The collection of Tibetan texts—printed books, xylographs, and manuscripts as kept in the Tibetan Section of the Library of the Oriental Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, is relatively small, both with regard to the vast extent of Tibetan literary production itself and in comparison with much richer and more representative collections of Tibetan texts in other centres of Tibetan studies in the world.

Apart from a small collection of Tibetan manuscripts and block-prints, and a number of Tibetan books printed and bound in European way, such as new Tibetan publications and/or reprints of older indigenous work edited in recent years in China or in India, our biggest and most invaluable collection of Tibetan texts is represented by the complete set of the Holy Kanjur and Tanjur of the Derge (Sde-dge) edition, consisting of 316 volumes (including two Index-volumes). This collection was acquired by the present writer in 1938 in the East Tibetan town of Derge with the Peking National Library acting as intermediary.

Another collection of our Tibetica, perhaps unique in Europe, is represented by 3,615 title leaves of Tibetan works turned out by the two monastic printing-houses in Derge, viz. the Dgon-chen monastery and the Dpal-sprungs monastery. Again, it was acquired by the present author during his stay in China in 1958-1959. As it stands now, the collection represents an extremely useful bibliographical guide for the study of Tibetan literature which, unfortunately, in general remains as unknown and inaccessible for us as Tibet itself.

It was my teacher of Tibetan, Professor Yu Tao-ch'uan of the Central Academy of Nationalities, Peking, who had suggested to me to buy-in addition to the Kanjur and Tanjur also a whole set of Tibetan texts printed at the Dgon-chen and Dpal-sprungs monasteries of Derge.

Dgon-chen or "Great Monastery" belonging to the Sa-skya-pa order, is known for its large printing establishment (Sde-dge pa-rshad Chos-odzer chen-ko), opened in the first half of the 18th century during the illustrious reign of the King Bstan-pa-the-ring of Derge (1678-1738). In this pace the Kanjur and Tanjur collections, as well as numerous
Dpal-spungs or "Heap of Glory", a Bk'-rgyud-pa monastery near Derge (founded by Si-tu Beamu-pa I-snyi-byal in 1727), is celebrated for its excellent edition of the voluminous collection of Lampsui text called the Rin-chen gar-mchod or "Repository of Jewels", compiled in the 19th century, as well as for printing the Rnying-ma-pa texts. 6

Naturally, Yu Tao-ch'uan's suggestion was a most attractive one, but the cost of acquiring the complete texts of these works was too considerable to be undertaken at that time. I have therefore resolved to lay the title leaves (or, cover-prints) only. At that time it was only the Peking National Library which ordered the full set of these texts in order to have them deposited with other Tibetan holdings in the Library. To facilitate, in the future, the borrowing of a particular work in the Peking National Library, an identical numbering was employed between the texts kept in Peking and the title leaves preserved in Prague.

As to the copies kept in Peking, unfortunately I am not in a position to tell with certainty what happened to them during the subsequent trouble. Nor is it known to me how far they have been further processed. The only surviving link between the two collections in Peking and in Prague is in fact their common numerical designation (group numbers and item numbers), which it thus became imperative for the editor to preserve in his edition. If one day the Library in Peking becomes accessible again, it will be possible to examine the works listed in this catalogue quite exactly.

With only the title leaves to consult, it was practically impossible for me to present more information on the character of the respective works and the other useful data concerning the author/editor, place and year of edition, etc., usually to be gathered from the colophon at the end of a Tibetan book. I have therefore collected only the basic general facts on the respective group of texts, its author/compiler (if known), number of volumes and the total number of individual items. Also indicated is the original numerical marking (Prague-Peking numbers) for the benefit of a potential user of my catalogue. Moreover, to facilitate the reference, all the texts have been provided with consecutive numbering (Serial numbers from 1 through to 1675; cf. a similar system used by Lokesh Chandral in his Materials for a History of Tibetan literature, New Delhi 1963).
Following is a summary list of the Prague collection of Tibetan prints from Derge:

The D贡-chen collection consists of 3,949 items divided into the following twenty groups:

1) 根·曲·文·波·法·文  

2) 根·法·文·波·法·文·波·法·文·波·文·波·文  
   Collection of works and commentaries dealing with the so-called “new tantras” (rgyud-gur-me); A Sa-skya-pa work by different authors. Initiated by Jam-dbyangs Mkhyen-brtsa’i-dbang-po, Kun-dga-bstan-pa’i-rgyal-mtshan (1870–1892), but the major part of the work was performed by his students, Ngur-pa dpam-slob, Jam-dbyangs Blo-gter-dbang-po, (ca. 1856–ca. 1914). 17 vols., 241 items.

3) 根·法·文·波·文  

4) 根·法·文·波·文  

5) 根·法·文  
   Asadas of the first translations of Tantras (rgyu’i ‘gur ‘dams) and other works by different authors, including some of the writings of Kun-mkhyen ’jug-med-gling-pa, Rang-bya-ng-tho’i-rje Mkhyen-er-tse l-sde-rje (1917–1978). 3 divisions, 68 items.

