

## Tíbet.

This is the name now employed by Europeans to designate the longitudinal valley lying between the Himálaya and the Karakorúm, which is drained on the east by the Dihóng (by mistake sometimes called the Brahmapútra), and on the west by the river-system of the Indus and Sátlej.

Ritter, Cunningham, and recently Köppen,<sup>1</sup> have collected several of the older modes of spelling Tíbet. Marco Polo writes Thebeth, Simeon Sethi<sup>2</sup> gives it *Tounát*; the Arabian annalists, Abu Zaid Al Hasan in the year 915 A.D., Ibn Haukal in about 950, Abu Richan in 1030, and Edrisi in 1154, write Ti-bat. In the Chinese description of Tíbet, translated by Klaproth,<sup>3</sup> it is said that a victorious chief who founded a powerful empire in Tíbet (about 630 A.D.), called it Thu-pho, or Thu-fa, a name which Chinese historiographers have changed into Thou-fan. In Mongolian this country is called Tubed, the vowel *u* having a sound between the *u* as we use it, and the French *u* in *tu*; the same sound also exists in the Swedish language. In Kalmúki the name sounds Töböd.<sup>4</sup> The names Tobbat and Töbot are incorrect, as Schiefner has shown, who also has made evident,<sup>5</sup> that the word Tíbet, or its modifications in use, are to be derived from the Tibetan words thub ཐུབ and phod ཕོད, which have both the meaning of *to be able, to have strength, to dare*; they have been combined for the purpose of increasing the power of their meaning.

The name now in use in Tibetan, besides several descriptive designations,<sup>6</sup> is Bod, Bod-yul, (yul, *country*), decidedly a softer form of phod. To the Tibetans themselves Tíbet is now a foreign word. In the districts bordering on the British dominions they have learned it from English, but in Bálti the natives say that the Mussálmáns are considered to have introduced it long before Europeans visited the country.

Tiloknáth, or Triloknáth, in Chámha,

Lat. 32°, Long. 76° . . . . . تلوك ناتھ Hind., properly त्रिलोकनाथ Sanskr.

"*Lord of the three worlds.*" Particularly an epithet of Síva.

Típpera, properly Tripúra, in Bengál, Lat. 23°, Long. 91° . . . त्रिपुर Sanskr.

"*Three towns.*"

<sup>1</sup> Ritter, "Erdkunde von Asien," Vol. III., p. 177; Cunningham, "Ladák," p. 19; Köppen, "Die Religion des Buddha," Vol. II., p. 41.

<sup>2</sup> "De Alimentor. Facultate." Edit. Paris., p. 70.—According to Thomas's most interesting report, "On Marco Polo, from a Cod. Ital. Monacensis," Sitzungsberichte der baier. Acad., p. 261-70, *Tubet* is also found in Marco Polo, who calls it, however, "una citta chel gran chane ghuasto per ghuerra."

<sup>3</sup> Klaproth, "Nouveau Journal Asiatique," Vol. IV., p. 106. Compare "Asia polyglotta," p. 343.

<sup>4</sup> Also I. J. Schmidt writes it so in his "Forschungen im Gebiete der älteren Bildungsgeschichte der Völker Mittelasiens." Petersburg 1824.

<sup>5</sup> "Mélanges Asiatiques de St. Petersburg," Vol. I., p. 332, note.

<sup>6</sup> Such descriptive designations for Tíbet are: Kha-va-chan-gyi-yul, *the land full of snow, q. v.*; gangs-ri'i-khrod, *an assemblage of snowy tracts*; gangs-ri'i-ljongs, *a tract of icy or snowy mountains*; sa-yi-lte-va, *the navel (the centre) of the earth.*