

Nomination form 申报表格

Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register nomination form 2011 2011 年世界记忆亚太地区名

录申报表格

Part A: Essential information 重要信息

1 Summary (max 100 words) 概要(不多于 100 字)

Give a brief description of the documentary heritage being nominated, and the reasons for proposing it. Highlight the nature, uniqueness and significance of the nominated documentary heritage. 简要描述申报的文献遗产, 并说明推荐理由。突出申报的文献遗产的性质, 独特性和重要性。

元代西藏档案申请列入世界记忆亚太地区名录。这 22 件档案形成于 1304 年至 1367 年, 主要为皇帝圣旨和帝师法旨。

这些档案表明, 元朝皇帝支持西藏萨迦派首领管理西藏, 结束了西藏 400 多年分裂割据的历史, 开创了新的管理体制; 元代纸质档案数量极其稀少, 新蒙文档案更属罕见。

The 22 pieces of Yuan dynasty's archives, now kept by The Archive Of Tibet Autonomous Region, China, will be nominated for list of Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register. They were imperial edicts issued by the Yuan Mongolian emperors and Imperial Tutor(Ti-Shri) during a period from 1304 AD to 1367 AD to deal with affairs in Tibet. These documents clearly show that the Yuan Emperors of that time supported the Sa-Skya-Pa Sect, one sect of Tibetan Buddhism, to manage Tibet, which introduced a new administrative system and thus ended the period of decentralization of more than 400 years in Tibet. Such archives are nominated not only because they were part of the very rare Yuan-dynasty's paper archives, but because they were written in New Mongolian Characters, which were extremely rare in the world so far as we knew.

2 Nominator 申报者

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization) 申报者姓名(个人或组织)

中国西藏自治区档案馆 Tibet Autonomous Region Archive of China

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

与申报的文献遗产的关系

中国西藏自治区档案馆系申报文献的收藏者

The nominated collection of documents is owned, and taken care of, by The Archive Of Tibet Autonomous Region, China.

2.3 Contact person(s) 联系人

中国西藏自治区档案馆 才拉·索南加

Tselha Sonam Gyal Vice Director The Archive Of Tibet Autonomous Region, China

2.4 Contact details 联系具体方式

Name 姓名

Address 地址

才拉·索南加

中华人民共和国西藏拉萨市鲁定中路 12 号 邮编: 850001

Tselha Sonam Gyal

No.12 Luding Middle Road, Lhasa Tibet, P.R. China, 850001,

Telephone 电话

Facsimile 传真

Email 电子邮件

0891-6818132

0891-6830510

xzdaxw@126.com

3 Details of the Nominated Documentary Heritage 申报的文献遗产的详细情况

3.1 Title of documentary heritage item or collection

文献遗产项目的名称

元代西藏档案 *Tibetan Archives of Yuan Dynasty*

3.2 Catalogue or registration details

目录或登记详情

已经完成全文录入、数字化、编目、翻译。The Whole Texts are completely transcribed,

Digitized, cataloged and translated.

3.3 Photographs or a video of the documentary heritage

文献遗产的照片或录像

文献照片及幻灯片 Photographs and slides.

3.4 History/Origin/Background/Provenance

历史/起源/背景/出处

文献形成时间: 1304 - 1367。系原西藏地方萨迦及帕竹政权时期档案, 现收藏者从原西藏地方噶丹颇章政府部门接收而来。

The time when the documents was formed: 1304 AD to 1367 AD. Those documents were formed during the local Sa-Skya-Pa and Phag-Mo-Gru-Pa administrative period. Tibetan documents of Yuan Dynasty have been taken over from local government of Dga'-Ldan Pho-Brang and are all kept in Tibet Autonomous Region Archive of China

3.5 Bibliography

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论文:

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3.6 Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations with expert knowledge about the values and provenance of the documentary heritage 填写对文献遗产的价值和出处进行评估的三个专家或专家组的名称，资格和联系方式。