6) 根·法·文·波·文  
   Complete works of Rgya-sras Thogs-med-bzang-pa-dpal (1345–1369) and other works (e.g. bstan-ba’i, khang-khyp etc.), 4 divisions, 45 items.

7) 根·法·文·波·文  
   Complete works of Mnyam-med Dvags-pa Zh-lod-gshon-ma (1079–1150), also styled Dvags-po la-bje or Sgm-po-pa. 2 vols., 16 items.

8) 根·法·文·波·文  
   Small-size prints (Miscellanea). 13 divisions, 71 items.

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(9) \textit{жон-ЛО} Medium-size prints (Miscellaneous). 20 divisions, 61 items.

(10) \textit{шон-ЛО} Complete works of Jam-mgon Mi-plam-\textit{dbyangs-mam-regyal-gya-mtsho abos Mi-plam-jam-dpon-dgren-pa'i-rdo-rje.} (1846-1911), the famous R尼亚g-ma-pa writer of Derge. 18 vols., 166 items.

(11) \textit{шон-ЛО} Miscellaneous books. 55 divisions, 135 items.

(12) \textit{шон-ЛО} Complete works of Jam-mgon Mi-plam-\textit{dbyangs-mam-regyal-gya-mtsho abos Mi-plam-jam-dpon-dgren-pa'i-rdo-rje.} (1846-1911), the famous R尼亚g-ma-pa writer of Derge. 18 vols., 166 items.

(13) \textit{шон-ЛО} Works on medicine. 7 divisions, 55 items.

(14) \textit{шон-ЛО} Minor texts by different authors, including the \textit{шон-ЛО} by the R尼亚g-ma-pa author Kun-mkhyen Klong-chen Rab'byams-pa Dri-med-'od-zer (1308-1363). 5 divisions, 35 items.

(15) \textit{шон-ЛО} Commentaries on the Prajnaparamita texts by the Sa-skya-pa author Miklan-chets G. yag-choen Sengs-regyal-dpal (14th cent.). 9 vols., 16 items.


(17) \textit{шон-ЛО} Collection of minor texts dealing with different aspects of Lamaist mysticism, doctrine, etc. 6 divisions 294 items.


(19) \textit{шон-ЛО} The writing of Jam-mgon A-mes-shabs Kun'dga-bso-nams, the well-known historiographer of the Sa-skya-pa sect (16th-17th cent.), and other works. 2 divisions, 23 items.

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The DPAL—SPUNGS COLLECTION, larger in extent, consists of 1,316 titles divided into fifteen groups:

(1-3) Collection of Rnying-ma-pa texts, called the Rnying-ma-pa snying po, or Repository of Jewels (or, Treasury of Revelations), prepared at the order of Jam-rung Kong-sprul Rin-pa-che Yon-tan-gya-mtsho (1813-1896). 61 vols., 1,884 foxtails.

(4-5) Collection of upadesa-texts, called the Treasury of Religious Instructions) granted by great masters of India and Tibet; a Bka’rgyud-pa work collected by Jam-rung Kong-sprul Rin-pa-che Yon-tan-gya-mtsho (1813-1896). 10 vols., 346 items.

(6) Collection of mantras, 3 vols., 79 items.

(7) or Gzhan-nuṅ-maṅ-gaṅ a Rnying-ma-pa work of higher mystic contemplation. 1 division, 26 items.


(10) Miscellaneous books. 460 items divided into forty-six sections.

(11) Miscellaneous (works on grammar, etymology, poetics, astrology; biographies, eulogies, etc.). 6 divisions, 479 items.

(12) Small-size books (Varia). 1 division, 268 items.


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NOTES

1. Described in my Tibetan Manuscripts and Blockprints in the Library of the Oriental Institute, Prague, Prague 1969. — Since the publication of this catalogue, the number of Tibetan xylographs in our collection has increased considerably through recent acquisitions made by the author during his stay in India (February–April, 1969) which he visited under the Cultural Exchange Programme.

2. Some of these have already been announced in my short bibliographical notices, "On Some More Recent Tibetanistic Publications Edited in the Chinese People’s Republic", archiv orientali 29 (Prague 1961), pp. 410–412, and "Tibetan Literature in China”, ibid. 30 (1962), pp. 638–644. — The "China Collection" of Tibetan books and newspapers in private possession of the author, consists of 264 items divided into four groups, viz. Language (script, phonetics, grammar, text — books, dictionaries — 52 items in all), Literature (bellelettres, instructional literature, etc. — 24 items), Translations (mostly from the Chinese originals — 188 items), and Newspapers (4 different titles). I hope one day to be able to give a more detailed description of this rare collection of Tibetan books.

