The origin of the Newark Museum's outstanding collection of Tibetan Art dates back to 1910, when a group of items gathered by Dr. Albert L. Shelton in Eastern Tibet was acquired by the Museum. Since that time, further additions by gift and purchase have made the Museum's Tibetan collection among the best and most inclusive in the western world. As well, we have amassed a pictorial archive of over 1,000 photographs illustrating the land and its people—an invaluable record of a way of life that has, perhaps, disappeared forever.

The collection itself has been documented in a recently completed five-volume catalogue. The present publication, in conjunction with the first major exhibition of our Tibetan collection in twenty years, is concerned with the little-known story of the Westerners who have succeeded in penetrating the barriers of Tibet, a land forbidden to outsiders throughout its history.

Mrs. Barbara Lipton, Museum Librarian, has prepared a chronological chart and an annotated bibliography tracing the experiences of these intrepid western explorers, missionaries and adventurers.

Miss Valrae Reynolds, Curator of the Oriental Collections, has selected a group of photographs taken by Dr. Albert L. Shelton and has written a short summary of his life in Eastern Tibet. With informative captions the photographs bring to our readers a visual impact of this strange, inaccessible land and provide a background of information that enhances the objects in our collection.

SAMUEL C. MILLER, Director
Tibet has intrigued and interested Westerners for hundreds of years, perhaps because of its reputation as the seat of oriental magic and mystery and the exoticism of its culture, perhaps because of its physical inaccessibility, and perhaps especially because Tibet has historically interdicted access to outsiders. Despite formidable obstacles, however, foreigners in small numbers have made their way to the Forbidden Land over the centuries and have left invaluable written and pictorial records which were the western world's only introduction to the land and its people.

Tibet proper (or Greater Tibet) is largely situated on a high windswept plateau north of the Himalayas. The climate is mostly cold and dry and vegetation is sparse, despite the fact that it runs along the same latitudes as North Africa and Mexico. Geographically, it divides naturally into three parts:

1) the northern plateau, called the Chang Tang, average altitude of about 16,000 feet above sea level with higher mountains,
2) valleys running parallel to the southern edge of the northern plateau and extending in an easterly direction, about 10,000 feet high,
3) valleys and mountains in the east between the Chang Tang and the Chinese frontier running north and south, dropping down to 6,000 feet above sea level, and having a higher annual rainfall than the other areas.

The Chang Tang has a small nomadic population; permanent settlements exist in the other two regions of Tibet. In addition to Tibet proper, ethnographic Tibet includes parts of western China to the east, Ladakh and Baltistan to the west, and portions of the population of Bhutan and Sikkim to the south. The people are largely of Mongoloid origin with some Caucasian strain in the eastern highlands; their language belongs to the same linguistic family as Burmese.

Tibet was never eager to admit foreigners to its territory, thus avoiding exposure of its population to both an alien religion and a more materialistic culture. The official policy of exclusion hardened in the early 18th century when Chinese
influence under its Manchu rulers became stronger, and was quite strictly en-
forced by the Tibetan government and the lamaseries. Nevertheless, Westerners
in small numbers managed to penetrate the physical, cultural and political
barriers, sometimes openly and sometimes in disguise.

The first recorded western visitors to Tibet were Catholic priests beginning in
the 14th century, who were drawn there by rumors and tales of Christian settle-
ments in the Orient and by the legend of a great Christian warrior and religious
leader, Prester John. They hoped to find a fertile field for sowing the Christian
faith among the native populations but, although the Jesuits and the Capuchins
both established Missions in the 17th and 18th centuries and were met with a
relatively warm reception for a while, they made only a handful of religious
converts and were eventually forced to leave.

The next group of Westerners to penetrate Tibet were Englishmen sent by
Warren Hastings, the Governor General of India, in the late 18th and early 19th
centuries, in an attempt to establish trade relations. As well, the English trained
Indian nationals as spies and surveyors who were sent in disguise to map the
lands to the north, the British being wary of possible Russian expansion.

