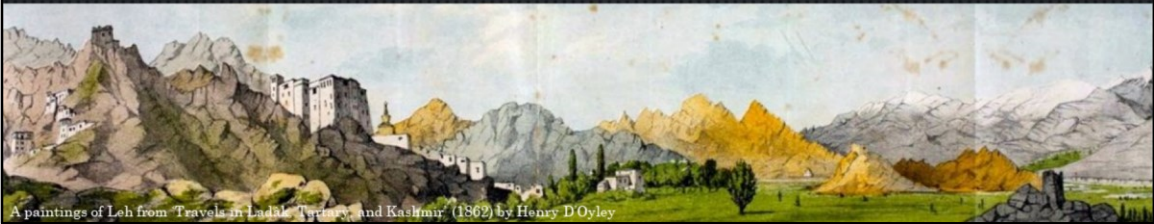
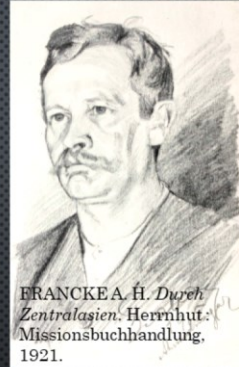


August Hermann Francke was a Moravian missionary and tibetologist who worked on many subjects. His work is still today the basis of research on the region. He lived in Ladakh from 1896 to 1906 and made a short journey in 1914.



Joseph Gergan (1878-1946)



Why was I interested in Francke?

I did my Master's thesis on Joseph Gergan and the history. Gergan was Francke's assistant for his historical and missionary work (he translated the Bible into Tibetan). Today I work at the Sorbonne library and my project is a way to join my studies with my current work.

I. Why Francke ?

I. The Database

I. Perspectives



1856 Kyelang, Lahul

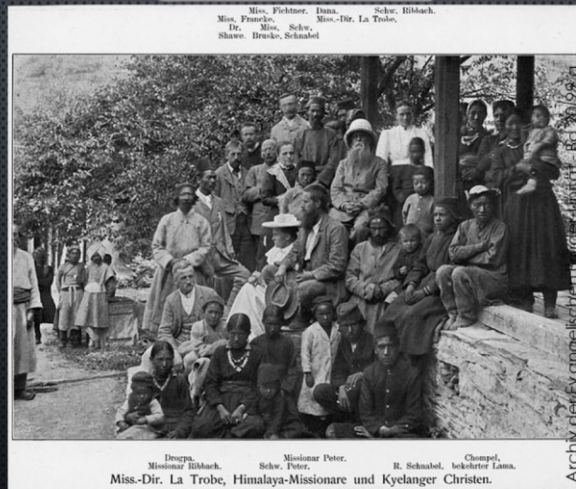
My presentation will be in three stages.

First of all why deal with Francke in particular?

Then I will discuss more particularly the presentation of the database itself.

Finally I will propose examples of possible perspectives.

Why Francke ?



Group of Missionaries and members of the Kyelang congregation during the visit of B. La Trobe in 1902

Why Francke? Among all these missionaries?

The first Westerners to enter Tibet were missionaries. There were Jesuits, Capuchins and later Protestants including Moravians, especially in western Tibet.

Their writings, their works remain among the first testimonies and studies on the region, notably by the composition of dictionaries.



Broomhall M., Satow E. *The Chinese empire*. London, Philadelphia: Morgan & Scott, China Inland Mission, 1907.

E. Pagell (1820-1883)

A. W. Heyde (1825-1907)
 And his wife M. E. Heyde born Hartmann (1837-1917)
 in Kyelang (1896)



Moravian Church House



Rudiger K. *Bilder aus der Herrnhuter Mission*. Herrnhut: Comenius-Buchhandlung, 2008

H. A. Jäschke (1817-1833)
 And his wife E. A. Jäschke born Rosenhauer (1823-1901)

The Moravians settled in Ladakh in the middle of the 19th century. Eduard Pagell and William Heyde create the first mission at Kyelang Lahul in 1856, they will create a station in Poo in 1865 and finally in Leh in 1885.

The last foreign missionaries in Ladakh left in 1956, it was the swiss missionaries Pierre and Catherine Vittoz, and their children.

The missionaries worked on all types of subjects. Linguistics for example for Jäschke, or history for Marx. These studies of society were done to better serve the mission. We must not forget women (often teachers or nurses). They also participated in translations such as Maria Heyde who translated hymns into tibetic languages or Theodora Francke who translated testimonies of veterans of the Dogra war from Ladakhi to German.

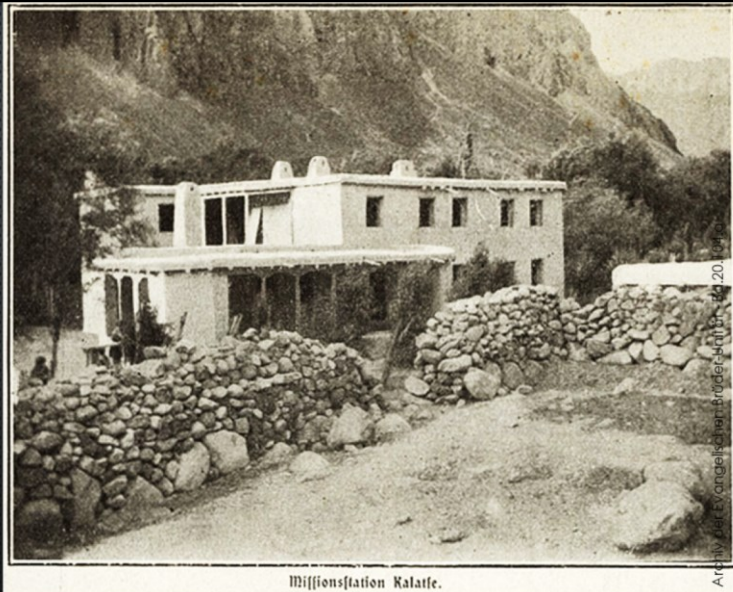


August Hermann Francke and his family : August Hermann Francke, Jr., Walter Dondrub Francke, Anna Theodora Francke, Hilde Francke

Arriving in Ladakh in 1896, Francke was sent to Khalatse's mission in 1899 and remained there until 1906.

Because of his interest in many aspects of society, Francke is still important in the Ladakh and Tibetological studies. He worked on language, archeology, folklore, songs, music, religions (both Bön and Buddhist), the epic of Gesar, and history...

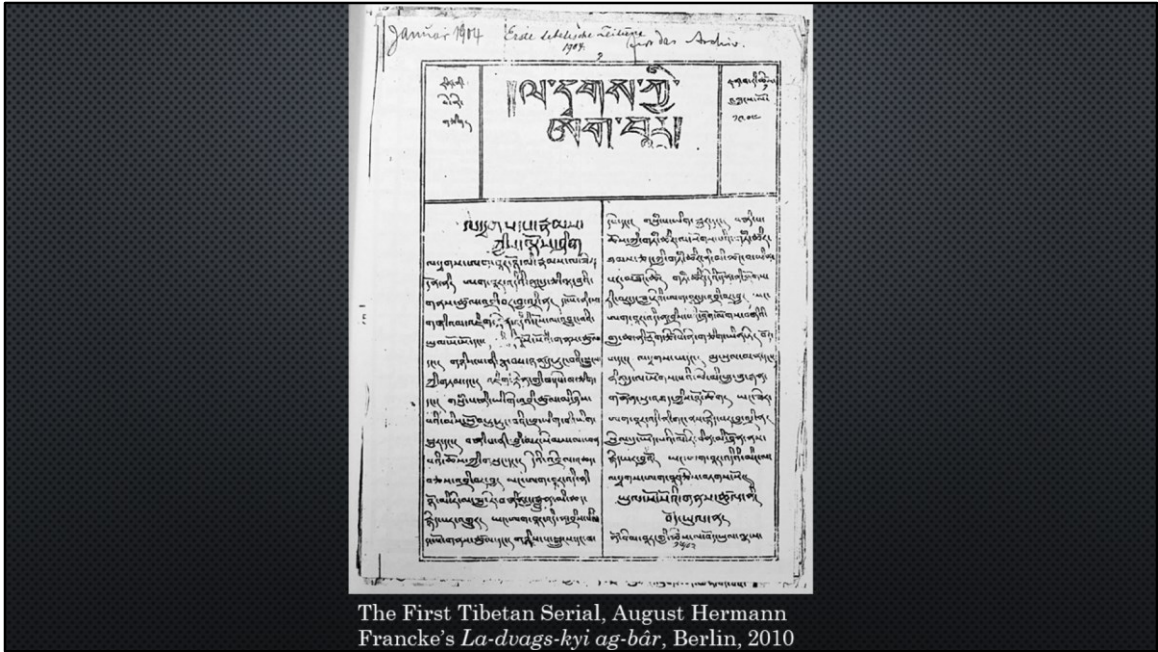
Their Children : August Hermann (14 Aout 1898), Walter Siegfried Dondrub (8 Aout 1900) et Hilde Deskyid (5 Janvier 1903)



Missionsstation Kalatse.

