

CONTENTS

| Foreword by Dzongsar Jamyang Khyentse Rinpoche | 6 |
|--|----|
| I. INTRODUCTION | 8 |
| 2. VULNERABILITIES | 12 |
| Water | 12 |
| Light | 14 |
| Pollution | 14 |
| Insects, Vermin, and Mold | 16 |
| Fire | 16 |
| 3. HANDLING THANGKAS | 18 |
| Preparation | 18 |
| Labeling the Thangka | 20 |
| Rolling the Thangka | 22 |
| 4. EMERGENCY RESPONSE | 28 |
| Water | 28 |
| Mold | 30 |
| Fire | 32 |

CARE AND HANDLING OF THANGKAS

A Guide for Caretakers

唐卡的保管与处理 保管人员指南

FOREWORD BY

Dzongsar Jamyang Khyentse Rinpoche

序言: 宗萨钦哲仁波切

BY

Victoria Blyth Hill

编撰:维多利亚·布莱斯·希尔

TRANSLATED INTO TIBETAN BY

Lama Sonam Phuntsho

藏文翻译:索南彭措

TRANSLATED INTO CHINESE BY

Dr. Elsie Chan

中文翻译:陈洁莹博士

目录

| 宗萨钦哲仁波切作序 | 7 |
|-----------|----|
| 1. 导言 | 9 |
| 2. 唐卡容易损毁 | 13 |
| 水 | 13 |
| 光 | 15 |
| 污染 | 15 |
| 昆虫、害虫及霉菌 | 17 |
| 火 | 17 |
| | |
| 3. 唐卡存放处理 | 19 |
| 准备工作 | 19 |
| 制作标签 | 21 |
| 收捲唐卡 | 23 |
| 4. 紧急状况处理 | 29 |
| 水 | 29 |
| 霉菌 | 31 |
| * | 33 |

| 5. WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION | 34 |
|---|----|
| Identification | 34 |
| Description | 36 |
| Condition | 36 |
| Priority | 38 |
| 6. RESOURCES AND ALTERNATIVES | 40 |
| Tyvek (Type 1443R) in a Roll | 40 |
| Cotton Muslin: An Alternative to Tyvek | 42 |
| UV Filtering Sleeves | 42 |
| Other Suppliers | 42 |
| Institutes and Museums in India | 44 |
| Further Reading | 46 |
| APPENDIX A | 48 |
| Diagram of a Thangka | |
| APPENDIX B | 50 |
| Sample Thangka Examination and Condition Form | |
| GLOSSARY | 52 |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENTS | 56 |
| TIBETAN TEXT | 63 |

| 5. 唐卡存档纪录 | 35 |
|-----------------------------|----|
| 识別资料 | 35 |
| 规格说明 | 37 |
| 状况说明 | 37 |
| 等级鉴定 | 39 |
| 6. 所需物品及替代品 | 41 |
| Tyvek特卫强卷装无纺布(Type I443R型号) | 41 |
| 平纹细棉布:无纺布替代品 | 43 |
| 紫外光过滤器 | 43 |
| 其它供应商 | 43 |
| 印度的研究所及博物馆 | 45 |
| 参考资料 | 47 |
| 附录甲 | 49 |
| 唐卡图解 | |
| 附录乙 | 51 |
| 唐卡检验及状况说明表格样本 | |
| 词汇表 | 53 |
| 鸣谢 | 57 |
| 藏 | 63 |

FOREWORD

by Dzongsar Jamyang Khyentse Rinpoche

It may be due to attitudes that result from Buddhist views of impermanence and detachment, or it may be due to a lack of training and infrastructure, but whatever the reason, notions of maintenance have not really been embedded in the cultural systems and thinking of traditional Tibetan society, and crucially in Tibetan monasteries. Time and again this has resulted in the loss of precious relics, texts, and works of art.

But times are changing, and Tibetans are beginning to value and take an active interest in preserving their unique cultural and Buddhist heritage. Therefore I'm very happy that Yin-wah Ma and Victoria Blyth Hill have produced this manual for the care and handling of thangkas. I would also like to thank the Thaw Charitable Trust for their generous funding of the conservation projects. I have no doubt that this publication and its accompanying DVD have the potential of marking an important turning point for Tibetans in preserving this widely appreciated facet of their Buddhist culture.

序言 宗萨钦哲仁波切

也许是佛教无常观与超脱观使然,又或是缺乏培训与基础设施使 然,不管甚么原因,「保存」这概念,其实未曾在传统西藏社会的文化体系 及思想中生根。这情况以西藏寺庙尤甚,屡屡导致珍贵文物、典籍、艺术品 损毁散失。

时移势易,今天的西藏人开始珍视并积极主动地维护其独特的文化及佛教遗 产。目下,马燕华及维多利亚·布莱斯·希尔(Victoria Blyth Hill)制作这部 唐卡保管与处理指南,我深感欣慰。承蒙索伍慈善信托基金(Thaw Charitable Trust)慷慨解囊,资助这项文物保育计划,谨此致谢。唐卡乃藏传佛教的文 化瑰宝,举世珍视,此指南连同视讯光盘推出,无疑将成为唐卡保育史上一 个重要的转折点。

I. INTRODUCTION



1. STORAGE BOX OR NICHE 贮藏箱

This manual is intended to be an introductory guide for caretakers* of thangka collections. Many collections are subject to conditions that make preservation difficult, and money and other resources for preservation are limited. This manual describes techniques for improving the conditions under which thangkas are handled, displayed, and stored, using the most readily available supplies and the least expensive solutions.

Thangkas are created from many materials, such as cotton, silk, animal glues, hand-sewn thread, and mineral pigments. These materials respond differently to changes in temperature and humidity, and to rolling and folding. Over time, all of these factors affect the stability of a thangka painting. For example, a thangka that is not on display is usually kept rolled and stored in a niche or storage box with other paintings. (PHOTO 1) Pressure from its own weight and the weight of the other paintings causes cracking of the ground and paint layers. Rolling and unrolling worsen the damage and eventually result in complete separation and flaking of the paint. Thangkas that do not have borders may also be folded, resulting in vertical and horizontal cracking, as well as loss of pigment and ground. (PHOTO 2)

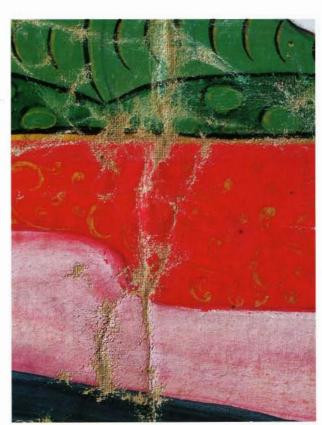
I. 导言

本入门指南专为唐卡藏品的保管人员*而设。基于种种条件限制,很多藏品保养困难,而供保养的金钱及其它资源亦有限。本指南介绍多种改善唐卡处理、 展放及贮存条件的技巧,并列出最容易罗致的物品及最低廉的解决方法。

制造唐卡的原料有棉布、丝绸、动物粘胶、手织线、**矿物颜料**等。各种物料对温度及**湿度**变化,以及对收卷及折叠的处理反应不一,日积月累,这些因素都会影响唐卡画绘的稳定性。譬如,无需展放的唐卡通常会卷起,与其它画卷一并贮存于壁龛或箱盒内。(图一)来自唐卡本身及其它画卷重量的压力,均会导致底布及绘彩层龟裂,加上卷迭的压力,令损毁加剧,最终导致绘彩全然离布剥落。没有衬边的唐卡亦可能会折叠收藏,导致纵向及横向皆出现裂纹,颜料及底布亦会磨损。(图二)

* 粗体字定义见词汇表。





2. CRACKS AND LOSS OF PAINT AND GROUND ON THE THANGKA 唐卡绘彩及底布龟裂磨损

ALL PHOTOS BY ISAIAH SERET AND JESSE KLEIN. 所有图片由埃赛厄·塞勒特(ISAIAH SERET)和杰斯·克莱恩(JESSE KLEIN)拍摄。



3. BLEEDING DYES 染料晕开

When they are on display in a monastery, the painted scrolls are subject to many sources of deterioration. Damp walls and leaking roofs create very humid environments. The water-based pigments used to paint the images are extremely sensitive to these conditions, which frequently cause loss of pigment, as well as mold growth and bleeding of the sensitive dyes in the border fabrics. (PHOTO 3) Often, the path the water took as it ran down a painting is visible. The photo shows pigment loss, loss of ground, and tide lines of pigment and darkened hide glue. (PHOTO 4)

The following sections address the above conditions and many others, with the hope of providing caretakers with the basic knowledge to improve the conditions in which thangkas are housed.



4. TIDE LINES FROM WATER DAMAGE 水渍潮痕

至于在寺庙内展放的唐卡,画卷会因不同原因受损。例如墙壁受潮,屋顶滴漏,会令四周环境十分潮湿。用以涂绘画像的水溶性颜料对这种环境相当敏感,这往往导致颜料褪落,衬布较易受潮的染料更会晕开,滋生霉菌。(图三)很多时候,画心水渍清晰可见。如图四显示,唐卡的颜料褪落,底布损毁,颜料潮痕斑斑,动物皮胶发黑。(图四)

以下章节针对上述及其它问题,提出改善对策,旨在为唐卡保管人员提供基本知识,改善保存唐卡的环境。

2. VULNERABILITIES

Many objects are vulnerable because of their materials. For example, a wooden chest will be destroyed if it is put in the river, and a photograph will not last long if it is left in the sun. Thangkas are beautiful paintings, and they are also fragile and vulnerable. Many factors contribute to their vulnerability, including water-soluble pigments, water-sensitive dyes, flexible supports, and sensitivity to high and low temperature and humidity.

Thangkas are composed of materials that are sensitive to light, water, handling, and other conditions. They are constructed to be easily moved, and to be rolled and stored in a small space. This rolling and storage cause cracking of the painted surface and flaking of the pigments and ground. Because of the animal glue (yak skin) and vegetable glue binders, the pigments and dyes are sensitive to moisture and are attractive to insects, mold, and vermin, such as rats and mice.

The following sections describe many of the causes of damage to thangkas and suggest ways to avoid or minimize the damage.

WATER

The binders that are used to secure the mineral pigments and dyes to the ground and cloth are water soluble. Water or other liquid that is splashed or that runs down the front or back of a thangka can cause movement of the pigments, tide lines, loss of dyes, and loss of pigment and ground. Modern cloth borders are often printed with aniline dyes, which are extremely sensitive to water and readily bleed, causing staining of the borders and of the thangka. Fluctuations in humidity can cause the various elements of the thangka to shrink or expand, resulting in distortion and tension on the painting. To prevent this kind of damage, take the following precautions:

- Schedule regular inspections: Inspect the thangkas for the presence of water, especially during the rainy season.
- On display: Look for signs of leaking roofs, water stains on the walls, mold growth (dark or colored staining), puddles on the floor, leaking windows, and so on. If you see signs of water damage in the area, do not hang the thangka near or over the dampness.
- In storage: Look for the above signs of the presence of water. Is there
 evidence of dampness, mold, or water stains in the storage area or box? If
 there is evidence of water, move the storage box or thangkas immediately to
 a dry location and examine the thangkas.

2. 唐卡容易损毁

很多物件的制造物料均容易损毁。譬如,木箱落入河里会毁掉,照片在太阳下暴晒会褪色。唐卡是优美的画绘,精细而容易受损。唐卡**容易损毁**的原因有:颜料属**水溶性,染料**容易受潮,支撑物非固定,以及对温度和湿度变化反应敏感。

唐卡的制造物料对光、水、存放处理及各种情况皆反应敏感。唐卡的设计便于搬运,藉以收卷并储藏在细小的空间内,这样会令绘彩表层龟裂,颜料及底布剥落。由于采用动物胶(牦牛皮)及植物胶**粘合剂**的缘故,颜料及染料均容易受潮,招引昆虫、**霉菌**和老鼠等**害虫**。

以下章节说明导致唐卡损毁的原因,并介绍预防或尽量减低损毁的方法。

水

用以令矿物颜料及染料附着底布及画布的粘合剂属水溶性。当唐卡表面或背面遭水或其它液体溅湿或流过,会导致颜料浮散,潮痕斑斑,染料褪落,颜料及底布破损。现代的布制衬边往往采用**苯胺染料**漂染,极容易受潮**晕开**,污染衬边及唐卡。湿度的变化亦会令唐卡各组成部分收缩或**膨胀**,导致画心受压及**变形**。要避免这种破坏,请采取以下防御措施:

- 定期检查唐卡: 定期检查唐卡有否受潮, 尤其雨季时候。
- 检查展区环境:检查展放唐卡的地方有否受潮迹象,例如屋顶或窗户渗漏,墙壁有水渍,霉菌滋生(有晦暗或变色的污渍),地上有水坑等。不要在潮湿的地方或附近悬挂唐卡。
- 检查贮存环境:检查贮存唐卡的地方或箱盒有否上述受潮迹象,例如渗漏、发霉或水渍。如有的话,立即把唐卡或箱盒移到干爽的地方,然后仔细检查唐卡。

LIGHT

Exposure to daylight or unfiltered **fluorescent light** causes damage to thangkas and their cloth borders. The colored cloth, organic dyes, and some mineral pigments are very sensitive to light, and long-term exposure causes darkening or fading. Thangkas are traditionally displayed in dim environments. If daylight falls on a thangka, or if the area has high light levels or is illuminated with unfiltered fluorescent lights, take the following precautions:

- · Cover windows or move thangkas away from the light.
- Replace fluorescent tubes with incandescent bulbs, or replace unfiltered fluorescent tubes with ultraviolet light filtered fluorescent tubes.
- Rotate thangkas between display and storage on a regular basis, two to four times a year, to reduce the amount of exposure to light.

POLLUTION

Air pollution is present in every country in the world, and it is very harmful to humans and animals as well as to inanimate objects. When they are on display, thangkas are subject to air pollution. Smoke from candles, lamps, cooking oils, and tobacco, industrial smoke, and exhaust from cars and motorcycles all contribute to airborne pollution. Unlike western oil paintings, thangkas do not have a surface coating or varnish to protect them. When the surface of a thangka becomes darkened or stained with smoke or oil, it is almost impossible to clean it. Therefore it is important to try to prevent this damage to the vulnerable surface in the following ways:

- Monitor burning lamps and candles. Make sure they are not too close to the surface of the painting. If possible, move them farther away.
- Keep the covering veil down over the painting when the thangka on display is not the focus of a teaching or puja.
- Keep windows closed to prevent outside pollution from coming into the room.
- · Do not apply liquids or other materials to the surface of the thangka.

光

长期暴露于日光或不带滤光器的**荧光灯**下,会损害唐卡及其衬边。唐卡的着色布料、有机染料及某些矿物颜料,对光线非常敏感,长期受光会发黑或褪色。唐卡传统上是在晦暗的环境中展放。如遇有日光、强光或不带滤光器的 荧光灯照明,请采取以下防御措施:

- 覆盖窗户,或把唐卡移离光源。
- 把荧光灯管换成白炽灯泡,或换上带紫外光过滤器的荧光灯管。
- 定期把展放及贮存的唐卡轮流替换,每年两至四次,以减少接触光线的时间。

污染

空气污染威胁世界各国,危害人类、动物以至死物。蜡烛、灯火、食油、烟草的烟熏,工业、汽车、摩托车产生的废气,都会造成空气污染,威胁正在展放的唐卡。唐卡与西方油画不同,表面没有保护层或涂漆,当表面发黑或沾上烟熏、油污时,几乎无法清理。因此,必须采取以下方法,保护唐卡容易受损的表面:

- 确保灯火、蜡烛与画面保持距离,尽量把污染源移开。
- 当展放的唐卡无需用作讲道或侍奉时,以遮幔覆盖画心。
- 关闭窗户,隔绝外界污染。
- 勿在唐卡表面涂盖液体或其它物料。

INSECTS, VERMIN, AND MOLD

The animal and plant glue binders used in creating thangkas are excellent food for mold, insects, and vermin such as rats and mice. A warm, damp environment is an ideal environment for mold growth. Thangkas that are rolled and stored in a dark and undisturbed place are easy prey for insects and rodents. To reduce the amount of damage caused by these agents, take these precautions:

- · Examine display and storage areas frequently.
- Look for signs of dampness, mold growth, insect frass, or rodent droppings.
- · Clean display and storage areas frequently, on a regular schedule.
- Seal holes in walls, floors, and storage cabinets and boxes to prevent the entrance of insects, vermin, and water.
- Keep storage boxes off the floor, either by putting them on shelves or by raising them up on supports.

