

# ARCHIVES

## Himalayan Archives in Paris

Lucette Boulnois

This brief survey of the resources of the libraries of Paris on Himalayan studies was carried out in 1991-1992 by several specialist librarians whose names are given at the end of each section of this report. Although one of them, Lucette Boulnois, acted as liaison -- interviewing other librarians, collecting their papers and translating some of them into English -- it is a collaborative work.

As to the collections described herein, the reader is invited to take into account the following circumstances: in spite of the fidelity and spirit of heritage preservation which are characteristic of librarians, collections are, like mountains, subject to the erosion of Time. Without mentioning fires and wars (which did not affect too much Paris libraries) and - still more destructive - moving from one building to another, one may observe, here and there, a surreptitious 'evasion' of some books, as centuries pass. May the God of Reading forgive those scholars who (out of mere absent-mindedness, of course) forgot to bring back a borrowed book. And worse cases occurred - let them sleep. This inquiry could not include the checking one by one of all the volumes on the shelves and files, and, especially as some collections are very old, some books may be missing.

Several libraries in the oriental field have moved, some suffer from lack of room or lack of staff; librarians had to adapt themselves to computerization, which took a lot of time before allowing

(or so we were told) to gain time actually. This may explain some of the difficulties for readers. But as a whole, the present inquiry gives, it is hoped, a rather clear view of the present available resources. Such an inquiry should be repeated every twenty or thirty years to take changes into account.

It would be fair to pay homage to all the librarians, past and present, whose patient work, century after century, permits now every interested citizen of any country the privilege of reading, free of charge in our public libraries, this impressively rich heritage of knowledge, be it a 1743 Newari manuscript, a Tibetan gold manuscript, or the 1981 population census of Nepal: this right to read, this free access to knowledge, for which we had to fight in the past, is one of the fundamental rights in a civilised country, and one of the pillars of freedom.

### CENTRE D'ETUDES HIMALAYENNES

The Centre d'Etudes himalayennes is a department of the Research Team UPR 299 "Milieux, société et culture en Himalaya" of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. It stands in the quarters of the team in Meudon, twelve minutes from Paris by train. It is a library and bibliographical centre, open to all four days a week, with books in free access. The catalogue is not computerized. Parts of the bibliographical data are inserted in different national banks

of data, computerized or not computerized.

The Centre was founded in 1965-66 as Centre d'Etudes Népalaises, and then extended its activities to the entire Himalayan area and changed its name accordingly. Its geographical field includes Nepal, the Himalayan districts of India, Bhutan and Tibet and (this is more recent) the mountainous districts of Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Its first task in the sixties was to compile the *Bibliographie du Népal*, several volumes of which were published from 1969 on by Editions du C.N.R.S., Paris. Around 1969 it started working as a library open to all.

Printed comprehensive bibliographies are no longer published. The Centre issues a typed yearly accessions list of books, articles, symposia papers etc. in Western languages, which is distributed free to interested research workers and institutions. Each list includes between 800 and 1200 new titles. Since 1978 one hundred copies of each annual accessions list have been issued and distributed.

Almost all books and periodicals may be borrowed through inter-library loan in France and Western European countries.

This library, being a rather recent one, keeps very few old publications; nor does it keep manuscripts. The collection includes chiefly materials in the field of the social sciences, with a few hundred titles in natural history. It is especially rich on Nepal (about two-thirds of the collection) and shows, for all areas, a strong interest in social anthropology, geography, ecology, economy, history, art and religion.

Thirty-five or forty titles of periodicals are regularly received (twelve from Nepal). Only periodicals focussing

on the Himalayan area are bought by subscription, but thousands of articles from scores of periodicals all over the world have been provided as offprints, photocopies, etc.

The Centre also keeps a collection of maps.

#### General description of the collections

Books, unpublished dissertations, unpublished monographs: 3,200, including: about 1,900 in English, 710 in Nepali, 290 in French, 50 in Newari, 40 in Chinese and more than 200 in other European and Oriental languages: (German, Italian, Japanese, Tibetan, etc.).

Articles (within received periodicals, or as offprints and photocopies), pamphlets, short unpublished reports, detailed chapters of multi-authored books, symposia papers: about 10,800.

Maps: 580 sheets.

Total: between 14,000 and 15,000 different titles on the authors cards.

The global distribution by language is: English, 78%; French, 15%; other: 7%.

Due to twenty-five years of field work in Nepal by different members of the team UPR 299 and its previous avatars, many books have been bought directly in Nepal; works in western languages come from France, United Kingdom, USA, Nepal, India, Germany and other countries. An extensive net of academic and personal connections is responsible for the stock of offprints and unpublished academic material.

#### Description by country: Nepal

About 11,200 titles (books and all other types of materials included) of which in European languages: Bibliographies, more than 100 titles;

guides, general descriptions and travel, about 300; geography (including physical geography, human geography, ecology), 1,100; history, about 2,200; economy since 1950, 2,600 (including 1,200 on agriculture only); education, research, media, museums, intellectual life, 320; physical anthropology, health, demography, 500; social organisation, social anthropology (including tribal languages), 1,700; religion, 800; art and archaeology, 500; Nepali language and literature, linguistics, manuscripts, inscriptions, 400.

In Nepali there are the following holdings: art, 20; social anthropology, ethnic groups, folk tales, proverbs, folk songs, 80; geography, economy, demography, land reform, 60; history, 130; religion, festivals, rituals, 60; poetry, 54; fiction, novels, drama, 157; dictionaries, manuals, grammars, 60; essays and other kinds of literature, 35; a few titles on archeology, inscriptions, other subjects.

In Newari there are about 50 titles, chiefly on Newari language and literature, poetry, essays; and a few titles on religion.

In Japanese (50) and Chinese (4) there are titles on natural history, social anthropology, mountaineering.

Special features of this collection include the entire series of *Cahiers Népalais* and *Etudes Himalayennes* with the 10 *Cartes Eologiques du Népal*, published by CNRS (40 titles); almost all significant works of the last 30 years by French research workers, and many unpublished dissertations in French; a few old French works: first edition of Sylvain Lévi's *Le Népal*, 1905-1908 (and also the 2nd ed.) and others.