In the early 1900's, a British military expedition under Colonel Younghusband
pushed its way into Lhasa and effected the Treaty of 1908 under which
the Tibetans guaranteed to grant entrance of Europeans into Tibet,
a guarantee not always kept. In the early 20th century, a much larger number of
Europeans visited and lived in Tibet, although the Tibetan government continued
to keep a careful check on all travelers and Lhasa was still the "Forbidden City."
With the Chinese invasion of 1950, Tibet's frontiers were once again closed.

Throughout the years, however, there has been a trickle of intrepid advent-
urers and explorers who made their way into Tibet under the most adverse and
sometimes dangerous conditions. Some of these emerged to tell their tales, and
others lost their lives or disappeared in the vastness of the Tibetan land.

The following publication attempts to follow the story of these western travel-
ers in general, and one, Dr. Albert L. Shelton, in particular. We cannot claim to
be exhaustive in our coverage as there are undoubtedly men and women who
did not leave a visible record of their experiences. What emerges, however, is
a monument to man's courage and sense of curiosity and high adventure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates in Tibet</th>
<th>Travelers</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>Where Traveled</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Main Bibliographic References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1879-1883</td>
<td>DAS, SARAT CHANDRA</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Tashilhunpo, Lhasa</td>
<td>A scholarly Bengali schoolmaster, headmaster of a school in Darjeeling. Das was believed to have been the prototype of Bulu Harree Chunder Mookerjee in Kipling's &quot;Kim.&quot;</td>
<td>bibilography #22-#24 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879-1883</td>
<td>PRIEVALSKI, NICHOLAS MIKHAILOVICH</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Across northern Tibet</td>
<td>Of four Central Asian expeditions, his 3rd and 4th explored northern Tibet, but he was turned away from entering Lhasa.</td>
<td>Bibliography #20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>BONVALOT, GABRIEL</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Across Tibet, from northwest to southeast</td>
<td>Undisguised in any way, they refused to obey the Chinese and turn back, and they were finally given permission to continue their trip.</td>
<td>Bibliography #10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890-1891</td>
<td>BOWER, CAPTAIN HAMILTON</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Across Tibet, from northwest to southeast</td>
<td>Covered about 800 miles of previously unexplored land.</td>
<td>Bibliography #11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899-1892</td>
<td>ROCKHILL, WILLIAM WOODVILLE</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Across Tibet, from northwest to southeast</td>
<td>Rockhill, a great scholar, made a lifelong study of Tibet. He was former secretary of the U.S. Legation to Peking.</td>
<td>Bibliography #85, #86, #87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891-1894</td>
<td>DUTREUIL DE RHINS, HENRY</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Eastern Tibet, almost to Lhasa</td>
<td>Dutreuil de Rhins was murdered by hostile villagers in eastern Tibet in June, 1894.</td>
<td>Bibliography #44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892-1893</td>
<td>TAYLOR, ANNIE</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>From China, almost to Lhasa</td>
<td>Annie Taylor was the first woman traveler to enter Tibet. 36 years old, she spent 7 months there, practically alone.</td>
<td>Bibliography #16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1895-1910</td>
<td>MEDIN, SVEN ANDERS</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Throughout Tibet and Central Asia</td>
<td>One of the greatest adventurers and explorers of the 19th and 20th centuries. Tried to enter Lhasa in disguise as a Mongolian in 1901, but was turned back.</td>
<td>Bibliography #49-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895-1899</td>
<td>RAINHART, DR. SUSIE CARSON</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Eastern Tibet</td>
<td>Peter Rainhart disappeared and was presumably killed while seeking aid from the natives in eastern Tibet. Their child had died previously and was buried in Tibet. Susie Rainhart later became a member of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society and remained.</td>
<td>Bibliography #84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897, 1899</td>
<td>LANDOR, ARNOLD HENRY SAVAGE</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Southern Tibet</td>
<td>His 1897 trip resulted in his capture and torture by Tibetans before he was finally rescued and expelled.</td>
<td>Bibliography #92, #93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903-1904</td>
<td>YOUNGHUSBAND, COL. FRANCIS</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>From India to Lhasa</td>
<td>The British military expedition was mounted to secure rights to trade with Tibet and to guard British India's flanks against Russian expansion. The Tibetans, who had put their faith in charms against guns, were soundly beaten in military encounters.</td>
<td>Bibliography #112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903-1904</td>
<td>LANDON, PERCEVAL</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>From India to Lhasa</td>
<td>A journalist for the London &quot;Times&quot; who accompanied the Younghusband Mission.</td>
<td>Bibliography #61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates in Tibet</td>
<td>Travelers</td>
<td>Country of Origin</td>
<td>Where Traveled</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Main Bibliographic References</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903-1932</td>
