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**Newly Discovered Dunhuang Fragments
of *Śatasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā*
in the Collection of the IOM, RAS¹**

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Abstract: the paper presents eleven fragments of *Śatasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā* identified during analysis of the Tibetan texts from Khara-khoto kept in the IOM, RAS. In 2019 as an intermediate result of a project ‘Compilation of the Catalogue of the Tibetan texts from Khara-Khoto preserved at the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts, RAS’ being done by researchers of the Institute thirty-three fragments that had been added to Khara-khoto collection by mistake, were transferred to a separate collection of Tibetan texts from Dunhuang. Although the edited fragments of *Śatasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā* cannot be considered to be unique they are worth studying in terms of codicology.

Key words: Tibetan manuscripts from Dunhuang, Tibetan Buddhist texts, Khara-Khoto collection, *Śatasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā*

Being a part of the manuscript holdings of the Institute of Oriental manuscripts, RAS, Tibetan texts from Dunhuang are kept as a separate collection under call numbers Дх.Туб. (abbreviation for ‘Dunhuang Tibetan’). The majority of the texts included in this collection are well-known thanks to the catalogue edited by L.S. Savitskii² and several publications made by M.I. Vorobiova-Desiatovskaia,³ A.V. Zorin⁴ and K. Iwao.⁵ Meanwhile, a new research project carried out by A. Zorin, A. Sizova and A. Turanskaya has revealed that

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² SAVITSKII 1991.

³ VOROBIOVA-DESIATOVSKAIA 1995.

⁴ ZORIN 2012a; ZORIN 2012b; ZORIN 2017; ZORIN 2018.

⁵ IWA0 2011.

some Tibetan texts preserved in the Khara-khoto collection are of Dunhuang origin.⁶

This consumption is rather plausible concerning the fact that Tibetan texts found in the Big Mound hoard in the Tangut (Tib. *Mi nyag*, Chinese *Xi Xia* 西夏) fortified town of Khara-khoto and kept in St. Petersburg have not been properly sorted and arranged until recently.⁷ It is known that the Tibetan books were transferred to the Asiatic Museum (now the IOM, RAS) on May 3 (April 20, according to the Gregorian Calendar), 1911. Dunhuang and other Central Asian collections were partly mixed up during the Soviet time, and in the late 1960s it was not an easy task to identify Tibetan texts from Khara-khoto when the separate collection was first formed. By 1970, 70 book fragments acquired code XT (abbreviation for “Хара-хото, Тибетский” (Khara-khoto, Tibetan). Later the collection of Tibetan texts was enlarged and, by 2018, included 194 call numbers.⁸ As a result of collection preliminary study in the framework of the above mentioned project, it became clear that thirty-three items from Dunhuang had been transferred to Khara-Khoto collection of Tibetan texts by mistake. In 2019 they were returned to the collection of Tibetan texts from Dunhuang and obtained new call numbers⁹:

XT 2 → Дх. Тиб.222	XT 31 → Дх. Тиб.233	XT 70 → Дх. Тиб.244
XT 4 → Дх. Тиб.223	XT 32 → Дх. Тиб.234	XT 77 → Дх. Тиб.245
XT 11 → Дх. Тиб.224	XT 33 → Дх. Тиб.235	XT 80 → Дх. Тиб.246
XT 12 → Дх. Тиб.225	XT 34 → Дх. Тиб.236	XT 81 → Дх. Тиб.247
XT 13 → Дх. Тиб.226	XT 35 → Дх. Тиб.237	XT 82 → Дх. Тиб.248
XT 14 → Дх. Тиб.227	XT 39 → Дх. Тиб.238	XT 83 → Дх. Тиб.249
XT 15 → Дх. Тиб.228	XT 46 → Дх. Тиб.239	XT 84 → Дх. Тиб.250
XT 17 → Дх. Тиб.229	XT 50 → Дх. Тиб.240	XT 85 → Дх. Тиб.251
XT 24 → Дх. Тиб.230	XT 52 → Дх. Тиб.241	XT 86 → Дх. Тиб.252
XT 29 → Дх. Тиб.231	XT 56 → Дх. Тиб.242	XT 92 → Дх. Тиб.253
XT 30 → Дх. Тиб.232	XT 57 → Дх. Тиб.243	XT 97 → Дх. Тиб.254

⁶ Hypothetically speaking, these book fragments could be found in Khara-khoto as it is well-known that manuscripts produced in Dunhuang were distributed to other places (IWAO 2012, 104). However, as Dunhuang manuscript fragments are not found in the Stein’s collection of Tibetan books from Khara-khoto preserved in the British library, this speculation is rather unlikely.