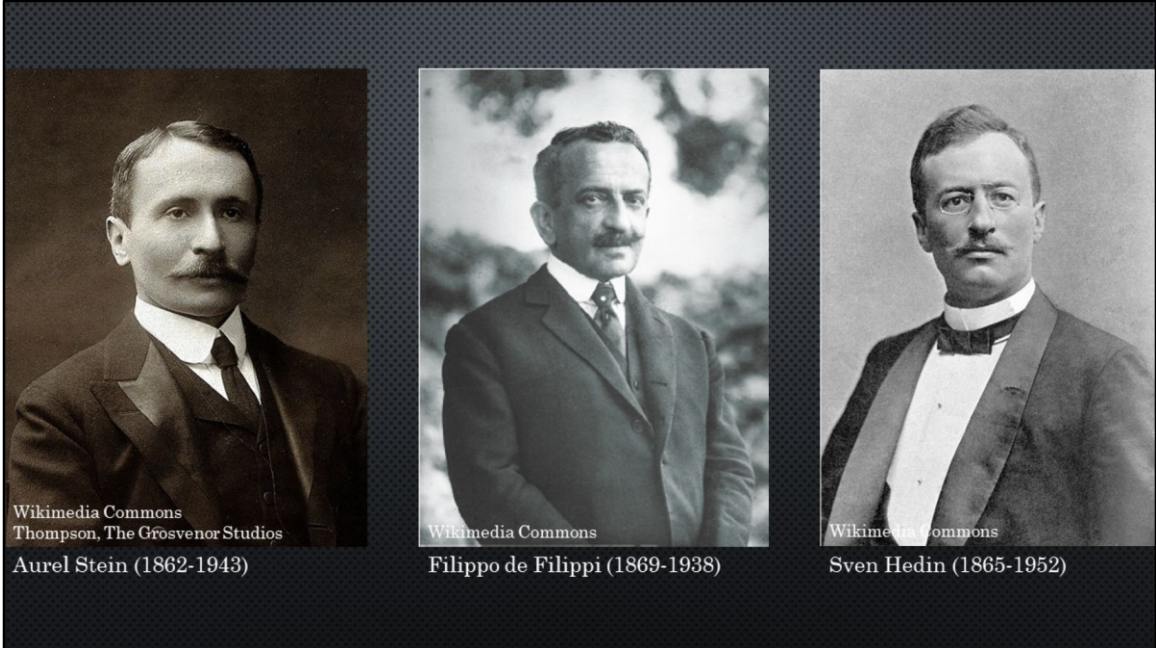
Missionary station of Khalatse.

He is also the most productive of the Moravian missionaries. From a scientific point of view he publishes notably in Indian Antiquary and collaborates with the ASI. But as a missionary he published several essays to translate passages of the Bible into local languages.



The First Tibetan Serial, August Hermann Francke's *La-dvags-kyi ag-bâr*, Berlin, 2010

Most of his work consists of articles he also publishes monographs. He writes in English, German and include Tibetan. Finally Francke is at the origin of the creation of the first newspaper written entirely in Tibetan language, the Ladakhi Agbar.



Wikimedia Commons
Thompson, The Grosvenor Studios

Aurel Stein (1862-1943)

Wikimedia Commons

Filippo de Filippi (1869-1938)

Wikimedia Commons

Sven Hedin (1865-1952)

Francke was a reference for the researchers of his time, such as Aurel Stein, Filippo de Filippi or Sven Hedin whom he met on the spot. Today, we have to revisit Francke's work with regard to current research. What is there to keep? To qualify? To refute? Or to avoid?

The Database

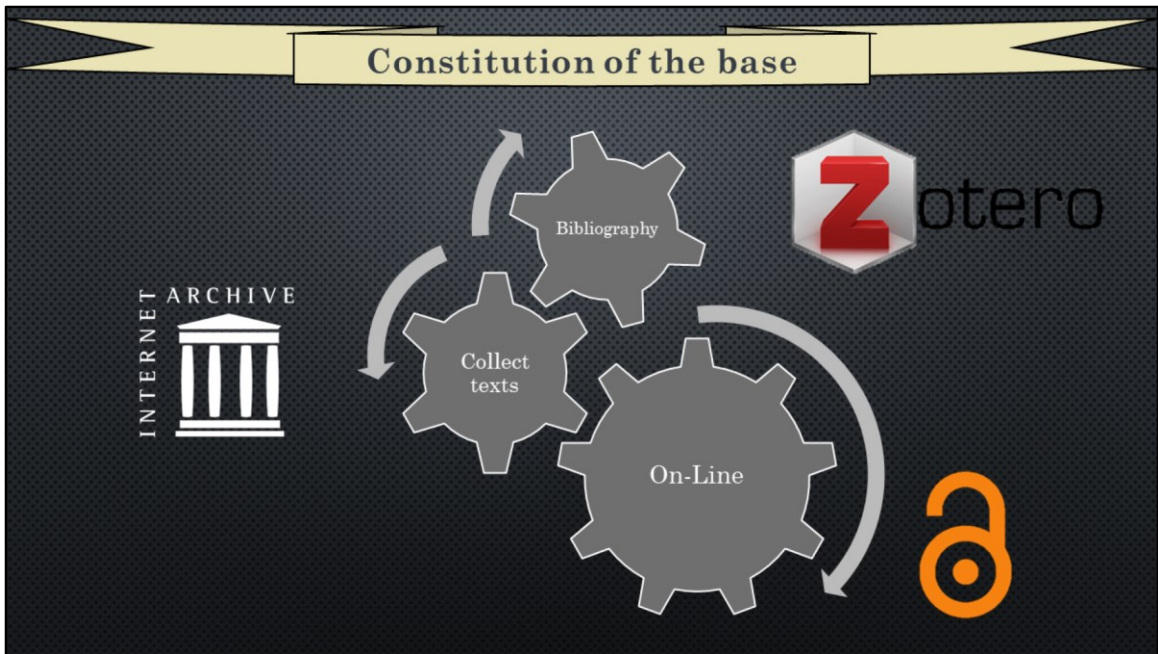


A database on his work can help us answer these questions and value forgotten collections.

| Constitution of the base | Work in progress | Future work | Long-term |
|--|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bibliography • Collect texts • On-Line | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zotero • Excel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create links • Preparation of texts • Online database | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XML-TEI • Semantic Web |

There are several stages to this project.

So, first of all, I'm going to talk about the constitution of the base,
then I will present you the work done,
the work that was hoped for
and finally what could be done in the long term.



To constitute the base there are three main stages.

First, make a bibliography with the help of Zotero (a bibliographic reference management software).

It is then necessary to collect the texts: some texts are already on line in free access, others on paying bases, and others still not digitized at all.

Finally comes the moment of the setting, of course in open access.

Constitution of the base

Die Jesuiten Verhältnisse in Tsaparang im Jahre 1829

Die Jesuiten Verhältnisse in Tsaparang im Jahre 1829

von Prof. Dr. A. H. Franke in Bonn.

C. Weertel hat nach Erkunden in den Archiven der Jesuitenmission die Geschichte der obersten Mission in Tsaparang geschrieben. Dies ist eine höchst verdienstvolle Arbeit. Da Wunsch aber nur wenige hundert verstreute historische Urkunden zur Verfügung standen, will ich im folgenden die Nachrichten der Jesuiten denen der Thesen, soweit bekannt, ergänzen.