FIRE

Fire consumes everything in its path, including thangkas. Always treat with caution open flames, such as lamps and candles, near thangkas. Smoke and ashes from flames can also fly onto thangkas and leave small burn holes. Take the following precautions:

- Keep open flames away from thangkas.
- Monitor open doors and windows to be sure that flames are not blown toward the thangkas.
- · Keep thangkas covered when they are on display but not in use.
- · Be sure that flames are completely put out before leaving the area

昆虫、害虫及霉菌

用以制造唐卡的动物胶及植物胶粘合剂,极容易滋生霉菌、昆虫及老鼠等害虫。温暖、潮湿的环境是霉菌的温床。唐卡卷叠贮存在晦暗、隐蔽的地方,易招虫鼠之患。要减低这类损害,请采取以下防御措施:

- 经常检查展放及贮存唐卡的地方。
- 检看有否受潮、发霉、昆虫残屑或虫鼠粪便的迹象。
- 定期并经常清理展放及贮存唐卡的地方。
- 密封墙壁、地面、贮存柜及箱盒的隙洞、杜绝虫鼠及水患。
- 把贮存箱移离地面,摆放在搁板或支撑物上。

火

火舌吞噬百物, 唐卡亦难幸免。唐卡附近如有明火, 例如灯火、蜡烛等, 多须小心处理。火种的熏烟及灰烬亦会飞落在唐卡上, 烙下细小的烧孔。请采取以下防御措施:

- 把明火移离唐卡。
- 检查开启的门窗,确保火种不会吹落在唐卡上。
- 展放中的唐卡如无须使用,把之覆盖。
- 离开前确保火种完全熄灭。

3. HANDLING THANGKAS



5. HAND WASHING 清洗双手

Careful handling and storage of thangkas can prevent damage. Read the following step-by-step suggestions and make sure that you have all of the necessary supplies before handling a thangka.

PREPARATION

In preparation for rolling, labeling, and storing a thangka, it is important to plan ahead. Make sure that you satisfy the following requirements:

- A clean, sheltered space protected from wind, rain, and sun.
- At least two large tables (larger than the thangkas), with clean, smooth surfaces, preferably covered with clean cloth or paper.
- At least two people who have previous experience in handling thangkas.
- Clean hands. Wash your hands with warm water and soap before you start to handle a thangka. (PHOTO 5)
- Do not wear any jewelry, such as rings or watches, or anything around your neck that might drag on the surface of the thangka as you lean over it.

Have the following supplies ready: (PHOTO 6)

- Roll of Tyvek
- Scissors
- Cotton twill tape (strong, undyed woven cotton ribbon)
- Labels (Tyvek pieces)
- Pen with waterproof ink, or pencil
- Clean, dry boxes for storage
- Acid-free tubes or long, round wooden rods
- Tape measure or yard stick

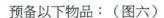
3. 唐卡存放处理

把唐卡小心处理及贮存,可避免唐卡受损。 请细阅以下建议步骤,并确保在处理唐卡前 罗致一切所需物品。

准备工作

把唐卡收卷、标记、贮存之前, 务须计划周 详,并符合以下条件:

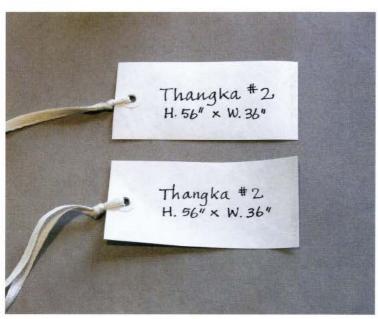
- 环境洁净有遮盖,不受风雨、阳光侵 袭。
- 最少有两张大桌子(较唐卡大),桌面 洁净光滑,盖以干净的布帛或纸张尤佳。
- 最少有两名具处理唐卡经验的人员。
- 处理唐卡前,用温水及肥皂洗净双手。(图五)
- 不要佩戴任何饰物,如戒指、耳环、手表、项链等,以免俯身处理唐卡 时擦过唐卡表面。



- 卷装Tyvek特卫强无纺布(下称无纺布)
- 剪刀
- 斜纹棉带 (强韧而不经漂染的棉织缎带)
- 标签(无纺布碎料)
- 防水墨钢笔或铅笔
- 洁净、干爽的贮存箱
- 无酸管或长圆木杆
- 卷尺或码尺



6. SUPPLIES 所需物品



7. LABELS WITH INFORMATION 注有识别資料的标签

LABELING THE THANGKA

It is important to **label** each thangka individually. Labels provide clear identification and prevent repeated unrolling for visual identification. Two labels are required for each thangka, one to be attached to the thangka and one to be attached to the outside of the Tyvek storage sleeve.

The labels should contain as much of the following information as possible:

- Title
- Inventory number
- · Dimensions
- Storage location
- Any other identifying information, such as date, etc.

For each thangka, cut two pieces of Tyvek for the labels, just big enough to write all of the above information. Use pencil or waterproof ink to write the identification information on one or both sides of each label. (PHOTO 7) Be sure to keep the ink far away from the thangka, in case it is accidentally spilled.

Using a pointed tool, such as an **awl** or hole punch, make a hole in one end of each label and thread a piece of the cotton twill tape through the hole. Tie one label onto the bottom or top rod of the thangka. Save the second label to be tied to the outside of the rolled thangka. (PHOTO 8)

制作标签

唐卡务须逐一系上标签,以资识别,以免每 次鉴别时都要把唐卡翻开。每幅唐卡必须系 上两块标签,一块系于唐卡上,另一块系于 无纺布贮存套外。

卷标上须尽量注明以下资料:

- 标题
- 库存编号
- 尺寸
- 贮存地点
- 其它识别数据,例如日期等。



8. TYING LABEL TO BOTTOM ROD OF THANGKA 标签系于地杆

用无纺布剪下两块标签,大小足够写下上述 所有资料。用铅笔或防水墨于每块标签上一

面或双面写上识别数据。(图七)留意墨水要放远一点,以免意外打翻而弄 污唐卡。

用尖锐的工具,例如锥子或打孔器,在每块标签上一角打孔,再以斜纹棉带 穿过洞孔。标签一块系于唐卡的天杆或地杆上,另一块系于唐卡画卷的贮存 套外。(图八)



9. TWO PEOPLE MOVING THANGKA TO TABLE 两名人员把唐卡移放桌上

ROLLING THE THANGKA

Now that you have prepared the space, tables, and supplies, you are ready to begin the process of rolling the thangka for safe storage. Follow these steps:

- 1. Remove the rolled thangka from its current storage.
- 2. Place the thangka on one of the clean tables and unroll it, face up. If there is a cloth border surrounding the painting and veils, be sure that the border and veils are as smooth and free of **debris** as possible. For safety, two people should handle the thangka. (PHOTO 9)
- Measure the thangka overall, including the cloth border and the top and bottom rods. Measure the height and width, and write the dimensions on an inventory sheet, as described in Chapter 5. Always measure twice to confirm your measurements.
- 4. On the other table, unroll the Tyvek. Notice that one side of the Tyvek is shinier than the other side. *The shiny side should be down (against the table)*.



10. THANGKA CENTERED ON TYVEK 唐卡置于无纺布中央

收卷唐卡

当环境、桌子及所需物品准备就绪,便可开始把唐卡卷起安放。请按照以下 步骤:

- I. 把唐卡从现时存处取出。
- 2. 把唐卡放在其中一张干净的桌子上,画面朝上铺开。若画心与遮幔围有布 制衬边,必须尽量确保衬边与遮幔表面平滑,不沾碎屑。唐卡必须由两名 人员处理,以策安全。(图九)
- 3. 量度整幅唐卡,包括布制衬边、天杆、地杆的尺寸。量度长度、宽度,在 库存表上记录唐卡的尺寸,详见第5章。每次均须量度两次,确保尺寸准 确无误。
- 4. 在另一张桌子上翻开无纺布。注意无纺布一面较暗,较光亮的一面应该朝 下(靠向桌面)。







IIB. ROLLING THANGKA 收卷唐卡

- 5. Using a pencil, make very small marks on the Tyvek to indicate the dimensions of the thangka. Then add 4 inches to the width and 12 to 14 inches to the length. You need to have excess Tyvek on all four sides. For example, if the thangka measures 30 by 40 inches, cut the Tyvek to 34 by 52 inches. Check your measurements again.
- Cut the Tyvek, using scissors. Before you cut, be sure that your measurements are accurate and that you are cutting the Tyvek in the most economical direction.
- 7. Save any small pieces of Tyvek for use as labels.
- 8. Carefully move the thangka from the other table onto the Tyvek. Two people are needed to move the thangka from one table to the table covered with the Tyvek. If the thangka is very large, four people may be needed.
- 9. Make sure that the thangka faces up and that the veils, painting, and borders are smooth and free of debris. Center the thangka on the Tyvek, leaving 8 to 10 inches at the top and about 4 inches at the bottom. (PHOTO 10)
- 10. Starting at the bottom, roll the excess Tyvek around the bottom rod of the thangka. Gently roll upward with the Tyvek around the thangka, smoothing the Tyvek, veil, and thangka as you roll. Lift the rolled part gently while you continue rolling and smoothing. Do not roll too tightly. Be careful not to crush the cloth support or pigment. The goal is to cover and support the thangka, not to stretch or crush it. If the thangka and border are not rolling smoothly, stop and unroll it. Then start rolling again, smoothing the Tyvek, veil, and thangka. (PHOTOS IIA, IIB AND IIC)



IIC. ROLLING THANGKA 收卷唐卡

- 5. 用铅笔在无纺布上按唐卡的尺寸刻下细小标记,然后沿宽度加4英寸,沿 长度加12至14英寸。无纺布四边应该较唐卡为大,譬如唐卡的尺寸为30乘 40英寸,则剪下的无纺布应为34乘52英寸。复检尺寸,确保无误。
- 6. 用剪刀裁剪无纺布。下剪前,确保尺寸准确,剪裁尽量符合经济效益,不 会浪费布料。
- 7. 用剩下的无纺布碎料制作标签。
- 8. 由两名人员小心翼翼地把桌上的唐卡移到铺有无纺布的另一张桌子上。如 果唐卡很大,可能需要由四名人员搬移。(图九)
- 9. 确保唐卡画面向上,遮幔、画心、衬边表面平滑,不沾碎屑。唐卡置中, 无纺布顶端预留8至10英寸,底端预留约4英寸。(图十)
- 10. 从底端开始,把无纺布预留部分绕过地杆往上翻,轻力将唐卡向上收卷, 边卷边轻力将唐卡、遮幔和无纺布抚顺。过程中手握必须轻柔,不可卷得 太紧。切勿挤碎布料或颜料,收卷的目的是要把唐卡包裹、承托,而非拉 直、挤压。如果唐卡和衬边收卷时不顺滑,必须停下来把它翻开,抚平唐 卡、遮幔及无纺布,然后才重新向上收卷。(图十一A,十一B及十一C)



12. SQUEEZING TYVEK END 紧握无纺布末端



13. TYING TAG ON END 标签系于末端

- II. Continue rolling until you reach the top of the thangka. The excess 8 to 10 inches of Tyvek at the top should be enough to wrap the entire roll, creating a completely wrapped package.
- 12. When the thangka is rolled and completely covered, take each end of the roll and squeeze it tightly closed an inch or so past the rod. (PHOTO 12)
- 13. While one person holds the end of the Tyvek, a second person ties the cotton ribbon tightly around the Tyvek. Do the same at the other end of the roll, and then attach the identification label to one end of the roll. (PHOTO 13)
- 14. The thangka is now well protected and ready to store in a box or niche. An acid-free box is best. (PHOTO 14) However, a very clean wooden box lined with acid-free paper, Tyvek, or cloth can also be used.
- 15. Keep the box off the floor at all times. Store it in a secure, clean, and dry space.

- II. 继续往上卷至天杆部分,顶端的无纺布已预留 8至10英寸,足够绕过整卷唐卡,将之完全包 裹。
- 12. 当唐卡收卷、包裹妥当后,手执无纺布左右两端 离轴头约I英寸以外握紧。(图十二)
- 13. 一名人员手握无纺布一端,另一名用斜纹棉带将 之捆紧,另一端亦如是。然后在其中一端系上识 别标签。(图十三)
- 14. 唐卡现已保护周全,可以放进贮存箱或壁龛内, 以无酸箱盒为最佳。(图十四)不过,亦可用垫 有无酸纸、无纺布或布帛的干净木盒。
- 15. 箱盒务须离地面摆放,贮存于安全、洁净、干爽 之处。







14. PLACING THANGKA IN BOX USING TYVEK SCRAPS FOR CUSHION 唐卡放置贮藏箱内,垫以无纺布碎料

4. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergencies can arise from accidents, such as water damage and fire; from natural disasters, such as earthquakes; and from poor planning, all of which can result in damage to thangkas. The previous chapters describe the steps that should be taken to prevent emergency situations from arising. However, if an accident results in an emergency, taking the appropriate response can minimize the damage. Be sure to keep your inventory lists in secure storage, not together with the thangkas. If there is an emergency, you can use the lists to identify which thangkas have been affected. Only trained caretakers should handle damaged thangkas.

WATER

If a thangka is exposed directly to water, either in storage or while on display, take the following steps to limit the damage to the painting and borders:

- Immediately remove the thangka from the source of water and move it to a secure, sheltered space where there are tables or cabinets large enough to examine it.
- Unroll the thangka very carefully. Examine it thoroughly but do not touch the painted surface. Touching the wet pigment can cause more damage.
- Lay the thangka face up on a clean, dry surface that is covered with absorbent
 material, such as clean white muslin or cotton towels with no dyes or color.
 If muslin or cotton towels are not available, you can use clean paper towels.
 If clean, undyed cloth or unprinted paper is not available, newspaper can be
 used. Be sure the newspaper ink will not transfer to the wet thangka.
- If the thangka has a veil, lift the veil carefully and remove it from the surface
 of the thangka. The veil may be dyed with aniline dyes, which may bleed and
 stain the painting surface.
- The cloth borders may also be aniline dyed, and may bleed and stain the painting. Very carefully, use clean white muslin or cotton towels to remove excess moisture from the borders. Again, do not touch the surface of the painting, either with your hands or with a cloth. Gently press the cloth on the borders to absorb water and soak up the dyes.
- Change the cloth under the thangka frequently. Handle the thangka very carefully; it is much more fragile when it is wet than when it is dry. Continue to absorb the water, from the back of the painting and from the borders, until it is completely dry.

4. 紧急状况处理

因意外(如水患、火警)、自然灾害(如地震)或计划不周而引起的紧急状况,皆会令唐卡受损。以上章节载述的步骤,目的是要预防紧急状况发生。不过,若遇有意外导致紧急状况,则需妥善处理,务求将损毁减至最低。库存表务须妥为保管,与唐卡分开存放。遇上紧急状况时,可用库存表核对哪些唐卡受到影响。只有经专业训练的保管人员才可处理受损的唐卡。

水

在贮存或展放期间, 唐卡如直接遇水受损, 必须采取以下步骤, 尽量减低对 画心及衬边的破坏:

- 立即把唐卡从水源移到安全有遮盖的地方,该处必须有足够大的桌子或柜橱,可供检查唐卡。
- 小心翼翼地翻开唐卡,仔细检查,但*不可触碰画面*。触摸受潮的颜料会 造成更多破坏。
- 将唐卡放在洁净干爽的桌子上,画面朝上,桌面铺上吸水物料,例如白净的平纹细布或未经漂染的棉巾。如果没有细布素巾,可以用干净的纸巾或没有印字的素纸代替,其次可用报纸,但必须确保报纸的印墨不会污染受潮的唐卡。
- 如果唐卡有遮幔,将它小心掀起,移离唐卡的表面。遮幔可能经苯胺染料漂染,或会晕开,沾污画面。
- 布制衬边亦可能经苯胺染料漂染,或会晕开而沾污画心。这时须用白净的平纹细布或棉巾,小心翼翼地轻印衬边,吸走多余的水分。切记双手或布巾不可触碰画面。用布巾轻印衬边,吸走水分及染料。
- 不时更换唐卡底下的垫布。唐卡受潮后较干爽时更易受损,亟须小心处理。必须不断从画心背面及衬边吸走水分,直至完全干爽为止。

- Be sure that there is good air circulation in the room. If there is no air movement and the temperature is high, mold can grow. Mold can damage the thangka even more than water.
- When the thangka has been allowed to dry for several days, examine it carefully and record its condition. (See Chapter 5 for instructions on condition reporting.)
- If the paint is flaking, rolling the thangka will make it worse. If possible, store the thangka flat and protect it with Tyvek, until it can be examined by a professional.
- If the paint is not flaking, the thangka can be rolled with a new Tyvek cover and returned to improved storage. (See Chapter 3 for instructions on rolling and storing.)