⁷ This fact was indicated in VOROBYOVA-DESIATOVSKAIA 1995, 46; TAKEUCHI 2016, 323; ZORIN, SIZOVA 2019.

⁸ History of the collection is provided in ZORIN, SIZOVA 2019.

⁹ More details in ZORIN, SIZOVA 2019.

These items are variegated in terms of writing style and contents and include

- canonical (i.e. found in the *Bka' gyur* (Prajñāpāramitā cycle Дх. Туб.222; Дх. Туб.224; Дх. Туб.236; Дх. Туб.225; Дх. Туб.226; Дх. Туб.227; Дх. Туб.229; Дх. Туб.239; Дх. Туб.248; Дх. Туб.251; Дх. Туб.252 and other texts Дх. Туб.230; Дх. Туб.235; Дх. Туб.238; Дх. Туб.247) and *Bstan gyur* (Дх. Туб.249; Дх. Туб.250),
- other Buddhist texts (Дх. Туб.231; Дх. Туб.233; Дх. Туб.237; Дх. Туб.241; Дх. Туб.243; Дх. Туб.244; Дх. Туб.253; Дх. Туб.254; Дх. Туб.232),
- several fragments of documents (Дх. Туб.223;¹⁰ Дх. Туб.228; Дх. Туб.245; Дх. Туб.246) and *glegs tshas* covers (Дх. Туб.234; Дх. Туб.240; Дх. Туб.242¹¹).

The present article deals with eleven fragments of the canonical text *Śatasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā* kept under call numbers Дх. Туб.222, Дх. Туб.224, Дх. Туб.236, Дх. Туб.225, Дх. Туб.226, Дх. Туб.227, Дх. Туб.239, Дх. Туб.248, Дх. Туб.251 and Дх. Туб.252.

It is well known that the established scriptorium in Tibetan-ruled Dunhuang (786–848) was engaged in the ambiguous project of copying various Buddhist texts in both Tibetan and Chinese languages on behalf of the Tibetan emperor.¹² *Aparimitāyurjñāna Sūtra* and *Śatasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā Sūtra* in Tibetan were copied to such a great extent that they comprised a larger part of the Tibetan Dunhuang manuscripts. According to numerous previous studies, *Śatasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā* was vastly copied during the reign of the Tibetan king *Khri gtsug lde btsan* (815–841). According to S. van Schaik, about 14,000 sheets of *Śatasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā Sūtra* in *pothī* format are preserved nowadays in world manuscript holdings.¹³ The roll-type¹⁴ copies are not rare either. Thus, the above-mentioned fragments of *Śatasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā Sūtra* do not seem much promising for the researchers of Tibetan history and culture. However, their edition and further study can be useful in codicological and paleographical aspects.

¹⁰ The edition of the fragment is presented in TAKEUCHI 1995.

¹¹ The fragment is mentioned in TAKEUCHI 2013, 103.

¹² IWAO 2013, 111.

¹³ VAN SCHAİK 2002, 133–134.

¹⁴ This term is used to indicate a variation of a scroll, oriented horizontally IWAO 2013; DOTSON, HELMAN-WAŻNY 2016, 36.

The fragments are parts of nine different rolls. Full dimensions and completeness of the latter remain unknown as fragments are too small to speculate. However, the textual collation gives enough evidence to suppose that the text columns and, thus, paper panels which were attached together with adhesive, differed in length.¹⁵

The writing style of these Tibetan fragments is *dbu can* that contains several features of Old Tibetan writing such as reverse *gi gu*, *da drag*, *ma ya btags*, medial 'a (e.g. *bka*'s), 'a *rten* (e.g. *pa*'), which are common for Dunhuang manuscripts. Particles 'i and 'o (with the letter 'a chung) are quite often separated from the preceding syllables with the tsheg sign (e.g. *bcu* 'i, *bya* 'o, etc.). A special ligature for the combination *sp-* (as in *spyod* or *spong*, etc.) is used, it is similar to the one used in *dbu med* script.