In English there are few old books (Landon's *Nepal*) but many Indian reprints of the old British authors: Bibli-

otheca Himalayica series and others; most important works by British, American, Indian authors of the last 30 years; many American Ph.D. dissertations, especially in social anthropology; and many unpublished dissertations from several countries; 65 cyclostyled reports issued by CEDA, Kathmandu. There are many books by German authors, plus the Khumbu Himal series.

Other volumes include the *Nepal Population Census 1981*, published in English (10 vols.); the *Population Census 1971*, on pre-publication typed sheets, in English; the census of 1961 in Nepali (*Rāṣṭriya jana-ganana 2018 ko pariṇām*) with figures in Nepali, in 10 vols.; in Nepali, the 1961 agricultural census in 52 vols. (*Nepāl adhirājyako rāṣṭriya kṛṣi ganana, 2018, pramukh baliko utpadan dar*).

There is also the *Muluki Ain of 1854* (1965 ed.) and of 1983; the 1962 Constitution of Nepal; the 1990 Constitution; about 60 dictionaries of various languages: Nepali, Newari, Tibetan, Sanskrit, Chinese, Gurung, Lepcha etc.; and many works by the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

In Nepali there are 20 titles of books by Laxmi Prasad Devkota, works by Bhanubhakta, a Ramayana in Nepali prose (transl. Sundarananda); Balkrsna Sama, Lain Siha Bangdel, Parijat, Nepali translations from Sanskrit religious works;

The collection of *The Rising Nepal* and *The Motherland* since 1972 is 95% complete; as are the collections of: *Ancient Nepal*, *Contributions to Nepalese studies*, *Journal of the Nepal Research Centre*, *Kailash*, *Regmi Research Series*; and in Nepali, of *Pūrṇimā*.

## Himalayan districts of India, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Pakistan

Chiefly in the field of geography, history, social anthropology: Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, 565 titles; Kashmir (chiefly Ladakh), 452; North-Eastern Himalayas including Sikkim, 358; Himalayas in general, 263; Bhutan, 300; Afghanistan, 74; Pakistan, 264.

The special features of this collection include: 40 volumes of the *Census of India of 1961, 1971 and 1981* (various Himalayan districts); reprints of old provincial Gazetteers; many recent books on deforestation, environment, ecology. The periodicals include: *Kuensel* (Thimphu); *Journal of Central Asia* (Islamabad).

Additionally there are 1130 titles in the field of Geology, Botany, Zoology, all Himalayan regions included.

## Tibet

In the Tibetan language are a few books (60) on history, folklore and oral tradition in Tibet, a reprint of *Dzam-gling rgyas-brshad*; and in western languages about 1,560 titles, including: bibliographies, 23; general descriptions and travels, 78; geography, ecology, economy, 190; history before 1950, 240; history since 1950, 106; life and works of Dalai-Lamas (chiefly the XIVth), 56; religions and religious arts, 506; social anthropology, 79; Tibetans in exile, 33; tibetology, 53; Tibetan medicine, 39; Tibetan languages, dictionaries, grammars, studies on literature, etc., 112; folk tales, Gesar epic, 25; physical anthropology, 12; numismatics, 10.

Among the special features of these Tibetan holdings are some precious works on thangkhas: Tucci's *Tibetan Painted Scrolls*, first edition 1949, now rare; hors commerce copy of *Quarante*

*et un Thangkas de la Collection de Sa Sainteté le Dalai-Lama*, 1980, and hors commerce copy of *Les Seize Netens Thang-kas, Collection de la Maison du Tibet à New Delhi*, 1984, both published by Editions Sciaky; many works of the Himalayan department in Musée Guimet, Paris; L. Petech's works, including the 7 vol. of *I Missionari Italiani nel Tibet et nel Nepal*, 1952-56, now rare; the 2 volumes *Geological and Ecological Studies of Qinghai-Xizang plateau* (Proceedings of the Symposium on Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) plateau in Beijing, 1981, totalizing 260 communications (more than 3,000 pp.) by hundreds of contributors on the geology, geography, ecology and related subjects of Tibet and Qinghai; and the 1991 Indian reprint of Sven Hedin's Southern Tibet (1906-1908) explorations, first published in Stockholm in 1917, in 12 volumes.

In Chinese there are 35 books, mostly on natural history: dictionaries of herbs, several volumes of the series *Zhumulangma fendiqu kexue kaoca paogao 1966-68* (reports of scientific research in the region of Mount Everest) and of the reports of the integrated scientific research of the Qinghai Xizang plateau in the 1980s.

Periodicals: complete collection of *The Tibet Journal*; some issues of *Xizang yanjiu* (Chengtu), *Tibet Studies* (Lhasa).

## The Map Collection: Nepal

In general series: Indian Survey 1 inch / 4 miles series: a black and white reproduction of all Nepal sheets, from 1953 British War Office edition; U S Army Map Service 1:250 000 Series U 502 (some originals, some black and white reproductions, mostly editions

issued circa 1963); sheets covering: the whole of Nepal, parts of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, a few sheets covering the North Eastern Himalayas.

Maps of Nepal only or parts of Nepal: 264 sheets (of which only 7 printed before 1957); including: the 10 *Cartes Ecologiques du Népal* by J.-F. Dobremez and his collaborators (mostly 1:250 000); Landsat maps; *Planimetric map of satellite images*, 1:250 000 in 19 sheets, by Nepal National Remote Sensing Center; all the maps issued by Research Scheme Nepal Himalaya and distributed with the *Khumbu Himal* series; several series in Nepali; many city maps; land utilization maps, trekking maps, geological, geomorphical, agricultural, administrative maps, etc.