MOLD

A humid room without air circulation is the perfect environment for mold growth. If a thangka in such a room becomes damp or wet, mold will grow on it. This growth can badly damage the cloth, the pigments, and the binder. Mold forms a fuzzy coating on the thangka. It may be black, red, purple, or white in color. If you see mold growth, take the following steps immediately:

- Remove the thangka from the damp environment.
- Be careful not to touch or breathe in the mold spores. Cover your mouth and nose with a scarf or mask.
- Disinfect the area around the thangka where you found the mold growth by cleaning thoroughly with soap and hot water. Add a little bleach to the hot, soapy water. Open windows and doors to dry out the area and provide air circulation.
- · Follow the steps listed for water damage.
- Allow the thangka to dry out completely before handling it again.
- When the thangka is dry, take it to an area that is sheltered but well
 ventilated, such as under an overhang. Very gently, with a very soft brush,
 brush the mold off the surface of the thangka. To avoid breathing in mold
 spores, brush the mold away from you and cover your mouth and nose with
 a scarf or mask.
- While brushing, be very careful not to disturb the surface of the thangka.
 Watch for loose or flaking paint. Do not brush so hard that the painted surface becomes shiny.

- 确保室内空气流通。如果空气不流通或温度太高,会滋生霉菌,所造成的破坏较水尤甚。
- 让唐卡风干数天,然后仔细检查,记录其状况。(参见第5章有关记录状况的指引。)
- 如果绘彩剥落,收卷唐卡会造成更大的破坏。在可行情况下,将唐卡平放,盖上无纺布,留待专业人员检查。
- 如果绘彩没有剥落,可用一幅新的无纺布把唐卡收卷,安放在较佳的位置。(参见第3章有关收卷及贮存唐卡的指引。)

霉菌

房间潮湿,空气不流通,皆为霉菌的温床。房间内的唐卡若受潮或遇水,便 会滋生霉菌,严重破坏画布、颜料和粘合剂。霉菌在唐卡上形成**毛茸茸**的外 层,色泽为黑、红、紫或白。如遇霉菌滋生,立即采取以下步骤:

- 把唐卡移离潮湿的环境。
- 切勿触碰或呼人霉菌孢子,须以披巾或口罩遮掩口鼻。
- 在热水中加入肥皂和小量漂白剂,把唐卡四周滋生霉菌的地方彻底清洁、消毒。打开门窗,让空气流通,风干房间。
- 采取唐卡遇水受损时的处理步骤。
- 待唐卡完全干透后才再作处理。
- 把干透的唐卡移到有遮掩但空气流通的地方,例如在悬垂物之下。用极柔软的刷子刷掉唐卡表面的霉菌,力度必须十分轻柔。为免呼入霉菌孢子,不要把霉菌刷向自己,并须以披巾或口罩遮掩口鼻。
- 拭刷霉菌时慎防损坏唐卡表面。小心观察绘彩有否松散或剥落。不要大力拭刷,以免把画面磨光。

- · Do not put the thangka back in the humid environment.
- Wash your hands with soap and hot water before and after handling the infected thangka.
- Do not expose the infected thangka to other thangkas. Isolate it from other thangkas until it can be examined by a professional.

FIRE

In the event of a fire, your own safety is most important. The caretaker or person in charge should not allow anyone to enter the area until it is determined to be safe, structurally and environmentally. Remove the thangkas from the area only if you can do so without risk to your own safety. If possible, take photographs of the damaged area and the thangkas before moving them. Use your inventory list as a guide, and keep a careful written and photographic record of the removal of thangkas from the area.

When it is safe to enter the area, remove the thangkas in the following order:

- Thangkas that are in immediate danger
- Thangkas that are easiest to reach
- Most valued thangkas
- Most damaged thangkas
- Least damaged thangkas

Prepare a space to store the thangkas and follow these steps:

- As you work, keep a photographic and written record:
 - If possible, photograph the damage to each thangka.
 - Write a damage report for each thangka and add this report to the thangka's file.
- Check the number of thangkas against the inventory of the affected area to be sure that every thangka has been accounted for.
- If the thangkas are wet, follow the procedures described earlier.
- Do not discard thangkas that are damaged in the fire. There may be methods for cleaning or repairing them in the future.
- If a thangka is actively burning, do not pick it up. Water can be sprayed on the burning thangka to put out the fire, but the water will cause additional damage.
- · Ask for assistance from a professional art conservator.

- 不要把唐卡放回潮湿的地方。
- 处理发霉的唐卡之前和之后均须以肥皂和热水洗手。
- 发霉的唐卡不可接触到其它唐卡,必须隔离,留待专业人员检查。

火

如遇火警,必先确保自身安全。在确定建筑结构和周遭环境安全以前,保管 或负责人员不可让任何人进入现场。如要把唐卡移离现场,必先确定自己的 安全不受威胁。如情况许可,在搬移唐卡前拍摄受灾现场及唐卡的照片。参 照库存表,把唐卡搬离现场的过程图文并茂地详细记录。

待可以安全进入现场时,依循以下次序搬走唐卡:

- 受即时威胁的唐卡
- 最容易拿取的唐卡
- 最珍贵的唐卡
- 损毁最严重的唐卡
- 损毁最轻微的唐卡

准备另一地方贮存唐卡,并采取以下步骤:

- 以文字及照片记录工作过程
 - 如情况许可,拍摄每幅唐卡受损的情况。
 - 就每幅唐卡编写损毁报告,附于唐卡档案内。
- 参照受灾地方的库存表,核对唐卡的数量,确保没有唐卡被遗漏。
- 如果唐卡遇潮,采取上文所述的处理步骤。
- 不要丢掉被火损坏的唐卡,因为将来可能有清理或修复的办法。
- 如果唐卡正在燃烧,不要将之提起,可向唐卡洒水灭火,不过这样做会 增加对唐卡的破坏。
- 向文物保育专家求助。

5. WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION

It is the responsibility of the caretakers to establish a well-organized system for recording the condition of each thangka in a collection. The first step is a written report, documenting the physical condition of a thangka. This document provides a historical record, which can be used to verify the identity and stability of a thangka over a long period of time. If the thangka's condition changes for any reason, then you should record this change as well. All reports should be kept together in an organized file and in a protected place.

There are many approaches to recording the condition of a thangka. As the caretaker, you can use a standard form with a checklist of information, or you can simply write down what you see. If a camera is available, you can photograph the front and back of the thangka and label the photographs with the important identification information. You can also use a drawing or diagram of the thangka to document the thangka. Examples of a diagram and of a condition report form are included as appendixes. The report can be as simple or as detailed as time allows; however, you should always include the following information in the written documentation.

IDENTIFICATION

Include as much of the following information as you can to make it easy to identify the thangka in the future:

- Owner, monastery, or caretaker
- Identification number
- Artist or painter
- Title or subject
- Date or period
- Place of origin
- Dimensions (Measure the thangka down the left side and across the bottom edge. Give the height first, then the width.)
 - Dimensions of the image
 - Dimensions overall, including the borders
 - Length of the rods, top and bottom
- Inscriptions and identifying marks
- Date of this documentation
- Author of this documentation
- A written record of any accompanying photographs or other visual aid, such as a diagram

5. 唐卡存档纪录

保管人员有责任记录藏品中每幅唐卡的状况,建立井然有序的存档系统。首 先必须书写报告,记录唐卡的物理状况,作为历史档案,供日后鉴别唐卡及 核对其**稳定**性之用。若唐卡的状况因任何原因起了变化,亦须妥为记录。所 有报告必须有组织地归档,存放于安全的地方。

记录唐卡状况的方法不一。保管人员可填写载有**核对清单**的标准表格,或只简单地写下所看到的情况。如果有照相机,可以拍摄唐卡的表面和背面,并在照片上标示重要资料,以资识别。亦可以绘画或图解形式记录唐卡。有关图解及状况报告表格的范例,请参见附录。报告孰简孰详,视乎时间是否充裕而定。不过,所有书面报告必须列明以下资料。

识别数据

尽量列明以下数据,方便日后鉴别唐卡:

- 物主、存放寺庙或保管人员
- 识别编号
- 艺术家或画家
- 标题或主题
- 日期或时代
- 来源地
- 尺寸(沿左边从上而下量度唐卡的高度,然后沿底边量度宽度。先列高度,后列宽度。)
 - 画心的尺寸
 - 连衬边的整体尺寸
 - 天杆和地杆的长度
- 题词及识别标记
- 是次存档日期
- 是次存档人员
- 用文字记录任何附载的照片或其它视像素材,例如图解

DESCRIPTION

Describe the materials, techniques, and methods of fabrication of the thangka. Items that are considered original, such as the borders or veils, should be distinguished from those that are not original. The more information you are able to provide, the easier it will be to assess the condition of the thangka in the future.

- Examine the thangka, the borders, and all attachments. Describe how they are sewn together (hand sewn or machine sewn).
- Describe the materials. Is the thangka painted on cotton or silk? Are the borders made of cotton or silk? Is there a pattern in the borders, and is it woven into the cloth, or is the design made with modern dyes?
- Are there rods at the top and bottom? Are there decorative knobs on the bottom rod? What are the knobs made of, wood or metal?

CONDITION

Describe the condition of each of the following elements of the thangka and its mount. Examine the painting carefully and describe what you see. Having a thorough condition report will help you and other caretakers to evaluate any changes in the future.

- Is it in good condition or poor condition? Are there tide lines on the painted surface due to water damage? Is the paint flaking? Are there creases and tears? Is there loss of paint or cloth?
- If there are borders, describe their condition also. Are there stains, loss of cloth, or tears?
- Is there a lining? What condition is it in?

规格说明

说明制造唐卡的物料、技术及方法。衬边或遮幔等原始部分,必须跟后加部 分分开说明。报告提供的数据越多,日后越容易评估唐卡的状况。

- 检查唐卡、衬边和所有附着物,说明其缝合方法(用人手或是机器缝 合)。
- 说明唐卡的物料。画布、衬边是棉织品抑或丝织品?衬边上是否有图 案,图案是织花还是现代漂染?
- 唐卡顶端和底端是否有天杆、地杆?地杆两侧是否饰有轴头?轴头是用 木、金属还是其它物料制造?

状况说明

就以下各点说明唐卡和衬裱物的状况。仔细检视,详加记录,这有助日后保 管人员评估唐卡的变化。

- 状况孰好孰坏?画面有否受水损坏而出现潮痕?绘彩有否剥落?有否皱 痕和裂痕?绘彩或画布有否耗损?
- 如果有衬边, 亦要形容衬边的状况。有否污迹、耗损或裂痕?
- 有否衬里?状况如何?

PRIORITY

It is important to evaluate each thangka in the collection according to its:

- · Historical, cultural, and artistic value
- Economic value
- Importance to the collection
- Rarity or replacement possibilities (that is, irreplaceable, replaceable at high cost, or easily replaceable)

In case of emergency, this information will help you to identify the most valuable thangkas.

Assign a number, from I to 4, to indicate the value to the collection. Number I is the most valuable item, and number 4 is the least valuable or easiest to replace. For example, a contemporary thangka painted by a living artist is more easily replaceable than a 17th century painting.

等级鉴定

鉴定藏品中每幅唐卡的等级,十分重要。鉴定准则如下:

- 历史、文化和艺术价值
- 经济价值
- 对藏品的重要性
- 稀有程度或替代的可能性(属无可替代、代价高昂抑或容易替代)

如遇紧急状况,以上准则有助识别价值最高的唐卡。

以数字I至4标志藏品的等级价值,I代表最珍贵,4代表价值最低或最容易替代。譬如,一幅作者尚在世的当代唐卡要较一幅十七世纪的作品容易替代。

6. RESOURCES AND ALTERNATIVES

Most of the tools and supplies specified in this guide, such as cotton ribbons, cotton cloth, and yard sticks, should be available locally. However, there are a few items, such as Tyvek and acid-free materials, that you may have to order from abroad. You are strongly advised to use the materials specified in this guide. If they are not available, try the alternative products suggested below.

If there is a local or regional museum or conservation school, contact them to find out where they purchase supplies. You can make bulk purchase to obtain a reduced price and lower shipping charges.

TYVEK (TYPE 1443R) IN A ROLL

To find local suppliers of Tyvek (Type I443R), contact DuPont at http://www2.dupont.com/Tyvek/en_US/

You can also purchase Tyvek from the following suppliers.

INDIA

Mr. Sudeep Narsingh Dass & Co., Pvt. Ltd. E3/16 Balram House Daryagunj New Delhi I I O 002 Tel: 91.11.2326 6743; 2326 6744 Cell: 91.98731 73297; 98731 73281

Email: tyvek@narsinghdass.com

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Shenzhen Yuhuaxing Printing Co. Ltd. I-2 Block. No. 7. Industrial Estate Shangshuijing, Buji Town Shenzhen City Guangdong Province 518II2 People's Republic of China Tel: 86.775.2852 2462; 2852 2288 Fax: 86.775.2852 2000

www.yuhuaxing.com Email: szyuhuaxing@yahoo.com.cn

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Conservation Resources International, L.L.C. 5532 Port Royal Road Springfield, Virginia 22151

Tel: 1.800.634 6932 Fax: 1.703.321 0629

Email: Sales@conservationresources.com Order online: www.conservationresources.com

Gaylord Brothers P.O. Box 4901

Syracuse, New York 13221-4901

Tel: 1.800.448 6160 Fax: 1.800.272 3412

Order online: www.Gaylord.com

Metal Edge, Inc. 6340 Bandini Boulevard Commerce, California 90040

Tel: I.800.862 2228 Fax: 1.888.822 6937

Email: info@metaledgeinc.com Order online: www.metaledgeinc.com

Talas

20 West 20th Street

New York, New York 10011

Tel: 1.212.219 0770 Fax: 1.212.219 0735

Email: info@talasonline.com Order online: www.talasonline.com

6. 所需物品及替代品

本指南所指定的大部分工具和物品,例如棉布、棉织缎带、码尺,应该在当 地有售。但某些物品,例如无纺布和无酸物料,可能要从海外订购。建议阁 下务必使用本指南所指定的物品。如无法罗致,则可试用下列替代品。

如当地或该地区有博物馆、文物保育学院,可向其查询从何处采购各种物品,以便大批采购,节省单价和运费。

TYVEK特卫强卷装无纺布 (1443R型号)

寻找这型号无纺布的当地供应商,可浏览杜邦公司网页: http://www2.dupont.com/Tyvek/en_US/

以下供应商亦有出售无纺布。

印度

Mr. Sudeep

Narsingh Dass & Co., Pvt. Ltd.

E3/16 Balram House

Daryagunj

New Delhi India I I 0 002

电话: 91.11.2326 6743; 2326 6744

手机: 91.98731 73297; 98731 73281

电邮: tyvek@narsinghdass.com

中国

深圳裕华兴印刷制品有限公司

中国广东省

深圳市

布吉上水径

七号工业区I-2栋

518112

电话: 86.775.2852 2462; 2852 2288

传真: 86.775.2852 2000

电邮:szyuhuaxing@yahoo.com.cn 网上销售:www.yuhuaxing.com

美国

Conservation Resources International, L.L.C.

5532 Port Royal Road

Springfield, Virginia, U.S.A. 22151

电话: 1.800.634 6932

传真: 1.703.321 0629

电邮: sales@conservationresources.com

网上销售: www.conservationresources.com

Gaylord Brothers

P.O. Box 490I

Syracuse, New York

U.S.A. 13221-490I

电话: I.800.448 6I60

传真:1.800.272 3412 网上销售:www.Gaylord.com

Metal Edge, Inc.

6340 Bandini Boulevard

Commerce, California, U.S.A. 90040

电话: 1.800.862 2228

传真: 1.888.822 6937

电邮: info@metaledgeinc.com

网上销售: www.metaledgeinc.com

Talas

20 West 20th Street

New York, New York

U.S.A. 10011

电话: 1.212.219 0770

传真: 1.212.219 0735

电邮: info@talasonline.com

网上销售: www.talasonline.com

COTTON MUSLIN: AN ALTERNATIVE TO TYVEK

If Tyvek is not available, an alternative material is cotton muslin. However, cotton muslin does not have most of the advantages of Tyvek. It is easy to tear and does not resist mold, mildew, and water, or protect against dust and dirt particles. Muslin does block out dust and light, and it can be washed and reused. Cotton muslin is available in yard goods stores, or in Jiangsu Province, China at

Jun Aberdeen Textile Company http://www.jyjzt.cn Tel: 86.510.8601 8568

It is also available from Metal Edge, Inc., USA.

UV FILTERING SLEEVES

UV filtering sleeves are placed over fluorescent light tubes to protect thangkas from the harmful effects of ultraviolet light. The alternative to using UV filtering sleeves is to use fluorescent tubes that already have filtering, or incandescent light bulbs and fixtures. Incandescent light does not contain UV rays. UV filtering sleeves are available from most of the sources listed above.