Zuletzt ist es mir, in der Hand von Weertel Geschichte der Jesuitenmission in Tsaparang in West-Indien und den Provinzen der Andalede kurz vorzulegen:

p. 21. Am 20. März 1822 verließen Andrade und Manuel Marques Agui. Sie ritten über Sringar in Gerwal, Badrinath, Manu und kamen im August 1822 in Tsaparang an (p. 21).

p. 24. Die Missionäre wurden freiwillig vom König (von Gung) empfangen, verließen den Ort aber nach wenig Wochen mit dem Verprechen, im nächsten Jahr wiederzukommen.

p. 25. Rückkehr nach Agni Anfang November 1824.

p. 26. Andrade, M. Marques und Guedes de Souza kehrten von Agni und am 17. Juni 1825, Ankunft in Tsaparang im August 1825. Freundschaft Empfang, Anfang der Mission.

p. 27. Die erste Kirche in Tibet wird gebaut. Der Grundstein gelegt am 12. April 1826. Sie wird vollendet am 12. August 1826. Fagnolo kammer kommen aus der Insel de Ozeana, Abate der Agni, Francis Galdak.

p. 28. Vor deren Ankunft war schon eine zweite Station in Buden (Gung) angelegt worden. Am 22. Juni 1827 kam Abate Pereira an. Der König brach sich seinen Entschluß, um die Arbeit der Missionäre zu fördern. Eine Anzahl der Missionäre, deren Haupt sein Bruder ist. Nach vier Jahren Andalede zurückgekehrt, um die Mission in Gung zu betreiben. Im Jahr 1828 bricht eine Pest aus, welche der Regierung des sikkimesischen Königs ein Ende bereitet.

p. 29. 1828 Andalede verläßt Gung, und sich bezieht auf den Krieg zwischen Gung und Ladakh. Vor 18 Jahren, also 1812, war dem König von Gung ein Sohn geboren worden. Dahn hatte die Königin, Bene verlobt verloren. Der König von Gung wünschte wieder zu heiraten, und seine Heirat war ohne Erlaubnis des Königs von Ladakh und Manu (Gung) nicht. Als dem bei zwei Tagereisen in Tsaparang angekommen war, verließ der König von Gung, weiterzukommen und schickte sie nach Ladakh zurück. Das veranlaßte einen Krieg. Der von 1828 (oder 18 Jahre) gedauert hatte.

p. 30. Der König hatte 1828 eine Einkaufe seinen Bruder, den Marquisen, von der Insel genommen. Bald nach Andalede's Abreise kam es neuer Feindschaft (1829). Der Hauptmann ist der Ladakher König hebel und hat zum dem Thron von Gung an.

Die Jesuitenmission in Tsaparang im Jahre 1829. 209

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Missionsblatt der

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Here is an anthology of the types of documents collected. Some very well scanned and well ocerised in open access, others of poorer image quality or OCR, finally some that I had to take picture very amateurish.

Work in progress



Zotero Group
ahfranckearicles



Biblio_Franckefusion2019.xlsx

<https://app.box.com/s/cci8mcvs7cigietixfqsmaq78jfknt1xp>

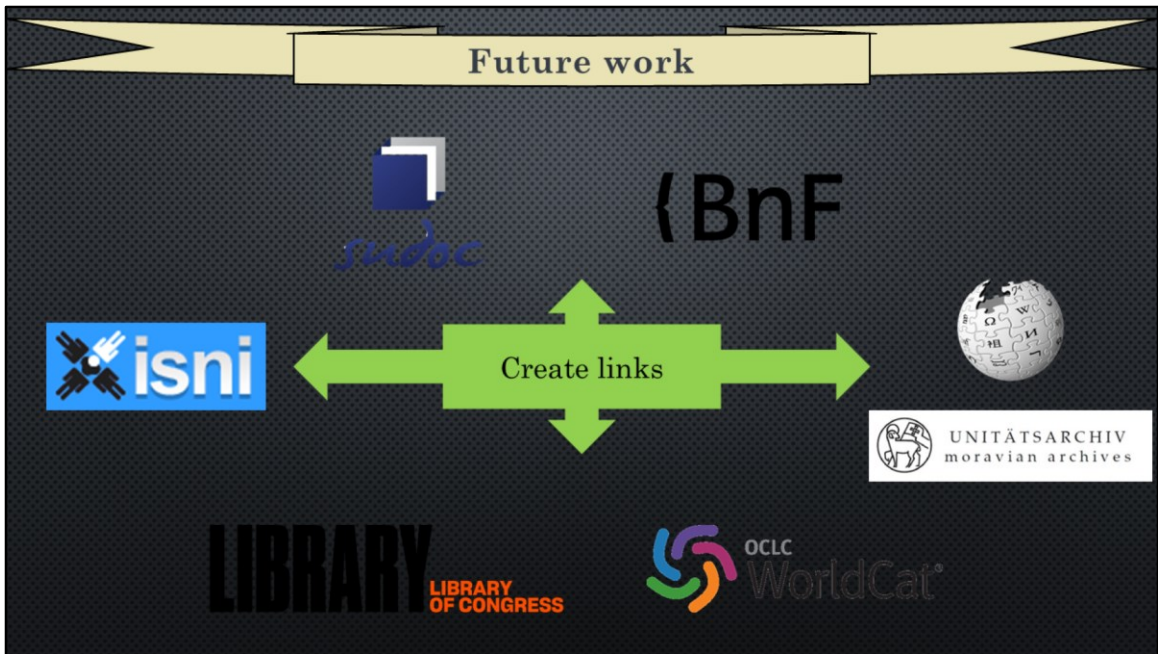


WORDPRESS

<http://ahfranckearicles.nexgate.ch/>

For the moment a Zotero group has been created and allows to recover the records of all the articles of Francke.

The fundamentals of the database tables are available online in a cloud box. Everything is exposed on a Wordpress site where I try to present (in french) the project and these advances with some access to texts.



The hoped-for job is to create links: links to French or international catalogs, but also links to existing author authorities on ISNI (International Standard Name Identifier) to avoid confusion due to homonyms.

Finally links to free encyclopedias or private archives such as Wikipedia or the Moravian Archives.

Initially, it is about links on the records, later these links could be integrated into the texts themselves.

Future Work

Projet AH Francke FRA 1914 a2

FRANCKE A. H. « Historical Documents from the borders of Tibet ». *Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report 1909-10*. 1914. p. 104-112.

https://archive.org/stream/in.ernet.dli.2015.35501/2015.35501_Archaeological-Survey-Of-India-Annual-Report-1909-10#page/n201/mode/2up

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS FROM THE BORDERS OF TIBET.

The present paper contains a résumé of the chief results of an archaeological tour made by me on the western borders of Tibet in the summer of 1909 on behalf of the Government of India. Starting from Simla on the 14th June, I travelled up the Satluj valley to Poo in Bushahr and Shipke in Tibet, and, crossing over to Spiti, continued my journey through Rubshu and Rong-chu-rgyud to Leh, the capital of Ladakh. From Leh I followed the trade route to Srinagar in Kashmir with excursions to Likir, Alchi, Mangrgyu and Chigtan. I returned by way of the Plains, to Simla on the 11th October. The epigraphical and other historical and archaeological materials recovered will be published in due course.

The most ancient epigraphs of this region are the rock inscriptions of Khalatse consisting of one in Brahmi and three in Kharoshhi. In the course of my tour, I did not meet with any of an earlier period, nor did I discover any more of the same age. We arrived at Khalatse just in time to prevent the inscribed rocks from being destroyed. As a new bridge across the Indus was being constructed, many boulders, some with interesting rock-carvings and inscriptions, had been blasted, and that with the Brahmi inscription had already been marked. I spoke to the overseer in charge, as well as to the officials of Khalatse, and entreated

Here is a small example of the expected result for each text. The OCR has been completely corrected and we respect the page indications allowing to quote the document with precision.

Links in the text could be made at the level of references to other articles, and other links would provide information about people or places.

Future Work

Projet AH Francke

FRA 1912 a2

FRANCKE A. H. « Another Version of the Dalai Lama's Seal ». *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*. 1912. n°July, p. 746-747.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/25190087>

Another Version of the Dalai Lama's Seal

The other day, when examining an old set of lantern slides belonging to the Moravian Mission College at Niesky. Upper Lusatia, I discovered another version of the Dalai Lama's seal. This old set of lantern slides was made from photographs collected by our missionary, F. Becker-Shawe of Leh, during the years 1891 to 1895. To serve as a specimen of Tibetan handwriting, Mr. Shawe

p. 747

seems to have photographed a letter from the Dalai Lama which he found preserved in the archives of one of the old noble families of Ladakh. Below the letter we find the Dalai Lama's seal according to a different version from that published in this Journal, see 1910, p. 1205. The present new version has the great advantage of being quite clear, and no corrections of any kind are necessary. As regards the Dalai Lama's letter, it refers to the old Government trade between Leh and Lhasa, called *Lophyag*, and I may still find time to prepare a translation of it

An other example with images.