The ductus of all fragments is alike (except for *ᄁx. Tuᄁ.227*, *ᄁx. Tuᄁ.239*) and renders so-called 'sutra style'¹⁶ with minor specific features that allows to suppose that the manuscripts were produced in the same scriptorium.¹⁷ *ᄁx. Tuᄁ.227*, *ᄁx. Tuᄁ.239* are more likely to be written in 'square style'.¹⁸ Paleographical features clearly indicate that the Tibetan manuscripts were carefully prepared and written. The handwritings are neat and legible while corrections and corrector's interpolations into the main text are minor. They are inserted into the texts by '+' sign.

The codicological description and edition of the fragments are presented below. The fragments are identified with relevant places in the later canonical Derge edition (D), thanks to the search tool available at the web site of the Buddhist Digital Research Center (BDRC). The Derge edition was also used to fill the lacunae found in the fragments although the original texts must have had certain differences.

¹⁵ Each paper panel has two or three columns, in which Tibetan text is written horizontally. The roll-type *Śatasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā* sūtras from Dunhuang are produced on panels which are ca. 27.5 cm high and have 15 to 19 lines per column (DOTSON, HELMAN-WAŻNY 2016, 63).

¹⁶ This style is rather typical for Dunhuang documents and was used by scribes to write Buddhist texts at some speed while retaining legibility. A more detailed description is found in VAN SCHAIK 2013, 122–123; VAN SCHAIK 2014, 309–312.

¹⁷ For the ductus of the five fragments a reduction of strokes and pen-lifts is typical. The head of *ga* and *kha* is triangle in shape; *ba* is triangle with flat head stroke; 'a in the majority of cases is written without 'tail-stroke' on the bottom right.

¹⁸ The square style appears in several documents from the library cave at Dunhuang and is often dated back to the late eighth and mid-ninth centuries (VAN SCHAIK 2014, 309). The preserved text of the fragment includes all specifications typical for this style: *ta* shows similarity with Brāhmī *ṭa*; diagonal line extends across the whole letter *pha*, from right top tip to bottom left corner; *ba* in square shape; *la* has long flat "head" on right vertical.

The edition uses a system developed by A. Zorin for the project.¹⁹ Texts of the fragments are given in bold type, the lacunae being put in the angle brackets and marked with italics. Crossed syllables are put in quotation marks " ". Interpolations that could be considered scribe's or corrector's corrections are given in curly brackets. Special Tibetan letters and signs used for rendering of Sanskrit words and syllables are transliterated with use of diacritics — *ā, ī, ṃ, ḥ*, etc. The reverse *gi gu* sign is marked with a capital *I*. The *·* and *:* signs render *tsheg* and double *tsheg* signs²⁰ correspondingly. Intervals between words and *shad* (|) signs are rendered with underscores. Marked margins are indicated by sign |.

1. Дх. Ту6.222 (XT 2)²¹

Fragment. 17.2×16.8 cm.

‘Woven’, one-layered, medium thick paper of light brownish colour. Verso is blank. Guidelines by drypoint (1.5 cm).

Tears, creases, holes, surface grim.

D: 'bum, nga, 335a/3–335a/6.

<thog·ma>·dang·tha·ma·myed·pa·stong·pa·nyid·dben·zhes·bya·ba·dang·| [1]
myi·dben·zhes·

<bya·bar·g>na's·par·myi·bya'o|_|_dmyigs·pa'I'tshul·gyis|thog·ma·dang· [2]
tha·<ma>

<myed>·pa·stong·pa·nyid·stong·zhes·bya·ba·dang·|myi·stong·zhes·bya· [3]
bar·gna'<s·par>

<myi>·bya'o²²|_|_dmyigs·pa'I'tshul·gyis|thog·ma·dang·tha·ma·myed· [4]
<pa·stong·pa>

<nyid·m>tshan²³·ma·yod·ces·bya·ba·dang·|mtshan·ma·myed·ces·bya· [5]
bar·gn's'<par·myi>

<bya'>o|_|_dmyigs·pa'I'tshul·gyis·thog·ma·dang·tha·ma·myed·pa·stong· [6]
pa·nyi<d>

¹⁹ It will be used for the edition of the catalogue of the Tibetan texts from Khara-Khoto preserved at the IOM, RAS. Its aim is to render all textual aspects of the fragments, including orthographical peculiarities, gaps, various auxilliary signs, etc.

²⁰ The double *tsheg* is a rare form found only in early inscriptions, some legal, administrative, ritual documents, and sutras (DOTSON, HELMAN-WAŻNY 2016, 83).

²¹ The fragment was edited by A. Sizova.

²² Interpolation *res* (?) between lines 4 and 5.