OTHER SUPPLIERS

A recommended list of suppliers for archival packing materials can be found on the website of the State Archives Administration of China:

http://www.saac.gov.cn/dakj/txt/2006-05/16/content_I1636I.htm

The following suppliers have sales agents in Hong Kong:

Meanwell Industrial Products Co. Ltd. Contact person: Miss Lai Fax: 852.2789 2836 Tel: 852.2393 9029 Email: meanwellbo@hotmail.com

Hing Tai Hong Paper Co. Ltd. Contact person: Mr. Tony So Fax: 852.2558 5397 Email: tony@hthpaper.com

Tai Tak Takeo Fine Paper Co. Ltd. Contact person: Miss Josephine Fax: 852.2807 2516 Email: taitak@netvigator.com (Please address Miss Josephine in the subject line of the email.)

平纹细棉布:可代替无纺布

如没有无纺布,可采用**平纹细棉布**代替。平纹细棉布没有无纺布的大部分优点,容易磨损,不能有效防霉、防水、防尘及防污,但可阻隔适量灰尘及光线,亦可清洗再用。平纹细棉布在匹头店有售,亦可联络以下公司:

君仔头纺织有限公司

中国江苏省江阴市云亭镇工业集中区那巷路3号214422

网址:http://www.jyjzt.cn 电话:86.510.8601 8568

美国Metal Edge, Inc.

联络资料见上

紫外光过滤器

紫外光过滤器套在荧光灯管上,保护唐卡免受紫外光损害,可从以上大部分 供货商购买。如无法罗致,可使用已加滤的荧光灯管,或白炽灯泡和装置, 因白炽灯不含紫外光。

其他供应商

中国国家档案局网站载有适合存档的包装物品供应商名录:

http://www.saac.gov.cn/dakj/txt/2006-05/16/content_116361.htm

以下供应商在香港设有行销代理:

大德竹尾花纸有限公司

美华实业胶黏制品有限公司

联络人:Josephine小姐 传真:852.2807 2516

联络人:黎小姐 传真:852.2789 2836 电话:852.2393 9029

电邮: taitak@netvigator.com

电邮: meanwellbo@hotmail.com

(电邮标题请注明联络Josephine/小姐)

兴泰行洋纸有限公司

联络人: 苏先生 (Tony So) 传真: 852.2558 5397 电邮: tony@hthpaper.com

INSTITUTES AND MUSEUMS IN INDIA

The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) is the largest and best known conservation training institute in India, with 117 chapters all across the country. Contact the INTACH Indian Council of Conservation Institutes in Lucknow:

http://www.intach.org/materialheritage_icilucknow.htm

Also established by INTACH, the Indian Conservation Institute (ICI) is a conservation laboratory. Contact the ICI:

http://namami.nic.in/mcc/IndianConservationInstitute.htm

The following museums and institutes provide conservation training:

- National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation & Museology, Janpath, New Delhi: http://nmi.gov.in/
- National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh: http://www.nrlccp.org/iron.htm
- Government Museum, Egmore, Chennai:
 http://www.chennaimuseum.org/draft/geninfo/geninfo.htm
- Indian Museum, Kolkata: http://www.indianmuseumkolkata.org/

印度的研究所及博物馆

印度国家艺术及文化遗产基金会(Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage,简称INTACH)是印度规模最大、最著名的文物保育培训机构,全国设有II7家分会。可联络该会设于勒克瑙(Lucknow)的印度文物保育研究所议会(INTACH Indian Council of Conservation Institutes),网址为:http://www.intach.org/materialheritage_icilucknow.htm

基金会辖下的印度文物保育研究所(Indian Conservation Institute)乃一文物保育实验室。网址为:

http://namami.nic.in/mcc/IndianConservationInstitute.htm

下列博物馆及研究所提供文物保育培训:

- 新德里赞帕斯的国家博物馆艺术历史、文物保育及博物馆学研究所 (National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation & Museology, Janpath, New Delhi):
 http://nmi.gov.in/
- 北方邦勒克瑙的国家文化财产保育研究实验室(National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Uttar Pradesh):
 http://www.nrlccp.org/iron.htm
- 岑奈市埃格莫厄的政府博物馆(Government Museum, Egmore, Chennai):
 http://www.chennaimuseum.org/draft/geninfo/geninfo.htm
- 加尔各答的印度博物馆(Indian Museum, Kolkata):
 http://www.indianmuseumkolkata.org/

FURTHER READING

The following suggestions for further reading are just a few of the many resources available on the Internet.

The Canadian Conservation Institute publishes notes and technical bulletins on current techniques and principles of conservation for caretakers and conservators of cultural artifacts. They provide specialized and technical information about conservation and care of collections. Publications are available in English and French for a small fee.

Visit their online bookstore at www.cci-icc.gc.ca.

The Getty Conservation Institute makes available AATA Online, a comprehensive database of over 100,000 abstracts of literature related to the preservation and conservation of material cultural heritage. This is a free service for professionals in all areas of conservation.

www.aata.getty.edu

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Work provides services to the public, such as referrals to professional art conservators in specialized areas and information on available publications. http://aic.stanford.edu

Robert A. Waller. "Risk Management Applied to Preventive Conservation." In Storage of Natural History Collections: A Preventive Conservation Approach. http://www.museum-sos.org/docs/WallerSPNHC1995.pdf

Nathan Stolow. Conservation and Exhibitions: Packing, transport, storage, and environmental considerations. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann. 1987.

Note: Conservation and Exhibitions is out of print, but you may be able to find it in the library of a museum or conservation institution, or in a used book store.

Garry Thompson. The Museum Environment. 2nd edition. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann. 1986 (reprinted 1999).

参考资料

网上有关文物保育的资料繁多,以下谨胪列部分网站及参考书目:

加拿大文物保育研究所(Canadian Conservation Institute)出版有关文物保育最新技术和原理的信息及科技学报,供保管人员及文物保育人员参考,并提供有关保育文物及保管藏品的专门技术性资料。出版物以英语及法语发行,取价低廉。

网上书店:www.cci-icc.gc.ca

盖提文物保育研究所(Getty Conservation Institute)主理《艺术考古技术摘要在线索引》(AATA Online),载有超过十万种有关保养及保育重要文化遗产的文献摘要。资料库全面涵盖文物保育各个范畴,为专业人员提供免费检索服务。

http://www.aata.getty.edu

美国历史及艺术文物保育研究所(American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Work)为公众提供多种服务,例如转介专门范畴的文物保育专家,以及提供现有出版物的资料。

http://aic.stanford.edu

Robert A. Waller. "Risk Management Applied to Preventive Conservation." In Storage of Natural History Collections: A Preventive Conservation Approach.

http://www.museum-sos.org/docs/WallerSPNHC1995.pdf

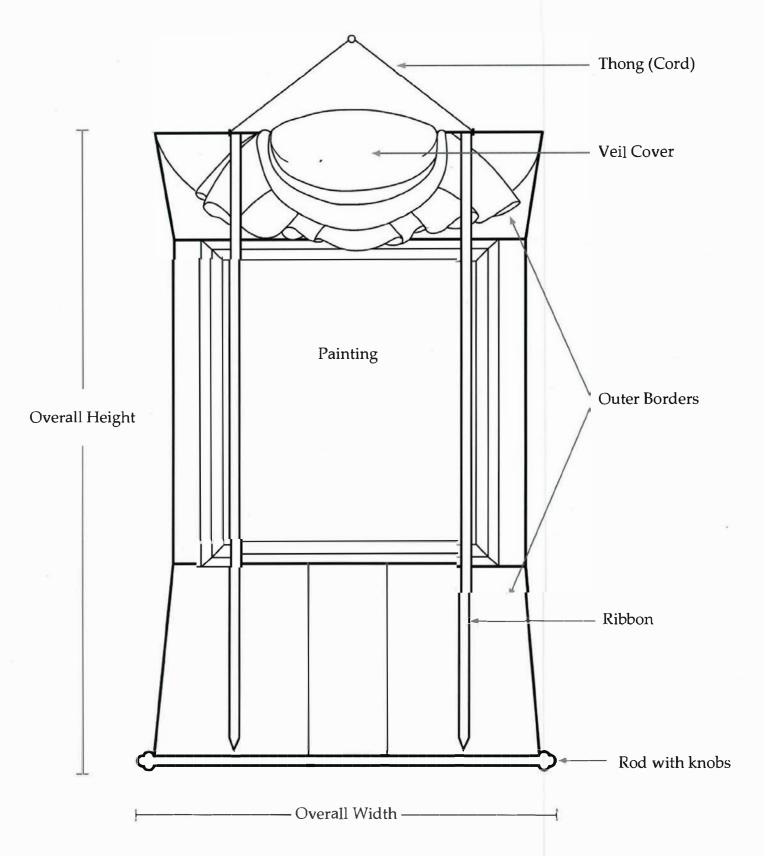
Nathan Stolow. Conservation and Exhibitions: Packing, transport, storage, and environmental considerations. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann, 1987.

注:此书已绝版,但有机会在二手书店或某些博物馆或文物保育研究所的图书馆找到。

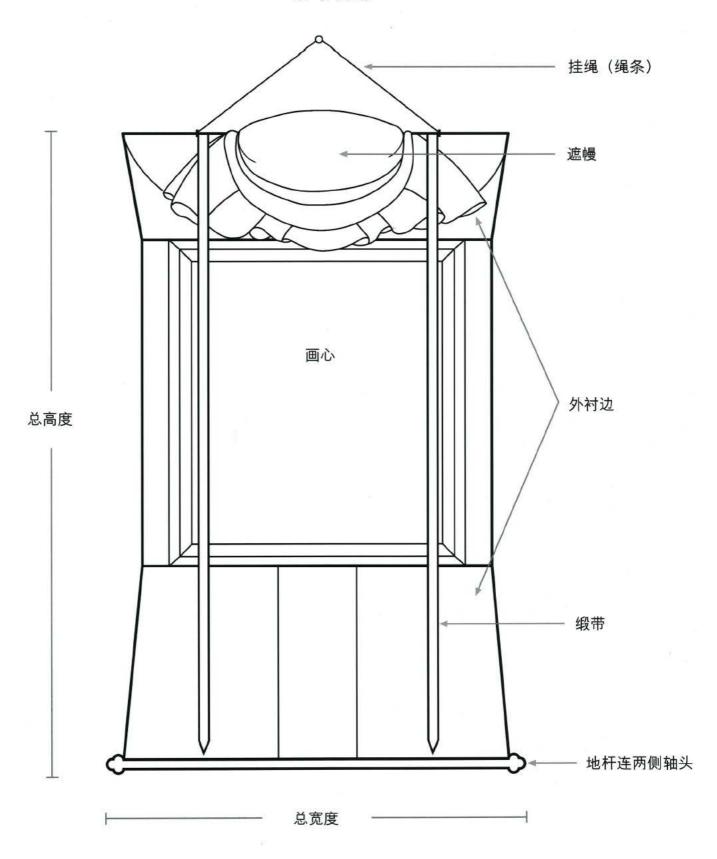
Garry Thompson. The Museum Environment. 2nd edition. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann, 1986 (reprinted 1999).

APPENDIX A

DIAGRAM OF A THANGKA



唐卡图解



APPENDIX B

SAMPLE THANGKA EXAMINATION AND CONDITION FORM

| Name of Institution or Monastery | | | |
|---|--|--------------|-------------------------|
| Address or Location | | | |
| Identification Number | Priority number (I | - 4) | |
| Artist or Origin | | | |
| Title or Subject | Caretaker | | |
| Date or Period | Date of Report | | |
| | | | |
| Dimensions | Height (inches or cm) | Width | (inches or cm) |
| Image or painting | | | |
| Overall with borders | | | |
| Width of rod at bottom | | | |
| Inscriptions, Identifying Marks, Images | 5 | | |
| Storage Location | | | |
| | | | |
| Description of Thangka (Describe the tha | ngka, veils, knobs, and borders.) | | |
| Description of Thangha (Description in | | | |
| | | | |
| Condition of Thangka (Briefly describe th | e condition of the thangka [good, fair, poor, unst | able, etc.]. | Describe any problems.) |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

附录乙

唐卡检验及状况说明表格样本

| 机构或寺庙名称 | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| 地址或地点 | | | | | |
| 识别编号 | 等 | 等级编号 (I – 4) | | | |
| 艺术家或来源地 | | | | | |
| 标题或主题 | 保管人员 | | | | |
| 日期或时代 | 报告日期 | | | | |
| 尺寸 | 高度 (英寸或公分) | 宽度 (英寸或公分) | | | |
| 图像或画心 | | | | | |
| 连衬边总体尺寸 | | | | | |
| 地杆长度 | | | | | |
| 贮存地点 | | | | | |
| 唐卡规格说明(描述唐卡、题 | · 大村村边的特征。) | | | | |
| 唐卡状态说明(简述唐卡的状 | <i>【态〔良好、尚可、欠佳、不稳等〕</i> ,说 | 的所有问题。) | | | |
| | | | | | |

GLOSSARY

acid-free tubes Cardboard tubes made without acidic materials.

aniline dyes Synthetic dyes derived from the chemical called aniline.

archival A generic term indicating that the product is appropriate for use in contact with your collection objects. Ideally, the product should be free of acids, or have a pH of approximately 7.0.

awl (hole punch) A pointed hand tool used to make small holes in leather, wood, cardboard, or paper.

binder A substance that causes powdery materials to form a solid mass or to maintain uniform consistency in a thick liquid; for example, animal glue mixed with dry pigment.

bleed The release of paint color when a fabric is wet.

caretaker In this case, the person who is responsible for the care of a collection of thangkas.

checklist A list of art objects, thangkas in this case, with identification information and points for consideration or action.

debris An accumulation of small particles, such as sand, dirt, lint, food crumbs, etc.

dimensions The measurement in length and width of an object. Height is stated first, followed by width and then depth, if appropriate. For example: 33" (height) x 21" (width) x I" (depth, if appropriate).

disinfect To clean something thoroughly to remove any possibility of recontamination, such as by mold.

distortion A change of shape that can be caused by bending, twisting, stretching, or applied force, such as exposure to unusually high or low temperature or humidity.

dye A natural or synthetic substance, such as aniline dye, that is used to color cloth. Dyes are most often applied in liquid form.

expand (expansion) An increase in the dimension of something as a result of a rise in temperature or humidity, or a decrease in pressure.

flaking paint Lifting and detaching of clusters of pigment and binder that occurs when the paint undergoes physical stress. Flaking often results in losses.

fluorescent light (lamp) A type of electric lamp tube that contains ultraviolet light and is therefore more harmful to thangkas than incandescent light.

frass Insect excrement or debris left behind by an insect or insect larva.

fuzzy A surface covered with a mass of short, fine hairs or fibers, such as mold.

ground A surface that has been prepared to receive paint. In thangka painting, a gesso mixture of chalk and animal glue is applied to both sides of the woven cotton support and allowed to dry. The ground is then burnished with either stone or cloth.

humidity The amount of moisture in the air.

