

temple and curious high square Tibetan towers. On the corners at the top of the houses were white stones, perhaps the same as the sacred white stones worshipped by the aborigines farther north near Li-fan T'ung.

Changing his transport to carriers, both men and women, he travelled the next day to Tung-ku, 8730 feet. The going was very rocky and stony and the stream flowed through a deep, narrow gorge in a succession of cascades. Tung-ku was a mixed village of Chinese and Tibetans. The Tibetan storied buildings with towers, some in the village and some perched high on the hill-side, give it a picturesque appearance. The Tibetans Pereira found to be quite friendly. They came out to meet him, and went down on their knees bowing low; and an interested but quiet crowd watched him writing in his room.

Continuing down the Tung-ku valley, which was mostly stony and deep cut, he passed more small villages and houses, and reached Tanpa, 7450 feet and 107 miles from Ta-chien-lu, on January 13 and put up in a small Chinese inn. It is a Hsien city of 150 Chinese families—a straggling little town shut in on all sides by bare mountains. The Tibetans live on the hills outside. There are over three hundred Catholics in and near Tanpa. They were under the charge of Père Hsiung Te-lung, whom Pereira believed to be the only Tibetan priest (Catholic) in the world. He had been a priest for over thirty years and was a nice old man of sixty-six. He had a very bad opinion of Lamas.

Leaving Tanpa on January 15 Pereira followed