

were necessary for taking us from Yarkand to the little place Tawat or Tibet in the kingdom of Lata or Latak.»

Yefremoff dwelled some 25 days in Leh from where he went on to Kashmir. General Stubendorff tells me that with the name Tawat or Tibet, Yefremoff also understands the whole country in which he now travelled, though he also calls it more specially »Tsang». General Stubendorff also believes, and rightly so, that the high mountain Yefremoff mentions is the Kara-korum Pass.

In a long series of chapters Yefremoff describes Tawat, dealing especially with the inhabitants and only briefly with the geography. The titles of the chapters are: (1). Description of Tawat or Tibet (where only the names of some provinces and neighbouring borderlands are mentioned). (2). The mountains (very short and only giving the names of two mountains: Langur and the highest of all, Kambala); it is curious that he only knows the mountains mentioned by the Capuchine missionaries on their journeys to and from Lhasa! (3). Animals. (4). Minerals. (5). The people and their religion. (6). The baptism. (7). The wedding ceremonies. (8). The burial. (9). The faith. (10). The great holiness, corresponding to the holiness of Dalai Lama, living on one of the islands in the lake Polte or Yamdzo or Yamiso.

Of geographical interest is the following passage: »Tibet or Tawat is a Mongolian name. The Chinese call the country Tufan or Sitsang; the inhabitants of the country use the expression Kiang, whereby the northern part, which borders to Hindustan, is called Butan, and the southern has the special name Tibet — the upper part of which is Doklo and the lower Pü. Some years ago Tibet was divided into three parts: an upper, a central and a lower. The upper Tibet is the country of Ngari, which by the gods has been called the country of the elephants; Central Tibet containing the provinces Tsang, U and Kieng, was by the gods called the country of the apes, and finally lower Tibet with the provinces of Takbo, Kongbo and Kang, has got the name of the 'country of Prasrinma'. In the east Tibet borders to China, in the south to Hindustan, Ava and other regions beyond the Ganges; in the west to Kashmir and Nepal, and in the north it is the great desert Shamo, which separates Tibet from Lille Bokhary.»¹

From Kashmir Yefremoff travelled to several places, as Delhi, Lucknow, Benares and Calcutta. Finally he crossed the Indian Ocean in two months and six days,

¹ Professor H. H. WILSON who published MIR IZZET ULLAH'S narrative having stated that this pioneer's route lies between Leh and Yarkand, adds: »It seems probable, indeed, that a Russian officer preceded our traveller; the circumstances under which this occurred are thus described in the 26th. Number of the *Journal Asiatique*: 'In 1774, a subaltern officer of the Neugorod regiment of infantry, named Yefremof, was carried off from his post by the Kirghizes, and conveyed into Bokhara. The Atalik appointed him inspector of his seraglio, and afterwards obliged him to render military service, in which he rose to the rank of Yuz bashi, or captain of cavalry. Yefremof accompanied the troops of the Atalik in different expeditions to Samarkand, Mawra, and Khiwa. From thence he escaped to Kokend, Kashgar, and Yarkand, and penetrating across Tibet, made his way to Calcutta, from which