词汇表

(按汉语拼音排列)

白炽灯 灯丝通电受热所产生的光,对唐卡的伤害较太阳光或荧光灯为低。

保管人员 此处指专责保管唐卡藏品的人员。

保养 保存物品状况不变,尤指具历史价值的物品,例如唐卡。

苯胺染料 由化学品苯胺制成的人造染料。

壁象 墙上供储藏唐卡画卷或雕像的小角落或凹陷的地方。

变形 因屈曲、扭捻、拉张或受力 (例如遇到异常高或低的温度和湿度)而导致形状 变异。

标签 系于唐卡的纸块、织布或无纺布,用以标示或识别唐卡(注有库存编号、主 颢、尺寸、标颢等资料)。

残屑 昆虫或幼虫残留的排泄物或碎屑。

潮痕 水渗入或流过唐卡画心表面或背面而留下的一道痕。

尺寸 物件的长度和宽度。依次记录高度、宽度、厚度(如物件有厚度)。例如: 33" (高) x 21" (宽) x I" (厚,如有)。

底布 经处理供绘彩用的布面。绘画唐卡画心时,棉织画布底、面均会涂上一层以白 垩和动物胶混合的石膏底,风干后再用石头或布帛磨光。

害虫 会破坏唐卡的小动物,例如老鼠和某些昆虫。

核对清单 此处指唐卡艺术品清单,载有识别资料和供参考或处理的要点。

尽量减低 减至很少或尽量降至最低。

库存编号 物品清单或目录,注有物品识别编号,通常兼具物品规格说明。

矿物颜料 天然蕴藏于石头或地下的无机固体物质,磨成小颗粒后掺以混合 剂,用作绘彩。

轮流替换 定期以一幅唐卡更换另一幅唐卡。把唐卡轮流展放,可让替换出来的唐卡 得到"休息"。

毛茸茸 表面布满一丛短而幼的毛茸或纤维,例如霉菌。

霉菌 动植物腐烂时表面滋长的层状或污渍状真菌。以唐卡为例,当湿度高时,牦牛 皮胶混合剂往往会滋生霉菌。

incandescent light Light produced from an electrically heated filament. Incandescent light is less harmful to thangkas than sunlight or fluorescent light.

inanimate An object that is not alive. For example, a stone is an inanimate object.

inventory number A list or catalog of objects identified by number, and usually including a description of the object.

label A piece of paper, fabric, or Tyvek attached to a thangka to give instructions about it or to identify it (inventory number, subject, dimensions, title, etc.).

mineral pigments Inorganic solid substances that occur naturally in rocks and in the earth, which are ground into small particles, combined with a binding agent, and used as painting materials.

minimize To make very small or reduce to the lowest possible amount.

mold A fungus that forms a coating or stain on decaying vegetable or animal matter. In the case of thangkas, the growth of mold is usually a result of exposure to high humidity. The mold feeds on the yak glue binder.

muslin A thick plain-weave cotton cloth.

niche A small space or recess in a wall designed to hold rolled thangkas or statues.

pollution Environmental contamination, usually as a result of human action, such as exhaust fumes from cars and trucks.

preservation Maintenance of something such as a thangka, especially something of historic value, in an unchanged condition.

professional A person whose occupation requires extensive education or specialized training, such as a professional art conservator.

rotate To replace one thangka with another on a regular schedule. Rotating thangkas on exhibition allows one to "rest" while another is on display.

stable Not subject to changes in chemical or physical properties.

storage location A designated space in which to store things; in this case, thangkas.

thong A thin strip, usually of leather, used for fastening or supporting a thangka.

tide line A line created when water is absorbed by or flows over the back or surface of a thangka painting.

Tyvek A soft synthetic material used to make protective covers for textiles, paintings, and thangkas. Tyvek resists tearing, mold, mildew, and water, and it protects against dust and dirt.

ultraviolet Ultraviolet light, present in sunlight and fluorescent electrical light, is very damaging to thangkas and must be filtered out. See fluorescent light.

vermin Small animals, such as rats and mice, and some types of insects, which are destructive to thangkas.

vulnerability Lack of protection, so that a thangka is subject to damage or injury.

water soluble Capable of being dissolved completely in water.

黏合剂 令粉状物凝结成固体状或在稠液中保持胶着状态的物质,例如混以干颜料的 动物胶。

膨胀 因温度或湿度上升或压力下降而导致物件尺寸增加。

平纹细棉布 以平针织成的厚棉布。

容易损毁 缺乏保护,以致唐卡遭毁坏或破损。

挂绳 一根细长绳条,通常是皮革制,用以悬挂或支撑唐卡。

湿度 空气中的水气含量。

适合存档 泛指某产品适合跟藏品接触,可供存档用。产品最理想是无酸性,或 酸碱值 (pH) 约为7.0。

水溶性 可以在水中完全溶解的特性。

死物 没有生命的物体,例如石头。

碎屑 小颗粒积累成堆,如沙尘、灰土、线头、食物碎等。

稳定 物品的化学或物理特性不变。

无纺布 即Tyvek特卫强闪蒸法聚乙烯无纺布。一种柔软的人造物料,不易磨损,防 霉、防水、防尘、防污,可用作纺织品、画绘和唐卡的保护套。

污染 环境污染,通常是人为引起,例如汽车和卡车排出的废气。

无酸管 不含酸性物料的硬纸板制管。

消毒 彻底清理物件,确保不再受霉菌等物污染。

绘彩剥落 当绘彩抵受物理压力时,颜料和粘合剂成片状离布脱落,这往往导致 绘彩缺损。

荧光(灯) 一种含紫外光的电灯管,因此对唐卡的伤害较白炽灯为高。

量开 布料受潮后释出绘彩。

专业人员 经过长期教育或专门训练而合乎工作资格的人员,例如文物保育专家。

贮存地点 贮存物品(此处指唐卡)的指定地方。

锥子(打孔器) 用以在皮革、木块、硬纸板或纸张上穿小孔的手动锐器。

紫外光 阳光和荧光灯皆含紫外光,对唐卡伤害很大,必须过滤。参见荧光灯条。

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The idea for Care and Handling of Thangkas: A Guide for Caretakers was sparked by a visit to Tibet in 2004 and the clear need for a manual to provide basic instruction to monks and monasteries about how to preserve their collections of thangkas. A grant from Thaw Charitable Trust, a private foundation in the United States, enabled a small group of specialists to conduct a conservation survey of an important collection in a Tibetan monastery in Kham, Tibet. From this survey I gained an understanding of the need for a guide for caretakers of collections. The Thaw Charitable Trust has also been extremely generous in providing financial support to publish and distribute this basic primer.

Yin-wah Ma has been the engine that has moved this work forward. Without her continual encouragement, knowledge, compassion, and extensive contacts, this guide would not have come into being. She has been exceedingly generous with her time and energy, from the beginning through to publication and distribution. Jessie Wood also donated her time and expertise in editing this guide. I am very grateful for her positive attitude and professional advice. Isaiah Seret and Jesse Klein saved the day with their photographs to illustrate the guide and their video for a limited edition DVD.

The text was translated into Tibetan by Lama Sonam Phuntsho with the dedicated assistance of Pema Wangchuk, our coordinator in India; and into Chinese by Dr. Elsie Chan.

Many, many other friends and colleagues have given advice or read early drafts. My husband, Charles Hill, has been by my side through the whole process. Dr. Terry Schaeffer volunteered to read the first draft and made sound recommendations. Chail Norton, Rebecca Morales, and Yosi Pozeilov all contributed to the early concept of the guide. Dr. P. Pal and the late Mr. Benjamin B. Johnson were my first influences in the conservation of thangkas, and I owe a great deal to them for their guidance.

Meeting Dzongsar Jamyang Khyentse Rinpoche in 2004 had a big impact on me and kindled the desire to help preserve thangkas in monasteries. Thank you all for your trust in me.

Victoria Blyth Hill January 2009 此书的缘起,乃始于2004年一次西藏之旅。承蒙美国私募基金索伍慈善信托基金 (Thaw Charitable Trust)赞助,几位专家得以到西藏康区 (Kham) 一所藏传佛教寺庙进行文物保育研究,考察其重要的唐卡藏品。此行令我了解到唐卡藏品保管人员的需要。我深感有必要制作一部指南,载述保育唐卡藏品的基本指引,供僧侣和寺庙人员参考。幸得索伍慈善信托基金慷慨解囊,资助我们印制并发行本指南。

马燕华是推动这项工程的火车头。全赖她多番勉励,仁惠多识,人脉广阔,本指南才得以成事。从筹划、出版到发行,她毫不吝惜自己的时间和精力,鼎力襄助。杰希·伍德(Jessie Wood)亦不吝指教,编辑本指南,我衷心感激她的积极态度和专业意见。埃赛厄·塞勒特(Isaiah Seret)和杰斯·克莱恩(Jesse Klein)拍摄的图片和录像,乃解说和限量版数字视盘的蓝本,他们令本指南得以大功告成。

本指南由索南彭措(Sonam Phuntsho)翻译成藏文,其间得到本会印度联络人 白玛旺久(Pema Wangchuk) 戮力协助。其后由陈洁莹博士译成中文。

此外,我十分感谢多位朋友、同仁不吝赐教,审阅初稿和复稿。我丈夫查尔斯·希尔(Charles Hill)全程支援我。泰利·谢弗(Terry Schaeffer)博士主动提出审阅初稿,给与宝贵意见。杰尔·诺顿(Chail Norton)、利贝卡·莫拉尔斯(Rebecca Morales)、约希·波泽洛夫(Yosi Pozeilov)都在筹划初期出谋献策。我从事唐卡保育工作之初,得到帕尔(P. Pal)博士和已故的本贾明·琼森(Benjamin B. Johnson)先生多番启迪,使我获益良多,在此谨致谢忱。

我在2004年有幸遇见宗萨钦哲仁波切(Dzongsar J. Khyentse Rinpoche),对我 影响至深,让我燃起要保养藏于寺庙内唐卡的念头。感激各位对我的信赖。

维多利亚·布莱斯·希尔 2009年I月 My profound gratitude goes to my teacher, Dzongsar Khyentse Rinpoche, for his wisdom and compassion—and for his invitation to visit the Dzongsar Monasteries in Bir, India and in Dzongsar, Eastern Tibet, which inspired my interest in thangka conservation.

I am deeply grateful for the generous funding from Thaw Charitable Trust in the United States that brought this project to fruition. A whole family of friends offered invaluable help, professionalism, and support. Author Victoria Blyth Hill, Tibetan translator Lama Sonam Phuntsho, editor Jessie Wood, and photographers Isaiah Seret and Jesse Klein, were a dream team to collaborate with for our initial English-Tibetan edition. Dr. Elsie Chan expertly translated the text into Chinese, and Florence Yeh cheerfully read the Chinese manuscript for our trilingual edition. Hearty thanks to Gene Smith for his expert guidance and encouragement; and to Ronwin Nicole Ashton for her drawing of the thangka.

Special thanks to Khenpo Sonam Tashi, Khenpo Phuntsho Namgyal, Trulku Drubgyud Tenzin, Dr. Loudro Phuntsok, and Tsering Wangyal who edited the Tibetan and made it reader friendly. Jakob Leschly, Josh Chu and Jeff Roe rescued us from Tibetan software and computer glitches. Richard Page provided the Tibetan and Chinese voiceover for a limited-edition companion DVD video for free distribution.

Wangmo Dixey generously shared her extensive publication network and resources, enlisting the assistance of Yeshe De to help us distribute I0,000 free copies of the guide at the Nyingma Monlam Chenmo in Bodhgaya in January, 2008. Pema Wangchuk, our able project coordinator in India, managed all the cross-border shipping and distribution details. We are most grateful to His Holiness the Je Khenpo Trulku Jigme Chhoeda of Bhutan, Matthieu Ricard of Shechen Monastery in Kathmandu and Bodhgaya, and Gonjang Rinpoche of Sikkim, for their assistance in distributing the guide in their countries; and to Khenpo Phuntsho Namgyal and Dr. Loudro Phuntsok for spearheading our free distribution efforts in PRC in 2009.

Thanks also to the Rubin Museum of Art for the use of the Bhutanese thangka with brocade mounting (photo by Bruce M. White) that graces the cover of this guide. Nancy and Alysia Lee's recommendation of Steven Hui of Pressroom Printer & Designer in Hong Kong led us to work with a fine design team to produce this guide for free distribution in the Buddhist Himalayas and the Asian continent and beyond.

Yin-wah Ma Grant and Project Manager January 2009 我深深感激恩师宗萨钦哲仁波切(Dzongsar J. Khyentse Rinpoche)。他真智仁惠,邀请我访问印度贝尔和西藏东部的宗萨寺,启发我对保育唐卡的兴趣。

本计划得以开花结果,衷心感谢美国索伍慈善信托基金(Thaw Charitable Trust)慷慨解囊。亦感谢多位朋友给予专业指导,鼎力支持,共襄盛舉。与我一起制作本指南英、藏文对照初版的几位专家可谓梦幻组合:作者维多利亚·布莱斯·希尔(Victoria Blyth Hill)、藏文译者索南彭措(Sonam Phuntsho)、编辑杰希·伍德(Jessie Wood)、摄影师埃赛厄·塞勒特(Isaiah Seret)和杰斯·克莱恩(Jesse Klein)。其后的英、汉、藏文对照版本,中文稿由陈洁莹博士悉心翻译,叶冬青欣然出任校对。此外,琴恩·史密斯(Gene Smith)给予提点和鼓励,朗温·尼科·阿什顿(Ronwin Nicole Ashton)为唐卡作图解,在此一并致谢。

特别感谢索南扎西堪布(Khenpo Sonam Tashi)、彭措郎加堪布(Khenpo Phuntsho Namgyal)、竹居丹增活佛(Trulku Drubgyud Tenzin)、洛热彭措(Loudro Phuntsok)和次仁望嘉(Tsering Wangyal)把藏文版本编得流畅易读。在藏文软件和计算机技术方面,有赖杰卡布·莱奇利(Jakob Leschly)、乔什·丘(Josh Chu)、杰夫·罗(Jeff Roe)替我们排难解纷。至于随指南附送的限量版数字视盘,有赖理查德·佩奇(Richard Page)制作藏文和中文旁白。

旺姆·迪克西(Wangmo Dixey)在出版界人脉基广,足智多谋,不但拔刀相助,更找来益西德(Yeshe De)助阵,于2008年I月菩提迦耶举行的世界和平祈愿大法会上免费派发一万册指南。本会印度联络人白玛·旺久(Pema Wangchuk)能者多劳,打点所有跨境船运和发行事宜。不丹法王专圣吉美秋达堪布活佛(H. H. Je Khenpo Trulku Jigme Chhoeda)、加德满都和菩提迦耶协千寺(Shechen Monastery)的马修·理卡德(Matthieu Ricard)、锡金的康居仁波切(Gonjang Rinpoche)协助我们在当地派发指南。还有彭措郎加堪布和洛热彭措替我们筹划,2009年在中国免费发行本指南,实在不胜感激。

封面所载的不丹织锦装衬唐卡(摄影:布鲁斯·怀特Bruce M. White),乃鲁宾美术博物馆(Rubin Museum of Art)藏品,谨此致谢。有劳李许月白和李蔼诗,推荐香港 Pressroom Printer & Designer 公司许永祺先生的优秀团队,替我们设计和印制本书。全赖以上各位,本指南得以在亚洲大陆及喜马拉雅山藏传佛教区免费派发。

马燕华 *奖学金及项目经理* 2009年1月

AUTHOR

VICTORIA BLYTH HILL IS THE SENIOR CONSERVATOR EMERITUS AT LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM OF ART IN CALIFORNIA, WHERE SHE WORKED FOR 32 YEARS. SHE WAS THE DIRECTOR OF THE CONSERVATION CENTER FOR 6 YEARS PRIOR TO HER RETIREMENT FROM LACMA IN 2005, AND HAS A PRIVATE PRACTICE IN PAPER CONSERVATION IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

PRINTING

THIS GUIDE WAS PRINTED BY PRESSROOM PRINTER & DESIGNER LTD., HONG KONG.

PHOTOGRAPHS

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS BY ISAIAH SERET AND JESSE KLEIN.

