

mountain, called mGon-po-ri. Not far in front of it to the south is situated the lake Ma-p'am and to the west from this lake the little lake Lan-dar-mtso.»

Then he gives some religious legends about Kailas and continues: »To the east from Gañ-ri are situated 'Brog-žad (Dshoshot), Luñ-k'a and other districts.» In Ladak he knows Leh and K'rig-se. He also knows mT'o-ldiñ-gser-k'an (Totling Serkang) in Gu-ge. Near the front side of Gangri he places the district of Ngari Purang, where the temple Shin-Pel-gLing¹ is situated. He correctly observes that east of Purang is a country called kLo-bo-smān-t'an, where Indian tribes predominate, although there are Tibetan tribes as well. In old times the country belonged to Tibet, in his own days to Nepal. Diñ-ri (Tingri) and Sa-skyā-gompa are also known to him. »North of the temple of Sa-skyā, on the bank of the river Tsan-bo and at other places are situated Lha-rtse, Nam-riñ, P'un-ts'og rdson, and other towns.»

He talks of a magnificent snowy range to the north, and on its other side is the sTod-hor aimak. Passing this mountain and some nomad grounds and steppes in which there is no grass, no water, no trees, one comes to the Mohammedan country of Antsian,² and from there, that is to say from the north, nobody can make an invasion in Tibet. »But in olden times, when there was war between the Sa-skyā-pa and 'Bri-guñ-pa, the 'Bri-guñ-pa's brought the Kashgarian army to Sakia across these mountains and, it seems very likely, even now there are to be found independent Mohammedans on the other side of these mountains.»

Tashi-lun-bo, (bKra-sis-lhun-po) where the Banchen-Erdeni (Mongolian translation of Pan-c'en rin-po-c'e, common in Russian books) resides, has 4,000 monks. He gives a description of Lhasa and its surroundings, dGa-ldan, Se-ra, 'Bras-spūns, Gyañ-rtse, Yar-'brog-mts'o, dPa-sde rdson.

»North of dBus-gTsañ (Ü-tsañ) is situated the great country of the nomads, in which the four great northern tribes wander about: namely Nags-ts'an, gNam-ru, Nag-c'u, and Yañs-pa-can; who, however, are also called Hor, but they are Tibetans . . . In that country is situated the lake Namtsochugmo; one of the four stormy, snowy mountains, gÑan-c'en-t'an-lhai-gañs-ri — and some other interesting places.» Again he crosses the Tsañ-po and describes rTse-t'an, Jar-luñ etc. Only *en passant* he mentions Sa-dga, which Vasiliev identifies with Sa-skyā, but which more likely is meant to be Saka-dsong. Finally he describes Konbo and goes on to K'am, Li-t'an, sKu'bum, Si-liñ Kōkō-nōr etc. There is a good deal of other geographical matter in his account, which is not easy to make out, and I have quoted from Vasiliev's translation only such places which are of special interest to us.

It is not surprising that the Manasarovar, as being the object of so many pilgrims' journeys should attract the attention of Minchul Khutuktu as well. But he has not much to say of the lake. The spring in its neighbourhood, which he called

¹ Sibling or Shibeling-gompa.

² This Vasiliev translates with Kokan, although Andishan seems to be more probable.