर देव व्या विष्य विषय के प्रति दें प्रति विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय क्षेव देते प्रया भे पावव अर रें मार्चे प्रेश में प्रेश में प्रेश में प्राप्त मार्थ म येव'र्णेन्। तेव'ग्रामः हेव' गा'र्थे'ग्री' स'नेग्रेष' पम'ने'रव्यापम्य पायाययापम्य प्राप्त स्वाप्त सेन्। वि'पर्य पम्य स्वर्था थेन र्ये भित्र सूचर्या पर स्त्रीया सूर पुर्वा सेंप र्यो र र्ये भेंप्य वित्र प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स् विवाधिवा ध्रिवाबायक्रुंदबा हेवा गार्थेयो। भारेगोबा वबाग्यदार्चेदायीयस्त्रीयवाबायविवयाकेदायरादेवादेवादेवायाया र्चे विवायायाया हवाबार्ख्या नुः श्रुन र्धेन श्रुनबावार कवा श्रुप्तया क्षेन्य स्वाप्त विवान विवा । यस विवास कवा श्रुप्तया ने विदाय विवास विवास विवास विवास किया । यस विवास कवा श्रुप्तया ने विवास श्रुप्त विवास विवास विवास विवास किया । यस विवास कवा श्रुप्तया ने विवास विवास विवास विवास विवास किया । यस विवास कवा श्रुप्तया ने विवास व र्नेन्'शे'र्कें'त्र्गुण्याश्च्रायः शुप्यः सेन्।



प्रा दे प्रविव त्र्युवा वी भ्लार्क्षण विषय प्राप्त का श्रीय श्रीय श्रीय श्रीय श्रीय प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र

White made albums for the 9th Panchen Lama Thupten Chökyi Nyima, Badula (shown here with the Head Monk under the Panchen Lama), the Ganden Tripa Lobsang Gyaltshen, one each for the four Shapés and a copy for the Bhutanese representative the Tongsa Penlop Ugyen Wangchuk. He also created an album for the Chinese Amban Yu Tai.

This might explain why the Lhasa Album does not contain images of death and destruction. Many other British officers photographed dead or injured Tibetans and the looting of important places. John Claude White did not, or could not. His camera equipment was heavy and it took time to set up. It was therefore impossible to take 'action' shots. White also wanted to impress the men he had met in Tibet by giving them lavish photograph albums. Reminding them of the devastation he had helped cause was certainly not the best way to promote oneself.



क्रैट्याधेगात्त्रुर्देवायापर्गेष्ट्रेटायवत्यतेष्ट्रा ग्लुते'म्बें अंभग्रां न्या स्वार्थं स्वर्थं स्वार्थं स्वार्यं स्वार्यं स्वार्यं स्वार्थं स्वार्थं स्वार्थं स्वार्यं स्वार्यं स्वार्यं स्वार्यं स्वर