作者

维多利亚·布莱斯·希尔为美国洛杉矶艺术博物馆荣休高级文物保育专家, 在该馆服务达三十二年,最后六年任文物保育部董事,2005年退休。 现于洛杉矶经营纸张保育顾问公司。

印刷

本指南由香港 Pressroom Printer & Designer Ltd. 公司印刷。

照片

所有照片由埃赛厄·塞勒特和杰斯·克莱恩拍摄。

यद्याः याद्रेशः श्रुद्धः द्रदरः देवः व्ययाः योद

र्जूब पर्हर. ह्राबाय शाविब पर्छ रेब प्रांके।

र्धुग्रमः भ्रीग्यः भ्रेगावित्रः प्यानुः व्यवे है हिवा

वेंद्-धेनाः हुः श्रुष्ट्र चुद्राचेंद्र वर्षेद् द्रव्ययः सुद्र स्वाया

क् अर् र क्रिया होता होता होता होता

| 红 | गुरुष्यः यद्विष्यः पञ्चे देवे विदेशे हिष्यः पर्हे द् | 67 |
|---|--|----|
| 2 | দ্বিশ্বীদ্ | 69 |
| 3 | ही. बर. यो की मुचे राज नाहे व. बया केवाया क्या निर स्थेता नर हो. रेया मुचा खनाया | 71 |
| | र्थः ता. यहेष. यं या. पर्वीट. यपु. धेषात्रा क्या ब्रिया वयत्र। | 71 |
| | द्रेन्यामहेत्र्व्यात्मुद्रम्यते क्रायाक्रमा र्ह्मेना समया | 72 |
| | বেননা নার্কুমা আ নাই ব' ব্যমা বেল্লুমা নাই গ্রমমা ক্রমা ক্লিমা ছানমা | 73 |
| | वनुःश्चीतः न्दा वर्षेन् वर्षे छत् द्वीः श्चें वा कवाया स्वाया वर्षे वर्षा वर्षे वर्षा | |
| | র্বীহ বহু প্রথম ক্রমা শ্রুমা ব্রবম | 73 |
| | बो'व्य'यहेब द्रश'वयुद्'यते १३वाषा कमा ह्यें मा वयर्षा | 74 |
| 3 | बर या यन्या १५ र क्की थया थे व क्किन स्थूर या | 75 |
| | बर या हुरा ह्वे या ह्वे या ह्वे य | 75 |
| | बर-योर-[य-बुर-य-नियान्य-सूर-या | 77 |
| | बर.या.ब्रिथा.ब्रील.ब्री.वी.द्रश.र्ट्स्था | 78 |
| ~ | इ.स्व.च्र.संच्यां संस्था स | 82 |
| | कुतै मोर्बे मुर्बे बुद अप्या | 82 |
| | » » » » » | 83 |
| | स्रेदि गर्बे न क्रें ब दु न क्ष्मित्रण | 83 |

| Υ(| হ্রম্ বার্বি বার্ব্য স্থাম স্থাম নি বার্ক্ত প্রিবার্ম স্থ্রীবা হ্রাস্ক্রিবা | 86 |
|---------|---|-----|
| | र्र्श यह व मुक्त या व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व व | 86 |
| | ন্মথ্য ক্ৰব্ | 87 |
| | चार्य सेट्य चहें न्या | 87 |
| | শ্বদ্শথক্ত ৰ্থিকা | 88 |
| b | बर वा शुर र्श्चेत या स्रोव वर्ष हु क न्देश न्दा साहे न वर्ष स्रोत होन न वर्ष स्रोत है । | 89 |
| | तृतिः क्षेत्रा । ब्रेश पतिः क्षुपः ह्राया ग्रीया साराया वाषा पतिः व्रुसः राषा | 89 |
| | ন্বি শ্বিশা বী ঠেন দু মহাব্যা | 91 |
| | ५.६८-भीबाबाकु यदु तुर् हुँच हुँच हुँच हुँच हुँच | 91 |
| | अवित्वर्त्त् मुद्देन् स्थायन यान्त्र या | 92 |
| | क्व-वार-क्व-क्क्रिय-वाहेर-द्र-रिक्वोक्षका क्र्रेन विर्-वी-देवाका | 93 |
| | ন্মনা স্কুরি দ্বন শান্তবা | 94 |
| 口.类 | रंगाया बर ग्रेट र्घे रेथा | 95 |
| 口.美 | ट्रावाया बटाया यहेवा बुचा देटा योषण केटमायाया यहूँ देवचोटमा बुचा यो साकू व होता | 96 |
| क्रमा | ale j | 97 |
| হ্যুয়া | ण हे के ल ा | 100 |

ह्रिंट ग्रायर अधिव पर्से रेव धे किते केंव पहेंदा

चलुब्र.लूर्। दह्माश्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रेष्ठ्यात्राङ्गीत्रान्त्रः श्रीचाश्रान्त्रः श्रीच्यान्त्रः त्रान्त्रः विचाः श्रेष्यात्रः विचाः श्रेष्यात्रः विचाः श्रेष्यात्रः विचाः वि

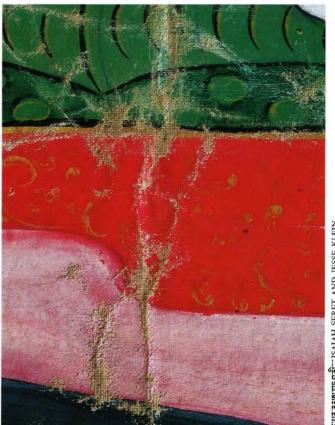
त्व ग्रार-तृषार्वे निवर्ष वश्च रन्द प्रमुव चेन् के इसका ग्रीका स्व के प्राणिव हिंदा के विद्यान से प्राणिव हिंदा के विद्यान से प्राणिव हिंदा के प्राणिव हिंदा के



1. १८ मार्थमा सुरुषि सुरू समार्थिता



2. बरमावै रे से दर रशमाले वासेरमा दर में द कमा में र मा



वैद्यरद्वेशवानुमञ्जैः ISAIAH SERET AND JESSE KLEIN.

沙 至

या अवयः स्वयः श्रुप्तः व्याः व्यः व्याः व

ह्मण्ट्री प्रस्ति विद्यान्त स्वाकार स्वाकार







४. हुअनुस्था होत हो अपद्भत होगा वर्दे व या

रे वि:वर:वी:कु:क्रेव:वर:वहेव:वर्ष:क्रम्याःकवा:बुर:कुंव:दर:दे:दवा:क्रेवा:बवया

अर्थिय मिन्द्र स्थान्त स्थान स्थान

इट. या ने दें द्र तक के त्र क

यम्बरायार्थायाः देव स्वत् इरायाः शुर द्रायाः भ्रायाः स्वतः यो विषयाः यार्थायाः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स इरायाः यार्थायायाः स्वतः इरायाः स्वतः स

र्थे.ज.चम्रेष.र्थं अर्थं वर्चिर.चतु.स्थाबाक्या.मूर्या.स्था

रस्याबितः स्रोतः प्राप्तः प्रापतः प्राप्तः प्रापतः प्राप्तः प्रापतः प्राप्तः प्रापतः प्राप्तः प्राप्त

र्मित्र्यो देश्या क्षेत्रः व्याप्तः स्त्रेष्ठ् व्याप्तः स्त्रेष्ठ् व्याप्तः स्त्रेष्ठ् व्याप्तः स्त्रेष्ठः स्त्रेष्यः स्त्रेष्ठः स्त्रेष्ठः स्त्रेष्ठः स्त्रेष्ठः स्त्रेष्ठः स्त्

- १ क्रुव नुर्हेग लेन मुक्तु वे माया केव मिम्स प्रति । दे प्यर मार्ड में कर नुषा सुमार माया नक्कव प्रेन्सेन हिंग लेन मुन्देग साम प्रति स्थाप केव मिस्स माया महत्व प्रति स्थाप महत्व प्रति स्थाप महत्व प्रति स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स
- ३ १८ क्यायाची यह त्याहे त्याहे या हो । १८ क्यायाची यह स्थायाची यह स्यायाची यह स्थायाची यह स्यायाची यह स्थायाची यह

व्रत्वायहेब्द्राव्यावयुद्गायवे स्वायाक्या ह्रीया स्वया

स्यायाः देश्यान्त्रया यावर्ष्यायाः क्षेत्रयाः कष्णे व्यायः व्यायः कष्णे व्यायः व्यायः कष्णे व्यायः व्यायः कष्णे व्यायः वयः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः व्यायः

- १ देन्या क्षेत्र तिर इसस्य मेनस्य प्रत्यापर व वर माने इसस्य देन्यस्य पर हमारे र नु नु न्येस्य
- व श्रेश्चियायदे विया में ज्ञा की स्वया मुन्ताया स्वया स्वया

३ वट माइस्रसार्वेद या ह्रेंब र्क्ट् हुट ट्रामॉर्नेट नवे केट् ट्रायेंचेर यादा महिसादसावि नव रेसार्वेस नहे रेसा रियो क्रिव पहिस्साद्या

वचना चर्डूना वा चर्डे व वका वचिर चत्र भेशका क्या हुँचा स्वचका

भ्रियात्रक्षे।

श्री प्रतिक्षा व्याप्ति क्ष्मित्र व्याप्ति व्यापत्य व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्याप्ति व्यापत

- १ तयर विषेत्राचि स्थान के निर्माण के स्थान के स
- १ प्रतम्भाराये मार्चा इसमार्के सारकम् १५३ प्राप्त स्त्री मार्चे द्राप्ती मार्चा स्त्री स्वर्धा स्वर्या स्वर्धा स्वर्धा स्वर्धा स्वर्धा स्वर्धा स्वर्धा स्वर्धा स्वर्या स्वर्धा स्वर्धा स्वर्धा स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्धा स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्या
- ३ ध्रिते पर्देना हु र वर र है शे वें र प्रते के द र है भें दर भ्रेत प्रतः हमा हु र वर हिन हा
- बर वाद र्स्स वा वावेर वा वा वी साम वी साम द्वा

वर्री वर्ष्ट्र वर्ष्ट्र वर्ष्ट्र वर्षे के वर्ष्ट्र वर्ष के वर्ष्ट्र वर्ष के वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष

- घर व म्रीव क्यान्त हम तहेवा मु सर वह व नि मान
- १ नक्ष्य-१८। क्रून्यायसेवाक्ष्यां वित्रां वित् येन वियायह्या ग्रेन नर्गेषा
- त्र श्रीवार्विमान्दानुमार्वे वाद्याचार्याते साकारेतु स्रीवा वदावायवा सूरायदाया स्पराद्यी देरा हा
- वतःश्वीवःन्दः। गविनःवक्तःस्वःश्वीःश्वेणःकगमा कुःश्वीमायायाः वेद्यानवः केनःनुःश्वेणःश्वानः न्दः। शहुल ब्यमा ४ र पहुँचा ची मधु विर भूग र मुँचा परमा मी विर पु देशमा सूर्यमा
- र बर वा १५ र तहेवा द्वा खरे खें का ने खेवा का तुर प्रविवा पा या का वा नव ता की तहेवा

श्रेन्यमहेव्यवस्यविर्यन्त्रीत्रम्भाक्याः

भे वे श्रेम परि र प्रविद प्रविद प्रविद प्रविद प्रवास्त्र में प्रवास में प्रवास प्रवास का में प्रवास हे चर चल्वा परि स्नेचरा सु वावच नवेरिय है। क्षेत्रा परि नु च न दर ख्या च इसरा क्षेत्रा क्षा च वर वादि रे से त्या वादि न स्रीत्र मर्जे श्रीन्याधीत्रायायायायायाः श्रेत्रायवीया ग्रुः श्री

- विक्वित्रायात्रीयः स्वित्रायाः स्वित्रायाः स्वित्रायाः स्वित्रायाः स्वित्रायाः स्वित्रायाः स्वित्रायाः स्वित्र
- र्तुर मीया यो खें बर मादे र्खेम्या सुर्या दिन पदे सुन नु खे से मलमा पदे र्से नर सुद्र सुर स्थाय में मालिय द्या
- उच्चिम्रकाचल्या प्रयु. बर. या इस्रकाचे न् ह्यें न् साचिका प्रयु. स्रीचका श्रु. लका विचका ग्रीका वार्त्याका
- र् रद्धित्वद्वा निव्या यदि विद्यायाया श्रीर सी वर्षे विदेश है देश मुद्धि स्थाप विद्या है वहें देश रुद्

३ वर वा यन्वा हर ही यवा यो बा

यहूंचा ची-र्युषा। याष्ट्रा ची-र्युषा ची-र्युषा ची-र्युष द्वेया स्वी-र्युष द्वेया स्वी-र्युष्य द्वेया स्वी-र्युष्य। स्वा-या ह्वीया ची-र्युष्य।

घर वा परिष्य श्चैता श्चीया श्चैया

योश्रयः मुक्तिः चर्टा व्याकः मुक्तिः चर्यायोष्ठेरः क्युः व्यायोष्ठेरः क्युः व्यायोष्टः व्याययोष्टः व्याययः व्यायः वयः व्यायः वयः वयः वयः वयः वयः

- १ वट म्यायमा बेट विकेष्म हें विकार महिन्द्र महि
- ३ हुट सबर बट वा ब्रीया पान्ट पर्वा हर ब्री यवा यो दाया हमा हिंद पेंद्र पर्वे से वहिंस पादा
- बर्यान्तियाङ्कीयाद्यीत्र्र्यात्विते द्वान्यायह्वाप्यते र्क्ट्र्याप्यते क्रियान्या व्याप्यते व्यापते व
- ५ बर.चा.श्चीया.च.र्रर.केर.वर्ड्चा.ची.जाया.जुब.चुर.तपु.श्चीयश.श्चीयश.श्चीयाया.जुब.चुर.वेय.कुब. स्था.च.च.श्चीया.च.र्रर.केर.वर्ड्चा.ची.जाया.जुब.चुर.तपु.श्चीयश.श्चीयश.श्चीयश.श्चीयश.श्चीयश.श्चीय.च.र्य.व्या.चु



५. व्यायःच्याच्येव्या

बर वा ब्रैज सेवम भक्त वर वर विभागमाना की मार्च क्या देशम बाव स्था वी देश हैं ।

- १ मुस्राप्त्र वहसायों (Tyvek) रिस्रे हे ह्वीया व विकास किया विकास की वास
- १ हेळाऱ्याच्याचाळाचाहेळा
- ३ श्रीत्राच्याची प्रसूकारका द्यवा रेका वाकोवा वालीवा ठढा छी रका क्ष(Twill Tape)।
- विद्युद्धान्यस्य स्थान्त्रस्य स्थान्त्रस्य ।
- ५ श्रीयाची.के.धेय.केया.क्.क्य.क्याल.श्रीय



6. हेर्यार्वेदेरेण्या

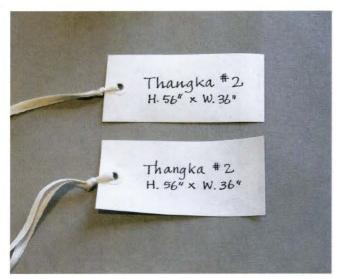
- त बर.च.४४.क्चांश्चींश्वरु.ब्रैंश्वराचिक्ट.बुट.चर्षेय.चित्रं दिर.चेवा.चा
- य क्रुम्स्याग्रीयायायवन्यायायते सुना सून् जि न्यावीर नुरा
- र वहवाचेन्चीः कॅन् चनाम्याचेनाः वेटा

घर वार विचिर चरेबाबा केंद्रशा की क्षेत्र।

घर.च. प्राय्याया विराया में वाया के वाया के विष्टा रिक्ट्रे स्ट्रिय त्यूया मित्रा वाया विराया विराया विराया वि क्षेत्रिक्षेत्रम्भित्रा विद्युर्वाक्षेत्रम्बर्वेत्राने विद्युर्वाक्षेत्रम्बर्वाक्षेत्रम्बर्वाक्षेत्रम्बर्वाक्ष

वि: बुदः बदः बदः वादे वाद्यार सुवः वादः स्यदः स्वादः प्रदेशः यादी

- १ इर्देशकशर्शेम्बुद्दामीख्या रिश्रे
- त्र बर यद के ब्रिंद के क्रिंद में
- ८ ४४.५९ूचे शहूर वर मु.सूर्याया
- ५ र्रेश दहिब या सब मदि ये क्रियामार ने या कराया







8. बर माद्र श्रुव्यक्षीर व्यावसुर वानुमाश्रामा

देश्वर वात्त्राक्ष्यः क्षेत्रः वित्वाक्ष्यः वित्याक्ष्यः वित्याक्ष्यः वित्याक्ष्यः वित्याक्ष्यः वित्याक्ष्यः व वित्याच्यात् द्वात्त्रः वित्याक्षयः वित्याक्षयः वित्याक्षयः वित्याव

बर्यायु:ब्रैज:बुर्जायुइरः। विद्यरःबुरुवा:बुरा:बुरा:बुर्जायुरा:बुर्जायुर:बुरः। रुषा:बुर्जायुर:वुरःचुरःवुरः। रुषा:बुर्जायुरःचुर्जायुरःचुरःचुरःवुरः। रुषा:बुर्जायुरःचुरःचुरःवुरःचुरःचुरःवुरः।

बर वा यहुमा ब्रीय क्षी सु देश दर्देश

- १ वारा वादिते चर वा दुराया सूर ही साहित वर द्वार हीर वहिंदा

- ३ वरः गरिः सवतः नवः नरः गेरः निरः ब्रीयः निरः नरः यस्यायते क्रिन् वह्यः न्वीयः निरः। श्रीनः नरः निरं मी क्रिनः विरं मी निरं ने यह गः निरायवः महिष्यः व
- ईवाई विश्व में स्ट्रिंग् मुंद नु मुख्य स्था मुंधुया मुख्य स्था मुख्य स्था मुद्य मुद्रिया मुद्रिय मुद्रिया मुद्रिया मुद्रिया मुद्रिया मुद्रिय मुद्रिय मुद्रिय मुद
- ५ शुप्तर्याश्चीः कॅन्त्रस्थान्याः भ्रेनान्यत्वान्त्र्यां।
 ५ शुप्तर्याश्चीः कॅन्त्रस्थान्याः भ्रेनान्यत्वान्त्र्याः भ्रेन्त्रस्याः भ्रेन्त्रस्थाः भ्रेन्त्रस्याः भ्रेन्त्रस्यः भ्रेन्त्रस्याः भ्रेन्त्रस्यः भ्रेन्त्रस्यः
- ८ ने त्रशासुसारसाहेसार्डेसायस्त्र। सायस्त्रपति सूर्ये (य. मृ. क्वा विक्र क्वी स्त्रासासाविक स्त्रासासी स्वाधानी स्वाधा
- न विभारकारं दियाक्षेत्रका विद्याद्यां मुक्तिर १५ र १ क्यां याची

