

It is not quite clear which of the passes was followed by Goës in crossing the Hindu Kush. Some account of these will be given in a supplementary note at the end of the narrative.¹ Here I will content myself with observing that as the traveller is mentioned to have visited Parwan as well as Charekar, it may seem most probable that he crossed by the Pass of Parwan, which Wood attempted unsuccessfully in 1837. Indeed, if Parwan is correctly placed in the only map I have seen which shows it, (J. Walker's), it would be out of the way of a party going by any other Pass.² From Parwan till he reaches Talikhan on the borders of Badakshan, none of the names given can be positively determined; Calcia and Jalalabad, the most prominent of them,

is taken to show whether the inhabitants are nomads or a stationary people. Ruins, bridges, and villages are also intelligibly designated; so that although the same scale is not preserved throughout, its value, lucidity, and minuteness, are not thereby deteriorated.'"

I may add to the preceding notice that Professor H. H. Wilson, in his remarks on Izzet Ullah's Travels (see J. R. A. S., vii, 294), mentions a Russian officer, Yefremoff, who was last century captured by the Kirghiz, but made his escape, and travelled by Kokand and Kashgar, across Tibet to Calcutta, and so home to St. Petersburg, where he arrived in 1782, and published his travels. Meyendorff, also, in his *Voyage d'Orenbourg à Bokhara*, speaks of the travels of Raphael Danibeg, a noble Georgian, which were translated from his native language into Russian, and printed in 1815. This gentleman travelled from Kashmir to Yarkand, Aksu, Kulja, and Semipalatinsk. The same work contains a route from Semipalatinsk to Kashmir, by a Tajik of Bokhara.

¹ See note I at the end.

² The first notice which Jarrie gives of Goës, after mentioning his departure from Lahore, is that "after going 102 coss, each equal to an Italian mile, he wrote to Pinner from the province of *Gazaria* that he was struggling with severe cold on the passage over mountains covered with snow." The 102 coss must have been estimated from Kabul, not from Lahore, as the passage would literally imply, and the snow mountains of *Gazaria* must have been the Hindu Kush occupied by the *Hazara* tribes; (they are called *Kezareh* by Meyendorff, *Voyage à Bokhara*, p. 140). At present the Hazaras, according to Wood (p. 199), do not extend further east than the Valley of Ghorbund; but Leech's Report on the Passes shows that they are found on the passes immediately above Parwan, and that they formerly extended to the mountains adjoining the Khawak Pass, the most easterly of all. I hope to add a sketch map such as will make Goës's route, and the doubts attending it, more intelligible.