<td>Foreign Christian Missionary Society, In 1920, became the United Christian Missionary Society</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Batang</td>
<td>Shelton and MacLeod were instrumental in building up the Newark Museum's superb collection of Tibetan objects and photographs from the private collections they had accumulated during their years spent in Tibet.</td>
<td>Bibliography #93-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903-1905</td>
<td>MOYES, MR. &amp; MRS. SUSIE RINHART</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Batang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903-1922</td>
<td>SHELTON, MR. &amp; MRS. ALBERT L</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Batang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908-1909</td>
<td>LOFTIS, DR. ZENAS</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Batang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917-1927</td>
<td>MAC LEOD, MR. &amp; MRS. RODERICK</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Batang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-1932</td>
<td>DUNCAN, MR. &amp; MRS. MARION H and others</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Batang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904-1921</td>
<td>BELL, SIR CHARLES ALFRED</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Southern Tibet, Lhasa</td>
<td>Bell, British political representative in Tibet, Bhutan and Sikkim, was in charge of a diplomatic mission to Lhasa in 1920-21.</td>
<td>Bibliography #6, #7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1930-1940</td>
<td>WARD, FRANCIS KINGDON</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Mainly eastern Tibet</td>
<td>A great natural scientist, Ward made several trips to Tibet in the first third of the 20th century and did invaluable work recording the flora and geography of the region.</td>
<td>Bibliography #104-108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1911-1945</td>
<td>DAVID-NEEL, ALEXANDRA</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Many regions, Lhasa</td>
<td>Mme. David-Neel, a student of Buddhism, and herself initiated as a Buddhist lama, spent most of her life in the Orient.</td>
<td>Bibliography #25-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1938</td>
<td>TEICHMAN, SIR ERIC</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Eastern Tibet</td>
<td>Politically sophisticated. Teichman was a British Consular official.</td>
<td>Bibliography #97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-1948</td>
<td>TUCCI, GIUSEPPE</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Many areas of Tibet</td>
<td>Tucci, a great authority on Tibet and Tibetan art, made 8 trips to the area.</td>
<td>Bibliography #100-101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930, 1935, 1937</td>
<td>CUTTING, C. SUYDAM</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>To Lhasa twice</td>
<td>Cutting maintained correspondence with the 13th and 14th Dalai Lamas. His 1935 expedition was sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History. He was invited to return to Lhasa in 1917 with Mrs. Cutting.</td>
<td>Bibliography #21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>VERNAY, ARTHUR</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>To Lhasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>CUTTING, MRS. C. SUYDAM</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>To Lhasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-1935</td>
<td>KEVALL, MR. AND MRS. ROBERT BRAINERO</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Northeastern Tibet</td>
<td>Ekvall and his family lived in a monastery and among the nomadic tribes, living as the people themselves did!</td>
<td>Bibliography #14-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-1941</td>
<td>CHAPMAN, FREDERICK SPENCER GOULD, B.J.</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>To Lhasa</td>
<td>Accompanied Gould, Head of Mission to Lhasa as his private secretary.</td>
<td>Bibliography #17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>RIFIENCOURT, ANAUR FREDY DE</td>
<td>England?</td>
<td>From India to Lhasa</td>
<td>A journalist and student of world politics, he wanted to investigate the influence of religion and mysticism on politics in the Orient.</td>
<td>Bibliography #84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>THOMAS, LOWELL</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>To Lhasa</td>
<td>Lowell Thomas and his son made radio broadcasts from Lhasa, where they were invited to publicize Tibet's losing struggle for independence from China.</td>
<td>Bibliography #99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>THOMAS, LOWELL JR</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>To Lhasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Chinese and Tibetan porters carrying a litter over a rocky pass. The use of litters was more common in China than in Tibet where men and women either rode horses, mules or yaks, or walked. This photo may record the Sheltons' first journey from the interior of China. The mist-shrouded peaks in the background are beautifully suggestive of a Chinese landscape painting. "Mountains, mountains everywhere. Two high passes; at least they seem high to Kansas people. At the foot are ferns, flowers, bamboo, and summer weather; at the top snow and the wind blowing a hurricane. Tops were carried off the chairs, and the bearers were afraid to speak, for fear of arousing the wind-devil, who was supposed to lodge somewhere on that mountain. He didn't seem to need rousing, but acted as if he and all his family were awake." (Mrs. Shelton's comments on crossing into Tibet in 1904 from Sunshine and Shadow, p. 37.)
WESTERNERS IN TIBET 1327-1950:  
a selected annotated bibliography