## Tibet

Maps of Tibet or parts of Tibet: 150 sheets (only 4 before 1950), many of which are in Chinese including maps in the Remote Sensing maps series, in colour (published in continental China): 10 sheets, 1:500.000 Qing Zang gaoyuan weixing xiangpian yingxiang tu, 1980; 1:500.000 series in 77 sheets for Xizang and 48 sheets for Qinghai published by the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Ludi weixing jia caise yingxiang tu) (Map of images in false colours by Land Satellite, 1982); the series of maps of Lhasa drawn by Zasad J. Taring, published in Tokyo in 1984; the Kessler's Tibet showing all the religious and administrative centres before the communist regime, published in Rikon Institute in Switzerland in 1980, with the great monasteries, and place names given directly from Tibetan and not in the Chinese phonetic system; plus a few maps issued before 1950 or reprints of pre-1950 maps.

## Other countries

A few maps of Kashmir, Sikkim, Bhutan, India (series), inner Asia etc.

Inquiries: L. Boulnois, Librarian-in-charge.

Address: Centre d'Etudes himalayennes, UPR 299, C.N.R.S., 1 place A.-Briand 92195 Meudon, France.

## BIBLIOTHEQUE DES LANGUES ORIENTALES

The Library of the Institut National des Langues Orientales (more commonly known by its old name, Ecole nationale des langues orientales) is situated in the same block as the historic building of the original Ecole (the classrooms of which are now in other parts of Paris). The bicentenary celebration of 'Langues O' is only four years away.

This library is very rich in old books and periodicals, dating back to the seventeenth century. Generally speaking, it is one of the best libraries in Europe for Oriental studies.

Neither Tibet nor Nepal were a chief preoccupation of the Library in previous times, Tibetan not being taught until 1962 and Nepali until 1966; nevertheless, many important books of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are to be found there, as well as important periodicals.

The catalogue is being computerized; the computerization will include, little by little, back collections.

## The Tibet Collection

The importance of the collection in western languages cannot be put in figures but the student will find books by most important authors: Bacot, Desgodins, Pelliot, Sven Hedin, Minyaev, Pallas and others, plus many modern

names in the field. He will find also lots of historical works on all parts of Asia, translations into Western languages of Persian and Arab geographers and historians of old, important periodicals, (often from their very first issue), many books on Buddhism and all oriental religions, etc. It is also useful to know that the Russian collection of the Library is one of the best in France, containing important books and periodicals in various fields of orientalism, including tibetology.

Following the development of Tibetan studies in the western world and the creation of the teaching of Tibetan in "Langues O", a strong incentive was given to increasing the collection of books on Tibet and Tibetan civilization, especially religion, in the 1970s. From the 1980s publications in social anthropology and history have been more extensively bought.

Among the special features of the holdings are such volumes as a 1762 copy of A.A. Giorgi's *Alphabetum Tibetanicum*; three copies of G.C. Amaduzzi's *Alphabetum Tangutanum sive tibeticum*, 1773; J. Reuilly's *Description du Tibet, d'après la relation des Lamas tangoutes, établis par les Mongols* (a French fragmentary translation published in Paris in 1808 of the book in German by P.S. Pallas); one of the first editions of Bogle's report, under the title *Voyages au Thibet, faits en 1625 et 1626, par le père Andrada, et en 1774, 1784 et 1785 par Bogle, Turner et Pourunguir, traduits par J.P. Parraud et J.B. Billecoq*, published in Paris, in IV (i.e. 1796); of course, the classic travel reports (Jean Baptiste Tavernier, François Bernier, Melchisedech Thévenot and others); and among more recent titles: the splendid *Secret Visions of the Fifth Dalai Lama* from the gold manu-

script in the Fournier collection, edited by Samten Karmay (1988); G. Tucci's *Tibetan Painted Scrolls* (1949) and L. Petech's *I Missionari Italiana nel Tibet e nel Nepal* (1952-1956).

Periodicals in Western languages include the *Tibetan Review* (since 1979) and *Tibetan Studies* (since 1990-91).

In Tibetan there are no manuscripts. The Library started entering books in Tibetan only from 1970. It now holds about 400 books; most are Indian reprints, published in Dharamsala, Kalimpong, Darjeeling and Delhi, of Tibetan religious works; reprints in the Sata-pitaka series are systematically collected; Uralo-Altaica series are also bought regularly. The collection is chiefly on Lamaism and Bon.

Periodicals in Tibetan: *ces-bya*, (from 1979).

Among the special features in Tibetan language collection are the *Biographical Dictionary of Tibet and Tibetan Buddhism* in 14 vols. by Khetsun Sangpo, Dharamsala (from 1973); many language manuals and dictionaries; *A Tibetan Encyclopaedia of Buddhist Scholasticism* by 'Ba'-pa-ba rgyal-mchan, Dehra Dun, 1970; rare bka'-brgyud-pa hagiographies, Tashijong, 1972/73; rare Karmapa texts, Bir, 1974; the *Nyingmapa Tantras: rñin-ma rgyud-'bum* (1974) in 36 vols.; complete works by Tshen Khapa published in 1987 in Beijing; works by Blo Bzan chos kyi rgyal mchan; by Padma Dkarpo (24 vol.); the *Deb Terdkar po* by Gedun Chopel; and many titles of the Opuscula Tibetana series from Rikon Institut.

It must also be mentioned that the Library holds a Chinese collection, hence Chinese sources on Tibet are also found there.

### The Nepal Collection

No special interest was devoted to Nepal before 1965. Accessions developed in the sixties, but have not since then kept pace. No manuscripts are kept.

No figures can be given as to the pre-1960 collection of books in western languages. A few old books are available but some are not under the category "Nepali" or "Nepal", but under the categories "India, regions" or "India, languages, Gurkhali", which reflects our nineteenth century vision of Nepal. Among the foreign titles are: A.W. Cornelius' *English to Gurkhali Dictionary*, 1914; Hamilton 1819; Hodgson 1857 (*Essays on the languages...*), and Landon 1928. Until recently the Nepali language was not taught at the Ecole, and France had little knowledge of and interest in Nepal. The notable exceptions are, of course, Sylvain Lévi's *Le Népal* (1905-1908), and Isabelle Massieu's *Népal et pays himalayens* (1914). Between 1928 and 1960: Bruce, 1922; Gnoli, 1956; Haenisch 1959 (*Dokumente aus dem Jahre 1788 zur Vorgeschichte des Gorkha-Krieges...*).