Name 姓名	Qualifications 资格	Address 地址
陈庆英 Qingyin Chen	研究员（中国藏学研究中心历史研究所原所长） Researcher (Former Director of History	中国藏学研究中心历史研究所，北京 The History Institute of China' Tibetology

	Institute of China Tibetology Research Center)	Research Center Beijing
诺章·吾坚	研究员 (西藏社会科学院古籍出版社原社长)	西藏社会科学院古籍出版社, 拉萨
Nordrang Ogyan	Researcher(Former Director of Ancient Books Publishing House of Tibet Academy of Social Sciences).	Ancient Books Publishing House of Tibet Academy of Social Sciences Lhasa
才让太	教授 (中央民族大学藏学研究院院长)	中央民族大学藏学研究院院长, 北京
Tserang Thar	Prof. (The Dean of Tibetology Institute of Minzu University of China)	The Dean Of Tibetology Institute of Minzu University of China, Beijing
巴桑旺堆	研究员 (国际藏学研究协会理事、西藏社会科学院民族研究所原所长)	西藏社会科学院民族研究所, 拉萨
Basang Wangdui	Researcher (The Director of International Tibet Studies Association. The Former Director Of Nationality Institute of Tibet Academy of Social Sciences)	The Nationality Institute of Tibet Academy of Social Sciences, Lhasa

4 Legal Information 法律信息

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)文献遗产的所有者(姓名和联系方式)

Name 姓名	Address 地址	
中国西藏自治区档案馆	中国西藏拉萨市鲁定中路 12 号	邮编 850001
The Archive Of Tibet Autonomous Region, China No.12 Luding Middle Road, Lhasa, Tibet, P.R. China 850001		

Telephone 电话	Facsimile 传真	Email 电子邮件
0891-6818132	0891-6830510	xzdaxw@126.com

4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)文献遗产的管理者(若与所有者不同,请填写姓名和联系方式)

中国西藏自治区档案馆保管利用一处
中国西藏拉萨市鲁定中路 12 号 邮编:850001
文献保管负责人:依苏 0891-6833170

Yisu

No .1 Department of Archives Preservation and Usage, The Archive Of Tibet Autonomous Region, China,

No.12 Luding Middle Road, Lhasa, Tibet, P.R. China 850001

Telephone 电话

Facsimile 传真

Email 电子邮件

0891-6833170

0891-6830510

xzdaxxw@126.com

4.3 Legal status 法律现状

Details of legal and administrative powers for the preservation of the documentary heritage

文献遗产保存的法律及行政权力的详细情况

a) 所有权类别：国有

b) 使用范围：公众

c) 版权地位：版权归中国西藏自治区档案馆所有

d) 行政主管部门：中国西藏自治区档案局

a) Category of ownership

State-owned

b) Scope of availability

public.

c) Copyright status

Copyright is held by The Archive Of Tibet Autonomous Region, China.

d) Responsible administration

The Archive Of Tibet Autonomous Region, China

4.4 Accessibility 可访问性

1 Describe how the item(s) / collection may be accessed 描述如何访问这一项目或收藏品

元代西藏档案收录于《西藏历史档案荟萃》(1995年9月文物出版社)一书,读者还可到本馆查阅,或访问西藏档案信息网 www.xzdaxxw.cn。

Tibetan Archives of Yuan Dynasty are collected in the book of <The Essential Collection of Tibet Archives>, which was published by Cultural Relics Press in Sep., 1995. All readers can access these archives in the Tibet Autonomous Region Archive of China or visit our website at: www.xzdaxxw.cn

2 All access restrictions should be explicitly stated below 明确说明所有访问限制

为保护文献控制原件阅览,文献电子版向社会公开。

To protect the original collection of documents, they are limited for the readers, but the microfilm and photocopy are open to the public.

4.5 Copyright status 版权现状

Describe the copyright status of the item(s) / collection 描述项目的版权现状（是否有版权限制）

版权地位：版权归中国西藏自治区档案馆所有。有版权限制。

Copyright is held by The Archive Of Tibet Autonomous Region, China. There are copyright restrictions.