²³ Cross sign between lines 5 and 6.

- <smoṅ>d·pa·yod·ces·bya·ba·dang·| [7]
smoṅ·pa·myed·ces·bya·bar·gna'<*s·par·myi*>
- <bya>'o|_|_dmyigs·pa'I·tshul·gyis·dor·ba·myed·pa·stong·pa·nyi'²⁴d·rta [8]
 <*g·ces·bya·ba*>
- <dang>|myi·rtag·ces·bya·bar·gna's·par·myI·bya'o_|_|_dmyigs<*pa'i·tshul·* [9]
gyis>
- <dor>ba·myed·pa·stong·pa·nyid·bde·zhe<*s·bya·ba·dang|_sdug·bsngal·zhes·* [10]
bya>
- <bar·gnas·par·myi·bya'o_|_|_dmy>i<*gs·pa'i·tshul·gyis|_dor·ba·myed·pa·stong·* [11]
pa·nyid...>

2. *Дх. Ту6.224* (XT 11), *Дх. Ту6.236* (XT 34)

Joint fragments.²⁵ 23.8×25.9, 15.9×25.3 cm.

'Woven', one-layered, thin, even paper of light brown-yellowish colour.

Verso is blank. Guidelines in ink (line spacing 1.5 cm). Margins are marked out in ink.

Cut paper edges.

D: 'bum, nya, 281b/1–282b/2

- ___|_shes·rab·kyI·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu· [1]
 len·pa·tshad·myed·pa'I·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa<*tshad*>
- ___|_myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·te'I·bu·srid·pa·tshad·myed·pa'I·phyir·|shes· [2]
 rab·kyI·pha·rol·du·phyIn·pa·tshad·myed·do·|_sha·ra·dwa·te'I·bu·skye·
 ba·tshad·med|· ___
- |_pa'I·phyir·|shes·rab·kyI·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra· [3]
 dwa·tl'i·bu·rga·shI·tshad·myed·pa'I·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·
 phyin|· ___
- pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu·sbyin·ba'i·pha·rol·du·phyIn·pa· [4]
 tshad·myed·pa'I·phyir·| shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·
 do|_|_
- sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu·{tshu}|l·khrims·gyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed· [5]
 pa'i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·
 tl'i·bu|· ___
- b>zod·pa'I·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·pa'i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha· [6]
 rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu·brtson·'gruṣ·kyi|· ___

²⁴ Paper perforation between *nya* and *da*.

²⁵ The fragments will probably be pasted together after conservation procedures. Text of *Dx.Tib. 236* is marked by dash line in transliteration.

pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·pa'I·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du· [7]
phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti'I·bu·bsam·gtan·kyi·pha·rol·|_____

d>u·phyIn·pa·tshad·myed·pa'I·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa· [8]
tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu·shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·
tshad·|_____

<myed·pa'i·ph>y<i>r·|shes·rab·kyI·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do· [9]
|sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu·nang·stong·pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa'i·phyir·|shes·rab·
kyi·pha·|_____

rol·du·phyIn·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu·phya·stong·pa·nyid· [10]
tshad·myed·pa'I·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tsha·d·|_____

myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu·phyi·nang·stong·pa·nyId·tshad·myed·pa'I· [11]
phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·
bu·sto·ng·|_____

pa·nyId·stong·pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa'I·phyir·|shes·rab·kyI·pha·rol·du· [12]
phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti'i·bu·chen·po·stong·pa·nyid·|_____

tshad·myed·pa'I·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do· [13]
|sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu·don·dam·pa·stong·pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa'I·phyir·|_____

shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu· [14]
“don·dam·” ’dus·byas·stong·pa·nyId·tshad·myed·pa'i·phyir·|shes·|_____

_|_rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha”e”·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu· [15]
’dus·ma·byas·stong·pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa'i·phyir·|shes·rab·|_____

²⁶|she<s·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti'i·bu·dor· [3]
ba·myed·pa·stong·pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa'i·phyir·|shes·rab·>

! kyI·pha<·rol·tu·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti'i·bu·rang·bzhin· [4]
stong·pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa'i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·>

! du·phyIn<·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti'i·bu·chos·thams·cad·stong· [5]
pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa'i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·>

! du·phyIn·pa<·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti'i·bu·rang·gi·mtshan·nyid· [6]
stong·pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa'i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·>

!du·phyIn·pa·tsh<ad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti'i·bu·myi·dmyigs·pa·stong·pa· [7]
nyid·tshad·myed·pa'i·phyir·| shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·>

! pa·tshad·myed·do·|<sha·ra·dwa·ti'i·bu·dngos·po·myed·pa·stong·pa·nyid· [8]
tshad·myed·pa'i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·>

²⁶ First two lines (kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti'i·bu·mtha'·las·
'das·pa·stong·pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa'i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·[I]·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·tshad·my
ed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti'i·bu·thog·ma·dang·tha·ma·myed·pa·stong·pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa'i·
phyir· |) are absent.