Future Work

Projet AH Francke FRA 1900 a2

FRANCKE A. H. « A Collection of Ladakhi Proverbs ». *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. 1900. Vol. 69, n°2, p. 135-148.

https://archive.org/stream/journalasiatic691_1901#page/134/mode/2up

1900.] H. Francke – *A collection of Ladakhi Proverbs*. 135

A collection of Ladakhi Proverbs.—By The Rey. H. Francke, *Moravian Missionary, Leh*. Communicated by the *Philological Secretary*.
[Read June, 1899.]

The Ladakhi word for proverb is *gtamdpe* [pronounced *stamspe*] which means 'word example.' *Stamspe* is the general term for what might be called quotations, the shepherd's calender and the popular moral code.

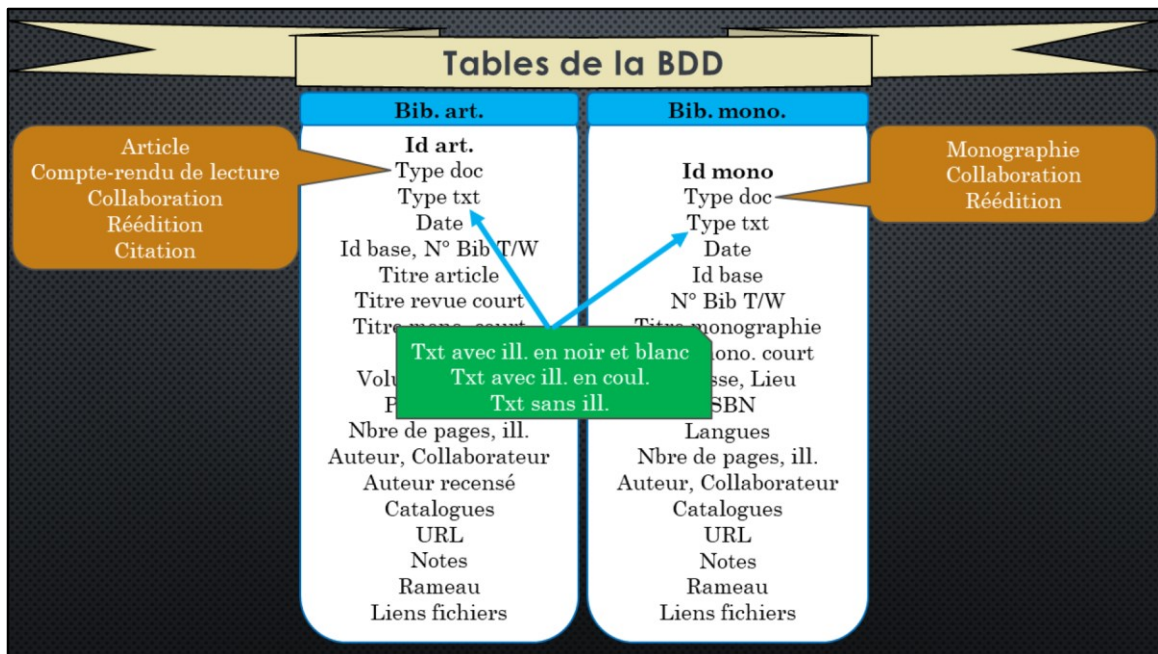
Ladakhi popular poetry has become famous for the frequent application of the laws of 'parallelism.' Many beautiful examples, illustrative of this form of poetry, will be noticed in the proverbs.

In the following each proverb will be treated in this way –

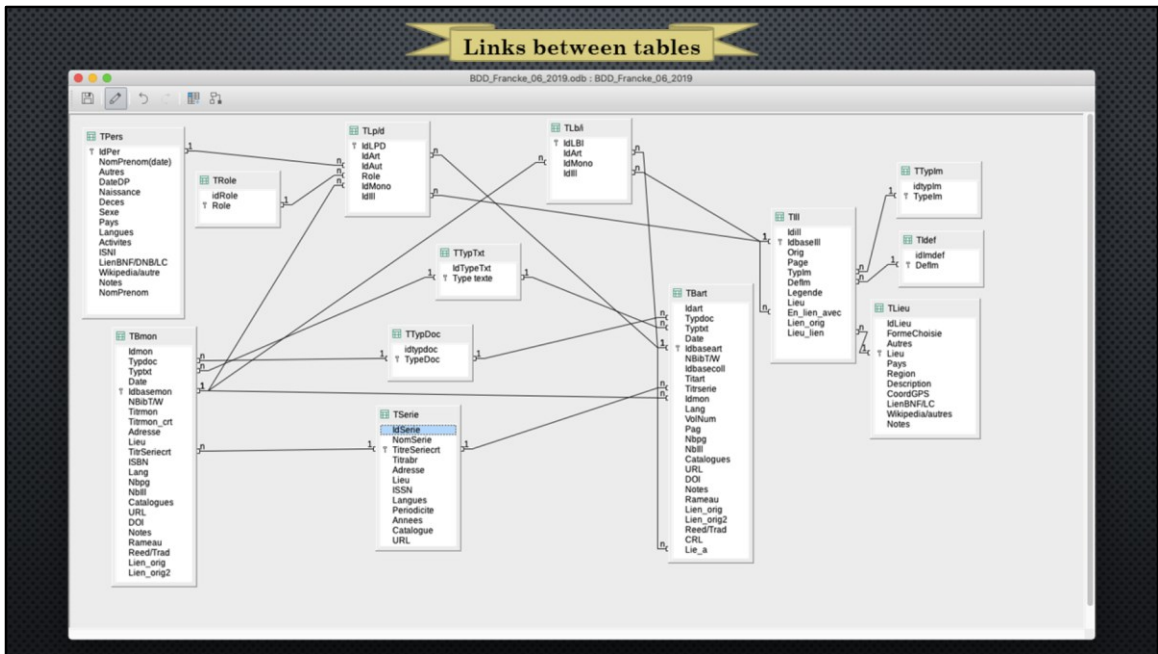
An other example with tibetan.

| Tables de la BDD | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| | Bib. art. | Bib. mono. | |
| Revue/Collections | Id art. | Id mono | Illustrations |
| Id revue | Type doc | Type doc | Id ill |
| Nom Revue/Coll. | Type txt | Type txt | Id base |
| Titre court | Date | Date | Origine |
| Titre abrégé | Id base, N° Bib T/W | Id base, N° Bib T/W | Page |
| Adresse | Titre article | Titre monographie | Type im. |
| Lieu | Titre revue court | Titre mono. court | Def im. |
| ISSN | Titre mono. court | Adresse | Légende |
| Langues | Langues | Lieu | Id créa. |
| Périodicité | Volume/Numéro | ISBN | Lieu |
| Années | Pagination | Langues | En lien avec |
| Catalogues | Nbre de pages, Nbre ill. | Nbre de pages, Nbre ill. | Lien fichier |
| URL | Auteur, Collaborateur | Auteur, Collaborateur | |
| | Auteur recensé | Catalogues | |
| | Catalogues | URL | |
| | URL | Notes | |
| | Notes | Rameau | |
| | Rameau | Liens fichiers | |
| | Liens fichiers | | |

Présentation de quelques tables de la BDD. Articles et monographies, deux tables distinctes.



Présentation de quelques tables de la BDD. Articles et monographies, deux tables distinctes. Des champs fixes de type de document, de description de document.

