

and Foreign Graphic Systems to a Uniform Orthography in European letters," Berlin, 1855;¹ and further, MAX MÜLLER's "Proposals for a Missionary Alphabet," London, 1855; and WILSON's preface to his "Glossary of Revenue and Judicial Terms," London, 1855.

For India more particularly the various researches of Mr. B. H. HODGSON are to be mentioned, to which I have to add various personal communications on natural history as well as on ethnography, during my stay in Sikkim. The most recent articles of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science I have quoted above; I add CALDWELL's "Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian and Southern Indian Family of Languages;" and EASTWICK's "Handbook of India," London, 1859, a model of careful and accurate transliteration.²

For Tibet I have consulted the well-known general works:—CSOMA DE KÖRÖS: "Grammar of Tibetan language," Calcutta, 1834; and "Dictionary," Calcutta, 1834: J. S. SCHMIDT: "Grammatik der tibetanischen Sprache," St. Petersburg, 1839; and "Tibetisch-deutsches Wörterbuch," St. Petersburg, 1841: SCHIEFNER "Tibetanische Studien," in the "Mélanges Asiatiques de St. Petersburg," Vol. I., pp. 324-94. Professor SCHIEFNER of St. Petersburg gave me, besides, many details in answer to questions personally addressed to him. HODGSON's papers on the colonization, commerce, and physical geography of the Himalaya mountains, in the "Selections from the Records of the Government of India," No. XXVII., Calcutta 1857, contain, in the comparative vocabulary, many most interesting examples of the difference between the Tibetan language as written and as spoken.

The following extract from WILSON's Glossary, p. 7, illustrates the respective use of JONES's and GILCHRIST's systems in some of the principal works on Indian philology. "JONES's system was followed by COLEBROOKE, prevails in the Asiatic Researches, and in the Journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and of the Royal Society. It was used modified by Sir CHARLES WILKINS, in his edition of 'RICHARDSON's Persian Dictionary,' and in 'SHAKESPEARE's Hindostáni Dictionary;' nearly unaltered in 'ROTTLER's Tamil,' 'CAMPBELL's Telugu,' and 'BAILEY's Malayalam Dictionaries;' and in a mixed form in 'REEVES' Karnata Dictionary.' Major MOLESWORTH, in his

¹ The important work of Professor LEPSIUS also contains a very detailed account of previous propositions.

² Amongst the maps the most important for us were TASSIN's native Indian maps; of those published in Germany we particularly mention, for careful spelling, those by LASSEN, KIEPERT, and PETERMANN.