- | **pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra**<·dwa·ti·i·bu·ngo·bo·nyid·stong·pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa·i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|> [9]
- | **sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu·dngos·po**<myed·pa·i·ngo·bo·nyid·stong·pa·nyid·tshad·myed·pa·i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·tshad·> [10]
- | **myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·tl'i·bu·dran·ba·nye**<·bar·gzhag·pa·tshad·myed·pa·i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·> [11]
- | **dwa·tl'i·bu·yang·dag·par·spong·pa·tshad**<·myed·pa·i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti·i·> [12]
- | **bu·rdzu·'phrul·rkang·pa·tshad·myed·pa·i·phyir**·|<shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti·i·bu·dbang·po·tshad·> [13]
- | **myed·pa·I·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·du·phyi**<n·pa·tshad·myed·do·|sha·ra·dwa·ti·i·bu·stobs·tshad·myed·pa·i·phyir·|shes·rab·> [14]
- | **kyi·pha·rol·du·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|_sha·ra·dwa**<ti·i·bu·byang·chub·kyi·yan·lag·tshad·myed·pa·i·phyir·|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·tshad·myed·do·|> [15]

3. *Дх. Ту6.225* (XT 12)

Fragment. 10.1×10.1 cm.

Laid (4 laid lines/cm), double-layered, medium thick paper of light brown-yellowish colour. Verso is blank. Guidelines in ink (line spacing 1.5 cm).

Cut paper edges.

D: 'bum, nya, 65a/1–65a/3

- <rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste>_|**de·lta**<r·na·snying·rje·chen·po·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang|²⁷ [1]
- sna·i·'dus·te·reg·pa·i·>·**rkyend·gyis·tshor·ba·rnam·par·dag**<·pa·dang_|_rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag· [2]
- pa·'di·la·gnyi>·**su·myed·de·gnyis·su·byar·myed·so·so**<·ma·yin·tha·myi·dad·do_|_snying·rje·chen·po·rnam· [3]
- par·dag·pas|_lce>·'i·>·**dus·te·reg·pa·I·rkyen·kyis·tshor·ba**·<rnam·par·dag·pa_|_lce·i·'dus·te·reg·pa·i·rkyen·kyis·tshor· [4]
- ba·rnam·pa>·**r·dag·pas**|_|**rnam·pa**·<thams·cad·mkhyen·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste|_|_de·lta·na·snying·rje·chen·po·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang|> [5]

²⁷ The precise lines separation is impossible.

4. *Дх. Ту6.226* (XT 13)

Fragment. 12.9×14.3 cm.

Laid (4 laid lines/cm), double-layered, medium thick paper of light brown-yellowish colour. Verso is blank. Guidelines in drypoint (line spacing 1.5 cm).

Cut paper edges.

D: 'bum, nga, 326b/1–326b/4

<*myi·sto*>**ng·zhes·bya·bar·g**<*nas·par·myi·bya'o*|*dmyigs·pa'i·tshul·gyis*|> [1]

_mye'i·khams·mtshan·ma·yod·ces·bya·ba·dang|**mtshan**<*ma·myed·ces·bya·bar·gnas*> [2]

__par·myI·bya'o|**dmyigs·pa'I·tshul·gyIs**“*mye'i·kham*<*s*>”**·smon·pa**
<*·yod·ces·bya·ba·dang*·|*smon*·> [3]

__pa·myed·ces·bya·bar·gna'as·par·myI·bya'o_|**dmyi**<*gs·pa'i·tshul·gyis*|
rlung·> [4]

__gi·khams·rtag·ces·bya·ba·dang·|**myi·rtag·ces·bya·bar**<*gnas·par·myi·bya'o*> [5]

__dmyigs·pa'I·tshul·gyis·rlung·gi·khams·bde·zhes<*·bya·ba·dang*·|*sdug·bsngal·zhes*·> [6]

_bya·bar·gna's·par·myI·bya'o|**dmyigs·pa'I·tshul**<*gyis*|*rlung·gi·khams·bdag·ces*·> [7]

__bya·ba·dang·bdag·myed·ces·bya·bar·gna's·par·myI<*·bya'o*_|*dmyigs·pa'i·tshul*·> [8]

__gyis·rlung·gi·khams·sdug·ces·bya·ba·dang·myI·sdug<*·ces·bya·bar·gnas·par·myi·bya'o*|> [9]

5. *Дх. Ту6.227* (XT 14)

Fragment. 7.0×9.5 cm.