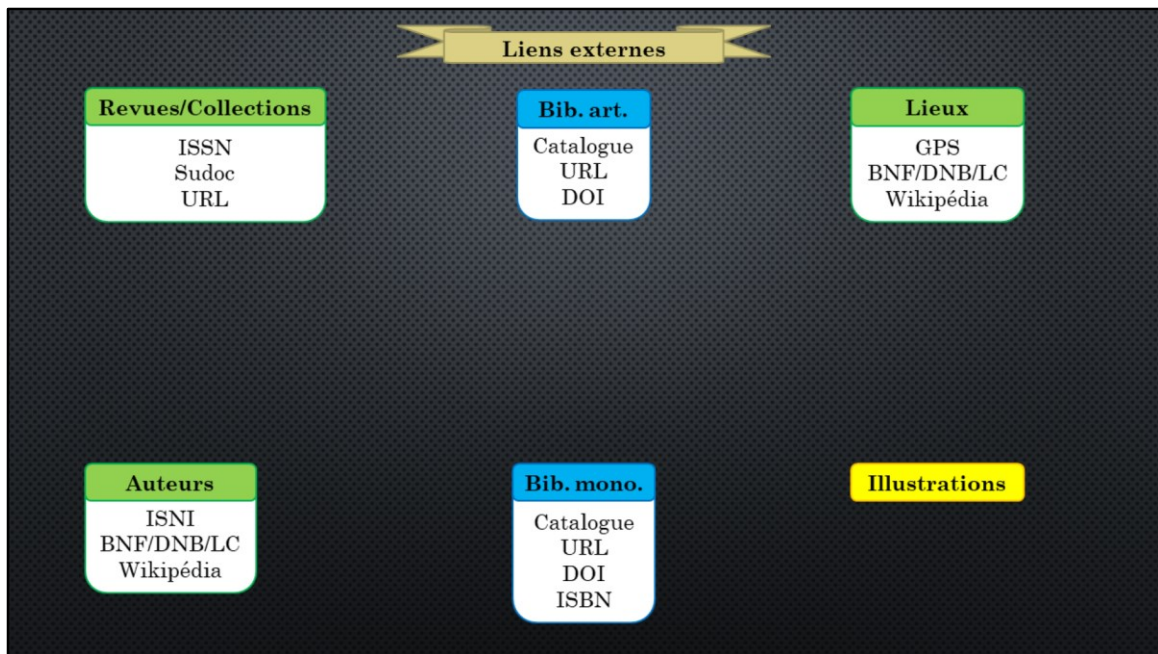


Here is a more technical presentation of the relational links of the different tables of the database.

Some links may questions such as those between the table of articles to the table of monographs. It serves to indicate and to link the book-reviews with the monographs itself.

Other links are more traditional allowing to indicate for example the authors, the collaborators, the photographers. Finally there is what I call retro-link: for the articles in continuation, for re-editions, or for reuses of images.

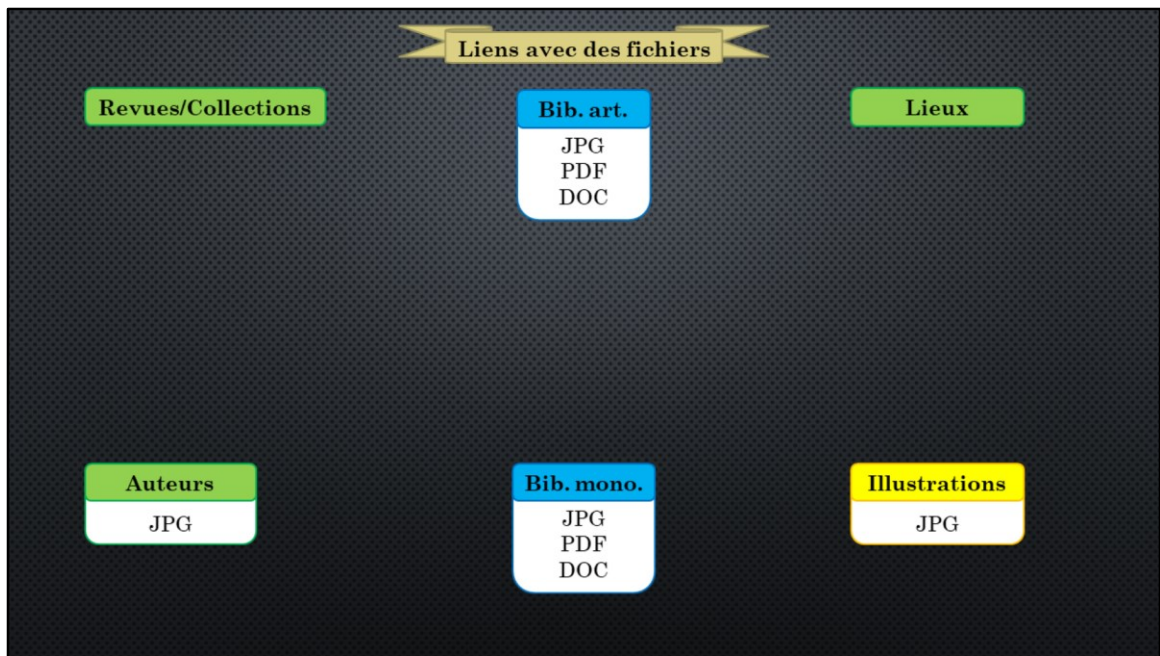
Here is the diagram modeled on the free software OpenOffice Base, it was necessary to create linking tables to obtain the expected result.



Les liens vers l'extérieur : Catalogues où trouver les documents, URL et DOI pour les documents disponibles en ligne.

Notices autorités lorsqu'elles sont pertinentes.

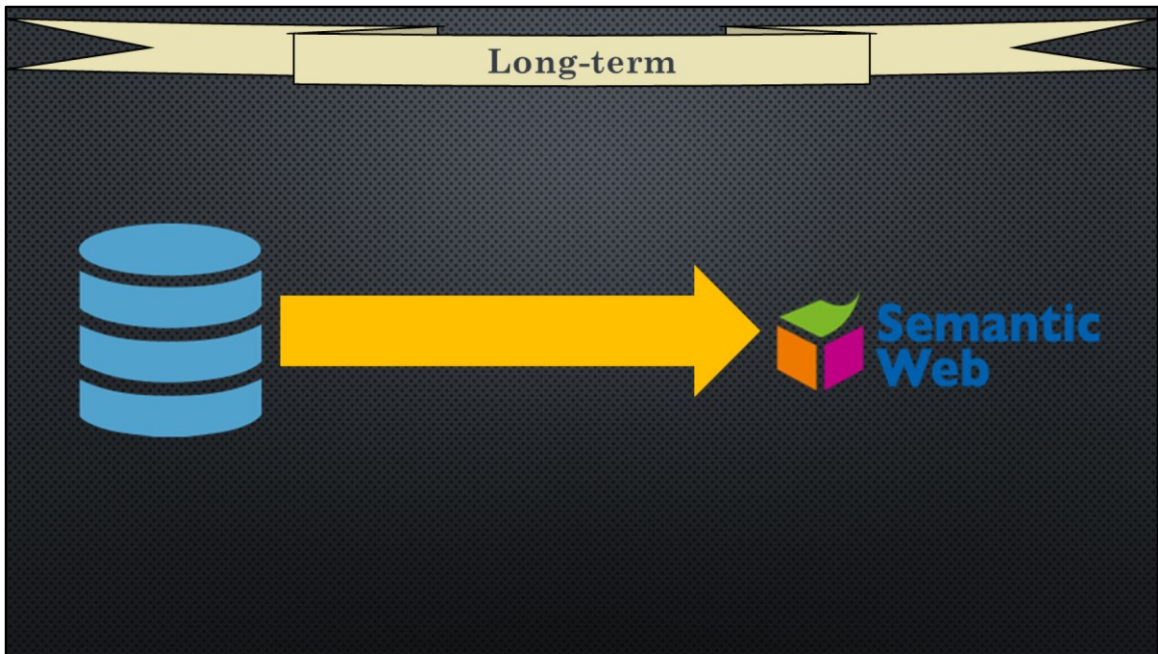
Standards internationaux ISBN, ISSN, ISNI



Liens avec des fichiers : PDF, Images (portraits...)



In the long term, we could tag texts in XML-TEI in order to make more efficient searches and to homogenize the different spellings of a name or a place while respecting the initial text. Thus statistics could be made independently of the language used.



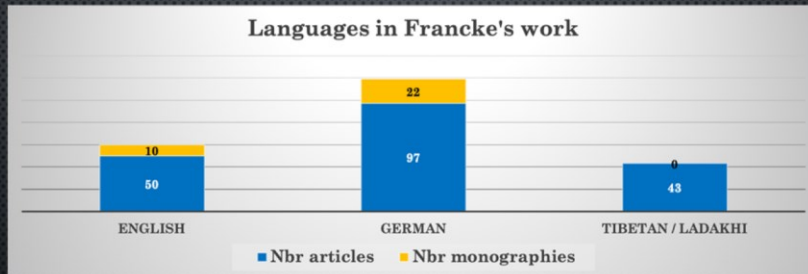
For the base itself the idea may be to prepare a conversion of a traditional relational database to the Semantic Web by making links to existing triple-stores.