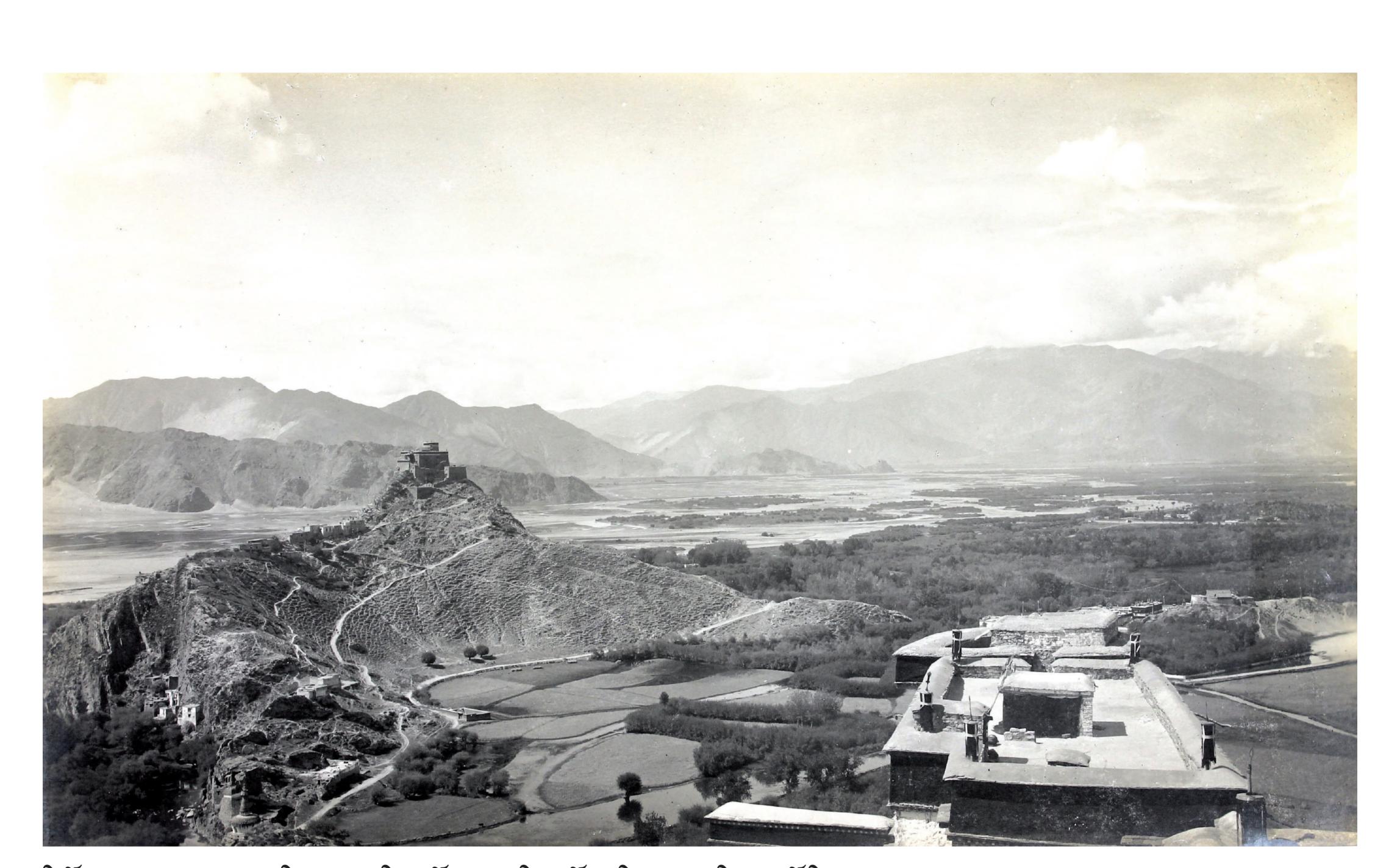
The Shapés were photographed at Lhalu House during the final treaty negotiations.

परश्चे 'इव'हेवा

Photographic Memories

वयायीः तहीयायः भ्रवायः म्हायः त्यादा का याविष्यः य

The photographs in the Lhasa Album record places and things that are no longer there or have changed beyond all recognition. Some were ruined by the British in 1904, while others were destroyed during China's 'Cultural Revolution' in the 1960s and 1970s. More recently, Lhasa has lost many landmarks and sacred sites to Chinese redevelopment projects.