The situation changed in 1965. Recent books were bought in western languages and in Nepali. The collection is not very large (the cards of the whole post-1960 collection, all languages included, do not fill one single drawer), but it is not uninteresting, including recent important titles.

Periodicals: *Contributions to Nepalese Studies* since vol.6; *Journal of the Nepal Research Centre*, from N°1, *Himalayan Journal*, since 1978; *Kailash* from N°1.

In Nepali there are about 420 volumes of which 25% were published before 1960, and 5 or 6 only before

1940. Pre-1960 books were published in Varanasi or Darjeeling; post-1960 books, mostly in Nepal.

The Nepalese literature is represented by a large collection of fiction, novels, short stories, poetry, drama (174 titles, of which 128 after 1960) and about 10 since 1960; then next in importance comes history with 20 titles; in other fields -- law and constitution, economy, social anthropology, geography, arts -- a few titles each.

Special features in the collection include two *Ramayanas* in Nepali: one is *Bhanubhaktako Ramayana* edited by Surya Vikram Gyawali, Darjeeling, 1954; the other is *Ramayana* translated by Tulasi Prasad Dhungyal, 1959; also translations into Nepali of Sanskrit classical works and also of Voltaire's *Candide*. Many titles by Laxmi Devkota, Balkrsna Sama.

Periodicals: *Kavitā*, from N°1, 1964.

Among the other languages spoken in Nepal let us mention, although it was not properly a Nepal affair, *The Gospel of John* in Lepcha, Calcutta, 1872; *The Book of Genesis and part of Exodus* in Lepcha, Calcutta, 1874; Mainwaring's *Grammar of the Rong Language*, 1876 and his *Dictionary of the Lepcha Language*, 1898; Schott's *Über die Sprache des Volkes Rong*, 1882.

Inquiries: Christina Cramerotti (Tibet Collection); Sultana Mohammad (Nepal Collection)

Address: Bibliothèque des Langues Orientales, Institut National des Langues Orientales, rue de Lille, 4, Paris.

## THE MUSEE GUIMET LIBRARY

The Musée was founded about a century ago by Emile Guimet as a museum of religions; after 1918 it became, as it is now, a museum for the art and archaeology of Asia. The Library holds a good collection of nineteenth and twentieth century volumes, and even some older ones as Guimet also bought private collections. Although the Library is specifically devoted to the arts and religions of East Asia, in the last thirty years both the Museum and Library have witnessed a dramatic increase in the Nepalese and Tibetan holdings, not only through the purchase of works of art and books but also because of important gifts and legacies by Sir Humphrey Clark in 1966, Alexandra David-Néel after her death in 1969, and recently, in 1988, by Rolf Stein who parted with some of his own books in Tibetan. The books from the David-Néel legacy are also in Tibetan; and the Clark legacy is partly in Tibetan and partly in western languages. The Museum also received in 1955, from the Bibliothèque de l'Institut, the Hodgson collection of Tibetan and Nepalese paintings and drawings with a few Nepalese and Tibetan manuscripts relating to them.

### The Sir Humphrey Clark legacy

Beside about 500 volumes in western languages, this legacy includes about 15 titles in Tibetan: splendid manuscripts and xylographs, among them, ten sheets from a *bsTan'gyur* manuscript in gold letters on black paper (see G. Béguin: "Miniatures et Rouleaux Enlumines du Népal et du Tibet", Genève, Crémille, 1990, pp.108-109).

*Kangyur*; many titles on religion, history of religion, history of monasteries, biographies of lamas, reprinted out of Tibet; among others, the *Sata pitaka* series. Curiously enough, the Library also holds ten years, between 1938 and 1961, of a periodical in Tibetan (founded in 1929) published in Kalimpong: *Yulchog sosoi sargyur melong* (The Tibetan newspaper).

### The Alexandra David-Néel legacy

The famous explorer-writer-philosopher specialist of Tibetan religions bequeathed her books in Tibetan to the Musée Guimet library, a place where she spent so many pleasant hours in her youth, as her writings testify. As to her books in Western languages, most of the about 400 titles were bequeathed to the Musée de l'Homme Library in Paris. As may be guessed, these volumes are chiefly on the religion and philosophy of Tibet, rituals, prayers, meditation texts, biographies of lamas, history of Buddhism, history of Tibet, hymns and songs, yoga, cosmography and divination. The collection also comprises numerous grammars, language manuals, vocabularies and dictionaries. It includes, in all, about 700 titles (25 of which deal with Bon and the others on Buddhism). Most have no date nor publisher's name; many are probably

### The Hodgson collection

reprints of fundamental old works. Taking into account the biography of Mme David-Néel, it may be assumed that they came in her possession between 1925 and 1945.

### Professor Rolf Stein's private collection of Tibetan books

164 books in Tibetan were offered to the Library in 1988, the catalogue for which is being prepared (a preliminary list is already available; see also the article by F. Macouin, Chief Librarian of Musée Guimet Library in *Arts Asiatiques*, 43, 1988, pp. 143-144). Most of the works - on Buddhism, history, music, divination, biographies, dictionaries, epics and drama, are xylographs, old or new. The list also includes a few manuscripts and recent editions.

This is only a small part of what was Professor Stein's own library: the Centre d'Etudes des Religions tibétaines in Paris has bought most of his books in western languages (2500), in Chinese, Japanese and modern books in Tibetan (3000) and received also many offprints. About 80 Chinese books, many old and rare, chiefly on Sino-Tibetan border regions, have been received at Centre d'Etudes tibétaines, Collège de France, Paris.

### The Hodgson collection

The Hodgson collection, removed to Musée Guimet in 1955, was previously at the Bibliothèque de l'Institut, Paris. It is a collection of Tibetan and Nepalese paintings and drawings (27 scrolls of paintings and 6 bundles of drawings), not of books, excepting some Nepalese and Tibetan manuscripts in explanations of them, and a few notes by B.H. Hodgson. These works of art, collected by B.H. Hodgson between 1825 and 1857 in Nepal or in Darjeeling, had been

offered to the Institut de France in 1858. As these are not books, we shall not linger over them. Further information can be found in A. Foucher "Catalogue des peintures népalaises et tibétaines de la collection B.-H. Hodgson à la Bibliothèque de l'Institut de France", *Mémoires...à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, 1ère Sér., tome XI, 1ère partie 1897, pp. 5-34. An initial study of this collection, made by Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, was published in *Journal des Savants*, 1863, pp. 96 and 175.