5 Assessment against the selection criteria 评估入选标准

5.1 First criterion: authenticity. Is the documentary heritage what it appears to be? Has its identity and origin been reliably established?

标准一：真实性。对此文献遗产的描述是否真实？是否已经确定了可靠的身份和来源。

经权威专家认证，22 件元代西藏档案系原西藏地方萨迦及帕竹政权时期档案，现收藏者从原西藏地方噶丹颇章政府部门接收而来，且均系原件，真实可靠。对此文献遗产的描述完全真实。

There is convincing evidence of reliability of the originality and uniqueness of all the archive documents preserved in Tibet Autonomous Region Archive of China. The 22 documents of Yuan Dynasty have been taken over from the local government of Dga'-Ldan-Pho-Brang. All documents are original and reliable. Particularly, the description of the documentary heritage has been proved to be authentic and rare by famous scholars.

5.2 Second criterion: world significance. Is the documentary heritage unique and irreplaceable, something whose disappearance or deterioration would constitute a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of humanity? Has it created a great impact over a span of time and/or within a particular supra-national cultural area of the region? Is it representative of a type, but it has no direct equal? Has it had great influence – whether positive or negative – on the course of history?

标准二：世界意义。此文献遗产是否唯一不可替代，是否它的消失和损坏会对人类遗产造成有害性缺失？它是否在一段时期内和/或在特定的跨民族文化区域内造成很大影响？它是否代表一种类型，但其中没有能与之比拟的东西？它是否对历史的进程有积极或消极的巨大影响？

22 件纸质元代西藏档案为中国国内现存文书档案中年代最为久远者，其罕见性、独特性与珍贵性在世界范围内亦可数一数二，堪称 14 世纪人类档案文化标志。对于从诞生至灭亡仅百余年的新蒙文而言，4 件新蒙文书写的文献尤其肩负着传承新蒙文自身所凝聚的全部历史知识的使命，一旦消失或损坏，将会在人类文化史上形成一个缺口。

The mentioned 22 documents of Yuan dynasty were the oldest among all existent documents in China. They are listed high above all those unique, irreplaceable and valuable in the Scope of the whole world as well. They could be regarded as, in this sense, the 14th-century milestone of world archives. Among the 22 documents, four were written in New Mongolian Characters,

which were circulated for more than 100 years and disappeared since the end of the Yuan Dynasty. The 4 pieces of documents thus have a mission to present all historical information the New Mongolian Characters had. If they were lost or destroyed, it would be a forever lost of human civilizations.

5.3 Third, world significance must be demonstrated in meeting one or more of the following criteria. Because significance is comparative, these criteria are best illustrated by checking them against items of documentary heritage already inscribed (for example) on the *International Memory of the World Register*:

第三，此文献遗产必须符合以下至少一条标准，以说明它的世界意义。因为意义具有相对性，这些被列在国际世界工程记忆名录上的标准给意义进行了最好的诠释，请核对。

Time: Is it especially evocative of its time (which may have been one of crisis, or significant social or cultural change; it may represent a new discovery or be the “first of its kind”)

时代意义：它是否特别地代表其所在的时代（这一时代可以是一个危机时代，或者社会和文化的重要转变；它代表一个新的发现，或者它是所属类中的佼佼者。

元代西藏档案见证了青藏高原历经 400 多年分裂割据、动荡不安之后，一个民族和睦、国家统一、和平繁荣的新时代的到来，这一重要的转变具有划时代的意义；而且，实际上，元代西藏档案凭借其自身政令的权威性直接造就了不同种族、不同地域文化大融合的崭新局面，这一独特的现象使人们发现，其所代表的建立在文化认同之上的价值观对于欧亚大陆文明乃至整个世界文明历史进程都产生了积极的影响。

The said documents witnessed the end of the 400-year decentralization period of Tibet and the emergence of a new era in east Asia, which was treated as an era of harmony and peace among ethnic groups all being united in one and the same empire of Mongolian Yuan. These documents had a kind of administrative authority to merge diversified races, different local cultures. The unique values to embrace tolerance and openness among different cultures that contained in those documents had impacted positively not only Eurasian civilizations, but also the whole process of human civilizations.