- २० ह्यार्याक्षिण्यत्याक्ष्मियात् वर्षेत्राच्यात्र्यात् वर्षेत्राच्यात् । १८०१ राष्ट्राच्यात् वर्षेत्राच्यात् वर्षेत्राच्यात् वर्षेत्राच्यात् । १८०१ राष्ट्राच्यात् वर्षेत्राच्यात् वर्यात् वर्यात् वर्यात् वर्यात् वर्षेत्राच्यात् वर्षेत्राच्यात् वर्यात् वर
- १११ वर वादे सेर अञ्चीवर्यावर नु श्चीय ने सेदे सुर्यार्थ स्थाना स्था वर वाया नृतीय व्यव विकास स्था स्था निवास निवास
- ११ वर मा नृत्रीय वेत्र परि हे या सु मायया मार्थित ही र या सूना इस्य सूनिय हिमा मी सम्बद्ध स्था स्था मार्थिय हो स्था सूनिय इस्य सूनिय हिमा मार्थिय हो स्था सूनिय इस्य सूनिय हिमा मार्थिय हो स्था सूनिय हो सूनिय हो





11. घटमाञ्चीवायलेहाया





12. ধুমান্ধাশ্ৰীমাধ্যবাহীমান



11. घट गाञ्चीता दिने दा



13. बैर.ज.चिट्टर.चरेचील.त



11. इट मुर्सेय ट्वेर ध

- १३ ने त्रमासी मालत द्यीमास्रावत द्रम्मानसूमा सन् निमान हैर न न्र हेरा न तुर मी विद्युर न न मामा स्मिन सामा है।
- १० द्वे बर वादे हेव तर्वेवा वुरायते सहैं द्विर वर वड्वाया । द्ये वदिश्वर वा श्रुर हरादर व्यापित श्रें विरायर पर्वेया.प्र्या.पर्वेया.योरा। रितरा०० व्रिया.र्दराचराच्या.योदा.व्रियायदेरायाव्या.योदा.यदा.योदा.येदा.या.योदा.
- भ वरः याः यत्वयाः खरिः क्ष्रींसाः सायान्त्रात्यसाः कुरः वन् यते याकाने। याक्रमः त्विमः क्षेत्रायः साधिवायः सुः यत्वयाः कुः सायाः साधिवायः सुः यत्वयाः कुः सायाः साधिवायः सुः सायाः साधिवायः सुः सायाः साधिवायः सुः सायाः साधिवायः सुः सायाः साधिवायः स शु:नवींच्या



14. र्स्स्य वर श्रुय रल इर्य पहिर परि होर रु शर या पत्र पत्रिव मा





ट्रिया वी अपन्य शुः यस देव वी दर्शिया या

क्षेत्र वार्वे न क्षेत्र सुन्य

- १ बर माने तस्य निर्हेश्
- अदः या दे क्ष्या क्ष्या व्याप्त क्ष्या व्याप्त क्ष्या व्याप्त क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्
- बर्ग्यायालयाविष्याणेत्र्वे देवित्ववार्वे केत्रे विष्यायाः विषयाः विष्यायाः विष्यायाः विषयाः विषयः विषयः

- प्राचतः वित्र ची यहिं ने स्वर्धः स्वरं स्वरं
- त्र्रन्त्रयोते तित्वा वी स्थाने प्यान्त्रया स्थाने स्थाने स्यान्त्र स्थाने स्थ
- य्या स्त्रीत्व त्र द्वा स्त्र त्वा व्या क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र व्या क्षेत्र व्या क्षेत्र व्या क्षेत्र व्या क्षेत्र व्या स्त्री स्त्र व्या व्या क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र व्या क्षेत्र व्या क्षेत्र व्या क्षेत्र व्या क्षेत्र व
- र बरः न्याने के ब्यास सेंदि से रः स्नुयानु वहना यदि के प्रमुन्यानुसन् विपार्थे स्नुयाने प्रमुन्य के विपार्थे स भूषा नावका सूरका क्षेत्रिक पर्वे पर्वे सूरको
- १० वट मार्जेन्यते र्केन्टर सहित्। पट प्रायकुण १ अस्य मार्के में प्रायक्षित स्थापित स्थाप स्थापित स्थापित स्थापित स्थापित स्थापित स्थापित स्था

क्र्या की योर्ट क्रिंव चुर स्नायश

पात्राह्मर बन्दे अन्तर्या नियम् विकासिका क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्

- १ वर्गार्चेत्रकेत्रप्रसङ्ग्रित्याद्यीः सुवादरः पुःस्वाध्ययादेश्यः रेवायः स्वाध्ययः सुद्धः । विद्यरः सुवाद्यस्य स्वाध्ययः स्विधः स्वाधः स
- ३ वट मदि मुंट नियाया सूट तपु कूँ चया क्ट प्राये क्यू चट प्रदेश की इंग केट वट प्रयो या प्रायः है स्थाय प्रायः है रव्या हुट प्रायः सूट स्थायः सूट स्थायः क्यू प्रायः क्यू प्रायः प्रायः क्या की स्थायः प्रायः प्रायः
- प्रमुष्यः भ्रम्भाक्ष्यः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वापतः
- ५ वर मा माहेर शुर मी श्वमा याया श्वर साय हुं माया में र दे ही द हें माया पर प्रश्लास दु पड़मा
- भ्राचित्र स्वीत्र स्वाप्त स्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त
- र बर्याने प्रश्नेर नुवाद्यावर प्रज्ञेव न्दर परुषायदे दर से तहेंच
- श्रुविश्वीयार्वियायदे वटा वा हेवायेवा प्रदेश स्वाप्त स्त
- १० क्क्षेत्रः श्रीत्रः योत्रः याः नेः वद्याः नाः नेः वद्याः नाः वद्याः वद्याः निः द्वयः वद्याः निः वद्याः वद्य व्यवायः सुः प्रयादः वद्याः नेः वद्याः वद्या

यद्यार् मुर्वित् सुर स्रम्या

याः क्रीत्राय्यात्रायः विष्णायः प्रत्याः प्रत्याः क्षेत्रः याः विष्णायः याः विष्णायः याः विष्णायः विष्णायः विषणः विष्णायः विष्णायः विषणः विषणः

यो क्री व चुर प्रति राज्यवर्षा देर हेव विस्तर पर्देश विषा सेवा विषा सेवा वर्षा विष्य विषय विषय विषय ही हो हु राजे र राजे र राजे र राजे व

- १ तस्यानुःवहिनानेबःसिन्धिन्धितः मदःमदिः दैनामा
- १ वना हे : विकासु व्येत् स्पते : वदः वादे : देवाका
- ३ रेब् इर केब् येर क वहेंग् युषायदे इर ग
- 🗢 भ्रमायाक्ष्यां स्वेदापुः के प्वदेश्वरः य
- ५ १ अथयाकवाकुर-५-वुर-वदे बर-व

बर वालाय याचा श्रीवा विया है वि इसाय दे देशया की है या यी प्रवेट ।

- १ भी मोर तर्मे द्याद्दाया मानुद्या पति पति तद्यापर महिषा मी विवा
 - ग्रे श्वादाश्वराचारोत्रेते ११ सम्बन्धाः वी तदायर क्रिया
 - वि वद्यारे रेदे भ्रम्भाक्ष्या क्या मी विद्यार्थिय के प्रमा के द्वार क्या मा विद्यार क्या मा विद्यार के मा मा व
- १ वरः म् वर्ष्यात्रकार उत् द्वेरा व्यव्य देश व्यव्य स्थात्र । स्यात्र । स्थात्र । स्थात्र । स्थात्र । स्थात्र । स्थात्र । स्थात्य । स्थात्र । स्य
- ३ वट मार्के व पाकमायापेट् व सूर प्रवि पाति हारी या क्राया प्राया प्रसूर हा
- बोबार्झुव्याविः वदः वात्रुवाबात्राविद्यायमः वार्वदः वाद्दरः वृत्रवावाविः व्यवन्याविदः श्रीद्रः प्रवादय्याद् । वीदिर्द्राः
- ५ शे.प्ययः प्रश्लेषः त्रप्तुः बरः यो.जायाः त्रायाः त्रुप्तुः त्रुप्तः यो.यायाः यो व्ययः प्रश्लेषः प्रप्तः यो.जाः यो प्रप्तः यो व्ययः प्रश्लेषः प्रप्तः यो।जाः यो प्रप्तः यो व्ययः प्रश्लेषः प्रप्तः यो व्यवः यो यो व्यवः यो य
- ७ वना इवानिका क्रींट केन वकाया वार्रेनिकार आ तुन्नेका

श्रीन्याणित्। यादासूत्र प्याप्त क्षेत्र म्वीत् स्वाप्त स्वाप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्

र्श पहुर विकेर अक् वर ज्येश

- १ वन्नाया नर्नेद्या अन्तानेत्रः इस्रमानितः सुरा
- १ र्शायह्या शिक्षर ग्रम्
- ३ खुन्त्रीयायदीःसीटा
- र बर वादी अक्व व वया वहूँ न द्या
- ५ वेर्नुया
- ८ उर्वैट विट्याम् यो योषया
- र्म कंर्यन्। बर्म्याम्पर्वित् सुर्म्य स्थायस्य र्स्तियास्य स्थायः स्थायस्य स्य स्थायस्य स्यायस्य स्थायस्य स्य स्थायस्य स्थायस्य स्य स्थायस्य स्थायस्य स्य स्य स्य स्थायस्य स्

- १ बोर्चेर वीर्ट्य
- १ अवतः मृतः ५८: चरुषः हे चिर्षः हे वाषा ग्री: र्वे न्।
- ३ न्युवायते से दशस्यवियानर क्ये देर सुर वी र्सन्।
- र वर्जेशर्रशन्दर्दे हण्या
- धीवाकत्विक्षेत्रपर्गेत्यविक्षेत्रक्षेत्रा
- १० धेवाकः ध्रिवायः वर्ष्वेवायः द्वेदः ये।
- ११ धिवाक दर ख़ुब दु चिद यद यद यद रहा द्वी देश सेवास ग्री ने व ही

यायायायम्

- १ वरःम में र न्यान्य समुद्रास्य स्थान दे स्थान में प्रमाणित सम्बद्धाः स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान
- ३ क्षेत्रमाम् भित्रदेश्याम् क्षेत्रम् स्थित् स्थेत्। क्षेत्रयाः स्थितः स्यतः स्थितः स्यतः स्थितः स्

विषयः स्ट्रेट्य श्री विषयः चन्द्री

- १ वर मदि मद्देश से देश में मद्देश स्थान स्थान क्षेत्र स्थान स्याप स्थान स्थान
- ३ वटः न्यरः भ्रेयः कमः मेरः प्रवेशक्तियः श्रीकाः देः वाः भ्रेयः कमः में क्षिम् कम्बाकाः व्यवस्थितः स्वेतः व्यवस्था केः स्वरः हैः इंसः व्यवस्थितः स्वेतः कमः मेरितः प्रवेशक्तियः स्वरः स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वर

यावद्यायाः के:विद्या

यान्यायायायायायाय्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यायायस्याय्यात्राची स्टायारे रे पत्रेव लेवायास्य मुक्तायाको

- १ ज्राक्किंग्रान्टा इयायाबिटा क्रिकेलार्ट्यक्टा
- १ न्ययावर्ड्ड्रिंड्डीर्ड्ड्रिंड्ड्रि
- ३ वट या दे याय यात्र द के कुट ।
- क्वायञ्चित्र स्टान्ट्र क्या क्षेत्र स्टान्ट्र क्या सञ्चीत्र स्टान्ट्रीय स्टान्ट्रिय स्टान्ट्रीय स्टान्ट्रीय स्टान्ट्रीय स्टान्ट्रिय स्टान्ट्रिय स्टान्ट्रिय स्टान

स्थान्त्रियाय्यायात्र्यात् स्थान्त्र्यात् स्थान्त्र्यात् स्थान्त्र्यात् स्थान्त्र्यात् स्थान्त्र्यात् स्थान्त् स्थान्यात् स्थान्त्र्यात् स्थान्त्र्यात् स्थान्त्र्यात् स्थान्त्र्यात् स्थान्त्र्यात् स्थान्त्र्यात् स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्रयात् स्यान्त्रयात् स्थान्त

८) बर्याबीर श्रीयातात्रावृत्त्र की कर्त्यातर। याष्ट्रेर बहु किर होर रेव्यात्र श्रीर

याम्बर्यायान् व्याकृत्विवायाः में विवायाः स्वित्। याः विवायाः विवायाः स्वयः स

श्रीयारकायद्वातुत्तुः र्िस्योकाॐ०० अ.कार ्रीश्रीताचा

र्षाम्बर्धाः मुद्रास्त्र स्वार्थः मुद्रास्त्र स्वार्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थः स्वर्थः स्वर्यः स

यमित्रायोश्राताः कूट्राताश्चातरः मेत्राश्चातरः मेत्रायर्थाः स्थानस्याः सुर्वे क्रि. स्थानस्याः सुर्वे

코.괴노

Mr. Sudeep Narsingh Dass & Co., Pvt. Ltd. E3/I6 Balram House Daryagunj New Delhi IIO 002 Tel: 91.II.2326 6743; 2326 6744 Cell: 91.98731 73297; 98731 73281 Email: tyvek@narsinghdass.com

क्रि.प्रग

Shenzhen Yuhuaxing Printing Co. Ltd. I-2 Block. No. 7. Industrial Estate Shangshuijing, Buji Town Shenzhen City Guangdong Province 518112 People's Republic of China Tel: 86.775.2852 2462; 2852 2288 Fax: 86.775.2852 2000 www.yuhuaxing.com Email: szyuhuaxing@yahoo.com.cn

অংশী

Conservation Resources International, L.L.C. 5532 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22151
Tel: 1.800.634 6932
Fax: 1.703.321 0629
Email: Sales@conservationresources.com
Order online: www.conservationresources.com

Gaylord Brothers
P.O. Box 4901
Syracuse, New York 13221-4901
Tel: 1.800.448 6160
Fax: 1.800.272 3412
Order online: www.Gaylord.com

Metal Edge, Inc.

Talas

6340 Bandini Boulevard Commerce, California 90040 Tel: 1.800.862 2228 Fax: 1.888.822 6937 Email: info@metaledgeinc.com Order online: www.metaledgeinc.com

20 West 20th Street
New York, New York 10011
Tel: I.212.219 0770
Fax: I.212.219 0735
Email: info@talasonline.com
Order online: www.talasonline.com

मुस्र रखत्वे सेगा वी र्क्य मुस्र रखन्य

त्तिः सेगा बेश्यायते सुर्यान्त्रः से व्यक्ति विद्यक्ति के विद्यक्ति विद्यक्

Jun Aberdeen Textile Company http://www.jyjzt.cn Tel: 86,510,8601 8568

रक्ष'यय'दे'ख'दैर'Metal Edge, Inc. यदर हैंद हु पेंद्र'यंपीम्

५ उर सुवाबा के चये वें न श्चीय दीन शी व्यादाना

बरः मा इस्या इस्या इस्या है निया है न

यमिं वर्देव द्वेद यावव पावव या

रेत् घर उत् ग्री प्रदेश में इसस प्रत्या से वा ग्री के प्रत्या कुर स्वा के प्रत्या कुर स्वा के प्रत्या के प्रत्य के प्रत्या के प्रत्या के प्रत्या के प्रत्या के प्रत्या के प्रत्

Meanwell Industrial Products Co. Ltd.

Contact person: Miss Lai Fax: 852.2789 2836 Tel: 852.2393 9029

Email: meanwellbo@hotmail.com

Hing Tai Hong Paper Co. Ltd. Contact person: Mr. Tony So

Fax: 852.2558 5397

Email: tony@hthpaper.com

Tai Tak Takeo Fine Paper Co. Ltd.

Contact person: Miss Josephine

Fax: 852.2807 2516

Email: taitak@netvigator.com

(Please address Miss Josephine in the subject line of the email.)