### Works on the Art and Archaeology of the Himalayas in western languages

800 or 900 cards fill a drawer, mostly of books but also some articles. Most important authors and works in the field of art and archaeology of the area are available; of course, a very complete collection of works by curators of the Musée itself: Marie-Thérèse de Mallmann, Odette Monod, Gilles Béguin; many exhibition catalogues and auction sales catalogues from Sotheby and others.

Among old books: a copy of *Alphabetum Tangutanum sive Tibetanum*, Roma, 1773; Franz Anton von Schiefner's *Bharatae responsa tibetice cum versione latina*, Sankt Petersburg, 1875.

The Library is very rich in periodicals in Western languages in the field of the art and archaeology of Asia, many of which from the very first issue.

Inter-library loan is possible. The computerization of the catalogues is in progress.

Inquiries: Francis Macouin (Chief Librarian)

Address: Musée Guimet, 6 place d'Iéna,  
75116 Paris.

### CENTRE D'ETUDES SUR LES RELIGIONS TIBETAINES

The Centre d'Etudes sur les Religions Tibétaines, currently directed by Anne-Marie Blondeau, is a department of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Section of Religious Science, Studies direction: Tibetan religions. It originates from the Department of East Asia of the Centre Documentaire d'Histoire des Religions which was founded in 1952 by the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes and the Musée Guimet for the comparative study of religion. It is associated with the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique through URA 1229 Languages and Cultures of the Tibetan Area and with the Centre d'Etudes Tibétaines at the Collège de France.

Housed within the Maison de l'Asie, the Library is part of an extensive ongoing reorganization in which some of the Paris libraries specialized in Far Eastern studies will be brought together in that building: this will enhance the availability of the collections of the Centre, which at present is open only three days a week (Wednesday to Friday).

#### The documentation centre

As its first vocation was within the Centre Documentaire d'Histoire des Religions, C.E.R.T. remains a documentation centre with filed and classified collections of photographic material (the chief part of the collections) and sound and audiovisual material, relating to the religious life -- giving to this word a very large meaning - of

Tibet and areas of Tibetan civilisation (Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan). The Centre also keeps a library.

C.E.R.T. is open to all, but its collections are of interest chiefly to research workers and students. Loans are allowed only for books recently published. As to photographic material, it may be used only in the reading room, as the Centre follows the law of copyright and guarantees it to the authors and owners of the photographs it keeps.

The Collections include: black and white photographs, 5,000 (including some pre-1950 materials, such as the photographs by H. Richardson, A. Migot etc.), slides, 8,000; maps, posters and bills, 80; films, audio and videocassettes, 60; documentation sets of newspaper clippings, 30.

#### The Library

The Library possesses three important collections: that of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, the Stein collection and the Bacot collection:

##### 1. Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes collection:

200 titles (books); 150 offprints; 61 titles of periodicals (5 of which now current); 150 titles of photocopies of articles or books.

The whole of this material more or less relates to the subjects iconography, rituals, masked dances, etc.

##### 2. The Stein collection

In 1991 C.E.R.T. bought Professor R.A. Stein's private orientalist collection of books (excepting the books which entered Musée Guimet and the Chinese books which were acquired by the Centre d'Etudes Tibétaines in Collège de France). Cataloguing is in progress, but it already appears that it includes: 2,500

books in Western languages; about 3,000 books in Chinese, Japanese and Tibetan (modern editions); and a very considerable number of offprints.

The volumes deal with all areas of Far East, chiefly in the fields of comparative religion and folk religion.

#### 3. The Bacot collection

Housed in the C.E.R.T. but belonging to the Société Asiatique, to whom Jacques Bacot had bequeathed it. The Bacot collection includes books in Western languages and Tibetan original books (manuscripts and xylographs).

In western languages there are 550 titles, including all works of J. Bacot and M. Lalou (books, offprints, reviews). Most of the books by these two authors deal with travels, explorations, and language studies (dictionaries, grammars, dialectology).

Maps: ten or so, including the original maps from which J. Bacot's printed maps were drawn.

Periodicals: about 30 titles, but just a few issues of each. A rare collection of *Yul-phyogs so-so'i gсар-gyur me-long*, Tarchin, Kalimpong (years 1930-1939 and 1954-1961, but with missing numbers).

Tibetan manuscripts and xylographs: comprising 135 titles. Chief fields: primarily religious literature (biographies, theatre, Milarepa, Mani bka'-bum, bKa'-thang...) and some ritual series. J. Bacot's article "Titres et colophons d'ouvrages non canoniques tibétains" in *Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient*, 44, 2, 1954, pp. 375-337 is a good survey of this collection.

N.B.: all types of, written, sound, audiovisual, photographic and printed material etc. are not computerized, but catalogued on traditional files..

Inquiries: Anne-Marie Blondeau  
(Director)

Address: Centre d'Etudes sur les Religions Tibétaines, Maison de l'Asie, 22 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 75116

### CENTRE D'ETUDES TIBETAINES IN COLLEGE DE FRANCE

The Centre d'Etudes Tibétaines is a department of the Institut d'Extrême-Orient of the Collège de France. It mainly operates as a library and bibliographical centre and is open three days a week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. The Centre was founded in 1971 and is associated with the Centre d'Etudes sur les Religions tibétaines (22 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris); it was located there up to 1990 when all the Far East Institutes moved to the new address of the Collège de France.

Most of the bibliographical data and references of books are not computerized and no inter-library loan has been planned, even in France, but the Library is ordinarily open to researchers and students.

#### General description of the collection

Books are mostly recent ones; xylographs and manuscripts are not kept, except as photocopies and reprints.

Books, dissertations and monographs: about 400 titles mostly in English and other European languages, dealing with history, philosophy, religion, ethnology, travels and tibetology in the strict sense of the word.