Place: Does it contain crucial information about a locality important in the history of the region and its cultures? Or did the location have an important influence on the events or phenomena represented by the documentary heritage? Or is it descriptive of physical environments, cities or institutions since vanished?

地域意义：是否包含关于在区域和文化历史中重要地点的关键信息？或者这个地点对于文献遗产中事件或描绘的现象有着重要的影响力。或描述了后来消失自然环境，城市或机构。

元代西藏档案诞生的重要地点，是在号称世界第三极的青藏高原，这里高寒缺氧、交通不便，但是民众对佛教的信仰已有数百年历史，由于同样是游牧民族的元朝统治者本身信仰佛教，元帝给寺院赐予土地庄园、颁布禁令。文献对后来青藏高原人们的文化信仰、生活

习俗及管理模式奠定基础。

The place to which and in which these documents were issued was Tibet, the so-called third pole of the global, which is difficult to reach, and lacks oxygen. Populace kept their believes for hundreds of years. After these documents were issued by Mongolian emperors to Tibetans, together with manors distributed and ordeals commanded, they impacted on local believes, customs, and administrative mode in Tibet in centuries followed.

People: Is it related to people in a social and cultural context that reflects significant aspects of human behavior, or social, industrial, artistic or political development. It may reflect the important roles and impact of key or certain individuals or groups.

人物：相关的人物在社会和文化背景中反映出的重要方面如人类行为、社会、工业、艺术、政治发展等。可能反映重要角色和关键性影响力的人或某些个人或组织。

14 世纪蒙元王朝第六任皇帝也孙铁木尔、第十一任皇帝妥懽铁木尔、西藏萨迦地方政权首领萨迦贡嘎多吉、萨迦贡嘎坚赞、萨迦旺·扎巴洛追坚赞、萨迦贡嘎洛追坚赞帝师、萨迦仁钦坚赞帝师、萨迦赤钦、万户长蔡巴·贡嘎多吉、西藏帕木竹巴地方政权缔造者大司徒降曲坚赞、乃东夏仲贡玛等政府官员；萨迦大格西贡嘎桑波、萨迦昆顿大师、萨迦仁钦白桑波大师、仁钦贡大师、千户王结父子、夏鲁巴·益西贡嘎、饶丹夏巴世袭贵族等重要历史人物、高僧大德和西藏贵族世家。

During the 14th century, the 6th Mongolian Emperor Yesun Temur, 11th Mongolian Emperor Tuohuan Temur, local important figures, great masters, and noble families such as Sa-Skya-Pa Governor Kun-Dga' Rdo-Rje, Sa-Skya Kun-Dga' Rgyal-Mtshan, Sa-Skya-Dbang Grags-Pa Blo-Gros Rgyal-Mtshan, Imperial Tutor(Ti-Shri) Sa-Skya Ren-Chen Rgyal-Mtshan, Sa-Skya Khri-Chen, Tshal-Pa Kun-Dga' Rdo-Rje, the founder of Pag-Mo-Gru-Pa Regime T'i-Si-Tu Byang-Chub Rgyal-Mtshan, the King of Sne-Gdong area, Sa-Skya Lama Kun-Dga' Bsang-Po, the Great Master Sa-Skya 'Khon-Ston, the Greater Master Sa-Skya Ren-Chin Dpal-Bsang-Po, the Greater Master Ren-Chen-Mgon, Tongpon Dbang-Rgyal, Zha-lu-Ba Ye-shes Kun-Dga' and the noble family of Rab-Brtan-Shar-Pa all were either directly mentioned in, or impacted by, these administrative documents .

Subject and theme: The subject matter may represent particular historical or intellectual developments in natural, social and human sciences, politics, ideology, sports and the arts.