Perspectives



So what could we do with this base? What is already possible to do? What can we dream of?

Statistics



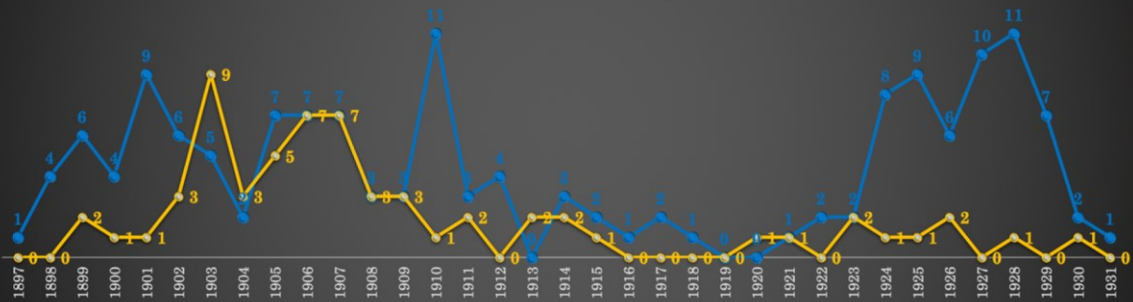
First of all, we can do some rough statistics.

We can see the number of publications and the type of publication by language.

Statistics

Francke's publications until 1931

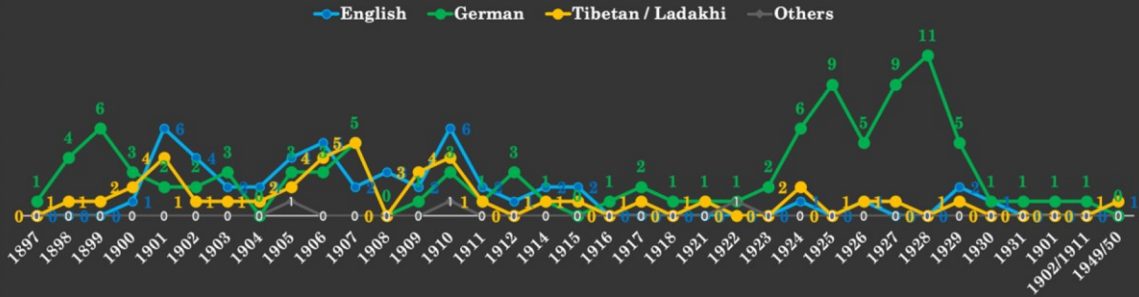
◆ Nbr articles ◆ Nbr monographies



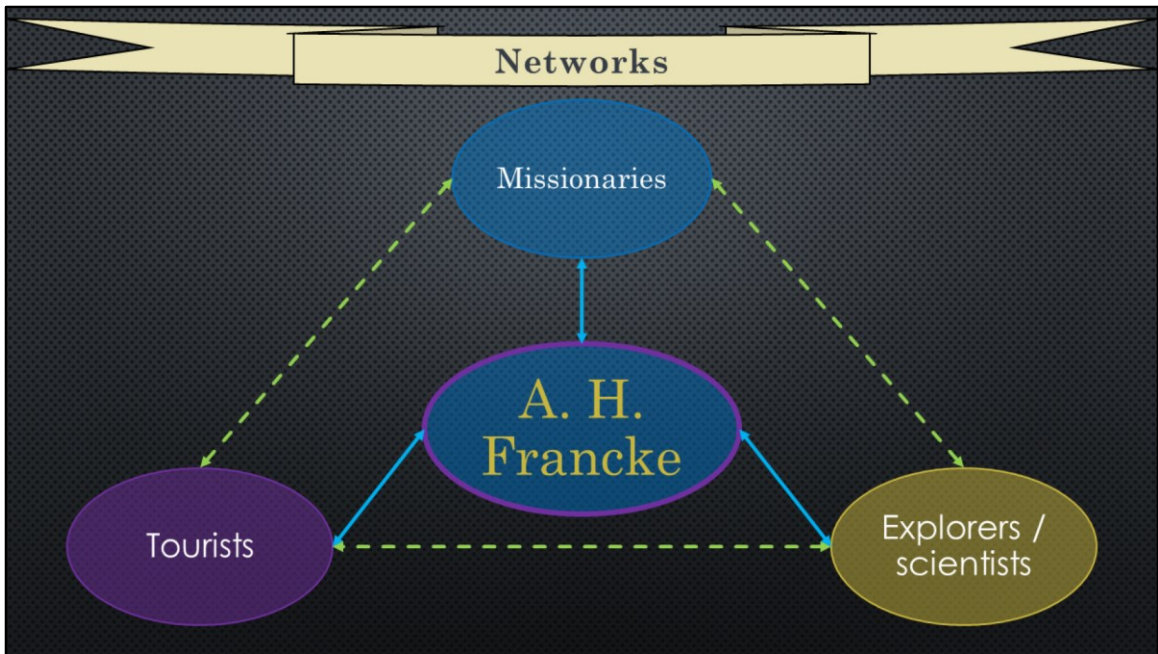
We can also make a chronology of the publications.

Statistics

Language distribution of articles by year



And it is also possible to mix both. We observe that the majority of Francke's English publications were made before the First World War. These statistics could be refined by subject later.



From the work of Francke we can also map the different networks.

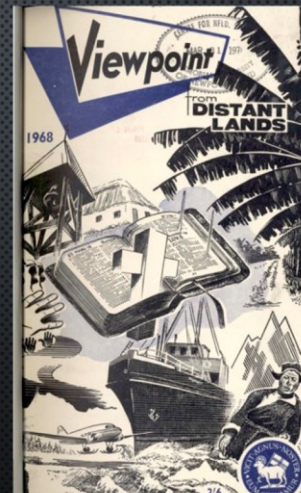
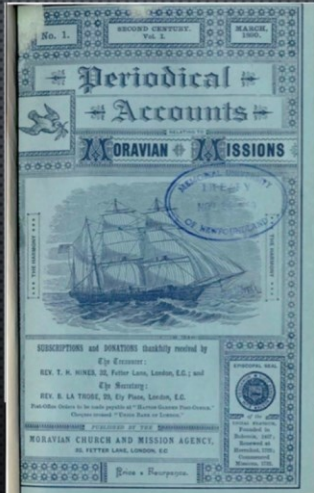
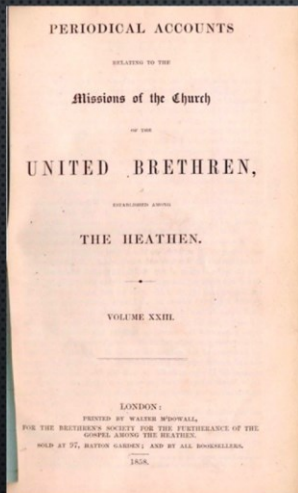
First of all, the missionary network.

But also network with explorers and researchers, through their meetings or their book reviews. Roerich... Filchner, Laufer...

Finally the tourist network, a number of British women like Jane Duncan and strangers (less known) cited in photo credit as P.E. Bernard or Eric Upton.

This mapping of human networks around Francke makes it possible to highlight the opening of this region of the world.

Periodical accounts



A good help in mapping its networks, in addition to the work of Francke, are the Periodical accounts (relating to the missions of the Church of the United Brethren established among the heathen). This periodical resumes regularly the correspondence of the German MissionsBlatt. The use of Periodical Accounts is therefore more convenient for both: access to the fund (in English) and for the form since everything is available online.

In this context, I have already reviewed all the articles dealing with the mission of the Western Himalaya from 1814 to 1970, which represents about 2500 pages (mission to the Mongols, then mission of Tibet).

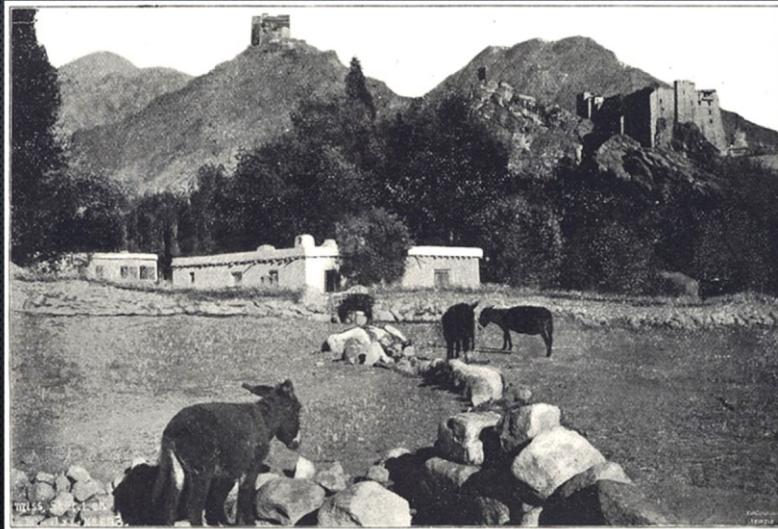
Periodical accounts



LEH, THE CAPITAL OF LADAKH.