'Woven', one-layered, thin, even paper of light yellowish colour. Verso is blank. Guidelines in drypoint (line spacing 1.3–1.5 cm)

Cut paper edges, tears.

D: 'bum, kha, 59a/6–59b/2

<*bcom·ldan·'das·gal·te·byang·chub·sems·dpa'·sems·dpa*>·**chen·po·sh**<*es·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i*·²⁸ [1]

²⁸ The precise lines separation is impossible.

- tshe|_thabs·myi·mkhas·pas|_yid·kyi·'dus·te·reg·pa>:rtag·ces·bgyi·bar·* [2]
spyod·na·mtshan·ma·la·spy<od·do|_
 |bcom·ldan·'das·gal·te·byang·chub·sems·dpa'>s<e>**ms·dpa':chen·po:shes:** [3]
rab·kyi:pha:ro<l·tu·phyin·pa·la·
spyod·pa'i·tshe|_thabs·myi·mkhas·pas|_yid·kyi·'dus·te>reg·pa:myi:rtag·ces· [4]
bgyi:bar·spyod·na·m<tshan·ma·la·
spyod·do|_|bcom·ldan·'das·gal·te·byang·chub·sem>s:dpa':sems:dpa':chen: [5]
po:shes<rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·
la·spyod·pa'i·tshe|_thabs·mi·mkhas·pas|_yi>d·kyi·'dus·te:reg·pa:bde·zhes· [6]
 <bgyi·bar·spyod·na·mtshan·ma·la·spyod·do|>

6. Дх. Ту6.239 (XT 46)

Two fragments of the same manuscript of the same size. 8.7×8.6 cm.
 Laid (4/cm), multi-layered, medium thick, even paper of light yellowish
 colour. Verso is blank. Guidelines in drypoint (line spacing 1.5 cm)
 Cut paper edges, creases.

Fragment no. 1

D: 'bum, nya, 326b/4–327a/4

- <shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshe|_lus·sngon·gyi·mthar·
- [1]
-
- myi·dmyigs·so|_|lus·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·s>o|lus<>dbus·su·myI·*
-
- dmyigs·so|shes**
- <rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshe|_yid·sngon·
-
- gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so|_|yid·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so|_|yid·dbus·su·*
-
- myi·dmyigs·so|_|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshe|_gzugs·*
-
- sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so|*
- gzugs·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so|_|gzugs·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so|_|shes·
- [2]
-
- rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·>spyod·pa'I·tshe|sgra·sngon·gyI·mthar·**
-
- <my>i<dmyigs·so|_|sgra·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so|_|sgra·dbus·su·
-
- myi·dmyigs·so|_|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshe|_dri·*
-
- sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so|_|dri·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so|_|dri·*
-
- dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so|*
- shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshe|_ro·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·
- [3]
-
- dmyigs·so|_|ro·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so|_|ro·dbu>s·su·myI·dmyigs·*
-
- so|<sh>e**
- <s·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshe|_reg·sngon·gyi·
-
- mthar·myi·dmyigs·so|_|reg·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so|_|reg·dbus·su·*
-
- myi·dmyigs·so|_|shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshe|_chos·*
-
- sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so|_|*

chos·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so||*chos·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||*shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*||*myig·gi·rna*>**m·par·shes·pa**<*sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*myig·gi·rnam·par·shes·pa·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*myig·gi·rnam·par·shes·pa·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||*shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*||*rna·ba'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||

sna'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so||*rna·ba'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||*shes·rab·kyi·pha·r*>**o**<*l·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*||*sna'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*sna'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*sna'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||*shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*||*lce'i·rnam·par·shes·pa·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*>