Periodicals: 26 periodicals are currently purchased including a complete collection of *Tibetan Review* as well as *Bulletin of Tibetology*, *Kailash*, *Tibet Journal*, *Himalayan Research Bulletin*, *Buddhist Text Information* in Tibetan and *Zla-gsar Bod-mi rang-dbang*, *Shes-bya*, *Bod-ljong zhib-jug*, etc.

Tibetan books: nearly 1,000 different titles; a list of the actual number of texts would run in the thousands but unfortunately only a few of the *Collected works* and *Series* have been filed up to now: this includes collections like the *bka'-ma* and collected writings of individuals, as well as compilations of rituals and other items belonging to particular schools. Collections which are not yet detailed are under special entries such as the name of the author, title of the book or collection, title in English, etc.

Chinese books: 82 titles including old and rare books mostly dealing with the Sino-Tibetan Marches. The largest part of this collection was acquired from Professor R.A. Stein.

Dictionaries and catalogues: 30 titles totaling 60 volumes including Tibetan dictionaries, bilingual and trilingual dictionaries, biographical and thematic dictionaries, catalogues from different institutions and bibliographical works.

None of these titles may be lent.

Inquiries: Jean-Luc Achard  
Address: Centre d'Études Tibétaines,  
Instituts d'Extrême-Orient, 52 rue  
du Cardinal Lemoine, Paris.

**LIBRARY OF THE ECOLE FRANCAISE  
D'EXTREME-ORIENT**

The Ecole Française d'Extrême-

Orient (EFEO) was founded in 1898 as Mission archéologique d'Indochine; in 1901 it became Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient; in 1902 it moved to Hanoi, where it remained for more than 60 years; in 1968 it was repatriated to Paris, 22 avenue du Président Wilson, with the collections which were kept formerly in its Hanoi precincts.

The library is temporarily closed because of building works; the collections will probably not be available for at least six months.

The library acquires new publications in all its usual fields, including Tibetan studies, in Tibetan and in western languages. The collections in Tibetan include the Migot collection and other works, old and new.

#### The Migot Collection

This has been described in: "Catalogue du fonds tibétain de la Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient. Fonds Migot", by Nagwang Dakpa, Paris, EFEO, 1987 (107 pages of data in Tibetan, reproduced from handwritten cards, in Roman transcriptions). Dr. André Migot, a French traveller and physician, journeyed in Khams in 1947-1948, and visited many Tibetan monasteries. There came into his possession nearly 700 books, chiefly xylographs (many of which he ordered from the famous Sde-dge prints). The collection, after his death, was purchased by EFEO circa 1970.

It includes chiefly religious works, most of them xylographs, of various religious traditions of Buddhism (Rñin-ma-pa, Sa-skya-pa, Dge-lugs-pa, Bka'-rgyud-pa) and Bon, philosophical Buddhist texts, religious history, rituals (*cho-ga*) and prayer books, history of Buddhism in India, medical classical works (*Rgyud-bzi*) and commentary

(*vaidurya Sñon-po*); more than 180 canonical works belonging to the Bka'-gyur and Bstan-gyur collection (most in Sde-dge edition). The collection includes also less known books: a rare work on omens and astrology (*brje-tho-gyan-t'i-za-ma-tog*), and a complete collection of the *Gnam-chos*, revelations from the Rñin-ma-pa tradition, rare out of Tibet.

#### Other books in Tibetan

Apart from the Migot holdings, books in Tibetan include post-1950 publications, mostly printed in India. The most important ones are works of gsun-'bum or bka'-'bum types, i.e. sets of works by the Great Teachers. The EFEO library holds about ten sets, belonging to the Rñin-ma-pa, Bka'-rgyud, Sa-skya and Dge-lugs branches of Tibetan Buddhism, and to Bon.

Let us mention some of them: Rje-bcun Tāranātha (1575-1634): set, 17 volumes; Mkhyen-brce-dbañ-po (1820-1892): set of 13 vols.; Kon-sprul (1813-1899): gdams-nag-mjod set: 13 vols.; rgya-chen-bka'-mjod: set, 20 vols.; Sa-skya-bka'-'bum: set, 15 vols. including works by Sa-skya-pa great teachers such as Kun-dga'-sñin-po (1092-1158), Bsod-nams-rce-mo (1142-1182) and Grags-pa rgyal-mchan (1147-1216). Gnam-chos-thugs-kyi-gter-kha-sñan-brgyud-zab-mo'i-skor: set, 11 vols.; Vairocana rgud-'bum: set, 8 vols.; Rje-bcun-chos-kyi-rgyal-mchan, dbu-ma'i-yig-cha: set, 2 vols.; Sde-dge Tibetan Tripitaka Bstan-gyur, Tokyo, 1977; set, 7 vols., etc.

Out of Migot collection and the Satapitaka series (the EFEO Library is one of the rare libraries holding the whole Satapitaka series production: 340 vols., not all in the Tibetan field), the Library keeps more than 140 vols. in

Tibetan, which makes, in all, for the EFEO, 1340 vols. in Tibetan, including the 167 vols. of the Bka'-gyur and Bstan-gyur edited by D.T. Suzuki, Kyoto-Tokyo 1957.

An extreme diversity of fields is encountered: religious history, philosophy, medicine, astrology, divination, poetry, all kinds of liturgical works.

#### Books in western languages and dictionaries

Around 235 volumes about Tibet are presently held in various western languages. The oldest one seems to be an Italian edition of Antonio di Andrada: *Relazione del Novo Scoprimiento del Gran Cataio, overo Regno di Tibet ...* Roma, 1627. This rare book is an exception: the library is not so old, and in fact very few 18th and even 19th century books are available (they are chiefly dictionaries) and books of the beginning of this century are not many.