We thus discover photographs of Leh and Ladakh that give us an idea of the rapid expansion of the city in a century.

Periodical accounts

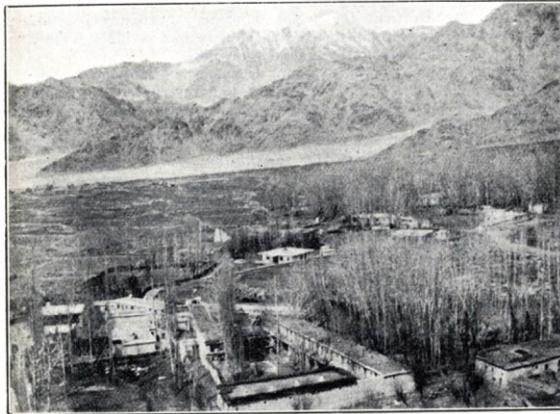


MISSIONSSTATION LEH (WEST-HIMALAYA).

We thus discover photographs of Leh and Ladakh that give us an idea of the rapid expansion of the city in a century.

Periodical accounts

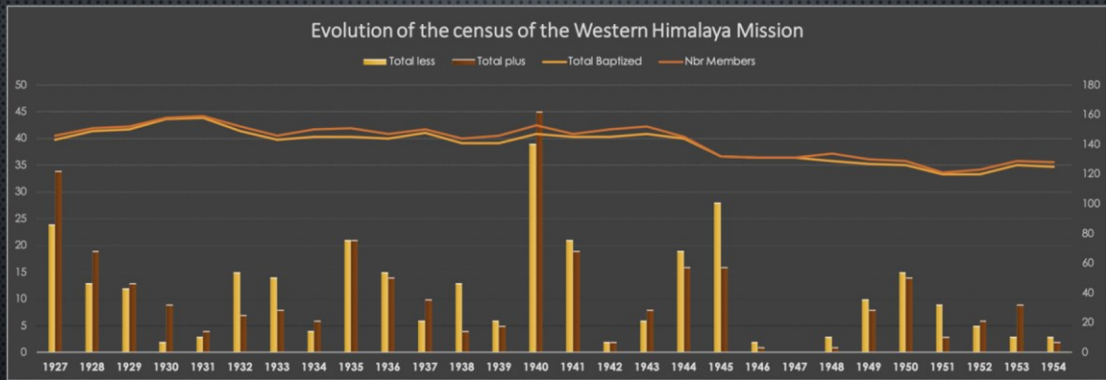
MISSION STATION, LEH, LADAKH.



Desert. Desert. British Commissioner's Bungalow.
Fields. Observatory. Br. Ribbach's house. Br. Hettasch's house.
Unoccupied house.
Hospital. Road to Town. Dr. Shawe's house. Fields.
Church and School. Serai.

We thus discover photographs of Leh and Ladakh that give us an idea of the rapid expansion of the city in a century.

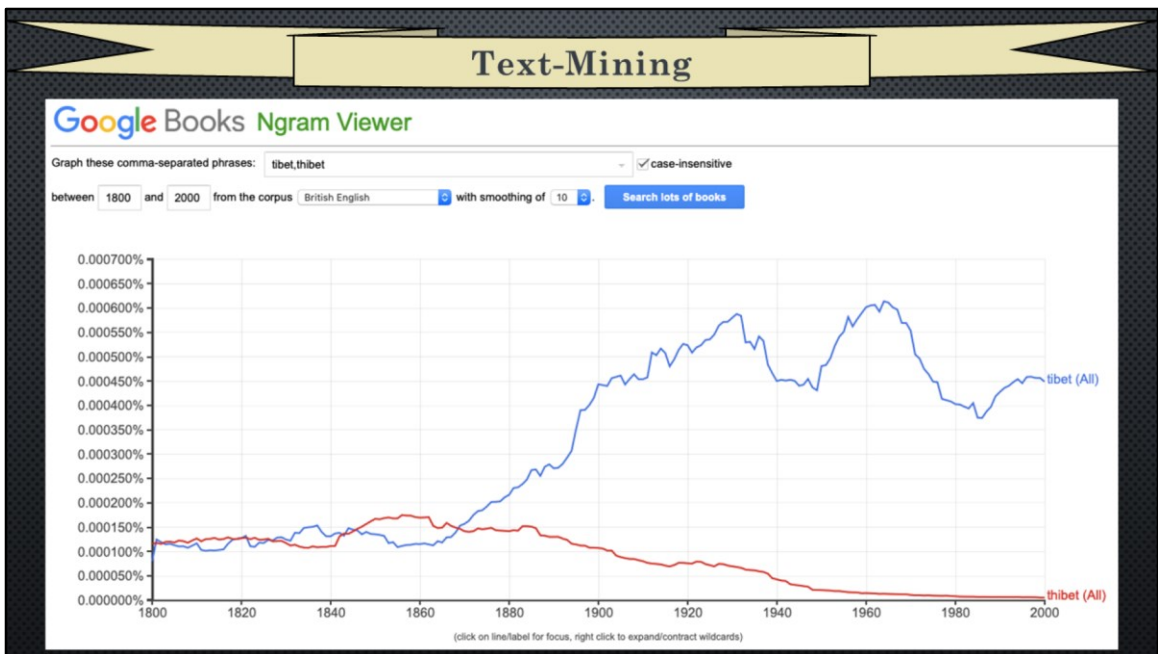
Periodical accounts



We can also make a census of the missionaries and Christians converted from these data.

A work on the funds (donations) received by the Western Tibet missions (not counted but present in the PA) could be done.

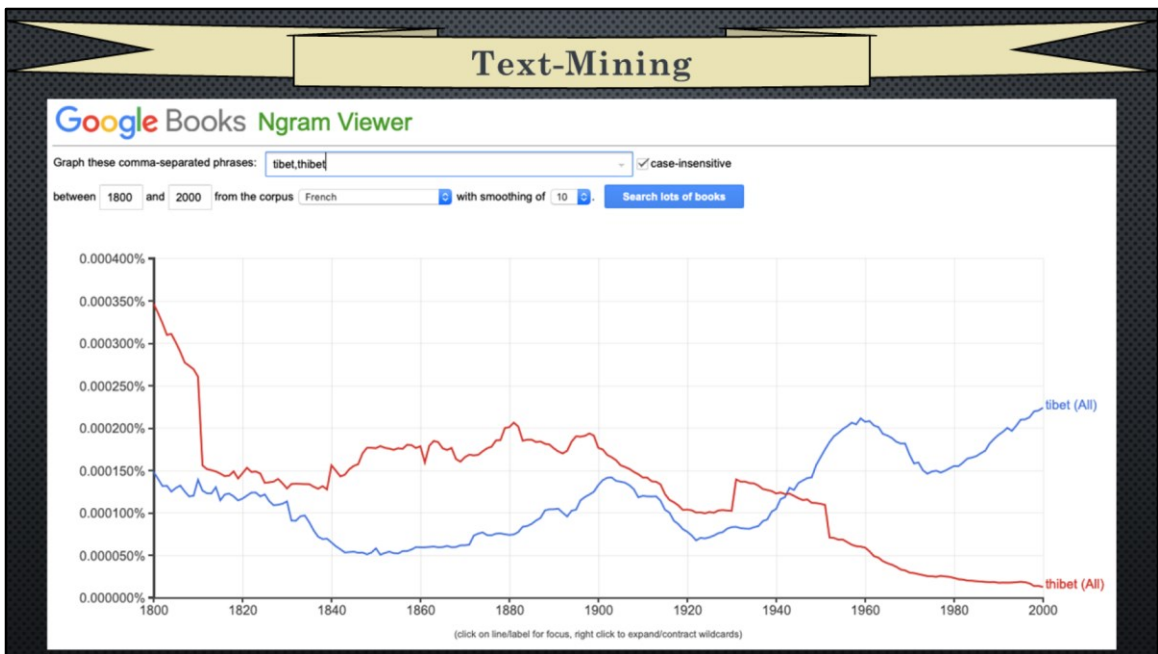
Text-Mining



Having Ocerized and corrected texts, or tagged in XML-TEI, could be a great advantage to work on text-mining.

