The collection of Tibetan texts—printed books, xylographs, and manuscripts—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 blockprints, and a number of Tibetan books printed and bound in European way, such as new Tibetan publications and/or reprints of older indigenous works 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 5,615 title leaves of Tibetan works turned out by the two monastic printing-houses in Derge, viz. the Dgyon-chen monastery and the Dpal-spungs monastery. Again, it was acquired by the present author during his stay in China in 1939-1940. 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 Dgyon-chen and Dpal-spungs monasteries of Derge.

Dgyon-chen or “Great Monastery” belonging to the Sa-skya-pa order, is known for its large printing establishment (Sde-dge pa-thang Chos-mdzud chen-mo), opened in the first half of the 18th century during the illustrious reign of the King Bstan-pa-thse-ring of Derge (1678-1738). In this pace the Kanjur and Tanjur collections, as well as numerous
Dpal-spring or "Heap of Glory", a Bk'-rgyud-pa monastery near
Dröe (founded by Si-tu Bstan-pa'i-nym-byed in 1727), is celebrated
for its excellent edition of the voluminous collection of Lamas 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'üan'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 resolv-
ed to copy 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 pertinent 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 posi-
tion 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
easily.

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 other useful data concerning the author/editor, place and year
of edition, etc., usually to be gathered from the colophons at the end of
tibetan book. I have therefore collected only the basic general data
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 2,615; cf. a similar system used by Lokesh
Chandra in his Materials for a History of Tibetan literature, New Delhi
1963).

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Followings is a summary list of the Prague collection of Tibetan prints from Derge.

The DGON-CHEN COLLECTION consists of 2,199 items divided into the following twenty groups:


2) Collection of works and commentaries dealing with the so-called "new tantras" (rgnyad gur-ma): A Sa-skya-pa work by different authors. Initiated by 'Jam-dbyangs Mkhyen-bras'-dbyang-po Kun-dga-bstan-pa's rgyal-mtshan (1870-1892), but the major part of the work was performed by his student, Ngan-pa Jampa-los-'jam-dbyangs Blo-gser-dbyang-po (ca. 1876-ca. 1914). 12 vols., 241 items.


5) Auspicious, the first translations of Tantras (rgnyad gur-rgyud 'bum) and other works by different authors, including some of the writings of Kun-mkhyen 'Jam-med-gling-po Rab-byang-rdo-rje Mkhyen-tseri l-sod-ser (1727-1798). 7 divisions, 68 items.

6) Complete works of Rgya-aras Thogs-med-bzang-pc-dpal (1395-1369) and other works (e.g. mkhyen-'bum etc.). 6 divisions, 5 items.

7) Complete works of Myam-med D CONFERENCE : Zha-'od-gbyon-ma (1079-1150), also styled Dgags-po labs-rgye or Sgam-po-pa. 2 vols., 16 items.

8) Small-size prints (Miscellanea). 13 divisions, 71 items.
(9) **Medium-size prints (Miscellaneous)**, 20 divisions, 61 items.

(10) **Avadana of Dpal-ldan-chen-skyong and other works**, 1 division, 4 items.

(11) **Miscellaneous books**, 45 divisions, 135 items.

(12) **Complete works of Jam-mgon Mi-plam-jam-dbyangs-rnam-rgyal-rgya-mtsho abain Mi-plam’jam-dpa-dgren- po’i rdo-rje (1846-1911), the famous Ruying-ma-pa writer of Dorje**, 18 vols., 166 items.

(13) **Works on medicine**, 7 divisions, 55 items.

(14) **Minor texts by different authors, including the Rnyingma-rsnyed by the Ruying-ma-pa author Kun-mkhyen Klong-chen Rab’byams-pa Dri-med’od-zer (1308-1363)**, 1 division, 35 items.

(15) **Commentaries on the Prajnaparamita texts by the Sa-skya-pa author Mikhan-che G. yag-ron Snga-rgya-dpal (14th cent.)**, 9 vols., 14 items.

(16) **Basic philosophical works on the Lam’bras doctrine edited by and printed through the efforts of Ngur-pa dpon-shab Jam-dbyangs Blo-gter-dbang-po abain Tshul-khrims-rgya-mtsho (ca. 1836-1914)**, 25 vols., 146 items.

(17) **Collection of minor texts dealing with different aspects of Lamaist mysticism, doctrine, etc. 6 divisions 295 items**.


(19) **The writing of Jam-mgon A-mes-skhas Kun’dga-bshad-nams, the well-known historiographer of the Sa-skya-pa sect (16th-17th cent.), and other works**, 2 divisions, 23 items.

The DPAL—SPUNGS COLLECTION, larger in extent, consists of 5,378 titles divided into fifteen groups:

(1) Collection of Rnying-mapa texts, called the 3 vols., 79 items.

(2) Collection of upadeśa texts, called the 10 vols., 346 items.

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

(4) Collection of Rnying-mapa work of higher mystic contemplation. 1 division, 26 items.

(5) Collected works of Rgyal-dbang Kar many-pa, Mi-kha'khyab-rdo-rje (1668/1671-1742), the fifteenth head-lama of the Bka'rgyud-pa sect. 11 vols., 135 items.

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

(11) Miscellaneous works on grammar, etymology, poetics, astrology; biographies, elopages, etc.). 6 divisions, 47 items.

(12) Small-size books (Varia). 3 divisions, 268 items.

NOTES

1. Described in my Tibetan Manuscripts and Blackprints 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 orientalni 39 (Prague 1961), pp. 419-475, and "Tibetan Literature in China", ibid. 39 (1962), pp. 638-644.—The "China Collection" of Tibetan books and newspapers in private possession of the author, consists of 269 items divided into four groups, viz. language (script, phonetics, grammar, text—books, dictionaries—57 items in all), Literature (belles-lettres, instructional literature, etc.—74 items), Translations (mostly from the Chinese originals—138 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.


5. For a list of 143 prints of the Dge-chen Press, compiled after a par-cho in possession of Rab Inshur T.I.D. Denapa of Sikkim, see Lokesh Chandra, "Les impriméries tibétaines de Drepung, Derge et Pepung", *Journal asiatique* 1961 (pp. 501-519), pp. 517-518.

6. For a partial list of 18 prints of the Dpal-spungs Press, see Lokesh Chandra, *op. cit.*, pp. 516-517.