The library is rather rich in two kinds of works: dictionaries and catalogues of manuscripts and xylographs. Scholars will find there the most rare and precious dictionary edited by A. Schiefner and published in Saint Petersburg in 1859: *Buddhistische Triglotte, Sanskrit-Tibetisch-Mongolisches Wortverzeichnis* with introduction and summary in German (the Sanskrit text appears as transliterated into Tibetan script); the *Dictionnaire tibétain-sanskrit par Tse-Ring-Ouang-Gyal* (Che Rin Dbañ Rgyal) edited by J. Bacot and published in Paris in 1930 (it includes 15,000 words); and a slightly different edition of the same, with handwritten annotations (possibly by Bacot); in both, the Sanskrit words appear in Tibetan script; it is a dictionary of Sanskrit words used in manuscripts. Also: the *Detailed Dictionary of Sanskrit Equival-*

ents for Various Tibetan Terms by the 14th Rje Mkhan-chen of Bhutan, Bstan-'dzin-rnam-rgyal, reproduced from a rare MSS from Bkra-sis chos-zdzong, printed in Bhutan in 1976; the 1910 *Sanskrit-Tibetan-English vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti* by Alexander Csoma de Körös, printed in Calcutta (Sanskrit in Roman script, Tibetan in Tibetan script); dictionaries by Lama Dawasamdub Kazi (1919), T.G. Dhongthog (1973), Lokesh Chandra (*Tibetan-Sanskrit dictionary*, 12 vols., 1959), H.R. Jäschke (1881), Sarat Chandra Das (1960 reprint), Charles Bell (1905) and Mgr Giraudeau and F. Goré's *Dictionnaire Français-Tibétain* (1956).

One will find catalogues of many Tibetan collections kept in various libraries in the world: in India Office Library (Louis de la Vallée Poussin), in University of Washington (Gene Smith), in Toyo Bunko (Zuiko Yamaguchi), in Library of Congress, in Otani University Library in Kyoto, and even the catalogue, in Russian, by B.D. Dandaron, of the Tibetan manuscripts and xylographs in the Buriat Research Institute, published in Moscow in 1960. We cannot mention all titles in this short paper, French catalogues being included of course.

The 18th century is illustrated by a Spanish edition (translated from Tuscan) of a book on the Christian mission in Tibet: *Representacion...por el R. Procurador General de religiosos menores capuchinos...sobre el estado actual de la mission del Thibet*, Madrid, 1744; and by a copy, in a rather poor condition but complete, of the famous *Alphabetum Tibetanum*, 1762.

C.H. Desgodins' *Le Tibet d'après la Correspondance des Missionnaires* (1885) and A. Launay's *Histoire de la*

*Mission du Tibet* (1903) are available; as well as Tucci and Ghersi's *Cronaca della Missione Scientifica Tucci nel Tibet Occidentale* (1933) and Swami Pranavananda's *Exploration of Tibet* (1939). Most titles, though, came after 1950: scores of titles by R. Stein and G. Tucci (including a copy of the *Tibetan Painted Scrolls*) and a somewhat rare 1959 title: *Tibetan version of Kesar Saga - chapter V - Struggle against the King-Satham* (Corpus scriptorum mongolorum Instituti linguae et litterarum comitetti scientiarum et educationis Altae reipublicae populi Mongoli. Tomus VIII-Fasciculus 5). Also available are classical works by Bacot, David-Néel, Hedin, Hummel, Lalou, Pelliot, Rock, Rockhill, etc.

#### Nepal in EFEO library

The Library holds a very limited stock of about 40 works (in western languages) on the history, civilisation and Buddhism of Nepal.

Inquiries: Sophie Robert (Librarian); Nagwang Dakpa  
Address: 22, Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris.

#### THE BIBLIOTHEQUE DE L'INSTITUT

The Bibliothèque de l'Institut, situated in the precincts of the Institut de France, 23 Quai de Conti, is an encyclopaedic library, founded in 1797, very rich in manuscripts of all sorts. It often receives interesting donations.

#### The Schilling von Canstadt Tibetan Collection

Baron Schilling von Canstadt, State Councillor at the Russian court, travelled, accompanied by Father

Hyacinth Bitchurin, throughout the Mongol-Chinese border regions in 1830, and collected many Tibetan and Mongol manuscripts and xylographs. In 1835 he offered the Bibliothèque de l'Institut 79 volumes in Mongol. The 79 Tibetan volumes represent 48 titles.

The whole Tibeto-Mongol collection is kept under shelf numbers 3501 to 3614 (Tibetan works: 3501-3579). N°3614 is a handwritten catalogue including: a list on 11 pages, in Tibetan and Mongol, handwritten, maybe by Baron Schilling in Kiakhta; with a separate sheet giving the translation into French (maybe by Bacot?); a 24 page handwritten catalogue in French by E.A. Clerc de Landresse, Librarian, and a list on 13 sheets, by J. Bacot, in French and Tibetan script, of the Tibetan collection, which appears to be the original draft of his article in *Journal Asiatique* (see below).

The books, Tibetan style, are of various sizes, and may be dated from 17th to 19th century. They constitute, according to Bacot, "a collection for a Buddhist scholar": 54 of the 79 volumes are canonical works (many are parts of the Kangyur); 18 other religious works are to be found: rituals, prayers, exorcisms, hymns, benedictions, religious dogmas. The collection includes also medical works, books on astrology and astronomy, alphabets and vocabularies (in all, 5 non-religious books). Some of the Kangyur volumes are manuscripts in silver letters on black or gold letters on black paper; it may be interesting to note that the collection includes copies of: the Tibeto-Mongol dictionary *Min gi rgya mthso* (Ocean of words) of 11 sheets; an iconography of the Tibetan pantheon (300 figures, with captions); a silver on black manuscript of the *100,000 Precious Words* (ma ni bka'

'bum) supposedly Sron btsan sgam po's words; the *White Gem* (Vaidurya dkar po), a work on mathematics, astronomy and history written at the end of 17th century by Sde srid sam' rgyas rgya mtsho, Regent of Tibet (634 sheets, with illustrations).

Further information on the collection can be found in *Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques de France, Paris, Bibliothèque de l'Institut, Ancien et nouveau fonds*, by M. Bouteron and J. Tremblot; Paris, Plon, 1928, pp.501-503; and in an article by Jacques Bacot in *Journal Asiatique*, Oct.-Dec. 1924, pp.321-348: "La collection tibétaine Schilling von Canstadt à la Bibliothèque de l'Institut."