क्रि.चार.वर.ची.झूंच.चाहेर.विर.चर.चराउचीश्रका.झूंब.विर.विया

Institutes in Lucknow এ'বর্ঝ'ব'ঝর্ব'

http://www.intach.org/materialheritage_icilucknow.htm

INTACH मौभामावे पर्यम्भाम्ये Indian Conservation Institute हे र्श्व ह्र स्यान्ध्र विष्याप्त प्रेत प्रमा

http://namami.nic.in/mcc/IndianConservationInstitute.htm

स्तर्यात्र्राच्यास्त्रत्यात्र्याः सूर्वायम् निम्नात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यस्य स्त्रत्याः स्त्रिम् स्त्रायाः स्त्रिम् स्तिम् स्त्रिम् स्त्रिम् स्त्रिम् स्त्रिम् स्त्रिम् स्त्रिम् स्त्रिम् स्तिम् स्त्रिम् स्त्रिम् स्त्रिम् स्तिम् स्तिम्

- National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation & Museology, Janpath, New Delhi: http://nmi.gov.in/
- National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh: http://www.nrlccp.org/iron.htm
- Government Museum, Egmore, Chennai: http://www.chennaimuseum.org/draft/geninfo/geninfo.htm
- Indian Museum, Kolkata: http://www.indianmuseumkolkata.org/

न्यामा कुरी देव मान्या

योप्तरात्त्र्य, रिश्चाकात्त्रकात्त्र्यां विकार्याः विकार्

The Canadian Conservation Institute वीश्वायुवाश्वार्थाय उद्याचित्र में वित्वावद्या विद्या वि

http://www.aata.getty.edu

http://aic.stanford.edu

Robert A. Waller. "Risk Management Applied to Preventive Conservation." In Storage of Natural History Collections: A Preventive Conservation Approach.

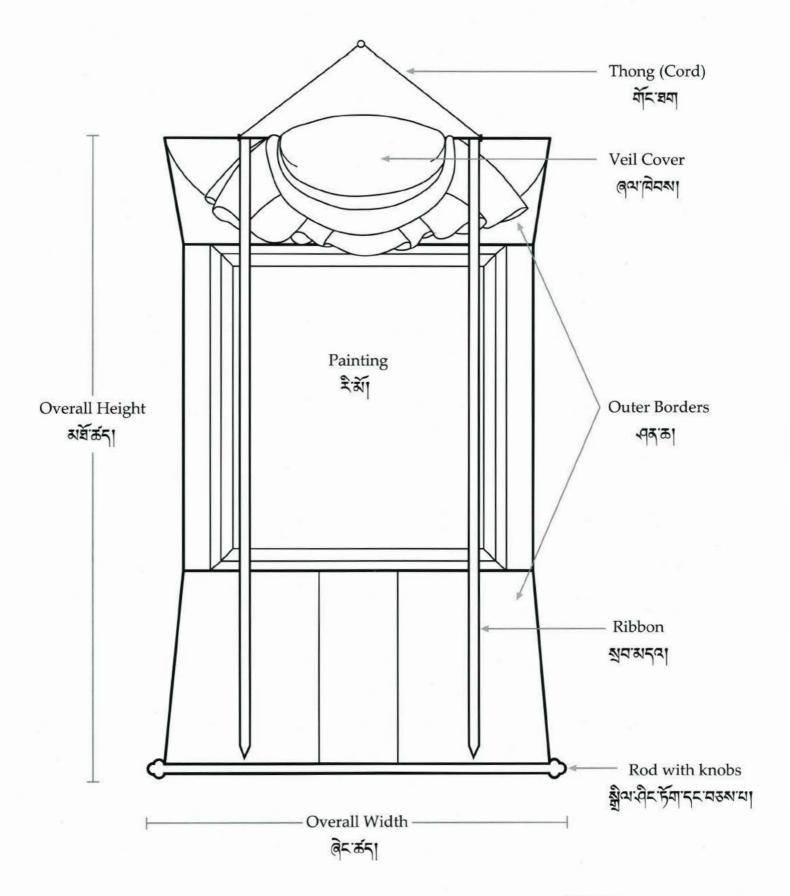
http://www.museum-sos.org/docs/WallerSPNHCI995.pdf

Nathan Stolow. Conservation and Exhibitions: Packing, transport, storage, and environmental considerations. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann. 1987.

র্বান্ত্র্ Conservation and Exhibition প্রিমান্ত্রীর বিদ্বান্ত্রীর স্থান্তর বিদ্বান্ত্রীর স্থান্তর বিদ্বান্তর বিদ্ধান্তর বিদ্বান্তর বিদ্ধান্তর বিদ্ধান ব

Garry Thompson. The Museum Environment. 2nd edition. Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann. 1986 (reprinted 1999).

यिक्रें रि.मी.सी बर यदि दिने रेश



विक्रीट विया वर या यह वा लिय दर या वर्ष सुर राया राया हिंद विवीद राये विया वी दरो रास्त्री

श्चित्रमाने र ।यर रत्या नवीं व रावे त्यळ्या वि-चिर-रश्रामान्यम् र्ट्यायहूर्य.की.लर.। म्बद्दाम्बर्श्वा र्रं २ कें मुरात्तरप्रादवैद विद्या श्रीदाद्यानाई दानु। वद्याः हेरः चा वे दुषा नेव में तर्वो द केंग

| ক্ৰ'ৰ্ছিৰ'ছ্ট'ৰ্ক্তৰ | মর্ছ র্ক্তব্ | inch/cm | बेट प्रदे स्ट्र | inch/cm |
|---|--------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| aોવિંદ:દક્ષ [‡] :ર્ઢો | | | | |
| ময়ঀ:ঀয়ৢৢঀৼৢ৻য়ঽয়৾ঢ়৾য়য়ৼ৾ৼয়৾৽য়৾ৼৢ | | | | |
| श्चैयःविदःबी:बेदःक्ट्रा | | | | |

इ.स्यामा पर्यापरा ଜ୍ୟ:ସ୍ଥ୍ୟ:

अहूर।वर.बी.श.ही्बाशा

बर गदि से वेर दरा वयावित्रमा क्षेय विर में हेंग सबद वर पर पर में जारा पर वर्ष

वट गदे माद्रशासूद्र रायोग्यालदा वहीट दट सम्बद लहा दगाद हैं ग्याद प्रेंद की माद्रास्त्र की माद्रास्त्र की

क्रमायहूरी

| 1 | acid-free tubes | बर यो प्रथित हुँ र स्थित हरा पर राजा प्रप्त हैं क जरा चीय प्रप्त स्था देर। |
|-------------|--------------------|--|
| 3 | aniline dyes | छो दे यो द विशायते ह्या वशुर श्री कुं क याया गुपायते वर्षेर सूर् श्री देश |
| 3 | archival | इंबर्स्याने सुंवाया वसूया की नहें या ये वा पाने हों ब्राया ने नहीं निर्मात करें व होने की साम निर्मात हों। |
| ~ | awl | र्वेन पर रमनिया में यात्रमं विषा सुवा से विष्यु से दि विष्यु स्था से विषय से व |
| ۴(| binder | ति.चयु. द्वामा क. श्रीमामा त्राह्मा होट. तमा देण इमा देश होत्। वि.चयु. द्वामा क. श्रीमामा त्राह्मा होट. तमा देण इमा देश होत्। |
| b | bleed | रशःविः क्वेंब्रायः कवाशायते : क्वेंब्राकेंब्रायेंब्रायेंब्रायें व्यायेंब्रायां |
| له | caretaker | श्रेयकायद्भरः घरः चाः चश्चे वार्क्रवाः चोः धर्माः वादा विरः श्री |
| 4 | checklist | चर्चा क्षेत्र महिंद कुरि मार्च देव दर देश यह व की व्यक्ति स्वर्ध प्राप्त स्वर्ध की देश स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य |
| e | debris | विष्यवार्ष्ट्रम् स्थान्ती सुर्या द्वाया द्वाया द्वाया स्थान्त्रम् । विष्यवार्ष्ट्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् । विष्यवार्ष्ट्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् । विष्यवार्ष्ट्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम्यम्यम्यम्यान्त्रम्यम् |
| 90 | dimensions | न्देश रेवि श्रेन्न्द्र होत् ने क्षा विषय के विषय विषय के विषय |
| 99 | disinfect | र्न्ट्रश्राच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्य |
| 23 | distortion | द्राश्चा क्षेत्र क्ष्या क्षेत्र क् |
| 93 | dye | रश्चाली या वार्ते द्वा वारा सुर्वे द्वा दे राय वार्ते वार |
| 200 | expand | हुर रिश्व प्रमित्र की क्रूर तिवर तिवर तिवर हुर हुर हुर हुर हुर हुर हुर हुर हुर हु |
| ን '(| flaking paint | दे.श्र.ज.द्वीत् वृत्त्वायाक्तीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाच्यात्त्र । स्थ्याक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीयाक्षीया |

| ماو | fluorescent light | श्चीय द्वीत श्वीका या या वर्ष वाका या विश्व के |
|------|-----------------------|--|
| لحور | frass | दर्मः श्रीवः श्रीः चुत्रः स्वतः श्रीवः न्दः स्वतः स्वत |
| 25 | fuzzy | बर वाद र्र अ.श.वाबद क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व्या व्या व्या व्या व्या व्या व्या व्या |
| n | ground | रे. क्रें विद्या चित्र के द्रान्त के विद्या के वाही वाही के क्रें |
| 30 | humidity | कुर वी कें ब विषय की करित |
| 20 | incandescent light | र्त्रेन होते होते होते होते होते होते होते होते |
| 33 | inanimate | र्हे वृत्तु केरायान्द्र हो वृत्त्व यदी न्देरियाची |
| 43 | inventory number | ष्परः वी रेशः यस रेसः प्रवृतः कुरे प्ररेसः कमः कुरि वे द्वारा क्ष्यः प्रवृत्तः स्वारा क्ष्यः प्रवृतः स्वारा क्ष |
| ge- | label | श्वायदे प्रदेश स्वयम सु सर प्रदेश प्रदेश र स्वय स्वय स्वय स्वय स्वय स्वय स्वय स्वय |
| 34 | mineral pigments | स्रोत्या क्षेत्र विकार प्रत्ये क्षेत्र विकार क्षेत्र |
| عله | minimize | ५.२८.क्रर्थयानेशयायुः ४८.पर्धुव.र्ये.ब्री.र्या |
| वय | mold | न्यानिक प्रति के के प्रति हो के प्रति । विषय प्रति । विषय |
| 36 | muslin | श्रीय-प्रत्म श्री: तम्बर्ग र राज्यम् वर्ग से किंग से प्रत्म वर्ग |
| 36 | niche | क्षेत्राक्षरःयावरःयादरःश्रुपद्रःश्रेयायायवयाक्षुते छेत् छेत् द्वाचेश्रायते सार्श्वेरः छुरः द्वसावरः सुवा |
| 30 | pollution | सूरा तर्विर यस नु द्वा त्वुर च सेवा सरीते हुँ न्याय नहेत द्वा विर स्तुवा या नहें वा सून स्वा या |
| 30 | preservation | या घर चा सूर्यान्न जू क्षीन अप स्टर्स स्टर सुर स्टर के चट्ठ र ट्रूस चू में भाषा शु केषाना तु स्टामा जाता की वे श्लीर चीर |

| 39 | professional | यवा स्वा वाहेरा क्रिंट केन यरा या या वाहेरी के लिए पर वी यरा गारी क्रिंट निर्माय पराया क्रीया | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | वयः ब्रेंद्र : व्रेंद्र : यदे : याद : वय | | | |
| 33 | rotate | र् स्वर् मा महिना प्रत्या व स्वर्धित हो प्रत्या महिन् र स्वर्धित स्वर्या स्वर्येष्य स्वर्या स्वर्या स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य | | | |
| 30 | stable | र्ट्याचेत्र वर वी ह्या वशुर प्राचित्र वी श्वाचित्र की सु क इस्स्य सुन् श्री या वेद प्रा | | | |
| ३ ५ | storage location | केर.क्यां याची अपु. या पूर्य या अथा घर या चलया या | | | |
| بر ل | thong | वदःवायकेदःवयमःद्रमायाः क्षेत्रवायाः विकेतः द्रायविष्यायाः विकायाः विकायाः विकायाः विकायाः विकायाः विकायाः विकाय | | | |
| 3 2 | tide line | रषायांबुद्धः रूपायाः सुः मुनायायमा बरा द्वारायाः मुन् मुना मुना मुना यद्वारायाः मुना मुना यद्वारायाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्याः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्य | | | |
| 31 | Tyvek | बर-वान्दर। रुषाका दे के बिवाया सुद-क्षेत्रिय सुष्या सूद-क्षीन देवा से विवाय | | | |
| | (C) | देन्द्रियः द्याद्यादः ब्रियः विद्याद्यः इतियाद्यः इतियात्यः क्रियंत्रायः क्रियंत्रा | | | |
| | | <u> स्वाप्त देश</u> अर्थेन्य ग्राप्त वर्गेन् तुरुपाय भेता | | | |
| 30 | ultraviolet | है अदे देन बेर दर अवर्ष्वाया पदे क्रिया देन सुन्तु सुवाया के द्वाया पदे देन दे बर वाया वर्षेत् केंद्र | | | |
| | | बैब हु के चया चर्च व्याप द्वीं या | | | |
| ~ 0 | vermin | बर.यो.यहवा.वुर.रेरे.वक्.केर.रे.वु.च.रर.द्व.द्वा वर्च.सूत्र्यक्री.र्र्याता.स्था | | | |
| ~1 | vulnerability | वर या दे क्केंच बेद की स्वाय स्वाय सेवाय सेवाय सेवाय सेवाय सम्माय स्वाय स्वय स्वाय स | | | |
| e g | water soluble | कु:ब्र-क:कॅन:चलु:दुर-की:द्रेर्य:ये | | | |

ध्याया हे के ला

देव वदेव के ना क्षें अ इस्त्र वर्ष प्रवास निवास क्षेत्र निवास क्षेत्र निवास क्षेत्र क्षेत्

धेना तुः श्रुप्ता विकाय स्वाय द्वाय प्रदाय प्रवाय विकाय स्वाय प्रवाय प्य प्रवाय प्य प्रवाय प्रवाय प्रवाय प्रवाय प्रवाय प्रवाय प्रवाय प्रवाय प्रवाय

भ्रेग विरिः प्यापु यादे हैं हैया (Victoria Blyth Hill) । व्य २००९ भ्रुष्ट ज्ञान र्केट:चेट:चक्र:इप्र.स्य.स्य.कुं:अष्ट्र्य.ज.श्रीट:वया.त.यक्ष.धेयोका.हुःकुःखी योटःहूट:योक्षट:प्रचेट:वी.वेश्वर:श्री.ते.श्रीट:वर्च्य,पद्य.युं:श्रीयका.व्यात्तर:युंचेर:टःक्रीट:ज.वट:यो.योश्वर:श्रीट:वी.क्रीयुःव्री. हूट:योक्षट:प्रचेत:प्रचेत:प्रक्र:प्रक्र.स्य.त्य.श्रीट:वर्च्य,प्रचेत:प्रच

ध्याने स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वापति

प्रतिसंश्वास्त्र स्वीत् क्षित्र हे यह स्वीत् विद्या स्वास्त्र स्व

ভার শ্রম (Yin-wah Ma) র্মনাথ দের এ দেন নিজন নাম নিজন মান্ত্র শ্রম (Yin-wah Ma)

AUTHOR

भ्रमाहें देया (Victoria Blyth Hill) दे खेशे खोद है खेशे खात हुं खात खेश के के लिया (Los Angeles County Museum of Arts) वी वारेश के लिया के लि

PRINTING

व्यसः सूर्व द्यमः चस्तुव लु च र्रा Pressroom Printer & Designer Ltd., Hong Kong

PHOTOGRAPHS

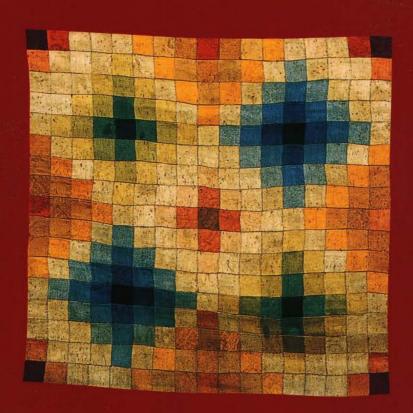
वेर्यम् इस्र वित्य के Isaiah Seret रू Jesse Klein इस्र विशेष

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION ONLY. NOT FOR SALE.

非卖品 只供免费派发

क्रूर मञ्जूर होत पर देव हो र त्यों य हो य लु कु ते के र र प्रेया

www.khyentsefoundation.org



BROCADE MOUNTING FOR A THANGKA

Bhutan 19th century
Textile appliqué with embroidery
57.50 x 32.75 in., with brocade
c2006.30.1 (HAR 65652)
Collection of Rubin Museum of Art
Photography by Bruce M. White

唐卡装衬织锦

十九世纪不丹 贴花刺绣织物 连织锦57.50 x 32.75英寸 C2006.30.I (HAR 65652) 鲁宾美术博物馆藏品 摄影:布鲁斯·怀特 त्युंशः दुवशः उद्युः रुषः छ। यतुषा दुशः रुपशः १८ः स। व्युंशः क्रेयः चुः रुपशः ४०॥