The following bibliography cannot claim to be exhaustive of the subject. It has been prepared according to the following criteria:

1. Only material originally written in or translated into English (with three exceptions) and in book form has been included;
2. Only books written by Westerners, with the exception of several works by the so-called Indian “pundits” who were working directly under the British, are included;
3. Books relating solely to mountain climbing expeditions are excluded;
4. Books listed are for the most part primary sources, written by the travelers themselves, the only exceptions being several particularly notable works dealing with the subject.

The Newark Museum would welcome any suitable additions to this bibliography from readers.

BARBARA LIPTON  
Librarian
*Book is available in Newark Museum library
**Book is secondary source of particular interest

   Ahmad lived in Leh, Ladakh, from 1894-1897, practicing medicine. He wanted to refute the “find” by Notovitch, a Russian, of a hither-to unknown manuscript of a Tibetan version of the life of Christ between the ages of 12 and 30.


   Contains a section on the early European travelers to Tibet as well as a general account of Tibet and bibliographical references to European books of the time on Tibet and Central Asia.

   Bailey spent 3-1/2 years in Tibet as a trade agent after having accompanied the Young-Husband Mission. Went on a geographical expedition in 1911 to trace the outlet of the Tsangpo river.

   Traveled with Capt. Morshead on a geographical mapping and surveying expedition.

   Excellent account of former British political representative in Tibet, Bhutan and Sikkim describing people, customs and everyday lives.

   Historical survey of Tibetan history and politics from British point of view. Description of the Dalai Lama.

   A description of modern Tibet by American who was initiated there as a Buddhist monk.

   Tale of a lady missionary.

    Was accompanied by Prince Henry d’Orléans and Father Dedeken on a trip across Tibet in 1890. Somewhat patronizing but interesting description.

    Matter-of-fact style describing a trip made in 1891-92 accompanied by Dr. Thorold of the Indian Medical Service and Atma Ram, a sub-surveyor.

    Student of Buddhism who lived in the region around 1936.


Very good, scholarly, documented presentation of British missions to open trade with Tibet.


Impressions of a journalist, member of the British expedition to Lhasa in 1904.


Annie Taylor entered Tibet through China in 1892-93 without a companion and penetrated almost to Lhasa. A missionary, she kept a shop and lived in Yatung on the Tibetan border for many years. A story of great human interest.


Accompanied B.J. Gould, Head of British Government Mission to Lhasa, in 1936-37 when Tibet was in danger of invasion by China. Undertook work in natural history and attached a botanical appendix. Interesting descriptions and photos of Lhasa officials.


The first major Western description of the area.


Made three trips to Tibet and twice visited Lhasa, the first time in 1935 with Arthur Vernay on a natural history expedition and the second time in 1937 with Mrs. Cutting. The book describes correspondence with the late Dalai Lama.


Written in flowery Indian style from Buddhist and oriental point of view. Author was headmaster of the Tibetan Boarding School at Darjeeling and introduces much Tibetan legendary lore.


Interesting, generally accurate information gathered by an Indian pundit.


25. David-Neel, Alexandra. *Initiations and Initiates in Tibet*. Translated by Fred Rothwell. Berkeley: Shambala, 1970. (1st English edition appeared in 1932; this is an augmented and revised text prepared after twelve additional years in Tibet.)