Fragment no. 2

D: 'bum, nya, 369a/1–369b/1

<*mying·dang·gzugs·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||*shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*||*skye·mched·drug·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*skye·mched*>**drug·phyl·ma**<*i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*skye·mched·drug·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||*shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*||*reg·pa·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*reg·pa·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*reg·pa·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||

shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē||*tshor·ba·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*tshor·ba·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyig*>**s·so**||**tshor·ba·dbu**<*s·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||*shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*||*sred·pa·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*sred·pa·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*sred·pa·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||*shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*||

len·pa·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so||*len·pa·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*len·pa·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*>||**shes·rab·gyi·pha·rol·du·phyi**<*n·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*||*srid·pa·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*srid·pa·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*srid·pa·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||*shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*||*skye·ba·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||

skye·ba·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so||*skye·ba·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||*shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*>||**rga·shi·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyi**<*gs·so*||*rga·shi·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*rga·shi·dbus·su·myi·dmyigs·so*||*shes·rab·kyi·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·la·spyod·pa'i·tshē*||*sbyin·pa'i·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·sngon·gyi·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*||*sbyin·pa'i·pha·rol·tu·phyin·pa·phyi·ma'i·mthar·myi·dmyigs·so*>

7. Дх. Ту6.248 (XT 82)

Fragment. 26.5×17 cm.

‘Woven’, one-layered, medium thick, uneven paper of brown-yellowish colour. Verso is blank. Guidelines in drypoint (line spacing 1.5 cm)

Cut paper edges, tears, holes. Traces of adhesive on the left side of the paper panel.

D: 'bum, ja, 177b/5–178a/4

- {dngos·po·myed·pa'I·ngo·bo·nyid·stong·pa·nyid·yongs·su·dag·pa|_dngos· [1]
po·myed·<pa'i·ngo·bo·nyid·stong·pa·nyid·>
- {yongs·su·dag·pas|byed·pa·po·yongs·su·dag·pa·ste|_de·ltar·na·byed·pa· [2]
po·yo<ngs·su·dag·pa·dang·|_dngos·>
- {po·myed·pa'i·ngo·bo·nyid·stong·pa·nyid·yongs·su·dag·pa·'di·la·gnyis·su· [3]
myed·de·g<nyis·su·byar·myed·so·so·>
- {ma·yin·tha·myI·dad·do|_|byed·pa·po·yongs·su·dag·pas|_dran·pa·nye·bar· [4]
gzhag·pa<yongs·su·dag·pa|>
- {dran·ba·nye·bar·gzhag·pa·"???"·yongs·su·dag·pas|byed·pa·po·yongs· [5]
su·dag·pa·ste|<_de·ltar·na·byed·pa·po·>
- {yongs·su·dag·pa·dang|_dran·ba·nye·bar·gzhag·pa·yongs·su·dag·pa·'di·la· [6]
gnyis·<su·myed·de·gnyis·>
- {su·byar·myed|so·so·ma·yin·tha·myi·<dad·do|_|>|byed·pa·po·yongs·su· [7]
dag·pas|ya<ng·dag·par·spong·ba·>
- {yongs·su·dag·pa|yang·dag·par·spong·ba·yongs·su·dag·pas|byed·pa·po· [8]
yongs·<su·dag·pa·ste|_de·ltar·>
- {na|byed·pa·po·yongs·su·dag·pa·dang|yang·dag·par·spong·ba·yongs·su· [9]
dag·pa·'<di·la·gnyis·su·>
- {myed·de·gnyis·su·byar·myed·so·so·ma·yin·tha·myi·dad·do|_|byed·pa· [10]
po·yongs·su·dag·<pas|_rdzu·'phrul·>
- {g<y>i·rkang·<pa·y>o<ngs·su·dag·pa|_rdzu·>'phrul·gyi·rkang·pa·yongs· [11]
su·dag·pas|byed·pa·p<o·yongs·su·
- dag·pa·ste|_de·ltar·na·byed·pa·po·yongs·>su·dag·pa·dang·|_rdzu·'phrul· [12]
gyi·rkang·pa·yongs·<su·dag·pa·
- 'di·la·gnyis·su·myed·de·gnyis·su·byar·m>y<e>d·so·so·ma·yin·tha·myi·dad· [13]
do||byed·pa·po·<yongs·su·
- dag·pas|_dbang·po·yongs·su·dag·pa|_dbang·po>yongs·su·dag·pas|bye [14]
<d·pa·po·yongs·su·dag·pa·ste|
- de·ltar·na·byed·pa·po·yongs·su·dag·pa·dang·|_dbang>po·yongs·su·dag·pa· [15]
'<di·la·gnyis·su·myed·de·gnyis·
- su·byar·myed·so·so·ma·yin·tha·myi·dad·>do|_|byed·pa·po·yongs·<su·dag· [16]
pas|_stobs·yongs·su·dag·pa|>

8. *Дх. Ту6.251* (XT 85)

Fragment. 10.7×9.2 cm.