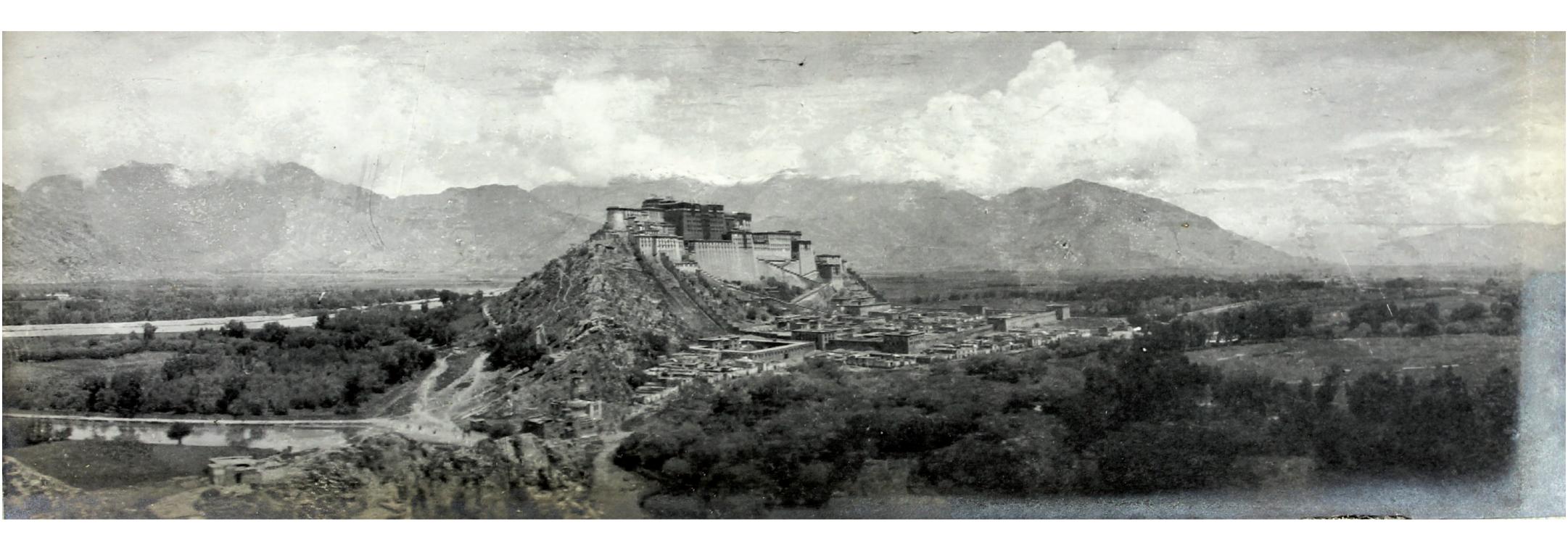


ষ্ট্রি'ঝি' গুণেশে স্থ্র' শ ব্দ'ক্ত্রু'বৃঘ'ঝি'ন্যন্থ্যায় বিষ্ণুশ্বাদী অ'ঘার্চিন'ন্দ্রী ঘ'ন্দিন'ন্দি স্থিত্যা অ'মি' স্থুব্য বিষ্ণু বৃদ্ধান্ত বিষ্ণু বিষ্ণু বৃদ্ধান্ত বিষ্ণু বিষ্ণু বৃদ্ধান্ত বিষ্ণু বিষ্ণু বিষ্ণু বৃদ্ধান্ত বিষ্ণু বিষ্ণু



The Yuthok Bridge with its turquoise roof tiles once stood on the eastern edge of Lhasa. Today, it is a boutique in a busy shopping area of the city.

These photographs now act as memory banks for the Tibetan people. They keep safe a record of Tibet before its occupation in the 1950s by China's People's Liberation Army. The photographs in the Lhasa Albums are bittersweet. They allow us to step back in time - more than 100 years ago - and see what life was like then. Yet, they also mark the moment when Tibet was invaded by the British and when China's interests in Tibet were reawakened.



पर'दि 'श्रु'लें' १९०६ ह्यु' ४ व्रद'क्षु'लार'पक्किप'धेव। पर'दि दे व्रद'क्षु'ला ग्रेंद'श्रिर'स्थर दिन्द' क्रु'ला ग्रेंद'श्रु'ला ग्रेंद'श्रिर'स्थर दिन्द क्रिक्स क्रिक्

통'주씨미'도당기 The Animal Corps

म्यान्ति । यह म्यान्ति । यह म्यान्ति । यह प्रत्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्

खे. ने. स्व. ग्रेव. ने. त्यर (Edmund Candler) ययात्रा ग्रीत्रा महत्र स्व. प्रेट. त्यर हेव. प्रेट. प्रेट. व्यर हेव. व्यर हेव. व्यर हेव. प्रेट. व्यर हेव. व्यर हेव.

Yatung is reached by one of the worst sections of road on the march; one comes across a dead transport mule at almost every zigzag of the descent.

The Unveiling of Lhasa, by Edmund Candler, 1905



पिर्रेश्यितेयाप्तियात्र्रियात्रीयात्रीयात्रीय्वीत्रात्रीय्यात्रीयात्रीय्यात्रियात्री

There were many silent victims of the British Mission to Tibet. Members of the army's 'Animal Corps' died in their thousands from disease, hunger, cold, and poor equipment. However, the dead were not humans, but yaks, bullocks, mules, and ponies.



क्षेत्राभित्रहार्यित्राया ने प्राण्या प्राण्ये प्राणे प्राण्ये प्राणे प्राणे

The ekka, or pony cart was adapted to fit the yak, so it could carry more supplies. In his book, *The Unveiling of Lhasa*, Edmund Candler was certain that, "It was due to the light ekka and that providentially ascetic beast, the yak, that we were able to reach Lhasa."

વાલવા. 4000 ક્ષેવા.વज. 600 ક્ષેવા.વज. 600 ક્ષેત્ર. 6000 ક્ષેત્ર. 600 ક્ષેત્ર. 6000 ક્ષેત્ર 6000 ક્ષેત્ર. 6000 ક્ષેત્ર 6000 ક્ષેત્ર કે 6000 ક્ષેત્ર કે 6000 કે 60000 કે 6000 કે 6000 કે 60000 કે 6000 કે 6000 કે 6000 કે

More than 5,000 yaks marched from Nepal to Sikkim and then to Tibet. Not one survived. Large groups died each day from anthrax, foot and mouth disease, and the heat. Half of the mules and ponies tasked with carrying the army's food and supplies died from starvation or exhaustion. Without these animal recruits the Mission could not have reached Lhasa.



र्च मिया वित्र वित्र

[&]quot;Mules just picketed on arrival in camp below Karo la." Panoramic photograph by John Claude White.

[&]quot;View of Potala from North." Panoramic photograph by John Claude White.