Interesting discussion of the meanings of "initiation," spiritual exercises and prescriptions.
(1st English edition appeared in 1931 under the title "With Mystics and Magicians in Tibet.")

Fascinating account by a woman Buddhist and scholar who is an objective observer and reporter of so-called psychic phenomena during a long sojourn in Tibet.


Miss David-Neel entered and lived in Lhasa for two months disguised as a beggar in 1923-24.


Traveled in northwestern Tibet from 1896-1899 with Mr. Arnold Pike. Very thorough, nicely written personal account.


Well edited book of personal experiences taken from manuscripts and letters found in the "Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses écrites des Missions étrangères" by Legobien and Du Halde, Vol. XV, in the "Biblioteca Pistoensis" by Zacaria, and from private libraries.


Story of a religious mystic who lived for months in a Tibetan temple about 1909.


Travels in Ladakh and Baltistan.

33. Duncan, Marion H. The Yangtze and the Yak; adventurous trails in and out of Tibet. Alexandria, Va.; 1952. (Previously published under the title “The Mountain of Silver Snow.”)

Missionary, geographer and explorer, Mr. Duncan was attached to the Foreign Christian Missionary Society from 1921-1932.


Interesting anthropological information written by a missionary who lived with his family for seven years in northeastern Tibet with Tibetan nomadic tribes. Warm and sympathetic account.


Further account of life in the 1930's by a man who tried to live as did the people among whom he lived. He left Tibet in 1941 when China's encroachment on Tibet could not be ignored.


Book based on the diary of Lt. John Weston Brooke's two journeys through China and Western Tibet. Brooke was murdered on his last trip in 1908.


Account of the 1904 British expedition.
   Rather credulous account of Tibet while searching for the "mystery mountain" called Amnyi Machin in northeastern Tibet.

   A Moravian missionary-scholar stationed in Ladakh.

   A geographer and experienced traveler, this is a bright personal narrative of a trip made in 1877.

   Account of an expedition to Western Tibet.


   Spiritual experiences in Tibet, in some ways reminiscent of David-Neel.

   An account of the travels of Henry Dutreuil de Rhins and his party in Tibet from 1891-94. Dutreuil de Rhins was murdered by hostile villagers in June 1894.

   Record of two expeditions made to northeastern Tibet between 1936-1940.

   A German who escaped from a prison camp in India in 1944, Harrer lived for many years in Lhasa and worked there as an engineer/constructor. As well, he instructed the Dalai Lama in geography, English, arithmetic and world events. Very interesting account of modern Tibet.

47. Hayden, Henry Hubert. *Sport and Travel in the Highlands of Tibet*. London; R. Cobden-Sanderson, 1927.
   Hayden had accompanied Younghusband's mission as a geologist. He was invited to explore Tibet's mineral resources in 1922.

   Trip to Ladakh.


59. Kircher, Athanasius. *China Illustrata*. Amsterdam: 1667. Contains abstracts of letters addressed to Kircher from Father Johann Grueber who visited Lhasa for two months in 1661. These letters were originally published in “Notizie varie dell’‘Imperio della China’” (Jacopo Cardeni, ed.). Florence, 1687.


62. Landor, Arnold Henry Savage. *In the Forbidden Land*. 2 vols. N.Y. & London; Harper & Bros., 1899. Account of a trip made in 1897 under conditions of great hardship, where he was captured, severely tortured and fired at for observing Tibet.


A missionary and physician with the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.


Very informative about folklore and the way of life in Tibet.


Born to a Scottish father and a Sikkimese mother, Macdonald was British trade agent in Gyantse, Tibet, from 1905-1925. In 1904, he accompanied the Younghusband Mission and in 1923, he accompanied the Earl of Lytton to Pharijong as guide and interpreter.


An anthropologist, McGovern writes this descriptive account of a journey made in 1922 disguised as a Tibetan, spending six weeks in Lhasa where he was arrested. Possibly a fictitious account.


Excellent book of explorations to 1904.


Chattily written book describing the 1948 trip he made accompanying Tucci.


