in P. H. Pott’s *Introduction to the Tibetan Collection of the National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden* (Leiden, 1951), pp. 133–165 and a book by Peter Richardus, *The Dutch Orientalist Johan van Manen. His Life and Work*. Leiden, 1989. Van Manen’s few contributions to Tibetan studies are largely based on information given by Tibetan assistants, and, however useful the materials collected by them may be, it perhaps does not entirely justify great claims for van Manen’s scholarship. The book by Richardus contains a bibliography of van Manen’s publications which does not mention an article on the name of the Kangchen Junga mentioned by Pott, *op. cit.*, p. 158, n. 36, and published in *Himalayan Journal IV*, 1932, pp. 198–214 which I have not been able to consult.

Cüppers and Sørensen have rendered a great service to Tibetan studies by publishing this collection of proverbs and sayings and we look forward to further volumes which they plan to publish.

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The publication of Hugh Richardson’s writings will be welcomed by all those who are interested in Tibet, be they professional Tibetologists or not. Michael Aris included only one of his books, his *Tibetan Precis*, published in 1945, for official use only. According to Aris, of the fifty copies said to have been printed, only three have survived. It details the relations of the British and Chinese with Tibet. The first chapter briefly deals with the period to the end of the XIXth century. The period from the Lhasa expedition in 1904 to 1945 is treated in great detail and is an important source for the history of Tibet. Among the books listed by Aris (p. viii, n. 7) is the *Richardson Paper [sic] Contributed to the Bulletin of Tibetology, 1965–1992* (Gangtok, 1993). However, many articles published in the Bulletin of Tibetology are reprinted in this volume. Only one book review is included (Ch. 11). Omitted also are encyclopaedia articles and various ephemera for which Aris refers to the bibliography said to be more or less complete in Aris and Aung Suu Kyim (eds.), *Tibetan Studies in Honour of Hugh Richardson*.
(Warminster, 1980), pp. xii–xv. It is to be hoped that a supplement to it will be published on a future occasion.

The transliteration of Tibetan has been standardized and capitals have been given to the first letters in order to list the proper names in the index according to the English alphabet. Corrections marked by the author have been incorporated and obvious errors rectified. However, the various methods of citation and referencing have been left as they first appeared. This is understandable but it is a pity that the editors have not tried to complete the references to scholars given by Richardson without further precision as, for instance, p. 60: Sir Harold Bailey has identified the Mgar as a branch of the Yüeh-chih people; p. 198: recently a French scholar etc. Not corrected is Richardson’s use of the abbreviations Pell. T. and PT for the author of the Chos-’byung mkhas-pa’i dga’-ston (cf. pp. 90ff.). Misprints are very rare. Page 217 read Inscriptions for Inscrptions and p. 239 read Wissenschaften for Wissenenschaften. On p. 434, line 8 read 1833 for 1883.

It is a pleasure to read Aris’s introduction (pp. iii-xiii) in which he gives a brief account of Richardson’s life and introduces the articles reprinted in this volume. Part 1 “The Royal Period and Later Legends” comprises twenty-seven articles, part 2 “Historical Sites and Inscriptions” nine articles, part 3 “Later History and External Contacts” fifteen articles and part 5 “Testimonies and recollections” fourteen articles. Part 4 comprises the Tibetan Precis. Several articles have not been published before, the most recent being No. 27 presented in St. Antony’s College Oxford in May 1997.

Richardson lived in Tibet in the years 1936–40 and 1946–1950. During his stay Richardson studied inscriptions and visited many monasteries. Of the many photographs made by him 101 are reproduced. Aris points out that they represent only a fraction of the total collection, a unique historical archive standing in urgent need of professional conservation and thorough documentation. Richardson published his first article on Tibetan inscriptions in 1949. Several other articles were published by him in following years. They have all been revised and incorporated in his A Corpus of Early Tibetan Inscriptions (London, 1985). New discoveries have been made in recent years and are discussed by Richardson in several articles. His studies of the Tibetan inscriptions are of fundamental importance for the history of the royal period. Richardson made also important contributions to the study of Tun-huang documents. As can been seen from the articles in Part 3 he did not neglect the later history of Tibet. The articles in Part 5 contain precious recollections of his days in Tibet.