主题和主旨：主题可以象征特定历史和知识在自然科学、社会科学、人文科学、政治、思想形态、体育运动和艺术方面的发展。

元代西藏档案不仅反映了元代这一影响整个欧亚大陆历史的特定年代的西藏社会总体状况，更反映了中国西藏政教合一统治模式的最初形态和形成过程等方面的内容。

The Tibet Archives of Yuan dynasty not only had influential impacts in the history of Euro-Asia continents and in the general situation of Tibetan society, but also reveals the original form and forming process of the special political system in Tibet, the union of political and religious power.

Form and style: The item(s) may have outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value,

be a typical or key exemplar of a type or presentation, custom or medium, or of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format.

形式与风格：该项目可以有杰出的审美，风格和语言价值，典型的类型，关键的典范与习俗或媒介或已消失的和正在消失的载体或形式。

元代档案所用纸张主要是西藏本地手工制造的各种传统藏纸；档案以黄色绸缎为主的各种绸缎包裹；档案所用文字是目前世界上仅存于元代西藏档案的 14 世纪通行于蒙元王朝宫廷的八思巴新蒙古文字、西藏萨迦巴和帕木竹巴地方政府专用“珠匝夏仁玛”（'bru tsha zhabs ring ma）和“珠匝夏滚玛”（'bru tsha zhabs sgong ma）体藏文字体范本；元代西藏圣旨、法旨以及铁券文书类官方文书特有的规格大小、不同官员按身份使用的纸张品种和大小的不同、折叠方式；蒙元皇帝、西藏萨迦巴和帕木竹巴地方政权首领持有的印章以及印信制度的具体体现，这些档案为研究当时的西藏社会历史文化和藏文的演变发挥巨大的史料价值和凭证作用。

These archives were mainly written on local papers manually made in Tibet in three styles of languages, the 14th-century 'phags-Pa's New Mongolian Characters that were circulated in Yuan's court, and the two 'bru-Tsha Zhabs-Ring-Ma, and 'bru-Tsha-Zhabs-Sgong-Ma styles of Tibetan special languages used by rulers from the Sa-Skya-Pa and Phag-Mo Gru-Pa sects, and they were all wrapped by silks mainly in yellow.

Moreover, the edicts and documents have different sizes and ways of folding styles according to ranks and statues. Imperial Preceptor in the Yuan Dynasty, the leaders of Sa-Skya-Pa and Phag-Mo-Gru-Pa Regimes have their own seal systems. Those documents represented the social and cultural developments in Tibet and the changes of Tibetan characters and could play a significant historical role in exploring the historical societies and cultures in Tibet at the time.

6 Other matters taken into account: rarity, integrity and threat 其他事项的考虑：稀有性，完整性和危险性

***Rarity* Does the content or physical nature of the documentary heritage make it a rare surviving example of its type or time?**

稀有性：它的内容或物理性质是否使其成为所属类型和其时代中罕存的文献遗产？

这部分档案为原西藏地方甘丹颇章政府所存，世间仅此一份，尤其是以纸质新蒙文档案更是极其罕见。

The nominated collection of documents was previously preserved by the former Tibetan Local Dga'-Ldan Pho-Brang Government. is of rarity as ancient paper documents written in New Mongolian Characters and as the only collection in the world.

***Integrity* Within the natural physical limitations of carrier survival, is the documentary heritage complete or partial? Has it been altered or damaged?**

完整性：由于物理性质限制了载体的保存，此文献遗产是否完整或残缺，是否被更改或损害？

元代西藏档案中个别纸张有残破，但其内容齐全，总的来说保存完好。

Although some pages have been ruined, the content on those pages was not impacted and was kept intact, and thus were basically preserved well.

Threat Is its survival in danger? If it is secure, must vigilance be applied to maintain that security? Detail the nature and scope of threats.