A quick example of the information that can give us the text-mining with the tool of google Ngram. Ngram makes a statement in the various corpus scanned by google books.

Text-Mining

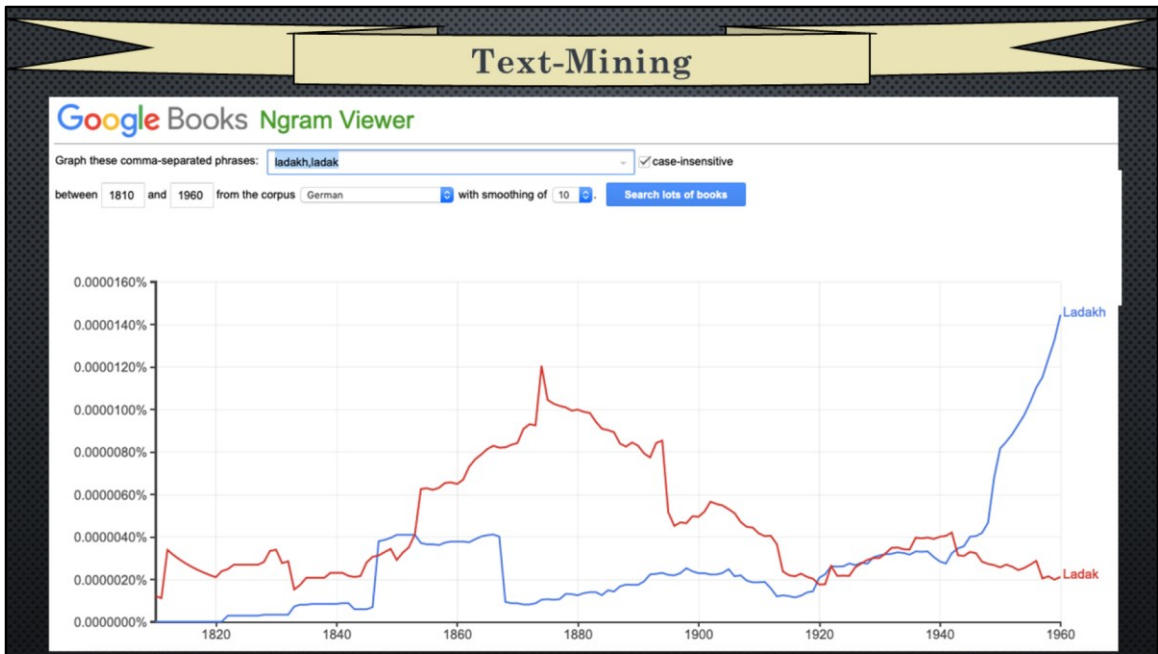


Here we can see when the H disappeared in Tibet spelling, according to the British or French corpus.

These are much more researches to do with text-mining.

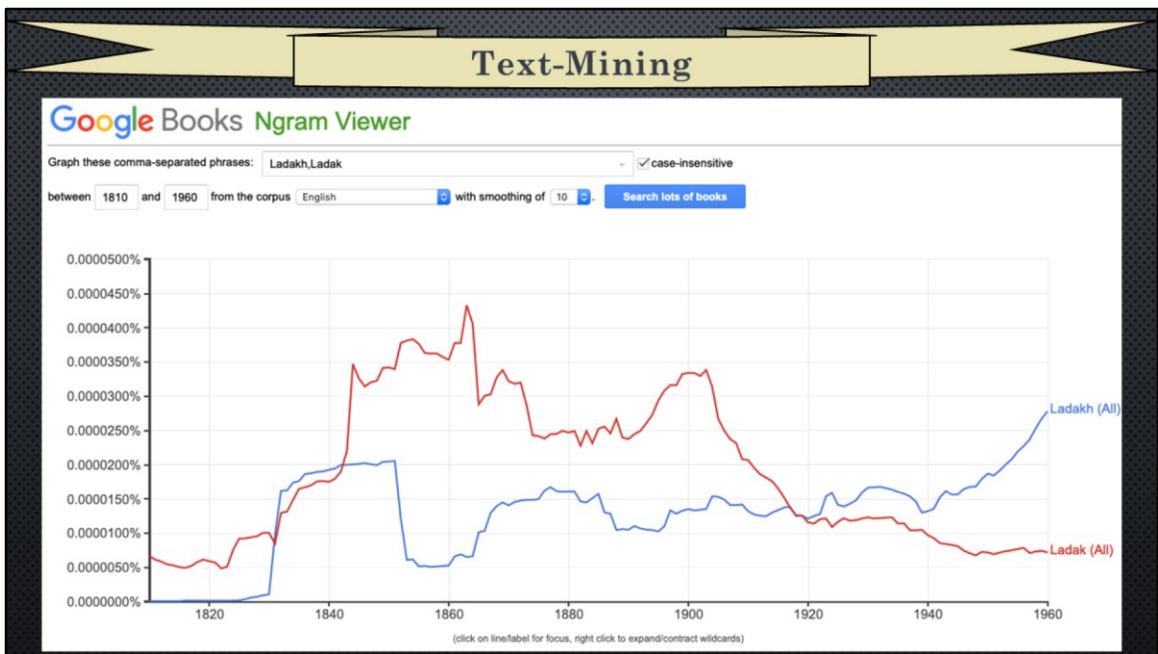
The advantage of a project like this one is to seriously control the texts of the proposed corpus.

Text-Mining



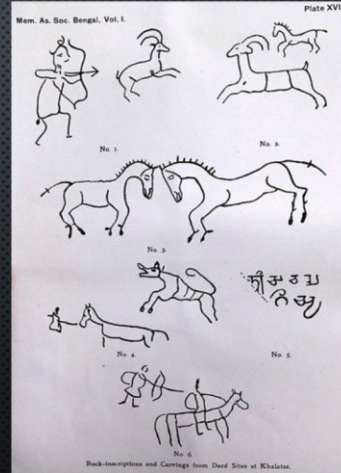
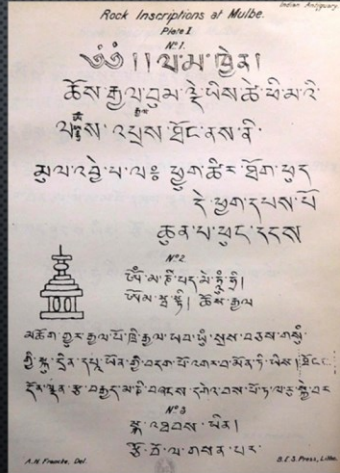
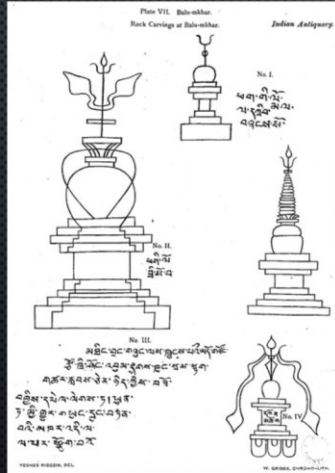
And here when the current Ladakh script is established in English (all corpus confused) or in German.

Text-Mining



These are much more researches to do with text-mining.
The advantage of a project like this one is to seriously control the texts of the proposed corpus.

Other databases?



Finally an interesting perspective would be to create links with other BDDs on Ladakh. Existing BDDs (MAFIL, personals BDD) or not yet existing. BDD on temples, inscriptions, petroglyphs... this link could be done with a common table. I think of a table places allowing thereafter to have access by a map.

To conclude



FRANCKE A. H. « The Ladakhi Pre-Buddhist Marriage Ritual ». *Indian Antiquary* [En ligne]. 1901. n°30. p. 131-149

To conclude, I ask myself several questions and I need help to make a useful and effective tool. How to manage it ? With a Wordpress CMS? Omeka CMS ? Manage it on DublinCore or Unimarc (but I have no software for this)...

That's why I think that this project could be included in a broader base. This database can be useful for many disciplines and researchers: Tibetologists, Historians of the missions, historians of the Moravians, Historiography !!!

Questions?



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