Primary source for story of mission by Bogle who was sent by Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of India, in 1774 to explore establishing trade relationship between British India and Tibet. A great eccentric, Manning's account of his journey in 1811 is filled with stories of his personal troubles, but he gives valuable insight into social habits of the people. Markham's own explanatory notes need careful checking for accuracy.

71. Marston, Annie W. *The Great Closed Land*; a plea for Tibet. N.Y.; Fleming H. Revell Co., 1894?

A Moravian missionary, this is an account of Protestant Missions to Tibet.


Trip to Gyantse.


Member of the Younghusband Mission of 1904.


Memoirs of a British official.


Story of a member of the Younghusband Mission.


    New edition of a French translation which appeared in 1628 under the title “R élation de la Nouvelle Découverte du Grand Catay, ou bien du Royaume de Thibet.” The narrative of the Portuguese Father Antonio de Andrada who went to Tibet in 1624.


    A great Russian explorer. Prjevalsky made four trips to the region. He succeeded in entering Tibet on his third trip in 1879 and his fourth in 1883, but never penetrated to Lhasa.


    An account of explorations in 1903 in Central Tibet and the Gartok expedition in 1904-05.


    Travelled in 1894 through northeastern Tibet with George Burton.


    Written in good journalistic style, this is a record of a 1947 trip with informative coverage of Tibet’s recent history and politics.


    A Canadian doctor and missionary, Mrs. Rijnhart lived and traveled among the Tibetans from 1895-1899. Her child died and her husband Peter disappeared during this period. A member of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, she later remarried.


    A former Secretary of the U.S. Legation to Peking, Rockhill’s record of his journey taken partly under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution contains very detailed observations and excellent scientific appendices.


    Excellent colorful, descriptive, detailed, accurate observations. The author had enormous interest in the people and their life.


Is considered to be full of misstatements and inaccuracies, but gives account of British and Russian explorers in the late 1800's which is of interest.


Tersely written account.


Exciting adventures of an American from San Francisco who made three journeys to Tibet between 1912 and 1924.


Accurate, clear, politically sophisticated account of a trip to Tibet about 1918 and the history of Chinese and Tibetan relations to 1919.


Tells of voyage of Grueber and D'Orville.


Lowell Thomas, Jr., was invited to accompany his father on a trip to Tibet in 1949 in order to publicize to America and the world the Tibetans' serious problem of defense against Communism.


Tucci made eight visits to Tibet between 1927 and 1948. This is a general scholarly account of Tibetan culture, with emphasis upon the art.

*101. Tucci, Giuseppe. Secrets of Tibet, being the chronicle of the Tucci scientific expedition to Western Tibet. Translated by Mary A. Johnstone. London & Glasgow; Blackie & Son Ltd., 1935. New York edition has the title "Shrines of a Thousand Buddhas."

Documentation of a scientific journey by the great scholar and authority on Tibet.

Interesting account of Turner’s mission to Tibet, of his dealings with officials, of the manners, customs and religion of the people, and of his meeting with the infant Teshoo Lama who conducted himself, at 18 months old, with astonishing dignity, decorum and apparent understanding.


A great authority on Tibetan Buddhism, Waddell made several trips to Tibet. This is a very full account.


Ward’s books are records of a great naturalist and scientist who made several trips to the region in the first third of the 20th century.


In 1896, Capt. Wellby traveled across northern Tibet from west to east. This is a complete personal account, well-written in an easy, factual style.


**111. Woodcock, George. *Into Tibet, the Early British Explorers.* London: Faber and Faber, 1971.**

A history until the time of Manning.

112. Younghusband, Francis. *India and Tibet;* a history of the relations which have subsisted between the two countries from the time of Warren Hastings to 1910; with a particular account of the Mission to Lhasa of 1904. London: John Murray, 1910.

Apparent written in justification of the Mission which had two objectives: 1) to secure facilities for trade and 2) to insure that Russia would not obtain excessive influence and privileges in Tibet.


The diary of Brigadier General George Pereira’s trip.


Contains the section “Eastern Parts of the World Described,” by Friar Odoric, who supposedly traveled to Tibet in the early 14th century.