危险性：保存是否处于危险状况？如果是安全的，必须警惕维持其安全性吗？列出威胁的详细类型和范围。

原本拉萨的气候特征冬暖夏凉，空气清静，害虫少，是一处适合保存档案文献的天然地，但是，现在受全球气候变暖的影响，出现了高温和暖冬现象，必须采取相应措施，更好地加以保护。西藏自治区档案馆正在筹建新馆，建成新馆后，将极大地改善库房条件。元代西藏档案距今已有 700 年历史，纸张变脆变黄，须做特殊保护，已列为国家重点档案抢救和保护对象。

The weather condition in Lhasa is very good at keeping these documentary heritages, but recently due to the impacts of global warming, the phenomena of high temperature and warm winter appeared. Under such situations, appropriate measures for protecting those documents must be adopted; Tibet Autonomous Region Archives of China is planning to build new buildings with improved conditions of storehouse to store these documents.

The documents have been passed down for 700 years. Because of age and bad preservation conditions, there were some damages in various degrees to the documents. Continuing appropriate protection actions for the collection of documents are seriously needed.

Attach a separate statement if space is insufficient! 如果表格空间不足请附加一个单独的陈述!

7 Preservation and Access Management Plan 保存和访问管理计划

Is there a management plan in existence for this documentary heritage? Are there strategies to preserve and provide access to it? 是否存在关于文献遗产的管理计划？文献遗产是否有战略性的保护和存取方式？

YES NO

If yes, describe or attach a summary of the plan. If no, please provide details about current method of storage and custody of the materials. 如果选 YES,请描述或附加一个计划的摘要。如果选 NO,请提供详细的关于当前的保存方法和保管的材料。

当前保管方式:先置于无酸纸盒，然后纸盒存放于底图柜里，符合档案“七防”要求。但是，

达不到极珍贵档案保护所要求的存放条件和保管技术。

抢救管理计划：已经完成元代西藏档案的数字化和全文录入，限制原文的频繁利用，有效保护原件。西藏自治区档案馆新馆已开始建起，新馆建成后设特仓库对元代西藏档案原件加以保管。另外，还把元代西藏档案以仿真件、复制件、电子版等多种形式，采取异地备份、异质备的办法加以保存。

An evaluation of the current preservation state: the collection of these documents were wrapped in satin and preserved in a metal box and meet “Seven-points-of-attention” requirements set by the Tibet Autonomous Region Archive of China, but there is no any facility to control the temperature in the storehouse. Preservation conditions and technology are required to improve.

Management plan: To complete the task of reorganizing these documents. To repair the damaged documents, scan and photocopy these documents for the public and for the purpose of protecting the originals. To improve the current preservation conditions and facilities. To store the scanned documents in the computer software developed by the Tibet Autonomous Region Archive of China, then digitize the ancient script. To publish archive historical corpus in Tibetan, Chinese, and English. To preserve the documents in different forms in different provinces of China.

8 Any other information 其他信息

Please provide any other information that supports the inclusion of this item(s) / collection on the Asia/Pacific Memory of the World Register.

Attach a separate statement if space insufficient.

请提供任何其他支持这个项目或收藏品进入《世界记忆亚太地区名录》的信息。如果空间不够，请附上单独的说明。

元代西藏档案仅仅是 300 多万件（卷、册）中国西藏历史档案中的 22 件，它最大的特征或优势是档案形成年代距今近 700 年，是中国各级档案馆馆藏档案形成年代最早，因此西藏自治区档案馆为全国唯一保存有元代档案的档案馆，馆藏历史档案年代久远。虽然这 22 件元代西藏档案无法代表 300 多万件（卷、册）中国西藏历史档案，但是，22 件元代西藏档案申报《世界记忆亚太地区名录》这件事本身，将会对极其珍贵的 300 多万件（卷、册）中国西藏历史档案的宣传、开发利用和抢救保护起到积极作用。时任联合国教科文组织高级协调员 A·帕拉夫先生于 1995 年 8 月莅临中国西藏自治区档案馆考察指导工作时说，“如果缺少中国西藏历史档案，世界文化宝库将是残缺不全的。”我在此真诚邀请诸位官员、评委，将在合适的时间请到西藏自治区档案馆考察和指导我们的工作。