‘Woven’, one-layered, thin, even paper of light yellowish colour. Verso is blank. Guidelines in drypoint (line spacing 1.5–2 cm)

Cut paper edges, surface abrasion.

D: ‘bum, ja, 260a/7–260b/4

<Ice'i·'dus·te·reg·pa'i·rkyen·kyis·tshor·ba·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang|_rnam·pa· [1]
thams·cad·mkh>y<en·pa·nyid·rnam·par

<dag·pa·'di·la·gnyis·su·myed·de·gnyis·su·byar·myed·so·so·ma·yin·tha·myi· [2]
da>d·do|_|myi·dmyigs·pa·stong·pa·nyid·|_____

<rnam·par·dag·pas|_lus·kyi·'dus·te·reg·pa·rnam·par·dag·pa|_lus>·kyi·'dus· [3]
te·reg·pa·rnam·par·dag|_____

<pas|_rnam·pa·thams·cad·mkhyen·pa·nyid·rnam·par·dag·pa·ste|_de·lta> [4]
r·na·myI·dmyigs·pa·stong·pa·nyid·rnam|_____

<par·dag·pa·dang|_lus·kyi·'dus·te·reg·pa·rnam·par·dag·pa·dang|_rnam·pa>· [5]
thams·cad·mkhyend·pa·nyid·_|_____

<rnam·par·dag·pa·'di·la·gnyis·su·myed·de·gnyis·su·byar·myed·so·so·ma·yin> [6]
tha·myi·dad·do|_|myI·dmyigs·pa·stong·_|_____

9. *Дх. Ту6.252* (XT 86)²⁹

Fragment. 16.2×13.3 cm.

Laid (4/cm), multi-layered, medium thick, even paper of brown-yellowish colour. Verso is blank. Guidelines in drypoint (line spacing 1.5–1.7 cm)

Severely damaged: cut paper edges, tears, creases, surface abrasion.

D: ‘bum, nga, 107a/7–107b/3

<nyid·nyon·mongs>·pa·myed·<pa·ste|_gang·dang·yang·bral·bas·ma·yin· [1]
no|_|tshē·dang>

<Idan·pa·sha·ra·dwa·ti·i·bu|_>dran·ba·nye·bar·g<zhang·pa·rnams·nyon· [2]
mongs·pa·myed>

<pa·ste|_gang·da>ng·yang·bral·bas·ma·yIn·no·|_|yang·dag·pa<r·spong· [3]
ba·rnams·nyon>

<mongs>·pa·myed·pa·ste·|_g<ang·dang·yang>bral·bas·ma<·yin·no|_rdzu· [4]
'phrul·kyi·rkang>

²⁹ This call number includes two additional fragments of the same manuscript. The text does not correspond to Śatasāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā and it probably part of the colophon (F.1: <...>s·su·bul·ba·las|_chad·pa<...>; F.2: <...>'i·chad·yig·dkar·ca<...>).

- <pa>·"rnam"·nyon·mongs·pa·<myed·pa·ste>|_|gang·dang·<yang·bral·bas·ma·yin·no|_|> [5]
- <dba>ng·po·"rnam"·nyon·mongs·<pa·myed·pa·s't>e|_|gang·dang·yang·<bral·bas·ma> [6]
- <yin·no|_|stob>s·rnam·nyon·mongs·pa·myed·pa·ste·<|>_|gang·dang·yang·b<ral·bas·> [7]
- <ma·yin·no|_|byang>chub·kyI·yan·lag·rnam·nyon·mongs·pa·myed·pa·ste|_|<gang·dang> [8]
- <yang·bral·bas·>ma·yIn·no|_|'phags·<pa>'I·lam·yan·lag·brgya<d·pa·nyon·mongs·pa> [9]
- <myed·pa>·ste|_|gang·dang·yang·bral·<bas·ma·yi>n·no|_|_|tshe·dang·l<dan·pa·sha·ra·dwa·ti·i·bu> [10]

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Electronic resources

BDRC: Buddhist Digital Research Center; <http://tbrc.org>