In addition to the Schilling von Canstadt collection, the Bibliothèque de l'Institut keeps some parts of canonical Tibetan manuscripts which come from the Dépôt des cartes de la Marine; they are under shelf number 2817 in: "Papiers de Jean-François Boissonnade, membre de l'Institut, 1774-1857".

#### The Hodgson Collection

The Hodgson collection of Nepalese and Tibetan paintings, drawings, and a few manuscripts related to them, brought by B.-H. Hodgson and offered to the Institut in 1858, is no longer in this library. It was removed to the Musée Guimet in 1855 (see Musée Guimet).

A few letters by B.-H. Hodgson are still kept in Bibliothèque de l'Institut (see *Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France*, op.cit., p.470).

#### Books in western languages on Nepal, Tibet and the Himalayas

Out of its famous Tibetan collection, the Bibliothèque de l'Institut holds interesting titles on Nepal, Tibet and the



Himalayas, chiefly published in the 19th century and the first 25 years of the 20th century: a few dozen titles on Nepal, about 70 on Himalayan areas, more than 100 on Tibet, including titles on the natural history of these areas.

### Nepal and the Himalayas

B.H. Hodgson appears several times in the files, which is not surprising; he appears even in French translations, so little known that they seem to have been missed by the "Bibliographie du Népal" published by CNRS in 1969: "Notes ethnographiques et géographiques sur la partie orientale du Népal" in *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, 1850, and "Origine des tribus militaires du Népal", same periodical, 1838.

Among the oldest titles are: Kirkpatrick 1811, Temple 1887, Le Bon 1886 and 1887, Wallich's flora 1824, Hamilton's flora 1825, Hooker 1854, 2 original editions of Hamilton 1819, Samuel Turner in French, 1800.

Later on came: Isabelle Massieu, 1914; other works on fauna and flora; the Filippo de Filippi expedition 1923; and very few titles afterwards.

In the files are listed 3 maps of the Himalayas (Ritter, 1832 and others).

### Tibet

On Tibet the library holds precious old works: one copy of *Alphabetum Thibetanum*, 1762; one copy of *Alphabetum tangutanum sive tibetanum*, 1773; the 1770 Du Hald's *Description ... de l'Empire de la Chine ...* (with interesting chapters on the 18th century map of Tibet by d'Anville); Reuilly's translation into French of Pierre-Simon Pallas: *Description du Thibet ...* 1808; *Description du Thibet, d'après son état actuel avec une carte...*, Paris 1829; *Description du Thibet ...* translated by Klapproth

from a translation from Chinese into Russian by Bitchurin, Paris, 1831; under its German title, the Tibetan text: *Das Ehrwürdige Mahājāna sūtra mit Namen "das unermessliche Lebensalter und die unermessliche Erkenntnis"* (lithographischer Abdruck, besorgt durch den verstorbenen Baron Schilling von Canstadt), hrsg. von der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, St Petersburg, 1845; two editions of Père Huc, 1853 and 1878; Sven Hedin's works published in 1899, 1904, 1912 and his *Southern Tibet*, 1917, which had become rare until the 1991 Delhi reprint; a 1823 pamphlet by Baron de Mortemart: *Observations sur les chèvres tibétaines du troupeau d'Alfort*, Launay's works on the Tibet catholic mission, 1903; short works by Henri d'Orléans, 1850-1855; Bonvalot, 1891; Mission Pelliot and Bacot, 1921; a little -known text: *Relation du voyage au Thibet de Baza Monkodjoueff. Texte Calmouk publié par A. Pozdnievime*, St Peterburgh, 1897, which seems to have been missed by Kuloy and Imaeda's "Bibliography of Tibetan Studies".

Old dictionaries and grammars of the Tibetan language are concentrated here: dictionaries by A. Csoma de Körös, 1834; Jaschke, 1831; Sarat Chandra Das, 1902; the 1899 *Dictionnaire tibétain-latin-français* published in Hong Kong by Les Missions Etrangères; grammars by Csoma de Körös 1834, Schmidt 1839, Foucaux 1858, S.C. Das 1915, C. Bell 1919, Bacot 1928, Bacot 1946-48, Lalou 1950; and the *Istočnik mudrecov; tibetsko-mongol'skij terminologičeskij slovar' buddizma*, Ulan Ude, 1968.

Rich in all fields for the 19th century, the library offers interesting old travel series and periodicals, like *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, and others.

Chief Librarian: Françoise Dumas  
Inquiries: Annie Chassagne  
Address: Institut de France, 23 Quai de Conti, Paris.

### THE MUSEE DE L'HOMME LIBRARY

Founded under this name in 1937, the library originates from the Library of the Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadéro (founded in 1878), ancestor to the Musée de l'Homme building, Palais de Chaillot, Place du Trocadéro.

The special vocation of the library is "the study of Man in time and space". And it actually is a first-rate library in the fields of social anthropology, material culture, physical anthropology, and prehistory. Although better known for its world famous collections on the Americas, it is also rich in collections on all other continents (but not on France which is the field of another specialist museum). Its periodical holdings from all over the world are also very considerable.

Interesting maps on Tibet and inner Asia are kept but not filed and are not generally available.

Computerization of the catalogue has recently started: the library is a participant in OCLC and sends its data to the national PAN-CATALOGUE.

### The Alexandra David-Néel Collection

Mme Alexandra David-Néel bequeathed 400 volumes in western languages of her own collection, to the Musée de l'Homme library (her books in Tibetan were bequeathed to Musée Guimet and some books were left in her house in Digne in the South of France, now Foundation Alexandra David-Néel). These 400 volumes entered the Museum Library in 1970. They constitute a good collection for the scholarly

study of Buddhism, Hinduism, Chinese philosophy and religion, with English translations of classical Chinese, Hindu and Tibetan texts. Most books are in English and were published in the first half of this century.

Inquiries: Jacqueline Dubois (Chief Librarian); Bernadette Poux  
Address: Musée de l'Homme, Palais de Chaillot, Place du Trocadéro, Paris.

*The second part of Lucette Boulnois' "Himalyan Archives in Paris" will be continued in our next issue.*