The 22 documents of the Yuan Dynasty are only part of the 3 millions of archives, some of which could be dated back to

700 years ago, in Tibet Autonomous Region Archive of China, the oldest one in all provincial archives in China, and the only archive to keep the archives of the Yuan Dynasty. The 22 documents cannot represent the 3 millions of archives, but the fact that they are nominated for the list of Asia-Pacific Memory of the World will help publicize, use and protect the rest archives and play a positive role in the society. When the UNEAO project officer Axel Prather of the World Memory has visited in the Tibet Autonomous Region Archives of China, he said that "If the World Memory lacks China's Tibet Archives, the treasure of world culture would be incomplete". I sincerely invite all officers and committees to visit the Tibet Autonomous Region Archive of China, to observe and instruct our work.

9 Checklist 核对清单

Nominees may find completing the following checklist useful before sending the nomination form to MOWCAP.

请申请者在寄出申送表格到 MOWCAP 之前，核对以下项目是否已全部完成。

- MOWCAP website reviewed 回顾世界记忆亚太地区名录网站。
- Introduction read 阅读介绍。
- summary completed (maximum 100 word) (section 1) 完成概要（最大 100 字）第 1 节。
- Nomination and contact details completed (section 2) 完成提名的详细联系方式，第 2 节。
- If this is a joint nomination, section 2 appropriately modified 如果是联合提名，第 2 节可以适当修改。
- Documentary heritage identified (sections 3.1 – 3.3) 遗产签定的档案材料（第 3.1–3.3 节）
- History/Origin/Background/Provenance completed (section 3.4) 完成历史/来源/背景/出处（第 3.4 节）
- Bibliography completed (section 3.5) 完成参考书目（第 3.5 节）
- Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations recorded (section 3.6) 填写对文献遗产进行评估的三个专家或专家组的名称，资格和联系方式（第 3.6 节）
- Declaration signed and dated that all referees have given their written permission for their names to appear on the MOWCAP website (section 3.6) 所有的推荐人允许将他们的名字显示在 MOWCAP 的网站上的宜直的签名和日期（第 3.6 节）

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- Details of owner completed (section 4.1) 完成所有者的详细资料 (4.1 节)
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- Details of custodian – if different from owner - completed (section 4.2) 若与所有者不同, 完成管理者的详细资料 (第 4.2 节)
-
- Details of legal status completed (section 4.3) 完成法律现状的详细资料 (第 4.3 节)
-
- Details of accessibility completed (section 4.4) 完成可访问性的详细资料 (第 4.4 节)
-
- Details of copyright status completed (section 4.5) 完成版权现状的详细资料 (第 4.5 节)
-
- Evidence presented of authenticity (section 5.1) 提供真实性的证词 (第 5.1 节)
-
- Evidence presented of world significance (section 5.2) 提供世界意义的证词 (第 5.2 节)
-
- Evidence presented against one or more additional criteria (section 5.3) 提供相应的一个或多个附加标准的证词 (第 5.3 节)
-
- Information presented on rarity, integrity and threat (section 6) 提供在稀有性, 完整性和危险性上的信息 (第 6 节)
-
- Summary of Preservation and Access Management Plan completed. If there is no formal Plan provide details about current and/or planned access, storage and custody arrangements (section 7) 完成保存和访问计划的摘要。如没有正式的计划, 提供详细的关于现在或计划中的访问, 贮藏和保管的安排。(第 7 节)
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- Any other information provided - if applicable (section 8) 如果需要, 提供另外的信息 (第 8 节)
-
- Sample photographs or VDO prepared for MOWCAP use (if required) 样例的照片或录像, 为 MOWCAP 的使用作好准备 (如果需要)
-
- Printed copy of Nomination Form made for organization's records 打印申报表格副本, 制作组织的履历。
-
- Electronic copy of Nomination Form made for MOWCAP use (if required) (如果需要) 制作申报表格的电子副本, 便于 MOWCAP 的使用。
-